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REPRINTED GLOSSARIES

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VII. A GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN THE WEST RIDING OF

YORKSHIRE; BY MR. WILLAN; 1811.

EDITED BY THE

REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, M. A.

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INTRODUCTION TO PART I.

The study of English Dialects has hitherto lain under several disadvantages, one of which is the difficulty of consulting the various works that have appeared on the subject. Many glossaries have been issued in the form of mere appendices to works upon very different subjects, whence two hindrances at once arise. First, it is not always easy to find them, or to ascertain the titles of the works containing them; and secondly, the student has then, to purchase the work, probably a large or scarce one, and perhaps both, for the mere sake of some five or six pages in it. This necessarily involves trouble and expense, whilst the glossary is in a very unhandy form after all. These impediments are all removed by the issue of such reprints as those contained in this volume. The first seven glossaries save the space, and a large part of the expense, of no less than *eleven octavo volumes*, and *one in quarto*, whilst at the same time it is easy to turn from one to the other by merely turning over the leaves.

It is not necessary to say much about the books containing the glossaries, because a short account of each work is in each case prefixed. It is, however, as well to state here that all comment has been carefully refrained from, except in a very few cases where a remark seemed absolutely requisite. It will readily be understood that the authors make their statements for what they are worth, and that they occasionally utter opinions which probably no member of the English Dialect Society would endorse; as when, for example, Mr Marshall talks about the Vale of Pickering being so secluded that probably no Roman, Dane, or *Saxon*, ever set foot in it (p. 17). A few prefatory remarks may still, however, find place here. In Glossary I, the author gives us small clue as to the locality of his words, as he simply labels them 'North of England.' Since, however, his place of residence was Burton-in-Kendal, and his work treats of the Caves in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, we may perhaps refer the majority of them to Westmoreland, the West of Yorkshire, and the Northern part of Lancashire. His Introductory Remarks are very sensible, though we may perhaps demur to the opinion that many of the words are of Greek extraction; still we may well be grateful to him for 'not having attempted to

derive any of them.' It is perhaps proper to add that the parts of speech (as *v.* for verb, *sb.* for substantive, &c.) are duly noted by J. H. and Dr

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Willan only, but they have been supplied in Mr Marshall's glossaries also, for the sake of greater distinctness. In the next set of Glossaries, Nos. II—VI, all by the same author, Mr W. H. Marshall, we may lay most stress upon the first of them, which deals with the Provincialisms of East Yorkshire. Here the author was at home, and dealing with words current in his native district: for which reason we are the more grateful to him for breaking through his first design, that of recording *only* such words as related to rural affairs; a design which, in his other glossaries, he carries out rather strictly.

His prefatory remarks cannot wholly be relied upon; even in dealing with the pronunciation of his own neighbourhood, he seems often to be at fault, partly, no doubt, from the common inability to express the sounds which he intended. Mr Ellis took considerable pains to ascertain his *real* meaning, but without much success. What is intended by 'the diphthong *ea*' on p. 18 is indeed a puzzle; whilst in the 'Explanations' at p. 21, he talks of the *aw* in *word*, on which Mr Ellis remarks that '*aw* ought to mean [aew],¹ but the example is utterly confusing, since *word* in S. Cleveland and the East Coast line is [wod].' It is an additional difficulty that the author's remarks refer to the last century instead of to the present.

So also, at p. 56, with respect to the remark that 'in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, &c., the asperate consonants are pronounced with vocal positions,' Mr Ellis remarks as follows: —

'This is altogether misleading; [th, f, s] generally become, when initial only, [dh, v, z], and [thr] becomes [dr]. The changes of [t, p] into [d, b] I have not heard of. It is as wrong as the following account of Welsh, which is a grammatical, not a purely phonetic mutation. The *a* slender much more usually becomes [ee] than [aay]; in fact, *name* is the only word I am certain of in which such a change takes place, though even here, at any rate at Tetbury, [neem] is commoner. It is *ai* or *ay* which becomes (or rather remains) [aay] throughout the West. In Somerset, *fire*, *fair* are [vuuy'h', vaay'h']. The long *i* is not

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[ey], but varies as [uy, uuy, uay, ua'y], and [uuy] is the best to take. The [wom] or [wuum] for *home*, on p. 57, is right.'

It ought to be remarked, further, in explanation of some of Mr Marshall's *dicta*, that a careful examination of his language will reveal the fact that he was so unfortunate as to hold a theory, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to all scientific treatment of the subject. Moreover, as is usual in such cases, his theory was wrong, and that to such an extent that we can but wonder how he came by it. His notion clearly was that the true original form of English was Welsh; and if this be borne in mind, the whole tenour of his remarks is at once apparent. Thus, at p. 17, the reason why the men of the vale of Pickering spoke such idiomatic English is because

Mr. C. C. Robinson suggests [ao] as the sound intended.

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they were purely *British*; 'no Roman, Dane, not Saxon ever setfoot' in the Moreland Dales. Hence their language abounds 'in *native words*.' This again is the reason why, at p. 56, he speaks of a certain habit as 'common to the West of England and to Wales, a circumstantial evidence that the inhabitants of the western side of the island [meaning the West of England and Wales] are descended *from one common origin*.' A moment later, he is somewhat troubled by the variation between the men of Gloucester and of Wales in their 'pronunciation¹ of the consonants,' which to him is so 'striking' that 'one might *almost* declare them descendants of two distinct colonies.' The introduction of this saving 'almost' is very remarkable. Again, at p. 30, he says of *heal*, our modern *hale*, that it is 'probably the *old British* word.'

Strange as this notion of our being all Welshmen may appear now, it was probably by no means peculiar to our Glossarist. This receives some illustration from the fact that, in the last century, we did not always call ourselves Englishmen, but often *Britons*, just as the Americans are commonly made to talk about 'Britishers' and 'the British lion.' It is not worth while to multiply instances; all can remember how Thomson declared that 'Britons never will be slaves,' and how Campbell, in his stanzas on the threatened invasion in 1803, burst out with—'In a Briton's sweet home shall a spoiler abide?.' On

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the other hand, it is not improbable that the labours of the English Dialect Society may hereafter make it plain, that the amount of Welsh amongst our more homely words has been somewhat underrated.

Mr Marshall greatly improved his glossaries by frequently giving references in them to other parts of his books in which the words glossed are more fully illustrated. Thus, at p. 46, Glossary B. 3, s. v. *Anbury*, he refers to vol. ii. p. 33, of his work. In order that these additional illustrations might not be lost, the quotations have all been copied out and inserted in their proper places. Thus, in this instance, the passage meant is the one beginning—'the *anbury* is a large excrescence,' and ending with 'offensively,' inserted immediately after the reference. Indeed, a few explanations have been inserted even where *no* reference is indicated by the author; as, e. g., s. v. *Croom*, on p. 47.

With respect to Dr Willan's Glossary, No. VII, Mr C. C. Robinson remarks as follows:—

'There is a certain want of character about this Glossary. Orthographical peculiarities are not made apparent, and one knows no more about the dialect-*speech* after looking through the Glossary than before. In those dales are such customs as (1) the dropping of final *ll* in such words as *call*, *ball*; (2) the change of *d* for *t*, in

¹ It will be readily understood that *is* is no misprint for 'pronunciation.' The spelling of the originals has been preserved.

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words like *angered*, *flayed* (afraid); (3) the substitution of *e* for other vowels in several common words like *sit*, *was*, *not*, *but*; (4) the dental *t*, *d* [t', d']; (5) the slight use, remarkable for Yorkshire, of *th'* for the usual *t'* as an abbreviation of *the*; (6) the insertion of *w* before *o* long, as in *morn* [mwuoh'n], *notion* [nwuoh'shun], *stone* [stwuo'h'n], and other peculiarities one would never dream of through reading the doctor's list. The notes on folk-lore shew a want of familiarity with the home-life of the peasantry, and one is inclined to smile at some of the pompous inferences indulged in. However it is a good old-fashioned word-list, and requires little weeding.'

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It is unnecessary to do more than indicate the interest that attaches to many of the words in these Glossaries. With respect, for example, to the phrase 'keel the pot,' in Shakespeare, Mr Halliwell decides that it simply means to *cool* the pot, and not to scum or skim it, and we may allow that the A.S. *célan* merely means *to cool*; yet we may as well note Mr Hutton's definition at p. 8, that in the North of England it means 'to keep the pot from boiling over.' It is a pity that he did not describe exactly how this is done. Another Shakesperian word is *Rack*, at p. 10. *Renable*, also at p. 10, occurs in *Piers the Plowman*; so also does *Dubbler*, p. 26. *Stevvon* (p. 39). occurs in Chaucer; whilst *Uvver* (p. 41) well illustrates the 'overlippe' in his Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*. A large number of similar illustrations may be discovered.

The excellent alliterative proverb at p. 26 (s. v. *Dow*)—'He neither dees nor dows'—is worth notice, for its pith; one can imagine it as well expressing a hungry heir's dissatisfaction with some rich old relative who keeps him in a state of constant suspense, and will neither do one thing nor the other.

We are indebted to Mr W. Aldis Wright, of Trinity College, for the loan of the volume containing Glossary B. 2, to Mr F. K. Robinson, of Whitby, for his kind present of a copy of Glossary B. 7,¹ to Mr Shelly for some notes upon Glossary B. 6, and to Mr A. J. Ellis for some remarks upon pronunciation, made at a time when he was even more than usually busy with the preparation of work for the press.

Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1873.

Mr Robinson's copy contained Dr Willan's Glossary only, and his present was accordingly all the more acceptable. It would have been hard to purchase a single volume of a long set like that of the *Archæologia*.

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II. PROVINCIALISMS OF EAST YORKSHIRE.

[THE following Glossary, &c., of the Provincialisms of East Yorkshire, more especially of the Eastern Moorlands and the Vale of Pickering, is reprinted from the second volume (pp. 303—366) of a work entitled— 'The Rural Economy of

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Yorkshire, comprizing the Management of Landed Estates, and the present practice of husbandry in the Agricultural Districts of that County. By Mr Marshall. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1788.’ The author, William Humphrey Marshall (born 1745, died 1818), produced several other agricultural works of a similar character, such as *The Rural Economy of the Midland Counties*, *The Rural Economy of Norfolk, &c.*, some of which also contain Provincial Glossaries, now reprinted for the E. D. S.

The remarks on the Dialects and Pronunciation are from Mr Marshall's book, pp. 303—313 of vol. ii; the Explanations, from p.314, and the Glossary from pp. 315—366 of the same. I am responsible for the *few* notes printed within square brackets.—W. W. Skeat.]

THE Dialects of Yorkshire are strikingly various.

The provincial language of *Cleveland* differs more widely, in some respects, from that of the *Vale of Pickering*, though situated only twelve or fifteen miles from each other, than the Dialect of the Vale does from that of Devonshire, which is situated at an opposite extreme of the kingdom. The Eastern Morelands are a barrier which formerly cut off all communication between the two Districts. But this cannot be the only cause of difference: the language and the manners of their respective inhabitants appear to have *no natural*

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affinity: they are, to present appearance, as distinct races of people as if they were descended from different roots. The pronunciation of the Vale bears a strong analogy to the *Scotch*; while that of Cleveland, which lies immediately between the Vale and Scotland, has little or no affinity to the Scotch pronunciation.

About *Leeds*, the language still varies: it is there strongly marked by a *twang* in the pronunciation. In the Vale of Pickering the word cow, for instance, takes the *close* sound ‘coo’ [koo]; about Leeds it becomes ‘caw’ [kae'w], the *a short*, as in *can*, the *w* being articulated as in the established pronunciation of the word.

