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Arturi S. Napier.

answer

Hilbre
Teamington.

March 1901.

Please accept in memory
of the late Mr. Peacock,
or destroy if you do not
care to keep it.

K. Lowndes



3000286365

A GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT
OF THE
HUNDRED OF LONSDALE,
NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE SANDS,

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER;

TOGETHER WITH
AN ESSAY
ON SOME LEADING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIALECTS SPOKEN IN
THE SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND (ANCIENT
NORTHUMBRIA).

BY THE LATE
ROBERT BACKHOUSE PEACOCK:

EDITED BY
THE REV. J. C. ATKINSON,
AUTHOR OF "A GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT OF CLEVELAND," ETC., ETC.

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PREFATORY NOTICE.

AMONGST the workers for the Philological Society's proposed new English Dictionary in Herbert Coleridge's time, one of the two whose work he used to show me with most satisfaction was the late Mr. Peacock's.¹ The neat preliminary lists of words, the clearly made extracts, the slips with printed titles, ruled and lined, the business-like look of the whole, at once showed attention and care in every detail, and gave any one who saw the slips a conviction that the work had been thoroughly done. Some time after Herbert Coleridge's death Mr. Peacock called upon me, and in the course of a Dictionary chat I told him that we wanted Provincialisms collected for our book. He said that there were many in North and South Lonsdale, and that he would undertake to collect them for us. This he set about doing on his return home; and soon grew so interested in his work that he set aside for it his reading of standard books for the Dictionary. In course of time he sent me a list of all the Provincialisms he had been able to collect. As his collection of words grew, he wanted to know from which of the several sources of our language they came, how many were Anglo-Saxon in origin, how many Scandinavian, how many Keltic, and how many French. Making no pretensions to any great philological knowledge, he thought he could get roughly at the result he desired by searching in Dictionaries for the parents or analogues of his provincial words, entering all such after the words, then seeing into what classes their relationships put them, and what proportion these classes bore to one another. Accordingly he procured the Dictionaries

¹ The other was Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs's.

he wanted, and etymologized 5733 of his words with the following results, which he stated in a note to me :—

LONSDALE (N. LANCS.) PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

FAMILY.	DICTIONARIES.	AUTHORS.	ETYMA.	TOTALS.
Celtic	Welsh	W. Owen, 1803	335	867
	Gaelic	Macleod and Dewar	266	
	Manx	Cregeen	299	
Gothic	Mæso-Gothic	Gabelentz and Loebe, 1843..	162	162
	Scandinavian, Old Norse..	Haldorsen, 1814	629	2838
	" Ditto	Egilsson, 1860	564	
	" Suio-Gothic	Ihre, 1769	704	
	" Swedish ...	Tauchnitz, 1855	626	
	" Danish.....	Ferrall and Repp, 1861.....	315	
	Platt Deutsch, Anglo-Sxn.	Bosworth, 1861	850	1566
	" Old Frisian.	Richthofen, 1840	332	
	" Dutch	Hexham, 1672	234	
	" New Frisian	Outzen, 1837	150	
Ugrian.....	Finnish, Finnish	Renvall, 1826	156
Latin	Romance, French	Cotgrave, 1672	144
			Total ...	5733

27th Oct., 1862.

In his Paper next mentioned, Mr. Peacock stated his results as follows :—

"Of those Lonsdale words which differ from ordinary English, I have ascertained, by careful analysis, that Low German and Scandinavian exist in the proportion of about two of the former to three of the latter. In a paper, in course of preparation, I purpose to give the proportions with some degree of minuteness, in which all the elements, viz., Welsh, Gaelic, and Manx; Anglo-Saxon, Old Frisian, Modern Frisian, and Dutch; Mæso-Gothic, Old Norse, Old Swedish or Suio-Gothic, Modern Swedish, and Danish; Finnish, and Norman-French enter into the composition of those dialects of Northumbria. For the present it may be stated, as a rough estimate, that the Low German and Scandinavian elements, taken together, comprise about five-sixths of the whole."—*Note in Phil. Soc. Trans.*, 1862-3.

I called his attention to the danger of treating words as original Keltic, because he might find them in a Keltic Dictionary, when they were probably loan-words; and he answered :—

"I am fully aware of all this, having read most attentively all Mr. Garnett's Essays, in some of which this matter is discussed, illustrated copiously, and treated as a matter of difficulty, the puzzle being, in many cases, to know which was the borrowing party. The method I have taken of making my Glossary Etymological,—

by taking out and entering under the provincial word every word that would form a sufficient etymon, from each one of the fifteen Dictionaries which I have gone through,—enables me to give at will the monetyma, or almost any combination, the most frequent of the latter being Gaelic and Norse, after A.S. and O.N. Manx is also greatly mixed with Norse, as is Welsh with French, and sometimes with A.S. or O.N. How many words have more than one etymon of equal claim may be judged of by the number of words that have actually been affiliated out of the sum total of what I sent you in October, viz:—

Total number of Etyma	5733
Number of Provincial Words to which those Etyma applied.	3948
	1785

So that there are 1785 to be distributed amongst the 3948 words in twos, threes, fours, fives, and sometimes sixes and sevens, and more, including the word “Kist” = a chest, which has *eleven*, viz., A.S. *cist*, O. and N.Fris. *kiste*, O.N., S.G., and Sw. *kista*, W. *kist*, Gael. *ciste*, Du. *kist*, Dan. *kiste*, and Finn. *kistu*.

“It may interest you to know that I have worked one letter through,—the gigantic letter **S**. There are 1192 provincial words in it, out of these I have found 1112 with satisfactory Etyma, and do not despair of finding the remaining 80 within the compass of the 15 Dictionaries, three of which I have not by me.

ROBT. B. PEACOCK,”

“F. J. Furnivall, Esq.

“27th April, 1863.

On the 11th June, 1863, Mr. Peacock read a Paper before the Philological Society “On some of the Leading Characteristics of the Dialects spoken in the Six Northern Counties of England (or Ancient Northumbria), and on the Variations in their Grammar from that of Standard English; with their probable Etymological Sources.” This was at an extra meeting of the Society, called specially by the Council, as well from interest in Mr. Peacock’s subject, as from a desire to mark their sense of his labours in the Society’s behalf. This Paper was afterwards published in the Society’s Transactions, 1862–3 (p. 232-63), and separately by Asher & Co. for Mr. Peacock himself. It has been favourably mentioned by Professor Max Müller:—“A valuable essay ‘On some Leading Characteristics of the Dialects spoken in the Six Northern Counties in England, or Ancient Northumbria, and on the variations in their Grammar from

that of Standard English,' has lately been published by Mr. R. B. Peacock, Berlin, 1863. It is chiefly based on the versions of the Song of Solomon into many of the spoken dialects of England, which have of late years been executed and published under the auspices of H. I. H. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. It is to be hoped that the writer will continue his researches in a field of scholarship so full of promise."—(From *Lectures on the Science of Language*, by Professor Max Müller.)

Suddenly, without any warning of previous illness, came the news of Mr. Peacock's death in April, 1864. No one who knew him even so slightly as I did, can have received the news without unusual regret. A bright presence was gone. A happy, useful life cut short whilst in its early autumn, which one had hoped might have lasted long to gladden the eyes of his friends, One could not but wish that some fuller record of a lost helper's work should be preserved than the Paper I have mentioned; and, on my suggestion, the intention Mr. Peacock had formed of printing the words as a Glossary has been carried out, there being no separate work on the Lonsdale Dialect in existence. To Mr. Peacock's list of words with etymologies, were added those in his preliminary list for the Dictionary, and his entries in his interleaved copy of Nares's Glossary by Wright and Halliwell. I at first undertook to see the book through the press; but other work preventing me,—and also Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, my first successor,—the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, himself the author of a Cleveland Glossary, has most kindly corrected and revised the sheets, cutting out some of the repetitions and excrescences that a book prepared for the press in the way I have mentioned must necessarily have had.

That the Author had he lived would have made the book more worthy of himself and his subject, all who knew his energy and care must be convinced. But that as it is, it is worthy of being associated with his memory, I venture to assert; and that it will be valued not only by his friends and neighbours, but by all studiers of our English Dialects, I firmly believe.

FREDK. J. FURNIVALL.

2nd June, 1868.

INTRODUCTION.

THE materials from which the following pages have been compiled and printed were left by their lamented collector in a rough and undigested condition. There were abundant evidences of extreme diligence in collection; but it was at the same time evident that the task of arrangement and compression—certainly not second in difficulty, or in importance, to that of compilation—had not as yet been commenced upon. Still, the quantity of valuable matter contained in the extensive pile of material was so distinctly apparent, that it was an exercise of the soundest judgment which recommended publication.

The task of the Editor, however, in selecting and preparing for the press was far less easy and self-explanatory. On the one hand, was the desire to preserve as much as possible of the Author's work: on the other, the necessity of removing redundancies, excluding repetitions, grouping varying forms, systematising and bringing under one head various distinct or separate notes, explanations and illustrations of one or the same word, or its differing forms. And these objects were not easily reconcilable. The practical rule eventually adopted by the present Editor was to put himself, as far as possible, in the place of the author, as occupied with the labour of reducing his rough materials into workable form; and the only deviations, in practice, from the rule adopted, have been in the direction of sympathy with the author rather than with the critic. A very considerable number of the words collected proved, on inspection, to be simply familiar words in common use among the unlearned throughout the English provinces. These, as being equally of no specific value or interest, and as greatly increasing the bulk of the volume, have, generally speaking, been excluded. Others, as mere orthographical variations of the same word, have been dealt with on the same principle. But it is to be hoped that nothing whatever of any

value, and, least of all, any distinct phonetic form or decided dialect word, has been neglected or omitted.

It will probably be remarked by some into whose hands the Glossary will pass, as it has been by the editor, that a considerable number of the words in the Glossary, jointly with their definitions, appear to have been taken bodily from Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words." This is explained by a note from the late Herbert Coleridge to Mr. Peacock, recommending him (in reference to a suggestion evidently originating with Mr. Peacock himself on going through Halliwell's Dictionary in connection with his own collections and researches) to mark all the words he might identify as belonging to that district of Lancashire the dialect of which he purposed to illustrate. In some instances the definitions attached to these words have been slightly modified, or, perhaps, remodelled; but, of the majority, it will be seen that they are left as copied by Mr. Peacock.

In only a very few cases has the editor taken upon himself to introduce any new matter; and, in these few, only with a view to illustration where illustration seemed to be called for, or likely to add to the interest of the Glossary itself. In every such case, whensoever the addition exceeds two or three words in length, the matter added is marked off from the context by brackets, and the syllable *Ed.* is printed at its end.

Subjoined is a list of the abbreviations and contractions employed in the body of the Glossary.

J. C. ATKINSON.

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED
IN THE GLOSSARY.

A.S. Anglo-Saxon.	Dan. D. Danish Dialect.	O. Fr. Old French.
O. E. Old English.	S. G. Suiro-Gothic.	M. L. Mediaeval Latin.
E. English.	M. G. Mæso-Gothic.	D. Dutch.
O. N. Old Norse.	W. Welsh.	G. or Germ. German.
Sw. Swedish.	G. Gaelic.	Pr. Pronunciation.
O. Sw. Old Swedish.	M. Manx.	pr. pronounced.
Sw. D. Swedish Dialect.	Bret. Breton.	Corr. Corruption.
Dan. Danish.	Fr. French.	Contr. Contraction.

GLOSSARY.

A

- A**, Corr. of ha'e for E. have: as, "I sud a sent," for "I should have sent."
- A**, *prep.* in, on. O.N. *a*, in, on; [A.S. and O.E. *on*, changed into *a* in compound mod. E. words, as, *away* = A.S. *onweg*, *abroad* = O.E. *on brede*. Ed.] as, "Don't du *a* that way" = Don't do it in that way.
- Å** (pr. *yah* or *ād*, the first *a* as in *hate*, the second as in *Noah*), *num. adj.* one. S.G. *a*. "In pluribus Suio-gothiæ partibus unitatis nota est, ut *a man*, vir unus."
- A**, used for. (1) You. (2) He; as, "Is a gaain Ooston to-day?" = Are you going to Ulverstone to-day? Comp. "A' babbled of green fields." King Henry V. ii. 3.
- Aa**, *v.t.* to owe. O.N. *á* pres. of *eiga*, to own; *hverr á?* who owns?
- Aad** (the two *a's* pr. as the first and second in *Harland*, respectively), *adj.* 1. Old; as, *Aad Harry*, *Aad Scratch*, terms for the devil; *Aad Kersmas*, Christmas reckoned by the old style; *Aad file*, an old miser; *Aad sang*, a trifle. 2. (*metaph.*) Experienced, not easily taken in; as, *Aad hand*, a knowing or expert person; *Aad stager*, one well initiated in anything.
- Aad wife hake**, a term for a rural festival, at which old and young dance together.
- Aan**, *pron.* Pr. of own. O.Fris. *ain*, M.G. *aigan*, A.S. *ágen*, own, belonging to oneself.
- Aan**, *v.t.* (1) to own, have belonging; as, "Its *aaen't* (or *aaen'd*) bi him" = He is the owner. (2) To acknow-

AC

- ledge, thence to visit; as, "Ye niver *aan* us now;" i.e. never visit us, or claim us as friends. A.S. *agan*, to own.
- Aaned**, *p.p.* of *aan*, to own.
- Aaner**, *n.* an owner.
- Aansel**, *pron.* one's own self.
- Aback**, *adv.* in the rear, behind.
- Aback-a-behind**, very far behind or in the rear.
- Aback-o-beyont**, at a very great distance away.
- Abaiyed**, Pr. of *abode*.
- Abbut**, Pr. of *aye but*.
- Abe**, Let me = Let me alone.
- Abear**, } *v.t.* to bear, to tolerate. A.S.
- Abere**, } *aberan*, to bear, to suffer.
- Abidden**, *p.p.* of To abide; endured.
- Ablish**, *adj.* rather able; of tolerable pecuniary means.
- Abode**, *pret.* of To abide; endured.
- Aboon**, *adv.* above, overhead, more than; as, "T' meer dud kick *aboon* a bit" = The mare did kick more than a little, i.e. excessively.
- Abrede**, *adj.* abroad, spread out, "His hay is o *abrede*," i.e. all'spread out. A.S. *abredam*, to extend.
- Acause**, } Corr. of because.
- Acos**, }
- Accorah-earth**, *n.* green arable earth.
- Achelor**, *n.* hewn stone; Pr. of *Ashlar*.
- Ack**, *v.t.* to mind, to regard; as, "Never *ack*" = Never mind. Sw. *akta*, to mind, to care.
- A-cock-horse**, used adjectively, triumphant.
- Acreak'd**, *adj.* crooked, awry.
- Acren**, *n.* an acorn. A.S. *aceren*, M.G. *akran*.

Acruk'd, *adj.* crooked, awry.
Actilly, *Corr.* of actually.
Adam and Eve, a name for the bulbs of the *Orchis maculata*.
Addle, *v.i.* to adhere together, to coagulate.
Addle, *v.t.* to earn. O.N. *ödlaz*, to acquire, gain.
Addled, *adj.* rotten, decayed; as, "an *addled* egg." W. *hadlu*, to decay, to grow rotten; A.S. *ādġl*, sick, ill, corrupted, putrid.
Addle-headed, *adj.* stupid, of defective intellect, without the power of thought.
Addlin's, *n.* labourers' wages.
Adone! (*Corr.* of have done!) cease! be quiet!
Adoors, *prep.* at the door, *i.e.* outside.
Adzooks, *interj.* an exclamation or petty oath.
Ae! *interj.* Oh! "Ae, what a seet o' apples that tree hev on it!"
Afeard, *adj.* afraid.
Affend, *Corr.* of offend.
Afoor, *adv.* and *prep.* before, forward. A.S. *fōr*, Du. *voor*, before.
Afooretime, *adv.* in time past.
Afoot, *adv.* on foot.
Afront, *adv.* in front.
Again, *prep.* against. A.S. and O.Fris. *agen*, O.N. *ögn*, contra.
Agate, To be, to be afoot, agoing, at work, or occupied in doing a thing.
Agate, To get, to get to work, to have commenced.
Agate, To set, to set agoing, put on foot, originate work.
Agee (*g* soft), *adj.* awry, oblique, askew.
Agin, *conj.* as if.
Agistment, *n.* the feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price.
Agoy, *interj.* a petty oath.
Agreeably, *adv.* in an uniform manner, in a way perfectly alike.
Agrund, *adv.* on the ground.
Ah, but, a form implying dissent, nearly = Nay, but.
Ahint, *adv.* and *prep.* behind.
Ahn, *poss. pron.* own. See **Aan**.
Ahuh, *adj.* awry, aslant. A.S. *awoh*, awry.
Aiable (*Corr.* of able), *adj.* wealthy.
Aidher, } *adj.* either. O.Fris. *aider*,
Aither, } each, every; A.S. *ægyper*.

Allie, } short for Alice.
Ailse, }
Aigual, *Pr.* of equal.
Aire, *n.* land warped up by floods or tides, and now or once liable to be overflowed by them.
Aish, *n.* an ash tree.
Alang, *adv.* along.
Alang of, in consequence of, or owing to.
Alayan, } *adv.* alone. Dan. *allene*,
Alean, } Du. *aleen* or *alleen*.
Alayat, *adv.* of late, lately.
Ald, *Pr.* of old.
Ale, *n.* a rural festival, a merry meeting. Bride-*ale* and church-*ale* are terms for a wedding supper and a church festivity. Cf. Dan. *arvöl*, Sw. *arföl*. Mulled-*ale* is ale boiled with sugar, spice, etc.
Aleven, *Corr.* of eleven.
Aliblaster, *n.* alabaster. Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος*, M.G. *alabalstrau*.
Allaz, *Corr.* of aloes.
Allecar, } *n.* alegar, vinegar made
Allekur, } from ale.
Alley, *n.* the aisle of a church.
All-hallows, a name for All Saints' Day (1st Nov.).
All-of-a-heugh, *adj.* all on one side. A.S. *awoh*, crookedly. See **Ahuh**.
All-overish, *adj.* neither sick nor well.
Amackily, *adv.* a little so, in some fashion, partly.
Amain, *adv.* lustily.
Amalyast, }
Ameast, } *Corr.* of almost.
Amooast, }
Amang, Northumb. form of among.
Amang-hands, used adverbially of work done at intervals amongst other business.
An, *adv.* than. O.N. *en*, Du. *ān*, than.
An, *conj.* if. "He'll cum *an* a sed soa" = He will come if he said so. S.G. *an*, if. Comp. Gr. *ἐάν*.
An (*pr. yan*), *num. adj.* one. Used absolutely, as **Å** or **Aa** is joined to a noun; as, "That's *an* of them," "Aa cow," "Aa sheep."
An', *Contr.* of and.
Ananters, } *conj.* in case that, if per-
Anters, } adventure. Fr. *aventure*.
an adventure, chance, hap, in O.E., *aunter*.
Aneath, *Corr.* of beneath.
An end (*Corr.* of on end), upright.
Anenst, *prep.* against, opposite to, over against. Comp. Gr. *ἐναντίος*.

Anew, *adv.* afresh, again; as, "I'll try my hand *anew*."
Angle-berry, *n.* a sore under the hoof of an animal.
Angnail, *n.* a corn upon the toe.
Angs, *n.* the beard of barley. N.Fris. *agen*, O.N. *agnir* (pl. of *ögn*), Sw. *agnar*, Fin. *akana*, Gr. *αχα*, chaff, awns.
Anif. Used for if.
An-o, Corr. of and all; sometimes = also.
Ankle-jacks, *n.* a sort of quarter boots.
Anoo, } Corr. of enough.
Enough, }
Anthony's-fire, *n.* erysipelas. Du. *Anthonis vyer*, erysipelas.
Anto (Corr. of an thou), if thou.
Anudder, Corr. of another.
Apace, *adv.* by degrees; as, "He will get on *apace*" = He will do what he is about by degrees or in time.
Ape, *n.* a fool, a wayward child. O.N. *api*, homo fatuus, insipidus, stultus.
Apieces, Corr. of in pieces.
A-pigga-back, said of a mode of carrying a child on one's back, with his legs under one's arms, and his arms round one's neck.
Appern, } *n.* an apron.
Appren, }
Apricock, *n.* an apricot.
Apron, *n.* the fat skinny covering of the belly of a duck or goose.
Arguffy, *v.i.* (1) to argue. (2) To signify.
Ark, *n.* in the north of England the large chests in farm-houses, used for keeping meal or flour, are so called; they are usually made of oak, and are sometimes elaborately carved.
Ark, Noah's, *n.* clouds in lines converging to two points on opposite parts of the sky, with some resemblance to the planks of a boat or ship. [The name is a Corr. of 'Noe-ship,' Prov. Sw. *Noaskeppet*, in which Noe is a Corr. of Odin. Weather auguries are derived from 'Noah's Ship' or 'Ark' Ed.]
Arles, *n.* earnest money (generally 1s.), given on hiring a servant to bind the bargain. Gael. *arlas*, earnest-money, M. *earlys*, earnest.
Arn, Corr. of earn.
Arnest-money, deposit-money given to bind a bargain on hiring a servant, etc. Comp. W. *ernes*, earnest-money.

Arr, *n.* a scar or pockmark. Dan. *ar*, S.G. *ærr*, Sw. *ærr*, N.Fris. *aar*, a scar, cicatrix, seam.
Arrals, *n.* pimples, or a rash breaking out upon the skin.
Arran, *n.* a spider.
Arridge, *n.* the edge of a squared stone or piece of wood, or the like.
Arridge, *v.t.* to take the sharp edge off any squared object, as the joiner or stonemason does.
Arsboord, *n.* the hinder board of a cart.
Arston, Corr. of hearth-stone.
Arter, Corr. of after.
Arval, *n.* a dole of ale and bread given at a funeral; also money given at the death of a fox for the hunters to get ale to drink at the nearest public-house. S.G. *arföl*, O.Dan. *arfööl*, Dan. *arvöl*, literally inheritance-ale. (See Ale.) Comp. also W. *arwyl*, funeral obsequies.
Arval-dinners are common in Cartmel, for friends who attend a funeral from a distance.
As (pr. az), *conj.* that; as, "He said as he wod" = He said that he would.
Ask, } *n.* a newt or water-lizard.
Asker, }
Ask, } Gael. *asc*.
Aslant, } *adj.* sloping, inclined.
Aslope, }
Asquat, *adj.* sitting on the haunches.
Ass, *n.* ashes.
Ass-boord, *n.* a box for ashes.
Ass-hole, *n.* a receptacle for ashes.
Assil-tree, *n.* an axle-tree. Gael. *aisil*, 'an axle-tree.
Assil-tooth, } *n.* a grinder or molar
Axil-teuth, } tooth. O.N. *jaxl*, dens maxillaris.
Ass-manner, } *n.* manure, the chief
Ass-muck, } constituent of which
is ashes; the contents of the Ass-middens of a town.
Ass-midden, *n.* a heap of ashes.
Asta, Corr. of hast thou.
Astir, *adv.* on the move, on the alert.
As tit, *adv.* as soon. See Tit, Titter.
Astraddle, } *adv.* astride.
Astredde, }
Aswint, *adj.* awry.
At, *conj.* that; as, "He sed *at* he wod."
Dan. *at*, Sw. *att*, that.
At, used before the infinitive. Constantly used as a prefix to the verb

in the infinitive in N.L.; as, "I don't like *at see it*," for "I don't like to see it." O.N. *at*, nota infinitivi.

At, *prep.* to; as, "Hey ta done ouht *at it*?" or, "Hes ta dune oute *at it*?" i.e. "to it," in the way of repairs.

At, *rel. pron.* who, that; as, "Him *at* left it"—He who left it. O.N. *at*, qui, who.

At-eter, *adv.* after, afterwards. Comp. S.G. and Sw. *eferat*, after this or that, afterwards, Dan. *eferat*, after.

Ater. See **Arter**.

A-this-side, on this side; betwixt now and —; as, "*A-this-side* Easter."

Athout, *prep.* without; as, "I'se goan *athout it*."

Atomy, *n.* an anatomy, a skeleton.

Atop, *adv.* on the top.

Atort, *prep.* towards.

Attercob, *n.* a spider. A.S. *attercoppa*; *atter*, poison.

Atter-pile, *n.* a small fish with venomous spines.

Atter-pile. Castlehead Cartmel was anciently called "Atterpile."

Atween, } *prep.* between.

Atwixt, }

Atwo, *adv.* in two, asunder.

At yance, at once. See **Yance**.

Au, } Pr. of all.

Aw, }

Aud-farand, *adj.* old fashioned.

Audher, } *conj.* either. O.Fris. *auder*,

Auther, } A.S. *auðer*.

Aum, Pr. of elm.

Aumus, *n.* alms. [A.S. *ælmesse*, O.N. *almusa*, O.Sw. *almusa*, O.E. *almus*. Ed.]

Aund, *adj.* ordained, predestinated. [O.N. *auðna*, fate, destiny, luck, *auðinn*, neut. *auðit*, fated, destined; Prov. Sw. *øen, ön*, id. Ed.]

Aup, } *n.* a heavy, stupid person; a

Aupy, } childish or silly person.

Aunters, *n.* adventures. See **Ananters**,

Anters.

Aursels, Pr. of ourselves.

Awarn'd, }

Awarrant, } *v.t.* to assure, to warrant.

Away-going, *adj.* departing; applied to the crop of a tenant who is leaving his farm. See **Waygoing Crop**.

Awer, Pr. of hour.

A-wheels, on wheels, swiftly; as, "It went *a-wheels*."

Awkert, *adj.* awkward, clumsy.

Aw macks, all sorts, all kinds; *lit.* "all makes."

Awroddy, *Corr.* of already.

Awesome, *adj.* appalling, awful.

Aw't, all the.

Awter, Pr. of alter.

Awteration, Pr. of alteration.

Ax, to ask. A.S. *acian* or *axian*, to ask.

A yan, one person; as, "Wha wos they yar?" "Sick *a yan*;" for "Who was there!" "Such a one."

Azzard, *n.* a little thriveless child or person, irritable, and full of monkey tricks.

Azzy, *n.* a wayward child.

B.

Bab, *n.* baby, a child.

Babble, *v.t.* to talk without sense, or idly. O.N. *babba*, balbutire, from *babb*, inarticulata vox, Dan. *bable*, Du. *babbeln*, to babble, to prate, N. Fris. *babbeln*, garrire more infantum, N. Fr. *babbiller*, to babble, talk overmuch, Du. *babbel*, a babbling or prattling, N. Fr. *babil*, babble.

Babble, *n.* (1) an idle tale, nonsense. (2) Noise made by hounds when they are too busy, and open before they are sure of the scent.

Babbling, *n.* a noisy discourse.

Babby, *n.* a baby.

Baby, *n.* a doll for children.

Bachelor's Buttons, *n.* the flower, rose campion.

Back up, To set one's = To provoke so as to make him angry.

Backband, *n.* an iron chain over a cart saddle which supports the shafts.

Backboord, *n.* a board on which dough is rolled out.

Backen, *v.t.* to retard.

Back-end, *n.* autumn.

Backer, *adj. comp.* further back.

Backerd's way, *adv.* backwards,

Backerly, *adj.* late.

Backgrund (Pr. of background), *n.* a place of concealment.

Backing, *n.* anything put behind a front surface; as, soil placed behind wattling.

Back-recknin(g), *n.* after reckoning.

Backside, *n.* any premises at the back of a house. Sw. *bakside*, back.

Backskin, *n.* a strong piece of leather worn on the back by fishermen.

Backst, *adj.* most backward, furthest back. Dan. *bagst*.

Backspan, *n.* a baking plate for oat bread.

Backword, To send, to countermand or decline an invitation.

Backword, *n.* an answer to put off an engagement.

Bad, *p.p.* of To bid, invited.

Bad, *adj.* sick, ill. [duce.

Badger, *n.* a travelling buyer-up of pro-

Badger, *v.t.* (1) to beat down in bargaining. (2) To worry by the use of irritating language.

Badly, *adj.* sick, ill.

Bae, *v.i.* to cry like a lamb.

Bae-lamb, *n.* a child's name for a young lamb.

Baide, } *pret.* of bide.

Bayad, }

Baily, *n.* a bailiff, a sheriff's officer.

Bain, *adj.* (1) near. O.N. *bein*, rectus, directus. (2) Willing.

Bait, *n.* (1) a luncheon. (2) The fibre of wood.

Bait, *v.t.* to stop to feed a horse.

Baiyan-flower, *n.* the daisy.

Baiyath (Pr. of bath), *v.t.* (1) to bathe with water, to foment. (2) To rub liniment or lotion well in.

Baiyath, Pr. of both.

Bakhouse, Pr. of bake-house.

Bakin', *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time.

Balk (Pr. bauk or boke), *n.* (1) a large piece of felled timber. W. and Gael. *balc*, Manx *balk*, A.S. *balca*, Sw. *balk*. beam, balk. (2) The strong beam which, running horizontally, unites the principal rafters of a building. (3) A fishing balk; a long wattled hedge of a semi-circular form set upon the sea-sands, which compels the fish at the ebb of the tide to make towards the deepest part, where there is a semi-circular bower of nets to catch them. O.N. *balker*, a hedge of wood, S.G. *balk*, sepimentum. (4) A ridge or strip of land left unploughed in a tillage field. S.G. *balk*, porca, a ridge between two furrows.

Balk, *v.t.* to pass over, to pass by, to disappoint.

Ball, *n.* (1) the pupil of the eye. (2) The palm of the hand. (3) The round part of the bottom of a horse's foot. "Whar is it?" It's i' 't ball o' 't foot."

Balled, *adj.* white-faced.

Ballet, Corr. of ballad.

Bam, *n.* a false mocking tale, a gibe. Armor. *bamein*, to deceive; and Gael. *beum*, a cut or sarcasm.

Bam, *v.t.* to employ a mode of punishment at school, well known to school boys.

Bamboozle, *v.t.* to cheat, to make game of.

Bammed, *p.p.* struck, beaten.

Ban, *n.* a curse. A.S. *ban*, interdictum, excommunication.

Band, *n.* (1) the iron hinges of a door or gate. (2) A wooden fastening for a cow's neck.

Band, *pret.* of bind. "He *band* him tull a tailor" = He bound him to a tailor.

Band, *n.* the summit of a minor hill; as, "Swirl *band*," Tilberthwaite fell. Welsh, *bant*, height.

Band, } *n.* a chain across a horse's

Backband, } back holding up the shafts.

Bandish, Corr. of bandage.

Bands, *n.* the hinges of a door.

Bandy-cat, *n.* a game played with sticks rounded or curved at the lower end, called *Bandy-cats*, and a small wooden block called a *kiddy* or *cat*. See *Catty*.

Bane. See *Bain*.

Bang, *v.t.* (1) to beat in competition; to surpass. (2) To strike. (3) *v.i.* To go with rapidity. "She *bang'd* out o' t' dure, and we saa na meyar on her." O.N. *bang*, pulso, percutio, Dan. *banke*, to beat, thrash, drub.

Bang, *n.* a blow. O.N. *bang*, pulsatio, Dan. *bank*, a drubbing, thrashing, beating.

Banger, *n.* (1) a hard blow. (2) A great falsehood.

Bank up, *v.i.* to collect in masses. "It is *banking up*," spoken of clouds gathering before a shower.

Bannock, *n.* a small loaf or cake, made of oatmeal. Gael. *bannach*, a cake.

Bantlin', *n.* an infant.

Banty-cock, } *n.* fowls of the Bantam

Banty-hen, } breed.

Bar, *v.t.* to shut, to close; as, "Bar them out."

Bar, *adj.* bare.

Barfet, *adj.* barefoot. "*Barfet* an' bar legg'd" = Barefoot and bare legged. A.S. *barfot*, O.N. *berfættir*, nudipes, Dan. *barfodet*, barefooted.

Bark, v.i. Foxes are said to *bark* at rutting time.

Barked, adj. encrusted with dirt.

Barkam, n. a horse's collar. See **Barriham**.

Barley, v.t. to bespeak. An exclamation frequently used by children when they wish to obtain the first choice. Manx *barehiam*, I would rather.

Barm, n. yeast. W. *burym*, A.S. *bearme*, N. Fris. *barm*, yeast, Gael. *beirm*, S.G. *berma*.

Barn, n. a child. Also used in a familiar way of speaking to one another. O. Fris. *bern*, N. Fris. M.G., O.N., Dan., S.G., and Sw. *barn*, "At be wi' barn" = To be enceinte; at ga wi' barn: Comp. Sw. "Att gå med barn."

Barn-time, n. the time during which a woman may have children.

Barnish, adj. childish. M.G. *barnisks*, childish, O.N. *barnæska*, pueritia, Dan. *barnlig*, childish.

Barn-lakings, n. potsherds placed in the form of horses or other figures; literally, children's playthings.

Barnless, adj. childless. A.S. *bearnleás*, O. Fris. *bermlas*, Sw. *bermlös*.

Barns, n. issue, progeny. A.S. *bearns*.

Barns' barns, n. grandchildren. M.G. *barne barna*.

Barragan, n. a sort of fustain.

Barren, adj. said of a cow or ewe, not in calf or lamb.

Barren, n. the exterior sexual parts of a cow. Comp. Sc. *birn*, matrix. [Prov. Sw. *bärane*, *bärne*, Prov. Dan. *bærend*, Old Dan. *bærænde*, from O.N. *bera*, O.Sw. *bæra*, to bring forth, of which word Ihre remarks that it is applied simply to the parturition of cows. Ed.]

Barriham, n. a horse's collar. See **Barkam**. [This word appears in many other forms, as *barfame*, *barson*, *braffam*, *braugham*, *baurgham*, *brecham*, etc. The old forms *hambewer*, *hamaborough*, noticed by Mr. Wedgwood, give the same elements, but in different order, the simple meaning being protection against the hames. A.S. *beorgan*, to protect, Pl. D. *bargen*, Dut. and Germ. *bergen*, id. Ed.]

Barring-out, n. an ancient custom at schools, until lately prevalent, when

the boys, at the commencement of harvest, *bar out* the master from the school, and demand the day's holiday.

Barrow (Pr. barra), n. (1) a large heap of stones. A.S. *beorow*, a high or hilly place, a hill covered with wood, Gael. *bara*, id., Manx *barrey*. (2) The side of a rocky hill; quite as often, or oftener, the hill itself, particularly the top or conical part of the hill: often a post-fix; as, Trowbarrow, Torrisholme barrows, Howbarrow, Backbarrow, Underbarrow, Warkbarrow.

Basket-swerde, n. a sword with a hilt formed to protect the hand from injury.

Bass, n. a name for the perch (fish).

Bassin, n. Pr. of basin.

Bass-mat, n. See **Bast**.

Bast, n. a species of matting made of the inner rind of bark. Du. *bast*, bark, O.N., Dan., and Sw. *bast*, the inner bark of the lime tree, A.S. *bæst*, S.G. *bast*, cortex tiliæ, Sw. *bast*, Dan. *bast-maat*, bast-mat.

Baste, v.t. to sew slightly.

Bastert, Pr. of bastard. O.Fr. *basterd*, Du. *bastaert*, W. *basdardd*.

Bat, n. a blow or stroke.

Bat, v.t. to beat, to strike; as to beat the dust out of a door-mat by striking it against a wall, or to beat it with a stick with the same object. N. Fris. *bat*, to beat, to strike.

Bat, n. a blow: as, "Gi' him a bat" = Give him a blow. Also metaph. for rate, speed, manner of action; as, "At that bat" = At that speed; "He's at th' old bat" = He is playing the old game; e.g. drunk, as usual.

Bat-beggar, n. a beadle.

Batch, n. a heap or quantity of anything; literally, the entire quantity of bread baked at one time, whence all the other applications of the word.

Bate, v.t. to abate or diminish.

Bate, n. the fibres or grain of wood. See **Bait**.

Batter, n. repeated blows, as with a battering ram.

Batter, v.t. a wall which diminishes in thickness upwards is said to *batter*.

Battered. A horse with tender feet is said to be *battered*.

Battin', n. the straw of two sheaves folded together.

Battle-royal, *n.* a fight that used to be fought between several cocks, where the one that stood longest was the victor.

Bauk, } See **Balk**, *vb.* and *n.*
Bawk, }

Bawm, Pr. of balm.

Be, }
Bi, } Corr. of *prep.* by. [court.]

Beadle, *n.* a crier or messenger of a

Beak (Corr. of bake), *v.t.* to soften wood and sticks in the fire for use without burning them.

Beak (Corr. of beak), *n.* the bill of a bird. Gael. *beic*, N. Fr. *bec*.

Beäl, *v.i.* to roar out, to give mouth, to bellow as cattle. O.N. *belja*, O.Sw. *bælia*, *bäla*, N. *banla*, *belja*, O.E. *bellyn*, to low as neat.

Beäm, Pr. of beam.

Beäm-filling, *n.* masonry or brickwork employed to flush or to fill up a wall between joists or beams.

Beän, Pr. of bone.

Beän-coda, *n.* the pods of beans. A.S. *bean-coddas*.

Beänfire, Pr. of bonfire.

Beär, *n.* a door-mat.

Beär, Pr. of bear.

Beard, *v.t.* to top a wall with thorns.

Bearding, *n.* thorn bushes stuck into a bank or hedge.

Bearer, *n.* a martingale.

Bearers, *n.* the persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave.

Beäs, *n. pl.* cows, cattle collectively. See **Beäst**.

Beäst, } *n.* an animal of the beeve kind
Beöst, } in a fattening state; more generally, any single animal of the ox kind.

Beät, *v.i.* Hares are said to *beüt* when they make a noise at rutting time.

Beater, *n.* a wooden mallet used for various purposes.

Beäth, Pr. of both.

Beck, *n.* a small stream, a brook. O.N. *beckr* or *bekkr*, rivus, Sw. *bäck*, a brook, a rivulet, Dan. *bæk*, a brook, a rill, S.G. *beck*.

Beck, *n.* a hint, or nod.

Becose, } Pr. of because.
Becoze, }

Bed, *pret.* of **To bid**, offered; as, "He *bed* a hundred pound."

Beddin', *n.* bedding, bedclothes; also straw under horses or cattle. A.S. *bedding*.

Bedeet, *adj.* dirtied.

Bed-gown, *n.* a loose kind of jacket, formerly much worn by the female peasantry instead of an ordinary dress.

Bedizened, *adj.* decked or dressed out gaudily.

Bed-joints, *n.* the natural joints of stone as it lies in the beds of rocks.

Beeär. See **Beär**.

Beeboe, To go to: a child's term for going to sleep.

Bee-bread, *n.* a brown substance with which some of the cells of a honeycomb are filled.

Beeld, } *n.* (1) an object which shelters,
Bield, } as a large bush, a wall, a shed. (2) Shelter, protection, or defence.

Beery, *adj.* the worse for drink, tipsy, intoxicated.

Beest-milk, *n.* the milk given by a cow immediately after calving. Du. *biest*, curdled milk, A.S. *beost* or *byst*, *bysting*, *biestings*.

Beetle, *n.* a heavy wooden hammer, such as is used by paviors; also called a rammer. A.S. *bül*, a mallet.

Be far, a deprecatory exclamation.

Beheyav, Pr. of behave.

Behint, *prep.* behind.

Behoaf, Pr. of behalf.

Behodden, Pr. of beholden.

Belaa, Pr. of below.

Belder, *v.i.* to roar, to bellow.

Beläng, } Pr. of belong. But the *vb.*
Belang, } takes a quasi active sense in ordinary usage; as, "Yon house *belangs* me;" "The stock and crops *belengin'* James F."

Belike, *adv.* likely, perhaps, probably.

Belive, *adv.* before long, by and by, quickly, presently, immediately.

Belk, *n.* an eructation. A.S. *bælc*.

Belk, *v.i.* to belch. A.S. *bealcan*.

Bellow, *v.i.* to make the noise a roe does at rutting time,

Bell-wedder, *n.* the wether sheep which carries the bell at the head of the flock.

Belly-timmer, *n.* food. O.N. *beli*, stomachus, and *timbr*, ligna.

Belly-wark, *n.* the colic. O.N. *beli*, A.S. *bælig*, stomachus, A.S. *wærc*, pain.

Belve, *v.t.* to drink greedily.

Bemean, *v.i.* to moan; as, "T' cow *bemean* itself" = The cow moans.

Bene, *n.* a prayer or petition.
 Bensil, *v.t.* to beat, to thrash.
 Bent, } *n.* a long coarse grass,
 Bent-girse, } which chiefly grows on
 the moors, a species of ribbon grass.
 (*Agrostis canina*, Linn).
 Berryin', } *n.* a funeral.
 Birryin', }
 Beside, *adv.* by the side of.
 Besom, *n.* a broom, generally made of
 birch or heather. A.S. *besem*, O.Fris.
besma, Sw. *besem*.
 Bessy-blakeling, *n.* the yellow-hammer.
 Bete, to amend, to repair. A.S. *betan*;
 as, "To *bete t' fire*" = To mend the
 fire by putting more fuel on. Comp.
 A.S. *betan fyr*, to mend or repair a
 fire, to light or make a fire, to kindle,
 Du. *boeten het vyer*.
 Bethink, *v.i.* to recollect.
 Better, *v.t.* to improve; as, "He can't
 better hissel" = He cannot improve
 his present position. A.S. *beterian*,
 O.Fris. *beteria*, O.N. *betra*, emendo,
 Sw. *bättra*, to amend, to improve.
 Betterin', *n.* an improving, amending,
 improvement. A.S. *beterung*, O.Fris.
beteringe.
 Bettermer, *adj.* better.
 Betwattled, *adj.* confounded, stupi-
 fied, in a distressed and confused
 state of mind.
 Bevellin'. "He gev him a gud *bevel-
 lin'*" = He gave him a good beating.
 Beyad (Pr. of bade), *pret.* of bide, to
 abide, continue.
 Beyak, Pr. of bake. See Bäk.
 Beyan, Pr. of bone. A.S. *bán*, O.N.
bein, M.G. *bain*, Dan. *been*.
 Bezzle, *v.i.* to drink hard, to tippie.
 Bib, *v.i.* to drink, to guzzle.
 Bicker, *v.i.* to use bitter words in con-
 tention. W. *bicra*, to fight, to skir-
 mish, to bicker.
 Bickerin[g], *n.* a using of bitter words
 in contention. W. *bicra*, a conflict,
 a bickering.
 Bid, *v.t.* to invite. O.N. *biöda*, Dan.
byde, Sw. *bjuda*, N. *bjoda*, M.G.
biudan, A.S. *beödan*, all meaning to
 bid, to invite; Prov. Dan. *e hele by
 er böden til ærvöl* = the whole town-
 ship is bidden to the Arval.
 Bidding-wedding, *n.* a wedding of
 poor persons, to which guests are
 specially invited, or *bidden*, and who
 are expected to contribute each an
 offering, which is received by the

bride, and the accumulated amount
 of which becomes the property of
 the newly-married pair, to aid them
 in their house-keeping.
 Biddy, *n.* a louse.
 Bide, *v.t.* and *i.* (1) to dwell, to remain,
 to abide. (2) To bear, to endure.
 A.S. *bidan*, to bide, abide, await,
 remain, tarry, expect, O.Fris. *bidia*,
 O.N. *biða*, to await or remain, S.G.
biða, to remain, to stay, Sw. *biða*
 to stay, tarry, await, M.G. *beidan*,
 to look for, expect, W. *bydian*, to
 live at, dwell.
 Bield. See Beeld.
 Bieldy, *adj.* snug.
 Bifoan, Pr. of befall.
 Bifoan, Pr. of befallen.
 Bigg, *n.* a species of barley, having
 four rows. O.N. *bygg*, hordeum
 vulgare, S.G. *bjugg*, barley, Dan. *byg*.
 Bigg, *v.t.* to build. A.S. *byggan*, S.G.
 and Sw. *bygga*, instruere, Dan. *bygge*.
 Biggin', *n.* a building. Lunesd. Sw.
byggning, Dan. *bygning*.
 Bijen, *interj.* truly! (By St. John.)
 Bile, *n.* a boil. A.S. *bjl*, O.Fris. *beil*.
 Bilk, *v.t.* to cheat.
 Bill, *n.* a bill-hook for hedging pur-
 poses. A.S. *bill*, S.G. *bil*, a hatchet.
 Bills, }
 Bills slips, } bar that shot (at marbles).
 Bind, *v.t.* to bind; *pret.* band, *p.p.* bund.
 A.S. *bindan*, O.Fris. *binda*, O.N.
binda, S.G. *binda*, ligare, M.G. *bin-
 dan*, *pret. band*, *pl. bundum*.
 Birk, *n.* a birch tree (*Betula alba*,
 Linn.). O.N. *birk* and *björk*, betula,
 S.G. *bjork*, betulus, Sw. *bjork*, Dan.
birk, A.S. *byrc*.
 Birl, *v.a.* to serve or pour out wine or
 other liquor at an entertainment.
 A.S. *byrtian*, to give to drink, to act
 as butler.
 Birler, *n.* the master of the revels at a
 sale, or a bidding-wedding, whose
 duties it is to superintend the re-
 freshments, and *birl* out the wine or
 other drink. O.N. *byrtari*, pincerna,
 a cup-bearer.
 Birry, *n.* a gooseberry.
 Birry-pie, *n.* gooseberry tart.
 Bishop. Milk that is burned in the
 pan is said to be *bishopped*, or some-
 times that "the *bishop* has set his
 foot in it."
 Bishopp'd poddish, porridge burnt in
 the pan.

Biaky, *n.* a biscuit.
Bit, *n.* (1) a bite. (2) Food. A.S. and O.Fris. *bit*, a bite.
Bite, *n.* the hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing lifted. "A short *bite*," or "a long *bite*" also means a greater or lesser degree of length from the fulcrum.
Bite, *v.i.* to smart.
Bi t' mess, by the mass.
Bitter-sweet, *n.* a kind of apple, partaking of the nature of a crab.
Blaa, *v.i.* to breathe. It is simply a mode of Pr. of blow.
Blaa, *n.* bloom, blossom.
Blaan, *p.p.* blown, out of breath with exertion. A cow or beast is said to be *blaan* when suffering from the distention arising from the fermentation of green food. A.S. *blāwan*, *p.p.* of *blāwan*, to blow.
Blabber, *v.i.* to talk idly. O.N. *blabbra*, balbutire, Dan. *blabbe*, to babble.
Black, *v.t.* to scold, to vituperate.
Blackbum, *n.* a blackberry.
Black-clock, *n.* the common black beetle. O.H.G. *chuleich*, a beetle.
Black-frost, *n.* frost without rime.
Blackguard, *n.* a low, coarse, abusive person.
Blackguard, *v.t.* to vituperate in strong and not over choice terms.
Blacking, *n.* a scolding. See **Black**.
Black-leg, *n.* a disease amongst calves.
Black-ouzel, *n.* a blackbird. O.N. *blakkr*, A.S. *blac*, black, and A.S. *oste*, an ouzel, a blackbird.
Black-ox-trodden, *adj.* worn with age or care.
Black-puddings, *n.* puddings made of blood, suet, and groats stuffed into the intestines of pigs, and which, when boiled, are quite black.
Blaebirry, *n.* the bilberry.
Blake, *adj.* (1) pale yellow. (2) Of a faded black colour. O.N. *bleikr*, Dan. *bleg*, A.S. *blac*.
Blake, Pr. of bleak.
Blake, } *n.* the yellow bunting, or
Blakeling, } yellow-hammer.
Blare, *v.i.* to roar, to bellow. Du. *blaaren*, to bellow.
Blast, *n.* A disruption of the rock, in mining or quarrying operations, by means of gunpowder, is called a *blast*.
Blate, Pr. of bleat.
Blauberry. }
Blaeberry. } See **Blaebirry**.

Blasing-star, *n.* a comet.
Blea, *adj.* livid, of a pale bluish colour. O.N. *blār*, livid, S.G. *blā*, Dan. *blaa*, blue.
Bleained, *adj.* half dried; of linen or clothes bleached or sweetened by hanging out.
Blear, Pr. of blare.
Bleared, *adj.* red and swollen about the eyes from the effects of crying.
Bleār-ee'd, *adj.* red and swollen about the eyes.
Bleaw, Pr. of blew. Comp. *blōw*, pret. of A.S. *blāwan*, to blow.
Bleb, *n.* a bubble, a blister, a blain.
Bleddher, Pr. of bladder.
Bledder, *v.i.* to cry aloud, to blubber.
Blend, *v.t.* to mix.
Bleumilk, *n.* skimmed milk.
Bleyam, Pr. of blame.
Blind, *adj.* abortive; applied to nuts when without kernels, and to flowers and herbs when abortions.
Blink, *v.t.* (1) to evade, to shy. (2) *v.i.* to smile, to look kindly; generally applied to females.
Blinkard, *n.* a nearsighted person.
Blinkers, *n.* pieces of leather attached to a horse's head-collar.
Blitely, Pr. of blithely. "She dud poo away rarely when she liggid herself *blitely* tull it"—She did pull away (rowed) famously when she applied herself freely to it. A.S. *blīðlice*, gladly, joyfully, willingly, Du. *blijdelijck*, joyfully, gladly, or cheerfully, O.N. *blīðliga*, comiter, amice.
Bliw, Pr. of blue.
Bliw-caps, *n.* meadow scabious.
Bliw-milk. See **Bleumilk**.
Blob, *n.* a bubble, a blister.
Blobber, *v.i.* to cry.
Blood, *v.t.* to let blood, to bleed with a lancet. "He's been *bloodin'* him"—He has been taking blood from him.
Blooding, *n.* a bloodletting, a bleeding with a lancet.
Bloom, *n.* blossom of fruit trees.
Blotching-paper, *n.* blotting-paper.
Blother, *v.i.* to make a fuss and noise.
Blubber, *v.i.* to cry, to sob.
Bluddy-baiyans, *Raa head an'* *bluddy-beyans*, the name of a hob-goblin much feared by children.
Blud-steyan (Pr. of blood-stone), a green semi-transparent pebble, with red spots in it like blood spots.

Bludsucker, *n.* a leech. O.N. *blodsuga*, *hirudo*.
Bluff, *adj.* (1) hearty, out spoken. (2) Rather arrogant, self-confident.
Blur, *n.* a blot, an imperfection.
Bo, Pr. of ball.
Bo, *n.* a hobgoblin. W. *bo*, a goblin, a bugbear; *bu*, fear, a bugbear. See Boggart.
Boal, *v.i.* to roar out, to bawl, to give mouth.
Boam, Pr. of balm.
Bob, *n.* (1) a blow. (2) A bunch.
Bob; *v.t.* (1) to fish. (2) To disappoint.
Bobbersome, *adj.* saucy, forward, in high spirits.
Bobbery, *n.* a squabble, a tumult.
Bobbin, *n.* a reel for thread. Du. *bobyne*, Sw. *bobin*, Fr. *bobine*, a skein or hank of thread.
Bobbish, *adj.* brisk, pretty well in health.
Bobtail, *v.t.* to cut off the tail of a horse.
Bo'd, Pr. of bald.
Boddum, Pr. of bottom.
Boddumest, *adj.* lowest.
Bodily, *adv.* excessively, entirely.
Bodder, Pr. of bother, to perplex. Comp. Gael. *bodhair*, to deafen, W. *bytharu*, to stun, Manx, *boir*, to trouble, to disturb.
Body, *n.* the middle aisle of the nave of a church, or the nave itself.
Boggart, *n.* an apparition, a hobgoblin. W. *bug*, a hobgoblin, *bugwth*, to threaten or scare, Gael. *bocan*, a hobgoblin, a spectre, Manx, *buggam*, a bugbear, a brownie, a scarecrow, something to frighten.
Boggle, *v.i.* (1) to flinch, to start as a horse does; to hesitate; to be afraid. (2) *v.i.* To hide oneself through fear.
Boggle, *n.* a scruple, a difficulty; as, "He med a *boggle* about it" = He made a scruple (or difficulty) of it.
Boggy-bo, *n.* a goblin. W. *bug-bo*, a boggart, Gael. *bo*, an interjection to excite terror in children.
Bogie, *n.* a kind of cart with low wheels and long shafts, used by masons to move large stones.
Boilin[g]. "T' heyal *boilin'* on 'em" = The whole party.
Boke, Pr. of balk.
Bole, *n.* the body or trunk of a tree. O.N. *bolr*, *truncus arboris*, S.G. *bol*, Sw. *boll*.

Bolster, *n.* the bed of a timber carriage.
Bolt, *v.t.* (1) to dislodge a rabbit. (2) *v.i.* To run away.
Bone, *v.t.* to steal (cant term).
Bone-flower, *n.* the daisy. See Baiyan flower.
Bonnily, *adv.* prettily, nicely, satisfactorily.
Bonny, *adj.* pretty, nice, pleasing, fair.
Boo, Pr. of bough.
Booard, Pr. of board.
Booat, Pr. of boat.
Booing, *n.* bleating, making a noise like cattle.
Book, } Pr. of bulk, size, quantity ;
Bouk, } as, "To be a gay *book* of an age" = To be considerably advanced in years.
Bookcraft, *n.* literature. A.S. *bócraft*.
Bool, *n.* (1) the handle of a basket, pan, milking can, etc. (2) A child's trundling hoop. W. *bovl*, a round hollow body, S.G. *bygel*, a bending, a rounding.
Booly, *n.* a child's hoop.
Boon-days, *n.* (1) days when statute work on the highways is performed. (2) The days on which the tenants are bound, under the feudal system, to work for their lord *gratis*. O.N. *bón*, an entreaty, a prayer. [From being originally a thing asked, *boon* seems to have come to signify, first, the same thing freely granted, and then exacted or enforced.]
Boon-ploeing, *n.* a day's ploughing given by neighbouring farmers to a new comer who has lately entered on a farm. See Boon-days.
Boore, Pr. of bore.
Boose, *n.* a stall for cattle. A.S. *bosg*, *bosig*, O.N. *bás*, N. Fris. *bósem*.
Boosy, *adj.* intoxicated.
Boot, *n.* amends, compensation. A.S. *bót*, O.N. *bót*, satisfactio, reparatio, Manx, *boot*.
Boot, *v. impers.* to signify or matter, to profit, to reap advantage. Sw. *båta*, to boot, to profit, Du. *boets*, profit.
Bootlese-bene, *n.* unavailing prayer.
Bor (Pr. of bur), *n.* (1) the prickly seed of the burdock (*Arctium lappa*, Linn.). Comp. W. *bor*, a bunch of tuft, Gael. *borr*, a knob, S.G. *borre*, a thistle, N. Fris. *borre*, the burdock. (2) A halo round the moon.
Bordin, Pr. of burden.

Bord-cleyath, *n.* a table-cloth.
Born, Pr. of burn. "Born tha," an expression of displeasure.
Born-fool, *n.* an idiot.
Borrel, *n.* a heap or quantity; as, "A borrel o' staiyans" = a heap of stones.
Borrowed-days, *n.* very fine days in early spring which follow a long season of bad weather, and which are generally followed by further bad weather.
Bortree, *n.* the elderberry tree.
Bortree-jack, *n.* elderberry wine.
Bosom, *v.i.* to eddy; said of the wind.
Bozon, Pr. of boatswain.
Boss, *n.* a protuberance.
Botch, *v.t.* to mend clumsily, to mismanage. Sw. *böta*, to patch, Du. *boetsel*, mending, bettering, O.S. *botian*, O.H.G. *buozen*.
Botch, *n.* mismanagement.
Bots, *n.* a kind of worms troublesome to horses.
Bottle, *n.* a bundle of hay or straw. Fr. *boteler*, to bundle up, to make into bottles or bundles, from *boteau*, a bundle or bottle of hay.
Bottle-nose, *n.* a porpoise.
Bottle-up, *v.t.* to treasure up in one's memory.
Bought-breyad, *n.* baker's bread.
Bouk (Pr. of bolk), *n.* an eructation.
Bould, Pr. of bold.
Boulder, *n.* a hard stone rounded from attrition. Du. *bollen*, to roll.
Boun, *adj.* ready to go, going, starting.
Boun, *adj.* bound, under obligation.
Bout, *n.* (1) a contest, a struggle. (2) A turn or spell at anything; as, "A drinking bout" = A set-to at drinking. (3) In ploughing, the distance from one side of a field to the other and back again.
Bout, *adv.* without, except. "Bout's beyar but it's eäsy," a proverbial phrase used by unmarried women in reference to a husband, meaning—If to be without is bare, it is easy.
Bow, *v.t.* to bend.
Bowk, *v.t.* to wash clothes in lye. Du. *buycken*.
Bowking-dub, *n.* a pool used for washing clothes in lye. Often found in homesteads in Lunesdale. There is one near Ravenscar farm. M. *dhubby*, a pool.
Bowster, Pr. of bolster.
Bowt, Pr. of bought.

Box-and-dice, *n.* a game of hazard.
Bra', (pr. braw), *n.* the upper part of a bank or abrupt declivity, any broken ground above a descent.
Braal, Pr. of brawl.
Braan (pr. brah-än), *n.* a boar pig. See **Brawn**.
Brack, *pret.* of To break.
Brack, *n.* a break or precipitous rise in the level of the ground.
Brackens, *n.* ferns generally.
Brade, } *v.i.* to resemble or approach
Braid, } to likeness to a person or thing. An equivocation may be said to "brade on lying." Sw. *bräs*, to be like, to resemble, O.N. *bregða*.
Brag, *v.i.* to boast.
Brag, *n.* an old game at cards.
Braid, *v.t.* to retch, to vomit.
Brake, *n.* a fern.
Branded, *adj.* mixed red and black. Applied to the colour of a beast, the hairs of the coat of which are of both colours thoroughly intermingled.
Brand-fire-new, *adj.* quite new.
Brandlin', *n.* a species of trout.
Brandling, *n.* a worm found in old manure or tanner's bark.
Brandreth, *n.* an iron tripod fixed over the fire, on which a pot or kettle is placed. A.S. *brandred*, a branding iron, a gridiron. [bread.
Brandy-snap, *n.* a brittle wafer ginger-brang, *pret.* of To bring.
Branlins, *n.* See **Brandling**.
Bran-new, } *adj.* quite new. Du.
Bran-span-new, } *brandt-nieu*.
Brant, *adj.* steep, difficult of access. S.G. and Sw. *brant*, steep, O.N. *brattr*, N. *bratt*.
Brash, *n.* (1) a rush with great impetus into or against anything. (2) An impetuous person. (3) A rash or eruption. [This word is, it would seem, nearly related to *breach*, *break*. Comp. **Brashment**. Ed.]
Brash, *n.* a sudden rising of acid or acrid matter from the stomach into the mouth, as in heartburn. [O.E. *brakym*, "to caste or spewe." Pr. Sw. *bräkka se*, Dan. *brække sig*, Germ. *sich brechen*, to be sick, to vomit. Ed.]
Brash, *v.i.* to run headlong at, to do anything hastily or rashly; as, "I brashed at it" = I attacked it with a rush. Comp. W. *brisaw*, to make haste, to hasten, Gael. *bras*, rash, impetuous. See **Brask**, **Brizz**.

Brashment, *n.* refuse branches or boughs of fallen timber, fit only for firewood.

Brask, *v.t.* to do anything hastily or rashly. Comp. S.G. *brask*, to get up a disturbance, Sw. *braska*, to rustle, to bustle.

Brass, *n.* (1) copper coin. (2) Metaph., money generally; as in the Roman *aes*, which from its primitive sense signifying *copper*, came to signify *money*, because the first coins were made of it. So of the Greek *ἀργύριον*, silver generally, and thence money, cash.

Brast, *pret.* of To burst.

Brat, *n.* a pinafore or apron. W. *brat*, a piece, a clout, A.S. *bratt*, a cloak, Gael. *brat*, a mantle or covering.

Brave, *adj.* fine, good; as, "It's been *brave* weddher fer t'harrest." Du. *bref*, gentle, handsome, Fr. *brave*, fine, gorgeous in apparel.

Bravely, *adj.* and *adv.* (1) well, in good health; as, "How's t' wife?" — "*Bravely*, thank ya." (2) Capitably, excellently. Comp. Du. *braeflijck*, handsomely.

Brawn, *n.* a boar. See **Braam**.

Bray, *v.t.* to pound, to beat, to thrash.

Bray, *v.i.* to cry.

Brazen, *adj.* brazen, (metaph.) impudent.

Bread, *n.* Pr. of bread.

Bread-cratch. See **Cratch**.

Bream, Pr. of broom, the plant.

Breast-milk, *n.* the human mother's milk, as distinguished from the milk of animals. O.N. *brjosta mjolk*.

Breathing-while, *n.* a time sufficient for drawing breath, any short period of time, in the way of an interval.

Breck, *v.t.* to break. Comp. S.G. *bracka*. "To *breck* a matter" = To tell out what had been kept secret.

