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English Dialect Society.

SERIES C.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,

AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

VII.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN

HOLDERNESS

IN THE EAST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BY

FREDERICK ROSS, F.R.H.S.,

RICHARD STEAD,

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

AND

THOMAS HOLDERNESS.

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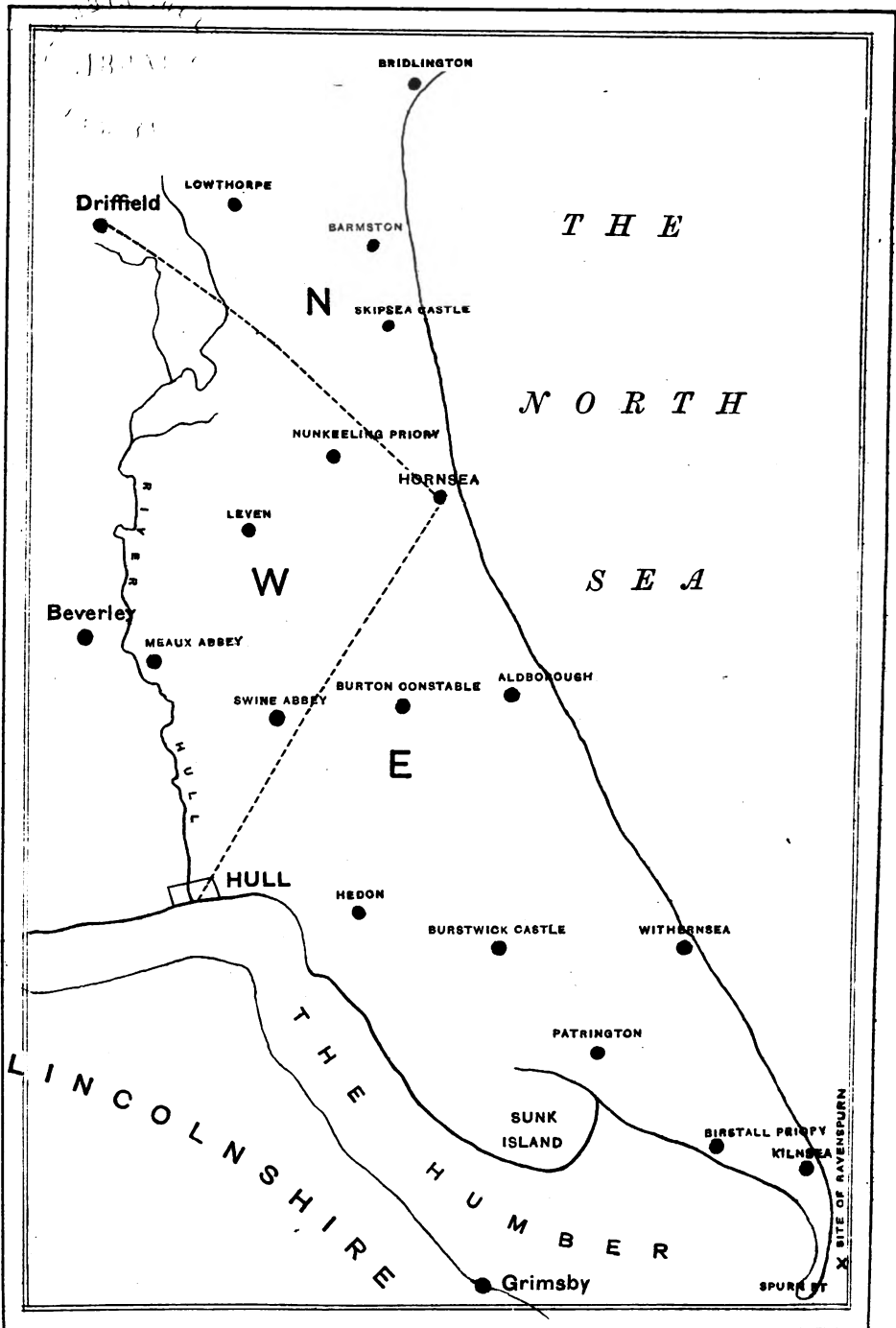
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SKETCH MAP OF HOLDERNESS.

The dotted Lines show the Divisions of the District into North, West, and East, corresponding with the variations in the Dialect as explained in the Introduction and indicated in the Glossary.

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PREFACE.

HITHERTO there has been no published Glossary of the Holderness Dialect, which is much to be regretted, as it possesses peculiarities and relics of old English speech not to be found elsewhere, many of which are disappearing, or have already become obsolete.

Robinson's Whitby; Marshall's Provincialisms of East Yorkshire, in his 'Rural Economy of Yorkshire'; Brokesby's Observations on the East Riding Dialect, published in Ray's 'English Words'; and the short list of words in Thompson's 'History of Welton,' are all that can at all be considered as supplying the deficiency, but altogether they do not contain a tithe of the true dialect words used in the district, and many of those given differ in pronunciation and not unfrequently in meaning.

In preparing the following Glossary the compilers have spent a considerable amount of time and labour in collecting, verifying, and revising the words and phrases, and they trust that they have succeeded in producing a tolerably complete list, and in rescuing many rare words from oblivion. They have been careful to admit no words excepting such as can be considered genuinely dialectical; technical trade terms, slang, and exotics having been avoided, excepting where they are peculiar to the district; and such words as differ but slightly from ordinary English have been relegated to the Introduction. The Glossic of Mr. A. J. Ellis has been used to indicate the pronunciation, and the illustrations are taken from the every-day speech of the peasantry.

Of the divisions, as described in the Introduction, the Eastern portion has been the work of Mr. Stead, the Northern of Mr. Holderness, and the Western of Mr. Ross. For the Glossic Mr. Stead is solely responsible.

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The thanks of the compilers are due to the Rev. Walter W. Skeat for the ready and valuable aid he has rendered in going over the proof sheets, and correcting several etymological errors, besides suggesting numerous additions of derivation and illustrations from old authors, which his profound acquaintance with the old northern languages and his knowledge of early English literature have enabled him to supply.

ERRATA.

- (1) *In almost every case where u is followed by a consonant (in the 'glossic'—i. e. within the square brackets) read u'.*
- (2) *Supply u' before n or l in all such cases as [prov'n], [prod'l], &c., that is, read [prov'u'n], [prod'u'l], &c.*
- (3) *For r final read in every instance r'.*

INTRODUCTION.

- § 1. *Geographical and Historical.*
- § 2. *Grammar of the Dialect.*
- § 3. *Pronunciation.*
- § 4. *Place-Names and their Pronunciation.*

- § 5. *Specimens of the Dialect:—*
 - (a) The first chapter of Genesis.
 - (b) Beverley Gaol: a popular song.
 - (c) Holderness Humour.

§ 1. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

THE district or wapentake of Holderness lies at the foot of the Wolds, and forms the low-lying, south-eastern corner of the East-Riding of Yorkshire, terminated at the extreme point by the promontory of Spurn. It is triangular in shape, with its base on the Humber and its apex near Bridlington. Its natural boundaries, although it was formerly considered to extend westward of Hull, are the German Ocean, the Estuary of the Humber, and Hull river. It is divided into three minor wapentakes—North, South, and Middle, comprising 160,470 acres, with eighty-eight townships, of which forty-five are parishes; three market-towns—Hedon, Hornsea, and Patrington; whilst on its margin are those of Beverley, Bridlington, Driffeld, and Hull, a portion of the latter, eastward of the river Hull, being really in Holderness.

The lords of the seigniory had castles at Skipsea and Burstwick, and there was a Saxon fort at Aldborough, built, it is presumed, on the site of a previous one of Roman construction. There were abbeys at Swine and Meaux, and priories at Nunkeeling and Burstall. In the Roman period there was a sea-port called Prætorium, whence corn was shipped for Rome, which was brought hither along the *via vicinalis*, a road running from Eburacum, the capital of Maxima Cæsariensis, by way of Petuaria, supposed to be Beverley. It is not known where this port was situated, Patrington, Hedon, Aldborough, and Spurn all claiming the honour. In the Saxon and Norman ages the chief port of Holderness was Ravenspurn, now washed away by the sea, whence came the De la Poles, who were merchants there, afterwards of Hull, and who subsequently became Dukes of Suffolk, and played an important part in English history.

¶ It was at Ravenspurn that Henry of Bolingbroke landed to wrest the

sceptre from the hands of his cousin Richard, and where Edward IV. landed after his flight to Flanders, when he returned to fight the battle of Barnet.

Ptolemy mentions a race of people resident in Holderness whom he calls Parisi. They are supposed to have been a branch of the Cymric Celts, speaking a different dialect from the Brigantes. But as the Teutonic equivalent of Parisi is Farisi, the probability is that they were a colony of Frisians from the opposite coast, which seems to be confirmed by the fact that there are villages in Holderness with Frisian suffixes, not known elsewhere in England. At this period the district was almost entirely covered with a dense forest and morasses, and had a chain of lakes or lagunes along the coast, at Hornsea, Skipsea, Withernsea, and Kilnsea, that of Hornsea still remaining. Traces of the primeval forest are still frequently dug up in partially-carbonised trees. In this wild and watery region, where no cereals were grown, the Parisi pastured their cattle and kept herds of swine, upon which the Brigantes of the uplands made raids, and eventually reduced the people to a species of serfdom.

It was not until long after the subjection of South Britain by the Romans, that the Brigantes, a warlike race, were brought under Roman rule, and it was still later that the Parisi of Holderness were subjugated. They were a brave people, although mere herdsmen; their country was difficult of access, in an out-of-the-way corner, and, with its forests and morasses, presented great facilities for defence and guerilla warfare, but they were eventually conquered, and the greater portion fled westward to the mountains of Wales and Cumberland. In the pages of Tacitus there are some shadowy references to battles and skirmishes in Holderness.

After the departure of the Romans came the Saxon age of Britain, the most important, in a philological point of view, of any in the annals of Holderness, as then were laid the foundations of the existing dialect. Ida, 'the flame-bearer,' landed at Flamborough, whence (says tradition) its name, and founded the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.¹ Soon after, Ælla, his kinsman, sailed up the Humber and assumed the sovereignty of Deira, or South-Northumbria, whence Ida was not able to dislodge him, and had to content himself with Bernicia or North-Northumbria. Northumbria was peopled by the Angles from Schleswig, with a mingling of Saxons, whose mixed dialects of the Teutonic tongue became the common languages, in which the speech of the few remaining Brigantes and Parisi became absorbed, more especially in Holderness, where it appears to have been lost altogether, as now scarcely a vestige remains of the old Celtic tongue, either in the village names or in the spoken language.

¹ Of the derivation of *Flam*, *Flame*, or *Fleam*, nothing certain is known. It has been conjectured that it might refer to a *Flame* or beacon for the guidance of ships; or it may have some connection with the entrenchment, called Danes-dyke, which crosses the promontory, as there is, in Cambridgeshire, a cutting called Fleam-dyke, which is its exact counterpart.

Afterwards there came a great infusion of the Danish element in Holderness, from the proximity of its shore to those of Denmark; Ravenspurn at the mouth of the Humber being one of the chief landing-places of the Vikings, and hence obtaining its name from their national emblem, the Black Raven. Great numbers of that people settled in the district, and a hybrid Dano-Anglo-Saxon language grew up, which is the basis of that spoken by the Holderness peasantry to this day.

The Norman conquest did not affect Northumbria until after the thorough subjugation of the south and west, and even then a species of semi-independence prevailed, until the second revolt of Gospatric, in favour of Edgar the Atheling, which brought the king to York, when he inflicted that terrible punishment of laying waste sixty miles of country, and massacring the inhabitants. Holderness, however, escaped this doom, Beverley standing as a barrier between it and the merciless conqueror. St John of Beverley, who was Archbishop of York some four centuries previously, had built a collegiate church at Beverley, and hither a detachment of the king's troops came to plunder the Minster; but the moment the commanding officer entered the building he was stricken dead by the saint for his sacrilegious presumption, and this acting upon the superstitious fears of the Norman Duke, he issued orders that the town and monastery should be exempted from the fearful retribution.

Holderness was given by William I. as a baronial fee, with seigniorial rights and powers, to Drogo de Bruere, a Fleming, who had married his niece. Since then the lordship has been held by several illustrious families and notable persons, including the Earls of Aumerle, the De la Poles, the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, the D'Arcys, Earls of Holderness, Thomas of Woodstock, son of King Edward III., Queen Anne of Luxembourg, and Piers Gaveston, the present Lord Paramount being Sir Frederick Augustus Talbot Clifford-Constable, third baronet.

Although Holderness thus became an important Norman barony, it was so unproductive that very few Normans settled within its boundaries; one of the early lords petitioning for some additional lands elsewhere, as his domain would grow nothing but oats. Its infertility also prevented the settlement of the Romans to any extent, excepting along the road to their port of shipment, and thus there are remarkably few words in the dialect of either Latin or Norman-French derivation, which, coupled with the expulsion of the Celtic aborigines, and the fact that the descendants of the Saxons and the Danes lived an isolated life, seldom holding intercourse with strangers eastward of Hull, accounts for the circumstance that the dialect is more exclusively Saxo-Danish, with less adulteration and fewer exotics, than that of any other district in England. The ploughmen and milkmaids of Holderness, in their ordinary speech, make use of great numbers of words, familiar to students of early English literature, which are not met with elsewhere.

Illustrations of such coincidences, from the works of the old writers, are given in the Glossary, as well as specimens of words and phrases still current in America, taken thither by the Pilgrim Fathers, but which are obsolete in England, excepting in Holderness.

‘If you look upon the language spoken in the Saxon times, and the English now spoken,’ said Selden, ‘you will find the difference to be just as if a man had a cloak, which he wore in Queen Elizabeth’s day, and since has put in here a piece of red, and there a piece of blue; here a piece of green, and there a piece of orange tawny. We borrow words from the French, Italian and Latin, as every pedant chooses. The Holderness peasant still retains his strong, useful garment in all its original simplicity, without the aid of any adventitious frippery. Separated by lack of education, as much as by geographical remoteness, he has retained words and phrases which have elsewhere become obsolete, and others substituted, which frequently possess neither the force nor vigour nor picturesqueness of the old English of the province, the words of which are laughed at as vulgarisms.’

Although these remarks apply more especially and emphatically to Holderness, they are applicable to some extent to the Dialects of Yorkshire generally. A striking instance of the retention of old words on the one hand, and the infusion of foreign derivatives on the other, may be seen in a comparison of the works of Chaucer and Wicliff, who were contemporaries. The former was a Londoner and a courtier, and his writings abound with words of Norman-French derivation; whilst the latter, a Yorkshireman, makes use, to a much greater extent, of the homeliest Saxon. It may, nevertheless, be remarked, *en passant*, that Yorkshire stands pre-eminent in the history of the English language in having given birth to Cædmon, the first and greatest Anglo-Saxon poet; Alcuin, the most erudite scholar of the same era; Gower, one of the early English poets; Wicliff, the first notable prose-writer in the vulgar tongue; Coverdale, the translator of the Bible into the language of the people; Ascham, the reformer of English prose; Walton, the compiler of the first English Polyglot Bible; Bentley, the eminent classical critic, *cum multis aliis*.

There are some very perceptible differences in the dialect, geographically; words which are common in some parts of Holderness being wholly unknown in others; and it is the same in pronunciation, as, for instance, wheat and other similar words are pronounced *wheet* in the east, and *wheat* in the north and west.¹ In the north the dialect shades off into those of the Wolds and Cleveland, and in the west into those of York and the western portion of the East-Riding, whilst in the east, stretching down to Spurn, it remains in the purest and most unadulterated state. To indicate these differences, it has been found necessary to draw two imaginary lines, running diagonally from Hornsea: the one

¹ See Notes on Pronunciation.

to the mouth of the river Hull, the other to Driffield, forming the boundaries of the Eastern, Northern, and Western divisions, which are indicated in the Glossary by the letters E., N., and W., and a sketch-map is appended, showing this geographical demarcation.

Holderness is a purely agricultural district of pasture and corn-land, its productiveness having been greatly improved during the past century by a skilful system of drainage. The coast-line is gradually receding by the encroachments of the sea, at the rate of two yards per annum, several villages and churches having disappeared. A great portion of the *débris* is carried round Spurn Point and deposited in the Humber, forming a considerable area of fertile land, called Sunk Island, which appeared early in the 17th century as an island of 800 acres, and was let for £8 per annum. It now consists of nearly 7000 acres, joined to the mainland, and realizes a rental of upwards of £16,000 per annum.

§ 2. THE GRAMMAR OF THE DIALECT.

LIKE most other dialects, that of Holderness has its peculiarities of grammar as well as of pronunciation. They may perhaps be best treated under the different heads of the parts of speech.

1. THE ARTICLE.

The Definite Article. When used at all this is represented by t', which is pronounced as if belonging to the next word.¹ In all the three divisions of Holderness, however, this article is unknown, except, perhaps, in the words teean = the one, tother = the other, and wawstart = woe is the heart. It is a question whether even these can be considered as instances of the use of the definite article. The truth is that the t' has become so blended with the accompanying words that we may look upon the forms teean, tother, and wawstart, as *simple words*. The truth of this plainly appears when we compare with other districts where this use of t' is in full play, as the district of York, where people say t' teean, and t' tother, evidently looking upon teean and tother as simple words requiring the usual definite article t' to be placed before them.

In West Holderness t' is used more frequently than in E. and N., but even then only before words beginning with a vowel or *h*; as, for instance, we have t' eggs, and t' oss (the horse), but never t' cart, t' donkey, &c. In W. this t' (changed to *d*) is joined to the end of some prepositions, making practically new prepositions, which, however, can only be used before vowels and the letter *h*, like the simple t' itself. Thus we have *id* hoose = in the house, *uppod* oven = upon the oven.

The Indefinite Article. *A* is almost always used, the word *an* being very sparingly employed; e. g. a apple, a engine. In certain cases, however, it is so joined to the following word as to practically become part of that word. So that we have 'a nawd man,' an old man, and even occasionally 'two nawd men.' This case is exactly analogous to that of the English word *newt*, originally *ewt* or *eft*.

¹ See under Pronunciation, page 12.

2. THE NOUN.

1. *Number*. Many singular words are used also as plurals, especially those denoting measures and weights; as 'fotty pund,' forty pounds, 'twenty year, 'ten quarther.'

2. *Case*. Holderness, in common with the other districts of Yorkshire, knows no possessive case of nouns, except where the possessive falls at the end of the clause or sentence, or answers a question. Accordingly we have 'Jack hat,' 'My fayther stick;' but, 'This hat is Jack's,' 'Who's stick is that?' 'My fayther's.' The effect on the spoken language is very curious and striking to a stranger.

3. THE ADJECTIVE.

The Holderness native puts certain favourite endings, particularly *ish* and *fied*, at the end of almost any word or possible combination of words, wherewith to form an adjective.

Examples: 'maisterfied,' like a master; *i. e.* domineering; 'farm-hoose-*ish*,' after the style of a farm-house; 'slap-em-i-mooth-*ish*,' inclined to fight, bellicose.

Certain comparatives, as rather, sooner, liefer, are followed by *as*, and not by *than*. 'Ah'd rayther ha' big un *as* little un,' I'd rather have the big one than the little one.

Comparatives and superlatives are almost always formed by the addition of *er* and *est*, rarely by *more* and *most*; *e. g.* mensfuller, beautifullest, &c.

4. THE PRONOUN.

Many of these differ in form from the ordinary English. These variations might perhaps be appropriately mentioned under the head of Pronunciation, but we give the principal here. The chief differences are: Ah, I; mah, my; thoo or tha, thou; thah, thy; hor, her; oor, our; yer, your; ther, their; thahn or thaan, thine; maan, mine; hors, hers; thoz, those; sen, self. To these may be added, mo', we', the', ye', he'; for me, we, thee or thou, you or your, he or her. Sen = self is compounded thus—mesen, thesen, his-sen, horsen, itsen, wersens and oorsens, yersens and yoursens, thersens. The usual demonstrative is them, in the plural, as 'them pigs,' but thoz is very common, as 'thoz chaps.'

Me, him, her, are frequently used as nominatives; *e. g.* 'me an' him did it,' 'it was her (or hor) 'at did it.' The contrary to this, *viz.*, the use of the nominative for the objective, so common in the west of England, is unknown here.

The difference between the emphatic and the non-emphatic pronunciation of the personal pronouns, witnessed even in ordinary English, is very marked in Holderness, so much so that it may almost be said to result in the production of double forms; *e. g.* :—

Emphatic	Ah [aa]	Non-emphatic	a [aa]
	mah [maa]		mi [mi]
	me [mee]		me' [mu]
	thoo [dhoo]		the' [dhu]
	thah		thi
	thee		tho'
	he		he'
	she		sho'
	hor		her
they	tho'		

5. THE VERB.

1. *Indicative.* There is but one form for all the three persons singular of the present tense, and also one form for the three persons plural (as in ordinary English). Thus, Ah is, thoo is, he is, we are, you are, they are. Ah gans,¹ thoo gans, he gans, we gan, &c. The only exceptions are the verb *have* and the verb *do*, which run thus, 'I hev, thoo hez, he hez, we hov,' &c. ; 'Ah deca, thoo diz, he diz, we deca,' &c. Even here, however, we have the alternative forms, Ah hez, Ah diz, for the first person singular.

In the past tense there is but one form for all the persons, both singular and plural. Thus, Ah teeak, thoo teeak, he teeak, we teeak, you teeak, they teeak, I took, &c. In the verb *to be* we have the alternative form *were* for *was*, in the plural, but it is not so commonly used.

2. *Subjunctive or Conditional.* These moods do not exist in the Holderness dialect, or, if they are used, they take the forms of the present; *e. g.* if I is, if thoo was, &c.

3. Strong preterites are very common, in fact, all but the universal rule. We have brast [burst], sew [sowed], teeak [took], wrowt [worked]. We have, however, many cases of the use of the weak preterite where court English has strong forms, as caught [caught].

4. *Participles in en.* Holderness is particularly fond of the old participles in *en*. An immense number of them still hold their ground; more, probably, than can be found in any other English-speaking district in the world. A considerable number of them are given in the body of the Glossary, but probably not all. It is believed, however, that all the most noteworthy are given.

It ought to be mentioned that the auxiliary verb *have* is frequently omitted, as, 'Ah fun,' for 'Ah've fun,' I have found; 'Ah seen him yance o' tweyce,' I have seen, &c.

There is a curious use of the present tense which deserves to be noticed, *viz.*, the almost universal use of it in narrations to denote *past* time. Thus a Holderness man, instead of saying (in any narrative he may be relating), 'I came and got my dinner and then went back to work,' would probably say, 'Ah cums an gets my dinner and then gans,' &c. This kind of thing is, of course, not altogether peculiar to Holderness.

6. THE ADVERB.

Adverbs are for the most part represented by adjectives, the adverbial termination *ly*, especially, being almost unknown; *e. g.* 'it hots [hurts] bad,' 'she writes beautiful,' 'did it fine,' &c. One form, nastly [nastily], is very common.

7. THE PREPOSITION.

It has already been mentioned (the article) that many quasi-new prepositions are formed by the addition of *d = t'*, the definite article; *e. g.* uppod = upon, id = in. These, however, are used only in West Holderness.

8. THE CONJUNCTION.

See under Adjective as to the use of *as* instead of *than* after certain comparatives.

¹ Third, as first, very common.

9. THE INTERJECTION.

Some of these seem to be peculiar to East Yorkshire; as, *wawstart'*, *alas'*, *the-dear-eye-me'*, &c.

§ 3. PRONUNCIATION.

In considering this, careful note must be made of a fact which constantly escapes the notice even of educated residents in the district, *viz.*, that there are really *two* dialects in Holderness, running side by side; the one older and more 'vulgar,' the other younger and more 'refined.' Marshall notes this as being the case 100 years ago (Gloss. B. 2, p. 19, foot-note 4), and the same still obtains.

The older and purer form is used by the lower classes—farm-servants, small tradesmen, &c.—and especially by old people. The younger dialect is spoken by those in a somewhat superior position, as farmers, and the better class of tradesmen, and is much affected by the rising generation. The sentence 'How many loads of oats are you going to have?' would be rendered by the labourer thus: [oo' maon'i luo'h'dz u waots aa yu boo'n ti ev], and by his master's daughter thus: [aow men'i lau'dz uv au'ts aa yu gau'in tu aav]. The difference between the two is very striking, and it is a question which is the farther removed from the ordinary court English of to-day, the 'vulgar' or the 'refined.' Wherever in the Glossary two or more pronunciations (in Glossic) are attached to a word the first is always the older or more vulgar.

Although in general the three districts of Holderness, N., E., and W., agree in their pronunciation, yet each has its peculiarities, some of them being of considerable importance. The E. differs more from the W. and N. than those two divisions from each other.

As Marshall says (B. 2, p. 18), 'the deviations (from ordinary English) lie principally in the vowels.' There are, however, some peculiarities with regard to the consonants to be noticed. It will, perhaps, be best to treat of the peculiarities of pronunciation under the three heads of vowels, diphthongs, and consonants. It is to be noted that, unless otherwise stated, each item refers to *all* the three divisions of Holderness.

1. VOWELS.

The vowels to be treated of are long *a* (as in cake), short *a* (as in cat), *α* (as in father), long *e* (as in me), long *i* (tribe), long *o* (note), short *o* (not), short *u* (nut), long *u* (induce).

1. *Long a*. This has three distinct sounds [i'h'], [e'h'], [æ']; the two latter run side by side, and are about equally common, the first of the three being the oldest form.

Examples:—

Abe	[]	[e'h'b]	[æ'b]
cake	[ki'h'k]	[ke'h'k]	[kæ'k]
face	[fi'h's]	[fe'h's]	[fæ's]
table	[ti'h'bl]	[te'h'bl]	[tæ'bl]
made	[mi'h'd]	[me'h'd]	[mæ'd]
zany	[]	[ze'h'ni]	[zæ'ni]

It will be observed that the power of [i'h'] is not quite co-extensive with that of the other two.

2. *Short a.* This invariably becomes [aa], as bat [baat], can [kaan], quack [kwaak].

3. *A,* as in half, father, &c. This has two principal sounds, [au'] (or [au'h']) as calf [kau'f], and [e'h'] as master [me'h'sther']. In many words, however, the sound of this letter differs scarcely at all from that in received English.

(*Note.*) In a few words such as art, master, father, quart, tart, part, &c., the *a* becomes [e'h'] and the *r* is omitted, thus giving e'h't, me'h'sther, &c.

