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A
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY

BY
SIDNEY OLDALL ADDY, M. A.

London
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.

1891

PREFACE.

This supplement contains the words collected by me during the time—nearly three years—which has elapsed since the publication of the *Sheffield Glossary*, The present vocabulary includes many rare and curious words, not a few of which are here printed for the first time.

The strong influence which the Norsemen have had in moulding the language of this most southern part of the county of York may be traced both in living words and ancient field-names. Enough evidence has been left to make it clear that they settled here in considerable numbers, and kept a permanent hold on the soil. Indeed, we have the express statement of the Domesday Book that the great manor or community of Hallam, with its lordly hall* and its sixteen dependent berewicks, or barley-farms, was held by a Danish jarl.† I select a few examples from the dialect to illustrate that statement:—

SHEFFIELD DIALECT.

OLD NORSE.

(Represented by Old Icelandic.)

Byrlaw, <i>a district with a byrlaw court</i>	*Býjar-lög.
Duff, <i>the rump</i>	Döff.
Helder, <i>rather</i>	Heldr.
Huge, <i>a call to sheep</i>	Ho.
Lay, <i>to mix</i>	Laga.
Mort o' folks, <i>many people</i>	Margt fólk.
Mun, <i>the mouth</i>	Munnr.
Quirk, <i>an inner angle</i>	Kverk.

Seea, <i>behold!</i>	Sjá.
Slape, <i>slippery</i>	Sleipr.
Skuggon, <i>to grow dim</i>	Skyggja.
Sparken (in <i>Sparken Well</i>).....	Spákona (<i>sibyl</i>).

* See p. v.

† Waltheof, in Old Norse *Val-þjófr*, a word which, according to Cleasby and Vigfusson, means ‘Welsh thief,’ or ‘foreign thief.’ The descendants of Waltheof were called Val-þyflingar. According to the same authority, ‘in England such names were frequent; in Iceland they first appear in families connected with the British Isles; Val-þjófr in the Landnáma is evidently borrowed from the English.’

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The most certain evidence, however, is to be found in field-names of Norse origin, as, for example, in the very common Storth (*storð*), woody ground.

That Hallamshire was essentially a Danish, otherwise a Scandinavian, settlement, is a fact which can be proved by an abundance of testimony. Some important particulars on this point will be found under the words *Dannikins* and *Copman Holes* in the following pages, and the reader may also be referred to the place-name *Sisely Tor*, though that is just outside the district now known as Hallamshire. If I am right in supposing that the ancient inhabitants of Bradfield, or some of them, were called the *Dæna-cyn*, or Danish tribe,* some interesting conclusions follow. It was the Danes who established the laws of Hallamshire, for the townships or divisions called byrlaws still exist in Bradfield, Ecclesfield, and Sheffield. It was also with reference to the Danes, or by their influence, that many local names were given. Take, for example, Roystmore in

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Worrall, which is represented in Old Norse as *hrjóstug-mór*, barren moor. A much more interesting name is Oughtibridge. That place is written *Uhtinabrig* in the year 1161,† and is now pronounced *ootibtidge*. Förstemann mentions an old German place-name, *Uhtina-bacch*, as occurring in a document of the year 747, and thinks that it may mean ‘eastern valley.’ If *Uhtina-bacch* means ‘eastern valley,’ *Uhtina-brig* means ‘eastern bridge.’ In Old English *uhte* is the dawn; in Old Norse it is *óttá*, so that *óttu-bryggja*, dawn bridge, eastern bridge, would be well represented by the popular pronunciation *ootibridge*. Moreover, the name appears as Otabridge in 1574.‡ But does *uhte* or *óttá* mean the east, as well as the dawn? There are no examples of such a use in the dictionaries, but, inasmuch as both in Latin and Greek Eos or %, the dawn, also means the east, we may, with the highest probability, if not with certainty, attribute the same use to *uhte* and *óttá* in the Germanic dialects.

* See *Daunikins* in the Supplement.

† Eastwood’s *Ecclesfield*, p. 82.

‡ Hunter’s *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

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This explanation of Oughtibridge is confirmed by another interesting local name. Exactly opposite to Oughtibridge is a place called Westnall, which was formerly a byrlaw of Bradfield, and was spelt Westmundhalch in 1403. In Old English this would be *west-mund-health*, and I take it to mean ‘west point rock,’ in contradistinction to the ‘eastern bridge.’ ‘The Norwegian system of dividing the “points of compass” was carried to Iceland, and the division of the day into watches, which was founded upon it, the classical hour-system being unknown. On each farm there are on the horizon traditional day-marks (rocks, jutting crags, and the like) which roughly point out, when the sun gets over them, that such a division of the day has begun.’* Cleasby and

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Vigfusson quote an Icelandic writer of the 11th century, who speaks of the sun being ‘in the midway place between the west and north-west’ (i miðmunda-stað vestrs ok útnorðrs).† If we take Bradfield as the home of the *Dæna-cyn*, Oughtibridge and Westmundhalch would not only indicate the places of the rising and the setting sun; they would also mark the eastern and western limits of the settlement whose place of assembly was the Bailey Hill.

The place-name Hallam points back to the great wooden place of a Danish king or jarl. In Old English the word would be *æt-heallum*, the hall, in Old Norse at *hallum*, the preposition being dropped as usual, and the datival suffix retained. The *höl* or *hall* of the Norsemen was always a king’s, or an earl’s, palace.‡

But the population of Hallamshire contained another element besides the Danish. There were at least *two* market crosses in Sheffield, one of which, called the Irish Cross, is mentioned in a deed of the year 1499, and is, of course, far older than that. I cannot go into the evidence on this subject here, as I hope to do another time, but I will merely assert

* Powell and Vigfusson’s *Icelandic Reader*, p. 339.

† *Lexicon*, s.v.

‡ Cleasby and Vigfusson, s.v.

that these crosses point to distinct tribal divisions. The neighbourhood of the Irish Cross is still the Celtic quarter of Sheffield, as it has been from immemorial time, and there are hundreds of people yet living who well remember the ‘Scotland Feast’ (not Scotland *Street* feast), which used to be held in this quarter of the town, attended by some picturesque and remarkable ceremonies. It is evident, for reasons which need not be

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more fully stated now, that Scotland' here means Irish land, Celtic land. Since these sheets were sent to press I have obtained the following names of the current coin of the realm which are used in the Celtic quarter of Sheffield, by which I mean the district embracing West Bar, Spring Street, and Scotland Street:—

MEG, a halfpenny. This appears as *mag* in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

CHESTER, a penny. Halliwell mentions a small Scotch coin known as a *seskar*. If we could substitute the first *s* in *seskar* for the *ch* in *chester*, we should get *sester*, which would be the Latin *sestertius*, a coin worth about twopence of our money.

DEUCE, twopence. Latin *duos*, accusative of *duo*. Compare the *deuce* in dice or cards. 'The two or the duce, *De twæ ofte deus*.'—Hexham's *Dutch Dictionary*, 1675. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

THRUMMER, threepence. Compare the Old Frisian *thrimena*, a third part. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

TANNER, sixpence. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

DEENAR, a shilling. Latin *dēnarius*. If we take this Roman silver coin as containing sixteen asses its value would be nearly thirteen pence.

HALF-A-NICKER, or HALF-A-THICKUN, half a sovereign.

THICKUN, or QUID, a sovereign. Taking the two words *nicker* and *thickun* together, one might hazard a guess that the original word was A.S. *þicce*, thick, and that some such phrase as, *þiccu feoh* represented in Anglo-Saxon the Latin *solidus nummus*, the word *feoh* being omitted as *nummus* was in the Latin. The Roman *solidus* was at first worth about twenty-five *denarii*, but it was afterwards reduced nearly one half. 'Thick un' and 'quid' appear in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

When I first received this list of coins I was told that the words were only used by the inhabitants of the Irish quarter. I find, however, upon enquiry, that all the words except *deenar*, a shilling, which is the most remarkable of all, are either recorded in dictionaries of slang, or are known to the

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inhabitants of other parts of Sheffield. These names, or most of them, seem to be the remains of ancient language, and I think they can hardly be regarded as the newly-made words of thieves, or as the cant terms of the betting ring. In the adjacent villages and the outskirts of Sheffield most of the words are entirely unknown, and it is certain that they are far more frequently used in what I have called the Celtic quarter than elsewhere. Indeed, the inhabitants of this quarter expressly claim the words as peculiar to themselves. Would it be too much to suggest that such a word as *deenar* affords evidence in support of the opinion that the Celtic population of Great Britain spoke Latin? It is remarkable that in Sheffield this population should have occupied a quarter of their own for ages. It is still more remarkable that they should use names for the current coin which are, in part at least, of Roman origin.

A friend tells me that when he was a boy, fifty years ago, there were people living in this quarter of the town who spoke what he described as ‘gipsy language, or Romany.’ In particular, he remembers two men, living in Spring Street, who made toys and apparatus for conjurors, and who spoke a jargon which he could not in the least understand, all that he remembers being the word *nomp* which occurred very often.

The mythological names which will be found in this Supplement are: Robin Hood (*s. v.* Arbourthorne), Nanny Button-cap (Nanna, the moon goddess?), Old Harry, the Old Lad or the Old One, Hob Thrust, Mally Bent, The Megs (maids); Nabs, Nicker, Nickerbore, Tom Dockin, Tommy Raw-head, Raw-head-and-bloody-bones.

The names of the fingers and toes present some points of interest to the philologist.

It may be said by some that I ought to have postponed the publication of this additional matter for a few years longer. By doing so I should, doubtless, have obtained many more words, but last summer I had the pleasure of meeting Dr.

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Murray, who encouraged me to bring out a Supplement. The progress of the *New English Dictionary*, to say nothing of the projected *Dialect Dictionary*, makes it desirable that work of this kind should not be long postponed.

I wish I could have given a better account of the pronunciation. I know the importance of that, but my ignorance of the glossic notation has prevented me from doing it in a manner which would satisfy the student of language.

I have to thank numerous friends who have taken an interest in this subject, and have supplied words or sentences for the Supplement. Without their aid I could have done little. The thanks of the Dialect Society are especially due to Mr. William Furness of Whirlow Hall, who has brought more interesting words to my notice than any other contributor. Mr. J. Marsden, of Stocksbridge in Bradfield, Mrs. F. P. Smith of Barnes Hall, Mr. J. G. Ronksley, Mr. Joseph Senior, Mr. William Singleton, Mr. Thomas Rowbotham, Mr. T. R. Ellin, Mr. F. J. Smith, Mr. Levi Thompson, Mr. Froggatt of Eyam, Mr. Joshua Wortley, and Mr. Frank Bowman have also contributed words. It need hardly be added that every word not actually heard by me, but first suggested by a friend or contributor, has been verified before its admission into these pages.

S. O. A.

SHEFFIELD, *May*, 1891.

[NP]

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[1]

VNiVERSITAS
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SALAMANTINI
SUPPLEMENT TO THE SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY.

ABELESS [aibless], *adj.* incompetent, careless, listless, awkward.

‘A poor *abeless* thing.’

ABRAM. To ‘sham *Abram*’ is to pretend sickness.

‘He’s shamming Abram; there’s nowt matter wi’ him.’

ACKERMETUT, ACKERMETOOTA, ACKERMANTUT, *sb.* liquid manure. I have
only heard the last form of the word one. The word is well known to old farmers
about Sheffield.

Halliwell mentions *aqua acuta* as occurring in an old medical MS., and meaning
a composition used for cleaning armour. In Derbyshire, old wash, lant, netting, or
urine, was used for scouring floors, pewter, &c. It was also mixed with lime and
used for dressing wheat before it was sown.

ADAM LANDS, in Norton: mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

AINDED WHEAT, wheat with bearded chaff.

ALE-HOOF, *sb.* the ground ivy.

At Eyam it is, or was, used in the brewing of ale of hops. See *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 250.

ALE-SOP, *sb.* a drunkard.

ALLAS, the name of some fields, or of a portion of land near Broomhead Hall, Bradfield, on the north side of Wigtwizzle. O. M. 'The Hallows' in Dronfield is pronounced *t' allus*, or *t' allas*, the accent being on the first syllable, which is pronounced like the first syllable in 'alley.' Gothic *aths*, a temple, high place?

I venture to make this suggestion because in deeds of the 13th century 'The Hallows' is written Hallehes and Haleghes. . (Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 39, 180.) Förstemann, under the word *alah*, Gothic *alhs*, gives *Alehes-felt*, which may be compared with 'Hello's Field' in Bradfield, mentioned in Harrison's *Survey*, 1637. Grimm, when writing of *alah*, temple, mentions Förstemann's *Halazes-stat*, which he thinks should be *Halahes-stat*. That is exactly the same as the *Hallehes* of Pegge's old charter. *Allas* and 'The Hallows' are both on the summits of hills.

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ANCAR, a place in Bradfield near Cooper Carr, and between Waldershelf and Broomhead Hall. O. M.

ANDEFIELD, in Dronfield.

'Another close called *Andefield*.' Deed dated 1647.

ANDREW GREEN, near Peter Wood in Nether Hallam. O. M.

‘Adjacent is *Andrew Lane*.’

ANDREW WOOD, in Bradfield, on the south-west side of Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M.

ANKERBOLD, a place near Chesterfield.

A.S.*áncor*, a hermit, anchorite; and *bold*, a house. Compare *áncor-stów*, a hermit’s cell.

ANNALE, *v.* See Nale.

ANNET HOUSE, near Haychatter in Bradfield. O. M. *Annet Bridge* and *Annet Lane* are adjacent.

Harrison, in his *Survey*, dated 1637, mentions *Annet* Field in Ecclesfield.

APPERKNOWLE, a hamlet in the parish of Dronfield, between Cold-Aston and Unstone.

Apperknowle is the highest ground in the neighbourhood, and is a bleak, cold, windy place. Part of the land still remains uninclosed. It can hardly be *appel-cnoll*, for the apple would scarcely grow on such a place, unless we are to take *appel* as meaning fruit generally, such as blackberries, or bilberries. Apperknowle, however, appears as *Appulknolle* in a deed dated 1419 (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vi., 68.) This is the oldest spelling known to me, but a century later it appears as *Apernoll* and *Aperknoll*. (Pegge’s *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 102, 104.) There is a place called Appletree Knoll on high ground in Ashover, Derbyshire.

ARBOURTHORNE, a place so called. It is at the south-east end of ‘Norfolk Park,’ Sheffield. Harrison mentions ‘*Arbor thorne* hurst.’

It is said that a thorn formerly grew there under which the mythical Robin Hood once took shelter. He shot an arrow therefrom which stuck fast in the church door at Sheffield—a mile off. This was told to me by a gentleman whose father (born nearly 100 years ago) lived close to the spot and who used to tell the story.

ASLASH, *adv.* aside, out of the way. Accented on the last syllable.

‘Come stan’ *aslash*,’ *i.e.*, stand out of the way.

ASPALET HILL, a hill lying between Totley and Holmefield. A.S.* *aspa-hlip*, hill of aspen trees? Cf. O. Icel. *Espi-hóll*.

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ASSIDUE, *sb.* copperas water used for blacking the edges of boots.

Mummers at Christmas, not being able to afford gold leaf, decked their bright and coloured garments with the thin metallic leaf known as *assidue*. People speak of ‘working for assidue’ as equivalent to working for nothing.

ASWISH, *adv.* aslant. The accent is on the last syllable.

‘Now don’t cut that truss of hay all aswish.’

AUDIT [ordit], *sb.* an adit, approach, access; a sough or level in a mine.

AWARNT, *v.* to assure, to warrant. Apparently a shortening of *awarrant*.

‘Tha’ll get up here, I’ll *awarnt* thee.’

BAGE, *sb.* a ditch, or a sunk fence with a ditch, dividing one field from another. See *Bache* in the *New Eng. Dict.* For the lengthened vowel compare *Moge* below.

BANGLE, *v.* to squander or fritter away.

DARE-MUCK, *sb.* the refuse thrown from the stone upon which the bone handles of knives are ground. The word is accented on the first syllable.

BARING, the upper crust or soil which covers the stone contained in a quarry.

BARK, *v.* to boast.

DARLEY-MUNG, *sb.* barley-meal mixed with milk or water to fatten fowls or pigs.

BARM-FEAST, *sb.* a yearly entertainment given or held in an ale-house.

At Barm-feeast an' at t' wake.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 54.

A *barm-feast* is held every year on the Saturday after the 25th of June (Cold-Aston feast) at a place called Blackamoor, between Cold-Aston and Eckington. It is held in an old roadside inn.

The following explanation has been supplied to me from five independent sources:—The innkeeper formerly brewed his own ale, and, of course, had *barm* to dispose of. This was readily sold to customers, and all who were accustomed to fetch it were expected to attend a yearly feast, which consisted of a good tea, followed by a dance. The feast was attended by women as well as men, and the women appeared in their finest costume. Some say that the feast was intended by way of recompense to the innkeeper, who often gave barm away to poor people, and so got no payment for it. I do not find that these feasts are ever held in the town of Sheffield, but they are common in the villages of North Derbyshire.

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The following answer was given to a query in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*:—All the villagers bought their barm from the village alehouse; and it became a very general custom for the landlord to make a yearly feast or tea-party for his regular barm customers. This feast was, of course, a more or less pretentious affair. When the guests were numerous, and the host given to hospitality, it was a grand festivity, followed by dancing and the other usual accompaniments of a village festival. If it was only a small house it would merely a 'tea,' but large or small each house had its yearly barm feast. When the food old custom of home brewing died out, and the enormous brewing monopolies began to grow, there were no barm customers to entertain; but the old feast is, in many places, still kept up, under the old name;

though now the guest generally pay for their feast; but, in some cases, the landlord still gives the treat yearly to his regular ale customers.

BARROW, *sb.* a long flannel petticoat; a baby's first dress.

BASFORD or BASTOP HILL, a field in Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

BASTARD, *adj.* female. People speak of a *bastard* ash, oak, &c. As applied to a child it often means puny, small, ill-formed, and has no reference to illegitimate birth. An ill-thriven tree or shrub is also called a *bastard*.

BATTLE-TWIG, *sb.* an earwig.

BEAN-YARD, the name of a field in Ashover, Derbyshire. From *been*, the old plural of 'bee'. Harrison mentions 'hive yard' adjoining a house in Ecclesfield, and 'beane yard' in Sheffield.

BEARD, *v.* to make smooth?

