



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

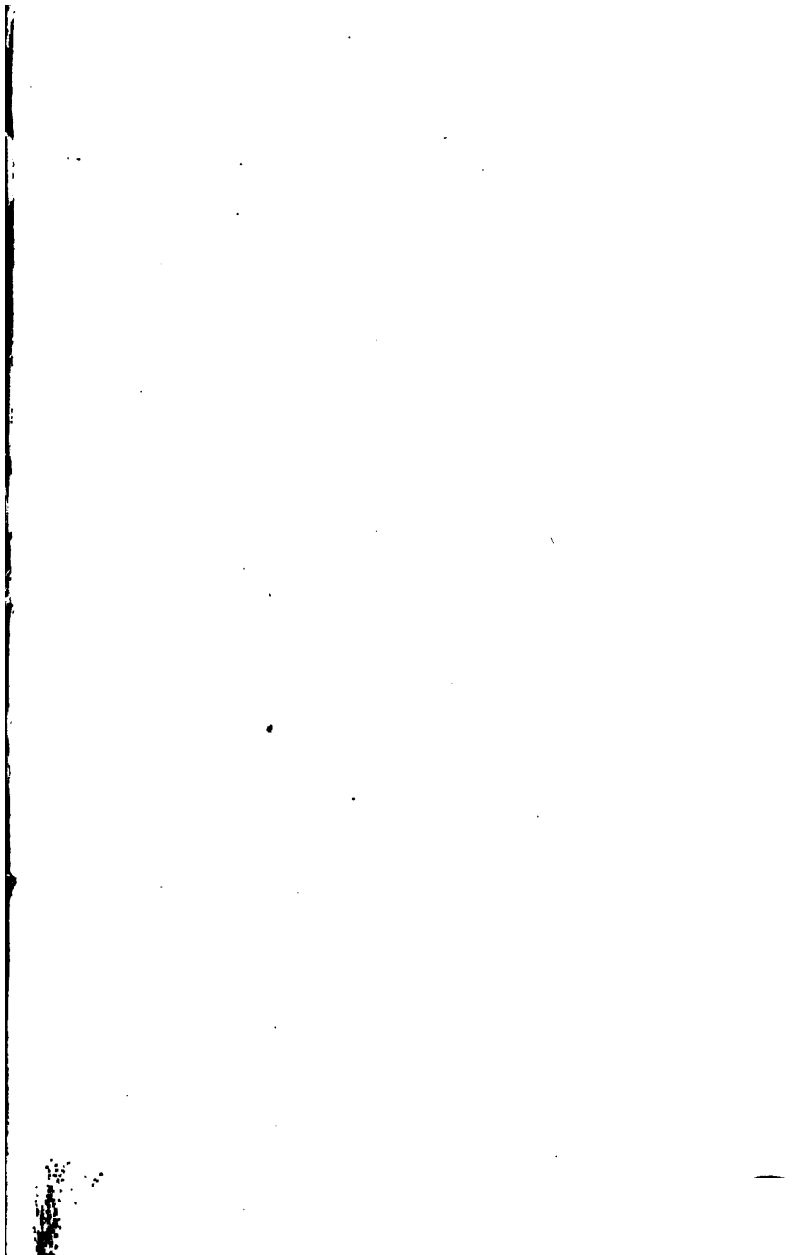
About Google Book Search

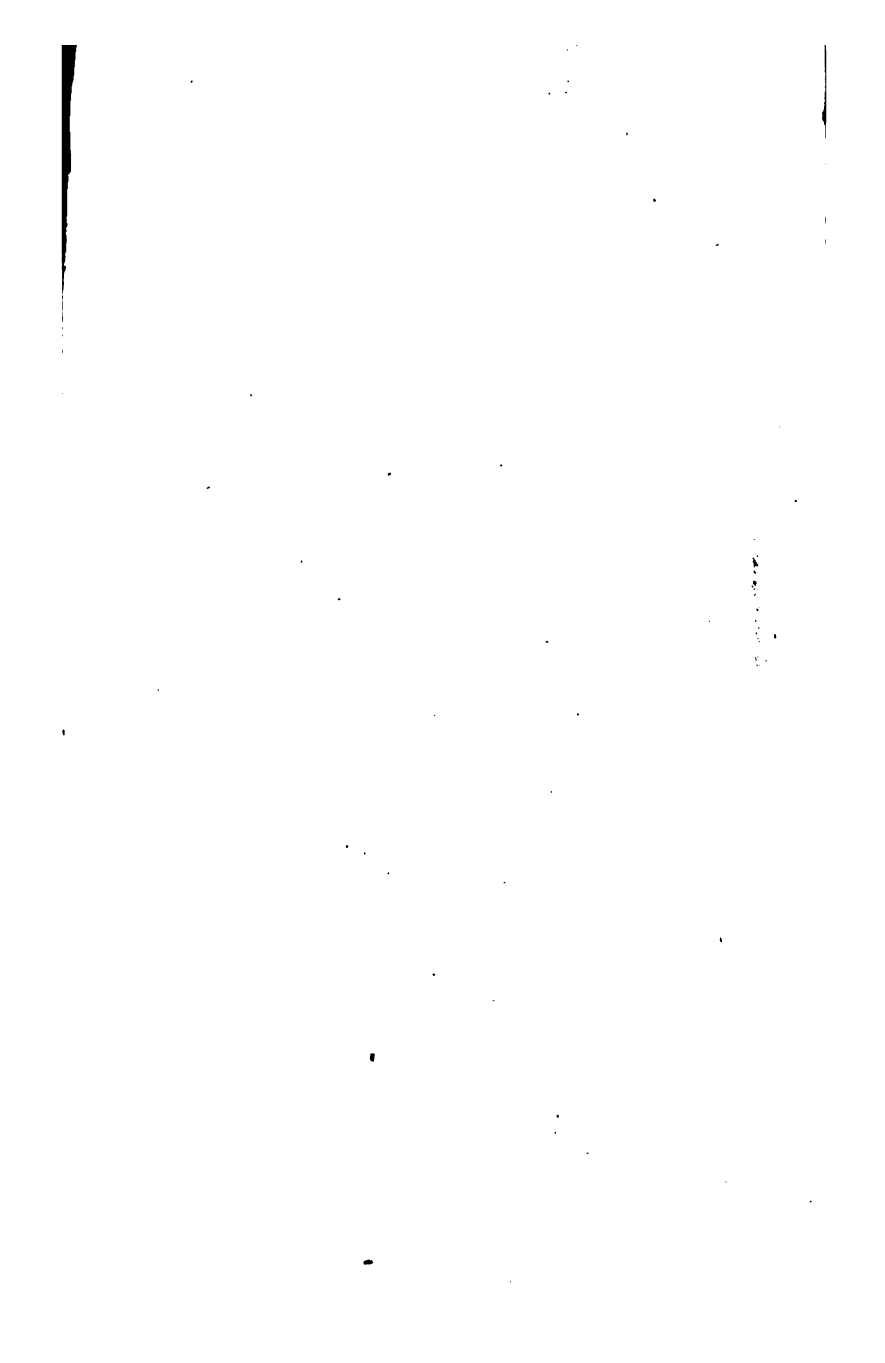
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Gough Adelt^d
Yorkshire
p. 21.

3025. e. 47







PROVINCIAL DIALECTS OF ENGLAND,

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

36, SOHO SQUARE.

~~~~~

- Cornwall*.—Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect, with a Glossary by an Antiquarian Friend, also a Selection of Songs and other Pieces connected with Cornwall. Post 8vo. *With a curious portrait of Dolly Pentreath.* Cloth. 4s.
- Cheshire*.—Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire. By ROGER WILBRAHAM, F.A.S., &c. 12mo, *3ds.* 2s. 6d.
- Devonshire*.—A Devonshire Dialogue in Four Parts (*by Mrs. PALMER, sister to Sir Joshua Reynolds*), with a Glossary by the Rev. J. PHILLIPPS, of Membury, Devon. 12mo, cloth. 2s. 6d.
- Dorset*.—Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect, with a Dissertation and Glossary. By the Rev. WILLIAM BARNES, B.D. SECOND EDITION, *enlarged and corrected*, royal 12mo, cloth. 10s.
- Durham*.—A Glossary of Words used in Teesdale, in the County of Durham. Post 8vo, *with a Map of the District*, cloth. 6s.
- Essex*.—John Noakes and Mary Styles: a Poem; exhibiting some of the most striking localisms peculiar to Essex; with a Glossary. By CHARLES CLARK, Esq., of Great Totham Hall, Essex. Post 8vo, cloth. 2s.
- Lancashire*.—Dialect of South Lancashire, or Tim Bobbin's Tummus and Meary; revised and corrected, with his Rhymes, and AN ENLARGED GLOSSARY of Words and Phrases, chiefly used by the rural population of the manufacturing Districts of South Lancashire. By SAMUEL BAMFORD. 12mo. SECOND EDITION. Cloth. 3s. 6d.
- Leicestershire*.—Words, Phrases, and Proverbs of Leicestershire. By A. B. EVANS, D.D., *Head Master of Market-Bosworth Grammar School.* 12mo, cloth. 5s.
- Northamptonshire*.—The Dialogue and Folk-Lore of Northamptonshire: a Glossary of Northamptonshire Provincialisms, Collection of Fairy Legends, Popular Superstitions, Ancient Customs, Proverbs, &c. By THOMAS STERNBERG. 12mo, cloth. 5s.
- Northamptonshire*.—Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, with Examples of their colloquial Use, and Illustrations from various Authors; to which are added, the Customs of the County. By ANNE ELLI. BAKER. Two thick vols. post 8vo. £1. 4s.

PROVINCIAL DIALECTS OF ENGLAND.

*Northumberland.*—Glossary of Terms used in the Coal Trade of Northumberland and Durham. 8vo. 2s.

*Somersetshire.*—Rustic Sketches; being Rhymes on Angling, and other subjects of Rural Life, in the Dialect of the West of England: with a Glossary. By G. P. R. PULMAN. 12mo, cloth. 3s. 6d.

*Sussex.*—A Glossary of the Provincialisms of the County of Sussex. By W. DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A. Post 8vo, SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED, cloth. 3s. 6d.

*Westmoreland and Cumberland.*—Dialogues, Poems, Songs, and Ballads, by various Writers, in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects, now first collected; to which is added, a copious Glossary of Words peculiar to those Counties. Post 8vo, pp. 408, cloth. 9s.

*Wiltshire.*—A Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in use in Wiltshire, showing their Derivation in numerous instances from the Language of the Anglo-Saxons. By JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A. 12mo, cloth. 3s.

*Wiltshire Tales*, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Dialect of that and the adjoining Counties. By JOHN YONGE AKERMAN. 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

*Wilts, &c.*—Spring Tide, or the Angler and his Friends. By J. Y. AKERMAN. 12mo, plates, cloth. 3s. 6d.

These dialogues incidentally illustrate the Dialect of the West of England.

“Mr. Akerman’s WILTSHIRE TALES embody most of the provincialisms peculiar to this county and the districts of other counties lying on its northern borders, and possess the additional recommendation of preserving the old songs (and the airs to which they are sung), which are still to be heard at most harvest homes and other merry makings—the well-known Here’s a health to our meester, and ‘A pie upon the pear-tree top,’ among the rest. Both to the philologist, therefore, and to the general reader, the book is an interesting one.”—*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*.

*Yorkshire.*—The Yorkshire Dialect exemplified in various Dialogues, Tales, and Songs, with a Glossary. Post 8vo. 1s.

*Yorkshire.*—The Hallamshire (*District of Sheffield*) Glossary. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. Post 8vo, cloth. 4s.

*Grose and Pegge’s* Glossary of Provincial and Local Words used in England. Post 8vo, cloth. 4s. 6d.

*Smith’s (J. Russell)* Bibliographical List of the Works that have been published towards illustrating the Provincial Dialects of England. Post 8vo. 1s.

*Bosworth’s (Rev. Dr.)* Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary. 8vo, cloth. 12s.

A GLOSSARY  
OF  
YORKSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

"The compiler of a local Glossary should not be like the wandering artist, who frequently takes but a mere outline of an object, and then afterwards fills up the details from recollection, but one who, indigenous as it were to the spot, loves to feel the full force of those old-fashioned semblances, which, like picturesque scraps of poetry, still linger in the provinces, and deserve, as far as possible, to be rescued and transmitted."—ANON.



A GLOSSARY  
OF  
YORKSHIRE WORDS  
AND PHRASES,

COLLECTED IN

**Whitby and the Neighbourhood.**

WITH

EXAMPLES OF THEIR COLLOQUIAL USE, AND ALLUSIONS TO  
LOCAL CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS.

*BY AN INHABITANT.*



LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

1855.

3025. Q. 47

**LONDON :**  
**TUCKER & Co. Printers, Perry's Place, Oxford Street.**

## P R E F A C E.

---

IF a reason were to be assigned for the publication of this collection, we should point to the numerous Dialectical Vocabularies which have lately appeared, as evincing an increasing interest in Popular Antiquities, even if we were not aware of the existence of societies in most large towns, for their investigation. Similar collections have had their proportion of notice in the pages of our periodicals, where the prosecution of the like undertakings in localities hitherto neglected, or only partially gleaned, is recommended. Moreover, the allusion of an able writer in the *Quarterly Review* to Brockett's *Glossary of North-country Words*, would seem to point to the district to which our Glossary has reference. He states

that some of the terms belonging to the North and East Riding of Yorkshire have escaped Mr. Brockett, adding, that it ought to be the business of those who live on the spot to obtain them, with a concluding wish that somebody will take the hint.

Leaving it to abler hands to penetrate the subject of dialects, or those diversities in the language of a nation found among the inhabitants of its different parts, our work assumes a less recondite character—that of a collection of extant modifications merely, belonging to one district. In the place, then, of dissertation, be it further observed, that philologists have recommended county historians and topographers to annex compilations of appertaining words to their works, “as from a digest of the whole, the history of the language may receive important illustrations;” and an opinion is entertained, that much light may be thrown on Shakespeare’s obscurities by a knowledge of the northern idioms of this country. We pretend not to define the bound-

aries beyond which our mode of speech does or does not extend ; but there is reason to believe that “ the North Riding phase of the Yorkshire dialect ” exists in its rifest fluency in Whitby and its moorland vicinity, with the adjoining townlets north and south on the coast inclusive. Here the hand of the collector has been but partially at work. Grose, the antiquary, has many of our words, but is wrong in several of his interpretations. Afterwards, in 1796, with a fuller and more particular reference to this quarter in a glossarial way, there appeared at the end of the *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, by Mr. Marshall, of the neighbouring town of Pickering, a list of words amounting to about 1100, to which we are variously indebted. The present compilation contains about 2680. A few words may be found retained which are discoverable in our standard dictionaries ; but being there principally marked as growing obsolete, on that account they appear invested with a sort of local value, as evincing the antiquated style of verbalism still lingering amongst us. The orthography is formed upon

the prevalent pronunciation. The etymology involves an acquaintance with the languages of those continental hordes by which, in remote periods, this quarter has been subjected and occupied, and from which many of our words are known to be derived; but to this depth of erudition we lay no claim, our task presuming to nothing beyond a record of matters pertaining to the subject, as they occur on the surface of ordinary intercourse, with the impress of popular application. A few terms are introduced on account of their peculiar connection with the history of the place, as ALUM, HILDA, PAUL JONES, JET, SNAKE-STONES, STREONSHALH, &c.

Looking at the past and present state of our neighbourhood, we cannot but perceive that provincial peculiarities are fast disappearing before the advancement of an assimilating intelligence, and the effects of a rapid and universal communication; and "many old-world habits and notions," familiar to the elders of the race now existing, will be almost

unknown to the next generation. The remoteness of its situation may be considered as having been favourable to the perpetuation of antiquated originalities ; for Whitby, after the dissolution of its monastery in 1539, seems to have become a sort of *terra incognita* up to the middle of the last century, when it began to advance in those commercial pursuits which have given it a place among the wealthier seaports of the nation.

Further, as to the interior of the country, Mr. Marshall, whose work dates so late as 1796, remarks, that the vast moorlands are so far a barrier of access to the several portions, that between the language and manners of their respective inhabitants there is much less affinity than might be expected. It is related too, by Charlton, the writer of the first history of Whitby, that there were no highways to connect the town with other parts of England, till a turnpike was formed, in 1759, across the moors towards the south. Passengers, he says, then passed over them without fear or

danger, a venture which no stranger durst presume upon before that time without a guide. This, then, may suffice to show our state of isolation, even at what may be called a recent period, as well as tend to verify Mr. Marshall's observation, that in recluse districts we may expect to find the greatest number of genuine provincialisms—of ANCIENT VOCAL SOUNDS.

*Whitby, August 1855.*



## GLOSSARY.

---

### A.

**A** **BACK-O-BEYONT**, an imaginary distance of banishment at which a person angrily wishes his annoyers. "I wish they were all aback-o-beyont." Also to be behind time. "We were all thrown aback-o-beyont for the day," too late the day through, from being so at the commencement.

**ABACK O' DURHAM**, out of track or out of time; in a similar sense, to the foregoing expression.

**To ABEAR** or **ABIDE**, to endure in the sense of liking. "She cannot abear that man," very much dislikes him. "I cannot abide the spot," cannot endure the place.

**AIBLINS**, possibly, probably. "As for walking sae far and nae farther, I think I aiblins might," that is, possibly accomplish the distance.

**ABOON**, above, in an exalted or superior degree. "The queen's aboon us all."

**ABOON HEED**, in an ascendant or overhead position. "It wets aboon heed," it rains. "It's dry aboon heed," it is fair weather.

**To ADDLE**, to earn. "They live upon what they addle."

- ADDLINGS**, wages. "Poor addlings," small pay for work. "Hard addlings," money laboriously acquired. "Saving's good addling," as the well known saying, "a penny saved is a penny gained."
- AFORE LANG**, erelong. "I shall be ready for off afore lang," ready to set out very soon. "It will happen afore lang gans," before a long time goes; shortly.
- AFTERMATH**, the pasture after the grass is cut, "the fog."
- AGAIT**, agoing. "He was fairly set agait on't," anxious of his own accord, or incited by others, to proceed in it. "Get agait with the job," get forward with your work.
- AGEE** (*g.* soft), awry, oblique. "It was all agee," quite crooked.
- AGIN** (*g.* hard), as if. "He seem'd agin he was asleep," feigned.
- AGOG**, excited. "They set him agog about it," afloat on the subject.
- AHINT**, behind. "Close ahint," very near.
- AILMENT**, illness. "Always under an ailment," constantly unwell.
- To AIM**, to intend. "I aim to go." "I did not aim o' coming." Also to imagine or suppose in an understood direction. "I aim that is the place." "He aim'd very badly in that matter," acted with a mistaken view. "What o'clock is it, aim you?" think you.
- AIRT** or **AIRTH**, quarter or direction. "The wind blows from a cold easterly airt." See *Custard Winds*.
- AIRTLING**, aiming. "What are they all airtling at?"

- AITHEB**, furrowed ground. "The first or second aither,"—the first or second ploughing.
- ALE-DRAPEB**, an alehouse keeper, or publican; a term now obsolete, but occurring in the Whitby parochial register a century ago. In some parts, a spirit merchant was formerly called "a Brandy spinner."
- ALL TO NAUGHT**, a reduction to a state of nothingness. "He has gone away all to naught," pined to a skeleton. "The English have beaten 'em all to naught."
- ALUM**, one of the words introduced for the reason given in the preface. Previous to the year 1595, the manufacture of alum was confined to Italy as the pope's monopoly; but Sir Thomas Chaloner who visited the Italian works about that time, ascertaining that it might be got on his estate at Guisbro' in Yorkshire, engaged some of the papal workmen whom he secreted for the voyage to England in casks, for which proceeding he was anathematized in due form by his Holiness. The works nearest to Whitby were begun in 1615, at Mulgrave the property of the present Marquis of Normandy. After the alum rock or grey shale, with which the neighbourhood abounds, is calcined in vast heaps, the residue is steeped in pits, and to the impregnated liquor or sulphate of alumine thus obtained, potass and urine were wont to be added to effect the crystallization; but this last article, which was used for its ammonia, was laid aside in 1794. During its requirement, Whitby appears to have furnished the main supplies; large butts as reservoirs, being chained in

yards and street corners, and filled at a price per quantity given to contributors. These details of the past curiously contrast with the refinements of our own times, though we find from the town deeds of 1684, that the neglect of due decorum in the business was punished by a fine.—“*Quod Mattheus Shipton, gen. permittebat vasa urinæ stare in publico strato, &c., 5s. 6d.*”—“*Præsentamus honorabilem virum comitem de Mulgrave, quia permittebat vasa urinæ in duobus locis in strato ad nusiantiam villæ; ideo in misericordia, 6s.*” Pack-horses were laden with barrels from country places for the works, and small vessels traded to Whitby to convey the stock from the town.

**AMANG HANDS**, work done conjointly with other things. “We can do ’t amang hands,” or “all under one.”

**AMELL**, between, in the middle. “They came amell seven and eight o’clock.”

**ANANTHERS, ANTHERS, OR ENANTHERS**, lest, or for fear. “I’ll take my cloak, ananthers it should rain.”

**ANENST**, near or against. “I sat close anenst him.”

**ANKLE-BANDS**, strings for the sandals. Leathern straps for the shoes to which they are attached behind, and button in front over the instep.

**ANON OR NON?** the enquiry “Sir?” or “What do you say?” to a question or remark not heard or understood.

**ANONSKER**, eager, desirous. “They have set the lad anonsker about going to sea.” See *Agait*.

**ANOTHERKINS**, different, of another mould. “He was anotherkins body to the other man.”

To ARGUFY, to argue or dispute. "It's no use argufying the matter." "He's ower fond o' argufying," contradictious.

ARF or ARFISH, afraid, reluctant. "I felt arfish in the dark."

ARR, a scar left by a wound. "I'll gie thee an arr to carry to thy grave," the threat I'll mark you for life,—see *Pock-arr'd*. An arr on the conscience, is the inward impression of having done wrong. "A black arr," a black mark, or as the saying is, a dark deed.

ARRIDGES, the edges of a piece of squared stone or wood; the ridges of furniture.

ARSY-VARSY, head over heels, vice-versa.

ARVILL, funeral; one of our words now obsolete. See *Funerals*.

ASCENSION-DAY. See *Holy Thursday*.

ASK'D, pron. ax'd, a word having the meaning both of invitation and announcement; one in the sense of being "Ask'd to a funeral," or invited; the other as "Ask'd at church," or having the marriage banns published. Formerly in our Moordale churches, after the clergyman had proclaimed the marrying parties, it was customary for the clerk to respond with a hearty "God speed them weel." And we may here record the practice still to be seen, of chalking on a board the number of the psalm which is next to be sung, and suspending it in front of the singers' gallery with a string, for the information of the congregation.

Ass, ashes. "Burnt tiv an ass," to a cinder.

ASS-CAARD or ASS-CARD, the fire-shovel for "card-

ing" or cleaning up the fire-side. See *Carded up*.

**ASS-HOLE** OR **ASS-MIDDEN**, the dust-heap.

**ASS-RIDDLING**. On St. Mark's Eve, the ashes are riddled or sifted on the hearth. Should any of the family be destined to die within the year, the shoe will be imprinted on the ashes. Many a mischievous wight, says Grose, has made some of the superstitious inmates miserable, by slyly coming down stairs in the dark, and impressing the ashes with a shoe of one of the party.

**AT AFTER**, afterwards. "All things i' their proper places, ploughing first, sowing at after."

**ATHOUT**, without, unless.

**ATTER** OR **ATTERIL**, the matter of a sore. "A thick yellow atteril." The tongue is said to be covered with "a dry white atter," when furred with fever.

**AUD** OR **AULD**, old. "An auld wife," an old woman.

**AUD-FARRAND**, old-fashioned.

**AUD-LAD**, "the old boy," the devil. See *Scrat*.

**AUD LIKE**, looking old. "He is beginning to grow varry aud like,"—to look very aged.

**AU MAKs**, things of every make or manufacture, all kinds. "We saw au maks and manders o' queer things," all manner of curiosities.

**AUGHT** (pron. ought), anything. "Ought or nought," something or nothing. "He is either ought or nought," that is, he is neither one profession nor another,—an idler.

**AUMAS**, an alms-gift. "Pray you, can I beg my aumas o' ye?" the beggar's solicitation, but now seldom heard in those words.

**AUMAS LOAVES**, alms bread, distributed in the church to the poor after Divine service: in general the bequeathment of departed benevolence.

**AUND**, ordained or appointed in the sense of fated. "At our house we are aund, I think, to ill luck," continually having something unfortunate to contend with.

**AUNTERSOME**, courageous, adventurous. "Dinnot be ower aunteersome," do not be too rash.

**AVAST!** stop. "Avaust hauling," cease to pull.

**AWEBUN**, awebound, orderly, or under authority. "They're sadly ower little awibun,"—too loosely disciplined. "They were awibun nowther wi' God nor man," disregarded all precepts human and divine; lawless.

**AWF**, an elf or fairy. See *Boggle*.

**AWFSHOTS**; fairies are said to shoot at cattle, with small arrows headed with flint; hence those numbers found in the ploughed soil are accounted for, which belong to the prehistoric period of our island chronology, or above two thousand years ago, when the use of metals by the natives appears to have been unknown. To cure an "awf shotten" animal, it must be touched with one of the shots, and the water administered in which one of them has been dipped! See *Houe* or *Barrow*.

**AWVISH**, halfish. "I feel myself queer and awvish:" that is, neither sick nor well, agreeing with the observation—"A body may ail and not be ill;" or, "Nowther seick to lay, nor weel to gang," neither ill enough to lie in bed, nor well enough to walk about. Also in the sense of half-witted.

## B.

**BABBISH**, childish ; and in the sense of weakness or fainting. "I felt babbish enough to be knock'd down with a feather."

**BABBLES** and **SAUNTERS**, old women's seesaw tales. "BACK may trust, but BELLY won't;" the saying of the thrifty housewife in dear times—dress may be deferred, but hunger cannot.

**BACK END**, the latter end. "The back end of the year," Autumn. See *Fore End*.

**BACKERLY**, backward, late. "A backerly harvest."

**BACKKEST**, a cast backwards ; a retrogradation from a state of advancement, as a "backkest" in an illness ; a relapse.

**A BADGER**, a huckster ; a man who goes about the country with ass and panniers, to buy up butter, eggs, and fruit, which he will sell at a near market-town ; and before shops were common in every village, he dealt in needles, thread, trimmings, and the like, for which he was open to exchange.

To **BADGER**, to banter, to beat down the price of an article.

**BADNESS**, wickedness. "They were gi'en to all maks o' badness," given to all kinds of evil.

**BAFFOUNDED**, stunned and perplexed. "I was quite bewildered and baffounded."

**BAIRN**, child. "A bonny bairn," a fine child. "A barley bairn," a birth too soon after marriage ; so called, it is said, because barley ripens earlier than wheat. "A chance bairn," an illegitimate child. "A bairn birth," a lying-in or confinement.

**BAIRNISH**, childish.

**BAIRNISHNESS**, childishness ; imbecility.



**BAIRN-LAIRKINGS**, children's toys.

**BAIRN-TEEMS**, troops of children. "A bonny teem o' bairns," a fine family.

**BAKSTONE** or **BAXTONE**, a round slate or plate of iron, hung by an iron bow to bake cakes upon. "A bakstone cake" is here well-known at the tea-table.

**BAWM-BOWL**, or **BALM-BOWL**, a chamber-pot.

To **BALRAG** or **BULLYRAG**, to abuse ferociously with a foul tongue, to bully.

**BALTIORUM** (o. long), "they play'd the very baltiorum," riotous proceedings, bonfire work. A resemblance appears between this word and the term Baltein; which, according to Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, signifies the fire of Baal; and in Scotland there are hillocks on the moors still called Baal hills, where fires were lighted and sacrifices offered to Baal before the introduction of Christianity.

A **BALLY-BLEEZE**, a bonfire. Its connexion with the foregoing explanation seems probable as signifying Baal blaze, the light of the Baal fires.

A **BAM**, a joke, a counterfeit. "It's all a bam," false. "They put a bam upon him," played him a trick.

A **BAMSEY**, a fat, red faced female.

A **BAN**, a curse.

To **BAN**, to curse individuals or communities, as by the pope's ban in former times, the rites of Christian burial and other public services of the church were suspended. "He bann'd till all was blue," vented his anger furiously, swore.

**BAND**, a rope or string. "It is not worth a band's

- end,"—valueless. "There is a band for thee," equivalent to "go and hang yourself."
- BANDMAKER**, a rope-maker, a twine-spinner. See *Estringlayer*.
- BANDS**, "a pair o' bands," a couple of hinges.
- BANEST**, nearest, "That way 's the banest."
- BANWOODS** or **BAIRNWORTS**, common field daisies.
- BARF**, a detached low ridge or hill.
- BARFAN**, a horse's collar. See *Bumble barfan*.
- BARN-DOOR SAVAGES**, country clowns.
- BARROW**. See *Houe*.
- BARZON**, a prodigy or spectacle of a given kind with a personal allusion, as, "He's a greedy barzon with never a penny to spare for a poor body's need!" See *Holy barzon*; *Mucky barzon*.
- BASS**, straw matting. "A knee bass," a hassock to kneel upon.
- BAT**, a blow. "I'll gi'e thee thy bats," I will beat you. "It gets more bats than bites," said of the dog that gets more blows than food.
- A BATCH**, a set company, a sect.
- To BATTER**, to beat, to pelt with stones.
- BATTERFANG'D**, beaten and beclawed, as a termagant will fight with her fists and nails. "A good batterfanging."
- BATTERING STONE**, a large mass of blue whinstone by the road side near the east end of Whitby Abbey, which the boys were wont to batter or pelt with stones on Holy Thursday, after the usual perambulation of the parochial boundaries, the fortunate breakers, it was said, being entitled to a guinea from the parish. The custom seems almost forgotten with the cessation of the perambulation, and the stone

- reposes from year to year in its wonted solidity, though bearing the marks on its surface, of the juvenile assaults of former days.
- BAUF** (pron. bofe), well grown, lusty. "A brave bauf lad," a fine stout boy.
- A BAUK**, a ridge of land between two furrows; a beam of timber, a perch.
- To BAUTER**, to trample in a clownish manner, as an ox treads grass.
- A BAXTER**, a baker.
- BEADSMAN**, under the papal dispensation, an almsman appointed to pray, or "tell his beads," for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his benefactors. The kings in "the olden tyme," were wont to have their beadsmen in different places, who wore a cloak of a given colour, with a badge on one shoulder. We find also there were Beadswomen; "an aud beadus wife." The terms are now used to denote alms-people in general, and are prevalent at Guisborough in this neighbourhood, as applied to the inmates of the almshouses in that town.
- BEADUS OF BEADHOUSE**, an almshouse.
- To BEAL**, to bellow like an ox.
- BEANT, BEEANT, OR BAINTE**, be not. "It beeant seea," the assertion, it is not so.
- To BEB OR BEZZLE**, to drink as the drunkard or winebibber. "He would sit bebbing and soaking from morning till night."
- BECK**, a brook. "A brigg astride o' t' beck," a bridge across the stream.
- BECKSTONES**, stepping-stones across the brook.
- BECLARTED OR BECLAMED**, splashed or bemired.
- BED HAPPING**. See *Happing*.
- BEDIZEN'D**, bedecked or adorned.

- BEDSTOCKS**, the frame of the bedstead for the sacking on which the mattress and bed rest.
- BEEAGLE**, a hound. "A bonny beeagle!" a strange character, a curious figure in point of dress.
- A BEESKEP**, a straw beehive.
- BEESUCKEN**, a term applied to the ash tree, says Mr. Marshall, "when the bark is cancerous and black," honeycombed or cellular and rotten.
- BEFOUL**. See *To foul*.
- BEGGARSTAFF**, beggary. "They brought him to beggarstaff," the condition of a beggar asking alms with a stick or staff.
- BEGGING POKE**, the beggar's bag in which he puts the eatables given to him. "He com to tak up with a begging poke," he came to the condition of begging his bread from door to door.
- BEHINT**, behind. "They are ever so far behint," a long way behind.
- BEHODDEN**, beholden, indebted. "Ise mickle behodden to ye," I am much obliged to you.
- BELANTER'D**, belated. See *Lanter'd*.
- TO BELDER**, to bellow. "What is all that shouting and beldering about?"
- BELIKE**, probably, likely. "Belike I will go." "Belike it may rain."
- TO BELK**, to belch.
- BELL-HOUSE**, the tower of a church, the belfry.
- BELL-WADE**. See *Wade* or *Wada*.
- BELLY-TIMBER**, food.
- BELLYWARK**, the belly-ache or cholick.
- BERTH**, an abode. "A heeat berth," a hot place." "He has nowther bairn nor berth," neither family nor house, as a bachelor. Also the bed place in a ship; occupation or employment.

- BE SHARP**, be quick, make haste.
- BESSYBAB**, one who is fond of childish amusements.
- A BETTERMY BODY, or a BETTERMORE BODY**, one of the better class. "She was none o' your common folks, but quite a bettermy body."
- BETTERMOST**, the better of the two, the best.
- BETTERNESS**, amendment. "As for my ailment I find no betterness in it." See *Ailment*.
- BETWATTLED or BETOTTLED**; stupified, bewildered. "I felt fairly betwattled and baffounded," thoroughly stunned and confused.
- BETWEENWHILES**, the interim, the space of time between two performances.
- BEYONT**, beyond. "They fairly gat beyont him," completely overreached him in the affair.
- BEZOM**, a birch-broom. "A wire-ling bezom," one of the best kind, made of the toughest of the heath or moor ling selected for the purpose. "He's as fond as a bezom," or "bezom-headed," very foolish indeed.
- To BEZZLE**. See *to Beb*.
- To BID**, to invite, as "to bid to a wedding." "I nivver was bodden," not asked or invited. "Have they bidden to his burying?" invited the friends to his funeral? "Who was the Bidder?" the person who goes from house to house with the invitation. See *Funerals*.
- BIDDEN**. See *Bodden*.
- BIDDER**. See *to Bid*.
- To BIDE**, to lodge, to remain. "Where do you bide at?" live at. "Sit yourself down and bide a bit," wait a little.
- To BIDE**, to bear or endure. "He wont bide crossing," bear contradiction. "He can still

- bide a vast although he has bodden a good deal in his day ;" he is still strong, although he has undergone many hardships in his lifetime. "It's bad to bide," hard to endure.
- BIELD**, a shelter or shed. "A bit of a bield in a field neuk ;" a hovel or cattle shed in a field corner.
- To **BIG**, to build. "It biggers on't," with reference to the progress of the building, it increases in size.
- A **BIGGIN**, a building.
- BINK**, a bench. Upon those of stone at cottage doors, the fresh scoured milkpails and other dairy utensils are oft seen placed to dry and sweeten. Also, "a rack" or series of shelves for plates and dishes. "The summer binks," a benched alcove or summer-house in a garden.
- BIRK**, birch. "A birk rod," the well-known rod of birch twigs for correcting children.
- BISSLINGS** or **BEASTLINGS**, the first milk of a newly calven cow, used for making "a bisssling pudding."
- A **BITE** and a **BUFFET**, a maxim, never do a good deed and then upbraid with the obligation.
- "Ne'er give a bit  
And a buffet wi' 't."
- BITTLE** and **PIN**, the mangle in old fashioned houses for minor articles of linen: The bittle is a heavy wooden battledore, the pin is the roller; and with the linen wound rotund the latter, it is moved backwards and forwards on a table by handpressure with the battledore.
- BLACKAVIZ'D**, tawny, dark visaged. "A black-aviz'd man."

- BLACK STARV'D**, blue with cold, as the nose and fingers. See *Starving*.
- BLACK TO T' BONE**, a person dark and hollow looking with disease, is said to be so.
- BLAIRING**, bellowing, crying or squalling as a child. Also in the sense of "blairing out," or protruding the tongue as an enraged ox when it bellows.
- BLAKE**, yellowish and soft, the colour of beeswax. "As blake as butter."
- BLASH**, water. Light or frivolous discourse. "It's all blash," or "blish blash;" nonsense.
- To **BLASH**, to splash with water. Also in the sense of going or having gone to sea. "What he has got, he has blash'd for," as property obtained by a seafaring life. "Ay, Ay, her poor fellow may weel blash," an exclamation at the sailor's wife's extravagance, meaning he will needs long have to brave the salt element to support her expensiveness.
- BLASHKEGG'D**, full stomached, dropsical.
- BLASHY**, wet, rainy. "Blashy weather." "He goes blashing about, plodging and ploding through thick and thin." See to *Pload and Plodge*. Also in the sense of weak or watery, as "blashy ale," thin poor stuff.
- BLATE**, bashful. "Fearfully blate," exceedingly bashful.
- To **BLEAB**, to expose one's self to cold. "They run blearing about without either hat or bonnet."
- BLEB** or **BLOB**, a water bubble. "Blebb'd and blister'd,"—the skin risen into bladders with a burn or scald.
- BLECK**, the dirty-looking oil or grease at the

friction points of machinery. "Cart bleck," in the centre of a cart wheel.

**BLEE**, a tear. "A saut blee," a salt tear.

**BLEEA**, a dusky blue or leaden colour, as the face with cold. "He looks as bleea as a whetstone."

**BLEEZEWIG**, a jocular term for a gay uproarious old man, as that of "Fireworks" was bestowed upon Mr. Pickwick, during certain lively proceedings imputed to that gentleman.

**BLENCORN**, wheat mixed with rye.

**BLENDINGS**, a minglement of beans and peas.

**BLESSED-HONIES!** See *Honey fathers*.

To **BLETHER**, to blubber, to weep aloud.

**BLETHERING**, loud vulgar talking. "A coarse blettering fellow."

To **BLINK**, to wink, to shed a tear. "She never blink'd a blee for him," never shed a tear for him, as at the death of one uncared for.

To **BLIRT**, or **BLURT**, to speak in sudden starts. "It was blurted out by bit and bit," in jerks or by degrees.

To **BLOB**, to boil or bubble up like water, when anything acts upon it by plunging or otherwise.

**BLUBBER-FINKS**. See *Finks*.

**BLUEBANK**. "If I spend all my money I shall have to travel up Bluebank." A hill occurring on the old mail-coach road between Whitby and York, or York Castle, which is the debtors' prison for the county. Both the saying and the road have grown obsolete, the transit being now by rail along a contiguous valley.

**BLUNDER'D**, render'd thick and muddy as liquids appear when the sediment is shaken up.



A **BLUR**, a blot, "A blurr'd name," defamed.  
 "It left a sad blur behind it," the effect of a fault committed.

**BLUSTEROUS** OR **BLUSTERY**, windy. "Blustery weather."

**BLUTHERMENT**, mud, slime.

**TO BOAK**, the effort to vomit, to reach.

**BODDEN** OR **BIDDEN**, invited. See *To Bid*.

**BODDEN**, in the sense of having borne or undergone. See *To Bide*, *To Bear*.

**BOGGLE**, **BOGGART**, a fearful object, a hobgoblin.

As in most places, so in this quarter, have boggles and fairies had their haunts in former times. Claymore Well, near Kettleless on the coast, was a noted spot where the fairies washed their clothes and beat and bleached them, for on their washing-nights the strokes of their bittles or battledores were heard as far as Runswick. The woods of Mulgrave were haunted by Jeanie, of Biggersdale, whose habitation a daring young farmer once ventured to approach and call her by name, when, lo! she angrily replied, she was coming; and while he was escaping near the running stream, just as his horse was half across, she cut it in two parts, but fortunately he was upon the half which had got beyond the water! See *Flayboggle*.

**TO BOGGLE**, to be afraid as a horse starts at an object to which he has not been accustomed.

To hesitate or demur. "I boggled at it."

**BOILY**, a decoction of flour and milk for babes, gruel.

**TO BOLDEN** OR **BOWDEN**, to have courage; to put a bold face on the matter. "Bowden tiv her man! faint heart never won fair lady."

**BOLTS**, narrow passages, or archways between houses.

**BOLDERS**, large round flint stones.

**BOLL**, the trunk of a tree.

**BONNY**, fine, beautiful; and in the sense of good or great. "A bonny building, and a bonny size,"—handsome and spacious. Also, ironically, "A bonny article!" or as it is otherwise said, "a pretty fellow!" "A bonny job,"—a serious affair.

"Bonny is  
That bonny dis;"

the maxim "good is that good does."

**BONNYISH**. "They're a bonnyish lot," a fine set.

**A BOON**, a stated service rendered to the landlord by the tenant. "Sickleboons," near Sneaton, in this neighbourhood, was doubtless once an assigned portion of land to be reaped by the farm-holder for the proprietor, as part of the agreement, by which the former held his tenure.

**BORE-TREE**, elder-tree. The soft pith of the inside is bored out, and the hollowed stem used for boys' pop-guns.

**A BOTCH**, a cobbler. "It was sadly botched," poorly mended.

**BOTCHET**, honey beer.

**BOTHERMENTS**, troubles, difficulties.

**BOUK** (pron. Book), bulk, size, substance.

**BOUN**, bound, about to be. "I am boun off for a bit," going away for a while. "I believe it is boun to be wet," going to be rain.

**BOUNDERS**, landmarks or boundaries, fences.

**BOUNDERS**, heavy blows from violent contact, bounces. "It fell with a great bounder,"—fell heavy and rebounded or bounced back.

A **BOUT**, an affair or process. "A heavy bout," "a sad bout," "a hard bout," difficult or serious work. "He has just had a very bad bout," a severe fit of illness. "A brave jolly bout," a feast or merry-making.

To **BOWDEN**, see *To Bolden*.

A **BOWDYKITE** or **BOLDYKITE**, a forward impudent youth. "A saucy bowdykite lad," perhaps in the sense of a fledgling kite just pluming its wings to fly.

**BOWKERS!** an interjection expressive of slight surprise.

**BOWZY**, jolly, as fat as Falstaff.

To **BRAG**, to boast.

To **BRANDER**, to broil. "A brander'd collop," a broiled steak, or one done upon the coals or fire-brands.

**BRANDNEW**, **BRANDSPANDERNEW**, fresh from the maker's hands, or "spic and span new." The latter term, it is said, originated in tournament times, having reference to a spear, and signifying new from spike to span, from point to handle or altogether. "A pair o' brandnew shoes." "It had never been worn, it was brandspandernew."

**BRANT** or **BRENT**, steep. "As brant as a house side," exceedingly steep. "The brantest part of the road," the steepest. "A Brent brow," a steep hill.

**BRASH**, rubbish; a well known term for the fuel obtained by the poor from "the brash sand," the beach within the piers of Whitby harbour where a mixture of coal dust, chips, and twigs, are deposited by the river in its outward passage to the sea.

- BRASHY**, inferior. "Brashy bits o' things," poor in size and quality, as inferior apples.
- BRASS**, money, property. "They hae lots o' brass," are very rich. "He's flush o' brass," full of money. See *Scant*.
- BRATTED**, slightly curdled or "crudded," as milk when it is beginning to sour.
- BRAUND-GING** (first *g* pron. *j*), brazen-faced or "faced like a fire-brand." "A great braund-ging weean," a coarse impudent looking woman.
- BRAVE**, in the sense of being of good quality. "It is brave looking beef, and it eats bravely," it both looks good and tastes well. Also as large or great. "A brave house." "A brave sum."
- BRAVELY!** the reply to an "How do you?"—"I am quite bravely thank you," quite well. To get on bravely, is to prosper or "speed bravely." See *To Speed*.
- To BRAY**, to beat or chastise, to pound or powder. "I'll bray thy back for thee." "I'll bray thee to a Mithridate," which is a soft medicinal confection. This last expression is the same as the threat of beating "to a mummy" or pulpy mass.
- BRECKONS or BRAKENS**, ferns.
- BREE**, a briar. "As sharp as a bree," as a thorn; and with reference to the intellect, acute, clever.
- BREEA**, the brink or bank of a river. "The breea side," the brook side.
- BREED**. "You breed o' me, you don't like noise,"—you resemble me, or you are of the same "breed" as myself in those respects, &c.