Breck, *n.* (1) a breaking or fracture. (2) Metaph. a quarrel, commotion, or violent fracas, a rupture. W. *breg*, a rent or breach, Sw. *bräck*, a rupture.

Breddher, Pr. of brother.

Brede, *n.* breadth. A.S. *bræd*, Dan. *brede*, Du. *breedte*.

Breed on, *v.i.* to be like unto, to resemble. See **Brade** or **Braid**.

Breet, Pr. of bright.

Brek. See **Breck**.

Bren, *v.t.* to burn. O.N. *brenna*, ardere, flagrare, S.G. *braenna*, and *brinna*, Sw. *bränna*, to burn.

Brere, *n.* a briar. A.S. *brær*, *brér*.

Bresken up, *v.i.* to grow lively.

Brest, } *v.t.* and *i.* (*pret.* *brast*, *pp.*
Brust, } *brossen*), to burst. O.N.
brasta (*pret.* *brast*, *p.p.* *bröstinn*), to burst, to break. S.G. *brista*.

Bretches, Pr. of breeches.

Breyad, Pr. of braid, the Northumb. form of broad. A.S. *bræd*, O.N. *breidr*.

Breyad-band. A term applied to corn laid out in the field to dry, the bands of the sheaves having been loosed for the purpose.

Breyaden, *v.t.* to make wider.

Brez, *v.t.* to do anything energetically. "I *brezzed* away at it." W. *bryziano*.

Brickle, *adj.* brittle.

Brid, *n.* a bird. A.S. *brid*, O.E. *brydde*.

Bridle-sty, *n.* a road for a horse only.

Brief, *n.* a petition.

Brig, *n.* a bridge. A.S. *brig*, O.N. *bryggia*, S.G. and Sw. *brygga*.

Briggs, *n.* an utensil used in brewing and in dairies to set the strainer on.

Brightsome, *adj.* bright.

Brimming, *adj.* applied to a sow when *maris appetens*.

Brindled, *n.* streaked, variously coloured.

Brisket, *n.* the cartilaginous part of the breast of a calf or other slain animal. W. *bryaced*, Gael. *brisegin*, Fr. *brchet*.

Brisale, *v.t.* to scorch.

Briw, Pr. of brew.

Briwse, Pr. of bruise.

Briwt, Pr. of brute.

Broach, *v.t.* to tap. "*Broach* a cask or barrel."

Broasen, a form of the *p.p.* of **brast** or **brust**.

Brob, } *n.* small bushy sticks or branches
Brog, } of trees, used to mark the tithe stouks of corn or the lots of hay-grass when on sale, etc., or to prevent the netting of game. Also used to mark the passage across the sands of Morecambe Bay.

Brock, *n.* the cuckoo-spit insect. "To sweat like a *brock*" is a common simile applied to any one in a profuse state of perspiration.

Brock, *n.* a badger. W. *bröch*, Gael. M. and A.S. *broc*, Dan. *brok*.

Broddle, *v.t.* to make a hole, or to goad.

Brokken, Pr. of broken. "It's nobbut *brokken* wedöer" = The weather is only showery, and so unfit for farm-

ing operations, such as haymaking, reaping, ploughing, etc. Comp. Dan. *brokken*.

Brossen, *p.p.* of To *brust*.

Brott, *n.* short broken straws shaken out or separated from the larger and more useful straw. Comp. S.G. *brot*, a bursting asunder, A.S. *ge-brotu*, fragments.

Brotta, *n.* a few drops, a small quantity, a little in addition. "I'll tak a *brotta* meyar" = I will take a few drops [or a small piece] more.

Brown-leemers, *n.* ripe hazel-nuts, which, from being perfectly ripe, slip readily from their husks. See *Leemers*.

Browt, Pr. of brought.

Bruff, *adj.* blunt, consequential or rough in manners.

Bruffing-fellow, *n.* a blunt, consequential fellow.

Brunsel, *v.i.* to be pompous and assuming.

Brush, *n.* thorns put upon the top of a wall.

Brush-harra, *n.* a bush-harrow.

Brussle, *v.t.* to scorch, to dry. "They wor *brussling* their shins befor t' fire." Fr. *brusler*, to singe, to scorch.

Brust. See *Brest*.

Brust, *n.* the breast. O.Fris. *brust*.

Buck. Said of the hare and rabbit when *maris appetens*.

Buckle to, *v.t.* (1) to marry. (2) To set to a thing. (3) To harness a horse to a carriage or cart.

Budge, *v.i.* to move off, generally unwillingly.

Buff, *n.* a ribbon or tape bow.

Buft, *n.* (1) the joint of the knee or elbow. (2) A ribbon bow. See *Buff*.

Bullace, } *n.* a large sloe (*Prunus insi-*
Bullas, } *titta*, Linn.). W. *bulas*,
winter sloes, bullace, Gael. *bulais-tear*.

Bull-finch, *n.* a name occasionally applied to a chaffinch.

Bull-heeod, *n.* a tadpole.

Bull-jumpings, *n.* a kind of porridge.

Bull-neck. "To tumble *bull-necks*" = To place the head on the ground between the feet and tumble over.

Bulls, *n.* the transverse bars of wood into which the teeth of the harrows are set.

Bulls-and-Cows, *n.* the flower of the *Arum maculatum*.

Bull-seg, *n.* a bull castrated after having arrived at maturity.

Bull-spink, *n.* the chaffinch.

Bull-stang, *n.* the dragon fly.

Bully, *n.* the champion of a party, the eldest male person of a family.

Bully-frog, *n.* a small fish, with a large head, found under stones in brooks; the bull-head.

Bullyrag, *v.t.* to banter, to rally in a contemptuous manner.

Bully-raga, *n.* a noisy boaster, a vapouring fellow.

Bum, } *n.* the follower or assist-
Bumbailly, } ant of a sheriff's officer
who gives bond to his superior for the due execution of his office. Hence he was called a *bound-bailiff*, and provincially a *bound-bailly*, a term contracted into *bum-bailly* to avoid the three consecutive consonants. (See Blackstone's Commentaries).

Bum-fiddle, *n.* a bass-viol.

Bummin', *n.* a humming. Du. *bommen*, to rumble a drum.

Bumme, *v.i.* to blunder.

Bumme-bee, *n.* a humble bee.

Bump, *v.t.* to beat.

Bump, *n.* a blow.

Bump, *n.* a bitterness; also the booming noise it makes. W. *bumpy gors*, a bitterness.

Bumping, *adj.* large.

Bumping, *n.* a mode of punishment at schools. See *Bam*.

Bumpy, *adj.* uneven.

Bund, *pret.* of To bind.

Bunden, *adj.* bound.

Bunnel, *n.* a dried hemp-stalk. "Pey streeä's allowed to be fodder, but hemp *bunnels* is good to nowt."

Burr, *n.* a halo round the moon.

Bush, *n.* the inner circle of the nave of a wheel that encloses the axle-tree.

Busk, *n.* (1) a bush. (2) A small piece of coppice wood. S.G. *buske*, under-wood, Sw. *buske*, Dan. *busk*, brush, shrub, Ital. *boeco*, Fr. *bosquet*, a thicket.

Busky, *adj.* woody, bushy. Lat. *boscus*.

Buss, *n.* a kiss. Comp. W. and Gael. *buss*, a lip, S.G. *puss*, osculum, Sw. *puss*, smack, kiss.

Bussert, Pr. of buzzard.

Butch, *v.t.* (1) to do the office of a butcher. (2) To follow the business of a butcher; as, "He used to be a farmer, but he *butches* now."

- Butter-and-bread.** Instead of bread and butter, as in most other places; as also "Cheese and bread."
- Butter-fingert,** *adj.* said of persons who are apt to let things fall.
- Butter-keyak,** *n.* a slice of bread and butter. "No, thank ya hes lost many a good *butter-keyak*."
- Butter-mouthed,** *adj.* said of persons who are afraid to speak out plainly.
- Buttershag,** *n.* a slice of bread and butter.
- Butter-teeth,** the two middle incisors in front of the upper jaw.
- Buttery,** *n.* (1) a pantry. (2) A dairy. Comp. Du. *botteleyre*, a buttery, a larder, W. *butty*, a buttery.
- Butting,** *n.* an abutting end of a fence.
- Buttockt.** "I *buttockt* him"—I threw him over my hip in wrestling.
- Butts,** *n.* (1) the headlands of a field. (2) Corners of the field.
- Butty,** *n.* (1) a companion, a friend. (2) An unfair player.
- Buxom,** *adj.* sprightly, blithe, active, good-humoured. A.S. *bocsum*, obedient. This word has evidently diverged from its original meaning in this part of the country.
- Buzz,** *v.t.* to empty a bottle of wine in carousing.
- Buzzard,** *n.* (1) a moth. (2) A coward.
- By,** *prep.* of, or relating to. "I knaa nowt *by* him but weel."
- By,** *n.* a by place. "*By* or dark corner."
- By far,** *adv.* much.
- By gog.** A vulgar oath.
- By Jen = By St. John.**
- By-neyam,** *n.* a nickname, a soubriquet.
- By-wipe,** *n.* an indirect sarcasm.

C

- Caad,** } Pr. of cold.
Caald, }
- Caakered,** *adj.* applied to clogs, or wooden-soled shoes, and implying shod with iron.
- Caakers,** *n.* iron tippings at the toe and heels of clogs. Comp. Lat. *calcar*, the heel.
- Cabbage,** *n.* the head (boy's term).
- Cabbish,** Pr. of cabbage.
- Cackle,** *v.i.* to babble. Du. *kakelen*, to prate.
- Caddle,** *v.t.* to attend officiously on any person or thing.

- Cade,** *n.* an animal brought up by hand.
- Caff,** *n.* chaff. A.S. *cef*, Du. *kaf*.
- Caffe,** *v.i.* to cavil. O.N. *kafa*, to scoff absurdly, Dan. *kiæve*, to wrangle or squabble.
- Caheeing,** *n.* loud laughter.
- Cail,** *n.* a quay.
- Cained,** *adj.* having a white scum or filament at the top; of liquid in the state called mothery.
- Cale,** *v.t.* to throw stones or sticks.
- Call,** *n.* a peculiar sighing in the air, apparently at a distance, and said to indicate an approaching storm.
- Callet,** *n.* a scold, a drab. Comp. Fin. *kelitti*, a tattler or babbler, N.Fr. *cailletta*, a ninny, a noddy, Fin. *keletin*, lingua celere multum et vana loquor, blatero, N.Fr. *cailletage*, gossiping, idle talk.
- Calletin,** *adj.* pert, saucy, gossiping; as, A *caleting* housewife—a regular confirmed scold.
- Callierd,** *n.* a hard stone.
- Cam,** *n.* (1) a ridge, hedge, or old earthen mound. (2) Top stones set at an angle of about forty-five degrees on the top of a wall leaning against each other. A.S. *camb*, a crest.
- Cam,** Pr. of comb.
- Cām,** *v.t.* to comb.
- Camerel,** *n.* a gambrel, or crooked piece of wood used by butchers for hanging up and expanding the legs of a slaughtered animal. Gael. *cām* id., W. *combren*, crooked stick, horizontal piece of timber for hanging meat.
- Camerel-houghs,** *n.* the joints of the hind legs by which animals are hung by aid of the *camerel*.
- Cample,** *v.i.* to contend or argue pertinaciously or saucily. Comp. A.S. and Du. *campian*, to fight, contest, Sw. *kamp*, conflict, contest, *kampa*, to contend.
- Camstans,** *n.* the stones which form the coping of a wall.
- Can,** *n.* a milk-pail.
- Canker,** *n.* rust.
- Cankerred,** *adj.* ill-natured, peevish, cross, ill-conditioned.
- Cannle,** Pr. of candle.
- Cannlemas,** Pr. of Candlemas.
- Canny,** *adj.* pretty, good, neat, well-made, clever. It is used generally in a sense of commendation.
- Cant,** *adj.* pert or lively.

Cant, *v.t.* to set upon edge, to raise one end of a barrel so as to cause the contained liquid to run more freely. Du. *cant*, side, edge, Germ. *kante*, *kanten*, O.N. *kanta*, marginare, *kantr*, ora, latus, Sw. *kanta*, to border, to edge, Dan. *kante*.

Canty, *adj.* cheerful, chatty.

Cap, *v.t.* to overcome, to excel, to puzzle any one, to surprise. O.N. *kappi*, a champion, Dan. *kappes*, to enter into or be in a contention, *kap*, contention, Sw. *kappi*. See **Cample**, which is a cognate word.

Cap, *v.t.* to mend shoes at the toe, by putting a patch or quasi *cap* over them.

Caper-cousins. A term implying that those to whom it is applied are held to be intimate friends.

Cap-paper, *n.* a coarse and porous sort of light brownish paper.

Capper, *n.* (1) a person or thing that excels. (2) A feat not to be surpassed. See **Cap**. O.N. *kappi*, heros, athleta, Dan. *kappes*, to vie with.

Capple, *v.t.* to patch shoes on the upper leather.

Caps, *n.* the hoodsheaves of corn-shocks.

Caps and Sheds. "It *caps and sheds* all;" *i.e.* it exceeds anything very much.

Capt, *adj.* to be set fast, to be in a difficulty, or overcome in an argument.

Car, *n.* a species of gig to hold four persons, who sit sideways.

Carder, *n.* a card-player.

Carding, *n.* playing at cards.

Car, *n.* care, anxiety. Comp. A.S., W., and Gael. *carc*, Fin. *karkia*, harsh to the palate or touch.

Carp, *v.i.* to call in question with small reason. Cf. O.N. *karpa*, to snarl at.

Carr, *n.* a swampy field. O.N. *kjör*, *ker*, a marsh, a piece of marshy land, S.G. *kærr*, *id.*, N. *kjerr*, Dan. *kær*.

Carren, Pr. of carrion.

Carriage-silver, *n.* a rent paid in Cartmel before land was enfranchised in lieu of carrying-service due to the Lord of the Manor.

Cart-heck, *n.* the moveable part which closes the back of a cart.

Cart-reyack, *n.* the ruts or traces made by a cart's wheels.

Cart-saddle, *n.* the saddle which is placed on the shaft-horse of a team.

Case, *v.t.* to skin an animal.

Cassen, *p.p.* of to cast. See **Kessen**.

Cast, *v.t.* (1) to throw down; as, "To *cast* a horse," to throw him down, for any purpose for which the animal is required to be in a lying position. (2) To drop its young prematurely; of a cow, mare, etc. (3) To add up a sum.

Cast, *p.p.* of To cast. (1) Warped, bent, twisted from a rectilinear form. (2) Thrown down and unable to rise again; of sheep especially, but also of other animals.

Cat, *n.* a small wooden ball used in the game of Bandy-cat.

Catcht, *p.p.* of To catch.

Catchwater, *n.* a species of drain or cut.

Cater, *adj.* affable, on good terms with one's companions.

Cat-gallows, *n.* a boy's game, consisting of jumping over a stick laid horizontally on two others set upright in the ground.

Catmallison, *n.* a cupboard round the chimney in farm houses.

Catterwauling, *n.* courting, or rather rambling and intriguing in the night.

Catty, *n.* (1) the game of Bandy-cat. (2) A crooked stick used to strike the *knor* with in the game of *Catty* or *Bandy*.

Causey, *n.* a causeway.

Caw, *n.* a rocky cliff inhabited by jackdaws, as "the *Caws*" in Dunnerdale fells.

Cawn, *p.p.* of To call.

Cep. See **Kep**.

Cess, *n.* a projection; as, "*Cess* of a cop or fence."

Chae, Pr. of chew.

Chaff, *v.t.* to irritate by provoking words.

Chaffs, *n.* jaws, chops. [Dan. *kjæve*: note the difference between Dan. *kjæft*, O.N. *kjast*, *kjapt*, Sw. *küft*, and *kjæve*, as illustrated in *en kjæft har to kjæver*: one mouth has two *chaffs*. Ed.]

Chalk-white, *adj.* quite white.

Challenge, *v.i.* When hounds first find scent and give tongue they are said to *challenge*.

Chammer-lye, *n.* fetid or stale urine.

Chance-barn, }
Chance-child, } *n.* a bastard.

Chang, *n.* a ringing noise, as the musical barking of a pack of hounds.

Chap, *n* (1) a customer; one willing to buy anything you have to sell. [O.N. *kaupa*, Sw. *köpare*, Dan. *kjøber*, Prov. Sw. *köpa*, a purchaser, buyer. The O.N. and Prov. Sw. words are nearly approached by this form. Ed.]

Chap, *n* (1) a general term for a man. "Nivver ye mind that *chap*." (2) A woman's lover or husband. [O.N. *kjaptr*, Dan. *kjæft*, Du. *küft*, a jaw, chap. Comp. the Dan. and Prov. Sw. idioms depending on the same application of the word; as, *ikke en kjæft*, never a person; *hver evige küft*, every individual soul; *hä fanna in' n küft häjm*, there wasn't a soul to be found in the house. Ed.]

Char, *v.i.* to mumble and grumble, to mutter in a discontented way, to chide.

Char, *v.i.* to work at occasional jobs.

Chass, Pr. of *chear*.

Chatter, *v.t.* to tear, to make ragged, to bruise.

Chatter-basket, } *n.* an incessant
Chatter-box, } talker.

Chattered, *p.p.* bruised.

Chatter-pocak, *n.* a noisy prating fellow.

Chats, *n.* small refuse sticks that have fallen from trees; also the catkins of maple and other trees. Comp. Fr. *chattons*, the catkins of nut-trees.

Chaw, Corr. of *chew*.

Chean, Pr. of *chain*.

Cheäz, Pr. of *chose*.

Checks, } *n.* a game played by
Checkstone, } children with round
small pebbles or knuckle bones.

Cheeks. See *Door-cheeks*.

Chennel, Pr. of *channel*.

Chepster, *n.* a starling.

Cherry, *adj.* ruddy.

Chesfat, *n.* a machine in which the whey is pressed from the curd in making cheese. A.S. *cysefæt*, N.Fris. *fat*, a vat or barrel, O.N. *fat*, vas, cujuscunqve generis, Sw. *fat*.

Chesput, Corr. of *chesfat*.

Chig, } *v.t.* to chew. Comp. M.
Chiggle, } *chaign*, did chew, O.N.
tyggja, mandere, manducare, Dan.
tygge, to chew, to masticate.

Childer, *n.* children.

Chill, *n.* a cold taken.

Chilp, *v.t.* to chirp as young chickens do.

Chimley, Corr. of *chimney*.

Chin-clout, *n.* a sort of muffler.

Chincough, *n.* the hooping-cough.

Chine, *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal. W. *oefn*, Breton, *kein*, back, N.Fr. *schine*, chine.

Chip, *v.i.* to trip or strike one's foot against some obstacle in walking. Connected with Sc. *chap*, to strike.

Chip, *v.i.* to break or crack. An egg is said to *chip* when the young bird cracks the shell. Du. *kippen*, to hatch or disclose the young bird.

Chirp-up, *v.i.* to cheer up, to recover from a state of sickness.

Chist, Corr. of *chest*. Comp. Gael. *ciste*, M. *chishtey*.

Chit, *n.* a forward child.

Chit, *chit!* *interj.* a call to a cat. W. *tiru*, puss, cat (in fondling language).

Chitter, *v.i.* to chirp.

Chitterlings, *n.* part of the giblets of a goose.

Chitty-beam, } *n.* the piece of timber
Chitty-balk, } which binds together
the principal posts in a roof.

Chitty-feyaced, *adj.* baby-faced.

Chizel, } *v.t.* to cheat, to overreach, to
Chizzle, } overcome.

Choomer, Pr. of *chamber*.

Chock, *n.* a piece of wood.

Chock, *adv.* completely; as, "*Chock* full, full up to the very top. Swab. *schoch*, a heap, *g'schochet voll*, full to overflowing, heaped measures. (Wedgw.)

Chop, *v.t.* to exchange or barter.

Chopped, *adj.* frost-bitten; of the skin when cracked by exposure to frost.

Chops, *n.* the face about the jaws.

Chowl, *n.* a jaw.

Chownder, *v.i.* to grumble long, angrily and unpleasantly.

Choosen, chosen.

Chub, *v.t.* to throw.

Chuck, } *n.* a hen; a word to call
Chuckie, } hens; a term of endearment.

Chuckers, *n.* pieces of lead used to play at pitch and toss with.

Chuckle-headed, *adj.* stupid, thick-headed.

Chulling, *n.* a state of exhaustion; applied to sheep after long and vain struggling.

Church-town, a village near the church. The town of Cartmel was formerly called *Church-town*, or *Cartmel Church-town*.

Churn-milk, *n.* butter-milk. Du. *kerne-melck*.

Churring, *n.* the noise made by a partridge at rising.

Cinder, *v.i.* anything having the property of binding or uniting itself by the application of heat is said to *cinder*.

Cinder-peät, *n.* a peat or turf of a grey colour.

Ciss, *n.* the herb cicely or whiteweed.

Civil-will. See **All-in-the-well**.

Claa (Pr. of to claw), *v.t.* to scratch.

Clack, *n.* noisy prate, a woman's tongue.

Clack, *v.i.* to prate noisily. O.N. *klaka*, garrire, clangere.

Clag, *v.t.* to stick, to adhere as clay does. A.S. *clæg*, clay, Dan. *klæg*, loam. Manx, *slaghagh*, how miry.

Claggy, *adj.* miry, sticky, glutinous. See **Clag**.

Cläke (*ä* as in father), *v.t.* to scratch.

Clam, *v.i.* to starve for want of food, to be very thirsty. Dan. *clemme*, to pinch, O.N. *klamma*, to contract, Goth. *klamman*, to pinch.

Glam, *pret.* of To climb.

Clam, *n.* clamminess, any adhesive, viscous matter.

Clam, *n.* a kind of shell-fish.

Clame, *v.t.* to apply paste, to smear any glutinous matter, over paper or other object.

Clame up, *v.t.* to paste or stick up, as an advertisement or handbill.

Clammersome, *adj.* clamorous.

Clamper, *v.i.* to tread heavily, making a great noise in so doing. Sw. *klam-pig*, clumsy.

Clamps, *n.* pieces of iron at the end of a fire-place, andirons.

Clannish, *adj.* with a strong attachment to one's own blood or party. Gael. *clann*, offspring, children.

Clap, *v.i.* to sit or squat down; as, "Clap ye down theyar" = Sit down, or take a seat, there; "T' yaare clapp't" = The hare sat down.

Clap, *v.t.* to pat. O.N. *klappa*, to stroke, touch softly, to caress.

Clap, } *n.* cow's dung. W. *clap*, a
Cow-clap, } round piece, *clapio*, to make a lump.

Clap-benny, an action taught to infants yet in their nurse's arms, to clap their hands as the only means they have of saying their prayers.

Clap-bread, *n.* cake made of oatmeal,

rolled thin and baked hard. Dan. *klappebröd*, thin cakes beaten with the hand.

Clapper, *n.* the tongue — especially when too-voluble.

Clapping-post, *n.* the smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes.

Clart, *v.t.* to daub, to besmear.

Clarty, *adj.* daubed, besmeared, miry, slippery, sticky. Comp. S.G. *lori*, filth.

Clash, *v.t.* to throw anything carelessly down, or bang it about.

Clashy, *adj.* wet, sloppy.

Clat, *v.t.* to tattle, to tell tales.

Clat, *n.* a tell-tale.

Clatch, *n.* a brood of chickens. Dan. *klekke*, to hatch, O.N. *klekja*.

Cläte (*ä* as in father), *n.* tiresome prate.

Clatter, *n.* noise, idle talk. A.S. *clatterung*, anything that makes a noise, Gael. *gleadhraich*, loud noise, rattling.

Clatterin', *n.* the act of making a noise, Comp. Gael. *gleadhran*, a rattle.

Clauw, *n.* a flood-gate in a watercourse. W. *cludd*, a dyke, an embankment; Lat. *claudo*.

Clavver, } *v.t.* to climb, clamber. Dan.
Clevver, } *klavre*, to clamber, scramble.

Clavver, Pr. of clover. Du. *klaver*, three-leaved grass, clover, Fris. *klaver*.

Claw ho'd, *v.t.* to seize or snatch.

Clea, Pr. of claw. Comp. A.S. *clea* or *cleo*, N. Fris. *kle*.

Clean oneself: To wash, dress, and arrange one's toilet.

Clean, *adv.* entirely; as, "to abolish clean."

Cleänin', *n.* the after-birth of a cow. A.S. *clænsung*, a cleansing, purification.

Cleät (Pr. of cleat), *n.* a piece of wood attached to another piece to strengthen it; also a piece of iron worn on shoes by country people.

Cleäth, Pr. of cloth.

Cleäve (Pr. of cleave), *pret.* cleyov; *pp.* clovvn.

Clecking, *n.* a chicken newly-hatched; as, "As leet as a clecking" = as light as a chicken.

Clecking, *adj.* said of a she-fox when *maris appetens*.

Cleg, *v.* to cling, to climb.

Cleg, *n.* the horse-fly (*Estrus equi*. Linn.). Dan. *klæg*.

Cleugh, *n.* a rocky glen; sounded strongly guttural. See **Heugh**.

Cleverboots, *n.* a clever person, generally in a satirical sense.

Clew, } *n.* a ball of thread or worsted.

Clue, } *n.* a ball of thread or worsted.

Cleyath. See Cleath.

Cleyathe, Pr. of clothes.

Cleyaz, Pr. of clothes.

Click, *v.t.* to snatch or seize hastily.

Click, *n.* a blow.

Clicketting, *adj.*: applied to a fox when *maris appetens*.

Clim, *v.t.* and *i.* to climb; pret. *clam*, pl. *clum*, p.p. *clom*. A.S. *climban*, pret. *clamb*, pl. *clumbon*, p.p. *clomben*. Du. *klimmen*, pret. *clam* or *clom*.

Climmer, *n.* a climber.

Clinch, *v.t.* to confirm an improbable story by a bold statement, possibly a false one.

Clink, } *n.* a hard blow. Du. *klincke*,

Clinker, } a box on the ears.

Clinker, *n.* a bad sort of coal.

Clinks, } *n.* crevices amongst the bare

Clints, } rocks of a limestone mountain. Comp. S.G. and Sw. *klint*, top of a mountain, a rock, Dan. *klint*, a cliff.

Clip, *v.t.* to shear sheep, to cut with scissors. S.G. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe*, to clip or cut.

Clip, *v.t.* to clasp close, to embrace. A.S. *clýppan*, to clasp, to embrace.

(2) To hold together by means of a screw, or an instrument called a clip.

Clip, *n.* an instrument or article employed to hold things together, as, "a letter-clip."

Clipp'd and heeled. "Ready clipped and heeled"=prepared to fight, like a cock when about to be set fighting.

Clish, } *n.* idle discourse.

Clish-ma-clash, }

Clit-clat,

Clit-clat, *n.* a great talker, a tell-tale, a blab.

Clitter-clatter, *n.* a great noise.

Clo, *n.* a claw or talon, nail of the hand or foot. O.N. *klo*, S.G. Sw. and Dan. *klo*, a claw.

Clo, *v.t.* to scratch. O.N. *klá*, fricare, S.G. and Sw. *klá*, Dan. *kloe*, to scratch, claw.

Clock, *n.* a general name for a beetle. O. H. G. *chuleich*, scarabæus. See **Black-clock**.

Clock, *n.* the downy head of the dandelion when in seed. [Probably due to the children's amusement of blowing

off the seed to see what o'clock it is, the number of puffs required being taken to indicate the hour. Ed.]

Clock, *v.i.* to make the noise a hen does when about to sit. A.S. *cloccan*, to cluck, W. *clocian*, to cluck as a hen.

Clock, } *n.* the clucking of a hen or

Clockin', } noise made by her when she wants to sit.

Clock-hen, *n.* a clucking hen. Du. *klock-henne*.

Clod, *v.t.* to throw stones. A.S. *clúd*, a stone, Gael. *clod*, to pelt with clods.

Clogs, *n.* a sort of shoes; the upper part composed of strong leather, and the sole of wood.

Clog-wheels, *n.* wheels formerly in use, made all in one piece, and not running round the axle-tree.

Clooc, *n.* See **Clough**.

Cloocas (Pr. of close), *adj.* secret, reserved, selfish.

Clot-head, *n.* a blockhead. Dan. *klods*, a log or block; hence, fig. a lout, a loggerhead.

Clott'ed, *adj.* clotted, coagulated. Du. *kloteren*, to curdle, or grow thick.

Clough (Pr. Cloo), *n.* a ravine or narrow glen, a cleft in the side of a hill; as in "Windy clough;" "a girl ugly clough." A.S. *clough*.

Clout, *n.* (1) a speck, patch, a rag, a piece or fragment. (2) A piece of cloth. (3) A heavy blow. W. *clwt*, A.S. *clút*, Gael. *clúd*, M. *clويدor*, *glooid*, O.N. *klutr*, pannus, S.G. *klut*, Sw. and Dan. *klut*.

Clout, *v.t.* to beat, to give a blow.

Clov'n, Pr. of cloven.

Clow, *n.* a floodgate. See **Clauw**.

Cludder, } *v.t.* (1) to pile up into heaps.

Clutter, } W. *cludeiriam*, to pile up, *cluder*, a heap of anything. (2) *v.i.*

"To cludder together"=To get together in a heap.

Cludder, *n.* a heap; as, "O' of a cludder"=All of a heap.

Cludderin', *n.* a going together into heaps.

Clum (pret. pl. of **Clim**). See **Clim**.

Clump, *n.* a lump, a mass. S.G. *klump*, massa.

Clunter, *v.i.* to walk clumsily. Du. *klonteren*, to become lumpy.

Cluntering, *adj.* clumsy; noisy :—

"My buckakin britches I put on,
My clunterin' glogs to seay my shoon."
—*Old Ditty*.

Clutter, *v.i.* to come in a hasty or confused manner.

Co, } Pr. of call.

Co, *v.t.* (1) to abuse by calling names. Comp. O.N. *kallsa*, vituperare, calumniari, contumeliose loqui de aliquo. (2) To proclaim or give notice by the public crier, or by an auctioneer at a sale.

Coaf (Pr. of calf), *pl.* coaves.

Coaf-licked, *adj.* having a tuft of hair on the forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction as the rest.

Coaken, *v.i.* to strain in vomiting; to make the noise a person does when choking.

Coaley (Pr. of colley), *n.* a species of cur famous for its sagacity.

Coant, Pr. of cannot.

Coave, Pr. of calve.

Cob, *n.* (1) a small round loaf, a lump or piece. (2) A leader or chief, the bully or best fighter in a parish or school.

Cob, *v.t.* to beat or surpass, also to pull the hair. W. *cobiaw*, to beat, to thump, to form a top or tuft. To *cob* over a person, is to crow over him.

Cobble, *n.* a loose round stone.

Cobble, *v.t.* to pelt with stones (derived from the noun in the same manner as "to stone" is from "stone," *n.*).

Cobby, *adj.* (1) brisk, lively, in high spirits. (2) Tyrannical, set up, proud.

Cob-coals, *n.* large pit coals.

Cock-booät, *n.* a small boat attached to a ship or vessel. W. *cuoch*, any round vessel, a boat, S.G. *kogg*, a species of boat in use formerly, Du. *kogge*.

Cock-caling, *n.* a barbarous custom of throwing stones at cocks at Shrovetide.

Cocker, *v.t.* to indulge, to spoil.

Cocker, *n.* a cock-fighter, a feeder of fighting-cocks.

Cockety, *adj.* lively, vivacious, pert. Comp. Dan. *kjak*, hardy, pert, Germ. *keck*, A.S. *cuc*, *cucen*, alive, quick.

Cockins, *n.* cock-fighting (obsolete).

Cockle, *v.t.* to be unsteady and easily shaken.

Cockle, *v.i.* to wrinkle.

Cockler, *n.* a gatherer of cockles.

Cockles, *n.* a name for the plant darnel. At a certain stage of its growth it is

said to be cockled; that is, when the seed-vessels are formed or forming—in the vernacular, when it "shapes for seed." A.S. *coccel*, M. *yn choggyl*.

Cocklety, } *adj.* unsteady.

Cockley, }

Cocklin(g), *part.* gathering cockles.

Cockloft, *n.* a garret.

Cock-o'-my-thumb, *n.* a little diminutive person.

Cock-o'-th'-middin, *n.* a presumptuous fellow in his own circle.

Cock-penny, *n.* a customary payment formerly made to masters of schools at Shrovetide.

Cocks, To fight, is a children's game, played with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. One holds a stem, and the other strikes on it with another, the object being to strike off the seed-head of the antagonist's stem. [The prov. Sw. name for the plant itself is *kämpar* (champions), from a like use of the seed-stems. Dean Rietz, the author of a most admirable Prov. Sw. Glossary, just published, states, in a private letter to the editor, that he has met with a Prov. E. *kemps*, with like meaning. The N. name also for the plant is *kjempe* or *kampe-gras*. Ed.]

Cock-web, *n.* a cob-web.

Cod, *n.* a pod, as a pey- or peis-cod, a pea-pod. A.S. *codd*, a small bag, W. *cod*, a bag or pouch.

Coddle, *v.t.* to embrace. Corr. of cuddle.

Coddle, *v.t.* to indulge or spoil with warmth, to parboil.

Cogglin-bone, *n.* the hip-bone of a cow or bullock, from which steaks are cut. O.N. *köggul*, a knuckle or joint.

Coids, Pr. of quoits.

Coil, *n.* noise, tumult.

Coke, *n.* (1) the core of an apple. (2) The interior or core-part of a horn, the pith of wood, etc.

Cold-fire, *n.* fuel duly placed in a grate, and made ready for lighting.

Collier, *n.* a preparer or maker of charcoal in coppice wood, a charcoal-burner.

Collogue, *v.i.* to confederate together, generally for an unlawful purpose, to converse secretly. N.Fr. *colloque*, a colloquy, conference.

Collop, *n.* a rasher of bacon, a slice of flesh. O.Fr. *colp*, to cut off. To

cut to *collops* is to inflict a violent castigation with whip or cane. But comp. S.G. *kollops*, edulii genus, confectum ex carnis segmentis, Sw. *kollops*, slices of beef stewed.

Collop-Monday: the name applied to the Monday before Shrove-Tuesday, on which it is usual for the children of the poor to go from house to house to beg collops of their richer neighbours.

Com, *pret.* of come.

Com, *n.* a clay marble. W. *com*, a curve, a round.

Come. "It will be ten years *come* August"—It will be ten years when August has arrived.

Come-back, *n.* a name given to the guinea fowl, from its common cry, which sounds like the words "Come back."

Comed, *pret.* of To come.

Come-in, *v.i.* to surrender, yield.

Come-on, *v.i.* (1) to grow, to improve. (2) To succeed, to follow.

Come-over, *v.t.* to cajole.

Come-thy-ways, *n.* come forward, generally spoken with kindness. "Go your ways;" a mode of dismissal.

Comical, *adj.* ill-tempered.

Coming-round, *n.* the act of recovering from sickness, or of returning to friendly feelings.

Cömins, *n.* the sprouts formed by barley in process of fermentation for malt. (Isl. *keima*, germinare. Jamieson.)

Commoney, *n.* the most common kind of clay marble. (Boys' term.)

Con, Pr. of can.

Con, *v.t.* to learn, to know. A.S. *connan*, to know.

Con, *v.t.* to ply, or study diligently; of a task or lesson.

Con, *n.* a squirrel. Cf. W. *cont*, a tail.

Confloption, *n.* confusion.

Conivers, *n.* the kidneys of a beast. [A curious form. Comp. Germ. *nieren*, the kidneys, O.N. *nyra*, Sw. *nyure*, Dan. *nyra*, Clevel. *inear*, Crav. *neer*, Northumb. *ear*. Ed.]

Connily, *adv.* adroitly, prettily.

Conny, *adj.* (1) pretty. (2) Used as an augmentative; as, "a *conny* lot"—a considerable quantity.

Consait, *v.i.* to think or suppose, to imagine, to suspect. Corr. of conceit.

Consait, *n.* (1) a fancy or opinion. (2) Good opinion. (3) An ingenious device.

Consarn, Corr. of concern.

Conster, Pr. of construe.

Contrairy, *v.t.* to go against, vex, oppose.

Cony, *n.* a rabbit.

Cony-garth, *n.* a rabbit-warren.

Cooäch, Pr. of coach.

Cooäl, Pr. of coal.

Cooam, Pr. of comb.

Cooärs, Pr. of coarse or course.

Cooäts (Pr. of coats), *n.* petticoats. Gael. *cota*, a petticoat.

Cook, *v.t.* to disappoint, to punish.

Coom, *n.* a confined valley. W. *cwm*, a valley or dale. Black *Coom*, a mountain in Cumberland, which, however, may take its name from a deep hollow in its east side.

Coop, *n.* a hollow vessel made of twigs for taking eels.

Coop. Come up! addressed to horses.

Coort, Pr. of court, a yard.

Coot, *n.* the water-hen.

Cooter, Pr. of coultter.

Cooth, *n.* a cold caught by a cow or horse. [Cf. A.S. *coð*, disease. Ed.]

Cop, *v.i.* (1) to be saucy. (2) *v.t.* "To *cop* up a fence"—To set up a fence.

Cop, *n.* (1) a mound or bank. (2) The raised earthen part of a fence in which the thorns are planted. (3) The top or summit. W. *copa*, the top of anything, the summit, A.S. *cop* or *copp*, O.Fris. *kop*, *koff*, Du. *kop*.

Coping, *n.* the stone covering or uppermost course of a wall.

Copped. See Copt.

Coppet, *adj.* saucy, impudent.

Coppy, } *n.* a small stool, generally a
Copy, } three-legged one.

Coppy, *n.* a coppice.

Copt, *adj.* (1) convex. (2) Set up, filled with conceit. A young person who gives himself the airs of an older or grown up one is called *Copt*. Comp. Du. *koppign*, self-willed, Fin. *kopia*, set up, arrogant, whence also *kopeus*, pride, conceit, and *kopeen*, to be conceited, or set up.

Copy, *n.* a walled inclosure in which a bull is kept.

Cordwainer, *n.* a shoemaker.

Corf, *n.* (1) a basket for raising coals from the pit. (2) A kind of basket used by fisherman. Du. *korf*, a basket or pannier, O.N. *karfa*, *körf*, Sw. *korg*, a basket, Dan. *kuru*.

Corker, *n.* (1) anything large. (2) A poser, a silencer. Du. *caulker*.
Corlew, Pr. of curlew. Cf. N.Fr. *corlieu*.
Corley, Pr. of curly.
Corn, *n.* oats. "He can't carry *corn*" is an expression applied to one who is too much elated by prosperity.
Cornish, Pr. of cornice. Comp. N.Fr. *corniche*.
Corran-berries, } *n.* currants, red, white,
Corrans, } or black.
Corri-cooam, Pr. of curry-comb.
Corse, Pr. of curse.
Cortens, *n.* curtains, hangings. W. *cor-tyn*, M. *gurtan*.
Cot, *n.* a man who interferes in the kitchen, a molly-coddle. Fin. *kotinen* (from *kota*, domus villior), domestic.
Cote, *n.* (1) a village, an isolated farm-house; as, Beaumont-*cote*, Roose-*cote*, etc. (2) A small building set apart for any special purpose; as, Peat-*cote*, a house or place to put peat or turf in; Salt-*cote*, a place where salt was wont to be made on the seashore. A.S. *côte*, a house or cottage, S.G. *kâte*, *kote*, a hut or cottage, Fin. *kota*, *koti*, an abode, place of residence.
Cotter, *v.i.* to become entangled.
Cottered, *adj.* (1) entangled. (2) Coagulated.
Cotterel, *n.* (1) a small iron wedge for securing a bolt. (2) The small round iron plate between the nut of a screw and the wood to which it is screwed.
Cotton, *v.t.* (1) to beat or thrash. (2) *v.i.* To assent or agree to.
Cou', } *v.t.* (1) to rake or scrape to-
Coul, } gether, as dirt or dung in
 cow-houses. (2) To clean roads by
 scraping them.
Coud, Pr. of colt.
Coul-rayack, } *n.* a scraper for scraping
Cou'-rak, } roads or a cow-house.
Coup, *n.* a dung-cart, a small cart.
Coup, *v.t.* to exchange. Goth. *kaupon*,
 O.N. *kaupa*, mercari; emere; Sw.
köpa, to purchase.
Coup-cart, *n.* a dung-cart, a small cart.
Coupraise, *v.t.* to raise by levers or
 wedges.
Cout, } Pr. of colt.
Cowt, }
Cow, *v.t.* (1) to intimidate. (2) To
 keep in subjection.
Cow-clap, *n.* cow-dung.
Cowed, *adj.* a cow without horns is
 called *cowed*.

Cowed, *adj.* intimidated, reduced to
 submission.
Cower, *v.i.* to stoop low, to crouch
 down by bending the hams. Comp.
 Fin. *kowerran*, to bend or bow.
Cowert, Pr. of coward
Cow-gripe, *n.* a gutter in a cow-stall
 to carry off the drainage.
Cowl. See *Cou'*.
Cow-lady, *n.* the lady-bird.
Cow-quake, *n.* damp, cold weather in
 spring.
Cow-scarn, } *n.* cow-dung. O.N. *skarn*,
Cow-sharn, } dung.
Cow-squat, }
Cow-swat, } *n.* cow-dung.
Cowt, *n.* a colt. To "shoe the *cowt*"
 is a quaint expression for the de-
 manding of a contribution from a
 person on his first introduction to
 any office or employment.
Cow-tee, Pr. of cow-tie, a strong rope
 used to fasten the cow's hind legs
 while milking.
Coz, Corr. of because.
Craa, Pr. of crow, as a cock does.
Craa, Pr. of caw.
Craa, *n.* a crow, a rook. A.S. *craa*,
 Du. *kraze*.
Craa-feet, Pr. of crow-feet, wild hya-
 cinths.
Craal, Pr. of crawl.
Craam, *n.* an instrument with three
 curved prongs, used by cocklers to
 take cockles with. Du. *kramme*, a
 hook, grapple, or crook.
Crab, *n.* a potato-apple.
Crack, *v.i.* to boast.
Crack, *v.t.* to curdle.
Crack-brained, *adj.* flighty.
Cracked, *adj.* crazy.
Cracker, *n.* a small water-biscuit.
Cracks, *n.* (1) an act of superiority.
 "I'll set you your *cracks*." (2) Any-
 thing to boast of. "He's neya girt
cracks"—He is nothing to boast of.
Cradda, *n.* any lean animal. Gael.
craidhneach, a skeleton, a meagre-
 looking person, a lean, gaunt figure.
Craftly, *adv.* knowingly, prudently.
Crafty, *adj.* (1) skilful, ingenious; of
 persons. (2) Skilfully made; of
 things.
Crag, *n.* a rough steep rock, as Warton
Crag (S.L.), or Dhu *Crag* (N.L.). W.
crag, Gael. *creag*, *cragan*, a little
 rock; M. *creg*.
Cram, *n.* a lump of food.

Cramble, *v.i.* to hobble or creep.
Crambly, } *adj.* and *adv.* lame, stiff,
Crammelly, } moving with difficulty ;
 awkwardly. "T' horse nobbut gaes
crammelly this mornin'."
Crämd, *adj.* ill-tempered, crusty.
Crammle, *v.i.* to crawl on the hands
 and knees. [pucker.
Cramp, *v.t.* to contract, crumple, or
Cranch, *n.* (1) a great eater of unripe
 fruit. (2) Unripe fruit.
Cranch, *v.t.* to grind between the teeth,
 to crush any gritty substance.
Cranky, *adj.* ailing, sickly. Du. *kranck*,
 sick, A.S. *cranc*, weak, near death,
 O.N. *kränkr*, S.G. *kranck*, Sw. *krank*,
 sick.
Cratch, *n.* (1) a kind of barred wooden
 frame, upon which sheep are shorn,
 pigs killed, etc. (2) A frame strung
 with cords and suspended horizon-
 tally below the ceiling to hang riddle-
 bread on. See Fleak.
Crayed, *adj.* foolish, insane.
Creäk, Pr. of crook.
Creäm, *v.i.* to froth or curdle.
Creän, *v.i.* to bellow and make a noise,
 as a bull. Du. *kreumen*, to complain
 or moan. Probably a mere phonetic
 form of Croon.
Creaw, did crow, *pret.* of To crow.
Cree, *v.t.* (1) to knock off the beard of
 barley with an iron instrument made
 for the purpose. (2) To seethe, to
 steep in warm or hot water.
Creechy, *adj.* sickly, ailing.
Creel, *n.* (1) a frame to wind yarn upon.
 (2) A fisherman's basket. (3) A
 barred stool on which sheep are
 salved and clipped, pigs are killed,
 etc. Du. *criel*, a basket used by fisher-
 men to carry fish in on their backs.
Creep, *n.* a louse. A.S. *creþpere*, a
 creeper, a reptile.
Creepings. "I'll gi tha t' *creepins*" =
 I'll make thee tremble or shiver.
Cremp, *adj.* hard, brittle, crumbling ;
 as bread or cake of that quality.
Crewds, *n.* the measles.
Crewel, *v.t.* to cover a ball or other
 object with particoloured worsted
 worked in a peculiar manner.
Cried-down, *adj.* reprobated ; "Cried
 up and *cried down*."
Cried-up, *adj.* much praised.
Cring'l-crang'l,
Orinkle-crankle, } *adv.* zigzag.
Crinklety-cranklety, }

Crinkle, *v.t.* (1) to rumple or crease up.
 (2) To bend under a weight. (3) *v.i.*
 To recede or shrink from a promise
 or purpose. Comp. Du. *krinkelen*, to
 bend, to wrinkle, O.N. *kringil-yrdi*,
 a shuffling, a beating about the bush,
 S.G. *krongla*, to go round about, to
 shuffle.
Crippan, *n.* a crupper.
Crob over, *v.i.* to tyrannize.
Crock, *n.* an old ewe.
Crock, *v.i.* to set up the back.
Crone-berries, *n.* whortle-berries.
Croodle, *v.i.* to crouch, to cower ; a
 phonetic form of Cruddle.
Crook, *n.* a chain ending in a hook or
 hooks, in a chimney, for hanging
 pans, etc. on.
Croon, *v.i.* to roar or bellow, as cattle.
Crope, *pret.* of To creep.
Croppen, *p.p.* of To creep.
Cross-bated, *adj.* chequered.
Cross-buttock, *v.t.* to get an opponent,
 in wrestling, into such a position
 as to be able to throw him over
 the hip.
Cross-buttock, *n.* "To give one a *cross-
 buttock*" is to treat him as above.
Cross-the-buckle, *n.* a peculiar and
 difficult step in rustic dancing.
Cross-vein, *n.* one vein of ore crossing
 another at right angles.
Croup, *n.* a disease in poultry.
Crow, *n.* an iron gavelock, or small bar
 for leverage purposes.
Crowd, *n.* a fiddle.
Crownation, Corr. of coronation.
Crowner, Corr. of coroner.
Crown-post, *n.* in building, the princi-
 pal post that stands upright between
 the principal rafters.
Crud, *n.* curd ; by metathesis.
Cruddle, *v.i.* (1) to curdle, to coagu-
 late. (2) To crouch down.
Cruel, used as an augmentative ; as,
 "*Cruel* fine," "*Cruel* smart," etc.
Cruke, *n.* (1) a crook. (2) A bill-hook.
 A.S. *cruc*, a crook, W. *crwg*, a crook
 suspended to a crane over the fire for
 hanging kettles and pans upon.
Cruken, *v.t.* to bend, to turn anything
 out of a right line.
Crumpled, *adj.* twisted, crooked.
Crumply, *adj.* wrinkled.
Crunch, *v.t.* to crush.
Crupple, Pr. of cripple.
Cubbert, Pr. of cupboard.
Cuckoo, *n.* a simpleton, a dolt.

Cuckoo-bread-and-cheese, *n.* the wood-sorrel.

Cuckoo-spit, *n.* the white frothy matter seen on certain plants in the spring.

Cud, *Pr.* of could.

Cuddle, *v.t.* (1) to fondle, to embrace, to press to the bosom. (2) *v.i.* To lie closely.

Cummer, *v.t.* to encumber.

Cummersom', *adj.* burdensome, apt to impede.

Cummins. See **Comins**.

Company with, To keep; to have intercourse as a pair of lovers.

Company-keeper, *n.* a lover.

Cunderth, *Pr.* of conduit.

Cun thanks, To, to give or render thanks.

Curb, *v.t.* to bend, to check.

Curly-pow, } *n.* a curly head.

Curly-pate, }

Curran-berries. See **Corran-berries**.

Cush, cush! *interj.* a call to cows when petted. N.Fris. *kiiss, kiis*, a call to attract cows.

Cushat, *n.* a wood-pigeon. A.S. *cusceote*, a ringdove, perhaps from *cusce*, chaste, from the proverbial fidelity of the bird.

Cush-love, *interj.* a term of endearment used to a cow.

Cushy-cow-lady, *n.* (1) the ladybird (*Coccinella septem-punctata*, and *C. bipunctata*). (2) A long hairy caterpillar.

Cuss, *Pr.* of kiss. Comp. W. *cus*, N.S. *cus*, Du. *kus*, O.N. *koss*.

Cut, *n.* a canal or artificial watercourse.

Cuts, To draw. To draw lots by drawing one of several pieces of paper out to different lengths. W. *cuttus*, a lot, M. *chut*.

Cutten, *p.p.* of To cut.

Cutter, *v.t.* to whisper. G. *kuttern*, to whisper slyly, S.G. *kuttra*, to prate or chatter.

Cutterin, *n.* cooing like a pigeon. Sw. *kuttra*, to coo.

D.

Daab, *Pr.* of daub.

Daäf, *n.* dough.

Daan, *Pr.* of dawn. O.N. *dagan*.

Dab, *adj.* dexterous, clever, apt at a thing.

Dab, } *n.* one who is expert at

Dab-hand, } anything.

Dacity, *n.* sharpness, handiness, activity.

Daddle, *v.t.* to support a person in his tottering gait.

Daddy-long-legs, *n.* the long-legged spider.

Daffish, *adj.* shy, modest.

Daft, *adj.* stupid, foolish, weak-minded.

Daftlike, *adj.* foolish.

Dafy, *adj.* soft, foolish; as if like dough, which is sometimes pronounced *doff*, or *douf*.

Daffydowndilly, *n.* a daffodil.

Dag, *v.i.* and *v.t.* (1) to drizzle. (2) To trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub, to daggle.

Daggle, *v.i.* to trail in the dirt.

Daggly, *adj.* wet, showery.

Dainty, *adj.* pleasant, neat, trim.

Daised, } *adj.* benumbed and almost

Deased, } rendered insensible by cold.

O.N. *dasaz*, to be exhausted, benumbed by exposure. See **Des'd**.

Daker, *n.* a dispute, an argumentative conversation.

Daker-hen, *n.* the corn-crake.

Dale, *n.* a lot or share; as, a bracken *dale*, a peat *dale*, a meadow *dale*, a *dale* in a common field.

Dall, *v.t.* "Dall me if e don't." A petty oath. (A modification of *damn*).

Daly, *adj.* lonely, solitary. A form of **Dowly**.

Damming and lading, incurring one debt to pay another.

Damper, *n.* a luncheon.

Dander, *v.i.* to hobble, to walk saunteringly or idly about.

Dandling, } *n.* a fondling child.

Dandrom, }

Dandy-cock, } *n.* a fowl of the Bantam

Dandy-hen, } breed.

Dank, *adj.* moist, damp.

Dannet, *n.* an idle, good-for-nothing girl.

Dar, *v.i.* to dare.

Dark, *v.i.* To eaves-drop.

Dark for bets, To. To listen in silence to the arguments or reasons of two contending parties, and eventually to espouse the side of those who clearly have the best of it.

Darkening, *n.* twilight.

Darnel, *n.* the plant *Lolium perenne*.

Darrat. "Od *darrat* ta," a sort of veiled oath, the same as "Od rot." It is sometimes used without the "od," as "Darrat ta."

Darter, *adj.* active.

Dart-girse, *n.* dart-grass (*Holcus lanatus*).

Dash, *v.t.* to abash.

Dately, *adv.* daily. Corr. of Daytaly.

Dave, *v.t.* to assuage, mitigate, or relieve.
S.G. *dofva*, to benumb or deaden,
Sw. *dofva*, to mitigate, to alleviate.

Daw, Pr. of dow.

Dawdles, *n.* a slattern.

Dawly. A phonetic form of dowly.

Daytal-man, *n.* a day labourer who is paid by the day, as distinguished from one paid by the week or month.
O.N. *daga-tal*, computus dierum,
Dan. *dagetal*, day by day.

Daytal-wark, } *n.* work done by the
Day-wark, } day, not let.

Dazed, *adj.* of a dun colour.

Dazz, *v.t.* (a moderated imprecation).
"Dazz it, I can't get it out;" "Its a dazed wet day."

Dea, Pr. of do.

Dead-horse, To pull the; is to work off a debt or an arrear.

Dead lift, To be at a: To be in a situation of peculiar difficulty, when, as far as one can see, one is in a state of hopeless helplessness.

Deaf, *adj.* blasted, unproductive, whether applied to land or to ears of corn.
S.G. *dauf jord*, unproductive land,
A. S. *deaf*.

Deaf-nut, *n.* an empty nut, or a nut without a kernel.

Deal (Pr. of deal), to distribute. M.G. *dailjan*, A.S. *dealan*, to divide, to distribute.

Deam (Pr. of dame), *n.* mistress, wife.

Dearned, *adj.* benumbed, torpid from the effects of cold.

Deaul, Corr. of devil.

Deaw, Pr. of dew.

Deck, *n.* a pack (of cards, namely).

Deck, *v.t.* (1) to cast a card (at cards) and take a trump in its place. (2) To cover. "I decked his king wi my ace," i.e. covered and took it.

Dee(a)-wark, *n.* day's work. O.N. *dagverk*, Fin. *dagswerki*.

Deed, *n.* doings.

Dee, Pr. of die.

Deet (Pr. of dight), *v.i.* to dress and make one's toilet.

Deet, *v.t.* to dirty.

Deft, *adj.* neat, dexterous. A.S. *dæfte*, convenient, mild.

Deftly, *adv.* quietly, softly. A.S. *dæftlice*, conveniently, fitly.

Deg, *v.t.* to moisten with water, to sprinkle. O.N. *dögga*, to moisten, bedew, S.G. and Sw. *dagg*, dew.

Deggy, *adj.* drizzly, foggy.

Delve, *v.t.* to dig. A.S. *delfan*, O.Fris. *delva*, Du. *delven*.

Dem, (Pr. of dam), *v.t.* to stop water. A.S. *demman*, O.Fris. *demma*.

Dem in, *v.i.* to collect as clouds do.

Deed, Pr. of dead.

Deöth, Pr. of death.

Des, *v.t.* to chill.

Des'd, *adj.* chilled during the time of incubation; of eggs.

Despret, Corr. of desperate, and used as a strong augmentative, in the sense of very, exceedingly.

Dess, *n.* (1) a pile, a heap. (2) A truss of hay.

Dess, *v.t.* (1) to lay close together, to pile in order. (2) To cut a section of hay from a stack.

Devilment, *n.* roguery, mischief (sometimes of a sportive kind).

Devil's darning-needle, *n.* the dragon-fly.

Devil's snuff-box, *n.* the puff-ball.

Devil-squeaker, *n.* the swift.

Dewberry, *n.* the dwarf mulberry, the fruit of the *Rubus chamaemorus*.

Deyal, Pr. of deal, the wood.

Deyal, Pr. of dale.

Dib, *n.* a dip.

Dib, *v.i.* to dip or incline.

Dicky, *n.* "It's all o' dicky wi' him" = he is done up, ruined.

Didder, *v.i.* to shiver, to tremble.

Didderin'-girse, *n.* quaking grass.

Dig, *v.t.* to start a badger.

Dight, *adj.* decorated, arrayed, dressed. A.S. *dihstan*, to prepare, set in order, dispose, *dyhte*, arranged.

Dike, *v.t.* to make fences or ditches.

A.S. *dician*, O.Fris. *dika*, S.G. and Sw. *dika*, to dig a ditch, to ditch, Dan. *dige*, to dike, to raise a dike.

Dike, *n.* a ditch, a fence, a hedge. A.S. *dic*, a mound, a bank, a ditch, Du. *dijck*, a ditch or bank, Gael. *dig*, a ditch, a drain, O.N. *diki*, S.G. and Sw. *dike*, a ditch to draw off water, Dan. *dige*, a ditch, or foss.

Dike-watter, *n.* the stagnant water of a ditch or dike; as, "As dead as dike-watter;" said of beer, etc. that has become flat.

Dike-back, *n.* the sides of the earthen cop of a thorn fence or hedge.

Diker, *n.* a hedger or ditcher. A.S. *dīcere*, Du. *dijcker*, Gael. *digeir*.
Dikin', *n.* the act of ditching. A.S. *dīcung*.
Dilly, *n.* a small public carriage. Corrupted from Fr. *diligence*.
Ding, *v.t.* (1) to throw violently, to dash down. (2) To compel, to master. O.N. *dengia*, tundere, Dan. *dænge*, S.G. and Sw. *dänga*, to bang, to thump. (3) To impress by means of noisy reiteration, to beat into.
Ding. A moderated imprecation.
Ding-dong, } *adv.* in good earnest.
Ding-drive, }
Dinge, *v.t.* to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow. O.N. *dengia*, tundere, Dan. *dænge*, S.G. and Sw. *dänga*, to bang, to thump.
Dingle-dangle, *v.i.* to dangle loosely. Sw. *dingla*, to dangle, Dan. *dingle*, to dangle, bob, swing to and fro, S.G. *dingldangl*, said of pendulous or swinging objects.
Dinner-time, *n.* noon or mid-day.
Dirdam. See *Durdum*.
Dirl, *v.i.* (1) to tingle, or thrill with pain, the sensation being the result of a blow or other violence. (2) To move quickly.
Dirlar, *n.* a light-footed, active person.
Disannul, *v.t.* to do away with, to remove.
Disgest, *Corr.* of *digest*.
Dish-clout, *n.* a dish-cloth.
Dish-faced, *adj.* hollow-faced.
Dishweisher, *n.* a scullery-maid.
Ditch, *v.t.* to make a ditch or moat.
Ditch-back, *n.* a fence.
Dither, *v.i.* to tremble, to shake.
Ditherin'-girse. See *Didderin'-girse*.
Divvel, *Pr.* of *devil*.
Divvling, *n.* the swift.
Do, *n.* an entertainment.
Doänt, *Pr.* of *do not*.
Dobbin, *n.* a half-pint glass for ale.
Dobby, *n.* an apparition, a ghost, a spectre.
Dockin, *n.* the dock, Genus *Rumex* (Linn.). If a person is stung with a nettle, a certain cure is said to be performed by rubbing dock leaves over the affected part, repeating the following charm very slowly, "*Dockin* in, nettle out; *dockin* in, nettle out," for about ten minutes.

Dodded, } *adj.* without horns, said of
Doddy, } a cow; as, "She's a *dodt*
Dodt, } an;" "Ill-willy cow is
 always a *doddy*."
Dodder, *v.i.* to shake or tremble, to shudder.
Dodderin(g)-girse. See *Didderin'-girse*.
Doddle, *v.i.* to totter, to walk unsteadily.
Dodge, *v.t.* (1) to jog, to incite. (2) To follow in the track of a person or animal. (3) To try to cheat.
Doff, *v.t.* to do off, to undress.
Doff, *Pr.* of *dough*.
Dog, *n.* a partial rainbow:
 "A *dog* at night
 Is the farmer's delight,"—
 since it is considered to be the harbinger of fine weather.
Dog, *n.* a toaster of wood or iron made in the form of a dog.
Dog-cheap, *adj.* excessively cheap.
Dog-daisy, *n.* the field daisy.
Dogger, *n.* a small fishing ship.
Dog-trail, *n.* a trail hunt.
Dog-tree, *n.* the alder.
Dog-whipper, *n.* a church beadle.
Doit, *n.* a small Dutch coin, valued at about half-a-farthing. "I hevn't a *doit* to pay him wi," *i.e.* the smallest coin. Du. *duyt*.
Dole, *n.* grief, sorrow. Gael. *dólas*, woe, grief, mourning.
Dole, *n.* (1) a piece of heath or common, off which only one person has a right to cut fuel. (2) Money, bread, etc. distributed to the poor. A.S. *dælan*, to divide, distribute, or dole, O. Fris. *dole*, a present.
Dolly, *n.* (1) a washing-tub. (2) A washing beetle worked with both hands.
Dolly, *n.* a slattern, a slut.
Dolly, *v.t.* to wash linen, etc. with the dolly-legs.
Dolly-legs, *n.* an implement with five or six legs for washing.
Doly. A form of *Dowly*.
Don, *v.t.* and *i.* to do on, to dress.
Don'd, *p.p.* dressed.
Donk, } *adj.* damp, moist, humid;
Donky, } "It's nobbut a *donky* day."
Donks, *It, v.imp.* It falls damp; as, "It *donks* and it *dozales*" = It damps and drizzles.
Door-cheeks, *n.* the side-posts of a door.
Dorst, *Pr.* of *durst*.