4. *E,* as in me. This letter has usually the force of the ordinary English *e* in me. It is to be noticed, however, (1) that in many words *e* and *ee* become *u*, especially in the non-emphatic objective cases of the personal pronouns, as me, thee, she, = [mu], [dhu], [shu]. (2) *Er* (or *ear*) becomes almost invariably [aa'] or [aar], after the fashion of our modern English clerk, sergeant, &c., and in some mouths Derby, Berkshire, Hertford, &c. The chief words following this rule are:—

certain	learn	sermon
concern	merchant	serpent
convert (verb)	mercury	serve
deserve	mercy	stern
determine	mere (lake)	terrier
earn	perfect	verdict
earth	peril	verdigris
eternal	perish	vermin
German	persevere	verse

which are pronounced [saa'tn], [kaonsaa'n], &c. In ever, never, devil, &c., the *e* in the first syllable becomes [i], ivver, nivver, divvel.

5. *Long i,* as in night, tribe, &c. This has two distinct powers [aa'y (or aa')] and [ey]. To a stranger it seems as if these were used indiscriminately, but such is far from being the case. Each follows certain well defined and fixed rules.

(1) When this long *i* is followed by (α) a flat consonant, *i. e.* by the letters *b, d, g* hard, *j* (or *g* soft), *v, z* (or *s* with *z* sound); (β) the liquids *l, m,* and *n*; (γ) another vowel; it has the sound of [aa'y], which has in N. and W. a great tendency to become [aa'], *e. g.* :—

tribe	[thraa'yb] [or thraa'b]	prize	[praa'yz]
bide	[baa'yd]	file	[faa'yl]
tiger	[taa'ygur']	time	[taa'ym]
oblige	[ublaa'yj]	nine	[naa'yn]
rive	[raa'yv]	pie	[paa'y]

(2) When, on the other hand, long *i* is followed by a sharp consonant, *i. e.* by one of the letters *c* (or *s* with sharp sound), *f, k, p, t,* or the remaining liquid, *r,* it is pronounced [ey], *e. g.* :—

rice	[reys]	pipe	[peyp]
life	[leyf]	tight	[teyt]
pike	[peyk]	fire	[feyr]

Occasionally, especially in W. and N., *i* before *n* becomes [ey], as fine [feyn]; but [faa'yn] or [faa'n] is far more common. In some words, especially those in which *i* stands before *ght*, it takes the sound of [ee'], as light [lee't], bright [bree't], sight [see't]; but even here we have also side by side with this the [ey] sound, leyt, breyt, seyt.

The peculiar sound of the long *i* before sharps is one of the most

striking characteristics of the East (and North) Yorkshire pronunciation; and by this test an East-Riding man may always be distinguished from a native of the West-Riding.

In little the *i* becomes [aa'], [laa'tl].

6. *Long o*, as in note. This has two principal sounds, [uo'h'] and [au']; the former belonging to the more vulgar, the latter to the more refined or 'middle speech,' as Marshall calls it. Note, hole, bole, thus become either nuo'h't, uo'h'l, buo'h'l, or nau't, au'l, bau'l. The former of the two [uo'h'] is well known in the West-Riding, but the use of [au'] for *o* is not to be met with in that Riding, except, perhaps, in a few villages on the East or North-Riding borders.

In a few words long *o* becomes [i'h'], as in don't, won't, bone, rope, which are pronounced [di'h'nt], [wi'h'nt], &c. In pole and one or two more *o* becomes [aow].

7. *Short o*, as in pot. This is almost invariably so; as dot, bog, loll, rot, bottom, cotton, which are pronounced [daot], [baog], [laol], &c.

In the word not it is [uo], [nuot].

8. *Short u*, as in nut, butter, is always [uo], as:—

but	[buot]	fun	[fuon]	sudden	[suod'n]
cut	[kuot]	gut	[guot]	tub	[tuob]
dun	[duon]	Hull	[uol]	uncle	[uon'g'kl]

9. *Long u*, as in induce, becomes very often [iw], as [indiw's]. This obtains more in N. and W than in E.

2. DIPHTHONGS.

10. *Ai*, as in pail, is sounded as *a* long, that is, as [i'h'], [e'h'] or [æ'].

11. *Ea*, as in wheat. This is a great test-sound for a native of the E. portion of the district. In E. this diphthong has the same force as in ordinary English; in W. and N., on the other hand, it becomes i'h'; so that the words wheat, beans, tea, reap, cheat, squeal, become—

In E. Holderness.

[wee't]
[bee'nz]
[tee']
[ree'p]
[chee't]
[skwee'l]

In W. and N. Holderness.

[wi'h't]
[bi'h'nz]
[ti'h']
[ri'h'p]
[chi'h't]
[skwi'h'l]

This rule holds good even in such words as head, dead, where ordinary English has a different sound.

12. *Ei*, in deceive, &c. This is in W. and N. [i'h']; in E. [ee'], following the rule for the diphthong *ea*. In the words either and neither this diphthong may be any of the following: [e'h'], [æ'], [i'h'], [ee'], [ey], so that *neither*, for instance, has all the following pronunciations: [ne'h'dhur'], [næ'dhur'], [ni'h'dhur'], [nee'dhur'], [ney'dhur'].

13. *Oa*, as in boat, follows the rule for long *o*.

14. *Oi* (or *oy*), as in loiter, boy, is invariably pronounced [aoy].

15. *Oo*. Two principal sounds are given to this diphthong, [i'h'] and [oo']. Book, look, fool, tool, may be either—

bi·h'k } li·h'k } fi·h'l } ti·h'l }	or	boo'k loo'k foo'l } too'l }	these as in ordinary English.
--	----	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Observe *oo* has hardly ever the short sound [u] so often met with in the court English of to-day. But a few words, such as hood, foot (generally, however, [fi·h't]), wood, have it.

16. *Ou* or *ow*, as in house, now. In this diphthong (as in long *i*) we have a ready test-sound for a native of the N. or E. Ridings, as distinguished from a West-Riding man. In the East-Riding generally, there are two principal sounds for the combination *ou*; (1) [oo'], which is the older and more vulgar form; (2) [aow'], an altogether refined form. The words house, mouse, louse, gown, down, about, are by the farm-labourer pronounced—

[oo's] [moo's] [loo's] [goo'n] [doo'n] [uboo't]	and by the farmer's wife and daughters—	[aow's] [maow's] [laow's] [gaow'n] [daow'n] [ubaow't]
--	--	--

17. *Ow*, as in low, is either [au'] (older form), or [aow']. Row (of trees), low, &c., are pronounced either [raw'], [lau'], or [raow'], [laow']. Some words, as soul, bowl, &c., seem to have lost the older form, and are now pronounced only as [saow'l], [baow'l], &c.

3. CONSONANTS.

18. *D* with a closely following *r* becomes [dh] (see also *t*, no. 21); *e. g.* drive [dhraa'yv], under [uon·dhur'], drunk [dhruongk], and even when the *d* and the *r* are in two different words, as wed her [wedh·ur'].

19. *H*, *initial*. Never aspirated under any circumstances. It seems almost impossible to get a Holderness man to give the aspirate at all. The writer once tried as an experiment how many of a class of boys and girls in a mixed elementary school could be got to give the necessary breathing. There were 25 children in the class, and the time allowed 20 minutes. After working hard for the time allotted, the writer found that only two of the children had really mastered the task; one other was uncertain, sometimes being able to aspirate, sometimes failing in spite of all efforts; the rest were utter failures.

20. *R*. This letter is well trilled before vowels, but omitted after, unless, of course, another vowel follows immediately. This letter has the power of modifying the letters *i*, *o*, *u*, when it follows them. Thus birth, dirt, shirt, mortar, turnip, Burton, &c., are pronounced [baoth], [daot], [shaot] (or [shet]), [maoth·ur'], [taon·up], [Baot'n], &c., where it will be observed that [ao] is the power given to the modified letters.

21. *T* before *r* = *th*; as tree [three'], try [thraa'y], indethriment [indethriment]. (See *d*, no. 18.)

22. *Ing* in the termination *ing* is invariably sounded [in] except in monosyllables;—it is not uncommon, however, to hear bring pronounced [brin]—thinkin, runnin, swingin.

23. *Cl*, *initial*, is generally [tl], as clot [tlaot].

24. *Gl*, *initial*, in like manner becomes [dl], as glum [dluom].

25. *Mb* nearly always becomes [m], that is, *b* is silent; as chamber

[chaa'mur'], tumble [tuom'l], bramble [braam'l], thimble [thim'l], &c.

26. *V*. This letter is the one used between vowel-sounds for euphony's sake; *i. e.* when one word ends with a vowel-sound (more especially [*i*]), and the next begins with a vowel, *v* is inserted between the two, as *div-Ah* = *do I*, instead of *di Ah* or *deeah Ah*; *intiv it*, instead of *inti it*, that is, *into it*.

The foregoing notes embrace all the chief peculiarities of the Holder-ness pronunciation, and all those, or thereabouts, capable of being reduced to rule. Many minor differences of course occur, but only a few need be given here. The prefix *a* is often omitted, as possible for apostle, bate for abate, &c. *Ch* soft becomes *ch* hard; chaff becoming kaff; chest, kist; belch, belk. The terminations *age*, *idge*, &c., become *ish*, as cabbage [kaab'ish], porridge [paod'ish]. The now silent *gh* in *though*, *through*, *slaughter*, and several other words, often becomes *f*, as *though* [dhaof], *slaughter* [slaaf'thur']. However, we never hear this in *bought*, *thought*, &c. The letter *l* in the termination *ld* is often dropped, as *cold* [kau'd], *fold* [fau'd], *hold* [aod], *scold* [skau'd]. The letters *re* are often given in inverted order, *er*, as *persarve* = *pre-serve*, *hundherd* (or *hundhad*) = *hundred*, *wersle* (or *wossle*) = *wrestle*. The peculiar effect on the pronunciation of the omission of the definite article (see Notes on Grammar) can scarcely be conceived by one who has not heard the dialect spoken.

List of words in which the pronunciation differs so little from the ordinary English that it has been thought unnecessary to insert them in the body of the Glossary.

A			
Ableeaz	ablaze	alang	along
aboad	aboard	aleean	alone
about	about	alecat	of late
abrooad	abroad	alloo	allow
accoont	account	allooan	alone
ackly	actually	alriddy	already
adge	adze	amang	among
adrhifft	adrift	amangst	amongst
advaatishment	advertisement	an	and
advaaze	advise	aneef	enough
adventhur	adventure	aneets	at nights
affod	afford	annivaasary	anniversary
afloat	afloat	apayt	apart
afooar	before	appeal	appeal
ageean	again	appeearantly	apparently
ageeanst	against	appron	apron
agriculthur	agriculture	appricocks }	apricots
aheed	ahead	apricocks }	
Ah'll	I'll	arn	earn
ahn't	are not	arnest	earnest
Ah's	I am	aroond	around
aily	early	arraave	arrive
ait	art	asaade	aside
aitful	artful	asham'd	ashamed
either	either	assaazes	assizes
alaahve	alive	asseer	assure
		asteead	instead
		asthraade	astride

atop on	on the top of
atwo	in two
aud	old
awchad	orchard
awe	owe
awkad	awkward
awlas	always
awlther	alter, altar
awn	own, to own

B

Ba-feeac'd	bare-faced
bahn	barn
bakkus	bake-house
baum	balm
becoas	because
beeald	bald
beear'd	borne
beeld	build
behint	behind
beleef	belief
beleeeave	believe
bin	been
brade	broad
braykast	breakfast
brek	break
brokken	broken,
buke	book

C

Caff	chaff
caint	care not
cam	came
cannle	candle
cause	because
cawm	calm
cheean	chain
cherrup	chirp
chetch	church
chon	churn
chooak	choke
chotch	church
chow	chew
choz	chose
clargyman	clergyman
clecas	clothes
clim	climb
clips	eclipse
clooas	close
coll	curl
com	came
conral	colonel
consahn	concern

convaatid	converted
cooach	coach
cooan	corn
cooas	coarse, course
cooast	coast
cooat	coat
coocummer	cucumber
coontin	accounting
coor	cower
cooslop	cowslip
coother	coulter
copyhod	copyhold
coss	curse
coss	because
cotsy	curtsey
craw	crow
creck	correct
creddle	cradle
creeakt }	crooked
crewkt }	
croon	crown
crooner	coroner
crowl	crawl
cruds	curds
crummlle	crumple
cullindher	colander

D

Dee	die
deead	dead
deef	deaf
deean	done
deeeath	death
dhraave	drive
dhraggle	draggle
dhrawl	drawl
dhруб	drub
disgest	digest
doal	dole

E

Earand	errand
eddicatle	educate
eeearly	early
eeather	either
ee-seet	eyesight
efther	after
eftherneean	afternoon
ekal	equal
ellam	elm
esh	ash
exthreeam	extreme

	F			
Faadin	farthing		holl	to hurl
fahl	file		hooshod	household
fáther	father		huvvle	hovel
fayther	father			I
feéal	fool		Ideo	idea
feecast	feast		illconvenient	inconvenient
feeded	fed		intaamined	determined
feeled	felt		istcead	instead
fonnither	furniture		ivver	ever
fooa' d	forced			J
fool	foul		Jaum	jamb
foseeak	forsake		jeice }	
fost	first		jeist }	joist
fotnat	fortunate		joise }	
fraze	froze		jonnah	journey
freehod	freehold			K
	G		Kag	keg
Gam	game		keeak	cake
gammlo	gamble		keéal	cool
ganthry	gauntree		keean	cano
gat	got		kecap	cape (cloak)
gav	gavo		Keecat	Kate
geeam	game		kecavo	cave
geeap	gape		keigh	key
gecas	goose		kill	kiln
geeat	gate			L
geeeable	gable		Lave	p. t. of to leave
gell	girl		lee	lie (untruth)
geslin	gosling		lecad	to lead
geth	girth		lecaled	led
gin	given		leeashod	leasehold
gleean	glean		leeave	leave
gooa	go		leeded	led
gowld }	gold		leetnin	lightning
goold }				M
graamy }	grimy		Maachant	merchant
graff }	graft		Maatalmas	Martimmas
grane }	groan		maist	most
greean }	grass		makshift	makeshift
gress			mang	among
grooap }	grope		massacree	massacre
growp }			mawnin	morning
grummlo	grumble		meead	made, maid
grunsel	groundsel		meeal	meal
	H		meear	mare
Hallida	holiday		meean	mane, main
hee	high		meean	mean
heeam	home		meeason	mason
Heeaven	Heaven		meeast	most
heft	haft		mecat	meat
heuk	hook			

sthreet	straight (W.)	thrick	trick
stut	stutter	throat	throat
sweear'd	p. t. of to swear	throosis	trousers
swinnlo	swindle	thrubble	trouble
	T	thrussle ;	trestle
		thunner	thunder
Tahm	time	tift	tiff
tallasowp	telescopo	timorsome	timorous
tashel	tassel	tinkler ;	tinker
tatie	potatoo	tonnup	turnip
tazzel	teazle	tonny, tonner	attorney
teeable	table	tooad	toad
	{ tale	toast	toast
teeal	{ tail	toon	town
	{ tool	tootle }	total
teear	to tear	towt	taught
teeth	tooth	tummle	tumble
tegether	together		V
teuk	took	Varry	very
thee [thee']	thigh	vemmon	venom
ther	there, their	vess	verse
thesty	thirsty		W
thez	there is, there are	Wand	p. t. of to wind
Thezda	Thursday	wappon	weapon
thod	third	weeak	weak, wick (of candle)
thoo	thou	weeast	waste, waist
thoosan	thousand	weeav'd	p. t. of to weave
thot-teen	thirteen	weel	well
thot-ty	thirty	Whissentahd	Whitsuntide
thow	thaw	wind [win'd]	to wind
thoz	those	windher	window
Thozda	Thursday	wod	word
thrases	traces	worrum	worm
thraw	throw		Y
three	tree	Yalla	yellow
threed	to tread		
thread	thread		
threan	train		
threed	thread, to tread (E.)		
thretty	thirty (W.)		

§ 4. PLACE-NAMES AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

As many of the names of the towns and villages of Holderness receive a pronunciation such as to make them often unrecognisable by strangers, a list is subjoined of the more remarkable differences between spelling and pronunciation in place-names.

<i>Name of Place.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
Aldborough	[au'bruf, aol'bru]
Beeford	[bee'futh]
Beverley	[bev'lu]
Burlington ¹	[baol'itun, baol'intun]
Burstwick	[baos'twig, bruos'twik]
<i>Name of Place.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
Burton	[baot'n] (This enters into the name of many places, as Burton Pidsea, Burton Constable, Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton, Brandsburton, &c.)
Colden	[kaow'dn]
Danthorpe	[daan'thrup]
Dowthorpe	[doo'thrup]
Driffeld	[dhrif'il]
Dringhoe	[dhring'u]
Easington	[ez'untun]
Elstronwick	[el'sthrunwig]
Goxhill	[gaow'zl]
Halsham	[au'sum]
Holmpton	[uom'ptn, uom'tn]
Humber	[uom'ur']
Keyingham	[ken'igum, ken'inggam]
Kilnsea	[kil'si]
Kilnwick	[kil'ik]
Lambwath	[laam'ith]
Lowthorpe	[laow'thrup]
Magdalen Hill	[mau'dlin-il]
Marfleet	[maa'flit]
Preston	[pruos'tn]
Paghill or Paull	[pau'l]
Ridgmont	[rij'iment]
Rimswell	[rim'zil]
Roos	[raos]
Sand-le-mere	[saan'di-maa'r]
Skirlaugh	[skel'u]
Skirlington Hill	[skel-itun-il]
Spurn	[spaon]
Stoneferry	[sti'h'fer'i]
Thorngumbald	[guom'buthau'n, or thau'nuguombau'ld]
Ulrome	[uo'h'rum]
Waghen or Wawne	[wau'n]
Withernsea	[widh'runsi]
Withernwick	[widh'runwig]
Wyton	[wey'tn]
York	[yaor'k]
Yorkshire	[yaor'kshur']

¹ Otherwise Bridlington.

§ 5. SPECIMENS OF THE DIALECT.

PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS, IN THE NORTH HOLDERNESSIAN DIALECT, SHOWING, MORE PARTICULARLY, THE OMISSION OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE :

1. I' beginnin' God meead heaven an' ath² oot o' nowt.
2. An' ath³ was wi'oot shap,³ an' emty: and dahkness was uppa⁴ feeace o'⁵ deep. An' sperit o'⁶ God storred⁶ uppa⁴ feeace o'⁷ watters.
3. An' God sed, Let ther⁸ be leet: an' ther⁸ was leet.
4. An' God seed leet, 'at it was good: an' God devahded leet fre'⁹ dahkness.
5. An' God call'd leet Day, an' dahkness he call'd Neet. An' neet an' mooanin' we'¹⁰ fost day.
6. An' God sed, Let ther be a fahmament i' midst o' watters, an' let it devahde watters fre'⁹ watters.
7. An' God meead fahmament, an' devahded watters 'at wer'¹¹ undher fahmament fre'⁹ watters 'at wer'¹¹ aboon fahmament, an' it was seeah.
8. An' God call'd fahmament Heaven. An' neet an' mooanin' we'¹⁰ second day.
9. An' God sed, Let watters 'at's¹² undher heaven be gether'd together inti' yah pleeace, an' let dhry land appear; an' it was seeah.
10. An' God call'd dhry land ath:² an' getherin' together o' watters he call'd Sees: an' God seed 'at it was good.
11. An' God sed, Let ath² bring fooath gess, yahb yieldin' seed, an' frewt three yieldin' frewt efther his kahnd, wheease seed is iv'¹³ itsen, uppa⁴ yath²: and it was seeah.
12. An' ath² browt fooath gess, an' yahb yieldin' seed efther his kahnd, an' three yieldin' frewt, wheease seed was iv'¹³ itsen, efther his kahnd: an' God seed 'at it was good.
13. An' neet an' mooanin' we'¹⁰ thod day.
14. An' God sed, Let ther⁸ be leets i' fahmament o' heaven ti devahde day fre'⁹ neet: an' let 'em be fa salns, an' fa seeahsons, an' fa days, an' yeeahs.
15. An' let 'em be fa leets i' fahmament o' heaven ti gi'¹¹ leet uppa⁴ yath²: an' it was seeah.

¹ *'At fost of all'* would be a much more dialectic form of expression. The word *created* is changed into *'meead oot o' nowt'* for the same reason.

² *Ath* is used when the preceding word ends with a consonant, and *yath* when it ends with a vowel.

³ The word *form* is almost, if not quite, unknown in the Holderness dialect.

⁴ *Uppa* is used when followed by a consonant, and *uppar* when followed by a vowel.

⁵ *O'* is generally used before consonants, and *ov* before vowels.

⁶ *Storred* is substituted for *moved*, being a much more dialectic word.

⁷ *Fre'* is used when followed by a consonant, and *frew* when followed by a vowel.

⁸ *We'* is used before a consonant, and *wer* before a vowel.

⁹ *At's* [that is], that are. The singular is very often used for the plural in Holderness.

¹⁰ *Iv* is used before a vowel, and *i'* (short *i*) before a consonant.

¹¹ *Gi* is used before a consonant, and *give* before a vowel.

Note.—In these fifteen verses, the definite article is used 52 times in the Authorised Version.

BEVERLEY GAOL.

A POPULAR HOLDERNESS SONG (WEST HOLDERNESS).

CUM all ye young lads that in Yorrkshir do dwell,
 Cum listen tī my ditty, an thruth to you Ah'll tell,
 As Ah had ne money nor ne frind tī gī bail,
 Oh! Ah was afooced tī gang along tī gaol.

An when Ah gat there, oh! this Ah did admeyr,
 Tī see se monny lusty lads a sittin' aroond feyr.
 Sum was whis'lin; sum singin; hey an others leeakin sad,
 Blame! thinks Ah, bud this is Bedlam: they'r all gannin mad.

Then in com gaoler, an thus he did say,
 'Noo, my lad, as thoo's money for thy garnish thoo mun pay.'
 Ah paid doon mī money an 'bacca it was browt;
 Oh! ther was se monny on us it was seean smeeak't oot.

Then in com Tonkëy, an thus he did say,—
 'Noo, my lads, tī y'r quhathers you all mun away.'
 Sthraightway we was convey'd, wheear dungeon was oor doom:
 Ther was iron-boddom'd bed-stocks all fixed aroond room.

Wi a noggin o' sthreea, oh! Ah meead up mī bed;
 Ah'd nowt bud my britchis tī heighten my head;
 My coot it was my cuverlid, my blanket, an my sheet;
 Ah presarved my weecastcoat tī lap about my feet.

Then thoz Ghaman ducks, they com waddlin about:
 What yan, an what another, oh! they seean fan me oot.
 What yan, an what another, oh! they fooac'd me oot o' bed;
 Ah was ommost worried alive, my boys, an hauf stahv'd tī dead.

Then in com Tonkëy, deers to unfaud;
 While Ah stood a dodherin an didhering wī caud,
 Ah gat intī my cleas an doonstairs Ah was convey'd
 An then for brakast, for us all, skilly it was made.

An thus Ah've pass'd my time for a twelvemonth an a day,
 An neeboddy cums, brass for to pay;
 Bud if ivver Ah gets oot ageean, an can bud raise a frind,
 Oh! the divvel may tak toll-shop at Beylah toon end.

HOLDERNESS HUMOUR (EAST HOLDERNESS).

The two following anecdotes taken down word for word from the mouth of a Holderness labourer may be taken as genuine specimens of Holderness dialect. They also illustrate the humour of the native—rude and uncultivated humour, perhaps, but still genuine—and also his sturdy independence and hatred of laziness and gossip.

1. *Poleytiness* (Politeness).

'You wadn't think Ah was a varry poleyt chap, wad ye?' Naw, Ah knaw you wadn't, bud I is,—a varry poleyt chap; Ah yance gat three-

haupence fo' my poleytiness. You ma' laff, bud its rey't; Ah'll tell ye' hoo it was. Ah was at wark upo' line (the railroad) just at this side o' Pathrinton—you know wheear them two yats gans across line ti them clooases? Varry weel, Ah was stoopin doon hard at wark when up cums a swellish soart of a chap iv a gig, an a woman wiv him. Sooa he bawls oot, "Hey there, my man, open that gate." Thinks Ah ti mysen, whau's thoo, odherin fooaks aboot leyk that? Varry weel, then, Ah just leeaks ower my shoodher (shoulder) at him without gerrin (getting) up, an Ah shoots (shouts), "Thoo ma' oppen it thysen." He macks ni meear (no more) ti deea, bud gets doon an oppens yats his sen, an leads his hoss thruff. As seen as he gets hoss o' tother side, he cums up ti me, and puts his hans (hands) iv his pocket an pulls oot sum munney, an says, "Here, my man, here's three ha'pence for your poleytiness." Sooa Ah taks three haupence, an Ah tutches my hat, an says, "Thank ye', sor." Seea off Ah gans ti awd ——'s ti dhrink his health wi brass.'

2. How to get rid of gossips.

'Fost effer Ah was wed, we lived at Olbro (Aldborough), me an mah weyf. We lived iv a raw (in one of a row) of hooses, an Ah used ti be sadly plagued wi gossapin awd women. Ivvry neet, as seer as ivver Ah com yan fra my wark, Ah fun ivver si monny awd baggishes gossapin i my hoose. Mah weyf didnt want em, no' me neether. Sooa, thinks Ah ti mysen, Ah'll cure ye', my lasses. Whah then, yah neet Ah come wom (home) fre' my wark, an there they war, three o' fower on em, stannin gossapin i' deersteed (just in the doorway). Sooa Ah just walks up ti deer an then stops. "Oh, Ah see Ah've getten ti wrang hoose," Ah says, an Ah pretended ti gan on ti next un. They all leeakt at me' a minnit, an then yan on 'em says, "Wrang hoose! what d'ye' mean? this is your hoose, isn't it?" "My hoose!" Ah says, "then what are *you* deein (doing) in it? I awlas thowt Ah teeak (took) this hoose fo' me an mah weyf, bud it seems Ah's wrang. It seems *you* want this hoose. Then you sall hev it. We'll gan oot (go out) an let ye' hev it. We'll gan oot ti morn." My wod, bud didn't they leeak fond (foolish) noo. They bussled (bustled) oot sharp; an see ye', Ah nivver had yan on em i my hoose gossapin agecan as lang as Ah stopped at Olbro.'