A *bearding-stone* is a stone used by scythe-grinders to make a scythe smooth after the first or rough grinding on the grind-stone. The *bearding-stone* comes from Ashover, and consists of fine hard grit. The application of the *bearding-stone* is a process intermediate between rough grinding and the final glazing or finishing. See WHITTENING-STONE.

BEAST, *sb.* an ox or other animal of the bovine kind as distinguished from sheep or other animals. When a butcher is said to have so many *beasts* in his shop, what is meant is that he has so many cows, bullocks, & co., as distinguished from sheep.

BED-CHURN, *sb.* the person who remains longest in bed on the morning of Shrove Tuesday.

The word *bed-churn* is also applied to the boy who is the last to enter school on the morning of that day. At Eyam this boy used to be tied to a form or bench and taken to be ducked in a trough at some distance from the school.

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BEEF-EATER. I am told that there were formerly twelve persons associated in some way with the Cutlers' Company at Sheffield, but not members of the company, who were called *beef-eaters*.

BEGGAR'S INKLE, broad tape.

BELFIT. There is a field called '*Belfit* Townfield,' containing one acre and one perch, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Another field called 'Upper Townfield,' and containing 1a. 1r. 1p., lies alongside *Belfit* Townfield. They are long narrow strips, and are evidently survivals of 'acres' in an open field called the Townfield. 'Belfitt' occurs as a surname in Sheffield.

The termination *fit* stands for *thwaite* (O. Icel, *þveit*, a piece of land, a piece cut off) as in Butterthwaite in Ecclesfield and in Gilthwaite near Rotherham, which are popularly known as Butter-fit and Gil-fit. The prefix in Belfit may be O. Icel. *bit*, an open space.

BELL-TINKER, *v.* to beat. To *bell-tinker* a boy is to thrash him.

BELLY-WARKS, *sb.* a term used in the game of marbles when the player holds his taw against his belly, and, without moving his hands therefrom, shoots at his opponent's taw.

BELOW MEADOW, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

BEN. A close in Stannington is known as 'Near *Ben* Field.'

BEN-LEATHER, *sb.* a leather which gets an extra hammering; a leather of a superior kind. The *New Engl. Dict.* has *bendleather*, but it is *ben-leather* in the Sheffield dialect.

'You are to send to Wood of the Worlde's end & who is to pay you ten pounds in *ben leather*.'—Letter from Sir W. Savelle, dated 1643, in Gatty's *Hunter's*

BERRIS CROFT, a close in Stannington.

BERRISTERS TOR, a hill or rock on Bradfield Moors. O. M. *Low Tor* and *Howshaw Tor* are near.

BETANY, *sb.* a bunch of small twigs put inside a mash-tub, and forming a kind of rude sieve. See BETANY in *Sheffield Glossary*.

BINGE, *v.* to soak a cask in water so as to stop the leaking. This is a Derbyshire word, the word used near Sheffield being *beam*.

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BISHOP'S THUMB, *sb.* a kind of pear.

BITHAMS, a deep valley through which the Don flows, lying between Wharncliffe Side and Deepcar. The word appears to be equivalent to *bottom* used in the sense of valley or low-lying land. The English 'bottom' is etymologically akin to the Greek *πυθμήν*.

BLACK BARKS.

'Whatever *black barks* there are in little Parke Banke or in Gullet Topps' shall be reserved.—Deed dated 1687, affecting timber at Beauchief.

BLACK HEDGE, a field in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

BLAGGS, *sb. pl.* blackberries.

This word is used in Penistone. I have not heard the word myself, and it does not appear to be known in Sheffield.

BLIKKEN [blacken], *v.* to shine, A.S. *blican*, M.E. *bliken*.

‘The sun *blikkens* on the windows.’

BLIND, *adj.* blind.

BLOSSOM, *sb.* a woman of bad character.

BOD. ‘The *Bod*’ is the name of a narrow valley at the foot of ‘Limb Pitts Hill,’ Dore. A small stream flows through the valley. Compare *Bodley*.

‘The *Bod*’ was part of the uninclosed lands of the township of Dore, and I am told that two old cottages were built on the waste.

BOGGERY SLADES, a place lying to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. The earliest quotation of the word *bog* in the *New Eng. Dict.* is 1515. *Boggery* seems to be an adjective formed from *bog*. Compare STAINERY CLOUGH below.

BONNY, *sb.* a swathe rake.

BOOST, *sb.* a stall for cows.

The word is sometimes used in a secondary sense, as when a father, playing with his children, says ‘Come into t’ *boost*,’ that is ‘Come between my knees.’

BOOSY PASTURE, land adjoining the homestead or farmhouse.

On a change of tenancy the outgoing tenant has the privilege of retaining or using between the second day of February and the third day of March certain land adjoining the buildings on his farm. This is called *boosy pasture*.

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BOSGIN, *sb.* a loose half-boot. ‘Breeches and *bosgins*’ is often used to describe breeches with loose leggings attached to them. Old Spanish *boszegui*?

BRASSES, *sb. pl.* iron pyrites found mixed with coal.

BRASSING IN, *pres. part.* acting vigorously.

BRAY FURLONG or BREFF FURLONG, a field in Green-hill, near Sheffield. 'Bray' is equivalent to 'brae,' a hill-side.

BREADTH, *sb.* quantity. A.S. *bred*, superficies.

A man who was inquiring as to the quantity of some land said to me 'What *breadth* is there?'

BREAK, *v.* to recall, to bring back to memory; only used as in the quotation.

'That just *breaks* my dream.' This is said when some incident or topic of conversation recalls to the mind a recent dream.

BREDDY DOLES, the name of a small farm near Ronsit Moor, Dore. A.S. *bráde dālas*, broad pieces.

An old house and building, which formerly stood in this place disappeared about the year 1860.

BREST BARN, the name of a field at Norton Lees. Deed dated 1594.

BRIDLE-GATE, *sb.* a wooden gate with a wooden latchet at the end of a *riding*, or cleared road, in a wood.

BROGGING, a place in Bradfield. O. M. A moor called *Brogging Moss* is adjacent. O. Icel. *brok*, bad, black grass; and *eng*, a meadow?

BROK [brock], preterite of the verb 'to break.'

BRUSTEN CROFT, the name of a portion of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield, O. M. *Brusten Croft Spring*, *Brusten Croft Slack*, and *Brusten Croft Ridge* are adjacent.

BUCKER, *sb.* a large square-faced hammer used by Derbyshire lead-miners for breaking lead ore into small pieces.

BUCK-STICK, *sb.* a fop, a smart young man.

BULL-WEEK, the week before Christmas in Sheffield.

Hunter, in his *Hallamshire Glossary*, 1829, defines *bull-week* as ‘The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield in the iron manufactures push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning twice as much as in an ordinary week, to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas.’ It is true that the cutler works harder than usual during this week, and attempts have been

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made to show that the origin of the phrase is to be found in the strength of a bull. Hunter, however, thinks that *bull* here means ‘large.’ But such phrases as ‘they’ve gotten t’ bull by t’ tail’ or ‘they’ve gotten t’ bull dahn,’ which are used by Sheffield workmen when speaking of *bull-week*, show clearly that the immediate origin of the phrase is to be found in the old practice of bull-baiting. The following curious account has been given to me by one of the oldest inhabitants in Sheffield: ‘At the end of the last century a master, who had large order for knives on hand, told his workmen that if they got their work done before Christmas *they should have a bull cut up amongst them*. The bull accordingly was fetched from Tideswell.’ Now it happens that at the bull-baiting held at Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, the body of the baited bull, after it had been killed, was *cut up and given to the poor*. At Tutbury the body was divided amongst the ‘minstrels.’ We see, therefore, that the tradition about the master dividing a bull among his workmen is right in the main point. The custom is a relic of the time when bulls were sacrificed by the village priest, and, after due oblations made to the gods, their bodies divided amongst the people. Such sacrifices seem to have degenerated into bull-baitings. We may compare the Old Norse *blot-naut*, a bull to be sacrificed. With regard to customs showing that bulls were once sacrificed in England, see *Antiquarian Repertory*, 1808, iii., 282, 338; Brand’s *Popular Antiq.*, 1849, ii., 65; Plott’s *Staffordshire*, p. 439; Pegge, in *Archæologia*, ii., 86.

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The accounts of the Town Trustees show frequent payments to a body of men described as the ‘waits,’ otherwise the musicians or ‘minstrels,’ and we may compare these ‘waits’ to the ‘minstrels’ at Tutbury who conducted the remarkable ceremony of the bull-running in that town. With regard to the phrases ‘they’ve gotten t’ bull dahn,’ or ‘gotten t’ bull by t’ tail,’ we may compare the remarkable bull-running at Stamford, as well as the strange ceremony at Tutford. In each of these towns the thing to be done was to catch the bull. At Tutbury his body was covered with soap.

BUMKIN, *sb.* See TOES, NAMES OF.

BUNGUMS, *sb.* a game at marbles. The meaning may be ‘bun games,’ the word *bun* here meaning ‘hole.’

Four holes are made in the ground, three of them being in a row, and the fourth at some little distance from the others. Two or three boys stand by the fourth hole and bowl their taws in turn to the first of the three holes, and then to the second and third. It is agreed before the game begins that the boy whose taw is the last to get into the last hole must lay his hands on the ground with the knuckles upwards, about three feet from the last hole, to be shot at by the taws of the other boys. This last hole is called *the old lass*. As soon as the last boy has bowled his taw to the ‘old lass’ he shouts, ‘*Knuckle down and bird eggs,*’ whilst the other boys immediately shout, ‘*Lights up and no bird eggs,*’ and the party which is the first to say these words has the choice. If the cry ‘*Knuckle down and bird eggs*’ is first heard, the last boy can put his taw between his knuckles, and the other boys must shoot at him with their knuckles in the last hole. Any boy who hits the taw between the knuckles cannot shoot again. But if the cry ‘*Lights up and no bird eggs*’ is first heard, the boys may put one hand into the hole, and rest the other hand thereon, so that they may shoot with greater force, and in this case the last boy cannot put his taw between his knuckles. Then they each have the full number of shots at the knuckles agreed on at the commencement of the game. See Bun-hole in *Sheffield Glossary*.

BUT AN IF, *conj.* if.

BUTSICKE LANE, in Dronfield. Deed of 1647.

BUTTONS. 'By the *buttons*' is an oath which is often heard in and about Sheffield. See the next word.

BUTTON CAP, *sb.* the name of a fairy. See NANNY BUTTON CAP below.

BUTTON FOR, *v.* to assist, to favour.

Button is sometimes used as a *soubriquet* or nick-name, as 'Button Middleton.'

BUTTONING-TIME, *sb.* a short period of rest just before dinner. Working-men, who usually eat their dinner or midday meal about twelve o'clock, rest a little about eleven o'clock. This they call *buttoning-time*. It is not a country word, but is used by Sheffield workmen.

BURTINAT, the name of a place in Upper Hallam, near Fearnley Hill. O. M.

BUZZ, *v.* to brush.

'My word, he has got it *buzzed* up.' This was said of a man's hair which was brushed backwards.

BY THE BLEST, an oath once common about Sheffield, but now rarely heard.

BY THE BLOOD AND WOUNDS, an oath.

At Eyam this is pronounced as *Bith lud unz uns*.

CAFFLING, *adj.* puny, weak, delicate. Compare the provincial English *keffle*, an inferior horse.

'He's a *caffling* child.'

CAKE, *sb.* The phrase 'take the *cake*,' or 'get the *cake*,' is often used in North Derbyshire. When a man has told a good story, another will say, 'That taks t' *cake*.'

It appears to be an old proverb.

CAKES OF BREAD, the name of some rocks or stones on the top of Foulstone Moor, Bradfield. O. M.

CAKING-DAYS.

‘Tho months o’ *cakein*’ days we’ve seen.’

Senior’s Smithy Rhymes, pp. 46, 48.

In a note Mr. Senior explains *caking-days* as ‘St. Thomas’ Days.’ He tells me that boys went round about this time asking for cakes.

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CALEUP [kail up], *sb.* a frolic, or merry trick. The accent is on the first syllable.

‘They carry on some nice *caleups* at Brincliffe.’

I am told that it was the custom for young sweeps in Sheffield who climbed up chimneys to cry ‘*caleup*’ when they put their heads out of the chimney top.

CANNEL, *sb.* the sloping or bevelled edge of a chisel.

CANT, *sb.* a slope.

A man who was hanging a picture so as to project from the wall, said, ‘Is the *cant* or slope of it right?’

CARTLEDGE STONES RIDGE, on Bradfield Moors. *Catledge Flat*, *Catledge Bents*, and *Catledge Brook* are near. O. M.

CASE, *v.* to skin an animal, such as a hare.

CASE, *v.* to beat with a cane, &c.

‘I’ll *case* thy bide for thee.’

CAT CLOUGH, the name of a valley on Broomhead Moors, Bradfield, a little to the west of Broomhead Hall. O. M.

CATER-DE-FLAMP, *adj.* slanting, not perpendicular.

A man said of a sack which was not standing upright, but inclining to one side, that it was *cater-de-flamp*. From his frequent use of this word he got the nick-name of ‘Old Cater-de-flamp.’

CATER-FLAMPERED, *adj.* twisted, awry, out of perpendicular, out of shape, out of proper form. The word is used by masons, carpenters, &c.

CATER-SLANT, *adj.* not rectangular, out of form.

A carpenter said, ‘Tha doesn’t call this true, does ta? It’s *cater-slant*.’

CATHOLES WOOD, a wood on the west side of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

Cf. *Cathole* Farm, near Holymoorside, Chesterfield. The word is pronounced *cat-hole*, ‘*Cat-hole*, the name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn.’—*Jamieson*.

CATTERSPAN, *sb.* a somersault. Compare the unexplained phrase ‘to turn the cat in the pan,’ which seems to be a corruption of this word.

‘He turned a *catterspan*.’

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CATTY CROFT, a field in Dore, otherwise *Cat Croft*. Cf. *Cat Lane* in Upper Heeley. Old Swedish *kætte*, a fold for lambs, &c.? Compare, however, *cater* to place or set rhomboidally in *New Eng. Dict.*

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In Ihre's *Glossarium*, *kætte* is given as meaning (1) a cradle, (2) a bed, and hence a tomb, and (3) a pen for lambs in a sheepfold, &c. The general meaning of the word is a cell, or something separated, or detached. *Catty Croft* now forms the present grave-yard at Dore.

CAUKLE [corkle], *sb.* the core of an apple or other fruit.

CAVE, *v.* to push the hand beyond a mark or given distance.

'Knuckle down, shoot full, and don't *cave*.'

In games of marbles a mark or hole is often set to shoot from. If a boy in shooting his *taw* pushes his hand beyond the mark he is said to *cave*.

CHELL, *v.* to sting, to cause pain to.

A cricketer, who had caught ball which had been sent with great force, said, 'That ball has *chelled* my hand.'

CHELP, *sb.* impudent talk.

I have never heard this word, but am told that it exists in Derbyshire to the south of Chesterfield.

CHERT, *sb.* a hard mineral found amongst limestone, something like the flint found in chalk.

CHESS, *v.* to pile up or arrange hewn stones in a quarry. A.S. *ceósan*, M.E. *cheosen*, *chesen*, to choose, gather?

'Come, *chess* them stones up, William!'

'The whiche whan it was fulfilled, men ledynge out, and sittyng bysidis the brynke, *cheesiden* [gathered] the good into her vessels, but they senten out the yuel.'—*Wycl. Matt.*, xiii., 48.

CHEST, *sb.* a row, series, tier; a series of anything of the same size.

People in Bradfield speak of a '*chest* of hills.' 'There's *chests* o' hills right

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away.’ Men who work in stone-quarries speak of a set of dressed stoned piled up as a *chest*. A number of hills, each of about the same size, on Bradfield Moors are known as ‘Howden *Chest*.’ When cutlery or other goods are packed in barrels each layer is called a *chest*.

CHESTER, *sb.* a penny. See the Preface.

CHOIL FOR, *v.* to assist, help, defend, maintain a cause.

‘I’ll *choil for thee*’ means ‘I will defend your cause, be your champion, assist you.’

Fifty years ago this was very common, I am told, amongst school-boys. It is a well-known word, and is still frequently heard.

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CHOOSE-HOW, *adv.* nevertheless.

‘I shall go to Baslow, *choose-how*.’

The word is rather found in North Derbyshire than in Sheffield.

CHRISOM [chreizum] or CHRĪSLOM, *sb.* an old fogey, an old fright. The *i* is long.

‘He is an old *chrisom*.’ ‘Do you think I’d marry like that?’

In Derby I am told that the word is *scrisum* [*scrizum*]. A little insignificant-looking woman would be spoken of as ‘a little *scrisum*.’

CHUB, *sb.* a game of marbles, in which boys bowl marbles at a mark.

CHURCH-HOLE, *sb.* a big hole in Ramshaw Wood, Unstone, in the parish of Dronfield. There is a tradition that the stone for building Dronfield Church was got from this place. The hole is round, and slopes to the bottom like a basin.

As Dronfield Church is two miles away, and as there is plenty of stone near, the explanation can only be a popular way of accounting for the name. See KIRK HILL below.

CHURL CLOUGH, on Hallam Moors. O. M.

Cf. *Charles Clough* in *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 40.

CIPHER, *sb.* a fool, a nonentity.

‘You stand like a *cipher*’ is an expression sometimes heard in Sheffield. I am told that people in Derbyshire say ‘like a *ciphax*,’ but I have no confirmation of this, and regard it as very doubtful.

CLAM-VENGEANCE.

‘Tha *clam-vengeance-looking* rascal; tha’d steal a child’s dinner.’ The word is well known, but I find it difficult to give a definition.

CLEAT [cleeat], *sb.* the herb foal-foot or colt’s-foot. A.S. *clīle*.

CLOD, *sb.* a soft ‘bind’ or slate found amongst coal measures.

CLUSSOMED [cluzzomed], *past part.* benumbed.

A man’s hands are said to be ‘*lussomed* with cold.’

COAFER, *sb.* the ridge in front of a spade or shovel behind which the handle is fixed.

It may be the inlet or hole into which the shaft is fixed. If so, compare *cove*, a creek, inlet, and A.S. *cófa*, a chamber.

COB-CASTLE, *sb.* a flimsy building, a thing easily pushed over. The word is often applied to a child’s toy house.

COB LANE, in Bradfield, on the south of the Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M.

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COCK EGG, a small hen’s egg; also ‘a wind egg,’ or an egg which is not fully developed.

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Some say that cocks lay these small eggs, but farmers' wives say that hens lay them when they are about to give over laying.