- BREEDS**, breadtks of cloth.

**BREEKIN**, the natural forked division of a tree.

**BREEKS**, breeches. "They were sarkless and breeless,"—shirtless and otherwise naked; poverty-stricken in the extreme.

A **BREEZE**, a scolding. "A bonny breeze," a quarrel in high terms.

**BRENT**. See *Brant*.

**BRIDE-DOOR**. To run "for the bride-door;" the race for the bride's gift by young men, who wait at the church-door till the marriage ceremony is over. The prize is usually a ribbon, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner. This practice is confined to our country places.

**BRIDE-WAIN**, a carriage loaded with household goods, travelling from the bride's father's to the bridegroom's house. Mr. Marshall observes, that formerly great parade was exhibited on this occasion. The waggons were drawn by oxen garlanded with ribbons, while a young woman sat at her spinning-wheel in the centre of the load, and the friends of the parties increased the gifts as the procession went on. As connected with marriage ceremonies, see *Heat-pots*.

**BRIGG**, a bridge.

**BROACH**, the pyramidal spire of a church, pointed like a broach or spit.

**BROCK**, the cuckoo-spit insect found on green leaves in an immersion of froth. "I sweat like a brock."

To **BROG**, to browze from place to place, as cattle.

**BROOKS**, or **BREAKS** and **BILES**, painful boils or "pushes," which break out and discharge from different parts of the body.

**BROWBAND**. See *Fish-kraal*.

**BROWL**, a brat, a term of displeasure towards an offending child. "You brazen'd young browl."

**BROWN LEAMERS**. See *Leamers*.

**A BRUFF**, the halo round the moon, when it shines through a mist or haze.

**A BRULLY**, a trifling broil or disturbance in a crowd. "It is only a bit of a brully." Also a slight commotion of the sea.

**BRUMMELS** or **BUMMELKITES**, the fruit of the bramble, hedge blackberries. An abundance in autumn is said to denote a hard coming winter; a prophecy also applying to the red fruit of the hawthorn, called "cat haws;"

"As many haws,  
So many cold toes."

Brambles in October are pronounced out of season, for the devil, about that time, has waved his club over the bushes.

**BRUMMEL-NOSED**, red-nosed, as the toper, or rather with purplish granulations on the nose, like those on the fruit of the bramble.

**BRUNT**, abrupt, precipitous. "Brunt mannered," of hasty address; unceremonious.

**BRUST** or **BRUSTEN** (pron. brussen), burst. "He's brusten big," very stout. "Brusten breed-ways," as broad as long with fat; distended.

**BRUSTEN UP**, powdered or pulverized.

**BRUSTEN OUT**, as the flesh with blotches.

**BRUSTENHEARTED**, heart-broken. See *Heartbrusten*.

**BRUSTENKITED**, ready to burst with abdominal protuberance.

**BRUTES!** an exclamation of displeasure at unruly children, "You're a pack o' brutes!"

**BRUTISHNESS**, obscenity.

**BUCKHEADS**, live hedge thorns, fence height.

To **BUDGE**, to loosen from a state of fastness, as a nail in a wall. "It wont budge a peg," stir in the least degree.

A **BULL DANCE**, rustic merriment connected with cattle-show feasts.

To **BULLOCK**, to abuse with the tongue ferociously, to bully. Also simply in the sense of loud talking. "I should like him better without all that bullocking."

**BULLACES**, wild damsons.

**BULLSEG**, a castrated bull.

**BULLSPINK**, the chaffinch.

**BULLSTANG**, the dragon-fly.

**BUMBLE-BARFAN**, the horse's collar, made of reeds or rushes, as distinguished from the leathern barfan.

**BUMBLEBEE**, the humble or hornless bee.

**BUMMELKITES**. See *Brummels*.

To **BUNCH**, to kick. "He bunch'd me."

**BUNCHCLOT**, a farmer (in derision), a clodhopper.

**BUNS OR BUNNONS**, the hollow stems of the hogweed, or cow parsnip, used by boys for blowing peas through, from the mouth.

**BURTHISTLE**, the spear-headed thistle.

**BURDENBAND**, a hempen hayband.

**BURN**, a water brook. "The bonny burn side," a pastoral image of the poet.

**BUTTERSCOT**, treacle ball, with an amalgamation of butter in it, a richer compound than the common sweetball. See *Claggum*.

**BUTTERY**. See *Pantry*.

**BUVER OR BUER**, the gnat.

**BUZZNACKING**, gossiping. "In and out, buzznacking about."

- BYGANG**, a by-path. See *Gang*.  
**BY NOW**, by this time. "They must have sailed by now."  
**BY-PAST**, the time past. "In all times by-past," all periods gone by.  
**BYRE OR BYER**, a barn. "A cow byre."

## C.

- CABAJEEN**, a lady's cloak of eighty years ago. To **CADGE ABOUT**, to go and seek from place, as a dinner-hunter.  
**A CADGER**, a carrier to a country mill, or collector of the corn to grind belonging to the surrounding farmers as customers.  
**CAGGY**, ill-natured, stomachful.  
**CÆDMAN**, the poet (pron. Keedman). See *Streon-shalh*.  
**CAINJY**, discontented, sour. "As cainjy and as cankerous as an ill clep'd cur."  
**To CAKE**, to cackle as geese or hens.  
**To CAKE**, to run into a mass, as coals in the fire are "caked into a cinder."  
**A CAKE-COUPING**, an interchange of tea visits, "a spicecake feast."  
**To CALL**, to abuse. "They called me."  
**A CALLING**, a scolding. "A good calling," a round of abuse.  
**To CALLIT**, to rail, to chide. "They snap and callit like a couple o' cur dogs," as an ill-matched pair. "A callity body," a quarrelsome person.  
**CAM**, a mound of earth, a bank boundary to a field.  
**CANKER'D**, sour-tempered, ill-conditioned, "cankery."



**CANNY**, clever, neat, well adapted. "She's a very canny body." "A cannyish bit o' grund," or a "canny sized bit o' land," a good sized piece. "A canny house," a convenient house.

**A CANTING**, a sale by auction, where the goods are LAUDED or appraised to the best advantage. "We will call a canting," hold a sale.

**CANTY**, brisk, lively, in reference to old people. "She's a canty aud deeam for her years," cheerful and active for her age.

**CAP NEBBING**, the front of a cap which projects over "the neb," a facetious term for the face. See *Neb*.

**CAP SCREED**, a cap border, or rather a female's linen cap border, or "Coif screed." See *Coif*.

**CAPP'D** or **CAPT**, crowned; overcome in argument. "Now you *have* capp'd it!" convinced by what you have said.

**A CAPPER**, a term of approval in the sense of being superior to others in the same lot. "I have got hold of a right one at last, now this is a capper!"

**CARS**, low lands liable to be flooded.

**CARBERRIES**, gooseberries.

**CARDED UP**, swept or set in order; or rather as the ashes of the fireplace are shovelled up and subsided.

**CARKING**, discontented, given to raise objections. Also anxious, careful.

**CARL**, clown. "An aud carl," sneeringly applied both to old men and old women.

**CARLES** or **KYLES**. See *Brooks* and *Biles*.

**CARLINGS**, grey peas, prescribed in old times for

Lenten diet. They are here fried in fat after being steeped in water, and eaten on the Sunday but one before Easter, or the fifth Sunday in Lent, which is called "Carl Sunday." The Lenten Sundays are alluded to as

Tid, Mid, Misera,  
Carling, Palm, and Paste Egg Day.

The first of the seven Sundays, as Sir Henry Ellis observes, is anonymous; and the three terms commencing the couplet, are doubtless corruptions of some part of the ancient Latin service or Psalms used on each.

**CASTEN.** See *Kessen*.

**CATCOLLOP,** cat's meat, more particularly the inmeats of animals.

**CATHAWS,** the red fruit of the white May or hawthorn. See *Brummels*.

**CATSWERRIL,** the squirrel.

**CATSWHELPS,** kittens.

**CATTRAIL,** fetid Valerian root for "trailing" or enticing cats into traps where they infest, and to which they are attracted by the scent.

**CATTIJUGS,** the fruit of the catwhin or "dog rose," the hedge-thorn rose.

**CATWHIN,** see the foregoing term.

**CAUMERIL** or **GAUMERIL,** a crooked stick notched at the ends for expanding the legs of slaughtered animals. "As crooked as a gaumeril," deformed.

**CAZZONS,** the dung of cattle dried for fuel.

**CAZZONHEARTED,** dispirited, downcast. "Don't be cazzonhearted," do not let your courage fail you.

**CESS GETHERER,** the rate collector.

**TO CHAFF**, to chafe or chaffer, to quarrel. "They chaff'd at teean t'other varry sairly." Provoked one another very sorely. To tantalize or incite.

**CHAFFY** (pron. Kaffy) or **CHAFFHEARTED**, mean, unprincipled, or "as light as chaff," worthless.

**CHAFTS** or **CHAFFS**, the jaws. "Chaffs tied up," dead.

**CHAP**, a dealer, a purchaser. "I hae some bacon to sell, can you find me a chap for 't," a customer for it.

**TO CHAR**, to chide, to bark at.

**CHASS**, haste, chase. "Tak your awn time ower 't, there's nae chass about it," no hurry in the matter.

**CHATS**, the cones of the fir tree.

**TO CHAVVLE**, to chew imperfectly, to mumble like a toothless person.

**CHEATS**. See *Shycakes*

**CHEESECAKE GRASS**, birdsfoot trefoil.

**CHESLIP**, the stomach of the calf, used when dried for curdling milk.

**CHET**, pap; the sound of the word is descriptive of the child "chetting" or sucking at the breast.

**CHILDERMAS DAY**, the massacre of the Innocents by order of Herod—the 28th of December. One of our unlucky days; so much so, that the day of the week on which it falls is marked as a black day for the whole year to come. No important affair is taken in hand on Childermas day, and the sailors are heedful not to leave their port in the way of beginning a voyage under any consideration.

**CHIMPINGS**, rough ground oatmeal, grits.

To **CHIP**, to chop as the lips or hands in frosty weather. See *to Kin*.

To **CHIP UP**, or rather "to be chipped up," to be tripped up, as by the foot catching a stone.

**CHIZZEL**, bran, wheat skins from refining flour.

**CHOKFUL**, quite full, full even to choking.

**CHOLTERHEADED**, thick-headed, dull unimagina-  
tive.

**CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.** The feast of the Nativity is here announced for two or three weeks before hand by the "Vessel Cups" or carol singers, who carry about, as the babe of Bethlehem, a small figure surrounded with green sprigs of box in an open case, having a few oranges or red apples stuck upon the top by way of further decoration. Their upraised voices are a signal for the household's attention.

"God rest you, merry gentlemen,  
May no ill you dismay,  
Remember Christ our Saviour  
Was born on Christmas day.  
Glory to God! the angels sing,  
Peace and goodwill to man we bring.

In swaddling clothes the babe was wrapp'd,  
And in a manger lay,  
With Mary his blest mother,  
Where oxen fed on hay.  
Glory to God! the angels sing,  
Peace and goodwill to earth we bring.

God bless the master of the house,  
The mistress also,  
And all your little children  
That round the table go.  
God bless your kith and kindred,  
That live both far and near,  
We wish you a merry Christmas,  
And a happy New year."

It is unlucky not to reward the first set of those itinerants who call at your door, and we have known old fashioned folks who looked upon their crossing the threshold as a species of consecration! but these notions are fast passing away with those who retained them. The holly with its red berries, is now in request for the decoration of houses, churches, and shop windows; and preparation for making "indoors smile" at this cheerless season of the year, is going on in full force. Christmas eve at length arrives, the bells ring out a merry peal, the family and friends assemble for supper, not in an odd but an even number, and the candles are not to be snuffed the evening through, for that too would be an unlucky perpetration! The bowl of furmity in the centre of the table, the yule cake, mince pies, and the cheese and gingerbread, receive their special laudation; and our host is reminded to save a bit of the yule candle for luck and to put under the bed a piece of the yule clog when it cools, to preserve the house from fire during the forthcoming year!

"On Christmas morning, before break of day, all is in uproar; numbers of boys sally forth and go from house to house, roaring out before every door, "I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year:" which words are vociferated again and again, till the family awake and admit the clamorous visitor, who, if he be the first, is taken into the house, and treated with money and cheese and gingerbread, which are also distributed, but less

liberally, to some of the succeeding visitors. No person, boys excepted, must presume to go out of doors, until the threshold has been consecrated by the entrance of a male; and should a damsel lovely as an angel enter *first*, her fair form would be viewed with horror as the image of death." See *Furmity, Vessel cups, Yule cake, &c.*

To **CHUNTER**, to murmur, to have "the last word," in a contention.

**CHURCH-LEAD-WATER**, the rain which runs off the leads or roof of the church, said to be restorative when sprinkled upon the sick, especially that from the chancel where the altar is situated!

**CHURCH-STAIR-FOOT**. "They live at the church-stair-foot," an expression in Whitby oft puzzling to strangers, which has been deemed to mean inside the church at the bottom of the stairs; but by a sight of the lofty situation of the parish church on the cliff, with its stair or ascent, from a crowded part of the town, of nearly two hundred steps, the matter is at once explained.

**CHURLISH** (pron. chollos), a word of wide application. "A shill chollos wind," a cold pinning wind. Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are deemed "cold and chollos." To be "dour and chollos," is to look dismal and act ill-naturedly. "A bad chollos road," a piece of stony or uneven turnpike.

**CINDER-WATER**, water in which hot cinders are slaked, used by old women for washing the chafed parts of infants.

To **CLAG**, to adhere as paste; also to cling as the

- child to the mother, who says "it clags to its best friend," when it throws its little arms around her neck, unwilling to leave her.
- CLAGG'D** or **CLOVVEN**, in a state of adhesion. "Clagg'd up," closed up, clogged or "clovven up."
- CLAGGUM**, any adhesive substance or soft mass. The name for treacle-ball among schoolboys.
- CLAGGY**, sticky, like pitch. "Desperate claggy," very adhesive.
- To **CLAME**, to stick, or cause to adhere, as paper against a wall. Likewise to spread or smear on a surface, as lime on a building, or butter upon bread.
- CLAMED**, bedaubed. See *Beclarted*.
- CLAMMED UP**, glued or parched in the mouth or throat.
- CLAMMY**, sticky, mucilaginous. "It clams to one's fingers," adheres like gum.
- CLAMOURSOME**, noisy, urgent. "Wait a while and decaut be sae clamoursome," don't be so clamourous.
- CLAMPERS**, claws or fangs, the fingers. "If I had my clampers on him he should feel the weight o' my neaf," if he was within my clutches he should feel the force of my fist.
- A **CLAN**, a multitude or set of people. "A clan o' bairns," a crowd of children.
- CLAPPERCLAW'D**, pawed with the open hand, clawed and belaboured.
- CLART**, flattery. "It's all clart," hollowness.
- CLARTED OVER**, flattered or appeased by flattery.
- CLARTY**, unctuous as honey, smeary. "A clarty hussey," an untidy woman, a slut. "Clarty deed," uncomfortable or bad housewifery; dirty work.

- To **CLASH**, to clatter, or clap as a door, to bring down or let any thing fall with violence.
- A **CLASH**, a fall, knock or bruise. "I gat a sair clash," I got a sad fall.
- CLASHES**, news, reports. "What's the clashes?" "It was long the clash of the country side," long the talk.
- CLASHES**, large quantities, or great amounts. "Clashes o' brass," lots of money. "A clash o' good things," heaps.
- A **CLASHING**, a shaking in a carriage; concussion, contact.
- To **CLATTER**, to raise a noise by striking against a substance; to beat, to chastise. "I'll clatter thee"
- A **CLATTER**, a din; a blow by a fall.
- To **CLAUM** or **CLOAM**, to pull with both hands together, as a person tugs to remove a sack of flour. "Claum hod," seize hold! make the effort.
- To **CLAUT**, to paw or scratch with the fingers. "A pair o' clauted e'en," both eyes disfigured in a quarrel.
- A **CLAVVER**, a rabble. "Clavvers o' folks at your tail," many followers.
- CLED**, clad or clothed. "They were beeach weel fed and weel cled," comfortably maintained in both respects.
- CLEGS**, the large grey flies which torment horses and cattle in summer. "He sticks like a cleg," a troublesome or importunate person; an adherent.
- CLEP**, name or species. "Clep'd," named. "It was of a queerish clep," as a curious animal.
- CLETCH**, the brood of a species, a cluster. "A cletch of chickens." Also a section or set in



- a party. "A bonny cletch to be pestered with!"—opponents.
- CLEUGH** or **CLUFF**, a narrow rocky glen.
- To **CLICK**, to snatch rudely, as a child will click another's playthings.
- CLICKING UP**, shrivelling as leather when an over hot iron is put upon it.
- CLICKUM FAIR**, a place where any thing may be snatched or stolen. "It was got at Clickum fair," purloined.
- To **CLINCH**, to clutch, to grasp with the hand. Also to come suddenly upon a person. "I just clinch'd him at the corner."
- CLINKABUILT**, the style of ship or boat building so called, where the edges of the planks overlap each other in their downward progress towards the keel.
- To **CLIP**, to cut, to shear sheep at clipping time, or the shearing season.
- A **CLIPPER**, a clever person. "A clipper at talking," one of those whom the old women say "have a tongue in their heads that would clip clouts." A fast sailing boat or ship is so termed; a cutter.
- CLOCKS**, beetles of all kinds, house "cockroaches."
- CLOCKSEAVES**, the black-headed bulrush.
- CLODDY**, thick, short, and full of flesh.
- CLOGGED UP**, wheazy or stuffed in the breast, closed.
- CLOGGY** or **CLOGGING**, certain kinds of food are said to be cloggy and indigestible; heavy, loathing.
- CLOSENEAV'D**, greedy, close-fisted.
- A **CLOUR**, a lump raised on the head by a blow.
- To **CLOUT**, to beat, to belabour.
- A **CLOUT**, a blow, a knock. "Give him a good clouting."

**CLOVVEN.** See *Clagg'd*.

To **CLOW**, to work hard.

A **CLOWER**, a good worker. "A clower at a trencher," a hearty feeder. "A clower efter pelf," a striver after money.

A **CLOWCLASH**, the confusion or "Router" in the house at "thorough-cleaning time," the housewife's annual "dust fever." See *Router*.

**CLOY**, "He was as drunk as cloy." An expression constantly heard, but the meaning of which is not very apparent.

A **CLUE**, a ball of string. "A cotten clue." "A worsted clue."

**CLUFE.** See *Cleugh*.

**CLUNTERING**, walking heavily. The manner is expressed as "cluntering and bautering." See *To Bauter*.

To **CLUTHER** or **CLODDER**, to cluster or collect into a heap. "They were all cluther'd up," as people in a small apartment are too confined. "A rare cluther o' money," a great sum.

**CLUTHERING**, crowding together, mustering or assembling.

A **COAL COOP**, a coal-scuttle.

**COBBLES**, pebbles, paving or cobstones. "A cobbled road," a stoned path.

To **COBBLE**, to stone, to pelt with dirt. "A good cobbling," a severe pelting.

**COBBY**, lively, in good health. "I am quite cobby, thank you."

**COBLES**, the "cutwater boats" of pilots and fishermen in the northern seas.

**COBLEMEN**, pilots, fishermen, boatmen.

**COBSTONES**, stones of a size for throwing or slinging, paving stones.

**COCKLIGHT**, the dawn of day, cock-crowing. "We are out o' bed by cock leet, and work till sun-down," sunset.

**COCK O' T' MIDDEN**, the chief person of a party or a neighbourhood. The master of the house is said to be the cock of his own midden, as the cock is the king of his own dunghill. See *Midden*.

**COCKROACHES**, house or black beetles;—See *Clocks*.

**COCKSHUT**, the close of day. See *Cocklight*.

**COCKSURE**, certain, positive. "He made himself cocksure of success."

**COD**, pod. "A pea cod," pea shell.

**COD**, the fish so called;—respecting which, see *Ling*.

**COD SOUNDS**. See *Sounds*.

**COFFIN LEAD RINGS**, finger rings made of a piece of a leaden coffin obtained from the churchyard and worn as a cure for the cramp.

**COIF**, a cap, an old-fashioned lace head-dress for females. "I want tweea yeds o' lang loorn to mak coif screeds on," two yards of long lawn to make cap borders of.

**COLLIERS**, black swallows or swifts.

**COLLOPS**, slices of meat. "I'll cut you into collops," a threat of chastisement to children.

**COLLOP MONDAY**, egg and bacon feast day, the day before Shrove Tuesday, and the one on which, in papal times, they took their leave of flesh for the forthcoming Lent, which began on the following Wednesday called Ash Wednesday. The poor in the country now go about and beg collops for the feast, of their richer neighbours.

**COLLOP**. "It will be a costly collop to him he

may depend on 't," prove a very expensive undertaking. A young spendthrift is pronounced to be a costly collop to his parents. "A saut collop," in the sense of "scalding porridge" or something too caustic or provoking to put up with.

**COMEDAY, GAN DAY, GOD SEND SUNDAY.** A phrase put into the mouths of the indolent and the slovenly, who care not how the days go and come, provided they are easy; and with a view too or a wish towards Sunday, on which day there is generally the least to do of all.

**CO-MOTHER,** a godmother or co-helper in the religious training of the child.

**To CON OVER,** to peruse, to consider. "I have not yet conn'd it over in my own mind."

**CONNYP,** neat in person, agreeable. "She's conny both to face and to follow," to meet before, as well as to follow behind, that is,—altogether.

**To CONSATE,** to imagine, to conceive. "I consate you'll be frae Lunnan?" I suppose you will have come from London. "A consated body," a person given to foolish or nervous notions. Seldom heard in the sense of conceit or pride.

**COOSCOT,** the wood pigeon.

**A CORPSE WAKING.** See *Wake*.

**A CORPSE YAT,** the Leich gate or Corpse gate of the archæologist. A shed over the entrance to a churchyard where the corpse rested till the minister arrived. The tall side posts are generally of wood, and the covering, in some instances, of thatch; but at Harewood dale chapel in this neighbourhood the whole is of stone. The chapel bears the date 1636.

**To COT**, to do one's own household work; as the term "molly-cot" is understood to be a man who interferes in the doing of women's duties.

**COTE**, fold, shed. Sheepcotes, pigcotes, hencotes.

**To COTTEN**, to accord or agree in sentiment. "I cannot cotten to him," yield to him, or give up my views for his. "We can't cotten together in any shape," equivalent to the well-known saying—"we do not host at the same inn."

**To COTTER**, to entangle as thread is ravelled. "All tetter'd and cotter'd like a wild colt's back," as uncombed hair. "Cotter'd up into snocksnarls." See the latter term.

**COTTERILS**, materials; property in general. "How is she off for cotterils?" how much money will she have to her fortune?

**To COUL**, to draw together with a rake; to pull towards you.

**COULRAKE**, the iron rake for the ashes at kitchen firesides.

**To COUP**, to exchange. "I'll coup thee," I will give you this for that. "Will you coup seats with me?" exchange seats. See *To Swap*.

**To COUP OWER**, to fall over. "He couped ower heads and tails," he evolved on the head and feet alternately, as the harlequin tumbles at the fair.

**COUTHERED**, recovered. "He has got nicely couthered up again," amended of his illness. Also, cheered by refreshment, or the comforting process at the fireside after personal exposure to the cold. "Sit yourself down and get yoursel couthered up a bit, *in* is better than *out* this kind o' weather."

**COVINS** or **CUVVINS**, periwinkles. Easter shells, or

the edible sea-snail. They abound on the rocks southward of the entrance to Whitby harbour; are considered to be in season from Easter to Ascension Day; and are sometimes sent by small ship loads to the London markets. "There 's a yawl i' t' beck, and onny o' ye that will gan and pike cuvvins will git a shilling a bishill;"—there's a fishing boat laid in the stream, and any of you that will go and pick cuvvins for it, will get a shilling a bushel. The old bellwoman's cry at Staithes in this quarter, where they also abound.

**COVIN-SCAR**, the name oft given to the rocky-beach above alluded to. See *Scar*.

**COW-AWAY!** "Come, cow-away, my lad!"—be moving.

**To Cow and Pow**, to walk atwist or with the shoe toes turned inward. Shoes down-worn on one side or "ill trodden," are said to be cowed, or to have belonged to a cow-footed person.

**A COW-BYRE**, a cow-barn.

**COW-CLAGS** or **CLOD-CLAGS**, caked lumps of dirt hanging to the hair of cattle and the wool of sheep. "He was cow-clagg'd to the very rig," ridge or back, bemired half-way up the person.

**Cow'd**, subdued. "His wife will cow him, I'll warrant her!"

**Cowdy**, active, frolicksome. "Quite cowdy," well in health and spirits.

**To COWER** or **COOR**, to crouch or squat upon the haunches. "I'll mak thee cower under me!" a threat of subduction.

**A COW-GATE**, pasturage for a cow. See *Oskin*.

**COW-LADIES**, small scarlet beetles with black spots;

the field "lady-birds" of summer. "Lady-clocks."

**COWL-PRESS**, a lever.

**COZY**, comfortable. "I am very warm and cozy."

**CRACK'D** or **CRACKY**, somewhat crazy or "crack-brain'd." "A bit cracky," partially crazy.

**CRACKS**, news. "What cracks?" "A cracky body," a newsmonger or gossip.

**CRAKE** or **CRUKE**, a rook or crow. "Aud crake-sticks," an old rook's nest.

**CRAMBAZZLE**, a worn-out dissipated old man. "An aud crambazze."

**TO CRAMMEL** or **CRAMBLE**, to walk ill, as with corns on the feet, to hobble. "I walk quite crammelly." "He can hardly get crammell'd along."

**CRAMBLES**, the large knotted boughs of trees.

**CRANKY**, checked linen, a blue strip on a white ground. "A cranky apron," now seldom seen, but worn fifty years ago, both by servants and dames.

**CRANKY**, stiff jointed, pained with the effort of walking. "I feel my legs quite cranky."

**TO CRANSH**, to crush or grind with the teeth, or as a waggon on a gravell'd road.

**CRANSHY**, gritty.

**CRATCHET**, the crown of the head. "Nap his cratchet," crack his crown.

**CREAKER**. "A bairn's creaker," a child's rattle.

**CREAKWARNER**. See *Night creaker*.

**TO CREE** or **CREAVE**, to pre-boil, to seeth over the fire, as rice or wheat. "Creaving days," in the country, are those on which "creaved wheat" is prepared for the Christmas-eve market, when it is brought into the town in

pails for sale, with barrels of milk for boiling it into "Frumity," the Christmas-eve repast. See *Frumity*, and *Christmas*.

**CREEPINGS**, cold shivery sensations. "I believe I have got my creepings," caught cold.

To **CROB**, to upbraid or reproach. "They are always crobbing me."

**CROSS**. "He begged like a cripple at a cross," very urgently. The steps of the crosses, particularly those by the road sides in Catholic times, were the common resort of the maimed and the mendicant in their daily supplications for alms.

**CROSS NOR COIN**. "I'm blest wi' nowther cross nor coin," or as we have otherwise heard it said, "nowther brass nor benediction," neither money nor any one's good wishes—destitute, forlorn.

A **CROSSGANG** or **CROSSGAIT**, a cross-road. "A bit of a crossgang," a footpath or track across a field. See *Gang*.

To **CROWP**, to grunt or grumble. "A crowpy body," a repiner. "A crowping," that kind of subdued croaking heard in the bowels from flatulence.

**CROWSE**, brisk. "As crowse as a lop," as brisk as a flea. "Quite crowse and hearty," quite well.

To **CROWDLE** or **CRUDDLE**, to creep close together, as children round the fire, to huddle.

**CROWDY**, oatmeal and water boiled to a paste and eaten with salt, or thinned with milk and sweetened. Spoonmeat in general.

To **CRUDDLE**, to congeal or curdle, as milk in warm weather becomes sour.

**CRUDDED**, curdled or soured as milk into curds.



**CRUDS**, curds obtained by the acid treatment of milk over the fire. In great demand on market days for the home manufacture of cheese-cakes.

**CRUKE**, the wry-neck disease in cattle and sheep. Also the crook in the leg when it stands out in a twisted form from the effects of Fellon, which see.

**CRUKE**, a crotchet or whim. See *Fond cruke*.

**CRUKE**, a rook. See *Crake*.

**CRULES**, worsted of all colours for fancy needle-work.

To **CRUNKLE**, to crease or rumple, as linen or paper.

A **CRUSH**, a crowd. See *Rush*.

A **CRUSH**, a feast or merry-making. A country ball.

**CUFFIDAFT**, a word now hardly known, but which we have frequently heard in our boyish days; gossipry, jibing, or lazy talk as distinguished from regular conversation. "He was fain for half an hour's cuffidaft, and for myself I like to blow my horn when I list;" he was anxious for half an hour's gossip, and I also love to have my talk out when disposed.

**CUMBER**, trouble, obstruction. "A cumber ground."

**CUP-ROSE**, the poppy.

**CUSHATS**, wild pigeons.

**CUSTARD-WINDS**, the cold easterly winds which prevail here about Easter, when custards are more particularly in vogue as a popular dainty.

"The wind at north and east  
Is neither good for man nor beast;  
So never think to cast a clout  
Until the month of May be out."

- CUTE**, clever, active. "As cute as cute can be," very acute or "a cutz sort of a body."  
**CUTTERING**, talking low. "They sat hottering and cuttering over the fire," huddling together for a little social confab. See *Hottering*.

## D.

**DACITY**, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a matter.

**DAFF**, a coward. "A daffhead."

**To DAFFLE**, to become stupid, or to confound others. "Daffled with noise," deafened. Also with respect to the decreasing faculties in old age. "He fails fast and begins to daffle," or "He grows quite daffly," imbecile, forgetful; the state akin to man's second childhood.

**DAFT**, dull of apprehension. "As daft as a goose." "As daft as a door nail," which requires driving or direction to be useful.

**DAFTISH**, not clever, or as it is sometimes said, not very bright. "A daftish dizzy sort of a body."

**To DAG**, to sprinkle with water. "A fine dagging rain." Dagged, wet.

**DAINSH**. See *Densh*.

**DAME**. See *Deeam*.

**To DANDER**, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. "It danders."

**DANGLEMENTS**, tassels and such like appendants.

**To DARK**, to listen, to pry into. "They dark and gep for all they can catch," gape for news as gossips.

**DARKING**, listening. "What are you darking at?"

**To DARKEN THE DOOR**, to obscure the light at the

- entrance with one's body in stepping over the threshold. "I hope she will never darken my door again," enter my dwelling any more.
- DAUBY**, untidy, dirty. "Dauby folks," slovenly people in household matters.
- To **DAUDLE** or **DAIDLE**, to trifle. "A daudling sauntering body," a slow idle person. "A daudler."
- To **DAUL**, to loath. "I'm daul'd o' my meat," have no relish for my food. "I's daul'd o' t' spot," tired of the place.
- A **DAUM**, a small portion or share. "It was a dear daum," a dear morsel, very little for money.
- DAUM'D OUT**, dealt out in small or scanty allowances.
- DAYTAL**, tale or reckoning by the day. "A daytal man," a day labourer. "Daytal work," work done by the day.
- DEEAF** or **DEAF**, blasted or barren, hollow as "a deaf ear of corn," or "a deaf nut," a nut without a kernel. "He does not look as if he lived upon deaf nuts," that is he thrives and grows fat. A good round sum is pronounced to be "no deaf nut," no unsound thing, but a solid reality.
- DEEAFLY** or **DEAFLY**, lonely. "They live in a far off deeaflly spot," retired from all noise, secluded.
- DEEAM**, dame. "My deeam," my mistress, my wife. "An aud deeam," an old woman.
- DEEARY** or **DOORY**, small, puny. "A little deearly bairn," an underling or sickly child.
- DEEATH-STRUCKEN**, smitten with death, or when the clammy perspiration or "death smear" stands on the visage of a dying person.
- DEEATHY-GROATS**, fashioned or stamped, so to speak,

in the mould of death. "One is a fine fat bairn, but the other was always a poor dowly deeachy groats," a born skeleton.

**To DEEAVE**, to deafen. "A noise fit to deeave you."  
**DEEAV'D**, deafened.

**DEEAZ'D** or **DEAZED**, killed or pined by cold, as frostnipped vegetables, or chickens that die in the shell for want of warmth through the hen's absence. "A deazed loaf," the dough or paste ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work.

**A DEEAZEMENT**, a sensation of cold all over the body from checked perspiration. "I hae gotten a sair deezement," a bad cold, or "perishment."

**DEED**, doings. "Here's bonny deed!" great to do. "Whent deed," vast commotion. "Dowly deed," poor doings or dull times for employment. "Great deed about nought," large stir about trifles.

**DEEDLESS**, helpless, indolent. "A deedless sort of a body."

**DEFT**, neat, clever. "She is a deft hand with a needle." "A deft sight!" ironically speaking, an extraordinary appearance, or any thing ridiculous.

**DEFTLY**, cleverly. "It was all very deftly done," dexterously managed.

**To DELVE**, to bruise or indent as a pewter vessel.  
 To dig, to work.

**DELVED**, indented or dinted. Dug.

**DELVING**, a word used in the sense of close application to work. "He is delving at it whenever you pass by."

**DENSH** or **DAINSH**, dainty or fastidious in the

- liking of any thing. "Densh gobb'd," dainty mouthed as an epicure. "Over densh by half," over nice or particular in your selection.
- DENTED**, notched as the teeth of a saw.
- DENTY** or **DENTYISH**, a weather term, genial, cheering. See *Gay Denty*, &c.
- DESPERATE**, an indication of great value or extent. "A desperate grand watch." "A desperate fine lady." "A desperate great building."
- DESS**, a layer of any piled substance. "A dess of stones."
- DESS'D UP**, piled up.
- DESSABLY**, orderly in point of arrangement.
- DIDDER** or **DIDDERMENT**, a trembling of the body from cold or fear. "I felt myself all in a didderment."
- DIKE**, a ditch. "A dike back," the bank of a ditch. "A hedge dike side," the bank supporting the hedge or fence along the bottom of which there is a runnel or water gutter—see *Water-dike*.
- To **DILL**, to ease pain, to lull, as something "to dill the toothache."
- To **DINDLE** or **DINNLE**, the thrill or reaction of a part after a blow or exposure to excessive cold.
- A **DING**, the noise and confusion of a crowd. "What is all this ding and dordum about?" all this distraction and commotion occasioned by?
- To **DING**, to push from you, as the threat of "dinging down stairs." "The child was dung off the chair," pushed off.
- To **DING**, to beat in the sense of surpassing in argument, labour or otherwise. "Ise ding him fairly," I shall beat him thoroughly.
- DINNOT**, do not. "Dinnot, I pray thee!"

**DINT**, a word we have never heard applied in the sense we are told of, but which, it is stated, was formerly in use hereabouts to signify the greater number as compared with the less. "The dint of our town in those days were smugglers." We record the expression.

**DINTED**, indented.

To **DITHEB**, to thrill or shiver with cold.

To **DIZEN**, to deck, to dress gaudily, to "garb out;" an abbreviation of bedizen.

To **DOAVE**, to doze. "A doaving draft," a sleeping potion.

A **DO-DANCE**, a round about way to a place, or to the end of a process. "They led me a bonny do-dance about it," a long way round in the matter. Also a fool's errand or first of April affair.

**DODDED** sheep, short-horned sheep.

To **DODDER** (pron. Dother), to tremble with age, cold, or fear. "He dodders like an aspen leaf."

**DODDERING**, trembling or shaking.

**DODDERUMS**, ague fits, tremblings from nervousness and other causes.

To **DOFF**, to undress. "Doff thy duds," put off your clothes. To **DO OFF**. See *Don*.

**DOG-CRABS**, diminutive kind of crabs which abound on our sea shore, not eaten, but used as a bait by the fishermen.

**DOGGER**. See *Scar Dogger*.

A **DOIT**, a fraction. "I don't care a doit about it." See *Moit*.

A **DOLE** or **DOOAL**, alms in money or food given in the olden time at funerals to the poor who offered their prayers in behalf of the departed. It is usual to invite the friends and acquaint-

ance far and near to a rustic burial, and we still hear of there being "a brave fat doal," or a hearty repast of meat, cheese and bread, and ale, to all comers, with much smoking of tobacco. The numbers in some cases are so great, that the barns are resorted to for increased accommodation. "It was a rare flesh funeral," that is, there was good meat in abundance. In the towns, cake with wine only is handed.

**DOLED.** See *Daul'd*.

**To DON,** to dress. "Don thy bonnet," put on your bonnet. **To Do ON.** See *Doff*.

**DONK,** damp. "As donk as a dungeon."

**A DONNOT** or **DO-NAUGHT**, a good-for-nothing person, the same as the Scottish "Ne'er-doweel." "That o' t' donnot," that of the devil, or devilish, the popular designation with reference to Satan himself. "That o' t' donnot's never i' danger," an allusion to the prosperity of the wicked, where it is said the Evil one befriends his own.

**DOOR-CHEEK,** the side posts of the doorway.

**DOOR-GANGING.** See *Doorstead*.

**DOOR-SILL,** the threshold.

**DOORSTEAD,** the entrance frame in which the door hangs, "the door ganging," or space where the door goes in, the doorway.

**DOORSTONES,** the flags or pavement before the door; also those along the entire house front.

**DORDUM,** a loud and confused noise. See *Ding*.

**DOSTED,** dimmed in the sense of a polished surface having lost its gloss: dirty or dusty, depreciated. "It has gotten sairly dosted."

**DOTTERIL,** an old doating fellow.

- DOUCED**, sluiced or drenched with wet. "A good doucing," a thorough soaking.
- DOUCED**, put out or extinguished. "Douce the lights." "She's douced of her feathers," deprived of, or eclipsed in her finery.
- DOUP**, an indolent person, like the broad-backed Dutchman in the novel, called "Heavystern." "A great fat doup."
- To **DOUK**, to bathe or plunge under water, to duck.
- DOUR**, morose, unsocial. "He look'd as dour as thunner," or the thunder cloud; dismal.
- DOUR**, an extinguisher for a candle. *A do out.*
- To **DOW**, to thrive either in person, circumstances, or reputation. "He dows bravely," he thrives well. "He nowther dees, nor dows," neither dies nor mends.

" March grows  
Never dows."

March blossom being premature, is often blighted.

- DOW'D**, prospered. "They nivver dow'd sen," prospered since that time or event.
- DOWCE**, clever, neat.
- DOWL'D** or **DULL'D**, deadened as stale liquor. "I'se fairly dowl'd to deeth," lowspirited or depressed in a deep degree.
- DOWLY**, sickly, melancholy. "He's as dowly as death," pale. See *Deed*.
- A **DOWN COMING**, a fall from a state of prosperity to one of adversity.
- DOWNDINNER**, the afternoon repast of tea. "I feel rife for my downdinner," ready for my tea. Our Downdinner hill, has probably received



its name from there once being tea gardens on the spot.

A **DOWNFALL**, a weather term. "A downfall of rain." "It looks very like a downfall."

A **DOWNGANG**, a downward path or track from an eminence. See *Gang*.

**DOWN I 'T MOUTH**, chopfallen, dispirited.

**DOWN-LIGGING TIME**, bedtime. See *To Lig*. Also the time of lying in, called a bairn birth, or sickening.

**DOWP**, the carrion crow. See *Doup*.

**DOZZEN'D**, shrivelled, not plump. "A dozzen'd apple."

**DOZZIL** or **DUZZIL**, "a dizen'd dozzil," a tawdry fine person.

**DRAFF**, brewer's grains. A worthless person is said to be as bad as draff; but does not the expression point more significantly to the word "draught" in reference to dung, as something extremely vile or degraded?

**DRAGGLETAILED**, draggled, dirty.

**DRAPE**, a dry or milkless cow.

**DREAM-HOLES**, the slits or loopholes in church steeples, staircases, and barns, for the admission of light and air.

**DREARISOME**, dreary, solitary. "A lang drearishome road," viewless.

**DREE**, tedious. "A dry drie preachment," or discourse. "A drie droppy rain," only a little at a time.

**DREED**, delivered slowly in the way of a discourse. "He dreed a lang drone," delivered a tiresome dissertation.

**DREELY**, slowly. "He talks varry dreely."

**DREESOME**, tedious, wearisome, insipid.

- A **DRINK-DRAUGHT**, a brewer's dray or waggon.  
A **DRINK-DRIVER**, the brewer's drayman.  
To **DRITE** or **DRATE**, to drawl in speaking.  
A **DRITE-POKE**, a facetious term for a drawling person.  
**DRITH**, prosperity, substantiality. "Ill-gotten gear carries no drith in it," ill-gotten wealth has no duration.  
**DROKE**, a weed like a stem and head of oats.  
**DROPPY**, **DROPPYISH**, rainy. "Droppy weather."  
"A droppish day," a wet day.  
**DUBBLER**, a deep earthen dish or platter. "They had nought nowther i' dish nor dubbler," nothing to eat, poverty stricken.  
**DUCKS** and **DRAKES**. "They had property, but they made ducks and drakes on't," spent it any how. An allusion to the figures of birds set upon sticks for marks, and flung at in the southern game called "Cock-shy."  
**DUDS**, apparel. "Bonny duds," fine clothes.  
"My bettermy duds," my better kind of dress or Sunday suit.  
**DUFFIL**, a kind of coarse woollen cloth.  
**DULBERT**, **DUNDERHEAD**, **DUDERNOLL**, a blockhead.  
**DULL'D**. See *Dow'd*.  
**DUMBFINDER'D**, stricken into silence, paralysed with amazement.  
**DUNGEONABLE**, deep, knowing. "He's a dungeon o' wit," very shrewd.  
**DUNTY**, stunted. "Dunty horn'd kie," short horned cattle.  
**DURDUM**, riotous confusion. "The street is all in a durdum."  
To **DUZ**, to beat out, as over ripe corn with the wind at harvest.

**DUZZIL.** See *Dozzil*.

**DWAM, a swoon.** "A bit dwammish," rather faint.

**DWINED, shrivelled.** "He dwined away to an atomy," pined to a skeleton.

**DWINY, puny.** "Dwiny voiced," small voiced, feeble.

**DWIZZEN'D, shrunk and wrinkled.** See *Dozzen'd*.

**DWIZZENFACED, thin-visaged.**

E.

**EAM, or EEAM, "mine eam,"** my uncle, friend, gossip.

**TO EARN OF YEARN, to curdle as milk.**

**EASEMENT, relief from pain.** A medicinal remedy or cure.

**EASINS, eaves of houses, the over-lapping edges of the roof where the rain runs off.**

**EASTER (or Paste Egg-day).** This festival is marked here by the extensive consumption of custards, which are baked in large dubbler dishes; and it is deemed unlucky if something new is not worn on Easter Sunday, even if it is but a pair of new garters or shoe-strings. On Easter Monday and Tuesday at Whitby, a fair for children is held in the space between the parish church and the abbey, when they assemble to "troll eggs" in the fields adjoining. The egg, it is said, was held by the Egyptians as an emblem of the renovation of mankind after the deluge; and Christians have adopted eggs at this season from their retaining the principle of future life, and thus being significant of the resurrection. They are first boiled hard in some

dyeing preparation, then otherwise streaked on the colored ground thus obtained, and marked with the initials of the parties to whom they are presented, while some are further embellished with dots of gilding. On Easter Monday likewise, the boys have a practice of assaulting females for their shoes, which they take off unless redeemed with money; and on Tuesday, it is the girls' turn with the boys in the same way, when we have known men's hats at such times removed from their heads where the joke could be safely exercised, and redeemed with a shilling.

**EAZ'D**, splashed by walking in a miry soil. "You hae gotten sair eaz'd," you have got sorely bemired. The word may seem to be related to "earth'd."