Dossel, *n.* a small quantity, a bit or drop.
Dot, *n.* a small lump.
Döter,
Doughter, } Pr. of daughter.
Double, *v.t.* to shut up; of the fist, or of a person, in the sense of overpowering him in argument.
Doubtosome, *adj.* uncertain as to an event.
Douf, *n.* a little cake.
Douk, *v.i.* to duck or stoop the head. Gael. *dowcio*, to dive, S.G. *duka*, to sink down.
Douker, *n.* a water-bird.
Douse, *v.t.* to duck or plunge into water, also to throw water in quantity upon any one; for instance, by pailsful.
Dou-tarn. } The name of a tarn or
Dow-tren. } pond near Carke, in North Lonsdale (always black and dirty, hence perhaps its name).
Dow, *v.i.* to prosper, to mend. "He nayder dees ner *dows*." "He's nowt at *dow*" = He is nothing that is good, or no great shakes; where at is the sign of the infinitive mood. and at *dow* gerundial. S.G. *doga*, A.S. *dáhte*, did good.
Dow (pr. doo), *adj.* gloomy; as, "Dow Cray in Coniston fells." W. *Du*, gloomy, Gael. *dhu*, M. *doo*, black, dark.
Dowel, *v.t.* to fasten planks together with a wooden pin or plug.
Dowliness, *n.* solitariness.
Dowly, *adj.* melancholy, lonely. Applied to a person it signifies *melancholy*; to a place, *lonely*. "A house is *dowly* without a man in it." O.N. *dálegr*, wretched.
Down, *v.t.* and *i.* (1) to knock down. (2) To fall.
Down, *adj.* (1) sickly, poorly. (2) Disconsolate, cast down.
Down-come, *n.* a depression or downfall, as a fall of rain, a fall in the market.
Down-foe (Pr. of downfall), *n.* a fall of hail, rain, or snow.
Down-liggin(g), *n.* (1) an accouchement. (2) Going to bed. "Fræe up-rising to *downliggin*" = From morning to night.
Down-pour, *n.* a very heavy rain.
Dozzle, *v.i.* Pr. of drizzle.
Draa, Pr. of draw. *p.p.* Draan. To *draa* in, to withdraw, to retire.
Draa-beas, *n.* cattle collected together, bought at, or taken to fairs.

Draal, Pr. of drawl.
Draap, } *v.i.* to drawl in speaking, to
Draat, } speak slow and monotonously.
Drabbed, *adj.* splashed with mud.
Drabbet, *v.t.* a moderated imprecation; an abbrev. of 'od *rabbet*.
Draff, *n.* grains of malt after brewing, with which cows and swine are fed. Gael. *drabh*, refuse, draff, A.S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees, M. *drow*, the malt after the beer is extracted, O.N. *dráf*, Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees, grounds, S.G. and Sw. *dráf*. "The civil sow gets all the *dráf*."
Drag, *n.* (1) a heavy harrow used for breaking clods in stiff land. (2) An instrument with iron prongs for drawing weeds out of ditches, or dung out of carts.
Drake, (1) *n.* a kind of curl, when the ends of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth. (2) Darnell grass.
Drape, *n.* a cow whose milk is dried up (or only comes by drops). Properly an adjective.
Drat, *v.t.* a moderated imprecation.
Draught, *n.* a team of horses in a cart or waggon, both collectively taken.
Draup, *v.i.* to drawl in speaking. See **Draap**.
Dreadful. Used augmentatively, in the sense of very much.
Dreäp. See **Draap**, **Draup**.
Drearisome, *adj.* very dreary.
Drede, Pr. of dread.
Dree, *adj.* long, tedious, wearisome. Dan. *dröj*, lasting, Sw. *dröja*, to delay, M. *dree*, tedious, slow, O.N. *drægja*, S.G. and Sw. *dröja*, delay, loitering.
Dree, *v.t.* to suffer, to endure. A.S. *dreogan*, to suffer, to undergo.
Dree, *v.i.* to last, endure in point of time. [O.E. *drechen*, *dragen*, to last. Ed.] "To *dree* out" = To hold out.
Dreeam, Pr. of dream.
Dreely, *adv.* slowly, tediously.
Dress, *v.t.* (1) to beat. (2) To scold. (3) To prepare or clean anything, to cleanse it from refuse, to adorn, to set anything upright, or put it in its proper place, to cultivate land. "To *dress* a horse" is to clean it.
Dressin(g), *n.* (1) a beating. (2) A scolding. "I gev him a gud *dressin*" = I gave him a good dressing. (3) Emaciation from disease.

Dreyav, Pr. of drove.
Dribble, *v.i.* (1) to drizzle, or rain slowly. (2) *v.t.* To deal out sparingly.
Drinkin(g), *n.* beer or milk given to farm labourers between the principal meals: (2) A meal between dinner and supper.
Drip, *n.* snow. "As white as *drip*" = As white as snow. Comp. O.N. *dript* or *drift*, newly driven snow.
Drip-white, *adj.* perfectly white, as white as snow. O.N. *drifhvitr*, white as driven snow.
Drive, *v.i.* to procrastinate; as, "Don't *drive* that wark while to morn" = Do not put that work off until tomorrow.
Drive pigs, To = To snore.
Dro-beäs, *n.* cattle collected together in a drove. See *Draa-beäs*.
Drone, *n.* a lazy fellow.
Droning, *adj.* of a lazy, indolent mode of doing a thing.
Droot, *adj.* dry.
Drop, *n.* a reduction of wages.
Drop-dry, *adj.* watertight.
Droppin(g)s, *n.* the dung of cattle and sheep, and also of birds.
Droppy, *adj.* wet, rainy.
Drucken, *adj.* drunk, tipsy. O.N. *druckinn*, Dan. *drukken*, drunk, tipsy, intoxicated (*p.p.* of *drikke*, to drink), S.G. and Sw. *drucken*.
Dry, *adj.* crafty, subtle.
Dry, *v.t.* to wipe anything dry.
Dry-meät, *n.* hay.
Dry-wogh, *n.* a wall built without mortar.
Du, dud, dun = do, did, done.
Dub, *n.* (1) a deep pit. (2) A small pool of water, a puddle, a deep hole in a river. Gael. *dubhagan*, M. *dhub-bey*, a puddle, a pool.
Dub, *v.t.* to cut the comb and wattles of a cock.
Dubbing, *n.* a mixture of oil and tallow for making leather impervious to water. W. *dub*, mortar, cement.
Dub-skelper, *n.* a horse that leaps well.
Duckstone, *n.* a game played by trying with a stone to knock a small stone off a larger one which supports it.
Duër, } Pr. of door.
Dure, }
Duffel, *n.* a light cloth with a rough nap.
Dulbert, *n.* a blockhead.
Dule, Corr. of devil.
Dulsome, *adj.* heavy, dull.
Dull of hearing, more or less deaf.

Dummel-heesäd, *n.* a blockhead.
Dummy, *n.* a dumb person.
Dumpling, *n.* a fat dwarf.
Dumpy, *adj.* (1) short and thick. (2) Sullen, discontented.
Dunderhead, *n.* a blockhead.
Dun-horse, To ride the. To ask for a debt.
Dunna, } do not.
Dunnet, }
Dunty, *adj.* stunted.
Durable, *adj.* long, tedious; as, "He's a *durable* sitter."
Durden, } *n.* uproar, hub-bub. W.
Durdum, } *dwrdd*, a stir, a noise.
Dure-sill, *n.* the threshold of a door.
Dure-stead, *n.* the space occupied by the door.
Dust, *n.* (1) the small particles separated from the oats in shelling. (2) Tumult, uproar; as, "To kick up a *dust*."
Dusta? Dost thou?

E.

E. (1) Corr. of *pers. pron.* I. (2) Corr. of *prep.* i, in.
Eä, *n.* (1) water (generally). (2) A river, the channel of the river. Kent, as it runs down the Lancaster Sands, Morecambe Bay, is called "The Ea." A.S. *Ea*, water. The river Leven on the Ulverston Sands, is also so called. The river or beck at Carke was formerly called "The Ea."
Eäk, *n.* an oak. (*Eä* pr. as in dear).
Eärand, *n.* an errand. O.N. *erende*, A.S. *arend*, Dan. *arende*, errand, business.
Eärl, Pr. of earl.
Earles, *n.* earnest money.
Ear-mark, *n.* a mark to know sheep by.
Earnest, *n.* deposit money given to bind a bargain, or on hiring a servant.
Earth, *v.i.* to lodge as a badger or fox does.
Earth-fast, *adj.* said of a stone appearing on the surface, but fast in the earth. Sw. *jordfast*.
Earth-nut, *n.* a pig-nut or earth-chestnut.
Eäsings, *n.* the eaves of a house. A.S. *efese*.
Eäsin-sparrow, *n.* the common house-sparrow.
Eäth, }
Eyath, } *n.* Corr. of aith for oath.

Eat out o' house an' harbour: to injure a person in his circumstances by partaking too freely of his hospitality.

Eawa, *n.* an ewe. A.S. *eaw*.

Edge, *n.* the side of a hill, a ridge.

Edge off, **To**, *v.i.* to stand aside, to make way.

Edgro, } *n.* aftermath. A rent called
Etgro, } *Edgro*, or *Etgro rent*, is payable in the Manor of Muchland, in Low Furness, for the pasturage of the aftermath. A.S. *edgrowung*, a regrowing.

Ee, *n.* an eye.

Ee! or **Eeh!** *interj.* an interjection expressive of delight.

Een, *n.* the eyes. Comp. A.S. *eyne*.

Ee-seyar, *Pr.* of eyesore.

Ee-teuth, *Pr.* of eye-tooth.

Ever, *n.* the quarter from which the wind blows.

Efter, *prep.* after. A.S., O.Fris., O.N., Dan., S.G., and Sw. *efter*. See **At efter**.

Efterbirth, *n.* the placenta of a cow or other animal. Sw. *efterbörd*.

Efter-girse, *n.* after-grass.

Efternune, } *n.* afternoon.
Efterneän, }

Egg, *v.i.* to urge on, to incite, to instigate. A.S. *eggian*, to excite, O.Fris. *eggia*, O.N. *eggja*.

Egg-clock, *n.* the cockchafer.

Egging, *n.* urging, incitement. O.N. *egging*.

Eggs and Collops: fried eggs and bacon.

Egodlins, *adv.* truly.

Eigh, *adv.* aye, yes. "*Eigh suer*" = Yes, to be sure, yes, certainly.

Eigh-wye: yes, yes.

Eish,

Esch, } *n.* an ash. Sw. *tisk*, A.S. *aesc*.
Esh, }

Eish-keys, *n.* the pods containing the seed of the ash.

Elder, *n.* a cow's udder.

Elders, *n.* parents. A.S. *eldran*, O.Fris. *alder*.

Eldin, *n.* Fuel or fire, firing. A.S. *eld*, *yld*, fire, O.N. *eldingi*, fuel, from *eldr*, fire, S.G., Sw., *eld*, Dan. *ild*.

Eldst, *Pr.* of eldest.

Elf, *n.* (1) a fairy. (2) A mischievous person.

Eller, *n.* the alder-tree (*Betula alnus*, Linn.). A.S. *ellarn*, O.Fris. *elren*, O.N. *elmi*, *alnus*, Dan. *elle*, pl. *eller*.

Elly-mouth, *n.* a bound or goal in the game of football.

Else, *Contr.* of Alice.

Elsin, *n.* an awl.

Elsewhiddher, *adv.* elsewhither. A.S. *elshwider*.

Elt, *v.t.* to knead.

Emblements, *n.* profits of land, as grass, fruit, etc.

End, **Great**: a phrase employed to signify a large proportion, or a quantity absolutely; as, "It cost me a *girt end* of a pound" = It cost me nearly a pound.

End, **Most** on (*Corr.* of almost on end), used adverbially; continually, unintermittingly.

End, **Reeght up on**, used adverbially: perfectly upright.

End, **At a louse**, used as an *adv.* or *adj.*: without occupation, out of employ.

End, *v.t.* to finish, to kill.

Endas, } *Pr.* of endways; as, "Git
Endus, } *endus wi tha*" = Go along, improve your way.

Endmest, *adj.* endmost. A.S. *endmæst*.

Enoo, *adv.* enough.

Enow, *adv.* by and bye, presently; possibly a contraction of *even* or *é'en now*.

Entry, *n.* a narrow passage, a lane.

Enty, *n.* the last furrow in a rigg.

Er: are. O.N. pl. 1, *erum*; 2, *erwð*; 3, *Eru*. Dan. pl. 1, 2, 3, *ere*.

—Dr. C. Lottner in Philo. Trans., 1860, I. p. 63.

Erbes, *n.* herbs.

Eshd, *p.p.* asked. Cf. Du. *eysschen*, to ask, demand.

Eshle-tree, *n.* an axle-tree. Gael. *aisil*, M. *essyl*.

Esk, *n.* a newt. See **Ask**.

Eslins, *n.* a salmon-fly.

Esp, } *n.* the aspen tree. A.S. *esp*,

Espin, } O.Fris. and Du. *espe*, O.N. *espi*, the trembling poplar.

Ess-hole, *Corr.* of ass-hole.

Esta? *Corr.* of hast thou?

Et, *Corr.* of at.

Eternal, *Corr.* of infernal.

Etgro. See **Edgro**.

Ettle, *v.i.* to intend or purpose.

Ettle, *v.t.* to deal out sparingly, to distribute in small portions.

Ev, *Corr.* of have.

Evven, *Pr.* of even.

Evven-down, *adj.* (1) thorough, down-

right; as, "He threäped ma *even-down*" = He flatly contradicted me.
(2) Perpendicular.

Even on, *adv.* close to the mark.

Even-forret, } *adv.* directly for-
Even-forward, } ward.

Evermaiya, Pr. of evermore.

Ew, Pr. of yew.

Ex, *v.t.* to ask. A.S. *acsian* or *axian*.

Ex'd out: of persons whose banns have been published or asked three times.

Exings, *n.* askings, banns of marriage.

Ey! Will thou! an exclamation.

Ey, *adv.* aye, yes.

Eyable, Pr. of able.

Eyacre, Pr. of acre.

Eyak, Pr. of oak. A.S. *ac*, *ac*, O.N. *eyk*, S.G. *ek*.

Eyal, Pr. of ale. A.S. *eala* or *eala*.

Eyally, } See *Elly-mouth*.
Eyally-mouth, }

Eyal'us, Pr. of ale-house. A.S. *eal-hūs*.

Ez, Corr. of has, as.

F.

Faad, } Pr. of fold.
Faald, }

Faaldin', *n.* the act of driving cattle or sheep into a fold or yard.

Faat, Pr. of fault.

Face, *v.t.* "To face one with a lie" = To make him believe that it is true; "To face one out" = To put him down by positive assertions.

Faced-card, *n.* an ace, king, queen, or knave at cards, a court-card.

Fadder, Pr. of father.

Faded, *adj.* tainted, decayed.

Fadom, Pr. of fathom.

Faffle, *v.i.* (1) to be inconsiderate in speech. (2) To squander, to fumble.

Faft, } *pret.* of to fight.
Faght, }

Fagot, *n.* a contemptuous name for a woman.

Fain, *adj.* glad, delighted, pleased. A.S. *fægen*, glad, joyful, O.N. *feginn*, lætus, S.G. *fægen*.

Fain, *adv.* gladly.

Fair, *adj.* level or parallel.

Fair, *adv.* Used as an augmentative, and meaning utterly, completely, very, tolerably large or numerous.

Fairly, *adv.* (1) softly. (2) Simply, completely; as in "Fairly off in the middle" = Faint with hunger.

Fairy. "Fairy finger-marks" = Hollow marks in limestone, as if fingers had been pressed upon the stones when soft.

Fall, *n.* yeaning of lambs.

Fallals, *n.* the falling ruffs of a woman's dress, any gay ornaments.

Fancical, *adj.* fanciful.

Fand, *pret.* of To find. Cf. A.S. *fand*, *pret.* of *findan*.

Fantickled, *adj.* freckled. See *Farn-tickles*.

Fantickles, } *n.* freckles.
Farn-tickles, }

Far, } *adv.* farther. "I'll be far if
Farther, } I do" = I will by no means do so.

Far away, *adv.* by much, by far.

Far by: compared with. "To-day's fine far by yesterday."

Fare, *v.i.* to proceed, get on, draw nigh to, or seem to be beginning. "How dus ta fare?" or, "How fares ta?" = How do you go on, or do? "She fares a cauving;" of a cow when symptoms of calving make themselves observed.

Fares-te-weel: fare thee well.

Farley, *n.* something wonderful.

Farrantly, *adj.* decent, respectable.

Farreps: a name for the devil.

Farrest, *adj. superl.* farthest. A.S. *feorrest*.

Farrish-on (used as an *adj.*), advanced in years; also nearly intoxicated.

Fash, *n.* trouble, care, anxiety, fatigue.

Fash, *v.t.* to fatigue, to trouble, to vex, to tire. Fr. *fâcher*, to trouble or tease.

Fashion, *n.* condition of health. "He's of his better fashion" = In better than his usual health.

Fast, *adv.* very near; as, "I gev fast on ten pounds for her" = Very near ten pounds.

Fast, *adj.* intimate, firmly attached.

Fast-and-louse. A cheating game, played with a stick and a belt or string, so arranged that a spectator would think that he could make the latter fast by placing a stick through its intricate folds, whereas the operator could detach it at once. Otherwise called "Prick in the garter."

Father, *v.t.* (1) to impute a child to its father. Thence, (2) To impute anything, or lay it to anyone's charge.

Fau' (Pr. of fall), a rood of lineal land-measure of seven yards.

Fause (Pr. of false), *adj.* shrewd, cunning, treacherous.
Fauseness, Pr. of falseness.
Fault, Pr. of fault.
Faughter, *v.t.* to knock off the beards of barley when thrashed.
Faughtering-iron, *n.* an iron used to knock off the beards of barley when thrashed.
Fastens ee'n, the eve of Ash-Wednesday.
Faw, Pr. of fall.
Faw-gang (Corr. of Faa-gang), *n.* a gang of rogues and beggars. (From Johnny Faa, a leader of rogues and beggars).
Fawn, Pr. of fallen.
Fawred, Pr. of favoured.
Fæce, Pr. of face.
Fæg, *n.* a dirty, idle person, a teasing child.
Fæll, *v.t.* to hide slyly. O.N. and S.G. *fela*, to hide away, Dan. *fiæle*, A.S. *feolan*, M.G. *filhan*.
Fæard, } *adj.* afraid.
Fæared, }
Fearful, used augmentatively; tremendously, greatly.
Feather-edged, *adj.* of a stone thinner at one edge than at the other.
Feaw (Pr. of few), *n.* a little in quantity; as, "a *feaw* broth."
February.—
 February fill-dike
 Wⁱ sidher black or white;—
i.e. with either rain or snow.
Feckless, *adj.* weak, feeble, infirm of purpose, inefficient.
Feddher, Pr. of feather.
Feddher-weight, *n.* a wrestler not more than 9½ stoness weight.
Feeding, *adj.* nutritious.
Feeding-storm, *n.* a constant snow.
Feeek, *v.i.* to walk about in perplexity. S.G. *fiæcka*, to wander hither and thither.
Feel, *v.t.* to perceive, be conscious of. "I *feel* a bad smell."
Feffment, *n.* endowment, endowment.
Feigh, *v.t.* to dig turf.
Feigh, *n.* the top part of turbarry which does not yield peats.
Felfaa, Pr. of fieldfare.
Felks, *n.* fellics of a wheel, which collectively form the circumference to which the tire is attached. A.S. *felg*.
Fell, *n.* (1) bare elevated land, a moor, a hill or mountain. (2) A rocky hill.

Sw. *füll*, a chain of mountains, O.N. *fell*, a small mountain, N.Fris. *fjål*.
Fell, *v.t.* (1) to knock down; applied in the case of man, beast, or tree, or anything standing upright. A.S. *fellan*, to make to fall, O.Fris. *filla*, O.N. *fella*.
Fellon, *n.* a disease in cows, occasioned by cold, and causing great pain.
Fellon-wood, *n.* the herb Bittersweet or Ladslove.
Felt, *pret.* of To fell; felled.
Felt, *n.* a hat.
Fend, *v.t.* and *i.* to provide, to endeavour, to make shift, to ward off.
Fend, *n.* attempt to make provision.
Fend and prove, To: to argue and defend.
Fendible, *adj.* industrious, managing, provident; as, "She's a gay *fendible* body" = She is a remarkably managing person.
Fendy, *adj.* thrifty, managing.
Fen'some, *adj.* (1) adroit. (2) Neat, becoming.
Fent, *n.* a remnant of cotton, or other woven fabric.
Fest, *v.t.* (1) to put out cattle to grass, to agist at a rate per head agreed upon. (2) To put out to board; as, "I agreed to *fest* myself for ten shillings a week" = I agreed to board for ten shillings a week. (3) To let off any work. O.N. *fasta*, to agree for a stipulated price, *fasta*, a rent, Dan. *give i feste*, to let on lease, *taga i fasta*, to take on lease; Gael. *fas-daidh*, hire, engage.
Fet, *v.t.* to fetch. A.S. *fetian*.
Fetch, *n.* subtlety, a crafty pretence in order to deceive a person.
Fetch in, To: to seize.
Fetch up, To: to overtake.
Fettle, *v.t.* (1) to repair, to set right, to put in order; as, "I *fettled* it" = I made it all right. (2) To beat. See **Fetting**.
Fettle, *n.* state, condition; as, "My scythe's i' gradely *fettle*" = In right good condition for work; "I' gud *fettle*" = In good condition.
Fetting, *n.* a thrashing or beating; as, "I gev him a good *fetting*."
Fey, *v.t.* to cleanse.
Fezzan, Pr. of pheasant.
Fidge, *v.i.* to kick with the feet, to fidget, to sprawl, to waddle.
Fidgin', *adj.* uneasy, restless, impatient.

Fierce, *adj.* brisk, lively.
Fift, Pr. of fifth.
Fig, *v.t.* to apply ginger to a horse to excite him to carry a fine tail.
Fighting-cocks, *n.* the headed seed-stems of rib-grass, with which boys play by fighting with them. Comp. Prov. Sw. *kämp*, N. *kjempe* (champions), names for the same objects.
Fig-sew, *n.* ale boiled with wheaten bread and figs; a common Good Friday dish. W. *sew*, broth, pottage.
File, *n.* a name of contempt for a person full of low cunning.
Filly-tails and Mares'-manes; names for streaky clouds of the cirrus kind.
Filth, *n.* a disreputable woman, a scoundrel.
Filthy, *adj.* covered with weeds.
Find, *v.t.* Pr. of find.
Fine, *adj.* (1) considerable, good, praiseworthy; as, "A fine deal" = A large quantity; "Ay, she's a fine girl" = She is a good, well-behaved, industrious girl; "It's gään to be fine an' wet" = It is likely for heavy rain.
Finely, *adv.* very well in health.
Finnikin, *adj.* finical, trifling, scrupulously particular.
Fire-fanged, *adj.* of oats or barley too hastily dried in the kiln.
First end, *n.* the beginning.
Firtle, *v.i.* to intermeddle in small matters, to fidget.
Fish. "I'll net mek fish o' yan and fowl o' t'udder" = I will show no partiality.
Fit, *v.t.* to serve out, to match, to be equal with.
Fitches, *n.* vetches. Du. *visse*, a vetch.
Fitters, *n.* very small pieces, fragments.
Fixfax, *n.* the thick tendon of a cow's or ox's neck. S.G. *fick-fack*.
Flaat (*pret.* of to flyte), scolded.
Flaatch, *v.t.* to flatter, to wheedle.
Flacker, *v.i.* to flutter, to quiver, to use the wings hurriedly as a bird does when taking hasty flight.
Flagging, *n.* the act of covering an embankment or grass plot with sods.
Flah, *n.* a square grassy piece of turf dried and used as fuel, and which blazes up when put on the fire.
Flaid, } *adj.* afraid.
Flayed, }
Flam, *v.t.* (1) to deceive or cheat. (2) To flatter.
Flam, *n.* (1) falsehood. (2) Flattery.
Flan, *adj.* shallow and with sloping

sides, or broad at the mouth and narrow at the bottom; as a pan, a scuttle, etc.
Flang, *pret.* of to fling; as, "He flang t' stayan" = He threw the stone.
Flange, *v.i.* to project out.
Flannen, *n.* flannel. W. *gwlanen*.
Flap, *n.* a stroke or touch.
Flap, *v.t.* to strike or beat.
Flap, *n.* (1) the leather or valve of a pump. (2) A piece of anything flapping to and fro on a line or point, as a fly-flap to drive flies away.
Flapper, *v.i.* to quiver, to flutter.
Flappers, *n.* young birds just able try their wings before flying.
Flat, *n.* a hollow in a field.
Flatch, *v.t.* to flatter. See Flaatch.
Flayin', *n.* a spectre, an apparition.
Flay, *v.t.* to frighten.
Flay, *v.t.* to pare turf with a breast plough.
Flay-craa, *n.* a scarecrow, a guy.
Fleäk, *n.* a fluke or flounder.
Fleäk, *n.* (1) a species of hurdle or rack. [Germ. *flechten*, to interweave or wattle, *flecht-werk*, Sw. *flät-verk*, basket-work, Prov. Sw. *flake*, wattled hurdles. Ed.] (2) A number of cords, to hang riddled bread upon. A.S. *flæax*, a hairy thread, of which I have often seen them made.
Fleckerin(g), *n.* the act of laughing or moving about of the lips and mouth in a scornful manner.
Flee, Pr. of fly, both *vb.* and *n.*
Fleed, *p.p.* fled.
Fleet, *adj.* shallow, as a pan or vessel, or water.
Fleet, *v.t.* to skim or take the cream off milk. A.S. *fliete*, cream.
Fleeting-dish, *n.* a shallow dish for skimming off the cream.
Fleet-milk, } *n.* skimmed milk.
Flet-milk, }
Fleeting's, *n.* (1) curds. (2) Cream. A.S. *fliete*.
Fleuks, *n.* fat vermin in the livers of diseased sheep. Comp. Flëäk.
Flewer, Pr. of floor.
Flick, *n.* a fitch of bacon. A.S. *fliecc*, Dan. *flykke*, Pl. *flikke*, O.N. *flicki*.
Flicker, *v.i.* to flutter.
Fligary, *n.* a gaudily-dressed girl.
Fling, *v.t.* (1) to baffle, to disappoint. (2) To overcome, to throw in wrestling. (3) To defraud, to cheat. (4) To dance in a peculiar manner.

Flipe, *n.* the rim of a hat.
Flirligig, *n.* nondescript thing. (2) A wanton lass.
Flirt, *v.t.* to move nimbly.
Flit, *v.i.* to remove, to shift one's goods and furniture from one residence to another. O.N. *flytia*, vehere, deportare, N. Fris. *flytte*, to remove out of one house into another, Sw. *flytta*, to move, to remove, Dan. *flytte*, to change one's abode.
Flit, } *v.i.* flight, removal.
Flitting, }
Flite, *v.t.* to scold. A.S. *flitan*, to dispute, to quarrel.
Flocks, *n.* down; also, inferior wool.
Flodder, *n.* foam. Fr. *flotter*, to float, imply something light and empty, M. *floodran*, something floating.
Flooring, *n.* a brood or flight of chickens or other fowls.
Flop, *v.i.* to walk clumsily.
Florriah, *n.* blossom of fruit trees, etc. Lat. *floro*, to bloom.
Flow, *adj.* (1) wild, untractable. (2) Cold, boisterous.
Floway, *n.* a slattern.
Fluke, *n.* a flounder, flat-fish.
Fluke-mouthed, *adj.* having a mouth like a flounder or fluke.
Flum, *n.* flattery, deceit.
Flummery, *n.* (1) nonsense. (2) Oatmeal boiled in water until it is thick and gelatinous.
Flurt, *v.i.* to snap the fingers derisively.
Flush, *adj.* (1) fully feathered. (2) Fair or even with [artificer's term].
Flush, *n.* the hot stage of a fever. "I t' flush on it" = At the height of it.
Fluster, *n.* a great hurry, caused generally by a sudden surprise.
Flustered, *adj.* half-tipsy. (2) Swelled or bloated.
Fluzz, *v.t.* to blunt.
Fluzzed, *adj.* blunt and jagged at the point, bruised.
Flyrin(g), *n.* smiling scornfully.
Flyte, *v.t.* See *Flite*.
Foan-out, *Pr.* of fallen out.
Fob, *v.t.* to jerk the taw at marbles, by an action of the whole hand, instead of shooting it fairly with the thumb.
Fodder (*Pr.* of fodder), *v.t.* to supply food to cattle.
Foddergang, } *n.* a passage along the
Fodderingang, } heads of the booses in a cowhouse from which fodder is supplied to the cattle.

Fog, *n.* aftergrass, aftermath, the grass that comes after a crop of hay. Comp. *foghar*, the harvest, autumn, W. *fog*, long dry grass.
Foiled-girse, *n.* grass much trodden.
Foist, *v.i.* to smell musty.
Foisty, *adj.* musty.
Folk, *n.* family, household; as, "Our folk" = Our family party or household, collectively.
Follow, *v.t.* to court, to pay addresses. "He ha' wedd'd her at last; he'd followed her lang enouff."
Follower, *n.* one who is courting a young woman.
Fond, *adj.* stupid, silly, idiotic. Isl. *faana*, S.G. *fåne*, fatuus.
Fondly, *adv.* foolishly.
Foomart (*Pr.* of Foulmart), *n.* the polecat. W. *fwlbart*.
Foor, *n.* a furrow. A.S. *furh*, Du. *voore*, Sw. *fåra*.
Foot, *n.* the mark of the feet of the fox.
Foot, *v.i.* to dance. "Ise gaan to foot it," i.e. to dance.
Foot-gate, *n.* a footpath.
Footer. See *Faughter*.
Footin', *n.* liquor or money given by an apprentice to his fellows when entering his engagement.
Foranent, *adv.* opposite to.
For-by, *adv.* besides, over and above.
Force, *n.* a cascade, a waterfall. O.N. *fors*, a cascade, Sw. *forsa*, to rush, to gush, *fors*, stream, waterfall, S.G. *fors*, a cataract.
Force-fall, *n.* a waterfall in High Furness. O.N. *fors-fall*, a cascade.
Forder (*Pr.* of further), *v.t.* to promote, advance, or further. S.G. *fordra*, promovere, juvare.
Fore-elders, *n.* ancestor. Dan. *foreældre*, O.N. *foreldri*, S.G. and Sw. *förelldrar*, majores. [of a thing].
Fore-end, *n.* (1) spring. (2) Beginning
Foret (*Pr.* of forward), *adv.* forth.
Forgatten, }
Forgitten, } *p.p.* forgotten.
Fork, *v.t.* to throw or heave with a pitch-fork.
Formel, *v.t.* to bespeak. O.N. *formela*, diris devovere, S.G. *formila*, to mention, Dan. *formelde*, to announce.
Formest, *adj.* earliest, foremost. A.S. *formest*.
Fornace, *Rr.* of furnace.
Forrad (*Pr.* of forward), *adv.* and *adj.* (1) onward. (2) More than half tipsy.

Forseet, Pr. of foresight.
Forsett-an-backsett: hemmed in on every side.
Fortree, *n.* the lighter upright bar of a gate, to which the staple for fastening is attached. See **Hartree**.
Foss, *n.* a waterfall. As **Foss Forge** in the parish of Cotton, High Furness. O.N. *foss*, a cascade. See **Force**.
Fot, } *v.t.* to fetch.
Fotch, }
Fotheram, *n.* an open passage along the heads of the stalls in a cow-house, from whence the cattle are supplied with fodder. See **Foddergang**.
Foul, *n.* an ulcerous sore in a cow's foot.
Fout, *n.* a pet, a spoiled child.
Fower, Pr. of four. Cf. A.S. *fower*.
Fower-faad, Pr. of fold-fold.
Fowert, Pr. of fourth.
Fra, *prep.* from. A.S. *fra*, from, O.N. *frá*, S.G. *frá*, Dan. *fra*.
Fram, *adj.* brittle, tender.
Franteckles, *n.* freckles. See **Farn-tickles**.
Frap, *n.* noise, the noise of a cracker.
Frap, *v.t.* (1) to strike. (2) To brag, to boast.
Fratch, (1) *v.t.* to scold, to quarrel. (2) *v.t.* To shuffle or cheat in joke.
Fratched, *adj.* restive, or that has vicious tricks in harness; applied to a horse.
Fray, *v.t.* to frighten, to terrify.
Freat, *v.t.* to mourn, to grieve; as, "She *freats* terbly after t' barns" = She frets sadly after the children.
Free-martin, *n.* If a cow has twin calves of different sexes, the female calf is termed a *free-martin*, and is said never to breed.
Freet, } *n.* a spectre, an apparition,
Freetin(g), } a frightful object.
Fresh, *n.* the swelling of a river through heavy rain; in distinction from the tidal flood.
Fresh, *adj.* (1) brisk, vigorous, quick. (2) Rather fat, in good condition; applied to cattle.
Freyam (Pr. of frame), *v.a.* to set about a thing, to attempt; as, "He *freyams* weel" = He makes a good attempt.
Freyaz, Pr. of fraze, *pret.* of to freeze. A.S. *freas*.

D

Fridge, *v.t.* to rub, to fray, to wear away by friction.
Frig, *v.t.* to wriggle.
Frith, *n.* unused pasture land.
Froff, } *adj.* loose, spongy, easily
Fruff, } broken.
Froag, } *n.* a frog. A.S. *froz*, O.N.
Frosk, } *froska*, rana.
Frouzy, *adj.* froward, peevish, crusty.
Frow, *n.* a dirty woman, a slattern. Du. *vrouwe*, a woman, wife.
Frozzan, *p.p.* of to freeze.
Frum, *adj.* short, applied to pastry; brittle.
Frump, *v.t.* to be rude to, to rebuke.
Fry, To shoot one's, to make a last effort without success. Derived from the analogy of a female herring, who, having shot her fry, has done all she can do in the course of nature.
Fud, *n.* the hair of a hare or rabbit. A gamekeeper will say, "I've gitten nayder *fud* ner feddher to-day;" i.e. no game at all, either furred or feathered.
Fuff, *n.* (1) a puff of wind. (2) A testy fit of anger, a pet.
Fuffed up, *adj.* swollen.
Fuffy, *adj.* light, soft, or spongy.
Full, *adv.* quite, entirely; as, "*Full* ripe," of corn, apples, etc. Compounds of this word, as *full-bang*, *full-butt*, *full-split*, *full-drive*, etc., denote violence and impetuosity.
Full-out, *adv.* utterly, to the uttermost; as, "*Full-out* as mich" = To the full as much.
Fullock, *v.t.* to jerk the hand and arm unlawfully at marbles, instead of shooting from the thumb-joint, with the hand perfectly steady.
Full-mickle, *adj.* too much by far. O.N. *fullmikill*, permagnus.
Fummel, Pr. of fumble.
Fummler, Pr. of fumbler.
Fund, *p.p.* of To find. A.S. *funden*, *p.p.* of *findan*, to find, O.Fris. *funden*, O.N. *fundinn*, Dan. *fundet*.
Fussock, *n.* a large gross woman.
Fust, *v.t.* to mould as corn does.
Fuzz-hoe, Pr. of fuzz-ball.
Fuzzy, *adj.* light and spongy.
Fylde, *n.* low marshy land, as Poulton-in-the-*Fylde*. The same character of country about Heysham is sometimes called the Little *Fylde*.

G.

Ga, } *v.i.* to go. O.N. and S.G. *gá*.
Gaa, }
Gaaby, } *n.* a fool, a dolt. Cf. Dan.
Gauby, } *gaabe*, to gape, to yawn.
Gään, *p.p.* of To Ga or Gaa.
Gaein, *pepl.* going.
Gaains-on, *n.* proceedings. "I'll hae
nowt ta du wi sic like *gaains-on*" = I
will be no party to such proceedings.
Gab, *n.* chat, great flow of words.
Gab, } *v.i.* to talk idly, to jest, to
Gabber, } prate. Gael. *gabair*, a
chatting, talking fellow.
Gadder, *Pr.* of gather.
Gaddin', *n.* the act of gossiping, going
about idly from house to house.
Gaed, *pret.* of To Ga or Gaa.
Gaff, *n.* an iron hook.
Gaffer, *n.* a head labourer or workman,
a leading person, an umpire.
Gaggle, *v.i.* to cackle. Du. *gagelen*, to
cackle like a goose.
Gailfat, *n.* the vat in which malt liquor
is set to ferment. See Gyle-vat.
Gaily, *adj.* pretty well in health, or in
point of success.
Gain, *adj.* (1) direct, near, convenient.
O.N. *gegn*, over against, Sw. D. *göjn*,
direct. Comp. Dan. *gienvei*, a short
cut, with "It's t' *gainer* way oor t'
fields." (2) Tractable.
Gain, *adj.* advantageous, desirable, pre-
ferable.
Gait, *v.t.* to set up sheaves of corn in
wet weather to dry.
Gait, *n.* pasturage for cattle during
summer in a common field: one *gait*
being equal to maintain a cow, a
horse is counted as two *gaits*, and a
calf half a *gait*.
Gaitin(g)s, *n.* single sheaves of corn
set up on end to dry.
Gale, *n.* wild myrtle (*Myrica gale*).
Galing, *adj.* setting the teeth on edge
with cold; applied to victuals.
Galliot, *n.* the oak-apple.
Gallas, *Pr.* of gallows.
Gallas-dog, *n.* a worthless fellow: a
propheticall allusion to his probable
end.
Gallases, *n.* braces.
Galloway, *n.* a pony: possibly so
called from the small breed of horses
which come from that country.
Gallows, *adv.* very, excessively.

Gam, *adj.* crooked; as, "A *gam* leg."
W. cam, crooked.
Gamashes, *n.* a sort of spatterdashes
or short gaiters.
Gambrel. See Camerel.
Gang, *v.i.* to go. A.S. *gangan*, O.N.
gánga, M.G. *gaggan*.
Gang-boose, *n.* the narrow passage
from the cow-house to the barn.
Ganger, *n.* a good goer; of a horse.
Dan. *ganger*, a steed.
Gangeril, } *n.* a vagrant, a vagabond,
Gangrill, } a pedlar. A.S. *gangere*,
one going on foot.
Ganging, *pepl.* going.
Ganny, *n.* a child's name for grand-
mother.
Gant, *Pr.* of gaunt.
Gantree, } *n.* a kind of wooden frame
Gantry, } or stand on which beer
barrels are placed.
Gap, *v.t.* to notch, to jag.
Gape-seed, To sow, to go sight-seeing,
which is often an occasion to the
young and ignorant to gape and stare
from the novelty of the objects.
Gar, *v.t.* to cause, to compel. O.N.
göra, Sw. *göra*, Dan. *gjöre*, to do, to
make.
Garish, *adj.* wild, foolishly gay.
Garn, *n.* yarn. A.S. *gearn*, O.N. *garn*,
Sw. and Dan. *garn*.
Garner, *n.* a granary.
Garrets, To be wrang i yan's, to be
wanting in intellect, or suffering from
temporary delirium.
Garth, *n.* a small field or enclosure,
adjoining a house. A.S. *geard*, Dan.
gaard, a garden. Usually a postfix,
as Coney-garth, an enclosure abound-
ing with rabbits, School-garth, Chapel-
garth, Kirk-garth = Churchyard,
N. Fris. *gaard*, O.N. *garör*, Sw. *gårde*,
a field.
Gat, *pret.* of To get; a word in very
frequent use; as, "She *gat* her bed
(was confined), and sune *gat* about
again;" "T' ship hed *gitten* onto t'
rocks, an' then she was *gitten* off, an'
gat into harbour;" "He *gat* away
at last." Cf. O.N. *gat*, *pret.* of *geta*.
Gate, *n.* (1) a way or road gone, thence
a way, road, street, absolutely; and
thence, (2) Way, manner, fashion;
as, "Gang thy ain *gate*." "Go thy
gate" = Go thy way.
Gauger, *n.* an exciseman.
Gauk, *v.i.* to stare vacantly.

Gauky, *n.* a simpleton, a clown.
Gauky, *adj.* awkward.
Gaum, *v.t.* to comprehend or understand, to distinguish, to consider. M.G. *gaumjan*, to perceive, give heed to, A.S. *gyman* or *geomian*.
Gaumless, *adj.* stupid, unobservant, vacant, without much sense; as, "A *gaumless* gannet" = A great simpleton. A.S. *gymeleas*.
Gauntry. See **Gantree**.
Gaup, *n.* a stupid stare.
Gaustering, *adj.* imperious, dictatorial.
Gauvey, *n.* a dunce. See **Gaaby** and **Gaup**.
Gavelock, *n.* an iron crowbar, chiefly used for making holes for hedge-stakes. W. *gaflach*, a javelin, A.S. *gaveloc*, a javelin.
Gay, *adj.* considerable, moderately numerous or large; as, "A *gay* bit" = A considerable piece or quantity.
Gay, *adv.* considerably: as, "A *gay* fine day;" "A *gay* guid an."
Geal, *v.i.* to be benumbed with cold.
Gear, *n.* harness, tackle of any kind, furniture; as plough-gear, cart-gear, etc. A.S. *gearwa*, clothing, preparation.
Geårum, **Out of** (the *g* soft), out of order.
Geb, *v.i.* to stare about vacantly, with the chin or face turned upwards.
Gee (*g* soft), *v.i.* to agree, to suit together.
Gee, *interj.* a word of command used by carters to make a horse go to the right. N.Fris. *jii*.
Gee-ho. A phrase addressed to horses to make them go.
Geen, } *p.p.* given.
Gien, }
Geld, *v.t.* a tax or imposition.
Geld, *v.t.* (1) to castrate. (2) To deprive the female amongst animals of the power of generation. Isl. *gelda*.
Geld, *adj.* barren; as, "A *geld* cow or ewe" = a cow or ewe not with young at the usual time. O.N. *geld*, infecundus.
Gelt, *adj.* barren or impotent. See **Geld**.
Gem, **Pr.** of game. M. *gamm*, O.N. *gaman*, pastime, sport, game, Dan. *gammen*, to be sportive.
Gem. See **Gam**.
Gemmer, } *n.* (*g* soft) a small hinge for
Gimmer, } a closet or desk door.

Gerse, *n.* grass. A.S., O.Fris., and Du. *gers*.
Gerse, *v.t.* to graze. "To *gerse* out cattle" = To send them out to gist. O.N. *grestia*, to graze.
Gersing, *n.* pasturage.
Geray, *adj.* grassy.
Gert, } *adj.* (1) great. (2) Large with
Girt, } child. (3) On intimate terms
with any one; as, "They're fearful
girt" = Exceedingly intimate with
each other.
Gessling, *n.* a gosling.
Getten, *p.p.* got. O.N. *gettinn*.
Geyap, *p.p.* gone.
Geyap, **Pr.** of gape. O.N. *gapa*, hiante
ore intueri.
Gib, *n.* (1) a hook. (2) A hooked stick.
Fr. *gibbeux*, gibbous, crooked.
Gibbet. "To *gibbet* a toad" = To place
it on a lath or piece of wooden hoop,
and, by striking one end, project it
violently into the air.
Gibble-gabble, *n.* idle, nonsensical talk.
Gie, *v.t.* to give.
Giest, **Pr.** of joist.
Gifts, *n.* white specks on the finger-
nails, said to portend gifts.
Gigly (*g* soft), *adj.* unsteady, likely to
be upset.
Gike (*g* soft), *v.i.* to creak.
Gildert, *n.* a snare of horse-hair. O.N.
and O.Sw. *gilder*, a snare, a gin,
O.Dan. *gilder*, id.
Gill, *n.* a narrow valley, ravine, or dell,
usually with a small but rapid stream
running through it. Isl. *gil*, hiatus
montium.
Gill (*g* soft), *n.* half a pint.
Gilliver (*g* soft), *n.* (1) a wanton wench.
(2) A gilliflower.
Gilt, *n.* (1) a spayed sow. (2) A young
female pig. A.S. *gilte*, a young sow,
O.N. *giltu*, porca, Dan. *gyilt*, a young
sow.
Gimble, *v.i.* to walk pigeon-toed, or with
the toes turned inwards.
Gimlick, **Corr.** of gimblet.
Gimma, **Corr.** of give me.
Gimmer, *n.* an ewe lamb or sheep.
Dan. *gimmer-lam*, an ewe lamb, S.G.
gimmer, Sw. *gimmer*, a sheep pro-
ducing young for the first time, Dan.
gimmer, an ewe that has not lambed.
Gin, *n.* (1) an engine, contrivance. Still
used for a trap or snare. (2) A
wooden perpendicular axle, which
has arms projecting from its upper

part that furnish the means of yoking a horse or horses for the purpose of turning it round and winding up a rope attached to something to be raised; as coal from a pit, water from a shaft, etc.

Ginnel, *n.* (1) a hollow in which water runs. Cf. Arm. *ganol*, a channel, Corn. *gannel*. (2) A narrow entrance or passage, a gorge. A.S. *gin*, a gaping, narrow opening, a abyss.

Ginners, *n.* the gills of a fish. O.N. *gin*, a gaping, S.G. *gina*, to extend the jaws, A.S. *ginian*, to open, to yawn.

Girdle, *n.* a circular plate of iron on which cakes are baked.

Girn, *v.i.* to grin, to snarl. O.N. *gronia*, to snarl, S.G. *grina*, M. *gyrn*, to grin.

Girnin', *adj.* grinning. "I good *girnin* arnest" = In downright earnest.

Gise (*g* soft), *v.t.* to put cattle out to grass at a sum agreed on per head. See next word.

Gist (*g* soft), *v.t.* to agist, to pasture out cattle on hire.

Gist; used adjectively to describe cattle taken in to depasture at a stipulated price.

Gisting, *n.* the agistment of cattle.

Git, Pr. of get. "Is ta gaaen to *git* deead?" = Is thou going to die?

Gitpenny, *n.* an old term for a play that turned out profitable.

Git, *n.* offspring, stock. "It's net a bad *git*" = Not a bad breed, stock.

Give again, *v.i.* to thaw, to yield, of a frost; to relax through damp or fermentation.

Give back, *v.i.* to recede, from purpose or place, to give way.

Give the sack, to dismiss.

Give out, *v.i.* to fail; of a supply.

Give over, *v.i.* to discontinue, leave off; of persons engaged in anything, of rain, a storm, etc.

Given, *adj.* disposed, inclined.

Gizle (*g* soft), *v.i.* to walk mincingly.

Gizzern, *n.* the gizzard.

Glad, *adj.* smooth, easy; of a door or bolt that goes smoothly or slips easily.

Gladden, *v.t.* to soften, to make smooth.

Gladly, *adv.* nicely, readily.

Gladsome, *adj.* pleasant.

Glaping, *n.* a sauntering idly about.

Glassiver, *n.* a glazier.

Glazzen, *v.t.* to glaze.

Glazener, *n.* a glazier.

Glead, *n.* the kite. A.S. *glida*.

Glender, *v.t.* to stare.

Glent, *v.i.* (1) to peep, look aside. (2) To go aside.

Glent, } *n.* a glimpse.

Glhint, }

Glift, *n.* a transient sight, a glimpse.

Glish, } *v.i.* to glitter or shine. Teut.

Gliak, } *gleissen*, to glister.

Glister, *v.i.* to glitter or sparkle. Du. *gljisteren*, id., O.N. *glæstr*, splendidus, splendide ornatus.

Glister, Corr. of clyster.

Gloaming, *n.* twilight. A.S. *glomung*, twilight.

Gloom, *v.i.* to become partially dark. "Gloaming for heat" = Becoming hazy, as before heat.

Gloo, *v.i.* to squint.

Glooar, *v.i.* to stare, to gaze with dilated eyes. Du. *gluuren*, to leer, ogle, spy, peep, N.Fris. *gloar*, *glo*, to stare, to gaze, Dan. *gloa*.

Glop, *v.i.* to stare. Isl. *glopur*, a fool, S.G. *glop*, fatuus, stultus, O.Fris. *glupa*, to look, to peep, to look sullenly.

Gloppen, (1) *v.t.* to startle. (2) *v.i.* To feel astonished, to be startled.

Gloppened, *adj.* stupified with amazement, astonished, confounded.

Gloppers, *n.* blinkers for a horse.

Glore, } See Glooar.

Glower, }

Gloum, *v.i.* to darken, to grow gloomy.

Glump'd, *adj.* gloomy.

Glumping, *adj.* surly, sulky.

Gnaa, Pr. of gnaw.

Gnag, *v.t.* to gnaw. A.S. *gnagan*, to gnaw, O.N. *gnaga*.

Gnar, *n.* a knot in wood.

Gnar, *v.i.* to quarrel, to growl, to snarl.

Gnarl, (1) *v.i.* to snarl. (2) *v.t.* to gnaw, to work with the teeth as a dog does at a bone.

Gnatter, (1) *v.i.* to grumble, find fault in a peevish way. (2) *v.t.* To gnaw.

Gnattery, *adj.* ill-tempered.

Goaster, *v.i.* to laugh loudly.

Gob, *n.* (1) the mouth. "Hod the' *gob*" = Cease your prate. Gael. *gob*, M. *gob*, the mouth. (2) Idle talk, prate. (3) A portion, a lump; as, "a *gob* of suet," etc.

Gobbet, *n.* the mouth.

Gobble, *v.t.* to do anything fast.

Gob-full, *n.* mouthful.

Gobslotch, *n.* a dirty, voracious eater.

Gobstick, *n.* a spoon.
 Goddill! "A *Godhill!*" = If God will, if it please God.
 God-speed, *n.* success, prosperity; a benevolent wish at the commencement of an undertaking. "I wish you *God-speed.*"
 Goff, *n.* a foolish clown, a silly fellow, an oaf. N.Fr. *goffe*, clownish, ill-dressed, clumsy.
 Gofering, *n.* a sort of crimping performed on frills, etc.
 Goggy, *n.* an egg. W. *gocwy*, an egg that has the shell hardened, as distinguished from a wind-egg.
 Goldspink, *n.* a goldfinch.
 Gollin, *n.* a marigold.
 Golah, *v.t.* to gulp.
 Gomerel, *n.* a blockhead.
 Gooast, Pr. of ghost.
 Goat, Pr. of goat.
 Good (rhymes with food), } *n.* the ox-
 Good, } eye daisy.
 Good-feaw, *adj.* a fair number.
 Good-like, *adj.* handsome.
 Goodman, *n.* the husband or master of a house; as, "My *goodman* is frae heyam" = My husband is not at home.
 Goods, *n.* cattle.
 Good to nought: good for nothing.
 Good-woman, *n.* a wife. "Wait t'l my *good-woman* comes."
 Goold, Pr. of gold.
 Gor, *adj.* rotten, decayed.
 Gor, *n.* a sea-gull.
 Gorgeons (Pr. of gudgeons), *n.* iron pins fixed into a gate-post to hang the gate upon.
 Gorrish, } *adj.* large and coarse.
 Gorry, }
 Gossamer, *n.* (1) down of plants. (2) Cobwebs. (3) Vapour arising from marshy ground in warm weather.
 Gossip, *n.* a sponsor at baptism. A.S. *godsibb*.
 Goud, Pr. of gold.
 Goud-spink, } See Goldspink.
 Goudy, }
 Goupen, *adv.* as much as can be held in both hands when open together. O.N. *gauþn*, cava manus, S.G. *göþen*, hollow of the hand, Sw. *göpen*.
 Gowk, *n.* a fool, a simpleton. A.S. *geac*, a cuckoo, O.N. *gaukr*, S.G. *gök*, cuculus. This identity between a cuckoo and a simpleton, though common to other languages with the

Lonsd. prov., I never could see the reason of. [I believe there is no real connection between the name of the cuckoo and the word Gowk, a fool. The latter may be probably identified with *gauk*, *gauky*, which Mr. Wedgwood refers to O.E. *awka*. Ed.]
 Grabble, *v.t.* to grope. "To *grabble* for trout;" *i.e.* to grope in holes for them.
 Gradely, *adj.* proper, complete, good. "He's a *gradely* fellow" = A respectable and honourable person.
 Gradely, *adv.* properly, skilfully, completely, decently, orderly.
 Graining, *n.* the fork of a tree.
 Grains, *n.* (1) the branches, as of a tree. (2) The prongs of a fork. O.N. *grein*, ramus, S.G. *gren*.
 Grange, *n.* a large farm-house and dependent buildings. Originally that belonging to the lord of the manor, or to a monastery, as Beaumont-*grange*, Ellel-*grange*, etc. M.L. *grangia*, a granary, a *grange* or farm-house, N.Fr. *grange*, a barn.
 Granny-hitch, *n.* an awkwardly made bow or knot, etc.
 Greaw-dog, *n.* a greyhound.
 Gree, *v.i.* to agree.
 Greedy, *v.i.* to long for.
 Green, *adj.* unseasoned; applied to wood.
 Greeney, *n.* the green grosbeak, or green linnet.
 Greenhand, *n.* one who is awkward at any work from inexperience.
 Green-hew, *n.* the right of cutting hollies and evergreens in winter for sheep, etc.
 Greet, *v.i.* to weep, to lament (*pret. grat*). O.Fris. *greta*, to make a complaint, O.N. *gráta*, M.G. *gretan*, A.S. *grætan*, Sw. *gráta*, Dan. *græde*.
 Greeyan, Pr. of groan. [sand.
 Grét, *n.* fine gravel, sand. O.Fris. *græt*,
 Greyap, Pr. of grope.
 Greyav, Pr. of grave, to dig or cut peats. "To *greyav* turf" = To cut or dig out peats. O.N. *grafa*, *grafa* *turf*, effodere cæspites, Dan. *grave*, Sw. *gräfva*, M.G. *graban*.
 Grey-George, *n.* a large stone bottle. Fr. *bouteille de gris*.
 Grig, *n.* (1) a greyhound. (2) A cricket. "As merry as a *grig*."
 Grike, *n.* crevice, chink, or rut.
 Grime, *v.t.* to mark or daub with soot. O.N. *gríma*, to begrime.

Grime, *n.* soot or smut.
Grimin', *n.* a sprinkling; as, "A *grimin'* o' sna" = A slight fall of snow.
Grimy, *adj.* sooty.
Grip, *n.* (1) a small open ditch. (2) The space between the stalls in a double-stalled cow-house.
Grip, } *v.t.* to make shallow ditches or
Gripe, } grips.
Gripe, *n.* a three-pronged dung-fork.
Gripe, *v.t.* to seize, to embrace. O.N. O.Fris. and Sw. *gripa*, A.S. *gripan*, Dan. *gribe*.
Gripes, *n.* a pair of wooden pincers with long handles for weeding corn.
Grisled, *adj.* grisly, frightful.
Groan, *n.* the noise made by a buck at rutting time.
Groats; always used along with the blood in the composition of black puddings; hence the proverb current in Lonsdale, "Blood without *groats* is nowt," meaning that family without fortune is of no consequence.
Grobble, *v.t.* to make holes. See **Grabble**, which is merely a form of this.
Grogram, *n.* a coarse kind of silk taffety.
Groon, *n.* the snout of a pig.
Groop, *n.* the channel of a shippon.
Grooves, *n.* the turnings within the hole of a screw plate, and the little hollows in a screw-pin, are called the *grooves*.
Groping, *n.* (1) a mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs. (2) A mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks.
Grosh, *adj.* fat, luxuriant.
Growing-day, **A**, a warm moist day suited to make plants grow well, to promote vegetation.
Grubbin-mattock, *n.* an instrument or tool to grub roots or trees with.
Grubby, *adj.* (1) poor. (2) Testy, peevish.
Gruff, *adj.* surly, rude, imperious.
Grum, *adj.* angry, surly.
Grump, *v.i.* to growl, to grumble.
Grund, *Pr.* of ground.
Grund, *v.t.* to grind.
Grundwark, *n.* foundation.
Grunnelstone, }
Grunstan, } *n.* a grindstone.
Grunsel, *Pr.* of groundsel. A.S. *grund-swelige*, Gael. *grunnasg*, M. *grundsyl*.
Gud, *Pr.* of good.
Guest, *n.* a creature or person. "An ill *guest*" = a bad-looking fellow.

Guil-fat. See **Gail-fat**.
Guider, *n.* a tendon.
Gullet, *n.* a small stream.
Guide-stoop, *n.* a guide post.
Gulley, *n.* a large knife used in farm-houses, principally to cut bread, cheese, etc. for the household.
Gummy, *adj.* thick, swollen.
Gumption, *n.* talent, understanding, comprehension combined with energy. Goth. *gaumjan*.
Gumptious, *adj.* quarrelsome, rough, heedless, careless.
Gup! go up! An exclamation addressed to a horse.
Gush, *n.* a gust of wind.
Gutling, *n.* a glutton.
Gutter, *n.* a small stream of water deep and narrow.
Guy, *v.t.* to guide or direct.
Guy-reyap, *n.* a guy-rope, or rope used to guide or direct the fall of a tree, or stones as they are hoisted into their places in buildings.
Gyge } (*g* soft), *v.i.* to creak like a
Gyke } wheel that wants grease.
Gyle-fat, *n.* a brewing vat or wash-nop, a water-nop; also a tub for rain. See **Gailfat**, which is merely a phonetic variation of this word.

H

Ha, *Contr.* of ha'e for have.
Ha! } *interj.* a word of command used
Hah! } by carters to make their horses
go to the left.
Haac, *Pr.* of hawk.
Haad, }
Haald, } *Pr.* of hold.
Haalds, *Pr.* of holds. "Fish *haalds*" = Places of security where fish lodge under banks, etc.
Haams, *n.* See **Heyams**.
Haap'ny, *Pr.* of halfpenny.
Haathorn, *Pr.* of hawthorn.
Hack, *n.* a stone-pick, or mattock, used by excavators; and also in trenching land, for loosening the earth previous to digging it out. Sw. *hacka*, a hoe, Dan. *hakke*, a mattock.
Hack at, *v.t.* to talk at a person pertinaciously.
Hackberry. See **Hagberry**.
Hackle, *v.t.* to dress, array, to trim up; as, "Cum, lass, git thisel' *hacked*."

Hack-pudding, *n.* (1) a kind of large dumpling eaten at sheephearings. (2) A mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits.

Haffle, *v.i.* to stammer, to prevaricate, to falter.

Hag, *v.t.* to hew, chop, or hack.

Hag, *n.* an enclosure, a wood. A.S. *haga*, an enclosure, O.N. *hagi*, 1. sepes, 2. pascuum, S.G. *hag*, sepi-mentum, etc., Sw. *hage*, pasture ground enclosed.

Hag, *n.* a lot or set portion of work, as distinguished from day work; as, "I wark be t' *hag*, an net be t' day" = I work by the *hag*, *i.e.* by the job, and not by the day.

Hag, *n.* a certain division of wood intended to be cut. In England, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod, called a *hag-staff*, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a *hag*.

Hagberry, the bird-cherry (*Prunus padus*). Sw. *häggebär*.

Haggle, (1) *v.i.* to drive a hard bargain. (2) *v.t.* To cut irregularly. (3) To tease.

Hag-stock, *n.* a block to chop wood upon. "As foul as t' *hagstock*."

Hagues, *n.* haws.

Hail-shot, *n.* common shot.

Hairs, *n.* a sloven.

Hake, *v.i.* to go about amongst other idlers.

Hala, } *adj.* timid, bashful, shy.

Halo, }

Halch, *v.t.* to noose, to tie: the former more especially.

Half-baked, *adj.* raw, half-silly.

Halfpenny, To keep one's hand on one's = To be near or stingy.

Holiday, Pr. of holiday. "Blind man's *haliday*" = Twilight.

Halla-een, *n.* All-hallows-eve, the vigil of All Saints' day.

Hallen, *n.* the partition between the door and the fire-place.

Hallen-pin, *n.* a pin fixed in the hallen for hanging hats, etc. on.

Hallen-post, *n.* the post at the extremity of the sconce.

Ham, *n.* the thigh.

Hammer-bleät, *n.* the note of a snipe.

Hammer, (1) *v.i.* to stammer. (2) *v.t.* To beat severely.

Hammer, *n.* the fist. "*Hammer o' deooth*."

Hamble, *v.i.* to halt, to walk lame or clumsily.

Ham-sam, *adv.* disorderly, confusedly, promiscuously.

Hamshackle, *v.t.* to fasten the head of a vicious animal to one of its fore-legs.

Hand, To swap even, to exchange without advantage.

Hand afore, He's any = Ready and prepared for any undertaking.

Handbrede, *n.* a hand's breadth. A.S. *handbræd*, O. Fris. *handbrede*, Sw. *handbredd*, hand breath.