CODDY, *adj.* small, tiny.

COE, *sb.* a small, loosely-built hut over the climbing shaft of a lead mine, in which the miners change their clothes on going into and returning from the mine. *Coe* is found as a surname in the district.

COGGING HARROWS, large harrows for breaking up rough fallows.

COGMAN CLOUGH, a valley on Howden Moor near Catholes Wood, Bradfield. O. M. Compare COPMAN HOLES below.

Compare 'Adam de *Coghalgh* in Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379. A 'ruin' in *Cogman Clough* is marked on the O. M. At the southwest end of the clough is 'Poynton Bog.'

COIL, *sb.* a disturbance, uproar, row.

COISLEY HILL or MARY FIELD, a close of land adjoining a small stream, and containing about four acres, at Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield, 'Cois' is probably O. Icel. *kjós*, a deep or hollow place, so that Coisley may be **kjos-hlý*, valley warmth.

COLLOP MONDAY, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

On this day poor people go to their richer neighbours to beg a *collop* or slice of bacon, to supply the fat in which pancakes are baked on the following day.

COLLYFÖBLE, *v.* to talk secretly together.

CONGHILL. 'The conghill containing ij acars.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls* (no date.) The meaning appears to be 'king hill.' Dutch *konge*, O. Icel. *konungr*, afterwards shortened to *kóngr*. See KING'S HEAD in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

CONK, *sb.* the head; also the nose.

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This appears to be slang. I am told that the word is used by pugilists, and that it is sometimes applied to the nose.

CONNY, *adj.* odd, strange, queer. Compare Icel, *kenjar*, freaks, whims.

‘Tha art a *conny* fellow.’ ‘It does look *conny*.’

COO HOUSE, in Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent is *Coo Hill*, and in another part of Bradfield is a place called *Cowell*. A.S. *cú*, a cow?

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COOPER CARR, a place in Bradfield. See COPMAN HOLES below. There is an old well at Ecclesfield known as the *Carper Well*, otherwise *Cooper* or *Cauper Well*.

Comparing the O. Icel. *kaupa-jörð*, *kaupa-land*, purchased land, we may infer that *cooper carr* stands for *kaupa-kjarr*, the word *carr* meaning copsewood or brushwood, and probably having, in later times, a more extended meaning. *Kaupa-land* is opposed to *ōðalsjörð* inalienable land. Many poor people about Sheffield entertain the delusion that what they call ‘heirable land,’ or land which cannot be sold, still exists. ‘Cooper Well’ probably means ‘Chapman’s Well.’ It is by the roadside. Compare the Scotch *couper*, a merchant. ‘My earliest recollection,’ says a correspondent, ‘of the pronunciation of Carper Well was *almost* like *capper*, with a kind of soft, broad, throaty-sounding *a*.’ This must be the O. Icel. *kaupa*.

CŌPIN, *sb.* that part of a horse-shoe which is turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping.

COPMAN HOLES, in Bradfield, near Bailey Hill, in the bottom of the valley between Bailey Wood and the Agden Reservoir. O. M.

Compare *Copmanthorpe*, or *Coupmanthorpe*, near York. Swedish *köpman*, German *kaufmann*, O. Icel. *kaup-maðr*, a merchant, traveller. Under the word *anгр*,

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a bay, firth, Cleasby says: 'Kaupangr in Norway means a town, village, *sinus mercatorius*, these places being situated at the bottom of the firths.' He refers to the English place-names 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, and Cheapside in London. Hence it appears that a colony of Swedish or Norwegian settlers came to dwell in the deep valley below the Bailey Hill. The Bailey Hill resembles the Tyn-wald of the Manx Parliament. It was the place of public assembly, over which the bailiff, or bailey, in later times, presided. See COOPER CARR and COGMAN CLOUGH.

CORB or CURB, *sb.* the circular base, either of wood or stone, upon which the bricks that line a pit shaft are laid.

COSTRILL, *sb.* the head.

COTTEN, *v.* to thrash, to heat soundly.

COTTER, *v.* to fasten, to bur a wheel, &c.

COW, *v.* to scrape or clean out.

The word rimes with 'low.'

COW-QUAKE, *sb.* dodder grass, *briza media*.

CRACK.

There is a proverb which says that '*Crack* was a good dog, but he got hung for barking.' It is intended to show that a swaggerer comes to a bad end.

CRAG, *sb.* a slit, as the slit in a quill pen. See CROIG below.

CRAG, *v.* to slit.

'*Crag* thy pen.'

CRANGLE, *v.* to bend, twist.

When a field of corn is much dashed, broken, or twisted by the wind it is said to be *crangled*.

CREW, *sb.* a sty, hull, or cote for pigs.

CRIB, *sb.* A 'wrestling crib' is a feat which a man performs by putting a poker or piece of iron between the interstices of a stone floor, as one would insert a lever, and turning his whole body under his arm so as to rise up again without falling.

CRİNGE, *v.* to cling, to submit, fawn.

CROACH, *v.* to inveigle, delude, cajole. Compare *en-croach*. See CROAK, to lame, below.

In a fortune-telling case reported in the *Sheffield Independent*, 16th February, 1891, the prisoner said, 'I don't believe in it. It was fair *croached* into it. She fair croached me because she wanted a young man. She asked me first if I could tell her fortune. God help me; I could not tell my own.'

CROAK [croke], *v.* to die.

'T' owd lad *croaked* this morning.'

CROAK [croke]. *v.* to lame.

A man said to a boy who had thrown a stone at a dog, 'Tha's *croaked* him.'

CROIG, *sb.* a hole, a slit. See CRAG above.

'They cut a *craig* out of a sod.' This was said by a man who was describing how a rude table was made on the grass by fishermen by fixing four wooden stakes into four sods. The sods formed the sockets, or pedestals, into which the stakes were fixed.

CROOK-CLOUGH, a valley on Bradfield Moors near Howden Chest. The O. Icel.

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krókr, a hook, has also the meaning of 'nook,' 'corner.' We may compare such place-names as Barber Nook, at Crookes, near Sheffield, though 'nook' may be in some cases Icel. *hnjúkr*, a knoll.

CROOKS WOOD, in Beauchief. Deed dated 1687.

CROWS CHIN ROCKS, on Hallam Moors. O. M.

CRUKS [crucks], *sb. pl.* the arched oaken timbers which support the roofs of some old houses.

Strong oak trees with a considerable bend towards the top were selected. They were fastened together at the ridge, and then the 'side trees' were laid upon them for the support of a thatched roof. The outer walls, often low, were generally formed of boards, or plaster and lath, so that with a small stone foundation for each *cruk* little masonry was necessary. In one case I have seen the *cruk* or oak tree go from the ground right up to the ridge of the roof. Fine specimens of this kind of timber-work may be seen at High Storrs, Ecclesall, and at the farm of Mr. W. Fox, of Lightwood in Norton.

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CUCKNEY, a field in Norton parish containing half an acre. A.S. *crwican-ig*, couch-grass island?

There is a place called *Cuckney* in Nottinghamshire. Förstemann mentions *Cuckenbeca* from a document of the year 1034.

CUCKOO, *sb.* an inconstant lover

'He's a bit of a *cuckoo*.'

'*Cuckoo, cuckoo*, O word of fear,

Love's Labour Lost, v. ii.

CUMBER, *sb.* a cucumber. Well known to old inhabitants, but perhaps only an abbreviation of 'cucumber.'

CUMBER, *sb.* a piece of wood tied round a cow's neck to keep her from going through hedges.

CURRY, *sb.* a kind of spice used to put on sweet cakes.

CURRY, *v.* to scratch.

'I'll *curry* thee till tha hasn't a bit o' skin left on thee.'

CURRY, *v.* to make lines upon pie-crust, to score it with lines.

'*Curry* that pie with a fork.'

CUT-GATE, a bridle-road to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent are *Little Cut* and *Cutgate End*.

CUTTLE, *v.* to make knives.

'Ah say agean they'd sooner dee

Than *cuttle* for their bread.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 61.

CYPHER LEYS. 'A close of land called the *Cypher Leys*, 1a. 1r. op. or thereabouts,' in Milltown, Ashover, co. Derby.

DADE, *v.* to support, carry over.

'He were a little fellow, and I *daded* him o'er t' brook.

DADLE daydel, *v.* to linger, to loiter about.

'What are ta *dadling* about for?'

DAMASCENE PLUM [damazin] , *sb.* a damson plum.

DANIEL. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

DANNIKINS, the name of the feast or wake held at Bolsterstone in Bradfield on Holy Thursday and several succeeding days. Halliwell mentions *tannikin* as a name for a Dutch woman, from Armin's *Nest of Ninnies*, 1608. 'Like a Dutch *tannikin* sliding to market.'

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This word, as I am informed, was in common use about Bolsterstone and Oughtibridge fifty or sixty years ago. People would speak of 'the Bolsterstone *dannikins*' or the 'Oughtibridge *dannikins*.' *Dannikin* seems to mean 'Danish kin' (A.S. *Dana-cyn*, compare *engla-cyn*, race of angels). The Scandinavian settlers of the Bradfield district might well be called the *Dana-cyn*. Now such a phrase as 'the *Dannikin* wake,' or 'the *Dannikin* feast,' might easily get shortened into 'the *Dannikins*,' just as 'the great go' or great examination at Oxford is called 'greats,' or as good (valuable) things are called goods.' It would appear, then, that the Danish settlers held a feast of their own, and that they were regarded by the other inhabitants of the district as a separate community. As to the word 'Dane,' Cleasby and Vigfusson make this remark: 'According to the researches of the late historian, P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerac (Vik); hence Dane became in English synonymous with a Scandinavian' (p. 96).

DAPE, *v.* to damn. Low Lat. *dampnare*.

'Od *dape* it!' Frequently heard in Norton.

DARPLEY or DARPLES, the name of some fields in Norton.

In a deed dated 1587 'a close called Over *Darpley*' and 'a close called Nether

Darpley' are mentioned. These adjoined lands called 'The *Whysnawes*.' In a deed of 1656 'three closes called *Darpleys*' are mentioned.

DAY'S WORK, a measure of land. See TWO DAYS' WORK BELOW.

DEAD AND GONE BACK.

A phrase sometimes used, as, 'He's *dead and gone* back long sin'.'

DEAD MAN'S WELL, a well in Dore. This well is never dry.

DEB IT, an oath.

An old woman who kept a school at Barlow in Dronfield Parish was often unable to pronounce a word of three or four syllables correctly. After appealing to her pupils, none of whom could help her out of the difficulty, she would say, 'Way, *deb it*, let's miss it!'

DECK AT, v. to reject, to refuse to take. See DICKY below.

A man is said to *deck at* his food when from illness or any other cause he refuses to take it. More rarely a hunter's horse is said to *deck at* a fence.

DEE-NETTLE, *sb.* the stingless nettle, dead nettle, *lamium purpureum*.

DEEM, v. to give judgment, to order payment. A.S. *dēman*.

'I had eleven pounds to pay, and they put me in the County Court, and *deemed* me 10s. a month.'

DEENAR. *sb.* a shilling. Lat. *Dēnarius*. See the Preface.

[18]

DEEP, *adj.* far advanced.

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A man said of a bird whose eggs were far advanced in hatching. 'She's *deep* a sitting.'

DEUCE, *sb.* twopence. It rimes with *juice*. Lat. *duos*, acc. *duo*, two. See the Preface.

DICK. 'That's not up to *dick*' means 'That is not perfect.'

DICKS, *sb. pl.* lice in the head.

DICK'S HATBAND.

'As awkward as Dick's *hatband*, at went nine times round and wouldn't tie.'

DICKY, *adj.* sick at stomach. See DECK AT above.

'I feel rather *dicky* this morning.'

DINCUM, *sb.* work.

'I can stand plenty o' *dincum*.' This word is used by colliers at Eckington.

DING ON, *v.* to walk rapidly.

'He went *dinging on*,' *i.e.* 'He went walking along at a rapid pace.'

DOCKIN. See TOM DOCKIN.

DODDYWELL FIELD, near Clough Field, Crookes.

DOG-CHALK, *sb.* a soft, bluish, slaty substance found in the beds of streams.

DOLES OF LAND. A.S. *dæl*, a portion.

In the marriage settlement, dated 1714, of Joseph Taylor, of Yews in Bradfield, mention is made of 'one *doal* called Cheretree *doal*, in the Nether Townfield; one *cross doal* in the Upper Townfield, and another *doal*.'

DOLLY, *sb.* a wheel covered by rags, and used by cutlers in polishing their wares.

DOOMESTEADS, a close or parcel of land near Beauchief Abbey.—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*; p. 206. O. Icel. *dóm-staðr*, place of judgment.

DOSILS [dozzils] *sb. pl.* ornaments on confectionery or on female dress. In the Craven dialect a *dossil* is a wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture.

DÖTHER, *sb.* the weed known as *spergula arvensis*.

Farmers have sometimes been obliged to leave their farms on account of the prevalence of this weed.

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DRESS, *v.* to clean a clock or put it in working order.

DRIBBLE, *v.* to move or drive a thing by slow degrees.

In the game of marbles a boy is said to dribble his *taw* towards the ring when, being a long way off, he shoots it a part of the way only, and so endeavours to get to the ring by two or more shots. In football a man dribbles the ball towards the goal when he pushes it along by his feet, or by gentle kicks, instead of kicking it a long way.

DUBB, *sb.* a deep, still pool in a river. I have not heard the word, but am told that it is used about Doncaster.

DUGLEDGE PINGLE, a small field at Lane Side in Hope, Derbyshire. M.E. *dizelich*, hidden, snug? A *pingle* is a small enclosure.

DUNDY, *adj.* dun-coloured. I have not heard the word, but am told that it is used about Doncaster.

DUR [dir], *sb.* a yearling sheep. Skeat defines *deer* as ‘a sort of animal,’ and the O. Icel. *dyr* means ‘animal.’

In Derbyshire people speak of a ‘he *dur*’ or of a ‘ree *dur*’ when they mean a male yearling sheep, the female being called a ‘she *dur*.’ The two words are

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pronounced distinctly, and I was corrected when I spoke to a man of a ‘sheder’ (*Sheffield Glossary*, p. 209) as though it were one word. He said, ‘You mean a she-*dur*,’ emphasizing the last syllable. I find that people call young sheep *durs*. See REE
DUR.

DUR [dir], *sb.* a door. O. Icel. *dyrr*.

‘Go and oppen t’ yard *dur*, and let t’ cows out.’

This is rather a Derbyshire than a Yorkshire word. It is heard in Dore sometimes.

DURS [dirs]. ‘By the *durs*’ is a common oath in Derbyshire.

‘By the *dur*’ is also used. See *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 307.

EAR-BREED, *sb.* the cross-bar at the bottom of each end of a cart to which the *strut staves* are fastened.

EASINGS, *sb. pl.* sparks or smuts from a chimney. See ISEL below.

EDGE, *sb.* conceit.

‘He’s too much *edge* about him.’ This word is common not only in Sheffield, but also in Derbyshire.

EEM, *sb.* even. People often speak of Christmas *eem*, Hallow *eem*, not *even* or *eve*. More importance is attached to the *eem*, than to the day following it.

‘It’s Chris’mas e’em.’

Senior’s *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 37.

[20]

EKE [eek], *v.* to itch. A.S. *giccan*, M.E. *iken*.

‘I eke all o’er.’

EKNAME, *sb.* a nick-name. People in North-East Derbyshire speak of ‘an *ekname*.’

‘An *ekname*; agnomen.’—*Cath. Angl.*

ELBOW, *sb.* a bend in a stream.

ELTYN CROFT, in Dronfield.

‘One other doale lying in *Eltyn Croft*.—Deed dated 1647. *Elton Croft* in 1720.

EMTY, *adj.* empty. A.S. *æmtig*.

END, *sb.* place.

‘I can’t be at every *end*.’

END, *sb.* People speak of ‘the older *end*’ when they mean the older inhabitants of a place.

ESH, *sb.* the ash tree. Dutch *esch*. ‘*Esche*, tre, *fraxinus*.’—*Prompt. Parv.*

An ash stick is usually called an ‘*esh plant*.’

EWM, *v.* to persuade. This word is still used, and was used about Ecclesall fifty or sixty years ago.

‘I shouldn’t ha’ done it, but he fairly *ewmed* me into it.’

FAGEY [fagy], thin, poor, ill-nourished. The word is applied to meat. ‘Putrid’ in the *Sheffield Glossary* is wrong. The *a* is sounded like the *a* in ‘cake.’ A.S. *fāge*, dead; also accursed, feeble, timid.

‘It’s a *fagey*-looking horse.’

FAIR HOUSE, in Bradfield. O. M. *Fair House Lane* is adjacent. Icel. *fær*, Swedish *fār*, Danish *faar*, a sheep.

FALDERALS, *sb. pl.* gaudy female finery. The two letters *a* are sounded like the *a* in

‘tally.’

FARNOCKE. a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed of 1593. A.S. *fyrn*, O. Icel. *for*n, old, and A.S. *ác*, oak? The oak was a sacred tree.

FARRANTLY, *adv.* decently.

‘To say yo’ve ne’er seen Jarmany,

Reight *farrantly* yo sing.’

Senior’s *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 44.

FAVVER, *v.* to resemble.

‘He *favvers* his mother’s side.’

[21]

FEATHER. The central bearing in the bottom of a cart is called the *mid-feather*.

FEATHERBED MOSS, a piece of moorland in Bradfield. O. M.

FELFER, *sb.* the bird known as the fieldfare. A.S. *feala-fár*.

A man said to me one morning in December, ‘It’s not often you see a *felfer* about here.’

FELLY, *sb.* a fellow, associate.

FERK [firk], *v.* to clear out. M.E. *ferkien*.

‘Come, lass, let’s *ferk* all them nooks out!’ ‘Give it a good *ferking*!’ A man said of a rabbit in a hole, ‘I can hear him *ferking* about,’ when the meaning seems to have been to scratch.

FERTH, *sb.* energy, activity. A.S. *ferþ*, soul, life. See FORTH-PUT.

‘She’s not a bit o’ *ferth* about her.’

FETTLE, *v.* to poke.

‘Come, lass, *fettle* the fire!’

FID-FADDING, *adj.* frivolous.

FINGERS, NAMES OF. Besides the names of fingers given in the *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 74, the following are well known in the neighbourhood of Sheffield:—

Thumb.....Harry Wibel [wible].

First fingerTommy Thibel [thible].

Second „Harry Whistle [wissel].

Third „Tommy Thistle [thissel].