It will be seen that the spelling of the words in the above passages is not according to the "Glossic" system, but only an approximation to it. The few following differences between the two modes will make most of the pronunciation clear. *Ah*, in the passages given, = Glossic [aa']; *a* short (as in *man*) = [aa]; *au* and *aw* = [au']; *ay* or *ai* = [e'h'] or [ae']; *ea*, *eea*, *eeah* = [i'h'] (except that in the two last extracts *ea* = [ee']; *ey* = [ey']; *ew* = [iw']; *o* short (as in *shot*) = [ao]; *ova* = [uo'h']; *u* short (as in *shut*) = [uo].

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN

H O L D E R N E S S

(EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE).

[The part of speech is not added in the case of substantives.]

- A** [aa or aa'], v. are. 'What a yä a deea-in on there?' = What are you doing there?
- Aback - o - beyont** [ubaak-u-bi-yaon't], N., adv. behindhand; in a backward condition. 'That slaw begger's awlas *aback-o-beyont* in his wark.' W. prep. behind or in the rear of any object. 'Where's Jack?' 'He's just geean *aback-o-beyont* there,' i. e. at the back of yonder house or stack. E., out of the way; at an indefinite distance. 'Ah'll send thä *aback-o-beyont* wheear craws eats haupennies.'
- Aback-o' or Aback-on** [ubaak-u or -un], prep. behind.
- Abear** [ubi'h'r], v. to endure, to tolerate.
- Abide** [ubaay'd, ubaa'd], v. to brook; tolerate; or bear patiently.
- Aboil** [ubaoy'l], boiling.
- Aboon** [uboo'n], prep. above.
- Aboot-what** [uboo't-waat'], nearly all; also the meaning or upshot of. 'Maisther bullyragg'd mä aboot nowt at all; bud he wants te be shut o' mä, an' *that's aboot what.*'
- Abreed** [ubree'd], adv. in breadth; side by side.
- Abud** [ae:bud]. See **Aye-bud**.
- Abun** [ubuon']. See **Bun-fo't**.
- Accooadinlye** [aakuo'h'dinlaay'], adv. in proportion to. 'Thoo's deean varry lahtle (little), an' *thoo* may expect to be paid *accooadinlye.*' This word is hardly ever heard in the sense of *consequently*.
- Acrewkt** [ukroo'kt], adj. crooked, askew.
- Across** [ukraos], N. and E., prep. just at; about the time of. 'He awlas (always) cums *across* tea time, Ah finds.'
- Ad** [ud], N. and W., of; of the. 'Its nowt *ad sooart*,' it's nothing of the kind. Often simply a' or o'. The *d* is here the representative of the *t'* = the, of other Yorkshire districts; i. e. 'nowt ad sooart' = 'nowt o' t' sooart.' It is no doubt of comparatively recent introduction, as in Holderness the definite article is very rarely used, and then only in the abbreviated form of *t'*.
- Addle** [aad'l], v. to earn. 'Ah haint *addled* saut (salt) t'i my taty this mornin.'
- Addle-heeaded** [aad'l-i'h'did], adj. of obtuse intellect.
- Addlins** [aad'linz], sb. pl. earnings.
- Admeyr** [aadmey'ur], W., v. to observe; to notice with astonishment.
- 'An' when Ah gat there; oh this Ah did *admeyr*,

- To see se monny lusty lads a sitting roond the feyr' (fire).
Holderness Song.
'There is such plenty of macreuse in the markots all Lent, that I *admire* where they got so many.'
—Dr M. Lister of York, 1698.
- Afeeahd** [ufi'h'd], N. and W., adj. afraid. See **Flaid**. In E. *Free-ten'd*.
- Age** [e'h'j'], v. to shew signs of the infirmities of old age. 'He's beginnin to *age*.'
- Agee** [ujee'], E. and N., adj. crooked; awry.
- Ageean** [ugi'h'n], adv. near to; nigh-against.
- Ageeat** [ugi'h't, ugae't], engaged upon; begun. 'He's *ageeat* on a theeakin job.' 'Lets get *ageeat* on it,' i. e. make a beginning.
- Agin** [ugin'], pp. given. 'It was *agin* ti mä.'
- Aggravate** [aag'ru'vi'h't], v. to irritate or annoy.
- Agworrom** [aag'waor'um], a hagworm, a species of snake common in Holderness.
- Ah** [aa'], pron. I. Always pronounced so before consonants, but, for euphony's sake, frequently becomes *I* before vowels, as *I out*; *I ought*; *I isn't*, I am not.
- Ahgifye** [aa'gifaa'y], v. to argue or dispute; also to prove logically. 'That *ahgifyes* nowt,' that proves nothing.
- Ah ink** [aa'ingk], an abbreviation of I think.
- Ah'll tell thä what** [aal-tel-dhu-waat]. An expression denoting assurance of belief or determination. Also a dictatorial mode of commencing a piece of advice, a remonstrance, or a prediction of evil consequences. '*Ah'll tell thä what!* mah beleef is that if thoo disn't mend thoo'll cum ti gallas.'
- Ah's** [aa'z], I am. The word *am* is unknown in Holderness.
- Ahsey-vahsey** [aa'si-vaa'si], E. and N., adv. headlong, topsyturvy.
- Ah's think** [aaz'think], I should think.
- Aigre** [ae'g'ur], the bore or tidal wave of a river. It is very slight in the Humber, but in its confluent, the Ouse and the Trent, it is more perceptible; in the latter river, at times, it is as much as seven feet high, and its roar can be heard for a considerable distance.
- Ailin** [e'h'lin], slightly indisposed; frequently unwell. 'Hoo's thy wife, John?' 'Whah, she's nobbut *ailin*.'
- Ajist** [ujis't], E. and N., v. to rent a right of pasturage. See **Jeyce**.
- Ajistment** [ujis't'ment], a right of herbage.
- Ake** [e'h'k, ae'k], v. to stroll about in an idle, listless, and unprofitable manner; generally used in reference to wandering about the streets after night-fall. Also, E., to do anything unnecessarily or with more labour than is requisite. See **Hake** in Halliwell.
- Allack** [aal'uk], E. and N., v. a word of much the same import as **Ake**, and in more general use.
- Alley** [aal'i], N., v. to place the marble in the hole in a game of marbles, and thus score a point against an opponet. *Alley*, a boys' marble, made of alabaster.
- All-lang-o'** [au'l-laang-u], in consequence of. 'It was *all-lang-o* Bill that Ah went.'
- All-ower** [au'l-aow'h'r], adv. completely; entirely. 'He's his fayther bayn *all-ower*.'
- Althof** [au'ldhaof], conj. although.

- More commonly abbreviated to **Thof**.
- Amang** [amaang], prep. among, amongst. 'Amang em be it,' *i. e.* let them settle it amongst themselves.
- Amang-hands** [umang-aanz], E. and N., amongst them. 'They'll manish te dee it *amang-hands*.'
- An** [un], conj. than. 'That's waase *an* all.'
- Anall** [unau'l], adv. as well; also. 'Bill and Tom went *anall*.'
- Aneef** [uni'h'f], enough.
- Anenst** [unenst], adv., prep. next; near to. *Over-anenst*, opposite.
- Anew or Aneugh** [uneu'], adj. enough.
- Anklin** [aang'klin], a hankering, or craving after.
- Ans** [unz'], ones, the plural of *An*. 'Wee *ans*,' wee ones, *i. e.* little children.
- Ansel** [aans'il], N. and W., the first money taken by a salesman. Also, v. to use an article for the first time, as, 'Ah sal *ansel* mi new bonnet o' Sunday.' See *Hansel* in Halliwell.
- Apron** [aap'run]. 1. An apron of female attire. 2. The diaphragm of an animal. 3. The hinge-like appendage of a crab's shell. See **Heartskirts** and **Kell**.
- Arf, Arfish** [aa'f, aa'f'ish], E., unwilling; indisposed; disinclined. 'He's nobbut vary *arfish* te begin.' See **Haufish**.
- Arn** [aa'n], v. to earn.
- Arnins** [aa'ninz], earnings; wages.
- As-a-gif** [uz-u-gif], N., as if; as though. 'He ramped *as-a-gif* he was mad.'
- Ask** [aask], adj. *lit.* harsh; stiff; unyielding.
- Aslew** [usloo'], adj., adv. askew, diagonally.
- Aslew**, N., adj. tipsy.
- Asp** [aasp], E., same as **Ask**.
- Ass** [aas], the ashes of a fire.
- Ass**, E. and N., v. to ask.
- Ass-heed** [aas'i'h'd], a blockhead.
- Ass-hooal** [aas'uo'h'i], the ash-pit under the fire grate; also the receptacle for ashes in the yard.
- Assle-teeth** [aas'l-ti'h'th], E. and W., and pl. the double or molar tooth.
- Assle-three** [aas'l-three'], the axle-tree of a vehicle.
- Ast** [aast], E. and N., asked.
- Asteead** [usti'h'd], N.; **asteed**, E., prep. instead.
- Aswint** [uswin't], E. and W., adj. crooked. See **Aslew**.
- At** [aat], prep. from. 'Ah weecant tak sike sauce *at* him.'
- At** [ut], pron. who; which; that. 'That's man *at* strake (struck) him.'
- Ath** [aath], E., earth. 'He's geniest (most repining) awd chap upo' *ath*.'
- Atheril** [aath-ur'il], a mass of coagulated matter caused by a festering wound; a shapeless mass; a complete wreck or ruin. 'Poor fellow! he was smashed all tiv (to) a *atheril*.' A.S. *attor*, matter; poison.
- Athof** [udhaof'], N., conj. though; as though; although. 'It lewks as *athof* it wad burst,' it looks as though it would burst. See **Althof** and **Thof**.
- Atissha** [utish'u], v. to sneeze.
- Atop-on** [utaop-aon], on the top of.
- Atween** [utwee'n], prep. between.
- Atwin** [utwin], N., prep. between.
- Atwixt** [utwik'st], prep. between.
- Auger** [augur'], N. and W., a long-handled, three-pronged in-

- strument for spearing eels. In E. *Pilger*.
- Averish** [aav'ur'ish], stubble.
- Awaal** [uwaa'l, in E. uwaay'l], adv. as prep. awhile. In E. and N. until, till. 'Ah sall stop awaal Maatlemas.'
- Awand** [uwaan'd], v. to assure; to warrant. 'Ah'll awand thā thou'll see it.'
- Awane** [uwe'h'n, uwae'n], N., v. to go away. 'Ah'll awane heeam, I'll go home.
- Awantin** [uwaan'tin], adj. deficient in intellect.
- Away** [uwaē], adv. A word used in connection with a measure of depth or height. 'Up bi knees away,' up to the knees, so to speak.
- Away**, v. to go. Same as **Awane**.
- Awd** [au'd], adj. old.
- Awd-fashioned** [au'd-faash'nd], adj. N. **Awd-farrand** [au'd-faar-und], old-fashioned. A term applied to precocious children and those whose speech and manners are more compatible with the maturity of age than with the simplicity of children. Ralph Thoresby speaks in his diary of a three-year old child whom he saw 'smoking as *awd-farrantly* as a man of threescore.'
- Awd-ket** [au'd-ket], carrion.
- Awd-milk** [au'd-milk], skim-milk. See **Blue-milk**.
- Awd Nick**, **Awd Scrat** [au'd-nik (skraat)], the devil. *Nikarr* was one of the surnames of Woden; but was no doubt originally the name of a water-goblin, Icel. *nykr*. See *Nikuðr*, or *Nikarr*, and *Nykr*, in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dict.
- Awd-Noah** [au'd-nuo'h'], W., partially carbonized wood dug out of the 'carrs' of Holderness. It is black and susceptible of polish. The Holderness people suppose the trees to have been submerged at the deluge; hence the name.
- Awd-steg** [au'd-steg], a gander. Also a name applied contemptuously to women.
- Awd-whengsby** [au'd-weng'zbi], a hard description of cheese, so called perhaps from its teeth-breaking quality. A.S. *wang*, the mandible.
- Awf** [auf], E. and N., adj. timid; reluctant. See **Arf** and **Hau-fish**.
- Awf-rockt** [auf-rok't], adj. imbecile. *Lit.* not rocked sufficiently when in the cradle, and hence lacking sense; or more probably, *elf-rocked*.
- Awmus** [au'mus], a deficient or pitiful portion. 'Is that all bacon we're gannin te hev te bray-cast? what a *awmus*.'
- Awn-sen** [au'n-sen], own self; an emphatic form of expression.
- Axins** [aak'sinz], the banns of marriage. 'They'r boon te be wed at last; they'v put up *axins*.'
- Ax-up** [aak'suop], v. to publish the banns of marriage. 'Tom and Bess was *ax'd up* at chetch o' Sunday.'
- Aye** [ey'], adv. yes.
- Aye-bud** [ae'bud], yes-but. '*Aye-bud* Ah wadn't gang if Ah was thoo.' This form is used when the speaker assents to the truth of what is urged on the opposite side; when he dissents from it the form becomes '*Nay-bud*.'
- Ayms** [ae'mz], sb. pl. the arms.
- Babbies** [baab'iz], sb. pl. babies; also pictures.
- Babble** [baab'l], E., a bauble or leathern bag, with a stone inside, and attached to a string.
- Babble**, v. Babbling is an ancient

- East H. custom, but now confined to Ottringham, Keyingham, and a few other villages, observed on the eve of the 5th Nov., when youths go round the village, striking the doors of the cottages with *Babbles*, getting, when caught, a sound thrashing for their pains.
- Babblin-neet** [baab'lin-nee't], E., the night of Nov. 4.
- Babby-cayds** [baab'i-ke'h'dz], picture or court cards.
- Backad** [baak-ud], adj., adv. backward, applied generally to vegetation. 'Oor taties is very *backad* this year.'
- Backband** [baak-baan'd], a strap or chain which passes over the back of a horse for supporting the shafts of a cart.
- Back-end** [baak-end], the autumn, or *back-end* of the year. Used also in other instances to indicate the latter end of anything, as, '*back-end* o' week.'
- Backen'd**, pp. thrown back; retarded, as vegetation by frost.
- Backer-end** [baak'ur-end], N., the further end of any apartment used as a depository for articles not in general use in a household.
- Back-hod** [baak-aod], a support for the back in a chair, &c. 'Ah's tired oot o' sittin here wi'oot a bit o' *back-hod*.'
- Back-o'-beyont**. See **Aback-o-beyont**.
- Back-seet** [baak-see't], a sight of the back only. 'Ah just gat a *back-seet* on him as he went along.'
- Bad-like** [baad-ley'k], of forbidding aspect.
- Badly** [baad'li], adv. unwell. 'Nobbut *badly*,' slightly indisposed. 'Varry *badly*,' very ill. 'The Dean of York, having caught cold, is very *badly*.'—Ralph Thoresby's diary.
- Badly-off** [baad'li-aof], adv. in necessitous circumstances.
- Badman-oatmeal** [baad'man-aurt-mee'l], E. and N.; [whotmeeal, (waotmil)], W., the flowers of the hemlock.
- Badness** [baad'nes], depravity; vice; impiety.
- Bad-pleeace** [baad-plei'h's], hell; a term used by children.
- Bad-ti-beeat** [baad-ti-bi'h't], difficult to surpass.
- Bag** [baag], to carry. See **Pag**.
- Bag**, the udder.
- Bag-doon** [baag-doo'n], v. to droop like the festoon of a curtain.
- Baggish** [baag'ish], a worthless woman.
- Bag-oot** [baag-oo't], v. to bulge or swell out; to expand, like a balloon.
- Bag-o'-thricks** [baag-o-thriks], a litter of any kind. 'Noo then, tak away all yer *bag-o-thricks* and give us sum room.'
- Bah-feeac'd** [baa'fi'h'st, bae'fi'h'st], E., adj., adv. bare-faced; shameless.
- Bahfin** [baa'fin], N., a horse's collar.
- Bahgans** [baa'gnz], an expression of value or use. 'He's deead and gone; let him gang, ther was neea great *bahgans* on him,' *i. e.* He was of little or no use in the world, so he is as well out of it.
- Bah-ghaist** [baa'ge'h'st]; N. **Bargest** [baa'ge'st], W., a hobgoblin that predicts death in a family by howling round the house during the night.
- Bahn-deer savidge** [baan-di'h'saav'ij], a barn-door savage. A townsman's opprobrious appellation of a farm-labourer.
- Baint** [be'h'nt], W., are not.

- 'Baint yä cummin?' Are you not coming? This form, used only interrogatively, is the only instance of the employment of *be* for *are* in Holderness, and is confined to the west; a form very common in the south of England.
- Baldherdash** [baal'dhu'dash], foolish or nonsensical talk.
- Balk-end** [bau'k-end], E. and W., the gable-end of a house.
- Band** [baand], string, twine.
- Band**, a rope of twisted cornstalks for binding sheaves; also of twisted hay.
- Band**, N., v. p. t. of to *bind*.
- Band-makkin** [baand-maakin], the operation of twisting sheafbands. 'Johnny has not been to school this week; how is that?' 'Pleasee, sor, he's geean *band-makkin*.'
- Bane** [bae'n], E. and N., a mild expletive. '*Bane!* Ah'll gan, whativver cums on't.'
- Bang** [baang], v. to beat; to throw with violence; to slam a door; to surpass; excel or conquer in a contest. 'That *bangs* cockfi'tin,' an expression of astonishment at some extraordinary feat.
- Bang-at** [baang-aat], E. and N., to set to work with vigour and energy.
- Bangin** [baang'in], great in size; frequently used in duplicate as a species of superlative; as, 'A great, *bangin* apple.'
- Bang-up** [baang-uop'], adv. in close proximity; in violent collision. 'Ah dhruv nail in, *bang-up* tiv heead.' 'Hoss bolted off and ran *bang-up* ageean wall.'
- Bang-up**, adj. prompt; punctual; straight-forward. 'He's a *bang-up* chap; he awlas meecans what he says.'
- Banker** [baang'kur], a drain and ditch-digger; a navvy.
- Bannock** [baan'uk], N., v. to lounge idly about in the sun, or lie extended lazily before the fire. See **Brooange**.
- Bannock**, E., a large, shapeless cake.
- Banty-cock** [baan'ti-kaok], a bantam-cock; a little strutting, conceited person.
- Bare-gollock** [bae'gaol'ik], W.; **Bare-gollin**, N.; **Bare-golly**, E., a newly-hatched, featherless bird.
- Barf** [baa'f], a rising ground; a frequent affix to the names of villages and farmsteads, as Bransbotton-(Brandesburton)-*Barf*.
- Barfun** [baa'fun], W.; **Barfam** [baa'fum], E.; **Bahfin** [baa'fin], N., a horse-collar.
- Bark** [baa'k], v. to cough hoarsely.
- Bark-on** [baa'k-aon], v. to adhere by incrustation.
- Barnacle** [baa'nuk'l], N., an incorrigible person.
- Basht** [baasht], pp. ashamed; confounded; put to the blush. 'He was talking varry big, but Ah *basht* him when Ah tell'd him what ah knew aboot him.'
- Bass** [baas]; a straw or rush doormat or hassock.
- Baste** [be'h'st], v. to flog; to beat.
- Basthad-taties** [baas'thud-taetiz], bastard potatoes, *i. e.* those which have been left in the ground and grow the following spring, without producing any fruit worth digging up.
- Bat** [baat], a rap; a blow.
- Bate** [be'h't], p. t. of to *bite*.
- Bate**, v. to make an abatement in the price of an article.
- Bats** [baats], a beating. 'Thoo'll got thy *bats*, my lad, for deein

- that, when thy fayther cums whom.'
- Battledeear** [baat'l-di'h'r], a flat wooden implement, used in the laundry for propelling a roller of linen, in place of mangling.
- Battletwig** [baat'l-twig], E., an earwig. See **Forkin-robin**.
- Bank** [bau'k], a transverse beam, under the ceiling of the kitchen, for supporting the joists, and used in the interspaces as a shelf for cakes, tobacco-pipes, &c.
- Bauk**, a strip of land left uncultivated to define the boundaries of different occupiers, and, formerly, of parishes.
- Bauk**, a grass headland in a ploughed field.
- Bauk**, a grass-grown lane or road.
- Bauk**, E., v. to leave work unperformed; to shirk a job of work, or to do it in a slipshod fashion.
- Baukin**, E., leaving undone. 'Ah didn't think Tom had se mich *baukin* in him as that.'
- Baum** [bau'm], N., v. to bask in the sunshine or before the fire. See **Shaum**.
- Bawdy** [bau'di], filthy, unclean talk. Roger Ascham (born near Northallerton) refers to 'La Morte Arthur' in this sense where he says, 'it standeth in two special poyntes—in open manslaughter and in bold *bawdry*.'
- Bawdy-hoose** [bau'di-oo's], a brothel.
- Bawf** [bau'f], N. and E., adj. robust; healthy-looking. 'My eye! didn't he begin ti lecak *bawf*?' Cleveland, *bauch*.
- Bawmy** [bau'mi], N. and E., a simpton. 'Thoo greeat *bawmy*! thoo mud hē knawn that.'
- Bawn-days** [bau'n-dae's], born-days, or life. 'Ah nivver seed owt like it I all my *bawn-days*.'
- Bawn-feeal** [bau'n-fi'h'l], a born-fool, or a fool from birth.
- Bawther** [bau'thur], E., v. to walk unsteadily and stumblingly; to do anything in a bungling way.
- Bawtherin** [bau'thur'in], E. adj. bungling; unstable. 'Noo mind hoo thoo gans along, thoo greeat *bawtherin* thing.'
- Baynish** [bae'nish], adj. childish; silly. 'She's 18 cum Mahtlemas, bud she's varry *baynish* yit.'
- Bayns** [be'h'nz, bae'nz], sb. pl. children. Like the Scottish *Bairn*, from the A.S. *bearn*. It is used in reference to a person's own children specially, with a gentle, affectionate intonation of the voice, which is not heard when referring to the children of other people, who are frequently denominated *Brats*.
- Beadin** [bi'h'din], E., a dead hedge, or a hedge made of dead thorns. See **Bearding**.
- Beal** [bee'l], E., v. to cry or shout aloud. See **Beéal**.
- Beadl** [bee'ld], N. and W., a sheltered place for cattle in a field, afforded by trees or a hillside. 'And *bealed* himself with a tree,' i. e. sheltered himself. The Felon Sewe of Rokeby, a Yorkshire song, *temp.*, Hen. 7.
- Beal-fire** [bee'l-fey'ur'], W., a bonfire, lighted on Midsummer eve. This ancient custom may be a relic of the worship of *Baal*, the sun-god, which has come down from our Celtic ancestors, whose god—*Beal*—is supposed to have been identical with the *Baal* of the Phenicians, &c., a theory which is strengthened by the circumstance of the celebration taking place when the sun is nearest to the zenith; but Mr Skeat, a high authority, considers that it has nothing to do

- with the worship of the sun, and that the word *beal* is derived from the A.S. *bæl*, a flame or blaze.
- Bealin** [bee'lin], a noisy uproar. 'Keep still, will yâ. Ah weeant hê sike a *bealin* as that i my hoose.'
- Beal-side**, N. and W., the sheltered side of a stack, hedge, &c.
- Beast** [bee'st] (**Beas** [bi'h's]), W., sing. and pl. cattle. Wyclif (a Yorkshireman) makes use of a variation of the word, in a similar sense. 'It is sowed a *beestli* body.'—1 Cor. xv.
- Beck** [bek], E. and W., a water-course; a brook; a canal, as *Beverley-Beck*.
- Be-dang'd!** [bi'daang'd], int. an expletive of determination or dismay. '*Be-dang'd!* if Ah deean't gan!' '*Bedang'd!* that's waast news of all.'
- Bed-happin** [bed-aap'in], bed-clothes.
- Bedstock** [bed-staok], the frame or platform of a bedstead.
- Beef** [bi'h'f], N. and W., the bough of a tree. See **Beugh**.
- Beal** [bi'h'l], N. and W., v. to cry noisily; to shout; to bellow. See **Beal**.
- Beany** [bi'h'ni], adj. large-limbed; lusty; robust.
- Beaaren** [bi'h'rn], p. p. of to *bear*.
- Bee-skep** [bee'skep], a straw beehive.
- Beetle** [bee'tl], a mallet.
- Behave** [bi'e'h'v], v. imp. Cease your impertinence or annoyance; conduct yourself properly. '*Behave* thi sen! if tha hits me ageean, Ah'll knock thâ doon wî frail.'
- Be-hodden** [bi-aod'n], pp. beholden, or indebted.
- Be-langins** [bi-lang'inz], sb. pl. household, and other personal property; also family connexions.
- Beldher** [bel'dhur'], v. to cry with a bellowing noise.
- Beldherin** [bel'dhur'in], a screaming cry.
- Beldherin**, adj. given to crying, with a blubbering accompaniment. 'Ah niver heeard sike a *beldherin* bayn i' all mi booaan days.'
- Belk** [belk], v. to belch.
- Belkin-full** [bel'kin-fool], full to repletion; surfeited with food.
- Bellas'd** [bel'ust], pp. overcome with exertion; out of breath, as in climbing a hill.
- Bell-tinker** [belting'kur'], N. and E., chastisement. 'Ah'll gie thâ *bell-tinker* if thoo disn't mind what thoo's about.'
- Belly-band** [bel'i-baand], the strap of girthing which passes under the belly of the horse, and is attached to the shafts of the cart.
- Belly-waak** [bel'i-waak], stomach-ache.
- Belt** [belt], v. to flog.
- Belt**, p. t. of to *build*.
- Bemeean** [bimi'h'n], to disgrace oneself by dishonourable, undignified, or grovelling conduct, or by associating with disreputable characters.
- Be-shaap** [bi-shaa'p], v. imp. be quick; make haste.
- Besom** [bee'zum], a birch-broom.
- Besom-Bet**, the name of the personator of a female in the 'Fond Pleaf' procession, on Plough Monday.
- Besom-heckad** [bee'zum-i'h'd], E. and N., one with no more brains in his head than there are in that of a *besom*.
- Best-payt**, the greater portion.
- Bettha-like** [beth'u-ley'k], adj. of better aspect; more promising.