Hand-clout, *n.* a towel.

Handersome, *adj.* meddling.

Hand-running, *adv.* without interruption.

Handsel, *v.i.* to have the first use of anything. A.S. *handszylen*, a giving into the hands, O.N. *handselia*.

Handsel, *n.* the first money received for the sale of goods. A.S. *handselen*, a putting others into possession, O.N. *handsal*, S.G. *handsell*, mercimonii dividiti primitiæ, Sw. *handsöl*, Dan. *handsel*.

Hand-staff, *n.* the handle of a flail.

Hands-turn, *n.* a single act of work or occupation. "She niver duz a *hands-turn*" = She never turus her hand to any labour.

Handy, *adj.* ready, expert, clever. S.G. *handig*, nimble, quick, active.

Handy-cuffs, *n.* blows.

Hang-gallows, *n.* a villain, a fellow who deserves the gallows.

Hang in the bell ropes, To, to be asked in church by banns and then defer the marriage.

Hangment, *n.* the devil; as, "To play the *hangment*" = To be much enraged; "What the *hangment*!" An expression of surprise.

Hank, *n.* a rope or loop for fastening a gate. "To keep a good *hank* upon your horse" = To have a good hold of the reins. "To have a *hank* on another = To have him entangled.

Hank, *v.t.* (1) to fasten. (2) To form into hanks or skeins.

Hank, *n.* a skein of thread or worsted. O.N. *hánki*, *hauunk*, Sw. *hank*, string.

Hankle, *v.t.* to entangle silk, thread, or worsted.

Hankisher, Corr. of handkerchief.

Hap (seldom used), *n.* chance, fortune.

Hap, *v.t.* to wrap or cover up warmly.
Happen, *adv.* perhaps, possibly. Elliptical for "It may happen."
Happen-on, *v.i.* to meet with, to be lucky. "If I sud *happen-on*" = If I should be lucky, or meet with him.
Happin', } *n.* any kind of covering or
Haps, } wrapping for bed or body.
Hard, *adj.* (1) sour; said of ale. S.G. *hård*, de potulentis . . . quod ascescere incipit, *hård dricka*. (2) Hardy, strong, tough, not easily put out of the way.
Hard of hearing, more or less deaf.
Hard laid on, burdened, oppressed; as by heavy charges or assessment, by sickness, or the like.
Hard-by, *adv.* very near.
Harden, *v.t.* to air clothes.
Hard-grain, *n.* a present of wheat or money made to children at Christmas.
Hardheads, *n.* (1) the plant knapweed. (2) The seed-heads of the rib-grass or plantain.
Hardiment, *n.* courage.
Hardwood trees, *n.* trees that change their leaves annually.
Hard set, *adj.* scarcely able; as, *hard set* to make a living.
Hark-ye-but! do but hearken!
Harniah, Pr. of harness.
Harnes, *n.* the brains.
Harn-pan, *n.* the skull.
Harra, Pr. of harrow.
Harra-bulls, *n.* the wooden frame of a harrow.
Harrest, Corr. of harvest.
Harrish (Pr. of harass), *v.t.* to overwork bodily or mentally.
Harry-behind, an appellation for anyone who is behind time.
Harry-lang-legs, *n.* a long-legged fly of the genus *Tipula* or Crane-fly.
Harak, *adj.* dry, astringent. S.G. *hærak*, hard, sour, severe.
Harstan, *n.* Corr. of hearthstone.
Hartree, *n.* the thick upright post of a gate, into which the bars are put.
Hask, *adj.* parched, harsh, dry; also with a special application to the weather. See **Harak**.
Haspert, *n.* a rough fellow.
Haspin, *n.* an idle fellow, a hunks.
Haster, *n.* a tin meat-screen.
Hasty-poddish, *n.* porridge hastily made of oat-meal and water.
Hath ye! Hark you! Do you listen!
Hattock, *n.* a shock of corn consisting

of ten sheaves, eight placed by twos against each other, and two, called hood-sheaves, covering over the tops, or grain-ends of the rest.
Hauf-thick, *adj.* half-fat. "She's nob-but *hauf-thick*" = Not fat enough for the butcher; only half fed.
Haugh, *n.* a green plot in a valley. A frequent name for fields; as, "Lang-rig *haugh*."
Haups, *n.* a gawky.
Hause, *n.* (1) a narrow passage like a throat. (2) A narrow connecting ridge like a neck (generally applied to places of this description amongst mountains, as Swirrel *hause*). O.N. and A.S. *hals*, a neck, a rather long hill, S.G. *hals*, a hill, Sw. *hals*, a neck, M.G. *hals*.
Havver-girse, *n.* wild oats.
Havver, *n.* oats. O.N. *haftr*, avena, S.G. *haftra*, Sw. *hafre*, oats, N.Fr. *haveron*, wild oats.
Havver-bread, *n.* oat-bread.
Havver-keyak, *n.* oat-cake.
Havver-meal, *n.* oat-meal. Sw. *haf-renjöl*.
Havver-riddle, *n.* a sieve for oats.
Havver-seck, *n.* an oat-meal bag.
Hawbuck, *n.* a silly clown.
Hawk, *v.i.* to cough, to bring up phlegm, to expectorate. W. *hochi*, to throw up phlegm, *hoch*, a hawking.
Hay-chick, } *n.* a name for the White-
Hay-chat, } throat.
Hay-girs, *n.* grass intended for hay.
Hay-knife, *n.* a knife used for cutting hay out of the stack.
Hay-mow, *n.* a quantity of hay stored away in a barn.
Hazy, *adj.* drizzling.
Heh, Pr. of high.
He, you; as, "Will *he* come an see us?" = Will you come and see us? Used to adults as well as to children. [Comp. the Germ. idiomatic use of *Sie*; as, "*Haben sie is?*" = Have you it? Literally, Have they it? Ed.]
Heäd, Pr. of head. "*Heäd* and plucks" = The refuse of timber trees. "He took it up of his own *heäd*" = He taught himself. "To set their *heäds* together" = To consult.
Headriggs, *n.* the riggs or butts in a ploughed field which lie close to the hedges and run parallel to them, but at right angles to all the rest of the riggs (if the field be square).

Heid-wark, *n.* the headache.
Heady, *adj.* self-willed.
Heaf, *n.* the particular place where a flock of sheep feeds on a common or mountain.
Heafin', *n.* a tending or watching, as of sheep or cattle on a mountain.
Heäl, *Pr.* of whole.
Heäld, *v.t.* (1) to rely on. (2) To incline a vessel in order to empty it. A.S. *healdan*, to incline, lean, O.N. *halla*, S.G. *hælla*, inclinare.
Heälo. See *Hala*.
Heälsome, *Pr.* of wholesome.
Heäms. See *Heyams*.
Heäp (*Pr.* of hoop), *n.* a measure, four hoops being one peck.
Heart, *n.* the stomach.
Heart, *To have broken the*, (of any piece of work) = To have done the greater part of it.
Heart in a nut-shell, *To have one's*, to act like a coward.
Hearten, *v.t.* to encourage, to inspirit.
Hear-ye-but: an expletive, denoting surprise and astonishment.
Heäs, *v.i.* to chill.
Heät, *Pr.* of hot and heat.
Heave, *v.t.* to pour corn from a scuttle before the wind.
Heavisome, *adj.* somewhat heavy.
Heaw, *Pr.* of hew. [bridge.
Hebble-tree, *n.* the hand-rail on a foot-
Heck, } *n.* the moveable hinder
Heck-board, } part of a cart.
Heck! *interj.* used to draught horses to direct them to come near.
Heck, *n.* (1) a half door, an inner door into a house. (2) A rack for hay or other fodder.
Heckberry. See *Hagberry*.
Heckle, *v.t.* to dress tow or flax. Du. *hekelen*.
Heckle, *n.* an instrument with iron teeth for dressing tow or flax. Du. *hekel*, N.Fris. *hågel*, M. *heckyl*, S.G. *hækla*, instrumentum dentatum, quo linum carminatur.
Heckler, *n.* a tow or flax dresser. Du. *hekelaer*.
Hed, *pret.* of To have.
Hedd, *pret.* of To heed.
Hedden, *p.p.* of To have.
Heddiwissen: had I known.
Hedge-bote, *n.* timber, fire-wood.
Heard, *pret.* and *p.p.* of To hear.
Heel, *n.* the rind of cheese, the last bit of a crust of bread.

Heeler, *n.* a poser, a silencer.
Heerin', *Pr.* of herring.
Heerse, *Pr.* of hearse.
Heft, *n.* a haft, handle. A.S. *hæft*, Du. *heft*.
Heft, *Louze i' t'*, = Careless, of loose character and conduct.
Heft, *Tight i' t'*, = Near, close-fisted, stingy, cautious.
Heigh, *v.n.* to make haste; as, "Was he *heighing* hissel?"
Heigh-ho, *v.i.* to yawn.
Heighmost, *adj.* highest.
Height, *Pr.* of highest.
Height, *Corr.* of height.
Heir, *v.t.* to inherit from anyone.
Heiring-syke, *n.* a brook near Burton which divides Lancashire from Westmoreland.
Helk, *n.* a large, heavy person.
Helks, *n.* large clouds, or large crags.
Hellered, *adj.* swollen, inflamed.
Hell on, *v.t.* to pour water on flour to make bread. Isl. *hella*, to pour out.
Helter (*Pr.* of halter), *n.* a horse-collar made of hemp.
Helve, *n.* the haft of a spade. A.S. *hef*, a handle.
Hennel-coal, a name for Cannel-coal.
Hennot, *Corr.* of have not.
Henpenny, *n.* the herb *Melampyrum cristatum*.
Hens, *n.* cocks and hens, poultry in general. O.N. *hæns*, galli et gallinae, Sw. *höns*, poultry, Dan. *höns*, id.
Hen-scratchins, *n.* small cirrous white clouds, said to indicate rain or wind.
Hen-silver, } *n.* money given at a mar-
Hen-money, } riage at the church-
door by the bridegroom, or sent to poor neighbours.
Henting, *n.* the portions of subsoil raised with the plough to cover seed sown. See next word.
Henty, *n.* the opening between two riggs of ploughed land ploughed up to cover the seed.
Herd, *n.* one whose business it is to take care of cattle: otherwise Hind.
Hereaways, *adv.* hereabout.
Herefter, *Pr.* of hereafter. Cf. O.Fris. *härefter*, Sw. *härefter*.
Heron-sew, *n.* a name of the heron.
Hesp, *v.t.* to pick off the ends of gooseberries.
Hesp, *v.t.* to hasp or fasten the latch of a door. A.S. *hæpsian*, O.N. *hespa*, a latchet.

Hesp, *n.* a hasp or fastening for a gate, etc.
Hespert, *n.* a rough fellow.
Hesta? Hast thou?
Hett, *p.p.* of *To heät*.
Heugh, *n.* a rocky hill. Sounded strongly guttural. See *Cleugh*.
Heuk (Pr. of hook), *n.* a crook, a bill-hook.
Hewt, *v.t.* to hit the heels and ancles together in walking.
Heyam, Pr. of home. "He's net o' at *heyam*" = He is wanting in intellect.
Heyams, Pr. of hames; two pieces of wood attached to a horse's collar, and having the trace-chains made fast to them. Du. *hamme*, a collar or yoke.
Heyamstead, *n.* a homestead. A.S. *hamstede*.
Heyar, Pr. of hare or hair.
Hezzle, *v.t.* to beat, to thrash soundly with a hazel-stick.
Hezzle, Pr. of hazel.
Hezzling, } *n.* a severe beating. "I'll
Hezzle-oil, } give him some *hezzle-oil*."
Hide, *v.t.* to beat or flog. O.N. *hyda*, to flog.
Hide-bund, *adj.* (1) of a cow or ox in bad condition. (2) Stingy; of a person.
Hidlands, *adv.* secretly. [in a pet.
Hig, To take the, to take offence, to be
Hig, *n.* the main difficulty. Fr. *hic*.
"C'est là le hic" = That's the rub.
Higgle, *v.t.* to work at anything slowly and pertinaciously. O.N. *hygla*, to handle or deal with gently or mildly.
Hightly, *n.* a child's name for a horse.
Hill, *v.t.* to cover, to earth up. "To *hill* up peys."
Hilling, *n.* a covering.
Hind, *n.* (1) a farm bailiff. A.S. *hina*, a domestic, a servant. (2) One entrusted with the charge of cattle.
Hindberry, *n.* the wild raspberry.
Hinder-end, *n.* the last part of the person, or of a thing.
Hinder-ends, *n.* refuse corn, such as remains after it has been winnowed.
Hindersome, *adj.* retarding, hindering.
Hing, *v.t.* to hang. "To *hing* the lip"
 = To pout, to look sullen.
Hinger-on, *n.* a parasite.
Hingin, *n.* a hinge. "To be off the *hingins*" = To be out of health.
Hinmost, Pr. of hindmost.
Hipe, } *v.t.* to push with the head as
Hike, } horned cattle do.

Hippins, *n.* infants' napkins.
Hippin-stans, *n.* large stepping-stones in a brook for foot-passengers.
Hir, *pers. pron.* of them. Gen. pl. of *he*.
Hir at him, } an expression used in
Hur at him, } urging dogs to attack each other, or any other creature.
Hirdum-durdum, *n.* an uproar.
Hire, *n.* a condiment or relish. "White fish is poor stuff without *hire*."
Hirin(g), *n.* a statute fair, a fair for hiring servants.
Hirple, *v.i.* to limp, to walk lame.
Hirst, *n.* a bank or sudden rising of the ground, a ridge, an elevation.
Hisk, *v.i.* to gasp or draw breath with difficulty. Fin. *yaká*, tussis, *yakin*, *yakitán*, tussim moveo.
Hissel, *pron.* himself. "He's net *hissel*" = He is out of his mind.
Hit, *v.n.* to succeed, turn out well; as, "The crop's gaan ta *hit*" = The crop is going to be a good one.
Hit it, To, to agree.
Hit it with, To, to fall in with another's disposition or temperament.
Hitch, *v.i.* to become entangled.
Hitch, *n.* (1) a kind of knot. (2) A halt in the gait.
Hitch, *v.i.* to fidget.
Hitten, *p.p.* of *To hit*.
Hitty-missy, *adv.* at random.
Ho, Pr. of hall.
Hoaf, Pr. of half.
Hoafen, *n.* a half-witted person, a fool.
Hoaf nowt (Pr. of half-nought, and used as a *n.*), almost nothing.
Hoast, *n.* a cough.
Hob, } *n.* the flat side of a fire-
Hob-end, } grate, on which the tea-kettle or the like may be set.
Hobbly, *adj.* rough, uneven.
Hobbying, *n.* riding a hobby.
Hocker, *v.i.* (1) to do work clumsily and awkwardly. (2) To crouch over the fire.
Hocker, *n.* one who sits at home.
Hod, Pr. of hold.
Hods her milk, The cow, the cow refuses to give her milk.
Hod wi', To, to agree in opinion with another.
Hod, *n.* hold, possession.
Hodden, *p.p.* of *To hold*.
Hoddin, *n.* a piece of leather connecting the handstaff of a flail with the soople.

Hodlad, *n.* the plant bedstraw or bindweed (*Galium*).
Hod-ta, Corr. of hold thou, desist.
Hoff, *n.* the hough of a horse, or a leg of beef.
Hoffe, *n.* broth made of the houghs of cattle.
Hog, *n.* a sheep a year old. N. Fr. *hogety*, a young sheep.
Hog, *n.* a place for preserving potatoes or turnips during the winter. W. *hug*, a nook or corner.
Hog, *v.t.* to put potatoes, turnips, etc. into a hole or pit to preserve them.
Hoggarth, *n.* an inclosure to fold lambs in.
Hoggers, *n.* upper stockings without feet, like gaiters.
Hoggest, *n.* a shed for sheep and young cattle.
Hogget, *n.* a sheep after it has passed its first year.
Hog-hooal, *n.* a hole left for the passage of sheep through a wall or fence from inclosed pastures into the open or common lands.
Hog-woo', *n.* wool from year-old sheep.
Hoice, *v.t.* to hoist.
Hoity-toity, (1) *adj.* haughty, flighty. (2) *interj.* (denoting surprise). O.N. *hutututu*, interjectio cum ardore et desiderio interrogantis. Est id. qu. Angl. *hoitytoity!* *interj.* tam mirantis, quam admirantis et negantis? *Ex. gr.* "Hoity-toity, what's to do here?" *i.e.* quid, malum, turbæ hic est?
Hold, *v.i.* to take care, to beware.
Hole, *v.i.* to hide; to go to earth, as a fox. "He's holed" = He's gone into the house.
Holl o' winter: the depth of winter.
Holl o' neet: the dead of the night.
Hollin, *n.* the holly. A.S. *holegn*, M. *hollyn*.
Holm, *n.* (1) a small island, as Holme Island, near Grange. (2) Low lying flat land, low ground, sometimes or originally environed with water; as Hornby *Holms*. O.N. *holm*, *holmi*, insula, O.Fris. *holm*, Sw. *holme*, Dan. *holm*.
Holt, *n.* a grove or forest. O.Fris. *holt*, A.S. *holt*.
Holus-bolus, *adv.* all at once.
Homered, *adj.* shaded.
Homminy, *n.* a long uninteresting story, a recitation, a proclamation: perhaps Corr. of Homily.

Honed, *adj.* having the udder swollen and hard, as a cow after calving.
Hoo, *pron.* he, she. A.S. *heo*, she, he.
Hood-end, *n.* the hob of a grate.
Hooders, } *n.* the uppermost
Hood-sheaves, } sheaves of a hat-
Hudds, } tock or shock of
grain, which are so placed as to form a kind of roof.
Hool, *v.i.* to shiver with cold.
Hoon, *v.t.* to ill-treat, to oppress.
Hoop, *n.* a measure, four hoops making one peck. See Heäp. W. *hob*, a measure of various capacities.
Hoorse, Pr. of hoarse.
Hooved, *adj.* callous, hard.
Hooze, *n.* a difficult breathing or half cough peculiar to cattle.
Hopper, *n.* a seed basket used in sowing corn broadcast.
Hoppin', *n.* a country fair or wake, at which dancing is a principal amusement.
Hopple, *v.t.* to tie the feet of an animal to prevent it straying.
Hop-skip-and-loup; a boys' game, in which they try which can clear the most ground by one of each of these modes of progression.
Horl, *v.i.* to shiver. See Hool.
Horn, *n.* a drinking cup or glass. O.N. *horn*, poculum.
Horny, *n.* a knorr made of horn, used in playing at Spell and knorr.
Horple. See Hirple.
Horses together, They don't put up their = They are not on friendly terms.
Horsegogs, *n.* wild plums.
Horse-knop, *n.* the plant knapweed.
Horse-pennies, *n.* the plant yellow-rattle, or penny-grass (*Rhinanthus Crista galli* Linn.).
Horsin'-stan, *n.* a horseblock, or stone steps, to assist people in mounting their horses.
Höst, *n.* a cough. "A kittling höst" = A tickling cough. Du. *höst*, O.N. *hosti*, Sw. *hosta*, Dan. *hoste*.
Hot-foot-hot, *adv.* and *adj.* at or in urgent speed.
Hot-pot, *n.* a dish of meat cut into small pieces, and potatoes, cooked together in the oven.
Hotts, *n.* panniers to carry turf or slate. Du. *hotte*, a pannier or basket, Finn. *hotti*, receptaculum rebus minoribus condendis, N. Fr. *hotte*, a scuttle or basket to carry on the back.

Hou, Pr. of hoe. N. Fr. *houe*.
Hou! *interj.* a call-word used by drovers in driving cattle, intended to quicken their speed.
Houghle, *n.* the shank of beef.
Houm. See **Holm**.
Houm, Pr. of elm.
Houpy! *houpy!* a cry used to call cows up to be milked.
House, *v.t.* to put corn and other produce into the barn.
House, *n.* (in a farm-house) the kitchen, or ordinary sitting-room.
Housen, *n.* buildings, houses.
Hout, Pr. of holt; coppice or nut-wood.
Hove, *pret.* of To heave.
Hoven, *adj.* swelled, distended.
How, *n.* a hill, a gentle eminence near a vale. O.N. *haugr*, a hill heaped up, A.S. *hou*, a mountain.
Ho-way: Come away: a word much used by cattle drivers.
Howiver, Pr. of however.
How-seeds, *n.* husks of oats.
Howsomiver, } *adv.* however, howso-
Howsomdever, } ever.
Hubblehows, *n.* confusion, tumult.
Huddle, *v.t.* (1) to embrace, to squeeze, to hug, to cuddle. (2) To crowd together. Germ. *hudehn*.
Huddlin(g), *n.* an embracing, a cuddling.
Huer, *n.* hail (very rare).
Huff, *v.t.* (1) to offend. "She's easily *huffed*." (2) To scold, to treat scornfully.
Huff, *n.* offence, displeasure. W. *wfft*, a scorn, a slight, *wffio*, to push away with disapprobation, to cry shame.
Huff, To take the, to take offence.
Hug, (1) *v.t.* to carry anything that is heavy and awkward. (2) *v.t.* To run close side by side.
Huggan, *n.* the hipbone of a horse or cow.
Hug-me-close, *n.* a name for a fowl's merry-thought.
Huke, Pr. of hook.
Huke-nebbed, *adj.* having a crooked nose or bill like a hawk.
Hull, *n.* a shed or house for calves or swine; as, "A pig-*hull*," "A calf-*hull*." A.S. *hule*, a cabin, Dan. *hyle*, a cave or den.
Hullet, } *n.* an owl; also a mischievous
Hullet, } child. Fr. *hulotte*, an owl,
W. *hullad*.
Hully-hoo, *n.* an owl.
Hum, *v.t.* to throw anything, as a stone.

Hummel, } *n.* the humble-bee. Sw.
Hummle-bee, } *humla*, to buzz, Dan.
humlebi.
Hummen, *v.t.* to make a low rumbling noise.
Hummock, *n.* a mound of earth.
Humoursome, *adj.* capricious.
Hump, *v.t.* to insinuate.
Hund, Pr. of hound.
Hung'r, *v.t.* to be famished.
Hungry, *adj.* very mean.
Hunkered, *adj.* elbowed, crooked.
Hunniel, *n.* a covetous person.
Hunnish, *v.t.* to starve a person for want of food.
Hurkle, *v.i.* (1) to shudder. (2) To shrug up the back, as cattle in tempestuous weather.
Hurtle; the same as **Hurkle**.
Hurst, *n.* a wood.
Hush, *v.t.* to loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water.
Huskin, *n.* a clownish fellow.
Hussock, *n.* a large coarse woman. See **Fussock**.
Hustle, *v.t.* to scatter abroad, as apples amongst boys to be scrambled for.
Hut! *hut-away!* an expression of disbelief, or disapprobation. Pahaw!
Hutch, *n.* a hoard, or store of anything. The field-mouse makes a *hutch* or store of nuts for winter use.
Hutch, *v.t.* to shrug the shoulders uneasily.
Huz, Corr. of us.
Huzzif, Pr. of housewife, a needle-case.
Huzzin, *n.* a husk.
Huzzle, Pr. of hustle.
Hyan, *n.* a fatal disease amongst cattle.

I

I (sometimes as *e*), *prep.* on, in. O.N. *í*, in, at rest, in contradistinction to in motion towards a place; as, *í sandi*, in sand; Sw. *í*, Dan. *i*.
Ice-bone, *n.* the aitch bone of beef. Du. *is* or *isch-ben*, the haunch bone, Dan. *is-been*, share bone.
Iceshockles, *n.* icicles. Du. *ysgekels*.
I-coaf, Pr. of in calf. Cf. Sw. *t-kalf*.
Iftle, Pr. of if thou wilt.
I'-Goddle, } Pr. of If God will, or be
I'-Goddlin, } willing.
Ill an, a bad or ill one.
Ill-favvert, *adj.* ill-looking.
Illify, *v.t.* to defame.

Ill-set, To be, to be hard put to it; as, "I's *ill-set* to mek a living."
Ill-thing, He luks like an, he looks badly.
Ill-willed, *adj.* malevolent.
Ime, *n.* rime, hoarfrost.
Immy, *Contr.* of in my.
I-morning: in the morning, to-morrow. O.N. *i-morgin*, hoc presenti mane, Sw. *i-morgen*, to-morrow.
Imp, *v.t.* to add to the capacity of a beehive, by inserting a ring of the same material and diameter beneath it.
In-bank, *n.* inclining ground.
In with a person, To be, to be on good terms with him.
Indermer, } *adj.* more or further with-
Innermer, } in.
Ing, *n.* a marshy meadow. M.G., A.S., and Dan. *ing*, O.N. *eng*, pratum, ages non stercoratus.
Ing, a termination of the names of certain places. S.G. *ing*, terminatio, quam habent nomina propria locorum.
In-ga, *v.i.* to go in.
Ingate, *n.* ingress.
Ingle, *n.* a fire.
In-going, *n.* an entrance. [tenant.]
In-going, *adj.* entering; as, "*In-going*
Inkle, *n.* narrow tape of peculiar fabric.
Inklin', *n.* (1) a wish or desire. (2) A suspicion or glimmering of a thing; a hint or insight into it.
Inkspew, *n.* the cuttle-fish.
Insense, *v.t.* to instruct, give some notion of a thing to a person. "To *insense* him inta it"=To get him to understand it.
Insensing, *n.* instruction.
Instep, He's rather heigh in his, he is rather proud, haughty.
Intack, *n.* an enclosure; part of a common enclosed and planted or sown, while the other part lies wild and unimproved. O.N. *intaka*, a taking in, S.G. *intaka*; that which anyone fenced off from any common land, and made his own, he was said to *intak*, or take in, Sw. *intaga*, to take possession of.
Interpell, *v.t.* intermeddle.
Intiv, }
Intul, } *prep.* into.
Intut', }
Intuth', } into thee.
I-plat, on the ground; as, "T' peäts is *i-plat* yet"=Spread out on the ground.

I-two, in two. "To fall *i-two*"=To be brought to bed.
I's: I am.
I s': I shall.
Ista? *Corr.* of Art thou?
Ist'er? *Corr.* of Is there?
It, *Pr.* of eat. "They wod net *it*"=They would not eat it.
Ivin, *n.* ivy.
Ivven, *Pr.* of even.
Ivvnin, *Pr.* of evening.
Ivvy, *Pr.* of every.
Ivvy-like, *adv.* every now and then.
Izzard, **Izzet**, } a name for the letter Z.
Izzed, }

J

Jack-at-a-pinch; a term for a person always ready to act at any call, however sudden or unexpected.
Jack-a-lang-legs, *n.* the summer fly, also called Daddy-long-legs.
Jackalegs, *n.* a large clasp knife. From *Jacques de Liege*, the name of a famous Flemish cutler. (Dr. Jamieson.)
Jackdaa, *Pr.* of jackdaw.
Jacky, *n.* a child's night dress. S.G. and Sw. *jacka*, a gown, Fr. *jaquette*, a child's coat.
Jaggin(g), *n.* a small load of hay.
Jail, *v.t.* to crack or spill.
Jaist, *v.t.* to agist cattle.
Jamb (*Pr.* jawm), *n.* the upright side of a window, door, chimney, etc.
Jannock, *n.* bread made of rye and oatmeal.
Jannock, *adj.* (1) upright, honourable, fair. (2) Fit, proper, good. [O.N. *jafn*, O.Sw. *jamn*, even, *jamka*, to make even, Sw. D. *janka*, *jänk*, id. **Jannock** is thus the Northumb. form of E. *even*, A.S. *efen*. Ed.]
Jar, *v.t.* to squabble. "They fid nout but *jar*."
Jarble, *v.t.* to wet, to bemire.
Jaup, *v.t.* to splash over in or from a pail or like vessel.
Javver (*Pr.* of jabber), idle talk.
Jealous, *adj.* fearful, suspicious, alarmed.
Jemmy-lang-neck, } *n.* a name for the
Jemmy-lang-legs, } heron.
Jerdle, *v.i.* to dance.
Jerry-built, *adj.* slightly, or substantially built.
Jert, *v.t.* (1) to throw a stone under hand. (2) To start. [This word is simply another form of **Jerk**, and is

interesting as illustrating the not infrequent substitution in the northern dialects of *t* for *k*. Ed.]

Jew's-trump, *n.* a Jew's-harp.

Jige, *v.i.* to creak.

Jiggetin', *n.* jolting, shaking.

Jike, *v.i.* to creak.

Jim, *adj.* neat, spruce, smart.

Jump, *v.t.* to indent or scallop; as muslin borders, etc.

Jump, *adj.* neat in attire, spruce, elegant.

Jink, *v.i.* to jingle.

Jinny-hummer, } *n.* the cockchafer.

Jinny-spinner, }

Jizle, *v.i.* to move about in a twisting manner. See **Gizle**.

Job, *v.i.* to fish for eels with a bunch of worms threaded upon worsted, in which material the teeth of the eels become entangled, and so their capture is effected.

Jobby; familiar for **Joseph**.

Job-nuts, *n.* cob-nuts.

Joe, *n.* (1) a master. "To be *jos*" = To be master. (2) A jest.

Joggle, *v.t.* to shake.

Joggly, *adj.* rough, uneven; applied to roads, or to a conveyance, etc. "Its nobbut a *joggly* road."

Jocany-crooan; a name for the heron. A.S. *cran*, a crane.

Joep, *v.t.* to spot with dirt. Comp. **Jaup**.

Jor, *v.t.* to jostle or push. W. *gyru*, to thrust, to press.

Joseph, *n.* a riding habit.

Joup, *v.i.* to jump.

Jow, *v.t.* to push or jam with violence.

Jowl, *n.* (1) the jaw. (2) The head and shoulder of a salmon.

Jowler, *n.* a thick-jawed hound.

Jumplement, *n.* confusion.

Jump, *n.* a child's dress.

Jumper, *n.* a miner's boring-tool.

Junk, *n.* a lump, a piece.

Juntish, *adj.* surly.

Jurnut, Pr. of earth nut.

Jyste, Pr. of joist.

K

Kaakin', *adj.* looking about stupidly.

Kaffle, (1) *v.t.* to perplex or entangle a person in conversation. Probably a Corr. of E. *cavil*. (2) *v.i.* To become entangled; of a skein of thread, twine, etc.

Kail, *n.* (1) greens, cabbage. (2) Broth or pottage. Isl. *kal*, Dan. *kaal*, W. *cawl*, cabbage.

Kail-pot, *n.* a large metal pot for cooking meat and cabbage together, etc.

Kait. See **Keäd**.

Kamed, *adj.* cross, ill-tempered, awry.

Kave, *v.i.* to give an awkward, wavering motion to the body.

Keäd, *n.* a sheep's louse.

Keäl (Pr. of kail), *n.* broth. Isl. *kaal*, olus.

Keb, *v.t.* to fish in the sea from a boat, for flukes, etc., with a line depending, from which project two cross-sticks, each with its own hook and snooding suspended.

Keck, *v.t.* (1) to turn up a cart. (2) To refuse with disdain.

Keck, *n.* a jolt.

Keckle, *v.i.* to laugh violently.

Keckle, *v.i.* to cackle.

Kecklet, } *n.* charlock, wild mustard.

Ketlock, }

Kedge, *n.* a mischievous child.

Keek, *v.i.* to peep, to look slyly.

Keen, *n.* caustic.

Keen, *v.t.* to burn with caustic.

Keen, *adj.* sharp, earnest, resolute.

Keened: the hands are said to be *keened* with the frost, when the skin is broken or cracked, and a sore produced.

Keens, *n.* cracks in the hands; applied to the chinks in chapped hands. See **Kinns**.

Keep, *n.* a reservoir for fish by the side of a river.

Keeps and Creäks, hooks and eyes.

Keigh (pron. like weigh), *n.* a key.

Keisty, *adj.* dainty, squeamish.

Keld, *n.* a spring or well; as, "*Keld* Gill Head, Coniston fells. A.S. *keld*, Germ. *quelle*, a spring or well, O.N. *kelda*, fons, Dan. *kilde*."

Kelk, *n.* a kick, a blow.

Kelk, *v.t.* to beat severely.

Kelp, *n.* sea-weed burnt to make cinder or potash for potters.

Kelter, *n.* condition, order. "He was i heigh *kelter*" = He was in high condition. (2) Money, cash.

Kemps, *n.* coarse hair among wool, coarse fibres.

Ken, *v.t.* to know, to be acquainted with. O.Fris. and O.N. *kenna*, Du. *kennen*, S.G. *kænna*.

- Kenner**, *n.* (1) one who knows. (2) A knowing person. O.N. *kennir*, qui novit, cognoscit, rei peritus, versatus in aliquâ re.
- Kennin(g)**, *n.* (1) an inkling. (2) The distance a person can see. (3) Recognition.
- Kenspack**, } *adj.* easily known, or known
Kenspeck, } by something peculiar.
 S.G. *kennespack*, qui alios facile agnoscit.
- Kent**, *p.p.* of To ken.
- Kep**, *v.t.* to catch anything falling (as a ball). A.S. *cepan*, to catch; to catch at, Gael. *ceap*, to catch, stop.
- Kep-bo**, *n.* (1) a catch-ball. (2) The game of handball.
- Kept**, *p.p.* (1) caught. (2) Guarded.
- Kern**, *n.* a churn.
- Kernel**, *n.* a knob of flesh. A.S. *cyrnel*, an indurated gland.
- Kerse**, Pr. of cress. "Water-*kerse*," watercress.
- Kersen**, Pr. of Christen.
- Kersmas**, } Pr. of Christmas.
Kersenmas, }
- Kesh**, *n.* white-weed (a kind of hemlock). Prov. "Hollow as a *kesh*."
- Keshy**, *adj.* having a hollow stem. W. *cecysaidd*, tubular, like hemlock.
- Keslip**, } a calf's stomach salted, being
Keslop, } the substance used for curdling milk for cheese. It is commonly called rennet, or runnet. Du. *kaes-lubbe*, cheese rennet, Germ. *käslab*, A.S. *ceselib*, milk curdled, curdling, S.G. *lþpe*, coagulum. See Loppered.
- Kessen**, *p.p.* of To cast. (1) Said of sheep, which often, when heavy in the wool, get cast on their backs in the furrows of a field, where, from the breadth of their backs and the upward slope of the ridge on each side, they are unable to move without human aid, and without which they perish. (2) Cast off; as, "*kessen clyathes*" = Cast-off clothes. (3) Warped, not straight; as, "*Kessen planks*" = Planks that have become warped.
- Kessen-up**, Ha' a? Has he turned up, made his appearance, or been found.
- Kest**, *v.t.* (1) to cast. (2) To enumerate.
- Kest**, *n.* a twist or contortion. M. *kest*, a turn or cast.
- Kester**, Pr. of Christopher.
- Ket**, *n.* carrion. O.N. *ket* or *köt*, caro, Dan. *kiöd*, flesh, meat, S.G. *kbit*.

- Ket-craa**, *n.* the carrion crow.
- Ketlock**, *n.* charlock.
- Ketment**, *n.* filth, rubbish.
- Kevel**, *v.i.* (1) to sprawl or gambol. (2) To climb clumsily.
- Kewin**, *n.* a periwinkle. [This is the *cuvvin* of the Whitby neighbourhood, and of the coast of Durham. O.N. *kufungr*, *kufungr*, N. *kuvung*, *kuvungje*, the sea-snail or periwinkle. Ed.]
- Keyak**, Pr. of cake.
- Kibble**, *n.* a strong thick stick. S.G. *kaſte*, baculus, cippus.
- Kibble**, *v.t.* to chip stones roughly.
- Kibty-cobty**, *adj.* loitering, dawdling. "Don't stand *kibty-cobty* theyar wi' the mouth o' fleetins;" loiteringly, vacantly, dawdling.
- Kick**, *v.i.* to take offence.
- Kick**, *n.* fashion, mode; as, "Aw i' th' *kick*" = All in the fashion.
- Kickish**, *adj.* irritable.
- Kickle**, *adj.* uncertain, fickle, unsteady, tottering.
- Kid**, *n.* a fagot.
- Kid**, *v.t.* to bind up fagots.
- Kiddy**, *n.* a small wooden block used in the game of bandy-cat. M. *kit*, a piece of wood made small at both ends, to play with.
- Kilps**, *n.* (1) crooked places, knots. "It hey a deaäl o' *kilps* in it" = It has a great many crooks or crooked places. (2) Pot-hooks.
- Kin**, *n.* a chap, a chilblain.
- Kin'-cough**, *n.* the whooping cough. A.S. *cincung*, great laughter (from the involuntary convulsions it occasions, like laughter).
- Kind**, *adj.* intimate, friendly.
- Kindle** (pr. kinn'l), *v.i.* to bring forth young, of a rabbit.
- Kindly**, *adv.* (1) naturally. (2) Heartily, well. [An interesting word from its retention, in the meaning which stands first, of its original signification. Ed.]
- King's-cushion**, *n.* a sort of seat made by two boys crossing their hands, for a third, or for a child, to sit and be carried on.
- Kink**, *n.* (1) a twist. (2) A violent, convulsive fit of laughter or coughing. Du. *kink*, a twist, M. *kink*, a twist in thread or rope.
- Kink**, *v.i.* to be affected with a convulsive stoppage of breath, through immoderate laughing or crying; to

labour for breath as in the whooping cough. A.S. *cincung*, great laughter, Teut. *kincken*, difficulter spirare, Sw. *kikna*, to pant, to gasp.

Kink-hoost, *n.* the chincough. Sw. *kikhosta*, chincough. See **Kin'-cough**.

Kinns, *n.* chinks or crevices in rocks, cracks in the skin of the human body. A.S. *cine*, a chink, cleft, nick.

Kipe, *v.i.* to insinuate to the disadvantage of anyone.

Kipper, *adj.* lively, nimble, light-footed. Fin. *kippaan*, to hop or leap about sportively.

Kipper: a term applied to salmon after spawning.

Kirk-garth, *n.* the church-yard. Sw. *kyrka-gård*, church-yard.

Kirtle, *v.i.* to flaunt, to give oneself airs.

Kissing-bunch, *n.* a holly or laurestinus bush hung up at Christmas, under which young people kiss each other.

Kist, *n.* a chest. A.S. *cist*, O. and N.Fris. *kiste*, O.N., S.G., and Sw. *kista*, W. *kisti*, Gael. *ciste*, M. *khiste*y, Du. *kist*, Dan. *kiste*, Fin. *kistu*.

Kit, *n.* (1) a covered milking-pail. (2) A barrel. (3) A brood, a family.

Kitchen, *n.* a tea-urn.

Kite, *n.* the belly.

Kith, *n.* acquaintance. *Kith* and kin, relations and friends. A.S. *cithling*, a relation.

Kitle, *n.* a smock-frock, kirtle, or tunic. W. *ceillen*, a smock-frock.

Kitling, *n.* a kitten.

Kittle, *adj.* (1) ticklish, difficult. (2) Off one's balance, or easily put out of equilibrium. "As *kittle* as a mouse-trap."

Kittle, (1) *v.t.* to tickle. (2) *v.i.* To itch.

Kittle, *v.i.* to kitten, of cats.

Kittling, *n.* a tickling.

Kittlish, *adj.* ticklish, rather difficult or delicate. Sw. *kiitlig*, ticklish.

Kitty-wren, *n.* the wren.

Kizzened, *adj.* parched, withered.

Klick-heaks, *n.* large hooks for catching salmon by day-light.

Knaan, *p.p.* of To know.

Knaonet, Pr. of know not.

Knack, *v.t.* to talk affectedly and mincingly. "Spoosa, said Spoddy, when he lern't to *knack*."

Knacker, *n.* a tanner.

Knaggy, *adj.* (1) ill-tempered. (2) Knotty. Sw. *knagg*.

Knaiyav (Pr. of knave), *n.* a lad, a servant.

Knap, *v.t.* (1) to strike. (2) To crop with the teeth, to bite off. Gael. *knap*, strike, beat, Isl. *kneppa*, to bite.

Knap, *n.* a blow. Gael. *knapp*, a little blow.

Knep, *v.t.* to nip or crop off small pieces of anything, as the young shoots of hedges, by the teeth of cattle, or the top shoot of a plant to prevent its further growth.

Knit, (1) *v.i.* to unite. Bees are said to *knit* when they hang in a cluster together after swarming. (2) *v.t.* To tie a knot; as, "*Knit* a knot." O.N. *hnyta*, nodare, Dan. *knytte*, to tie in a knot.

Knocker - } kneed, *adj.* knock-kneed.

Knocky - }

Knockle, *n.* a knuckle.

Knocked-cow, *n.* a cow that has newly calved.

Knodden, *p.p.* of To knead.

Knop, } *n.* a large tub.

Nop, }

Knorr, *n.* (1) a small ball made of heavy wood. See **Spell** and **Knorr**. (2) A dwarfish fellow, a hard fellow.

Knot, *n.* a rocky-summit.

Know, Pr. of knoll, a bare rounded hillock, an eminence.

Kregglety, *adj.* not firm, unstable.

Kringlety-kranglety, *adv.* in a meandering, serpentine, or crooked manner or form.

Kroth, *n.* a frame to lay sheep on for salving, etc.

Kye, *n.* pl. cows, kine.

Kyloes, *n.* small Highland cattle.

L

Laa, Pr. of low.

Laain (Pr. of lawing), *n.* going to law.

Labour, *v.t.* to cultivate the earth.

Laboursome, *adj.* laborious.

Lace, *v.t.* to beat or thrash.

Lache, *n.* a gutter washed by the tide on the sea shore.

Lad, *n.* (1) a lover, a sweetheart. (2) A boy-servant; a low, common youth.

Lade, *v.t.* to take water by hand out of a pond, etc. "To *lade* out watter" = To bale it out.

Lad-licked, *adj.* licked or beaten by a youth or lad.

Lad's-love, *n.* the plant Southern-wood.

Lady-bird, } *n.* the small red beetle
Lady-clock, } (*Coccinella 7-punctata*).
Lady's-smock, *n.* the plant Cuckoo-flower.
Lafter, *n.* the number of eggs laid by a hen before she begins to wish to sit.
Lag, *adj.* slow, last.
Lag, *n.* the narrow board or stave of a barrel or tub.
Lag, or **Lag last**, is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch.
Laggins, *n.* the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch, S.G. *lagg*, Du. *lagen*, a form or mould to make bricks in.
Laidin, *n.* burthen.
Laik, } *v.i.* to play. A.S. *læcan*, *lacan*,
Lake, } to play, O.N. *leika*, Dan. *lege*,
 Sw. *leka*.
Laird, *n.* a farmer's eldest son, a proprietor of land.
Lairly, *adj.* disagreeable, idle, base.
Lait, *v.t.* to search, to seek for. O.N. *leita*, quærerer, Dan. *lede*, Sw. *leta*.
Laited, *p.p.* searched for, found.
Laiyam (Pr. of **Lam**), *v.t.* to beat soundly.
Lake, *n.* a play, a game. A.S. *lác*, play, sport, O.N. *leitr*, Dan. *leg*, Sw. *lek*.
Lake, *v.i.* to be costive, said of cattle.
Laker, *n.* one who plays. O.N. *leikari*, Fin. *leikari*, jocolator.
Laking, *n.* a toy.
Lall, *v.i.* to shoot out the tongue.
Lallop, *v.t.* to beat, to thrash soundly.
Lallops, *n.* a slattern.
Lam, *v.t.* to beat soundly.
Lamb's-wool-sky: a sky characterised by a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud.
Lampers, *n.* excrescences of flesh above the teeth in horses.
Lang o', O, all owing to; as, "It's o' lang o' him it was done" = It is all entirely through him it was done. A.S. *gelang*, in consequence, owing to.
Lang, *v.i.* to long. A.S. *langian*, Dan. *langes*.
Lang, *adj.* tall.
Lang-hundred, *n.* the hundred of six score.
Lang-marks, *n.* indelible congenital marks on the skins of children.
Lang-last, *adv.* at length, in the end. "At lang-last" = At the last end.

Langled, *p.p.* having the legs tied together by means of a ligature, which leaves some liberty of motion.
Lang-length, *adv.* at full length. "He fell down o' his lang-length."
Langles, *n.* straps or chains to bind horses' feet with.
Lang-leyan: a name for the throat.
Langmouth, *n.* a spade long and narrow, with which drains are cut in soft land.
Lang-sen, *adv.* long since, a long time ago.
Lang-settle, *n.* a homely sofa.
Lang-streak'd, *adj.* laid down at full length.
Langsome, *adj.* tedious. A.S. *langsum*, durable, lasting.
Lang-tung, *v.* a babbler, a gossip. Du. *lang-tong*, a babbler, teller of tales.
Lang way, **A** (used adverbially), much. "It's a lang-way better."
Lang-ways, *adv.* lengthways.
Lankister-loup, *n.* the game of leapfrog.
Lant, *v.t.* (1) to loo at cards. (2) To over-reach, to beggar.
Lant, *n.* the game of loo.
Lant, *n.* old or stale urine.
Lantern-leet, *n.* the horn or glass at the sides of a lanthorn.
Lanterns, *n.* players at the game of loo.
Lap, *v.t.* to wrap up, to cover. M. *thap*, to fold up, to double.
Lap up, *v.i.* to give up, to leave off.
Lap, *n.* the skirt or lappet.
Lap, *n.* a large bundle or truss of straw. "A lap o' streeä." Fin. *lappo*, fœni congeries.
Lapped, *adj.* folded, wrapped.
Lark, *n.* a wild fellow.
Lark-heeled, *adj.* long-heeled.
Larn (Pr. of **learn**), *v.t.* to teach.
Lash, *v.t.* (1) to kick out. (2) To comb the hair. (3) To beat severely.
Lash-comb, *n.* a wide-toothed comb.
Lashin', *adj.* large, big. "He's a *lashin'* fellow.
Lask. See **Lisk**.
Lastenest, *adj.* most lasting.
Lasty, *adj.* lasting.
Late. See **Lait**.
Lathe, *n.* a barn. Dan. *lade*, Sw. *lada*.
Latly, Pr. of **lately**.
Latt, *v.t.* to lath, to nail laths to spars or joists, as for the purpose of plastering.
Latt-river, *n.* a person who makes laths.
Lauk, *v.t.* to strike, to beat.
Lauk. See **Louk**.

Lauker, *n.* a weeding iron.
 Laukin', *n.* weeding with a kind of tongs.
 Lay; to *lay* down, to sow down ploughed land with grass. To *lay* to one's hand, to help.
 Lay, *v.t.* to deliver a woman. To *lay* an edged-tool, to re-steel its edge.
 Lay, *n.* (1) a wager. (2) Any grass land. (3) Poor-rate.
 Lay, *v.t.* to allay, assuage, soothe. Dan. *loie*, to lull.
 Laylack, Pr. of lilac.
 Leä, } *n.* a scythe. O.N. *le*, Dan.
 Leägh, } *lee*, Sw. *lie*, N.Fris. *lee*.
 Leäd (Pr. of lead), *n.* a vat for dyeing.
 Leäd, *v.t.* to cart, convey by carting. Sw. *leda*, to convey.
 Leäder, *n.* a tendon.
 Leäd-nails, *n.* nails used by plumbers in covering the roof of a house with lead.
 Leäf, *n.* fat round the kidneys of a slaughtered animal.
 Leä-stone, *n.* a scythe-sharpener.
 Leäk, Pr. of look.
 Leäksta! look you!
 Leän, Pr. of lean.
 Leän, *v.t.* to connive at, to hide a fault. [O.N. *leyna*, to conceal, O.Sw. and Sw.D. *löna*, N. *löyna*, Dan. *lönne*. Ed.]
 Learn, *v.t.* to teach.
 Learning, *n.* correction, discipline.
 Leä-sand, *n.* the sand which is put on the strickle, with which the scythe is sharpened.
 Leäsow, *n.* a pasture ground. A.S. *læsow*, a pasture or common.
 Leastways, *adv.* at least.
 Leäth, Pr. of loath.
 Leathe, *n.* part of a skein of wool.
 Leather, *v.i.* to travel at a great speed; said of horses. "They dud *leather* it;" "They com *leatherin* on" = They came galloping on.
 Leäv, Pr. of lief.
 Leäv-hod: let 'me (or anything else) go, leave off holding.
 Lebben, }
 Levven, } Corr. of eleven.
 Leck, *n.* a leak. Du. *leck*, O.N. *leki*, stillatio, Dan. *læk*, a leak, Sw. *lück*.
 Leck, *v.i.* to leak.
 Leck on, *v.t.* to pour on, to add water to the mash in brewing.
 Leck off, *v.t.* to drain or draw off; also

a brewing term. A.S. *leccan*, to wet, moisten, Dut. *lecken*, to leak or drop.
 Lecking, *n.* a leaking.
 Leddher-head, *n.* a blockhead.
 Lee, Pr. of lie.
 Lee, *n.* (1) humour discharged from a wound or sore. (2) Urine. (3) Lye of ashes.
 Leef-tail, }
 Leevetail, } *adv.* much in demand
 Leeght (Pr. of light), *v.i.* to happen, to fall out; as, "*Leet* what may I'll du it."
 Leeght (Corr. of alight), *v.i.* to fall, settle, come to the ground; as, "*I leet o' my head*."
 Leeght on, *v.i.* to fall in or meet with, to succeed.
 Lee-lang, *adv.* live-long.
 Leemers, } *n.* ripe nuts, such as slip
 Leemins, } readily from the husk.
 Leeny, *adj.* alert, active.
 Leet. See Let.
 Leet; a form of Lite.
 Leet, *v.t.* to pretend, feign.
 Leetnin' (Pr. of lightning), *n.* the break of day.
 Leet-skirts, *n.* a woman of disreputable conduct.
 Leetsome, *adj.* light, pleasant-looking, cheerful.
 Lee with a lid on: a term for a notorious lie.
 Leh, Corr. of let. "*Leh* me aleyan."
 Leister, *n.* an eel spear, a spear for catching fish. For round fish, as morm, sprods, salmon, flocks, etc., it is simply a barbed trident, upon the points or barbs of which they are impaled: for eels, a flat-headed trident with the three prongs near together and serrated, between which they are caught and held by the teeth of the instrument. O.N. *liösta*, ferire.
 Lele, *adj.* loyal, faithful, true.
 Len, *v.t.* to lend. O.Fris. *lena*, Du. *leenen*, A.S. *lænan*.
 Length, *n.* stature. "He's a girl *length*." = He is very tall.
 Lent-grain, *n.* the spring crops.
 Lesk. See Lisk.
 Let. See Let lite, Let on, Let wite, etc.
 Let drive, *v.i.* to attack with violence.
 Let lite, *v.t.* to inform, disclose, make known. See Lite.

Let on, *v.t.* to admit knowledge or acquaintance with a fact or circumstance, to disclose, make known.

Let wite, *v.t.* to cause to know, to inform, to communicate knowledge to (a person, of a thing).

Let, *n.* impediment, hindrance.

Lough, *pret.* of To laugh.

Leuk, *Fr.* of look.

Lewis, *n.* an iron dovetail inserted into holes bored into large stones, by which to lift them into their places in building.

Lew, *adj.* mild, calm.

Lew-warm, *adj.* luke-warm. *Text.* *lawwen*, *tepefacere*.

Leyace (*Pr.* of lace), *v.t.* to beat or thrash.

Leyad, *Pr.* of load.

Leyaf, *Pr.* of loaf.

Leyam, *Pr.* of lame.

Leyan, *Corr.* of alone. "Leh ma *leyan*" = Let me alone.

Leyan, *n.* a loan.

Leyap, *pret.* of leap. See Loup.

Leyazy-lump (*Pr.* of lazy-lump), *n.* a sluggard.

Ley-land, *n.* land unbroken by the plough.

Lickin', *n.* a beating.

Lids, *n.* manner, fashion, way, kind. "Don't du a that *lids*" = Don't do in that manner, etc.

Lief, } *adv.* soon, willing. A.S. *leof*.

Lieve, } "I'd as *lief* die" = I had as soon die.

Lift, *v.t.* (1) to draw or cut for the deal. (2) To steal.

Lig, *v.i.* to lie down, to lie. A.S. *ligan* or *liggan*, O.Fris. *liga*, Du. *liggen*, O.N. *liggja*, Dan. *ligge*, S.G. and Sw. *ligga*.

Lig, *v.t.* to lay a thing down, to put or place a thing. O.N. *leggja*, Sw. *lugga*, Dan. *lægge*, to lay, place, put.

Lig down, *To*, (of land). To sow arable land in due course with grass seeds for permanent pasture.

Lig intul, *To*. To eat or work vigorously, to attack with energy.

Lig on, *v.t.* to lay on. Cattle are said to "*lig it on*," when they thrive well and fatten fast. "*Lig on him*" = Beat him soundly or perseveringly.

Lig-a-bed, *n.* a lazy person.

Lig-a-lame, *v.t.* to maim.

Ligger, *n.* (1) one who lies in bed a long time or rests a long time; as,

"A lang *ligger*." (2) A branch of thorn or other tree cut half through and laid along the top of a plashed hedge.

Like, *adj.* and *adv.* likely, probably; as, "*Like* to have been killed;" "I's *like* to du it" = I am certain to do it; almost, I am under necessity to do it.

Like, *Better nor*. Better than was expected.

Like. Used as a qualifying suffix; as, "He is a good sort of a man *like*;" "He was onnish-*like* in drink" = Somewhat the worse for liquor.

Likely, *adj.* (1) resembling. (2) Suitable, promising, good-looking.

Likened. "I had *likened* to be drowned" = I was in danger of, or near, being drowned.

Likliest, *Pr.* of likeliest.

Likliness, *n.* likelihood, appearance. "The year's neya *likliness* o' rain to day."

Likly, *Pr.* of likely.

Lile, *adj.* little. Dan. *lille*, Sw. *lilla*.

Lile-house, *n.* a privy. Dan. *lillehuus*.

Lile-worth, *adj.* of little worth.

Lill, *v.t.* to assuage pain.

Lillilow, *n.* a blaze in a fire. O.N. *logi*, *flamma*.

Lilt, *v.t.* (1) to jerk or spring. (2) To lift up on one side suddenly.

Lilt, *n.* a jerk or spring.

Limber, *adj.* supple, flexible.

Lime-ass, *n.* the refuse of lime-kilns, *i.e.* cinders and powdered lime.

Limmers, *n. pl.* a pair of shafts for a cart or carriage. O.N. *limar*, *pl.* of *limi*, ramus arboris.

Limp, *adj.* flaccid, limber, supple. W. *Wimp*, smooth, sleek, soft.

Lin, *n.* a pool.

Lin, *n.* linen. O.N. *lin*, W. *Uln*, flax, A.S. *lin*, flax, linen, Sw. *linna*.

Lined, *adj.* intoxicated.

Ling, *n.* heather (the plant). O.N. *lyng*, *lyng*, erica, Dan. *lyng*, heather, heath, S.G. and Sw. *lyng*.

Ling-besom, *n.* a broom made of Ling.

Linge, *v.t.* (1) to beat, to thrash, to excel. (2) To take in, to impose upon.

Links, *n.* black puddings.

Linch-pin, *n.* a linch-pin.

Lintel, *n.* the stone which lies across a door or window. Fr. *linteau*.

Lin-tree, *n.* a lime-tree.

Lin-webster, *n.* a linen weaver.
Lippen, *v.t.* to expect, to rely, to trust to.
Liring, *n.* meal and water beat smooth to put into broth.
Lirt, *v.t.* to walk or move in a quick or lively manner, or with an air of pertness.
Lirty-gig, *n.* a wanton, giggling lass.
Lirty-kick, *v.i.* to gambol, to frisk.
Lish, *adj.* active, strong, nimble.
Lisk, *n.* the flank: other forms being **Leak**, **Lask**.
List, *v.t.* to incline a cask or vessel on one side.
Listing, *n.* the list or border of woollen cloth.
Lite, *v.t.* (1) to expect or depend on, to rely upon. (2) To meet with, to fall in with.
Lithe, *adj.* (1) smooth, supple. (2) Obsequious, humble. A.S. *liðe*.
Lithe, *v.t.* to thicken broth or soup with oatmeal. W. *lith*, meal soaked in water, Gael. *lite*, porridge.
Lithesome, *adj.* gay, cheerful.
Lithin', *n.* a thickening for broth, made of oatmeal.
Little-a-dow, *adj.* worthless.
Littlest, *adj.* least.
Liven, *v.t.* to enliven.
Liver, *v.t.* to deliver. Du. *levern*, to deliver, Dan. *levere*, Sw. *leverera*, Fr. *livrer*.
Liverance, *n.* delivery.
Loane, *n.* the first offer.
Lob, *n.* a clown, a clumsy fellow. W. *lob*, a dull fellow, a blockhead.
Lobscouse, *n.* a dish, consisting of meat cut in small pieces and cooked in a pan with potatoes.
Lock, *n.* a small quantity of hay, wool, etc. O.N. *lockr*, a lock or tuft of hair.
Locker, *adj.* (1) loose, spongy. (2) Expensive, extravagant.
Lockered, *adj.* entangled; said of the hair when matted.
Lockspit, *n.* a small cut with a spade.
Loggerhead, *n.* a blockhead.
Lointer, *v.i.* to lag, to loiter.
Lointerpins. "To mek lointerpins" = To idle away time.
Loll, *v.i.* to loiter, to saunter, to lounge. O.N. *lolla*, segniter agere.
Lollop, *v.i.* to walk in a lazy, waddling manner, to move heavily.
Lollops, *n.* an idle, lounging female.
Lommakin,
Lummakin, } *adj.* heavy, awkward.

Lomper, *v.i.* to walk heavily; applied to the action of a horse.
Lone, *adj.* A lone man, a man living by himself; a lone woman, a woman unmarried, or without a male protector.
Lonesome, *adj.* lonely.
Lonnin', } *n.* a lane. O.Fris. and N.Fris.
Looan, } *lona*.
Looaz. Pr. of lose.
Loop, *n.* part of the hinge of a door.
Lopper, *v.i.* to curdle, to coagulate.
Loppered, *adj.* curdled. Isl. *hlaupt*, curdled milk, S.G. *lþpe*.
Lopper-ear'd, *adj.* having long, flabby ears.
Lops an' tops: the small branches and tops of trees.
Lorry, *n.* a brawl.
Lot, *v.t.* to allot.
Lother, *v.i.* to splash in water.
Louk, *n.* (1) a blow, a thump. (2) Coarse grass on the moors.
Louk, *v.t.* to weed.
Loukers, *n.* weeders.
Lound, *adj.* calm, out of the wind. O.N. *logn*, a dead calm, Dan. *lunun*, sheltered, warm, Sw. *lugn*, calm, quiet, serene, W. *llonyád*, still, calm.
Loup, *v.i.* to leap. O.N. *hlaupta*, currere, Sw. *löpa*.
Loup, *n.* a leap or spring.
Loop, Pr. of loop.
Loupin-pow, Pr. of leaping-pole.
Louse, *adj.* (1) loose. O.N. *laus*, solutus. (2) Impure, disorderly.
Louse, } *v.t.* to loose. "To louse 'em
Lowse, } out on t' common" = To let cattle go upon the common.
Louse-end, To be at a. To be in an unsettled, dissipated state.
Lously, *adv.* loosely, lightly.
Lous-ith'-heft, *n.* a disorderly person, a spendthrift.
Louze, *v.t.* to take lice from the person and garments, as beggars do.
Low, *v.t.* to blaze, to flame. O.N. *loga*, flammare, flagrare, Dan. *lue*, S.G. and Sw. *låga*.
Low, *n.* a flame.
Lowance, *n.* allowance, set quantity of beer. M. *lowanse*, a thing allowed.
Lowse, *n.* the privilege of turning out cattle on the commons. "We've a lowse on t' moor."
Lowsen, *v.t.* to loosen.
Lubber-head, *n.* a stupid fellow.
Lug, *n.* (1) the ear. (2) A handle. "A pitcher wi' two lugs."

Lug, *v.t.* to pull the hair. Sw. *lugga*, to pull by the hair.
Luggin and rivin. Pulling and tearing.
Luk, Pr. of look. To *luk* on, to regard with kindness and consideration.
Lum, *n.* a deep pool. A deep still pool overshadowed with trees. O.N. *luma*, amnis.
Lumber, *n.* mischief.
Lump, *v.i.* to be or look sulky.
Lunge, (1) *v.i.* to plunge, to rush forward with violence. (2) *v.t.* To *lunge* a colt, in breaking him in, is to hold him with a long rope and drive him round a circle.
Lungeous, *adj.* (1) rough, cruel, vindictive; likely to do a sudden bad turn. (2) Awkward.
Lurgy, *n.* an idle person.
Lurgy, *adj.* idle.
Luthabut, Pr. of look thee but.
Luv-barn,
Luv-begitten-barn, } *n.* a bastard.
Luv-child, }
Luvesome, *adj.* lovely. A.S. *lufsum*.
Lyring, *n.* a shallow depression or hollow, of some width, in the sands, in which the sea remains at low water. These depressions are said to be due to the continually shifting channels of the river which runs into Morecambe Bay. W. *lyr*, a water-course, a channel.