Fourth ”Okabel [oakabell].

The fourth finger is sometimes described as ‘little *oakabell*.’ In this word the final syllable ‘bel’ comes out clearly. In *wibel* and *thibel* it is less clear on account of the accent on the first syllable of those words. In counting the fingers to children *okabell* is usually repeated two or three times. Halliwell gives *thibel* as ‘a smooth, round stick used for stirring broth, porridge, &c.’ With this compare ‘lickpot,’ a name of the first finger. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

FINIKIN, *adj.* foppish, having an affected manner.

FIRE-BITS, *sb. pl.* a pair of small tongs used by a blacksmith.

FIRE-HOUSE, *sb.* the entrance hall of a house. Not known in the dialect.

In a deed dated 1632, relating to land in Norton, mention is made of ‘the Hall or *Fierhouse* of the nowe mansion house of the said John Parker the elder in Little Norton aforesaid with the entry leading into the same, the parlor on the south side of the said hall, &c.’—*Derb. Arch. Journal*, vol. v., p. 45. Compare the O. Icel. *eld-hús*, the fire-room, kitchen.

[22]

FIRM, *sb.* a farm. Low Lat. *Firma*, A.S. *feorm*.

FIRRUPS. 'By the *firrups*' is used as an exclamation of surprise.

FLAMPERED, *past part.* See CATER-FLAMPERED.

FLAWBERING, *adj.* wide, sprawling.

It is said of a dress with a large pattern upon it that it has a great *flawbering* pattern.

FLAY, *v.* to frighten.

'This house does *flay* me.' This word is used in the neighbourhood of Barnsley.

FLEEA [flee-a], *sb.* a flea.

FLEETS.—A piece of moorland, through which a number of streams flow, to the west of Broomhead Moors in Bradfield, is called *Broad Fleets*. Immediately to the north of *Broad Fleets* is a place called *Boggery Slades*. O. M. '*Flete*, where water cometh, *breche*.'—*Palsgrave*. M.E. *fleot*, *fleet*; a channel or water-course, as in Fleet Street. A.S. *fleot*, O. Dutch *vliet*.

FLINTHILL, the name of a part of Broomhead Moor, Bradfield. O. M. Flint chippings are often found in Bradfield, but this may be A.S. *flint*, a rock.

FLITTER-MOUSE, *sb.* a bat.

FLOAT, *sb.* a deep cart with large wheels used for carrying pigs to market.

FLOIT, *v.* to pare, scrape.

FLOUCH. An old inn about a mile from Langsett, near Penistone, is called 'The *Flouch*.' A.S. *flóh*, a fragment, piece? It may be compared to *snæd* (snaith) or

snaithing, a piece cut off.

FLUGGANCE, *sb.* a slattern.

FLUKE, *sb.* a flatterer. The word is very common in Bradfield parish; it is also used in Sheffield.

‘He’s an old *fluke*.’

FLUKE, *v.* to wheedle.

‘He *fluked* me out on it.’

FLUMMOCK, *sb.* a bewilderment.

[23]

FLUSTER, *sb.* a twist, a twirl. Compare A.S. *flustrian*, to weave.

‘Give it a *fluster*!’

FON, preterite of the verb ‘to find.’

‘I *fon* it!’

FOOIL, *sb.* a fool.

FOOTERSHAW LANE, in Bradfield, on the north-west side of Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M. A.S. *föder*, fodder, O.H.G. *fuotar*, food for cattle, and A.S. *scaga*, M.E. *schawe*, *shawe*, a thicket, a small wood? Thus the meaning seems to be ‘a pasturable wood’ in the sense used in the *Domesday Book*.

FORTH-PUT, *sb.* energy. See FERTH.

‘There’s no *forth-put* in them.’

FOSTER-CROPT, a field, containing four acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield.

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Compare A.S. *fóster-land*, land assigned for the procuring of provisions. ‘Se cyning ðæt land geaf into cristes cyrcean ðan hírède to *fósterlande*’ (‘The king gave the land to Christ Church as foster-land for the convent’).—*Th. Diplm.* A.D. 1052; 368, 17, in Toller’s *Bosworth*. But the field may have been named from a former owner or occupier, or it may merely mean ‘pasture croft.’ Compare A.S. *fósternóp*, pasturage.

FOTHERIN [futherin], *sb.* a quantity or load of anything.

FOUL CLOUGH, a valley on Bradfield Moors near *Howden Chest*. O. M. A.S. *fúl*, a foul, common, or unconsecrated place? Cf. *Foul Hole*, a place in Upper Hallam. O. M. It may be the adj. *fúl*, dirty.

FOULSTONE MOOR, in Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent are *Foulstone Road*, *Foulstone Dike*, and *Foulstone Delf*.

FOUNDER, *v.* to provide, work hard. A.S. *fundian*, to endeavour to find.

‘Eh! shoo’s a *foundering* toad that!’ meaning that she is a woman who takes pains to provide for her family. ‘Toad’ is not here used in any bad sense, but rather as a term of endearment. ‘Lambs begin to founder for themselves as soon as they are born.’

FOUNDLE, *v.* to work hard, to provide for one’s family. The frequentative of *fend* or *founder*.

‘A rare *foundlin*’ chap.’

FOX STONES, a ridge of stones to the north of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent is *Fox Stones Moss*.

[24]

FRANZY, *adj.* wild, fresh; as a young horse is when he has had no work.

‘He’s as *franz* as owt; he jumps about like a cat on a hot backstone.’

FROW, *sb.* a woman. A.S. *freó*.

FRUMAS [frūmas] or FLUMAS, *sb.* an entanglement, a confused web.

This word is often used when a hank of worsted is being wound off the hands. A mother will say to her daughter who is holding the hank or skein, ‘Now, then, you’ve got it all of a *frumas*.’

FRUMETY SWEAT or FLUMETY SWEAT, a state of nervous excitement; a dilemma.

‘He’s in a *frumety sweat*.’

FUDGE, *v.* to move the hand forward in a game of marbles so as to obtain an unfair advantage. See CAVE above.

‘Come, no *fudging*!’

FULLOCK, *sb.* a blow.

‘He fetched him a *fullock* on his head.’ This was heard near Wakefield. I have never heard it in Sheffield, nor do I learn, upon enquiry, that it is known in this sense. In Sheffield the meaning is ‘impetus.’

GABY [gāby], *sb.* a simpleton.

I have it as *gauby* in the *Sheffield Glossary*. Both forms occur.

GAFF, *sb.* a crowbar; any bar of iron. Probably an abbreviation of ‘gavlock.’

GALLIMAWFIT, *sb.* a pie or dish of minced meat and potatoes, &c. In literature the word occurs as ‘gallimawfrey.’

GALLOWS ROCHER, the name of a rock or cliff on the north of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M.

GAMMOCK, *sb.* fun, sport, frolic, wild pranks.

‘I should take no notice of her; she’s too much *gammock* about her.’ This was

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said of a little girl who was amusing herself by romping about and jumping on people's knees, &c.

GARDEN-SMITH, *sb.* a gardener; a person who has a small allotment of land which he cultivates as a garden.

GAUBY FAIR, a statute fair for the hiring of servants.

GAUBY [gormy] or GOMEY [goamy], *sb.* an awkward, ungainly man. O. Icel. *gumi*, A.S. *guma*, Lat. *homo*, a man? See GOMBY.

If a man falls down, somebody will say, 'Eh, tha gret *gaumy*!'

[25]

GIG-BAND, *sb.* a leather driving-band for a wheel.

GILPH FIELD, in Bradfield.

'Several closes formerly in one field called the *Gilph field*.' Deed dated 1816.

GIZZEN, *v.* to gaze, stare. M.E. *gasen*.

I have not heard this word myself, nor can I find that it exists about Sheffield. I am told that it is used in Nottinghamshire.

GLOR, *sb.* fat.

A man said of some very fat bacon, 'It's nowt but *glor*.' 'It were all *glor*, and I couldn't touch it.' The word is applied to any kind of fat, and especially to over-fed meat, which is said to have a sickly taste.

GLORRY or GLAURY, *adj.* fat. See GLOR.

Fat bacon or fat meat of any kind is said to be *glaury*.

GNAGE, *v.* to gnaw. A.S. *gnagan*.

GOLLOP, *sb.* a slice. A variant of ‘collop.’

‘Cut me a *gollop* o’ lean and a *gollop* o’ fat.’

GOMBY [gõmby] , *sb.* a silly fellow. See GAUMY.

GOOSE DOLE, a field in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

GRAFT, *sb.* work. O. Icel. *grōftr*, digging.

‘Well, I’ve got some *graft* to do now.’

This interesting word, which is often heard in and about Sheffield, seems to show that ‘work’ and ‘digging’ were once equivalent terms. Man’s first and great labour was to till the ground. In the parable of the unjust steward the steward said, ‘I cannot dig (σκάπτειν οὐκ ἰσχύω); to beg I am ashamed.’—*Luke*, xvi., 3. In this passage the word ‘dig’ might have been ‘work’; in the mind of the ancient writer digging and working were almost the same thin.

GRAFT, *v.* to work. A.S. *grafan*, O. Icel. *grafa*, to dig?

‘He’d *graft* away all night if they’d let him.’

GRANNAM FIELD, in Bradfield; mentioned in a deed dated 1616. A.S. *æt grénum feldum*, green field?

GRAVY CLOUGH, a valley on the west side of Bradfield Moors. O. M. Compare the O. Icel. *græfar-lækr*, a brook which has dug itself a deep bed, a hollow brook.

GREAT, *adj.* friendly, on good terms.

‘Are we *great*?’

GREENFIELD HOWDEN, the name of a part of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

GREY STONES, mill-stones of coarse grit used for grinding oat-meal.

GRIME. See MOOR GRIME.

GRIST, *sb.* a step-like formation in the blade of a scythe, which runs from 'heel' to point, giving strength and rigidity to the implement.

GRIST, *sb.* strength, endurance, activity.

GUGGLE, *v.* to gargle.

'With piteous cries the well was filled,

While up and down old George was swilled;

And now and then he gave a sprottle

When water *guggled* in his throttle.'

MS. Poem by Richard Furness, late of Dore.

GULCH, *v.* to eat greedily.

GULLET, a wood in Beauchief. 'The wood in Beauchief called the *Gullet*.'—Deed dated 1687. The word *gulley*, a channel worn by water, was formerly written *gullet*. See an authority in Skeat's *Dict.*, and see LORDING below.

GUN, *v.* go.

'Tay your time, woman, yo *gun* so fast!

GURRELL BELLY, fat belly.

'By calling me young *gurrell belly*,

Thou lousy scoundrel, what dost mean?

Thou eats all Joseph's scraps and jelly,

Yet I am fat and thou art lean.'

in his 13th year.

HAFFLE-CAFFLE, *v.* to falter, vacillate, to act with indecision.

HAG, *sb.* to hack, to cut.

HAGG, *sb.* a common, waste, O. Icel. *hagi*, a hedged field, pasture; A.S. *haga*.

‘The strongest nag that crosses th’ *hagg*

Wi’ wots to Fullo’d mill.’

Senior’s *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 46.

HALCH [halsh], *v.* to fasten, to hook on.

This is the rare Middle English word *halchen*, which appears to be found only in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*. The poem is believed to have been written in Lancashire about 1360.

HALF-THICK [hofs-thick], *adj.* half-witted.

[27]

HALLOWES. See ALLAS above.

HAMMOCK, *sb.* a heap.

‘I’m all of a *hammock!*’ ‘Now, then, throw it all into a *hammock!*’

HANG IN THE BAND, to remain unsold.

A house or a farm is said ‘to *hang i’ t’ band* a long time’ if it does not sell when it is offered for sale, and when for a considerable time no purchaser can be found.

HANK, *v.* to hook, to fasten together.

Two bow-legged knife-grinders met on a footpath. One of them said to the other, 'Nah, moind, owd lad, or we shall *hank*.' He meant that his leg might, unless he took care, be hooked or fastened to his friend's leg.

HANKY-PANKY, *adj.* tricky, playful. Only used in a humorous sense.

'He's full of his *hanky-panky* tricks!'

HANSEL, *sb.* the first money received in the morning for the purchase of goods. O. Icel. *hand-sal*. Hawkers and pedlars who go round from house to house say, 'Please give me *hansel*, missis.'

HARRY. *Old Harry* is a name for the Devil.

A girl said that her rubbing-stones in the kitchen were 'as hard as Old Harry.' 'Harry' is the O. Icel. *harri*, lord, so that the meaning is 'the old lord.' The Devil is also called 'the Old Lad' and 'the Old One' (t' owd an) in this district. 'Lad' may stand as a sort of euphemism for 'lord,' *hláford*. As the gods of the heathen became the devils of christianity, we may easily understand why a dethroned deity was mentioned with some degree of respect or regret as 'the Old Lord' or 'the Old One.'

HARRY STUBBING, a field in Dore, adjoining a field known as the Broad Storth.

AS. *hearh*, a grove, shrine, temple. The meaning here is probably a grove which has been felled, as the word 'stubbing' imports. The O. Icel. *horg* was an altar of stone.

HAR-TREE, *sb.* the strong end of a gate to which the bars are secured.

'An *harre* of a dore; *cardo*.'—*Cath., Angl.*

HARVEY CLOUGH, at Norton Lees.

'*Harvey Cloughe* Feild.'—Deed dated 1594. The name is still known. *Harvey Clough* road is a road leading from Derbyshire Lane, just above the Board School, to Norton Lees.

[28]

HAUSLIN BANK, the old name of Machon Bank, Sheffield.—Deed of 1680. ‘*Hausling Bank*, otherwise Machon Bank,’ in a deed of 1752. Bateman opened a barrow at ‘*Hasling Houses*,’ near Buxton.—*Ten Years’ Diggings*, p. 65.

HAVERSTORTH, in Heeley. ‘A close called *Haverstorth*’ in Heeley.—Deed of 1668. O. Icel. *hafn*, a goat, and *stord*, a piece of land overgrown with bushwood. The O. Icel. *hafn*, oat, seems, according to Cleasby, not to occur in old writers. Still the meaning may be oat-storth (= oat croft?).

HAVEY-CAVEY, *adj.* wavering, doubtful, precarious. See HEFTY-KEFTY below

A young man who was very ill was said to be in a very *havey-cavey* state, tottering between life and death. Halliwell has *havey-cavey*.

HAWBUCK, *sb.* a clownish fellow, a simpleton.

‘Tha art a *hawbuck*!’

HAWM, *v.* to dally, waste time, to be idle.

‘Look at him how he’s *hawming*; he wants nowt to do to-day!’

HAY-SILVER, *sb.* a tithe charge of one shilling an acre upon mown land. A Derbyshire word.

HAZZLE [hazzel], *v.* to dry slightly.

After the first harrowing of a field of newly-sown corn it is better, if the ground is damp, to let the sun *hazzle* the surface of the land before the second harrowing.

HEFT. ‘Loose i’ t’ *heft*’ is a phrase often used to express dissolute or dishonest habits.

‘He’s a bit loose i’ t’ *heft*!’

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HEEL, *v.* that part of a scythe blade which is furthest from the point. Compare O. Icel. *orf-hœll*, and see GRIST above.

HEFTY-KEFTY or HAIFTY-KAIFTY, *adj.* wavering, undecided. See HAVEY-CAVEY above

HELDER [elder], *adv.* rather. O. Icel. *heldr*.

‘He’d *helder* go a begging than work.’ ‘It’s *helder* t’ worst o’ t’ two.’

HELL CLOUGH, at or near Lightwood in Norton.

‘Helcloughe’ in deed of 1571. I have seen the word in a much earlier deed. I am not aware that the field-name is now known. The derivation can hardly be from the O. Icel. *hella*, a flat stone, a rock, for there are no rocks near. More probably *hell* stands for *ell*, a shortened form of *elf*, as will be seen by a reference to the word MAWE LAND below.

[29]

HEN CORN, poor, thin, ill-fed wheat; corn which is not round and plump.

‘It will grow nothing but *hen corn*.’

When a farmer, instead of sowing corn which has been grown at a distance, sows, year after year, the corn which has been grown on his own land, it is apt to be poor and inferior stuff, and is called *hen corn*.

HETTEN, *past part.* of *v.* to heat? See MOW-HETTEN.

I only know the word in the compound *mow-hetten*.

HICKSPICKIT. Sec TOES, NAMES OF, below.

HIGHGATE. It is said in North Derbyshire of a man who is very sharp or clever that he

has been 'sworn in at Highgate.' The custom of swearing on the horns at Highgate is described in Hone's *Everyday Book*, ii., p. 79, ed. 1827.

HIGH LARNDER.

In Dore the expression '*High Larnder*' is sometimes heard. It seems at first sight to be equivalent to 'Highlander,' but it is pronounced as two separate words, and in the way here written, except that the *r* in *larnder* is not trilled. 'Tha looks like a gret *high lander*' was said to a great rough fellow who had been sleeping under a stack all night. Can it be connected with the O. Icel. *aulandi*, a foreigner; *erlendr*, foreign? These words seem to have the sense of 'miserable outcast' or 'wretched wanderer.'

HITTERA BALL, a game played at Eyam, in Derbyshire.

The game resembles the game of 'knur and spell.' A hole is made in a stone fixed in the ground. A spell with a cup at the end is placed in the hole, and the projecting end of the spell is struck by a stick.

HOAST, *adj.* hoarse.

HOBGOB, *sb.* a fool, an idiot.

HOBSON MOSS, a part of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

HOB THRUST, *sb.* a satyr, goblin; a being only half human.

When a man boasts of being a good workman, as of the great number of things which he can make in a day. someone will say, 'Ah, tha can mak' 'em faster nor *Hob Thrust* can throw shoes out o' t' window.;

HOCK-TIDE, *sb.* an annual rejoicing, or expression of scorn or contempt, after the death of a person who has been disliked.

A Sheffield man, who was much respected by his neighbours, having died, an old lady, aged about 80, said, 'They will not make *hock-tide* over him.' Upon being asked what she meant, she said that when she was a girl it was occasionally the

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custom in Sheffield to keep the anniversary of a person who was disliked by having ‘sports’ on the day of his death, such as races, cricket, &c. The games were played as near as possible to the house in which the dead person lived.

[30]

HODDIN START-UPS, a sort of gaiter.

‘Thor’s knitted cap suspended on a wire,
And *hoddin start-ups* warm’d above the fire.’

Poetical Works of Richard Furness, p. 137.

HOIL, *sb.* an awl.