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In the more extreme parts of *West Yorkshire* the dialect is characterized by an *openness* or *broadness* of pronunciation, very different from the rest of the county. The language even of Wakefield and that of Leeds, though these two places are situated within twenty miles of each other, are in many particulars less analogous than those of Scotland and the Vale of Pickering.

The dissimilitudes here mentioned, however, relate more to PRONUNCIATION, or what is less properly termed *accent*, than to WORDS. Nevertheless, in words, the different Districts of this extensive province vary considerably both in *identity* and *number*.

PROVINCIAL WORDS are either *corruptions* of the established language, or *native words* descended from the ANCIENT LANGUAGE of the province they are spoken in. Hence in RECLUSE DISTRICTS we must expect to find the greatest number of genuine *provincialisms*; —of ANCIENT VOCAL SOUNDS.

The VALE OF PICKERING is singularly circumstanced in this respect. The peculiar recluseness of its *situation* has been described; and being in a manner wholly agricultural, its *connexions* are inconsiderable. Had it not been for the influx of words and fashion which *Scarborough* has annually drawn into it, this secluded Vale must inevitably have been, in language and manners, a century at least behind every other District of *this* kingdom situated equally near its center.

The MORELAND DALES, which are in reality appendages of the Vale, have been still more effectually cut off from all *converse with strangers*. Their situation is so reclude, their soil in general so

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infertile, and their aspect so uninviting, that it is probable neither Roman, Dane, nor Saxon [!] ever set foot in them. No wonder, then, the language of these Dales, which differs little from that of the Vale, —except in its greater *purity*, —should abound in *native words*; or that it should vary so widely in *pronunciation* from the established language of this day, as to be in a manner wholly unintelligible to strangers; not, however, so much through *original words*, as through a regular SYSTEMATIC DEVIATION from the established *pronunciation of English words*.¹

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This difference in PRONUNCIATION generally arises from a *change of the vowels*; which is of course productive of a *change of words*. Hence it will be necessary, in giving an adequate idea of the language, to point out the *leading principles of pronunciation*: and previous to this it may be proper to mention a deviation in GRAMMAR; which, I believe, is peculiar to the dialect under notice.

The provincial language of East-Yorkshire has no *genitive case*, except that of its possessive pronouns; and except when the nominative case is understood. When this is expressed, the preceding substantive becomes in effect an adjective; as, *John Hat*, — *George House*; analogous with *London porter*, — *Yorkshire butter*.

This excision of the genitive termination gives great additional beauty and simplicity to the language, *doing away almost entirely the declension of nouns*, and *lessening that hissing* which is so disagreeable to the ears of foreigners, and which is indisputably one of the greatest blemishes of the English language.

A person unacquainted with this mode of speech will conceive it to be the cause of much ambiguity. But, among those who use it, no inconveniency whatever arises from it. When the nominative case is not expressed, then a genitive termination becomes requisite.

¹ It might be a difficult task, now, to ascertain with precision, whether these DEVIATIONS are in reality *corruptions* or *purities* of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. They are probably a mixture of the two; I mean, they may contain some slight admixture of depravity. But it would be equally reasonable to suppose that a disturbed stream should be less adulterate than its fountain, as that the language at present established should be less *corrupt*, or (to change the word without altering the argument) less *refined* than that of a District secluded in a singular manner from all intercourse with other languages.

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and is always used; as, Whose hat is this? It is *John's*. Whose house is this? It is *George's*. The same in the personal pronouns: as, Whose land is this? It is *yours*; it is *mine*; it is *his*. Even when the substantive is joined, the personal pronouns take a genitive form; as, *his country*, *your country*, *my country*.

The PRONUNCIATION now remains to be noticed.

The deviations lie principally in the *vowels*; but there is one peculiarity of ARTICULATION which is noticeable, as being a stranger in the established pronunciation; though common, I believe, to the northern counties. This is in the articulation of the *t*, in *butter*, *matter* and all words of a similar termination; also in *tree*, *trace*, *tread*, and all words and syllables beginning with *tr*.¹

The articulation, in these cases, is between the established articulation of the *t* and that of the *th*; the tongue being pressed hard against the teeth and the gums jointly; not slightly touching the gums alone, as in the ordinary articulation of the *t*. I notice this as a *provincialism*; and know no better test of a *northern provincialist* than this peculiarity.

In the pronunciation of VOWELS, that of *o long*, as in *stone*, *yoke*, *bole*, *more*, is first noticeable. A mere provincialist of East Yorkshire knows no such sound; nor can he, without much practice, pronounce it. In the provincial dialect it takes four distinct vocal sounds; namely, *eea*, *au*, *ooa*, *a*, —according to the consonants it is joined with in composition. Thus ‘stone’ is pronounced *steean* [sti·h’n]; *yoke*, *yauk* [yao·k or yau·k]; *bole*, *booa* [buo·h’l]; *more*, *mare* [me·h’r].

The diphthong *ea*, which formerly, it is probable, had a distinct vocal sound assigned it in the English language, but which seems to be at present entirely unknown to the English tongue, is still in common use in the dialect under notice. In the established pronunciation, ‘break’ is become *braike* [braik]; *tea*, *tee*; *sea*, *see*; but in this, they are pronounced alike, by a vocal sound between the *e* and the *a long*.²

¹ The letter *d* takes the same *articulation* in similar cases; namely, whenever it is subjoined with *r* or *er*. [Mr Ellis notes that [t’] and [d’] are the Glossic signs for this common dental *t* (and *d*) in Yorks, and Cumb.]

² [Perhaps [bri·h’k, ti·h’, si·h’]; but it has not been found possible to identify the sound meant: the sounds suggested, within square brackets, are merely conjectural.]

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The *a long* is generally, but not invariably, changed into *eea*;¹ as, *stake*, *steeac*; *lame*, *leeam*; *late*, *leeat*; or into *a short*, as, *take*, *tack*; *make*, *mack* [maak, taak].

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The *e short*, before *l* and *n*, is lengthened by the *y consonant* articulated as in yet, yes, you: thus, well (a fountain) becomes *weyl* [weyl]; to sell, to *seyl* [seyl]; men, *meyn* [meyn]; ten, *teyn* [teyn]: in one case it changes into *e long*; as, well (the adverb), *weel*.

The *i long* seldom has the established pronunciation. Before *ght* it generally changes into *e long*; as, night, *neet*; bright, *breet*; right, *reet*.² before *l*, into *a broad* (as in father, half, and before the letter *r*); as, mile, *maal*; stile, *staal*; and does not, in any case, take, in strictness, the modern sound, which is a diphthong composed of *a broad* and *e*: whereas its provincial sound here is, the *accepted* sound of *e short* lengthened by the *y consonant*,³ as, white, *weyt* [weyt]; to write, to *wreyt* [reyt]: a mode of pronunciation which perhaps formerly was in general use, but which now seems to be confined to provincial dialects, or is not at least heard in *fashionable* languages.

The *oo* before *k* changes into *u long*; as book, *buke* [beuk]; to look, to *luke* [leuk]; before *t*, *l*, *m*, *th*, generally into *ea long*; as boots, *beats* [bi·h'ts]; fool, *feal* [fi·h'l]; broom, *bream* [bri·h'm]; tooth, *teath* [ti·h'th]: before *r*, mostly into *ee*; as floor, *fleer* [fli·h'r]; door, *deer* [di·h'r].

Ol before *d* generally becomes *au*; as, old, *aud*; cold, *caud*; wolds, *wauds* [waudz]: in one instance the *l* is mute; as, hold, *hod*.

In words ending in *ault* or *alt*, the *l* is likewise mute, the termination becoming in both cases *aut*; as fault, *faut*; salt, *saut*; malt, *maut*.⁴

¹ [It may be that *eea* is here precisely the same as the *ea* above. Mr Robinson long thought the sound meant is [ee·h'], but has decided finally for [i·h']; compare *really*. *nearly* [ri·h'li, ni·h'li] in received English.]

² [Never in *fight*, which is generally [feyt]. —Ellis.]

³ I say, the *accepted* sound of *e short*, though it is by no means the actual sound of the vowel. I have nevertheless thought proper to give it the established power in the Glossary. The *i short* I retain for the same reason, though still more liable to objection.

⁴ This brings to my mind a circumstance which deserves notice; as it serves to shew the *process of corruption*, or as others perhaps will have it, *refinement* of languages. There are, in many cases, two distinct provincial languages in this District: one of them spoken by the lower class, —more especially of old people; the other by the superior class of *provincialists*. The first I shall call the *vulgar tongue* (though in all probability

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the purer language); the other the *middle dialect*. Thus the English word *malt* is in the vulgar tongue *maut*; in the middle dialect, *molt*: *Malton*, in like manner, becomes *Mauton* and *Molton* [Molt'un?]. All syllables formed with *o long* have three distinct pronunciations: thus *boal* [buo·h'l] in the vulgar tongue, *ball* [baul] in the middle dialect, and *bole* [boal] in the English language, convey the same idea. *Creecac*, *crake*, *crow* [kri·h'k, kraik, kroa]; *father* (the *a short*), *faither*, *father* [faadh·ur, fai·dhur, faa·dhur] are other instances. In a few generations, it is probable, the present vulgar tongue will be lost, and the present middle dialect will then of course become the vulgar tongue.

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The *ou* changes almost invariably into *oo*; as, flour, *floor* [floor]; our, *oor*; house, *hoose* [hoos]; mouse, *moose* [moos].

The *ow* is subject to a similar deviation; as, bowls, *bools* [boolz]; power, *poor*; flower, *floor*; bow, *boo*; cow, *coo*.

These are the principal part of the more REGULAR DEVIATIONS in the pronunciation of the East-Yorkshire dialect. To go through its ANOMALIES would be an endless task: some of them will appear in the following GLOSSARY; in the forming of which I have been induced to break through my original plan with respect to PROVINCIALISMS; which was, and indeed still is, to confine myself merely to such words as relate more especially to RURAL AFFAIRS. But finding, *in this particular instance*, a DECLINING LANGUAGE, which is unknown to the public,¹ but which, it is highly probable, contains more ample remains of the ANCIENT LANGUAGE of the CENTRAL PARTS OF THIS ISLAND, than any other which is now spoken; I was willing to do my best endeavour towards arresting it in its present form; before the general blaze of fashion and refinement, which has already spread its dawn even over this secluded District, shall have buried it in irretrievable obscurity.

¹ Except some fragments of it, which were collected on the banks of the Humber (at the most extreme distance from what may be considered as the source of the dialect) by

Mr. Brokesby [Thoresby?], and communicated to Mr. RAY; who has preserved them in his COLLECTION OF LOCAL WORDS.

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PROVINCIALISMS OF EAST YORKSHIRE,

MORE ESPECIALLY OF THE EASTERN MORELANDS AND THE VALE OF PICKERING:

THE WOLDS, HOLDERNESS, AND THE HOWARDIAN HILLS,

USE THE SAME DIALECT, BUT IN A LESS PERFECT STATE.

EXPLANATIONS. In this Glossary, *a*, before a consonant and without the *e final* has the accepted power of *a short*, as in *man* [*certainly maan, not man*]; *a*, with the *e final* or *ai*, denotes the *English a*, or *a slender*, as in *fate* [*ai*]; *aa*, the *French a*, or the *English a broad*, as in *half* [*aa or au*]; *au*, the *Italian a*, or the *English aw*, as in *law* [*au or aa*]; *aw* a syllable composed of *a short*, as in *hat*, and *w consonant*, as in *word* [*waewrd?*].

e, the accepted power of *e short* [*e*]. *ea*, a *long vowel*, or *simple vocal sound*, whose power lies between those of *a slender* and *e long* [see note 2, p.18]. *ee*, the *e long*, as in *feet* [*feet*]. *eea*, a *diphthong*, or *compound vocal sound*, composed of *e long* and *a short* [*ih' or eeh'*]. *ey*, a syllable formed of *e short*, and *y consonant* [*ey*].

o is invariably *short*, as in *hot* [*hot*]. *oo* invariably *long*, as in *food* [*food*]. *ooa*, a *compound* of *oo* and *a short* [*uoh'*].