- Bethama** [beth'umu], adj. better; superior; but not the best.
- Bethama sooat o' fooaks**, persons of a superior, but not aristocratic, class.
- Bethament** [beth'ument], an improvement in health, position, or emolument.
- Bethamost** [beth'umost], adj. the best.
- Betther** [bethur'], adj. better; recovered from sickness. 'Ah was varry badly, bud Ah's quite *betther* (well) noo.'
- Betther-on't** [bethur'-ont], v. to regain health. 'We thowt, yance, she wouldn't get ower it, and we'd gin her up, bud she'll *betther-on't* noo.'
- Betwixen** [bitwik'sn], adv. between. 'Yan on em must ha brokken it; its *betwixen* em,' one of them must have broken it; it is between them.
- Bough** [beu'], the bough of a tree. 'The *bughes*' (of a tree) 'are the armes with the handes.'—Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Pr. of Consc.*, p. 680.
- Beyond** [bi'yaont], behind.
- Bezzle** [bez'l], v. to drink immoderately. A corruption probably of Wassail. See **Bezzle-cup**, *infra*.
- Bezzle-cup-women** [bez'l-kuop-wuomun], W., sometimes, and always in E. and N. *vessele-cup*, originally wassail-cup. Women who go from house to house at Christmastide, with figures in a box, representing the virgin and child, and singing carols.
- By** [bi], prep. by. See **Biv**.
- Bid** [bid], N. and E., v. to invite to a funeral, two women being sent round to present the invitations. 'Why aye! Ah sup-
pooas Ah mun gan an see last on him; Ah's *bid*.'
- Biddy** [bid'i], E., a child's appellation for a chicken.
- Bide** [baay'd], v. to stay; to remain. '*Bide* a-bit,' stop a while.
- Bile** [baay'l], a boil.
- Billy-bither** [bil'i-bey'thur'], the titmouse.
- Billy-boy**, a small river-sloop.
- Bind** [bind], v. to tie the bands (see **Band**) round sheaves of corn in the harvest-field. 'Jack's gotten a bit o' *bindin*, at maysther Harrison's.'
- Binded** [bin'did], p. t. of to *bind*.
- Binden** [bin'dn], p. p. of to *bind*.
- Bink** [bingk], a bench.
- Binks** [bingks], E., sb. pl. a collection of rocky ledges (barely submerged) at the mouth of the Humber, generally called '*Stoney Binks*.'
- Boot** [bi-oo't], conj. unless. 'He weean't gan, *bi-oo't* Ah diz an-all.' He wont go unless I do also. See **Bithoot**. A.S. *bi-utan*.
- Biscuit** [bis'kit], E., a small round loaf, baked in a shallow cylindrical tin. Quite different from an ordinary biscuit.
- Bishop** [bish'up], v. to burn in cooking, by adherence to the bottom of the pan.
- Bislins** [bis'linz], the first milk of a cow after calving, generally made into puddings, called '*Bislin-puddins*.'
- Bit** [bit], a portion; a short space of time. 'Wait a *bit*,' remain a little while. 'Hoo far is it ti Pathrinton?' 'Oh! a good *bit*; mebbly (perhaps) three mile an a hauf.'
- Bite and Sup** [bey't-un-suop], food.
- Biten** [bev'tn], p. p. of to *bite*.

- Bither-sweet** [bith-u-swee't], a tall weed, with a cream-coloured flower found in marshy places; not the bitter-sweet of Botany; also, a kind of apple.
- Bithoot** [bidhoo't], conj. without; unless.
- Bitsin** [bit-sin'], a short time ago.
- Bits-o'-bether** [bits-o-beth'ur'], E., church-going and holiday-dress.
- Biv** [biv], prep. by. So used, only before a vowel; abbreviated to *Bi*, before a consonant.
- Black-berries** [blaak-ber'iz], sb. pl. black-currants. The bramble berry is never so termed, as is usual in the south.
- Black-black-beearaway** [blaak-blaak-bi'h'r uwae], N. and E., the common bat (*cheiroptera*):
'Black, black *beearaway*.
Cum doon bi hereaway.'
Holderness rhyme.
- Black-cap-puddin** [blaak-kaap-pud'in], a species of batter-pudding, with currants which in boiling fall together at the bottom. When placed on the table, that portion with currants is uppermost, whence the name.
- Black-clocks** (commonly **Clocks**, simply) [blaak-tlaoks], sb. pl. kitchen beetles, a species of the genus *scarabæus*. See **Rain-Clocks**.
- Blackey** [blaak'i], a blackbird.
- Blake** [blaak], N., adj. of a light yellow colour.
- Blame-it!** [blae'm-it], int. an expletive of consternation or annoyance.
- Blare-oot** [blae'root'], v. to make a loud outcry.
- Blash** [blaash], nonsensical, frivolous talk. 'Deeant talk sike *blash*.'
- Blash**, v. to spill a liquid. 'Noo then, tak care, or else thoo'l *blash* that wath-er (water) all ower floor.'
- Blashkite** [blaash-keyt], a noisy, nonsensical talker.
- Blashy** [blaash'i], adj. indecent; frivolous; silly; also, weak; poor; insipid. 'We've had tweea sooats of *blash* te neet—fost *blashy* teea an then *blashy* talk.'
- Blather** [blaath'ur'], liquid dirt or mud.
- Blather**, v. to besmear with mud, &c.
- Blather**, v. to talk nonsense; to spread a report.
- Blathery** [blaath'ur'i, E.; blaadh'uri, N. and W.], adj. muddy. 'Ah'v gotten *blather'd* up ti my een; Ah nivver seed roads si *blathery* i all my bawn days.'
- Blaw-his-bags-oot** [blau'iz-bagz-oo't], to fill or distend the stomach with food.
- Blaw-oot** [blau-oo't], a plentiful meal.
- Blawther** [blau'thur'], E., v. to bungle or blunder; also to stumble.
- Blawtherin** [blau'thur'in], E., adj. clumsy; awkward; blundering.
- Bleb** [bleb], a water-bubble or air-blisters in viscid matter. Boys chew india-rubber until it comes into a pasty condition, and amuse themselves with making *blebs* and breaking them, when the air escapes with a cracking sound.
- Bleck** [blek], coagulated cart or machine-grease or oil.
- Bleck**, v. to besmear with *bleck*; to become coagulated, as grease in a machine.
- Blendins** [blend'inz], N., sb. pl. mixed grain; usually peas and beans, for cattle food.
- Bless us!** [bles'uz], int. an ejaculation uttered after sneezing, a

- custom which prevailed in ancient Greece. Also an interjection of astonishment.
- Blether** [bledh'ur'], a bladder.
- Blether**, v. to scream, or cry out noisily.
- Bletherin**, or **Blether-headed-feecal** [bledh'ur'in, bledh'ur'i'h-'did-fi'h'l], a noisy, brainless, fool, with a head empty as a bladder.
- Blinden** [blin'dn], p. p. of to *blind*.
- Blindhers** [blin'dhuz], sb. pl. the blinkers of a horse's bridle.
- Blish-blash** [blish-blaash], irrational talk; same as **Blash**.
- Blob** [blaob], E., a bubble; same as **Bleb**.
- Blob**, v. to plunge, or fall suddenly into water.
- Blo-bleb** [blau'bleb], a hubble, but more especially a soap-bubble, which is produced by *blowing* soapy water through a tobacco-pipe.
- Bloit** [blaoy't], N., a failure, or miscarriage.
- Bloody-Thosdah** [bluod'i-thaoz-du], E. and N., the day after Ash Wednesday. Children in E. Holderness enumerate the days of the week thus: 'Egg and collop Monday; Pancake Tuesday; Ash Wednesday; *Bloody-Thursday*; Lang Friday 'll nivver be deean, an Heigh for Setthaday eftherneean.'
- Blotch** [blaoch], a blot; v. to blot.
- Blotch-in-peeper** [blaoch'in-pi-h'pur], blotting-paper.
- Blue-coo** [bluu-koo'], E., a pump.
- Blue-milk** [bluu-milk (bliw-milk in N.)], E., skim-milk. See **Old-milk**.
- Blur** [blaur'], N., a blunder; a spoilt piece of work.
- Bluther** [bluodh'ur'], E. and N., v. to blubber or cry with a slobbering noise.
- Blutherin** [bluodh'ur'in], E. and N., a blubbering cry. 'Noo then, let's he' (have) ne mair o' that *blutherin* an bealin.'
- Bobbery** [baob'ur'i], a riot or noisy disturbance.
- Bobs-a-dial** [baobz'udaay-ul], E.; **Bobs-a-dilo** [daay'lau'], N., boisterous merriment.
- Bod** [baod], a bird.
- Bodden** [baod'un]; **Bothen** [baodh'un], a burthen.
- Boddom** [baod'um], v. to investigate; to make a thorough search, *i. e.* to the very *bottom* of the matter.
- Boddoms**, low-lying lands, subject to inundation.
- Bog-bellied** [baog-bel'id], adj. protuberant in the abdomen.
- Boggle** [baog'l], a hobgoblin.
- Boggle**, v. to stop suddenly, or start aside with fright; applied generally to the shying of horses. 'My horse *boggled* at every waggon we met.'—Ralph Thoresby's (of Leeds) Diary, 1698.
- Boggle-bo** [baog-l-bau'], N. and W., an imaginary hobgoblin conjured up to frighten children.
- Boilen** [baoy'ln], p. p. of to *boil*.
- Boiley** [baoy'li], children's food, consisting of boiled milk, or milk and oatmeal with bread broken in it.
- Boll** [baol], v. to pour out. 'Tak hod o' can an *boll* yal oot;' lit. to *bowl* out. A *boller* in Old English means a hard drinker.
- Bollinton** [baol'intun]; **Boliton** [baol'itun], Burlington. 'To give *Bollinton*,' E.; to inflict a chastisement.
- Bolsh** [baolsh], N., the sound caused by a heavy fall.

- Bolsh**, N., v. to throw down with violence.
- Bolten** [baow'lt'n], p. p. of to *bolt*.
- Bolt-on-end**, upright.
- Bone-idle** [buo'h'n-aay'dl], E. and N., adj. thoroughly lazy. There appears to be some doubt as to the origin of this word *bone*, whether it means idle even to the *bones*, or *born* idle; in the E. it would appear to refer to the former, as they have a saying, 'He's idle tiv his varry back-bean;' whilst in the N. it is frequently used in the latter sense, *i.e.* constitutionally idle from birth; in the same way as it is said that Capt. Cook was a born sailor, or Burns a born poet.
- Bon-it** [baon'it], int. a mild imprecation.
- Bonlet** [baon'lit], N., an imprecation. 'Bonlet o' yä, yä raggils, Ah'll gi' yat' if yä deeant mak less noise.' The origin of this term, perhaps, may be found in the times of heretic burning in Smithfield, and may then have been a curse. 'May burning alight on you.'
- Bonnin-awd-witch** [baon'in-au'd-wich], E. and N., an ancient custom still observed in many villages, particularly round Burlington, on the last day of harvest. A fire of stubble is made in the field, in which peas are parched and eaten with a plentiful allowance of ale; the lads and lasses dancing and romping round the fire, and deriving great fun from the blackening of each other's faces with the burnt peas.
- Bonny** [baon'i], pretty; trim; nice; comely. Frequently used ironically, as, 'He's gettin hissen intiv a *bonny* mess.' Also, to indicate a fair state of health, as, 'Hoo's thy wife?' 'Oh, she's *bonny*.'
- Bonny-go**, a sad affair; a disastrous event.
- Bonny-penny**, a good sum of money.
- Booadin-skeecal** [buo'h'din-ski'h'l], a boarding-school. Said a Holderness Farmer, 'Ah want a wife; but Ah deeant want necan o' y'r *booadin-skeecal* lasses at plays pianners an sike-like; Ah want yan at can milk kine, fother-up hosses, and muck oot pig-sties: Ah want a useful becast.'
- Booak** [buo'h'k], v. to retch, or make a straining effort to vomit.
- Book**, or **Bouk** [boo'k], bulk; size. 'Hoo big was it?' 'About *bouk* of a black-bod.'
- Bool** [boo'l], v. to bowl, or roll along, as in the game of bowls; also to trundle, as a boy's hoop.
- Booler** [boo'lur'], a boy's hoop.
- Boon** [boo'n], ready to go. Icel. *búinn*, prepared to go. 'Ah's *boon* to Aubruff, I am going to Aldborough. The nautical term, '*bound*' (for London, &c.), has the same derivation.
- Booncin** [boo'nsin], adj. lusty; robust. 'She's growin to be a rare *booncin* lass.'
- Boonzy** [boo'nzi], N., int. an exclamation of surprise. '*Boonzy!* what's up, noo?'
- Böth** [baoth], a berth, or situation. 'Bill's gotten a new *böth* as pig-tenther at farmer Dobson's.'
- Both-day-kecak** [baoth-dae-kaek], E., *lit.* birthday-cake. A cake peculiar to E. Holderness, made of 10 or 12 alternate layers of paste and currants, with sugar. No birthday passes without one, but they are made at other times as well.
- Botherment** [baodh'ument], trouble; annoyance.

Bothersum [baodh'usum], adj. embarrassing; bewildering; troublesome.

Bothery three, W.; **Buthery three**, N. [baoth'ur'i-three'], the elder-tree.

Bothery, or **Buthery-gun**, a pop-gun, made of elder-wood, from which the pith has been extracted, through which paper pellets are propelled by means of a wooden or iron ram-rod.

Bottle (of hay or straw) [baotl], a truss of hay or straw banded like a sheaf of corn.

Bounce [boon's], v. to exaggerate. 'Ah can beleeav meeast o' what thoo says, but Ah seer thoo's *bouncin noo*.'

Bout [boot'], a fit of illness; a spell of work. 'Ah was teean badly last Thosdah week an Ah've had a bad *bout* on't.' Also, in ploughing, across the field and back.

Bowdekite [baow'dikeyt], a term applied to a saucy, mischievous child; also, sometimes to a person of diminutive stature.

Bowten [baow'tn], p. p. of to *buy*.

Boz [baoz], N., v. to bruise; generally used in reference to fruit.

Brack [braak], adj. brackish; impregnated with salt.

Brade-as-lang [brae'd-uz-laang], an alternative without a difference; equal both ways.

Braids o' [brae'dz-u], has the aspect of; resembles. The *o'* becomes *of*, before a vowel, and *on* at the end of a sentence. 'Thoo *braids o'* thy fayther.' 'She *braids of* oor Sal.' 'Ah can't tell wheeah (whom) he *braids on*.'

Brak [braak], p. t. of to *break*.

Brammle [braam'ul], E. and W.,

the bramble-berry. Never called black-berry, as in the south.

Brammles [braam'lz], N., a bramble-berry. Plural, *Brammleses*.

Brandherd [braan'dh'ud], N., the large wooden ring on which the brick-work of a well is built.

Brandy-snaps [braan'di-snaaps], gingerbread made in small, round cakes.

Brant [braant], N. and W., steep; upright; high, as applied to hills, rocks, &c.; and in the following way: 'His broo's varry *brant*.' Also, in W., vain, conceited, self-sufficient. 'He walks as *brant* as a pismire.'

Brash [braash], small dead twigs or thorns of which hedges are made. Also, in N., anything inferior in quality.

Brashy [braash'i], adj. worthless; rubbishly; paltry.

Brass [braas], money. 'Hez thä gotten onny *brass* i' thy cleas?' Have you any money in your pocket?

Brass-feeace [braas-fi'h's], a brazen-faced, shameless person.

Brassock [braas'uk], N. and W., the wild mustard-plant (charlock), a yellow flower which grows amongst corn. Lat. *brassica*. See **Ketlocks** and **Runch**.

Brassockin [braas'ukin], N. and W., weeding out *brassocks*. 'Wheeah's thä boon this mawnin, se seean, Molly?' 'Ah's gyn a *brassockin* i' Maysther Graven's twenty-acre.'

Brass-up [braas-uop], N. and W., v. to pay what is owing.

Brast [braast], v., p. t. of *burst*. The Early English form, used by both Chaucer and Spenser.

Brats [braats], sb. pl. children. 'Oh Israel! oh household of the Lord!'

- Oh Abraham's *brats* ! Oh brood of blessed breed.'
- Geo. Gascoigne* (of Yorkshire birth).
- Formerly *brats* had not the contemptuous signification as now; thus, in 'The Yorkshire Tragedy,' where Calveley of Calverley murdered two of his children, it is stated that the third, 'the *brat* at nurse,' escaped.
- Braunge** [braunzh], v. to loll at ease, or stretch out the legs in an indolent way when sitting. See **Brooange**.
- Bray** [brae], to flog, or chastise. Derived, probably, from *braying* in a mortar.
- Brazzent** [braaznt], adj. shameless; impudent; rude; impertinent.
- Breacad-biscuit** [bri'h'd-bis'kit], E., same as **Biscuit**.
- Breed** [bree'd], breadth. 'What was size on't?' 'Aboot *breed* o' my hand.'
- Breedher** [bree'dhur], a boil.
- Breedin** [bree'din], adj. a term applied to a child-bearing woman.
- Brewsther** [bruos'thur], a brewer. Almost obsolete in common parlance, but still used legally, in '*Brewster Sessions*,' for granting licences for the sale of liquors.
- Brickle** [brik'l], E., adj. brittle.
- Bridge** [brij], E., v. to cheapen; to offer a reduced price for an article.
- Brig** [brig], a bridge.
- Brigs** [briggz], N. and W., a frame for holding a milk-strainer.
- Brim** [brim], v. to put a sow to a boar-pig.
- Broach** [broo'h'ch], N., a church-tower, or spire.
- Brock** [braok], a small green insect (*cicada spumaria*) which attaches itself to the leaves of shrubs, and exudes a white froth-like moisture. 'Ah sweats like a *brock*.'
- Brod** [braod], a weeding-hoe.
- Brod**, v. to prick, or stab.
- Brodde** [braod'l], to probe with a sharp-pointed instrument. See **Priggle**.
- Brokken** [braok'n], bankrupt.
- Brooange** [broo'h'nzh], N., same as **Bannock** and **Braunge**.
- Broon-porringer** [broo'n-paor'in-zhur], a large brown earthenware jar, or digester. 'What a big heead he hez: it's as fur round as a *broon-porringer*.'
- Broth** [braoth], sb. pl. a thin soup, invariably used in a plural form, as, 'a few *broth*;' 'Theeas *broth* is varry good.'
- Browt** [braow't], pp. brought. 'Had never men so mikyll thowt, Sens that oure Lord to deth was *browt*.'
York Mystery Play, 1415.
- Browten** [braow'tn], p. p. of to *bring*.
- Bruff** [bruof], N., a glimpse, or glance. 'Ah didn't see mich on him, Ah nobbot just gat a *bruff*.'
- Brullions** [bruol'yunz], E., sb. pl. the kidneys and heart-skirts, of which *brullion* pies are made.
- Brush** [bruosh], hedge-clippings.
- Brussen** [bruos'n], p. p. of to *burst*. A ploughman rising from a plentiful meal will say, 'Ah's ommost *brussen*.'
- Brussen-guts** [bruos'un-guots], a glutton; a voracious trencherman. In N., also, the term is applied to a corpulent person.
- Brussle** [bruos'l], a bristle.
- Brussled-peas** [bruos'ld-pi'h'z], grey-peas fried in a pan. See **Carlins**.

- Brust** [bruo'st], v. to burst.
'Into these woods, she *brust*.'
George Gascoigne.
- Brustwick** [bruost'wik], Burstwick, a village in Holderness, where formerly stood the castle of the lords of the seigniory. In the Saxon era it was called *Broestewic*, and in the grant of the seigniory to William de la Pole—*Brustwyk*.
- Buard** [beu'h'd], E. and W., a gnat.
- Buckle-teeah** [buok'l-ti'h], v. to commence in earnest. Derived, probably, from the buckling on of armour, or of a horse's harness.
- Buck-up** [buok-uop'], E. and N., v. to smarten, or dress in a better style than usual.
- Buck-up-to**, v. to make advances of courtship.
- Bud** [buod], conj. but.
- Bud-if** [buod-if], conj. unless.
'Ah weean't gan, *bud-if* he gans an-all' (also).
- Buffle-heed** [buoff-i'h'd], N.; in E. *Buffle-head*, a stupid fellow.
- Bug** [buog], adj. conceited; vain; elated. 'As *bug* as a lad wiv a leather knife,' N. 'As *bug* as a dog wi' two tails,' and 'As *bug* as a cheese,' E. and W.
- Buge** [buoj], E., v. to bulge out; to become distended.
- Bullace** [buol'us], the wild plum.
'As breet (bright) as a bullace,' Holderness simile.
- Bull-heed** [buol'ee'd], a tadpole.
- Bull-heed**, a stupid person; a blunderer. 'Noo then, *bull-heed*; disn't thä see belly-band's gettin undher hoss' feet?'
- Bull-lugg'd** [buol-luog'd], E. and N., adj. unusually strong and thick, a term generally used in reference to leather.
- Bulls-an-coos** [buolz-un-koo'z], N., the cuckoo-pint, a plant of the genus *arum*.
- Bull-spink** [buol-spink], E., the chaffinch.
- Bullyrag** [buol'i-raag], v. to scold with vehemence and with foul, abusive language.
- Bumple** [buom'l], E. and N., v. to bustle about and do anything noisily but not effectively.
- Bumple-bee** [buom-l-bee], the humble-bee.
- Bumple-kite** [buom'l-keyt], a person with a protuberant stomach.
- Bump** [buomp], N., the escarpment, or abrupt termination of a ridge of high land.
- Bum-up** [buom-uop], E. and N., adv. completely; entirely. 'He nobbot gä mä a pint o' yal, an' Ah finished it *bum-up* at yah sup' (at one draught).
- Bun** [buon], pp. to be assured, or convinced; to have a full persuasion without positive certainty. 'Ah'll be *bun fo't*' (*i. e.* I'll be bound for the certainty of what I assert) 'he'll rue weddin that lass.'
- Bunch** [buonsh], a kick; v. to kick.
- Bunch-aboot** [buonsh-uboo't], E. and N., to subject to ill-usage. 'Ah's not boon to he' mah lad *bunch'd-aboot* like that; Ah'll tak him away.'
- Bunch-clot** [buonsh-flaot], a clod-kicker, or farm-labourer; so called by town's-people.
- Bung-up** [buong-uop], E. and N., same as *Bum-up*.
- Burr** [baor'], the prickly seed of the chestnut. 'He stuck tiv it like a *burr*.'

Burr, E. and W., v. to stop a vehicle by placing a stone before the wheel. 'Tak a steean an *burr* cart wheel.'

Buryin [ber'iin], a funeral.

Buskin [buos'kin], N., a farm-servant.

Butther-bump [buoth'u-buomp], the bitter.

'When the *butther-bumps* cry, Summer is nigh.'

Butther-fing-ers [buoth'u-fing-uz], an appellation for persons dainty of touch, or fearful of getting their hands burnt in culinary operations; also, in N., for those who drop things they are carrying in their hands.

Buzzes [buoz'iz], N., the burrs of the teazel, a sort of double-plural corruption of *burr* — *burrsees*.

Cabbish [kaab'ish], a cabbage. 'Paid for 6 *cabishes* and some caret roots at Hull, 2s.'—Quotation in *Whitaker's Craven*, A.D. 1595.

Cadge [kaaj], v. (1) E. and N., to go round soliciting orders as a miller's man with his cart. (2) E., to go about in a lazy, desultory manner. (3) N., to beg. (4) W., to importune continuously and persistently for trifling benefits.

Cadger [kaaj'ur'], (1) a miller's man who delivers flour, takes orders, &c. (2) a loose character who goes from door to door soliciting assistance.

Caff [kaaf], chaff.

Caffy, **Caff-hearted** [kaaf'i, kaaf-aat'id], E., adj. cowardly; timid. 'Ah yance went ti choch ti get wed bud Ah ton'd *caffy* about it,' I once went to church to get married, but I turned coward about it.

Cag-mag [kaag'maag], (1) N. and W., refuse, chiefly used in reference to meat. (2) E. and N., a loose character. (3) N. and W., a vulgar, disreputable old woman. 'D'ye think Ah wad be seen wiv an awd *cag-mag* like that?'

Cag-mag, v. to loaf. 'He gav up his awn thrade an noo gans *cag-maggin* about cunthry like neeabody.'

Cake, **Keek** [ke'h'k, ki'h'k], v. to coagulate into a concrete mass, as coals in a fire.

Call [kau'l], v. to scold; to rate with abusive language. 'Misthress 'll *call* ma black an blue when she finds it out.'

Callen [kau'ln], p. p. of *call*.

Callin [kau'lin], a scolding, with derisive appellations. 'Ah gat sike a *callin* as Ah niver had i' my life; she *call'd* ma ivvery thing that she thowt bad.' 'Why niver mind, lass, what she *calls* thä, se lang as she disn't *call* thä ower late for dinner.'

Callis [kaal'is], to harden, or coagulate into a mass; same as **Cake**, *supra*.

Callit [kaal'it], a scold; a loud-talking virago, who is continually finding fault.

'A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns,

To make the shameless *callet* know herself.'

Shakspere, *Hen. VI.*, pt. 3, II. ii.

Callit, v. to scold persistently, with or without cause.

Callitin-bout [kaal'itin-boo't], a quarrel, in which derisive epithets are plentifully made use of.

Callity [kaal'iti], adj. scolding; fault-finding. 'A *callity* awd deeam.'

Call-ower-rolls [kau'l-aow'ur'-raowlz], v. to call up for reprimand.

Canker'd [kaang'kud], adj. ill-tempered; fretful; splenetic; querulous.

Cannily [kaan'ili], adv. cleverly; expertly; neatly; handily.

Cannlemas [kaan'lmas], Candlemas.

Cannlemas-cracks [kaan'lmas-kraaks], N., storms which occur about the time of Candlemas.

'A *cannlemas-crack*
Lays monny a sailor on his back.'

Canny [kaan'i], adj., keen; shrewd; knowing; crafty.

Canny, adj. pleasing; winning; charming. Combined generally, but not necessarily, with diminutiveness, as the Cleveland people refer to the village of Ayton, as *canny* Yatton—dear little Ayton.

Cant [kaant], v. to move about with a jaunty step. 'Why awd woman gans *cantin* aboot like a young lass.'

Can't-help-it [kaa'nt-elp-it], a person with an unconquerable disinclination for work, &c., is said to be troubled with a *can't-help-it*.

Canty [kaan'ti], adj. blithesome; sprightly; vivacious. A term generally made use of in reference to elderly persons.

Cap [kaap], v. (1) to surpass. 'He *capp'd* all at com at feeball.' (2) to puzzle. 'It *caps* me ti know wheear awd mear gans teea' (where the old mare goes). When anything very extraordinary is spoken of it is said, 'Well! that *caps* Leatherstarn, and Leatherstarn *capp'd* the *divvel*.' Possibly from the A.S. *caeppe*, a head-covering.

Capass [kaapaas'], E., v. to understand; to be understood. 'Thou's bad ti *capass*,' hard to understand, *i. e.* to *compass*.

Capper [kaap'ur'], (1) anything puzzling. 'It's a *capper* wheear mah knife's gone teeah' (to). (2) a surpassing feat.