**EE**, eye. **EEN** or **EYEN**, eyes. "He gloores with a pair o' good een," makes good use of his eyes, or stares you out of countenance. "The sight o' you 's good for sair e'en," sore eyes; the well known exclamation at the appearance of the long absent.

**EEN-HOLES**, the eye-sockets.

**E'EN**, evening. "Kessenmas e'en," Christmas eve. "Cannelmas e'en." "Easter e'en."

**To EG ON**, to urge. "He was egging the other man on to fight."

**ELDIN**, fire wood, or other materials for lighting the fire. "We are getting in our winter eldin;" stock of fuel for the season.

**ELSIN**, an awl. "As sharp as a cobbler's elsin," acute.

**ELMOTHER**, step-mother.

**ELWAND**. See *Yedwan*.

**ENANTHERS.** See *Ananthers*.

**END LANG**, as long as from end to end. "I tum-mell'd end lang," I fell down my whole length.

**ENDWAYS** (pron. Endwus) forward, the state of progression to the attainment of an end. See *Even endways*.

**ENOW**, by and by. "I will come enow," presently.

**ENTRY**, the space within the street door, whether it be common passage or capacious entrance hall is here called the entry. "The entry mat," the street door mat.

**ESH**, the ash.

**ESTRINGLAYER**, a rope maker or band maker; a term which occurs in a local document of the 15th century. By removing the *E*, the meaning of the word will be more apparent.

**ETTLING**, or **AIRTLING**, aiming or intending to proceed in a given direction. See *Airtling*.

**EVEN ENDWAYS**, from end to end without hindrance. "They spent all they had even endways," entirely.

**EVERY LIKE**, now and then, at intervals. "They kept playing the music every like."

**EYE**, "a clear eye," a clear road as we term it, for instance to a counter side. "Go in when there is a clear eye," no crowd perceptible, but a ready dispatch.

## F.

**F**ACTORY, the former days' designation of the parish workhouse, owing probably to the employment of different kinds given to the inmates. "A factory burying," a pauper funeral. "A factory coffin," a pauper shell for the

dead. "Factory brass," out-door relief in money allowed to the poor by the authorities. "Factory cess," the poor-rates.

A **FADGE**, a short fat individual. "A little fadge."  
 To **FADGE**, to walk at a short straddling pace, like a fat or encumbered person. "He goes fadging along."

To **FAFF** or **FUFF**, to blow in puffs as the smoke returns down the chimney.

To **FAFFLE**, to play as a loose sail or a garment in the wind. "The boat will not sail without a regular breeze, there is only a puff and a faffle."

**FAIN**, desirous, eager.

**FAR END**. "He seems almost at the far end," fast declining in health or circumstances. "It is better to come at the far end of a feast, than at the fore end of a fray," better late at a feast than early at a fight.

**FARLEYS**, failings, peculiarities. "A spyer of other folks' farleys," a censorer.

**FARISH ON**, advanced. "We're getting farish on in years," becoming old.

**FARNTICLES**, the yellow freckles on the face.

**FARRANTLY**, genteel, respectable. "They are farrantly folks," people of station.

**FASH**, trouble, inconvenience.

To **FASH**, to tease, to importune. "Don't fash me about the matter."

**FASHOUS**, meddlesome, inquisitive, troublesome. "A fashous sort of a body." "A fashous job."

**FAUF**, a fallow, or ground repeatedly tilled without an intervening crop.

**FEARSOME**, "T' thunner was parfitly fearsome,"

perfectly frightful, tremendous. "A fearsome sort of a body," a person in his manner who carries an air of command.

**FEATHER-FALLEN**, crest-fallen, unplumed, dispirited.

**FEATHER-FEWL**. "We saw all maks o' feather fewl," all kinds of birds, a collection.

**TO FEEAL** or **FEAL**, to hide. See *Felt*.

**FEFTED**, legally secured with a maintenance. "He fefted his wife on so much a year."

**FEFTMENTS**, portions of property belonging to an endowment.

**A FEG'S END FOR IT**, the well-known saying, "A fig for it," with regard to any thing valueless. This way however of putting it, places the estimation some degrees lower than the value of the fig, by allusion to the particle of stalk at the end of it.

**FEITLY**, neatly, properly. "It was all done varry feitley," very appropriately.

**A FELL**, a hill, high ground.

**TO FELL**, to knock down, as a butcher does an ox, or as a woodman when he will not "spare the tree." "Felled with his ailment," prostrate with sickness.

**FELLON**, the soreness of a cow's skin from cold or checked perspiration.

**FELLOW-FOND**, love smitten. "A fellow-fond lass." "A fellow-fond fit," a female fit of love passion. See *Weean-stricken*.

**TO FELLY**, to break up the fallow ground.

**FELT**, hid. "Go and get felt," concealed. "They felt it," hid it.

**FEND**, activity, management. "They make a good fend for a living," as endeavouring people.

"No more fend than a new born bairn," no more energy than a new born child. "He tries to fend at all points," he is industrious in a variety of ways.

**FENDABLE**, of active habits, provident. "A brave fendable body in a family," a famous household manager.

**FENDHEADS**, quarrelling points. People are said to be at fendheads, when each one is disposed to defend his own grounds in a matter, to the extent of blows or enforcement.

**FENDIBLE**, that which may reasonably be defended. "What was said, I am sure was very fendible."

**FENDING** and **PROVING**, arguing and defending.

**FENTS** and **FAG ENDS**, remnants of cloth in varieties.

**TO FETCH**, painfully to draw in the breath. "I have a fetch and a catch," a pain or stitch in breathing.

**TO FETTLE** or **FITTLE**, to dress or equip, to prepare, to adapt. "We are just fettling for off," getting ready to go.

**FETTLE**, state or condition. To be in good or ill fettle, is to be well or ill in body or circumstances.

**FETTLED**, supplied. "A bravely fettled house," a well-furnished house. "How are you fettled for brass?" that is, have you any coppers or change? "Fettle me *that*, an ye please," put me up the order in the note presented. "I wish you could fettle me my coat a bit," repair it.

**FEW**, a "Good few," or a "Gay few," many, or rather the medium between many and few. "There was a good few at church this morn-



ing," a fair number ; or sometimes it is said "a goodish few." Again, "there was nobbut a poorish few," only a small number. And with regard to the frequent expression "a few broth," we know not of this plural term being applied in the same way to any other liquid.

To **FEY**, to winnow with the natural wind.

To **FEZZON ON**, to fight. "They fairly fezzon'd on," got at last to blows. To seize fiercely as a bulldog fastens on to his opponent with his teeth.

To **FICK**, to struggle with the feet as a child in the cradle.

To **FILE OVER**, to smooth any one down with flattery, to lull suspicion.

**FINE-FINGER'D**, delicate-handed, as a lady, fastidious. "A fine finger'd sort of a body," a person delicately nurtured.

**FINKS**, the fatty portions of the whale after the oil has been taken away. "Blubber finks." Mixed with soil, the fields around Whitby in the days of the Greenland fishery, bore annual testimony to its strength as manure, and the atmosphere to its fragrance.

**FIRE-CODS**, the bellows. "Blast it up wi' t' fire cods," blow the fire.

**FIRE-ELDIN**, fuel. See *Eldin*.

**FIRE-FANG'D**, a preparation overdone by the fire so as to partake of the "fire smatch," the flavor of being burnt or "set to the bottom."

**FIRE-FANG'D**, in the sense of "firy clawed," or violent tempered.

**FIRE-FLAUGHT**, the coal that flies out of the fire with a report. "A regular fire flaught," a hasty tempered person. A shooting meteor, the darts of the northern lights.

- FIRE-PODDER**, fuel or food for the fire.
- FIRE-PORR**, **FIRE-POAT**, the poker. "Give him the fire poat," a push with the poker, equivalent to "knock him down."
- FIRE-SMATCH**. See *Fire-fang'd* (the first).
- FIRESTEAD**, the place where the fire stands.
- FISH-KREEL**, a wicker basket with one side flat for fitting to the back, upon which it is slung by the "brow band," or leathern strap with a pad on the brow part, to prevent abrasion of the carrier's forehead from whence the weight depends.
- FISHING TAWN**, a fishing line.
- FIT**, a weather term. "A dry fit." "A varyry wet fit," a dry or a wet season.
- TO FITTLE**. See *Fettle*.
- FIZZLING**, fidgeting as a person in a state of bodily uneasiness.
- TO FLACKER**, to flutter with the wings as a bird. "A flackering at the heart," a throbbing at the breast.
- FLAGS**, the stone slabs on the foot pavement. See *Snow flags*.
- FLAID**, frightened. "They flaid her intiv a fit."
- FLAIR CRUKE**. See *Flay boggle*.
- FLAM**, flattery.
- TO FLAM UP**, to flatter. "He flamm'd him nicely," flattered him dexterously, or to his purpose.
- TO FLAN**, to spread wide at the top, to expand upwards as the sides of a bowl or scuttle.
- FLAPPERY**, the minor equipments of dress. "His hat, his gloves, his stick, and all the rest of his flappery."
- FLATCH OF FLATTERCAP**, a flatterer; a term applied to wheedling children, when they try by flattery to gain their own little ends.

**FLAUMY** or **FLAUPISH**, vulgarly fine in dress. "A flaumy creature."

**FLAUN**, a custard.

**FLAUP** or **FLOPE**, mere flippancy of speech. "It was all wind and flaup." "A flaupy body," a person with a fawning canting address.

**FLAUPISH**. See *Flaumy*.

To **FLAWTER** or **FLOWTER**, to flurry. "I was sair flowter'd," sorely frightened.

To **FLAY**, to scare away.

**FLAY-BOGGLE**, or **FLAIR-CRUIKE**, a scarecrow for the corn fields; a stick set up with an old coat and a hat upon it, to frighten away birds.  
An oddly dressed person.

**FLAYSOME**, fearful. "A varry flaysome thing," terrifying to look at.

**FLEAKS**, hurdles woven with twigs; wattles.

A **FLEE-BE-SKIE**, a flighty or highly imaginative person, a scold; one, as the saying is, whose manner is soon "sky high." "A flowtersome flee-be-skie," is the usual expression. See *Flowtersome*. Also a gaudily dressed female.

**FLEECE**, in the sense of bodily condition or bulk. "He carries a rare fleece," he is very fat. "He has shaken a bonny fleece this last bout," he has lost much flesh this last illness.

**FLECK'D**, pied or spotted as cattle.

**FLET** or **FLAUGHT**, hot coal or live embers. "I see neither fire nor flet," that is, in the stove; or in other words, the fire has gone out. See *Fireflaught*.

To **FLIG**, to fly. **FLIGS**, fledglings in the nest.

**FLIGG'D**, feathered, ready to fly. "Are they fligs or gorpis?" feathered nestlings or mere gorpins naked from the egg. See *Gorpins*.

- A **FLIGHT** or **FLYTING**, a scold. "A fighting bout," a scolding match.
- FLIGHTY**, somewhat frenzied or highflown. "Flighty brain'd." "A flighty sort of a body."
- FLIPE**, the brim of the hat. "Touch your flipe," make a bow or render obeisance.
- FLIRTIGIGS**, a giddy unstable girl.
- A **FLISK**, a fillip with the finger. "A flisk on the face."
- To **FLIT**, to remove as tenants at term time. "We're thrang flitting," we are busy removing. "A moonlight flit," a decampment by night with the furniture, to cheat the landlord.
- FLITHERS**, limpets, abundant on our rocks; oval in shape, in a greyish dish-like shell.
- FLOBB'D UP**, **FLOBBY**, inflated, wheazy. "She was not fat, but flobb'd up," dropsical. Also elated, conceited.
- FLOWTERMENT**, noisy discourse from an excited person. "What's all that froth and flowterment about?"
- FLOWTERSOME**, inclined to be flighty or quarrelsome.
- FLUFFY**, feathery. "Fluff'd up," high-flown, plumed, elated.
- FLUKES**, worms or large maggots, which breed in dead animals.
- FLUKED** or **FLUKY**, worm-eaten, or rather when the worm holes channel or flow into each other.
- FLUMPY**, fat and short, squat.
- FLUSHY-FACED**, red faced. See *Jollus*.
- A **FLUSTER** or **FLUSTERMENT**, a hot eruption on the skin. A state of excitement or perspiration. A puffing advertisement.
- FLYING EAGLE**, a boy's kite.

- TO FLYRE**, to laugh. "To flicker and flyre" is the usual expression. See *Flicker*.
- FOAL-FOOT**, the plant coltsfoot.
- FOG**, the fresh grass after the hay has been removed.
- FOIST, FOISTY**, damp and mouldy.
- FOLD GARTH**, farm-yard.
- FOND**, foolish, weakminded. "As fond as a horn," the horn answering to every one's tuning, reasonless.
- FOND-CRUIKE**, foolish whim. "What fond-cruke is he on t' way with now?" what whim is he busy with at present. See *Cruke* (the second).
- FOND HOIT!** foolish fool, or fool twice told.
- FONDNESS**, foolishness. "All sorts o' fondness," all kinds of frivolity.
- FOND PLUFE**, See *Plough Stots* or *Plufe Stots*.
- FOND TALK**, that kind of discourse which we designate nonsense. "All sorts o' fond talk."
- FONDY!** the exclamation—fool! "You *are* a fondy to be sure!"
- TO FOOAZ**, to shear or level the top of a fleece of wool.
- FOORE** or **FORE**, "They had nought to t' fore," nothing beforehand; that is, in the shape of money or other provision for their own assistance. Also the question, "Are they all to t' fore?" are all the things alluded to forthcoming or attainable?
- FOOTFALLING**. "She's just at footfalling," on the point of confinement or childbirth."
- FOOTING** or **FOOT ALE**, money, or a feast given by a person to his companions when he enters on a new employment.

- FOORE ANENT OF FORE ANENST**, opposite or in front of, overagainst.
- FOORE ELDERS**, ancestral progenitors. "They have come o' quality fore elders," descended from people of station.
- FOORE END**, the beginning. "The fore end of the year," spring. Also the front of a building. See *Far End*.
- FORKIN ROBIN**, the garden earwig or twitchbell, with its forked tail.
- FORWODEN**, infested, overrun. "They are lost and forwoden i' muck," dirty and disorderly in the extreme. "Fairly forewoden wi' rats," swarming, "eaten up."
- Foss or FORCE**, a waterfall, as "Falling foss" in this neighbourhood.
- To FOUL**, to defile with dirt; to defame. "It's an ill cruke that fouls its own nest," an evil offspring that vilifies its own parents. See *Cruke or Crake*.
- FOUL-FINGER'D**, thievish, or "every finger a fish-hook."
- FOUMART or FOULMART**, the polecat.
- FOUTY**, a dress misfitting or sticking out unseemly in any part, is said to be fouty,—perhaps faulty.
- A FOWT**, a fool.
- To FRAG**, to cram or closely furnish. "A full fragg'd house."
- A FRAUNGE or FRAUNDGE** a rambling adventure. To go "fraundging about," to frolic.
- FREBBY or FROMBY**, in proportion to, or in comparison with. "This is good frebby that."
- FREM**, strange, not intimate. "The one was a near neighbour, the other only a frem body."

**FRESH**, the swelling of a river with rain from the adjoining country, as the Esk at Whitby is the drain of the surrounding moorlands. "A run of fresh," increased rapidity of the stream from the additional quantity of water.

**FRIDG'D**, chafed, excoriated as the skin when it is ruffled.

**FROST HARB** or **FROST HAG**. See *Harr*.

**FROWZY**, sour countenanced, forbidding.

**FRUMITY** or **FURMITY**, *frumentum*, wheat. The Christmas eve supper of wheat porridge, sweetened and spiced. See Christmas customs; also to *Cree* or *Creave*.

**FUDGEON**, squat and stout. "A little fudgeon fellow," a fadge.

**FULL SAIR**, very sorely, severely. "They fret for him full sair," lamented the loss of him very much.

**FULL SOON**, very soon, before the usual time. "They are ripe this year full soon." Full is a prefix in various other ways, in the sense of very or most.

To **FULLOCK**, to fire a marble, for instance, into a hole, from the hand by the jerk of the bent thumb.

**FULTH**, the fill or sufficiency. "Take and eat your fulth on 't," eat till you are satisfied.

**FUNERALS**. We have heard old people relate, that at the funerals of the rich in former days, it was here a custom to hand "burnt wine" to the company in a silver flagon, out of which every one drank. This cordial seems to have been a heated preparation of port wine with spices and sugar; and if any remained, it

was sent round in the flagon to the houses of friends for distribution. The passing bell was then tolled at all hours of the night, and not as now in the case of night deaths deferred until the following morning; moreover, the parish clerk was the usual "Bidder to the burying," for the neighbours then, as at present, were invited in a body, to the concluding solemnity. Many of the old fashioned inhabitants, it is also said, had an aversion to be hearsed, choosing rather to "be carried by hand and sung before," because it was the practice of their families in times past; and in the suspensary manner of hand carrying with linen towels passed beneath the coffin, the generality are still borne to the grave, women being carried by women, as men by men, and children by children; while women who have died in childbed, have a white sheet thrown over the coffin by way of distinction. "Uncovered coffins" of wainscot were common some years ago, with the initials and figures of the name and age studded on the lid in brass-headed nails; but this mode of inscription is now rarely to be seen, and black clothed coffins have almost become general. A garland elevated was wont to precede the corpse of unmarried females, but the usage which seems to have been peculiar to the villages, is now discontinued. See *Garlands* (the first). It is still customary to send gloves to the friends of the deceased, white for the funeral of an unmarried person, and black otherwise; and couples of females called servers, distribute wine and sweet biscuits to the company



before the corpse is removed, and walk before it to the grave, dressed in white as the case may be, with a ribbon to correspond thrown over one shoulder like a scarf, or a knot or rosette of the same on the breast. As to hearse or pall funerals, they are similar to those in other places.—When a girl, or an older unmarried female is carried by hand, the bearers are all young or single women dressed in white, with white straw bonnets trimmed to accord, and if the body is taken to the gates of the churchyard by the hearse, the plumes of that vehicle and the hatbands of the carriage drivers are entwined with white ribbons (as for the unmarried of both sexes); and a company of bearers attired as above, proceed with the corpse into the church, and from thence to the grave. The mourners kneeling round the coffin, in the chancel, during the service, is a practice in some parts of the neighbourhood still to be seen.

FURMITY. See *Frumity*.

FURTHERLY, forward and flourishing. “Furtherly blossom,” early. See *Backerty*.

FUSTILUGS, a person with a sour forbidding aspect.

FUSUM, handsome; perhaps the same as *Viewsome*, which see.

## G.

GABY or GAWBY, a dunce or fool.

GAD, a tapering rod ended with a leather thong as a whip for driving a team of horses or oxen.

A fishing rod is called a fishing gad.

GAE BACK. See *Gave back*.

- GAE LEUK**, go look! The impertinent "go and see," sometimes sharply given to a question asked.
- GAIN**, short, near.
- GAINER** or **GAINER-HAND**, nearer. "This road is a vast gainer than the other."
- GAINEST**, nearest. "We will go the gainest way."  
See *Ungain*.
- GAINLY**, conveniently near. Also easy of access.  
"A gainly sort of a spot."
- GAIN** or **GAIEN**, woollen thread, worsted.
- GAIN WINNLES** or **WINDLES**, the machine for winding worsted into a ball or clue,—a circular framework of laths made to revolve on a stem, as the operator winds the ball.
- GAIT**, personal demeanor or manners. "What for did you behave i' that gait?" in that way.
- GAIT** or **GEEAT**, road or direction. "He is ganging a downward geeat," the "broad road" of the Scriptures.
- GALLAC-HANDED** or **GAULISH-HANDED**, left-handed, awkward.
- GALLOWAYS**, all horses, save the heavy draught horse, are here so termed.
- GALLOWSES**. "A pair o' gallowses," braces or suspenders for men's trousers.
- GALLY-BAUK**, the iron-bar within the chimney from which the pot hooks or "reckon crooks" are suspended over the fire. See *Reckon bauk*.
- GALORE**, abundance. "They will now get gold galore," soon get rich, or  
"Gold galore,  
And silver good store."
- GAMASHES**, gaiters or leggings of cloth or leather; called also spatter-dashes, as preventing the

bespattering of the stockings when walking on the miry road.

**GAMMISH** or **GAMISH**, **GAMSOME**, frolicksome, or having a turn for sport, or the pursuits of the chase. "He's rather a bit gammish."

**TO GAMMER**, to idle or trifle.

**GAMMERSTAGS**, an idle, loose girl.

**TO GAN** or **GANG**, to go. "Gang thy gait," go thy ways. "As good a ganger as ever went upon four legs," a good trotting horse.

**GANG**, a term synonymous with road, often used with a specific or descriptive prefix, as *Bygang*, *Crossgang*, *Downgang*, *Outgang*, *Uppgang*, which see.

**GANGING**, going. "Be you ganging!" go your ways, begone!

**GANGINGS ON**, proceedings. "What kin o' gangings on has there been? what kind of doings. "A bonny ganging on," fine to do.

**GANGERILL**, a pedlar, a beggar, a toad.

**GANTREE**, a wooden frame on feet upon which the beer casks rest.

**GAR**, to cause, to compel. "It was fit to gar a man to hang himself." "It gars me great pain."

**TO GARB OUT**. See *To Dizen*. Garb'd out, decked.

**GARFITS**, the inmeats and other eatable appurtenances of geese and fowls.

**GARLANDS**. Formerly at the funerals of young or unmarried women, two virgins in white headed the procession to the church, holding aloft a garland between them in the form of a wreath of particoloured ribbons, having a white glove inscribed with the initials and age of the deceased hanging in the centre. While going

from the church to the grave, the garland was laid on the coffin, and afterwards in some cases, suspended in the church. In the chancels of Robinhood's bay, and Hinderwell in this neighbourhood, a few of those fabrications still remain.

**GARLANDS.** A garland or hoop fluttering with ribbons, was the joyous signal at the mast head, to denote a "full ship" when the Greenland vessels returned from their perilous voyage; but owing to disastrous circumstances, the whale fishery formerly undertaken by fifteen or twenty stout ships annually from Whitby, is now discontinued.

**GARSIL,** fuel sticks, or dead hedge wood; furze or whin bushes for burning.

**GARTH,** a yard or small enclosure near a house; also an alley. "The church garth," the church yard.

**GATE,** a street or road. In former times, walled towns had their main avenues guarded by gates, which were closed in the night after a certain hour, as well as in times of danger. The name of the gate, it is said, became applied to the street which it defended, as Micklegate, Monkgate, in the city of York; and hence many of the thoroughfares or outlets of towns which were never so guarded, were called gates, as Baxtergate, Flowergate, Haggsgate, in Whitby.

**GAUFERS,** tea-cakes of the muffin sort, but square and made of pancake batter.

**GAUK-HANDED,** left-handed.

To **GAUM,** to understand. "I dinnot gaum ye," I do not understand you.

- GAUMISH**, "a bit gaumish," rather acute, knowing.
- GAUMERIL**. See *Caumeril*.
- TO GAUP** or **GAUVE**, "He gaup'd and gloor'd at all he saw," gaped with wonder at new sights, as a country clown at a city spectacle.
- GAUT** or **GOTE**, a narrow opening or slip from a street to the shore, as our "Fish gaut," "Horsemill gaut." The term may be a comprisal of the words "go out," an outlet.
- A GAUVEY** or **GAUVISON**, a dunce, a vacant-minded person, one that is easily imposed upon.
- GAUVING**, staring and awkward in manner. "A great gauving fellow."
- GAVE BACK**. "I was frightened and fairly gave back," shrunk or receded from the danger.
- A GAWK**, **GOWK** or **GAWKY**, a fool. "Rather gawky," foolish.
- GAY**. "I am quite gay I thank you," quite well.
- A GAY, DENTY MORNING**, a common mode of salutation in the country. A fine genial morning.
- A GAY BIT**, a large piece, a good deal. "A gay bit o' land," a fairish quantity.
- A GAY FEW**, many. See *Few*.
- GAYISH**, fair, reasonable, good. "A gayish crop," a fair reap. "A gayish sample," a tolerable lot.
- GAYLY**, in good health. "We're all gayly." Also in the sense of prosperity. "They seem to be getting on pratty gayly," pretty well.
- GEAR**, worldly goods, wealth. "Ill gotten gear," property unjustly obtained. "How are they off for gear?" that is, what are their circumstances. See *Geer* or *Geers*.
- GEAVELOCK**, a large iron crowbar for raising stone.
- TO GEEAP**, to bawl out, to gape. See *To Youwp*.

"He geeaps and hollows like a ploughman on a moor."

**GEEATAGE** or **GATEAGE**, pasturage for cattle; also the charge for pasturage at so much a head.

**GEED**, went. "I geed to market o' foot," walked.

**GEEN** or **GIN**, given. "It wad be weel gif he had a good threshing geen till him," it would be well if he had a good beating given to him.

**GEER** or **GEERS**, harness for draught horses. See *Gear*.

To **GEN**, **GENNING**. See *To Gern* or *Gen*.

**GENTLE** and **SEMPLE** (simple), rich and poor. "What I'm saying, I will stand by before owther gentle or semple," maintain before any one without discrimination.

**GEOMETRIES**, (pron. **JAWMATREES**). "It's all hung i' jawmatrees," as a torn garment flying in rags or ribbons. Having probably an allusion to geometrical figures or flourishes.

To **GEP**, to gape for news as a listener in secret. "They are always watching and gepping," prying.

To **GERN** or **GEN**, to snarl, to croak or repine. "He girns all the flesh off his back the day tiv an end," pines with discontent the day through. "A genning sort of a body," a complainer.

**GEWGOW**, a Jew's harp; any nick-nack or trifle.

**GIB**, a wooden hook. "A gib stick," a hook-headed stick. "A nutting gib," a nutting hook.

**GIF** or **GIN** (*g* hard), if. "What think you gin I was to read awhile."

**GIFF-GAFF**, the random conversation which strangers fall into when they meet in going the same road.

**GIGLET**, a laughing, thoughtless girl.

**GILDERTS**, slip loops or nooses of horse-hair stretched upon lines for catching birds on the snow. The bread bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds' legs when they rise to fly off.

**GILL**, a glen or wooded hollow. "A gill runnel," a rivulet or thread of water coursing along a deep dell.

**GILTS**, young female pigs, analogous with heifers.

**GIMLET-EYED**, squint-eyed.

**GIMMER**, a young female sheep, as "a gimmer lamb," a ewe lamb. "A gimmer hog," an ewe of the first year.

**GIMMIL**, a narrow passage between two houses.

**GIN** (*g* hard), although. "I would still go, gin it were to rain."

**GIN** or **GEEN** (*g* hard), given. "I had it geen to me." "A gin bite is soon putten up with," or  
 "A geen bite  
 Is soon put out of sight."

Relief in mere morsels is very transient.

**GIN AGAIN** (*g* hard), turned from hard to soft, thawed as ice into water. Also with respect to the feelings. "I think he has almost gin again about it," relented, or relaxed his opinions on the subject.

**GINNER** (*g* hard), rather. "I had ginner gan than stay," go than stay.

**GIT**, get, offspring, begotten. "A particular git," breed.

To **GLAZZEN**, to glaze with glass.

**GLAZZENER**, the glazier.

**GLEAD** or **GLED**, the kite. "As hungry as a glead," ravenous.

- To **GLEASE** or **GLEAZE**, to pursue or chase one another in the way of a frolic, backward and forwards.
- A **GLEASING**, a hot pursuit, a sweat. "I have had a good gleasing after him," a sharp run. And in a legal sense, "He has had to bide a bonny gleasing," sustain the heavy charges of a law suit. Also in the general meaning of loss or deprivation.
- To **GLEG**, to cast a side look, to glance. "They go prying and glegging into everybody's neuk," into every one's corner.
- GLEPPING** or **GLOPPING**, staring, astonished. "What are you standing and glopping at?"
- A **GLIFF**, a fright. "I gat a sare gliff," I got a sore scaring, or "saw something" as the phrase goes, which the reader's ghostly imagination is at liberty to picture.
- A **GLIFT**, a slight look. "I nobbut gat a glift on't," a mere passing glance.
- To **GLISK**, to glisten. "It glisk'd like a piece of glass."
- GLOAMING**, the gleam between light and darkness, twilight.
- To **GLOORE**, to stare intently. "He gloor'd wi' both een;" he stared with both eyes, that is, he was intent upon seeing to the utmost.
- GLOPPING**. See *Glepping*.
- GLOR FAT**, loose fat. "All of a glor and a jelly," tremulous with adiposity.
- GLUM**, sullen, gloomy. "As glum as a thundercloud."
- GLUMPS**, sulks. "Down in the glumps," sulky, "glumpy."
- A **GLUT**, a large wooden wedge.
- GNAB** or **KNAR**, a knot or knob. "The gnarled or knotted oak."



To **GNARL**, to gnaw as a mouse.

To **GNUPE**. See *To Knep*.

**GOAK** or **GOKE**, the core of an apple. The fleshy substance in a large ulcer, likewise called "a sitfast." Also the centre of a haystack, or rather the stack as it stands pared round in use.

**GOB**, the mouth. "To gie gob," to mouth, or give word, to abuse. "A raw gobb'd lad," a coarse countrified boy.

To **GOBBLE**, to scold, or rather to reply with sullen impertinence to what has been remarked.

**GOBLET-GLASS**, a large drinking glass.

**GOBSTRING**, a bridle. "He mun be hoddin in wi' a tight gobstring," held in or put under strong restriction.

The **GO-BY**, or **GAN-BY**, the pass-by, "the slip."

**GO CAB YE!** an imprecation with an "s" understood at the beginning of the middle word; as "may you be blistered all over!"

**GODDEN**. "I give you godden," good day, good luck; or "God speed you."

**GODSHARLD!** God forbid!

**GODSPENNY**, earnest money, generally half-a-crown given to a servant when hired.

**GOLOSHES**, shoe coverings for wet weather. The word is said to be a comprisal of go-low-shoes.

**GOOD FRIDAY** or **PASSION DAY**, when our monks were wont "to creepe unto the crosse," is still a marked time for abstinence and devotion. The "hot cross bun" is eaten, but "the herb pudding," once usual here on this day, has gone into oblivion. The partaking of herbs seems to have reference to the ordinance of the Passover (Exodus, xii, 8), as the offering

of Christ on the cross has been termed the Christian's Passover, the Old Testament sacrifice being the type. It was customary to make biscuits on Good Friday, to be kept throughout the year, for grating into milk or brandy-and-water, as a cure for diarrhoea; and if clothes are hung out to dry on that day, it is believed they will be taken down spotted with blood!

- A GOODISH FEW, or a GOOD FEW. See *Few*.
- A GOOD LITTLE, the medium between much and little, several.
- GOODLIKE, handsome. "There's many a good-like nought," explained by "All is not gold that glitters."
- GOOD SALE TO YE, an old-fashioned expression of good will at leave-taking on the part of a customer to a shopkeeper or salesman. "Good day and good sale to ye." A piece of manners antiquated twenty years ago, now departed.
- GOOD STOORE. See *Stoore*.
- GORPINS or GORPS, birds just hatched. "As naked as a gorpin," literal nudity.
- GOOSEGOGS, gooseberries or carberries. See *Horse-gogs*.
- GOTHERLY, affable. "A heartwarm gotherly set."
- TO GOUL or GOAL, to blow in strong draughts, as wind through a narrow passage.
- A GOWK, a fool: also a term for the cuckoo.
- GOWLANDS, corn marigolds. "As yellow as a gowland," jaundiced.
- GOWPEN, a handful. "Double gowpens," as much as the two hands put together will contain. "They got gold by gowpens," soon became rich.

**GRAITH** or **GRAITHING**, property, clothing, or equipments in general.

**GRAITHED**, provided with means, furnished. "Bon-nily graithed," handsomely dressed. "Badly graithed," ill dressed. "Get the table graithed," set out. See *Tea Graithing*.

**A GRASS WIDOW**, a female of easy virtue, a prostitute.

**A GREASEHORN**, a flatterer. The farmers have a cow's horn, filled with grease, slung to their carts, for oiling the axletrees.

**GREAT FOUL**, uncommonly big. "A great foul ox."

**GREAT LIKLY**, very likely. "Ay, Ay, great likly, great likly," the assenting, yes, yes, &c.

**TO GREEAVE** or **GRAVE**, to pare or dig up the ground with a spade or Spit, which see, along with *Turf-greaving time*.

**GREED**, greediness. "The devil will grip him for his greed," catch him for his avarice.

**A GREED**. "A close-fisted greed," a greedy person.

**TO GREET**, to weep. "What are you greeting at?"

**GRENKY**, unwell, and inclined to grumble. "I feel grenky all over me."

**GRIFF**, a narrow valley, a rocky fissure-like chasm, a dingle.

**GRIME**, soot. "As black as grime."

**TO GRIME**, to blacken, to defame. "A grimy tongue," a slanderous tongue.

**A GRIMING**, a sprinkling or slight coating. "A griming o' snow."

**TO GRIP**, to grasp. "Grip hod," take hold. "Tak good grip hod," take a firm grasp of it.

**A GRIP-HOD**, a handle to grasp at.

**A GRIP**, a trench or small ditch; the hollow lines between furrows of land.

- A **GRIPE**, a dung-fork.
- A **GROB**, a term of derision for a diminutive person.  
 "A little grob."
- To **GROB**, to probe, to examine, as the hand dives into the corner of the pocket.
- GROBBING**. "He goes grobbing about," wandering or trifling from place to place.
- To **GROBBLE**, to poke into a hole with a stick, as for anything fallen in.
- To **GROSE**, to save or amass wealth.
- A **GROSER**, a saver.
- GROU**, grim-looking. "He looks as grou as thunder." "The sky looks black and grou," threatening rain. "A grou morning," a dull morning.
- GRUFF**, sullen and snappish. "As gruff as a bulldog."
- To **GRUFF**, to snore, to grunt.
- GRUNDAGE**, ground rent for leasehold property.
- GRUNSTON** or **GRUNNLESTON**, a grindstone.
- To **GRUNTLE**, to grunt in a low or murmuring tone, as a sickly cow.
- GUILEVAT** or **GARLFAT**, the tub in which the beer ferments; also the liquor fermenting. "It works like a garlfat," brisk bottled porter.
- GUIZARD**, a person ridiculously dressed or disguised; a masker.
- GULLS**, the sea fowls of the cliffs. Tradition asserts that they cannot fly over the Abbey of Whitby without lowering their wings to the ground, by way of homage to St. Hilda, the foundress. The legend is alluded to in "Marmion." See *Hilda*.
- GUMTION**, talk partaking of impertinence. "Give

us none of your gumtion." Also, "He was a man of gumtion," a person capable of talking well on a subject.

## H.

**HACK**, half a mattock, one without the adze end.

**HACKLE**, substance, furniture. "He has a good hackle on his back, he does not shame his keeper," stout and well-looking.

To **HACKLE**, to dress or turn up the ground.

To **HAFFLE**, to speak unintelligibly; to "haffle and snaffle," to stammer and speak through the nose. "A haffling sort of a body," a stammerer. Also in the sense of hesitation or demurrage in coming to a decision. "Don't haffle about it, finish it at once."

**HAG**, mist. "Frost hag," frost haze. See *Har*.

**HAG**, a rock or cliff.

**HAG**, a coppice; supposed, says Mr. Marshall, to be the woodland set apart by the lord of the soil as fuel for his tenants.

**HAG-CLOG**, a chopping-block.

To **HAGGLE**, to hail. "It both hagg'l'd and snow'd." "It haggles sair," hails fast. Also, to banter.

**HAGSNARE**, a stobb off which coppice wood has been cut; a knot or clump of a tree, gnare or gnar signifying a knot.

**HAGWORMS**, the common snakes of the woods.

**HAIR-BREEDS**, hair's-breadths. "She's dying by hair-breeds," by very slow degrees.

To **HAKE**, to lay wait for news, to "go haking about," prying.

To **HAKE** or **HEEK**, to tease or urge, to annoy with requests or enquiries. "He hakes my very heart out."

- HAKE.** "A greedy hake," a grasping discontented person.
- To **HALE OUT**, to empty, as water, from a vessel.  
 "Hale away!" pour away.
- HALFMARROW**, one who has not yet completed the term of his apprenticeship as a workman.  
 "Two halfmarrows make one whole man."
- HALF-ROCKED**, ill-trained, only half nursed.
- HALLOCKED**, teased, harassed.
- To **HAMMER**, to speak confusedly, to stammer.
- HAMPERED**, beset, perplexed. "They're a sair hampered family," borne down with expenses or misconduct. Also in the sense of infested.  
 "We're sairly hampered wi' rats."
- HAND.** "I'll bear thee at hand for 't," a threat—I will remember you after this for doing so.
- HANDCLOUT**, a towel.
- HANGEDLY**, reluctantly. "He left home this time very hangedly." Downcast.
- HANG-LIT-ON'T!** an imprecation. "May hanging alight on it," or befall it.
- HANK**, a rope-loop for fastening a gate; also a clump or knot of yarn or thread.
- HANKLED** or **HANDKLED**, joined hand-in-hand in a pursuit. "They hankled him on," enticed him to unite.
- A **HANTLE**, a great deal. "It cost a hantle o' money," a large sum. "He has a hantle o' clothes on his back," well wrapped.
- To **HAP UP**, to cover up, to hide or bury. "Are you well happed?" defended from the cold with clothing. "All's white and happed up," covered with snow.
- HAPPEN**, perhaps, probably. "Happen it may rain." See *Belike*.

- HAPPING**, body clothing. "Bed happing," bed clothes; cloth wrappers.
- HARDEN-FACED**, a weather term. "The sky looks a harden-faced look," as if determined on bad weather.
- HARDSET**, in a difficulty, incapable. "Hardset with a family," borne down with the weight. "The wall seems hard set to stand," ready to fall. "He's ower hardset wi' work," overdone.
- HARLED**, mottled as cattle.
- HARN**, coarse linen. "A wide setten harn apron," an apron of wide or open texture in the fabric.
- HARR**, a strong fog, or drizzling rain. "Frost harr," or "Frost hag," the frost mist.
- HARROW**. "He trails a light harrow, his hat covers his family," he pursues a light course, he is unmarried and without the cares of a household, unclogged.
- HASK**, deficient in moisture. "Hask bread," oft said to be as "hask as chopped hay."
- HAT-FLIPE**, the hat-brim.
- HAUGOED**, tainted, offensive, as overkept meat, "half-gone," or decayed.
- HAUNT**, a habit. "He has a sad haunt on 't," a fixed habit of doing so and so. "He got haunted to it by degrees," gradually habituated to it.
- HAUSE**, the throat.
- HAUING** or **OAFING**, clownish, gaping with surprise. "What are you hauing at?" What amazes you?
- A HAUVEYGAUVEY** or **HAUVISON**, an unmannered rustic, a clown.

- HAWBUCK** ! foolish fellow !
- HAVVER**, oats. "Havver meal," oatmeal.
- HAYS**, an old word for boundaries or land fences. "Scalby Hays," a part of the boundary of Whitby strand.
- HAZELING** or **HEZZELING**, a flogging with a pliable stick or hazel. "A good hazeling," school correction.
- HAZY**, a quarrel or scold, a cloud of abusive language. "I gave her a good hazy."
- HEAD-GEAR** or **HEAD-TYRE**, the head dress and its adornments. See *Gear* also *Tyre*.
- HEAD-GEAR**, the internal furniture of the head, brains, sense.
- HEAR TILL HIM** ! the exclamation, "Hark now, listen to him !" when any one's assertion is wonderful or doubtful.
- HEARTBRUSTEN** (pron. brussen), heart-broken, burst with grief.
- HEARTEASED**, mentally relieved.
- TO HEARTEN ON**, to incite or encourage with hope. "You must hearten him on."
- HEARTENING**, hopes, courage, or strength imparted to the spirits. "The doctor gave him good heartening," great hopes of recovery. "Bad heartening," poor prospect of amendment. "No heartening at all," no hopes whatever.
- HEARTGROWN**, fondly attached. Also elated with the expectation or appearance of prosperity. "They were no ways heartgrown in the matter," not over sanguine of success.
- HEARTSEAK**, heartsick ; and in the sense of being weary of a concern.
- HEARTWARM**. See *Gotherly*.
- HEARTWHOLE**, sound at heart. "A decent heart-



whole kind of a man." Also in the sense of *not* being in love.

To **HEAVE THE HAND**, to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than the shadow of giving, or the mere motion of the hand in the act. "Ay, ay," it is said, "he has heaved his hand, he is a generous John."

**HEAZY**, hoarse, thickwinded as cattle.

**HEBBLE**, the rail of a wooden bridge.

**HECK**, a door or hatchway. See *Steck*.

**HECK**, a rack, a hayrack. "Cleared out of heck and harbour," reduced to the want both of food and shelter.

A **HECKLING**, a scolding undergone; the ordeal of being "called over the coals."

A **HECTORING**, a reprimand, or denunciation in imperious terms.

**HEEAF**, the haunt, abode, or accustomed walk. "A man's own heeaf," own home. "Where do you heeaf at?" where do you lodge or live?

**HEEAP** or **HEAP**, a quarter of a peck measure. "They gi' short heeaps," an expression for bad measure of all sorts.

**HEEAT**. See *Yat* or *Heeat*.

**HEEAT POTS**, pots of hot ale sweetened and spiced, with which the friends of a bridal party meet them on the road from church after the marriage ceremony. This custom is upheld in full force at Robin Hood's Bay, a maritime townlet near Whitby; and as many as twelve hot pots have been brought forth and partaken of in the one mile's distance between the church and the town. Bride ales.

To **HEEZE** or **HOOZE**, to breathe with difficulty.

- HEFT**, deceit in the way of a handle or excuse. "It's all heft," or "whiteheft," dissimulation practised for a certain purpose.
- HELM**, a hovel, an open shed for cattle in a field.
- HEMPY**, basely inclined. "A hempy dog," a youth disposed to practises, which may end in the hangman's hemp; a "gallows bird."
- HENBAUCKS**, the henroost or fowl perch.
- HENSCRATS**, small streaky clouds, said to denote rain or wind, likened to the marks of fowls' feet in the dust.
- HERRING-SUE**, the heron, a bird noted for its long legs and neck, and its pursuit of fish. "As thin as a herring-sue," a tall lanky person.
- HESP**, the door-fastener or button which turns on a pivot in the centre. "A HESP, a SLOT, and a SNECK," all of similar use. See the several terms.
- HEY-GO-MAD**, riotous tumult, or the boisterous frolic at an entertainment. "They went beyond all bounds, they played the very hey-go-mad."
- HEZELING**. See *Hazeling*.
- HIG**, a state of petulance or dissatisfaction. "They took the hig at it," they were offended.
- HIGHSHA LOWSHA**, as an edge which ought to be formed straight is cut crooked or zigzag; unevenness.
- HIGHTY HORSE**, the childish designation of the horse.
- HILDA**, the first abbess of Streonshalh the ancient Whitby, and the patron saint of the place. She was the daughter of Hereric a Northumbrian prince, and with a small community of nuns from Hereutu or Hartlepool, settled here

in Saxon times, A.D. 658; a period from which the town dates its origin.

**HINDER END**, the back part of anything.

**HINE!** go hence. "Hine away!" be off.

A **HING-BY**, an adherent, a dependent, a flatterer.

To **HIFE**, to butt or strike with the horn as cattle assault one another. Also, to slander or oppose. "They are always hiping at one another," keeping up a feeling of contention.

**HIPPEN-HOD**, the seat or "hold" of news or talk; a house of gossip.

**HIPPINGS**, child's napkins, hip-cloths.

**HIPPLES**, cocklets or small bundles of hay set up to dry.

To **HIRPLE**. See *Hurple*.

**HITHER-GO-THERES**, deviations in a reasoning process, digressions.

**HOAVING**, **HOAVISH**, clownish, silly.

**HOB OF RUNSWICK**. A hobgoblin haunting Hob-holes, a cave in the cliff at Runswick, a fishing village near Whitby. He was famous for curing children of the hooping-cough or kin cough, when thus invoked by those who took them in—

"Hob hole hob! my bairn's gotten  
t' kin cough,  
Tak 't off, tak 't off."