M

Ma, *v.t.* to make.
Maa (Pr. of maw), the human stomach as well as that of any animal. A.S. *maga*.
Maa, Pr. of mow. *pret.* **Maew** or **Mew**. *pp.* **Maan**.
Maain, Pr. of mowing. A day's mowing is about three roods.
Maak, *n.* a maggot or gentle.
Maaky, *adj.* full of maggots.
Maan, *pp.* mown.
Maander, Pr. of maunder.
Maap (Pr. of mope), *v.i.* to maunder, to wander about in an objectless, vacant manner. Dan. *maabe*, to mope.
Maapment, *n.* rigmarole, nonsense.
Mad, *adj.* angry, stark mad, very angry.
Madam, a title used in the provinces to women under the rank of Lady, but moving in respectable society.

Maddle, *v.t.* and *i.* (1) to confuse, to perplex, to rave or be delirious. (2) To miss one's way.
Made. What *made* you there? = What caused you to be there, what business had you?
Madge, *n.* (1) the jack at nine-pins, so called from its often consisting of the **madge** or fetlock-bone of a horse. (2) A magpie.
Madge-beyan, *n.* the fetlock-bone of a horse.
Madlin, *n.* a bad memory.
Mad-pash, *n.* a mad fellow.
Maew, *pret.* of To mow.
Maffle, *v.i.* (1) to hesitate, to falter, to act by means inadequate to the attainment of the object or end proposed, like one in dotage. (2) To stammer, to mumble.
Mafflehorn, *n.* a blundering, inefficient person.
Maffin', *n.* one that has not much sense, a simpleton.
Maffing, *adj.* trifling, clumsy, weak, feeble.
Maggot, *n.* a whim.
Maggoty, *adj.* whimsical.
Maggy, *n.* a magpie.
Maid, *n.* (1) a girl. (2) A clothes-horse.
Main, *adj.* great. A *main* man. The *varra main* = The greatest part.
Maister, *n.* the husband.
Maister, *adj.* principal; as, *Maister* drain = Principal drain.
Maisterdom, *n.* the upper hand.
Maisterful, *adj.* imperious, headstrong.
Maisterlin', *n.* a would-be master, a petty master.
Maistly, *adj.* mostly, generally.
Maist-what, } *adv.* for the most
Maiyast-what, } part.
Maiyad, Pr. of made.
Maiyast, Pr. of most.
Maiyast on end, *adv.* almost continually or unceasingly.
Mak', Pr. of make.
Mak', *n.* (1) sort, species. (2) Race, family.
Makin, *n.* the yellow flag. Gael. *meacan*, a flag iris.
Makkin', *n.* making. A.S. *macung*, making, contrivance.
Mall, } Familiar for Mary.
Mally, }
Mammy-seeak (Pr. of Mammy-sick), *adj.* never easy but when at home with mammy.

Man, *n.* a pile of stones or turf built upon the highest part of a mountain.
W. maen, a stone.
Manch, *v.t.* to munch, to eat greedily.
Mander, *n.* manner, kind.
Manifolds, *n.* the intestines; from their consisting of many folds.
Manish, *Pr.* of manage.
Manishment, *Corr.* of management.
Man-keen, *adj.* Of the state of a bull when dangerous.
Manned, *adj.* waited on, attended.
Manner, *Pr.* of manure.
Mannerly, *adj.* decent, neat.
Mannish, *adj.* manly.
Mantle, *v.t.* to embrace kindly.
Mappen (*Corr.* of may happen), *adv.* probably, perhaps.
Marchan, } *Pr.* of merchant.
Marshant, }
Mares'-tails, *n.* a name for long, narrow and irregular clouds, white or of a light colour.
Marget, *Corr.* of Margaret.
Marjery, *n.* a cat. Cf. Sans. *mārjāra*, from *mri*; to clean, or the animal that always cleans itself. M. Müller, *Lect. on the Science of Language*, p. 367, second edition, 1862.
Marks, *n.* the impressions made by the feet of the otter.
Marlock, *n.* a frolic, gambol, or vagary, rough sports; generally used in the plural.
Marrow, *n.* an equal, a companion, a fellow:—
 "There's never a sparrow
 Without its marrow."
Marrow, *v.t.* to match, to equal.
Marred, *adj.* spoiled; particularly of persons.
Marriable, *adj.* marriageable.
Marry; an ejaculatory expression, alluding in its origin to the Virgin Mary.
Martin, *n.* a spayed heifer. See **Free-Martin**.
Martlemas, *Corr.* of Martinmas.
Mash, (1) *v.t.* to bruise to pieces. (2) *v.i.* To go along with a great impetus; as, "He com *mashin'* down."
Mash, *n.* a large quantity; as, "We hed a *mash* on it" = We had a large quantity of it.
Mashelment, *n.* wheat and barley grown and ground together.
Mashment, *n.* anything cut up and mixed together.

Massacree (*Pr.* of massacre), *v.t.* to ill-treat, to butcher.
Mastice, } *Corr.* of mastiff.
Masty, }
Matter, *v.t.* to approve of. "I don't *matter* it."
Matty, } *n.* the mark pitched at in the
Motty, } game of Pitch and Toss.
Maum, } *adj.* (1) mellow. (2) Gentle,
Mawm, } quiet.
Mauments, *n.* trifles.
Maund, *n.* a large basket. A.S. *mand*, a basket, Du. *mand*, a basket or wicker pannier.
Maunder, *v.i.* to wander about thoughtfully, to wander in talking, to mope about without object.
Maups, *n.* a stupid person.
Maut, *Pr.* of malt.
Mayast, } -on-end, *adv.* almost con-
Meyast, } tinually, perpetually.
Mazelin, *n.* one that has not much sense.
Me. I. Here, as in most parts of the North, it is usual to say 'me' for 'I' in such instances as, "Wha's theeyar?" Ans. "Its me."
Meadow, *n.* a field used for growing hay, in distinction to a pasture.
Meal (*Pr.* of meal), *n.* oatmeal.
Meal-poke, *n.* a meal-bag.
Meal-seeds, *n.* the husks of oats.
Meal's-meat, *n.* meat enough for a meal. A.S. *mælmete*.
Meal-mouthed, *adj.* very particular and cautious in speech.
Mean (*Pr.* of moan), *v.i.* to moan or lament. A cow, when very ill and moaning, is said to be "*meanin* herself."
Meanin, *n.* an indication or hint.
Mear, *Pr.* of more.
Meat, *n.* victuals, board. "I get 12s. a-week an' my *meat*," *i.e.* my victuals.
Meat-heyal, *adj.* having an appetite for food.
Med, *pret.* of To make.
Medcalf, *n.* a calf's pluck, or heart, liver, and lungs.
Meeda, *Pr.* of meadow.
Meet, *adj.* even with; as, "I'll be *meet* wi' tha."
Meeterly, *adv.* tolerably well, moderately.
Meetin's, *n.* the meeting of two currents of the tide in Morecambe Bay, often producing a rough and dangerous sea for small craft.

Meh, } Corr. of make.
Mek, }
Mek count on, To. To reckon on, rely upon.
Mek t' duer, To. To fasten the door.
Mek a hand on, To. To destroy.
Mek suer, To. To put in a safe place.
Mek all split, To. To act with or apply great violence.
Melder, *n.* (1) a kiln full of oats, or as many as are ground at a time. (2) A making or grinding of meal for the winter's stock. O.N. *meldr*, actus molendi.
Melgreaves, *n.* quicksands. O.N. *melr*, a place full of sand.
Mell, *v.i.* to meddle. O.F. *mesler*, miscere, immiscere; to mix oneself up in matters with which he has no business. Minshew, in v.
Mell, *n.* a mallet or large wooden hammer, a two-handled hammer. Lat. *malleus*, O.N. *melia*, conterere. To get the *mell* is to obtain a mallet in prize ploughing, as a prize for the worst ploughing. Cf. the "wooden spoon" of the universities. The *mell* is fixed upon the winner's (?) plough, or sometimes stuck in the piece of land ploughed by him. [The origin of this expression is obscure, and many guesses at its derivation have been made, all more or less unsatisfactory. The *mell*-sheaf in Cleveland used to be made of the last corn severed in winning the harvest, and made of extra size, and with much care and observance. Ed.]
Mendment, *n.* amendment.
Mends, *n.* amends, recompense, satisfaction, recovery.
Menfolk, *n.* the male population. S.G. *manfolk*, viri, mares.
Menner, }
Mennard, } *n.* a minnow.
Mense, *v.t.* to grace, to ornament, to decorate. "Gaa an' mense thysel up" = Go and make your toilette.
Mense, *n.* decency, propriety, hospitality, politeness, good manners, kindness. "He hez naidher mense nor sense" = He has neither good manners nor tact. "For mense" = For decency sake. O.N. *ménska*, humanitas.
Menseful, *adj.* polite, decent, managing, thoughtful.
Meos, Pr. of mess.

Meos-pot, *n.* a mess-pot.
Mere, *n.* a lake.
Mere-stans, *n.* boundary stones for dividing separate holdings of land, which were very common before fences were in use.
Merge, *n.* mud, sludge.
Merry, *n.* the wild cherry.
Merry-begot, *adj.* illegitimate.
Merry-dancers, *n.* a name for the Northern Lights or *aurora borealis*.
Merry-go-round, *n.* a revolving machine upon which children ride at country fairs and races.
Merry-neet, *n.* a rustic ball, a night appropriated to mirth, festivity, and various amusements.
Mesel, Pr. of myself.
Mess, *v.t.* to muddle, to bungle.
Metal, *n.* broken stones for mending roads.
Mew, *pret.* of To mow.
Mezzur, Pr. of measure.
Mich, *adj.* much.
Miche, *v.t.* to cheat artfully. ["Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries?" Ed.]
Mich-like, *adj.* much the same.
Mickle, *adj.* much, great. A Lonsdale proverb runs thus :
 "Many littles meyak a *mickle*,
 Many *mickles* meyak a mile."
Middin', *n.* a dunghill. "Cock o' th' *middin'*" = The principal person of a place, one who is looked up to for laying down the law. A.S. *midding*, Dan. *mödding*. It is also a contemptuous name for a dirty woman.
Middin-craa, *n.* the common carrion crow.
Middin-pant, *n.* the filthy receptacle of the drainage of a cow-house.
Middlin', *adj.* (1) tolerable, pretty well in health. (2) Not very well. "I's nobbut *middlin'*."
Midge, *n.* a very small fly, a gnat. A.S. *myg*, a gnat, Sw. *mygga*, Dan. *myg*.
Midjerum, *n.* the milk or spleen.
Miff, *n.* displeasure, ill humour.
Miff-maff, *n.* nonsense.
Mightful, *adj.* full of might, powerful.
Mihilmass, Pr. of Michaelmas.
Milder, *n.* oatmeal when first ground, with all the dust and seeds together. See *Melder*.
Milk-lead, *n.* a cistern lined with lead, used for keeping milk in.
Milkness, *n.* the produce of a dairy.

Miller, *n.* a large white moth.
 Miller, To drown the. To put too much water in one's grog. The origin of the phrase is obvious.
 Miller-thoum, *n.* a small bird of the wren species.
 Millin', *n.* a beating, a drubbing.
 Mind, *v.t.* to observe, to notice particularly, to regard. "Thou *minds* as I wor gangin heyam." "*Mind* ta think on"—Be careful thou remember.
 Mingle-maule, *n.* confusion.
 Mirk, *n.* darkness. O.N. *myrkr*, *tenebræ*, A.S. *mirc*.
 Mirk, *adj.* dark. O.N. *myrkr*, *tenebrosus*, *obacurus*, A.S. *mirc*, Sw. *mörk*, Dan. *mork*.
 Mirksome, *adj.* dark.
 Misbehodden, *adj.* disobliging, offensive. "I nivver gav her a *misbehodden* word."
 Miscanter, *n.* a misadventure.
 Mischief, *n.* misfortune.
 Miscoc, Pr. of miscall.
 Misconster, Corr. of misconstrue.
 Miserable, *adj.* greedy, covetous.
 Misfit, *n.* anything that does not fit or answer.
 Misforten, *n.* a palliative term for being improperly *enceinte*.
 Mish-mash, *n.* a confused mass, a hodge-podge. S.G. *misk-mask*, Sw. *misch-masch*, hodge-podge.
 Misken, *v.t.* to be ignorant of, not to know, to mistake.
 Mislike, *v.t.* to dislike. O.N. and Sw. *mislíka*, displicere.
 Mislippen, *v.t.* to suspect.
 Mismannered, *adj.* unbecoming.
 Missin's, *n.* anything missing. "I's lukkan fer t' *missin's*"= I am looking for the missing ones.
 Mistaen, } *adj.* mistaken.
 Mistakken, }
 Mistress, *n.* a wife, the mistress of the house.
 Mite, *n.* a small worm.
 Mittens, *n.* hedging gloves, made of strong leather.
 Mixen, *n.* a dunghill.
 Mizzle, *n.* small rain.
 Moant, Corr. of must not.
 Moat, Pr. of malt. See *Maut*.
 Moat-cummens, *n.* the little beards or shoots when malt begins to sprout.
 Moat-kill, Pr. of malt-kiln.
 Mobble, *v.t.* to pelt with stones.

Moider, *v.t.* to distract or bewilder, to confuse or perplex.
 Moll, *v.t.* to toil or labour very hard.
 Mollicroy, } *v.t.* to kill, to kill within
 Mollicruth, } a little.
 Monny-feet, *n.* (1) the millipes. (2) The creeping crow-foot (*ranunculus repens*, Linn.).
 Moored, *adj.* crowded, crammed.
 Mool, *v.t.* to rumple, to disorder.
 Moonleet-flit, *n.* removing one's goods from a house during the night without having paid the rent.
 Moored, *adj.* diseased with red water.
 Moor-pou't, *n.* a young grouse.
 Moosen, *v.t.* to guess by the handful.
 Mooter (Corr. of multure), *n.* the toll of corn taken by the miller for grinding it. Fr. *mouture*, grinding, miller's fee.
 Mooter, *v.t.* to take toll of corn at a mill, *i.e.* to appropriate a portion of it for the grinding.
 Mop, *n.* a meeting or fair where servants are hired.
 Mop, *v.t.* to look about in a lively noticing manner; said of an infant. "She *mops* about."
 Moreover than that: Besides, over and above that.
 Morge, *n.* dirt in thin condition, sludge.
 Morish, *adj.* causing an inclination or appetite for more.
 Morn. See *To-morn*.
 Mort, *n.* a young salmon.
 Moss, *n.* a morass, a peat bog.
 Moss. "I can make neither *moss* nor sand on him=Make nothing of him.
 Moss-wood, *n.* trunks and stumps of trees, frequently found in morasses.
 Mottey, *n.* talk, speech, opinion. Probably a corr. of motto.
 Mottey, *n.* the mark at which quoits are thrown.
 Moud, Pr. of mould.
 Mou'd-booard, *n.* a smooth curved plate of iron on a plough to facilitate the turning over of the soil after it has been cut by the coulter and share.
 Mou'dy, *n.* a mole-catcher.
 Mou'dy-warp, *n.* a mole. O.N. *moldvarpa*, *talpa*, Dan. *muldvarp*, A.S. *moldewyrp*, S.G. *mullwærpel*. [From A.S. *weorpan*, to cast, O.N. *verpa*, to throw or heap up; as, at *verpa haug*, *garð*, to heap up a grave-hill, a bank or fence. Ed.]
 Moul, *v.t.* to grow mouldy.

Mouser, *n.* (1) a cat. (2) A mouse-catcher.

Mouth-hod (Pr. of mouth-hold), *n.* plenty of grass for cattle.

Mow, *n.* hay (more rarely corn) stacked or stored in a barn. A.S. *move*.

Mow-bornt-hay, *n.* hay which has fermented in the stack.

Mow-stead, *n.* the division or portion of a barn appropriated to the reception of a stack.

Muck, *v.t.* (1) to manure land. (2) To cleanse out a cow-house or stable, etc. S.G. *mocka*, stabula purgare, fimum auferre.

Muck, *n.* (1) manure, dirt. (2) A contemptuous name for money.

Muck-drag, *n.* a kind of fork, with three prongs bent down at right angles to the handle, for pulling manure out of a cart.

Muck-fork, *n.* a dung-fork.

Muck-heap, *n.* (1) a dunghill. (2) A dirty, untidy person.

Muckment, *n.* dirt, or anything worthless. "It's nowt but *muckment*."

Muck-middin', *n.* a dunghill.

Muck-sweät, *n.* excessive perspiration. "He's o' of a *muck-sweät*."

Mucky, *adj.* dirty, wet, rainy. "It's nobbut *mucky* weddher."

Mucky, *v.t.* to dirty, to soil.

Mud, *adj.* muddy, confused, muddled.

Mud, *v. aux.* must, might.

Mudder, (1) Pr. of mother. (2) The womb. Sw. *moder*, womb, A.S. *moder*, O.Fris. *moder*.

Muddher, *n.* a thick slimy substance for converting wine into vinegar. S.G. *modder*, fox, spurcities ista, quæ in fundo doliorum residet.

Muddly, *adj.* thick, foggy.

Mue (Corr. of mow), *v.t.* to make mouths.

Muffs, *n.* woollen gloves without separate fingers. S.G. *muff*, manica hyemalis.

Mug, *n.* a fog or mist.

Mug, *n.* a sheep without horns.

Muggle, } *v.i.* to skulk away unobserved,
Miggie, } or by stealth.

Muggy, *adj.* close and damp, generally applied to the weather.

Mull, *adj.* the small or dusty part of turf or peat. Gael. *mul*, W. *mulrog*, sweepings, Du. *mul*, the dust or crumbling of turf, N.Fris. *mull*, Sw. *mull*, mould, earth, dust, M.G. *muld*.

Mumchance, To sit. To sit lifeless, and without joining in the conversation.

Mummie, Pr. of mumble.

Mummie, *n.* a mumbling, a murmur. Sw. *mummel*. "He tokes o' of a *mummie*, yan can't tell what a say."

Mump, *v.i.* to be sulky.

Mump, *v.t.* to eat heartily. O.N. *mumpa*, inter buccas recipere, de voraci esu dicitur.

Mun, *n.* the mouth. "To maiyak *muns* at" is to make mouths at. O.Fris. *mund*, O.N. *munnr*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. *mund*, M.G. *mun*.

Mun, *v. aux.* must. O.N. *mun*, pres. ind. verbi auxil. *muna*.

Mun-be, *n.* an unavoidable event.

Munce: must I.

Munnet: must not.

Munt, *v.i.* to hint by signs. [Probably a form of 'mint,' the more usual meanings of which are to aim, intend, make a show of doing a thing; whence would follow the meaning given here. Ed.]

Murgeon, *n.* rubbish, earth cut up and thrown aside in order to get peats.

Murky, *adj.* obscure, dark.

Murl, *v.t.* to crumble, to fall in pieces.

Mush, } *v.t.* to crush or crumble.
Musk, }

Mush, *n.* anything mashed, crushed or bruised refuse.

Mushmeat, *n.* food in a pulpy state, or nearly so.

Mushment, *n.* the dusty refuse of any dry substance.

Muzzle, *v.i.* (1) to drink excessively. (2) To trifle, to skulk.

Muzzlin', *adj.* trifling, drinking.

Muzzy, *adj.* half-drunk, stupefied with liquor.

Mysel, } myself. See Mesel.
Mysen, }

N

Na, } Pr. of no. "I hae *na* brass"
Naiya, } = I have no money.
Næa, }

Nab, *n.* (1) a cant term for the head. (2) The summit of an abrupt eminence or steep place, a height. S.G. *nabb*, promontorium.

Naffin', *n.* one almost an idiot.

Nag, *v.t.* (1) to natter or nibble as a mouse. (2) To be querulous and sarcastic. Sw. *nagga*, to nibble, to peck, Dan. *nage*, to gnaw.
Naggin-pain, *n.* a slight but constant and annoying pain; of toothache, etc.
Naggle, *v.t.* to gnaw.
Naggy, *adj.* touchy, irritable, quarrelsome.
Naider, }
Nawder, } Pr. of neither. See **Nowther**.
Nail, Thou can't say black's my. I defy you to impeach my integrity.
Nailer, *n.* a person who makes or sells nails.
Nancey-pretty (Corr. of "None so pretty"), *n.* the lesser London Pride.
Nanny, *n.* a goat.
Nanny-pie, *n.* a kind of oats; perhaps from their being partly black in the husk, and looking somewhat like a magpie.
Nantle, *v.t.* to caress, to fondle.
Nap, a stroke, a blow. "I gev him a nap" = I gave him a stroke.
Nap-at-noon, *n.* the purple goat's beard (*Trapogon porrifolius*, Linn.) which expands its flowers only in the forenoon, after which they close.
Nappy, *n.* (1) fine ale. (2) Toddy.
Nappy, *adj.* a little intoxicated.
Nar, *adj.* nearer.
Narmest, *adj.* nearest. Sw. *närmast*, nearest, next.
Narrst, *adj.* nearest. O.N. *nærst*.
Nasty, *adj.* (1) dirty. (2) Ill-tempered, disagreeable.
Natches, Pr. of notches.
Nater, }
Nathur, } *n.* nature.
Natter. See **Gnatter**.
Nattercrop, *n.* a peevish person.
Nattered, *adj.* ill-tempered.
Nattle, *v.i.* to be busy about trifles.
Naughty-pack, *n.* an old phrase of abuse; but in N. Lonsd. applied to children in a softer manner.
Nay, *v.a.* to deny.
Nay-say, *n.* a refusal.
Nay-then, a phrase implying doubt, disappointment, or wonder. "Nay-then, if that be t' keyas (case), I'll away" = Indeed! then in that case I shall go.
Neáf, *n.* the fist. O.N. *hneft*, pugnus, Dan. *næve*, Sw. *nåfve*, fist, hand.
Neaf, Double- *n.* the clenched fist.
Neáf-full, *n.* a handfull.

Neák, Pr. of nook.
Neamel, Corr. of nimble.
Neamly, Pr. of namely.
Neán, Pr. of noon.
Neapins, both hands full.
Near, *adj.* (1) the left side of a horse is usually termed the near side. (2) Close, penurious.
Near-hand, *adv.* almost.
Nearer, *adj.* nearer. Dan. *nærmere*.
Nearmost, *adj.* nearest. Dan. *nærmest*.
Near-scented, *adj.* not catching the scent till too near.
Neáwhar, Pr. of nowhere.
Neb, *n.* (1) the nose. (2) A bill or beak of a bird. A.S. *neb*, O.N. *nebbi*, rostrum avium.
Nebber, Pr. of neighbour.
Necked, *adj.* broken in the neck; applied to corn beaten by wind.
Nedder, Pr. of nether; as, "Nedder Kellet," "Nedder Wyresdale," "Nedder Carke."
Neddhermer, *adj.* nearer, lower.
Neddy, *n.* a jackass.
Neese, *v.i.* to sneeze. A.S. *niesan*, O.N. *hnjosa*, Dan. *nyse*, to sneeze, Sw. *nysa*, Du. *niesen*,
Neest, *adj.* highest.
Neet, Pr. of night.
Neet, *n.* (1) the egg of a louse. (2) Five sheaves of grain set upright.
Nep, *v.t.* See **Knep**.
Ner, *conj.* nor, than. O.Fris. *ner*, nor, than.
Nesh, *adj.* tender, soft, delicate, weak. A.S. *hnesc*, M.G. *hnasgs*.
Nesht, Corr. of next.
Nesp, *v.t.* to pick off the ends of gooseberries.
Nesp, *n.* the calyx of a gooseberry. G. *knospe*, a bud.
Ness, *n.* a promontory. Sw. *näs*, a cape, a promontory.
Nessle, }
Nestle, } *v.i.* to fidget about.
Nestlin', *n.* the smallest bird in the nest.
Nether-side, *n.* the side at which a horse is mounted.
Nettin, *n.* old urine, chamber lye. O.Fris. *netten*.
Neuk, Pr. of nook.
New-comes, *n.* strangers newly arrived.
Newel, *n.* a pillar of wood or stone in which the steps of a winding staircase terminate.
New-land, *n.* land newly broken up and ploughed.

Neyable, Corr. of navel.
Neyakt, Pr. of naked.
Neyam, Pr. of name.
Nibs, *n.* the small handles attached to the pole of a scythe.
Nicely, *adv.* well in health.
Nick, *v.t.* (1) to deceive, to cheat. (2) To catch in the act.
Nicked i' t' heead = Crazy.
Nick-stick, *n.* a tally or stick notched for reckoning.
Nifty-naffy, *adj.* insignificant, trifling. "He's a *nifty-naffy* fellow."
Nifle, *v.t.* to steal articles of small value, to pilfer.
Niggle, (1) *v.t.* to nibble, to eat or do anything mincingly, to haggle in a bargain. (2) *v.i.* To walk with short, mincing steps.
Nigglin', *adj.* contemptible, mean.
Nigh, *v.t.* to approach, to touch.
Nighest-about : a term applied to the shortest cut.
Nimmel, Pr. of nimble.
Ning-nang, *n.* a sorry jade of a horse.
Nip, *n.* a pinch, a small quantity.
Nip-cheese, *n.* a miserly person.
Nip-fit, *n.* a tight fit; said of any garment that fits tightly.
Nip up, *v.t.* to snatch up hastily.
Nirl, *n.* a knot.
Nivver, Corr. of never.
Noah's-arks, *n.* cirrus clouds, supposed to resemble the ark, indicating rain. [The Cleveland form of this word is *Noe-ship*, the Prov. Sw. being *Noa-skeppet*, where *Noa* is a corruption of the genitive of Odin, who was the God of the waters and weather generally. Thus, ark is a corruption, extending to Denmark as well as over much of England. The Dan. prov. phrase is *Arken bygges* (the ark is built); in Clevel. it is said "*Noe ship's oop*." Ed.]
Noan, Pr. of none.
Nob, *n.* (1) the head : hence (2) A person in a superior station in life.
Nob, *v.t.* to strike. See **Nope**.
Nobbut (Contr. of Nought but), *adv.* only.
Noddle, *v.i.* (1) to be half asleep. (2) To shake the head.
Noddy : the name of an old game at cards, where anyone who makes 21 is called a *noddy* or simpleton.
Noddy, *n.* a fool.

Noddy-pate, *n.* a simpleton.
No-far, *adv.* not far, *i.e.* near.
Noggin, *n.* (1) a double glass of spirits. (2) A small wooden kit.
Noggs, *n.* the game of nine-pins.
Noggy-wife, *n.* strong linen thread.
Noit, } *n.* the time during which a cow
Note, } gives milk.
Nooan. See **Noan**.
Nooat, Pr. of note.
Nook, *n.* the fireside, the chimney corner in farm-houses.
Nope, *n.* a small blow. "I gev him a *nope* on t' heead."
Nope, *v.t.* to give a knock.
Noper, *n.* a blow on the head. "I gev him a *noper*."
Nor, *adv.* than.
Notch-stick, *n.* a tally or notched stick. See **Nick-stick**.
Nought-at-dow : used adjectively of persons; worthless.
Nouth, Pr. of north.
Now and thens, *At.* Occasionally. "Nobbut *nows and thens*" = Only now and then.
Nowt (Pr. of nought), *adv.* nothing. "He's *nowt* to me" = Is no relation to me. **At nowt**, on no consideration whatever. It fits o' to nout, it fits exactly.
Nowther, *conj.* neither.
Noyls, *n.* the refuse of wool and silk.
Nub, *v.t.* to give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.
Nub, *n.* a hint so given.
Nuddher, Corr. of another.
Numb, *adj.* dull, stupid.
Nurses, *n.* the kidneys. "She was weel liggid-on i' t' *nurses*" = There was much fat about the kidneys; said of a slaughtered beast. O.N. *nýra*, a kidney, S.G. *njura*. (Rask, p. 51.)
Nuts, **To fight**. The nuts are threaded on a string, and one of them being slipped to the end of the string is laid on a boy's cap, when his antagonist, with another nut similarly strung and slipped to the end, endeavours to crack it by a stroke with his own. This is done by each boy alternately until one of the nuts yields. See **Job-nuts**.
Nuzzling, *n.* (1) spending time on trifles. (2) Nestling.

Oålas, Pr. of always.
 Obbut! Pr. of Oh but!
 Od swinge, a rustic oath.
 Odd, *adj.* single.
 Odd, *n.* a small point of land or promontory; as, "Green *Odd*." N. Fris.
odd, Isl. *oddr*, lingua terræ.
 Odder, } Pr. of other.
 Odðer, }
 Oddments, *n.* trifles, remnants.
 'Od drat it,
 'Od rabbet it, } a species of mild im-
 'Od rot it, } precation.
 'Od wite it, }
 Odds, *n.* difference. "At *odds*" = At variance.
 Od zoes, a veiled oath—God's woes.
 Off-at-hooks (used as an *adj.*), out of temper, or unwell.
 Off-at-side, } *adj.* insane.
 Off-it, }
 Off-come, *n.* a stranger.
 Off-cummin', *adj.* off-coming.
 Offen, Pr. of often.
 Off-gangin', *adj.* A word qualifying an outgoing tenant's proportion of the wheat crop of a farm, tilled for and sown by himself, but not reaped until after he has left the farm. See *Away-going*.
 Ofter, *adv.* oftener.
 Oogle, *v. i.* to stare. (Probably a corr. of ogle).
 O-i-t'-well. A game practised, at races and fairs and other places of amusement, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg about two feet long upon which is deposited either a small knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick he throws at the pegs, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes. A game somewhat corresponding to that of "Aunt Sally" in the South.
 Olderman, Corr. of alderman.
 Ole, Pr. of owl.
 Olyet, *n.* an eylet-hole.
 Ome, Pr. of elm.
 Ommost, *adv.* almost.
 On, *prep.* of. "Mek mich *on* him."

Onely (pr. oonly), *adj.* lonely, solitary.
 Onnish, *adj.* somewhat advanced. "He was *onnish*-like i' drink."
 Onny, Pr. of any.
 Onny-bit like. "I'll cum an' t' weddher be *onny-bit like*" = I will come if the weather be at all decent.
 Onset, *n.* a dwelling-house and out-buildings.
 Onst (pr. wonst), *adv.* once.
 Oo, *pron.* he, she.
 Ooåth, Pr. of oath.
 Ooavl (Corr. of hovel or huvvil), *n.* a finger-poke. [The word hovel (huvvil or huffle) in Cleveland is a diminutive from O.E. *how*, *howve*, *hoove*, a hood. Ed.]
 Ooer (Corr. of ower for over), *adj.* upper.
 Ooerlive, } (Pr. of over-live), *v. t.* to
 Owerleeve, } outlive. O. Fris. *urliva*.
 Oon, *n.* an oven. S.G. *ugn*.
 Oostan, Pr. of Ulverston.
 Oozle (Pr. of ouzel), *n.* a blackbird.
 A.S. *osle*.
 Oopen, Pr. of open.
 Oration, *n.* noise, uproar.
 Orchen (Pr. of urchin), *n.* a hedgehog.
 Orchet, Corr. of orchard.
 Orled, *adj.* not thriving.
 Ornary, Corr. of ordinary.
 Orts, *n.* the refuse of hay left in the stall by cattle. [Cf. Jutland, *orred*, *orret*, the remnants of fodder wasted or rejected by the cattle; other Dan. prov. forms being *ort*, *ovret*, or *ovred*. Ed.]
 Osa, *v. i.* and *t.* to try, to offer, begin, attempt, or set about anything. "He niver *osses*" = He never makes the attempt. W. *osi*, to offer to do, to attempt.
 Other, *conj.* either.
 Othergates, *adv.* otherwise.
 Othersome, *adj.* others.
 Ouer, *prep.* over, above, beyond. "Ouer and aboon" = Over and above.
 Ouergit, *v. t.* to overtake.
 Ouer-weltd, *adj.* overturned. A.S. *ofer*, over, and *wealtian*, to roll.
 Ouer-year, *adj.* over-year; as, "An *ouer-year* ham" = A ham of last year. Du. *overjarigh*, above a year.
 Ought, *n.* anything.
 Oumer, *v. t.* to shadow. Fr. *ombrer*, to shadow, to shade, Lat. *umbra*.
 Ousen, *n.* oxen.
 Out, }
 Out, All- } *adv.* fully, completely.

Out, } *n.* an excursion of pleasure.
Outin', }
Outbreck (Pr. of outbreak), *n.* a cropping out. When a vein of coal, free-stone, etc. appears on the surface it is called an outbreck.
Outen, *adv.* out of doors.
Out-louse, *n.* the privilege of turning out cattle on a common.
Out-o-heart, *adj.* out of condition ; of land.
Outrake, *n.* a free passage for sheep from enclosed land to an open common.
Outs, To be at. To be in a state of variance with any.
Outshot, *n.* a projection, a lean-to.
Outside, *adj.* solitary, retired, lonely.
Overseen, *adj.* tipsy.
Ower-t'-hip, To have one over = To have the upper hand of him. (Originally a term in wrestling).
Owler, Corr. of alder.
Owts, *n.* any considerable quantity. "Hez ta *owts* on it?" = Have you any considerable quantity of it? Simply a corruption of ought.

P

Pace-eggs, *n.* eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colours, given to children at the time of Easter.
Pack, *n.* (1) a heap or quantity. (2) A pedlar's bundle. (3) A flock of certain animals.
Pack, *v.i.* to collect together as birds do in flocks.
Packman, *n.* a pedlar.
Packneedle, *n.* a very small eel ; which somewhat resembles the instrument so called.
Pack-rag-day, *n.* the last day of a fair, when clothiers, etc. pack up their remnants.
Pack-thread, To talk = To talk nonsense.
Packway, *n.* a narrow paved way, by which goods could be conveyed only on pack-horses.
Packy, *adj.* heavy with clouds packed together ; thus they say before a thunderstorm, "It luks *packy*."
Pad, *v.t.* to make a path by walking on an untracked surface.
Pad, *n.* (1) a sort of saddle on which country market women commonly

ride, different both from the pack-saddle and the side-saddle, of a clumsy make, and padded and quilted. Used likewise by millers and malsters. (2) A path. A.S. *paad*, O. Fris. *pad*, Du. *padt*, a path.
Paddle, (1) *v.i.* to make short steps in walking. (2) *v.t.* To support a child as yet unable to walk, so as to aid it in its attempts to use its feet.
Paddock, *n.* a toad. A.S. *pad*, a toad, O.N. *padda*, rana, Du. *padda*, Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*.
Paddock-speyan, *n.* the spawn of the toad. [*padde-stool*.]
Paddock-steyal, *n.* a toad-stool. Du.
Pad-rooad, *n.* a footpath.
Pair-of-stairs, *n.* a flight of stairs.
Paise, *v.i.* to walk about leisurely, or lazily. [In Clevel. the form *pising* (pr. *pahsling*), and meaning sauntering, lounging about lazily or heavily, occurs, which I collate with the nearly synonymous Prov. Sw. *pisla*, and *pislig*, poorly, indisposed. No doubt eventually referrible to a common source with A.S. *piise*, *pislic*, heavy. Ed.]
Pakky, *n.* a small or young eel, sometimes called a packneedle.
Pan, *v.i.* (1) to fit or tally. (2) To frame or offer as a learner.
Panches (a form of paunches), *n.* tripe.
Pannage, *n.* (1) the mast of the oak and beech which swine feed on in the woods. (2) The right of turning out hogs to feed on mast in woods.
Panter, *n.* a snare for birds, made of hair.
Pappy, *n.* (1) the female breast. (2) The nipple of the same. (3) A mother's milk.
Par, Pr. of pair.
Pare, *v.i.* to go off, to get worse. "T' cow *pares* fearfully."
Parget, *v.t.* to plaister or whitewash.
Paring, *n.* injury, corruption.
Parkin, *n.* a sort of cake made of oat-meal and treacle.
Parlish (Corr. of perilous), *adv.* exceedingly ; as, "*Parlish* rich."
Parrock, *n.* a small field for calves, etc. A.S. *parruc* or *pearroc*.
Parsel, *n.* parsley.
Pash, *v.t.* (1) to strike with violence so as to break to pieces. (2) To walk or trudge about. "He's *olas pashin* about."

Pash, *n.* a heavy shower.
Pashy, *adj.* wet, rainy; as, "pashy weather." also dirty; as, "A pashy road."
Patrick, *Corr.* of partridge.
Pattle, *v.t.* to pat gently with the hand.
Pattle, *n.* a small sharp spade to edge sods with, or clean ploughs.
Pauk, *v.i.* to go about awkwardly or slowly.
Pauky, *adj.* inquisitive.
Pauling (*Corr.* of tarpaulin), *n.* a covering for a cart or waggon.
Paum, *Pr.* of palm.
Paums, *n.* the catkins of the willow.
Paum-Sunday, *n.* the Sunday before Easter.
Paup, *v.i.* "Ta paup about" = To walk about meaninglessly.
Pawt, *v.i.* to potter, to do work in an idle, slovenly way.
Pea-swad, } *n.* a pea-pod.
Pey-swad, }
Peaking, *adj.* prying.
Peakish, *adj.* simple, rude.
Peal, *n.* a noise or uproar.
Peän, *v.t.* to strike or beat.
Peärching, *adj.* cold, penetrating, pinching.
Peark, *v.i.* to peep, to pry inquisitively.
Peärkers, *n.* young rooks able to perch. A form of 'perchers.'
Peddle, *n.* light and easy employment; as, "It would be a nice peddle for him" = Employment without much labour, suited to one not capable of much exertion.
Peddle, *v.t.* to do anything slightly, to trifle, to do work ineffectually.
Pedlar's-basket, *n.* a name for the ivy-leaved snapdragon (*Antirrhinum cymbalaria*, Linn.).
Pee, *v.i.* to look with one eye, to squint, to take aim.
Peed, *adj.* blind of one eye.
Peeping-hide, *n.* a nursery pastime, in which the child is amused by the alternate hiding and exposure of the face.
Peerk, *v.i.* to walk consequentially.
Peert, *adj.* brisk, lively.
Peevish, *adj.* (1) cunning. (2) Cross, crusty.
Peewit: a shout or cry of "peewit" made use of by boys in the game of "Hounds and hare:"—
 "Hark in t' hollow,
 T' dogs waint follow,
 If t' yar dus'nt cry Peewit."

Peg, (1) *v.i.* to move briskly. (2) *v.t.* To beat.
Peggy, *n.* a simpleton.
Pell, *v.t.* and *i.* (1) to trouble, to harass. (2) To be actively or energetically moving or working.
Peimeälston, *n.* a granite boulder-stone.
Pelk, *v.t.* to beat, to thrash.
Pell, *n.* a heavy shower of rain or hail, with strong wind.
Pelse, *n.* (1) trash, refuse, vile stuff. (2) A mean, worthless person.
Pelt, *n.* a skin with the fur on.
Pelt, *n.* (1) a blow or stroke. (2) A rage or passion.
Pelter, *n.* anything large.
Pelter, *v.t.* to batter, to beat.
Pen, *n.* the root of a feather.
Pen. This word is said to be of Phœnician extraction, and signifies head or eminence. We have many names in Cornwall, Wales, and Cumberland which begin with *pen*:—*Pen-wortham*, *Pen-court*, *Pen-dock*, *Pen-dre*, *Pen-hill*, *Pen-man* Maur, *Pen-nington* in Furness, *Pen-y-gent*, *Pen-ryth*, *Pen-ryn*, *Pen-zance*, *Pen-ruddock*, *Pen-dragon*, *Pen-domer*, *Pen-ningham* (Wigton), *Pen-brook*, *Pen-den*, *Pen-cher*, *Pen-coyd*, *Pen-comb*, *Pen-creek*, *Pen-nicuik*, *Pen-nister* (York), *Pen-denelow*, *Pen-dennis*, *Pen-dennock* Point, *Pen-dle-hill*, *Pen-dle* Forest, *Pen-dleton*.
Penfeddher, *n.* (1) a word descriptive of the state of young birds before the feathers have become developed. (2) A term applied to a horse whose hair is rough.
Pent'us, (*Pr.* of penthouse), *n.* the part of a roof which projects over the outer wall of a house, and sometimes sufficiently wide to walk under; also an open shed or projection over a door. *W. penty*, a penthouse.
Pepper, *v.t.* (1) to rate or scold. (2) To beat, to thrash.
Perial, *n.* three cards of the same number. *Corr.* of pair royal.
Perished, *adj.* starved with cold.
Perk, *v.t.* to start up, to grow brisk. *W. perc*, compact, trim, lively.
Perky, *adj.* saucy.
Pern, *v.i.* to over-roast or dry, to shrivel up.
Pesterment, *n.* embarrassment.
Pet, *n.* (1) an angry mood. "She tuk th' pet an wodn't cum." (2) A cade or house lamb,

Pet-lip, *n.* a hanging lip.
Pett, *adj.* petted.
Petted, *adj.* indulged, spoiled.
Pettish, *adj.* passionate, ill-humoured, cross.
Petties, *n.* low or mean grammar scholars. The lower scholars at Cartmel school were formerly so called.
Pettle, *v.i.* to coax, to play with, to trifle.
Pettlement, *n.* easy, trifling jobs of work.
Petting, *adj.* trifling.
Peyl, *v.t.* (1) to weary. (2) To beat. See **Peil**.
Plannet, *n.* (1) a magpie. *M. pieānat*, a magpie, *W. pioden*. (2) A peony.
Pick, *n.* pitch. "It's as dark as *pick*." *W. pyg*, pitch, *Gael. pic*, *M. pick*, *A.S. pic*, *O.Fris. pik*, *Du. pick*, *Finn. pikka*.
Pick, *n.* a sharp-pointed mason's tool for facing limestone.
Pick, *v.t.* (1) to fling or pitch, to push suddenly. (2) To cast a calf; as, "T' cow's *picked* her coaf." (3) To glean corn.
Pick-dark, *adj.* quite or pitch dark.
Picker, *n.* the man who pitches corn or hay up on to the waggon.
Pickfork, } *n.* a pitchfork. *Dan. pik*,
Piksfork, } a pike.
Pickle, *n.* a small quantity.
Pickle, *v.t.* to soak wheat.
Picks, *n. pl.* diamonds at cards. Probably from their two sharp points resembling a limestone pick.
Pick up, *v.i.* to vomit.
Piddle, *v.i.* to go about pretending to work, but doing little or nothing.
Pie, **To make a**. To combine in order to make money.
Piece, *n.* (1) a field or enclosure. (2) A little while.
Pienanny, *n.* a magpie.
Pig-cote, *n.* a pig-sty.
Piggin, *n.* a small wooden vessel made in the manner of a half barrel, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle. *W. picym*, a wooden vessel hooped.
Pig-hull, *n.* a pig-sty.
Pignut, *n.* the earthnut. (*Bunium flexuosum*).
Pigtail, *n.* a farthing candle.
Pike, *v.t.* to pick.
Pike, *n.* (1) the summit of a rocky mountain; as *Stickle Pike*, near Broughton, in Furness. (2) A large cock of hay. *Dan. pik*.

Pike, *n.* a hay-fork, a pitch-fork.
Piked, *adj.* pointed.
Pikelet, } *n.* a sort of muffin.
Pikelin, }
Pile, *n.* (1) a blade of grass. (2) The head of an arrow. *M. pyle*, a sharp-pointed iron ferule on an arrow, *O.N. pila*, *sagitta*, *pilum*, *Sw. pil*, arrow, bolt, shaft, *Dan. pil*, *id.* (3) A small tower.
Pile, **Cross and**, **Cross and Poll**, **Cross and Head**. On early pennies the obverse had the king's head on it, and on the reverse was a cross. At this cross the penny for change was often cut into four farthings.
Pill-gill, *n.* a raree show.
Pin, **On the**. On the *qui vive*.
Pin, **In a merry**. In a merry humour.
Pin, *v.t.* (1) to do a thing in haste. (2) To fasten down, to secure. "I'll *pin* him" = I'll secure him.
Pinch, *v.t.* to plait linen.
Pinch, *n.* the game of pitch-halfpenny, or pitch-and-hustle.
Pinder, *v.t.* to scorch, to shrivel up by the action of fire.
Pine, *v.t.* to hunger, to famish. *A.S. pinan*, to grow lean.
Pinfold, *n.* a pound for cattle.
Pink, *n.* a young salmon.
Pink, *v.t.* to strike a blow at the eyes.
Pink of a fellow, **A =** An extraordinary character.
Pinnel, *n.* hard clayey gravel.
Pipe, *v.t.* to cry, to whimper, to whine. *Sw. pipa*, to pipe, whine, cry, *Dan. pibe*.
Pipe-stopper, *n.* a broken piece of a clay tobacco pipe.
Pipin', *n.* the noise made by bees preparatory to swarming.
Pippin, *n.* (1) the seed of an apple. (2) A species of apple which contains a large core.
Pips, *n.* the flowers of cowslips used in making cowslip wine.
Pirn, *n.* a stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse.
Pirned, *adj.* dried up, pined.
Pirns, *n.* a kind of ring for a vicious cow's nose.
Pirty, **Corr. of pretty**.
Pismire, *n.* an ant. *S.G. myra*, *formica*, *A.S. myra*, *Du. pismeire*, an ant.
Pissibed, *n.* the dandelion. *Du. pissibede*, *Fr. pissentit*, dandelion.

Pitch, *v.t.* to pave roughly.
Pitched, *adj.* of cheese exposed at fairs or markets by the dairy and not by sample. "To *pitch* a dairy" is to carry the whole to the market or fair at once.
Pitcher, *n.* the man who lifts or pitches the reaped corn or hay up on the waggon.
Pith, *n.* force, strength, might.
Pit-steeds, *n.* circular places in coppice wood, where charcoal has been made.
Pitted, *adj.* matched.
Plack, *n.* a piece of money.
Plantin', *n.* a plantation. [dabble.
Plash, *n.* a puddle. Sw. *plaska*, to *Plash*, *v.t.* to cut (hedges).
Plat, *n.* (1) a long heap of hay. (2) A small foot-bridge.
Play-sharp: be quick.
Pleán (Pr. of plain), *v.t.* to tell tales against, to complain fretfully. Fr. *se plaindre*, to complain, to lament.
Pleán, *n.* a tell-tale.
Pleáinín, *adj.* complaining.
Pleáinípe, *n.* a tale-bearer.
Pleáise, *v.t.* to satisfy, to pay.
Pletta, *n.* plaits.
Plightly, *adv.* diligently.
Plish, *v.t.* (1) to blister. (2) To excite the redness in the skin which precedes a blister.
Ploo-suck, *n.* a ploughshare.
Plop, *n.* the noise of anything falling into water. Gael. *plab*, a soft noise, as of a body falling into water,
Pluck, *n.* the heart, liver and lungs of an animal.
Pluckin', *n.* the worsted plucked from the machine while the wheel turns.
Plug, *v.t.* to pull (as the hair). S.G. *plocka*, vellere.
Plum, *adj.* upright, perpendicular. *Plum* down.
Plump, *adv.* exactly, directly. "*Plump up*" = Up to the mark.
Poached, *adj.* of land trodden by cattle when in a wet state.
Poachin', *adj.* swampy.
Poba, } *n.* porridge—a child's term.
Pobboes, }
Pock-arr, *n.* a pock-mark.
Pock-arréd, } *adj.* marked with the
Pock-marked, } small-pox.
Pock-mark, *n.* a scar left by the small-pox. A.S. *poc*, a pock, a pustule.
Pod, *n.* a foot—generally a child's. "Put down thi lile *pod*."

Pod, *v.t.* to shoot a marble unfairly by jerking the hand.
Poddinger, *n.* a coarse earthenware pot with a handle, used for eating porridge from.
Poddish, Corr. of porridge. "Seyav thee wind to cool thee *poddish*;" a saucy phrase. M. *poddash*, potage.
Poddish-pot, *n.* the same as Poddinger.
Point, *v.t.* to fill up the joints of a wall with mortar.
Point the earth, To. To put down one's foot to the ground.
Pointer, *n.* a guide-post.
Poke, *n.* a bag or sack.
Poky, *adj.* inquisitive.
Polled-cow, *n.* a cow without horns.
Poo, Pr. of pull.
Pook, *n.* the belly, the stomach.
Poortmantle, *n.* a bag for a cloak or mantle, a portmanteau.
Popple, *v.i.* to bubble up.
Porfie, *v.t.* to hoard, to save.
Porker, *n.* a young hog fatted for the purpose of being eaten fresh.
Porriwinkles, Corr. of periwinkles.
Portapin, *n.* a teetotum.
Poss, *v.t.* to dash or shake anything forcibly in the water.
Possy (Pr. of Pursy), *adj.* thick, short, fat.
Pot-crate, *n.* a large open basket to carry crockery in.
Pote, *n.* a small stroke on the head.
Pots, *n.* crockery.
Potscar, } *n.* a potsherd or piece of
Pot-share, } broken pottery.
Potter, *n.* a hawk of earthenware.
Potter, *v.t.* to poke.
Pottery-ware, *n.* earthenware.
Pottiker, *n.* an apothecary.
Pouk, *n.* a pimple or blister.
Pou't (Pr. of poult), *n.* a young bird.
Pow, *n.* the poll or head.
Pow, *v.t.* to cut the hair of the head.
Powder, *v.i.* to bustle, to hasten.
Powdered, *p.p.* sprinkled over. "A garment *powdered* with purple studs."
Powse, *n.* dirt, refuse, offal. W. *pwse*, what is expelled.
Powsement, *n.* refuse, lumber.
Pox, *n.* the small-pox.
Prattle-basket, *n.* a prattling child.
Prayed-for, *p.p.* churched. Sometimes said ironically of parties asked in church.
Preächment, *n.* a sermon.
Prease, *n.* (1) choice. (2) Invitation.

Prease, *v.t.* to invite, to press. "Ye'll need na *preasin*" = You will need no invitation.

Prent, Pr. of print.

Prick, *v.t.* to trace a hare's footsteps.

Pricker, *n.* (1) a sprig-bit or carpenter's awl. (2) Any sharp-pointed instrument.

Prickin's, *n.* the footsteps of a hare.

Prickle, *v.t.* to prick.

Prick-louse, *n.* a nickname for a tailor.

Prick-lugged, *adj.* having erect ears.

Prickly-back, *n.* the stickleback.

Pride o' t' weddher. Fineness of the weather. "It's nobbut t' *pride o' t' weddher*;" said of the weather during a few drops of summer rain.

Primed, *adj.* exhilarated with liquor.

Princy-cock, *n.* a dandified, conceited young fellow.

Print, *n.* the mark made by the foot of a fox.

Prise, *n.* a lever, a purchase obtained by leverage.

Prise, *v.t.* to employ leverage on any object; as, "To *prise* open a box."

Proas, *n.* talk, conversation of a gossiping order. [Pross is the usual form. Ed.]

Prod, *n.* any sharp-pointed instrument. Dan. *prod*.

Prod, *v.t.* to thrust, to poke, or push.

Proddle, *v.t.* (1) to thrust. (2) To make holes.

Pross, *v.i.* to look big and of consequence.

Prossin', *adj.* bumptious.

Prossy, *adj.* consequential-looking.

Prou, *interj.* a call to cattle when loitering to urge them to go faster.

Proud, *adj.* (1) luxuriant. "T' field's gay *proud*" = In good condition. (2) Full, high. "That joint's too *proud*" = Too full or prominent; said of mares. (3) Swelling. (4) Maris appetens.

Prouk, *v.t.* to decorate, to dress in a showy, affected manner.

Prouler, *n.* a thief.

Proven [a form of Provand, O.E. *provende*, from Lat. *præbendum*, Ed.], *n.* provender, provision.

Prow, *v.t.* to dig or throw up mould, to root amongst anything.

Pubble, *adj.* plump, full; spoken of corn or fruit.

Pudder, *n.* confusion, bother.

Pudding-kite, *n.* a young bird just out of the shell.

Puddins, *n.* the intestines.

Pudgy, *adj.* short and stout.

Pug-feyaced, *adj.* monkey-faced.

Puke, *n.* an emetic.

Pum, *v.t.* to beat or thump. "Pum him weel, he deserves it."

Pumhead, *n.* (1) a sort of limber-handled bat to strike the knor in the game Spell and knor. (2) A stupid fellow, a blockhead. "Thou girt *pumheyad*."

Pummer, *n.* anything big or large. "Eeh, what a *pummer*."

Pump, *v.i.* pedere.

Pump, *n.* crepitus ventris.

Punch, *v.t.* to kick with the feet.

Punch, *n.* a hard kick with the foot.

Punfaad (Corr. of pinfold), *n.* a pound for cattle.

Purdy, *n.* a short, broad, fat person.

Purely, *adj.* hearty, nicely, quite well.

Purtenance, *n.* an animal's intestines.

Push-pin, *n.* a name for a child's play, in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them.

Pussomed, *p.p.* poisoned.

Put, *n.* a game at cards.

Put, *v.t.* to push or butt with the horns, as cattle do. W. *puttano*, to poke or thrust against, Gael. *put*, push or thrust, M. *puth*, to push, Fin. *pusken*, cornibus peto vel ferio, ut taurus. *zif pu me puttast* in jet eye (if thou thrustest me in the eye) occurs in Old English Homilies (E. E. T. S.) at p. 15. Ed.]

Put about, To. To give trouble or concern to, to tease or worry.

Put on, To. To manage or contrive a subsistence.

Putre, *v.i.* to cry, to whimper.

Putten, *p.p.* of To put.

Putter, *n.* a butting cow or bull. Gael. *putair*, one who pushes. See Put.

Puttey-cow, *n.* a butting cow.

Puttin'-on, *n.* a bare state of existence. "If a can but addle his cleyaz and keep, it'll be a *puttin-on*" = If he can earn no more than his clothes and his food it will support him: until he can obtain some better situation, say.

Puzzen, Corr. of poison.

Puzzum, *n.* poison.

Puzzum, *v.t.* to poison.

Puzzumful, *adj.* poisonous.

Psyche, *n.* a beehive.

Pymag, *n.* a magpie.

QU

Q

- Quag**, *n.* a bog or quagmire.
Quail, *v.i.* to fail, to fall sick, to faint.
Quake, *n.* tremor, fear, trembling.
Quality- { mack } *n.* gentry.
 { folk }
Quarrel. See **Wharrel**.
Quarl, *Pr.* of quarrel.
Quarrier, *n.* a worker at a quarry.
Querk, *n.* a moulding in joinery.
Querk, *v.t.* to cheat, to over-reach.
Quern, *n.* a hand-mill for grinding corn.
Quiet, *adj.* gentlemanly.
Quieten, *v.t.* to make quiet, to soothe.
Quilt, *v.t.* to beat.
Quit, *v.t.* to give notice to quit, to remove by force. "I'll *quit* him"—I will get rid of him.
Quite better, entirely recovered.
Quod, *v.i.* to fish for eels with worms tied on worsted.

R

- Ra**, *Pr.* of roe, the species of deer.
Raa, *Pr.* of row, a rank or line.
Raa, *Pr.* of raw. *Cf.* Dan. *raa*, raw, crude.
Raan-tree, { *n.* the mountain ash. (*Sor-*
Roan-tree, { *bus aucuparia*, Linn.).
Rabbit, *v.t.* When two boards, cut on the edges with a rabbit plane, are lapped with the edges one over another, this lapping over is called rabbeting. (Quoted from Halliwell). *O.Fr.* *raboter*, to plane, level, or lay even, to smooth.
Rabble, *v.i.* (1) to talk rapidly or confusedly. *Du.* *rabbelen*, to chatter, to trifle. (2) In sewing, to take too long stitches, and without due care to long the work neatly.
Rabblement, *n.* a low mob.
Rabblin', *adj.* winding, irregular, zigzag. "A lang *rabblin'* looan or village"—A long uneven lane or village with irregularly-built houses.
Race, *n.* a small stream, a mill-lead.
Rack, *n.* the clouds driven along by the wind.
Rack of eye, To work by. To be guided by the eye in the execution of work done.
Racken, *Corr.* of reckon.
Racken-creak, *n.* a crook to hang on a fire-crane for hanging pots and pans on.

RA

- Rackle**, *n.* noisy talk.
Rackle, *adj.* rude, unruly, unmanageable, lecherous.
Rackless. A form of reckless.
Raddle, *v.t.* to wattle, as thorns for a staff and band hedge.
Raddle, *v.t.* to banter.
Raddles, *n.* long pieces of underwood twisted between upright stakes to form a fence.
Raddling, *n.* wattling. *M.* *rading*, pales, railing.
Raff, *n.* scum, refuse.
Raff, *adj.* idle, dissolute.
Raffles, *n.* plays with dice. *O.Fr.* *raffle*, a game with three dice, wherein he that throws all three alike wins whatever is set.
Rag, *n.* a mist or drizzling rain.
Rag, *v.t.* to scold, to abuse.
Ragabrah, *n.* an idle, mean, impudent person.
Rageous, *adj.* in a rage, in excessive pain, violent, furious,
Raggard, *n.* a wicked and abandoned wretch.
Raggaly, *adj.* villanous.
Ragged-robins, *n.* beggarly, discreditable people. "Yer a set o' *ragged-robins*."
Raggy, *adj.* a term applied to a drizzly day accompanied with frost.
Raise, *n.* a cairn of stones.
Raise, *v.t.* to make additional loops in knitting a stocking.
Rait, *v.t.* to dissipate the sap of vegetables by exposing them to the weather. Hay is said to be *raited* when it has been much exposed to an alternation of wet and dry weather.
Rake, *n.* (1) a rut, crack, crevice, or streak. *Fin.* *rake*, fissura, ruptura, rima. (2) A strip of ground, usually covered with smooth sward, but sometimes strewn with stones, lying on the side of a hill, and sunk below the level of the neighbouring parts; as, *Outrake*, in Coniston Fells. (3) A stray or privilege for cattle to depasture.
Rallock, *v.t.* to romp, to rollick.
Ram, *adj.* acrid, fetid, having a strong smell or taste. *Isl.* *rammr*, *Dan.* *ram*, acrid, rank, *Sw.* *ramslök*, bear-garlick.
Råme, { *v.i.* to sprawl out the hands
Raum, { and arms as in reaching something. (*å* as in *fåter*).

Rammish, *adj.* rank, acrid, pungent. O.N. *rammr*, amarus, Sw. *ram*.
Rammish, *adj.* violent. O.N. *ramr*, fortis, robustus.
Ramp, } *n.* a strong smelling plant
Ramps, } with a white flower, wild garlic.
Rampageous, *adj.* riotous, furious, boisterous.
Ramp and reyav, To. To be in a violent passion.
Ramscallion, *n.* a low, dirty fellow.
Ramshackle, *adj.* ill-adjusted, disorderly, confused and obstructed in motion.
Ran-dan, *n.* a noise, an uproar. "To be on the *Ran-dan*" = To be carousing and playing the fool.
Rank, *adj.* thick, full, abundant. A.S. *ranc*, proud, rank, fruitful.
Rannel-balk, *n.* a piece of wood in a chimney to hang crooks upon.
Ran-tan, *n.* a loud and long knocking at a door.
Rantipole, *n.* a rude, romping child.
Ranty, *adj.* (1) wild, frisky, lecherous. (2) Angry, mad.
Rape, *n.* a species of turnip. Dan. *rapæd*, rape (*Brassica rapa*).
Rappin', *adj.* large.
Raps, *n.* news. "What *raps*?" = What have you in the way of news?
Rapsallion, *n.* a low vagabond.
Rare, } *adj.* underdone, raw.
Rear, }
Rarely, *adj.* quite well in health.
Rascal, *n.* a lean animal. A.S. *rascal*, a lean, worthless deer.
Rascot, } *n.* a rascal, a knave.
Raskelt, }
Rasp, *n.* a raspberry.
Ratch, *v.i.* to tell great falsehoods.
Ratch, *v.t.* to stretch, to strain, to make bigger or widen.
Rate, *v.i.* to become rotten. See **Rait**.
Rated, *adj.* careworn.
Ratey, *adj.* rough, tempestuous; of the weather.
Ratten, *n.* a rat.
Rattipelt, *n.* a rough, noisy child.
Rattle, *v.t.* to beat or thrash.
Rattle-can, *n.* a talkative person.
Rattlepate, *n.* a giddy, chattering person.
Ravel, *v.t.* to entangle.
Rawky, *adj.* raw and cold.
Rawp, *n.* a hoarseness.
Ray, *n.* a diarrhœa.