Cappin [kaap'in], adj. astonishing; puzzling.

Carlins [kaa'linz], sb. pl. grey peas fried and eaten with pepper, salt, and butter on '*Carlins Sunday*,' in commemoration of the accusation of our Saviour.

Carlins Sunday [kaa'lin-suon'du], the 5th Sunday in Lent, or Passion Sunday.

Carney [kaa'ni'], N. and W., cajolery; coaxing flattery. Identical with Sam Slick's *soft sawder*, a term, by the way, which is common in N. Holderness, but whether it is an importation from America, or *vice versa*, seems doubtful. It certainly has been in use in Holderness for a considerable length of time.

Carney [kaa'ni], v. to cajole; to wheedle.

Carryin-Hatchet [kaar'yin-aach-it], W., the ugliest man in a village is said to *carry the hatchet* until he meets with one uglier than himself, to whom he transmits it.

Carry-on [kaar'i-aon'], v. to complain, or find fault for a lengthened period. 'When he fan it oot, he did *carry-on* aboon a bit.'

Cars [kaa'z], sb. pl. low swampy land; in some places in Holderness below the level of high water, as the Hollym Cars.

Catchen [kaach'en], p. p. of to *catch*.

Catchin [kaach'in], adj. infectious; contagious. 'They say this new soocart o' fever (typhoid) isn't sī *catchin* as teypus' (typhus).

Catch-it [kaach-it], to meet with punishment. 'Thou's gannin ti

- catch-it*, my lad, when thy fayther cums wom.'
- Cacht** [kaacht], p. p. and pt. of *catch*; v. caught. 'And therefore oftener are *cacht*.'—*Dr Martin Lister*, of York, 1698.
- Cat-collop** [kaat-kaol'up], N. and E., the spleen of an animal, given to the cat when a pig is killed.
- Cat-gallas** [kaat-gaal'us], three sticks placed in the form of a gallows, for boys to jump over. So called in consequence of being of a sufficient height to hang cats from.
- Cat-haws** [kaat'au'z], sb. pl. the berries or haws of the hawthorn.
- Cat-lampus** [kaat-laam'pus], W., a sudden, clumsy, scrambling fall. 'He com doon reglar *cat-lampus*.' The Americans have a similar word, *Catawampus*, meaning prostrated by misfortune, or pulled down by adversity.
- Cat-tails** [kaat-te'h'lz], sb. pl. the common bulrush.
- Caud** [kau'd], adj. cold.
- Caud-fire** [kau'd-fey'ur'], fuel placed in a fire-grate ready for lighting.
- Caud-like** [kau'd-leyk], adj. as if it were going to be cold. A weather term.
- Cauf** [kau'f], a calf. 'There was a man he had a cauf, An that's hauf.'—*Yorks. Rhyme*.
- Cauf-bed** [kau'f-bed], the matrix of a cow.
- Cauf-hearted** [kau'f-aa'tid], adj. timid; cowardly. 'He was awlas a bit *cauf-hearted*.'
- Cauf-lickt** [kau'f-lik't], adj. *lit.* calf-licked. Said of a child whose hair has an inclination to stand upright, or incline backward from the forehead. Perhaps from an idea that the saliva of a calf would cause it to do so.
- Cauven** [kau'v'n], p. p. of *calve*. 'She's a new *cauven un*.'
- Cawil** [kau'il], a hen-coop. See **Cowil**.
- Cawk** [kau'k], W., the core of an apple, or pear. See **Crawk** and **Gawk**.
- Cawker** [kau'kur'], anything abnormally large.
- Cawsey** [kau'si], a causeway. Generally applied to a raised and paved side-walk, or one across a fold-yard, but often any foot-path.
- Cayshun** [kae'shun], need; necessity, *lit.* occasion. 'He's neeah *cayshun* to waak; he's weel eneoff.'
- Cazzan** [kaaz'n], N. and W., a dried cow's dung, formerly used for fuel.
- Cazzan-on** [kaaz'n-aon], N., to adhere by coagulation.
- Ceeasthran** [si'h'sthrun], a cistern.
- Cess** [ses], a parochial or municipal rate, as distinguished from Crown taxes.
- Cess**, a parochial dole, formerly paid weekly to farm-labourers, in the neighbourhood of Horsea, to eke out scanty wages, when work was not plentiful. This was not looked upon as a pauper payment, but one to which the recipients had a right, and which they accepted in the same way that they would an allowance during sickness from a benefit society. This custom was general in N. Holderness after the French war, at the beginning of the century, when agriculture was in a very depressed condition.
- Cess-getherer** [ses-gedh-rur'], a rate-collector.
- Chaamer** [chaa'mur'], E., a room upstairs. 'Ah sleeps i' *chaamer*.' In N. and W., *Chaymer*.

Chack [chaak], a word used to call pigs, usually accompanied by the rattle of the pail-handle.

Chalk-back-neet [chau'k-baak-neet], N., the evening preceding the Whitsuntide fair at Bridlington, when boys and others assemble on the church-green, where the fair is held, and amuse themselves by endeavouring to *chalk* each other's backs, accompanied by shouts of uproarious merriment.

Chanelge [chaan'ulzh], E.; **Chanalze**, N.; **Challenge**, W., v. to accost a person in a case of doubtful identity. 'He didn't seem to know mä, kenspeckle as Ah is, wi my blnd ee, till Ah *chanelg'd* him.'

Change [chaenzh], ready money; loose cash.

Channie [chaan'i], a marble returned by the victor in the game of marbles to the boy whom he sheggared (cleaned out).

Chaps [chaaps], a term used familiarly, as 'oor chaps'—our people; or contemptuously, as 'them chaps! they'r good fo' nowt.'

Chatterwaw [chaath'uwaaw], N. and W., v. to caterwaul. Frequently used in reference to unmarried men who stay out late at night, without apparent reason.

Chavvle [chaav'l], N. and E., v. to chew; to indent with the teeth; to cut, or tear in a jagged manner. 'Leak how oor awd coo's *chavvled* mah cap.'

Chavvlement [chaav'lment], a mass of pulpy or fragmentary chewed or gnawed matter. 'What a *chavvlement* that dog's meead o' this bridle.'

Chawdhre [chau'dhur'], sing. and plu. a chaldron; chaldrons. Used only as a measure of coals or lime.

Chawdy-bag [chau'di-baag], the stomach of an animal. See **Choddy-bag**.

'And add thereto a tiger's *chaudron*.' Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, IV. i.

Chaymer [che'h'mur, chae'mur], N. and W., a chamber. See **Chaamer**.

Chaymerly [che'h'muli], urine. Formerly preserved in tubs, for washing, to soften the water and save soap.

Checkery-bits [chek'ur'i-bits], sb. pl. small lumps of coal, in size between 'big-uns' and 'sleck.'

Cheer [chi'ur'], health, or condition of body. 'What *cheer*, my hearty?' a mode of salutation equivalent to 'How are you?'

'Methinks your looks are sad; your *cheer* appalled.' Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*, pt. 1, I. ii.

'The devilish hag, by changes of my *cheere* (countenance), Perceived my thought,' &c. Spenser's *Faery Queen*.

Cheety-chow [chee'ti-chaow'], E., a see-saw.

Chen [chen], a churn. Also *Chon*.

Chen, v. to churn.

Chequers [chek'uz], sb. pl. pebbles. Pebbles were formerly used in reckonings or computations on *chequered* or *checkered* tables, whence the name, and also the verb to *check*, in accounts: a term which still survives in the Government Board of *Exchequer*, and in the ale-house symbol of the *Chequers*. They were also used in the ancient game of merrils, or nine men's morrice, in place of the modern pegs, and were moved on the board so as to *check* the advance of those of the opposite side.

Cherrap [cher'up], E., a blow. 'Ah'll gi thä a *cherrap* ower lug,

- an then mebbly thoo'll remember next time.'
- Cherrup** [cher'up], v. to chirp.
- Cherrybum** [cheribuom], a cherub. Properly the Hebrew plural. The same mistake is made in Devonshire.
- Childhre** [chil'dhur'], sb. pl. children.
- 'I wot it was no *chyldre* game.'
Tournament of Tottenham.
- 'They are like vnto *childir* that ryunes aftere buttyrflyes.'
Hampole, Treatise on Life.
- Chimler** [chim'lur'], a chimney.
- Chin-choppy** [chin-chaop'i], N., a blow on the mouth. Also *chin-chopper*.
- Chink** [chingk], money. Also *jink*.
- Chin-music** [chin-meuz'zik], E., impertinent talk. 'Shut up an let's he' ni more o' thy *chin-music*.'
- Chinnup** [chin'up], N., a game played with hooked sticks and a ball. See **Shinnup**.
- Chip** [chip], E. and W., a quarrel. 'We've nivver had a *chip* sin we was wed.'
- Chip**, E. and W., v. to quarrel. 'We *chip'd oot*,' we quarrelled.
- Chip-up** [chip-uop'], v. to trip up.
- Chis-keek** [chis-ki'h'k], cheese-cake.
- Chithrel** [chith'ril], E., a pig's chitterlings; the larger intestines.
- Chizzle** [chiz'l], wheat-bran.
- Choch** [chaoch], a church.
- Choch-clerk** [chaoch-tlaa'k], a parish-clerk. 'He knaws his nomy as weel as a *choch-clerk*,'—he knows his speech as well as a parish-clerk.
- Chock-full** [chaok-fuol], adj. choke-full. See **Chuck-full**.
- Choddy-bag** [chaod'i-baag'], E. See **Chawdy-bag**.
- Chollous** [chaol'us], adj. irritable; churlish. 'Oh, he's a nasty *chollous* soot of a chap is oor maister.' In N. bitterly cold; used in reference to the wind.
- Chosed** [choo'zd], p. t. of to *choose*.
- Choppin-clog** [chaop'in-tlaog], a log of wood on which sticks are chopped. Also a butcher's block.
- Chops** [chaops], sb. pl. the jaws. 'Ah'll slap thy *chops* fo' tha.'
- Chor** [chaor'], W., v. to chew. See **Chow** and **Chowp**.
- Choslip** [chaoz'lup], E., rennet. Used for colouring cheese.
- Chow** [chao], a quid of tobacco. Also, v. to chew.
- Chowp** [chao], N., v. to chew.
- Chowp-heead** [chaozp-i'h'd], a blockhead.
- Choz** [chaoz], p. t. of to *choose*.
- Chub** [chuob], E., a block of wood for burning in a grate. 'Sall we hev a *chub* on, or mun Ah fetch sum coals?'
- Chuck** [chuok], a word used to call poultry.
- Chuck-full** [chuok-fuol], adj. choke-full. See **Chock-full**.
- Chucky** [chuok'i], a child's name for a chicken.
- Chuffy** [chuof'i], N., adj. saucy; also, full-faced.
- Chump** [chuomp], E., a larger block of wood than a 'chub.' In N. the stump of a tree after being dug up. 'Ah fun (found) a big *chump*; Ah's boon ti saw it inti chubs.'
- Chump-heead** [chuomp-i'h'd; ee'd in E.], a blockhead.

- Chunk** [chuongk], a thick slice of bread, or cheese. Often *Junk*.
- Chunther** [tchuon-thur], v. to grumble.
- Chuntherin** [chuon-thur'in], grumbling; muttering; discontent. 'We sall hé sum *chuntherin* noo.'
- Cindher-up** [sin'dhur'-uop], to clear away the ashes from under the fire-grate.
- Clack** [tlaak], gossip; persistent talk. 'Hod yer *clack*,' be silent. 'Haud yer *clacks*.' Greene, 'James the 4th.'
- Clackin-about** [tlaak'in-uboo't], (1) going about noisily, with pattens, on a brick or stone floor. (2) retailing gossip.
- Clag** [tlaag], v. to clog, or adhere to. 'His beeats (boots) is all *clag'd* wi snaw.'
- Claggy** [tlaagi], adj. sticky. Usually said of a road after rain. Also, heavy and dragging, as a woman's petticoats when thickly besmeared with mud.
- Claim** [tli'h'm, tle'h'm, tlae'm], v. to besmear; to plaster over. 'He com in all *claimed* ower wi muck.' Also, to stick up, as a posting-bill against a wall. 'Toon was *claim'd* all ower wi' lection peepers.'
- Claimen** [tle'h'mn], p. p. of to *claim*.
- Clam** [tlaam], pret. of v. to *climb*; climbed. Also *Clum*.
- Clammed** [tlaamd], E., adj. parched with thirst. 'Ah've been threshing an Ah's ommost *clammed* up.'
- Clammer-up** [tlaam'ur'-uop], to climb up.
- Clamp** [tlaamp], an iron plate used in grates to economise the consumption of coal.
- Clap-bene** [tlaap-ben'i], E., v. (used only in the imperative) to clap hands. 'Clap-bene for a penny.'
- Clap-ees-on** [tlaap-ee'-z-aon], to see or meet with a person. 'Ah nivver *clapt ees on* him all day.'
- Clap-to** [tlaap-ti'h'], v. to close with violence, as a door or window-shutter, by the wind.
- Clart** [tlaa't], (1) stickiness. (2) feigned affection. A father will say jokingly to his child: 'It's neea use thoo kissin' mä, thoo disn't luv mä: it's all *clart*.'
- Clart**, v. (1) to stick, or daub. (2) to feign affection. (3) to trifle, or bungle over work. 'Ah can't *bide* ti see em *clartin* about, Ah'd rayther deeah wahk mysen.'
- Clartin-an-clowin** [tlaa'tin-un-claow'in], N., perpetually and fussily cleaning and rectifying and making re-arrangements. Also, turning things over in a disorderly manner in search for a lost article.
- Clartment** [tlaa'tment], (1) stickiness. (2) simulated affection. (3) needless ceremony; ostentatious display of love.
- Clart-pooak** [tlaa't-puo'h'k], one who makes hypocritical professions of affection.
- Clarty** [tlaa'ti], adj. (1) sticky. (2) muddy; as a road, &c.
- Clashin** [tlaashin], a jolting, as of a vehicle.
- Clatther** [tlaath'ur'], v. (1) to clatter. (2) to talk noisily. (3) to work in a noisy manner. (4) to strike, or beat. 'Ah'll *clatther* thy heead fo' tha' if thoo disn't mind, that Ah will.'
- 'And some of them bark, *clatter*, and carp
Of that heresy called Wiclevista.'
Skelton's *Colin Clout*.
- Claum-about** [tlaum-uboo't], v. to hang about a person, caressingly, or with bear-like embraces.

- Claum**, or **Claum ower** [tlaum], v. (1) to gather up articles in an untidy way. (2) to handle anything with dirty fingers.
- Cleanin** [tlee'nin], E., the after-birth, in the case of a cow. See **Coo-clensins**.
- Clean-like** [tlee'n-ley'k], adj. smart-looking; well-proportioned.
- Cleansen** [klen'zun], p. p. of to *cleanse*.
- Cled** [tled], pp. clothed. 'Weel fed and *cled*.'
- Cleean** [tli'h'n], N. and W.; **Clean** [tlee'n], E., adj. as adv. altogether; completely. 'Ah *cleean* forgat it.' 'Mi brass (money) is *cleean* gone.'
- Cleean-Muck** [tli'h'n-muok], earthy dirt, *i. e.* dirt not of an offensive or odorous nature. 'It's nobbut a bit o' *cleean-muck*, an that weeant hot (hurt) neeabody.'
- Cleated-on** [tli'h'tid-aon], adhering firmly by coagulation.
- Cleg** [tleg], N. and W., a gad-fly. Horses are said to be '*cleggin*' when galloping about the field tormented by gad-flies. See **Gleg**. Icel. *kleggi*, a horse-fly.
- Cletch** [tlech], a brood of poultry; hence a family, or tribe of any kind. 'He cums of a bad *cletch*.'
- Clew** [tliw, tloo], a lock for retaining water in a river or canal.
- Clew**, a ball of twine, worsted, &c.
- Click** [tlik], (1) a quick, rude snatch. (2) a slip, or sudden catch. 'Summut ga sike a *click* i my heead, an teathwark stopped in a minute.'
- Click**, v. to snatch at, or suddenly take hold of anything. 'Click him,' seize hold.
- Clickin** [tlik'in], (1) a ticking, or beating. (2) a rude snatching.
- 'Neea *clickins*' is said by boys who do not wish their companions to have a share or to participate in anything found.
- Click** [tlingk], N. and E., a quick blow; a flip. 'Ah'll gie tha a *click* ower lug.' I'll give you a box on the ear.
- Click**, N. and E., v. (1) to give a smart stroke. (2) to mass together by burning, as coals or bricks.
- Clicker** [tling'kur'], (1) a smart blow. (2) anything very large or superior in quality. 'My wod bud that taty's a *clicker*.'
- Clickin** [tling'kin], E. and N., adj. superlatively large or good.
- Clip-o-th'lug** [tli'p-u-dhu-luog], W., a box on the ear.
- Clipper** [tli'p'ur'], anything of superior quality.
- Clippers** [tli'p'uz], E., sb. pl. scissors.
- Clippin** [tli'p'in], sheep-shearing. Also, adj., of superior description.
- Clippin-chiskeeaks** [tli'p'in-chis-ki'h'ks], cheese-cakes made for sheep-shearing.
- Clivs** [tli'vz], sb. pl. cliffs. Note, however, the singular is *cliff*, not *cliv*.
- Clocks** [tlaoks], sb. pl. the heads of the dandelion flower when in seed.
- Clocks**, sb. pl. house-beetles. See **Rain-clocks**.
- Clog** [tlaog], a log of wood.
- Clogg'd-up** [tlaogd-uop], obstructed in the bronchial tubes, rendering breathing difficult.
- Cloos** [tluo'h's], adj. (1) sultry. (2) greedy; miserly. (3) reticent; taciturn.
- Cloot** [tloo't], a blow. 'Give him a *cloot* ower heead.'
- Cloot** [tloo't], a cloth. From A.S. *clút*, a fragment or patch.

- Female attire is also denominated cloots occasionally, as, 'Get thy cloots on.' A Holderness swain, who was overheard enquiring into the accomplishments of his sweetheart, asked amongst other things, 'Can thā set a cloot on a shet (shirt) without puckerin?' 'Patched cloutes and ragges.'—*Ascham*.
- Cloot** [tloot], v. to beat, originally, perhaps, with a piece of cloth. 'Ah'll cloot thy heead fo' tha.' 'If I her childe, she would clowte my cote.'—*Mystery Play*, Espousal of Joseph and Mary.
- Clooten** [tloot'n], p. p. of to *cloot*.
- Clot** [tlaot], a clod of earth. 'Dry as a clot of clay.'—*Harpalus*, a Passion-Play. In Hold. a clot (of blood) is never used, excepting in N.
- Clov** [tlaov], p. t. of to *cleave to*.
- Cloven, or Clooven** [tlaov'n], p. p. of to *cleave to*.
- Clow** [tlaow], E., v. to clean in a bustling fashion. 'Mah wife's been clowin an' cleanin for a month.'
- Clowin** [tlaowin], E., cleaning.
- Clubstart** [tluob'staat], a species of pole-cat.
- Clump** [tluomp], a log of wood.
- Clunt** [tluont], E. and W., a heavy, noisy tread. 'What clunts (or what a cluntering) thou maks when thou gans across fleear' (floor).
- Clunt** [tluont], E. and W., v. to walk in a heavy, noisy manner.
- Clunther**, v. Same as **Clunt**. 'He com cluntherin doon-stairs, as if it was a waggon an osses.'
- Clustherment** [tzuos'thument], a cluster; an aggregation.
- Cluther** [tluodh'ur'], v. to gather, or assemble together in a crowd. 'Ranthers (Primitive Metho-
- dists) com doon rooad an foaks seen began ti *cluther* roond em.'
- Clutherbuck** [tluodh'ubuok], E., a stout, ungainly woman.
- Cob** [kaob], N., a blow on the posterior given with the knee; v. to strike posteriorly with the knee.
- Cobbin-match** [kaob'in-maach], N., a school game in which two boys are held by the legs and arms and bumped against a tree; he who holds out the longest being the victor.
- Cobble** [kaob'l], a paving-stone; a large-sized stone of any kind.
- Cobble**, v. to throw stones. 'Fayther says you'r ti give ower *cobblin*.'
- Cobble-threes** [kaob'l-three'z], sb. pl. double swingle-trees on a plough, or waggon.
- Cobblin**, stone-throwing.
- Cobby** [kaob'i], adj. neat; symmetrical. Generally joined to a diminutive, as, 'A *cobby* lahle chap.' Also, in E., brisk.
- Cock** [kaok], this fowl is supposed to have a foreknowledge of death. Within the last dozen years a Holderness farmer, conversing with a sceptic, exclaimed, 'Then dis thoo meean ti say oor awd *cock* disn't knaw when there's boon ti be a deeth i famaly!'
- Cock up**, v. to hold up. '*Cock up* thy chin.'
- Cockerel** [kaok'ur'il], a young cock.
- Cock-ee'd** [kaok-aayd], adj. squinting, or cross-eyed.
- Cockle** [kaok'l], v. to shake through standing insecurely. 'It'll *cockle* ower if thā disn't mind.'
- Cockle**, W., v. to shrink up.
- Cocklety**, same as **Cockly**.

- Cock-loft**, a garret in the roof.
- Cockly** [kaok'li], adj. ready to fall.
- Cockmadaw** [kaok'mudau'], a little, strutting, conceited person.
- Cock-o'-middin** [kaok-u-mid'in], chief or head person; a bully.
- Cock-seer** [kaok'si'h'r], cock-sure; perfectly certain.
- Cock-sthride** (*or sthraade*) [kaok'sthraayd], a cock-stride. Used only in reference to the lengthening of the days in early spring, when it is said, 'days is a *cock-sthraade* langer noo.'
- Cockt** [kaokt], pp. irritated by a trifling matter.
- Coddle** [kaod'l], v. to pamper by self-indulgences; to take needless remedies for slight ailments.
- Coddle**, v. to cook certain kinds of food in the oven in place of boiling.
- Codd'd-up** [kaod'ld-uop], shrunk-en; withered; wrinkled by contraction; also, lying in bed with drawn-up limbs.
- Codgy** [kaoj'i], adj. little.
- Coffins an Posses** (purses) [kaof-ins-un-paos'iz], cinders which fly out of the fire, elongated and hollowed, or bag-shaped: if the former they are supposed to foretell the death of a relative; if the latter, a windfall of fortune. In E. the prediction is given forth, not by shape, but sound; if, when struck on a hard substance, the cinder emits a faint tinkling sound, money is forthcoming; if no sound is heard,—death.
- Cog** [kaog], E., same as **Cob**.
- Cog, Icog**, N., adv. secretly; privately; in disguise. A corruption doubtless of the Lat. *incognitus*; one of the very few Holderness words derived from that language.
- Cog-steean**, *or Cog-stan* [kaog-sti'h'n, or stun], a boy's game.
- Colloag** [kaol-uo'h'g], N., v. to colleague; to conspire.
- Collop-keekaks** [kaol-up-ki'h'ks], sb. pl. cakes made of two layers of paste with bacon, or ham between. In E. and N., generally called *Beeacon-keekaks*.
- Collop-Munda** [kaol-up-muon-du], the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, so called because it was the last day of flesh-eating before Lent, when fresh meat was cut in *collops* and salted to hang till Lent was over. In many places the usual dish for dinner, on that day, consists still of eggs and bacon.
- Collops** [kaol'ups], sb. pl. slices of bacon.
'I have no salt bacon;
Ne no cokeneyes, bi crist, *collops*
pus to maken.'
Piers Plowman, A. vii. 272.
- Colly-wobbles** [kaol-i-waob'lz], sb. pl. dysentery, accompanied with stomach-ache.
- Combrill** [kau'mrill], the notched rail on which carcasses are hung by butchers.
- Come, or Cum** [kuom], when come. 'Ah sall be fifty-four *cum* Sunday.'
- Come-thy-ways** [kuom-dhi-wae'z], come here. Generally said to children, and in an affectionate or pitying tone.
- Comin-aboil** [kuom'in-u-baoyl], on the point of boiling. 'Noo put sum teeë inti pot, kettle's just *comin-a-boil*.'
- Common-ooatin** [kaom'un-uo'h'tin], doing team-work on the highways in lieu of, or as a set-off against, the rates
- Conk** [kaongk], W., the head.

Conkers [kaong'kuz], sb. pl. small snail-shells. In the boy's game of *conkers* the apexes of two shells are pressed together until one is broken, the owner of the other being the victor. In W. the game is more generally called 'playin at sneel-shells.'

Conny [kaon'i], adj. little, as, 'What a *conny* bit thoo's gin mä.' More frequently used in combination with symmetry of form, prettiness, and innocence, as, 'A *conny* lahtle bayn.'

Consahn [kaonsaa'n], (1) an estate, or property. 'Ah've bowt a nice *consahn* at Hedon.' (2) affair. 'It's a queer *consahn* that of awd Smith and his men.'

Consait [kaonsae't], v. to fancy; to imagine; to form an opinion; frequently used with the affix, 'ti mysen,' as, 'Ah awlas *consaits* ti mysen that Ah can beeld a stack as weel as onny man i' parish.'

Conthradictious [kaonthrudikshus], adj. Same as **Conthrary**.

Conthrary [kaonthrae'ri], adj. disputatious; adverse; discordant; given to opposition; perverse; wayward.

Conthrary, v. to contradict; to oppose waywardly. 'Deean't *conthrary* him; he'll nobbut flee intiv a passion.'

Conthravaase [kaonthruvaa's], v. to hold a conversation, or argument.

Coo [koo'], a cow.

Cooachy-lady [koo'h'chi-le'h'di], N., the lady-bird. See **Cushy-coo-lady**.

Coo-clap [koo'tlaap], cow's dung. Formerly this was taken up in the hands whilst soft by the servant girls at farm-houses, and 'clapped' (thrown) against the wall, where it adhered till dry;

it was then used for fuel, each piece being called a 'cazzan.'

Coo-clensins [koo'tlenzinz], sb. pl. the after-birth of a cow. Same as **Cleanin**.

Cool [koo'l], a swelling on the head caused by a blow.

Coontin [koo'n-tin], arithmetic. 'Ah deean't knowt about *coontin* mysen, bud Ah want you ti larn Tom it.' Also, accounting for, or explaining. 'There's neeah *coontin* fo't.'

Coopin, E. and N.; **Cowpin** [koo'pin, kaow'pin], N. and W., narrow, oblong corn-stacks built in detachments—a shape much used in Lincolnshire—to allow the wind to pass freely through and about them.