The *i* and the *u* have their accepted powers assigned them; excepting the slight deviation in the *i long*, which has been mentioned. Where there is room for ambiguity, the *quantity* is specified.

Aboon, *prep.* above, in its general sense.

Addiwissen; 'to be sent about *addiwissen*,' is to be sent on a fool's errand: —an expression which is nearly obsolete. [It is corrupted from O.E. *had-I-wist*, i. e. had I known.]

Addle, *v.* to earn by working: 'he cannot *addle* his bread.'

Airth, *sb.* quarter; as, 'in what *airth* is the wind?'

Aisk, *sb.* a newt, or lizzard.

Aither, *sb.* a plowing; as, the first or second *aither*; the same as *airth* of some places, and *earth* of others.

Amell, [umel·] *prep.* between; as, ‘*amell* six and seven o'clock.’

Ananters, Anters, *conj.* lest, or for fear; —‘*ananters* it should rain.’

Anchor, *sb.* the chape of a buckle.

Anenst, Over-Anenst, *prep. or adv.* opposite.

Ar, *sb.* a cicatrice, or scar left by a wound.

Arfish, *adj.* somewhat afraid.

Ark, *sb.* a kind of large chest or bin, with divisions within, formerly used for laying up dressed corn in; a sort of moveable granary.

Ass, *sb. pl.* ashes.

Assle, *sb.* query, a corruption of *axis*, or a *native* word? *assletooth*, a grinder; *assle-tree*, the axis of a carriage-wheel, but of no other wheel; nor is it ever applied without the termination

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tree. Perhaps *axle* is a pedantic corruption of this word. [Cf. A.S. *eax*, an axle; *eaxl*, a shoulder.]

Aum, *sb.* elm.

Average, *sb.* the pasturage of common fields and other stubbles after harvest.

Backston, *sb.* (that is, *baking-stone*) a slate, hung in an iron frame over the fire, to bake cakes upon.

Badger, *sb.* a huckster.

Bairn, *sb.* child.

Bairnworths, *sb. pl.* *bellis perennis*, daisey [daisies].

Balks, pronounced *bauks*, *sb. pl.* a rough chamber in an outbuilding.

Barfan, *sb.* a horse-collar.

Barguest, *sb.* a hobgoblin of the highest order; terrible in aspect, and loaded with chains of tre-mendous rattle.

Bass, *sb.* a matt of any kind.

Bat, *sb.* a blow: hence.

Bats, *sb.* a beating: ‘aa’ll gi’ tha’ thi’ *bats*:’ I’ll give thee a beating.

Beace, *sb. pl.* cattle: the plural of *beast*.

Beace, *sb.* a cattle-stall.

Beal, *v.* to bellow as an ox.

Beck, *sb.* brook (the common term).

Beeld, *sb.* shelter; also the cause of shelter: a clump or skreen of trees, planted for the protection ‘ of stock, is called a *beeld*.

Belive, the *i* long [beleiv·] *adv.* in the evening.

Bent, *sb.* a species of rush which grows on the Moreland hills.

Besharp, *v. imp.* make haste.

Bink, *sb.* a bench, common at the doorsof cottages; generally made of stones, or of earth planted on the top with camomile.

Birds-eye, *sb. veronica chamaedrys*, germander speedwell.

Bisslings, **Bissling-milk**, *sb.* the first milk of a newly-calven cow.

Black-nebb’d-crow, *sb.* the carrion crow.

Blake, *adj.* yellowish, colour of bees-wax.

Blashy, *adj.* wet, dirty, splashy; as, ‘*blashy weather*.’

Blea, *adj.* dusky blue, or lead-colour.

Bleaberry, *sb. vaccinium myrtillus* common whortle-berry.

Bleb, *sb.* a blister, or an air-bubble.

Blendings, *sb. pl.* peas and beans grown together as a crop.

Blewmilk, *sb.* skim-milk.

Blinders, **Blinding-Bridle**, the *i* short [blind·urz] *sb. pl.* blinkers for draught-horses.

Blue-caps, *sb. scabiosa succisa*, meadow scabious, devil’s-bit. [The *premore* scabious, whence the name devil’s-bit.]

Boggle, *sb.* an inferior hobgoblin, or anything frightful; hence *to boggle*, [to shy], as a horse.

Bog-violet, *sb. pinguicula vulgaris*, butterwort.

Bonny, *adj.* pretty, handsome, beautiful.

Booac, *v.* to reach, to keck.

Boon, *adj.* going presently; as, ‘he is *boon* to market.’

Boorly, *adj.* lusty, gross and large made, with some degree of comeliness; as, a *boorly* man or woman. [I. e. burly.]

Botchet, *sb.* small-beer mead.

Bottry, *sb.* elder; a ‘*bottry-tree*.’

Brakens, *sb.* *pteris aquiline*, brakes, fern.

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Brant, *adj.* steep, as a hill, or a road (the common epithet).

Brashy, *adj.* small, rubbishly; [such] as refuse fuel.

Brass, *sb.* halfpence.

Bray, *v.* to pound, or to break small, as limestones for the kiln, &c.

Breaa, *sb.* the brink or bank of a brook or river.

Breers, *sb. pl.* brambles and briars.

Bride-door, *sb.* ‘to run for the bride-door’ is to start for a favor given by a bride to be run for by the youth of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door until the marriage ceremony be over, and from thence run to the bride’s door. The prize, a ribbon, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner. If the distance be great, as two or three miles, it is customary to ‘ride for the bride-door.’

Bride-wain, *sb.* a carriage loaded with household furniture and utensils, travelling from the bride’s father’s to the bridegroom’s house. Formerly, great parade and ceremony were observed on this occasion. The wains were drawn entirely by oxen, whose horns and heads were ornamented with ribbons. Ten or perhaps twenty pair of oxen have, on great occasions, assisted in drawing a *bride-wain*. A young woman at her spinningwheel is seated on the center of the load. In passing through towns and villages, the bride’s friends and acquaintance throw up articles of furniture, until the ‘draught,’ be it ever so powerful, is at least feigned to be overloaded; and at length is ‘set fast;’ generally, however, by some artifice, rather than the weight of the load; which, nevertheless, has on some occasion been so considerable, as to require several wains to carry it.

Brimming; a sow when she takes the boar is said to be *a brimming*; and the boar is said to *brim* her.

Brock, *sb.* a young grasshopper. 'He sweats like a *brock*.' [But the proverb probably refers to the badger, also called *brock*.]

Broo, *sb.* the forehead; and hence the upper part of a hill, resembling the forehead.

Brooach, *sb.* (that is, *broach*) the spire of a church.

Backheading, cutting off live hedge -thorns, fence-height.

Buckle-horns, *sb. pl.* short crooked horns, turning horizontally inward.

Bufe, *sb.* a bough of a tree.

Buffetstool, *sb.* a. low four-legged stool.

Bullhead, *sb.* the fish, miller's thumb.

Bulls-forehead, *sb. aira coespetosa*, turfy air-graas [hair-grass].

Bullspink, *sb.* the bird, chaffinch.

Bumle-bee, *sb.* the humble-bee; properly humming-bee.

Bun, *sb.* a kecks, or hollow stem.

Burden-band, *sb.* a hempen hayband.

Burk, *sb. betula alba*, the birch.

Bur-thistle, *sb. carduus lanceolatus*, spear-thistle.

Busk, *sb.* a bush.

Butterbump, *sb.* the bittern.

Buver, *sb.* the common gnat, or mosquito.

Cadge, *v.* to carry.

Cake, *v.* to cackle as geese *cake*, hens *cackle*.

Cam, *sb.* any long mound of made earth.

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Can, *sb.* a small milk-pail, with a handle on the side.

Canker, *v.* to rust.

Canker, *sb.* rust (in common use).

Canty, *adj.* brisk, lively, active; generally spoken of an old person.

Capes, *sb. pl.* ears of com broken off in thrashing (called *colder* in Norfolk).

Car, *sb.* low marshy ground; fen; contradistinct from 'Ing,' as being *pastured*.

Carberries, *sb. pl.* gooseberries; *ribes grossularia*; properly *grossberries*, [No; see Wedgwood.]

Carlings, *sb. pl.* fried pease, eaten the Sunday next but one before Easter; which is called ‘Carl-Sunday.’

Cat-whin, *sb. rosa spinosissima*, burnet rose.

Cauf, *sb.* calf.

Cave, *v.* (vulgarly to *keeav*) to rake off or out of; as short straws and ears from the corn in chaff on a barn-floor.

Caving-rake, *sb.* a barn-floor rake, with a short head and long teeth.

Cazsons, *sb. pl.* the dung of cattle dried for fuel; a common article of fuel in Holderness.

Ceiling, *sb.* the wainscotting of a room is called the ‘sealin;’ the *ceiling*, the ‘*under-drawing*.’

Chats, *sb. pl.* keys of the ash and maple; also the catkins of the hazle.

Cheese-cake-grass, *sb. lotus corniculatus*, birdsfoot trefoil.

Cheslip-skin, *sb.* the calf’s bag, used in making ‘yerning’ [i. e. *running*, or rennet.]

Chimpings, *sb. pl.* grits; rough-ground oatmeal.

Chip, *v.* to trip; as, ‘to *chip* up the heels;’ or to ‘*chip* a fall;’ as in wrestling.

Chip, *v.* to break the shell as chickens do previous to their exdusion; also to *chop* [i. e. *chap*], as the lips.

Chizzil, *sb.* bran (the common term).

Chunter, *v.* to talk about and repine at small misfortunes; to express discontent about trifles.

Cicely, *sb. choerophyllum sylvestre*, orchard weed; cow-parsley.

Claggy, *adj.* sticky, as wet clay.

Clame, *v. n.* to daub, as wet soil with the harrows.

Clame, *v. a.* to spread unctuous matter; as salve on a plaster, butter on bread.

Clapperclaw, *v.* to beat, or paw, with the open hand.

Clarty, *adj.* clammy, as honey, &c., spoken of a clayey soil when wet.

Clavver, *sb.* clover.

Clavver, *v.* to clamber, as children.

Cleaning, *sb.* the secundine of the cow, ewe, &c.

Click, *v.* to snatch hastily or rudely.

Clip, *v.* to shear, as sheep.

Clipping, *sb.* a sheep-shearing.

Clocks, *sb. pl.* beetles of all kinds.

Clock-seaves, *sb. pl. schoenus nigricans*, black-headed bog-rush.

Cloddy, *adj.* thick, short, and full of flesh; as a bullock of this description.

Clog, *sb.* a log; as ‘a *clog* of wood.’

Clog-shoes, *sb. pl.* wooden shoes; or rather shoes with wooden soles [soles.]

Close, *sb.* (pronounced clooace) [kluo·h’s] an inclosure; in distinction to ‘field,’ which implies an open field.

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Clow, *v.* to pull together, rudely; or to labour in a vulgar, furious manner.

Clubster, *sb.* a stoat.

Clunter, *v.* to make a rude noise with the feet in walking.

Cobble, *v.* to stone; to throw stones, dirt, or snow-balls.

Cobbles, *sb. pl.* pebbles; round stones found in the soil. Also the small boats of fishermen, &c.

Cobble-trees, *sb. pl.* double swingle-trees, whippins, or splinter-bars.

Cobby, *adj.* merry; cheerful.