HOLEY HILL FIELD, near Fulwood.

HOLL or HULL, *v.* to throw.

‘He’s *holling* stones at him!’

HOLLING DALE, on Bradfield Moors. O. M. A place in the parish of Thornhill is called *Holling Hurst*. Possibly from A.S. *holen, holegn*, the holly, the final g being redundant.

HOLLOCK, *sb.* a hollow, valley.

A house is said to be ‘down in a *hollock*’ when it stands low down in a valley.

HOMBER, *sb.* a collar for a horse.

‘*Epyhium*, an hamborwe.’—Wright-Wülcker, 580, 23.

HONEY-POKE HILL, a place at Lidgate, near Crookes, Sheffield.

HOPPER-BALKED. A field of corn is said to be *hopper-balked* or *hopper-rowed* when

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each track made by the sower is afterwards found to be 'short of plant.' This is caused by the sower not making his right and left casts join properly together in front of his hopper. Wood, in his *History of Eyam*, p. 46, mentions the *hopper-baulk* as an omen of death.

HOTHE LAND, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

Can this be the rare A.S. word *heóþu*, a hall, connected possibly with *hof*?

HOWE BROOK, a stream near Ran Moor, Sheffield. 'Howe' rimes with 'low.'

Harrison mentions 'Newland lying between Ran moore and Hoobrooke lane.' The word has lately been changed to 'Oakbrook.' Compare the Northern English *how*, deep or hollow (*Halliwell*), and the next word.

HOWL STORTH, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

'Howl storthe land.' 'Houle storth' in 1606. 'Hoolestorth' in 1683. The meaning appears to be 'hole coppice,' from O. Icel. *storð*, a young wood, bushy ground.

HOYLE or HOWELL, *sb.* a cooper's tool.

[31]

HUGGER-MUGGER, *sb.* a secret conclave, a suspicious meeting together.

HUGGIN, *sb.* the hip.

'He's lame of his *huggin*.'

HUME, *v.*? See EWM.

HUMMER, *v.* to murmur; to complain without shedding tears; also to hum.

A man said to a child, 'What are you *hummering* about there?'

HUNYOU-SHINYOU [unyo-shinyo], a name given to the game of 'shinty' or 'shindy.'

During the game the players shout ‘*Hunyou, shinyou.*’

ICKE, a field in Norton. A.S. *éaca*, an addition?

In a deed dated 1683, relating to property at Lightwood in Norton, a field called *New Icke* is mentioned.

INKLE-WEAVER, a tape-weaver.

There is a saying ‘As thick as *inkle-weavers*,’ *i.e.* ‘As intimate as *inkle-weavers*.’

ISEL [ee-a-zel] or OUSEL [ouzel], *sb.* a spark or smut from a chimney. A.S. *ysle*, O.

Icel, *usli*, M.E. *usle*, O.H.G. *usele*, *üsele*, hot embers, *favilla*. See EASINGS above.

‘Look at them black *ousels* coming out o’ that chimney!’

ISLE [ile], *sb.* in Ecclesfield. See STAITHE below.

JAGGLE or JIGGLE, *v.* to shake, to move from side to side.

When machinery gets loose and begins to *jaggle* it is time to fetch the engineer.

JAVVER, *sb.* talk, idle talk.

‘Come, let’s have none of your *javver*!’

JEME, the name of a field in Ashover, Derbyshire.

JIMMY, *adj.* flimsy, slight, ill-made; usually applied to badly- made furniture.

JIVVISON.

A farmer near Dronfield called an impudent, noisy hen in his farmyard ‘Old *Jivvison*.’

JOHNSETT WOOD, in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

It is now called *Chancit* or *Choncet* Wood. ‘*Johnsett* Noll’ is mentioned in a deed dated 1591. ‘*Johnsettwood* Knowle’ in 1606. ‘*Jonsett* Wood’ in 1760.

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JOME [joam] , *sb.* the jamb of a door.

This is the pronunciation in North Derbyshire.

JOSKIN, *sb.* a clown, a boor, a country bumpkin.

JUMBLE-HOLE, *sb.* any rough, shaggy, bushy, uncultivated hollow. There is a field in Bonsall, Derbyshire, called 'Jaumpey Pingle.' There is a place called *Jump* in Yorkshire; I forget where.

JUMBLETY PUR, a mess, confusion, muddle.

KEEL, *v.* to be free from, *vacare*.

'The door never *keels* of beggars.'

KENNET, *sb.* a small hound, a beagle. 'A *kenit*, caniculus.'—*Cath. Angl.*

KERVE, *v.* to cut or undermine a seam of coal. M.E. *kerven*, A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut, carve.

Kerving is equivalent to 'hoiling,' an operation which consists in making a hole with a pick under the seam, before the wedges are put in at the top, whereby the mass of coal is brought down.

KIBBLE-DOLL, *sb.* a left-handed person.

A Derbyshire word.

KICKLE OVER, *v.* to upset.

KID, *sb.* a small bundle of sticks used to put into brick ovens for baking bread. When the oven is made hot the ashes of the kids are taken out and the bread put in.

KIGGLY, *adj.* unstable, unsteady.

KIND, *adj.* easy to work. A.S. *cynde*, natural.

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Colliers speak of a *kind* benk in a mine as a 'benk' which is easy to work. The opposite sort is a 'hard benk.'

KING'S LANT, a field or place in Ashover, Derbyshire. *Lant* probably stands for *land*, O.H.G. *lant*.

KING TREE, *sb.* the best tree in a wood. See LORDING below.

A common word amongst woodmen.

KIRK HILL, THE KIRTEN, or THE KIRTEN PIECE, the name of a field, now containing 3a. 3r. 11p., at Greenhill, near Norton.

This field is just outside the village of Greenhill, on the west aide. 'Kirk Hill' and 'The Kirten' are found in deeds. People in the village speak of the field as 'The Kirten Piece.' 'Kirten' obviously stands for Kirkton, just as Kirkstall is written Kerstall. A.S. *cyrictūn* means the enclosure of a church, a churchyard. But there is no record of the

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existence of a church, in the modern sense of that word, at Greenhill. In my *Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey*, p. 61, I have printed a charter, without date, but *c.* 1300, whereby the whole hamlet of Greenhill was given to the monastery. The charter says nothing about a church, nor does any record of a church, so far as I know, exist. The Kirkes, an ancient Family at Greenhill, appear to have taken their name from Kirk Hill. See CHURCH HOLE above.

KNAP, *v.* to crop. Dutch *knappen*, to crack, crush, eat?

'For plough and cart he own'd a crop-eared mare

That *knapt* the knolls, and kept his pingle bare.'

KNUR, sb. the head.

‘I mun wash my *knur* to-day.’

KUSSA, sb. the mouth.

‘Hit him i’ t’ *kussa!*’

LAAGING STEAD, a field in Crookes. This word was given by me in the *Sheffield Glossary* as ‘Lowkinstead.’

An old inhabitant of Crookes assured me that the word is pronounced as written above, *laak* being a dissyllable. He also said that the word meant ‘playing place.’ I believe he was right. Compare the A.S. *pleg-stow*, a place for play, a wrestling place.

LAKE IN, v. to lead, begin, as at whist. A.S. *lācan*, O. Icel. *leika*.

A whist-player will say, ‘Now, then, *lake in!*’ i.e. ‘begin.’ ‘It’s my turn to *lake in.*’

LALDRUM, sb. loose or foolish talk; falsehoods.

‘Come, none o’ your *laldrums!*’ The word is sometimes used as an adjective, as ‘What *laldrum* stuff tha’rt talkin’!’

LAMB HILL, in Bradfield. O. M.

LANDS. See TWO LANDS.

LANT. See KING’S LANT.

LAP UP, v. to sum up.

‘And to *lap it up,*’ that is ‘And to sum it up. ‘*Lap it up,* and keep it to thysen; don’t tell everybody!’

LAR, v. to learn. A.S. *læran*, O. Icel. *læra*, to teach, to learn.

‘Go and *lar* thy lesson.’

LAY, *v.* to mix; only used in the phrase ‘to *lay* leaven,’ *i.e.* to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. O. Icel. *laga*, to mix a beverage. See LEAVEN.

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LEAD-EATER [ledditer], *sb.* Indian-rubber, used for rubbing pencil marks out.

LEAVEN, *sb.* a mixture of oat-meal, yeast, and water. The word is not used as the equivalent of ‘yeast.’ See LAY.

LEAVEN-CAKE, *sb.* oat-cake.

LECK ON, *v.* to throw water upon as to throw water upon the mash in a brewing-tub. O. Ger. *lecken*, to *sprinkle*.—*Wackernagel*.

LEGGIT. There is a field called ‘Sheep-cot *Leggit*,’ containing five acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. ‘*Leggit*’ occurs as a surname in the district.

LER, *v.* let.

‘*Ler* him goa!’ (‘Let him go!’)

LIGHT, *v.* to soften or anneal files in a furnace.

LIGHT-FINGERED. *adj.* prone to steal

LIGHTS. *sb. pl.* the knuckles? See BUNGUMS above.

LIKE.

The question ‘Where nah, *like*?’ (‘Where are you going to now?’) is often heard about Sheffield.

LIMMOCK, *adj.* soft, pliant, easy to be worked or moulded.

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LINDKICK COMMON, a piece of uninclosed land near Anston. O. Ger. *lintrache*, *lintrache*, *lintracke*, a dragon. Compare ORMESLAND below, which is in the same neighbourhood.

LINE. *v.* to thicken. Sometimes used instead of *lithen* or *lithe*, of which it appears to be a contraction.

LOB'S POND, a difficulty, mess, disgrace.

The old people of this district invariably say *pond*, not *pound*, though the two words have the same meaning.

‘For five years he [Mr. Gladstone] had been fooling himself, fooling the country, and fooling his party, till at last he had landed himself in the *Lob's pond* in which he now found himself.’—Speech of Alderman W. Smith, in *Sheffield Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1891.

Pound being used in the sense of pinfold, or even prison, the word may mean spider's pinfold from A.S. *lobbe*, a spider.

LOCK CLOSE, in Darnall. Deed of 1703. A.S. *loc*, an enclosure, fold; a sheepfold.

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LONG OATS, whip.

‘Give him some *long oats*’ means ‘Give the horse some whip.’

LONGRAWE, between Grimesthorpe and Osgathorpe.

‘Illa haya vocata le *Longrave* inter Grymesthorp et Osgarthorpe.’—Deed dated 1372.

LOO, a call to dogs inciting them to follow game.

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‘They heard someone shouting *loo, loo, loo*, as if inciting a dog to give chase to a rabbit.’—*Derbyshire Times*, Oct. 27, 1888.

LOOK, *v.* to prepare. It appears to be only an abbreviation of *look to*, but I am not sure of this.

‘I must look tea!’ This is often heard in Derbyshire, and I have heard it in Dore, near Sheffield.

LORDING, *sb.*

‘All the *lordings* and great timber trees now marked and large ashes in the hedge rows betwixt the said Gullet and the Abbey flat.’—Deed dated 1687, affecting property at Beauchief. See KING TREE and GULLET above.

LORD’S GIFT, a place near Tapton Farm in Upper Hallam. O. M.

The name seems to imply a gift from the lord of the manor to some person who had squatted on the waste without leave, and who was permitted to remain there. Compare the place-name Unthank, which means without leave; AS. ‘his *unþances*,’ against his will.

LUCKY. When a man has died he is said to have ‘cut his *lucky*.’ A secondary meaning of Loki, the evil giant-god of the Northern mythology, is ‘a loop on a thread’ (*Cleasby*).

LURDAM [lurdom], *sb.* a listless, idle person. Accented on the first syllable. M.E. *lordein, lurdein*.

The word is sometimes used as an adjective, as, ‘I’d never the *lurdam* fever,’ *i.e.* ‘I was never addicted to idleness.’

LARRUP, *v.* to trudge; to walk through the mud on a wet day. Halliwell gives *lirp*, to walk lamely—a Somersetshire word.

LYARD CLOSE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

Lyard was an old name for a horse of grey colour. ‘White, a horse of white

colour—*cheual blanc, liart.*—Palsgrave.

MACHON. a field-name. It is equivalent to ‘maykin,’ little maid, elf, fairy. Dutch *meysken*, a little maid.

Near Carter Hall in Eckington are ‘the *Machon* fields.’ There is a place called *Machon* Bank near Sheffield, a *Machon* Bank in Dronfield, and a *Machon* Bank in Folkestone. Cf. *Mädchenfels*, a rock which forms part of the Lorelei on the Rhine. See MAWE LAND and MAGGETH LEES below.

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MACKEREL, *adj.* spotted; only used in the phrase ‘A *mackerel* sky.’

In this district it is said that:—

‘A *mackerel* sky

Is never long dry.’

In Halliwell’s *Nursery Rhymes of England*, ed. 1886, p. 74, these lines are printed thus:—

‘The *mackerel*’s cry

Is never long dry.’

Apart from the proverb, the expression ‘*Mackerel* sky’ is common in this district.

MACKERONY, *sb.* an overdressed, or gaudily-dressed person.

‘Way, tha does look a *mackerony* now!’

MAG, *v.* to chatter.

‘What are you *magging* about?’

MAGGETH LEES, the name of two closes in Holmesfield, near Dronfield. They were bequeathed by Robert Moore in 1719 for the instruction of ten children. A.S. *mægeð*, O.H. Ger. *magad*, O. Frisian *megith*, *megeth*, *maged*, a maid. ‘Maid’ is here equivalent to ‘elf’ or ‘fairy.’ See MAWE LAND below and MACHON BANK above.

These fields are mentioned as *Maggat Leas* in 1588 (*Sheffield Glossary* p. 30).

MAIDEN PASTURE, grass land which has never been ploughed.

MALKIN or MAWKIN, *sb.* a scarecrow, fright, guy, ugly object.

MALLY, an interjection.

It seems to be a variant of ‘marry.’ ‘We’ll have a good do to-neet, eh, *mally*, we will!’

MALLY BENT. a mythical being? See NICKERBORE below.

MANK, *v.* to prank, romp, play. A.S. *mangian*, O. Icel. *manga*, to traffic? A very common word in Sheffield.

A man who had been fishing said that he could catch nothing, because his friend, who was with him, was always *manking* about.’ ‘I’ll stop thy *manking*’ The word also means ‘to pretend to work,’ as ‘he’s only *manking*.’

MANYSTONES LANE, in Brassington, Derbyshire.

Compare *Margery Stones* on Bradfield Moors, which has the same meaning, the one bein Old English, and the other Old Norse, from O. Icel. *margr*, many.

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MARCĀRUM, *sb.* arsenic.

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MARCĀRUM, *sb.* the plant elsewhere known as goosefoot, Good King Henry; *chenopodium, bonus Henricus.*

MARDO, *sb.* dung, manure. Lat. *merda*, French *merde*. A very common word both in Sheffield and North Derbyshire.

MARK LANE, in Bradfield, and also in Fulwood. Compare the O. Icel. *mark-leiði*, a wood-path.

MASKERS, fields in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

‘Several closes called the Lea Maskers.’

MAWE LAND, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591. The words of the deed are ‘the Mawe land.’ ‘Mawe’ is the Old English ‘may,’ Swedish and Danish *mö*, a maid. In *Wright-Wülcker*, 591, 30, *lameres* is rendered by ‘elmawes,’ *i.e.* elf maids. ‘The Mawe land’ is, therefore, ‘the maid land,’ and the maid is an elf-maid. See MAGGETH LEES above and MACHON BANK.

MAWK, *sb.* one that is squeamish, fastidious.

‘She is a *mawk!*’

MAY HOUSE. ‘Old *May House*’ and ‘New *May House*’ in Upper Hallam. O. M. O. Icel. *mey*, M.E. *mæi* (may), a maid?

MAZZARD, *sb.* the head.

A man said to another man who had been fighting, and whose head and face were bruised, ‘My word, tha’s gotten a nice *mazzard!*’

‘And knocked about the *mazzard* with a mason’s spade.’—*Hamlet*, v. i.

MEASLE [meazel], *v.* to rain in fine drops.

When it is just beginning to rain, people say ‘it *measles*,’ or ‘it *spits*.’ ‘It’s just beginning to spit a little.’

MEER, *sb.* a pond.

A Derbyshire word.

MEETY, the pronunciation of 'mighty.'

'Gret *meety* pots o' saim!' God Almighty is sometimes spoken of as 'God *Almeety*.'

MEGS. 'By the *megs*' is a common oath in Derbyshire. The 'megs' are the maids (*Norns*). The oath 'By the *meggins*' also occurs. A.S. *mæg*, a woman. M.H. Ger. *magetin*, a maid.

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MESLIN, *sb.* a mixture of ground corn.

'Scythes, sickles, flails, engross'd a corner dark,
And meal and *meslin* fill'd a carved ark.'

Richard Furness's *Poetical Works*, p. 138.

MICKY, *adj.* dull, pale-faced.

A man said of another man who had been drinking the previous night, 'He looks very micky.'

MIDGERUM FAT, the fat in which a pigs intestines have been enclosed.

In rendering lard *midgerum fat* is considered of inferior quality. The 'leaf fat' makes the best lard.

MIE. In brewing, the liquor drawn off from the second mash is called *middle mie*. See ROMTOM and PINKIE.

MIKE, *sb.* a rest, a respite from work The *i* is long.

'Tha'rt going to have a *mike*.'

MISTETCH, *sb.* a bad habit. Sometimes used by horse-dealers.

MITCHELL GATE, a footpath over the moors in Bradfield, between Wigan Tor and Thornseat House.

MÖGE, *v.* to mock, to make fun of. The *g* is hard, and the *o* is sounded like *oa* in 'soap.' Compare the Greek *μωκος*, mockery. MUG below, and MIMMY-MAWKS in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

'Tha mun tak no notice o' him; he's nobbut *moging* thee!'

MOKE, *sb.* a donkey, ass.

This word is constantly used in Ecclesfield and in other places about Sheffield, but I think it is mere slang.

MOMMOCK or MUMMOCK, *sb.* a heap, mess; usually a dirty heap.

MONNYPOME or MOMMYPOME, *v.* to make signs with the hands. This word has been communicated to me; I have not heard it.

MORN HILLS, the name of some closes of land at Brampton, near Chesterfield. Cleasby mentions a local name *Mornaland*. Compare O. Icel. *Mörn*, an ogress, or giantess.

MOOD, *sb.* the embryo, the first rough beginning of anything, as of a knife, a file, chisel, &c.