Coo-ties [kootaay'z], sb. pl. short cords of horsehair for tying together the legs of cows to prevent them kicking the pail over, when being milked.

Corn-badger [kau'n-baa'jur'], a corn-dealer.

Cost-an-worship [kaost-unwaosh'up], E. and N. 'It's mair *cost-an-worship*,' it is more trouble than it is worth.

Cotheril [kaoth'ur'il], N. and W., a small piece of iron fitting into an aperture in the end of a bolt, &c., for holding it in its place.

Cother-up [kaoth'ur'uop], to become shrunken; withered, or dried up.

Cothery [kaoth'ur'i], adj. puckered. Said chiefly of sewing. 'Deean't pull thy threed ower tight, it's that at maks it si *cothery*.'

Counther-lower [koo'nthu-laow'pur'], a shopman.

Counthry-Johnny [kuon'thri-jaon'i], a rustic.

- Coup** [kaowp], N., v. to contend with.
- Coup**, v. to exchange, or barter.
- Coupan-kell** [kaowpun-kel], the name of a lane in Beverley, derived from the Icel. *kaupa*, to traffic, and Icel. *kelda*, a well (often *keld* as well as *kell* in North Eng.). Probably, at one time, a place of marketing by a ring.
- Cove-in** [kauv-in], N., to slide, or slip down. Used in reference to the sides of an excavation.
- Covey** [kuov'i], E., a word used to call pigeons.
- Cowell** [kaow'il], W., a kitchen-dresser with hutches underneath for young chickens or ducks in cold weather.
- Cowell**, N., a hencoop. Same as **Cawil**.
- Cowl** [kaowl], v. to gather into a heap; to rake together.
- Cowl** [kaowl], E., v. to place oneself; to creep into bed. 'He cums in and *cowls* hissén doon I arm-chair without assin onny-body's leave.'
- Cowl-rake** [kaow'l-ré'h'k], a rake for ashes. Also an instrument for raking the soot from the top of the oven.
- Cowp** [kaowp], v. to decide a question by chance, such as throwing up a coin, or (in E.) by measuring a space of ground with the foot.
- Cowther** [kaow'dhur'], E., v. to crowd.
- Coy** [kaoy], a duck decoy.
- Crab** [kraab], a peevish, ill-tempered person.
- Crack, Crack-on** [kraak aon], v. to boast; to boast about. 'Thou needn't say nowt, thoo's nowt ti *crack-on*.'
- 'Each man may *crack of* that which was his own.'
Farrer's *Owen Glendower*.
- Crackin** [kraak'in], boasting; tall talk.
- Crackjaw-wods** [kraak-jau-waodz], sb. pl. words hard to pronounce. 'Deeant bother me wi' neean o yer *crackjaw-wods*, speeak plain, honest Yorrksher.'
- Crackly** [kraak'li], adj. brittle.
- Crack-o-talk** [kraak-u-tau'k], a comfortable bit of gossip between two cronies.
- Crack-up** [kraak-uop], to praise; to eulogize. 'He *crackt* his oss *up* finely.'
- Craft** [kraaft], v. to invent; devise; contrive, or plan.
- Crafty** [kraaf'ti], adj. skilful; ingenious. 'He's a varry *crafty* hand at joinerin.'
- Crag-o'-neck**, &c. [kraag-u-nek'], the hinder or back portion of the neck, &c. See **Scrag**.
- Crake** [kre'h'k], 'To pull a *crake* ower lugs,' to call to account for a petty misdemeanour.
- Cram** [kraam], v. to induce a belief in what is not true by bold assertions.
- Crammle** [kraaml], v. to walk feebly, or lamely. 'Poor awd man, he can hardly *crammle*.'
- Cramp-steean** [kraamp-sti'h'n], a certain kind of pebble carried in the pocket as a preservative against cramp.
- Cramp-wod** [kraamp-waod], N., a word difficult to pronounce.
- Cranch**, v. to grind with the teeth; to chew; to eat. 'He's gotten belly-wark wi *cranchin* sí monny apples.'
- Crane** [kre'h'n], an apparatus like an ordinary crane, for sup-

- porting cauldrons over the fire, and fixed on a pivot, by means of which the cauldron may be swung round from the fire for the purpose of removal.
- Cranky** [kraang-ki], adj. (1) cross-tempered; difficult to please. (2) infirm in body. (3) slightly deranged in mind. (4) liable to break. 'This is a *cranky* awd yat' (gate). In early English, and in the south of England at the present day, the word has an opposite signification, meaning lusty, jovial, spirited, &c.
- Crap-keek** [kraap-ki'h'k], a cake made of flour and *craps* chopped very fine. In W. *Scrap-keek*.
- Craps** [kraaps], sb. pl. the scraps remaining after boiling down hog's fat. Craps are eaten with salt to tea, &c. In N. the refuse pieces after tallow-boiling are also called *craps*.
- Cratch** [kraach], (1) a standing rack for hay. (2) a frame on which sheep are killed.
- Crawk** [krau'k], E., the core of an apple or pear. See **Gooak**.
- Crawk**, E., a blow. 'He gat sike a *crawk* w/ cunstable's staff.' Also, v. to strike a blow at.
- Crawlin-things** [krau'lin-thingz], sb. pl. vermin of the insect kind.
- Cream-pot** [kri'h'm-paot], N., a harvest supper of cakes and cream.
- Cream-pot-keek**, N., cakes, made thick and sweet with currants and caraway seeds, and mixed with cream instead of water, and the top marked into squares.
- Crecket** [krek'it], a low stool.
- Cree** [kree], v. to parboil wheat, rice, or other grain in the oven, particularly wheat, to be afterwards boiled with milk on the fire to make *furmety*.
- Creeak** [kri'h'k], a crook, or pot-hook, pendant from the gallibauk, on which saucepans are hung over the fire.
- Creeaks** [kri'h'ks], hinges of a gate. 'Let's hev a bit o' fun, lads, an gan and lift awd Tommy yat off o' *creeaks*.'
- Creeapin-things** [kri'h'pin-thing'z], W.; **Creeapy**, N., sb. pl. vermin; small reptiles; crawling animals.—See Gen. i. 25.
- Creel** [kree'l], (1) a plate-rack. (2) a wicker basket. (3) a food-rack for sheep. (4) N., a butcher's hand-barrow.
- Crewkle** [kriw'kl], N., v. to make crooked.
- Crimpen** [krim'pn], p. p. of to *crimp*.
- Crinkle** [kring'kl], N., v. to wrinkle; to shrink.
- Crissen** [kris'n], W. a Christian. See **Kessen**.
- Croak** [kruo'h'k], N. and W., v. to die; N. and E., to kill.
- Croak** [kruo'h'k], N., v. to grumble, or complain.
- Croaker** [kruo'h'kur'], W., a corpse. 'He'll seean be a *croaker*' is said of a person at the point of death.
- Croodle** [kroo'dl], v. to creep into bed; to nestle together.
- Crooner** [kroo'nur'], a surpassing feat, which *crowns* all the rest.
- Croose** [kroo's], adj. (1) N. and E., elated with success. (2) E., well-dressed; like a dandy. 'As *croose* as a loose.' Swedish *krus*, lit. crisp, curly, but also used in the sense of *excitable*. See **Crouse** in Atkinson's Clevel. Glos.

- Croppen** [kraop'n], p. p. of to *creep*. 'We could he' *croppen* intiv a moose-hoal (mouse-hole) we was si' frettened.'
- Cross-patch** [kraos'paach], a cross or ill-tempered child, or woman. Never applied to men.
- Cross-teean** [kraos-ti'h'n], E. and W., taken with a fit of contradiction.
- Crowdy** [kraow'di], oatmeal porridge. 'We mostlins he' *crowdy* fo' supper.' See **Skilly**.
- Crowls** [kraowlz], E., sb. pl. dirt in the wrinkles of the hand. In N. *Craws*.
- Crow-up** [kraow-uop'], E., to mix up. In N. *Row-up*.
- Cruddled** [kruod'ld], pp. curdled; congealed.
- Cruddle-up** [kruod'l-uop], to sit or lie with the limbs drawn together. Also, to lie in a close group.
- Crumpy** [kruom'pi], (1) the crisp crust of a loaf. (2) a small, irregularly-shaped apple.
- Crumpy** [kruom'pi], adj. crisp.
- Cuddie** [kuod'i], a hedge-sparrow. In N. often called *cuddie hedge-creeper*. Also, often applied contemptuously to persons.
- Cuddle** [kuod'l], (1) E., to embrace. (2) N. and W., to caress by pressing cheek to cheek.
- Cum, Cum'd** [kuom], come; came. See **Com**.
- Cum**, v. to do. 'Deeant *cum* that ageean.'
- Cum**, v. to give. 'He'll *cum* thä neeah thens fo't.'
- Cum-aboot** [kuom-uboot], to recover from sickness. 'He getten over waarst on't, an Ah think he'll *cum-aboot* noo.'
- Cum-bi-chance** [kuom-bi-chaans], an illegitimate child.
- Cum'd**, p. t. of to *come*. 'Cum day, good day, God send Sunday,' E. and N., a saying put into the mouths of lazy people.
- Cum-fra** [kuom-frae'], the place of a person's birth. 'I ha'nt a *cum-fra*,' I have no settled abiding-place.
- Cum-off** [kuom-aof], 'This is a bonny *cum-off*,'—an awkward predicament.
- Cum-ower** [kuom-aow'ur'], to get over; to overcome opposition by coaxing or flattery.
- Cunnin** [kuon'in], adj. cunning; shrewd; wise; learned; foreseeing. A.S. *cunnan*, to know. A *cunnin* man is one who reveals secrets, foretells events, &c. 'For he taught the vn-couthe & vn-kunynge by his prechyng.'—Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 25.
- Cunny-hoal** [kuon'i-uoh'l], a hole in the ground, aimed at in the game of marbles.
- Cunny-thumb** [kuon'i-thuom], a mode of bending the thumb for the propulsion of the marble in the game of marbles.
- Cunthry-hawbuck** [kuon'thri-au'buok], a rustic. So called by townspeople.
- Cush** [kuosh], a word used to call cows.
- Cushy** [kuosh'i], a child's name for a cow.
- Cushy-coo-lady** [kuosh'i-koo-lae'di], a lady-bird.
- '*Cushy-coo-lady*, fly away home. Thë sheep's in the meadow, the coo's in the corn.'
- or, in N. and W.,
'The house is on fire, and all the bayns gone.'—*Child's Song*.

Cut his lucky [kuot'is-luok'i], started off; went away.

Cut-off [kuot-aof'], v. to run off hastily. 'He *cut-off* yam (home) helter-skelter, at yance.'

Cutten [kuot'n], p. p. of to *cut*.

Cut y'r sticks [kuot-yu-stiks], v. imp. be off; run away.

Cuverlid [kuov-ulid], a coverlet or counterpane. In old inventories of household furniture, quilts are generally called *coverlids*.

Dab-an-thricker [daab-un-thrik-ur'], a game, in which the *dab* (a wooden ball) is caused to spring upwards by a blow on the *thicker* (trigger), and is struck by a flat bottle-shaped mallet fixed to the end of a flexible wand; the distance it goes counting so many for the striker. Elsewhere the game is called *Knur and Spell*.

Dab-chick [daab-chik], a water-hen.

Dab, Dab-doon [daab-doon'], v. to throw against; to fling down with violence. See **Dang**.

Dab-hand [daab-aand'], a clever workman; a proficient; an expert practitioner.

Dabs-doon [daabz-doon'], immediate payment; ready money. 'Price on't's five shillin, *dabs-doon*, an Ah weeant tak less.'

Dabsther [daab'sthur'], similar in meaning to **Dab-hand**, but expressive of a higher degree of expertness.

Dacity [daas'uti], intelligence; energy; self-assurance. 'He'll niver get his taties up afoor frost cums; he hezn't *dacity* aneef to do nowt.'

Daddy-lang-legs [daad'i-laang-legz], the crane-fly; a long-legged, winged insect. See **Tommy Taylor**.

Daffen [daaf'n], v. to reduce to insensibility by a blow on the head.

Daffener [daaf'nur], a stunning blow. 'Hoo did thã kill it? Ah gav ita *daffener* wispheed' (spade).

Daffenin [daaf'nin], stupefying; bewildering.

Daffy-doon-dilly [daafi-doon-dil'i], the daffodil.

Daft [daaft], adj. stupid; witless; slow of apprehension. '*Daft* as a deer-nail,' and 'reel *daft*,' are superlative forms of *daftness*. 'As *daft* as Belaysye when he swapt Belaysye for Henknowl' (in 1380), an old Yorkshire simile.

Daft-like, adj. foolish; dull-witted.

Dafty [daaf'ti], a slow-witted person; an idiot.

Dag [daag], v. to sprinkle. '*Dag* cawsey (causeway, or path), afoor thoo sweeps it!'

Damp [daamp], moist, rainy weather. 'It's a damp mawnin.'

Damsil [daam'zil], E., the damson, a variety of the *prunus domestica*.

Dandher [daan'dhur'], v. to shake, or tremble. 'He com doon wí sike a bump that fleear reg'lar *dandher'd* ageean.' 'Let's cum te fire, Ah's *dandherin* wí cawd.'

Dandher, a quick, heavy blow. 'Ah gav him a left-handed *dandher* an doon he went.'

Dandhers, a shivering fit. 'Summat's mather wí mä; Ah deean't know what it is, bud Ah've had *dandhers* all neet.'

Dandy-oss [daan'di-aos], a velocipede.

Dang [daang], v. to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. In N. more often *Deng*.

- Dang-it!** [daang'it], an expletive of surprise; also, of determination. '*Dang-it!* thoo disn't mean te say he lick't him?' '*Dang-it* (or *Bedang'd*)! Ah'll gan, whativver cums on't.'
- Dark** [daa'k], N., v. to listen.
- Darken** [daa'kn], E. and N., v. to listen, or hearken. 'There she set (sat) *darknin* wiv all her might.'
- Darklins** [daa'klin], N. and E., the twilight.
- Dast** [daast], E., durst, p. t. of to *dare*. 'He wad a geean (gone) tiv his hoos if he *dast* a feeac'd him.' See **Dost** and **Dozen't**.
- Daub** [dau'b], E. and W., hypocritical affection.
- Daub**, E. and W., v. to flatter, or besmear with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage. In N. to cheat; to deceive.
- Daubed** [dau'bd], E., pp. dressed tawdrily. 'Did yà ivver see a lass se *daub'd* as Bess was this mawnin?'
- Daubed**. Thoo be *daub'd* [dhoo-bi-dau'bd], a mild imprecation.
- Dauby** [dau'bi], adj. (1) sticky; clammy. (2) feignedly affectionate. (3) gaudily dressed, without taste.
- Daudified** [dau'difaayd], adj. shabbily or tawdrily dressed.
- Daundherin-aboot** [dau'ndhrin-aboo't], strolling about listlessly; wandering in mind; talking incoherently, or witlessly.
- Dauzy** [dau'zi], E. and W., adj. doltish; hazy in thought; lacking in perception. 'He's aboot *dauziest* chap Ah ivver see'd; he can't undherstan reetly nowt yan tells him.'
- Davy**. Ah'll tak my *davy* [aal-taak-mi-dae'vi], an asseveration of the truth of an assertion, i. e. I'll take an affidavit of its truth.
- Dawdy** [dau'di], adj. dowdy; slovenly.
- Dawful** [dau'fuol], adj. doleful; lamentable; woe-begone.
- Dawk-oot** [dau'k-oo't], v. to dress showily, or in gaudy colours. 'She's *dawk'd* her-sen oot like a peea-cock.'
- Dawl** [dau'l], v. to tire; to loathe; to be satiated. 'Ah can't eat ne mair, Ah's fair *dall'd*.' 'Ah's regler *dall'd* wiv his fond (foolish) talk.'
- Day-by-length** [dae-bi-lenth'], E., adv. all day long. 'Ah niver see'd sike a frakshus bayn; she'll rooar (cry) *day-by-length*.'
- Daytle** [dae'tl], N. and E., adj. by the day; working by the *day-tale*. Also, N., laborious; as, 'It's *daytle* waak (work) this is.'
- Daytle-chaps**, N. and E., sb. pl. day-labourers.
- Dazed** [dae'zd], pp. bewildered; stupefied; lost in amazement; dazzled, of which word it is probably a corruption. *Dazement* (N. *deezment*), o' *caud*,—a dull, stupefying cold in the head.
- Dazent** [daaz'nt], E., durst or dared not. 'He *dazent* gan thruff chotch (church) yard at neet, freeten'd o' seein a ghooast.' See **Dossent**.
- Dead-bell** [ded-bel], the funeral, or death-bell. 'A younge man, a chanone of Parys, laye sicke unto *dede*.'—Hampole, '*De imperfecta contricione*,' pt. 6, l. 2. In N. *Death-Bell*.
- Deal** [di'h'l], a considerable quantity, as, 'There's a *deal* o' wath-er i' pownd just noo.'

Deead [di'h'd], N. and W.; **Deed**, E., death. 'Ah was ommost flay'd tî deead; Ah thowt it was summat fre t'other wold' (world).

Deead-bet [di'h'd-bet], adv. thoroughly exhausted by fatigue; incapable of accomplishment.

Deead-oss. Waakin-a-deead-oss [waa'kin-u-di'h'd-oss], labouring without wages, in liquidation of a debt.

Deeaf [di'h'f], adj. deaf; blasted ears of wheat; nuts without kernels.

Deeaf, v. to deafen with noise.

Deeah-nowt [di'h'-naow't], a do-nothing, or lazy fellow.

Deeah-that [di'h'-thaat], an emphatic form of assurance. 'Ah love thä my lass, weel; Ah *deeah-that*.'

Deeam [di'h'm], a dame; an elderly woman; a wife. 'Ah wed mah awd *deeam* thotty year back, cum Cannlemas.'

Deean't [di'h'nt], do not.

Deeap [di'h'p], N. and W.; **Deep**, E., adj. cunning; crafty; subtle. A sharp, unscrupulous practitioner in law is said to be 'a *deeap-un*.'

Deear [di'h'r], a door. A country-woman visiting Hull and wishing to go to the Rein-Deer Inn, being anxious to speak correctly, asked to be directed to the Rein-door.

Deear-i-me [di'h'r'-aay-mee], int. an exclamation of astonishment. 'The *deear-i-mee!* thoo disn't say seeah?'

Deeath-watch [di'h'th-waach], an insect which emits a ticking-sound at the head of a bed, prognosticating, it is still popularly supposed, in Holderness, the

proximate death of the occupant of the bed.

Deeazins [di'h'zinz], N., a severe cold, especially in the head.

Deed [dee'd], proceedings; goings on. 'Ther was fiddlin an dancin an luv-makkin Y corners—sike *deed* as Ah niver see'd Y my boan (born) days.'

Deein-on [dee-in-aon], doing. 'Noo then! what is thä *deein-on?* Ah warand mä thoo's Y' sum sooat o' mischeeaf!'

Deft [deft], N. and W., adj. handy; clever; expert in work of any kind. 'He's a *deft* hand wiv a curry-cooam, or onnything at consahns a oss.'

Delve [delv], v. to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow. Early Eng. *delve*, to dig, or indent the earth.

Demnick [dem'ik], E. and N., the potato disease; v. to take the disease: only used in reference to the potato. 'Deeant let em stop onny lang-er Y' grund, or they'll all *demnick*.' See **Dimmock**, W. (and E. occasionally). A corruption of epidemic.

Deng [deng], or **Ding** [ding], v. to throw anything passionately, or with violence.

Deng-it [deng-it], int. an expletive of rage, or annoyance: same as **Dang-it**.

Despad [des'pad], adv. very; desperately: 'He's *despad* bad,' he is very ill.

Dess-aboon-dess [des-u-boo'n-des], N., in layers; row above row, as plates in a rack.

Dess-up [des-uop], N., v. to pile up, as in a measure, above the edge.

Dhrade [dhrae'd], N., p. t. of *dhreed*.

Dhrag [dhraag], v. to incommode, or trouble by connection. An

- elder child will object to having a younger one *dhraggin* after it.
- Dhraggle** [dhraag'l], v. to trail: a word generally used in reference to trailing in the dirt.
- Dhraggle-tail** [dhraag'l-tael], a slovenly woman, who allows her dress to trail in the dirt.
- Dhrape-coo** [dhrae'p-koo], a milkless cow.
- Dhraught** [dhraaft], E. and W., a team of horses. 'Could yä lend us a *dhraught* to fetch a leead o' gravel?'
- Dhraught-oss** [dhraaft-aos], a cart-horse.
- Dhrave** [dhre'h'v], p. t. of to *drive*.
- Dhrawl** [dhrau'l], to speak with slow or prolonged utterance.
- Dhree** [dhree-], adj. dreary; tedious; wearisome.
- Dhreedden** [dhri'h'dn], p. p. of to *dread*.
- Dhreean** [dhri'h'n], N. and W.; **Dhreen**, E., a drain or canal cut for carrying off superfluous water, sometimes, as in that of Marfleet, attaining the size of a river.
- Dhreean**, N., to speak drawlingly.
- Dhreeap** [dhri'h'p], N. and W.; **Dhreep**, E., v. to drip.
- Dhreeapin-wet** [dhri'h'pin-wet], N. and W., saturated or dripping with water.
- Dhreep'd** [dhree'pt], E., wet through. 'Ah's fair *dhreep'd*.'
- Dhribs-an-dhrabs** [dhriz-un-dhraabz], W., in small quantities; in driblets. 'Ah gets it sartanly, but nobbut bÿ *dhribs an dhrabs*.' See **Nibs and Nabs**.
- Dhrink**, [dhringk], intoxicating liquor.
- Dhrink**, v. to indulge in intoxicating liquor. 'Ah've heea'd (heard) say at he's gin tÿ *dhrink*.'
- Dhrissin** [dhris'in], a dressing, *i. e.* a flogging. 'Ah'll gi' thä a good *dhrissin*, if thoo dis that ageean.'
- Dhrite** [dhrey't], v. to speak hesitatingly or slowly, with a peculiar squeaking accent, slightly different from *dhrawlin*. 'Deeant dhrawl an *dhrite* seeah,' is said to children.
- Dhrivin-bands** [dhraay'vin-baan-dz], sb. pl. the long reins used by a ploughman for guiding his horses.
- Dhroll-on** [dhraol-aon-], v. to draw on; to delay, or procrastinate; to do anything perfunctorily. 'Them lawyer chaps 'll *dhroll-on* till they get all brass' (the money involved in a lawsuit) 'thersens.'
- Dhroond** [dhroo'nd], v. to drown; p. t. *dhrooned*.
- Dhroond-it** [dhroo'nd-it], to spoil liquor by putting in too much water.
- Dhroond-minler** [dhroo'nd-min-lur'], drown miller, *i. e.* to put too much water into the flour when making bread.
- Dhrop-it** [dhraop-it], v. imp. cease; discontinue. A term generally used by one person to another who is annoying him or doing something wrong.
- Dhrop o' - dhrink** [dhraop-u-dhringk], a person slightly intoxicated is said to have had a *dhrop-o'-dhrink*.
- Dhrop-on** [dhraop-aon], v. to upbraid, reproach, or censure, suddenly and at once. 'Ah let him gan on an say all he had to say, and then Ah *dhrop't* on him and tell'd him what Ah thowt aboot him.' Also, to meet accidentally. 'Ah *dhropt* on him as he was tonnin corner o' leean.'
- Dhroppy** [dhraop'i], adj. rainy, showery.

- Dhrovven** [dhraov'n], p. p. of to *drive*.
- Dhrowty** [dhraow'ti], lacking rain; parched, used in reference to the weather. 'Season's been si *dhrowty* that we've hardlins gettin fother eneef for beas' (food enough for the cattle). Also, E. and W., subject to draughts or currents of air.
- Dhruken** [dhruong'kn], p. p. of to *drink*.
- Dhruv** [dhruov], N. and W., p. t. of to *drive*.
- Dhry** [dhraa'y], adj. and adv. thirsty. 'Ah's as *dhry* as a chip.'
- Dhry**; a cow when she ceases to yield milk is said to be *dhry*.
- Dhry-job** [dhraa'y-jaob], thirst-inducing labour. Also, work done for a person who 'stands' no beer. 'It's nobbut a *dhry-job* waakin for oor paason, Ah can tell ya: you nivver see a dhrop of owt bud what he hez hissen.'
- Dicksenary** [dik'suner'i], a dictionary. A woman desiring to speak politely to the schoolmaster, and thinking *Dick* too familiar, asked if it waan't time Tom was put in *Richard Snarry*.
- Didher** [didh'ur'], E. and W., v. to vibrate; to tremble; to shake with cold.
- Didherment** [didh'u'ment], E. and W., a fit of tremulousness.
- Didhery** [didh'uri], E. and W., adj. tremulous; unstable; vibratory.
- Differ** [dif'ur'], E., v. to quarrel; N. and W., to dispute with slight acerbity of language.
- Different-fre-bi** [dif runt-fre-bi], E. and N., different from. 'Mah ribbind's (ribbon) *different-fre-bi* thahn.'
- Differin-bout** [dif'ur'in-boo't], a quarrel.
- Dig** [dig], a mattock; a navy's pick.
- Dig**, v. to turn up or loosen the earth with a pick. Digging with a spade is termed *Gravin*.
- Dig-intiv** [dig-in-tiv], v. to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy. '*Dig-intiv* it, lads, and you'll seean get it deean.'
- Dike** [dey'k], a ditch. In N., a pond.
- Diker** [dey'kur'], N. and W., a farm-labourer whose chief occupation is digging ditches, and who is confined to one locality, or farm. Bankers, a more robust and muscular class of men, are diggers of drains, and go anywhere where drains are required to be cut. From this class has sprung the modern navy.
- Dikin-beeats** [dey-kin-bi'h'ts], sb. pl. stout leather boots, reaching up the thigh, and waterproof; used for wading in the water and mud when diking.
- Dill** [dil], v. to assuage pain.
- Diller** [dil-ur'], a schoolboy, dull and stupid at learning.
- '*Diller* a dollar,
A ten o'clock scholar,
What maks yě cum se soon?
You us'd tī cum at ten o'clock,
Bud noo you cum at noon.'
- School-boy rhyme addressed to one who is late at school.
- Dilly-dally** [dili-daali], v. to procrastinate; to work lazily or carelessly; to expend more time than is necessary on a job.
- Dimmock** [dim'uk], W., the potato-disease. See **Demnick**, E. and N.
- Ding** [ding], v. to reiterate an assertion or argument so as to force it into the understanding of a person of dull comprehension.