**HOBBERTY-HOY**, "neither a man nor a boy," but at an age between both.

To **HOD**, to hold. "He has his land under a good hod," a good tenure, or in other words, he has a good landlord. "He'll hod his hod," keep what he has got.

**HOD SLACK!** slacken the rope you have hold of; the reverse of *Hod on*.

- HODDING SLACK.** "We're hoddin' slack a bit," gossiping awhile, holding talk when there is nothing else to do. Or, "We're just having a bit of hod talk."
- To HOD TALK,** to gossip. "A good hand at hoddin' talk."
- To HOD UP.** "She's sae poorly she can't hod up," so ill that she is obliged to lie down.
- To HOFFLE,** to shuffle along at a slow or impeded pace as if the legs were banded together. "I can hardly get hoffled home."
- HOFFS,** hoofs; vulgarly, the human feet. "Clarted hoffs," dirty feet with walking.
- HOG,** a sheep of a year old is so called.
- HOIT,** a silly fellow. "What a hoit you are to be sure!"
- HOITING.** See *Toiting*.
- HOLL,** a deep hollow valley.
- HOLL, HOLL TIME** or **HOLLOW TIME.** "The holl of winter," the depth of winter.
- HOLL'D,** hollowed out, pined or starved. "A little holl'd thing," a puny child.
- HOLLOW** or **HALLOO.** "He carries it hollow," he proceeds exultingly, or he bears the palm. "He has beaten them all hollow back," outstripped all his competitors.
- HOLLY-DANCE,** a dance at "holly time" or Christmas, when the green holly bough is in general use as a decoration.
- HOLM,** a brook or beck. See *Leal*.
- A HOLY BARZON,** a person tawdrily bedecked as the images in Catholic countries.

"A brace of sinners for no good  
 Were order'd to the Virgin Mary's shrine,  
 Who at Loretto dwelt in wax, stone, wood,  
 And in a curl'd white wig look'd wondrous fine."

“What a holy barzon!” is the usual exclamation,—what a ridiculous figure!

**HOLY-DANCE**, (pron. hooaly dance). “We have been at a holy dance.” The lively proceedings of certain modern religionists in their public services, are so termed. It would appear however, that the word may have a much older application, and probably refer to the “Sacred Mysteries” which were dramatically represented at particular seasons by our Catholic forefathers.

**HOLY-STONE**, a flint or pebble in its natural state with a hole through it, numbers of which are found on our coast. They are also called “lucky stones,” and are hung by a string to the street-door key to insure prosperity to the house and its inmates, as the horseshoe is nailed behind the door for the same purpose!

**HOLY THURSDAY**, “Ascension Day.” The doings here on this day, are now only matter of recollection. After morning service, the parish boundaries of Whitby were wont to be perambulated by the minister, churchwardens, and people. Stay-laces, papers of pins, and biscuits were scrambled for at different stations, and the officials dined together at the end of the fray. See *Battering-stone* and *Pennyhedge*.

**HOME-COMING**, the evening tide for returning home after the labours of the day; also the kind of reception you then meet with according to circumstances. “I shall have a bonny home-coming about it with my wife, depend upon it,” the anticipation of being treated with a fireside lecture.

**HONEY!** "My honey," my dear; the same as the Northumbrian and Scottish "hinney," or sweet one.

**HONEY-BAIRN.** "My honey-bairn!" my sweet, or my dear child.

**HONEYFALL,** a befallment of good things. "They have had a brave honeyfall lately," a great deal of property bequeathed.

**HONEY FATHERS!** an expression of surprise, at the same time calling upon the "sweet saints" or "fathers," to witness the sight. "My blessed honies!" is a kindred exclamation.

**HOOD-ENDS,** the "hobs" or resting plates for the kettle on each side of the fire-place.

To **HOOZE.** See *Heazy*.

**HOPPET** or **HOPPER,** a husbandman's seed basket from which he dispenses the grain.

**HOPPET,** the jail. "They were putten i' t' hoppet," imprisoned. May not the word be more properly "Awe pit," a dungeon or cell terrifying to offenders?

To **HOPPLE,** to tie the legs of cattle to prevent them running away.

**HORSE-COUPER,** a dealer or trafficker in horses, a "horse-jobber." See *To Coup* or *Exchange*.

**HORSEGODMOTHERS,** clownish country women. See *Barndoor Savages*.

**HORSEGOGS,** a large coarse bitterish plum grown in this neighbourhood. See *Goosegogs*.

**HORSE-TROD,** a path or track only sufficient for a man and a horse, "a bridle road." See *Trod*.

**HOST-HOUSE** (pron. wost-house), a farmer's inn at market.

To **HOSTLE** (pron. wossle), to put up at an inn, "to host." "Where do you hostile at?" lodge at.

**HOSTLER**, in monastic times, the head official of the guest-hall for the entertainment of strangers, answering to the modern landlord. The word as it is now used, may be written *Horseler*, the menial who takes charge of the horses and vehicles at an inn.

**HOT-POTS.** See *Heat-pots* or *Bride-ales*.

**HOTCH**, job or business. "They made a base hotch on 't," a poor affair of it.

**HOTTER'D UP**, jumbled together, confused, crowded.

**HOTTERING**, shaking or jolting, as a carriage on a stony road. "We went hottering in the cart all the way on."

**HOTTERING**, limping, lame, in the sense of tottering.

**HOTTERY**, uneven to walk or ride upon, as a rugged road.

**HOUE** or **BARROW**, the tumuli which abound in the neighbourhood of Whitby, as the burial mounds of the ancient Britons of two thousand years ago. When opened, they are found in general to be rude vaults of stone, which have received the remains of the dead after cremation; the calcined bones and ashes being contained in "pankin-shaped" urns of slightly baked clay, from twelve to twenty-four inches high, and having further a smaller one within for holding, it is thought, the ashes of the heart. The occurrence of several urns together in one vault, suggest the idea of a family tomb; and in connexion, a quantity

of arrow-heads and other spear-shaped implements of flint are met with, some with their edges indented like a saw, and others with long teeth cut in resemblance to a comb. T. Kendal, Esq., of Pickering, has the largest and best collection in this neighbourhood; and viewed as the only extant relics of its aboriginal inhabitants, they are certainly of very great interest. See *Auf-shots*.

**HOUNDED**, pursued in the sense of one person introduced to another by the stratagem of a third party, as a man to a match he is desirous of making is said to have been hounded to the woman. Also a sideways recommendation in any one's behalf is called a hounding for another's benefit.

**HOUSEFAST**, confined by illness or otherwise, to the house.

**HOUSEN**, houses, property in bricks and mortar.

**HOUSEN-STUFF**, household furniture; all household appliances.

The **HOUSE-PLACE**, the room in the house where the family live in common, often expressly termed "the house."

**HOUSEWARMING**, a feast to friends on taking possession of new quarters.

**HOUT!** nay, it is not so; disbelief.

To **HOVER**, **HOVERING**, a weather term signifying unsettled or uncertain. "Hovering for rain," cloudy, threatening. Also in the sense of hesitation or suspense. "I rather hover'd a bit," waited awhile. "Hover your hand!" stop or withhold, as for instance, in the act of pouring water.

To **HOVER** or **OWER**, to stand still. See *Titter*.



**Howdy**, a midwife.

**Howking**, digging; a word related to hacking and hoeing.

**How-ly**, (*y* long) a street play among boys resembling hide and seek, the hidden one going behind a wall and crying How-ly to the finder. Apparently the same as the south country game called "Whoop."

**Howsomivver**, howsoever, nevertheless.

**Hubbleshoo**, the commotion of a crowd. "The street is all in a hubbleshoo."

**Huff**. "They took the huff at it," they were offended by it. See *Hig*.

**Huffil** or **Huvvil**, a sheath for a finger sore.

To **Hug**, to carry as if toiling with a cumbrous load. "Ise brusten wi hugging on 't," "burst" or out of breath in contending with the load.

**Huke**, the huckle or hip. "I have never cruik'd my huke the whole of the day," crooked my hip to sit down. "The huke-bone," the hip-bone.

To **Hull**, to unshell, as green peas.

**Hulls**, shells or husks. "Pea hulls."

**Hummel'd**, hornless, humble. "A little hummel'd cow."

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

To **Hutter**, to stutter or stammer.

**Huvvil**. See *Huffil*.

To **Hype**, to make mouths or grin. "A rare hyper," a good mimic or imitator; a word with which the term hypocrite or dissembler appears connected.

## I.

**ICE SHOGLINS** or **ICKLES**, icicles.

**I PFAKINS**, in faith,—an asseveration.

**ILK**, each. "I saw him ilk other day," every alternate day.

**ILL-CLEP'D**, ill-conditioned, ill-bred, churlish. See *Clep*.

To **ILLFARE**, to experience misfortune or inconvenience.

**ILL-GAITED**, ill-made about the legs, as a bad walker. See *Gait*.

**ILLIFY**, to reproach with evil, to defame.

**ILL PUT ON**, ill-clothed or dressed, or "badly putten on," shabby.

**ILL-TENTED**, uncared for, unheeded, badly nursed.

**ILL-THRIVEN**,—**ILL-THRODDEN** or **ILL-THROVEN**, sickly, diminutive, ill-looking. See *Throdden*. Also, with respect to the disposition, cross-grained, untoward.

**AN ILLTURN**, a mischief. "They threatened to do him an illturn."

**INEAR**, the kidneys; perhaps from their supposed resemblance to the shape of the ear.

**INGLE**, fire, flame. "The ingle," the fireside.

**INGS**, low pasture lands formerly wet or fenny.

**INOO**, presently. "I'll gang inoo," I will go directly, or just now.

**INKLEWEAVERS**. "They were all as kind as inkleweavers," cordial or unanimous, probably having the meaning of the expression, "They all wove at the same web," or were companions in the same pursuit. Inkle is a kind of coarse linen cloth.

**AN INKLING**, a notion as to the state of a matter.

“He had no inkling of what was going on,”  
no idea.

**INKLING**, hint or intimation. “I will give you a bit of an inkling about it,” a little light or information on the subject.

**INKLING** or perhaps **INCLIN**, desire, appetite, inclination.

**INSENSED**, informed. “I was not fairly insensed into it,” enlightened on the subject.

**INTIV** or **INTIL**, into.

**INZES** or **INSES**, “ins,” or “makeweights,” as short candles at the chandler’s to make up the pound; or rolls at the baker’s where they give inzes to the dozen, or so many over; hence a baker’s dozen, fourteen.

**IVIN**, ivy. “A green ivin’d wall.”

## J.

**JACK**, a quarter of a pint measure.

**JANNOCK**, fair even. “That now, is not jannock,” unfair, uncandid.

To **JAUP** or **JOWP**, to dash about like water in a vessel when shaken up.

**JAVVER**, “jaw,” talk or impudence. “Give us none of your javver,” hold your tongue.

**JAWMATREES**. See *Geometries*.

**JAWPING**, spacious, gaping wide. “A great jawping fire-stead,” a large yawning fireplace, such as are to be seen in old-fashioned cottage interiors.

**JET**, a mineral universally proverbial for its blackness. “As black as jet,” intensely black. In no place in the kingdom, and perhaps in the world, is there greater emolument derived

from the adaptation of this article to ornamental purposes, than in Whitby, in the neighbourhood of which it is abundantly obtained. The manufacture of broaches, bracelets, beads, rings, crosses &c., belongs to the vast variety of tasteful appliances to which jet is made subservient; and the present number of men and boys employed in the various departments, is computed at 400. It was said that the best jet was yielded by the sea cliffs at Mulgrave; but lately, seams have been discovered in the inland parts of the locality, which promise to be of equal value with the former. Beads and pendants of jet, are found in the burial places of the Romans and the Saxons in this quarter. In polished sections, it was formerly used for the adornment of funereal tablets; and in a document relating to a house near the bridge at Whitby, there occurs the name "John Carlill, Jet worker, 1598;" which goes to prove that the trade ostensibly, has been localized among us for more than two hundred and fifty years.

**JIFFY.** "It was all done in a jiffy," quickly, instantly.

**A JILL,** a half-pint measure.

**JILLING.** "He goes jilling about," drinking his half-pints at different places, as the toper.

**A JILLIVER,** a wanton woman in the last stage of her good looks. A "July flower," or "the last rose in summer."

**JODDERUM,** a jelly, a tremulous mass.

**JOIN-NIGHT,** in the country, generally the evening of Pancake Tuesday or Shrove day, when young people meet and club or join, to purchase sugar for the manufacture of sweetball,

- of which twenty-four pounds weight is sometimes boiled at one joining.
- JOLLUS**, fat, fleshy. "A flushy-faced jollus sort o' body," a jolly-looking person.
- JOOAN** or **JOOANY**. "Jooany Jooanson," John Johnson.
- JOOANS** and **BETTYS**, country lads and lasses.
- A JORUM** or **JOLLMENT**, a large pitcher full. "A rare jorum of broth."
- JOWLS**, jaws. "Fat-jowl'd," fat-faced or "bag-faced." "A brave fat jowl," a great fat face.
- To JOWL** or **JOLL**, to jolt, to knock heads together.
- To JOWL**, to strike from the ground with a long stick or a boy's bat, a piece of wood or a ball to a distance as in the game of "Jowls," which appears to have no more aim in it than that of sending the projectile from place to place by way of bodily exercise. "Shin-noping," is another name for the same kind of pastime.
- JUDY-COW**. See *Cow-lady*.
- JUNTUS**, easily offended. "A juntus sort of a body," a person not very approachable or appeaseable.

## K.

- KAFFY**. See *Chaffy*.
- To KECK** or **KECKEN**, the effort between a choke and a cough.
- KECKENHEARTED**, squeamish, ready to be sick at the sight of food; fastidious.
- KECKLE**, to laugh or giggle.
- KEDGE**. "The sourness made my teeth kedge," set my teeth on edge.
- A KEDGE** or **KEDGEBELLY**, a glutton.

- KEDG'D**, filled with eating. "Hast thou not gotten thyself kedged yet?" have you not yet eaten a sufficiency.
- KEDGING**, food of all kinds. "They love good kedging."
- To **KEEAK** or **KEAK**, to throw back the neck. Also, "to keeak up a cart," to tilt it up for unloading. "To keak up the legs," to rear behind as a vicious horse.
- KEEAK'D UP**, heaved up or upraised; and in the sense of "cocked up" or exalted, proud.
- KEEAL**, porridge, or broth of meat and vegetables. Also, "gruel, as "Flour keeal," "Wotmeal keeal."
- KEEAL-POT** or **KAIL-POT**, the porridge-pot, more particularly the iron round-bottomed kettle upon three legs.
- KEEAM** or **KAIM**, a comb.
- KEEAN'D**, having white scummy particles on the top, as milk when souring.
- KEEANS**, scum of ale, particles on the surface of a fermentation. "Keeans and scruffments," scum and other impurities.
- To **KEEAVE**, to rake the short straws and ears from wheat on the barn floor.
- KEEAVING RAKE**, a barn-floor rake.
- KEEAVING SIEVE** or **KEEAVING RIDDLE**, a sieve for thrashed corn wherein the impurities are sorted out.
- KEEDMAN**. See *Cædmon*, the Saxon poet of Streonshalh.
- KEGG'D**, stomached or displeased. "He's gitten sairly kegg'd."
- KELD**, a spring or fountain. "The keld head," the spring head.

- KELK**, a thump. "A fist kelk," a blow given with the fist.
- KELKS**, the roe or spawn of fish, or "rown'd," from which the young fry emanate. Milts or melts belong to the males.
- KELPS**, the iron pothooks suspended in the chimney; also the bow or circular handle of the pot itself. When the pot is taken from the hooks over the fire, the latter begin to vibrate, and the maid is anxious to stop them, for while they continue in motion "the Virgin weeps!" a superstition of the olden time.
- KELTER**, case or condition, bodily or otherwise. "In good kelter," all right, sound. "Out of kelter," unsound, out of tune.
- KELTER'D**, cared for, endowed. "Well or ill kelter'd."
- KELTERMENTS**, different kinds of property, odds and ends of articles.
- KEMP'D**, combed. "Get thy hair kemp'd out."
- A KEN** or **KURN**, a butter churn.
- A KEN CURDLE**, a churn staff.
- KENSPAC**, **KENSPEC**, or **KENSPECKLE**, distinguishable, conspicuous. "As kenspac as a cock on a church broach," as visible as a weathercock upon a church spire.
- KENSPECK'D**, made prominent, branded or marked for distinction.
- To KEP**, to catch as a tossed ball, or water caught into a vessel. "Kep it," catch it.
- KESLOP**. See *Cheslip*.
- KESSEN**, cast off or laid aside. "You hae kessen your great coat, I obsarve." "Aye, I have," is oft the reply, "and I feel to hae getten nae grace by it," no advantage by doing so, but

the probability of a cold. "He has never kessen his bad bout," never got over the effects of his illness.

To **KESSEN**, to christen. A Kessening, a christening.

**KESSENMAS**. See *Christmas*.

**KESSENU**P, added up as accounts are reckoned.  
Cast up.

**KESTER**, Christopher.

**KESTRIL**, a hawk or ravenous bird. "It has a stomach like a kestrel kite," a prodigious appetite.

**KET**, carrion; inferior or tainted meat.

**KETTY**, putrid.

**KIMLIN**, a large dough tub.

**KIN**, sample or kind, relationship. "An ill kin." a bad kind. "A bettermy kin," a superior sort.

**KIN**, a crack or chap in the skin from frost or cold. "Kinn'd hands," chopped hands. "Kinn'd feet," chilblained feet.

**KINCOUGH**, the hooping or "chin-cough." Charms and popular remedies for the same are numerous. See *Hob of Runswick*. It is also a practice to put a live hairyworm into a small bag, which is hung round the neck of the patient, and as it decomposes, the cough will decrease. Also pass the child under the belly of an ass nine times for nine successive mornings; and we have known the animal taken to the fireside for fear of giving the child cold from exposure. A roasted mouse to be eaten is another remedy; and great faith is put in a piece of bread and butter which shall be the gift of an unmarried female!

**KINK**, a fit or paroxysm. "A kink of laughter."



- Also, stiffness and pain from cold. "I've a kink in my neck."
- KINLING** or **KINDELING**, materials for lighting the fire. See *Eldin*.
- KIPPER**, nimble. "As kipper as a colt."
- KIRK**, church. The term here is not so oft applied to the building as to the churchyard, "the Kirk garth."
- KIRK-MAISTER**, churchwarden; the name occurs, but is seldom heard.
- KISSES**, a well-known sweetmeat for children; small brown sugar balls streaked with white and flavoured with oil of peppermint.
- KIST**, a chest. "A kirk garth kist," a churchyard chest, a coffin.
- KITE**, stomach.
- KITH**, connexions. Kin or kindred.
- KITING**, provisions.
- KITLINS**, kittens, or "cat's whelps."
- KITLING BRAINS**, weak-minded, thoughtless, fickle.
- KITTLE**, keen or intent, ticklish. "As kittle as a mousetrap," excitable, easily set off, "rather kittleish."
- To KITTLE**, to tickle.
- To KNACK**, to talk fine or affectedly. "She knacks and knappers like a London miss."
- A KNAP**, a person not strictly honest in dealing or appropriation. "A regular knap."
- To KNAP**, to crack, to knock. Also, to overreach in a bargain.
- A KNAP**, a slight fracture in china. "Not broken, only a bit of a nap."
- A KNAPPER**, a street-door knocker, more generally termed the rapper. See *To Knack*.
- To KNARL**, to knot or entangle.

To **KNEP** or **KNIFE**, to crop with the teeth and lips, as sick cattle which pick a little hay from the hand. "They are nobbut just yabble to knep a bit," only able to eat a little at a time.

**KNODDEN**, kneaded as dough with butter or lard, which is called knodden paste. Also clay or any soft substance is said to be knodden when indented with the fingers.

**KNOLL'D FOR**. "We are just going to get him knoll'd for," the passing bell tolled for him who is just dead. The same as "the soul bell," which, in the days of the old religion, was rung when a person was dying, to call together the neighbours and friends to pray for the departing spirit. The earliest notice of the use of bells in the British churches is recorded in connection with the annals of Whitby Abbey. Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, speaking of the death of St. Hilda the foundress, tells us that one of the sisters in the distant cell of Hackness as she was sleeping, thought she heard the well-known sound of the bell which called them to prayers when any of their number departed this life. The abbess was no sooner apprised by this forewarning of Hilda's demise, which proved in accordance with the event announced shortly after by messengers from Whitby, than she roused all the sisters and called them into the church to pray fervently, and sing a requiem for the soul of their mother. The cell at Hackness belonged to Whitby Abbey.

**KNOR** or **GNAR**, a small ball of *lignum vitæ* for playing at cricket with, or a similar game which is called "Spell and Knor," the spell

being the trap or tilt on the ground, from which the ball is struck by the "tribbit stick," or long-handled bat. See *Tribbet Stick*.

**KNOW** (pron. *knew*). "It quite put me off my *knew*," perplexed me in my knowledge of the matter, or put to flight my ideas.

**KNOWFUL**, *knowing*. "He was skilful and *knowful*." "A *knowful* kind of a body," a clever sort of a person.

**KONNY**, *pretty*. "A *conny* little creature."

**KYE**, *cows*. When the cows are turned out to summer grass, the nearest Sunday to May-day is the old fashion preferred, upon the principle, "better day better deed."

**A KYE-BYRE**, a cow-barn.

**KYLES**. See *Carles*.

## L.

**LAAHTLE**, *little*. "He's a varry *laahtle un*," a very diminutive person.

**TO LABBER**, to dabble with the hands in water.

**LABBER'D**, wet and bemired, as a person on a dirty road in a shower.

**LABBERMENT**, "A bit of a *labberment*," a washing of linen upon a small scale, called also "a slap washing."

**LABOURSOME**, laborious, fatiguing. We have a lang *laboursome* hill to climm," fatiguing ascent to surmount.

**A LAD-LOUPER**, a forward young female, a tomboy.

**LADY CLOCKS**. See *Cow Ladies*.

**LAI** **TO**, much resorted to, or drawn upon. "The well is very much *laid to*."

**LAIR** **OR** **LARE**, learning. See *Lear*.

**TO LAIRK**, to play.

**LAIKING BRASS**, a child's allowance of pocket money.

**LAIKINS**, children's toys; trinkets in general.

**LAIROCK**, the skylark.

**LAIROCK-HEEL'D**, as a person having an uncommon projection of heel; the feet of the lark, we believe, have large hinder protuberances.

To **LAIT** or **LATE**, to seek any thing hidden or lost.  
"Lait it till you find it."

To **LALDER** or **LOLDER**, to sing ranting psalmody.  
"LOLLARDISM" the party designation given to certain religionists in former times, who were much given to singing or "Lalling," as loud lively singing is here popularly called.

**LALDERISH** or **LALDERING**, going on at a heedless pace without making good use of your time, or "laldering about all the day through."

**LALLING**. See to *Lalder*.

**LALLOPS**. See *Lollops*.

A **LAMITER**, a lame person.

**LIANDLOUPER**, an adventurer; one who goes from place to place, gains the confidence of the community, and then elopes without paying his debts. See *Run-a-country*.

**LIANGAVIZED**, long-visaged, meagre-faced.

**LIANGCANNY**. "They are almost at langcanny point," the far end of their means or circumstances. "I felt at lang canny wi' t' weight on 't," nearly exhausted with carrying my load.

**LIANG-HUNDRED**, an old-fashioned calculation, six score; as the "long dozen" or baker's dozen is fourteen.

- LANGLENGTH**, full length. "I tummel'd down all my langlength," fell my whole length.
- LANG-MA-LAST**, he is always lang-ma-last at his meals," the long man over them, or the last to finish.
- LANG-PUND**, the old twenty-two ounces of butter instead of the present sixteen; and in the long roll shape, instead of the round. See *Pundstone*.
- LANG SEN**, long since.
- LANG SETTLE**, a long seat or form with a back-rail and arms; in some cases, however, the back, &c., is an entire boarded surface. See *Neukin*.
- LANGSOME**, tedious. "A langsome day," when time hangs heavily. "Ower langsome by half," too long or tedious.
- LANG-TONGUED**, given to tale-bearing, over talkative.
- LANTERN-LEIGHT**, the glass of the lantern through which the light shines; a term expressive of thinness. "A pair o' cheeks like lantern leights;" thin even to transparency; "lantern-jawed," meagre visaged.
- LANTERED** or **BELANTERED**, benighted, to have need of the lantern; belated.
- LARE** or **LEAR**, learning, instruction. "How does our lad get on with his lear?" "He was, after all, a mensefully leared man," had a decent amount of intelligence.
- LASTY**, durable. "A pair o' brave lasty shoes."
- LAUKERINS!** or **LAUKUS!** an exclamation of surprise.
- LAY-FATHER** or **LEAR-FATHER**, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar.
- LEA**, a scythe.

- LEA-SAND**, a fine sand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the lea. See *Strickle*.
- LEAD-EATER**, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper.
- LEAF**, the inside layer of fat in a pig.
- LEAL**, little; hence, doubtless, the name of the hamlet, "Lealholm," which may be written Littlebrook. See *Holm*.
- To **LEAM**, to replenish the rock of the spinning-wheel with tow.
- LEAMERS**, or "brown leamers," large filbert nuts.
- To **LEASE** or **LEAZE**, to pick out "the slean and popple," from wheat before it is thrashed. See *Slean*; also *Popple*.
- To **LEATHE**, to relax a rigid part of the body by an emollient or softening application.
- LEATH WEAK** or **LITH WEAK**, flexible, with reference to the limbs of a corpse. If very leath weak, or more pliable than common, it is said another death will soon occur in the same family. See *Lith*.
- LEAVE LANG**, oblong.
- To **LECKON ON**, to add more water to the mash in brewing.
- To **LEEACE** or **LACE**, to flog, to chastise. "I'll give you a good leeacing," perhaps literally with a lace or leathern thong.
- To **LEEACE TEA**, "to line it," as the phrase goes, "with gin," which is poured into your tea, as is still the practice in the country in very cold weather. "Tea leeaced wi' gin," is talked of by old people as being very common in smuggling times before the coast-guard

was established, when spirits were plentiful and cheap.

A **LEEACER** or **LACER**, a term significant of superiority in size above the rest. "That one now *is* a lacer," larger or the largest in comparison.

A **LEEACING MOB**, a grandame's old-fashioned cap enriched with lace.

**LEEVEER** or **LIEFER**, rather. "I had leever go than stay."

**LEEGHTENING**, yeast or leaven, or their substitute, for raising dough; the material which lightens the bread. See *Sponge*.

**LEEGHTLY**. "Come they leeghtly, gan they leeghtly," the saying, "lightly come, lightly go," as money easily got is often heedlessly spent.

**LEEGHTSKIRTS**, a female of easy virtue.

**LEEGHTSOME**, lively. "A leeghtsome fit," a change from sadness to joy or serenity, as in people of melancholic or uneven temperament. Also, frolicsome, humorous. "A leeghtsome, lilty sort of a body," lighthearted, inclined to dance.

**LEEVE** or **LIEF**, willingly, or rather willing in the sense of indifference—for instance, as to which road is to be taken. "I had as leeve go the one way as the other."

**LESTY DAY!** the expression of feeling or commiseration. "Alas! the day!" or Pity it is, that the circumstance should have so happened.

**LET**. See *To Light*, to alight upon.

**LETTEN**, let. "It might have been letten alone," remained unmolested. Also, in the ordinary sense of tenancy.

LETTEN ON. See *To Light on*.

LEVVITED, as a weight is lifted by laborious degrees up an ascent, or by leverage. "She is so heavy we are matched to get her levvited up stairs," as a sick or helpless person.

A LIBLAB. "All of a froth and liblab," as frothed cream.

A LICK AND A SLAKE. See *Slake*.

LICKS, a beating. "Give him his licks."

LIEF. See *Leeve*. LIEFER. See *Leever*.

A LIFT, a scold. See *Breeze*.

To LIG, to lie down.

A LIG-A-BED, a late riser, a lazy person.

To LIGHT, to alight upon. "It flew away and *lit* upon a tree." "He fell down and *let* upon his head." See *Scawd-lit-on't*. To LITE sounds similar, which see.

To LIGHT ON, to succeed in the sense of alighting on the right point in a matter. "How will you light on think you?" prosper. Also, "Has he *let on* well?" or, "Has he *letten on* well?" has he sped well, or what amount of success has he had.

LIKE, likely. "I was like to tumble," ready to fall. "Ise like to be poorly," beginning to feel unwell. "It will happen as like *as like can be*," there is the greatest likelihood or probability of its happening so.

LILLYLOW, the child's designation of the fire, or a light in general.

LILTY. See *Leeghtsome*.

LIMBER, pliant, not stiff or rigid. "As limber as a willow wand," or twig.

LIMMERS, the shafts of a carriage. "The limmer horse," the shaft horse.



LIN-CLOUT, linen rag.

LIN-NAIL, the linchpin of a carriage wheel.

LING, moor heath, of which birch-brooms or besoms are made.

LING, a large fish well-known on this coast, as "Lenten ling," cod and ling, forming the greatest part of our salt fish. Lent, or the early spring, is the season for ling, that for cod is later; for cod, the fishermen will tell you, is not good "until it gets a drink of new May water."

A LIPPER, a slight swell or leap of the sea, otherwise not stormy. "There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on."

LIT. See *To Light*, to alight upon.

LITCHGATE or LEICHGATE. See *Corpse yat*.

To LITE, to depend upon. "I suppose, then, I may lite o' you," may trust to your word; or, "You will be to be lited on," true to your engagement. Also to wait in expectation of proceeding. "I have been liting o' you this half hour."

LITH, sinew. "I am sound in lith and limb." See *Leath-weak*.

To LITHE (*i* long), to thicken broth with oatmeal-paste, called "the lithing."

LIVVER, to deliver. "Is the ship livvered," unloaded. "What wharf is she livvering at?"

A LIVVERING OUT, a serving out, as the milkman portions his quantities to his customers.

To LIVVER UP, to surrender.

LIVVERANCE, liberation, departure. "Poor man he has gotten his livverance at last!" his release by death.

LOAD-SADDLE, a wooden pack-saddle.

- LOANING** or **LOAN**, a lane. "A brant ruddy loaning," a steep stony road.
- LOBSTER LOUSE** or **LOBSTROUS LOUSE**, Millipedes, —the large grey woodlouse, or "sow bug." The back is covered by a scaly kind of sheath in joints like the body of the lobster.
- LOGGING**, a truss of long straw. See *Stooks*.
- LOLLOPS** or **LALLOPS**, an idle unwieldy girl. "A lang lallopy lass, as lazy as she's lang" (long).
- To LOOK** or **LOUK**, to pick out the weeds from the springing crop.
- LOOSE-GAITED**, morally speaking, one whose walk is not consistent or circumspect. See *Gait*.
- LOOSEING ABOUT**. "He goes looseing about," at large, hanging loose upon society, vagabondising.
- A LOP**, a flea. "As pert as a lop," lively, nimble. "Lost, like a lop in a church," the house too large for the tenant, disproportionate.
- LOPPARD**, flea-bitten. "Loppard and lost," thoroughly infested with dirt, as a house or an individual. See *Lost*.
- LOPPER'D**, curdled. "Lopper'd milk."
- LOST**, used in the sense of infested. "They're lost i' muck," filthy to a degree. Also, "We're lost i' thrang," "over head and ears" in business.
- LOUND**, still, quiet, sheltered from the wind. "A warm lound walk." "A fine lound day."
- To LOUNDER**, to beat soundly. "Lounder his lugs," box his ears. "You deserve a good loundering."
- LOUP**, leap. To "loup and beat," to throb as a pulsation in the human body.
- Low**, flame. "The fire will burn, I see there is a bit of a low." See *Lillylow*.

**LOWSE**, loose in all senses.

**To LOWSE OUT**, to untie, to unloose or unpack goods. "It's time to get lowsen'd out," time to get the shop opened.

**A LOWSE AT HEFT**, a scapegrace; a person whom you have no hold of or dependence upon; or one whom you cannot handle.

**A LOWZE or LOOZE**, a loosening or disclosure of particulars; the issue of an event which has caused astonishment. "What a lowze!" what a strange transpiry.

**A. LOWZE**, an attack or a violent motion made towards an object. "I made a lowze at it with my stick, but I missed it," at the hare, for instance, that shot across the path.

**A LOWZENING or LOOSENING**, a liberty feast at the expiry of an apprenticeship. Also, a letting forth from school at leaving time.

**THE LUFÉ**, the open hand. "Give us thy lufe, not thy fist," a clasp of the open hand.

**LUCKY STEEAN**. See *Holy Stone*.

**LUG**, the ear, the handle of a pitcher. "As deaf as a pot lug," very dull of hearing.

**LUMMERLY or LUMBERLY**, awkward, cumbrous.

## M.

**MABBLED**, hammer-dressed, as building stone is roughly surfaced instead of being tooled or smoothed.

**MACK**, sort or species, make or design. "What macks hae ye?" what kinds or varieties have you to sell? "All maks and manders," all shapes and kinds. See *Au maks*.

**To MADDLE**, to be fond of to the extent of losing

one's senses in the matter. "He runs maddling after her with a never give over," as a devoted lover.

**MADGE** or **MADGIPEG**, the clown or buffoon of the plough stots. See *Plufe stots*.

**MAFTED**, stifled or oppressed with heat, as in a crowd. Baffled in a snow storm.

**MAINSWEAR**, to swear falsely.

**MAK SHARP!** make haste; the same as Be sharp! Be quick!

**MAK-SHIFT**, a substitute, or rather the temporary substitution of an inferior thing in the place of one superior or more appropriate. An apology, in the place of telling an exact truth. "You mun make as good a mak-shift as you can," you must make as good an excuse as you are able.

**MAK-WEIGHT**, a portion put into the scale to make up the balance. See *Inses*.

**MAKS AND MANDERS**. See *Au maks*.

**MAM'S FOUT**, mother's fool, or spoiled child—the pet of the family.

**MANDERS**. See *Mack*.

**MANG**, a mash of bran, malt, &c.

**MANTEL-TREE**, the beam for the mantel-piece to the wide fireplaces of old fashioned farmhouses. See the description of *Neukin*, also *Riggin tree*.

**MAR**, a mere, or small lake.

**MARRISHES**, marshes; grounds liable to be flooded, as "Pickering marrishes," "Thornton marrishes." Marrishes is said to be the right word, and Marshes the corruption.

**MARROWS**, pairs to match; fellows or equals.

**To MARROW**, to match. "Marrow me that, an ye please," match me the article shown.

**MARREY!** an asseveration by St. Mary! One person says, "It is coming on rain," the other will add, "Ay Marrey! it is, sure enough."

**MASHELTON** or **MACHELSON**, a mixture of wheat and rye in a mash. A person is said to make mashelton of his discourse, who puts fine and coarse words together with an affected pronunciation. Hotch-potch phraseology.

**MAUF**, a brother-in-law; also a companion or partner in a pursuit. "Him and his mauf."

**MAUM**, mellow, attended with dryness. Also inclined to smell faint or fusty. "The pear is over maum for my liking."

**MAUND**, a large basket. This word may have connection with the charities of old times given on Maunday Thursday, the third day before Easter Sunday, when the rich, after washing the feet of the poor, in imitation of our Lord's humility in washing the feet of his disciples, dispensed quantities of loaves out of large baskets, together with clothes, money, and wine.

**MAUNDERING**, murmuring or low talking. "A low maundering voice." Also in the sense of repining or dissatisfaction. "A maundering sort of a body."

**MAUNSILL** or **MAWNSSELL**, a fat dirty woman. "A great mucky maunsell."

**MAWKS**, maggots. "As white as a mawk," sickly looking. Whims, imaginary ailments.

**MAWKY**, maggoty, whimsical, hypochondriac.

**MAY-DAY CUSTOMS**. These festivities are now no otherwise here observed, than by the stable-

boys decorating their hats and horses heads with ribbons, which they beg at the shops and of their sweethearts, on the first of May.

**MEATHEAL**, whole or sound in point of appetite.

**MELL**, a wooden mallet or mall.

**MELLHEAD**, blockhead, dunce.

**MELL-SUPPER**, the harvest-home feast.

**MELTS** or **MILTS**. See *Kelks*.

**MENSE**, decency. "He has nowther mense nor sense," neither good manners nor understanding.

**MENSEFUL**, decent; a word by which many a good old-fashioned quality is implied. "Mensefully manner'd," a well ordered address. "Mensefully clad," becomingly appalled. "Mensefully lared," suitably instructed. "Mensefully through the world, and at last mensefully *brought out*," buried. We have known the desire for "a menseful funeral" run so strong in some old-fashioned folks, that they have abridged themselves of many little comforts while living, to lay up a sufficiency for the purpose expressed. See *Unmenseful* and *Mismensed*.

**MENSELESS**, without mense, unmannerly, untidy.

**MERRYMEATS**, those meats which are said to have the effect of exciting the animal propensities.

**MET**, two bushels.

**MET-POKE**, a narrow corn-bag to contain the above quantity.

**MEW**, a mow of corn or hay.

**MICKLE**, much, large. "Mickle siz'd," large shaped. "It cost a mickle o' money," a large sum, or a "went mickle," very much. See *Went*. "Mickle wad hae mair," those who

- have much already, would have more still ; avariciousness. "Every little makes a mickle," a thrifty saying—small items make large amounts. "Micklish," rather large.
- MIDDEN** or **MIDDENSTEAD**, the manure-heap, the dust-hole.
- MIG**, manure.
- MILK-CANS**, milk-pails.
- MILKHOUSE** or **MILKNESS**, a dairy.
- MILL'D IN**, withered, contracted. "He has very much mill'd in of late," grown aged or shrunk in appearance.
- MILL-GEAR**, the machinery, &c. of the mill. See *Gear*.
- MILL-BEEFACE**, the rush or fall of water, which turns the mill.
- MILNER**, a miller.
- MILTS** or **MELTS**. See *Kelks*.
- MINGLEMENT**, a mixture of many ingredients.
- To MINT**, to mimic, to imitate by motion. "He did not strike me, but he minted at it."
- To MISKEN**, to mistake one person for another. "I miskenn'd you." To misconceive.
- MISMENS'D**, damaged, depreciated. "The paint is sadly mismens'd with the dust." dulled.
- MISTETCH'D**, mistrained or mistaught. A horse which has tricks is said to have been mistetched, or badly broken in.
- MISTRYSTED**, frightened, put out of track. "I hae been sair mistrysted," sorely perplexed.
- MITHRIDATE**. "I'll bray thee to a Mithridate." See *To Bray*.
- MOIT**, particle. "The meat was eaten up every moit," all gone. "There was neither head nor hair on't, moit nor doit," a total disappearance. See *Doit*.

- MOMASS, MAUMMASS, or MAULMASS**, a mass of kneaded dough for instance, not of the cleanliest hue. "A dainty-looking momass," said ironically of anything eatable, evincing a questionable purity. See *Maum*.
- MONEYFAWD**, perhaps **MONEYFOLD**, a purse. The countryman's term for a cow's stomach. "She was hard in her moneyfawd," when, on opening the animal, the food in that organ has been found in a state of congestion.
- MONEY NOR MARVELS, BRASS NOR BENEDICTION**. People are oft heard asserting that they possess none of these things. Marvels may here, probably, mean miracles, or rather the power of obtaining money by any miraculous means. See *Cross nor Coin*.
- MOOR**, the heathy wilderness which borders this neighbourhood. "It is a bare moor that he gans ower and gathers nought," it is a barren affair indeed, if he cannot extract a profit from it.
- MOOR-END or MOOR-EDGE MANNERS**, our rustic manners contrasted with town refinements.
- MOOR'D UP**, covered up as with snow. "The fire is over much moor'd up," over-heaped, so as to prevent its burning; lumber'd up.
- MOORN**, morning.
- To MOORN**, to-morrow. "I'll see thee to moorn."
- To MOORN 'T MOORN**, or **To MOORN 'T MOORNING**, to-morrow morning.
- To MOORN 'T NEIGHT**, to-morrow night.
- To MOOT OUT**, to break out into holes, as old cloth worn thin.
- MOOTER or MULTURE**, that which is taken as toll by the miller for grinding the corn.



- MOOZY-FACED**, downy-chinned, previous to the stiffness of the beard.
- MORTAL**. "He was fairly mortal," dead drunk.
- MOSTLINGS**, for the most part. "It's mostlings rainy now-a-days, I think."
- MOUDIHILLS**, molehills.
- MOUDIWARP**, the mole or mole-rat.
- To MOUNGE** (*g* soft), to chew, to appear to be eating or "mounging."
- MOY**, demure, close or unsocial.
- MOZED**, mossed over as a pond overgrown with aquatics. See *Sloke*.
- MUCK**, dirt. Rain and snow is commonly so called. "It hovers for muck," it threatens a change. "Mucky," foul, mean.
- MUCK'D OUT**. "Get the stable muck'd out," the litter removed, cleaned out.
- MUCKING ABOUT**, sweeping up or cleaning out an apartment.
- MUCKINGER** (*g* soft) a pocket-handkerchief. A "muck clout" or linen duster.
- MUCK-JURY**, a jury assembled on the subject of public nuisances.
- MUCKMENTS**, dirty things of all sorts, trash.
- MUCK-MIDDEN**, the manure-heap, the dust-hole.
- MUCK-TROUGH**, the stomach which receives every thing a depraved appetite puts into it.
- MUD**, might. "You mud hae tummel'd," you might have fallen.
- MUGGY**, hazy, damp, and cloudy. "Thick muggy weather."
- To MUMP**, to strike the face of another with the clinched fist, as we oft hear the threatening of "a mump'd mouth." Also, to chew.

**MUN, must.** "Gan thou mun," go you must, or you must go.

**MUNNOT, must not.** "Thou munnot gang," you must not go. Oft slurred into "maunt."

**MURK or MIRK, dark, black.** "Pit murk," as dark as a pit or a dungeon. "Murk night," midnight.

**To MURL, to moulder with the hand as bread, or dry clots of earth.**

**MUSH, any thing decayed to a state of powder, as rotten wood.** "It all fell away into mush."

**To MUSH, to crumble, to moulder.**

**MY SONG!** an asseveration—By my word or declaration. "My song! if you don't behave you shall all be whipped."

## N.

**NAB, a rocky projection from the land into the sea, as Saltwick Nab," "Cober Nab."** A high rocky inland hill is also called "a nab."

**A NACK-REEL, a wooden wheel about two feet in diameter, pivoted longitudinally against a perpendicular stem, and with a projection of rim sufficient to admit several skeins of yarn thread on to its circumference, in order to be wound off for weaving purposes.** After the winder, who sat before it, had made the wheel to turn for some time in forming his clue, the reel emitted a stroke with its nack or hammer, and the operator looking at the figured index on the top of the wheel-post, with its clock-like pointer, which was adjusted to the machine's revolutions, then knew the exact quantity of line he had so far wound. A nack-reel, and the spinning-wheels of our

industrious grandmothers, are now only to be met with, worm-eaten and disjointed, in the lumber rooms of old-fashioned houses.

**NAFF**, the nave or centre block of a wheel. Also the navel.

**NAFFHEAD**, blockhead.

**TO NAFFLE**, to trifle. "He goes naffling and shaffling about," trifling from place to place, gossiping. See *To Shaffle*.

**NANPIE**, the magpie.

**TO NAP**. See *To Knap*.

**A NAP**. See *Knap*.

**NAPPERY WARE**, crockery or china ware.

**NAPPY**, ill-natured, testy. "As nappy and as nasty as you please," short or ill-tempered to an extreme.

**NATTERING OR NATTERY**, fretful; as one "always fishing in troubled waters." "Genning and nattering the day tiv an end," grumbling the day through. See *To Gen*.