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MOODY CROFT, a field, containing four acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Upper *Moody Croft*, containing one acre, adjoins. Compare the O. Icel, *moldugr*, covered with mould, earth.

MOOIL, *sb.* mould, soil in a good state for working.

‘Go and earth them ‘taters up; there’s a good *mooil!*’

MOOILLY, *adj.* soft, crumbly. Applied to the soil.

MOOR-GRIME, the black dirt found in the fleece of sheep which graze on the edge of moorlands.

Sheep which graze on lands adjoining the moors are soon made black by the mists or clouds, which contain smoke or other black matter. They are then said to be covered with *moor grime*.

MOOR-GRIME, very small rain, a Scotch mist.

The word is used in this sense about Deepcar.

MOOR PEEP, the titlark.

The cuckoo sucks the moor peep’s eggs, lays its own in the nest, and the *moor peep* hatches and rears the young cuckoos.

MOTHERY, *adj.* hot, close, stifling; also musty.

MOW, *v.* to mew as a cat does. It rimes with ‘sow.’

MOW, *v.* to complain, murmur.

‘That’s nowt to *mow* about!’ It rimes with ‘cow.’

MOW-HETTEN, *adj.* fermented in the stack.

Hay which has been gathered before it is quite dry, or when the stalks are green, ferments and becomes of a dark brown colour. It is then said to be *mow-hetten*. Perhaps it should be *mow-etten* (eaten).

MUCK, *v.* to clean out. O. Icel. *moka*, to shovel, to clean dung from the stable.

MUCK-STRUCK, *adj.* aghast.

MUD, *v.* must.

MUG, *v.* to make run of; to expose to ridicule. Probably slang.

‘We did *mug* him.’ See MOGE above.

MULLING, *pres. part.* dusting; as birds do when they rub themselves in the sand.

MULLY-CRUSH. *v.* to pulverize.

MUNG. See BARLEY-MUNG.

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NABS, *sb.* a master, governor, employer of labour. The word is also applied to the devil, as ‘his *nabs* will have thee.’ Cleasby gives *Nabbi* as the name of a dwarf.

‘There’s his *nabs* coming! ‘Have you seen my *nabs*?’

NALE or ANNALE, *v.* to anneal.

NANK, *v.* to knock.

A woman said to a girl who was carrying a pitcher. ‘Tha’ll *nank* it agen t’ wall, lass!’ In the game of marbles a boy is said to *nank* another boy’s knuckles with his taw. The word is known to the oldest inhabitants of Sheffield.

NANKS, *sb.* a game at marbles in which the taws are knocked against a wall.

NANNY BUTTON-CAP, the name of a fairy.

The following lines are repeated by children:—

‘The moon shines bright,

The stars give light,

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And little *Nanny Button-cap*

Will come to-morrow night.’

In the Norse mythology the goddess Nanna was the wife of Balder. She was a moon-dis, or moon goddess, and was ‘the daughter of the ruler of the moon.’—Rydberg’s *Tentonic Myth.*, trans. by Anderson, p. 463.

NANT or NANTY, *v.* to run.

A man said of his mare, ‘You should see her *nant* up them hills.

NEAR HILL CLOSE, a field in Rawmarsh.

NECK, *v.* to break. O. Icel. *hnekkja*, to throw back, check?

Wheat is sometimes *necked* by hailstorms or rough winds.

A man who had broken a fork said, ‘Look here, how I’ve *necked* this!’

NEILD. See WILFREY NEILD.

NETTLE-SPRUNG, *sb.* the nettle-rash.

‘It’s none t’ measles, it’s nobbut t’ *nettle-sprung*, woman!’

It is regarded as a disease of the blood, and a decoction of nettles is considered to be a good remedy.

NICKER, *sb.* the Devil. People in the parish of Eckington often speak of the Devil as ‘owd *Nicker*.

‘*Nicker*, the divil.’—Hexham’s *Dutch Dict.* 1675.

NICKER LANDS, fields in Carter Hall Farm, Ridgeway. A.S. *nicor*, O. Icel. *nykr*, a water-goblin.

They are called ‘Near *Nicker* Lands’ and ‘Far *Nicker* Lands.’ These fields slope down to a stream called Robin Brook.

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NICKERBORE. When two people are walking together, another will say, ‘There they go; like *Nickerbore* and Mally Bent that went agateards all neet!’

‘Nickerbore’ is probably a water-goblin. Amongst the tales told about him is one which relates how he sat on the wrong side of a branch which overhung a stream to saw it off, and how, in consequence, he fell into the water.

NIMBLE NOOK, the name of a farm at Glossop, in Derbyshire. ‘*Nymyl*, capax.’—*Prompt. Parv.* Thus the meaning of ‘nimble’ is here ‘large,’ ‘wide.’

NONSUCH or NONSUCH-AS, *sb.* a prodigy.

‘He’s quite a *nonsuch*!’ ‘I expected to find her a *nonsuch-as*.’

NOPPIT, *sb.* a donkey.

When milk was brought to Sheffield in barrels, fifty years ago, hung on each side of a donkey, the animal was called a *noppit*.

NORICE FIELD [norris field], a place near Bower Spring and Colston Street in Sheffield, extending down to the river.

NOTTRELL PLACE, in Norton.

A deed of 1603 mentions ‘a way or passage claimed by Philip Gill from his dwelling house unto their close called *Nottrell Place* through a lane called Lightwood lane, *alias* Jacke lane.’ In a deed of 4 Henry IV., abstracted in my *Beauchief Abbey*, I have it as *Notel Place*, where the mark of abbreviation for *er* may have been omitted.

NOZZLE, *sb.* the moveable top of a candlestick which can be lifted out of the socket. ‘*Ansa, nostle*.’—*Wright-Wülcker*, 348, 30.

NUBBOCK, *sb.* a lump.

‘He’s got a gret *nubbock* on his neck.’ ‘File them *nubbocks* off!’

OAKEN CLOUGH. a valley on Broomhead Moors. O. M. A.S. *ác-cyn*, a species of oak, *ilex*.

The O. M. gives ‘*Oaking* Bank,’ between Bradfield Church and the Agden Reservoir; also ‘*Oaking* Clough’ on Hallam Moors. Small stunted oaks are common in Bradfield.

OAKS PIECE, near Ughill in Bradfield. O. M.

OD STOCK, an exclamation of surprise.

OKABELL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF

OLD HARRY. See HARRY.

OLD MARES’ TAILS, long, white, fleecy clouds.

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OON [oon] *sb.* an oven. O. Icel, *ónn*. A Derbyshire word.

In the north of Yorkshire the word is pronounced *yune*, where Dr. Sykes, of Doncaster, tells me that he has heard the following comic procamation: ‘Yaw, yes, yaw yes, this is to gie notice ‘at Johnny Pickersgill yats (heats) t’ *yune* to-neet, to-morn at neet, an’ nae longer, cos he’s gotten nae mair eldin’ (fuel).’

OPEN GILT, a female pig which has not been spayed.

ORGAN STUBBING, a field in Crookes, so called in a deed dated 1816. Förstemann mentions *argun* as an undoubtedly Celtic root, and as meaning ‘wood,’ ‘forest.’ If we compare the field-name HARRY STUBBING above we shall have little doubt that

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such is the meaning here. Förstemann asks, 'Is Arguna identical with Hercynia?' The *Hercynia Silva* was the great German forest mentioned by Cæsar, Tacitus, and other writers. I think this is the most interesting field-name that I have found in Sheffield. It occurs in a deed belonging to Arthur Wightman, Esq.

The word can hardly be the rare A.S. *organe*, the plant marjoram, *origanum vulgare*.

ORMESLAND, in Beighton. Cleasby mentions a number of words compounded with *ormr*, a serpent, which mean 'the Holy Serpent,' and which indicate serpent-worship. *Ormr* also found as a proper name.

'One piece of meadow in Bettona, called *Ormesmedwe*; two acres of land and a half which are called *Ormesland*.'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 151. There is an old house in Beighton called *Drakehouse*, and a lane called *Drakes lane*. Compare LINDRICK COMMON above.

OVER [uvver], *adj.* upper. Gothic *ufar*.

'He's got t' *uvver* hand of him.'

OVER-BODY, *v.* to warm up cold meat, to cook it over again. O. Icel. *bioða*, to offer, bid, produce. See. under the word 'bid' in the *New Engl. Dict.*

OVERSEEN, *past part.* deceived, mistaken, overtaken with drink. Probably from A.S. *ofer-síman*, to overload, oppress.

OXEN-GREEN, a piece of common land in Dore, on the west side of Dore Church, mentioned in the Enclosure Act of 1822.

PACK OF MEAL, thirty pecks of oatmeal, weighing 240 lb.

It was formerly the custom for millers to stand in the market with meal for sale, and it was generally sold by the peck. The process of filling the measure was to rub the meal carefully through the hands, so that it would lie as lightly as possible. An old miller, who formerly lived at Dore and attended Chesterfield market, was considered to be a clever rubber. He prided himself on his ability to rub the meal so

finely that in holding a sixpence downwards, a yard above the meal, he could let it drop so that it would pass clean through the meal to the bottom of the measure.

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PADDLE, *sb.* a constable's staff or baton.

PANG or PING, *v.* to hurry, to push along.

'Come, *pang* along!' I am told that this is a Nottinghamshire word I have not heard it myself.

PAPPY, *adj.* soft.

'As *pappy* as the pith of an elder-stick.'

PATTED, *past part.* marked by the feet. The ground is said to be *patted* by a hare's feet.

PAUM [pome], *sb.* the hand.

'Come, keep thy *paums* off me!' This was said by a girl in a hayfield to a man who was trying to kiss her.

PAY-WAY, *v.* to totter, to oscillate.

A load of hay is said to *pay-way* when it oscillates on the wagon. The meaning seems to be 'to give way,' as though 'pay' here meant 'to give.' The accent is on the first syllable.

PEASHILL, a field in Rawmarsh. A.S. *piſe*, a pea? Compare *Peasenhurst* in Ashover.

PEEN END or PANE END, the smaller or pointed end of a hammer head. Jamieson has it as *peen*.

It is usually called 'the *peean* end.' I have heard discussions in Sheffield on the question whether the right form of the word is *peen*, *pane* or *peean*.

PEENY, *adj.* small, puny.

Boys in Sheffield who lived in different streets used to divide themselves into sets, those living in one street being hostile to those living in another. A set of the younger or smaller boys used to be called a *penny set*.

PEG OUT, *v.* to die. Compare the Scotch *peg off*, to go away.—*Jamieson*. And see PIKE OFF below.

‘If I lived there I should soon *peg out*.’

PELLITT SICKE, a place in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

PENDIL, *sb.* a pendulum.

PEN-TROUGH [pen-trow], *sb.* the wooden or iron conduit by means of which water from a dam or reservoir is conveyed to the top of a water-wheel.

PESTLE, *sb.* the leg; generally applied to a thick leg.

‘What a *pestle* tha’s got!’

[44]

PETTY, *sb.* the rump.

A man who had put his arm into a rabbit hole and seized the rabbit behind, said, ‘I’ve got hold of his *petty*.’ The word is in common use at Dronfield, in Derbyshire. It is used by old gamekeepers and others, and is not slang.

PICE, *sb.* a box. It is only known to me in the compound SALT-PICE below.

PIG. A *knitting-pig* is a small cushion made of wash-leather or other material and fastened to the waist by strings. It is used by women for keeping the knitting-needle steady. Compare the expression *pig-iron*.

PIGMAN STORTH, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

PIKE [pīke] , *sb.* the beck or pointed end of an anvil. A.S. *pic*.

PIKE OFF, *v.* to move off. The *i* is long. Compare PEG OUT above.

‘Come, *pike off*, or tha’ll get thy back strapped!’

PILLERINE, *sb.* a sort of small cloak or tippet worn by women.

PING, *sb.* the noise made by a pickaxe as it strikes coal, stone, or other hard material.

The word seems to have been formed from the sound made by the blow.

PINKIE, *sb.* the liquor drawn off from the third mash in brewing. See MIE and ROMTOM.

PIPPIN, *sb.* a deep, wide pot, a pipkin.

PIRL TOWN, a group of houses or a small hamlet near Rivelin Bridge.

A feast used to be held at this place, called ‘*Pirl Town* feast.’

PITTAPACE, PIDDYPACE, or PITTYPACE, *v.* to walk backwards and forwards. The word would translate the Greek *πεγιάτειν*.

PLEASANTON. ‘Long *Pleasanton* Nook’ is the name of a field in Bolsover, Derbyshire. Can this be A.S.* *blæsan-tūn*, torch-house, or fire-house? See FIRE-HOUSE above.

PLOUGHING WITH DOGS, a phrase often used to express ineffective labour.

‘Get on wi’ thee; it’s as bad as *plewi’ wi’ dogs!*’

[45]

PLUMB-BOB, *sb.* the float of a fishing line.

The meaning is 'plum orchard.' Compare A.S. *æpeltūn*, an apple orchard.

PLUNDER, *v.* to endeavour, try, attempt. M.E. *blondren*, to pore over a thing.

A woman who was telling folk-tales to me one day said, 'The more you *plunder* to think, the worse you get!'

POD, *v.* to toddle, to walk. A word used by nurses when speaking of children.

POMER SICK [poamer sick], a little valley at Ridgeway in Eckington parish.

The surname *Palmer* is pronounced *Poamer* in this district. Compare COPMAN HOLES above.

POOASY, *sb.* a posy. This pronunciation seems to accord with the etymology 'poesy.'

POSET [pozet], *v.* to change positions for the next figure. The accent is on the last syllable. The word is used in dancing.

POTSIDE, *sb.* the place where the set-pot and brewing-pan stand in a kitchen.

'T' *potside* looks grand, check'd red an' white.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 38.

The brickwork of the *potside* is usually painted of a bright red colour, and the mortar white, so that it appears to be checked in red and white.

PRICK, *v.* to trace a hare.

PUCKER, *v.* See SILT below.

PUNDER, *v.* to pour; to be blown or whiffed away by the wind. Lat. *fundere*?

This word is used in Bradfield. 'I were goin' on t' moor side, and t' snow were *punderin'* off o' t' top.' This was said when the wind was blowing the snow off the hill in a fine powder. When a shot has gone off in a mine, a collier will say, 'Shoo's *pundered*,' meaning that the shot has blown the coal down.

PUR. See JUMBLETY PUR.

PURCHASE, *sb.* leverage, power, hold.

‘He managed it when he’d got a bit more *purchase*,’ *i.e.* ‘He managed to lift the stone when he had got a better hold with the lever.’ About Doncaster, a man who works occasionally, and not regularly, as a boatman on a canal is called a *purchase man*. These men carry long poles.

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PUT, *sb.* energy. Compare FORTH-PUT above.

‘He’s no *put* about him.’ ‘He made a rare good *put* when he stopped that horse.’

QUARREL, *sb.* a diamond-shaped pane of glass.

QUEGLE, *sb.* a see-saw or ‘ranty’ for children, usually made by laying a plank across a fallen tree. The word is used about Eyam.

QUIRK, *sb.* an inner angle in a moulding. O. Icel. *kyerk*.

The terms *quirk*, *oveloe*, *astragal*, and *ogee*, occur as the names of portions of a moulded cornice.

QUIRK, *sb.* a twist, bend, circle.

‘Esquire al the end of a man’s name is like the *quirk* of a pig’s tail more for ornament than use.’

QUIRK, *sb.* a cheat, an impostor.

RABBET, *v.* to be angry, to take offence. Compare O. Icel. *rabba*, to babble, talk nonsense.

‘Now, don’t *rabbet*, man!’ ‘He soon *rabbets*.’

RADGY, *adj.* ill-tempered.

RAFFLE-TOPPIN, *sb.* a scatter-brained, witless, foolish person.

RAG, *v.* to vex, to irritate.

RAKES, a field in Dronfield. O. Icel. *rák*, a streak, stripe. The meaning probably is the 'strips,' *i.e.* acre strips in a common field. See RANGE OF LAND below.

'A close or pasture called the *Rakes*.' 'One other doale or parcell of land lying in the *Rakes*.'—Deed dated 1647.

RALTALLACKS, *sb. pl.* rags and tatters. The accent is on the first syllable.

RAM, *sb.* room, stead.

I have only heard the word as used in the phrase 'In *ram* of,' or 'I' *ram* of,' meaning 'instead of.' This expression occurs in North Derbyshire.

RANGE OF LAND.

'One other *range* or parcell of wood in two cloases called the Parke Bottoms.'—Agreement dated 19 William III., affecting timber at Beauchief.

[47]

RAVEN ROCHER, the name of a cliff on the north side of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. A little stream called *Raven Gutter* is adjacent. Amongst Icelandic names compounded with *hrafn*, the raven, are *Hrafna-gjá* (rift or chasm of ravens) and *Hrafna-gil* (glen of ravens). 'A raven was the traditional war-standard of the Danish and Norse vikings and chiefs.'—*Cleasby*. A 'rocher' is a rock.

RAWNGE, *v.* to rove, ramble, wander about.

People are said to go *rawnging* about the moors in search of bilberries, &c.

REDISH [reddish], *sb.* a radish. This is the common pronunciation.

RED-SHANK. When the straw is in the *red-shank* wheat is said to be nearly ripe.

RED-WATER, *sb.* a disease to which cattle grazing on rough, sour grass in uncultivated districts are subject. The urine is highly coloured.

REE DUR, *sb.* a male yearling sheep. Compare A.S. *hríðer*, cattle. See DUR.

RENCH, *v.* to rinse. O. Icel. *hreinsa*.

RENK, *v.* to reach.

RERE [reer], *adj.* half-done; applied to meat only half cooked. O. Icel. *hrár*, A.S. *hrér*, not thoroughly cooked.

RIGGAT, RIGGATE, *sb.* a small watercourse or stream. Perhaps connected with O. Icel. *rigna*, to rain; Lat. *rigare*, to moisten. The word is used about Eyam. *Riggot* occurs as a surname in Dronfield.

RILE, *v.* to tumble about. M.E. *roilin*.

A romping child is said to '*rile* about' on a sofa. Chaucer has 'to *roile* aboute.'

ROBIN BROOK LANE, at Ridgeway. See NICKER LANDS above.

ROE HAIGH. Two doses with a frontage to Spout Lane, near Rowel Bridge, Stanington, are known as 'Second *Roe Haigh*' and 'Third *Roe Haigh*.'

ROCK-STAFF, *sb.* the piece of wood or long handle by which the blacksmith blows his bellows.

[48]

ROMTOM, *sb.* the liquor drawn off from the first mash in brewing. See MIE and PINKIE.