Reäch, *n.* a division of a valley made by the projection of the surrounding hills.
Reäch to, *v.i.* to reach out one's hand so as to help oneself. Thus if you say to a countryman, "Shall I help you to some of this?" his reply will probably be, "No, thank you; I'll *reäch to*.
Read, *v.t.* to comb the hair. "It's seya cotten'd at I cannot *read* it" = the hair is so entangled that I cannot comb it.
Ream, *n.* cream.
Ream. See **Rame**.
Rean, *n.* (1) a division running between the dales in common fields; also balks or portions of grass land in arable fields. (2) A strip of land left to mark the boundary of a field, a ridge or balk. Belg. *reyn*, a bound or limit, O.N. *rein*, tenue spatium terræ in longum porrectum.
Rear, (1) *v.t.* to lay timber on a new building, to raise; especially applied to the woodwork of a roof. (2) *v.i.* To rise up before the plough as the furrows sometimes do in ploughing.
Rearin', *n.* the act of raising.
Rearing-feast, *n.* a supper or feast given to the workmen when the roof is reared or put on the house.
Reasted, *adj.* tired, unwilling to do anything.
Reasty, *adj.* (1) stubborn, inclined to resist, restive. (2) Rancid.
Reät, Pr. of root.
Reätwelt, *n.* See **Rootwelt**.
Reb, Pr. of rib. O.Fris. *reb*.
Reckan, *n.* a hook for pots.
Recklin'. See **Wreckling**.
Reckon, *v.t.* to think or guess.
Red, *pret.* of To ride.
Red, *v.t.* to put in order, to clear or put to rights. "To *red* up t' house." S.G. *reda*, explicare, to set in order, to arrange.
Red, *n.* ruddle for marking sheep. W. *rhudd*, a red or crimson colour, Sw. *röd*, red.
Reddle, } *n.* a red ochrey kind of stone
Ruddle, } with which sheep are marked. [*rhidyll*.
Reddle (Pr. of riddle), *n.* a sieve. W.
Reddle, *v.t.* to riddle.
Reddlin', *n.* a riddle, a puzzle.
Redshanks, *n.* a name applied to more than one species of polygonum.

Red-staiyaks, } *n.* the stakes to which
Rud-staiyaks, } cows are fastened in
the cow-house.

Redtail, *n.* the redstart.

Redwater, *n.* a disease to which cattle
are subject.

Ree, *v.t.* to shake corn in a sieve.

Reeden, *adj.* See Wreedan.

Reein-sieve, *n.* a sieve for corn made
of cane, used before the invention of
winnowing machines.

Reek, *n.* (1) smoke, vapour, or mist.

(2) Odour, smell. O.N. *reykr*, fumus,
A.S. *réc*, smoke, vapour, N.Fris. *rek*.

Reek, *v.i.* to smoke. O.N. *ryka*,
fumum emittere, A.S. *reacan*, to
smoke, O.Fris. *reka*, N.Fris. *riecke*,
Dan. *ryge*.

Reested, *adj.* rancid, spoiled, as bacon
from being badly kept.

Reet, Pr. of right.

Reetle, *v.t.* to put to rights, to repair.

Reft, Pr. of rift.

Reish, *n.* a rush.

Reish-beárin'. See Rush-bearing.

Ren, *v.i.* to run. O.N. *renna*, currere,
A.S. *rennan*, to run, to flow, S.G.
renna, currere, Sw. *ränna*, to run,
M.G. *rinnan*.

Renable, *adj.* loquacious, and never at a
stop or inconsistent in telling a story.

Rench, } Corr. of rinse.
Rense, }

Render, *v.t.* to melt, as lard, etc. Isl.
rinde, liquefacere (Dr. Jamieson).

Renner, *n.* a runner.

Renners, *n.* frequenters.

Rensin', *n.* a cleaning out. Sw. *rens-
ning*, cleansing, purification.

Repple, A form of Ripple.

Ret, *v.t.* to soak in water.

Revestry, *n.* an apartment in a church
where the priest puts on his sacred
garments. The word is used in the
"Old Church Boke" of Cartmel,
containing churchwardens' accounts,
etc., commencing 1597.

Reyak, Pr. of rake.

Reyak-stele, *n.* the handle of a rake.

Ribs, *n.* stout pieces of timber laid on
the principals of a roof, and on which
the spars are fastened.

Rick, *n.* a stack of hay.

Rid, *v.t.* (1) to get rid of. (2) To clear
anything (of litter), to remove or
take away.

Riddle, *n.* a coarse sieve. W. *rhidyll*,
a sieve.

Riddle-bread, *n.* thick, sour-leavened
oat-cakes, shaken on a chequered
backboard before being thrown on
on the Backstan. See Backboard.

Riddling, *n.* a riddle.

Rife, *adj.* (1) abounding, prevalent. (2)
Ready, quick to learn.

Rift, *v.i.* to belch. Dan. *ræbe*.

Rift, *n.* an eructation. Dan. *ræben*.

Rig, *n.* a ridge or elevated part of a
ploughed field, upon which the
sheaves of corn are arranged after
having been cut and bound up.

Rig-beyan, *n.* the back-bone.

Riggin', *n.* the ridge of a house or
other roof.

Riggin'-steyäna, *n.* stones (of the shape
of the letter V in section) placed on
the last rows of slates on the ridge
of a house to keep them secure.

Riggin'-tree, *n.* the most elevated piece
of timber in the angle or roof of a
house.

Riggish, *adj.* wanton.

Rigg'lt, *n.* an imperfect ram, or other
animal half castrated.

Right-down, *adj.* downright.

Rim, *n.* the membrane enclosing the
intestines.

Rimer, *n.* a tool used for enlarging
screw-holes in metal or wood.

Ring-clogs, *n.* a pair of shoes with
wooden soles and bound round the
edges with hoop-iron called the ring.

Rip, *v.i.* to rate or chide, to be very
violent.

Ripple, *v.t.* to scratch slightly.

Ripple, *n.* a slight scratch.

Rit, *v.t.* to make a mark.

Rither, *n.* an instrument to nick out
sods all of a size.

Rive, *n.* a rent or tear. O.N. *rifa*,
ríma, fissura.

Rive, *v.t.* (*pret.* rove, *p.p.* rövv'n) (1) to
tear, to split. (2) To eat ravenously.

Roaky, } *adj.* hoarse. G. *rocach*, hav-
Rooky, } ing a hoarse voice, Fin.
rökkh, tussis rauca.

Roan-berry, *n.* the berry of the moun-
tain ash. Dan. *rönnbær*.

Roan-tree, *n.* the mountain ash (*Sor-
bus aucuparia*).

Robin-run-i'-th'-hedge, *n.* the plant
bedstraw. Fr. *Bon Robin*.

Rock, *n.* a distaff, or the stick to which
flax was fastened when spinning by
the hand. N.Fris. *rök* or *rök*, S.G.
rock, a distaff, Dan. *rok*, a spinning-
wheel.

Rocking, *pepl.* walking with alternate sideway motion.
 Rodden, *n.* a rat. *M. roddan.*
 Roggle, *v.t.* to shake. *O.N. rugl, perturbatio.*
 Roke, *n.* fog or mist.
 Rokelay, *n.* a cloak. *Fr. roquelaine.*
 Roky, *adj.* misty, drizzly, smoky.
 Rollock, *n.* a rowlock. *M. rollag, the hollow an oar works in in the gunwale of a boat.*
 Romps, *n.* a rude and turbulent girl.
 Rone, *n.* the roe of a fish.
 Rood, *n.* in long measure, 7 yards in length. (*n.* 6½ yards in length).
 Rook, *n.* a heap. *S.G. rök and ruka, ruga, cumulus, acervus.*
 Roop, *n.* a hoarseness.
 Rootwelt, *n.* opening the ends of sheaves of corn, and exposing them to the wind.
 Roper, *n.* a rope-maker.
 Ropy, *adj.* viscous, glutinous.
 Rosin, *v.i.* to be addicted to drinking intoxicating liquor. "He *rosins* hard" = He drinks hard. *Sw. rusa, to fuddle.*
 Rosin-end, *n.* a shoemaker's thread.
 Rosined, *adj.* tipsy. *Sw. rusig, gone in drink, from rus, a drunken fit, drunkenness, Dan. rusende, fuddled, intoxicated.*
 Rossel, (1) *v.t.* to heat, to roast. "To *rossel* one's shins." (2) *v.i.* To bask over a fire.
 Rosselled, *adj.* decayed. Wood in the course of decaying is said to be *rosselled.*
 Rosselled, *adj.* inflamed with liquor.
 Rostle, *v.t.* to stir up.
 Rough, *v.t.* to make horses' shoes rough in frosty weather.
 Rough-spun, *adj.* rude, unpolished.
 Rouse, *v.t.* to shake and flutter (in hawking).
 Rousty, *Pr.* of rusty.
 Rove, *pret.* of To rive.
 Rovv'n, *p.p.* of To rive.
 Rowley-powley, *n.* a game formerly practised at fairs and races.
 Roy, *v.i.* to swagger, to boast, to domineer, to indulge in convivial mirth. *N.Fris. roy.*
 Royle, *v.i.* to bluster or roar in a boisterous manner.
 Ruck, *n.* a heap of stones,
 Ruck, *O* of a. Suddenly; all in a heap, disorderly.
 Ruck, *n.* a rut in a road.

Rud, *n.* ruddle for sheep. See Reddle.
 Ruddle, *v.t.* to wattle with split sticks.
 Rud-staiyak. See Red-staiyak.
 Rue-bargain, *n.* (1) a bargain repented of. When a man withdraws his banns of marriage it is spoken of as a *rue-bargain.* (2) Something given to be off an agreement.
 Ruff, *v.t.* to trump or renounce at cards.
 Ruffiner, }
 Ruffinger, } *n.* a ruffian.
 Rum, *n.* the step of a ladder.
 Rungumptious, *adj.* violent, bold and rash, boisterous.
 Rummuck, *v.i.* to romp boisterously.
 Rungs, *n.* the round steps of a ladder. *G. rong, a joining spar, any piece of wood by which others are joined, N.Fris. rung, a pin or bolt of a carriage, M.G. rung.*
 Run-out, *adj.* exhausted; applied to overcropped land.
 Runt, *n.* (1) a stout dwarf, a stunted animal or tree. *Fin. runto, truncus corporis major.* (2) A Scotch ox or cow. *Du. rund, a runt, bullock or ox.*
 Runtly, *adj.* dwarfish, little, short and stout. *Fin. runteva, corpulentus, robustus.*
 Rush-bearin', *n.* carrying the rushes to cover the floor of the church.
 Russeler, *Corr.* of wrestler.
 Rust, *n.* the mildew of wheat.
 Ruttle, *v.i.* (1) to rattle. (2) To breathe with difficulty, and with noise in the throat, like a dying person.
 Ryes, *n.* the stalks of potatoes.

S

Sa, *Pr.* of so.
 Saant, *Corr.* of shall not. "Thou *saant* du it."
 Sack, To get the. To be turned out of employ.
 Sackless, *adj.* dejected, spiritless, helpless. *A.S. sacleás, quiet, O.N. saklauss, innocens.*
 Sad, *adj.* heavy, solid; said of bread when heavy, or of hay when very close and firm. *W. sad, firm.*
 Sad-bad, *adj.* very ill.
 Saddle-pow, *n.* the saddle-bow, or the piece which forms the front of the saddle. *O.N. sädulbogi, A.S. sadelboga, Sw. sadelbom, saddle-bow.*
 Sadness, *n.* gravity, seriousness.

Sag, *v.i.* to hang down heavily, as oppressed by weight.
Sage, *n.* a saw; the *g* hard.
Said, *p.p.* of say; influenced, deterred.
 "He's varra wilfie, he'll net be *said*"
 = He will not be obedient.
Saim, *n.* lard, fat. *W. saim.*
Saint John, *n.* a double nut, apple, etc.
Saint Mary's nut, *n.* a triple nut.
Sairy, *adj.* (1) poor, helpless. (2) Inconsiderable, exceedingly small.
Saiyar (Pr. of sore), *adj.* grieved.
Sal. A form of shall. "Thou *sal* du it."
Salamander, *n.* a large poker used for lighting fires.
Sallet, *n.* a salad.
Sam, *v.t.* to collect together.
Sam, *adv.* See Ham-sam.
Samel, *n.* (1) gritty, sandy earth, mixed with lime for mortar. (2) A kind of loamy gravel used for puddling.
Sammin', *n.* a collecting or laying together.
Sang, *By my.* A north country exclamation of revenge or defiance.
Saphead, } *n.* a blockhead.
Sapscull, }
Sapless, *adj.* foolish, silly, witless.
Sappin', *n.* a drenching.
Sappy, *adj.* moist.
Sap-whistle, *n.* a whistle made of sappy wood.
Sark, *n.* a shirt or woman's shift. A.S. *serc*, N.Fris. *særk*, Sw. *sårk*, smock, shift, Dan. *særk*.
Sarra, (1) *v.i.* to suffice. (2) *v.t.* To serve, to supply. "He's tu *sarra* t' pig."
Sarrah, *n.* an unmanageable scamp.
Sart, *adv.* certainly.
Sary-man. An expression of pity.
Sattle, *v.i.* to settle, to lower. "Corn begins to *sattle*."
Sauer (Pr. of sour), *adj.* Said of blue coarse grass, which cattle will not eat if they can help it.
Sauer-dock, *n.* sorrel. *W. suran*, sour plant, sorrel.
Sauer-doff (Pr. of sour dough), *n.* leaven.
Sauer-milk, *n.* butter-milk; also called **Churn-milk**.
Saurin', *n.* vinegar.
Saut-pie, *n.* a box for salt.
Sauve, Pr. of salve.
Savver (Pr. of savour), *n.* a taste or smell.
Sawk, Corr. of suck.

Say, *n.* (1) influence. "Heez girt *say* i' t' parish." (2) Expression of opinion. "I'll hev mi *say*."
Scabbings, *n.* chippings of stone.
Scabble, *v.t.* to rough-hew stone.
Scabby, *adj.* stingy, shabby.
Scald, *adj.* scabby, particularly in the head. Cf. Gael. *sgall*, baldness.
Scale, *v.t.* to spread, to disperse.
Scale t' bars, *To.* To clear the fire or grate.
Scallops, *n.* an awkward wench, an untidy romp.
Scape-gallows, *n.* a bad fellow, one who has narrowly escaped the gallows.
Scar, } *n.* line of rock bare of vegetation.
Scarth, } *tation*.
Scar, } *adj.* wild, timid, shy. O.N.
Scare, } *skjarr*, timidus, pavidus, fugax.
Scarce, *adj.* sparing.
Scar'd, *adj.* scared, frightened.
Scarified, *adj.* frightened.
Scarn, *n.* dung of cattle. A.S. *scærn*, Isl. *skarn*, dung, etc.
Scaud, Pr. of scald.
Scaud-heel, *n.* ringworm on the head.
Scaup (Pr. of scalp), *n.* head, skull.
Scaup, *n.* land at or near the top of a hill, the chief characteristic of which is bare thin soil.
Scaupy, *adj.* bare, covered with only a little soil. "A *scaupy* field"—one with little soil.
Scog, *n.* a sheltered place.
Scoggers, *n.* stockings with the feet cut off, and worn on the arms.
Sconce, *n.* (1) a high-backed seat. (2) A screen to draw between the door and fire to keep out the wind. (3) The head, the pate.
Scoo, *n.* a swarm, a great number, a shoal. Gael. *sgaoth*, M. *skyoll*, a great deal, a large quantity.
Scopperel, *n.* (1) a round flat piece of bone with a hole in the centre. "It spins like a *scopperel*." (2) A light agile child.
Scor, } *n.* a slide.
Scor, }
Scor, } *v.i.* to slide. Gael. *sgjorr*, slide.
Score, *n.* twenty yards, a term used for distances in the game of Spell and knor.
Score, *n.* twenty pounds weight.
Scot, } *v.t.* to stop the wheel of a
Scotch, } coach or waggon with a stone, etc.

Scot, *n.* a Scotch cow.
Scotty-kye, *n.* Scotch cattle.
Scoup, *n.* a scoop.
Scour, *v.t.* "To *scour* a hedge"—To deepen the ditch, and to breast up the hedge with the soil taken out; also, to clean out ponds.
Scout, *n.* a high rock.
Scowder, *n.* a bustle, confusion.
Scowder'd, *adj.* over-heated with working.
Scraal, *v.i.* to live on uncertain wages, to make a scanty subsistence.
Scraalin', *adj.* (1) sprawling. (2) Living from hand to mouth.
Scraamb, *v.t.* to pull or rake together with the hands.
Scraffe, *n.* a scramble.
Scraffe, *v.i.* (1) to act unfairly by receding from a promise. (2) To quarrel.
Scraffehorn, *n.* a restless, worthless fellow relying on shifts and expedients.
Scraffing, *adj.* trifling, living from hand to mouth. S.G. *skraf*, nugæ.
Scrag, a lean, thin person. N.Fris. *skrog*, an insignificant person, nothing but skin and bone.
Scraggelt, *n.* a worthless fellow.
Scrap, *n.* a place spread with grain as a lure for small birds.
Scrat, *v.t.* to scratch.
Scrat, *n.* (1) a scratch. (2) A miserly fellow living on scratchings and parings. (3) The itch. "He's gitten t' *scrat*."
Scrat, Oud: the devil. O.S. *skratten*, O.N. *skrattin*, the devil.
Scratchings, *n.* scraps of tallow and skin left on melting, and made into cakes for dogs' food.
Scream, *v.i.* to screech, to creak as a door.
Screed, *n.* a rent, shred, or fragment; chiefly applied to clothing materials. A dressmaker will say, "There's not a *screed* left, M'm." A.S. *screade*, a shred, Gael. *agrait*, a shred or rag, O.Fris. *skred*.
Screened, *adj.* sifted.
Screes, *n.* loose stones detached and fallen from a *scar* or precipice.
Scribe, *v.t.* to make marks with the appropriate instrument, as carpenters do.
Scribe, *n.* an instrument used to number and mark wood or trees.
Scrimp, *v.i.* to spare, to pinch.
Scrimpin', *adj.* niggardly, pinching.

Scrimpy, *adj.* small, pinching.
Scroggy, *adj.* abounding in stunted underwood.
Scrogs, *n.* stunted bushes.
Scrooby, *n.* a decoction of various kinds of young herbs, made in spring as an antiscorbatic.
Scrouge, *v.t.* to squeeze.
Scrow, *v.t.* to toil hard for a living.
Scrow, *n.* uproar, confusion; often applied to a thorough cleaning.
Scruff, *n.* the nape of the neck.
Scrunch, *v.t.* to cranch, to crush.
Scrunchlin', *n.* a small, green shrivelled apple.
Scruntly, *adj.* low, short, stunted; of trees.
Scry, *v.t.* to descry.
Scud, *n.* (1) a slight, rapid shower. (2) Slight clouds showing the direction of the wind.
Scuff, *n.* the back part of the neck.
Scuffle, *n.* a garden hoe.
Scuffle, *n.* a linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean, a pinafore.
Scuffler, *n.* a sort of plough for cleaning between turnip ridges.
Scug, *v.i.* to hide.
Scug, *n.* a sheltered place. O.N. *skyggja*, to over-shadow, Sw. *skugga*, to shadow.
Scun, *v.t.* to throw a stone.
Scur. See *Skir*.
Scurrick, *n.* a small piece. M. *skirrag*, a splinter.
Scutter, *n.* watery excrement of cattle.
Scutter, *v.i.* to run away quickly.
Scuttle, *v.i.* to walk fast. "He *scuttles* away."
Scuttle, *n.* a shallow basket much in use in the barn, and in other departments of husbandry.
Scutty, *adj.* (1) short. (2) Short-tailed. W. *cwt*, short.
Seä-coaf, Pr. of sea-calf.
Seä-gor, *n.* a sea-gull. See also *Gor*.
Seäl, *n.* a willow tree.
Seams, *n.* the marks of small-pox.
Seä-nag, *n.* a ship.
Seä-pie, *n.* the oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).
Seä-pink, *n.* the small pink flower common at the sea-side, the plant thrift.
Searching, *adj.* keen, piercing; of the wind.
Seät, Pr. of soot.
Seä-tangle, *n.* sea-weed. O.N. *faungull*, fucus.

Seck, Pr. of sack. [*saccoing.*]
 Seckin(g), n. canvass for sacks. A.S.
 Seconds, n. second-rate flour.
 Seed-maund, n. a seed-basket used by sowers.
 Seedness, n. seed-time.
 Seeds, n. young grasses, land newly laid to grass.
 Seeds, n. husks of oats, called also mill-seeds. [*ing a hare.*]
 See-ho! *interj.* an exclamation on start.
 Seem, *v.t.* to become. O.N. *sæma*, decere. "It seems ya weel:" of a becoming article of dress; "It wod seem tha better"—It would be more becoming in you. O.N. *betr sæmði þær*, potius te deceret, tibi conveniret.
 See-saw, n. the child's play, cats-cradle.
 Seetre (pr. see-tree), n. cloth worn threadbare.
 Seg, n. a castrated bull.
 Seg, n. a hard, horny part of the skin of the hands or feet.
 Seggy, *adj.* hard and callous, as the skin in the palm of a workman's hand, or on the bottom of the feet of those who go barefoot.
 Seigh, *v.i.* (1) to stretch or bulge out. (2) To hang down heavily, as oppressed by weight.
 Sel, Corr. of self.
 Selled, } *pret.* of To sell
 Selt, }
 Semly, Corr. of assembly.
 Sen, *adv.* since.
 Serve, *v.t.* to feed, animals namely.
 Service-silver, n. a rent paid in Cartmel, before land was enfranchised, in lieu of work liable to be done by copyhold tenants for the Lord of the Manor.
 Set, n. a young plant or shoot, a piece of potatoe with an eye in it for planting.
 Set, (1) *v.t.* to appoint, to fix; as, "I set Thursda for dūn it." (2) To let. (3) To accompany any one on his way. (4) *v.i.* to settle, to bind as gravel on walks when it beomes solid.
 Setten, *p.p.* of To set.
 Setten-on, *adj.* short in growth.
 Settle, n. a seat or form near the fireplace in old farm houses. A.S. *sætel*, *setel*, a seat.
 Settle-stans, n. stones at the edge of a gutter in a cow-house.
 Sew, *pret.* of To sow.
 Sew. See Fig-sew.

Shaade, *adj.* shallow.
 Shaams, *interj.* See example: "What the shaams, you ought to be ashamed!"
 Shab-rag, n. a mean, beggarly person.
 Shack, Pr. of shake.
 Shack, n. a shake, of the health namely. "T' faiver's gin him a terb'l shack"
 =The fever has given his constitution or health a terrible shake.
 Shacken-brained, *adj.* disordered in intellect.
 Shack-fork, n. a wooden fork for shaking straw on a barn floor.
 Shackle, n. (1) the wrist. (2) An iron loop moving on a bolt. (3) A cow chain.
 Shade, n. a shed.
 Shaewl, *v.i.* to straddle with the feet in walking. See Shool, of which this is simply a phonetic form.
 Shaff, n. nonsense, stupid talk.
 Shaffle, *v.i.* to do things ineffectually.
 Shafflehorn, n. a slow and dull inefficient person.
 Shafflement, n. insignificant people.
 Shaffler, n. (1) a bungler. (2) One who walks lame.
 Shaffling, *adj.* indolent, awkward, insignificant.
 Shag, n. (1) a slice of bread or cheese. (2) A kind of cloth.
 Shag-hat, n. a sort of hat made very long in the down.
 Shally-wally, n. (1) a term of contempt. (2) Also nonsense.
 Sham, Pr. of shame.
 Sham, *v.i.* to blush with shame.
 Shamble, *v.i.* to walk awkwardly.
 Shanks-galloway, To ride. To go on foot.
 Shanks-nag, *v.i.* to travel on foot.
 Shanty, *adj.* smart, gay, neat.
 Shap (Pr. of shape), *v.i.* (1) to begin, to commence. (2) To be active; as, "Shap it"—Be quick.
 Shappin, *pppl.* engaged in doing. "What's ta shappin now?"—How are you now employed?
 Shaps, n. oats, which look well to the eye, but are in fact without grain in the husks or receptacles.
 Shard, n. cow-dung.
 Sharn, n. cow-dung. A.S. *scharn*, O.N. *skarn*, stercus, sordes, S.G. *skarn*, dirt, filth, Sw. *skarn*, ordure, filth.
 Sharp, *adj.* (1) pungent in taste. (2) Quick, active; as, "Be sharp"—Be quick, make haste.

Sharps, *n.* flour with a portion of bran in it.
Shaws, *n.* the tops of turnips.
Shear, *v.t.* to reap. A.S. *scēran*, O. Fris. *schera*.
Shearer, *n.* a reaper.
Shearling, *n.* a sheep only once shorn.
Sheath (Pr. of sheath), the prepuce of an animal. A.S. *scēar*.
Shed, *v.t.* to surpass, to excel.
Sheep-cratch, *n.* a frame of wood on which sheep are laid. See Cratch.
Sheep-gate, *n.* a right of stray for one sheep.
Sheep-shearin(g), *n.* the time of year when sheep are shorn.
Sheer, *adj.* absolute, mere, pure. O.N. *skirr*, purus, clarus, S.G. *skær*, lucidus, purus, Dan. *skær*, sheer, pure.
Sheeve, *n.* a pulley.
Shefte, *v.i.* to move about.
Shell, To play = To call seriously to account, to chastise.
Shepster, *n.* a starling.
Sherk, *v.t.* to cheat.
Shewl, *v.i.* to walk badly. See Shaewl, Shool.
Shift, *v.i.* to remove one's dwelling.
Shif, Pr. of shelf.
Shill, *v.t.* to shell, to strip off the shell.
Shilla, *n.* the loose stones on the sea-beach, the stony sea-beach. M. *shillee*, an assemblage of loose stones.
Shilled, *p.p.* shelled.
Shilvin's (Corr. of shelvings), *n. pl.* a wooden frame to fix on the top of a cart in order to extend its size, and enable larger loads of corn, hay, straw, thorns, etc. to be carried.
Shiner, *n.* (1) a clever fellow. (2) A court-card. "He's a *shiner*, but he's nayder a king nor a queen;" said of a person who, it is meant to be insinuated, is a knave. [ball.
Shinner, *n.* a kick on the shins, at foot-Shippon, *n.* a cow-house.
Shircock, *n.* the missel-thrush.
Shirl, *v.i.* to slide.
Shirl, *adj.* shrill.
Shirlin's, *n.* the fleeces of lambs.
Shive, *n.* a slice, a round or cut off a loaf. "I'll net give t' leyaf an' beg t' *shive*" = I will not give the loaf and beg the slice. Prov. expression implying a determination not to give away one's substance, and accept such a pittance for income as the donee might think fit.

Shives, Corr. of chives.
Sho, }
Shoo, } *pron. she.*
Shoe a person, To. To know how to please him.
Shoe-horn, *n.* a puffer at an auction.
Shoes straight, To tread one's. To be circumspect.
Shoe-whang, *n.* a leather thong with which shoes are tied. A.S. *scēowang*, a shoe-thong or tie, S.G. *skotwänge*.
Shog, *v.i.* to move easily, to jog.
Shooder, Pr. of shoulder.
Shool, Pr. of shovel.
Shool, *v.i.* (1) to drag the feet. (2) To sponge, to intrude oneself uninvited.
Shooler, *n.* a sponging, lazy fellow.
Shoolin's, *n.* road scrapings.
Shoon, *n. pl.* shoes. A.S. *scēon*.
Shoot, *v.t.* to select out the worst cattle from a drove. "I'll gie ya fifteen shillin a-piece for thore hundred cows, an ya'll let ma *shoot* ten on 'em."
Shore, *v.t.* to prop up.
Shori, *v.t.* to cut with shears.
Short, *adj.* (1) light and crisp. (2) Peevish, cross.
Shortly, *adv.* quickly, peevishly.
Short of puff, short or scant of breath.
Short-waisted, *adj.* angry, tetchy.
Shot, *n.* a reckoning at an inn. O. Fris. *skot*, Du. *schot*, shot or score to pay, as for a repast.
Shot at, I waint stand ta be. I will not stand my bid merely to let the seller try to get a better offer.
Shot-ice, *n.* (1) rotten ice. (2) The sheets of ice which form on roads.
Shots, *n.* the refuse of cattle from a drove. See Shoot.
Shoup, *n.* the fruit of the dogrose. [This word takes several forms, as *choup* or *choop*, *jump*, *jug*, and is due to the same origin as Sw. *hjuwon*, N. *hjupa* or *kjupa*. The A.S. form is *hiop*, E. *hip* or *hep*. Ed.]
Shruff, *n.* light rubbish, wood or peat for fuel.
Shuffy-board, } *n.* a battledore and
Shuffy-cock, } shuttlecock.
Shuppen (Pr. of shippen), *n.* a cow-house. A.S. *scypen*, a stall, a shed.
Shut of, To get. To get rid of. Sw. *skjuta*, trudere.
Shut, *v.i.* to be extravagant, to make away money extravagantly. "He *shut* his brass in no time."

Shuttance, *n.* riddance.
 Shutter, }
 Shudder, } *v.i.* to slip down.
 Shutting-in, *n.* the evening.
 Sib, *adj.* related, allied. A.S. *sib*, relation, alliance, O. Fris. *sibbe*, related, O.N. *sif*, cognatus, S.G. *sif*.
 Sibble, *v.t.* to sip.
 Sic, }
 Sik, } *adj.* such.
 Sic like, *adj.* such like.
 Sid (Corr. of seed), *pret.* of To see.
 Siddhers, Corr. of scissors.
 Side, *adj.* long, wide, large. "This gown's raydher too *side* afore" = Too long in front.
 Side, *v.t.* to set things aside, or out of the way, to set in order.
 Side, *n.* district at the foot of a mountain in a valley. "O' t' fell *side*." O.N. *fjal-sida*, latus montium.
 Side-boards, *n.* moveable boards to heighten the sides of a cart.
 Side-lands, *n.* the outside parts of a ploughed field, adjoining the hedges which run parallel with the lands or ridges.
 Sider, *n.* an orderly person. "She's a girt *sider*" = One who diligently puts things in order.
 Sidesmen, *n.* assistants to churchwardens in managing charities, etc.
 Side-wipe, *n.* an indirect censure.
 Sidle, *v.i.* to go sideways, to walk in an affected way. (2) To saunter idly about as from bashfulness.
 Side about a place, To. To lurk or skulk about.
 Sidle about a person, To. To attend him obsequiously.
 Sie, *n.* a drop.
 Sightly, *adj.* (1) glittering, shining. (2) Quick at seeing how a thing ought to be done.
 Sike, *n.* a water-course in swampy ground. A.S. *sich*, O.N. *stik*, canalis.
 Sile, *v.t.* (1) to strain through a sieve. (2) To skim. (3) To rain continuously. "It rains and *siles*." Dan. *sile*, Sw. *sila*, colare, Gael. *sil*, drop, distil.
 Sile, *n.* a fine wire sieve, chiefly for straining milk through directly it has come from the cow, to clear it of hairs, etc.
 Silin-dish, *n.* a milk-strainer.
 Sill, *n.* (1) the stone that runs along the bottom of a window. (2) The stone

that runs along the bottom of the gates of a dock or lock. O. Fris. *sil*, sill of a dock, A.S. *syl*, a sill, a ground post, S.G. *syll*, limen, hypothyrium.
 Sill-horse, *n.* the shaft-horse.
 Sillin', *adj.* of a horse backing against the shafts of a vehicle.
 Sills, *n.* the shafts of a vehicle.
 Silly, *adj.* insane.
 Simlin', *n.* a kind of fine cake. Cf. Dan. *simle*, a roll of bread.
 Simples, To want nicking for the. Said of persons who do foolish things.
 Sin, *adv.* since. "It's a gud lang time *sin*" = It's a good long time since.
 Sind, *v.t.* to wash down, to rinse.
 Sine, *v.i.* to leave off milking a cow.
 Sine-tree, *n.* the centerings of an arch.
 Singlet, *n.* an unlined under-waistcoat.
 Sinify, Corr. of signify.
 Sinner-gown (Corr. of sinew-gown), *adj.* having a contraction of the sinews.
 Sipe, *n.* a small trickling stream. N. Fris. *sipe*, to drip.
 Sipe, *v.i.* to soak through, to drop slowly. "It rains an' *sipes*."
 Sipers, *n.* those who drink to the last drop, or immoderately.
 Sipin, *adj.* dripping wet.
 Sir : a title formerly applied to priests and curates. "Here's t' *sir* cumman" = Here's the clergyman coming. O.N. *stra*, dominus, titulus sacerdotum et episcoporum, W. *syrr*, lord, sir.
 Siss, *n.* whiteweed or sweet cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*). See Switch.
 Sista, Pr. of seest thou.
 Sit, *v.t.* (1) to keep night courtship with a girl; as, "James T. is *sitting* our Betty." (2) To be able to contend with; as, "I can't *sit* him" = He is more than a match for me.
 Sit-fast, *n.* a gathering in the finger.
 Sitha, Pr. of see thou. "*Sitha* but" = Only look.
 Sitten, *adj.* of anything stiff or hard, or inelastic.
 Sitten-milk, *n.* milk burnt in the pan, so as to become nauseous in taste and smell.
 Siz, *v.i.* to hiss or whiz.
 Sizeable, *adj.* of a good size.
 Sizle, *v.i.* to saunter about, to walk in a swaying or rocking manner.
 Sizzup, *v.t.* to deal a hard blow.
 Sizzup, *n.* a hard blow.

Sizzuper, *n.* (1) a severe blow. (2) Anything strikingly large. Hence, "That's a *sizzuper*," i.e. a tremendous lie.

Scaffat, Corr. of scaffold.

Skaitch, *n.* a shelf or ledge.

Skare, } *adj.* wild, timid, shy.
Skar, }

Skeear (Pr. of scar or sker), *n.* a stony gravel bed in the sea where shellfish are often gathered, which differs from the sands that surround it in being always hard and firm ground, whilst they are shifting and variable. Gael. *ageir*, a rock in the sea, M. *eger*.

Skell, *n.* a shell.

Skel-boose, *n.* the wooden division between two cattle stalls.

Skelp, (1) *v.t.* to beat. (2) *v.i.* To leap or move quickly, to skip or run with great strides.

Skelp, *n.* a hard blow. Gael. *ageilp*, a blow.

Skelpin', *adj.* stout, lusty.

Skelper, *n.* (1) anything very large. (2) A smart stroke. Gael. *agealp*, a slap with the palm of the hand.

Sken, *v.i.* to squint. Gael. *sgionnshuil*, a squint-eye.

Skew, *n.* a projection.

Skew, *v.t.* to cast on one side.

Skew-about, *v.t.* to look slyly, to peep, to pry closely.

Skewin', *adj.* looking aslant.

Skid, *v.i.* to affix a hook to the wheel of a coach or waggon to prevent it descending too rapidly down a hill.

Skid-pan, *n.* the shoe with which the wheel of a carriage is locked.

Skift, *n.* a removal. O.N. *skipta*, mutatio, permutatio.

Skift, *n.* a woman's under garment, shift, chemise.

Skift, *v.t.* to shift, to remove.

Skill on, *v.i.* to esteem. "I could'nt *skill on him*" = I could not relish or approve of him. O.N. *skilja*, intelligere, nosse, scire, S.G. *skilja*, distinguere, intelligere.

Skillet, *n.* a small pot of iron or copper or brass, with a long handle. Gael. *ageileid*, a skillet, a small boiler.

Skilvings, *n.* a wooden frame to fix on the top of a cart in order to widen and extend its size, principally when carrying hay, grain, straw, or thorns.

Skim, *v.t.* to make anything to fly swiftly but smoothly.

Skinner, *n.* a dealer in skins.

Skinny, *adj.* miserly.

Skip, *n.* a basket made of rushes or straw. Gael. *ageap*, a beehive, a basket.

Skip-jack, *n.* (1) a dandy, puppyish fellow. (2) A servant man.

Skir, *v.t.* to slide on the ice. Gael. *sgiorr*, slide, M. *skir*, slip, slide.

Skir, *n.* a slide.

Skirl, *v.i.* to scream, to shriek.

Skit, *v.t.* to despise, to scorn. "She *skit at him*" = She contemned him.

Skit, *n.* a sarcasm, a severe reflection.

Skite, *v.t.* merdis aspergere. S.G. *skita*, stercois excernere, A.S. *scitan*.

Skitter-brained, *adj.* giddy and thoughtless.

Skitters, *n.* the diarrhoea in animals. A.S. *scitta*, a flux.

Skorkle, *v.t.* to scorch.

Skot, *n.* a prop.

Skraum, *v.i.* to grope about with extended arms. See *Screamb*.

Skreäk, *v.i.* to creak.

Skrike, *v.i.* to screech, to shriek. S.G. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, to shriek, scream, screech.

Skrike, *n.* a shriek or scream. W. *ysgrech*, Dan. *skrig*.

Skuft, *n.* nape of the neck.

Skyander, *v.i.* to fly about in a flighty manner.

Slaake, *n.* a sort of sea-weed.

Slaake, *v.i.* to walk slowly, to saunter.

Slake, *v.t.* to smear, to bedaub. M. *slaaik*, mortar, a composition to daub on, O.N. *slaikja*, lambere, N.Fris. *slacke*.

Slabber, *v.t.* to soil or dirty. Du. *slabben*, to slabber.

Slabby, *adj.* sloppy, dirty.

Slache, *v.i.* to loiter.

Slack, *n.* a hollow or depressed piece of ground.

Slack, *adj.* (1) dull, low, depressed; applied to trade. (2) Loose; as, "My tuth is sooa *slack* I've fear'd it'll tummel out."

Slack-deed. A phrase signifying dullness or inactivity in business or action generally; as, "*Slack-deed* in the iron-trade" = Depression in the iron-trade; "*Slack-deed* among the fishermen" = Very little employment for them.

Slacken, *v.i.* to fall in price. "Corn begins to *slacken*."

Slack-water, *n.* a deficiency of water, through which the machinery of mills erected on streams is deprived of sufficient motive power.

Slade, *n.* flat, moist ground in a valley.

Slafter, *Pr.* of slaughter.

Slag, *n.* refuse of iron, lead, or other ores, the cinder of a bad or spurious sort of coal.

Slagger, *v.i.* to walk in a slovenly way.

Slaggerin', *adj.* heedless, careless.

Slair, *v.i.* to walk slovenly.

Slaited, *adj.* of a woman when her petticoat hangs below her gown.

Slake, *n.* literally, a lick, thence a mere touch or slight rub, instead of a good cleansing or wiping: furniture half cleaned is said to have had the slut's *slake*.

Slam, *n.* a kind of muscle.

Slammock, *v.i.* to walk with an awkward, undulating, gait.

Slane, *n.* smut in corn. [Ience.

Slap, *v.i.* to walk with speed and violence.

Slape, *adj.* (1) slippery, smooth. Hence, metaphorically, (2) Specious, crafty. O.N. *slæipr*, lubricus.

Slape-faiyas, *n.* a mealy-mouthed hypocrite, a sanctimonious dissembler.

Slapeness, *n.* slipperiness.

Slape-shod, *adj.* of a horse when his shoes are worn down smooth.

Slap-up, *v.t.* to swallow greedily. "He *slaps up* his poddiah in neya time."

Slashy, *adj.* splashy, wet and dirty. "It's nobbet *slashy* wedder." Comp.

Sw. *slask vüder*, wet, dirty weather, *slaskig*, dirty, rainy.

Slat, *v.t.* to slop or dash water about.

Slat, *n.* a spot of dirt, a slop.

Slate off, To have a. Metaph. for not being quite *compos mentis*.

Slatt, *adj.* splashed.

Slatter, *Corr.* of slaughter.

Slatter, *v.t.* to spill, to besprinkle, to slop, to waste.

Slattery, *adj.* wet, dirty.

Slaver, *n.* (1) viscid saliva. (2) Flattery.

Slaver, *v.t.* to emit viscid saliva and let it hang from the mouth.

Slavering-cleyath, *n.* a child's bib.

Slaya, } *Pr.* of sloe.

Sleya, }

Sleck, *v.t.* (1) to quench, to assuage; of thirst. (2) To extinguish. M.

slæick, to slake or quench, O.N. *slökva*, extinguere, Sw. *slücke*.

Sleck, *n.* small pit-coal.

Sleck-trough, *n.* a trough of water, into which blacksmiths dip hot iron to cool it.

Sled, } *v.i.* to walk awkwardly.

Sledder, }

Sled, *n.* a sledge. O.N. *slædi*, traha, Sw. *släde*, a sledge.

Sleds, *n.* old shoes.

Sleek, } *adj.* smooth.

Slick, }

Sleeve, *v.t.* to kiss.

Slem, *v.i.* to approach slyly.

Slench, *v.i.* to hunt privately, as dogs do; to steal food, as cats and dogs do.

Slewed, *adj.* intoxicated.

Slidder, *v.t.* to slide, to slip.

Sliddery, *adj.* slippery. Sw. *sliddrig*, loose, smooth.

Sling, (1) *v.i.* to move with long though not quick steps. "My horse *slings* away at a girt rate" = Gets over the ground with apparent ease. (2) To sneak, to lounge. (3) *v.t.* To cast or throw.

Slingin', *adj.* sneaking, lounging. A.S. *slincan*, to slink, crawl, creep.

Slink, *n.* a calf produced before its time.

Slink-butcher, *n.* one who kills poor or diseased cattle.

Slip, *n.* a pillow-case.

Slip, *v.t.* to drop (calf or a foal) prematurely. "T' cow hez *slipped* her coat."

Slip-down, *n.* milk just begun to curdle.

Slipe, *v.t.* (1) to take away the outside covering from anything. (2) To split, to slice. Sw. *slipa*, to cut, Dan. *slibe*, to cut off. (3) To seize or take away anything suddenly.

Slippy, *adj.* (1) slippery. (2) Very quick. "Luk *slippy*" = Be very quick.

Slip-trepace, *n.* a person given to shirking work. (The notion is taken from a horse, who ought to be drawing, slipping his traces so as to avoid it.)

Slir, } *v.i.* to slide.

Slor, }

Slur, }

Slobber, *v.t.* to eat spoon-meat in a filthy manner.

Slobber, *adj.* wet, sloppy.

Slocken, *v.t.* to slake, to quench.

Slong, *n.* an indolent, clownish fellow.

Slonk, *v.i.* to hang about heavily and lazily, as indolent persons do.

Slope, *v.t.* to trick, to cheat.

Slops, *n.* large, wide trousers. Du. *slop*, wide and loose.

Slosh, *n.* snow in a melting state.

Slot, *n.* a hollow tuck in a cap.
 Slotch, *n.* a dirty, greedy eater.
 Slough, *n.* the skin of a gooseberry.
 Sloum, *v.i.* to slumber.
 Sludge, }
 Slush, } *n.* wet mud, any wet dirt.
 Slutch, }
 Slug, *n.* a lazy fellow.
 Slummer, *Pr.* of slumber.
 Slutchy, *adj.* slimy, muddy.
 Slutty, *adj.* dirty.
 Smacker, *n.* a kiss vehemently given, making a great noise.
 Smack-smooth, *adv.* in a reckless way.
 Smarten, *v.t.* to dress up in one's best.
 "Go an' smarten thysel up" = Go and put on your best clothes.
 Smarta, *n.* small rods cut down in coppice woods.
 Smasher, *n.* anything very large.
 Smatch, *n.* a taste, or flavour. S.G. *smak*, gustus.
 Smelt, *n.* the young of the salmon (or salmon-trout) from the time of taking the white scales up to the time of its going down to the sea.
 Smiddy, *Pr.* of smithy.
 Smiddy-bellies, *n.* smithy-bellows. O.N. *smidiubelgr*, follis.
 Smile, *v.i.* to mantle, as beer or wine.
 Smit, *v.t.* to mark sheep.
 Smit, *n.* a black mark of soot or dirt on the face. A.S. *smitta*, smut, M. *smittan*, Dan. *smitte*, a spot or stain.
 Smitching, *adj.* infectious. Sw. *smitta*, contagion, infection, Dan. *smitte*.
 Smithen, *v.t.* to sprinkle meal on the backboard before baking.
 Smittle, *adj.* infectious.
 Smittle, *v.t.* to infect.
 Smittlin', *adj.* infecting.
 Smock, *n.* a woman's shift or chemise. M. *smock*, a shift, A.S. *smoc*.
 Smock-race, *n.* a race run by women in their smocks.
 Smock, *n.* to beat severely.
 Smoor, *v.t.* to smother. M. *smorian*, to suffocate, Du. *smooren*.
 Smoorin', *adj.* smothering, suffocating.
 Smoot, *n.* a hole in a hedge through which hares or rabbits run.
 Smooth, *v.t.* to iron linen.
 Smoothing-iron, *n.* a box-iron.
 Smöst, *adj.* smallest. O.N. *smast*.
 Smouch, *v.t.* to kiss.
 Smoucher, *n.* a kiss.
 Smudge, *v.t.* to smear, to soil. Sw. *smutsa*, to dirty, to sully.

Smudgy, *adj.* smoky and filled with particles of soot or smudge.
 Smush, *adj.* fine, gay, smart.
 Smush, *n.* anything reduced to powder.
 Snag, *n.* a tooth standing alone.
 Snag, *v.t.* to trim, to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree or pole, etc.; to lop off, to cut short. To *snag* out, is to trim the rods, etc. after the underwood is cut.
 Snap, *n.* a small round cake of gingerbread made very crisp.
 Snape, *n.* a check.
 Snape, *v.t.* to snub, to check forwardness.
 Snarl, *v.t.* to entangle.
 Snatch-apple, *n.* a game similar to "Bob-cherry," but played with an apple.
 Snaze, *v.t.* to clip or cut a hedge.
 Sneck, *n.* (1) that part of the iron fastening of a door which raises the latch. (2) A piece or tongue of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it.
 Sneck, *v.t.* to latch.
 Snerp, } *v.t.* and *v.i.* to dry up with
 Snirp, } heat, to shrivel up.
 Snerple, *v.t.* to shrivel up by the effects of heat.
 Snert, } *v.i.* to try to suppress a laugh,
 Snirt, } but ineffectually.
 Snert, *n.* an ineffectual attempt to suppress a laugh.
 Sneul, *n.* a snail.
 Snick-snarled, *adj.* entangled.
 Sniffle, *v.i.* to snuff up, as people do when the nose is full from cold.
 Snifter, *v.i.* (1) to whimper, to cry. (2) To sniffle, to snuff up the breath through the nose.
 Snig, *n.* an eel.
 Snig, *v.t.* to drag heavy substances, as timber, along the ground by means of a carriage-frame with large wheels.
 Snig-prod, *n.* an eel-spear.
 Snite, *v.t.* to blow the nose. A.S. *snytan*, O.N. *snitta*, emungere, Sw. *snyta*, Dan. *snyste*, to blow the nose.
 Snob, *n.* a journeyman shoemaker.
 Snod, *adj.* smooth, sleek; an abbreviation of the Latin *sine nodo*, Mr. Carr, Crav. Gloss. [The word really depends on O.N. *snodinn*, smooth, N. *snöydd*, made smooth or bare, S.G. *snöd*, bare. Ed.]
 Snodden, *v.t.* to make smooth.
 Snoozlin, *adj.* nestling.

Snot-clout, *n.* a pocket-handkerchief.
Snotter, *v.i.* to cry, to snivel.
Snottergob, *n.* (1) mucus nasi. (2) The red part of a turkey's head. (3) A dirty mouth. (4) A contemptible person.
Snout-hand, *n.* the iron on the toes of clog soles.
Snue, *v.i.* to turn up the nose, or sneer at any one. O.N. *snúa*, vertere, flectere, contorquere, Dan. *snue*, to sniff, snuff, snort.
Snuffin', *adj.* low, mean, sneaking.
Snule, *v.i.* to speak through the nose.
Snuzzle, *v.i.* to cuddle.
Sock, *v.t.* to beat, to thrash.
Södher, *v.t.* to solder. W. *sawdrian*.
Soft, *adj.* moist, mild; said of weather.
Soggy, *adj.* wet, moist, swampy.
Soil, *v.t.* to feed cattle with green food in the house.
Solid, *adj.* grave, serious.
Some-like, *adj.* some, a few; as, "Some-like seemed ready to tek what the offered, but not many. O.Fris. *sumi-like*, some, a few, Sw. *somlige*, some.
Sonsie, *adj.* pleasant, agreeable, plump, fat.
Soop, Pr. of sup.
Soople (Pr. of swipple), *n.* the heavy end of a flail, the part which strikes the corn.
Soot, *n.* the rot in sheep. [away.
Sooty, *adv.* of animals that are wasting
Sooth, *n.* truth. A.S. *söd*.
Soppy, *adj.* lying in small heaps or masses upon the field, as mown grass, not properly spread, does. W. *sopen*, a bundle of hay, etc.
Sops, *n.* tufts of green grass in the hay, not properly dried.
Sops, *n.* lumps of black-lead.
Sore, *adj.* grieved.
Soss, (1) *v.t.* to lap as a dog. "Soss! Soss!" an expression used to tempt dogs to take their liquid food. (2) *v.t.* to throw heavily.
Soss, *adj.* direct, plump. "He com dawn wi' a girt *soss*."
Sotter, *v.i.* to make a noise in boiling, as water does.
Sough, *n.* an underground drain, a wet ditch. W. *soch*, a sink, drain.
Sough, } *n.* a hollow murmur in the
Suff, } air.
Souk, Pr. of suck. The word used to call a calf to its feeding bucket.
Souky, *n.* a pet name for a calf.

Souple, Pr. of supple.
Souplejack, *n.* a cane.
Soupy (Pr. of soppy), *adj.* wet and swampy.
Sour, *adj.* coarse and innutritious; said of grass grown on cold, wet land.
Sour-dock, *n.* wild sorrel.
Sour dough or **doff**, *n.* leaven.
Sourin'. See Saurin.
Sow, *n.* a blow, a knock.
Sowl, *v.t.* to take a person by the ears and put him in the water.
Spaek, *pret.* of To speak.
Spainin', *n.* weaning of lambs, etc.
Spaits, *n.* torrents of rain at intervals.
Spalch, *v.i.* to split. A carpenter, in working a board with a plane, if a bit splits away or breaks off, will say that it *spalches* off. Gael. *speallt*, cleave, split, Du. *spalkaen*, to splint, S.G. *spjåla*, to cleave, Sw. *spjålka*, to split, Dan. *spalte*, to split.
Spane, } *v.i.* to germinate, as corn when
Spean, } it begins to detach itself from the parent grain.
Spang, (1) *v.i.* to walk fast. "Come let us *spang* away." (2) *v.t.* To throw with violence.
Spang, *n.* a spring, a jump.
Spanged, *adj.* variegated.
Spang-whew, *adv.* with violence. "He come *spang-whew*."
Spang-whew, *v.t.* to kill a toad, by placing it on one end of a lever, and then driving it rapidly into the air by a sharp stroke on the other end. W. *ysponc*, a jerk, a spirt.
Span-new, *adj.* quite new. O.N. *spánnýr*; *spánn*, a chip or shaving.
Spar, *n.* the coat or covering of ore or metal.
Spar, Pr. of spare. O.N. *spar*, parcus.
Spar, *v.t.* to spare, save, do without.
Sparling, *n.* a small sea-fish.
Sparklin'-heeät, *n.* said of iron when it emits bright white sparks.
Sparabills, *n.* small nails without heads, used by country shoemakers to put in the soles of shoes.
Spats, *n.* short walking gaiters.
Spattle, *n.* a small iron or wood instrument to clean spades or the share of a plough with.
Splaw, *adj.* splay.
Speäl, *n.* a chip, or small slit stick, a small splinter of wood. S.G. *spjåle*, lamina lignea, *spjåll*, segmentum, lamina.

Speän, v.t. to wean.
Speaned, adj. gelded, barren.
Speel-beyan, n. the small bone of the leg.
Speed, n. luck, fortune.
Spelks, n. slender-pointed sticks, bent and with both ends thrust into the thatch to keep it down. A.S. *spelc*, a little rod by which anything is kept straight, Gael. *spealg*, a splinter, a fragment, M. *spelt*, a wattle or hurdle.
Speer, v.t. to ask for, to inquire. Sw. *spörja*.
Spelder, v.t. to spell.
Spell, n. a species of trap used at "Spell and Knor."
Spell-and-Knor, n. a boy's game, something similar to trap-ball. It is played with a pumhead, a knor, and a spell. By striking the end of the spell with the pumhead, the knor rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it with the pumhead before it falls to the ground. Those who make the greatest score, in point of distance, in the fewest innings, win the game. The game is elsewhere called Nurr-spell. Sw. *spel*, game, play. Du. *spel*, play, sport, or gaming.
Spent, adj. exhausted.
Spern, n. a projecting point of steel upon a horse's shoe.
Spetch, n. a patch.
Spice, n. sweetmeats of any kind.
Spick-and-span-new, adj. quite new.
Spiddock, n. a spigot.
Spider-shanks, n. a person with thin legs and no calves.
Spile, n. (1) a pile for foundations. (2) A splinter.
Spile, v.t. (1) to drive piles. (2) To make a foundation in soft earth by driving in a pile or piles.
Spill, n. a pipe-lighter.
Spine, n. a thorn.
Spink, n. a chaffinch. W. *yspincyn*, a chaffinch.
Spinked, adj. spotted.
Spinnel, Pr. of spindle.
Spinnle, v.i. to grow up quickly and weakly, as plants do in wet, warm weather, or when growing too thickly together.
Spire, n. a young tree left for standing in coppice woods.
Spire, v.i. to shoot up luxuriantly.
Spit. To spit in confirmation of a bargain, as is frequently done by butchers and farmers in selling cattle.

Spit, n. the depth a spade goes in digging; about a foot.
Spit-deep, adj. to the depth reached by a spade in the action of digging.
Spittle, n. a flat board or spatula, with a sharp edge or handle to turn out cakes with. See **Spatle**.
Splaader, v.t. to spread or sprawl out the hands and feet.
Splash, v.t. to cut and trim hedges.
Splint, n. a splinter of wood such as often runs into the fingers of carpenters when planing wood.
Splirt, v.t. to spurt out.
Spoke-shayav, n. a narrow plane used for smoothing the inside of the spokes of a wheel.
Sponsible, adj. respectable, well to do.
Spool, n. a small wheel for winding yarn upon.
Spoon-meeät, n. broth, liquid food, soup, etc.
Spoor, v.t. to track a hare by her foot-steps. A.S. *spurian*, to trace.
Spor (Pr. of spur), n. (1) a prop. (2) A thick branch of a tree. (3) A small ditto.
Spor, v.t. to prop up.
Spout, n. See **Whirly-spout**.
Sprags, n. nails, sprigs.
Spreckled, adj. speckled.
Sprent, n. a spot or stain.
Sprig, n. (1) a thin, long nail. (2) A small, slender person.
Sprig-bit, n. an awl of the size requisite to make holes to receive the nails called **sprigs**.
Spring, v.t. to give tokens of calving.
Spring, n. a young wood.
Sprint, n. a gin or snare for catching birds.
Sprod, n. a young salmon at its state of growth between being a smelt and a mott.
Sprout potatoes, To. To break the young sprouts off.
Spying-glass, n. a telescope.
Squab, n. a long seat, a rude sofa.
Squandered, adj. dispersed.
Squary, adj. short and fat, large.
Squinsky, Corr. of quinsey.
Squirt about, To. To run rapidly about, to frisk about.
Stabs, n. the steps of a ladder.
Staddlin', n. sticks, thorns, straw, and other matters placed as a foundation for a stack.
Staddle, n. a ground-work for a stack

of corn, generally consisting of a layer of stones covered over with straw to keep out the ground damp.

Staff in a place, To put yan's. To take up his residence.

Staff-and-band-hedge, } *n.* a hedge
Staff-hedge, } made with stakes raddled with thorns, or hazel, generally both.

Stag, *n.* (1) a young horse. (2) A romping girl.

Staggering-bob, *n.* a cant name for a very young calf.

Staggers, *n.* the giddiness in sheep occasioned by hydatids in the brain.

Stainch, *n.* a root like liquorice.

Stainty, *n.* a stallion, an entire horse.

Stayan-check, *n.* a name for the stone-chat.

Standers, *n.* trees left in coppice woods for timber.

Stang, *v.i.* to shoot or throbb with pain.

Stang, *n.* (1) a wooden bar or pole. *W. yetang*, a pole or long staff to measure with, *A.S. stenge*, a bar of wood, pole, *stang*, *O.N. stöng*, *pertica*, *Sw. stäng*, pole, staff, bar, *Dan. stang*, a pole, *Du. stange*. (2) The shaft of a cart. (3) A strong piece of wood on which the carcases of beasts are suspended.

Stapple, *Pr.* of staple.

Stark, *adj.* stiff, stiff with cold. *M. stark*, stiff, inflexible, *A.S. starc*, hard, severe, *S.G. stark*, rigidus, immobilis.

Stark, *adv.* very, exceedingly; as, *stark mad*; *stark staring mad* = Veryangry, excessively enraged.

Starken, *v.t.* to tighten. "*Starken t' reyap* a lile bit" = Tighten the rope a little.

Starkish, *adj.* stiffish, and rather untractable.

Star-slabber, *n.* a gelatinous substance often seen in fields after rain.

Starved, *adj.* excessively cold.

Statute-hirings, *n.* assemblages of farm servants at Whitsuntide to be hired.

Staup, *v.i.* to move heavily, to take long steps.

Staupins', *n.* the holes made by the feet of horses, etc., in miry highways.

Stauter, } *v.i.* to stumble or stagger.
Stoter, }

Staw-fed (*Pr.* of stall-fed), *adj.* fed to satiety.

Stays, *n.* the breechings of a horse.

Steäk, } *v.t.* to shut a door or gate.
Steck, } "Steck t' duer."

Steäd, *n.* a farm-house and offices. *A.S. stede*, a place, station. Common in such words as *House-steäd*, *Heyam-steäd*, etc.

Steäl, *Pr.* of stool.

Steän, *Pr.* of stone.

Stecked, *adj.* stubborn. A *stecked* horse is one that refuses to draw.

Stecka, To tek t'. To become restive.

Stee, *n.* a ladder. *A.S. stige*, a path, *Sw. stega*, a ladder, *Dan. stige*.

Steel, *Pr.* of stile.

Steep, *n.* rennet.

Steeping-rain, *n.* a soaking rain.

Steer, *adj.* steep.

Steg, *n.* a gander.

Stele, *n.* a handle. *A.S. stela*.

Step, *n.* a walking distance.

Step-mother, *n.* a loose piece of the band of the finger nail when rubbed backwards.

Step-stai'ns, *n.* stones placed at intervals across a stream.

Stew, *n.* a cloud of dust or vapour. *Isl. stofa*, vapour.

Steyad, *Pr.* of stood.

Steyak, *Pr.* of stake. "*Steyak* an yeder" = A fence made of stakes driven into the ground and wattled with thorns.

Steyak, *v.t.* to defend a fishery in a river by means of stakes, so as to prevent nets being used.

Steyatsman (*Pr.* of statesman), one who occupies his own estate, a small landowner.

Stick, *v.t.* to cut a beast's throat, to stab.

Stickin'-piece, *n.* that part of the neck of the animal where the butcher's knife has been inserted.

Stick-knife, *n.* a large pocket-knife. *O.N. stickknifr*, pugio.

Stickle, *v.t.* to scruple.

Stickle, *adj.* sharp-pointed.

Stickle, *n.* a name given to sharp-pointed hills, as *Stickle Pike*, near Broughton, in Furness.

Sticks, *n.* furniture.

Stidden, *p.p.* of To stand.

Stiddy, } *n.* an anvil.
Stithy, }

Stiddy (*Pr.* of steady), *adj.* sober, attentive.

Stiff, *adj.* (1) strong, broad, squat, lusty. (2) Proud. "He is as *stiff* as if he had swallowed a gavelock."

Stiffen, *v.i.* to grow strong, to enlarge, to swell out.