Cod, *sb.* pod; pease or beans which are well hung with pods, are said to be well ‘codded.’

Commother, *sb.* (perhaps *Co-mo-ther*) a godmother.

Conny, *adj.* clever, neat, tidy, agreeable.

Cool, **Cowl**, *sb.* a swelling raised on the head by a blow from a cudgel, or other hard weapon.

Coop, *sb.* an ox-cart, with a *close* body, and without ‘shevings,’ for carrying manure, &c. in use.

Coor, *v.* to crouch or sit upon the haunches.

Cooscot, *sb.* a wood-pigeon.

Coping, *sb.* (pronounced *keaping*) [ki·h’ping?] the covering of a stone quarry.

Cornbind, *sb.* *polygomon convolvulus* climbing buck-wheat: also *convolvulus arvensis*
corn convolvulus.

Cottrel, *sb.* the *key* of an iron bolt.

Cowdy, *adj.* pert, frolicksome.

Cowl, *v.* to gather, rake, or scrape together.

Cowl-rake, *sb.* a mud-scraper.

Cow-mig, *sb.* the drainage of a cow-house, or dunghill.

Cowp, *v.* to change, to swap.

Cow-striplings, *sb. pl.* *primula veris*, cowslips.

Cowthered, *pp.* recovered from disease or coldness.

Cow-tie, *sb.* a short thick hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in
the other; for hopting the hind legs of a cow while in milking.

Crake, *sb.* (vulg. *creeak*) [kri·h'k] a crow or rook.

Crake-feet, *sb.* *orches*, orchises.

Crake-needles, *sb.* *scandix pecten veneris*, shepherd's needle.

Crambles, *sb. pl.* large boughs of trees, off which the faggot wood is cut.

Cranky, *adj.* checked linnen; 'cranky apron;' a checked-linen apron.

Cree, *v.* to seethe; to *pre-boil*, as rice, &c.

Creel, *sb.* a kind of bier, used for slaughtering and salving sheep upon.

Croft, *sb.* a small inclosure; larger than a yard, but smaller than a 'close.'

Crook, *sb.* (pronounced *cruke*) [kreuk] a hook; as, a 'yat-cruke,' a gate-hook.

Crouce, [kroos?] *adj.* pleased, satisfied, happy, in good spirits.

Crowdle, *v.* (diminutive of *to crowd*) to creep close together, as children round the fire,
or chickens under the hen.

Crunkle, *v.* to tumble or rumple, as linen or other cloaths.

Cup-rose, *sb.* *papaver*, poppy.

Cushia, *sb.* *heracleum spondylium*, cow-parsnep.

Daft, *adj.* stupid, inapt; opposed to quick and sensible.

Daitle (that is, *day-tale*), *adj.* by the day; as, 'daitle-man,' a

day-labourer; ‘*daitle*-work,’ work done by the day.

Dap, *adj.* fledge, as young birds in the nest.

Daw, *adj.* doughy, underbaked.

Dawl’d, *pp.* tired, worn-outt with fatigue or repetition,

Dea, *v.* do; as, ‘winnot ye *dea*’t?’ will you not do it?

Deaf, *adj.* blasted, or barren; as a *deaf* ear of corn, or a *deaf* nut; namely, a nut without a kernel.

Dea-nettle, *sb.* *galeopsis tetrahit*, wild hemp.

Deeaz’d, *pp.* killed, or much injured by cold, or a want of due warmth; as vegetables which are frost-nipped; or chickens which die in the shell, through the hen’s absence.

Deed, *sb.* doings; ‘whent *deed*,’ [a] great to-do.

Deft, *adj.* neat, pretty, handsome.

Delve, *v.* to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel.

Dess (of hay), *sb.* a cut of hay.

Dess up, *v.* to pile up neatly.

Dig, *v.* to break up the ground with a hack, mattock, or other tool, which requires a stroke in using it. See *Grave*.

Dike, *sb.* a ditch; also a puddle, or small pool of water.

Dill, *v.* to soothe, blunt or silence pain or sound.

Dither (the *i* short, as in *wither*), *v.* to tremble or shiver with cold.

Dock, *v.* to trim the buttocks, &c. of sheep.

Docken, *sb.* *rumex*, dock.

Dogfinkil, *sb.* *anthemis cotula*, maithe-weed.

Donnot (that is, *dows-not*), *adj.* good-for-nothing, bad; a name of the Devil. See *Dow*.

Dook, *v.* to duck, or immerge in water; also to bow down the head abruptly.

Doory, **Deery**, *adj.* very little, diminutive; ‘a laattle *doory* thing.’

Dordum, *sb.* a loud, confused, riotous noise.

Dow, *v.* to thrive or be useful; as, ‘he *dows* for nought,’ he is good for nothing: ‘he neither dees nor *dows*,’ he neither dies nor mends.

Dowled, *adj.* dead, flat, spoken of liquor which has lost its head.

Dowley, *adj.* sickly, pale; not brisk, or florid.

Down-dinner, *sb.* afternoon luncheon.

Dozzand, *pp.* shrivelled, not plump and fair.

Draff, *sb.* brewer's grains.

Drape (vulgarly *dreeap*) [dri·h'p] *sb.* a barren cow.

Draught, *sb.* a team, either of oxen or horses.

Dree, *adj.* tedious, unexpectedly long.

Dress (pronounced *driss*), *v.* to clean, as the barn-floor or the table; also to cleanse from refuse, as corn or flour.

Drite, *v.* to drawl in speaking.

Droke (pronounced *drooac*) [druo·h'k] *sb.* *lolium temulentum*, darnel.

Dubbler, *sb.* a dish or platter for the table.

Dump, *sb.* a deep hole of water; feigned at least to be bottomless.

Dunder-knoll, *sb.* a blockhead.

Duz, *v.* to beat out, as over-ripe corn at harvest.

Easins, *sb. pl.* eaves of a house.

Ee, *sb.* the eye.

Een, *sb. pl.* eyes.

Eeran, *sb.* errand.

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Eller, *sb.* *betula alnus*, alder.

Elsin, *sb.* an awl.

Entry, *sb.* an entrance, or small hall.

Esh, *sb.* the ash; probably the Saxon pronunciation. [A.S. *oesc*.]

Ewer, *sb.* See *Yewer*.

Faantickles, *sb. pl.* freckles on the face.

Faff, *v.* to blow in puffs.

Fallow, *sb.* ground laid down to rest, without sowing grass seeds (as formerly practised).

Fallow-hay, *sb.* hay grown upon a fallow, or new natural ley.

- Falter**, *v.* to thrash barley in the chaff, in order to break off the awns.
- Fash**, *v.* to teaze, and vex by importunity.
- Fat-hen**, *sb.* *chenopodium*, goosefoot.
- Faud**, *sb.* a truss of short straw, containing as much as the arms can well ‘*faud*,’ that is, fold.
- Fauf**, *sb.* a fallow, or ground repeatedly tilled, without an intervening crop.
- Feal**, *v.* to hide, in the general sense.
- Feed**, *v. a.* to fat cattle or sheep. ‘I mean to *feed* him;’ I intend to fat him.
- Felly**, *v.* to break up a fallow.
- Fend**, *sb.* activity, management, assiduity, prowess.
- Fend**, *v.* to strive, as for a livelihood.
- Fey**, *v.* to winnow with the natural wind.
- Fezzon on**, *v.* to seize fiercely, as the bull-dog *fastens on* the baited bull.
- Fick**, *v.* to struggle or fight with the legs; as a cow in the ‘tie,’ or a child in the cradle.
- Fire-eylding**, *sb.* fuel.
- Fitches**, *sb. pl. vicioe* vetches.
- Fittle**, *v.* to prepare, adjust, or make ready.
- Fixfax**, *sb.* the sinews of the neck of cattle and sheep.
- Flack**, *v.* to flicker as a bird; to throb as a wound.
- Flags**, *sb. pl.* flakes of snow are called ‘*snaw-flags*.’
- Flan**, *v.* to spread wide, as the sides of a bowl or scuttle; opposite to upright.
- Flay**, *v.* to frighten, in the general sense.
- Flay-crake**, *sb.* a scare-crow.
- Fleaks**, *sb. pl.* ‘wattles, hurdles woven with twigs.
- Flecked**, *adj.* pied, as cattle.
- Flig**, *adj.* fledge, able to *fly*; analogous with to *lig*, to lie. See *Dap*.
- Flit**, *v.* to move, or remove, as tenants at quarter-day.
- Flowter**, *v.* to flurry, or confuse, with a degree of fear.
- Foalfoot**, *sb.* *tussilago farfara*, coltsfoot.
- Fog**, *sb.* aftergrass (hence perhaps *foggy* as applied to a horse).
- Foisty**, *adj.* musty.
- Foldgarth** (vulg. *faudgarth*), *sb.* farm-yard.

Fond, *adj.* weak, silly, foolish.

Fond-plufe, *sb.* It was formerly a custom, which is not, I believe, yet laid aside, for the youth of each parish or township to drag a plow from village to village, on Twelfth-day; collecting money to make merry with in the evening. Each party is headed by ‘Mab and his wife,’ in disguise, with their faces blacked, and a

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kind of Harlequinean dress. I have not with no satisfactory account of the origin of this custom. [*Fond*, foolsh, and *plufe*, plough.]

Fooaz, *v.* to level, with a pair of shears, the top of a fleece of wool.

Foss, *sb.* a waterfall.

Foulmart (pron. *foomart*), *sb.* a pole-cat.

Fowt, *sb.* a fool.

Frem, *adj.* strange, inimical, not intimate or friendly.

Fridge, *v.* to chafe, to *frict*, to wear or injure by friction.

Fruggan, *sb.* an oven-poker; also a dirty, slovenly woman.

Gaalfat, **Guilefat**, *sb.* the vat in which new ale is set to ferment; also the liquor fermenting.

Gad, *sb.* a long team-whip; also a fishing-rod.

Gain, *adj.* short, near; as, the ‘gainest way.’

Gairn, *sb.* yarn.

Gait (vulg. *geeat*) [gi·h’t], *sb.* street; as west-*gait*, castle-*gait*,¹ the town-*gait*, the *gait*-door.

Gait (vulg. *geeat*), *sb.* a way; as ‘killing-*gait*,’ ‘gossip-*gait*,’ the names of by-ways across common fields; also ‘git a *gait*’ —go thy way.

Gait (pron. *geeat*), *sb.* a going place; as a ‘cow-*gait*,’ the going of a cow in a summer pasture.

Gait (pron. *gate*), *sb.* a single sheaf of corn, bound near the top, and set upon its butts.

Galloway, *sb.* the common name of a poney, or under-sized saddle-horse.

Gamashers, *sb. pl.* short spatter-dashes, worn by plowmen.

Gammer, *v.* to idle.

Gammerstags, *sb.* an idle, loose girl.

Gang, *v.* to go.

Gang, *sb.* a set; as ‘a *gang* of calves-feet.’

Gantry, *sb.* a beer-stand, a frame for placing liquor-casks on.

Gar, *v.* to make, or oblige by force; as, ‘I’ll *gar* you do it.’

Garfits, *sb.* garbage.

Garsil, *sb.* hedging-thorns, or other brushwood used in making dead hedges.

Garth, *sb.* a yard, or small inclosure near a house.

Gauv, *v.* to stare about oafishly.

Gauvison, *sb.* an oafish, weak, silly fellow.

Geevlac (perhaps *gavlehack*), *sb.* an iron crow for raising stones, &c. [A dimin. from A.S. *geafle*, a lever.]

Geevle (in the middle dialect *gavle*), *sb.* the gable of a building.

Geers, *sb.* harness of draught horses (the common term).