**TO NATTLE**, as the light rattling noise in the wainscot from a mouse. "Hark, how it rattles!"

**NATFLES**, glands or kernels in fat meat.

**A NAUP OR NORP**, a blow; a knock over the head with a knobstick. "Naup him." "A good nauping," a cudgelling.

**NAY**. See *Neeah*.

**NAY-SAY**. "I should like to have the first nay-say of the bargain," the opportunity of rejecting or of buying the concern, as I may feel disposed at the time of the sale.

**NAZZ'D**, slightly drunk, or as it is said, "A little in the sun."

- NAZZNOWL** or **NAZZKNOLL**, a stupid fellow. "You aud nazznowl!"
- NAZZY**, stupified, intoxicated.
- NEAF** or **NEAVE**, the fist. "A blow with the double neaf."
- NEAF-FUL**, handful. "Beeath neaves full," double handfuls.
- NEAVILL'D** or **NEVILLED**, pummelled with the fist. "A good nevilling."
- NEB**, the beak of a bird; also, ludicrously, the nose on the human face. "Do not poke your neb into other folk's porridge," do not pry into other people's affairs.
- NECKABOUT** or **NECKINGER** (*g* soft) a neck-handkerchief.
- NEEAN SHEEA**, an assertion of contradiction—she is not as you say respecting her. "Nay, nay, neean sheea, neean sheea," not she, not she.
- NEEAH** or **NAY**, no. "I's a bad sayer o' nay when like 's i' t' road." I feel it difficult to refuse when my liking or inclinations are in the way,
- NE'ER-DO-WEEL**, one who never does well, as a person unfortunate from ill-habits. An expression as prevalent here as in Scotland.
- NEEST**, next. "What neest?" the query, What comes next?
- To **NEEZE**, to sneeze.
- A **NEEZING-BOUT**, a fit of sneezing.
- NESS**, a prominent part of the coast.
- NETHER'D**, chilled, perished with inclemency from nakedness.
- NETHERING**. "Starving and nethering," pining and shivering with cold.

**NEUK**, an angle of a field, a corner in general. "You mun get it at t' neuk shop," you must buy it at the corner shop. "Put it i' t' poke neuk," put it into the bottom or corner of the bag.

**THE NEUKIN**, the chimney corner, or rather the corners on both sides of the fire-place in old-fashioned country houses, where the fire is kindled on the hearth, and a bauk or beam for the mantel-piece overarches it the entire width of the room. Within this expansive recess, a seat of stone, or a settle of wood, appears on both hands; or if there is only sitting convenience on one side, on the other, the squab or couch for repose is pushed up to the wall, against which the fire of turf and brushwood blazes with enlivening cheer. The neukin here is the rustic Englishman's fire-side, where the family assemble on a winter's night, when the snow falls, and the wind beats, and the tale is related of the strange doings in that neighbourhood in former times, or of the ghost that was known to walk when the grandmother of the group was a girl; filling the heads, both small and great, with fear, and their countenances with amazement. The neukin is also the genial spot for the sickly and infirm of "fourscoore and mair," who is borne to it every morning from an adjoining apartment, and whose circle of observation is now limited to the mere movements of the household, throughout the "lang weary day."

**NEVILL'D.** See *Neavill'd.*

**NEW-YEAR'S-DAY.** In connexion with Christmas customs, the Frumity supper is repeated on New-Year's-Eve, but the concomitant ceremonies are less scrupulously observed. There is however, "no diminution of the early salutations on New-Year's-Morning, the boys being as clamorous as before in wishing their neighbours a happy New-Year. The entrance of a woman in the morning of New-Year's-Day, is as unlucky as that of Christmas; and on both days it is exceedingly dangerous to give a light out of the house, and even to throw out the ashes or sweep out the dust."

**NICKERING,** neighing as a horse.

**NIFFERING** or **NIGGLING,** making a bargain in a hard or haggling manner; paying reluctantly. See *Taffer*.

**NIFFY NAFFY,** trifling, as to the way of proceeding in a matter. "A nifty naffy sort of a body," a person possessed of the opposite to business habits.

**NIFLING** (*i* long) trifling. "You run about nifling away all your time."

**NIGGLING.** See *Niffering*.

**NIGHT-CREAKER** or **CREAK-WARNER,** a watchman's rattle.

**NILDERNALDERING** and **SINTERSAUNTERING,** idling and trifling;—walking with slow progression as an aged or palsied person. The terms are usually heard together as above, and the first may probably have connection with the ancient word *Nidering* which we find was an expression of opprobrium bestowed by the Saxons upon their indolent servants or serfs.

**NIM**, nimble.

**NIMMING**, walking at a sprightly or nimble pace.

“The old lady goes nimming along,” moves with agility.

**NIMM'D UP**, taken up hastily on the sly, stolen, snatched.

**NINNY-COCKS**, young lobsters

**NIP-RAISIN**, a stingy retailer, whose caution in not overweighing his goods to his customers has risen the remark “of his being a regular nip-raisin,” who will even “cut a raisin in two.”

**NIP-SCREED** or **NIP-SKIN**, a niggard, one who infringes on another's dues or borders, as the term screed implies; one who “cuts beyond the edge of his own cloth.”

**NIVVER HEED!** never mind!

**NOBBINS**, select fleshy bits of salt-fish, which, in their dried state, are sold by the heap or measure.

**NOBBUT**, only, merely. “Her age is nobbut eighteen.” Also, in the sense of rather. “Our bairn's nobbut poorly,” rather unwell.

**TO NODDER** or **NODDLE**, to shake as with palsy in the head or hands; to tremble with cold.

**A NOGGIN**, a quarter of a pint measure, a Jack. A small mug.

**NOINTED**, ordained or appointed. “A nointed youth,” a young man apparently destined to, or determined upon, evil courses.

**NOOS AND THANS**. “Nows and thens,” or at occasional times; every now and then; intervals.

**A NO-NATION SPOT**, an odd or out of the way part of a neighbourhood; a sort of lawless locality.

**NON**. See *Anon*.

NORP. See *Naup*.

NORR OF NARR. See *Knor* or *Gnar*.

NOTEAGE OF NOOATAGE, notice given, publicity.  
 "This is to ge nooatage," &c.

NOTIFIED OF NOOATIFIED, publicly well known, celebrated. "He was a notified man in his day," renowned in his lifetime.

A NOTOMIZE, a skeleton or atomy. "As thin as a notomize."

NOUGHT OR NOWT, nothing. "Nowt o' t' soort," nothing of the kind, or the assertion "it was not so." "Nowt sae sure," there is nothing so certain,—a positive statement. "He's a nowt, you may depend on 't," a good for nothing fellow. "They always set him down for a nowt," reckoned him as a cypher."

A NOUGHT O' T' DOW, a thriftless person, a Ne'er do weel. Which see; also *To Dow*.

A NOUGHTPENNY JOB, work for which there is no pay.

NOWT OR NEATS, cattle or Nowt herd.

To NUDGE, to intimate by jogging a near person with your elbow.

## O.

OAFING, foolish. See *Hawing*.

OAF-ROCK'D, fool-born, or mentally weak from the cradle; spoiled by early indulgence.

OD-RABIT-LIT-O' THEM OR OD-RAT-'EM, an imprecation vented by hasty people; God's wrath alight on them.

ODSART! an exclamation of surprise on being startled. "Odsart what's aloft?" O dear what's the matter. The word with a G prefixed, will convey the literal meaning which is



- akin to the apostrophe of old times "By the Sacred Heart!"
- ODZOUNDS!** "By God's wounds!"
- OFF ON 'T.** "To-day he's sadly off on 't," very much worse.
- AN OFF,** one of the off-spring. "He was the off," that is, of such and such a family.
- OFF AND ON,** changeable, vacillating.
- OFFALY,** inferior as offal. "An offaly-made man," badly shaped in person.
- To OLDEN,** to begin to look old. "He oldens fast."
- ONESTEAD,** a single farm-house.
- ONNY-BIT-LIKE,** tolerable, as for instance, in point of health. "She shall come if she be onny-bit-like," that is if "any bit of likeness" or appearance of amendment takes place, so as to render her capable of the exertion.
- ONNYHOW,** in any manner, anyhow.
- AN ORF,** a lea or watery exudation on a horse's skin from the application of a sweating blister.
- ORLING,** a stunted or sickly child. Orings are ill-thriving young live-stock in general; probably *earlyings*, or anything premature.
- OSKIN,** an ox-gang, or ox-gate; sufficient land for the pasturage of one animal.
- OTHERGAITS,** otherwise; by another means, road, or direction.
- OTHERKINS,** different. "He has gone an otherkins geeat," a different road to the one supposed.
- OTHERSOME,** others. "An othersome lot," a different or separate set. "At othersome times," at various times.
- UGHT.** See *Aught*.

- OULA.** "When they got all they could, it was fare thee well, Oula." Of the meaning of the word we are ignorant, but the expression is constantly heard in reference to the ungrateful and self-interested.
- OUT-END,** the vent or outlet of anything; the out-shot or projecting end of a building.
- OUT-GANG OR OUT-GAIT,** a road from a place, an outlet. See *Gang*.
- OUT-GANGERS,** travellers out of a place; emigrants.
- OUTING.** "A bit of an outing," a short journey or pleasure-trip.
- OUT-O-FETTLER,** ill or unwell; out of repair.
- OUTLY,** thoroughly, out-and-out.
- OUT-THRUST,** a push forward or out at the door. A projection from a building.
- OUT-THRUSTEN** (pron. thrussen), turned out of doors; projected or thrown forward.
- OWCE,** an ox. **OWCEN,** oxen.
- OWER.** See *To Hover*.
- OWER, over.** "It ower'd a bit," it ceased a little,—the rain. See *To Hover* or *Ower*.
- OWERANCE,** command, oversight. "She fairly haes t' owerance ower him," she completely rules him.
- OWER-ANENST,** over-against, opposite.
- OWER-GATE,** a stepping-style in a field.
- OWERKESSEN,** overcast. "It's owerkessen aboon head," that is, the sky looks dull and cloudy. See *Aboon head*.
- OWER-MICKLE,** over-much.
- OWER-MONNEY,** over-many; and in the sense of too strong or over-powerful. If a man outdoes another in an argument, he is declared ower-monney for the vanquished. If a person

dies of an illness, it has proved ower-monney for his constitution. If any species of food disagrees with an individual, it was sadly ower-monney for his stomach. Death at last proves ower-monney for us all.

**OWER-NICE**, too dainty in eating, fastidious in accommodation; also modest, backward. "Now you munnot be shy and ower-nice, but mak a lang airm to what you like best;"—you must not be backward in partaking of what is before you, but reach to what you choose, without ceremony.

**OWER-SET**, over-done, fatigued. Upset or overturned. "Ower-setten."

**OWER T' MOOR**, an expression constantly heard with reference to the towns across the moor, or above twenty miles from Whitby in every landward direction, viz. Guisborough, Pickering, Scarborough, and their neighbourhoods. "She was an ower t' moor body;" or, "They cam frae some o' t'ower t' moor spots," came from some of the adjacent places above alluded to. See *Moor*.

**OWER T' WAY**. "I gav him ower t' way wi' it." I came across him with a reproof. See *to Wite*.

**OWER-WELTED**, to fall or welter over. A sheep which gets laid upon its back in a gutter or hollow, and cannot get up again, is said to have got an ower welt.

**To OWZE**, to ladle or bale out water. "Owze away!" Pour away.

**OX GANG**. See *Oskin*.

**OXTER**, the arm-pit.

## P.

**PACKMAN**, a pedler, one who carries wares for sale in a pack.

**PACKRAG-DAY**, the day after Martinmas-day, the time when servants change their places, and consequently have to pack up their clothes.

A **PADDY NODDY**, a "cock and bull story," silly matter for gossip. "A lang paddy noddy about nought," a long tale about nothing.

**PAFTY**, pert; given to saucy answers, as servants to mistresses. "She has grown over pafy for her place."

To **PALM** or **PAWM**, to climb, to ascend progressively by the use of the hands and feet, as a monkey "palming" up a pole with its paws and legs.

**PALM-CROSS-DAY**, Palm Sunday.

**PALM CROSSES**, ornamental combinations of small crosses made of the peeled willow palm, put together with pins and studded with the blossoms. These memorials of the season are then suspended from the top of the room.

**PALLY-ULLY**, a child's game of chances with rounded pieces of broken pot the size of a penny. So many square divisions are chalked upon the stone pavement, and the pieces, which are called pally-ullies, are aimed or impelled into the squares intended, by a hop on one leg, and a side shuffle with the same.

To **PAN**, to frame at working. He pans well or badly. "How awkward you pan!"

**PANKIN** or **WATER PANKIN**, a large coarse earthen jar. "A pankin pot." "A pankin dish," a large deep dish or bowl of coarse brown ware.

**PANNEL**, a soft pack-saddle, a pad.

- PANTRY**, a bread closet, or rather a closet where provisions in general are kept, sometimes called the buttery. "Lots o' bairns and a toom pantry are two bad things," a large family and an empty cupboard are serious matters. See *Toom*.
- PARADISES**, small square sugar balls resembling kisses (which see), but more transparent from being made with boiled lump sugar instead of the soft, and flavoured with essence of lemon.
- PARLUS**, dangerous, perilous. "He looks a parlus kind of a body," a fearful or suspicious looking fellow. "It's parlus walking," slippery from the ice. "It's parlus kind o' stuff," poison.
- PARS-LIT-ON'T!** an ill wish. May a pox (or sore boils) light on it!
- PARZLING**, sauntering and prying about as an indolent person. "He gans parzling about frae moorn tae neet."
- PASH**, rottenness. "As rotten as pash."
- A PASH**, a crash.
- TO PASH**, to smash. "They pash'd the door down." "Pash your way in amang 'em," make your way into the crowd.
- PAST**, a word here of varied application. To be past one's meals is to have no inclination for food. "Past working," worn out or unfit for labour. "Past all biding," a matter beyond endurance. "Putten past a preean," a facetious expression of being so far aggrieved or sickened on the subject, that the delicacy of a prune or plum can hardly restore equanimity.
- PATE** OR **PEEAT**, the head, the scalp.

- PATTER'D**, as snow is flattened with the feet.
- PATTERMENTS** or **PATTERINGS**, footprints, footsteps.
- PAUL JONES**, a piratical outlaw, the notorious terror of this locality about the year 1779. With a commission from America, to which we then stood opposed, he had dispers'd our home-bound Baltic fleet, and captured the ship of war convoying it, after a sharp engagement. He also threatened to plunder the ports on the northern coast where Whitby is situated; and we have heard it said, he had an especial eye to the place on account of its then increasing wealth. Great was the consternation among the inhabitants, the most part of whom had no alternative in case of Paul's attack upon the town, but of leaving the houses to their fate, and running up into the country for safety. Females kept money sewed in their stays and petticoat hems, and other valuables were secreted about the person, so as to be ready for a start at a moment's alarm; and many are living who remember the secretion in those days of plate in holes dug in cellars and similar places. The rumoured invasion of this country by Bonaparte seems to have produced the same sort of fearful sensation.
- PAWK**, impertinence. "They hae sadly ower mickle pawk for their spot," as people too independent for the station they fill.
- PAWKY**, forward, impudent. "As pawky as a pyet," as prying as a magpie.
- PAZED**, as a fast lock is eased open by means of a chisel. "Paze it open, the lock is blunder'd."
- PEA-HULLS**, the shells of green peas. See *Swads*.
- PEARCHING**, cold to a degree of intensity.

**PEASCODS**, green peas in the shells.

**A PEA-SCALDING**, or a **PEASCOD FEAST**, a green pea feast, well-known in the country. The peas with the shells on are scalded or steamed, then put into a large bowl set in the centre of a table, round which the company assemble. A cup containing butter and salt is placed to melt in the hot heap, into which each one dips his peascod, which is stripped of its peas by the pressure of the mouth when withdrawing it.

**PEASCOD SWADS**, the shells or hulls of green peas.  
**TO PEFF**, to cough short and faintly. "A bit of a peffing cough."

**PELT**, skin. "Horns, tail, and pelt."

**PENNY-HEDGE**, the hedge of wickerwork annually set up in Whitby harbour on Ascension-day, by the owners of certain lands in the neighbourhood, who are bound as a penance to continue the custom, or else forfeit them to the Lord of the Manor, who is the representative in feudal matters of the ancient Abbots of the place, in whose days the observance originated. The following abstract from the document cited in Young's History of Whitby, furnishes the particulars of the narrative.—"In the reign of King Henry the Second, William de Bruce, Lord of Ugglebarnby, and Ralph de Percy, Lord of Sneaton, with Allatson, a freeholder of Fylingdales, did, on the 16th of October, 1159, meet to hunt in the woods of Eskdaleside, where having found a great wild boar, the hounds ran him very well near about the chapel, where dwelt a monk of Whitby, who was an hermit. The boar being sorely

wounded took in at the chapel door, laid him down, and presently died. The hermit shut the hounds forth of the chapel, and kept himself within at his prayers, the hounds standing at bay without. The gentlemen called to the hermit to open the door, when they found the boar lying dead within; and being in great fury because they were put off their game, they did violently run at the holy man with their boar staves, whereby he shortly died. Thereupon the hunters perceiving they were in peril, took sanctuary at Scarborough, but the Abbot of Whitby being in great favor with the King, got them removed, whence they became liable to the severity of the law, which was death for death. The hermit in sired him to summon his murderers. 'I am his last moments sent for the abbot, and desire,' said he, 'to die of those wounds.' The abbot answered, 'They shall die for thee.' But the hermit said, 'Not so, for I freely forgive them my death if they be content to be enjoined this penance for the safeguard of their souls.' The gentlemen being present bid him enjoin what he would, so that he saved their lives. Then said the hermit, 'You and yours shall hold your lands of the Abbot of Whitby and his successors in this manner. That upon Ascension-day, you, or some of you, shall come to the wood in Eskdaleide at sunrise, and there shall the officer blow his horn that you may know how to find him; and he shall deliver unto you, William de Bruce, ten stakes, eleven strut stowers, and eleven yedders, to be cut by you with a knife



of one penny price; and you, Ralph de Percy, shall take twenty-one of each sort to be cut in the same manner; and you, Allatson, shall take nine of each sort, to be cut as aforesaid, which you shall bear on your backs to the town of Whitby, where you must be before nine of the clock on the day beforementioned, when you shall set your stakes at the brim of the water, each a yard apart, and so yedder them with your yedders, and so stake them with your strut stowers, that they may stand three tides without removing by the force thereof. Thus shall ye do at that very hour every year, except it be then full sea, in which case if it so happen, this service shall cease. And that you may the better call to God for repentance, and find mercy, and do good works, the officer of Eskdaleside shall blow his horn, 'Out on you, out on you, out on you, for the heinous crime of you.' And if you or your successors do neglect this injunction so long as it shall not be full sea at the hour aforesaid, you and yours shall forfeit your lands to the Abbot of Whitby or his successors. All this they promised to fulfil. Then said the hermit, 'My soul longeth for the Lord, and I do as freely forgive these men my death as Christ forgave the thief upon the cross.' *In manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum, a vinculis enim mortis, redemisti me Domine veritatis. Amen.* And so he yielded up the ghost, the 18th day of December, upon whose soul God have mercy. Amen." See *Strut Stowers*. Also to *Yedder* or *Yether*.

PEPPER-CAKE, gingerbread. Great is the con-

sumption of this article from its forming not only a prominent item in the popular keeping of Christmas, but also the fare at births and christenings; consignments formerly arriving periodically by shipping from London in numbers of tons. The manufacture of it is now extensively carried on in the town, and "Whitby gingerbread" has gained as great a reputation in the vicinity as "York muffins."

**PERCEIVANCE**, perception, notion. "I had no perceivance about it," knew nothing of the matter.

**A PERISHMENT**, a severe cold. See *Deazement*.

**To PETTLE**, to cling to the mother's bosom as a young child. See *to Clag*.

**To PICK**, to push or shove, to pitch. "They pick'd me down."

**To PICK AT**, to quarrel with, to insult.

**To PICK UP**, to vomit or pitch up.

**To PICKLE** (the i long), to eat or pick but a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle are said only to pickle a bit out of the hand at once.

**To PIE or PYE**, to pry, to peep. "A pieing sort o' body," an inquisitive kind of a person.

**PIET or PYET**, the magpie.

**To PIFLE** (the i long), to pilfer.

**To PIKE**, to pick or take up, to gather.

**PILLOW-SLIP**, a pillow case.

**PINNYSHOW**, a child's peep-show. An elegant room is oft said to be as "handsome as a pinny-show."

**To PIT**, to put in opposition to each other, as a couple of dogs to fight. "They were well pitted," equally matched. "They are always pitting at one another," quarrelling.

**PIT-MURK.** See *Murk*.

**To PLAIN,** to complain. "They are always plain-  
ing poverty," complaining of being poor. "A  
good plainer," a good beggar. "Plaint,"  
complaint.

**PLASH,** to splash.

**To PLENISH,** to furnish, to fill.

**PLENISHING,** household furniture, stock in general.

"She has brass tiv her fortune, and lots o'  
plenishing," both money and stuff.

**To PLOAD or PLODE,** to plunge as it were with  
energy into a pursuit. To wade amongst mud  
or water.

**A PLOADER,** a hard-working or persevering person.

"A ploader after pelf," a striver after gain."

**To PLODGE,** to plunge up and down in water with  
the feet.

**To PLOAT,** to pluck the feathers off a fowl. Also,  
in the sense of robbery, "They ploated the  
house from top to bottom." "They'll ploat  
him," fleece him.

**PLOOKS,** small scabs or blotches. "Plooky faced,"  
spotted or pimpled.

**PLOSH,** puddle. "A plosy spot," a miry place, a  
puddle-hole. "It's plosy walking," as the  
roads in a thaw.

**To PLOSH,** to walk through wet and mire, through  
"thick and thin" in "plosy weather."

**PLUFE STOTS or PLOUGH STOTS.** On Plough Mon-  
day, the first Monday after Twelfth-day, and  
the days following, there is a procession of  
rustic youths dragging a plough, who, "as  
they officiate for oxen," says Dr. Young, "are  
called Plough Stots. They are dressed with  
their shirts over the outsides of their jackets,

with sashes of ribbons fixed across their breasts and backs, and knots or roses of the same fastened on to their shirts and hats." They are generally accompanied with a band of sword dancers, while one or more musicians play the fiddle or flute. When the dancers perform their evolutions, the Madgies or Madgy Pegs, grotesquely attired, and oft with their faces blacked and heads horned, go about for contributions, rattling their tin canisters as money boxes. In this way they proceed from place to place for miles around; and afterwards the money collected is spent in festivities with their friends and sweethearts. See *Stot*, also *Madgipeg*.

**PLUTHER** or **PLUTHERMENT**, the thick filthy water of a drain.

**PLUTHERY**. "The roads are very pluthery," miry.

**TO POAT** or **POTE**, to push slightly at any thing with a stick or the hand. Also to point the ground, as the phrase is, with a stick in walking. "He now gans poating about with a stick," uses a walking stick.

**POCK-ARR'D**, marked with the small-pox.

**A PODGE**, a fat dirty person. "A mucky podge."

**POIT**, particle. See *Moit*.

**POKE-BLOWN**, distended at the stomach, out of breath.

**A POKEFUL**, a bag full.

**POKE-PURSE**, the farmer's square bag-purse, generally of brown-holland linen, drawn at the mouth with a string, and large enough to admit the hand. It is often made in two divisions, for the gold and silver.

**POPPLE**, the wild red poppy of the corn fields. See *Sleean*.

**PORR**, the fire-poker. See *Fire-porr*.

**PORRINGER** (*g* soft), a coarse earthen pipkin, with a loop handle at the side. A nobleman, it is said, once laid a wager with a verse maker, that he could not find a rhyme to this singular word. The wit accepted the bet, and shortly afterwards claimed it for what follows :—

The Duke of York a daughter had,  
He gave the Prince of Orange her;  
And now, my lord, I claim the prize  
For finding rhyme to Porringer.

**PORRIWIGGLES**, tadpoles and other tortuous animalcula in water.

**To Poss**. See *Posskit*.

**POSSKIT**, a large tub or barrel in which linen is “possed” in hot water. The operation of passing, to save hand labour, is performed by means of a staff with a thick knob at the immersed end, and a cross piece for a handle at the top, which is worked through a hole in the lid, in the way of a pestle and mortar.

**POSTHOUSE**, the post-office.

**POST AND PAN**, old half-timber buildings; the posts being the framing, and the pan the flat surface or plastering with which the framing is filled up.

**POT BLOSSOMS**, spots on the face from intemperance; called also by the sailors grog blossoms.

**POTHERMENTS**, perplexities, troubles.

**POT KELPS**, the loose bow or handle of a porridge-pot. See *Kelps*.

**POT-LUG**, the handle of a jug; also the two loops

- at the sides of the iron porridge-pot where the bow attaches, are called the pot-lugs.
- POT-SITTEN**, set or burnt to the bottom; overdone by too much boiling or cooking. See *Fire-fanged*.
- POTTERING**, fumbling, awkward, slow. "A pottering kind of a job."
- Pow**, the human head.
- To Pow**, to walk awkwardly or crooked with the feet. See *To Cow and Pow*.
- A POWER o' GOOD**, an immense deal of good, "I took it, and it did me a power o' good."
- POSTY**, a bunch of flowers, a nosegay.
- PRATTY WEEL**, pretty well, in fair health.
- A PREACHMENT**, a discourse or speech, a sermon.  
"A weary preachment," a tiresome narration.
- PRICK-A-BACK URCHIN**, the prickly hedge-hog.
- PRINCOD**, a pincushion.
- PROD**, an iron point at the end of a stick. "An ox prod," an ox goad.
- To PROD**, to poke or prick with a point. "He's prodding me."
- To PRODDLE**, to poke into a hole with a stick, as if searching for anything lost. To trifle.
- PROPPED UP**. "He was only a propped-up body," a person of delicate health, kept alive, as it were, by the use of every salutary precaution and support.
- PROSPERATION**, good condition, prosperity.
- PROSS**, gossiping talk. "We met and had a bit o' pross."
- PROVEN**, provender or provisions. "'Tis a proud horse that wont carry its own proven," they are proud indeed who are above helping themselves to their own subsistence.

- PUBBLE**, plump. "As pubble as a partridge," broad-breasted, stout.
- PUDDING-LINK'D**, intertwined or obstructed in the bowels.
- PULLS**, the shells or chaff of rape and other pulse.
- PULSEY**, a poultice for a sore place. "A pulsey o' white bread and swine saim," a common poultice with a little hogslard to prevent it hardening.
- PUNDSTON** or **PUNDSTONE**, a natural stone or pebble of the requisite weight, by which farmers formerly portioned their butter into pounds of twenty-two ounces or "the lang pund," the standard weight now being only sixteen ounces. We have heard old people say, that in their younger days, butter of the larger weight was sold in Whitby market at fourpence a pound; and it once having advanced to sixpence, ruination was the cry, and the careful ones forebore their usual purchases! Shambles meat, "when the old butter pundston was in vogue," was then sold "by weight of hand," not as now by the scale, the quantity being adjudged "by the lift."
- PURELY**, an answer to the inquiry, "How are you?" "Purely, thank you," pretty well.
- PUTTEN**, put. "She is bravely putten on," well dressed. "Putten off," undressed.
- PUTTEN ON**, imposed upon. Oppressed.
- PUTTEN OFF**, killed. "Get it putten off," that is, the animal—the mad dog.
- PUZZOM**, poison. "I want summat to puzzam rattens wi'," something to poison rats with.
- PUZZOMFUL**, poisonous, and in the sense of extreme uncleanness. "The house was parfitly puzzomful," perfectly or thoroughly filthy.

**PUZZOMOUS**, poisonous.

**PYET**, a magpie. "A pawky young pyet," a saucy young person.

**Q.**

To **QUART**, to thwart; to "quart and twist," to disagree.

**QUICKSILVER** or **WICKSILVER-BELT**, a girth for the waist, worn as a preventive of the itch. Many in the neighbourhood profess to be adepts in the manufacture; and one ounce of quicksilver is the quantity for two belts, after being mixed or killed, as it is termed, with the white of an egg, in a mortar or a basin, and then spread on a long narrow strip of flannel, which is stitched into a leathern casing.

**R.**

To **RABBLE**, to read quickly or at random.

**RABBLE-ROTE**, a roundabout story. "A gabbering." See *Gab*.

**RABBLE-ROUT**, a commotion of disorderly people.

**RABBLEMENT**, a long random discourse.

To **RADDLE**, to beat with a stick. "Raddle his bones for him." "Give him a good raddling."

**RAFF**, low or disreputable people. "Riff-raff."

To **RAFFLE**, to dissipate in the way of intemperance. Also to talk confusedly. "He is beginning to raffle," to lose his memory, to become imbecile.

**RAFFLED**, confused, perplexed. "The books were in a raffled state," as disorderly accounts. Knotted or entangled.

**RAFFLEPACK**. "A raffle pack lot," low vagrantly people.

**RAFFLING**, riotous, dissipated. "A raffling crew."



**RAGABASH, RAGALY**, beggarly, untidy. "They are all ragabash." "A ragaly squad."

**RAGIL**, a vagrant, a ragamuffin. "A sad ragil," a very loose fellow.

**RAGROWTERING**, playing at romps; a shaking or tearing of the clothes in roystering.

**RAG-RIVER** (*i long*), a tomboy, a roysterer. See *Tearback*.

**RAGWELLS**, certain springs in the neighbourhood, held sacred in former days for curing diseases. If the sick person's shirt or shift thrown into the well, happened to float, he would get better, but if it sunk he would die. Rags from the garments of those who recovered, were torn off and hung up as offerings to the patron saint of the well; hence the term.

**RAITCH**, a white line down a horse's face.

**A RAKAPELT**, a fast liver, or dissolute person.

**RAM**, fœtid, rancid, or rank.

**RAMSCALLION**, a dirty person of disagreeable contact. See *Scallion*.

**RAMSHACKLE**, of variable habits; one whom you cannot confine to any particular pursuit, or on whom you have no dependence. "A ramshackle in and out sort of a body."

**A RANNAK**, a rake or spendthrift. "He was a sad rannak."

**RANDAN**, the unsteady courses of intemperance. "He was half drunk already this morning; he intends to be upon the randan for the day."

**RANNEL BAUK OF RANDLE PERCH**. See *Gally bauk* or *Reckon bauk*.

**RANTY**, excited, mad, passionate.

**A RAPPER**, a street-door knocker. See *Knapper*.

**TO RAP AND REE OR REEVE**, to cater after or obtain

an advantage for your own or your favourite's benefit; literally to acquire by rapine and violence. "They rapp'd and ree'd for him all that they could lay their hands on," availed themselves practically of every thing they could compass in his behalf. This remark is oft heard as applied to a fond parent who tries to enrich in particular a favourite child above the rest of the family.

**RAPS, news.** "What raps? See *Clashes*."

**RATTEN, a rat.** "A ratten trap."

**RAW-GOBB'D, coarse-mouthed, uncouth in speech as an unlettered rustic.**

**RAWK.** See *Roke*.

**To RAX, to stretch or violently extend.** "Riving and raxing like a sailor at a rope."

**A RAX, a sprain or forcible twist of a limb.** "I stauter'd and gat a sair rax," stumbled and got a sad sprain.

**RAZZLED, slightly broiled.** "The meat was only razzled," only half roasted, underdone.

**RECKLING OR RACKLING, the last young one of a litter; an underling whose frame is often distorted from weakness; a rickety child.**

**THE RECKON, an iron crane for the pot hooks, which will swing over the fire in any direction, in place of the stationary bar across the chimney, called the Rannel bauk, already described.** A person is told "he may ring the reckon" when any long-delayed or unexpected good fortune has befallen him; a species of tintinabulum effected by reiterated strokes of the poker upon it by way of a clapper!

**RECKON BAUK.** See *Gallybauk*.

**RECKON CROOKS, the pot hooks.**

To **REDD UP**, to set to rights, to adjust in all senses.

To **REEAM** or **ROAM**, to extend the voice, to shout. "He cannot hear you except you reeam intiv his ear."

**REEANG'D**, the flesh risen or discoloured in stripes or "reeangs" from the strokes of a switch or a whip. Also reeang'd with dirt, as with soiled finger marks down the face.

**REEK**, smoke. **REEKY**, smoky.

**REET AN END**. See *Right an end*.

A **REETING** or **RIGHTING**, a combing or straightening of the hair with "a reeting keeam." Also a cleansing of the house, "a tidying up," or "reeting up." See to *Right up*.

**REETED OUT**, combed. "Get your hair reeted out."

A **REETING KEEAM**, a large wide-toothed comb with which women right or adjust their long hair. Also a pocket comb for smoothing the hair merely, as distinct from the small-tooth comb.

**REIST**, restiveness, stubbornness. "It took reist," an unmanageable fit, which a horse will sometimes manifest.

**REISTY**, rancid, rusty. "Reisty bacon."

To **REMMON**, to remove. "Remmon yourself," get out of the way. "They have remmon'd into another spot," removed into another quarter.

To **RENDER**, to melt over the fire, as pig's fat in the leaf is rendered into hog's lard or saim.

**RENDER'D FAT**, cook's dripping.

**RENDERMENTS**, fats of all sorts melted into a mass; tallow.

**RENKY**, tall and athletic.

**RESHES**, the wire rush, the seaves of the moors and wastes.

**REZZLE**, the weasel.

**RIDE**, to "let ride," to let fly, or discharge with force, to shoot from a gun. "I let ride at it," I shot at it.

**RIFE**, ready, fluent. "Rife for a row," ready for a riot. "Come be rife and let's be off," make haste and let us be going.

To **RIFT**, to belch.

**RIG**, a ridge or edge, the back, or rather the backbone.

**RIGG**, a ridge of land, a long narrow hill.

**THE RIGGIN**, the rafters which form the roof of the house.

**THE RIGGIN TREE**, the long wooden spar forming the ridge of the roof, against which the rafters lean. "The man astride the riggin tree," the person who holds a mortgage on the premises.

To **RIGHT UP**, to put into order as accounts; to chastise. "I'll right ye all up, if you don't behave." Also to adjust an apartment, to clean.

**RIGHT AN END**, straightforward, direct. "It lies reet an end before you." "He is now mending of his ailment reet an end," going on prosperously.

To **RINGE** (*g* soft), to whine as a dog. "To ringe and twist," to complain.

A **RINGE**, a twist of a limb or a joint, a sprain.

To **RIPPLE**, to scratch slightly as with a pin upon the skin.

To **RIVE**, to tear, to rend or pull asunder.

To **RIVE SWARTH**. "He was fit to rive swarth," to tear up the ground with vexation, as an

enraged animal kicks up the sward or grass with its feet.

**ROBIN HOOD'S PILLARS**, two rude stones, between three and four feet high, a mile to the south of Whitby Abbey, which tradition asserts as marking the places where the arrows of Robin Hood and his mate Little John fell, on a trial of archery from the top of the abbey, after they had dined with the abbot. They are in separate fields, which are still called Robin Hood and Little John's closes; but John out-shot his master by a distance of one hundred feet, according to the position of the pillar assigned as his. Robin Hood, or Robert Earl of Huntingdon, of whose exploits, at the head of his merry outlaws, all the world has heard, died in 1274. He is said to have been the founder of "Robin Hood's Bay," near Whitby. One day, standing on the top of Swarthou, the highest tumulus in our vicinity, he resolved to build a town where his arrow should alight, which he then shot towards the coast where the maritime place above named, with its 1200 inhabitants, is now situated, although the distance direct across the country from Swarthou is at least six miles! A couple of tumuli near the Bay are called "Robin Hood's Butts," at which, it is stated, he exercised his men in archery.

**To ROLL**, to play the romps, to rollic.

**ROKE** or **RAWK**, fog. "Thick roky weather," a damp misty atmosphere.

**ROLL**. See *Wreath* or *Wreath*.

**ROLL, EGG, AND SALT**. It is the custom here to present on infant, when it is first carried into

a neighbour's house, with a roll, an egg, and a little salt. Whether there is anything mystical in this alimentary combination, or whether it is merely a substantial way of evincing good wishes towards the little stranger on its first appearance abroad, we are unable to state; all we can learn is, that it is one of those practices handed down from former times, and it would be deemed unlucky to the infant if it was allowed to go away without its gifts. It is usual to put the salt in paper, and pin it to the child's clothes.

**ROLL-EGG Day.** See *Troll-Egg Day*.

**To ROOK**, to pile turves or peats in "stacklets" or small stacks on the moors to dry, before they are led home, for which purpose they are "rooked" with air-holes, left to allow a free passage for the wind.

**To ROUCE ABOUT**, to run or chase from place to place.

**To ROUGHEN**, to make rough; a farrier's term for a medicine to roughen or make retentive the bowels of an animal. The reverse of *Slapen*, which see.

**ROOPY** or **ROOPY**, hoarse-voiced. "As roopy as a raven." "Rouped up," closed in the throat, croaky.

**To ROUS** or **ROUTER**, to turn out the contents of a room, for instance, for cleaning purposes. To "rout about," to go from place to place, or from drawer to drawer, in search of any thing lost.

**A ROUTER**, a rushing noise of people. "A street router." "He jump up iv a great router," he started up in a great hurry or fury. The con-

- fusion incident to a removal of goods. Also a stir in the sense of a strict inquiry.
- ROUTERING TIME**, "thorough cleaning time," the annual period, generally in spring, well known to housewives in this quarter, when it is customary for every article, from the cellar to the attic, to undergo a thorough purgation, along with every part of the house itself. See *Clowclash*.
- ROVING**, a weather term. "It's roving weather," stormy, violent.
- ROVVEN**, torn uprooted. "Rovven to bits" or "Rovven frae together," violently separated, destroyed.
- To **ROW**, "to row and scow," to labour vigorously.
- ROWAN-TREE**, mountain ash or witch wood. A small piece worn in the pocket will preserve the person from the influence of the witch!
- ROWND**, the roe of fish. See *Kelks*.
- To **ROWT**, to low or bellow as cattle.
- ROWTY**, rank, overgrown. "Thick rowty grass," rank coarse grass.
- To **ROY ON**, to live uproariously or extravagantly. "They royed on till they came to nought."
- RUD**, a red earth or ochre. "Red rud," used by farmers for marking sheep.
- RUD-STAKES**, stakes to which cattle are fastened in the barns.
- RUE-BARGAIN**. A man repents of his purchase, and offers the seller so much money to take it back again, which sum is called "the rue bargain."
- RUMBUSTICAL**, of a coarse address; noisy, overbearing.
- A **RUMTION** OR **RUMPTION**, a riot or eruption. "A

bonny row and a rumtion," a street commotion.

**RUN-A-COUNTRY.** "A run-a-country fellow," a man of vast pretensions, who goes from place to place, announcing his wares or his nostrums; a quack. A stranger who turns out to be a deceiver, by running away from the debts he has contracted.

**RUNNEL,** a rill or gutter of water. Also a funnel by which liquids are poured into bottles.

**RUNCH,** wild mustard seed.

**RUNTY,** thick, short-set, and red-faced. "A strang runty lass," like many of our hardy moor-bred maidens.

**A RUSH,** a crowd; also a merry-making is often spoken of as "the grand rush" that is going to be held.

**RUSSELL'D,** withered as an apple. See *Dozzen'd*.

**RUTTINGS,** the entrails of animals, also termed "the puddings."

**To RUTTLE,** to breathe with a rattling noise, as an asthmatic person. To laugh suppressedly.

## S.

**SACRAMENT-PIECE,** a coin worn round the neck of a person for the cure of epilepsy. Thirty pence are to be begged of thirty poor widows. They are then to be carried to the church minister, for which he is to give the applicant a half-crown piece from the communion alms. After being "walked with nine times up and down the church aisle," the piece is then to have a hole drilled in it for suspension by a ribbon! These widows' pence



- may have reference to the widow's mite which we read of as being so estimable in the eyes of our Saviour.
- SAD**, heavy; in the sense of "sad bread," bread ill leavened or ill baked. Also, the snow hardened with walking upon, is said to be saddened.
- SADLY BEGONE**, sorely dismayed, woe-stricken. See *Aback*.
- SAGG'D OUT**, bulged out at the side, as a bowing wall.
- SAID OR SAYED**. See *Sayed*.
- SAIM OR SEAM**, hogs' lard. See *To Render*.
- SAIR OR SAIRLY**, sorely, severely. "A sair-miss'd man," one whose loss is very much felt. "A sair spot," a sore place, a wound.
- SAIRY**, sickly. "A poor sairy body," a sickly or diseased person.
- To SAM**, to curdle milk for making cheese. "Is the milk samm'd?"
- A SAND-COORN**, a grain of sand. "It is not worth a sand-coorn," valueless.
- SARK**, a shirt.
- SARKLESS**, without a shirt, naked. See *Breeks*.
- To SARRA OR SARROW**, to serve or supply. "Has thou gitten t' pigs sarrow'd?" fed. "I doubt I cannot sarra what she wants," furnish the article needed.
- SARROWINGS**, "pig sarrowings," slops for the hog trough.
- SAUF**, yellow, saffrony. "A seekly sauf leuk," a wan bilious appearance.
- SAUMAS LOAVES**, soul mass bread, known in those parts forty years ago, and eaten on the feast of All Souls, November 2d. They were sets

of square farthing cakes with currants in the centre, commonly given by bakers to their customers; and it was usual to keep them in the house for good luck. Dr. Young, in his History of Whitby, mentions a lady as having one above a hundred years old.

**SAUT, salt.** See *Collop*.

**SAWCUM or SAWCOME, sawdust.**

**SAYED or SAID, advised, or rather ruled by advice.**  
 "In spite of all I can do, she wont be sayed,"  
 guided or persuaded by what I say. See *Unsayable*.

**SCAFE.** "A thoughtless young scafe," a wild youth.

**SCALDER'D, chafed, blistered, leprous.**

**SCALDERINGS, the burnt cores of limestones, the surfaces of which peel off in scales or shells.**

**SCALDING OF PEAS.** See *Peascod scalding*.

**SCALLIBRAT, a young scold, a passionate or screaming child.**

**SCALLIONS, leeks, young onions; remarkable for their quickness of growth.** "He grows like a scallion," the boy shoots up fast. "As ram as a scallion," onion scented. See *Ramscallion*.

**SCANT, scarce, limited, shallow in quantity.** "I'se scant o' brass," short of money, poor.

**SCAR or SCAUR, the rocky pavement or shore of alum shale at the foot of the cliffs southward of Whitby harbour, which yields the fossil remains for which the place is so famous.**

**SCAR-DOGGERS.** "As hard as a scar-dogger." These are globular nodules of hard stone occurring in the alum shale, which are burnt for Roman cement. When broken they are of a

bluish-grey colour, but after exposure to the atmosphere, become of a deep purple brown. They frequently contain ammonites and other petrifications.

**SCARBOROUGH-WARNING.** An expression which, from the contiguity of Scarborough and Whitby, has, in the latter town, become localised. "If you do that much longer, I will give you a Scarborough warning," that is, none at all, but a sudden surprise. The saying, it is said, alludes to an event in 1557, when Thomas Stafford took possession of Scarborough Castle, before the townsmen had the least notice of his approach.

A **SCARING** or **SCAREING**, a fear imparted by an alarming appearance or accident; an affright. To **SCARM** or **SKIME**, to squint slightly; more in the way of knitting the brows than from obliquity of the eyes.

**SCATTERBRAINS**, a giddy thoughtless person.

**SCAUP**, the bare skull; also, the stony surfaces which appear where the soil is very thin.

**SCAUPY**, rocky; naked as a stony waste.

**SCAWD-LIT-ON 'T**, an imprecation. May scalds or boils light on it. See *Hang-lit-on 't*.

A **SCOPPERIL**, a plug put into an issue or seton made in the diseased part of an animal to drain off the humours. Also, a teetotum which children play with.

To **SCOUCE**, to chastise by boxing the ears and nipping the neck. "Give him a good scoucing."