'Ah was a lang time afoor Ah could mak him undherstand it, bud at last Ah *ding'd* it intiv him.'

Ding [ding]. See **Deng**.

Ding-oot [ding-oot], E., to extinguish a fire, or light. 'Kettle's tumbld ower and *ding'd* fire oot.'

Dip [dip], gravy or sauce, in which bread, &c., is dipped at each mouthful. A common dish for dinner is a large suet-dumpling called a *dippy-dumpling*, in which a hole is cut and filled with a mixture of treacle and melted-butter, in which all round the table dip their pieces of dumpling. 'Dip an hot keeaks' is a favourite dish for breakfast. In this case, however, the dip is invariably gravy of some kind.

Dippers [dip'uz], a slang name for the sect of Baptists.

Disghist [disjist], v. to digest, N. *disgest*.

Disgenerate [disjin'ur'aet], v. to degenerate.

Dish o' tea [dish-u-tee], a cup of tea.

Dismals [diz'mulz], despondency; a fit of depression of spirits.

Disn't [diz'nt], does not.

Div [div], v. to do. This form is only made use of in the 1st per. sing. 'What *div* Ah know about it?' The 2nd and 3rd per. sing. are *Diz*, and the three persons plural *Dz*.

Divvel [div'l], the devil.

Diz [diz], v. does. See **Div**.

Dizzy [diz'i], adj. giddy; vertiginous; infatuated.

Dizzy-heeaded-feeal [diz-i-i'h'did-fi'h'l], a blundering, infatuated fool, who stumbles almost unconsciously into peril.

D'liryum-thrimlins [dlir'·yum-thrim·linz], delirium-tremens—

the maddening effects of drunkenness. In N. *Blue Divvels*.

Dock [daok], v. to clip the unclean wool from the hinder part of a sheep.

Docken [daok'n], E. and W.; **Dockin**, N., the common dockweed.

Dockins [daok'inz], the clippings of besmeared wool from a sheep.

Dodge-on [daoj-aon], N. and E., v. to go along, making the best of an affliction. A person to whom has happened an accident or who has suffered a pecuniary loss will say, 'Hëy! it a bad job, but Ah mun *dodge-on* somehow or other.'

Dodher [daodh'ur], v. to shiver with cold, or to walk falteringly with old age. 'It's plaguy cawd! Ah's all of a *dodher*.' Thoresby, the Leeds Antiquary, in his Diary, complains of having 'a quivering and *dothering* in his body.' It is also frequently used contemptuously, as, 'Thoo *dodherin* awd thing.'

Doff [daof], v. to do off; to put off clothing.

Dog-chowp [daog-chawp], N. and W., the hip of the rose. See **Dog-job**.

Dog-daisy [daog-dae'zi], the common field-daisy.

Dog'd-oot [daogd-oo't], E. and N., synonymous with **Dog-tired**.

Dog-job [daog-jaob], E., same as **Dog-chowp**.

Dog-knawper [daog-nau'pur'], W., the beadle of a church: so called from one of his duties—that of driving stray dogs out of the church during service-time.

Dog-lowp [daog-laowp], N., a narrow space left between two contiguous houses, to allow for eaves-droppings.

Dog-oot-ov, N., to obtain by persistent importunity. 'He didn't want tī gī mā't, bud Ah *dog'd it oot'n him.*'

Dog-tired [daog-tey'ud], excessively fatigued; worn out with walking or labour. 'Ah sall sleep weel tī neet, for Ah's *dog-tired.*'

Doit [daoy't], N. and W., anything diminutive; a pigmy; used generally duplicatively for the sake of emphasis, a common mode in Holderness, as, 'What a laatile (litttle) *doit* of a fella he is.'

Doited [daoy'tid], N. and W., pp. demented; imbecile. 'He must be *doited* te gan on seeah.'

Doity [daoy'ti], N. and W., a simpleton. 'What a *doity* thoo must be tī let him get thī brass (money) fre thā i' that way.'

Dolly-tub [daol'i-tuob], a barrel-shaped machine for washing clothes which are stirred about with a pronged-instrument, called a *dolly-stick*.

Don [daon], v. to *do on* clothing; *i. e.* to dress.

Donnat [daon'ut], N., a do-naught; an idle, worthless woman.

Doo [doo], N. and W., a dove.

Dooavan, [duo'h'vn], N., a short, light sleep.

Doon [doo'n], E., on the road to. 'Let's gan *doon* Pathrington'—Let us go on the Patrington-road. The same expression is used even if the road is up-hill. Also, N. and W. as well, in the neighbourhood of, as, 'He lives *doon* Hornsea way.'

Doon-Y-mooth [doo'n-i-moo'th], pp. dispirited; lamenting over a misfortune.

Doose [doo's], v. to saturate, or drench with water. This word is sometimes pronounced **Dowse** [daow's].

Doothrup [doo'thrup], Douthorpe, a Holderness village.

Dos [doo'z], N., doings; actions; dealings. 'Let's hē fair *dos* (dealings) an then we sal get on.'

Doss [daos], E. and N., v. to shake out (hay or straw). See **Doz**, N.

Dot [daot], dirt. 'The's nowt outside bud wet and *dot*' (rain and mud).

Dotty [daot'i], adj. dirty; also mean; dishonourable; paltry. 'It was a *dotty* thrick on him tī cheeat a poor widdā i' that way, bud he's a *dotty* fella altogether.'

Double-keek [duob'l-ki'h'k, or kae'k], a cake made of two layers of pastry with currants or jam between.

Douled [daowld], N., flat or stale, as applied to malt-liquors, &c.

Dow [daow], N. and E., v. to succeed in business; to do well. 'He nivver seem'd te *dow* i' that shop.' 'He neeather dees nor *dows*' is a variation of the meaning, *i. e.* he neither dies nor recovers, but remains in the same state of illness.

Dowled [daowld], E., pp. exhausted by exertion; fatigued; tired out. See **Dawl**.

Dowly [daow'li], adj. dispirited; dismal; downcast; also lonely, with reference to a place. 'Ah'd a *dowly* time on't when Ah was se badly' (ill). 'It's a varry *dowly* spot wheear he lives.'

Down-dinner [daow'n-din'ur'], N., a mid-day meal in the field.

Dows-fo'-nowt [daowz-fu-nowt], N. 'That (argument or assertion) *dows-fo'-nowt*,' *i. e.* is worthless, inapplicable, or not to the point.

Dowther [daow'thur'], a daughter. 'Laban answered to him, my

- dowytters* and son.'—*Wycliffe's Bible*.
- Doz** [daoz], N., v. to shake out of the ear (of corn) by reason of over-ripeness. 'Hauf o' that wheeat 'll doz oot afoor we get it heeam.' See **Doss**, E.
- Dozzent** [daoznt], dare not. Used also as p. t.
- Dubler** [duob'lur], N., a large dish.
- Duckey** [duok'i], a drink; a term used by or to a child.
- Duds** [duodz], sb. pl. clothes; apparel. Almost obsolete.
- Duffy** [duofi], N. and E., a simpleton.
- Duggen** [duogn], p. p. of to *dig*.
- Dulbart** [duol'but], E.; **Dulbat**, N.; **Dulbad**, W., a dunce; a boy *dull* at learning.
- Dull** [duol], adj. low-spirited; sad. Also, lonely; dreary; secluded. 'Ah felt varry *dull* either he went away.' 'It's a varry *dull* spot wheear he's gone ti live.'
- Dumps**, I' the [duomps], cast down; disheartened; gloomy; depressed in spirit. In Shakespeare's time it appears to have had an opposite meaning, as in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act IV, sc. v.: 'O play me some merry *dump* to comfort me.'
- Dundher-head** [duon-dhur'i'h'd], a blockhead.
- Dundher-knowl** [duon'dhu-naowl], the same as **Dundher-head**.
- Easins** [ee'zinz], E.; **Easins**, N. and W., the eaves of a house; also, the legal right of rain dropping from the eaves.
- Ebb** [eb], N., v. to gather fish-bait: so termed on account of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing.
- Edge** [ej], a sharp appetite. 'Leeak hoo he digs intf pie; he's gotten a good *edge* on.'
- Edgy** [ej'i], adj. eager; anxious.
- Ee** [ee'], the eye. Pl. *een* and *ees*. 'With two blered *eyen*.'—*Piers Plowman*, B. v. 191.
- Evail-ee** [i'h'vil-ee'], N. and W., the evil eye cast by witches on persons or animals they desire to bewitch: the belief in which still lingers in Holderness.
- E'en** [ee'n], evening.
- Efther-a-bit** [ef'thur'u-bit], shortly; after a while. *Lit.* after a bit of time.
- Eftherclap** [ef'thutlaap], N. and W., ulterior consequences.
- Efther-cummers** [ef'thu-kuom-uz], E. and W., visitors; strangers.
- Efthermath** [ef'thu-maath], the second growth of grass.
- Egg-an-collop Munday** [eg-un-kaol'up-Muon'du], same as **Collop-Munday**.
- Eggin** [eg'in], inciting, persuading. 'Thoo taks a deaal o' *egg-in* to get tha started.'
- Egg-on** [eg-aon], to urge; incite; stimulate. A.S. *eggian*, to sharpen or instigate.
- Eh mon, or mun** [ae-mun], an exclamation prelude startling or pleasing news. '*Eh mon!* maister's gin ma a shillin to spend at fair.'
- Eldin** [el'din], E., fuel.
- Em** [um], pron. them. *Hem* is commonly used by Wyclif, Chaucer, &c.
- Enden** [en'dn], p. p. of to *end*.
- End-on** [end-aon'], straightforward with speed. 'He was gan-nin alang *end-on*, helther skelther.'
- Enecaf**, [uni'h'f], adv. enough.

Eneef, adj. sufficiently cooked.

Enough [uneu'], same as **Eneef**.

Enthry [en'thri], N. and W., a porch or entrance to a house. A short *cul-de-sac*, lane, or alley, in a town.

Esh [esh], to flog. So termed from the twig of the ash, used for that purpose.

Even-doon [ee'vn-doo'n], quite; entirely. 'He's *even-doon* fond, is that lad.'

Ewt [iw't], N., p. p. of to *owe*.

Fà [fu], prep. for. 'Is that fà me?'

Fadge [faaj], N., a jog-trot; v. to trot gently. 'Deeant canther, bud just *fadge*.' Also, to walk with difficulty through corpulency.

Faggot [faag'ut], a vile, disreputable, disagreeable woman is termed an awd *faggot*.

Fair [fe'h'r'], adv. completely; entirely. 'It *fair* becats me to know hoo they live.'

Fair-awney [fe'h'r-au'ni], N., fair-play. 'Noo! neeah cheeatin; let's hë *fair awney*.'

Fairish [fe'h'r'ish], adv. moderately well in health. 'Hoo is thà? Oh! *fairish*.' Also, fairly advanced; making progress. 'Ah's gettin on *fairish* wì job.'

Faldheral [faal'dhur'aal], a tawdry garment; a piece of worthless finery.

Faldheral, N., a falsehood.

Faldherals, women's frippery. 'Noo then, get thy *faldherals* on, an let's be off te mahket.'

Fallap [faal'up], v. to flap or blow about, as linen hanging to dry, on a windy day, or the sail of a ship in a storm.

Fan, or **Fand** [faan], p. t. of to *find*. 'It waan't lang afoor Ah *fan* meant (meaning) on't.'

Fancical [faan'sikl], adj. fanciful; capricious; whimsical.

Fanticsles [faan-tikulz], N. and W., sb. pl. freckles.

Far-aneef [faa'r-uni'h'f], at a distance. 'Ah wish thoo'd been *far-aneef* and then thoo wadn't hë brokken that pitcher.'

Fare [fae'r'], v. to thrive; to subsist; to live upon. 'He'll *fare* varyr weel o' that wage.'

Fash [faash], E., the long hair of a horse's legs. Also, adj. hairy. 'His legs is varyr *fash*.'

Fash, E., v. to strive eagerly; to take trouble in the execution of anything. 'Deeant *fash* thyssen about it.'

Fassans-tuesdä [faas'unz-teu-zdu], N., Shrove-Tuesday.

Fasten [faas'n], p. p. of to *fast*.

Fat-head [faat-i'h'd], N. and W.; [faat-ee'd], E., a stupid dolt.

Fat-hen [faat-en'], goose-grass (*chenopodium*).

Faud [faud], a fold for cattle.

Faud-gaath [faud-gaath], the fold-yard of a farmstead; an enclosed straw-yard where cattle are folded in winter.

Fauf [fauf], N. and E., fallow-land; nearly obsolete in E. Holderness.

Fause [faus], E., adj. proud; vain; boastful. 'Ah'sthink you'r fine and *fause* noo you've gotten a gran'son.' This word is never used in N. or E. in the sense of 'false,' or 'cunning,' as given by Ray.

Faut [faut], a fault.

Fauther [fau'thur'], E., v. to dress barley. 'She' (a machine) 'both windhers (winnows) an *fauthers* it.'

Fayther [fe'h'dhur], father.

'*Faytherless* and murtherless;
born wi-oot a skin.

Spak when it com intĭ wold,
bud nivver *spak* sin.'

Holderness Conundrum.

Feeacen [fi'h'sn], p. p. of to *face*.

Feeahd [fi'h'd], afraid. See
Flaid.

Feeallie [fi'h'li], E. and W., a
kind or patronizing way of ad-
dressing an imbecile person.
'What hez thā fun noo, *feeallie*,
at thoo's pickin up?'

Feeast [fi'h'st], N., a festered or
suppurated wound or sore.

Feat-ball [fi'h't-bau'l], the game
of foot-ball. It was formerly
customary at Beverley to have a
great game, on the Freeman's
pasture of Westwood, on the
Sunday preceding the races, to
which came the farm-lads for
miles round. About 50 years
ago the magistrates determined
to put down this desecration of
the Sabbath, and issued notices
forbidding the sport, at the same
time swearing in a large body of
special constables; nevertheless
the foot-ballers assembled as
usual, only in greater numbers,
and the ball was thrown on the
turf, when a general fight took
place between them and the con-
stables, resulting eventually in
the victory of the latter, and
since then the Sunday football
playing has not been repeated.

Feat-fook [fi'h't-fuo'h'k], pe-
destrians.

Feat-it [fi'h't-it], to go on foot;
to walk. 'Ah went tĭ Hedon
last Sunda, an *feated-it* all way
there an back.'

Feeden [fee'dn], p. p. of to *feed*.

Feedin [fee'din], adj. nourishing.
'Whotmeal's (oatmeal's) a varry
feedin thing.'

Feelen [fee'ln], p. p. of to *feel*.

Felfer [fel'fur'], the fieldfare.

Fell [fel], N. and E., a knock-
down blow. 'If thoo disn't 'mind
(take care) Ah sal be givin thā
a *fell* inoo' (soon).

Felve [felv], one of the curved
pieces of wood forming the rim
of a wheel; a fellow.

Fend [fend], energy or persever-
ance in making a livelihood. 'He
disn't seem to mak a bit o' *fend*,'—
he does not appear to make any
effort to succeed.

Fend, v. to procure sustenance.
'Ah *fends* fo' mysen,'—I get my
own living, or maintain myself.

Fendable [fen'duobl], adj. in-
dustrious; able to make a living;
apt in contriving.

Fend-off [fend-aof], v. to parry;
to ward off; to guard against;
to avert.

Fest [fest] hiring or earnest-
money, given to make *fast*, or
ratify an engagement. A.S.
festnian, to fasten. Dan. *fæste-*
penge, the *fasting-penny*.

Fetch [fech'], to *fetch* in respira-
tion is to breathe with difficulty.

Fetch, v. to give or deliver (a
blow). 'Ah *fetch'd* him a crack
owad heead an that sattl'd him.'

Fettle [fet'l], E. and W., condi-
tion. 'Jack's gannin tĭ run a
race wi' Bob next Sunda; an he
seems to be y good *fettle* fo't.'
See **Fittle**.

Fettle, v. (1) to prepare; to ar-
range; to make fit; to put in
order. Identical with the Ameri-
can word—to fix. 'Machine's
geean wrang an getten oot of
odher, but Ah'll seean *fettle* it.'

'Yett neither Robin Hood nor
Sir Guy,

Them *fettled* to flye away.'

*Ballad of Robin Hood and Sir
Guy of Gisborn.*

- (2) to finish or complete a thing. 'Ah mud (might) as weel *fettle* it off and bë deean wiv it.' (3) to conquer in a fight, or argument. 'We had a set-to and Ah seean *fettl'd* him off.' (4) E., to settle, or put an end to ill-feeling. 'Ah'll bring thä a fairin an that'll *fettle* thä.'
- Few** [feu; fiw], adj. a 'small quantity, as, 'a *few* broth;' 'a *few* porridge;' 'a good *few*,' a considerable, indeterminate quantity.
- Fey** [fey-], v. to winnow the chaff from the grain.
- Feyn-an-glad** [fey-n-un-dlaad], exceedingly pleased. In N. and E. *fine*, or *fahn*.
- Fezzle-on** [fez'l-aon], N., v. to fall to with a good will. 'Ah was varry hungry, an Ah *fezzled-on* at yance.'
- Fezzon-on** [fez'n-aon], E. and N., almost identical with **Fezzle-on** (N.). Also, to snatch at; to attack boldly. 'That's a shaap leeakin dog thoo's gotten; wad he *fezzon-on* a rat?' *Lit.* fasten on.
- Fick** [fik], a kicking or convulsive motion of the leg in dying. 'He just gä three *ficks* and then dee'd' (died).
- Fick**, v. to kick impotently in a struggle with a superior power. 'Ah'll *fick* whahl Ah dee afoor Ah let him get it fre mä.'
- Fidge** [fij], N. and W., v. to move about restlessly, uneasily; to become excited by irritation; to fidget. 'Can't thä sit still an not *fidge* aboot i' that way?'
- Fidge-fadge** [fij-faj], a slow, easy pace in walking or riding; v. to go along dilatorily, or sluggishly; something between running and walking.
- Figger** [fig'ur], the appearance presented by a person tawdrily dressed, or in bad taste, or disfigured by accident. 'What a *figger* thoo is wí thy black ee and that clot tied about thy heead!' Also, E., a tiresome child. 'Thoo lahtle *figger*, thoo! let cat aleean and deecant pull her tail, or she'll scrat thä.'
- File** [faayl], 'a deep awd *file*,'—one who attains his ends by cunning or shrewdness.
- Fill-dyke** [fil-dey'k], the month of February.
- 'February, *fill-dyke*;
Fill with either black or white.
March muck it oot
With a besom and a clout.'
- Fillen** [fil'n], p. p. of to *fill*.
- Fine** [faay'n], adj. as adv. very; exceedingly. 'Ah's *fine* an hung-ry,' E. 'He's *fine* an fause ower his new oss,'—he's very proud of his new horse.
- Fine-ti-deeah** [faay'n-ti-di'h], excitement; uproar; rejoicings; explosions of wrath or anger. 'Ther was a *fine-ti-deeah* (do) when they com whom (home) fre their weddin thrip.' 'Thoo hez deean it noo: let all yal run oot o' barrel; weeant ther be *fine te-deeah* when thy fayther comes yam.'
- Fing-er-an-toes** [fing'ur-un-tuo'h'z], a disease in turnips in which the bulb grows forked in shape. Spencer, the entomologist of Hull, in 1812, published 'Observations on the Disease in Turnips, termed in Holderness *Fingers and Toes*.'
- Finnik** [fin'ik], E. and W.; **Finnock**, N., v. to trifle or dawdle about a job; to execute work in a fastidious manner, wasting time over minute and unnecessary details.

- Fire-eldin** [fey'ur-el'din], N., wood used for lighting fires.
- Fire-fang'd** [fey-u-faangd], N. and W., spoilt in cooking, as by the gravy getting burnt, or by a piece of wood being left in the oven which imparts a scorched or *fiery* flavour to the food.
- Fit** [fit], adj. ready; completed. 'Is thà *fit*?—are you dressed and prepared for going? 'Is taties *fit*?—are the potatoes ready or sufficiently cooked?
- Fit**, v. to suit; to satisfy; to be sufficient for. 'That'll just *fit* Tom,'—that will be precisely what Tom requires.
- Fittle** [fit'l], N. and E., v. same as **Fettle**.
- Fiz-gig** [fiz-gig], a female, who although not disreputable or immoral, has some objectionable peculiarities, such as tale-bearing, gossiping, accompanied by scandal, &c. 'Oh hor! Ah wadn't beleevay a wod sike an awd *fiz-gig* as that says.'
- Fiz-gig**, E. and N., v. to do anything in a slow, tedious, or unskillful manner.
- Flacker** [flaak'ur'], a flutter; a rustle as of birds' wings.
- Flacker** v. to flutter. 'Ther was a lot o' bods altogether, an didn't they *flacker*, mun, when Ah let gun off amang em?'
- Flacket** [flaak'it], a small cask-shaped vessel for holding beer, and carried slung over the shoulder, for use in the harvest-field, &c.
- Flags** [flaagz], sb. pl. the flagstone, side-pavements of a street.
- Fla-krake** [flae-kre'h'k], a scarecrow. Norse, *kráka*, a crow. Icel. *flœja*, to put to flight.
- Flam** [flaam], E. and W., a cheat; a subterfuge; a shift; a shuffling pretext. Also, cajolery; flattery.
- Flam**, N. and E., a broad-brimmed hat. 'Sun's sí parlus hot, Ah'll put mí *flam* on.'
- Flammock** [flaam'uk], E. and W., v. to go in a rough, untidy, or slovenly manner. 'Ah deean't knaw hoo thoo hez brass (daring) to gan *flammockin* aboot seeah.'
- Flang** [flaang], p. t. of to *fling*.
- Flange** [flaan'zh], E., the brim of a hat.
- Flannin** [flaan'in], flannel.
- Flap** [flaap], v. to close or shut with violence. 'Shut deear or it'll *flap* teea, ther's sike a wind.' 'Gan a fassen back shuth-ers, they're *flappin* aboot like onny-thing.'
- Flat** [flaat], E., a flat-iron for ironing linen. 'Put us a *flat* 'f fire.'
- Flay** [flae'], to frighten; to make afraid.
'And assayles men night and day
With the left hand them to *flay*.'
L. 1267, Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*.
- Flay'd** [fle'h'd, flae'd], adj. afraid; representing a less degree of fear than terror. In the West Riding they have the expressive word *flay-some*, fearful.
- Fleck't** [flekt], adj. mottled; dappled.
- Flee** [flee'], a fly.
- Flee**, v. to fly.
- Fleer** [fli'h'r'], v. to knock down on the floor. 'If thoo says that ageean Ah'll *fleer* thà.'
- Fleer**, W., v. to deride; to mock. In N. and W., to defeat in an argument.
- Fleety** [flee'ti], or **Flighty** [fley-ti], adj. slightly deranged in intellect. 'Oh, Bob! he's a bit *fleety*; you moocant tak onny nooatice o' what he says.'

Flick [flik], a fitch (of bacon).

'Sometimes a bacon *flick*,
That is three inches thick.'

Skelton's *Colin Clout*.

Flig'd [fligd], pret. fledged.

Flig'd-an-flown [figd-un-flaown], an expression made use of to imply the flight from the nest of young birds. Also, figuratively, of one who has absconded.

Flighty. See **Fleety**.

Fling [fling], v. to throw off.

'Can thà sit *fling*?' *i. e.* Can you retain your seat when thrown from your horse? is asked of a young horseman when learning to ride. A sample of Holderness humour.

Fling. 'He mun tak his *fling*' is said of one who rejects the advice of his friends, and persists in an evil course of life.

Fling, E., adj. perpendicularly parallel. 'Why this yat-pöst isn't *fling* wí t'other.'

Flip [flip], impertinence. 'Give us neean o' thí *flíp*, or thoo'll be all waas fo't.'

Flípe [fley'p], the brim of a hat.

Flit [flit], v. to pass away; to remove from one house to another. Dan. *flytte*, to change the place of dwelling.

Flite [fley't], E. and W., to scold, or reprimand. A.S. *flitan*, to contend.

Fluff [fluof], light, feathery, or downy particles.

Fluke [floo'k], a species of potato.

Flummaty-gumption [fluom·uti·guom·p'shun], an agitated state of mind; also, a violent perspiration.

Flummoz [fluom·uks], v. to overcome; to defeat in an argument; to confound, or perplex an antagonist. 'He bother'd mä a lang while wív his crack-jaw

wods, bud at last Ah *flummoz'd* him wí plain sthrait-forrad Yörk-shur.'

Flummoz'd, p. p. of *flummoz*, to be reduced to a state of perplexity. 'He gat mä pinn'd iv a corner, wiv his hand o' mí weeasan, ommost thropplin mä, an Ah was *flummoz'd* to know what te deeah, when Ah up wí my knee an gav him sike a brod iv his guts as knock't all wind oot on him, an seeah Ah *flummoz'd* him.'

Flungen [fluong·u'n], p. p. of to *fling*.

Flush [fluosh], adj. opulent; abundant in money. 'Ah deean't know wheear his money cums fra, bud he seems varry *flush*.'

Flusthad [fluos'thud], pp. agitated; excited; hurried; heated with passion. 'Deean't *flusther* thysen seeah,' otherwise, 'Deean't put thysen í sike a *flusther*.'

Flusther [fluos'thur]; **Flusthration** [fluos'thrae'shun], a flutter; a perplexity; an excited state of mind.

Fly-by-sky [flaay·bi·skaay], E., a giddy, thoughtless, unstable female; also, an over-dressed woman.

Fog [faog], autumn-grown grass, after the hay-harvest.

Foggy, or **Foggy-fost** [faogí·faost], N. and W., the first innings in a game.

Fogo [fau'gau], N. and W., an unpleasant smell; a stench. 'To kick up a *fogo*' is to raise an offensive odour. The Sussex word *hogo* has the same meaning.

Foist [faoyst]; **Foisty** [faoy'sti], adj. musty; stale.