Gern (the *g* hard, as in *get*), *v.* to snarl as a dog, or an ill-natured husband. [*Girn*, for *grin*.]

Gewgaw, *sb.* a Jew’s harp.

Gib (the *g* hard, as in *gild*), *sb.* a hook: a *gibby stick*, a hooked stick.

Gilders (the *g* hard), *sb. pl.* hair nooses for catching small birds.

Gill (the *g* hard), *sb.* a small valley; generally a branch of a valley, in a mountainous country, furnished with a stream, and containing more or less woodiness.

¹ In towns which never were inclosed by a wall; consequently never had any *gates*. The interior streets of York, and perhaps of all old towns in the county, are called *gaits*; improperly *gates*.

Gilts (the *g* hard), *sb. pl.* young female pigs, whether open or spayed; analogous with *heifer*.

Gimmer (the *g* hard), *sb.* a female young sheep; as, ‘*gimmer-lamb*,’ a ewe-lamb; ‘*gimmer-hog*,’ a female ewe of the first year.

Glift, *sb.* a glimpse.

Glooar, *v.* to stare with a fixt countenance, rudely, or frightfully.

Gob, *sb.* a vulgar name for the mouth: hence *gobstick*, a wooden spoon.

Godsharld, *inter*, God forbid! [Lit. God *shield*!]

Godspenny, *sb.* earnest money, given on hiring a servant.

Goldspink, *sb.* the bird yellowhammer.

Gooac (mid. dial *gauk*), *sb.* the core of a hay-stack, or an apple.

Gossip, *sb.* a godfather.

Gotherly, *adj.* affable, sociable, pleased with each other.

Gowlans, *sb. pl.* the yellow flowers of the cowfoot tribe.

Gowpin, *adj.* as much as the two hands can hold.

Grain, *sb.* a branch; as, a bough of a tree, or a branch of a dale; and also the tine of a fork.

Graith [grraith], *sb.* riches.

Graithe [graidh], *v.* to make fit; to prepare; to furnish with things suitable.

Grave (vulg. *greeav*) *v.* to dig or break up the ground with a *spade*. See *Dig*.

Grease, *sb.* rancid butter, of the lowest degree. [Here Marshall refers to vol. ii. p.196, where he says that butter is marked of three qualities.] ‘The *firsts* and *seconds* go to the London market, the *grease* to the woollen manufactory in the west of Yorkshire.’

Greet, *v.* to weep; to cry as a child, or a person in grief.

Griff, *sb.* a deep valley, with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom.

Grime, *v.* to sully with soot or coals: in common use.

Grip, *sb.* a trench, or small ditch.

Gripe, *sb.* a dung-fork.

Grizely (vulg. *graaizly*), *adj.* ugly in the extreme. [Eng. *grisly*.]

Hack, *sb.* half a mattock; a mattock without the axe-end: a tool much in use.

Hags, *sb. pl.* hanging-woods; or woods in general.

Hag-worm, *sb.* an adder.

Hairough, *sb.* *galium aperine*, cleavers. [Pron. hair·uf?]

Handclout (that is, *hand-cloth*), *sb.* a towel.

Hank, *sb.* a with, or rope, for fastening a gate.

Hap, *v.* to cover; as the seed with soil, or the body with cloaths.

Har, *sb.* a strong fog or small drizzling rain.

Harled, *adj.* mottled, as cattle.

Hask, *adj.* deficient in moisture; spoken more particularly of food, as bread.

Hauf, *sb.* or *adj.* half.

Havver, *sb.* oats.

Hay-spade, *sb.* a sharp, heart-shaped spade, universally in use for cutting hay with.

Heaf, *sb.* the haunt or habitual pasture of sheep, on a common or heath.

Heap, *sb.* a pottle; a quarter; a quarter of a peck.

Heaz, *v.* to cough or hawk; as cattle when they clear the windpipe, or force up phlegm.

Hebble, *sb.* the rail of a wooden bridge.

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Heck, *sb.* a rack; as a 'hay-heck,' a horse-rack; also the inner or entry-door of a cottage; formerly, in all probability, made like a *heck*.

Heckle, *sb.* the flax-dresser's tool.

Heckler, *sb.* a flax-dresser.

Hedging-mittents, *sb. pl.* hedging-gloves.

Heal, *adj.* whole; probably the old British word. [A.S. *hoel*.]

Helm, *sb.* a hovel; or an open shed for cattle; sometimes covered with faggots, and frequently with a stack of beans or other corn.

Henrybauks, *sb.* hen-roost.

Henycaul, *sb.* a chicken-coop.

Henypenny, *sb.* *rhinanthus crista galli*, yellow rattle.

Hev, *v.* have.

Hez, *v. pr. t. s.* has.

Hind, *sb.* a farm-bailiff or headman.

Hipe, *v.* to strike with the horn (in Norfolk, to *doss*).

Hipples, *sb. pl.* cocklets, or small bundles of hay set up to dry.

Hitch, *v.* to hop on one leg.

Hob, *sb.* the shoe or soal [sole] of a sledge.

Hog, *sb.* a sheep of a year old; a hoggard.

Hog-pigs, *sb. pl.* castrates; barrow-pigs.

Holl (pron. *howl*) [houl], *sb.* hollow; as, a ‘*holl-way*,’ a hollow-way: cattle when empty of meat are said to be ‘*holl*.’

Holl, *sb.* a deep, narrow valley is frequently termed a ‘*holl*.’

Hollin, *sb.* holly.

Holm (pron. *howm*) [houm], *sb.* a fresh-water island; a piece of land surrounded by a divaricating river or brook: hence the name of places, as *Keld-holm*, *North-holm*.

Honey, *sb.* a common word of endearment.

Hood, the, *sb.* the back of the fire.

Hopple, *v.* to fetter, by tying the forelegs loosely together.

Horsam, Hungil-Money, *sb.* a small tax which is still paid (though the intention of it has long since ceased) by the townships on the north side of the Vale, and within the lathe or weapontake of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering, from the corn-fields which bordered upon it. When that field of a given township which lay next the forest was fallow, no tax was due from it that year: and tho’ this forest has long been thrown open, or disafforested, and the common fields now inclosed, the ‘*fauf* year’ (calculating every thitd year) is still exempt from this *imposition*.

Horseknobs, *sb. pl. centaurea jacea*, knobweed; knapweed.

Host-house (pron. *wost-house*), *sb.* a farmer’s inn at market.

Hover, *v.* to stay; to wait for: ‘Will you *hover* till I come?’

How, *sb.* a round hillock; perhaps sometimes a natural knoll; but generally of factitious origin. The Moreland swells abound with *hows*.

Howze, *v.* to lade, as water.

Hoyt, *sb.* a simpleton; a mild name for a fool.

HubblesheW, *sb.* a hubbub, a tumultuous assembly.

Huffil, *sb.* a finger-bag.

Hufil, *sb.* the bird, woodpecker.

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Hug, *v.* to carry; especially a cumbrous load.

Huke, *sb.* the huckle, or hip.

Hulet, *sb.* an owl.

Humbled, *adj.* hornless; spoken of cattle and sheep.

Hurple, *v.* to stick up the back, as cattle under a hedge in cold weather.

Hyvin, *sb.* ivy.

Ilk, *adj.* each; every; as, ‘*ilk* other house.’

Imp, *sb.* an eke [i. e. addition] placed under a bee-hive.

In-ear. See *Near*.

Ing, *sb.* meadow; low mowing ground. See *Car*.

Inoo, *adv.* presently.

Jaup, *v. n.* to make a noise like liquor agitated in a close vessel.

Jaup, *v. a.* to jumble, as [to mix] the sediment with the clear of bottled liquor.

Jewel, *sb.* the starling of a wooden bridge.

Just noo (that is, *just now*), *adv.* immediately, instantly.

Kedge, *v.* to gluttonize.

Keale, **Kale**, *sb.* broth, pottage.

Keeal-pot, *sb.* porridge-pot.

Keeans, *sb.* scum, or *mother*, of ale, &c.

Keld (vulg. *keyld*) *sb.* a spring; or perhaps a general name for a river or brook which rises abruptly: hence the names of places; as, *keld-head*, the head of the river Costa; *keld’holm*, near the efflux of the Dove; *holl-keld-head*, the head of an emergent brook near Kirbymoorside.

Kelter, *sb.* condition. ‘He is in good *kelter*.’ he is in good case.

Ken (vulg. *keyn*) *v.* to know: a word in common use. ‘Do you *ken* him?’ do you know him?

Kensback, *sb.* a thing known by some striking mark is said to be a *kensback*.

Kep, *v.* to catch, as a ball, or rainwater from the eaves of a house.

Kern, *sb.* [a] churn.

Ket, *sb.* carrion; and hence a word of reproach.

Kids, *sb. pl.* faggots.

Kie, *sb. pl.* cows; the plural of ‘coo.’

Kimlin, *sb.* a large dough-tub.

Kin, *sb.* a chop [chap] in the hand, &c.

Kind, *adj.* friendly, intimate. ‘They are as *kaand* as brothers.’

Kink, *sb.* a fit, or paroxism; as, a ‘*kink* of laughter,’ a violent fit of laughter: hence.

Kink-cough, *sb.* the whooping-cough.

Kirk, *sb.* church; still pretty common in the vulgar dialect.

Kist, *sb.* chest.

Kite, *sb.* a vulgar name for the belly.

Kitling, *sb.* kitten, or young cat; [a] *catling*.

Kittle, *adj.* ticklish; sensible to the slightest touch; actuated by the most frivolous motive; unstable; tottering.

Knack, *v.* to attempt to speak the established language; or, to speak it affectedly.

Knarl, *v.* to know [gnaw].

Knoll, *sb.* the top or swell of a hill is called the *knoll* of the hill.

Laatle, *adj.* little.

Laik, *v.* to play, as children; or at cards, or other game.

Lait, *v.* to seek, in the general sense.

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Langsickle, *sb.* a kind of wooden sofa. [I. e. *long settle*.]

Lass, *sb.* the vulgar name of a maid-servant.

Lat, *sb.* a lath.

Laukerins! *interj.* an expression of some little surprise, or disgust.

Lea, *sb.* the common term for a sithe [scythe].

Lead (pron. *leed*), *v.* to carry, as corn and hay.

Lead-bowls (the *ea* long), *sb. pl.* milk-leads.

Leap, *sb.* a large deep basket; a chaff-basket.

Lea-sand, *sb.* See *Strickle*.

Leathwake, *adj.* lithe, weak, flexible, limber, feeble; as a hair, a thread, an ozier twig, or an angling-rod.

Leave-hold, *v.* let go

Leck-on, *v.* to add more water, as in brewing.

Leem, *v.* to furnish the rock of the spinning-wheel with line; also, to free nuts from their husks.

Leer, *sb.* a barn (growing into disuse).

Leeve, *adv.* willingly; a word of indifference. ‘Aa’d as *leeve* gang as stay;’ I would as soon go as stay. A word in common use.

Leylands, *sb.* lands in a common field laid down to grass; opposed to plowlands, or such as are kept under tillage.

Lib, *v.* to geld male lambs and calves (horses and pigs are ‘*gelded*’).

Lie ley, *v.* to lie in grass; as lands in a common field. See *Leylands*.

Lig, *v.* to lie along.

Light, *v.* to rest, depend, or rely. ‘It is not to *light* on;’ it is not to be depended upon; it is not safe to settle or rest on.

Ling, *sb. erica*, the common name for heath.

Lite, *v.* to wait; as, ‘Will ye *lite* o’ ma?’ will you wait for me?

Lobstrous louse, *sb.* a wood-louse.

Loggin, *sb.* a truss of long straw.

Looan, Looanin, *sb.* a lane.