A **SCOURGING TOP**, or **SCOURGY**, a boy's whipping-top.

A **SCOW**, **SCOWDER**, or **SCOWDERMENT**, a confusion incident to the preparation for an event; the

household commotion at thorough cleaning time. See *To Row*. Also, the din of the process among a multitude of feeders at the dinner-table.

To **SCRAFFLE**, to contend in pushing one's way through a crowd. "I came scraffling my way through the market," shouldering my way along.

**SCRAN**, food. "Scran time," meal time.

To **SCRAT**, to scratch. To labour with hard endeavour "to get scatted on in the world," or to obtain the means of subsistence. "They hae to make a hard scrat for a bit o' bread."

A **SCRAT BEZOM**, a birch broom with the fibres worn down to the stumps, by which it is more adapted for scouring the pavement than for sweeping the dust.

**SCRAT**, Satan, generally with the prefix—old, "Aud Scrat."

To **SCRAWM**, to scribble on paper with a pen, or smear with paint. Also, to grope with the hands like a blind person finding his way.

To **SCRAWT**, to scratch. "He scrawted me."

**SCRAWTY**, scratchy. "A scrawty pen," a pen too hard.

A **SCREED**, a border or edge of paper, or other flat surface. "A cap screed." See *Coif*.

A **SCREEDING**, a scolding match among women, when the caps and hair of each other are mutually assailed. See *Uncoifing*.

**SCRIBB'D** and **LIBB'D**, farmers' terms, or rather they are used as one word,—castrated.

**SCRIBE** or **SCRAPE**, inscription, writing. "I never see the scribe of his pen." I receive nothing in the shape of a letter from him.

- SCRIED**, perceived, discovered. "I scried it lang afore I com at it," saw what it was before I got to it.
- To **SCRIKE**, to scream. "There was sike scriking and shouting!" such screaming and bawling, as in a street commotion. To lament audibly.
- SCRIMPY** or **SCRIMP'D UP**, contracted, confined in dimensions.
- SCROGS**, shrubs, blackthorn bushes.
- To **SCROUT OUT**, to begin to grow as plants in favourable weather. "A fine scrouting time," a time good for young shoots. Also, with regard to the days lengthening in the spring, it is said, they are "beginning to scROUT out."
- SCRUDG'D** or **SCROWG'D**, crowded, crammed up.
- SCRUFF**, **SCRUFFMENTS**, scum or impurities, scurf; the rabble. See *Keeans*.
- SCRUFFIN**, a long mop for cleaning the bottom of the baker's oven.
- To **SCRUFFLE**, to shuffle with the hands and feet, to wrestle or contend.
- A **SCRUFFLE**, a fight, a trial between parties of their bodily strength. "Scruffled through," as the way is made through a crowd, or a tedious business.
- SCRUNSHINGS**, the remains of a feast, the "crumbs of the table."
- To **SCUD**, to scrape a dirty floor or pavement with a spittle, or iron blade fixed across the end of a staff.
- THE SCUD**, the drifting clouds. "Which way does the scud fly?" the question when the direction of the wind is wont to be ascertained.
- To **SCUG**, to hide. "Scug yourselves away," go and get hid. "In scuggery," in secrecy.

SCUMFISH'D, suffocated, choked with smoke, stifled in a crowd.

To SCUTTER, to run to waste as a taper in the wind. "A scuttering candle."

SEA GULLS. See *Gulls*.

SEAK NOR SAIR. "I was nowther seak nor sair when I said it," neither sick nor sore,—that is, in no way incapacitated so as to render my evidence unsound in the matter.

A SEAKENING, child-birth.

SEAM. See *Saim*.

SEA-TANG. See *Tangles*, as the name by which this marine plant is more generally known.

SEATRE, a sieve or strainer. "As thin as a seatre," worn into transparency or holes, as cloth when it grows thin.

SEAVES, the small soft rush of the moors, formerly used by the country people for home-made candles or rushlights, called also Seave-lights.

SEEAVE. "Yah seeave's neeah seeave," one saving is no saving; that is, economy to be effectual, should run through the piece.

SEEING-GLASS, the old-fashioned term for a mirror, formerly a surface of polished metal. We read that the Abbot of Whitby had in his chamber, a speculum of silver for a looking-glass.

SEG or BULL-SEG, a castrated bull.

SEGG'D, hard and distended, as the diseased udder of a cow.

SEGGRUMS, ragwort.

SEGS, sedges, a kind of rush growing in watery places.

SEMMANT, slender. "As tall and semmant as a willow wand." "A smart semmant body," a tall and gracefully-formed person, symmetrical.

- SEMMIT**, pliable, supple. "As soft and semmit as as a lady's glove."
- SEN**, since.
- SENSINE** or **SINSINE**, since that time. "It is now getting to look long sensine," since the occurrence of the event alluded to.
- To SET**, to accompany on the road. "I will set you home." "I was setten part of the way."
- To SET AGAIT**, to set agoing, to excite.
- SETON** or **SETTER**, an issue made near a diseased part of an animal, from which matter is encouraged to run. "We took care that she was weel setter'd," that is the cow. See *Scopperil*.
- SETTEN ON**. "A little setten on sort of a body," dusky visaged, as if set in with dirt.
- To SHAB IN**, to slink into a place unobservedly.
- To SHAB OFF**, to fly from one's word unhandsomely, or by a lame excuse.
- SHABBY**, a weather term. "A wet shabby day."
- A SHACKBAG**, a loose trustless fellow.
- SHACKFORK**, a wooden fork for lifting straw, generally made of a forked ozier.
- SHACKRIPE**, as fruit so ripe that it will fall from the tree with a touch or shake; rotten ripe. Also, in the sense of dilapidated, as a wall is said to be shackripe, or apparently ready to come down with the first blast.
- To SHAFFLE**, to vacillate; to shift about in a transaction.
- SHAFFLING**, trifling, in the sense of being devoid of decision in view and practice. Also, as a person walking with a short quick step is said to be shuffling in his gait or manner. "A little shuffling fellow."
- SHAFMENT**, the measurement or circumference of the wrist.

- To **SHALE**, to scale away by degrees as a laminated piece of the strata, layer by layer.
- SHALE**, the scaly alum rock of this quarter. "Grey alum shale." See *Alum*.
- SHANDY**, crack-brained, shallow, crazy. "He's quite shandy." Also, slender in person. "A spare shandy sort of a figure."
- SHANKNAG**, one's own legs. "I intend to shank-nag it," to walk the distance.
- SHANKWEARY**, tired with walking about; "leg weary."
- A **SHARVE**, a slice. "A brave sharve o' bread," a large slice.
- To **SHAWM**, to warm the knees and toes by sitting with them close to the fire. "A good shawming," a thorough warming.
- To **SHEAL** or **SHILL**, to sour milk for curds by the usual process. "Shill'd," curdled.
- SHEAN**. See *Shoon*.
- SHEEP-CADE**, the large brown sheep louse.
- SHIBBINS**, shoe-bands, shoe-strings or ties.
- SHIFTY**, dishonest, not to be depended on.
- SHILL**, cold. "A shill shy wind."
- A **SHILL**, a scum, as the oily kind of rising in a pot of paint.
- To **SHILL**, to unhusk, to strip green peas from the shell.
- To **SHILL**. See *To Sheal*.
- SHILL-CORNS**, small hard blotches, which shale or scale away by degrees, with little or no sup-puration.
- SHILLOTING** or **SHILLOCKING**, a species of wide knitting with wooden needles, practised in making thread nightcaps.
- SHIMM'D**, spoiled by a slip of the knife or tool in cutting or shaping.



A SHINE or SHINDY, a quarrel, a fight. "A bonny shindy," a great commotion.

SHINNOPING. See *To Jowl*.

SHIVS, husks of grain and such like particles.

A SHOE-CROSS, a cross made with your wet finger upon the shoe-toe, to cure the cramp or thrill in the foot.

SHOGG'D, shaken, as by the jolting of a cart.

To SHOGGLE, to joggle.

To SHOLL or SHURL, to slide as a person down a declivity, or upon ice.

A SHOOLER, one who goes a "shooling."

SHOOLING, intruding, or slipping in, when your friend and his family are at dinner, because an invitation to join them would, to yourself, be very convenient.

SHOON or SHEEAN, shoes. "A pair o' shibbins to my new sheean." See *Shibbins*.

To SHOOR, to frighten with voice and gesture the birds from the cornfields, "Shoo, Shoo!"

SHOORTS and OWERS. "They were at our house at all shoorts and owers," both for short times and over times—or long times; at all opportunities and occasions.

THE SHOOT, looseness of the bowels in cattle.

SHOT-ICE, a slide or continuous path of hard ice. "The road is all of a shot ice."

SHOT-ON, rid of. "I have now gotten fairly shot on em," quit of them.

SHROVE TUESDAY, formerly the time of shrift or confession previous to Lent, which begins the day following, called Ash Wednesday. The general custom of a pancake dinner is here observed; and after the ringing of the pancake bell at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, children

- and apprentices enter upon a holiday for the rest of the day.
- SHUGGYSHAW, a swinging machine at fairs, termed in the south a swingswang, in which people are exercised in numbers at so much a head.
- To SHURL. See *Sholl*.
- SHUTTEN UP, closed.
- A SICKENING. See *Seakening*.
- To SIDE-UP, to put in order; the act of cleaning and arranging a room.
- SIDED-UP, arranged or adjusted.
- SIDELING, insinuating by word or action. "A sidel-ing, wheedling sort of a body."
- A SIDE-WIPE, a sly rebuke or intimation.
- To SIE-OUT, to stretch gradually, as an over-tight glove upon the hand.
- A SIE, a slightly soiled appearance on linen or paper, "not stained, but sied all over." And again, in a still slighter sense of being marked. "There were hardly the *signs* of a sie upon it."
- To SIFF, to draw in the breath with the teeth and lips compressed; to make "a siffing sound."
- SIKE or SIKEB, such, similar. "Sike and sike like," equivalent to the prevailing remark—"There is six of one kind and half-a-dozen of the other," or, all are alike in the matter.
- To SILE DOWN, to faint away.
- To SILE PAST, to glide by.
- SILE, a milk strainer; a tin or wooden basin with a piece of linen cloth tied over the hole at the bottom.
- To SILE, to put a liquid through a strainer, in order to rid it of its impurities.
- SILE BRIGGS, or SILE BRIDGE, the holder or wooden frame laid across the milk-pail for the strainer to rest on when used.

**SILLS**, the shafts of a waggon; the "limmers."

"The sill horse," the shaft horse.

**SINDED OUT**, rinsed or washed out.

**SINTER-SAUNTERING**, idling or "seesawing" over a business or process. See *Nildernaldering*.

**To SIPE**, to ooze or drain away slowly. "It is all siped out," that is, gone away drop by drop imperceptibly, as a liquid from a vessel. Also as water is absorbed by paper on one side, and then sipes or oozes through on the other.

**SIPPER-SAUAGES**, the provocatives of the table to the appetite.

**A SITFAST**, a core or goak in a wound.

**A SKEATING-BERTH**, a track on the ice for skating or sliding upon. See *Berth*.

**A SKEEL OR SKEIL**, a milk or water pail. It differs from the ordinary pail, which is of an equal circumference from top to bottom, by forming a wide circle at the base, and contracting upwards; also, having no bow, one of the staves rises above the rim higher than the rest by way of a stiff handle. The use of "the north-country skeil," which is usually borne upon the head on a pad, seems on the decline. See *Wreath*.

**To SKEEL OR SKEYL**, to tilt as a cart, for the purpose of unloading. "To skeel over," to overturn.

**SKEELY**, skilful. "Vary skeely and knowful," very clever. See *Wise Man*.

**THE SKELBEAST**, the partitions of a cattle-stall.

**To SKELLER OR SKELLY**, to squint.

**A SKELLIT**, a small metal pot for the fire, with a long handle.

**SKELLY-EYED**, squint-eyed.

**To SKELP**, to beat or belabour with the flat hand. Also, to run fast, or "skelp along."

- SKELPING**, large sized, unusually big. "A great skelping animal," or "a skelper."
- SKEP**, a round-bottomed willow basket, without a bow, used in the country for bringing potatoes and turves into the house. The tithes of certain grain were paid to Whitby Monastery in "Skepfuls," but the specific amount of a skepful does not appear. "A bee-skep," a straw beehive.
- To **SKERL** or **SKIRL**, to scream. "It skirled like a pig in a yat," like a pig jammed in a gate. The skirling of the sea-gulls is said to be the forerunner of a gale.
- To **SKEW**, to cast abroad, as grain is dispersed from the hand; to fling at random.
- To **SKEW OFF**, to twist or forcibly wrench off.
- To **SKIME**. See *Scarm*.
- SKIMMERING**, showy, bright. "A fine skimming morning," a splendid dawn betokening a fine day.
- A **SKIN-LOWZENER**, "a skin-loosener," a strong glass of spirits when it takes effect. Also, a warm bath. See *Throat-seasoner*.
- To **SKIT**, to sneer, to ridicule.
- SKITTISH**, satirical.
- SKIVVERS**, meat skewers, wooden splinters.
- SKUFE**, a precipice.
- SKUFF** or **SKUFT**, the nape of the neck. "A good skuffing," a punishment among boys by nipping the neck with the finger and thumb.
- SLABBY**, slight, in the sense of incompact or unsubstantial. "A poor slabby job," as a slightly constructed building.
- A **SLACK**, a valley, or small shallow dale.
- SLAIRKING**, licking with the tongue, daubing with the finger.

- SLAIRY** or **SLATTERY**, sluttish. "Very slairy and slinky," both slovenly and skulky or idle.
- SLAISTERING**, idling as a slaisterer, or one who has the properties implied in the term *Slairy*.
- A SLAKE**, a mere wipe, not a thorough cleansing. "A lick and a slake," or "A lick and a promise," as a slut gets over certain of her household duties.
- SLAKE-TROUGH**, a receptacle in a blacksmith's shop in which water is kept for quenching purposes.
- SLAKING**, licking with the tongue.
- SLANE**. See *Sleean*.
- SLAPE**, slippery, smooth. "As slape as glass," icy. Also in the sense of dishonest, "A slape un," a slippery one, a person in whom you cannot confide, or one "as slape as an eel's tail."
- To SLAPEN**, to render slippery. Country folks talk of slapening the insides of their cattle by giving them oil and other aperients. "She would be all the better if she had her inside slapen'd a bit," that is, the cow. See *To Roughen*.
- A SLAPESCALP** (pron. Slapescope), an unprincipled individual.
- SLAPE-SHOD**, slippery-footed, as a horse when its shoes are worn too smooth for travelling, especially on the ice.
- SLAPE-TONGUED**, smooth spoken, hypocritical.
- SLAPS**, dirty water, rinsings.
- SLAPPY**, watery. "Slappy weather," rainy. "It's slappy walking," wet under foot.
- SLAPSTON**, a stone slab with a hole in it, in the corner of a kitchen or scullery, for carrying off slaps; a drain.

**SLATHERY**, miry and rainy. "Slathery weather."

**SLATTERY**. See *Slairy*.

To **SLAVER**, to spit, or to allow spittle to run from the mouth.

**SLAVERMENT**, fawnsomeness, that of one whom we call "a lick-spittle," hollowness, flattery.

To **SLAYSTER**, to lynch with a whip, to flog. "I'll slayster thy shoulders," or "I'll give thee a good slaystering."

**SLECK**, drink, or that kind which pre-eminently slakes thirst. "Good sleek."

**SLEEAN** or **SLANE**, the smut of corn, to prevent which the farmers hereabouts soak their seed-wheat in arsenic and water, while some resort to a solution of sulphate of copper for the same purpose. Many are the deriders of this proceeding; but, on the other hand, numbers are its adherents.

To **SLEW**, to swerve or swing on one side. "He never slews his throat over his shoulder when he kens a full cann," he never turns away his head when he sees a full cup,—the toper.

**SLEW'D**, twisted, swerved. Intoxicated.

To **SLIDDER**, to slide. "Sliddered away," slipped by, gone aside.

**SLIDDERISH**, slippery, and in the sense of unprincipled, not to be trusted.

A **SLIP**, a child's pinafore; also a linen case, as a "Bolster-slip," a "Pillow-slip."

To **SLIPE**, to strip off, as the feathered edge from a quill, or the skin from the flesh.

**SLOAK**, slime. "Green sloak," the vegetable scum on the surface of a piece of water; that which Dr. Johnson alludes to as "the stagnant viridity of a duck-pond."

To **SLOAP** or **SLOPE**, to imbibe liquids with an audible indraught of the mouth.

**SLOCKEN'D**, quenched. See *Slaked*.

**SLOPED** or **SLOWP'D**, cheated. "I weeant be slowp'd iv onny sike way," in any such manner. "A slowpy kind of a fellow," a trickster or deceiver.

**SLOT**, a small bolt which slides in a metallic groove, as a door fastener.

**SLOWDY**, long, meagre, and ungainly in person. Fish that are flabby and out of season are said to be slowdy, as not firm or substantial.

**SLUFFS**, the skins of all such fruit as gooseberries and currants are called sluffs or sloughs.

**SLUSH**, puddle, slime. "Slushy roads."

**SLUSH-PANS**, the collections or pools of soft snow and water during a thaw, in the worn cavities on the moor roads. See *Water-dikes*.

To **SLUSH ON**, to proceed or persevere in one's course of life, as the saying is, "through thick and thin."

**SLUTHER** or **SLUTHERMENT**, any thin gelatinous substance; that about the heads of the larger kind of fish when boiled; jelly.

**SLUTHERY**, slippery, as when anything muddy or slimy is spread on the ground. "The streets are wet and sluthery."

**SLY-CAKES**, tea-cakes plain and uninviting on the outside, but when eaten are found full of currants and richness within. They are also called Cheats.

**SMALLY**, spare, puny in person. "A poor smally creature."

**SMART-MONEY**, the penalty when a man pays "too dear for his whistle."

**SMATCH**, flavour. Also resemblance in other respects, as "He has gotten a smatch of London in his talk."

**SMIT** or **SMITTLE**, infection generally.

**SMITTLEISH** or **SMITTING**, infectious.

**SMITCHES**, the blacks or sooty particles from smoke. "A smitch of black," a spot of the same on linen.

**SMITHEREENS**, the particles in red-hot showers which fly from the anvil when the forged iron is struck by the smith's hammer. "Shiver'd into smithereens," destroyed and dispersed as by an explosion.

**SMITHYCOME** or **SMITTICOME**, the smith's iron dust or sweepings mixed with hot pitch as an impervious composition for the tops of wooden sheds.

**SMOCK-TURNING**, the practice of the wives and sweethearts of sailors and fishermen putting on their shifts inside out for success and a fair wind.

**SMOOTING**, hiding the face bashfully, as a child in its mother's breast. A young man is said to smoot after a girl when he dares not appear openly in the courtship.

**SMOOTY-FACED**, modest-looking, shame-faced.

**A SMOOTHING**, an ironing, or getting-up of linen.

**TO SMUDGE**, to smoulder or smoke before the breaking-out of flame.

**TO SMURR** or **SMORR**, to smother.

**SMURR'D UP**, smothered; over-heated with clothes or confinement.

**TO SNAFFLE**. See *Snavle*.

**SNAKESTONES**, the petrified shells of the Ammonite, or Cornu Ammonis, so called from their



resemblance to the curled horns on the head of Jupiter Ammon. The number of species found on our coast, according to the monograph of Mr. M. Simpson, is upwards of 150. Tradition asserts those formations to have been living snakes with which Whitby was infested before the days of the abbey; but by the prayers of St. Hilda the foundress, and the outstretching of her miraculous wand, they were swept over the cliff and turned into stones! Three snakes on a heart-shaped shield, constitute the Whitby arms.

To **SNAPE**, to check, to put down audacity with a retort. "She began to say so and so, but I very soon snaped her."

**SNAPS**, thin round gingerbread cakes for children. See *Spice*.

**SNARZLING**, **SNARZLY** OR **SNARLY**. "A cold snarzly wind," an unkindly wind. See *Custard Winds*.

To **SNAVVLE** OR **SNAFFLE**, to speak through the nose.

**SNECK**, a lift-latch with a bowed handle for a door. "A thumb-sneck."

**SNEVVER**, slender.

To **SNICKLE**, to snare with a draw-loop as hares are entangled or snickled.

To **SNIFLE** OR **SNIFTER**, to have the habit of puffing in audible successions through the nostrils, as a "snifterer."

**SNIFTERER**. See *To Snifle* or *Snifter*.

To **SNIGGLE**, to sneer at with a derisive laugh.

To **SNITE**, to blow the nose. "Snite thy nose."

**SNOCKSNARLS**, overtwisted thread or worsted run into knots.

**SNOD AND SNOG**, smooth and compact.

**SNOLLS**, nostrils. "Snite thy snolls," blow your nose.

**To SNOORK or SNORK**, to smell at anything with a strong appliance of the nose. "Tak a lang snoork," take a good smell.

**SNOW-FLAGS, SNOW-flakes**. "The time when snow-flags fly," winter.

**SNUBBINGS**, reprimands, rebukes.

**To SOB**. See *To Sou*. Also *To Suff*.

**SODDEN'D or SODDER'D**, steeped in water, saturated ; softened or wrinkled by repeated soakings, as the hands of a washerwoman.

**SODGY**. "Fat and sodgy," heavy and cumbrous, as a stout person.

**SOE THEE, LO THEE, LOOKS THEE!** see, look, behold ; a threefold exclamation calling attention to anything wonderful or beautiful.

**SOFT, SOFTISH**, weather terms. "A softish night," a rainy night. "It's soft tramping," the roads are muddy to walk on. "It's boun to fall soft," it is going to be rain.

**SOORT or SORT**, in the sense of many or numbers. "There was a good soort there," a good many assembled.

**Soss**, puddle.

**To Soss**, to splash or fling anything into water with force. Also to lap liquids as a dog. "A soss-pot," a drunkard.

**To Sou**, to breathe forth, to sigh. "The wind is beginning to sou," to rise or get up. When the gale is declining in force with intervals of cessation, it is said the wind is "beginning to sob," to relent or go down. See *To Suff*.

**To SOUND AWAY**, to faint away.

**SOUNDS**, the thick gelatinous flakes which adhere internally to the backs of cod-fish; when salted, they sell at a high price as a delicacy; "Cod sounds."

**SOULMASS LOAVES.** See *Saumas Loaves*.

**SOUP'D** or **SOWP'D**, soaked with water, drenched in the rain. "They got fairly sowp'd through."

**SOUR DOCKENS**, field sorrel.

**To SOWL**, to agitate in water for the purpose of cleansing.

**A SOWLING**, a ducking, a rinsing.

**SOWTEE**, a shoemaker. "He grins like an aud sowter," as the shoemaker's grimaces keep pace with the motion of his arms and elbows in the act of stitching.

**To SPANG ALONG**, to walk fast.

**SPANG'D**, or **SPANGHUED**. "I spanghued it behind the fire," flung it away.

**SPANKING**, lusty, of large size or span, gigantic. "A great spanking fellow."

**SPATTERDASHES.** See *Gamashes*.

**To SPAWDER**, to sprawl, to spread out the legs like a spider, or a frog in the water. Young birds in the nest are said to be spawder'd, when their legs, as it often happens, are turned crookedly over their backs.

**SPECTIONEER**, an overlooker or inspector; on ship-board an overlooker of stores.

**SPEED YAS GUINEAS**, the old guinea, which the sovereign superseded. The shield upon it has been likened to the ace of spades on playing cards. "I'll hae neean o' your screeds o' paper, I'll hae 't all i' broad speed yas guineas"—that is, the payment. The old-

fashioned preference we have heard of for solid coin over bank paper, when the latter, of a local nature, was first established here towards the latter part of the last century.

To **SPEAN** or **SPEAN**, to wean from the breast, to substitute spoon meat for the mother's milk.

To **SPELDER**, to spell words. "Spelder it out if you can," make out the writing.

**SPELDER-BEUK**, a spelling-book.

**SPELDERING**, spelling. "He's ept at his speldering," apt or ready.

**SPELKS**, splinters, or thin pieces of wood used by surgeons for binding up broken limbs.

**SPELL**, a splinter, a small wooden bar. "The spells," the bars of a gate or a ladder.

A **SPELL**, a turn or trial at work, as digging. "Let me have a spell," let me relieve you in the labour. "Spell for spell is fair play," turn for turn. Also in the sense of time spent, "I had a long spell."

To **SPELL**, to try to obtain by address or application. "He spell'd hard in the matter," he endeavoured perseveringly to gain his point.

**SPELL AND KNOR**, a game so called. See *Knor*. It is known further south as *Dab and Shell*.

**SPIC-AND-SPAN NEW**. See *Brandnew*.

**SPICE**, the common term here for sweetmeats and confectionery of all sorts, but especially for gingerbread articles. See *Snaps*.

**SPICE-CAKES**, tea-cakes with currants, as well as cakes more generally known as plum-cakes, for which this quarter is famous. The tea-cakes made rich with butter and cream, are called "fat rascals." See *Stycakes or Cheats*.

**SPINNER-WEB** or **SPINNER-MESH**, the spider's web.

- SPIT.** "Never invite a friend to a roast and then beat him with the spit," do not profess hospitality, and then, in some shape or other, make your visitor pay for it.
- A SPIT,** a shovel with a thick, narrow, sharp blade, for digging, or rather slicing, the sward.
- SPITTLE,** an iron blade fixed across the end of a staff for scraping ashop floor in muddy weather.
- SPLOADER'D,** spread out, vulgarly laid forth, as a person gaudily dressed.
- SPLOADERMENT,** a showy display. "What a sploaderment!" Also, as having reference to an extravagant mode of expression.
- SPOILS.** "Cotton spoils," cotton purls, or the small wooden knobs upon which balls of thread are wound, old-fashionedly termed "clew bottoms."
- SPONGE,** leaven or yeast-paste for lightening loaves.
- SPORD** or **SPOAD,** the split of a pen, the point.
- SPRAGGY,** bony, as some fish seem to be all bones when eaten out of season.
- SPRENT,** the staple-catch of a trunk-lid, which goes into the key-hole to be fastened by the bolt of the lock.
- A SPRIG,** a long headless nail.
- To SPRINT** or **SPRENT,** to splash, to bespot, or squirt upon with a fluid.
- SPRUNT,** steep. "Down a sprunt road in the
- SPRUNT,** a hill. See *Titter*.
- SPURRINGS,** the bans of marriage; a word apparently having an affinity with wedding haste.
- SPUR WEANG,** simply any valueless particle, as the broken-off point of a spur. "I care not a spur weang for it," or not a pin's point about the matter.

**SQUAB**, a long cushioned couch or stretcher, generally without back and ends, common in old-fashioned houses, both in town and country. See *Neukin*.

**SQUARY**, square in the sense of ample or sizeable, as presenting a good amount of surface or substance to the view. "A squary piece of wood." "A nice squary-sized room."

**STADDLES** or **STADDLESTEADS**, the soil-marks left about the wrists after the hands have been imperfectly washed. The term is also applied to the wrinkles on the skin left by an eruption.

**STAGGARTH** or **STACKGARTH**, a farmer's stackyard.

**STAGS**, young horses.

**A STAITH** or **STEEATH**, a quay or ledge by the water-side for shipping or landing goods; also a sea-wall for the protection of property. "It was all well staithed up." Staithes,—quay walls to keep out the ocean; a small town so called on the coast eight miles from Whitby. At Staithes the celebrated Capt. Cook was bound apprentice to a grocer, before embarking at Whitby as a sailor.

**STALL'D**, satiated with eating. "We were stall'd with good things." See *Pall'd*.

**A STANG**, a long pole. "To ride stang," a practical reproof to the husband or wife who quarrel or go astray. A man or boy is placed on a pole, borne on men's shoulders, and paraded before the house of the delinquents, the rider repeating some verses applicable to the occasion.

**To STANG**, to shoot with pain. "It stangs to my heart like a knife."

To **STAPE**, to weigh down at one end by pressure, as a board across a bar is staped or tilted; and as a tub is staped or placed on one of its sides to drain out its liquid contents.

**STARK, STARKLY**, stiff, in the sense of rusty or unyielding. "The door goes very starkly."

Also, as the body is stiff or rigorous with cold or rheumatism. "I am stark in all my limbs."

To **STARZEN**, to stiffen; to tighten a stretched rope.

**STARVATIOUS**, chilling. "A starvatious spot," a cold or unsheltered situation.

**STARVING, keen**. "It's starving weather." See *Black-starved*.

To **STAWP**, to stamp in walking as a clownish person.

To **STAWTER**, to stumble. "He gans stawtering along," walks in a stumbling manner.

**STAWING**, awkward, staring, clownish.

To **STECK IN** or **STECK UP**, to shut up shop. "Steck t' heck," fasten the door. "Steck him to t' bonny side o' t' door," that is, the painted or more showy side towards the street, or, in other words,—turn him out. "Steck thy e'en," shut your eyes.

**STEG, a gander**. "As teuf as an aud steg," a remark when the roasted goose proves a tough one.

**STEGGING**, vacant looking, or "as foolish as a goose."

**STEGGING**, stumping or striding as a stag with its long legs, in the sense of rustic or unman-nered. "Where are you going stegging and hauving to?" striding and gaping as a novice or ignoramus. Young rustics are oft termed young stags or steps.

To **STEVVON**, to shout with great strength of voice.

"To storm and stevvon," to scold and bluster.  
 "It stevvens and stoors," it blows hard, and  
 the dust, rain, or snow, drifts with the wind.  
 See *Stoor*.

**STICKLE-HAIR'D**, bristly as the hair of a horse with  
 a rough coat.

**STIFE**, smoky, pent up, vapourish. "As stife as a  
 dungeon." "A close stife smell."

**THE STILLER**, the wooden trencher which floats in  
 the pail of the water-carrier to allay the motion  
 of the fluid in the conveyance. A friend re-  
 lates, that being at Newcastle with the northern  
 historian Sir Cuthbert Sharp, a female near  
 them set down her pail of water with the  
 wooden circle swimming on the top. "And  
 what do you call this, my good woman?" said  
 the inquisitive antiquary as he eyed it. "O,  
 sir, it's the stiller." "Ay, now," he re-  
 marked, "*that* is just *the very word*, and the  
 information is worth a shilling." She grinned  
 at the knight's liberality. See *Whemmlie*.

**STINT**, greediness, stinginess. "He has nae stint  
 about him," the reverse of greediness—libe-  
 rality.

To **STITHER**, to steady. "Stither thyself," walk  
 steady.

**STITHY**, a smith's anvil. "As steady as a stithy,"  
 as immoveable as an anvil, from its known  
 solidity.

A **STOB**, a post, the stump of a tree; a splinter.  
 Also, the prick of a plant. "A thistle stob,"  
 a thistle point.

To **STOB OFF**. See *To Stoo*.

To **STOB UP**, to prop or support. Also, in a mental  
 sense, "They stobb'd him up in his own



belief," strengthened him in his own opinions ;  
said as he said.

**STOCKS.** See *Bed Stocks*

**STONE-MOTHER-NAK'D**, as naked as a babe new born  
from its mother ; stone naked.

**To Stoo**, "to stob off," as lopping the tops of trees.

**STOOKS**, sheaves of corn set up together in a field.

"A stook of straw," a bound bundle or batton  
for thatching with. See *Logging*.

**A STOOP** or **STOUP**, a post. "Gate stoups," side-  
posts to an entrance gate. See *Yat*.

**A STOOR** or **STOUR**, a cloud of dust, a fog.

**A STOUR**, a commotion, strife, or sensation, "They  
raised a great stour about nought," a violent  
contention about trifles.

**STORE**, or rather "Good Store," high value or  
extent. "He likes the situation good store,"  
that is, very much. "I was afraid in the  
night good store," sorely frightened. "They  
are well off in the world good store," have  
wealth in abundance. See *Galore*.

**A STOT**, a steer, a young ox.

**A STOUP.**" "A pint stoup," an old-fashioned  
wooden measure for wine.

**A STOVEN**, a sapling shoot from the stool or stump  
of a fallen tree.

**A STOWER**, a cross rail or bar fixed between posts  
or upright spars for steadying them, as between  
the feet of a chair, or across a gate, or a  
piece of fence-work.

**To STRAMASH**, to smash or crush, as a madman, for  
instance, with a flail among china. Also to  
destroy in the way of an explosion.

**STRAND**, seacoast ; but the term here applies to a  
large interior domain, as well as to a part of

the coast. "Whitby Strand," the territory which contained the chief part of the Abbey property, consists of the port of Whitby and as far northward as East Row Beck, near Mulgrave, with a southward direction towards Scarborough as far as Blawych Creek at Peak alum works, forming inclusively an eight miles length of coast. From these points it sweeps into the interior of the country as far as Hackness, which is eighteen miles from the town of Whitby; and its surface still presents the same villages and names of places upon the whole, as we find occurring in the ancient enumeration.

**STREAK'D OUT**, laid forth in dress or display, garbed out.

**STREEK'D**, stretched as a dead body.

**STREONSHALH**, interpreted by Bede "Light-house Bay," the name of Whitby in the times of its Saxon founders, or, rather, they were the founders of its monastery, from which the town originated. See *Hilda*, the abbess of those first settlers who were nuns from Hartlepool. Cædmon, the Anglo-Saxon attached himself to the Streonshalh community, and wrote a metrical paraphrase on portions of the Holy Scriptures. His works have been translated and published with engraved illustrations, in our own times, under the auspices of the London Antiquarian Society. The town of Streonshalh appears to have been a mere appendage to the monastery, and was destroyed along with it during the Danish invasion of the coast in the year 867. The restoration of the place as "Whitby" occurred in 1074. See *Whitby*.

**STRICKLE**, the tool with which the scythe is sharpened; "the wooden whetstone," prepared by first greasing it and then powdering it over with "lea sand," which see.

**STRIDYKIRK**, a large awkward female. "A great stridykirk lass."

**STRIP MEASURE**, the cylindrical measure for grain. The grain is stroked off with a stick passed over it on a level with the rim.

**STRUCKEN**, struck, astonished.

**STRUNT**, the tail of an animal.

**STRUNTISH** or **STRUNTY**, obstinate, stupid.

**STRUT STOWER**, a prop against a piece of fence-work, the foot of which is planted in advance of the fence, while the top leans against it, thus supporting it as a buttress does a wall.

**TO STUB UP**, to grub up the stumps of trees and shrubs,

**A STUNGE** (g soft) pain from a blow, a stun.

**STUNT**, obstinacy, stubbornness. "He would not learn his lesson, but took stunt," became stupid. "Rather stuntish," inclined to be obstinate.

**STUNT**, stout and strong. "A stunt stick," a short thick stick. Unbendable.

**TO STURKEN** or **STURTEN**, to stiffen after being heated, as melted grease. See *Starcken*.

**STURKS** or **STORKS**, cattle a year old, "yearlings."

**TO STUT**, to stammer. "He stuts sair," he stammers sorely.

**A STYE**, a blain on the eye-lid; as a remedy, rubbing it with a wedding ring for nine mornings in succession, is prescribed!

**SUCCOUR**. "Let the ladder succour against the wall,"—rest or lean.

To **SUFF**, to sob, or lower in force as a gale of wind. "The weather repents of what it has done, the wind is beginning to suff," to calm. See *To Sou*.

**SUMMER COLT**, when the air, says Mr. Marshall, is seen on a calm summer's day, to undulate near the surface of the ground, and appears to rise as from hot embers, the phenomenon is expressed by saying, "See how the summer colt rides!"

**SUMPH**, a sink or bog, a drain.

To **SUNDEE**, to air by exposure to the sun.

**SUNDOWN**, sunset, evening.

To **SUP**, to drink, to take liquids with a spoon. "To sup sorrows by dishfuls," to have frequent occasion for grief.

**SUPPINGS** or **SUPS**, liquids. "He likes his sups," his glass as a toper. "A sup o' wet," a little rain.

A **SWAB**, an intemperate person. "A drunken swab."

**SWADS**, hulls or husks, peashells or peascodswads.

To **SWAG**, to sway on one side with distention; to be overbalanced as a cart will be swagged down by its upheaped lading, and seem ready to fall over.

A **SWAGGER**, a flag or pennon. "They carry a tight swagger upon a rotten mast," make a great show with little means;—a hollow display.

**SWAIMISH**, bashful, averse. "I felt swaimish at asking," diffident. "Don't be ower swaimish," do not be too backward.

A **SWANG**, a low-lying grassy place liable to be flooded.

To **SWANK**, to eat heartily. "He can now swank

- his navel with a good beef-steak," as improving in his appetite.
- SWANKING**, large, masculine; one who would appear to be a great eater.
- To **SWAP**, to exchange. See *Coup*.
- A **SWAPE**, a flexible projection or spring fixed overhead, to lighten the labour of pounding in a mortar. From the taper end of the swape a string descends to the pestle, which the operator works up and down, his labour being much lightened by the pliable material of the swape. In farm-houses, this plan applies to the working of the upright butter-churn.
- SWARTH**, sward or grass land. See *To Rive*.
- SWARTH**, the brown skin of bacon. "Pig-swarth."  
"Swarthy looking," brown visaged, as a Mulatto.
- To **SWASH**, to swill by waves as water agitated in a pail.
- A **SWATCH**, a thin wooden tally affixed to a piece of cloth before it is put with other pieces into the dye kettle. A portion of the wood is cut out and given to the owner, who, upon its fitting the gap afterwards recognises his own dyed piece.
- To **SWATTER**, to waste or dribble away by leakage.  
"They swattered their money away like dike water," they allowed it to run away from them like ditch water; set no value upon it.
- SWATTERMENTS**, small quantities of liquids, drops.
- To **SWEAL**, to waste away as a guttering candle, or one blown upon by the wind.
- SWEET-SCOT**, sweetball or "sugar-scot," made in flat surfaces, in shallow pans, and enriched with butter. "Butter-scot."

- To **SWELT**, to faint away, to fall down with mental excruciation. "She fairly swelted when she heard it."
- To **SWIDDEN** or **SWIZZEN**, to singe or burn off, as the hair, wool, or the heath on the moors.
- To **SWID**, **SWIDGE**, or **SWITHER**, to smart as a burn with a tingling sensation. "It ukes and swithers," itches and tingles.
- SWILL**. See *Swine-swill*.
- A **SWILL**, a willow basket without a bow, as shallow as a dish, in which light linen is carried forth to dry. "The roof is as leaky as a swill," full of holes as net or basket work, very leaky indeed.
- SWINE-SEAM**. See *Seam* or *Saim*.
- SWINE-SWILL**, pig-meat or hog-wash.
- To **SWINGLE**, to rough-dress flax.
- SWIP**, likeness. "He's the very swip of his father," probably the sweep or outline of the object resembled.
- SWITCH'D**, "desperately switch'd," very drunk.
- SWITCHING**, in the sense of extensive or famous. "A great switching place." "A switching speaker," or "A switcher at speaking."
- To **SWITHER**. See *To Swid*.
- SWIZZLE** or **SWIZZLEMENT**, the intemperate man's liquids of all kinds.
- SWORD-SLIPINGS** (i long), daggers drawing. "They are fairly at sword-slipings wi t'ane t'other," ready to slip out the sword at each other; violently enraged.
- SYKE**, a rill or small brook, particularly in a low boggy situation.

## T.

**TAAAL**, to settle, to be reconciled. "Thor sheep deecant taal weel to their new heeaf," those sheep do not settle well to their new quarters. See *Heeaf*.

**TA'EN TIV**, taken to or become attach'd. "Ta'en tiv ilk other," each other.

**TAGREEN**. "They keep a tagreen shop," an old clothes store; an old rope and rag depôt.

**A TAK OFF**, a descriptive burlesque. "Punch." A mimic, or satirical person.

**To TAK OFF**, to go on a journey. "Are you just takking off a bit?" walking out a little. Also, to ridicule.

**TAKKEN ABACK**. See *Aback*.

**TAKKEN BY T' HAND**, patronized, assisted.

**TAKKEN BY T' HEAD**, intoxicated; excited with whims.

**TAKKEN BY T' HEART**, spasmodic with pain, grief, or anger.

**A TAKKING OR TAKING**, a state of agitation or concern. "He's in a bonny takking," in great anxiety. "A sour takking," an ill humour. Also, in the sense of capture: "A brave takking o' bees," a large swarm; "A rare takking o' fish," a good catch, or a heavy haul.

**TANGLES OR SEA TANG**, Sea Wrack; *Laminaria digitata*, abundant on our rocks, of an olive brown colour, with stems from two to twelve feet long, and near an inch in diameter, bearing strap-shaped fronds. It is often collected and laid upon the land for manure.

**TANGLING OR TANGLY**, untidy in dress, ragged or hanging in shreds. "A lang tangly lass," having the well-known meaning of "long and lazy."

- TO TANTLE, to move about as a child learning to walk, to saunter.
- TANTRILLS, idle wanderers, gipsies.
- A TARN, a lake.
- A TASTRILL, a termagant; a passionate child.  
"You young tastrill!"
- TASTY, savoury, pleasant to the palate, both in a material and mental signification.
- A TAWM, a fishing line and rod. "A fishing tawm."
- TO TAWM OWER, to fall down in a swoon.
- TEA-GRAITHING OR TEA-TATTLING, the tea-things.
- TO TEAM, to pour from one vessel to another, to empty. "It rains and teams on," very fast.  
"Half an egg is better than a team'd shell,"  
a small certainty is better than a great venture, whereby all may be lost.
- TEATY OR TUTTY, easily offended, testy or touchy.
- A TEEARBACK, a tomboy, or one given to romping.  
See *Ragrowtering*.
- TO TEEAVE, to paw and sprawl with the arms and legs.
- TO TELL, to count. "Tell 'em ower," count them over.
- TELL-PYET OR TELLY-PIE, a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.  
See *To Pie*, also *Piet*.
- A TEMSE, a coarse hair sieve used in dressing flour.
- TO TENG, to sting.
- TENG'D, stung. The sting is a disease in cattle supposed to be caused by a small red spider affecting the tongue roots, from which the animal voids saliva, and soon dies, if not promptly attended to. "A teng'd owce"—ox.
- TO TENT, to watch, to wait or attend upon the



- motions. "I'll tent you for it," a threat,—I will lay wait for you.
- To TENT**, to take account of, to tally. "Mind and tak tent on 'em," count them as you go on.
- TETHER**, extent, as far as the tie or the chain will reach. "They are grazing beyond their tether," living beyond their means. "He is held in with a tight tether," bound by, or subjected to, a rigid surveyance; restricted.
- TETHERMENTS**, amount of wrappings or bandages with which anything is bound up.
- TETTER'D**, entangled. See *To Cotter*.
- To TEW**, to tumble uneasily in bed. "To tew and toss about." Also, to crumple paper or linen with the fingers.
- TEWING**, laborious. A weather term—"A tewing hay time," the season wet and unfavourable for the hay, and, consequently, involving much extra labour. "A tewing bairn," a restless child.
- THABBLE**, the plug in the leaden cream bowl of the dairy, for drawing out, in order to let off the substratum of milk into a pail beneath.
- THARFISH**, shy. "She's rather a tharfish kind of a bairn," a diffident sort of child.
- THARFLY**, slowly, deliberately. "The rain comes very tharfly. "He nobbut mends varry tharfly," gets better very slowly.
- THAT O' T' DONNOT**, the devil. See *Donnot*.
- A THAVVLE**, a pot stick, used to push or stir down the contents when the pot on the fire is likely to boil over.
- THEAK** or **THEAKING**, straw thatch. "He has a well-theak'd back," well-clothed or fleshy.
- A THEAKER** or **THAKKER**, a thatcher. "Tyll

thackers" are mentioned in the year 1327—  
thatchers with tiles, tilers.

**THEET**, tight, opposed to leaky.

**THICK**, friendly, united. "The two folks are very thick."

**THICK OF HEARING**, deaf.

**TO THOLE**, to bear or put up with. "Bad usage is ill to thole."

**THOR**, those.

**THORP**, hamlet.

**A THRANG**, a state of confusion. "We are desperate thrang," very busy. "They came in the very thrang on 't," in the very thick of the commotion. Also a crowd.