Stiff-hefted, *adj.* stingy, mean.
Stiffinger, *n.* a squat broadset man.
Stifler, *n.* a severe blow.
Stiles, *n.* the framework of panelled
 woodwork.
Stilts, *n.* the handles of a plough.
Stammer, *n.* an iron rammer used in
 blasting.
Stinge, *n.* the sting of a bee or wasp.
Stinkin Roger, *n.* the plant *Geranium*
Robertianum.
Stint, *n.* (1) a limit, quantity, or allow-
 ance of anything, as of labour, vic-
 tuals, etc. (2) A limited number of
 cattle gates in common pasture.
Stint, *v.t.* to allot a pasture or common
 to a certain number of gates.
Stiper, *n.* a piece of wood fixed upright
 in the doorway of a barn, against
 which the double doors are shut.
Stir on, **He has plenty to**. **He is**
 very rich.
Stirk, *n.* a year-old beast, a young
 heifer. A.S. *stirc*.
Stirrin', *n.* the ploughing and harrow-
 ing of land, fallowing, etc.
Stitch, *n.* (1) a narrow ridge of land.
 (2) As much land as lies between one
 furrow and another.
Stiver, *n.* a small Dutch coin.
Sto (Corr. of stall), *v.t.* to tire, to satiate,
 glut, or cloy. "I'se quite stoët" = I
 am quite tired out; or horses which
 are stopped or set fast by the weight
 of an overload, or the heaviness of
 bad roads, or are unable or disinclined
 to draw further, as in trailing a
 heavy load up a steep hill, are said
 to be stoet, or stalled.
Stock, *n.* a root.
Stock, *v.t.* to root up.
Stocken, *p.p.* of To steck.
Stocks, **Bed-stocks**, *n.* the framework
 of a bed, a bedstead. S.G. *stock*,
 the framework or forepart of a bed-
 stead.
Stokey, *adj.* close or sultry.
Stonched, *Pr.* of stanchd.
Stooden, *p.p.* of To stand. See Stidden.
Stoop, *n.* a post, a gate-post of stone
 or wood. O.N. *stólpi*, column, Sw.
stolpe, a post, Dan. *stolpe*, a post
Stooth, *v.t.* to apply lath and plaster.
Stoppen, *p.p.* of To stop.
Stoppie, *n.* the stopper of a bottle or
 pipe.
Storbt, *Corr.* of disturbed.
Store-pigs, *n.* pigs kept as part of the

stock of a farm, and intended for
 slaughter at the usual time when
 they will have reached their full
 growth and age.
Storken, *v.i.* to congeal, to coagulate, to
 become stiff or rigid, as the fat of
 meat does when, after being cooked,
 it is allowed to cool. O.N. *storkna*,
 congelare, rigescere, Dan. *storkna*, to
 coagulate, to curdle, to congeal.
Storm, **Feeding-storm'**, *n.* daily ac-
 cessions of snow.
Storm-cock, *n.* a name for the missel-
 thrush.
Stot, *n.* a young ox.
Stoter, *v.i.* to stumble.
Stouk, *v.t.* to set up sheaves in stouk,
Stouk, *v.t.* a shock of corn of ten
 sheaves. W. *ystroc*, a shock of corn,
 M. *sthook*, a pile or shock of sheaves.
 More properly stook.
Stoup, *n.* a pitcher. O.N. *staupe*, pocu-
 lum, vas, Sw. *stop*, a liquid measure
 containing about three pints, A.S.
stoppa, a pot, vessel, cup.
Stour, *v.i.* to rise up in clouds, as dust.
 Gael. *stúr*, dust.
Stour, *v.i.* to stir, or be moved with force.
Stour, *n.* dust.
Stower, *n.* a hedge-stake.
Stown, *Pr.* of stolen.
Strackle-brained, *adj.* wild, unsteady,
 unsettled.
Stracklin', *n.* a loose, roving fellow.
Straddle, *adj.* walking wide, or wad-
 dling in gait, also riding wide without
 stirrups.
Strafen, *v.i.* to rove about.
Straggelt, }
Scragglet, } *n.* a worthless fellow.
Strain, *v.t.* to copulate; said of a dog.
 [A.S. *strynan*, *streonan*, *strienan*, to
 beget, breed; *strynde suna* and
dohtra, beget sons and daughters
 (quoted in Bosworth):
 "Sir, as I have a soul she (Anne Boleyn) is an angel:
 Our king has all the Indies in his arms,
 And more and richer, when he *strains* that lady."
 —Henry VIII. iv. 1. Ed.]

Strait, *adj.* narrow, too tight.
Strake, *v.t.* to make smooth or level at
 the top (applied to a measure full of
 corn) with a straight-edged piece of
 wood called a straker.
Straker, *n.* a straight-edged piece of
 wood for taking off the superfluous
 quantity in a measure of corn or
 grain.

Strand, *n.* the sea-shore. O.N. *strönd*, *lituus*, ora, Dan. *strand*, sea-shore, sea-side.

Strang, Pr. of strong.

Strap, *n.* credit. "He gat on *strap*."

Stray, *n.* the right of pasturing cattle on a common.

Streah, Pr. of straw.

Streäk, *v.t.* to stretch oneself.

Streamers, *n.* the northern lights.

Streck, *adj.* straight. A.S. *strec*.

Strent, *n.* a straggling lock of hair.

Strentin', *adj.* disordered, dishevelled.

Stretch, *v.i.* to walk in a dignified manner.

Stretcher, *n.* a stick to keep out the traces from the horses legs.

Strickle, *n.* an instrument made of wood, and covered with a mixture of grease and sand, for sharpening scythes.

Strike, *v.t.* flies are said to strike, and meat to be struck, when the latter is fly-blown.

Strike, *v.t.* (1) to make a straight line by means of a chalked piece of string. (2) To balance (of accounts).

Striker, *n.* (1) a flat piece of wood for stroking off the top of a measure of grain. See **Straker**. (2) A heavy piece of wood, with which the fleam is driven into the vein when a horse or calf is bled.

Sprinkle, *v.t.* to strew or scatter, to sprinkle.

Strinkling, *n.* a sprinkling.

Strip, *v.t.* to strip a cow is to milk her very clean, so as to leave no milk in the dug.

Strippin's, *n.* the last milk drawn from a cow in milking.

Stroo, *v.t.* to strain a liquid through a cloth, or to press it through a narrow passage, as through the teeth.

Stroo, *n.* a strong compressed stream, such as issues from a deck, or canal-lock gates. "It cum wi' a girt *stroo*." M. *stroo*, the current of a stream.

Strum, *n.* a strumpet.

Strunty, *adj.* short.

Strut, *v.t.* to brace or support (in carpentry).

Stubby, *adj.* short, thick.

Stucker, *n.* the state when the air of a house is filled with steam and smoke.

Stud, *n.* the upright spar to which the laths are nailed in a lath and plaster partition.

Stuffinger, *n.* one who overeats himself, a guttler.

Stuffy, *adj.* fat, puffy, not in wind.

Stullion, *n.* the stocks or roots of a coppice wood, after being cut down and left to shoot again.

Stunch, *n.* one that is short and stout.

Stunch, *adj.* short and stout.

Stupid, *adj.* obstinate.

Sturdy, *n.* a disease peculiar to sheep, causing them to stagger, [arising from the presence of animalcules (hydatids) in the brain. Gael. *stuirid*, *stuirdean*, vertigo, a disease in sheep, drunkenness. It *stordire*, to make dizzy or giddy in the head. Wedgwood. Ed.]

Sturdy, *adj.* sulky and obstinate.

Stut, *v.i.* to stutter or stammer in speech.

Suck, *n.* a plough-share. Fr. *soc*, the coulter or share of a plough, Gael. *soc*, a plough-share, M. *soc* or *sack*.

Sud, Corr. of should.

Suff, Pr. of sough.

Sugar-loaf, *n.* a high-crowned hat.

Summer, *v.t.* to take cattle to agist during the summer months.

Summer-barned, *adj.* of the spontaneous fermentation of malt liquor from the heat of summer.

Summer-tree, *n.* a large beam reaching across a building.

Sumpy, *adj.* swampy.

Sup, *v.t.* to drink by small quantities at a time. A.S. *supan*, to sip, to suck up, O.N. *súpa*, sorbere, Sw. *supa*, to drink.

Sup, *n.* (1) a small quantity of any liquid. (2) A draught. Sw. *sup*, a draught.

Suppin's, *n.* food of a liquid nature.

Sup up, *v.t.* to drink off a glass of liquor.

Surfeit, *n.* a severe cold.

Suss! Suss! A call to swine to their meat.

Swad, *n.* the pod of peas or beans.

Swaddy, *adj.* full of husks or pods.

Swag, *v.i.* (1) to hang loose and heavy. (2) To swing about. "I like a sheep wi' a good *swaggin'* belly."

Swaimous, *adj.* bashful, shy.

Swaip, *v.i.* to walk proudly.

Swale, *v.t.* to singe or burn.

Swallow, *n.* a hollow in the ground into which water runs and does not appear again.

Swamp, *adj.* small in the body, lean.
Swanking, *adj.* big, large.
Swarmle, *v.t.* to climb a tree which has no branches, by grasping the butt with the arms, knees and legs, and working oneself upwards.
Swarth, *n.* (1) sward, grass. (2) Any outward covering, as the rind of bacon.
Swashy, *adj.* soft, watery; as vegetables sometimes are.
Swat, *n.* the dung of a cow, which lies flat, like a cake, in pastures.
Swat (Pr. of squat), *v.i.* to sit down.
Swat, *v.t.* to spill a liquid. Dan. *sqvatie*, to splash, to spurt.
Swatch, *v.t.* to cut off.
Swatch, *n.* a piece cut off.
Swatter, *v.i.* to dabble in the water, as ducks do.
Swattle, *v.t.* to spend, to consume gradually.
Sweäl, *v.i.* to gutter as a candle when the flame is exposed to a draught.
Swear'd, *pret.* of To swear.
Sweetener, *n.* a puffer at a sale.
Sweeties, *n.* sweetmeats. [kind.
Sweetmart, *n.* an animal of the marten
Sw Leigh, *v.i.* (1) to lean upon, to lean on one side. (2) To incline.
Sw Leigh, *n.* a swing.
Sword, Pr. of sword.
Swewel, *v.t.* to scorch, to singe.
Swidden, *v.t.* to singe.
Swidge, *v.i.* to ache, to feel a throbbing pain.
Swift, *n.* a newt.
Swill, *n.* a kind of basket, also called *wisket*.
Swill, *v.t.* to wash hastily, to rinse. A.S. *swilian*, to wash.
Swillin's, *n.* hogs'-wash.
Swillin'-tub, *n.* a tub in which swillings or the washings of vessels are preserved.
Swilter, *v.i.* to waste away slowly.
Swim, *v.i.* to turn giddy. O.N. *svima*, vertigine turbari, Dan. *svimle*, to be dizzy or giddy.
Swimmy, *adj.* giddy in the head.
Swine-cote,
Swine-hull, } *n.* a pig-sty.
Swine-sty, }
Swine-saim, *n.* hogs' lard.
Swine-thistle, } *n.* the plant sow-
Swine-weed, } thistle.
Swinge, *v.t.* to beat, to chastise. A.S. *swingan*, to whip, scourge, beat.

Swinge, *v.t.* to singe.
Swing'l-trees, *n.* bars attached to a plough, which prevent the drawing chains from pressing against the horses' sides.
Swint, *adj.* awry.
Swirl or } *n.* a place amongst moun-
Swirrel, } tains where the wind or
snow eddies; as, "*Swirrel Band*," "*Swirrel House*," in Coniston fells. S.G. *swirra*, circumagitare.
Swirt, Pr. of squirt.
Switch, (1) *v.i.* to walk nimbly. (2) *v.t.* To strike quickly, as with a switch.
Switch, *n.* whiteweed. See *Siss*.
Switches, *n.* sweets.
Swizzen, *v.t.* to singe.
Swizzle, *v.t.* to drink or swill.
Syme, *n.* a frame of straw to set pans on.

T

T, *art.* the. In Lonsdale as in Craven, and in the North generally, this article suffers elision, even when the next word begins with a consonant; as, "t' woman," "t' kye," for "the woman," "the cows."
Ta, the one. An abbr. of t' ya = the one. "*Ta thee kittles*" = The one thigh itches. A native of Bulk once puzzled a party of Londoners, and won a bet by the use of the above expression, of which they could not understand a word.
Ta, Corr. of thou.
Taas, *n.* wood split thin to make baskets with.
Tab, *n.* (1) the latchet of a shoe. (2) The tag or end of a lace, the extreme end of anything.
Tab-end, *n.* the extreme end.
Tach, *v.t.* to fasten, to attach.
Taching-end, *n.* waxed thread, with a bristle, used by shoemakers.
Tack, *n.* (1) a lease. (2) A peculiar flavour.
Taen, Contr. of taken.
Tag, *n.* the end of a fox's tail.
Taganandra, *v.t.* This verb denotes a mode of securing or confining an animal to a place of confinement, as by a stake or tether, etc.
I'll { set tha i } taganandra =
 { send tha ta }
I'll { put thee in } a place of con-
 { send thee to }

finement or security. Cf. Sw. *taka-händer*, a depository, *att setta i taka-händer*, to consign, to deposit a thing with one.

Taggelt, *n.* an idle, dirty, discreditable person.

Tail-band, *n.* a crupper.

Tail-ends, *n.* inferior samples of corn, such as being hardly marketable, are usually consumed at home.

Taillier, *n.* a tailor. G. *tàilleur*, M. *thalhear*, Fr. *tailleur*, a tailor.

Taillier's mense, *n.* a small portion left by way of good manners.

Taiyad, Pr. of toad.

Taiyad-pipes, a name for a species of equisetum.

Taiyad-spit, *n.* the froth formed by the Cuckoo-spit insect.

Taiyas, Pr. of toes.

Tak, Pr. of take.

Tak', (1) *v.t.* to understand, comprehend. (2) *v.i.* To strike root, grow, thrive; of young trees.

Tak' sham, To. To be ashamed.

Tak' up, To. (1) *v.t.* to borrow (money) (2) *v.i.* To clear up, become fine after wet or storm.

Tak' up for any one, To. To espouse his cause, take sides with him, support and defend him.

Takkin', *n.* a state of ill temper, a tiff. "He woz i' sic a *takkin* about it."

Takkin', *adj.* infectious.

Tale-piet, *n.* a tell-tale.

Tall-boys, *n.* high drinking-glasses.

Tally, *n.* a company or division of voters at an election.

Tammy, *n.* a hair sieve. Fr. *tamis*, a tammy, or strainer, made of hair.

Ta'n, *p.p.* taken.

Tang, *v.t.* to sting.

Tang, *n.* the sting of a bee. (2) A pike, the prong of a fork. [ficus.]

Tang'l, *n.* sea-weed. O.N. *paungull*.

Tanglin', *adj.* slovenly.

Tanga, Pr. of tongs.

Tank, *n.* a piece of deep water, natural or artificial.

Tantle, *v.i.* to attend officiously, to dawdle. "She *tantles* after him;" often said of the attentions of an anxious mother.

Tantrel, *n.* an idle, spoilt girl.

Tap-lash, *n.* the smallest of small-beer.

Tarn, *n.* a small sheet of water. O.N. *tjörn*, lacus, stagnum, Sw. *tjörn*, a pool, standing water.

Tarradiddles, *n.* small untruths, fibs.

Tashed, *adj.* tired.

Tashed, *adj.* bespattered with wet.

Task-work, *n.* work taken by the piece.

Tat: A child's term for dad, father.

Tatter-rags, *n.* a badly-dressed person.

Tatterwallops, *n.* (1) ragged clothes fluttering in the wind. (2) A woman with ragged clothes. Comp. **Tatter-rags**.

Tauze, *v.t.* to pull about, to ruffle up.

Tave, } *v.i.* to fumble in a meaning-
Teäve, } less manner, to fidget about,
to fidget with the feet.

Taving, *pppl.* picking the bed-clothes in febrile delirium.

Tä, Contr. of take. "*Tä* tha time" = Take your time.

Taya: the one. "Frae *taya* bank tull t'udder."

Tazze, *n.* a wicked, drunken person.

Tazzy, *n.* a mischievous child.

Te, Corr. of (1) to. (2) Thee.

Teagle (Corr. of tackle), *n.* a crane for lifting goods.

Teänel, *n.* an osier fish-basket. A.S. *tænel*, a little basket, pannier.

Teart, } *adj.* tired.
Teert, }

Teäse, *v.t.* to pull about wool so as to make it of even consistency. A.S. *tæsan*, to tease.

Teäster, Pr. of tester.

Teästrel, *n.* a crabbed, peevish fellow.

Teathy, *adj.* peevish, cross.

Tedder (Pr. of tether), *v.t.* to bind anything.

Tedder, *n.* the long part of a fence; wood put upon the top of a fence to bind it together.

Tedder by th' tooth, To. To attract a person by keeping a good table.

Teddious, *adj.* fretful, difficult to please. "This barn's fear'l *teddious*."

Teddisome, *adj.* tedious, fretful. "T' barn's fearlie *teddisome*" = The child is very difficult to please.

Tee, Pr. of tie.

Tee, *n.* a hair rope with which to shackle cows in milking.

Teem, *v.t.* (1) to pour out. (2) To unload a cart. [The actual meaning belonging to this word is to make empty. O.N. *tæma*, to draw fully out, exhaust, Sw. *töma*, Dan. *tømme*, O.E. *tæmyn* or *temyn*, to make empty, Comp. Sc. *toom*, empty. Ed.]

Teen, *n.* fire. W. *tán*, Gael. *tein*, Irish *tein*.

Teen, *v.t.* to kindle. Dan. *tænda*, to kindle, S.G. *tænda*, accendere.

Teeming, *adj.* overflowing. See Teem.

Teet, Pr. of tight. "Teet i t' heft" = Tight in the haft; said of any one who is careful.

Teety, *adj.* cross, fretful, peevish; spoken of children. See Teathy.

TeK, *n.* a taking. "Sic a tek o' fish."

Tekken (Corr. of taken), *adj.* captivated.

Tell, *v.i.* to talk.

Telled, } *p.p.* of To tell.

Telt, }

Temper, *v.t.* to mix together in due proportion, to mingle—as spirits and water.

Temple-mould, *n.* a pattern or mould used by masons in fashioning their work.

Templet, *n.* a model.

Temse, *n.* a sieve used in brewing.

Temse, *v.t.* to sift.

Tent, *n.* attention, observation. "Tak tent" = Give attention.

Tent, *v.t.* to take care of, to tend, to attend.

Tenter, *n.* a stretcher or trier of cloth, used by dyers and clothiers.

Tenters, *n.* watchers of cattle or sheep on the moors.

Teptious, *adj.* snappish, captious.

Terble, Corr. of terrible.

Terrible, *adv.* used as an intensive, implying very, excessively.

Tetchy (Corr. of touchy), *adj.* quarrelsome, peevish.

Teuth, Pr. of tooth.

Tew, (1) *v.t.* to pull or tear about, to tumble over, to discompose, to tease.

(2) *v.i.* to work hard, to fatigue, to exhaust, to knock oneself up by long and repeated exertion.

Tewin, *adj.* toiling, laborious.

Tewit, *n.* a name for the lapwing or green plover (*Tringa vanellus*).

Tewsome, *adj.* unquiet, restless.

Text, *v.i.* to write an engrossing hand or German text.

Th is frequently changed into dd, or ddh, as *fadder* or *faddher*, father; *mudder* or *muddher*, mother; *whedder* or *whedder*, whether.

Tha, Pr. of thou, thee.

Thack, }

Thack, } *v.t.* to thatch.

Thack, *n.* thatch.

Thacker, *n.* a thatcher.

Thack-prod, *n.* a peg for securing thatch.

Thae, *pron.* those.

Thaten, } *adv.* and *adj.* of that sort;

Thatens, } in that manner.

That lids, }

Thee, Pr. of thigh.

There-away: *adv.* thereabout, in that

part:

"Bat! bat! bear away,
Here-away, there-away,
Inta my hat,"—

said by boys when a bat is flying about.

Thersels, *pron.* themselves.

Thew, *pret.* of To thaw.

Thible, } *n.* a stick to stir porridge

Thibel, } with.

Thick, *adj.* stupid, thick-headed.

Thick-head, *n.* a blockhead.

Thick-poddish, *n.* water porridge.

Thick-winded, *adj.* bad at breathing, husky.

Thief in a mill, As fast as a. Very secure.

Think on, *v.i.* to remember. "I'se be sewer ta think on."

Thirl, *v.t.* to bore, to pierce. A.S. *pirlian*.

Thisen, *pron.* this.

This-gates, *adv.* this way.

Thivel, *n.* See Thibel. "He's a queer stick to maiyak a thivel on."

Thoor, } *pron.* these, those. O.N. *þær*.

Thore, }

Thorough, *prep.* through.

Thoum-reap (Pr. of thumb-rope), *n.* a rope of straw made on the thumb.

Thoum-sneck, *n.* the fastening of a door which is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of the short lever which moves it.

Thou's like. See Like.

Thought, *n.* sorrow, sadness, grief.

Thraa (Pr. of throw), *v.t.* to turn with a lathe. A.S. *þrawan*, to turn.

Thraa, *n.* a lathe.

Thraly, } *adj.* slow or reluctant in

Threaly, } setting to work. A.S.

þræl, one in thraldom, O.N. *þræll*, servus.

Thrang, *v.t.* to press, thrust, to squeeze. to incommode. "Don't thrang ma."

Thrang, *adj.* busy, bustling, closely packed. "As thrang as three in a bed." A.S. *þrang*, pressed, O.N. *þraungr*, angustus, arctus. See Throng.

Thrang, *n.* a throng. O.N. *praungr*, *multitudo hominum*.
Thrast, *pret.* of To threst, *p.p.* throssen.
Thrave, *n.* twenty-four sheaves of wheat or other corn. A.S. *preaf*, a handful, a thrave, Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves of corn.
Thraw, *v.i.* to twist, to writhe.
Threap, *v.i.* to assert positively, to argue with pertinacity, to reiterate, to contend. A.S. *preapian*, threap, reprove, O.N. *threfa*, sublitigare.
Threap down, *v.t.* to overpower by assertion or repetition.
Threäpin', *n.* a pertinacious reiteration.
Threaten, *v.t.* to threaten. A.S. *preatian*.
Three-man, *n.* a cluster of three nuts.
Three-square, *adj.* triangular.
Thrést (Corr. of thrust) *v.t.* to thrust.
Thribble, Corr. of treble.
Thrimmle, *v.t.* to pull out reluctantly. "He *thrimmled* out sixpence."
Thrinter, *n.* a three-winter sheep; *i.e.* three winters old.
Throddy, *adj.* plump, thriving, sleek.
Throng, *adj.* busy.
Thropple, *n.* the windpipe.
Thropple, *v.t.* to throttle or strangle.
Throp wife, To be throng as. To be very busy.
Throssen, *p.p.* of To threst, thrust, pressed.
Throstle, *n.* a thrush. A.S. *prosele*, W. *tresglen*.
Through with any one, To be. To complete a bargain with him.
Through-steyan, *n.* a bond stone, or through stone, passing through a wall.
Thrum, *n.* a small thread.
Thrushea, *n.* a disease in horses.
Thrush-lice, *n.* millipedes.
Thrusty. A form of thirsty.
Thrutch, *n.* (1) a thrust. (2) A throng.
Thump, *v.t.* to be silent in company whilst the thoughts are fully occupied. "He *thumps* it w' thinkin'."
Thunner, Pr. of thunder.
Thunner-stan, *n.* a quartzose pebble, ignorantly supposed to have been emitted by thunder.
Thwaite, *n.* stubbed ground, as *Tibber-thwaite*, *Suberthwaite*, *Seathwaite*, *Esthwaite*, *Finsthwaite*, *Salterthwaite*, etc.; a common postfix.
Thwaite, *n.* the shelving part of the side of a mountain.
Tib-cat, *n.* a female cat.
Tice, *v.t.* to entice.

Ticin', *adj.* enticing. "I can't keep frae gooin to hear him he's sic a *ticin'* way with him."
Ticin', *n.* allurements.
Tick, *n.* a game.
Tickle, *adj.* unsteady, uncertain, inconstant.
Tickler, *n.* a shrewd, cunning person.
Tick-tack, *n.* a moment of time; derived doubtless from the ticking of a clock or watch.
Tick-tack-toe, *n.* a kind of miniature game of draughts played by children on slates.
Tide, *n.* time, season.
Tide-riayak, *n.* the line of sea-weed, chips, sticks, and other matters left by the sea at high-water-mark.
Tidy, *v.t.* to dress and make oneself neat. "Gaa an' *tidy* thisell up."
Tidy, *n.* a small rug to take hold of the handle of a kettle by.
Tie, *n.* a short, thick hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for hopping the hind legs of a cow while milking.
Tied, *p.p.* compelled.
Tiffy, *adj.* fretful, lonely.
Tife, *v.i.* to entangle.
Tift, *v.i.* to breathe quickly, as a person does who is out of breath.
Tift, *n.* (1) a draught of liquor. (2) A short fit of doing anything. (3) Condition, as to health of body.
Tifty, *adj.* ill-natured, petulant.
Tig, *v.t.* to touch lightly.
Tig, *n.* (1) a very gentle touch. Bret. *fig*. (2) A play amongst children, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch.
Tightish, *adj.* (1) rather firm, not easily prevailed upon. (2) In good health.
Tight i' t' heft: of a careful or greedy person.
Tightly, *adv.* smartly, quickly, neatly; of anything well done.
Tike, *n.* (1) a term of reproach; as, "A *lazy tike*." (2) A blunt or vulgar fellow, discreditable person, a wild runagate. Often used sportively. (3) A term applied to an odd little fellow. (4) A very old horse or mare. O.N. *tik*, *canis femina*, *canicula*, Sw. *tik*, a bitch.
Till, *n.* manure, compost.
Tilth, *n.* a cultivated, manured field. A.S. *tillh*, culture.
Timber, *n.* strength.

Timersome, *adj.* timorous.
Timmered, *Weel*. Strongly built.
Timmer-teyad, *adj.* timber-toed, or having a wooden leg.
Tine, *v.t.* to shut, to enclose, to fasten. O.N. *tina*.
Tink, *v.i.* to tinkle, as bells.
Tinkler, *n.* a tinker:—

"If ifs and ans
 Were pots an' pans,
 Theyar'd be naya trade for tinklers,"

said by way of rebuke to persons given to building too much on hypothetical bases.

Tinny, *Corr.* of tiny.
Tiny-winy, *adj.* very small.
Tip, *v.t.* to overturn. To *tip* a cart, is to empty it by lifting up the forepart.
Tip, *v.t.* to adjust the top of a stack. O.N. *typpa*, to raise to a point.
Tippe, (1) *v.t.* to toss with the hand. (2) *v.i.* To fall down, swoon.
Tipple, *v.t.* to tumble, to turn over.
Tippy, *adj.* smart, fine.
Tippy-bob, *adj.* showy in dress, smart, dandified:—

"He's *tippy-bob*
 With a watch in each fob."

Tippy-top, *adj.* the same as tip-top.
Tips, *n.* irons for the front of clogs.
Tip-stick, *n.* the piece of wood that prevents a cart from tipping up.
Tiring, *n.* the plastering under slates.
Tirl, *v.t.* to turn over, as the leaves of a book.
Tirler, *n.* a piece of wood put over the opening of a beehive.
Tisshaw, *v.i.* a cant expression for to sneeze. *W. tisiaw*.
Tit, *adv.* soon, readily, willingly. See **As tit**.
Titter, *adj.* sooner, earlier. "*Titter* up co" = The earliest up call the rest.
Tittup, *n.* a moment, an instant.
Titty, *adj.* tiny.
Titty, *n.* sister.
Tlick, (1) *v.i.* to snap the fingers. (2) *v.t.* To snatch. See **Click**.
To, *prep.* for; as, "Good to nowt" = Good for nothing; "Poddish to breakfast" = Porridge for breakfast.
To year. "We've a rare crop to year," *i.e.* this year. Compare **To-day**.
To: compared with. "He's nowt to him" = Not to be compared to him.
Toad. See **Teyad**.
Tod, *v.t.* to tooth sickles.
Toddy, *adj.* very small, tiny.

Toft, *n.* a field where a house or building once stood. A.S. *toft*, acroft, a homefield. O.N. *toft*, area edificii cum parietibus, Dan. *toft*, an enclosed field near to a farm-house.
Toit, *v.i.* to fall or tumble over, to upset.
Tolpin, *n.* a pin belonging to a cart. See **Towpin**.
Tombeadle, *n.* a cockchafer.
Tome, *n.* a hair line for fishing.
Tomorn, *adv.* to-morrow. A.S. *tomorgen*.
Tomspayad, *n.* a large spade with a large handle like the letter **T**, used to take off the sward and soil in draining.
Tom-tayler, *n.* a name for the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs.
Tom-tee, *n.* a name for the tom-tit.
Tone: the one.
Ton part, of the one part.
Tontother: one another.
Toocan, *p.p.* of To take.
Toot, } *v.i.* to pry inquisitively.
Tout, }
Toothsome, *adj.* palatable.
Toozle, *v.i.* to pull about roughly.
Top, *v.t.* to snuff a candle.
Top-full, *adj.* quite full.
Topper, *n.* one who excels, anything very good or of superior quality.
Toppin', *n.* a flaw, or sod taken from the surface of a common, or from the peatmoss, and when dried in the sun used for fire-kindling.
Toppin', *n.* the hair on a person's forehead, the crest of a bird, the portion of the mane of a horse that comes down on his forehead. *W. toppyn*, a crest, *M. tappag*, a tuft of feathers or hair on the head. [hen.]
Toppin'd, *adj.* crested; as, "a *toppin'd* Topp-man", *n.* the foreman or bailiff of a horse- or cattle-dealer.
Top-string, *n.* the strap which connects the harness with the horse's collar.
Torf, *Pr.* of turf. O.N. *torf*, cespes, Sw. *torf*, turf, peat, Dan. *törr*. "At greyav *torf*" = To pare turf.
Torfie, *v.i.* to decline in health, to die.
Torf-moss, *n.* a peat bog. Dan. *törr-moss*.
Torf-mull, *n.* peat dust. Dan. *törrsmul*.
Torfus, *n.* a turf- or peat-house.
Tot, a term of endearment to a child. "Thou's a bonny life tot."
Tote, *n.* the whole. "T' heyal *tote* on 'em."

Tottle (Pr. of toddle), *v.i.* to walk unsteadily.

Totty, *adj.* half drunk, tipsy.

Toups, *n.* belongings.

Touze, *v.t.* to tug or pull about.

Town, *n.* a village.

Tow-pin, *n.* a pin belonging to a cart, put through the shafts and withdrawn for unloading. In former times the ends of the shafts of carts passed through two iron rings, which were fastened to the hames, and the *tow-pins* were passed through the shafts to prevent the shafts being drawn through the rings. The cart therefore was drawn or towed by the *tow-pins*, hence the name. [See *Tolpin*, which is the true form of the word. *Towpin* being merely a mode of Pr. The element *tol* is probably nearly cognate with the *Thible*, or *Thivel*, of this Gloss., *thabble*, *thavle* of Clevel. and other districts. Pr. Pm. gives "*Tholle*, *carte pynne*, or *tolpyn*. *Cavilla*;" and on the coast of the Eastern Counties, *thole*, *thole-pin* signify the pegs stuck in holes in the gunwale of a boat for the oars to work against. Comp. O.N. *pollr*, Dan. *tol*, Sw. *tulle*, Prov. Sw. *tölle*, *tölla-pinne*, a peg, *thole*, *thole-pin* or peg. Ed.]

Towt, Pr. of taught.

Traans. See *Trones*.

Track, *v.t.* to trace. "Ta *track* a yarr i' t' snaa" = To trace a hare in the snow.

Traffick, *n.* (1) lumber, rubbish. (2) Rabble, low, rascally people.

Trail, (1) *v.i.* to loiter. (2) *v.t.* To drag along. Fr. *trailler*, to draw, from *traho*. (3) To hunt by the track or scent.

Trail-hunt, *v.i.* to hunt with dogs on the scent of carrion, etc. dragged by the hand.

Trailtripes, *n.* a dirty slattern, a dilatory person.

Tramp, *n.* (1) a beggar. (2) A journey.

Tramp, (1) *v.t.* to trample. (2) *v.i.* To travel on foot.

Tramper, *n.* an itinerating beggar.

Trapes, *n.* a slattern.

Trapes, *v.i.* to wander about, generally in the wet, to ramble in a purposeless way.

Trapesing, *adj.* slow, listless, lazily flaunting.

Traps, *n.* (1) small tools, implements. (2) Goods, furniture.

Trapsticks, *n.* small legs of equal dimensions throughout.

Trash, *n.* something wet and dirty; as, "As wet as *trash*."

Trash, *v.i.* to tramp about with fatigue, to be harassed.

Trash, *n.* a wet walk.

Trashy, *adj.* wet and dirty.

Trave, *v.i.* to stride along in long grass which impedes the feet.

Treacle-butter-cake; a term for oat-cake spread over with treacle.

Treddlin's, } *n.* the dung of sheep.

Triddlin's, }

Trekker, Corr. of trigger.

Trennel, *n.* a stout wooden pin.

Treyad, *pret.* of To *treäd*, Pr. of *tread*.

Trier, *n.* a corn-screen.

Trig, *v.t.* to fill, to stuff; particularly the stomach. [chastise.]

Trim, *v.t.* (1) to scold. (2) To beat,

Trimmer, *n.* (1) a clever, smart fellow.

(2) Anything particularly good.

Trimming, *adj.* large, huge.

Trinkle. A nasalized form of trickle.

Trip, *n.* (1) race, family. (2) A brood, hatching.

Trippet. "Reet tull a *trippet*" = Exactly right. Another form of *trivet*.

Trist, *n.* a cattle market.

Trod, *n.* a footpath.

Trollibags, } *n.* the intestines, tripe.

Trollibobs, }

Trollopish, *adj.* filthy, dirty, beggarly.

Trones, *n.* a steelyard. "A pair of *trones*." [Med. Lat. *trona*, *statera publica*, Isl. *trana*, a crane, rostrum *longiusculum*. Jamieson. Ed.]

Tropple. A mode of Pr. of *Thropple*.

Trot, *v.t.* to aggravate, to provoke.

Trouan, Corr. of *truant*.

Trounce, *n.* a tedious journey.

Trow, *v.t.* to believe, think, suppose.

Trowan, Corr. of *trowel*.

Trowl, *v.t.* to trundle, to roll.

Truck, *n.* a drag for timber.

Truck, *v.i.* to traffic by exchange.

Truck-shop, *n.* a shop at which workmen receive goods instead of money.

Trump, Jew's, a Jew's-harp. Fr. *trompe*.

Trunk, *n.* a wooden conduit or sluice used for the mouth of drains into the sea, to prevent the tide running up the drain.

Trunlin's, *n.* the dung of sheep. See *Treddlin's*.

Trunnel, *n.* the wheel of a wheelbarrow.
A.S. *trendel*, a circle, O.Fris. *trind*, round.

Truntlement, *n.* trumpery.

Trussel, *Corr.* of trestle.

Tuck, *n.* a short pinafore.

Tuk, *pret.* of To take.

Tul, *prep.* to, until. A.S. *til*, O.N. *til*, Dan. *til*, to, towards.

Tully, *n.* a bad woman.

Tully whetsom, *n.* a little wretch.

Tult, *Corr.* of tul it for to it.

Tum, *v.t.* to card wool for the first time on coarse cards.

Tumlin'-shaft, *n.* a spindle-rod in an oat-meal mill.

Tumma, *Pr.* of tul me, to me.

Tummelt, *Pr.* of tumbled.

Tummlle, *Pr.* of tumble.

Tun-dish, } *n.* a wooden funnel
Tunnin'-dish, } used in brewing.

Tunnel, *n.* (1) a funnel. (2) An arched drain.

Tup, *n.* a ram. Sw. *tupp*, a cock.

Turbary, } *n.* boggy ground, a peat-
Torbary, } moss.

Tush, *Corr.* of tusk.

Tuttle, *v.i.* to whisper.

Twang, *n.* (1) accent. "He's a south-country *twang* wi' him." (2) A sudden pang. (3) A quick pull.

Twangles, *n.* a weak sickly child or person.

Twanker, *n.* a large bulky person.

Tweä, *Pr.* of two. O.N. *tveir*, duo, A.S. *twa*.

Twill, *Pr.* of quill.

Twill, *v.t.* to weave in a particular manner.

Twilt, *Pr.* of quilt.

Twine, *v.i.* to whine or cry, to murmur or be fretful.

Twine, *v.i.* to languish or pine away.

Twinter, *n.* a two-winter sheep, *i.e.* two years old. A.S. *twjwintir*, two winters or years.

Twiny, *adj.* (1) fretful, uneasy. (2) Full of complaint, given to whine or pule. "She's nobbut a *twiny* body."

Twish! *interj.* an interj. of contempt.

Twist, *n.* a great eater. "He's a rare *twist*."

Twisty, *adj.* fretful, fidgety. Du. *twistigh*, contentious, given to strife, O.N. *twistr*, sollicitus, tristis, Dan. *twistig*, at variance, disputable, Sw. *twist*, debate, dispute, contention.

Twit, *n.* anything entangled.

Twitch-girse, *n.* couch grass.

Witchy, *adj.* uncertain, acting by fits and starts.

Witters, To be in the. To be in a state of great agitation.

Witters, *n.* shreds, fragments.

Witty, *adj.* ill-tempered, touchy.

Two-double, *adj.* four-fold.

Tyke. See Tike.

Tyne, *v.t.* to fasten a door or gate. See Tine.

U

Ullet, *Pr.* of owlet. See Hullet.

Um, *Corr.* of them.

Umer, *v.t.* to shade, to overshadow. See Oumer.

Unawar, *Pr.* of unaware.

Unbain, *adj.* not civil.

Unbeknaen, *adj.* unknown.

Unbethink, *v.i.* to recollect.

Unbund, *adj.* unbound.

Uncanny, *adj.* unkind.

Unclipped, *adj.* unshorn.

Uncome, *p.p.* not come.

Uncoths, *n.* news. A.S. *uncluth*, strange, unknown.

Undacent, *adj.* indecent, unbecoming.

Under, To be at a girl. To be in a state of thralldom, subdued.

Under, At an. An elliptical expression, implying that a person or thing is undervalued.

Underbree, *n.* a bright light appearing under clouds.

Underbrig, *n.* an arch under a road.

Undercut, *adj.* undermined.

Underdraain', *n.* a ceiling.

Undergang, *v.i.* to undergo. A.S. *undergangen*.

Undergraaens, *n.* trees growing under others.

Underlin', *n.* an inferior, an assistant, a servant.

Undermost, *adj.* the lowest, undermost.

Undermindin', *n.* the act of undermining, trying to take away a person's character.

Underpinnin', *n.* (1) the act of inserting a course, or courses, of stones in a wall at the foundation. (2) The course or courses so inserted.

Underset, *v.t.* to insert a course of masonry in a building just above the foundation.

Under my wind, *I's gitten*. Said when a person has run so fast as to bring a stitch in his side and it is going off again.

Unevven, *Pr.* of unven.

Ungain, *adj.* (1) awkward, clumsy. (2) Round-about, indirect, inconvenient. See Gain.

Ungear, *v.t.* to unharness.

Ungone, *adj.* only not gone, at the point of death. "He's just *ungone*."

Unheckled, *adj.* disordered in dress.

Unhonest, *adj.* dishonourable.

Unkembed, *adj.* uncombed; said of an undressed cart of hay.

Unkent, *adj.* unknown, not known.

Unmelled on, *p.p.* not meddled with.

Unmenseful, *adj.* indecent, unmannerly.

Unnatterable, *adj.* ungenial; said of weather.

Unnateral, *Pr.* of unnatural.

Unperfect, *adj.* imperfect.

Unpossible, *adj.* impossible.

Unproper, *adj.* improper.

Unregular, *adj.* irregular.

Unrid, *v.i.* to rid.

Unrip, *v.t.* to rip open.

Unshaekk'n, *Corr.* of unshaken.

Unsnack, *v.t.* to unlatch a door.

Unsoft, *adj.* hard.

Unsuor, *adj.* insecure, unsafe.

Untalt, *adj.* untold.

Up: as in "Then I *up* an' *spak*."

Upbraid, *v.i.* to rise on the stomach.

Up-brow, *adv.* up hill.

Up'ho'd, } (*Pr.* of up-hold), *v.t.* (1) to
Up-houd, } warrant, to vouch for.
"I'll *uphod* ta." (2) To support, to maintain. "I'll *uphod* t' job for a year;" i.e. maintain it in good order.

Upland, *n.* high land.

Uppish, *adj.* proud, insolent.

Uptak, *n.* the finder of a lost article demands of the loser some money for "t' *uptak*."

Up-waxen, *adj.* grown to manhood.

Urchin, *n.* the hedgehog. See Orchin.

Urled, *adj.* stunted.

Use, *n.* interest of money.

Use, *v.t.* to haunt.

Us't at could: used to be able. "I *us't* at *could* dance as weel as anybody when I was young."

V

Vaccary, *n.* a cow-pasture.

Validum, *n.* value, size. "Net th'

validum o' th' black o' my nail" = Not the size of the black of my nail.

Vamp, *v.t.* to patch up.

Vamper, *v.i.* to vapour, to swagger.

Varra, *Pr.* of very.

Varsal, *Corr.* of universal.

Vast, *n.* a great quantity.

Vast, used adverbially; as *Vast* lile = very little.

Vent, *n.* an opening in a garment.

Ventersome, *Pr.* of venturesome, rash, adventurous.

Viewly, } *adj.* striking to the eye,
Viewsum, } handsome.

Virgin-swarm, *n.* a swarm of bees from a swarm of the same season.

Vlother, Flother, *n.* nonsensical talk.

W

Waaken, *adj.* watchful, not inclined to sleep when one should.

Waaly, *adj.* oppressed with woe.

Waammle, *v.t.* to walk feebly and listlessly, to crawl as a worm.

Waar (*Pr.* of ware), *v.t.* to spend or lay out money.

Waater-hen, *n.* the dabchick.

Waa-worth you, woe betide you, or woe be to you.

Wabble, *v.t.* to reel, to shake, or tremble.

Wacken, } *v.t.* to arouse.
Wecken, }

Wacker, *adj.* wakeful, easy to be awakened.

Wackersom', *adj.* wakeful.

Wad, *n.* (1) a large quantity. (2) Black lead. (3) *Pr.* of Would.

Wad, *n.* a line or rank.

Wad, *v.t.* to set out a line, in land-surveying or engineering, by putting in a series of stakes or stubs.

Wad-eater, *n.* india-rubber, from its property of taking out the marks of a wad or black-lead pencil.

Wadeable, *adj.* fordable.

Waes-me! *interj.* woe is me! A.S. *wee*, woe, sorrow.

Waff, *n.* (1) the movement of a flame from side to side. (2) A slight blast or smell.

Waff, *v.i.* (1) to bark short and sharp. (2) To emit puffs of steam in the act of boiling.

Waffish, } *adj.* languid, weak.
Waufish, }

Waffle, *v.i.* to fluctuate, to waver.

Waffler, *n.* a waverer. A.S. *wafol*.
Waft, *n.* a puff, a blast; applied to wind.
Wag, *v.t.* to beckon with the hand.
 S.G. *waagga*, motitari, Sw. *vagga*, to rock.
Wage, *n.* pay, wages, reward, hire.
Waggon-stangs, *n.* the shafts of a waggon.
Waifinger, *n.* stray cattle.
Waik, Pr. of weak.
Waiken, Pr. of weaken.
Waikly, Pr. of weakly.
Waint, Corr. of will not.
Wait on, *v.i.* to wait for.
Wake, *n.* (1) a night-watch over the dead. O.N. *vaka*, vigilia. (2) A parish festival, a fair or revel.
Wake, *v.t.* to watch the night with a corpse.
Wale, *v.t.* to strike.
Walk. When a fighting-cock is sent into the country at a distance from other cocks it is said to be "sent to walk."
Walla, *adj.* flat, insipid.
Wallaish, *adj.* unsavoury, tasteless, insipid, without salt.
Wallas, *v.t.* to munch or lap up greedily, as dogs do porridge.
Walsh, *adj.* watery, insipid.
Wammle, *v.i.* to move and twist the body. See **Wammle**.
Wamp, *n.* (1) a wasp. (2) A young child.
Wampiah, *adj.* irritable, tetchy.
Wan, *pret.* of To win.
Wand, *n.* a collection of twigs used for correction.
Wand, *pret.* of To wind.
Wanded, *adj.* made of boughs or twigs. "A *wanded* chair."
Wandy, *adj.* long and flexible, like a wand.
Wangle, *v.i.* to totter, to walk feebly.
Wang-teeth, *n.* an axle or molar tooth.
Wankle, *adj.* (1) weak, loose. "Wankle hod" = Loose hold. (2) Unstable, unsteady, supple, pliant. A.S. *waincol*, unstable.
Wanty, *adj.* deficient. "A *wanty* playas" = A hole or hollow place, or other deficiency, in a board or other substance.
Waps, *n.* a wasp. A.S. *wæps*.
War, *adv.* aware. A.S. *war*.
War, *adj.* worse.
War, *v.t.* to spend, to lay out. See **Waar**.
Warble, *n.* a large maggot bred under

the skin of cattle (being the larva of the ox gad-fly) and forming a lump in the skin. A.S. *wear*, a knot.
Wards', *n.* a work-day. "Sunday and *wards'*" = On Sunday and the days of toil.
Warish, *v.t.* to recover from sickness. "He'll never *warish* on it" = He will not get over it.
Warish, *adj.* unsavoury.
Wark, Pr. of work.
Wark, *v.i.* to ache. A.S. *wæra*, pain, N.Fris. *warka*, S.G. *warka*, dolere.
Wark, *n.* (1) work. (2) Ache.
Wark-fowk (Pr. of work-folk), *n.* labourers.
Warm, *v.t.* to beat. "I'll *warm* thy jacket for tha," or, "thy back."
Warming, *n.* a beating.
Warn, *v.t.* to deny, to forbid. O.N. *varna*, prohibere, obstare, S.G. *warna*.
Warn'd, Pr. of warrant. "I'll a *warn'd* ya" = I'll warrant ye.
Warp, (1) *v.t.* to cast. (2) *v.i.* To become crooked, to bend.
Warr'd (*p.p.* of To war'), spent.
Warridge, *n.* the withers of a horse.
Warse, *adj.* worse.
Warsen, *v.i.* to become worse. O.N. *wersna*.
Warst, *adj.* worst.
War-wing! An exclamation made use of by hunters when hounds run after pheasants, partridges, etc.
Washer, *n.* an iron hoop which serves to keep the iron pin at the end of the axletree from wearing the nave.
Waspish, *adj.* testy, irritable.
Wassail, *n.* "As waik as a *wassail*;" a very common expression to denote extreme weakness.
Wasset, *n.* a kind of crab-apple.
Waste, } *n.* a consumption, a de-
Wasting, } cline.
Wastrel, *n.* a profligate, a prodigal.
Wastrels, *n.* imperfect bricks, china, bobbins, etc. [amnis.
Wath, *n.* a ford. O.N. *wað*, vadum
Watter (Pr. of water), *n.* a river or brook.
Watter-blobs, *n.* bubbles of air rising to the surface of the water.
Watter-brash, *n.* a rising of acid or acrid matter from the stomach to the mouth.
Watter-foore (Pr. of water furrow), *n.* a gutter or open drain, often made with the plough.

Watter-shaks, *n.* cracks in the soil, into which rain-water enters, causing them to widen, and which, when near a precipice, ultimately cause a fall of land there.

Waul, *v.i.* to squeak, to cry out. See **Yowl**.

Wax, *v.i.* to grow, to increase.

Wax-kernels, *n.* enlarged or inflamed glands in the neck, often found in growing youths.

Waygoing-crop, *n.* a certain proportion of the corn belonging to the tenant who is leaving a farm.

Way-warden, *n.* a surveyor of highways.

Weä, *adj.* sorry for.

Weäky, *adj.* moist, watery.

Weär. A form of **war**'.

Wearing, *n.* a consumption.

Weary, *adj.* (1) troublesome, vexatious.

(2) Bad; as, "Ye've a *weary* fire" = A very bad one.

Webster, *n.* a weaver.

Weddher, *Pr.* of **wether**.

Weddher-breeder, *n.* a sudden fine day of extraordinary beauty, followed often by rain and storm.

Weddher-dog, *n.* a broken rainbow:—

"A *dog* at night
Is a farmer's delight."

See **Dog**.

Weddin'er, *n.* a guest at a wedding.

Week, *v.i.* to squeak, to whine, as a little pig.

Ween, *v.t.* (1) to think, to suppose. (2) To guess.

Weeny, *adj.* very small, little.

Wees': we shall. "*Wees'* net" = We shall not.

Weigh saut, *To*. A game in which two persons stand back to back, with their arms linked together, and alternately lift each other.

Weigh-balk, } *n.* the beam of a pair
Weigh-beam, } of scales.

Weight, *n.* a great number or quantity.

Weish, *n.* stale urine.

Weish, *Pr.* of **wash**.

Weish-hoal, *n.* a sink-hole.

Weishy, *adj.* thin, watery, weak, insipid.

Well, *v.t.* to weld.

Well, *v.i.* to boil. O.N. *vella*, ebulire, decoquere.

Well-heäd, *n.* (1) a fountain, a spring. Thence (2), the fountain or origin of anything.

Welly, *adv.* very near.

Welt, *n.* ribbed knitting.

Welt, *v.t.* to overset, to overturn. O.N. *vella*, volvere, volvi, Dan. *vælte*, to upset, to overturn.

Welter, *v.i.* to reel or stagger.

Wend, *v.i.* to go.

Went, *p.p.* of **To go**.

Wer, *poss. pron.* our.

Werret, } *v.t.* to tease, to worry.

Werry, }

Wersels, *pers. pron.* ourselves.

Wesh, *pr.* of **To wash**.

Wesh-dub, *n.* a pool to wash sheep in.

Wesher. See **Washer**.

Wessel, *v.t.* to beat.

Wessling, *n.* a good beating.

Wete, } *v.t.* to know. S.G. *veta*, scire,

Wit, } M.G. *vitan*, Du. *weten*, Sw. *veta*, to know.

Wete (or **wit**), **To let**. To give information, cause to know. See **Let wit**.

Wet-hand, *n.* a drunken fellow.

Wha, *Pr.* of **who**.

Whaas, *Pr.* of **whose**.

Whacker-gerse, *n.* the plant cow-quake (*Brisa media*, Linn.).

Whaker, *Pr.* of **quaker**.

Whain, } *v.t.* to coax, to entice.

Whane, }

Whale, *v.t.* to thrash, to beat.

Whalin', *n.* a beating or thrashing.

Whang, *v.t.* to throw with violence.

Whang, *n.* (1) a thong. (2) A leathern tie for a boot or shoe. A.S. *þwang*, a thong, S.G. *twänge*, lorum.

Whangby, *n.* very hard cheese made of skimmed milk.

Whanging, *adj.* stout, lusty.

Wharel, } *n.* a stone quarry. *Wharel*

Wharl, } flat, a stone quarry near Carke, now called Quarry-flat. O.Fr. *quarriere*. (The *wh* is pronounced with a whistled aspirate).

Wharl (*Pr.* of **whorl**), *n.* a small wheel or spindle.

Warry, *Pr.* of **quarry**. See **Wharl**.

What for? For what reason?

Whatsomever, *rel. pron.* whatever.

Wheal, *n.* a blister.

Wheäm, *adj.* (1) soft, quiet, mild in character. (2) Smooth, sheltered.

Wheamly, *adv.* (1) sily, deceitfully. (2) Smoothly.

Wheän, *v.t.* to coax, to flatter. "What a *wheän*man way she hez!" See **Whain**.

Whelk, }

Whelker, } *n.* a thump or blow.

Whelkin, *adj.* very large.

Whelm, *v.i.* to flounder about.

WH

Whemmlle, *v.t.* to turn anything upside down.
 Whensomiver, *adv.* whenever.
 Whether, *adj.* which of the two. "I can't tell whether's *whether*."
 Whew, } *v.t.* to whistle.
 Whewt, }
 Whew, *n.* a sudden vanishing away.
 Whew, *v.i.* (1) to fly hastily. (2) To make great speed. (3) To throw.
 Whidder, } *v.i.* to shake, to tremble.
 Whither, }
 Whiff, *n.* a glimpse.
 Whiffle, *v.i.* (1) to flutter, to hesitate, to be unsteady. (2) Not to adhere to one's word or bargain. (3) To talk wildly, inconsistently.
 Whiffer, *n.* a waverer, a person unsteady of purpose, a vacillating character. A.S. *wæflere*, a whiffier, a blabber.
 Whiffle-whaffle, *n.* nonsense.
 Whiffing, *adj.* uncertain.
 Whig, *n.* butter-milk.
 Whig, *n.* a kind of sweetened bun with currants in it.
 While, *adv.* until. "Stay tha theyar *while* I cum back" = Stay thou there until I return.
 Whimble, *v.i.* to sob and cry as a child.
 Whims, *n.* a windlass.
 Whim-wham, *n.* a thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, yields a humming or buzzing sound.
 Whim-whams, *n.* trifles, children's toys.
 Whin, *n.* furze.
 Whinge, *v.i.* to whine. S.G. *wenga*, *plorare*.
 Whipstock, *n.* the handle of a whip.
 Whirl-beyan, *n.* the cap of the knee, patella.
 Whirly-spout, *n.* poor weak beer.
 Wishion, Pr. of cushion.
 Whisht, *adj.* (1) silent. "As *whisht* as mice." Sw. *hwiska*, to whisper. (2) Gentle. "Varra *whisht*" = Very gentle.
 Whish! *interj.* be silent! hush!
 Whisk, *v.t.* to switch.
 Whisk, Corr. of whist.
 Whisket, *n.* a two-handled basket, used both in the house and in the farm yard, made of long slices of willow or other tough wood.
 Whiskin', *adj.* large.
 Whisky, *n.* a kind of gig.

WI

White, *v.t.* to cut wood with a knife, to whittle, to cut into chips, A.S. *pwitan*, to cut off.
 White it = The deuce take it.
 White, *interj.* a call to ducks.
 White, *n.* a mark for an arrow or other shooting apparatus. Du. *wit*, a white or mark in a butt.
 White-crop, *n.* corn, in contradistinction to green-crop, as turnips, potatoes, beans, etc.
 Whitefish, } *n.* flattery, cunning.
 Whiteheft, }
 White-goulds, *n.* a name for the ox-eyed daisy.
 White-herrin', *n.* a pickled herring.
 White-money, *n.* silver money.
 White-puddin', *n.* a sort of sausage, distinguished from black-pudding by its containing no blood.
 Whither, *n.* whirr, noise, occasioned by resistance of the air to the rapid passage through it of some bulky object.
 Whitherer, *adj.* a strong and stout person. [ing.
 Whitherin', *adj.* strong, lusty, astound-
 Whitin's, *n.* small chips made with a knife in cutting a stick.
 Whitten, *p.p.* of To white.
 Whittle, *n.* a butcher's slaughtering knife. A.S. *pwitel*.
 Whittle, *v.t.* to cut.
 Whittled, *adj.* drunk.
 Whittle-geyat, *n.* the privilege of a free knife and fork at another's table.
 Whittle-ta-whet, *v.t.* to sharpen, to set an edge on.
 Whizz, *v.i.* to hiss, to buzz.
 Whizzen, *v.i.* to whine.
 Whizzer, *n.* a falsehood.
 Whummel (Corr. of wimble), *n.* an auger of large size.
 Whya, *adv.* well!
 Wi!, Corr. of with.
 Wibble-wabble, *adv.* unsteadily.
 Wick, *n.* a quickset plant. A.S. *cwic*.
 Wick, *adj.* quick, alive, alert. A.S. *cwic*.
 Wicked, *adj.* dangerous.
 Wicked, *adv.* used intensively; as, "It's a *wicked* bad un;" not uncommon, said of things.
 Wicken, (1) *v.t.* to quicken. (2) *v.i.* To become alive. A.S. *cwician*.
 Wickenin', *n.* yeast.
 Wicks, *n.* maggots in sheep.
 Wicks, *n.* twitch or couch-grass. A.S. *cwice*.

Wicksands, *n.* quicksanda. O.N. *qvik-sandr*, syrtas.
 Wickwoods, *n.* (1) quickset plants.
 (2) Live wood or trees in fences.
 Widdy, } *n.* (1) a willow. (2) A tough
 Withy, } band twisted of osier rods
 partially dried at the fire. A.S.
wiððe, a twisted rod, a willow, a
 band. Sw. *vidja*, willow, twig.
 Widdle, *v.t.* to deceive, to beguile.
 Widdn't, Corr. of will not.
 Wide-gobbed, *adj.* wide-mouthed.
 Wide-oppen, *adj.* Pr. of wide open.
 Widow bewitched, *n.* a woman who is
 separated from her husband.
 Wie, *n.* a female calf.
 Wiet, Pr. of quiet.
 Wietly, Pr. of quietly.
 Wife, *n.* a woman, whether married or
 not. A.S. *wif*, a woman, a female.
 Wife-muddher, *n.* a mother-in-law.
 Wiggle, *v.i.* to reel or stagger.
 Wild, *adj.* crazy, furious.
 Wild-fire, *n.* the erysipelas.
 Will. "How far is it to Hotun?"
 "Let's see, it'll be better an a mile
 an a hofa."
 Wince, *v.i.* to hesitate, to desist.
 Winch, *v.t.* to wind up anything with
 a windlass or crane.
 Wind, *v.t.* to winnow corn.
 Wind, *v.t.* to wind.
 Winda-peeper, *n.* the district surveyor
 of taxes.
 Winda-shut, *n.* window-shutter.
 Wind-bands, *n.* long clouds supposed
 to indicate stormy weather.
 Winder, *v.i.* to pine away, to decline.
 Windle, *n.* a bushel.
 Wind-raa, *n.* a row of turf set up to
 dry in the sun and wind.
 Wind-sauker (Corr. of wind-sucker),
n. the kestrel.
 Wind-shaks, *n.* cracks in wood.
 Windy, *adj.* talkative, noisy.
 Winessaur, *n.* a sort of large plum.
 Winking, *adj.* dozing, sleeping.
 Winnel, *n.* a bushel. W. *gwynnel*, a
 basket, A.S. *windel*, a basket.
 Winnel-straw, *n.* (1) dry or old grass
 stems. (2) A long kind of bent grass.
 A.S. *windel-streow*, straw for plait
 ing.
 Winnymer, *n.* a very poor cheese.
 Winsome, *adj.* lively, gay, cheerful.
 A.S. *winsum*, pleasant.
 Winteridge, *n.* winter eatage for cattle.
 Wi' out, Pr. of without.

Wise-like, *adj.* possessing the appear-
 ance of wisdom or propriety. A.S.
wislic, wise, prudent.
 Wise-man, *n.* a conjurer, a sage, a
 wizard.
 Wissand (Corr. of weasand), *n.* the
 throat, the gullet.
 Wit, *n.* sense, intelligence. O.N. *wit*,
sana mens, intellectus, ingenium.
 Wi' 't, Pr. of with the.
 Witch, *v.t.* to bewitch.
 Witch, *n.* a wizard. "It was calus said
 that Nathaniel Withers was a *witch*."
 Witch-wand, *n.* a twig of the mountain
 ash, once used to find minerals.
 Wite, Corr. of requite.
 Wite, *v.t.* to blame, to reproach. "'Od
wite it!" an imprecation = God
 punish it. A.S. *witan*, to punish, to
 blame, O.N. *wita*, reprehendere, S.G.
wita, punire, mulctare.
 Wite, *n.* (1) blame. "He set 't *wite* a
 me." (2) The money paid as com-
 pensation for a crime. A.S. *wite*,
 punishment, a fine, torture, N.Fris.
wite, O.N. *witi*, S.G. *wite*.
 Withy-wand, *n.* a willow wand, a twig.
 Witing, *n.* knowledge, acquaintance
 with anything.
 Witter, *n.* a barb, as on a fish-hook.
 Witter-huked, *adj.* barbed.
 Wittering, *n.* a hint, knowledge, idea.
 Wive, *v.t.* to marry. A.S. *wifian*, to
 take a wife, to marry.
 Wizen, *v.i.* to wither away, to shrivel up.
 Wizzened, *adj.* parched or shrivelled
 up. Sw. *wissen*, withered, faded.
 Wogh, } *n.* a wall.
 Woghe, }
 Wonst, *adv.* once,
 Woodbund, *adj.* said of a drawer, etc.
 which will not open from being
 swelled with damp, etc.
 Words, They had had a few. Had
 had a quarrel.
 Worry, *v.t.* to choke.
 Worseler, Pr. of wrestler.
 Worsen, *v.i.* to grow worse.
 Worsale, } *v.i.* to wrestle. Du. *worstelen*.
 Wirsale, }
 Wot, *v.t.* to know. "I *wot* not when."
 Wote, *v.t.* to overturn a cart.
 Wottin'ly, *adv.* designedly.
 Wowl, *v.i.* to howl, to cry.
 Wraith, *n.* the shaft of a cart.
 Wrang, *pret.* of To wring.
 Wrang, *v.t.* to wrong, to do injustice by.
 Wranglesome, *adj.* cross, quarrelsome.

Wreck, *n.* the line of sea-weed on the shore.

Wrecklin', *n.* (1) the smallest and weakest of a brood. (2) An unhealthy, feeble child. [Cf. S.Jutl. *vræg*, *vrægling*, *vrægsel*, *vrægsling*, with the same sense, Dan. *vrag*, that which is rejected or put on one side as inferior. Ed.]

Wree against, *v.t.* to insinuate to a person's disadvantage.

Wreeden, *adj.* peevish, cross.

Wrigglety, *adj.* awry, crooked, all on one side.

Wrigglety-wry, *adj.* awry, all on one side, crooked.