RONK, *adj.* bad, putrid.

A man said of a horse which had died of glanders, 'His blood's *ronk* as owt.' Colliers use the word *ronk* as meaning simply 'bad.' 'He's a *ronk* one' means 'He is an ill-disposed man, a man of bad blood.' A man said of a vicious pony 'He's a *ronk* un.'

RONCIT MOOR, in Dore. Roncit = Roundseat.

Roncit Moor is the spelling in a deed dated 1740. It is now called *Ronsit*, and also *Roundseats*.

ROOK or ROKE, *v.* to cheat.

'They *rooked* as a bit o'er that job.'

ROUND [rahnd], *adj.* bow-legged.

'He's ommast *rahnd*, he couldn't stop a pig in a entry.'

ROYSTYMORE, at Worrall in Bradfield. O. Icel. *hrióstug-mór*, rough, barren moor.

'Lands called the *Roystymore*.'—Deed dated 1684-

RUD HILL, on Hallam Moors. O. M. A.S. *rud*, M.E. *rud*, red. This place is near Redmires.

RUNG, *sb.* the top rail on the sides of a cart into which the staves and iron-work are inserted. It forms a sort of coping, to which the sides are fastened. Compare O. Icel. *rōng*, a rib in a ship.

RUNGRY, *adj.* strong, lusty, boisterous.

'A *rungr*y fellow.'

SAG, *v.* to subside, to droop. M.E. *saggin*, Low Ger. *sacken*, Swed. *sacka*. Compare SOKE below.

A stack is said to *sag* when it settles down by reason of its own weight.

SAGE, *sb.* a saw. The *g* is hard. O. Icel. *sōg*, A.S. *sagu*.

SAGE, *v.* to saw. The *g* is hard.

A man said of a crow which was building its nest, 'He's *saging* away with his beak.'

SAGGER, *sb.* the heavy tassel which hangs amongst the lighter parts of the fringe of a cornice.

[49]

SALTER LANE. See SOOATER LANE below.

Maigne D'Arnis gives a Low Lat. word *saltarium*, O. French *sautoir*, a barrier of wood sustained at each end, and fixed in such a way that men could get over it, but animals could not. The pieces of wood which supported the barrier were in shape like a St. Andrew's Cross, thus \times . The form may still be seen in the wooden stiles in hedges which are crossed by footpaths; and *saltire*, *saltier*, is used in English heraldry for a St. Andrew's Cross. Compare *Salter Gate*, in Chesterfield, which is equivalent in meaning to *Salter Lane*. An old lane in Ashover, Derbyshire, leading from the church up to Overton, is called *Salter Lane*.

SALT-PICE, *sb.* a salt-box. Lat. *pyxis*, a small box?

Halliwell has *salt-pie*. '*Pece*, a vessel for holding liquids.'—*Jamieson*.

SAVAGE, *adj.* rough, hard, difficult to work; applied to land.

SAVAGE LANE, in Dore.

SAWFLY, *adj.* carefully, tenderly.

SEEDY, *adj.* shabby.

A coat which has been much worn is said to be *seedy*.

SCAVEN [skavven], *v.* to wander about without any object in view, to loiter. O. Icel. *skava*, to stride?

‘What are ta *scavenin*’ about for?’

SCAVVEN, *sb.* a scamp?

‘He does look a *scavven!*’

SCIFFLE, *sb.* a hurry, scuffle.

SCORCH, *v.* to obstruct, turn off?

Scorching stones are stones laid upon a newly-mended road to keep carts and carriages from running in the same ruts. Large stones which are reared up against walls to prevent carts from knocking them down or running against them are also called *scorching stones*.

SCOW-BANKING, *adj.* rude, ill-mannered. *Scow* rimes with *cow*.

‘He’s a *scow-banking* sort of fellow!’

SCOWL O’ BROW or SCOWLY BROW.

‘When I was a young man, making common knives, I *scowl o’ browed* many a dozen.’

‘How has ta finished that?’ ‘By *scowly brow*.’

SCRAUNCH [skrawnch], *v.* to scratch.

Rats are said to *scraunch* on the floor.

SCRIN, *sb.* a narrow vein of lead.

This is a Derbyshire word. In a document dated 1804 it occurs as *scrin*, *schrin*, and *schrine*.

SEA GREEN, the name of some fields in Bradfield; mentioned in a deed of 1816.

There is a field called 'Sea Meadow Hirst' in Ashover, Derbyshire. *Sea* here appears to be equivalent to *see*, *seat*, as in bishop's *see*. There is no water in the neighbourhood of the field in Ashover.

SEAL, *v.* to tie up cows in a cowhouse.

SECKING, *sb.* canvas for sacks, or for supporting a mattress. A.S. *sæccing*.

SEEA, *v.* look, behold! O. Icel. *sjá*.

'*Seea*, Johnny, there's a balloon going up!'

SEEN INTO.

'He's getting far *seen into*,' is an expression applied to an old man who is becoming decrepit and the worse for age.

SET or SATE, *sb.* a chisel which can be detached.

SETTER, *sb.* a seton or issue in the flesh of cattle. Lat. *seta*, a bristle,

SEWLEYS, fields in Dore. Document dated 1667.

Halliwell has *seugh*, *sew*, a wet ditch, a drain.

SHALESMOOR, the name of a moor now forming part of the town of Sheffield.

SHANDY, *adj.* poor, miserable, broken down.

The word is applied to poor knives or other cutlery.

SHARROW, a suburb of Sheffield. A.S. *scearu*, division. Thus 'Sharrow Moor' is 'division moor,' the moor which divided one estate, or perhaps one bierlaw, from

another; and 'Sharrow Lane' means 'division street.'

SHEED, *v.* to shed.

A woman at Ashover, in Derbyshire, who was helping me to pluck some roses from the wall of her cottage, said, 'If you don't mind, they'll *sheed*.' She told me that she was a Staffordshire woman.

SHILL, *v.* to strip.

'Come, my lad, *shill* thy coat off!'

[51]

SHIPLEY LOWAGE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

'*Shipley Lowage*, and Lowage gate.'

SHIPPY, *sb.* a ship-starling.

SHIREOAKS, fields in Dronfield. A.S. *sceran*, M.E. *sceren*, *sheren*, to shear, cut. Originally to divide?

'His part and portion of lands lying in *Shireoaks*.'—Deed dated 1647. The meaning is 'boundary oaks,' trees having often been used as boundaries. Compare SHIRE GREEN and SHIRCLIFFE.

SHIVER-THE-WIND, *sb.* a derisive epithet applied to a very thin person.

A woman spoke of a very thin neighbour as 'Owd *Shiver-the-wind*,' and she also described her as 'like a weasel peeping through a kex.'

SHOG, *v.* to oscillate, to move from side to side, to waddle.

M.E. *schoggin*, O. Dutch *schocken*.

SHOODER, *sb.* the shoulder.

SHUNTLE or SHUNDLE, *v.* to shine. The frequentative of 'shine.'

'The moon *shuntles*.' This is used in Dore, and also in Bradfield. It is also used by cutlers in Sheffield when they are polishing their wares.

SICHY, *adj.* wet, marshy.

SIDDLING, a close in Dungworth.

'Two closes in Dungworth called Nether *Siddling* and Short Acres.'—Deed dated 1614. The O. M. has '*Sidling* Bush' in Dungworth. Halliwell gives '*sideling*, the slope of a hill—South.'

SIKE-ALIKE, *adj.* similar.

SILT, *v.* to rise up. Connected with Lat. *salire*, to leap, spring forward.

The floor in a coal mine is said to *silt* when it is raised up by the action of gas. A collier when returning to his work in the morning often finds the floor *silted* (raised), or, as he sometimes calls it, *puckered*.

SILVER. See HAY-SILVER above.

SILVESTER MOORS, in Dronfield.

In a deed dated 1666, affecting lands at Birchet, in the parish of Dronfield, mention is made of 'Middle Moore or *Silvester Moores*.'

[52]

SISELY TOR, an eminence overlooking the ruins of the old chapel at Padley, near Hathersage. The *i* is long.

Near this place are some so-called Celtic remains, such as a 'Druidical circle'

The Salamanca Corpus: A Supplement to the Sheffield Glossary (1891)

and a rocking stone. In Alfric's vocabulary (*Wright-Wülcker*, 147, 37) *torr* = scopulum, rock. We may probably take this word as *Sýslu-torr*. The O. Icel. *sýsla*, business, work, also means district, diocese, prefecture, bailiwick. It occurs also in Icelandic local names, as *Sýslu-kind*, the people of Esthonia. In modern Icelandic usage the country is divided into *sýslur*, answering to the *þing* of the Commonwealth, and each *sýsla* has its bailiff (*sýslumaðr*), who at the same time is the justice and the tax-gatherer or steward of the king—*Cleasby*. This 'Druidical circle' may have been an open-air court, and the Icelandic *Lög-berg*, rock of law, may be compared.

SKELL UP, v. to upset. *Skeyl* in Halliwell.

A woman said to her servant, as she was taking a joint of beef out of the room, 'Mind it doesn't *skell up!*' The word is common about Barnesley, but very rare in Sheffield.

SKELLY, adj. gravelly, slaty, stony. Connected with *scale*, a flake. Compare the Gothic *skalja* a tile.

SKINCH, v. to encroach, to shorten distance.

When a boy playing at marbles moves his taw nearer to the ring than he ought to do he is said to *skinch*, *i.e.*, to encroach unfairly.

SKINGY [skinjy], *adj.* stingy, penurious.

SKUGGON, v. to grow dim. O. Icel. *skyggja*.

An old woman at Bolsterstone in Bradfield said, 'If I read too long my eyes *skuggon*.'

SLACK, *sb.*

'Gentle currents or *slacks*.'—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1888. The writer was describing a stream in which anglers fish.

SLAKY, *adj.* streaked with dirt. The *a* is long.

‘Our glasses [tumblers] often do look *slaky*, as if they weren’t half washed.’

SLAPE, *sb.* a worthless fellow who goes about from one alehouse to another to get drink.

SLAPE ALE, ale which costs the drinker nothing.

‘He’d had a drop o’ *slape ale*,’ *i.e.* of ale for which he did not pay.

SLAPE-SHOD, *adj.* A horse is said to be *slape-shod* when he is ‘shod flat.’

SLEAR [sleer] or SLER, *sb.* a slide on the ice.

[53]

SLEATHER or SLUTHER, *v.* to eat in a slovenly manner.

A man at Dore addressed some friends, who were at supper, in the words, ‘I see you’re *sleathering* it up.’

SLEW, *v.* to turn round, to pull round, to turn a sieve or riddle round so as to free the corn from small seeds.

SLICKEN, *adj.* slippery.

SLIFTER, the name of a rock near Carl’s Wark, Hathersage. See SLIVE below.

People call this rock ‘The *Slifter*.’ There are a number of gaping clefts in the rock. Halliwell gives ‘*slifter*, a crack or crevice’—a Lancashire word.

SLINK MEAT, meat which is not fit for human consumption.

People call a butcher who sells bad meat a ‘*slink* butcher.’

SLIPE, *sb.* the iron foundation or shoe of a plough.

SLIVE, *n.* to cut. See SLIFTER above.

A Derbyshire word.

SLOMING RING [sloaming ring], a name for the game called 'Kiss-in-the-ring.' Mere slang, I think.

SLURRED. Sheep are said to be *slurred* when they are marked with raddle [pronounced reddle] to distinguish one age from another.

SMIRK, *v.* to strike, to smack.

SMIT, *sb.* a smut, a black spot. Cf. A.S. *smittian*, to spot.

SMITHUM, *sb.* small coal, slack.

SMUG, *adj.* smart, active.

A man at Totley was known as 'Smug W_____.'

SNAVEL, *v.* to pledge goods, such as clothes, but not at a pawnbroker's shop. Compare O. Dutch *snappen*, to intercept.

SNAVEL-SHOP, *sb.* a repository for cheap or flimsy goods.

SNICK, *v.* to turn aside.

'He *snicked* on one side.'

'Did tha see him *snick* that ball to leg?'

'What's up?' 'Why, he's *snicked* him to leg for four!' This was heard at a cricket match.

[54]

SNIDY [snīdy], *adj.* mean, selfish. Icel. *sníðugr*, Danish *snedig*, clever, cunning ?

SNIG, *adj.* remote, retired, private.

‘A *snig* place to catch a poacher.’

SNIP. A large stone on the right-hand side of the road, just above the inn at Hollow Meadows, is called *The Snip*. It means ‘the cut-off piece.’

SNITCHER, *sb.* the nose. Slang, I think.

‘Hit him on the *snitcher!*’

SNIZE, *v.* to smell of.

A man said, ‘This place fair *snizes* o’ Bakewell.’ ‘It *snizes* o’ rats.’

SNIZY, *adj.* ill-tempered.

SNOD, *v.* to smooth; to smooth thread so that it will weave easily.

The word is very rarely heard about Sheffield.

SNOOZE, *v.* to nestle.

A child is said to *snooze* to its mother’s breast.

SNORE-PIECE, *sb.* the perforated end of a pump which admits the water.

It is elsewhere called the ‘wind-bore.’ It is said to be so called on account of the noise which the water makes in passing through the holes.

SNOWBALL SICK, a field of about two acres in Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

SNOW-BONES, *sb. pl.* pieces of snow left after a snow-storm.

SNURT [snirt], *v.* to wheeze, to rattle.

A man who was blowing through his tobacco pipe said that ‘it made a *snurting* noise.’

SNY, *v.* to watch slyly. Connected with *sneak*.

SODDER or SOTHER, *v.* to boil.

‘Bring the kettle, and don’t keep it *sothering* there!’

SOFLA RING, the name of a place about a mile from Redmires, on the Sheffield side.

The *o* is short.

Old people say that a ring of stunted oaks once grew there; but there is no proof of this.

[55]

SOKE [soak], *v.* to subside. Compare SAG above.

When a piece of coal is undermined in a pit, and left to fall by its own weight, the colliers say it is ‘left to *soke*,’ or fall of its own accord, without the use of wedges.

SOOATER LANE, the old pronunciation of *Salter Lane*, at Brincliffe, leading to Banner Cross, now vulgarly written Psalter Lane. An old lane at Dronfield, near the church, and leading up to the main street, is called *Sooater Lane*, and sometimes merely ‘The Sooater.’ A man will speak of ‘T’ top o’ t’ *Sooater*.’ Low Lat. *saltarium*, O. French *sautoir*, a piece of wood placed across a lane to stop the progress of cattle. See *SALTER LANE* above.

SPAN. See *WATER-SPAN*.

SPAN-CAR, a place in Ashover, Derbyshire.

Halliwell has ‘*spaining*, summer pasturage for cattle.’

SPANG, the name of two narrow fields at Wadsley. ‘*Spong*, an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass.’—*Halliwell*.

Two narrow fields, containing together 3a. 3r. 38p., lying between the road leading from Sheffield to Oughtibridge and the river Don, are described as ‘Near

Spang’ and ‘*Far Spang*.’

SPARKEN SPRING or SPARKEN WELL, a well on the right-hand side of the road leading from the village of Dore to the Townhead. Compare ‘*Sparken Hill*’ at Worksop. O. Icel. *spákona*, a spae-wife or prophetess. The letter *r* in *Sparken* indicates the old pronunciation, just as the surname *Maples* has become *Marples*. There is a well in Ashover, Derbyshire, called ‘the Old Woman’s Well.’

SPAYNE BROOK, a stream at Hollow Meadows, near Sheffield. Compare SPAN-CAR above.

SPELK, *sb.* a splinter of wood.

SPENDILS, *sb. pl.* cross-bars or stays of wood which keep the shafts of a cart in proper position.

SPIFFING, *adj.* grand, splendid, gorgeous.

‘Tha looks *spiffin*’ i’ that dress!’

SPIKE, *sb.* the work-house, the place where paupers are relieved. Slang. ‘*Spike Park*’ was a slang name for the Queen’s Bench Prison.

SPINK-WINK, *sb.* a chaffinch.

[56]

SPOONY, *sb.* a slang word for a ‘lover.’

I mention this word because there is a saying in this district that ‘If you let a *spoon* fall you will soon have a fool coming to see you.’

SPROD, *sb.* a horse.

SPRUNG, *sb.* See NETTLE-SPRUNG.

SPUR, *sb.* a mould used by lead-smelters for making pigs of lead.

STAGE, *sb.* in Ecclesfield. See STAITHE below.

STAINERY CLOUGH, a valley on the moors to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. *Stainery* seems to be an adjective formed from O. Icel. *steinar*, the plural of *steinn*, so that the meaning may be ‘stony valley.’ But can the last three letters stand for O. Icel. *eyri*, a gravelly bank?

STAITHE, *sb.* a plateau or flat piece of land in Ecclesfield, which lies above a narrow valley known as ‘the *isle*’ [ile], is called ‘the *staithe*,’ or ‘the *stage*.’ At the head of the valley is an old well called ‘Cooper Well,’ or ‘Carper Well.’

STALLEN [stolen], *past part.* satiated.

STANG, *v.* to stay, fasten with a bar of wood, iron, &c.

The revolutions of a wheel can be *stanged* by means of a crowbar, &c.

STANGHOUSE, in Hallam, near Sheffield. O. Icel. *stöng*, A.S. *steng*, a pole.

‘A cottage in Hallam called *Stanghouse*.’—Deed of 1741. A bit of local history may be contained in this curious name, for it suggests a house with pillars.

STANSIL CLOSE, a field, containing nine acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. O. Icel. *stein-súla*, A.S. *stánsýl*, a stone pillar.

STARKEN, *v.* to tighten, as to tighten a rope.

START-UPS. See HODDIN START-UPS.

STASH, *v.* to desist, stop. Slang, I think.

Boys in the street often say ‘Now *stash* it!’

STEADING [stedding], *sb.* a armhouse and adjacent buildings.

STEE, *sb.* a ladder.

‘Fetch t’ *stee* out o’ t’ lathe.

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STEEK, *v.* to close, fasten, or shut.

‘*Steek t’* dooar an’ sit thee dahn.’

STEER, *sb.* a piercing noise. Compare the Dutch *tier*, *getier*, a noise.

‘Howd thy *steer!*’

STEER, *v.* to make a piercing noise.

‘Thou *steers* me through!’

STOCES [stoses] *sb. pl.* marks used by lead-miners indicating that they have taken possession of a field containing lead.

A Derbyshire word.

STODGER, *sb.* a stiff, chubby, fat boy.