**THRIVERS**. "They look like thrivers," children, plants, and such like, which appear in good condition. "Bad thrivers," bad growers, sickly produce.

**A THROAT-SEASONER**, a glass of spirits. See *Skinlowzener*.

**TO THRODDEN**, to thrive by feeding or cultivation. "Ill-throdden," puny, in poor condition.

**THROPPLE**, the windpipe. "They thropped te-an t' other," took each other by the throat.

**THRUFF OPPEN**, thorough. "A thruff oppen draught," the wind through a house by opposite doors or windows. Also in the sense of honest or transparent in motive. "A thruff oppen sort o' body," single-purposed.

**TO THRUM**, to purr as a cat.

**TO THRUMMLE**, to roll as a pea between the finger and thumb; to try or test by the feel, in order to be assured of the soundness of an article; or as farmers are seen to feel the flesh on the back of cattle when exposed for sale.

**THRUMMY**, substantial, affording some substance to the touch. "A brave thrummy bairn," a fine stout baby.

**THRUSTEN OUT**, put or projected forward; turned out of doors.

**THUS AND SO**. "I am only thus and so," in the condition which we call middling.

**THWAIT**, single house or small hamlet.

**TICING**, tempting, enticing. "They ticed me," induced me.

**TIED**, in the sense of sure, bound by obligation or course. "I am tied to go," compelled to go. "It's tied to be sae," it is sure as a matter of reason to prove so.

**TIFFANY**, a gauze sieve for dressing flour.

**TO TIFT**, to adjust, to dress up. "Get thyself washed and tifted up a bit." Also, to decide by argumentation. "They may tew and tift it amang themselves," they may contend in the matter, and settle it amongst them.

**A TIFT OR TIFTING**, a scolding match. "They gave me a bonny tifting," a first-rate scolding.

**TILL OR TIV**, to. "Gan thy ways till her," go your way to her.

**TINE**. See *Tyne*.

**TO TIPE, TOWP, TOWPLE, OR TOWPLE DOWN**, to fall over. "I towpled ower," I fell down.

**A TIPE-TRAP**, for rabbits, mice, &c., upon the balance principle. For rabbits, the traps are placed over pits, and the animal runs along the board for the bait at the end, which tipes or tilts with its weight.

**TIPPY**, the brim of a hat or a bonnet.

**TIRE**. See *Tyre*.

**TITTER**, sooner, rather. "I would titter go than

stay." "I was there titter than you," sooner than you. "Titter up t' sprunt mun ower a bit," the sooner one up the hill must wait awhile. See *Sprunt*, and *Ower* or *Hover*.

**TITTEREST** or **TITHEREST**, soonest, nearest. "Yon is t' titterest road."

**TIVYING**, expressive of the motion of personal activity. "He wad run tivying about frae cock-leet to sundown, athout feeling shank-weary," he would run about in his own quick manner from dawn to evening without feeling tired.

**TIV.** See *Till*.

**TOFFER** or **TOFFERMENTS**, old furniture and similar odds and ends. "I would not niffer down ninepence for all the old tofferments put together. Also, as a term of depreciation, "It's nought but toffer," rubbish, valueless.

**TOITING** or **HOITING**, playing the fool; engaged in a frolicsome adventure.

**TOLL-BOOTH**, town-hall.

**TOOM**, empty. "As toom as an egg-shell." See *To Team*.

**A TONGUE WHALING** or **TONGUE PADDING**, a scolding or abusive lecture, a reprimand.

**THE TOPPING**, the hair on the foretop of the head. "I'll cowl his topping for him," a good-humoured threat of chastisement by pulling the hair.

**TOTTERING**, a weather term. "A tottering time for harvest," in allusion to the variableness of the weather from foul to fair in quick successions.

**TOTTERING**, "I have had a tottering time of it," a time of danger or suspense in sickness. Sailors

are also heard to speak in a similar strain after a storm.

**TOUCHOUS, TOUCHY,** testy, quarrelsome.

**TO TOWP.** See *To Tipe*.

**TO TRAIL,** to drag as a beam of timber is drawn along the ground by horses or oxen, without its being on wheels. "It was not carried, it was trailed." Also, "He trails a light harrow, his hat covers his family," he lives a life without cares, as an unmarried man.

**TRAILTENGs OF TRAILTRIPES,** a slipshod female, as awkward in her movements as "the walking tongs." "A trallop trailtengs" is the usual epithet. See *Trallop*.

**TRAIpsING,** wandering or vagrandising. "He goes traipsing and trailing about like a beggar without a parish."

**TRALLOPY,** untidy and indolent.

**TO TRAMP,** to tread, to journey on foot. "He tramp'd it," he walked the distance. See *Trod*.

**TRAMP OFF!** begone!

**TRAMPERS,** strollers, pedlers. "A tramper fellow."  
"A tramper wean," woman.

**TRAMP-HOUSE,** a lodging-house for beggars. "As lilty and lively as a tyke in a tramp-house." The jollity of those wayfarers in assembly is proverbial. See *Tyke*.

**TRAPP'D,** jammed. "I got my finger-end trapped in the door."

**A TRASH,** a worthless character. "You're a bad trash," a charge of reproach. "A sad trash."  
"A saucy trash."

**TRIBBIT-STICK, OR TREVIT-STICK,** a long hazel stick to which a club-shaped piece of wood, flat on one side, is attached, for striking the ball in

the game of Spell and Knor. See *Knor*. May not Tribbit or Trevit be a corruption of "three feet," the required length of the stick for pliable adaptation?

**TRIGG'D**, well-filled with eating, crammed. "Trigg'd with a good dinner."

**A TROD**, a foot-path. See *Horse-trod*. "He tramp'd an ill trod," morally speaking, pursued an ill course.

**TO TROLL** or **TROWL**, to roll as a stone down a declivity. "A trolling stone gathers no moss," the well-known adage of the tumbling stone. Also to sing in the ballad style.

**TROLL-EGG DAYS**, or **ROLL-EGG DAYS**, Easter Monday and Tuesday, when the children play with eggs by rolling them on the grass. See *Easter—Paste* or *Pace Egg Day*.

**TROLLEBODS**, entrails.

**TROLLOWERANCE**, the teetotum, called also a scop-peril spinner.

**A TROUGH** or **THROUGH** (pron. truff), a table tomb, generally square, and occupying the entire surface of the grave.

**A TRUMPERY**, a person of ill repute; the ordinary allusion is, "A trumpery trash."

**TO TRUNDLE**, to roll on the ground as a hoop. "A trundle stick," a hoop stick.

**TRUNKING**, lobster and crab catching, with pots, or a conical framing of hoops and net-work, baited inside, and sunk into the sea with lines and weights.

**A TRUNKER**, a fisherman who goes a trunking.

**TUFIT**, the lapwing or pewit.

**TO TUM**, to card wool roughly, to prepare it for the finer cards.

- TURF-GREAVING TIME**, Autumn, when the farmers near the moors, greave or slice the turves off the ground with a spade, and place them in small stacks to dry, previous to their being led home for winter fuel, and formed into one large stack near the house. See *To Greeave*.
- TURF-BEEK**, the smoke from a fire of turves, which frequently burns on the hearth.
- TWADGERS**, small round gingerbread cakes, thick, puffy, and tough, and slightly flavoured with lemon; now rarely or never seen.
- TWANGY**, affectedly. "She talks rather twangy."
- To TWATTLE**, to persuade, to humour with kind words and address. To fondle.
- A TWILL**, a quill.
- To TWILT**, to chastise with blows. "A good twilting."
- A TWILT**, a quilt or bed-cover.
- TWINY** or **TWISTY**, dissatisfied, given to repine.
- TWITCHBELL**, the garden earwig. See *Forkin Robin*.  
"As brown as a twitchbell."
- TWITTERS**, thread which is unevenly spun and runs into curls, is said to be in twitters. See *Snocksnarls*.
- A TYE-TOP**, a rosette of ribbon, a garland.
- A TYKE**, a hound. "A nest of hungry tykes," facetiously applied to a set of healthy hungry children.
- A TYKE**, a low churlish fellow.
- A TYNE** or **TINE**, a point. "A fork tyne," a fork prong.
- TYRE** or **TIRE**, the usual tinsel ornaments for garnishing cabinet work. "Coffin tyre," the breast-plate, escutcheons, and handles of a coffin.

## U.

To **UDGE**. "He udg'd and laughed till his sides were sair," sore; he shook or surged with laughter.

To **UKE**, to itch, to tease or annoy. "A sair uking and swithering, as gin it were boun to break out intiv a great flusterment," a sore itching and smarting as if the part was going to break out into an eruption.

**UMSTRID**, astride.

**UNBEARABLE**, that which cannot be borne or put up with.

**AN UNBETHINKING**, a surprise; a reproof or a blow given at a time when little expected. "I gave him an unbethinking."

**UNBETHOUGHT**, a recurrence of remembrance. "I unbethought myself," that is, the matter occurred again to my mind.

**UNCOIFING**. See *Screeching*.

**UNCUSTOM'D**, articles which are smuggled, by which the government revenue is defrauded. "Uncustom'd goods." "Uncustom'd bacca," smuggled tobacco.

**UNDER**, or, rather, with the prefix, *at*. "They keep them at under," in a state of subjection.

**AN UNDERCOLD**, a cold caught by the wind blowing up the clothes.

To **UNDERGANG**, to undergo. "A desperate underganging," a severe ordeal or operation.

**AN UNDERGANG**, an overhead archway across a road.

**UNDERHANDED**, undersized. "A little underhanded fellow," beneath the average number of "hands" or spans in height.



- UNGAIN, not near, too far off, inconvenient. See *Gainest*.
- UNGAINLY, awkward.
- UNHEPPEN, sluttish, ill adapted for help, unmanaging.
- UNKARD, strange, with respect to the feelings in a new pursuit or locality. "They are unkind to t' spot."
- UNLISTING, disinclined. "I feel unlisting to stir," weary.
- UNMENSEFUL, indecent. Shabby in dress, ill-mannered. See *Menseful* and *Menseless*.
- UNSAYABLE, in the sense of being unwilling to be "said." See *Sayed*. One who will not hearken to reason, an unmanageable individual.
- TO UNSLOT or UNSTECK, to unlatch, to open. See *Slot* and *Steck*.
- UPGANG or UPGO, a track up a hill, as "Upgang," from the Mulgrave sands to the turnpike on the cliff top, which leads towards Whitby. See *Gang*.
- UPHOD, maintenance, bodily and circumstantial. "He's of a desperate uphod," a great eater. One of expensive habits. And in the sense of maintaining an assertion: "I'll uphod you it was sae." I will uphold that it was so.
- UPSTANDING, remaining as heretofore. "Are they all upstanding yet?"
- UPTAK or UPTAKE. "He was t' uptak on 'em all," the outstrip; he exceeded all the rest put together.
- URLING or UNDERLING, a dwarf, a sickly child.
- URE, the udder of a cow.
- UVVER, upper or over. "The uvver lip."

## V.

**VARRA WEEL**, the assent—very well.

**VARY WEEL**, very well—in good health.

**A VAST**, a great many. "A vast o' folks," a crowd.

**VENTURESOME**, adventurous, courageous.

**VESSEL-CUPS** or **WASSAIL-CUPS**. At Christmas and on New-Year's eve, young women, in former times, went from house to house and sang carols, with a wassail bowl of spiced ale, which they offered to be tasted, and for which presentation they usually received a gratuity. The carrying of the bowl has ceased, and the appeal made in the manner described in *Christmas Customs*; which see.

**VIEWSOME**, viewly, handsome; that which may be looked at with pleasure.

## W.

**WADE** or **WADA**, Duke Wada, of old renown, lived in the neighbourhood of Streonshalh, the ancient Whitby, at the castle of Mulgrave, which he built. He was one of the conspirators who murdered Ethelred, king of Northumberland, and for the purpose of defending himself, strengthened his fortress; but dying soon after, he was buried near it on a hill, between two stones seven feet high, which being twelve feet apart, inspired the belief that he was a giant in bulk and stature. In the rearing of Mulgrave and Pickering castles, Wade and his wife, the giantess Bell, divided their labours; but having only one hammer between them, they threw it backward and

forward across the country every time it was wanted, and shouted that the one or the other at Pickering or Mulgrave might be ready to catch it. The Roman road, which is called Wade's Causeway, was formed by them, for the convenience of Bell crossing the moor to milk her cow, Wade paving and Bell bringing stones in her apron, which used to give way and leave large heaps on the spot, thus accounting for those collections in patches which we still see among the heath. They had a son, also called Wade, who when an infant could throw stones of an enormous size; for one day, being impatient for the breast, when his mother was milking her cow near Swarthou, he seized a stone of great bulk, flung it across the valley, and hit his mother with such violence, that although she was not much hurt, her body made an impression on the stone, which remained on the ground until a few year's ago, when it was broken up to mend the highways. The jaw bone of a whale covered with the initials of visitors, used to be shown at Mulgrave Castle, as one of the ribs of Bell Wade's cow, who, it seems, partook of the gigantic proportions of its owners! Such is the substance of this legend, as recorded by Dr. Young in the *History of Whitby*.

**WAESIS T' HEART!** My heart feels woe for you! an expression of sympathy for the unfortunate.

**WAE WORTH YE!** an imprecation—May woe's weight befall you!

**A WAFT,** a gliding spectre. "I saw his waft," the

semblance of the living person, of whose death the supposed appearance of the waft is said to be a denotation !

A **WAFT** or **WAVER**, a light breeze of wind.

**WAGE**, wages. "They gave her a decent wage," a fair amount of wages.

A **WAIN**, a waggon. "A wain-house," a waggon-shed.

**WAITS**, the night minstrels of former times, who with their music accompanied the watchmen in their rounds about the town, particularly at Christmas, when they were let into the houses and regaled.

A **WAKE**, the feast of the dedication of a church. Also the doings of eating, drinking, smoking, and praying, in the house, which were hereabouts wont to prevail, as the custom is still in Ireland, on the occasion of a "Corpse-waking."

**WAKENSOME**, easily awaked ; not inclined to sleep.

A **WALKER**, a fuller or whitener of cloth.

**WALKING-MILL**, a fulling-mill.

**WALLANEERING**, this word we have heard, but do not remember its application. Mr. Marshall states it to be "an expression of pity."

A **WALLET**, a large bag or poke.

**WALSH**, insipid. "As walsh as the white of an egg."

**WANKLE**, unstable, weak. "As wankle as water," a building on an unstable foundation is said to be so. "A wankle prospect," an unlikely prospect of success in a matter. "Wankle weather," changeable weather.

**WAP CLEEATH**, thick woollen cloth for fishermen's pea-jackets.

- WAPS OR WHOPS, blows. "I'll gie thee thy waps."
- WAPP'D, shut with great force, as a door is banged.
- WAR-DAYS, working-days, all days but Sundays.  
 "My war-day duds," my working-day clothes. See *Duds*.
- To WARE, to lay out or spend as money at a market. "Badly wared," or "It was an ill-wared penny," ill-spent in the sense of having got a bad bargain. "Weel wared," well spent.
- WARN'D. "He was warn'd in as a constable," summoned, sworn in.
- WARP, sediment from a river in a part of the channel where some impediment in the course has stood as a nucleus for the accumulation. "Sand warped," as the sand embanks itself at the heads and sides of piers at the mouths of harbours on the sea-coast.
- To WARK, to ache. "Head-wark," head-ache.
- WARRIDGE, the withers of a horse.
- To WARSEN ON 'T, to grow worse upon it, as to decline in health.
- A WARSENING, a declension in all senses.
- WAR WAPS! a threat of personal attack or blows.  
 "Have a care, or else war-waps to ye!"
- To WARZLE OR WIZZLE, to cajole by persuasiveness. "A warzling sort of a body," a wheedler. "They wizzled it out of him," tricked him out of it. Also to smuggle.
- WARZLEMENT, flattery, blandishment.
- A WASTRILL, a spendthrift, a waster; the opposite to a "home-bringer."
- WATER DIKES, the worn holes in the roads or streets filled by the rain. See *Slush-pans*.
- WATH, the ford of a river.

- WATTLES**, rods laid on a roof to thatch upon.
- WAUF** or **WAUFISH**, inclined to faint. "I feel rather waufish." Also in the sense of being insipid to the taste. "Poor wauf stuff," as over weak tea.
- A WAUFISHNESS**, a sickly smell.
- WAUR**, worse. "My waur hat," my common hat, not my best. Also, as a sick person expresses himself, "I am mickle at waur, I'se obliged to ye," I remain much at the point of worse, or I am no better.
- To WAVER**. See *Waft*.
- WAVERS**, young timberlings left standing in a falling wood.
- To WAX**, to increase in size. "He waxes like a selly," like the silex or willow, which grows rapidly.
- WAX**, growth. "He has not got his wax," not yet attained his growth.
- WAX-KERNEL**, glandular enlargements in flesh; said to be more common among young people who are growing than among the more mature.
- WEAD**. See *Wud*.
- WEAKS** or **WIKES**, the corners of the mouth.
- WEAKY**, moist, juicy. "Over weaky," too soft.
- A WEARING**, a consumption. "She went off in a wearing."
- WEARY CREATURE!** an exclamation to a troublesome child, as one calculated to wear out the patience.
- WEATHER-BREEDERS**, those signs or phenomena which sailors and country people remark as foretelling a storm; for instance, an unusually warm and serene day, which we say is "too fine for the season." This is oft asserted to

be a weather-breeder. The streaky redness of the sky is similarly interpreted.

**WEATHER-FAST**, detained on account of the weather.

**WEAZAND OF WIZZON**, the windpipe.

**WED**, married. "When are you boun to be wed?" going to be married.

**WEDDINGERS**, the bridal party.

**WEDG'D**, hard and surcharged, as the diseased udder of a cow with milk. "A wedg'd ure."

**WEEAN**, a term for woman as commonly heard among the uneducated as the word "wife."  
See *Wife*.

**WEEANISH**, womanish, effeminate.

**WEEAN-STRUCKEN**, woman-struck, love-smitten.  
See *Fellow-fond*.

**WEFTED**, interwoven or intermixed. "He gat sair wefted wi' bad company," sorely involved.

**WEIGH-SCALES** or **WEIGH-BAUKS**, shop scales or balances. "That affair is still i' t' weigh scales," still in the hands of justice for decision. "He gets nowther better nor warse, he is still i' t' weigh scales,—it 's now whither way he turns," neither better nor worse, and it now depends what turn the complaint may take.

**To WELT**, to chastise or flog with a strap or belt.

**A WELTING**, a castigation.

**WENT**, vast. "A went sum," a large amount.

**A WENT MICKLE**, very much. "A went mickle o' money."

**WETSHOD**, wet-footed, the reverse of dryshod.

**A WHACK**, a large quantity. "A whack on' t," abundance.

**To WHAFF**, to bark like a cur. To go "whaffing about," as a tell-tale. Also, as the pot puffs in the act of boiling.

- A **WHALING** or **WHEALING**, a flogging with a thong, as when "wheals" or ridges from the effects rise upon the skin. See *Reeang'd*.
- To **WHALLEY**, to stroke the back of an animal good humouredly, to induce a person by wheedling or flattery.
- A **WHANG**, a large slice of anything. "A whang of bread." "A whanging lot," a huge quantity.
- A **WHANG**, a forcible fall. "It came down with a mighty great whang."
- To **WHANG**, to fling down with force. Also to eat and swallow voraciously. "He devours his meat in great whangs."
- A **WHANG** or **WHEEANG**, a thong of leather or whipcord. "A whang over the back," a whipping.
- To **WHANGLE**, to shake as a wall previous to the downfall. "Take care, it's beginning to whangle."
- WHAT ON?** the inquiry, What did you say? by the person addressed, who has not heard.
- WHAT'S ALOFT?** what's the matter?
- WHEELS** or **WHALINGS**. See *A Whaling*.
- WHEANGS**. "A pair of pepper wheangs," says Mr. Marshall, "is an old-fashioned pepper-mill of most simple construction." Having never seen the machine, we are not able to describe it.
- WHEEANG**. See *Whang*, a thong.
- WHEEAS OWT?** the inquiry, Whose is it, or who does the article belong to?
- WHEEAS O' THEE?** the question commonly put to unknown children—What is your name? or, literally, who owns you, or who do you belong to?



- A **WHELK**, the kind of concussion which a body receives on falling from a height.
- To **WHEMMLE**, to totter and then upset. "It whemmed ower." It is said of Sir Walter Scott, that he was so struck with the expressiveness of this term as used by a labourer, that he presented the man with half-a-crown. See what is related of *Stiller*.
- To **WHEMMLE ABOUT**, to shake up water in the act of rinsing.
- To **WHEWT** or **WHEWTL**, to whistle in a slight degree, as a young bird beginning to sing.
- To **WHIFF**, to smoke as with a pipe, to puff. Also, "the smoke whiffs down the chimney."
- WHILK**, which. "Whilk on 'em is 't?" which of them is it?
- WHIMLY**, softly.
- WHINS**, furze. "Whin busks," bushes,—much used in former times by bakers for heating their ovens, when there was more waste land about the neighbourhood than at present, which produced them.
- WHIPPET**. "A canny wee whippet of a woman," a neat nimble little person.
- A **WHIPPING** o' **GALLOWAYS**. "There 'l be bonny whipping o' galloways that day,"—in the sense of much haste and hurry on the occasion. See *Galloways*.
- To **WHISK**, to run past with whirling rapidity. "He whisk'd by like a fire flaight." See the latter term. Also, in the sense of lashing with a whip, or plying any other implement with dexterity.
- A **WHISKEY**, an old-fashioned one-horse chaise, with a leathern hood or calash on spring-work

for raising or lowering at pleasure ; now never seen.

WHITBY. "White village," the name given to the Saxon Streonshalh about two hundred years after its destruction by the Danes, or when Reinfrid and his followers, who had come forth to the North as missionaries from Evesham in Worcestershire, became the restorers of the monastery in 1074. See *Streonshalh*. The town of Whitby, like its predecessor, originated as a small dependency on the convent, which had so far increased in wealth and magnificence at the dissolution in 1539, as to rank with "the mitred abbies." The chief patrons of this religious establishment were the Percies, earls of Northumberland ; and its yearly revenue, mainly derived from property in "Whitby Strand," is given in the money of the period at £505 and a fraction. See *Strand*. After the decline of the abbey, up to the beginning of the last century, Whitby seems to have been but little known. In 1626, there were only 76 small craft belonging to it. In 1776, the number of vessels stands at 251 ; and during the American and French wars, there occurs an average of 21 ships built annually at Whitby for different places, as London, Hull, Shields, Liverpool, Berwick, and Leith. In the present year, 1855, the registered number of vessels belonging to the port is 397, with an aggregate burden of 62,727 tons, besides an amount of ownership in vessels of the largest size, which sail from other quarters. Cook and Scoresby, names promi-

ment in the nautical annals of this country, both emanated from Whitby.

The town lies on the seacoast of the North Riding of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the river Esk, upon whose opposite banks it is built. The two divisions thus formed, are connected by a bridge opening upon the swivel principle, for the passage of ships into the interior harbour, or out to sea; while the extensive piers at the entrance shape the direction of the channel, into which there is guidance in the night between two lighthouses raised on the extremities of the piers, which are all of hewn stone. The towering landmarks—the abbey in ruins, and the old parish church on the eastern cliff—command a view of the German Ocean on the one hand, and the brown moorlands encircling the nearer cultivated landscape on the other, as far as the eye can perceive. The church of the abbey—for all the other conventual buildings have disappeared—exhibits in its remains of choir, north transept, and nave, the three stages or styles known as the “Lancet Gothic,” the “Florid or Decorated,” and the “Perpendicular.” The length of the church in its cruciform plan, is 310 feet from east to west; and the transept, when entire, has been 153 feet from north to south. The square tower rose in the centre of the cross intersection to the height of 104 feet. It fell in 1830.

The hills and valleys of the environs afford scenery of the loveliest and most romantic variety; and the coast is replete with fossils of every description, of which there is a valuable

collection in the public museum. The borough contains about 11,000 inhabitants; four episcopalian churches, and nine places of worship belonging to other denominations. R. Stephenson, Esq., the eminent engineer, is its representative in Parliament.

As this verbal collection tends towards Whitby as its reference point, a descriptive outline of the place, though it may here seem to belong more to the topographer than the glossarist, may not altogether be beyond the present purpose. Further, our introductory remarks assign a reason for the admission of certain words not specifically dialectical, in order to aid more comprisedly in the illustration of the subject.

To **WHITE** or **WHITTLE**, to shave or plane wood with a knife.

**WHITINGS**, wood shavings.

**WHITEHEFT**, flattery, deceitfulness. "They whitehefted him out on't," gained their point by wheedling.

**WICK**, quick, alive. "As wick as an eel," lively.

To **WICKEN**, to resuscitate. To stimulate or hasten on.

**WICKSILVER**. See *Quicksilver Belts*.

**WIDDY**, twigs of willow. "The meat's as tough as widdy."

**WIFE**, the common term for an upgrown female, married or unmarried. "A young wife," a young woman. "An aud wife," an old woman.

**WIKES**. See *Weeks*.

**WILF**, the willow.

**WILL YE, NILL YE**, willing or unwilling. "They

will take it will ye, nill ye," by constraint or force.

**WINSOME**, winning, captivating. "A handsome winsome young lady."

**THE WISE MAN**. In many of the moorland quarters hereabouts, there is what is popularly designated "a wise man," whose pretensions claim kindred with the wizard potency of the miraculous ages. With spells and incantations against evil influences on the one hand, and in favour of every fortunate ascendancy in your behalf on the other, those far-seers into our future fate are also the discoverers of stolen property, and the imparters of what information you desire with regard to your relatives at a distance about whom you may appear solicitous. The mystery of the healing art too, comes within their province; and the neighbourhood pronounces them to be "skeely and knowful in cow ills and horse ills," in fact, "in ailments of all kinds outhar i' beast or body." A sage of this description, pre-eminent in his vocation, will at times be sent for from long distances by those who believe in "the working of the oracle;" and in such cases, after having had "his hand crossed with a golden fee," he will communicate remedially by prescribing accordingly: the ingredients of his pharmacopœia rivalling the contents of the witches' caldron in the old romances.

**WIT ON 'T**. "I hae just gotten t' wit on 't," let into the secret or sense of the affair; informed.

To **WITE**, to remind in the shape of reproof, or of casting an affair in one's teeth. "You need not wite me with that," as something which the person is disinclined to hear about or attend to.

A **WITHERMENT** or **WITHERING**, the force or shaking from the fall of a heavy substance. "It came down with a bang and a witherment." "It went past with a withering," shot by with rapidity.

**WIZZEN'D**, pined and furrowed with long keeping, as "A wizen'd apple."

**WIZZEN-FACED**, skinny looking.

**WIZZON**. See *Weazand*.

**WO THERE!** the exclamation when danger is at hand,—beware, or get out of the way.

**WOE WORTH YE!** an ill wish, may woe's lot befall you!

**WOLD**, large, open, hilly surface. "The Yorkshire wolds," where are probably some of the most extensive farming operations in the county.

**WOONKERS!** an interjection of surprise.

**WOKKEN'D**, twisted or entangled, wrought or interwhirled.

**WORN**, in the sense of fatigued or weary. "I'm worn for want of sleep." "A worn man," wore out from old age or other causes.

**WOSSELL'D**, wrestled, attained to by strong endeavour. "We shall all get wosselled through in time," our way made "through the world," or to the end of our sojourn.

To **WOSTLE**. See *To Hostle*.

**WOSTLER**. See *Hostler*.

**WOST-HOUSE**. See *Host-house*.

**WOTS**, oats. **WOTMEAL**, oatmeal.

- WOT-WELL**, a hang-nail or horny sprout which grows by the side of the finger-nail.
- WOUNDS, MAN!** an exclamation of rebuke, as "Wounds, man, your lummerly hoofs are down upon my corns!"
- Wow, Wowish, wan, whitefaced.** "She looks rather wowish."
- WREEANGS**, vestiges or wrinkles of dust or dirt upon the skin. See *Stattlesteads*.
- WREEATH**, a circular woollen ring or pad, which females use for the head, upon which to carry "a skeel of water." See *Skeel*.
- WROWT, worked.** "He's ower sair wrought," over-worked. Also in a medicinal sense—purged.
- WUD or WEAD, mad.** "He went clean wud," completely mad. In Scotland they say "red wud," red-hot mad.
- WUMMLE**, an auger for boring with.
- To WUN, to abide.** "We wun at t' aud spot yet," we live at the old habitation still.
- WYAH**, the assenting, "Very well."
- WYE**, a young heifer, a cow a year old. "A young wye."
- WYKE**, a recess or hollow of the seacoast; a small bay, as "Runswick Wyke."

## Y.

- YABBLE or YABBABLE**, able, competent. "A yabble kind of a man," a strong stout person.
- YABBLISH**, able in the sense of wealthy. "They're a yabblish lot," a rich family.
- A YACKER**, an acre.

TO **YAFFLE**, to talk or mumble like a toothless person.

**YAH** or **YAN**, one.

**YAK**, oak. "A piece o' brave aud yak," of good old oak.

**YAKERONS**, acorns.

**YAL**, ale. "A jill o' yal," half a pint of ale. "A yal-house," a public-house.

TO **YAM**, to eat. "Yamming," eating, or more particularly the audibility of the masticating process.

**YAN**, one. "Nay, nut yan on 'em," no, not one of them.

**YANNERLY**. "A yannerly sort of a body," a selfish person; a person whom we say has a constant eye to number one.

**YANNERLY**, backward, unyielding, not with hearty good will. "He was very shy and yannerly," unsocial.

**YAP**, a term applied to a cross or troublesome child. "You young yap!"

TO **YARK**, to inflict strokes with a switch, the flourishes of which, as they descend, cut the air with a "yarking" or whistling quaver.

**YAT**, a gate. "A yat-cruke," a gate-hook or fastener. "A yat-house," a gate or entrance house, one through which a gated archway opens into a court-yard. "A yat-stoup," a gate-post.

**YAT** or **HEEAT**, hot. "Reead yat," red hot.

**YAWD**, a riding horse.

TO **YEARN**. See *Earn*.

**YEARNING** or **YENNING**, cheese rennet.

TO **YED**, to track underground as the mole; to burrow as the rabbit.



- YED-WAN**, the yard-stick or wand for measuring cloth with. Called also the *Ehwand*.
- To **YEDDER** or **YETHER**, to interweave or connect with pliable twigs or osiers a row of upright sticks or stobs in hedge work, as in the "Penny hedge."
- YENNUTS** or **YERNUTS**, earth nuts.
- YERBS**, herbs.
- YETHWORM**, earthworm. "A poor yethworm," a miser; a muckworm.
- YETLING**, a small iron pot for culinary purposes.
- YOKE-STICK**, the wooden shoulder-bar for carrying the milk pails by suspension, having a sweep cut out in the centre to fit below the milkman's neck. "As crooked as a yoke-stick," deformed. Also the wooden horseshoe-shaped collar with which oxen are yoked.
- To **YOTTEN** or **YOTTLE**, the act of swallowing, deglutition. "Be sharp and get it yotten'd down," urging the reluctant patient to take his physic.
- YOTTENING**. "A good yottening o' yal," a good drink of ale.
- To **YOWDEN**, to yield or acknowledge subjection. "She yowdens badly," as the gossips say of of an ill-assorted match—she submits to her husband reluctantly, or with an ill grace.
- To **YOWL** or **YOOL**, to howl as a dog; to cry.
- YOWN**, an oven. "A yat yown," a hot oven.
- To **YOWP** or **YOPE**, to yelp. "Prithee dinnot gape and yowp so," do not bawl or talk so loud.
- YULE-CAKE**, the rich plumcake usually handed to visitors from Christmas to New Year's Day, which, by old-fashioned housekeepers, is compounded about three weeks beforehand, for

the purpose of acquiring mellowness. It is not to be cut before Christmas-eve on any account!

**YULE CANDLES**, the large candles given by the grocers to their customers as presents at Christmas.

**YULE CLOG**, the wooden clog for burning on Christmas and New-Year's eves, a portion of which, if saved, will preserve the house from fire through the coming year! and it is sometimes the practice to light the new one by burning the remains of the old one. The carpenters' boys carry clogs about to the houses of their masters' customers, for which, from the latter, they receive a small gift in money. Further, for the three last terms, Yule, &c., see *Christmas Customs*.

## Z.

**ZOOKERINS!** an expression of amazement; the same as "Zounds!"

## A D D E N D A.

---

### A.

AN, if, or—as if. “It looks as an it would rain.”

### B.

BRASS NOR BENEDICTION. See *Cross nor Coin*.

BURN-LIT-ON 'T! an imprecation. “May burning light on it.”

BUSKS, bushes. The word also occurs in Chaucer.

### C.

COUPING WORD. To have the “couping word,” the last or decisive word which shall fix the bargain or exchange. See *To Coup*.

CROPPEN or CROPEN, crept. “Where hae ye gitten croppen to?” where are you hid.

### E.

EPT, ready, apt. “He 's eptish at his book-lear,” learning. Also, in the sense of nice or neat.

### G.

GRANBAIRN, grandchild.

## I.

**INKLEWEAVERS.** In explaining this term, where it said that inkle is a sort of coarse cloth,—*read*, a kind of narrow fillet or tape for shoe-bands or shoe-ties.

## J.

**JOSTLY.** “A great jostly looking woman,” as one tremulous with fat, jelly-like.

## K.

**KENNING.** “You have grown quite out o’ kenning,” beyond my recognition or knowledge. See *To Ken*.

## S.

**SPLETTEN,** parted or split.



## Valuable and Interesting Books,

PUBLISHED OR SOLD BY

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

36 *Soho Square, London.*

---

### History, Biography, and Criticism.

---

**B**IOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA LITERARIA, or Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. ANGLONORMAN PERIOD. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c., Membre de l'Institut de France. Thick 8vo, cloth, 6s. (original price 12s.)

————— THE ANGLONORMAN PERIOD. Thick 8vo, cloth, 6s. (original price 12s.) Published under the superintendence of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature.

There is no work in the English Language which gives the reader such a comprehensive and connected History of the Literature of these periods.

**LITERATURE OF THE TROUBADOURS.** *Histoire de la Poésie Provençale*, par M. Fauriel, publié par J. Mohl, Membre de l'Institut de France. 3 vols. 8vo, new, sewed, 14s. (original price £1. 4s.)

A valuable work, and forms a fit companion to the Literary Histories of Hallam, Ticknor, and Gingrene. J. R. Smith is the only Agent in London for the sale of it, at the above moderate price.

**CURSORY NOTES** on Various Passages in the Text of Beaumont and Fletcher, as edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, and on his "Few Notes on Shakespeare." By the Rev. John Mitford. 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.

**HISTORICAL SKETCHES** of the Angling Literature of all Nations. By Robert Blakey. To which is added a Bibliographical Catalogue of English Books on Angling and Ichthyology. 12mo, cloth, 5s.

**ESSAYS ON THE LITERATURE**, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. 2 vols. post 8vo, elegantly printed, cloth, 16s.

**CONTENTS:** Essay 1. Anglo-Saxon Poetry—2. Anglo-Norman Poetry—3. Chansons de Geste, or historical romances of the Middle Ages—4. Proverbs and popular sayings—5. Anglo-Latin poets of the twelfth century—6. Abelard and the scholastic philosophy—7. Dr. Grimm's German mythology—8. National fairy mythology of England—9. Popular superstitions of modern Greece, and their connexion with the English—10.

Friar Rush and the frolicsome Elves—11. Dunlop's History of Fiction—12. History and transmission of popular stories—13. Poetry of history—14. Adventures of Hereward the Saxon—15. Story of Eustace the Monk—16. History of Fulke Fitzwarine—17. Popular Cycle of Robin Hood Ballads—18. Conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans.—19. Old English Political Songs.—20. Dunbar, the Scottish Poet.

**WORTHIES OF WESTMORELAND**, or Biographies of notable Persons born in that County since the Reformation. By George Atkinson, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law. 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 6s. (original price 16s.)

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO LITERATURE, Historical, Antiquarian, and Metrical.** By Mark Antony Lower, M.A., F.S.A., Author of "Essays on English Surnames," "Curiosities of Heraldry," &c. Post 8vo, woodcuts, cloth, 7s. 6d.

**CONTENTS:** 1. Local Nomenclature.—2. The Battle of Hastings, an Historical Essay.—3. The Lord Dacre, his mournful end; a Ballad.—4. Historical and Archæological Memoir on the Iron Works of the South of England, with numerous illustrations.—5. Winchelsea's Deliverance, or the Stout Abbot of Battayle; in Three Fyttes.—6. The

South Downs, a Sketch; Historical, Anecdotal, and Descriptive.—7. On Yew Trees in Churchyards.—8. A Lyttel Geste of a Greate Kele; a pleasant Ballade.—9. A Discourse of Genealogy.—10. An Antiquarian Pilgrimage in Normandy, with woodcuts.—11. Miscellanea, &c. &c. &c.

**RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW (NEW SERIES);** consisting of Criticisms upon, Analysis of, and Extracts from curious, useful, valuable, and scarce Old Books. 8vo, Vols. I & II (all printed), cloth, 10s. 6d. each.

These two volumes form a good companion to the old Series of the "Retrospective," in 16 vols.; the articles are of the same length and style.

**JUNIUS.**—The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated, including a Biographical Memoir of Lieut.-Col. Barré, M.P. By John Britton, F.S.A., &c. Royal 8vo, with portraits of Lord Shelburne, John Dunning, and Barré, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture, cloth, 6s. Large Paper, in 4to, cloth, 9s.

An exceedingly interesting book, giving many particulars of the American War, and the state of parties during that period.

**BARKER.**—Literary Anecdotes and Contemporary Reminiscences of Professor Porson, and others, from the Manuscript Papers of the late E.H. Barker, Esq., of Thetford, Norfolk, with an Original Memoir of the Author. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, 12s.

**MILTON'S EARLY READING,** and the *prima stamina* of his "Paradise Lost," together with Extracts from a Poet of the XVIIth Century (*Joskus Sylvester*). By Charles Dunster, M.A. 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d. (original price 5s.)

**HUNTER'S (Rev. J.) Historical and Critical Tracts.** Post 8vo, 2s. 6d. each.

1. Agincourt; a contribution towards an authentic List of the Commanders of the English Host in King Henry the Fifth's Expedition.

2. First Colonists of New England. (*Out of print.*)

3. Milton; a sheaf of Gleanings after his Biographers and Annotators.

4. The Ballad Hero, "Robin Hood," his period, real character, &c., investigated, and, perhaps, ascertained.

**BRITANNIC RESEARCHES; or, New Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History.** By the Rev. Beale Poste, M.A. 8vo (pp. 448), with engravings, cloth, 15s.

"The author of this volume may justly claim credit for considerable learning, great industry, and, above all, strong faith in the interest and importance of his subject. . . . On various points he has given us additional information, and afforded us new views, for which we are bound to thank

him. The body of the book is followed by a very complete index, so as to render reference to any part of it easy: this was the more necessary, on account of the multifariousness of the topics treated, the variety of persons mentioned, and the many works quoted."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 8, 1858.

**LAPPENBERG'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND,** under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Translated by Benj. Thorpe, with Additions and Corrections, by the Author and Translator. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, 12s. (original price £1. 1s.)

**LETTERS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.**—Now first collected from the Originals in Royal Archives, and from other Authentic Sources, private as well as public. Edited, with Historical Introduction and Notes, by J. O. Halliwell. Two handsome volumes, post 8vo, with portraits of Henry VIII and Charles I. Cloth, 8s. (original price £1. 1s.)

These volumes form a good companion to Ellis's Original Letters.

**GAIMAR'S (GEOFFREY) Anglo-Norman Metrical Chronicle of the ANGLIO-SAXON KINGS.** Printed for the first time entire. With Appendix, containing the Lay of Havelok the Dane, the Legend of Ermluph, and Life of Herward the Saxon. Edited by T. Wright, F.S.A. 8vo (pp. 354), cloth, 12s.

**WACE (MASTER), HIS CHRONICLE OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST**, from the Roman de Rou. Translated into English Prose, with Notes and Illustrations, by Edgar Taylor, F.S.A. 8vo, many engravings from the *Bayeux Tapestry, Norman Architecture, Illuminations, &c.* Cloth, 16s. (pub. at £1. 8s.)

Only 250 copies printed, and very few remain unsold; the remaining copies are now in J. R. Smith's hands, and are offered at the

above low price, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pickering; hitherto no copies have been sold under the published price.

**LIFE, PROGRESSES, AND REBELLION OF JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH, &c.**, to his Capture and Execution, with a full account of the Bloody Assize, and copious Biographical Notices. By George Roberts. 2 vols. post 8vo, plates and cuts, new, extra cloth, 9s. (original price £1. 4s.)

Two very interesting volumes, particularly so to those connected with the West of England.

**A NEW LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE**, including many particulars respecting the Poet and his Family, never before published. By J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., &c. In one handsome volume, 8vo, illustrated with 76 engravings on wood, of objects, most of which are new, from drawings by Fairholt. Cloth, 15s.

This work contains upwards of forty documents respecting Shakespeare and his family, never before published, besides numerous others indirectly illustrating the Poet's biography. All the anecdotes and traditions concerning Shakespeare are here, for the first time, collected, and much new

light is thrown on his personal history, by papers exhibiting him as selling Malt, Stone, &c. Of the seventy-six engravings which illustrate the volume, more than fifty have never before been engraved.

It is the only Life of Shakespeare to be bought separately from his works.

**SHAKESPERIANA**.—A Catalogue of the Early Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, and of the Commentaries and other Publications illustrative of his Works. By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo, cloth, 3s.

Indispensable to everybody who wishes to carry on any inquiries connected with

Shakespeare, or who may have a fancy for Shakespearian bibliography.—*Spectator*.

**SHAKESPEARE'S VERSIFICATION** and its apparent Irregularities explained by Examples from early and late English Writers. By the late William Sidney Walker, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; edited by W. Nanson Lettsom, Esq. Fcp. 8vo, cloth, 6s.

**A FEW NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE**, with Occasional Remarks on the Emendations of the Manuscript-Corrector in Mr. Collier's copy of the folio, 1632. By the Rev. Alexander Dyce. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

"Mr. Dyce's Notes are peculiarly delightful, from the stores of illustration with which his extensive reading not only among our writers, but among those of other countries, especially of the Italian poets, has

enabled him to enrich them. All that he has recorded is valuable. We read his little volume with pleasure, and close it with regret."—*Literary Gazette*.

*Other Publications illustrative of Shakespeare's Life and Writings.*

**Malone's Letter to Dr. Farmer** (in Reply to Ritson), relative to his Edition of Shakespeare, published 1790. 8vo, sewed, 1s.

**Ireland's (W. Henry) Authentic Account** of the Shakespearian Manuscripts, &c. (respecting his fabrication of them). 8vo, 1s. 6d.

**Graves's (H. M.) Essay on the Genius of Shakespeare**, with Critical Remarks on the Characters of Romeo, Hamlet, Juliet, and Ophelia. Post 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. (original price 5s. 6d.)

**Comparative Review of the Opinions of JAMES BOADEN**, in 1795 and in 1796, relative to the Shakespeare MSS. 8vo, 2s.

**Wivell's Historical Account of the Monumental Bust of Shakespeare**, in the Chancel of Stratford-on-Avon Church. 8vo, 2 plates, 1s. 6d.

**Ireland's (W. H.) Vortigern**, an Historical Play, represented at Drury Lane, April 2, 1796, as a supposed newly discovered Drama of Shakespeare. *New Edition, with an original Preface.* 8vo, facsimile, 1s. 6d. (original price 3s. 6d.)