Look, *v.* to weed; or rather to dis-weed; as corn, or young woods.

Loop, *sb.* the thimble of a gate or door. ‘*Loops* and *crukes*’ hooks and thimbles [i. e. hooks and eyes]. Also, a stitch in knitting.

Low, *sb.* a flame, or blaze; as the *low* of a candle.

Lowce (that is, *loose*), *adj.* freed from servitude.

Lownd, *adj.* loo, still, calm, under shelter; opposed to windy.

Lowp, *v.* to leap.

Mack, *sb.* [i. e. make], sort, species; as, what *mack* of corn, or stock?

Mainswear, *v.* to swear falsely, to commit perjury.

Maiz, *sb.* a kind of large light hay basket.

Mang, *sb.* a mash of bran, malt, &c.

Mar, *sb.* a mere, or small lake.

Marrows, *sb. pl.* fellows; spoken of oxen, &c. &c.

Mashelson, *sb.* a mixture of wheat and rye; meslin.

Mauf, *sb.* a brother-in-law.

Mauks, *sb. pl.* maggots.

Maul, *sb.* a beetle; as ‘a clodding-*maul*,’ a clotting-beetle.

Mauls, *sb. pl. malcoe* mallows.

Maum, *adj.* mellow, attended with a degree of dryness.

Meadow, *sb.* any ground shut up to be mown; in contradistinction to pasture.

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Meals, *sb.* mould; earth; soil.

Means, *sb.* property.

Meea, *adj.* the plural of more; analogous with enow; as, ‘*meea* meyn, and *mare* wark’
[i. e. more men, and more work.]

Meealin (mid. dial, *mailin*), *sb.* an oven-broom.

Mell (vulg. *meyl*), *sb.* a mallet.

Mell-supper, **Meyl-supper**, *sb.* a supper given to farm work-people at the close of
harvest; a harvest-home.

Mense, *sb.* manners; creditableness.

Menseful, *adj.* mannerly, decent, neat.

Mercury, *sb.* arsenic.

Met, *sb.* two bushels.

Met-poke, *sb.* a narrow corn-bag to contain two bushels.

Mew, *sb.* a mow of corn or hay.

Mickle (vulg. tong.), *adj.* much: ‘Is there *mickle* ti’ dea?’ is there much to do?

Midden, *sb.* a dunghill.

Midge, *sb.* a small gnat.

Milner, *sb.* [a] miller.

Mint, *v.* to make a feint; to aim without intending to hit; also to hint distantly at something desired.

Misteached (pron. *mistecht*), *pp.* spoiled by improper treatment; vicious, as a horse.

Mitch (mid. dial.), *adj.* Much. See *Mickle*.

Mittens, *sb. pl.* gloves with only one bag for the fingers.

Moor-pawms (that is, *Moor-Palms*), *sb. pl.* the flowers of the *carex* tribe; after which the heath-sheep, in the spring, stray away from their accustomed ‘*heafs*:’—returning again when these flowers go off.

Mooter, *sb.* toll taken at a mill for grinding corn.

Mortar, *sb.* loamy soil beaten up with water, formerly used in building ordinary walls; in contradistinction to ‘lime,’—‘lime-and-sand,’ or cement.

Mould (pron. *mowd*) [moud], *v.* to spread mole-hills, &c.

Mowdhill, *sb.* [a] mole-hill.

Mowdiwarp, *sb.* a mole.

Moy, *adj.* muggy; also demure (perhaps close).

Moze, *sb.* a moss; that is, a lake overgrown with moss and other aquatics.

Muck, *sb.* dung; manure.

Muck, Muck-out, *v.* to clear the stalls of cattle from dung.

Muck-midden, *sb.* [a] dunghill.

Mud-sheep, *sb.* sheep of the old large Teeswater breed.

Muffs, *sb. pl.* mitts.

Mun, *v.* must: ‘Aa *mun* gang;’ I must go.

Munnot, Moant, *v.* must not: ‘Thoo *munnot* gang:’ thou must not go.

Murl, *v.* to crumble as bread.

Nantpie, *sb.* [a] magpie.

Nat, *sb.* a straw mattress.

Neaf, *sb.* the fist.

Neaf-ful, *sb.* a handful.

Near, *sb.* the kidney. [O.E. *nere*; wrongly entered by Marshall as ‘*In-ear*, or *Near*, the kidney,’ from a false idea of its etymology.]

Neb, *sb.* the beak of a bird.

Neeze, *v.* to sneeze (the ancient pronunciation).

Nithered (the *i* short, as in *withered*), *part.* perishing with cold.

Nowtfoot-oil, *sb.* an oil extracted from the feet of cattle.

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Nowtherd, *sb.* cattle-herd, or keeper of cattle; neatherd.

Old-farrand (vulg. *audfarrand*), *adj.* old-fashioned; spoken of a child forward in sense and backward in growth.

Old-milk, *sb.* skim-milk.

On, *prep.* used for *of*; as, ‘nowther on’ em ul teyl mah;’ neither of them will tell me.

On-stand, *sb.* the rent paid by the outgoing to the incoming tenant for such land as the former has rightfully cropped before his leaving the farm

Orling, *sb.* a stunted child; or any ill-thriving young stock.

Oskin, *sb.* an ox-gang; a quantity, or share of common field land, proportioned, perhaps, to the size of the fields, and the number of messuages in the given township, at the time the fields were set out, or apportioned among the houses.

Overget (pron. *owerget*) [*ourgit*·], *v.* to overtake upon the road.

Owce, [*ous*] *sb.* ox.

Owcen, [*ous·n*] *sb. pl.* oxen.

Ower, *prep.* and *adv.* over.

Owerwelt, *sb.* (a word difficult to define); a sheep which gets laid upon its back in a hollow is said to be in an *owerwelt*.

Pait, *sb.* a badger.

Palms (pron. *pawms*) [*pau·mz*], *sb. pl.* the male catkins of the willow, which are worn in the hat (if the season permit) on Palm Sunday. *Palm-crosses* are also made, on that day, of the twigs of the same tree.

- Pan**, *v.* to frame or proffer, as a learner: 'He *pans* weel.'
- Pankin**, *sb.* any small earthen jar.
- Paring-and-burning**, *sb.* burnbeating; denshering; sod-burning.
- Paring-spade**, *sb.* a breast-plow.
- Pawky**, *adj.* arch; cunning; artful.
- Peff**, *v.* to cough short and faintly, as sheep.
- Pesscod-scalding**, *sb.* a kind of merry-making, in summer-evenings: the treat, green field peas, boiled in the shells.
- Pet**, *v.* to indulge; to spoil by over-indulgence.
- Pet**, *sb.* a child spoilt by improper indulgence.
- Pet-lamb**, *sb.* a lamb reared by hand; a cade lamb.
- Pick**, *v.* to push, or shove, with the arms or body: 'He *picked* me down.'
- Pick-up**, *v.* to vomit.
- Picks**, *sb.* the suit of diamonds, in cards.
- Pie**, *sb.* a receptacle for rape-seed. 'The [rape]-seed is *cured* (i. e. takes the heat which is incident to all recent vegetables) in the chaff or pods (provincially *pulls*) either on a barn-floor, a granary &c., or in *pies* built in the field for this purpose with plaited straw.' Vol. ii. p.40.
- Pie**, *v.* to pry; to peep, slyly and watchfully; perhaps as the magpie.
- Piggin**, *sb.* a small wooden drinking vessel; now disused.
- Pigleaves**, *sb.* *onopordon acanthium*, cotton-thistle.
- Pike**, *sb.* a stacklet, or loadcock, of hay. 'A singular expedient is here practised to get it [the hay], as it is intended, out of harm's way. This is to put it into *pikes*, or stacklets of about a load each, before it be fit to put into stack.' Vol. ii. p.140.
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- Pile of grass**, *sb.* a blade of grass.
- Plane-tree**, *sb.* *acer pseudo-platanus*, sycamore.
- Plew**, *v.* to plow.
- Plook**, *sb.* a pimple.
- Plufe**, *sb.* a plow [plough].

Pooac, *sb.* a narrow corn-bag.

Popple, *sb.* *agrostemma githago*, cockle.

Post-and-pan. Old half-timber buildings are said to be *post-and-pan*.

Pot-kelps, *sb.* the loose bow or handle of a porridge-pot.

Preace, *sb.* estimation: such a person or thing is in ‘great *preace*’ [i. e. price].

Pricker, *sb.* a brad-awl.

Prod, *sb.* a short spike: hence.

Prod, *sb.* a goad for driving oxen.

Prod, *v.* to poke or prick with a *prod*.

Proddle, *v.* to poke, or feel for, or fetch out, with a long stick or other instrument.

Pubble, *adj.* plump, full-bodied, as corn.

Pulls, *sb. pl.* the shells or chaff of rape and other pulse. See *Pie*.

Pulsey, *sb.* a poultice.

Queer, *sb.* the choir of a church.

Quicks, *sb. triticum repens*, couchgrass. See *Whicks*.

Rait, *v.* to dissipate the sap of vegetables, by exposing them abroad to the weather. Hay is said to be *raited* when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather. [Speaking of flax, Mr Marshall says—] ‘From the “line-pit” it is carried to the “rating-ground,” a piece of unbroken aftergrass, where the sheaflets are untied, and the flax spread thin upon the grass... Here it lies until it be sufficiently “rated;” namely, until the more woodlike substance of the stems will separate freely from the filaments or flaxen fibres, while these remain yet untainted.’ Vol. ii. p.74.

Raitch, *sb.* a line or list of white down a horse’s face.

Rank. *adj.* standing in close order; thick upon the ground, as corn in the field, or trees in a wood.

Rannle-bauk, *sb.* a wooden bar, or balk, laid across the chimney of a cottage, to hang the pot-hooks on.

Reaps, *sb. pl.* parcels of corn laid by the *reapers* to be gathered into sheaves by the binder.

Reckling, *sb.* the last of the farrow; an underling.

Reckon, *sb.* pot-hooks [a pot-hook] of a particular make.

Reeang'd, *pp.* dixcoloured in stripes; listed. [See *Raitch*.]

Reek, *sb.* smoke; a word in common use.

Reshes, *sb. pl. juncus inflexus*, wire-rush.

Rezzle, weezle. [I. e. to wheeze. See *Rizzle* and *Wheezle* in Jamieson; and *Rezzle* in Halliwell.]

Rie, *v.* to turn corn in a sieve; bringing the 'capes' into an eddy.

Rift, *v.* to eructate.

Rigg, *sb.* ridge as of land; also a long narrow hill.

Riggen, *sb.* ridge of a roof.

Riggen-tree, *sb.* a piece of timber laid along the ridge of a roof to support the heads of the spars: an unnecessary piece of timber with which all old roofs are loaded.

Riggil, *sb.* [a] ridgil. [A half-castrated male animal. See *Riggot* in Halliwell.]

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Rims, *sb. pl.* the steps or staves of a ladder.

Roil, *v.* to play the male-romp; spoken of a rude playful boy.

Rooc, **Roke**, *sb.* a kind of smoke; a species of mist, fog, or small rain.

Roop, *sb.* a hoarseness.

Rooter, *sb.* a kind of rushing noise, or a rough attack; as a violent gust of wind, or a person rushing into company abruptly, or rudely.

Row, *v.* to rake or stir about, as ashes in an oven.

Rowt, *v.* to low as cattle.

Rowty, *adj.* rank; overgrown, as beans or other corn.

Rud, *sb.* red ochre; used in giving a temporary mark to sheep.

Rud-stakes, *sb. pl.* stakes to which cattle are fastened in the house.

Rumple (that is, *rumble*), *v.* to make a low rumbling noise, as the bull when he is agitated or displeased.