Writings, *n.* title deeds, written securities.

Wrout, *Pr.* of wrought.

Wrussle, *Pr.* of wrestle.

Wund, *Pr.* of wound.

Wusset, *Pr.* of worsted.

Y

Ya (pr. yah) *num. adj.* one.

Yacker, *Pr.* of acre.

Yaff, *v.i.* to bark.

Yak, *Pr.* of oak.

Yal, *Pr.* of ale.

Yalla-pumps, *n.* very young calves; so called from their hoofs being yellow when calved.

Yallas, *n.* yellows, the jaundice.

Yallow-yowring, *n.* the yellow-hammer.

Yam, *Pr.* of home.

Yammer, *v.i.* (1) to make a loud, disagreeable noise. (2) To yearn after.

Yan, *num. adj.* one.

Yance, *adv.* once.

Yan's: one's.

Yansel, *pers. pron.* oneself.

Yanst, *adv.* once.

Yark, *n.* to strike hard, to beat.

Yarker, *n.* something very large.

Yarkin', *adj.* (1) huge. (2) Severe. "A girt yarkin' blaas."

Yarn, *Pr.* of earn.

Yarnut, *Pr.* of earthnut (*Bunium flexuosum*, Linn.).

Yarriah, *adj.* of a harsh taste.

Yeäck, *Pr.* of oak.

Yeap'm, *v.i.* to hiccough.

Yearbs, *Pr.* of herbs.

Yearles, *n.* See Arles.

Yearth, *Pr.* of earth.

Yebble, *Pr.* of able.

Yedders, *n.* wattling bands for hedges.

Yelper, *n.* a young dog.

Yemman (*Pr.* of yeoman), *n.* a person of moderate independent landed property.

Yep! *interj.* a word of command to horses.

Yep-sintle, two handfuls.

Yer, *poss. pron.* your.

Yerd-band, } *n.* a yardwand, a rod of

Yerdwand, } a yard in length.

Yersel, *pron.* yourself.

Ye's, you shall. "We waunt be said nay, ye's stop and hev a bit a dinner wi' us." A common form of rural hospitality.

Yet, *n.* a gate.

Yet-stoop, *n.* a gate-post.

Yilp, *v.i.* to chirp as young birds do.

Yocken, *v.i.* (1) to make a noise in the throat as if swallowing something.

(2) To choke.

Yode (*Corr.* of jade), *n.* a horse, a riding horse.

Yok', *v.t.* to yoke. "Yok t' horse inta t' cart."

Yok', *n.* a yoke.

Yon, *adv.* yonder, somewhat at a distance.

Youngermer, *adj.* younger.

Yow, *n.* an ewe.

Yower, *n.* an udder.

Yowl, *v.i.* (1) to yelp or bark like a dog. (2) To yell, to bellow.

Yule, *n.* Christmas.

Yule-log, *n.* a large piece of firewood laid on the fire on Christmas-eve; also called a Kersmas stock. Dan. *Jutul*, Christmas, Yule.

ON
SOME LEADING CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
DIALECTS
SPOKEN IN THE
SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND
(OR ANCIENT NORTHUMBRIA);
AND ON
THE VARIATIONS IN THEIR GRAMMAR FROM
THAT OF STANDARD ENGLISH;
WITH THEIR PROBABLE
ETYMOLOGICAL SOURCES.

ON SOME LEADING CHARACTERISTICS

OF THE

NORTHUMBRIAN DIALECTS.

THE district of England which during the Heptarchy was, and since has been known by the name of Northumbria, and which consists of the territory lying to the north of the rivers Humber (whence the name North-humbria) and Mersey, which form its southern boundaries, and extending north as far as the rivers Tweed and Forth, is generally known to vary considerably in the speech of its inhabitants from that of the rest of England; but, so far as the present writer is aware, there has not been hitherto much written towards bringing out a full and comprehensive view of the leading features of this difference.

Considering the great extent and importance of this district, comprising as it does more than one-fourth both of the area and of the population of England,¹ it seems surprising that the attention of philologists should not have been more drawn both to the fact of this difference and its causes. One reason for this the present writer conceives to be that, when addressing themselves to the subject, the investigators have—perhaps not unnaturally

¹ According to the census of 1861 the area of England (exclusive of Wales) is 32,590,397 statute acres, of which Northumbria (or the six northern counties, viz. Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmorland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire) contains 8,408,248; and the population of England was 18,954,444, of which Northumbria contained 5,680,834.—*Census*, vol. i., table iv. p. xiii.

—essayed to examine it through the medium of its written, rather than its spoken language ; but here want of success must be certain, since of all the extant Northumbrian literature the writer has seen, from the Glosses of the Durham Gospels and Ritual, and of the Rushworth Gospels, which are all ascribed to the 10th century, down to writings of the 15th century, none contain so much as half the Northumbrian characteristics which are to be found in the dialects as now spoken, these latter having been preserved in a degree of purity which does not appertain to English of the present day ; and therefore it is from them rather than from any literary monuments, that we must obtain the data necessary for ascertaining the extent to which Northumbrian differs from English in its grammatical forms,—not now to speak of its general vocabulary.

The late Rev. R. Garnett, who has addressed himself both to the literature and spoken language of Northumbria, appears to be the only writer who has contributed materially to a knowledge of the subject.¹ To the very valuable contributions of this gentleman, a useful auxiliary in the way of apparatus has been added in the recent versions of Solomon's Song into about a dozen dialects of this district, executed at the instance of H. I. H. Prince L. Lucien Bonaparte ; which versions, as affording a convenient means of comparing these dialects one with another, and with the versions of the same piece (executed under the same high auspices) in the dialects of various counties lying south of Northumbria, are capable of being used with no small advantage in throwing light on the matter.

An investigation into the etymological sources of the dialects of a certain portion of the north of Lancashire, viz. the Hundred of Lonsdale (of which Lancaster and Ulverston are the two centres), commenced at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Philological

¹ In articles in the Quarterly Review for Feb. 1836, "On English Dialects," and for March, 1848, "On Antiquarian Club Books;" and in several papers in these Transactions, particularly one "On the Languages and Dialects of the British Islands"—since all printed in one volume under the title of "Garnett's Philological Essays."

Society about two years ago, placed the present writer under the necessity of examining the published glossaries of adjoining districts, and comparing them with that of his own; from this he is enabled to state that although the *vocabularies* of districts which adjoin each other will differ from each other nearly to the extent of one-half of the number of words contained in them, they are yet held together by the same *grammar*. By "grammar" is meant the parts of speech usually treated of systematically in grammars; viz. the articles, declensions of substantives, comparisons of adjectives, pronouns, and conjugations of verbs; including lists of particles or undeclined words. In these points Northumbrians seem to agree amongst themselves, and to differ to a considerable extent from the grammar of the written English language. To collect and arrange these variations, so as to exhibit them and their origin on somewhat of system, is the object of the present attempt.

As a foundation on which to build I will first take certain words of most common occurrence, and which are at the same time peculiar in a grammatical point of view, and demonstrate them—by reference to the Bonapartean versions—to be all but universally prevalent in Northumbria, to the exclusion of the rest of England. These I denominate leading characteristics of Northumbrian.

I. The first and most remarkable characteristic of Northumbrian is the definite article—or more properly the demonstrative pronoun—'t, which is an abbreviation of the Old Norse neuter demonstrative pronoun *hit*—Swedish and Danish *et*.¹

That this abbreviation is not simply an elision of the letters *he* from the English art. *the* (which is of Old Frisian origin²) is apparent from the fact that all the versions of the second chapter,

¹ This view Mr. Peacock would no doubt have given up on further study, but the passage is left to give effect to the argument and statistics of the following paragraphs.—F. J. Furnivall.

² The O.Fris. *thi*, *thiu*, *thet*, answers to the German *der*, *die*, *das*. Sing. nom. masc. *thi* and *tho*; as *the aæga*, the law-declarer; *the minnere Kerl*, the darling fellows, etc. See Richthofen s. v. "Thi."

verse 1, for instance, of Solomon's Song, for all parts of England agree—where abbreviation is used at all—in uniformly abbreviating *the* into *th'*, by the simple elision of the *e* final, as in the five following instances, viz. Somersetshire, East Devon, Cornwall, Wiltshire, and South-East Lancashire or the Tim Bobbin district. Eight do not abbreviate at all, but use *the*; whilst West Devon has *tha*, and Sussex *de*. (See the extracts in Appendix A to this paper).

On the other hand, out of fourteen specimens of the same verse in Northumbria, we have eight that give the *t'* (occurring three times in the verse), and of which we may take the Westmorland—a well-executed and idiomatic version, proceeding from the centre of Northumbria—as a fair average specimen, where for

“I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys,”—we have

“I 's t' rooaz o' Sharon, an' t' lily o' t' valleys.”

The districts where the Scandinavian article, so abbreviated, prevails, are found, in the versions, to be the county of Durham, with the exception of a small portion about Shields; Central and South Cumberland; Westmorland; all Lancashire, except the south-eastern district; and all Yorkshire, with the exception of the district of Cleveland¹ at the north-east of the county,—an area which comprehends, apparently, on the map about three-fourths of all Northumbria. . . .

The next leading characteristic we notice is the preposition *i*, which is used for *in*. This is also a pure Scandinavianism;

¹ This is a mistake, for which Mr. Peacock is in no way responsible. The Northumbrian article *t'* is of continual, almost exclusive, occurrence throughout Cleveland proper, and especially in the Dales. Mr. Peacock notices at p. 10 that “the Bonapartean version for North Lancashire” is not “quite idiomatic in some points.” I am afraid the same judgment must be pronounced on other versions as well as that of North Lancashire. Idiomatic vernacular is one thing, ordinary English in masquerade another; and, unfortunately, the latter is most frequently made to do duty in professing specimens of English dialects. No doubt the selection of Solomon's Song for conversion was unhappy, and added to the difficulties the translators would have to contend with in any effort of the kind; but still it is impossible to overlook the fact that more than one of the versions are open to grave objection.—Ed.

being not only O.N., but used in Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish at the present day.

Two instances occur in the 14th ver. of the same chapter, where for "O my dove, that art *in* the clefts of the rock, *in* the secret places of the stairs, etc., we have—again to quote the Westmorland—"O my cūshat, 'at 's i' t' grikes o' t' crags, i' t' darkin'-whols o' t' stairs, etc.

Twelve out of the fourteen specimens of Northumbrian given in the extracts from the versions (the two exceptions being North and Central Cumberland) follow the Westmorland in using *i*, where all the rest in other parts of England use the Low German *in*. (See Appendix A.) With such a body of concurring evidence before us, argument to prove that the preposition here used is none other than the Scandinavian *i*, seems wholly unnecessary. If so, then the mark of elision which follows the *i* in all the versions, as if it were an abbreviation of *in*, is not only superfluous, but also misleading and incorrect.

Whilst the eye is resting on this verse I cannot help calling attention for a moment to a word which occurs in it in six of the Northumbrian versions, and is also Scandinavian; though it is not quite equal to the other leading words I have selected in point of universal prevalence in Northumbria, being confined apparently to about one-third of that district. I allude to the relative pronoun *at*, for *that*. In the Authorized Version we have—

That art in the clefts of the rocks.

In Westmorland—

'At 's i' t' grikes o' t' crags.

Here the Westmorland is supported by the Durham, Central Cumberland, North Lancashire (N. Lonsdale), Yorkshire (West Riding) and (Craven),¹ in the use of *at* for *that* or *who*. Under

¹ Here, again, the Cleveland version is imperfect. *At* (instead of *that*, *rel. pron.*) is of universal prevalence in the Dales district. The simple fact also that all the versions except that of Craven write 'at instead of *at* is very suggestive of like but wider misconception in the case of at least some of the versions which write *that*.
—Ed.

the fourth article "*At*" in Egilsson's Lexicon, it is stated to be "a relative, having the same meaning as *er*,"¹ and the example given is "*hvar er sá, at gat?*" Lat. "*ubi est, qui acceperit?*" Eng. "where is he *that* got or received?" In any of the last-named dialects the phrase would be something like "*whāār is a at gat?*" a close approximation to the O. N. *hvar er sá at gat*, not merely in the identity of the word *at*, but in every part of the phrase. The word being thus identified as Scandinavian, the mark of aphaeresis preceding it (as if it were an abbreviation of the word *that*) in all the Bonapartean versions referred to, should be removed, it being in fact no abbreviation at all.

The last leading characteristics of Northumbrian to which I would specially refer for illustration from the Bonapartean collection, are some peculiarities in

V.—THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

	NORTHUMB.	GARLIC.	O. N.	SWED.	DANISH.	MCS. GO.	ANG.-SAX.	ENGL.
S. 1.	is	is	er	ær	er	im	eom, beo	am
2.	is	is	ert	ær	er	is	art	art
3.	is	is	er	ær	er	ist	ys, byð	is
P 1.	er	thà	er-um	ære	ere	sijum	synd, beoð	are
2.	er	thà	er-uð	særen	ere	sijuð	aro, synd	are
3.	er; or is with a plural noun.	thà	er-u	særo	ere	sind	aron, synd	are

PAST TENSE.

S. 1.	woz, war	bu	var	var	var	was	hwas	was
2.	woz, war	bu	vart	var	var	wast, warst	were	wast
3.	woz, war	bu	var	var	var	was	wære	was
P. 1.	wor	bhà	vor-um	voro	vare	wesum	wæron	were
2.	wor	bhà	vor-uð	voren	vare	wesuð	wæron	were
3.	wor	bhà	vor-u	voro	vare	wesun	wæron	were

The preceding table exhibits the Indicative Mood, present and

¹ "*AT*, relativum, id. qu. *er*, indeclin." "*ER*, pronomen relativum, omn. gen. indecl." Both *at* and *er* are therefore represented in Lat. by *qui, quæ, quod*; = Eng. *who, which, or that*.

past tenses of the verb *to be*, as current in Northumbrian, placed side by side with the corresponding Gaelic, Scandinavian, Mæso-Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon, together with ordinary English. It will be seen that, in the main, Northumbrian follows the Scandinavian, and is identical with O.N. in the pl. pres., except for the mere personal endings -um, -uð, -u; the singular present corresponding entirely with the Gaelic [is mi, is tu, is è], and with the M.G. in the second person. The only thing left unaccounted for is the 3rd pl. pres., where, with a pl. subst., it is the rule to say *is*. Thus a farmer would say, "horses *is* dearer this spring án (than) beáce (cattle) *is*;" but with the pronoun always—"they *er*."

To illustrate the accordance of Northumbrian in the 1st and 2nd pers. pres., reference may be made to the extracts from the Bonapartean versions, where—for the first person, the second word 's—the abbreviation of *is*—for *am* in ver. 1; in the Westmorland "I 's t' rooaz, for "I *am* the rose," is found to accord in nine cases; viz., in Durham, *ibid.* (Shields), Central Cumberland, N. Lancashire (N. Lonsdale), *ibid.* (S. Lonsdale), Yorkshire (Craven),¹ Northumberland (Nth.), and *ibid.* (Newcastle). For the second person—"thou *is*," for "thou *art*," in the 14th ver.; (Westmorland "at 's i t' grikes" for "that *art* in the clefts") no fewer than fifteen out of the twenty-two are found to be in agreement, viz.—Northumberland (North), *ibid.* (Newcastle, Durham, *ibid.* (Shields), Central Cumberland, Lancashire (N. Lonsdale), *ibid.* (S. Lonsdale), Yorkshire (Cleveland), *ibid.* (Craven), all in Northumbria; Norfolk, and Lincolnshire (parts about Folkingham) in Dr. Latham's East Anglian Division, or Middle Group; and Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Sussex, in his Southern Group. (See Appendix A.)

In the past tense the agreement appears to be greatest in the sing., for *woz* (by far the most common), with the M.G., and for *war* with all the three Scandinavian; in the plur. number, with O.N. and Swed.

¹ Cleveland ought to be inserted.—Ed.

Now, although less than a very short Scripture verse and a half has been cited from the Bonaparte materials, it has been sufficient to establish the thoroughly Northumbrian character—as distinguished from common English—of five of the most ordinarily occurring words in the English language, viz., the representatives of the words *the, in, that, art, and am*. In closing the references to those materials it may be remarked that they have enabled the writer to verify the soundness of a canon he had long found to hold good in his investigations into the Etymology of the Dialects of the district with which he is connected, viz.—That *when a provincial word is common to more than one dialectic district (i.e., districts where in other respects the Dialects differ from each other) it may, as a rule, be relied upon that the word is not a corruption but a legitimate inheritance*. Those just referred to, we have seen, are the inheritance of a whole province, that province being formerly an entire kingdom.

It would be easy to extend the list of words that might be demonstrated, by means of the Bonapartean versions, to possess exclusively Northumbrian characteristics, from the lists about to be given (from which about thirty more words could be tested in the same manner and with the same results as the preceding five words have exhibited); but to repeat the same process so often over would only be tedious. It may suffice to say that the whole of the words—with the few exceptions named—in the following lists are in regular use in Lonsdale and Craven, and I believe them to be—though with slightly varying pronunciation—as current throughout Northumbria generally, as are the tested words. South-east Lancashire, and the south of Yorkshire (about Sheffield), which are called Mercian by Mr. Garnett, perhaps may form exceptions.¹

¹ The Bonapartean version for North Lancashire not being quite idiomatic in some points, the writer has appended a fresh one of the whole of Chap. ii. for Lonsdale south of the Sands (Lancaster and parts adjacent), and has prevailed on his indefatigable ally, Mr. Stockdale, to execute a similar one for Lonsdale north of the

In order to a due appreciation of the close relationship of the Northumbrian words to their presumed etyma it will be necessary to give some explanation of the phonesis of a Northumbrian dialect. That of Lonsdale, south of the Sands (or the neighbourhood of Lancaster) is therefore subjoined in a footnote, in which are explained the marks and type employed to represent it in this paper.¹

Proceeding in the usual order of grammars—having disposed of the article—we come next to

II.—THE SUBSTANTIVES.

These differ from ordinary English in that they recognise only one case where English has two. Northumbrians dispense with the possessive or genitive case almost *entirely*, and for “my father’s hat,” or “my uncle’s wife’s mother’s house,” say “my

Sands (Furness and Cartmel districts), a widely different Dialect, and one not included in the Bonaparte collection. To these the citations for those districts in the body of the paper have reference. (See Appendices B and C.)

¹ KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

The a broad, as in *father*, is represented by double a (ā) with a line over the letters.

The short a, as in *bat*, is unmarked.

The a, as in *face*, is in italic type.

The a, marked with a grave accent (à), has the sound of the a in the adjective *moderate*. The è, ì, ò, ù, and ÿ, so marked, have the same, or nearly the same sound, viz.—of the e in *mercy*, the i in *fir*, the o in *word*, the u in *fur*, and the y in *myrrh*.

The i—as in English; except when a small letter and standing alone, when it means *in*; or when italicised; in both which cases it has the sound of the i in the Italian word *mi*; = Eng. *ee* as in *meet*: when short it is italicised, and has the usual mark for a short vowel (ĭ), having the sound of the y in *beauty*.

The o as in *bone* and *log*: oo as in *mood*.

The u has often the sound it has in *bull*; when so sounded it is indicated by being printed in italic type.

The vowels e, ee, and y—all as in English.

The double dotted vowels indicate that the vowel dotted and the one preceding it are pronounced in separate syllables, as *teäch* (te-ach) for *teach*, and *speäk* (spe-ak) for *speak*.

Compound or diphthongal sounds are the following, viz.—

eigh, which has the same sound as the same letters in *weigh*; ex. gr. *heigh* = Dan. høi (Eng. *high*), both S. Lonsdale and Danish having as nearly as possible the same

faddher hat," and "my uncle wife muddher house."¹ Upon which all that need be remarked is that they have gone further in simplifying this part of speech than the rest of their countrymen, who have only abolished the dative and accusative cases from the parent-languages of their speech. Extreme brevity and simplicity are eminently Northumbrian characteristics. We have already had brought before us some remarkable instances in the versions of ii. Solomon's Song, where we saw that the first three words, "I am the," are expressed in as many letters, viz. "I 's t' ;" and, again, in v. 14: "that art in the" by "at 's i t'." We have here another instance in the abolition of the genitive case-ending, out of many more that might be added.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

NORTHUMBR.		A. S.	ENGLISH.
Sunnđä.	O. N. Sunnudag(τ).	Sunnandæg.	Sunday.
Thorsđä.	O. N. Þorsdag(τ).	Þorsdæg.	Thursday.
Setterđä.	A. S. Seaterdæg.		Saturday.

The rest as in ordinary English—always with the short *đä*.

sound (see p. 13.). Whenever this sound is used it is indicated by the *eigh* being italicized.

The diphthong *ou* or *ow* in many cases has *not* the same sound it has in Eng. *house*, which is an *au* sound (identical with the *au* in Germ. *Haus*, or Ital. *flauto*); whereas in S. Lonsdale it has often a pure *ou* sound—where a distinct *o* (instead of an *a*) is heard in combination with the *u*. Whenever this is the case, the diphthongs *ou* or *ow* are italicized. I am not aware of any English word in which the same sound occurs, but perhaps the *ou* in *shoulder* comes the nearest.

æw is another diphthong sound found chiefly in the præterites of certain verbs, such as "knäa, knæw" (for "know, knew"). This sound is the equivalent of *eow* in A. S., as will be seen in a class of verbs, of which "knäa" is one, given in the list at p. 18. It also occurs in the pres. and p.p. of some words, such as "hæw, hæwn," for "hew, hewn;" and in other parts of speech, as "fæw" for "few." The sound is a combination of that of the *a* in *face*, and *oo* or *w*. With letters possessing the powers they have in German the sound would be expressed by *äuf*. In this paper this diphthong is italicized.

Another very prevalent compound sound is *eya* (pronounced *e-ya*) for *a*, as "fe-yas" and "te-yable," for "face" and "table." Germans would probably express the sound of these words by writing *fijas* and *tijabf*. In the many words in the following lists, where this sound occurs, its representative letters *eya* are italicized. In some parts—in N. Lonsdale for instance—the sound is *a-ya*, having the first *a* as in *face*, = *äja*, with letters of German powers.

¹ It is true they would, in answer to a question as to the ownership of a thing—of a hat for instance—say "It 's John's ;" but this is only because the reply is elliptical, and means "it is John's hat," for which a Northumbrian would substitute "it 's John hat.

III.—ADJECTIVES.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.		SUPERLATIVE.	
NORTHUMB.	ENGLISH.	NORTHUMB.	ENGLISH.	NORTHUMB.	ENGLISH.
sād and aald A.S. ald	<i>old</i>	sāder and aaldor A.S. ealdor, O.N. eldri.	<i>older</i>	aadst and eldst O.N. elzta, A.S. ealdest.	<i>eldest</i>
blind A.S., Du., Sw., Dan., and M.G. blīnd, O.N. blindr.	<i>blind</i>	blīnder A.S. and Du. blīnder, Sw. blindre, Dan. blindere, O.N. blindra.	<i>blinder</i>	blindst A.S., Du. and Sw. blindst.	<i>blindest</i>
girt } greät }	<i>great</i>	bigger Dan. bugere, <i>more bellied</i>	<i>greater</i>	biggst Dan. bugst, <i>most bellied.</i>	<i>greatest</i>
A.S. great.					
heigh Dan. hōi.	<i>high</i>	heigher Dan. hōire, O.N. herra.	<i>higher.</i>	heighst Dan. hōist, O.N. hæst.	<i>highest</i>
hind A.S. hindeme.	<i>hind</i>	hīnder A.S. hindere.	<i>hinder.</i>	hīndmest A.S. hindemest.	<i>hindmost</i>
ill O.N. illr. (A.S. yfel.) lāa	<i>bad or ill</i> <i>low</i>	war warse } O.N. verr. lāaēr	<i>worse</i> <i>lower</i>	warst O.N. verstr. lāast	<i>worst</i> <i>lowest</i>
O.N. lāgt, A.S. lah.		O.N. lægra.		O.N. lægst.	
lang A.S. lang, O.N. lāngt.	<i>long</i>	lang-er A.S. lengre, O.N. leingra.	<i>longer</i>	langst A.S. lengest, O.N. leingst.	<i>longest</i>
lile Dan. lille. (A.S. lytel.)	<i>little</i>	less A.S. læsse.	<i>less</i>	leäst A.S. læst.	<i>least</i>
mich Sw. mycke.	<i>much</i>	meyar A.S. mære, O.N. meiri.	<i>more</i>	meyast A.S. mæst, O.N. mestr.	<i>most</i>
near A.S. neah, Dan. nær.	<i>near</i>	{ narr nedder nearmer A.S. nearre, Dan. nær- mere, O.N. neðar.	<i>nearer</i> <i>nether</i>	{ nighst neddermest nearmest A.S. nyhst, Dan. nærmest.	<i>nearest</i> <i>nethermost</i>
oud Du. oudt.	<i>old</i>	ouder Du. ouder.	<i>older</i>	oudst Du. oudst.	<i>eldest</i>
smo O.N. smá (fem.), Sw. små.	<i>small</i>	smoër O.N. smærr, Sw. smärre.	<i>smaller</i>	smōst Sw. smärste.	<i>smallest</i>
strang A.S. strang.	<i>strong</i>	strang-er A.S. strangor.	<i>stronger</i>	strangst A.S. strengest.	<i>strongest</i>
young O.N. ýngar, A.S. geong.	<i>young</i>	yungar O.N. ýngra, A.S. gyngre.	<i>younger</i>	yungst O.N. ýngst, A.S. gyngest.	<i>youngest</i>

In the above list (which might be extended), it will be seen

there are two different words retained for *old*, which is O. Fris. viz., *āad* or *āald* (A.S. *ald*), and *oud* (Du. *oudt*); though the latter is not in anything like so frequent use as the former. These double forms are not uncommon, and they always descend each from their own legitimate source, as in this instance, and also in the analogous one of *cāad* or *cāald* (O. Fris. *kald*), and also *coud* (Du. *koud*), for *cold*. Amongst substantives we have *goud* (Du. *goudt*, O. Frisian *goud*), and *gould* (Swed. and Dan. *guld*), for *gold*. It also extends to other parts of speech, as we have seen in the case of the article, where we have *t'* and *th'* for *the*; to the verbs, where we have *drive*, *drov*, *drovven*, following the Anglo-Saxon; and also *drive*, *drèv*, *drèvvn*, following the Danish (see list of verbs, post, pp. 18, 21); and to prepositions, where both the A. S. *ouer*, and O. Fris. *ur*, for the Northumbrian *ouer* and *ooër* (both signifying *over*), are used.—(See p. 22. post.)

The degree in which the most distinctive characteristics prevail, is the superlative, where it will be noticed that the Scandinavian *st*, rather than the A. S. *est*, is the dominant form: this obtains even in cases where the posit. and comp. are A.S., such as, for instance, in *strang* and *lang*.

It will also be observed that there is no softening of the radical vowel in the compar. and superl. degrees, as in some of the Gothic languages.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

Yan. *One*. A.S. *ean*—from *án*, *alone*, *only*.

Two and three. Regular. In some parts of Westmorland *twæä* is used for *two*. A. S. *twoe*. O. N. *tveir*.

Fower. *Four*. A. S. *fower*, or *fewer*.

The next numbers are regular up to and including Ten. In some places *sebben* for *seven*. M. G. *sibun*. German *sieben*.

Aleven. *Eleven*. (By metath.) from O. Fris. *alvene*. A. S. *ændlefe*. The numbers above as in English.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

The first three as in English.

Fowert. *Fourth*. A. S. feorþe.

Fift. *Fifth*. A. S. fife. O. Fris. fifta.

Sixt. *Sixth*. A. S. sixte.

Sevent. *Seventh*. A. S. seofþe.

Eightt. *Eighth*, A. S. eatoþe.

Nint. *Ninth*. O. N. and M. G. níunda. (A. S. nigofe.)

Tent. *Tenth*. Du. teende. O. N. tiund. (A. S. teóþe.)

Alevent. *Eleventh*. A. S. ændlyfta. O. Fris. andlofta.

Twelft. *Twelfth*. A. S. twelfte.

Thirteent. *Thirteenth*. O. N. þrettánda.

Twentit. *Twentieth*. A. S. twentig-oðe. O. N. tuttugasta.

Hundradt. *Hundredth*. O. N. hundraðsta. A. S. hund-teon-tigoðe.

IV.—PRONOUNS.

1. PERSONAL.

Ye. *You*. A. S. ge.

It. *Its*. A. S. Nom. and Acc. neut. hit., Gen. his. Like the substantives, the pronoun *it* has no genitive case—thus for “the dog has lost its tail,” we have “’t dog ’s lost *it* tail.”

2. POSSESSIVE.

Yeaver.¹ *Your*. A. S. eower, *id.*

Wer. *Our*. O. N. vârr, Sw. vår. *id.*

3. RELATIVE.

At. *Who, which, that*. O. N. at (*qui, quæ, quod*). See ante p. 7.

4. DEMONSTRATIVE.

T^o. *The*.²

That theyar. *That one*. Sw. det der, *id.*

Thoer. *The* (plur.), *these* or *those*. O. N. þær or þoer. *Nom.* and *acc. pl. fem. of sá, pron. demonst.* (Rask § 218.)

¹ *aw* pronounced as *aw* in Germ. *Hau*.

² See note 1, p. 5.

5. INTERROGATIVE.

Whāā? *Who?* A. S. hwa. O. Fris. hwa or wa, *id.*

Whāase? *Whose?* A. S. hwaes, *id.*

Whedder? *Whether?* O. Frisian hweder, *which of two?*
Whether?

6. INDEFINITES.

Summat. *Something, somewhat.* O. N. sum-hvat, *somewhat.*
Rask § 221.

The two following are common at Preston and parts adjacent. Perhaps others may recognize them as belonging to other parts of Northumbria. I never heard them, or of them, elsewhere; viz.—

Sooāwhāasa. *Whosoever.* A. S. swa-hwa-swa, *id.*; O. Fris. sahwasā (*quicunque*), *id.*

Sooāwheddersa. *Whethersoever.* A. S. swa-hwæðer, *which one soever*; O. Fris. saweddersa, *which of two.*

7. CORRELATIVE ADJECTIVAL PRONOUN.

Sa mich. *So much.* Sw. Så mycket, *id.*

V*.—AUXILIARY VERBS.

Pres. Sal } *Shall.* Du. sal, *id.* O. N. mun, *id.*
" Mun }

Præt. Sud. *Should.* Du. soude, *id.*

Pres. Mā. *May.* O. N. má. Sw. må. Dan. maa, *id.*

Præt. Mud. *Might.* Du. mochte, *id.*

Pres. Mun. *Must.* O. N. mun, *id.*

Præt. Wod. (of Pres. will). *Would.* A. S. wolde, *id.*

Pres. Dar. *Dare.* M. G. dar. A. S. dear, *id.*

Præt. Dorst. *Durst.* A. S. dorste. M. G. daursta, *id.*

Præt. Cud (of can). *Could.* A. S. cúðe, *id.*

Præt. Ought. *Ought.* A. S. áhte, *id.*

V^b.—ON THE ORDINARY VERBS.

The variations in ordinary verbs from those in use in literary English are numerous; those in the following lists are most common. It will be seen that they often differ from English in all the tenses, but it is in the præterite with its plural, and in the p. p. that the greatest changes take place.

There is, however, a region about the centre of Northumbria, consisting of South Cumberland, North Lonsdale in North Lancashire, and nearly the whole of Westmorland, excepting a portion to the South-East, where the Scandinavian prefix to the infinitives, *at see*, *at gang* (O. N. *at sjá*, *at gánga*) for *to see*, *to go*, prevails. Up to within a very recent period this prefix was in constant use, almost to the entire exclusion of *to*, the ordinary prefix; but from a series of letters which have lately appeared in an Ulverston newspaper, by a shrewd and clever writer in the Furness or North Lonsdale dialect, who signs himself "Geordie," and who always uses *ta see*, *ta gang*, etc., it would seem that the practice of using the Scandinavian prefix is on the wane in that district, as it probably is in the others named.

Mr. Garnett mentions "the apparently ungrammatical inflexions of the present tense singular, *I, thou, he thinks*, (perfectly analogous to the Danish *jeg, du, han tænker*") as being still current in North Yorkshire.¹ He also mentions the word *gar* for "to make" (O.N. *gjöra, facere*), as in use in Craven, in Yorkshire.² It is so also to some extent in others of the Northern Counties, but nowhere I believe does it now prevail to such an extent as to be commonly heard, much less to supplant *to make* (A. S. *macian*).

All the above are marks of a Dialect so highly charged with Scandinavian as to demand thus much in the way of special notice.

¹ "On the Language and Dialects of the British Islands." *Essays*, p. 188.

² "English Dialects."—*Essays*, p. 69.

VERBS FOLLOWING, IN THE MAIN, THE LOW GERMAN LANGUAGES IN THEIR INFLEXIONS.

ANGLO-SAXON. Vernon. pp. 38 and seqq.

PRESENT, 1st Pers., Sing.		PRETERITE.		P. PARTICIPLE.		ENGLISH.
NORTH.	A.-SAX.	NORTH.	A.-SAX.	NORTH.	A.-SAX.	
cleāv	clufe	cleayv	cleáf	clovvn	ge-clofen	<i>to cleave</i>
drive	drife	drov	dráf	drovven	drifen	<i>to drive</i>
mak mek }	macige	med	macode	medden	macod	<i>to make</i>
teāch	tæce	tought	tæhte	tought	tæht	<i>to teach</i>
speāk	spece	spak	spæc	spokken	specen	<i>to speak</i>
bear	bere	beyar	bær	bom	boren	<i>to bear</i>
shear	scere	sheyar	scear	shorn	scoren	<i>to shear</i>
git	gite	gat	geat	gitten	geten	<i>to get</i>
(M. G. gita)		(M. G. and O. N. gat)		(M. G. gitans, O. Norse getinn)		
blāa	blawe	blaew	bléow	blāan	blāwen	<i>to blow</i>
draā	drage	draew	dróh	draān	ge-dragen	<i>to draw</i>
sāa	sawe	saew	seow	sāan	sāwen	<i>to saw</i>
knāa	cnawe	knaew	cneów	knāan	cnāwen	<i>to know</i>
māa	mawe	maew	meow	māan	māwen	<i>to mow</i>
crāa	crawe	craew	creow	crāan	crāwen	<i>to crow</i>
grāa	grówe	graew	greów	grāan	grówen	<i>to grow</i>
thāa	þawe	thaew	þeów	thāan	þāwen	<i>to thaw</i>
thraā	þrawe	thraew	þreow	thraān	þrāwen	<i>to throw</i>
haew	heawe	haewd	heów	haewn	heówen	<i>to hew</i>
clim	clyme	clom, pl.	clomm, pl.	clwm	clumben	<i>to climb</i>
(Du. klimme)		clwm	clumbon			
flite	flite	flit	pl. flit	fitten	fiten	<i>to scold</i>
write	write	wreyat	wrát	written	writen	<i>to write</i>
creep	créope	creyap	creáp	croppen	cropen	<i>to creep</i>
				(O. N. kropinn)		
choose	ceóse	cheyaz	ceás	chozzen	córen	<i>to choose</i>
				(O. N. kosinn)		
cwm	cume	com	com	cwm'm'd	cumen	<i>to come</i>
freeze	frooze	freyaz	freas	frozen	O. N. frosinn	<i>to freeze</i>
kneād	cnede	kneyad	cnéad	knodden	cneden	<i>to knead</i>
frekt	frete	frat	frét	fretten	freten	<i>to fret</i>
shak	scace	shuk	soóc	shakken	scacen	<i>to shake</i>
stride	gestride	streyad	gestrád	stridden	gestriden	<i>to stride</i>
sit	sit	sat	sat	sitten	sitten	<i>to sit</i>
bid	bidde	bed	bæd	bidden	beden	<i>to invite</i>

The following, having *in* short in the present, are some of them common to the Scandinavian, as well as to the Low German, in their inflexions.

PRESENT, 1st pers.	PRÆTERITE SING.	PRÆTERITE PLUR.	P. PARTICIPLE.	ENGLISH.
NORTH. A. SAX.	NORTH. A. SAX.	NORTH. A. SAX.	NORTH. A. SAX.	
bind binde } Swed. binder }	{ band band Swed. band }	bænd bundon	{ bænd bunden } bunden Swed. bundne	to bind
bring bringe	{ brost brohte brang }	brost brohte	brost broht } brungen }	to bring
drink drince	drank dranc	drank druaccon	drucken O. Norse druckinn	to drink
find finde } Dan. finder }	{ fand fand } Dan. fandt }	fand fundon } Dan. funde }	fand funden } Dan. fundne }	to find
spin spinne	span span	span spunnon	span spunen	to spin
sting stinge	stang stang	stang stungon	stang stungen	to sting
swing swinge	swang swáng	swang swungon	swang swungen	to swing
think þince	thout. þáhte	thout þáhton	thout geþóht	to think
win winne	wan wan	wan wunnon	wan wunnen	to win
wind winde	wand wand	wand wundon	wand wunden	to wind
wring wringe	wrang wrang	wrang wrungon	wrang wrungen	to wring

ANOMALOUS.

gang gange } O. N. geng }	went wende	went wende	gon gán	to go
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OLD FRISIAN (in the Present).

hing hinge	hæng } Sw. hunge }	hæng } Sw. hungo }	hæng } Sw. hungen }	to hang
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DUTCH.

PRESENT, 1st pers.	PRÆTERITE SING.	PRÆTERITE PLUR.	P. PARTICIPLE.	ENGLISH.
NORTH. DUTCH.	NORTH. DUTCH.	NORTH. DUTCH.	NORTH. DUTCH.	
feight vechte	fout vocht	fout vochten	fout ge-vocht-en	to fight
fergit vergeete	fergat vergat	fergat vergaten	fergitten vergeeten	to forget
gaa gaa	went (ut ante)	went (ut ante)	gon (ut ante)	to go
du doe	dwd doode	dwd dooden	dun A.S. gedón	to do

OLD SAXON.

itt itu	{ itt at } ett A.S. aet }	{ itten etan } M.G. itan }	to eat
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VERBS FOLLOWING MAINLY THE SCANDINAVIAN IN
THEIR INFLEXIONS.—Rask, pp. 115 et seqq.

OLD NORSE.

Rask's Second Simpler Class.

PRES., 1st pers. sing.		IMPERFECT.		P. PARTICIPLE.		ENGLISH.
NORTH.	O. NORSE.	NORTH.	O. NORSE.	NORTH.	O. NORSE.	
weysk	vaki	wakt	vakti	wakken	vakinn	<i>to awake</i>
hev	hefi (O. Fris. hev.)	hed	hafði	hedden	haft	<i>to have</i>
larn	læri	larnt	lærði	larnd	lært	<i>to teach</i>

Rask's Third Class of Simpler Verbs.

lig	legg	laid or ligged	lagði	laid or ligged	lagit	<i>to lay down</i>
theck } thack }	þek	thacked	þakti	thacked	þakit	<i>to thack</i>
chig	tygg	chigged or chug	tugði	chigged	tuggit	<i>to chew</i>
sell	sel	seld } soud }	selda	selt } soud }	selt	<i>to sell</i>

Rask's more Complex Class.

1st.

PRESENT.		PRÆT. SING.		PRÆT. PL.		P. PARTICIPLE.		ENGLISH.
NORTH.	O. NORSE.	NORTH.	O. NORSE.	NORTH.	O. NORSE.	NORTH.	O. NORSE.	
rèn (N. Lons.)	renn	ran	rann	run	runnum	runned	runnit	<i>to run</i>
bræt	bræt	brast	brast	brast or brust	brustum	brossen	brostinn	<i>to burst</i>

2nd.

PRESENT.		PRÆT. SING.		PRÆT. PLUR.		P. PARTICIPLE.		ENGLISH.
NORTH.	O. N.	NORTH.	O. N.	NORTH.	O. N.	NORTH.	O. N.	
treäd	trœð	treyad	trað	trod	traðum	trodden	trœðinn	<i>to tread</i>
stand	stend	steyad	stœð	stood	stodum	stoden	stœðinn	<i>to stand</i>
lig	ligg	ligged	lá	ligged	lágum	ligged } liggen }	leginn	<i>to lie down</i>
beär	ber	beyar	bar	boor	bárum	born	borinn	<i>to bear</i>

Rask's more Complex Class (continued).

4th.

PRESENT.		PRÆT. SING.		PRÆT. PLUR..		P. PARTICIPLE.		ENGLISH.
NORTH.	O. N.	NORTH.	O. N.	NORTH.	O. N.	NORTH.	O. N.	
greet	græt	grat	grèt			grètten	grátinn	<i>to sweep</i>
fo	fell	fell	fell	fell	fèllum	fone	fallinn	<i>to fall</i>
hæald	} held	} held	} held	} held	} hêldum	} hodden	} haldinn	<i>to hold</i>
hod								
laik	leik	laikt	lik	laikt	lèkum	laikt	leikit	<i>to play</i>
lait	leit	laited	leitaja	laited		laited	leitad	<i>to seek</i>

5th.

rive	rýf	{ reyav	rauf	rove	rufum	{ rovvv	rofinn	<i>to tear</i>
Dan. river		{ ræv	Dan. rev			{ rævvn	Dan. revne	
ride	rið	{ reyad	reið	} reyad	} reiðum	} ridden	} ridinn	<i>to ride</i>
Sw. rider		{ rèd	Sw. red					
freeze	frýs	froyaze	A.S. freas	froyaze	} A.S. freason	frozen	frosinn	<i>to freeze</i>
							A.S. froren	
flee	flýg	flæw	flaug	flæw	flugum	flown	floginn	<i>to fly</i>
saük	sýg	säuked	sang	sucked	sugum	saükt	sogit	<i>to suck</i>

6th.

heäve	hef	heyav	hóf	hove	hófum	hovvn	hafinn	<i>to heave,</i> <i>lift</i>
sweäc	sver	sweyar	svarði	swoore	sórum	sworn	svarinn	<i>to swear</i>
tek	} tek	} tuk	} tók	} tuk	} tókum	} tekken	} tekinn	<i>to take</i>
tak								
dee	dey	deed	deiði			deäd	dáit	<i>to die</i>
wæve	wef	weyav	vaf			wovvn	vofinn	<i>to weave</i>

DANISH.

PRESENT.	PRÆTERITE.		P. PARTICIPLE.		ENGLISH.	
see	O. N. and	} saa	} saae	sin	sen	<i>to see</i>
	Dan. se			sid	O. N. séd	
steal	stjæler	steyal	stjal	stovn	stolen	<i>to steal</i>
break	brækker	brak	brak	brokkn	brokken	<i>to break</i>
give	giver	gav	gav	geen	Sw. gifven	<i>to give</i>
drive	driver	drev	drev	drevvn	drevne	<i>to drive</i>

MÆSO-GOTHIC.

leap	hlaupa	} leyap	hlaihlauþ	} leupad	O. N. hlaupit	<i>to leap</i>
	O.N. hleyp		O. N. hljóþ			

INDECLINABLE PARTICLES.

VI.—PREPOSITIONS.

LOW GERMAN (chiefly).

NORTHUMBRIAN.	ENGLISH.	ETYMA.
aboon	<i>above</i>	A.S. <i>abufan, id.</i>
again	<i>against</i>	O. Fris. and A.S. <i>agen</i> (Germ. <i>gegen</i>), <i>id.</i>
amang	<i>among</i>	A.S. <i>gemang, id.</i>
atort	<i>towards</i>	O. N. <i>á, on</i> ; and A.S. <i>tó-weard, id.</i>
atween	<i>between</i>	O. N. <i>á, in</i> ; A.S. <i>tweonum, between.</i>
atwixt	<i>betwixt</i>	O. Fris. <i>atwiska, id.</i>
behint	<i>behind</i>	A.S. <i>behindan, id.</i>
beyont	<i>beyond</i>	A.S. <i>be-geondan, id.</i>
bout	<i>without</i>	A.S. <i>bútan, id.</i>
nigh	<i>near</i>	A.S. <i>nieh, neah, id.</i>
ooër	<i>over</i>	O. Fris. <i>ur, id.</i>
[ooër-live	<i>over-live</i>	O. Fris. <i>urliva, id.</i>
ooër-step	<i>overstep</i>	O. Fris. <i>ursteppa, id.</i>]
ouer	<i>over</i>	A.S. <i>ouer, id.</i>
ta	<i>to</i>	N. Fris. <i>ta, id.</i>
tu	<i>to</i>	M. G. <i>du, id.</i>
twixt	<i>betwixt</i>	O. Fris. <i>twisk, id.</i>

SCANDINAVIAN.

a (that way)	<i>in (that way)</i>	O. N. <i>á, in.</i>
a (this side)	<i>on (this side)</i>	O. N. <i>á, upon</i> ; .sida <i>side</i> . Rask § 472.
a toppa	<i>upon</i>	O. N. <i>á, on</i> ; toppr, <i>top.</i>
afoore	<i>before</i>	O. N. <i>á, on</i> ; Sw. förr, <i>before.</i>

NORTHUMBRIAN.	ENGLISH.	ETYMA.
aside	<i>beside</i>	O.N. á, <i>on</i> ; sida, <i>side</i> .
asteäd on	<i>instead of</i>	O.N. á stað, <i>id.</i>
at (To do some- thing <i>at</i> a thing—for <i>to</i> , or <i>with</i> it.)	<i>to</i>	O.N. at, <i>id.</i>
eever (Lunes- dale), "t' wind 's in a bad eever" ¹ i. e. comes <i>from</i> a bad quarter.	<i>quarter from</i> <i>which</i>	O.N. ifra, <i>from</i> .
efter	<i>after</i>	O.N. eptir, <i>efter</i> ; Sw. and Dan. efter, <i>id.</i>
fêr	<i>for, instead of</i>	O.N. fyr (propter), <i>for, on</i> <i>account of</i> ; fyrir, <i>instead of</i> . Egils.
frae } frä }	<i>from</i>	O.N. frá (a, ab; Sw. frå; Dan. fra; A.S. fra, <i>id.</i>
i	<i>in</i>	O.N. í (<i>in, quietem in loco</i> <i>significans, ut í sandi, in</i> <i>arend, id.</i>
intul	<i>into</i>	Sw. intill, <i>up to, close up</i> .
nesht	<i>next</i>	Dan. næst, <i>id.</i>
outen (Lunes- dale)	<i>outside, out of</i> <i>doors.</i>	Sw. utan, <i>without</i> ; A.S. útan, <i>id.</i>
tul	<i>to</i> (motion towards)	O.N. til, <i>ad</i> (<i>motum ad locum</i> <i>significans</i>), til þin (<i>ad te</i>); Northumb. tul tha; Sw. till; Dan. til, <i>id.</i>
wi'	<i>with</i>	O.N. við, <i>with</i> . Rask § 471.

¹ This is a case of a preposition used substantively, much in the same manner as the adverb, when one speaks of a person's "whereabouts."

VII.—CONJUNCTIONS.

LOW GERMAN (chiefly).

NORTHUMBRIAN.	ENGLISH.	ETYMA.
acoz, across	<i>because</i>	French à cause, <i>id.</i>
aidher	<i>either</i>	O. Fris. aider, <i>id.</i>
auder (Wyresdale)	<i>either</i>	O. Fris. auder, <i>id.</i>
àz	<i>that</i>	?
beyath	<i>both</i>	O. Fris. beithe, <i>id.</i>
bout (Lunesdale)	<i>unless</i>	A.S. bútan, <i>id.</i>
èn	<i>and</i>	Du. and North Fris. en, <i>id.</i> ; O. N. enn (etiam).
èr	<i>or</i>	? Abbr. of O. Fris. aider. See "nèr" infra.
naidher	<i>neither</i>	O. Fris. nahweder; A.-Saxon, nāðer, <i>id.</i>
nèr	<i>nor</i>	O. Fris. ner, <i>abbr. of</i> nahweder, <i>id.</i>
nobbut	<i>only</i>	A.S. ná, <i>not</i> ; bútan, <i>but.</i>
sooä	<i>so</i>	A.S. swá ; O. N. svá, <i>id.</i>
whedder	<i>whether</i>	O. Fris. hweder ; A.-Saxon, hwæðer, <i>id.</i>

SCANDINAVIAN.

àn or èn	<i>than</i>	Sw. än, <i>id.</i> ; O. N. en (quam), <i>id.</i> Grimm, D. Gr. 3, 164, 280.
àn	<i>if</i>	Suio-Gothic æn, <i>particula conditionis</i> (si), <i>id.</i> ; Gr. <i>ἐὰν.</i>
àt	<i>that</i>	O. N. at (quod, ut) ; Dan. at ; Sw. att, <i>id.</i>

NORTHUMBRIAN.	ENGLISH.	ETYMA.
æt-efter ¹	<i>afterwards</i>	Dan. <i>efterat</i> , <i>after</i> .
beyath	<i>both</i>	O. N. <i>bæþi</i> (uterque, ambo); see Low Germ. list.

VIII.—ADVERBS.

LOW GERMAN (chiefly).

amackaly } amackalike }	<i>a little so, in some fashion, partly</i>	A.S. <i>maccalic</i> , <i>meet</i> , <i>fit</i> .
anoo	<i>enough</i>	A.S. <i>genoh</i> , <i>id.</i> ; O.N. <i>gnógr</i> , <i>id.</i>
bí	<i>by (bí that time)</i>	A.S. and Sw. <i>bi</i> , <i>and be</i> ; M.G. <i>bi</i> , <i>id.</i>
clean	<i>entirely</i>	A.S. <i>clæne</i> . <i>id.</i>
deftly	<i>gently, softly</i>	A.S. <i>dæftlice</i> , <i>conveniently</i> <i>fitly</i>
elseweere	<i>elsewhere</i>	A.S. <i>elleswhær</i> , <i>id.</i>
elsewhidder	<i>elsewhither</i>	A.S. <i>elleshwider</i> , <i>id.</i>
gradely	<i>properly, becomingly</i>	A.S. <i>geráde</i> , <i>in order</i> .
ham-sam	<i>huddled together, promiscuously</i>	A.S. <i>sam</i> , <i>together</i> ; O. N. <i>samt</i> , <i>id.</i>
herefter	<i>hereafter</i>	O. Fris. <i>hirefter</i> , <i>id.</i>
hiddher	<i>hither</i>	A.S. <i>hider</i> , <i>id.</i>
ivven	<i>on an equality</i>	O. Fris. <i>iben</i> , <i>id.</i>
neyawhaār } neyawheere }	<i>no-where</i>	A.S. <i>ná-hwar</i> , <i>id.</i> ; Sw. <i>nej</i> , <i>no</i> ; O. N. <i>hvar</i> , <i>where</i> ; A.S. <i>ná-hwær</i> , <i>id.</i>
nout	<i>nothing</i>	A.S. <i>nauht</i> , <i>nóht</i> , <i>id.</i> ; O.Fris. <i>naut</i> , <i>id.</i>

¹ This expression is almost invariably used. For "I never saw him afterwards," the phrase is, "I niver s̄a him *æt-efter*;" for "After B. left, C. came," "*At-efter* B. left, C. com." It seems to be an elliptical expression for "*After* [the time] *that* B. left C. came," etc. See "*æt*" *supra*.

NORTHUMBRIAN.	ENGLISH.	ETYMA.
ooër	<i>upper, over</i>	O. Fris. ure, <i>id.</i>
owt	<i>any-thing</i>	A.S. óht, <i>id.</i>
sooã	<i>so</i>	A.S. swá, swua, <i>id.</i>
strangly	<i>strongly</i>	A.S. stranglice, <i>id.</i>
tagiddher	<i>together</i>	A.S. tógædere, <i>id.</i>
thiddher	<i>thither</i>	A.S. þider, <i>id.</i>
weel	<i>well</i>	A.S. wæl, <i>well, plainly.</i>
whiddher	<i>whither</i>	A.S. hwider, <i>id.</i>
yai or yigh	<i>yes</i>	M.G. jai; O. N. jae, <i>id.</i> (Meidinger).

SCANDINAVIAN.

backerds	<i>backwards</i>	O. N. bak (tergum), <i>back</i> , and A.S. weardes, <i>situation, direction.</i>
connily	<i>prettily, nicely</i>	O. N. kunnliga (comiter), <i>civilly, readily, obligingly</i>
eigh	<i>yes</i>	O. N. ey (semper), <i>always.</i>
forrùt } forrud }	<i>forwards</i>	Sw. förut, <i>before</i> ; Dan. forud, <i>in advance, ahead.</i>
helder	<i>preferably</i>	O. N. heldr (potius), <i>id.</i>
i mornin (N. Lonsdale)	<i>to-morrow</i>	Sw. i morgon, <i>or i morran, id.</i>
i now	<i>presently</i>	Dan. i et Nu, <i>in a moment.</i>
lang sen	<i>long since</i>	Sw. längesen, <i>for some time.</i>
lowsely	<i>loosely</i>	O. N. lauslega (solute, leviter), <i>id.</i>
neddher	<i>lower, nether</i>	O. N. neðar (inferior), <i>id.</i> , compar. of niðri, <i>beneath</i> ; Sw. and Dan. neder, <i>id.</i>
neya, naya	<i>no</i>	Sw. nej, <i>id.</i>
noo (Westmorl.)	<i>now</i>	Sw. nu, <i>id.</i>
restly	<i>rightly</i>	O. N. réttliga (recte); Dan. rettelig, <i>id.</i>

NORTHUMBRIAN.	ENGLISH.	ETYMA.
sa	so	Sw. så, Dan. saa, Du. sa, <i>id.</i>
sen	since	Sw. sent, <i>late.</i>
shamfully	shamefully ¹	O. N. skamfyllilegr (pudi- bunde), <i>modestly.</i>
shaply	shapely	O. N. skapliga (rei conveni- enter), <i>fitly.</i>
sooä	so	O. N. sva, su (ita, adeo, sic.), <i>id.</i>
tull	to	Sw. till, <i>id.</i>
weel	well	O. N. vel (bene, sane), <i>id.</i>
whaar?	where?	O. N. and Swed. hvar? (ubi), <i>id.</i> ; M. G. and A. S. hwar?

IX.—INTERJECTIONS.

eeh!	exclamation of <i>delight</i>	O. N. hæ (interjectio ridentis).
hoity-toity! ²	what's the mat- <i>ter?</i>	O. N. hutututu (quid, malum, turbæ hic est?) <i>what the plague's the row here?</i>
woe werth!	woe betide!	A. S. wá-weorð, <i>id.</i> ; O. N. wo (malum, noxa) verða (fieri, accidere), <i>id.</i>

The authorities referred to for Etymologies in the above paper are—for Gaelic, McLeod and Dewar's Dictionary; for Low German, Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary (1838 and 1860), and Vernon's Grammar, Richthofen's Alt-Friesisches Wörterbuch, Outzen's Nord-Friesisches Glossar, and Hexham's Dutch Dictionary and Grammar; for Scandinavian, Haldorsen's and Egilsson's Old Norse Dictionaries, and Rask's Icelandic Grammar (by Dasent); Old Swedish, Ihre's Glossarium Suio-Gothi-

¹ It is highly probable that the word *shameful* originally signified the reverse of what it does at the present day, viz., *full of shame*, or *having a strong sense of shame*; instead of the modern meaning—that of being *void of shame*, or *shameless*.

² This word is more frequently used as an adjective in Lonsdale, where it signifies *haughty* or *flighty*:—"She was quite *hoity-toity*, i. e., "she gave herself airs."

cum ; Modern Swedish, Tauchnitz's Swed. Dictionary ; Danish, Lenström's Grammar, and Ferrall and Repp's Danish Dictionary, and Bask's Grammar ; for Mæso-Gothic, Massman's Ulfilas ; for Norman-French, Cotgrave. Comparat. Lexicons, Meidinger and Diefenbach.

APPENDIX A.

Extracts from the Bonapartean Versions of Solomon's Song,
ch. ii. vv. 1 and 14.¹ (From Latham on "The English Language. 5th Edition.)

NORTHUMBRIAN.

North Northumberland. (Latham, p. 382.)

1. Aw 's the rose o' Sharon, an' the lily o' the valleys.
14. O maw duve, that 's i' the holes o' the rock, i' the hidin'-pleaces i' the steps.

Northumberland. Newcastle. (p. 379. By J. G. Forster.)

1. Aw 's the rose o' Sharon, an' the lily o' the valleys.
14. O maw duv, that is i' the clefs o' the rock, i' the secret pl'yeces o' the stairs.

Durham. (p. 378.)

1. A' as i' rose uv Sharon, an' i' lilley ud valleys.
14. O me dove, 'ats id cleft ud rock, id secret plaases ud stairs.

Durham. Shields. (p. 381.)

1. Aw 's the rose o' Sharon, an' the lily o' the valleys.
14. O maw duv, that is i' the clefs o' the rock, i' the secret ply'eces o' the stairs.

North Cumberland. (p. 361.)

1. I am the rwose o' Sharon, an' the lillie o' the vallies.
14. O my duve, that art in the cliffs o' the rock, in the secret pleaces o' the stairs.

¹ The letters and words in italics have reference to the critical remarks from pp. 5-12 in the preceding paper.

Central Cumberland. (p. 362.)

1. *Les t' rwose o' Sharon, an' t' lily o' t' valleys.*
14. *O my pigeon, 'at 's in t' nicks o' t' rock, in t' bye pleaces o' t' crags.*

Westmorland. (p. 363.)

1. *I 's t' rooaz o' Sharon, an' t' lily o' t' valleys.*
14. *O my cūshat, 'at 's i' t' grikes o' t' crags, i' t' darkin' whols o' t' stairs.*

North Lancashire. Lonsdale, North of the Sands.

(See Appendix C. post.)

North Lancashire. Lonsdale, South of the Sands.

See Appendix B. post.)

South (East) Lancashire. (p. 365.)

1. *Awm th' rose o' Shayron, un th' lily oth' valleys.*
14. *O ma dove, theaw 'rt ith' clifts oth' rocks, ith' huddin' places oth' stairs.*

Yorkshire. Cleveland. (p. 377.)

1. *Hah am the rose o' Sharon, and the lily of the valleys.*
14. *O mah duv, that is i' t' the clefts o' the rock in the bye spots o' the stairs*

Yorkshire. Craven. (p. 376.)

1. *I is 't rooaz o' Sharun, an' 't lily o' t' gills.*
14. *O mah duv, at is i' t' hoiles o' t' scarr, i' t' saycrit pleeaces o' t' staaars.*

Yorkshire. West Riding. (p. 375.)

1. *Ah 'm t' roaz a' Sharon an' t' lily a' t' valleys.*
14. *O my duve, 'at art i' t' clefts a' t' rock, i' t' seäcrit places a' t' stairs.*

Yorkshire. Sheffield. (p. 374.)

1. *O 'm t' rooaz a' Sharon, an' t' lilli a' t' valliz.*
14. *O mo duv, thah 'rt i' t' clefts a' t' rock, i' t' secret places a' t' stairs.*

OTHER PARTS OF ENGLAND.

MIDDLE GROUP. EAST ANGLIAN DIVISION,

Norfolk. (p. 385.)

1. *The rose o' Sharon I em, and the lily o' the walleys.*
14. *O my dow, that 's in the cricks o' the rocks, in the sacret places o' the stars.*

Lincolnshire. Parts about Folkingham. (p. 391.)

1. I'm the rööse of Sharon and the lily of the vallies.
14. O my doov that 's in the cricks of the rocks, in the secret places of the steggars.

SOUTHERN GROUP.

Somersetshire. (p. 346.)

1. I be th' rawze o' Zharon, an' th' lilly o' th' vallies.
14. O moi doove, that beeäst in th' clefs o' th' rocks, in th' zecret pleäzes o' th' steärs.

East Devon. (p. 348.)

1. Ai 'm th' rawse o' Sharon, an' th' lily o' th' volleys.
14. Yeue, mai dove, that abäid'th in th' gaps o' th' rocks, th' bai-päärts o' th' stairs.

West (?) Devon. (p. 349.)

1. I am tha rose uv Sharin, an tha lilly uv tha vallys.
14. Aw, ma duv, thit art in tha cliffs uv tha rocks, in the zaycrit places uv tha stairs.

Cornwall. (p. 350.)

1. I 'm th' rocase of Shaaron, and th' lily of th' valleys.
14. Aw my dove, who art in th' vugs of th' rock, in th' saicret places of the steears.

Dorsetshire. (p. 354.)

1. I be the rwose o' Sharon, an' the lily o' th' valleys.
14. O my love 's in the clefts o' the rocks, in the lewth o' the cliffs.

Wiltshire. (p. 355.)

1. I be th' rwoäs o' Sharon, an' th' lilly o' th' valleys.
14. Aw my dove, as *us* in th' crivices o' th' rock, in th' zecret pleäcen o' th' stairs.

Sussex. (p. 357.)

1. I be de roäz of Sharon, and de lily of de valleys.
14. O my dove, dat's in de cliffs of de rock, in de sacret plaices of de stairs.