\* The preface is both interesting and curious, from the additional information it gives respecting the Shakespeare Forgeries, containing also the substance of his "Confessions."

**Traditional Anecdotes of Shakespeare**, collected in Warwickshire in 1693. 8vo, sewed, 1s.

**Boaden (Jas.) on the Sonnets of Shakespeare**, identifying the person to whom they are addressed, and elucidating several points in the Poet's history. 8vo, 1s. 6d.

**Madden's (Sir F.) Observations on an Autograph of Shakespeare**, and the Orthography of his Name 8vo, sewed, 1s.

**Criticism applied to Shakespeare.** By C. Badham. Post 8vo, 1s.

**Collier's (J. P.) Reasons for a New Edition of Shakespeare's Works.** 8vo, 1s.

**Account of the only known Manuscript of Shakespeare's Plays**, comprising some important variations and corrections in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," obtained from a Playhouse Copy of that Play recently discovered. By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo, 1s.

**Bimbanelli's "Who was 'Jack Wilson' the Singer of Shakespeare's Stage?"** An attempt to prove the identity of this person with John Wilson, Doctor of Music in the University of Oxford, A.D. 1644. 8vo, 1s.

**Shakespeare's Will, copied from the Original in the Prerogative Court**, preserving the Interlineations and Facsimiles of the three Autographs of the Poet, with a few preliminary Observations. By J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., &c. 4to, 1s.

**A Few Remarks on the Emendation "Who smothers her with Fainting," in the Play of Cymbeline, discovered by Mr. Collier, in a Corrected Copy of the Second Edition of Shakespeare.** By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo, 1s.

**A Few Words in Reply to Mr. Dyce's "Few Notes on Shakespeare."** By the Rev. Joseph Hunter. 8vo, 1s.

**The Grimaldi Shakespeare.**—Notes and Emendations on the Plays of Shakespeare, from a recently discovered annotated copy by the late J. Grimaldi, Esq., Comedian. 8vo, cuts, 1s.

A humorous squib on the late Shakespeare Emendations.

**THE PILGRIM FATHERS.**—Collections concerning the Church or Congregation of Protestant Separatists formed at Scrooby, in North Nottinghamshire, in the time of James I, the Founders of New Plymouth, the Parent Colony of New England. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., and an Assistant Keeper of her Majesty's Records. Handsomely printed. 8vo, cloth, 8s.

This work contains some very important particulars of these personages, and their connections previously to their leaving England and Holland, which were entirely unknown to former writers, and have only

recently been discovered, through the indefatigable exertions of the Author. Prefixed to the volume are some beautiful Prefatory Stanzas, by Richard Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.

**LOVE LETTERS OF MRS. PIOZZI** (formerly Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson), written when she was Eighty, to the handsome actor, William Augustus Conway, aged Twenty-seven. 8vo, sewed, 2s.

**LIFE OF MR. THOMAS GENT**, Printer, of York. Written by himself. 8vo, fine portrait, engraved by Aug. Fox. Cloth, 2s. 6d. (original price 9s.)

The Author of this curious, and hitherto unpublished, piece of Autobiography is well known by the several works of which he

was the author as well as printer. *The Book requires no encomium to those who have read Southey's "Doctor."*

**ENGLAND'S WORTHIES**, under whom all the Civil and Bloody Wars, since Anno 1643 to Anno 1647, are related. By John Vicars, Author of "England's Parliamentary Chronicle," &c. &c. Royal 12mo, reprinted in the old style (similar to *Lady Willoughby's Diary*), with copies of the 18 rare portraits after Hollar, &c. Half morocco, 5s.

**LISTER.**—The Autobiography of Joseph Lister (a Nonconformist), of Bradford, Yorkshire, with a contemporary account of the Defence of Bradford and Capture of Leeds, by the Parliamentarians, in 1643. Edited by Thos. Wright, F.S.A. 8vo, sewed, 2s.

**FORMAN.**—The Autobiography and Personal Diary of Dr. Simon Forman, the celebrated Astrologer, 1552-1602, from unpublished MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Edited by J. O. Halliwell. Small 4to, sewed, 5s.

Only 150 copies privately printed. It will form a companion to Dr. Dee's Diary, printed

by the Camden Society, who also printed this work but afterwards suppressed it.



**LIFE, POETRY, AND LETTERS OF EBENEZER ELLIOTT**, the Corn-Law Rhymers (of Sheffield). Edited by his Son-in-Law, John Watkins Post 8vo, cloth (*an interesting volume*), 3s. (original price 7s. 6d.)

**WESLEY.**—Narrative of a Remarkable Transaction in the Early Life of John Wesley. Now first printed, from a MS. in the British Museum. 8vo, sewed, 2s.

A very curious love affair between J. W. and his housekeeper; it gives a curious insight into the early economy of the Methodists. It is entirely unknown to all Wesley's biographers.

**GOUNTER'S** (Col., of Racton, Sussex) Account of the Miraculous Escape of King Charles II. Now first printed. Post 8vo, 1s.

This little tract takes up the narrative where the Royal memoir breaks off.

---

## Philology and Early English Literature.

---

**COMPENDIOUS ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** By the Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S. &c. 8vo, closely printed in treble columns, 12s.

Large Paper. Royal 8vo (to match the next Article), cloth, £1.

"This is not a mere abridgment of the large Dictionary, but almost an entirely new work. In this compendious one will be found, at a very moderate price, all that is

most practical and valuable in the former expensive edition, with a great accession of new words and matter."—*Author's Preface.*

**ON THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH**, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations, with Chronological Specimens of their Languages. By J. Bosworth, D.D. Royal 8vo, boards, £1.

A new and enlarged edition of what was formerly the Preface to the First Edition

of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and now published separately.

**ANGLO-SAXON DELECTUS**; serving as a first Class-Book to the Language. By the Rev. W. Barnes, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"To those who wish to possess a critical knowledge of their own Native English, some acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon is indispensable; and we have never seen an introduction better calculated than the present to supply the wants of a beginner in a short space of time. The declensions and conjugations are well stated, and illustrated

by references to Greek, the Latin, French, and other languages. A philosophical spirit pervades every part. The Delectus consists of short pieces, on various subjects, with extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle. There is a good Glossary at the end."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 20, 1849.

**GUIDE TO THE ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE**: on the Basis of Professor Rask's Grammar; to which are added, Reading Lessons, in Verse and Prose, with Notes, for the use of Learners. By E. J. Vernon, B.A., Oxon. 12mo, cloth, 5s.

"Mr. Vernon has, we think, acted wisely in taking Rask for his model; but let no one suppose from the title that the book is merely a compilation from the work of that philologist. The accidence is abridged from Rask, with constant revision, correction, and modification; but the syntax, a most important portion of the book, is original, and is compiled with great care and skill; and the latter half of the volume consists of a well-chosen selection of extracts from

Anglo-Saxon writers, in prose and verse, for the practice of the student, who will find great assistance in reading them from the grammatical notes with which they are accompanied, and from the glossary which follows them. This volume, well studied, will enable any one to read with ease the generality of Anglo-Saxon writers; and its cheapness places it within the reach of every class. It has our hearty recommendation."—*Literary Gazette.*

**ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA.**—Selections, in Prose and Verse, from Anglo-Saxon Literature, with an Introductory Ethnological Essay, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By Louis F. Klipstein, of the University of Gießen. Two thick vols. post 8vo, cloth, 12s. (original price 18s.)

**INTRODUCTION TO ANGLO-SAXON READING;** comprising Ælfric's Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, with a copious Glossary, &c. By L. Langley, F.L.S. 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

Ælfric's Homily is remarkable for beauty of composition, and interesting, as setting forth Augustine's mission to the "Land of the Angles."

**ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE LIFE OF ST. GUTHLAC,** Hermit of Croyland. Printed, for the first time, from a MS. in the Cottonian Library, with a Translation and Notes. By Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, M.A., Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. 12mo, cloth, 5s.

**ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE HEXAMERON OF ST. BASIL,** and the Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad Filium Spiritualem. Now first printed, from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, with a Translation and Notes. By the Rev. H. W. Norman. 8vo, *Second Edition, enlarged.* Sewed, 4s.

**ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE STORY OF APOLLONIUS** of Tyre;—upon which is founded the Play of Pericles, attributed to Shakespeare;—from a MS., with a Translation and Glossary. By Benjamin Thorpe. 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d. (original price 6s.)

**ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA.**—A Selection, in Prose and Verse, from Anglo-Saxon Authors, of various ages, with a Glossary. By Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. *A New Edition, with corrections and improvements.* Post 8vo, cloth, 8s. (original price 12s.)

**POPULAR TREATISES ON SCIENCE,** written during the Middle Ages, in Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and English. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo, cloth, 3s.

**A PHILOLOGICAL GRAMMAR,** grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than Sixty Languages. Being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek. By the Rev. W. Barnes, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge; Author of "Poems in the Dorset Dialect," "Anglo-Saxon Delectus," &c. 8vo (pp. 323), cloth, 9s.

"Mr. Barnes' work is an excellent specimen of the manner in which the advancing study of Philology may be brought to illustrate and enrich a scientific exposition of English Grammar."—*Edinburgh Guardian.*

"Of the science of Grammar, by induction from the philological facts of many languages, Mr. Barnes has, in this volume, supplied a concise and comprehensive manual. Grammarians may differ as to the regularity of the principles on which nations have constructed their forms and usages of speech, but it is generally allowed that some conformity or similarity of prac-

tice may be traced, and that an attempt may be made to expound a true science of Grammar. Mr. Barnes has so far grounded his Grammar upon English as to make it an English Grammar, but he has continually referred to comparative philology, and sought to render his work illustrative of general forms, in conformity with principles common, more or less, to the language of all mankind. More than sixty languages have been compared in the course of preparing the volume; and the general principles laid down will be found useful in the study of various tongues. It is a learned and philosophical treatise."—*Lit. Gas.*

**SKELTON'S (John, Poet Laureate to Henry VIII)** Poetical Works: the Bowge of Court, Colin Clout, Why come ye not to Court? (his celebrated Satire on Wolsey), Phillip Sparrow, Elinour Ranning, &c.; with Notes and Life. By the Rev. A. Dyce. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, 14s. (original price 21. 12s.)

"The power, the strangeness, the volubility of his language, the audacity of his satire, and the perfect originality of his

manner, made Skelton one of the most extraordinary writers of any age or country."—*Southey.*

**EARLY HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.** Illustrated by an English Poem of the XIVth Century, with Notes. By J. O. Halliwell. Post 8vo, *Second Edition, with a facsimile of the original MS. in the British Museum.* Cloth, 2s. 6d.

**TORRENT OF PORTUGAL**; an English Metrical Romance. Now first published, from an unique MS. of the XVth Century, preserved in the Chetham Library at Manchester. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, &c. Post 8vo, cloth, uniform with *Bitson, Weber, and Ellis's publications*. 5s.

"This is a valuable and interesting addition to our list of early English metrical romances, and an indispensable companion to the collections of Bitson, Weber, and Ellis."—*Literary Gazette*.

**HARROWING OF HELL**; a Miracle Play, written in the Reign of Edward II. Now first published, from the Original in the British Museum, with a Modern Reading, Introduction, and Notes. By J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. 8vo, sewed, 2s.

**NUGÆ POETICA**; Select Pieces of Old English Popular Poetry, illustrating the Manners and Arts of the XVth Century. Edited by J. O. Halliwell. Post 8vo, only 100 copies printed, cloth, 5s.

**ANECDOTA LITERARIA**; a Collection of Short Poems in English, Latin, and French, illustrative of the Literature and History of England in the XIIIth Century; and more especially of the Condition and Manners of the different Classes of Society. By T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c. 8vo, cloth, only 250 copies printed, 5s.

**RARA MATHEMATICA**; or, a Collection of Treatises on the Mathematics and Subjects connected with them, from ancient inedited MSS. By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo, Second Edition, cloth, 3s.

**PHILOLOGICAL PROOFS** of the Original Unity and Recent Origin of the Human Race, derived from a Comparison of the Languages of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. By A. J. Johns. 8vo, cloth, 6s. (original price 12s. 6d.)

Printed at the suggestion of Dr. Prichard, to whose works it will be found a useful Supplement.

— 838 —

## Provincial Dialects of England.

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST** of all the Works which have been published towards illustrating the Provincial Dialects of England. By John Russell Smith. Post 8vo, 1s

"Very serviceable to such as prosecute the study of our provincial dialects, or are collecting works on that curious subject.

... We very cordially recommend it to notice."

*Metropolitan.*

**GLOSSARY OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL WORDS USED IN ENGLAND**; by F. Grose, F.S.A.: with which is now incorporated the Supplement, by Samuel Pegge, F.S.A. Post 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

*Cornwall.*—*Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect, collected and arranged by Uncle Jan Treenoodle, with some Introductory Remarks and a Glossary by an Antiquarian Friend; also a Selection of Songs and other Pieces connected with Cornwall.* Post 8vo, with a curious portrait of Dolly Pentreath. Cloth, 4s.

*Dorset.*—*Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect, with a Dissertation and Glossary.* By the Rev. Wm. Barnes, B.D. Second Edition, enlarged and corrected, royal 12mo, cloth, 10s.

A fine poetic feeling is displayed through the various pieces in this volume; according to some critics nothing has appeared equal to it since the time of Burns; the "Gentleman's Magazine" for December, 1844, gave a review of the First Edition some pages in length.

*Cheshire.*—*Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire.* By Roger Wilbraham, F.A.S., &c. 12mo, bds. 2s. 6d. (original price 6s.)

**Devonshire.**—*A Devonshire Dialogue*, in Four Parts (by Mrs. Palmer, sister to Sir Joshua Reynolds) with Glossary, by the Rev. J. Phillippes, of Membury, Devon. 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

**Durham.**—*A Glossary of Words* used in Teesdale, in the County of Durham. Post 8vo, with a Map of the District. Cloth, 6s.

**Essex.**—*John Noakes and Mary Styles*: a Poem; exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex; with a Glossary. By Charles Clark, Esq., of Great Totham Hall, Essex. Post 8vo, cloth, 2s.

**Lancashire.**—*Dialect of South Lancashire*, or Tim Bobbin's Tummus and Meary; revised and corrected, with his Rhymes, and an enlarged Glossary of Words and Phrases, chiefly used by the Rural Population of the Manufacturing Districts of South Lancashire. By Samuel Bamford. 12mo, Second Edition. Cloth, 8s. 6d.

**Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs.** By A. B. Evans, D.D., Head Master of Market-Bosworth Grammar School. 12mo, cloth, 6s.

**Northamptonshire.**—*The Dialect and Folk-Lore of Northamptonshire*: a Glossary of Northamptonshire Provincialisms, Collection of Fairy Legends, Popular Superstitions, Ancient Customs, Proverbs, &c. By Thomas Sternberg. 12mo, cloth, 5s.

**Northamptonshire.**—*Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases*; with examples of their colloquial use, and illustrations, from various Authors; to which are added, the Customs of the County. By Miss A. E. Baker. 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, £1. 4s.

**Sussex.**—*A Glossary of the Provincialisms of the County of Sussex.* By W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. Post 8vo, Second Edition, enlarged. Cloth, 5s.

**Westmoreland and Cumberland.**—*Dialogues, Poems, Songs, and Ballads*, by various Writers, in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects; now first collected; to which is added, a copious Glossary of Words peculiar to those Counties. Post 8vo (pp. 408), cloth, 9s.

All the poetical quotations in "Mr. and Mrs. Sandboy's Visit to the Great Exhibition," are to be found in this volume.

**Wiltshire.**—*A Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in use in Wiltshire*, showing their Derivation in numerous instances, from the Language of the Anglo-Saxons. By John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A. 12mo, cloth, 3s.

**Wiltshire, &c.**—*Spring Tide, or the Angler and his Friends.* By J. Y. Akerman. 12mo, plates, cloth, 3s. 6d.

These Dialogues incidentally illustrate the Dialect of the West of England.

**Yorkshire.**—*The Yorkshire Dialect*, exemplified in various Dialogues, Tales, and Songs, applicable to the County; with a Glossary. Post 8vo, 1s.

*A Glossary of Yorkshire Words and Phrases*, collected in Whitby and its Neighbourhood; with examples of their colloquial use and allusions to local Customs and Traditions. By an Inhabitant. 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

**Yorkshire.**—*The Hallamshire (district of Sheffield) Glossary.* By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, author of the History of "Hallamshire," "South Yorkshire," &c. Post 8vo, cloth, 4s. (original price 8s.)

## Archæology.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL INDEX** to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods. By John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. 8vo, illustrated with numerous engravings, comprising upwards of five hundred objects. Cloth, 15s.

This work, though intended as an introduction and a guide to the study of our early antiquities, will, it is hoped, also prove of service as a book of reference to the practised Archæologist.

"One of the first wants of an incipient Antiquary is the facility of comparison; and here it is furnished him at one glance.

The plates, indeed, form the most valuable part of the book, both by their number and the judicious selection of types and examples which they contain. It is a book which we can, on this account, safely and warmly recommend to all who are interested in the antiquities of their native land."

—*Literary Gazette.*

**REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM**, principally from Tumuli in England. Drawn from the Originals. Described and illustrated by John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. One handsome volume, 4to, illustrated with 40 COLOURED PLATES, half morocco, £3.

The plates are admirably executed by Mr. Baire, and coloured under the direction of the Author. It is a work well worthy the notice of the Archeologist.

**VESTIGES OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF DERBYSHIRE**, and the Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants, from the most Remote Ages to the Reformation. By Thomas Bateman, Esq., of Yolgrave, Derbyshire. In one handsome volume, 8vo, with numerous woodcuts of Tumuli and their contents, Crosses, Tombs, &c. Cloth, 15s.

**BELIQUÆ ANTIQUÆ EBORACENSIS**, or Relics of Antiquity, relating to the County of York. By W. Bowman, of Leeds, assisted by several eminent Antiquaries. 4to, 6 Parts (complete), plates, 15s.

**BELIQUÆ ISURIANÆ**: the Remains of the Roman Isurium, now Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, illustrated and described. By Henry Ercroyd Smith. Royal 4to, with 37 plates, cloth, £1. 5s.

The most highly illustrated work ever published on a Roman Station in England.

**DESCRIPTION OF A ROMAN BUILDING**, and other Remains, discovered at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire. By J. E. Lee. Imperial 8vo, with 20 interesting etchings by the Author. Sewed, 5s.

**ARCHÆOLOGIST AND JOURNAL OF ANTIQUARIAN SCIENCE**. Edited by J. O. Halliwell. 8vo. Nos. I to X. complete, with Index (pp. 420), with 19 engravings, cloth, reduced from 10s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

Containing original articles on Architecture, Historical Literature, Round Towers of Ireland, Philology, Bibliography, Topography, Proceedings of the various Antiquarian Societies, Retrospective Reviews, and Reviews of recent Antiquarian Works, &c.

**ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY**: conducted under the superintendance of a Committee of Archæologists at Belfast. Handsomely printed in 4to, with engravings. Published Quarterly. Annual Subscription, 12s. Nos. 1 to 13 are ready.

**ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS**.—A Record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches. **FIRST SERIES**, complete, in 4 vols, 8vo, many plates and woodcuts, cloth, £3. 2s.

Any odd Parts may be had to complete Sets.

———— **SECOND SERIES**, 6 vols. 8vo, cloth, £3. 3s.

———— **THIRD SERIES**, Vol. I, cloth, £1. 5s.



## Punismatics.

**INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS**. By J. Y. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Foolscap 8vo, with numerous wood engravings from the original Coins (an excellent introductory book), cloth, 6s. 6d.

**TRADESMEN'S TOKENS** struck in London and its Vicinity, from 1648 to 1671, described from the originals in the British Museum, &c. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. 8vo, with 8 plates of numerous examples, cloth, 15s. Large Paper, in 4to, cloth, £1. 1s.

This work comprises a list of nearly three thousand Tokens, and contains occasional illustrative topographical and antiquarian notes on persons, places, streets, old tavern

and coffee-house signs, &c. &c. &c., with an introductory account of the causes which led to the adoption of such a currency.

**ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES**, Geographically Arranged and Described—Hispania, Gallia, Britannia. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. 8vo, with engravings of many hundred Coins from actual examples. Cloth, 18s.

**COINS OF THE ROMANS RELATING TO BRITAIN**, Described and Illustrated. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. *Second Edition*, greatly enlarged, 8vo, with plates and woodcuts, 10s. 6d.

**NUMISMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS** of the Narrative Portions of the NEW TESTAMENT. By J. Y. Akerman. 8vo, numerous woodcuts from the original Coins in various public and private Collections. Cloth, 5s.

**NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE AND JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**. Edited by J. Y. Akerman. Published Quarterly, at 3s. 6d. per Number.

This is the only repertory of Numismatic intelligence ever published in England. It contains papers on coins and medals, of all

ages and countries, by the first Numismatists of the day, both English and Foreign. Odd parts to complete sets.

**LIST OF TOKENS ISSUED BY WILTSHIRE TRADESMEN** in the Seventeenth Century. By J. Y. Akerman. 8vo, plates, sewed, 1s. 6d.

**LECTURES ON THE COINAGE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS**, Delivered in the University of Oxford. By Edward Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Professor of Ancient History. 8vo, cloth, 4s. (original price 6s. 6d.)

A very interesting historical volume, and written in a pleasing and popular manner.

**HISTORY OF THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE**, and of the ANCIENT BRITONS. By the Rev. Beale Poste. 8vo, with numerous plates and woodcuts, cloth (only 40 printed), £1. 8s.

## Topography.

**JOURNEY TO BERESFORD HALL**, in Derbyshire, the Seat of Charles Cotton, Esq., the celebrated Author and Angler. By W. Alexander, F.S.A., F.L.S., late Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum. Crown 4to, printed on tinted paper, with a spirited frontispiece, representing Walton and his adopted Son Cotton in the Fishing-house, and vignette title-page. Cloth, 5s.

Dedicated to the Anglers of Great Britain and the various Walton and Cotton Clubs. Only 100 printed.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL MINE**; a Magazine, in which will be comprised the History of Kent, founded on the basis of Hasted. By A. J. Dunkin. 8vo. Parts 1 to 24. Published Monthly. 1s. each.

**NOTES ON THE CHURCHES** in the Counties of KENT, SUSSEX, and SURREY, mentioned in Domesday Book, and those of more recent Date; with some Account of the Sepulchral Memorials and other Antiquities. By the Rev. Arthur Hussey. Thick 8vo, fine plates. Cloth, 18s.

**KENTISH CUSTOMS**.—Consuetudines Kancie. A History of GAVELKIND, and other remarkable Customs, in the County of Kent. By Charles Sandys, Esq., F.S.A. (*Cantharus*). Illustrated with facsimiles; a very handsome volume. Cloth, 18s.

**HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF RICHBOROUGH, REULVER, and LYMNE**, in Kent. By C. R. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Small 4to, with many engravings on wood and copper, by F. W. Fairholt. Cloth, £1. 1s.

"No antiquarian volume could display a trio of names more zealous, successful, and intelligent, on the subject of Romano-British remains, than the three here repre-

sented—Roach Smith, the ardent explorer; Fairholt, the excellent illustrator; and Rolfe, the indefatigable collector."—*Littérary Gazette*.

- HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF DARTFORD**, in Kent; with incidental Notices of Places in its Neighbourhood. By J. Dunkin. 8vo, 17 *plates*. Only 150 *printed*. Cloth, £1. 1s.
- HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GRAVESEND**, in Kent, and of the Port of London. By R. P. Cruden, late Mayor of Gravesend. Royal 8vo, 37 *fine plates and woodcuts*; a very handsome volume. Cloth, 10s. (original price £1. 8s.)
- ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES** discovered at Springhead, near Gravesend, Kent. By A. J. Dunkin. 8vo, *plates* (only 100 *printed*). Cloth, 6s. 6d.
- HISTORY OF ROMNEY MARSH**, in Kent, from the time of the Romans to 1833; with a Dissertation on the original Site of the Ancient Anderida. By W. Holloway, Esq., author of the "History of Rye." 8vo, *with maps and plates*. Cloth, 12s.
- CRITICAL DISSERTATION** on Professor Willis's "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral." By C. Sandys, of Canterbury. 8vo, 2s. 6d.
- HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN OF LANCASTER**. Compiled from Authentic Sources. By the Rev. Robert Simpson. 8vo, cloth, 8s.
- A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF LIVERPOOL**, as it was during the last Quarter of the Eighteenth Century, 1775—1800. By Richard Brooke, Esq., F.S.A. A handsome volume. Royal 8vo, *with illustrations*. Cloth, £1. 5s.
- In addition to information relative to the Public Buildings, Statistics and Commerce of the Town, the work contains some curious and interesting particulars which have never been previously published, respecting the pursuits, habits, and amusements of the inhabitants of Liverpool during that period, with views of its public edifices.
- NOTICES OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ISLIP**, Oxon. By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo (only 50 *printed*), sewed, 1s.
- HISTORY OF BANBURY**, in Oxfordshire; including Copious Historical and Antiquarian Notices of the Neighbourhood. By Alfred Beesley. Thick 8vo, 684 *closely printed pages*, with 60 *woodcuts, engraved in the first style of art*, by O. Jewett, of Oxford. 14s. (original price £1. 5s.)
- HISTORY OF WITNEY**, with Notes of the Neighbouring Parishes and Hamlets in Oxfordshire. By the Rev. Dr. Giles, formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Oxford. 8vo, *plates*. Cloth (only 150 *printed*), 6s.
- HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND TOWN OF BAMPTON**, in Oxfordshire, with the District and Hamlets belonging to it. By the Rev. Dr. Giles. 8vo, *plates*. Second Edition. Cloth, 7s. 6d.
- SUSSEX GARLAND**.—A Collection of Ballads, Sonnets, Tales, Elegies, Songs, Epitaphs, &c., illustrative of the County of Sussex; with Notices, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive. By James Taylor. Post 8vo, *engravings*. Cloth, 12s.
- HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE ANCIENT PORT AND TOWN OF RYE**, in Sussex; compiled from Original Documents. By William Holloway, Esq. Thick 8vo (only 200 *printed*), cloth, £1. 1s.
- HISTORY OF WINCHELSEA**, in Sussex. By W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. 8vo, *fine plates and woodcuts*, 7s. 6d.
- CHRONICLE OF BATTEL ABBEY**, in Sussex; originally compiled in Latin by a Monk of the Establishment, and now first translated, with Notes, and an Abstract of the subsequent History of the Abbey. By Mark Antony Lower, M.A. 8vo, *with illustrations*. Cloth, 9s.
- HAND-BOOK TO LEWES**, in Sussex, Historical and Descriptive; with Notices of the Recent Discoveries at the Priory. By Mark Antony Lower. 12mo, *many engravings*. Cloth, 1s. 6d.
- CHRONICLES OF PEVENSEY**, in Sussex. By M. A. Lower. 12mo, *woodcuts*, 1s.

**MEMORIALS OF THE TOWN OF SEAFORD, Sussex.** By M. A. Lower. 8vo, *plates*. Boards, 3s. 6d.

**HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH,** and more generally of the entire Hundred of Selkley in Wiltshire. By James Waylen, Esq. Thick 8vo, *woodcuts*. Cloth, 14s.

This volume describes a portion of Wilts not included by Sir R. C. Hoare and other topographers.

**HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF SALEY,** in Craven, Yorkshire, its Foundation and Benefactors, Abbots, Possessions, Computus, and Dissolution, and its existing Remains. Edited by J. Harland. Royal 8vo, 12 *plates*. Cloth, 4s. 6d.

**ANNALS AND LEGENDS OF CALAIS;** with Sketches of Emigré Notabilities, and Memoir of Lady Hamilton. By Robert Bell Calton, author of "Rambles in Sweden and Gottland," &c. &c. Post 8vo, with *frontispiece and vignette*. Cloth, 5s.

A very entertaining volume on a town full of historical associations connected with England.

---

### Heraldry, Genealogy, and Surnames.

---

**CURIOSITIES OF HERALDRY;** with Illustrations from Old English Writers. By Mark Antony Lower, M.A., author of "Essays on English Surnames;" with *illuminated title-page, and numerous engravings from designs by the Author*. 8vo, cloth, 14s.

**PEDIGREES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF HERTFORDSHIRE.** By William Berry, late, and for fifteen years, Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, author of the "Encyclopaedia Heraldica," &c. &c. Folio (*only 12s printed*). £1. 5s. (original price £3. 10s).

**GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC HISTORY** of the Extinct and Dormant BARONETRIES of England, Ireland, and Scotland. By J. Burke, Esq. Medium 8vo. *Second Edition*. 638 *closely printed pages, in double columns, with about 1000 Arms engraved on wood, fine portrait of James I.* Cloth, 10s. (original price £1. 8s.)

**ENGLISH SURNAMES.—An Essay on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humorous;** with several illustrative Appendices. By Mark Antony Lower, M.A. 2 vols. post 8vo. *Third Edition, enlarged, woodcuts*. Cloth, 12s.

This new and much improved edition, besides a great enlargement of the chapters, contained in the previous editions, comprises several that are entirely new, together with notes on Scottish, Irish, and Norman surnames. The "Additional Provisions," besides the articles on Rebuses,

Allusive Arms, and the Roll of Battel Abbey, contain dissertations on Inn Signs and remarks on Christian names; with a copious Index of many thousand names. These features render "English Surnames" rather a new work than a new edition.

**INDEX TO THE PEDIGREES AND ARMS** contained in the Herald's Visitations and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum. By R. Sims, of the Manuscript Department. 8vo, *closely printed in double columns*. Cloth, 15s.

An indispensable work to those engaged in Genealogical and Topographical pursuits, affording a ready clue to the Pedigrees and Arms of nearly 40,000 of the Gentry of England, their Residences, &c. (distinguish-

ing the different families of the same name in any county), as recorded by the Herald's in their Visitations between the years 1538 to 1686.

**A GRAMMAR OF BRITISH HERALDRY,** consisting of "Blazon" and "Marshalling;" with an Introduction on the Rise and Progress of Symbols and Ensigns. By the Rev. W. Sloane-Evans, B.A. 8vo, with 26 *plates, comprising upwards of 400 figures*. Cloth, 6s.

One of the best introductions ever published.





**ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX**, from the Norman Era to the Sixteenth Century; with Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details, &c., from a Series of measured Drawings and Architectural and Chronological Descriptions. By James Hadfield, Architect. Imperial 4to, 80 plates, leather back, cloth sides, £1. 11s. 6d.

**HISTOIRE DE L'ARCHITECTURE SACREE** du quatrième au dixième siècle dans les anciens évêchés de Genève, Lausanne et Sion. Par J. D. Blavignac, Architecte. One vol. 8vo (pp 460), and 37 Plates, and a 4to Atlas of 82 plates of Architecture, Sculpture, Frescoes, Reliquaries, &c. &c. £2. 10s.

A very remarkable Book, and worth the notice of the Architect, the Archæologist, and the Artist.

— 9630 —

## Popular Poetry, Tales, and Superstitions.

**THE NURSERY RHYMES OF ENGLAND**, collected chiefly from Oral Tradition. Edited by J. O. Halliwell. The Fifth Edition, enlarged, with numerous Designs, by W. B. Scott, Director of the School of Design, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 12mo, cloth, gilt leaves, 4s. 6d.

**POPULAR RHYMES AND NURSERY TALES**, with Historical Elucidations. By J. O. Halliwell. 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

This very interesting volume on the Traditional Literature of England is divided into Nursery Antiquities, Fireside Nursery Stories, Game Rhymes, Alphabet Rhymes, Riddle Rhymes, Nature Songs, Proverb

Rhymes, Places and Families, Superstition Rhymes, Custom Rhymes, and Nursery Songs; a large number are here printed for the first time. It may be considered a sequel to the preceding article.

**OLD SONGS AND BALLADS**.—A Little Book of Songs and Ballads, gathered from Ancient Music Books, MS. and Printed, by E. F. Rimbault, LL.D., F.S.A., &c., elegantly printed in post 8vo, pp. 240, half morocco, 6s.

"Dr. Rimbault has been at some pains to collect the words of the Songs which used to delight the rustics of former times."—*Atlas*.

**BALLAD ROMANCES**. By R. H. Horne, Esq., Author of "Orion," &c. 12mo (pp. 248), cloth, 8s. (original price 6s. 6d.)

Containing the Noble Heart, a Bohemian Legend; the Monk of Swineshead Abbey, a Ballad Chronicle of the Death of King John; the Three Knights of Camelott, a Fairy Tale; the Ballad of Delora, or the Passion of Andrea Como; Bedd Gelert, a Welsh Legend; Ben Capstan, a Ballad of the Night Watch; the Elf of the Woodlands, a Child's Story.

"Pure fancy of the most abundant and picturesque description. Mr. Horne should write us more Fairy Tales; we know none to equal him since the days of Drayton and Herrick."—*Examiner*.

"The opening poem in this volume is a fine one; it is entitled the 'Noble Heart,' and not only in title but in treatment well imitates the style of Beaumont and Fletcher."—*Athenæum*.

**WILTSHIRE TALES**, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Dialect of that and adjoining Counties. By John Yonge Akerman. 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"We will conclude with a simple but hearty recommendation of a little book which is as humorous for the drolleries of

the stories as it is interesting as a picture of rustic manners."

*Tallis's Weekly Paper.*

**MERRY TALES OF THE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM**. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A. Post 8vo, 1s.

**SAINT PATRICK'S PURGATORY**.—An Essay on the Legends of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, current during the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c. Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.

"It must be observed that this is not a mere account of St. Patrick's Purgatory, but a complete history of the legends and superstitions relating to the subject, from the earliest times, rescued from old MSS. as well as from old printed books. More-

over, it embraces a singular chapter of literary history, omitted by Warton and all former writers with whom we are acquainted; and we think we may add, that it forms the best introduction to Dante that has yet been published."—*Literary Gazette*.

## Bibliography.

**HANDBOOK TO THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM;** containing a brief History of its Formation, and of the various Collections of which it is composed; Descriptions of the Catalogues in present use; Classified Lists of the Manuscripts, &c.; and a variety of information indispensable for Literary Men; with some Account of the principal Public Libraries in London. By Richard Sims, of the Department of Manuscripts, Compiler of the "Index to the Heralds' Visitations." Small 8vo (pp. 438), with map and plans. Cloth, 5s.

It will be found a very useful work to every literary person or public institution in all parts of the world.

"A little handbook of the Library has been published, which I think will be most useful to the Public."—*Lord Seymour's Reply in the House of Commons, July, 1854.*

"I am much pleased with your book, and find in it abundance of information which I wanted."—*Letter from Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., Editor of the "Promptorium Parvolorum," &c.*

"I take this opportunity of telling you how much I like your nice little 'Hand-

book to the Library of the British Museum,' which I sincerely hope may have the success which it deserves."—*Letter from Thos. Wright, Esq., F.S.A., Author of the "Biographia Britannica Literaria," &c.*

"Mr. Sims's 'Handbook to the Library of the British Museum' is a very comprehensive and instructive volume.

I venture to predict for it a wide circulation."—*Mr. Bolton Corney, in "Notes and Queries," No. 213.*

**A MANUAL FOR THE GENEALOGIST, TOPOGRAPHER, ANTIQUARY, AND LEGAL PROFESSOR;** consisting of a Guide to the various Public Records, Registers, Wills, Printed Books, &c. &c. By Richard Sims, of the British Museum, Compiler of the "Handbook to the Library of the British Museum," "Index to the Pedigrees in the Heralds' Visitations," &c.

**A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH WRITERS ON ANGLING AND ICHTHYOLOGY.** By John Russell Smith. Post 8vo, sewed, 1s. 6d.

**BIBLIOTHECA MADRIGALIANA**—A Bibliographical Account of the Musical and Poetical Works published in England during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, under the Titles of Madrigals, Ballets, Ayres, Canzonets, &c. &c. By Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

It records a class of books left undescribed by Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin, and furnishes a most valuable Catalogue of Lyrical Poetry of the age to which it refers.

**THE MANUSCRIPT RARITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.** By J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S. 8vo, boards, 3s. (original price 10s. 6d.)

A companion to Hartshorne's "Book Rarities" of the same University.

**SOME ACCOUNT OF THE POPULAR TRACTS,** formerly in the Library of Captain Cox, of Coventry, A. D. 1575. By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo (only 50 printed), sewed, 1s.

**CATALOGUE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE CODEX HOLBROOKIANUS.** (A Scientific MS.) By Dr. John Holbrook, Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, 1418-1431. By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo, 1s.

**ACCOUNT OF THE VERNON MANUSCRIPT.** A Volume of Early English Poetry, preserved in the Bodleian Library. By J. O. Halliwell. 8vo (only 50 printed), 1s.

**BIBLIOTHECA CANTIANA.**—A Bibliographical Account of what has been published on the History, Topography, Antiquities, Customs, and Family Genealogy of the County of Kent, with Biographical Notes. By John Russell Smith. In a handsome 8vo volume (pp. 370), with two plates of facsimiles of Autographs of 38 eminent Kentish Writers. 5s. (original price 14s.)—*Large Paper, 10s. 6d.*

**BIBLIOMANIA in the Middle Ages;** or, Sketches of Book-worms, Collectors, Bible Students, Scribes, and Illuminators, from the Anglo-Saxon and Norman Periods; with Anecdotes, illustrating the History of the Monastic Libraries of Great Britain. By F. S. Merryweather. Square 12mo, cloth, 3s.

## Miscellanies.

**SPRING-TIDE; OR, THE ANGLER AND HIS FRIENDS.** By John Yonge Akerman. 12mo, plates. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

A Tribute to the Memory of William Caxton.

**THE GAME OF THE CHESSE.**—In small folio, *in sheets*, £1. 16s.; or, bound in calf, antique style, £2. 2s.; or, in morocco, with silver clasps & bosses, £3. 3s.

Frequently as we read of the Works of Caxton and the early English Printers, and of their Black Letter Books, very few persons have ever had the opportunity of seeing any of these productions, and forming a proper estimate of the ingenuity and skill of those who first practised the "Noble Art of Printing."

This reproduction of the first work printed by Caxton at Westminster, containing 23 woodcuts, is intended in some measure to supply this deficiency, and bring the

present age into somewhat greater intimacy with the *Father of English Printers*.

The TYPE HAS BEEN CAREFULLY IMITATED, and the cuts traced, from the copy in the British Museum. The Paper and Watermarks have also been made expressly, as near as possible, like the original; and the Book is accompanied by a few remarks of a practical nature, which have been suggested during the progress of the fount, and the necessary study and comparison of Caxton's Works with those of his contemporaries in Germany, by Mr. V. FIEGINS.

**ANTIQUITIES OF SHROPSHIRE.** By the Rev. R. W. Eyton, Rector of Byton. Royal 8vo, with plates. Vols. I. & II, £1 each.

**THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY ELUCIDATED.** By the Rev. Dr. John Collingwood Bruce, Author of the "Roman Wall." 4to, a handsome volume, illustrated with 17 COLOURED plates, representing the entire Tapestry. Extra boards, £1. 1s.

**TONSTALL** (Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham) Sermon preached on Palm Sunday, 1539, before Henry VIII; reprinted verbatim from the rare Edition by Bartholet, in 1539. 12mo, 1s. 6d.

An exceedingly interesting Sermon, at the commencement of the Reformation; Strype, in his "Memorials," has made large extracts from it.

**ARCHERY.**—The Science of Archery, showing its Affinity to Heraldry, and capabilities of Attainment. By A. P. Harrison. 8vo, sewed, 1s.

**HISTORY OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA** and the other Territories on the North-West Coast of America, accompanied by a Geographical View and Map, and a number of Proofs and Illustrations of the History. By Robert Greenhow, Librarian of the Department of State of the United States. Thick 8vo. Large Map. Cloth, 6s. (pub. at 16s.)

**LITERARY COOKERY;** with Reference to Matter attributed to Coleridge and Shakespeare. In a Letter addressed to the "Athenaeum," with a Postscript containing some Remarks upon the refusal of that Journal to print it. 8vo, sewed, 1s.

**FOUR POEMS FROM "ZION'S FLOWERS;"** or, Christian Poems for Spiritual Edification. By Mr. Zacharie Boyd, Minister in Glasgow. Printed from his MS. in the Library of the University of Glasgow; with Notes of his Life and Writings, by Gab. Neil. Small 4to, portrait and facsimile. Cloth, 10s. 6d.

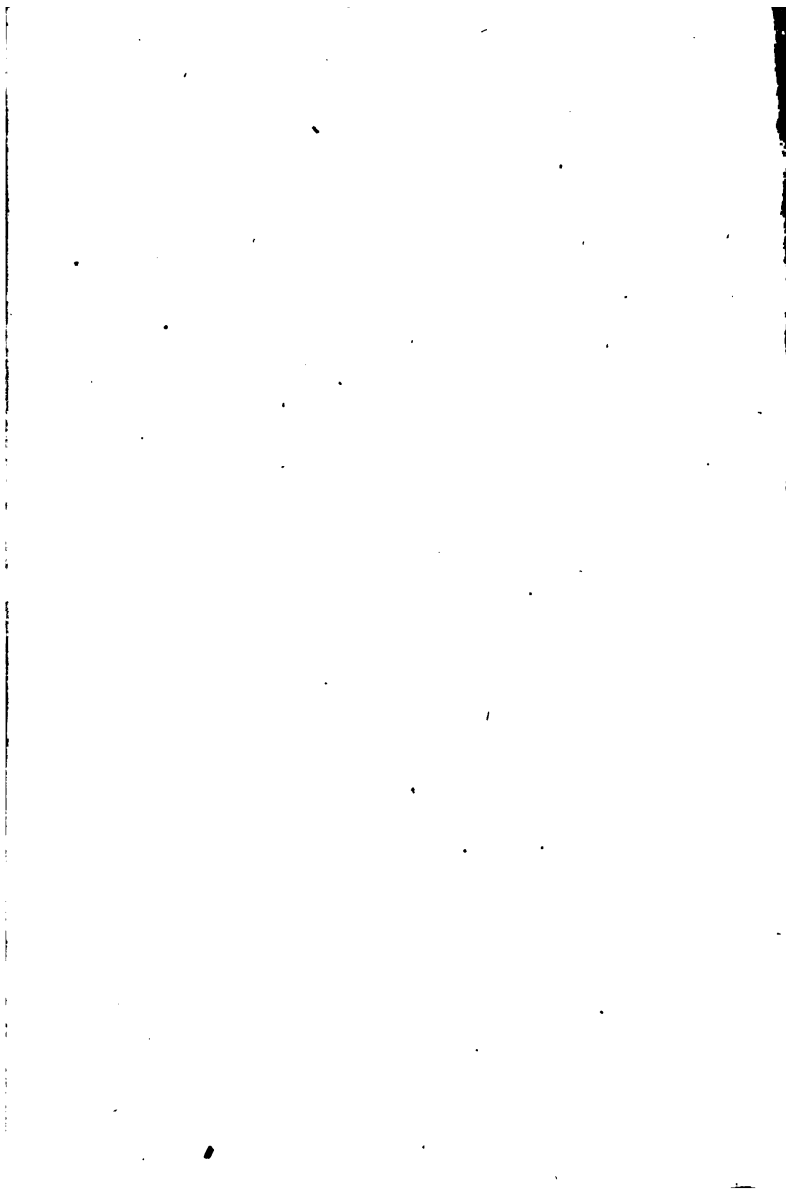
The above forms a portion of the well-known "Zachary Boyd's Bible." A great many of his words and phrases are curious and amusing, and the Book would repay a

diligent perusal. Boyd was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and a great many phrases in his "Bible" are the same as to be found in the great southern Dramatist.

**VOYAGES, Relations, et Memoires originaux pour servir à l'Histoire de la Découverte de l'Amérique,** publiés pour la première fois en Français. Par H. Ternaux-Compans. 20 vols. 8vo, both Series, and complete. Sewed, £3. 10s.

A valuable collection of early Voyages and Relations on South America; also

translations of unpublished Spanish MSS. principally relating to Old and New Mexico.





BOUND BY  
BONE & SON,

76, FLEET STREET,  
LONDON