Runsh, *sb. sinapis arvensis*, wild mustard; catlock [charlock].

Rush, *sb.* a feast; a merry-making; a rout.

Rustburn, *sb. ononis*, rest-harrow.

Saan, *prep.* since, when it follows the time; as, ‘Hoo lang *saan*?’ ‘A year *saan*,’ See *Sin*.

Sackless, *adj.* idiotic; spoken of a weak, harmless, inoffensive person.

Sad, *adj.* heavy, applied to bread; deep or dark, applied to colour.

Saim, *sb.* hog’s-lard.

Sal, *v.* shall.

Salve sheep, *v.* to dress them with tar and grease.

Sam, *v.* to curdle milk for cheese, &c. ‘When do you *sam*?’ when do you set your milk?
or, when do you make cheese?

Sark, *sb.* [a] shirt.

Sauf, *sb.* *salix caprea*, willow.

Saufy, *adj.* wet, as land in a rainy season.

Saul, *sb.* a kind of moth.

Scale, *v.* to spread, as manure, gravel, or other looee materials.

Scar, *sb.* a precipice faced with rock.

Scraut, *v.* to scratch, with a nail or other sharp-pointed tool.

Scrogs, *sb. pl.* stunted shrubs; as the hazle browzed by cattle.

Scud, *v.* to clean or scrape with a ‘spittle.’

Scug, *v.* to hide.

In Scuggery, *sb.* in secrecy; hid, as from creditors.

Scuttle, *sb.* a shallow basket or wicker-bowl; much in use here in the barn, and in other departments of husbandry.

Seaves, *sb. pl. junci*, rushes.

Seer, *v.* sure, or assure; as, ‘Aa weant, aa *seer* tha’;’ I won’t, I assure thee.

Seg, Bullseg, *sb.* a castrate bull.

Seggrums, *sb. senecio jacoboea*, ragwort.

Segs, *sb. pl. carices*, sedges.

Sen, *pron. self.* ‘Aa’ll dea’t mi’ *sen*;’ I’ll do it myself.

Set, *v.* to *see*, or accompany part of the way.

Setter, *sb.* a seton, or issue in cattle.

Settergrass, *sb.* *helleborus foetidus*, a species of bear's-foot; used in making 'setters' or issues in cattle.

Shack (that is, to *shake*), *v.* to shed, as corn at harvest.

Shack-fork (that is, *shake-fork*) *sb.* a wooden fork, for shaking

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straw off the barn-floor; generally made of a forked ozier; the tines or branches about two feet long, and one foot wide at the points.

Shackle of the arm, *sb.* the wrist.

Shade, *sb.* a shed for fuel, &c.

Shaft, *sb.* handle; as, 'fork-*shaft*,' 'spade-*shaft*,' &c.

Shandy, *adj.* a little crack-brained; somewhat crazy.

Shed, *v.* to part; as wool, or the hair.

Sheep-salve, *sb.* tar-and-grease for dressing sheep with.

Sheer, *v.* to reap, or cut corn, with a sickle, or reaping-hook.

Shelvings, *sb. pl.* moveable side-rails of a waggon or cart; put on for a top-load, and taken off for a body-load.

Shibbands, *sb. pl.* shoe-strings.

Shill, *v.* to shell; and more generally to separate: taking off the sloughs or skins of oats, in order to make oatmeal, is called *shilling* them; turning a small quantity of milk into curds and whey is called *shilling* it; to sever sheep is to *shill* them.

Shot-on, *pp.* rid of: 'He can't git *shot on*'t: he cannot dispose or get rid of it [shut of it].

Shurl, *v.* to slide, as upon ice.

Side, *adj.* long, deep; spoken of a roof, cloaths, &c.

Sidelong, *v.* to fetter, as a preventive from straying, or breaking posture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. See *Hopple*.

Side-waver, *sb.* the purline of a roof.

Sie, *v.* to stretch; as a rope, gloves, &c.

Sike, *adj.* such, in its general sense.

Sile, *v.* to strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

Sile, *sb.* a milk-strainer.

Sills, *sb. pl.* the shafts of a waggon or cart.

Sin, *prep.* since, when it precedes the time expressed; as, 'I have not seen him *sin* Tuesday.' See *Saan*.

Sind, *v.* to rinse, or wash out, as linen, or a milking-pail.

Sinsaan, *adv.* since, when spoken indefinitely, or when the time is understood; as, 'I have not seen him *sinsaan*;' I have not seen him since that time.

Sipe, *v.* to ooze, or drain out.

Sittings, *sb. pl.* statutes for servants.

Siz, *v.* to hiss.

Skeel, *sb.* a large milking-pail; with two handles, formed of two opposite staves rising higher than the rest.

Skelp, *v.* to whip the bottom with the hand.

Skep, *sb.* a deep, round, coarse basket.

Skerl, *v.* to scream, as a child in crying, or a woman in distress.

Skeyl, *v.* to lean on one side: to *skeyl-up*, to throw up the forepart of a cart, in order to shoot the load; to *skeyl-over*, to overturn.

Skeyl-beast, *sb.* the partition of cattle stalls.

Skeyld, *adj.* party-coloured, as geese or ducks; shelled.

Skime (*vulg. skaam*), *v.* to squint.

Skimmer, *v.* to shine; to glitter.

Skreed, *sb.* a border; or narrow slip of land, or of cloth.

Skufe, *sb.* a precipice.

Slack, *sb.* a valley, or small shallow dale; a dip.

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Slape, *adj.* slippery; as ice, or a dirty path.

Sled, *sb.* a sledge.

Sleean (that is, *slain*), the smut of corn. An ear which is smutty is called a '*slain* ear.'

Slipe off, *v.* to draw off superficially; as skin from the body; bark from a tree, &c.

Slither (*i* short, as in *hither*), *v.* to slide, as down a rope, a ladder, or the side of a hill.

Slot, *sb.* any broad, *flat* wooden bar; distinct from a *stower*, which is always *round*.

Slush, *sb.* mud.

Smit, *v.* to infect (perhaps to *smite*).

Smitting, *adj.* infectious; catching, as a disease.

Smoot, *sb.* a hair muce [hare-muse]; small gap or hole in the bottom of a hedge: hence.

Smoot, *v.* to creep under or through, as a hare or sheep through a hedge.

Smooth (vulg. to *smeath*), *v.* to iron washed linen.

Smurk, *v.* to smile; to look pleasantly.

Snape, *v.* to silence, check, or at least threaten, as a barking dog, or a mischievous child.

Sneck, *v.* the latch of a door, or a gate.

Snevver, *adj.* slender and neat.

Snocksnarls, *sb.* thread which is overtwisted, and runs into kinks, is said to run up into *snocksnarls*.

Snod, *adj.* smooth, even, smug, neat.

Snoac, *v.* to smell in a snuffing manner.

Sock, *sb.* the share of a plow (the common term).

Soke (vulg. *sooac*), *sb.* an exclusive privilege claimed by a mill, for grinding all the corn which is used within the manor or township it stands in.¹

Soss, *v.* to lap, as a dog.

Sour-docken, *sb.* *rumex acetosa*, sorrel.

Sowl, *v.* to pull about in water; as sheep in the wash-pool, &c.

Spaw, *sb.* the slit of a pen.

Speck, *sb.* the heel-piece of a shoe.

Speean (mid. dial. to *spane*), *v.* to wean, as calves or pigs.

Speeav (mid. dial. to *spave*) *v.* to spay, as a female calf.

Spelder (vulg. to *speylder*), *v.* to spell, as a word.

Spelk, *sb.* a splinter, or thin piece of wood.

Speng'd, *pp.* pied, as cattle.

Spice, *sb.* dried fruit, as raisins, currants, &c.

Spires, *sb. pl.* timber stands (not common).

Spittle, *sb.* a spaddle, or little spade.

Spread, *v.* to break hay out of swath; to *ted*.

Sprent, *v.* to splash or smear with small spots.

Sprig, *sb.* a brad.

Spring, *sb.* a young wood, raised from the stools of fallen timbertrees.

Spunt, *sb.* a steep road.

Squab, *sb.* a couch, common in most farm ‘houses.’

¹ Some trials at law relative to this ancient privilege have lately taken place; but the millers have generally been cast. It seems to be understood, however, that an *alien* miller has no right to ask publicly for corn to be ground in a parish which has a corn mill belonging to it. A horn may nevertheless be sounded, or a bell be rung.

[39]

Stack-bars, *sb. pl.* large hurdles with which hay-stacks in the field are generally fenced.

Stag, *sb.* a young horse.

Stall, *sb.* a doorless pew of a church.

Stalled, *pp.* satiated with eating.

Stang, *v.* to shoot with pain.

Stang, *sb.* a long pole.¹

Stark, *adj.* tight; complete; not lax: as a *stark* rope; *stark* with severe exercise; *stark* mad.

Staup, *v.* to lift the feet high, and tread heavily, in walking.

Steathing, *sb.* a lath and plaister partition.

Steck, *v.* to shut, as a door or a gate.

Steg, *sb.* a gander.

Stevvon, *sb.* a loud voice.

Stiddy (that is, *steady*), *sb.* the common name of an anvil. [Not *steady*, but Icel. *steði*, an anvil.]

Stonyhard, *sb.* *lithospermum arvense*, corn gromwell.

Stook, *sb.* shock; twelve sheaves of corn set up together in the field.

Stoop, *sb.* a post; as, ‘a yat-stoop,’ a gate-post; ‘*stoops* and rails,’ posts and rails.

Stoor, *v.* to rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c.

Storm, *sb.* a fall of snow.

Stot, *sb.* a steer, or young ox.

Stoven, *sb.* a shoot of a tree.

Stower, *sb.* a staff, or round stick; as, 'a heck-*stower*,' a rack-staff.

Stramash, *v.* to crush, or break irreparably; to destroy.

Streea, *sb.* straw.

Strickle, *sb.* an appendage of the sithe; the tool with which it is whetted; made, here, in a peculiar manner: a square piece of wood, worked off at one end to a point; the other end forms a handle: the surfaces indented with the point of a sickle; greased with hogs' lard; and powdered with sharp sand, or powder of a gristone, found in one particular part of the Eastern Morelands; from whence it is carried as far as the banks of the Humber for this use; under the name of 'lea-sand.' See *Lea*.

Strip, *v.* to draw the *after-milkings* of cows.

Strippings, *sb. pl. after-milkings*, strokings.

Strunt, *sb.* the dock of a horse, independent of the hair; also the tail of slaughtered cattle or sheep, when the skin is taken of.

Stub, *v.* to grub up stumps of trees and shrubs.

Stunt, *adj.* stubborn; not easy to be bent; as, 'a *stunt* child,' a stubborn child; a '*stunt* stick,' a thick short stick.

¹ TO RIDE THE STANG. A custom, which *few* men, I hope, will censure, has prevailed in this country time immemorial, and is still, I find, prevalent. This custom is called 'riding the stang:' and is used as a reproof to the man who beats his wife; or (when it happens) to the wife who beats her husband.

The ceremony is that of placing a man or a boy upon a long pole, borne on men's shoulders, and parading before the house of the delinquent; the rider repeating some rustic verses applicable to the occasion. If this be found ineffectual, the ceremony is repeated with stronger marks of disapprobation. In flagrant and obstinate cases, the door has been assailed, the offender seized, and the punishment of the ducking-stool added to the disgrace of the stang. Some inveterate cases, it seems, have recently yielded to this admirable remedy.

Stupid, *adj.* obstinate (the common epithet).

Sturken, *v.* to stiffen, as melted grease [does].

Sturks, *sb. pl.* yearling cattle [commonly *stirks*].

Sty, *sb.* a ladder (the common term).