STODGER, *sb.* a trial ball in the game of cricket. Perhaps school-boy slang.

STOPE, *v.* to break the surface of the ground and make holes therein, as horses do when they run over soft ground.

STORTHING, *adj.* excellent, in good condition; applied to a horse.

‘He’s a *storthing* good tit!’

STO STORTH, a field in Dore.

STRIKE [streek], *v.* to stretch, to yawn.

‘Look how he’s *striking* himsen!’

STRINE, *sb.* a ditch. The *i* is long.

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STRIVE, *sb.* a mark, consisting of a bit of thread, put in a stocking to show how far one has knitted. Compare the German *streif*, a stripe.

STRUT, *sb.* a support for a bulging wall. Compare O. Icel. *strútr*, a sort of hood jutting out like a horn.

STRUT-STAVES, *sb. pl.* bars of wood attached to each end of the *ear breed* of a cart, and forming a sort of prop or support to the sides

STUBBORN, *adj.* stiff, thick.

A barber said, 'If you cut your moustache it will grow very *stubborn*.'

SUFFIT, *v.* to beat.

'I see tha'rt in for a *suffiting*' ('I see you're in for a beating'). This word is used about Ecclesall, near Sheffield.

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The *Prompt. Parv.* (p. 41) has *buffetyn'* or *suffetyn'*. In a note, Mr. Way says, 'The word "suffetyn," which occurs here only, and is not found in the other MSS. or the printed editions, may be an erroneous reading.' This proves that the reading was not erroneous. In the introduction to the *Sheffield Glossary* I have given reasons which point to the probability that the *Catholicon Anglicum* was written in this district.

SUWA [sooa], peace, be still. A.S. *súwa*.

I have heard people say 'Sooa, lad, sooa,' meaning 'Be quiet.'

SWILKER, *v.* to splash, to cause water to oscillate from side to side in a pail or bucket.

SWINE-CREW, *sb.* a pigstye.

SWIRL-HOLE, *sb.* a bend in a stream, where the water is usually deep.

SWORN IN AT HIGHGATE. See HIGHGATE.

TAG, *sb.* a wild or romping girl.

‘He’s two daughters, and they’re regular *tags*.’

TAPISH [tāpish], *v.* to waste or pine away. Lat. *tabescere*

‘He *tapished* and died.’

I do not find that the word is used in Sheffield, but it is very commonly used in North Derbyshire.

TARGILL, *sb.* a despicable person; usually applied to a dirty, slovenly woman. The *g* is hard; accent on the first syllable. The word is well known in the villages to the south of Sheffield.

‘Tha nasty *targill*!’

TARLACK, *sb.* a contemptible fellow. See TARGILL.

‘Tha’rt a nice *tarlack*!’

TASKER’S CORN, a blow with a whip.

This is a phrase used by a man who drives a horse.

TELL PIE, *sb.* a sneak, a tell-tale.

Children about Doncaster say:—

‘Tell Pie Tit

Laid an egg and couldn’t sit.’

TENT, *sb.* notice.

To ‘*tak tent*’ is to take notice of. ‘Thah mun *tak tent* on it’ (‘You must take notice of it’).

TEWED. A table-cloth or shirt-front is said to have 'gotten very much *tewed*' when all the stiffness has been taken out of it, and instead of being smooth it has become much wrinkled.

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THIBEL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF.

THICK-AND-THREEFOLD, *adv.* strongly.

'Shoo gav it me *thick-and-threefold*.'

THIKKI [thikky], *adv.* or *interj.* there. The *th* is sounded as in the word *this*.

'*Thikki*, you'll catch it!'

This word is common, especially amongst children, in Derbyshire. I have heard it as *thaykety*, and have given it so in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

THILL, *sb.* the floor of a coal-mine.

Compare O. Icel. *pilja*, a deal plank; also the deck of a ship.

THUMBKIN. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

TIDDY-DOLL, a slattern; a woman who is not domesticated.

'A poor *tiddy-doll* of a wife.'

TIMBER, *sb.* strength, massive build.

A man who was looking at a picture of Samson in a shop in Sheffield, said, 'He's got some *timber*, about him.'

TINDER, *sb.* ashes, the ashes made by burning paper.

'It's all burnt to *tinder*.'

TINGLES, the name of a farm near Bolsterstone in Bradfield.

TIP, *v.* to touch; to touch lightly. A cricketer is said to *tip* a ball with a bat if he just touches it.

TIPS AND WANDS, a game at marbles.

TOD, *sb.* a fop or gaily-dressed person. Perhaps slang.

A well-dressed young man was called ‘*Toddy* M——.’

TOES, NAMES OF. The following names of the toes are taught to children in the neighbourhood of Sheffield:—

Great toe Tom Thumbkin.

First „ Billy Bumkin.

Second „ Long Daniel.

Third „ Hickspickit.

Little „ Little Dick.

See FINGERS, NAMES OF, above.

TOM. Buttered bread toasted only on the buttered side is known as ‘soft *tom*.’

TOM CROFT, a field in Rawmarsh, containing 1a. 1. 1p. It is of very irregular shape.

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TOM DOCKIN or TOMMY DOCKIN, a goblin, elf, or evil being. See TOMMY RAW-HEAD below.

In a letter published in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, Dec. 3, 1888, Mr. John Wilson says, ‘I asked an old woman, nearly 90 years of age, the other day,

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if she ever heard the word *Tom Dockin*. She at once said, "Children were told that if they were not good *Tom Dockin* would fetch them." He was a frightful *bogey* to children. He was sometimes described as having iron teeth, with which he devoured bad children.'

Compare the Norse *dōckálfar*, or dark elves, who dwell down in the earth. *Tom Dockin* is well known as a goblin about Sheffield. Cf. *Dicken*, as in the oath 'What the *dickens*!'

TOM HILL, in Dungworth. O. M.

Cf. 'Tom lane,' near Stumperlow, a road leading from Carsick Hill to Nether Green.

TOMMY, v. to rivet or fasten together; a term used by cutlers when they are fastening on the scales of the handles of knives.

Advertisements are sometimes seen in the Sheffield newspapers such as, 'Wanted a boy to *tommy* on,' &c.

TOMMY BAR, a bar of iron or steel used as a lever.

TOMMY RAW-HEAD, a goblin so called.

'Tha moant go out at neet, or *Tommy Raw-head* will fetch thee.' This being is also called *Raw-head-and-bloody-bones*. There is a well at Hackenthorpe, near Sheffield, which children call 'Tommy Raw-head Well,' wherein it is said that an iron man with chains on his body lives.

TONG, v. to cry as a hound does when he first gets on the scent.

TOUSE [touze], v. to beat, thrash; also to pull, drag.

TOUSEL [touzel], v. to tug or pull about. Compare the Low Ger. *tuseln*.

A young dog is said to *tousel* things about.

TOVS or TUFFS, a ridge of rocky ground near the 'Iron Wheel' in Rivilin Valley.

Compare a 'tuft of hair' and the O. Icel. *topt*, a green tuft or knoll.

TOW RAG, the female breast. Slang.

TRAY, *adj.* the three in the game of cards.

TRINITY, *sb.* a kind of sheep-shear.

TROUBLE WOOD, near Peck Hall, Bradfield. O. M.

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TUMBLE-TREE, *sb.* the cross-bar forming the fulcrum upon which the 'rock-staff' or handle of a pair of blacksmith's bellows is supported. Compare the O. Icel. *dymbill*, a wooden tongue to ring a bell, and the modern English *dumb-bell*.

TUNWELL MEADOW, in Bradfield. Mentioned in a deed of 1714. O. Icel. *tún-völlr*, a strip of the in-field.

'A parcel of ground in the Nether Townfield called *Tunnwell Dole*,' at Worrall in Bradfield.—Deed dated 1684.

TURNER CROFT STOOP YATE, a field in Darnall; mentioned in deed dated 1703.

TURNER WALLS, a place near Ughill in Bradfield. O. M.

Probably the final *s* is superfluous, and we may read O. Icel. *þornavöllr*, field of thorns, thorn-field.

TURN GREAVE, the name of a field at Greenhill, near Sheffield. The meaning is 'thorn grove.'

TWEE [twee], *adj.* two.

Rarely heard now except in Derbyshire.

TWEEDLE, *v.* to twist.

‘I can *tweedle* him round my thumb.’

TWEET, *v.* to make a low, mournful noise as a bird does; to warble slowly and gently.

TWEEZE, *v.* to twist.

TWEEZEL NUT or TWEEZELED NUT, a double nut.

TWO DAYS’ WORK, a field in Heeley.

A close called the ‘Two Daies Worke’ in Heeley.—Deed of 1663, ‘Two days work of ground lying in the Upper Townfield, one day work lying in the Little Townfield, and one other day work in a close called the Cliffe, all in Worrall, in Bradfield aforesaid.’— Deed dated 1684. In a deed dated 1816, affecting land in Bradfield, a field called ‘Five Days Work, sometimes called the House Broom,’ is mentioned. It contained 3a. 1r. 12p.

TWO LANDS, a field in Brassington, Derbyshire, containing 2a. or 30p.

It would appear from this that a *land* is the exact equivalent of an acre.

UNTAIN [untane], *adj.* content, A.S. *on-tined*, well supplied.

‘Thar-t neer *untain*.

‘For he’s a bane

That’s neer *untain*.’

Senior’s *Smithy Rhymes*, pp 47, 48.

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URCHONT, *sb.* a hedgehog.

URCHONT, *sb.* a hump-backed person.

‘Tha art a *urchout!*’

USHER. A portion of the Don, or of the lands lying beside the Don, between Wharncliffe Side and Deepcar, is called ‘The *Usher.*’ Halliwell has ‘*hush*, to loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water’—a Northern word. *Hush*, meaning a great rush of water, is still used in Northumberland.

UTICK [yewtick], *sb.* a small, chirping bird.

‘Thou jumps and skips about like a *utick* upon an hard-iron.’

UXTER. *sb.* the armpit. A.S. *óhsta*.

VAMP, *v.* to hang about, or follow one about.

‘Wherever I go she’s always sure to *vamp* about.’

VINEYARDS, a field in Tickhill.

‘A place called the *Vine Yards* or Whong Top.’—Deed of 1722. A field in Tickhill bearing this very name has been lately offered for sale. The name affords a curious proof of the cultivation of the vine so far north as Yorkshire. *Whong* is the O. Icel. *vángr*, a garden, green homefield, A.S. *wang*.

WADDER, *sb.* anything very large.

A man who dug up a large potato, exclaimed ‘My word, that’s a *wadder!*’

WALDERSLOW, the name of a barrow about 200 yards S.E. from the village of Bolsterstone The meaning is Walder’s mound, from the A.S. personal name ‘Waldhere.’ The O. Icel. *valdr* (walder) means ‘ruler.’ ‘This barrow,’ says Mr. J. D. Leader, ‘is on the crown of one of the most commanding eminences of the district.’ It is clearly the burial-place of a man called *Walder*, perhaps the equivalent of our *Walter*. The barrow was imperfectly opened in 1822, and the facts were, on May 2, 1823, communicated to the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society in a paper read by Mr. William Jackson. The field containing the barrow now belongs to

Charles Macro Wilson, Esq.

WALLET. A part of the village of Ecclesfield is known as ‘the *Wallet*.’

WALSH, *adj.* saltless, without salt.

I have been told that this word is applied only to bread which has not been salted, and not to every kind of insipid or unseasoned food. But I doubt this. See WOLSH in *Sheffield Glossary*.

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WANDERERS, *sb. pl.* a name given to the large stones found on the moorlands about Bradfield and other places.

It is said that Bradfield Church is built of such *wanderers*. These stones are also called *day-stones*.

WAP, *sb.* the first straw wrapping of a bundle of scythes.

WARL, *v.* to wail, to whine, to complain without shedding tears. O. Icel *vála*. The *r* is not trilled, but the Old Norse pronunciation is preserved, as in SPARKEN WELL (from *spákona*) above.

WASHINGTON HAY, a place in Ashover, Derbyshire, mentioned in old parish records. Is the meaning ‘the washhouse croft?’

WATCHET, *adj.* wan, pale. A Derbyshire word.

WATER BLOB, *sb.* a king cup, or marsh marigold.

WATER-SPAN, *sb.* an insect which runs on the top of water. It resembles a spider, and some call this insect a ‘water-spider.’

WEAR [ware], *v.* to live in the state of wedlock with a person.

‘I’m *wearing* my second husband.’ ‘I’m *wearing* my third wife.’

WELD, v. to manage. A Derbyshire word. A.S. *gewealdan*.

A farmer living at Ashover, in Derbyshire, said to me, ‘There’s no farm I could ha’ liked better if I could only ha’ *welded* it.’

WELLY, *adv.* nearly.

WELSH, a foreign language?

‘He’s talking *Welsh!*’ ‘That’s *Welsh!*’ means ‘I don’t understand you.’

WEMMEL or WIMMEL, v. to upset, overturn.

‘It’ll *wemmel* o’er.’

WESTERN BANK, a place in Sheffield. The right form of the word is ‘*Weston* Bank,’ like ‘*Weston* Park,’ which adjoins. A.S. *wésten*, a wilderness, desert. The place was formerly an open common.

‘When t’ windmill stood on t’ *Western Bank*

(The land-mark o’ the wild),

An’ by it’s side i’ rustic pride

T’ owd miller’s cottage smiled.’

Senior’s *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 55

WHIM [wim], v. to cheer.

‘It *whimmed* me on my way.’

WHINNEY, *sb.* a wet, swampy place; a place where willows grow.

WHIP, *v.* to make frills in muslin; to gather up a frill.

‘*Whyppyn*, as sylke womene whyppyn or closyn threde in sylke.’—*Prompt. Parv.*

WHIP OUT, *v.* to leave quickly. Slang?

‘Now, man, *whip out!*’

WHIR or WHAR, *sb.* the crab or juice of the crab?

If a fruit-pie is short of sugar, the exclamation is often heard ‘It’s as sour as *whir!*’ About Eckington *whar* is often heard. When milk has gone sour, someone will say ‘It’s as sour as *whir!*’ *Whir* is said to be the juice of the crab, which is sometimes called *crab varjus*. Halliwell gives *wharre* as a crab-tree—a Cheshire word.

WHITE COAL.

‘*White coal*, charcoale, grove timber, barke, punchwood, and all other ware or implements which shall proceed and be made in the said woods.’ Agreement, dated 19 William III., affecting timber at Beauchief.

WHITTEN, *v.* to sharpen; to sharpen knives. A.S. *hwettan*.

WHITTENING-STONE, a stone used by knife-grinders to make smooth a roughly-ground scythe, &c. It is used in the same way, and for the same purpose, as a *bearding-stone*, *q.v.*

WHOOT, *v.* to whistle.

‘What are ta *whooting*, my lad?’

WHULE [whew!], *v.* to cry, whine.

Children are said to ‘pule and *whule*.’

WHYSNAWE, a field-name in Norton.

In a deed of 1587 the fields now called the *Wisners* are mentioned as *Whysnawe*. 'Two selyons or lands in a field called Nether *Whysnawe*.' 'Another selyon called Middle *Whysnawe*,' &c.

WIBEL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF.

WILFREY NEILD, a place on Middle Moss, to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield; adjacent is *Wilfrey Edge*. O. M.

Neild may be M.E. *nelde*, *neelde*, a needle, Iced. *nál*. It would then seem to mean a standing-stone, or bauta-stone, *i.e.* a memorial stone erected over the dead. A drawing of one of these stones, with a point like that of a needle, may be seen in Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities*, 1849, p. 109. As to 'Wilfrey' compare the Gothic *hwilftri*, which translates the Greek *σορός*, a coffin, in Luke vii, 14, and O. Icel. *hvilft*, a grassy hollow. It *hwilftri* could be extended to mean 'tomb,' the meaning might be 'tomb pillar.' There are tumuli adjacent. This explanation, however, is very doubtful.

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WILKEN HILL, near Agden, in Bradfield. O. M.

Halliwell quotes an old MS. thus, 'Then tak a hundreth *wylkene* leves,' &c. But I do not think that 'wilkin' is here the name of a plant.

WINDER, *v.* to winnow.

WITCH, *sb.* a small candle to make up the weight of a pound.

'Well, it is a *witch* of a candle!'

WITHANLY HOUSE, near Ughill in Bradfield. O. M. See the next word.

WITHIN or WITHING, *sb.* a willow holt; a piece of wet land where willows grow.

A place on Eyam Moor is called 'the Wet *Withins*,' or *Withings*.

WITTER-BIT, the 'counter-bored' part of a pair of scissors.

WHORL, *v.* to whirl, twist round.

WHORLWIND, *sb.* a whirlwind.

WOODRUFF, a field belonging to Carter Hall Farm, Ridgeway.

WORMHILL, the name of three fields in Whittington, near Chesterfield. 'Snake Lane' is adjacent. The meaning seems to be 'snake hill.' There is a village called *Wormhill* near Millers Dale, in Derbyshire.

WORRALL, *sb.* a hamlet in Bradfield. It is on the summit of a hill, O. Icel. *hvirfill*, vertex, hill top?

WOULD STORTH, a field in Norton; mentioned in a deed dated 1606.

WRASST or WROST, *sb.* rage, anger. A common word in North Derbyshire,

A man whose bed had been stuffed with barley chaff 'came up in a *wrast*' when he found it out.

WRASTY or WROSTY, *adj.* angry. O. Icel. *hrjóstug*, rough?

WRĪGLE, *v.* to turn about. The *i* is long, and is sounded like the *i* in 'mind.'

A man at Dore said to a surgeon who was probing a wound, '*Wrigle* it about i' t' hoil, man.'

YACK, *v.* to dig, force up, to force up by the roots.

'There were some gooseberry trees i' t' garden, but shoo *yacked* 'em all up.'

YAMMER, *v.* to grumble, to complain.

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YARGLE, *sb.* an eagle.

This is the old Derbyshire pronunciation of the word. It is now tittle heard.

YARN, *sb.* humour.

‘He was in the *yarn* for it.’

YEALD or YEEALD, the pronunciation of the surname ‘Heald’ at Dore.

A wood at Baslow, just above the ‘Hydropathic Establishment,’ is called ‘The *Yeld*.’ This is equivalent to the Old Eng. *held*, a slope, the ground being a steep hillside.

YORK, *v.* to vex, to disgust. M.E. *irken*, connected with A.S. *wærc*, *o.* Icel. *verkr*, pain.

‘It *yorks* me to hear thee talk.’

[NP]

MANCHESTER.

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