Sud, *v. aux.* should.

Summer-eat, *v.* to use as pasture.

Sunder, *v.* to air; to expose to the sun and wind; as hay which has been cocked but which is still under-dry.

Swad, *sb.* a pod; especially of peas which have been boiled in the shell.

Swaimish, *adj.* bashful, in the general sense.

Swang, *sb.* any low, long, grassy place covered with water.

Swarth, *sb.* sward; whether of grass land, or of bacon.

Swash, **Swash-over**, *v.* to spill by waves; as milk or water agitated in a pail.

Swatch, *sb.* a pattern or small specimen of cloth, cut off the end of the piece; also a dyer's tally.

Swatter, *v.* to sill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking.

Sweath, *sb.* a swath of mown grass.

Sweath-bauk, *sb.* the ridge of stubble or short grass which is left between two swath-widths in mowing.

Sweet-mart, *sb.* the marten. See Foulmart.

Swidden, *v.* to singe, or burn off, as heath, &c.

Swidge, *v.* to smart violently, as a burn or recent wound.

Swill, *sb.* a sort of shallow tub.

Swillings, *sb. pl.* hog-wash.

Swill-tub, *sb.* hog-tub.

Swine-thistle, *sb.* *sonchus oleraceus*, sow.thistle.

Swingle, *v.* to rough-dress flax.

Swingletree, *sb.* splinterbar; whippin.

Syke, *sb.* a rill or small brook; more particularly, I believe, in a low boggy situation.

Taal, *v.* to settle, or be reconciled to a situation; as a servant to a place, sheep to a 'heaf,' &c.

Taistrel, *sb.* a rascal.

Tea, *prep.* to: as, ‘pud sum mare *tea*’ t,’ put some more to it.

Tea, *adv.* too: as, ‘aal gang tea,’ I’ll go likewise.

Team, *sb.* an ox-chain, passing from yoke to yoke.

Team, *v.* to pour, as water: also to unload, as hay or corn.

Team, *adj.* empty; as, a ‘*team* waggon,’ an empty waggon.

Teap, *sb.* tup; a ram.

Teathy, *adj.* peevish, as children when cutting the teeth.

Ted, *v.* See *Spread*.

Teeav, *v.* to paw and sprawl with the arms and legs.

Temce, [tems] *sb.* a coarse hair sieve, for separating the inferior flour from the bran.

Teng, *v.* to sting, as the bee or the adder.

Tent, *v.* to tend, as sheep or other stock.

Tent, *v.* to scare or frighten; as, to *tent* the birds off the corn.

Tew, *v.* to work as mortar, &c.; also to agitate and fatigue by violent exercise.

[41]

Thaavle, *sb.* a pot-stick; a ladle without the bowl.

Thack, *sb.* thatch.

Tharfly, *adj.* slowly, deliberately; as, ‘the rain comes *tharfly*.’

Theak, *v.* to thatch.

Theaker, *sb.* thatcher.

Theet, *adj.* close, tight; opposed to leaky.

Thou, *pron.*: this pronoun is still much in use. Farmers in general ‘*thou*’ their servants; the inferior class (and the lower class of men in general) frequently their wives, and always their children; and the children as invariably ‘*thou*’ each other. Superiors in general ‘*thou*’ their inferiors; while inferiors ‘*you*’ their betters. Equals and intimates of the lower class generally ‘*thou*’ one another. These distinctions are sometimes the cause of awkwardness: to ‘*you*’ a man may be making too familiar with him; while to ‘*thou*’ him might affront him.

Threap, *v.* to assert positively, to force down an argument.

Threave, *sb.* twelve ‘loggins’ of straw. See *Loggin*.

Threefold, *sb.* *menyanthes trifoliata*, bogbean, buckbean.

Throng (vulg. *thrang*), *pp. as adj.* busily employed; ‘desperate *thrang*,’ very busy.

Throw, Thraw, *sb.* a turner's lathe.

Thrum, *v.* to pur, as a cat.

Tiffany, *sb.* a fine gauze sieve, for separating fine flour.

Tift, *v.* to adjust, or dress up.

Tipe, *sb.* a trap or device for catching rabbits. Also for taking mice, rats, or other vermin. The general principle is that of a balance, with one end somewhat heavier than the other. The heavier end rests horizontally on some support: the lighter is furnished with a bait; which being approached, the weight of the animal overcomes the counter weight of the balance; which losing its horizontal position, the animal drops into a pit, or a vessel of water, placed below to receive it.

Tippy, *sb.* the brim of a cap, or bonnet.

Titter, *adv.* sooner; rather: ‘I would *titter* go than stay.’ — ‘I was there *titter* than you.’

Tiv, *prep.* to: ‘gang *tiv*’em,’ go to them.

Tongue-whaled, *pp.* severely scolded. [Better spelt *tongue-waled*.]

Trampers, *sb. pl.* strollers; whether beggars or pedlers.

Tufit, *sb.* the peewit, or green plover.

Tum, *v.* to card wool roughly, to prepare it for the finer cards.

Twattle, *v.* to pat; to make much of; as horses, cows, dogs.

Tweea, *num.* two, in its general sense.

Twill, *sb.* a quill.

Twilt, *sb.* a quilt, or bed-cover.

Twitchbell, *sb.* the earwig.

Twitter, *sb.* thread which is unevenly spun is said to be ‘in *twitters*.’

Unbethink, *v.* to recollect: ‘I *unbethought* myself on’t,’ I recollected it.

Underdrawing, *sb.* the ceiling of a room. See *Ceiling*.

Unkard, *adj.* strange; as ‘an *unkard* place.’ A servant is *unkard* on his first going to a fresh servitude.

Uvver, *adj.* upper; as ‘the *uvver* lip.’

[42]

Uzzle, Black Uzzle, *sb.* a black-bird [ouzel].

Varra, *adj.* very: ‘*varra faan*,’ very fine.

Voider, *sb.* a kind of open-work basket.

Wad, *v. aux.* would.

Waff, *v.* to bark as a cur.

Wain, *sb.* a large ox-cart with an *open* body, and furnished with ‘shelvings;’ formerly used in carrying; corn and hay. A hundred years ago, perhaps, there was not a farmer’s WAGGON in the country: fifty years ago, *wains* were, I believe, pretty common: now, there is not, perhaps, one left.

Wainhouse, *sb.* waggon-houses still retain the ancient name.

Wake, *sb.* a company of neighbours sitting up all night with the dead: a custom which is still prevalent.

[**Wale**. See *Whale*.]

Walker, *sb.* a fuller.

Walk-mill, *sb.* a fulling-mill.

Wallaneering, an expression of pity.

Walsh, *adj.* insipid, wanting salt, or some other seasoning; opposed to relishing.

Wankle, *adj.* unstable, not to be depended upon; as ‘wankle weather,’ a ‘wankle seat,’ &c.

War, Warse, *adj.* worse.

Warbles, *sb. pl.* maggots in the backs of cattle.

Ware, *v.* to lay out, as money at a market.

Wark, *v.* to ache: hence ‘head-wark,’ ‘teeth-wark,’ head-ache, tooth-ache.

Wark, *sb.* work, in its general sense. But what is noticeable, the verb *to work*, and the substantive *worker*, take the established pronunciation.

Wark-day (pron. *warday*), *sb.* week-day; in contradistinction to *Sunday*: ‘Sunday and *warday*.’

Warridge, *sb.* the withers of a horse.

Wath, *sb.* the common name of a ford.

Wattles, *sb. pl.* rods laid on a roof to thatch upon.

Wavers, *sb. pl.* young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood.

Waw (the *w* articulate), *v.* to mew as a cat.

Wawl, *v.* to cry audibly, but not loudly.

Wazistheart, *sb.* an expression of condolence.

Wead, *adj.* very angry; mad, in the figurative sense.

Weaky, *adj.* juicy; opposed to ‘hask.’

Weant (vulg. dial.), *v.* won't, will not. See *Winnot*.

Weea, to be, *v.* to be sorry: ‘I am *weea* for him.’

Wee-bit, *sb.* [a] small piece.

Weering (that is, a *wearing*), *sb.* a consumption.

Well (vulg. *weyl*), *sb.* surface springs, used as a source of water for domestic or other special purposes, are generally termed wells.

Weyey (the *y* articulate), *adv.* yes, yes.

Whale, *v.* to beat severely, with a whip or pliant stick. [It should rather be *wale*.]

Whean, *sb.* a strumpet, [quean.]

Wheang, *sb.* a thong of leather.

Whent, *adj.* great; extraordinary: ‘*whent* deed,’ great doings, [Lit. quaint.]

[43]

Wherry, *sb.* a liquor made from the pulp of crabs after the verjuice is expressed; generally called *crab-wherry*.

Whewt, *v.* to whistle faintly, or unskilfully.

Whick, *adj.* alive; quick.

Whicks, *sb. pl.* quicks; couch-grass.

Whie, *sb.* a heifer, or young cow.

Whig, *sb.* a beverage made with whey and herbs.

Whilk, *pron.* which; as, ‘*whilk* will you have? —not used in the *relative* sense.

Whimly, *adv.* softly, silently, or with little noise.

Whins, *sb. pl. wrex europæus*, furzes.

Whist, *interj.* hush! silence!

White, *v.* to cut or shape wood with a knife.

White-nebb'd Crow, *sb.* the rook.

Whittle, *sb.* a pocket-knife.

Whoor (mid. dial. *wheer*), *adv.* where: the latter is probably the *Saxon* pronunciation; the former, perhaps, is of *British* origin. [!]

Widdy, *sb.* a with, or withy.

Wike, *sb.* the corner of the mouth or eye.

Wikes, *sb. pl.* temporary marks; as boughs set up to divide swaths to be mown in the common ings; also boughs set on haycocks for tithes, &c. &c.

Wilf, *sb. salix alba*, willow.

Winder, *sb.* window.

Winder, *v.* to clean corn with a fan.

Windlestraws, *sb. cynosurus cristatus*, crested dogstail.

Winnot (mid. dial.), *v.* will not. See *Weeant*.

Wizzened, *pp.* withered, shrivelled.

Woodwesh, *sb. genista tinctoria*, dyer's-broom.

Wotchat, *sb.* [an] orchard.

Wots, *sb. pl.* oats.

Wrax, *v.* to stretch the body in yawning; or as cattle do when they rise. [Cf. *Sc. rax*.]

Wumple, *sb.* an auger.

Wun, *v.* to live, or abide; as, 'he *wuns* at such a place' (nearly obsolete).

Wyah, *adv.* well; a word of consent.

Yaa, *adj.* one, with the substantive expressed; as, 'yaa man,' 'yaa horse.' See *Yan*.

Yack, *sb.* [an] oak.

Yackrans, *sb. pl.* acorns.

Yan, *adj.* one, with the substantive understood; as, 'gi' me *yan*,' give me one. See *Yaa*.

Yance, *adv.* once.

Yat, *sb.* a gate.

Yathouse, *sb.* a high carriage-gateway through a building.

Yawd, *sb.* a riding-horse [jade].

Yernin, *sb.* cheese-rennet. See *Cheslip-skin*.

Yernuts, *sb. pl. bunium bulbocastanum*, earthnuts.

Yethers, *sb. pl. edders*. [See *Yedder* in Gloss. B. 1, p.14 above; and *Ether* (3) in Halliwell.]

Yetling, *sb.* an iron pan.

Yewer, *sb.* the udder of a cow, &c.

Yesternight (pron. *yisterneet*), last night; analogous with yesterday.

Yoon, *sb.* oven.

Yowl, Yool, *v.* to howl as a dog.

Yul-clog, *sb.* a large log laid behind the fire on Christmas-eve; about which, formerly, much ceremony was observed.