Fond [faond], adj. foolish; silly; idiotic in a lesser degree. Harmless idiots are called '*Fond Jack*, *Fond Jim*,' &c. 'As *fond* as a besom,' and 'as *fond* as a yat,'

- are common Holderness similes. 'A rod in a *fonde* (foolish) man's hand.'—Ascham's *Scholemaster*. 'Fonde and filthy talk.'—*Ib*.
- Fond-brassant** [faond-braaz'nt], adj. and adv. brazen-faced; impudent; lacking the sense of shame, accompanied by shallowness of brain. 'Smith lad, d'ye meean? he's reeal *fond-brassant*; he's sham'd o' nowt, and he's a feal int'l bahgan.'
- Fondness** [faond-nus], foolishness.
- Fond-pleeaf** [faond-pli'h'f], N. and W. On Plough-Monday, farming lads, fantastically dressed, one as a pantomime-clown, another in female garb, called *Besom-Bet*, go round the towns and villages, dragging along a plough, from which the plough-share has been removed, stopping occasionally to perform a rude morrice-dance round their implement of labour, the clown exhibiting uncouth antics and uttering rustic jokes, when the inhabitants say, 'Here's *fond-pleeaf* cum,' and give them halfpence, which is spent in a carouse in the evening. See **Ploo-lads**.
- Fondy** [faon'di], a simpleton. 'Noo then, *fondy*, keep thi rattle-thrap cart o' reet side o' rooad.'
- Fondy**, W. and E., a good-natured, kind, almost affectionate appellation, when addressing a harmless, half-witted person.
- Fooace-put** [fuoh's-put], a compulsion; an urgent exigency; an inevitable necessity. 'Hoo is it 'at he com to wed a lass like hor? Why it seeams it was a *fooace-put*; there was summat i' back-grund, bud Ah deean't knaw what it was.'
- Fooakest** [fuoh'kest], v. to predict or foretell. Used chiefly in reference to coming weather.
- Also, to make provision beforehand.
- Foal-feeat** [fuoh'l-fi'h't], the herb colt's-foot (*tussilago*), lit. foal-foot.
- Foamad** [fuoh'mud], a pole-cat. Mid. Eng. *foumart*.
- Foask** [fuoh'ks], sb. pl. folks; the members of a household, as distinguished from people generally. 'It's oor *foasks*' weshin day, at yam (home) te-day, seeah Ah's tonn'd oot o' deears, te be oot o' way.'
- Foondhad** [foondhud], N., pp. dying of cold. 'Let's cum ti feyr; Ah's ommost *foondhad*.'
- Foondher** [foondhur'], N., v. to freeze; to perish with cold. Gaelic, *funntain*, excessive cold.—Macleod's *Gaelic Dict*.
- Foor-eldhers** [fuoh'r-eldhuz], sb. pl. ancestors.
- Foor-end** [fuoh'r-end], the spring-time or fore-end of the year; also, the fore-part of anything.
- Foot** [fuot], a measure of length, both sing. and pl. 'That three (tree), Ah sud say, was fotty (40) *foot* high.'
- Forkin-robin** [faor'kin-raob'in], an earwig.
- FORAGE** [faor'ij], v. to make diligent search; to investigate thoroughly. 'Ah'll *forrage* it oot an get ti boddom on't.'
- Fo' saatan** [fu-saa'tn], adv. for certain; assuredly; with positive knowledge. 'Ah think seeah, bud Ah deean't knaw *fo' saatan*.'
- Fo'seeak** [fusi'h'k], v. to forsake.
- Foost-end** [faost-end], the beginning.
- Fother** [faodhur'], fodder; cattle food.
- Fother-up** [faodhur'-uop], v. to place food for horses or cattle in

- the stable-racks the last thing at night.
- Fotnit** [faot'nit]; **Fotnith** [faot'nith], a fortnight.
- Foughten** [faow'tn], p. p. of to *fight*.
- Fowt** [faow't], a fool.
- Fowt**, p. t. of to *fight*.
- Foxy** [faoksi], adv. having an offensive smell like a fox.
- Foy** [faoy], N., the act of rendering assistance, in taking charge of a vessel in distress.
- Fra** [fre], prep. from. Only used in this form terminally. 'Whareso I be, whareso I sytt, whatso I doo, the mynd of the Sauoyre of the name of Ihesu departis noghte *fra* my mynde.'—Rich. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 2. See **Frev** and **Fre**'.
- Frail** [fre'h'l], E. and N., a flail.
- Frame** [fre'h'm], v. to arrange the mode of doing anything; to display capability of execution. 'Dis thà think he'll manish it? Ah deean't knaw, mebbly he will; he *frames* weel eneef.'
- Framen** [fre'h'mu'n], p. p. of to *frame*.
- Frammation** [fre'h'mae'shun], E. and N., contrivance; design; plan; device.
- Fraze** [frae'z], p. t. of to *freeze*.
- Fre**' [fre], prep. from. See **Frev**.
- Freeten'd** [free'tu'nd], adv. afraid; frightened.
- Fresh** [fresh], adj. half tipsy. 'He waant reglar dhrunk, bud just *fresh*.'
- Fresh-wather** [fresh-waath'ur'], spring- as distinguished from rain-water.
- Fre-ther** [frethur'], N. and W., adv. from there, or that place. 'A Bollicton (Burlington) chap, is he? Ah thowt he com *fre-ther*.'
- Frev** [frev], prep. from. Used before vowels only; as *fre'* is before consonants, and *fra* at the end of a sentence.
- Fridge** [fri:j], v. to chafe; to excoriate; to wear by friction.
- Frigary** [frig'ur'i], N., a whim; caprice, or fit of ill-temper. 'Mind what you're about, lads; maysther's iv yan o' his *frigaries* te-day.'
- Friggle** [frig'l], N. and W., v. to do anything in a giggling, slow, or awkward way.
- Froff** [fraof], froth. 'Noo Ah'll stan' a pint o' yall (ale) fo' thà, as thoo's deean that job weel, an Ah'll just tak *froff* off fo' thà,' said one who had employed another on some work, and in drinking left about a third of the liquor at the bottom of the pot.
- Frooange** [froo'unzh], N., a stroll, or ramble; v. to stroll, or make an excursion.
- Froozy** [froo'zi], adj. a term applied to a fat, slovenly, and dirty woman.
- Frozen** [frazo'n], pp. frozen.
- Frumlin** [fruum'lin], adj. unhandy. 'He's nobbot a *frumlin* hand.'
- Frummaty** [fruum'uti], a preparation of wheat, which is 'cree'd' in the oven, boiled in milk and spiced, and eaten on Christmas eve; also, in E., on New Year's eve.
- Frummaty-sweat** [fruum'uti-swih't], a state of fear, trepidation, anxiety, apprehension, or dread. 'He's let hoss stummle, an she's brokken her knees, an he's in a reglar *frummaty-sweat* about what maisther'll say when he knaws.'
- Frummle** [fruum'l], v. to work without aptitude.

- Frummle**, v. to crease a smooth surface; to crush up, as a sheet of paper in the hand.
- Frunmlement** [fruon-l-ment], a confused mass; a conglomeration.
- Fry** [fraa'y], the viscera of a pig, or other animal, generally cooked in a frying-pan. A favourite dish in Holderness.
- Fuff** [fuof], N. and E., the noise caused by the sudden escape of air from a barrel of fermented liquor.
- Fuff**, N. and E., v. to make the sound of escaping air.
- Fuffy** [fuof'i], N. and E., adj. light; puffed up. See **Nuggy**.
- Full-as-a-tick** [fuol-uz-u-tik], filled to repletion—referring to the stomach.
- Full-as-it-could-cram** [fuol-uz-it-kuod-craam], completely full.
- Full-bang** [fuol-baang], adv. headlong; with determined energy. 'Ah meead up mī mahnd tī deeah it, an then went at it *full-bang*.' See **Full-dhrive** and **Full-slap**.
- Full-dhrive** [fuol-dhraay'v], adv. same as **Full-bang**, but used more generally in reference to progression, walking, or riding.
- Fullock** [fuol'uk], violent energy; abrupt force; a sudden determined rush. 'Oss went at yat (gate) wiv a reglar *fullock*, an it brast (burst) reet off crews.'
- Fullock**, v. to jerk; in the game of marbles, to dart the marble forward instead of impelling it by the knuckle.
- Full-pelt** [fuol-pelt], W., adv. at full speed. 'He started off *full-pelt*.'
- Full-slap** [fuol-slaap], adv. same as **Full-bang** and **Full-dhrive**.
- Full-sthritch** [fuol-sthrich], adv. at the utmost speed, that is, with the greatest *stretch* of limb.
- Full-tī-bung** [fuol-tu-buong], N. and W., pp. drunk; completely intoxicated.
- Fully**, v. to make plaits, or 'gathers.' 'Thoo's *fullyin* that goon body a deeah ower mich.'
- Fummle** [fuom'l], v. to do anything awkwardly; to attempt anything without the ability to execute it. 'Poor awd man! he's past waak; he cums intī shop bud can nobbot *fummle* aboot, wi'oot deein onny good.'
- Fun** [fuon], v. to find: used in all persons of the past tense of the ind. mood, although *fan* is more generally employed in the past.
- Funkas** [fuong'kus], E., a donkey. In W. Holderness, *Bunkas* is occasionally used, but very rarely. See **Fuzzack**.
- Fur** [faor'], a furrow in a ploughed field.
- Fur**, W., adv. for. 'Hoo *fur* is't tī Awbruff?'—what distance is it to Aldborough?
- Furrer** [fur'ur], W.; **Farer**, N., adv. farther. 'Ah went *furrer* nor (than) he did.'
- Furrest** [fur'ist], N. and W., farthest.
- Fushan** [fuosh'n]; **Fustin**, N., *fustian*.
'Oh my awd *fushan* britches
They are worn out o' stitches,
An they hing a danglin a doon-a.'
Holderness Song.
- In an inventory of the chattels of Sir Thos. Boynton of Barmston, Holderness, made in 1581, occurs: 'Item, a paire of *fuschan* blankets.'
- Fussy** [fuos'i], E. and W., adj. conceited; self-important. 'Did yā ivver i' y'r life see onnybody si *fussy* as awd Giles aboot his new paintid waggon?'

Fussy-bags [fuos'i-baagz], an officious person; amischief-maker.

Fusty [fuos't'i], adj. musty; fetid; stale: generally applied to malt-liquors, or vessels containing them. Also, flour, when kept too long.

Fuzzack [fuoz'uk], a donkey. See **Funkas**.

Fuzzy [fuoz'i], adj. spongy; plastic; impressible.

Gä [gaa], v. p. t. of to *give*. 'He *gä* mä summut ti tak an it meead me weel.' Used only before consonants. See **Gav**.

Gaath [gaa'th], a yard, or inclosure. As, *faud-gaath*, fold-yard; *staggath*, stack-yard, &c.; sometimes pronounced short, as in the latter illustration, but only in compound words.

Gab [gaab], N., saucy, impertinent talk.

Gad [gaad], N., as much corn as a large rake (a *sweethe-rake*) gathers at one dragging.

Gaffer [gaaf'ur'], E., master, or superintendent of workmen. This word is scarcely known in W., but when used implies a venerable old man of a humble position in life. Qy. an abbreviation of grandfather.

Gahin [gaa'yn], pp. going. 'Ah's *gahin* yam.'

Gain [ge'h'n, gae'n], adj. and adv. handy. '*Gainest* rooad's ower hill.' 'It's varry *gain* for deein owt o' that sooart.' See **Nighest**.

Gain-hand [gae'n-aand], adv. near by. We have also, *gainer-hand*, and *gainest-hand*.

Gair [ge'h'r'], N. When a field is not rectangular, the piece left after ploughing the rectangle is termed a *gair*, or *gussit*. Icel. *geirr*, a spear, hence a pointed

piece called a *gore* in Norfolk, from A.S. *gär*, a spear; cf. a *gore* in a dress—an insertion in the shape of an elongated triangle.

Gallibauk [gaal'ibauk], a transverse bar in the chimney, or over the fire-place, from which the 'reckons' and pothooks are suspended.

Galli-handed [gaal'i-aan'did], N., adj. left-handed.

Gallimawfry [gaal'imau'fri], N. and E., a gathering, or set of persons or things. Generally used in an unfavourable sense. 'Ah'll pack all *gallimawfry* on em off.' Also, foolish talk.

Gallivantin [gaal'ivaan'tin], pres. p. going about in the pursuit of pleasure or gaiety; gossiping.

Galloway [gaal'u'wae'], a pony.

Gallowses [gaal'us'iz], sb. pl. braces or suspenders. Sam Slick, in *The Attaché*, speaks of mending his *gallowses*.

Galtherblash [gaal'dhublaash], E., silly talk. See **Baldherdash**.

Gam, adv. plucky; energetic; combined with readiness of will. 'Is thä *gam* for gannin pooachin t'i neet?'

Game-paw [ge'h'm-pau'], E. and N., a lame leg.

Gammy [gaam'i], E. and N., grandmother.

Gan [gaan], v. to *go*. A.S. *gán* and *gangan*.

Gangen [gaang'un], p. p. of to *go*.

Ganners [gaan'uz], sb. pl. goers. 'Comers and *ganners*.'

Gannins-on [gaan'inz-aon], sb. pl. doings; acts. 'There's been some feyn *gannins-on* amang em.'

Gan-wiv [gaan-wiv], to pay addresses to, or go with one of the opposite sex in the way of courtship.

Gapesawman [gaepsau'mun],

- E., a boisterous person; a noisy simpleton.
- Gapesome** [gi'h'psu'm], E., adj. inclined to yawn. 'Ah mun off ti bed, Ah feels varry *gapesome*.'
- Garners** [gaa'nuz], E., sb. pl. that part of the tower of a church from which the spire springs. In several churches in E. H. there is a narrow walking-space protected by a low parapet round the base of the spire.
- Garnish** [gaa'nish], W., a fee formerly paid by prisoners, on entering, to the gaoler, which seems to have been shared with the other prisoners.
- 'Then in com the gaoler and thus he did say,
'Noo, my lad, as thoo's munney, for thy *garnish* thou mun pay.'
Holderness Song.
- Garth.** See **Gaath.**
- Gaskins** [gaas'kinz], N., sb. pl. the thighs of a horse.
- Gate** [ge'h't, gi'h't, gaet], (1) a way, or street. A.S. *geat*. In York, Beverley, Hull, &c., many of the streets are called *gates*, as Goodram-*gate*, in York—Guthrum's street. (2) A right of pasturage, either held as a free-man's right or by payment. (3) W., mode; method; way. 'Gang yer *gate*'—do as you please, or in your own way.
- Gaufre-irons**, a bivalved iron mould with long handles, in which *gaufres* are baked on the fire.
- Gaufres** [gau'fuz], W., *lit.* wafers, cakes made of batter, with chevroned surface.
- Gav**, p. t. of *give*. See **Gä.**
- Gavel** [gae'vl], W., an obsolete word, signifying tribute or rent, from A.S. *gefol*. A street in Beverley is called *Toll-Gavel*, where probably the town dues or passing tolls were received
- Gavlac** [gaav'luk], E. and N., a crowbar.
- Gawby** [gau'bi], a simpleton.
- Gawby**, adj. foolish. 'She's varry *gawby*.'
- Gawk** [gau'k], N. and W., the core of an apple. See **Cawk** and **Crawk**.
- Gawky** [gau'ki], a stupid, awkward fellow. 'What is thä starin at noo, thoo greeat *gawky*?'
- Gawky**, adj. awkward; stupid; uncouth; clownish.
- Gawm** [gau'm], E, sense; wit; tact. 'He hezn't a bit o' *gawm* aboot him.' This word has a meaning in E. precisely opposite to that in other portions of the district. See *infra*.
- Gawm**, N. and W., v. to stare vacantly. See **Gawve**.
- Gawmin** [gau'min], adj. staring; foolish.
- Gawmless** [gau'mlus], E., adj. without sense, or tact. 'He was that *gawmless* he let him hev it for a pund less 'n he gä fo't.'
- Gawmy** [gau'mi], a simpleton; In N., also, *Gomo*.
- Gawp** [gau'p], v. to stare about clownishly.
- Gawsak** [gau suk], E., v. to gossip; to trifle. 'She's been *gawsakin* aboot all day.'
- Gawshack** [gau'shuk], E., a simpleton; also, a goshawk.
- Gawvandhra** [gau'vaan'dhru], N. and E., a staring simpleton. See **Gawvison**.
- Gawve** [gau'v], v. to stare vacantly or foolishly; to act in a blundering manner. 'Leeak hoo he *gawves* aboot.'
- Gawvin** [gau'vin], adj. blundering; staring.
- Gawvison** [gau'vis'u'n], a half-witted person; a gaping clown.

- Gawvy** [gau'vi], same as **Gawvison**.
- Gear** [gi'h'r'], E., v. to put the harness on a horse. 'It's aboot time we was off tî gear.'
- Gearin** [gi'h'rin], harness; also, the leather strap-work of a mill.
- Gee** [jee'], a word of command to a horse to turn to the right, as *hawve* is to the left.
- Geean** [gi'h'n], p. p. of to *go*.
- Geeapsimon** [gi'h'p-saay'mun], N. See **Gapesawman**.
- Geeapy** [gi'h'pi], adj. same as **Gapesome**.
- Geeavle** [gi'h'vl], N., a gable. In E. and W. *geeable*.
- Geen** [gee'n], E., pp. given. See **Gin**.
- Gen** [gen], v. (1) to fret; to repine peevishly. (2) to grin. 'Ah niver heea'd sike a bayn te *gen* as that is.'
- Gendher** [jen'dhur'], the green matter floating on stagnant water in summer. See **Duckmeat**.
- Gennin** [gen'in], repining; crying; fretting.
- Genny** [gen'i], adj. peevish; fretful; and in the case of children, apt to cry for trifling troubles. 'He's as *genny* as a bear wiv a sore lug.'
- Genny-gibs** [gen'i-gibz], a murmuring, discontented, peevish person.
- Ger** [ger], v. get. Used when the next word begins with a vowel, as, '*Ger* oot,' said to a dog.
- Ges** [ges], grass. Also *Gress*.
- Gether** [gedh'ur'], v. (1) to gather; (2) to collect together sufficient corn for a sheaf, which is 'bound' by a person following. 'Mî fayther maws (mows), my muther *gethers*, Ah maks bands, an oor Jack binds.'
- Getherin** [gedh'ur'in], (1) the operation of collecting corn into sheaves; (2) a church collection; (3) an ulcerous swelling.
- Gethers** [gedh'uz], the plaits of a woman's dress.
- Getten** [get'n], pp. got; begotten.
- Gew-gaw** [geu'gyaaw], a Jew's (jaw's) harp; sometimes called a mouth-organ.
- Gheeast, Ghoost** [gi'h'st, guo'h'st], a ghost.
- Gi** [gi], v. give. Used only before consonants.
- Gib, Geb** [gib, geb], the hooked end of a stick.
- Gibby-stick** [gibi-stik], N. and E., a hooked stick.
- Gif** [gif], conj. if. '*Gif* they ass (ask) wheear Ah cum fra.'—*Holderness Song*.
- Gift** [gift], a white spot on a finger-nail, supposed to indicate a coming gift.
'A *gift* on the thumb is seer tî cum,
Bud yan (one) on the finger is seer tî linger.'
Holderness Proverb.
In E. H. the word *gift* is confined to the spots on the thumb, those on the fingers being called respectively, 'friend,' 'foe,' 'lover,' 'journey to go.'
- Gilt** [gilt], a young female pig that has not littered. A *spaved gilt* is one that has been cut; an *open gilt*, one that has not been cut.
- Gimmer** [gim'ur'], an ewe lamb. *Gimmer-shearling*, one that has not been shorn. See **Tup**.
- Gi-mooth** [gi-mooth], v. imp. speak out; shout. 'Deean't be freeten'd, lad; *gi-mooth*!'

- Gipsey** [gip'si], N. and W., a spring of water, issuing from the earth with great force.
- Give-ageean** [giv-ugi'h'n]. Bread is said to *give-ageean* when it loses its pristine crispness, and becomes soft and moist.
- Give-ower** [giv-aow'h'r], v. imp. cease; desist.
- Gizen** [gaay-zn], E. and W., v. to leak.
- Glave** [gle'h'v], E.; **Glafe**, N., adj. smooth; slippery.
- Glazner** [glaaz'nur], a glazier.
- Glazzen** [glaaz'n], v. to glaze.
- Gleeaves** [gli'h'vz], sb. pl. gloves.
- Gled** [gled], W., a kite. So called from its gliding motion in the air without apparent motion of the wings.
- Gleg** [gleg], E., a gadfly. See **Cleg**.
- Gleg**, a sly glance.
- Gleg**, v. to give a sidelong glance.
- Glent**, **Glint** [dilent, dlint], a glimpse. 'Ah just gat a *glent* on him.'
- Glib** [dlib], adj. and adv. easy; easily; freely. Used adverbially in the adjective form.
- Glim** [dlim], adj. feeble; dim; said of a light. A diminutive of *glimmer*. 'This canlle leet's varry *glim* te neet,' East H.
- Gloam** [gluo'h'm], N., v. to stare.
- Gloamin** [dluo'h'min], W., twilight; dusk. Not much used.
- Glooar** [dluo'h'r], v. to stare, or gaze intently, rudely, lasciviously, or frowningly.
- Glowpin** [dlaow'pin], W., adj. staring. Almost obsolete.
- Glumpy**, **Glum** [dluom'pi], adj. sullen; taciturn; out of temper.
- Gob** [gaob], the mouth. 'Shut thy *gob*,' 'Hod thy *gob*,' cease talking.
- Gobful** [gaob'fuol], a mouthful.
- Goblock** [gaob'luk], expectorated phlegm.
- Gobsticks** [gaob'stik], N. and E., sb. pl. wooden spoons used by farm-servants in drinking broth, &c. Possibly a corruption of *goup-stick*. See **Gowp**.
- Go-fell** [guo'h'-fel], W., an exclamation of pleased surprise. 'Go-fell! lass, thoo is feyn an smart.'
- Goggie** [gaog'i]; **Awd Goggie**, W., a hobgoblin who haunts woods and orchards, and is made use of as a protector of the fruit, children being told that if they go near such a tree 'Awd Goggie is seer to get em.'
- Goldey** [gaowl'di], a goldfinch; a yellow-hammer.
- Gollock** [gaol'uk], W.; **Gollin** [gaol'in], and **Gollop** [gaol'up], N.; **Golly** [gaol'i], E., an unfledged bird; generally called a 'bare *gollock*,' &c.
- Gomeril** [gom'ur'il], W., a witless person.
- Gomo** [gau'mau], N., a simpleton.
- Goak** [guo'h'k], the core of an apple or pear. See **Cawk** and **Crawk**.
- Goal** [guo'h'l], a sudden gust of wind.
- Goal**, E. and W., v. to blow suddenly and boisterously; to howl. Applied only to the wind.
- Goave** [guo'h'v], N. and W., v. to stare about vacantly. Also, N., to do anything awkwardly.
- Good** [guod], v. to congratulate oneself by anticipation. 'Ah was *goodin* mysen 'at mī awd man wad bring mā a new goon fre toon, bud Ah was misteean.'

- Good-bit-sin** [guod-bit-sin], a long time ago.
- Good-feast-day** [guod-fi'h'st-dae], Easter Sunday. Formerly, if not still, in use about Hornsea.
- Good-few** [guod-feu'], an indefinite, but comparatively large, number. 'Ther' was a *good-few* fooaks at chotch (church) this mawnin.'
- Good-fo'-nowt** [guod-fu-naowt], a worthless person.
- Goodin** [guod'in], E. 'Going a *goodin*' is going round to farm and other houses at Christmas time, begging money or eatables.
- Goodish** [guod'ish], adj. pretty good; moderately large, long, &c. 'He's been a *goodish* while y yan (one) pleeace.'
- Goodish-few**, a considerable number.
- Good-like** [guod-ley'k], adj. good-looking. 'He's as *good-like* a chap as you'll find iv a day's march.'
- Good-mind** [guod-maaynd], a half-resolved will.
- Good-piece-sen** [guod'pee's-sen], a long time since.
- Good-satlins** [guod-sat'linz], E., ease; comfort. 'He taks *good-satlins*,' he takes his ease.
- Good-tahmin** [guod-taa'min], N., pp. going about soliciting Christmas-boxes in remembrance of the *good time*. See **Goodin**.
- Goody** [guod'i], sweets. 'Fetch us a hawporth o' *goody*.'
- Gor-bleead** [gaor'-bli'h'd], N., adj. besmeared with blood.
- Gorrom** [gaor'um], E., a worm. A term used by boys.
- Gote** [gau't], N. See **Holdstock**.
- Goody-gripes** [gaow-di-grey'ps'], N., advantage; pecuniary gain. 'He didn't git much *goody-gripes* oot o' that bahgan.'
- Gowk** [gaowk], a variation of **Gawk**.
- Gowp** [gaowp], N., v. to scoop or hollow out.
- Gowpanful** [gaow'paanfuol], a handful. Icel. *gaupn*, used to denote the hands held together in a bowl-like form.—Cleasby and Vigfusson.
- Gox** [gaoks], By *Gox!* E. and W., int. an exclamation of wonder.
- Grahmin-o'-snaw** [graa'min-u-snau'], N., a slight sprinkling of snow.
- Grank** [grank], N., v. to murmur; to complain despondently.
- Granky** [granki], N., adj. (1) slightly unwell. (2) cross-tempered. (3) despondent.
- Grave** [gre'h'v, grae'v], v. to dig with a spade, in the way of turning up the earth for gardening purposes, in which case the word *dig* is seldom or never used, but is employed when speaking of '*diggin* a hooal,' or '*diggin* up reeats of a three' (tree).
- Graven** [gre'h'vn], p. p. of to *grave*.
- Grease** [gree's]; **Grease** [gri'h's], flattery; sycophantic adulation; simulated affection. 'She pretended to be varry luvvin, bud it's nowt bud *grease*; it's brass (money)awd woman hez te leeave at she luvs.'
- Grease**, v. to flatter; to fawn upon.
- Grease**, or **Grease-horn** [gri'h's-aun], a hypocritical flatterer.
- Grease-horn**, a horn of grease, hung beneath waggons for the purpose of lubricating the wheels on a journey.
- Great** [gri'h't], N. and W.; **Great**, E. and N., adj. intimate; on friendly terms. 'Oor lad an your's is varry *great* just noo.'

- Greedy-guts** [gree·di-guots], a glutton; also, an avaricious or covetous person.
- Greets** [greetz], N. and W., sb. pl. the grain of oats prepared for culinary purposes. Generally spoken of as 'whotmeeal greets.'
- Greg** [greg], W., an eructation of wind from the stomach. Children say, 'Ah let a *greg*.'
- Greg**, W., v. to belch.
- Grey-backs** [grae·baaks], sb. pl. a species of lice in the hair of children's heads. See **Louse-thrap**.
- Grime** [graaym], E. and W.; **Grahm** [graa·m], N., soot; v. to blacken.
- Grimin o' snaw**, E. and W. See **Grahmin o' snaw**.
- Grip** [grip], a narrow ditch cut across fields to carry off surplus water.
'Here we cum as teyt as nip;
We nivver fell ower bud yance iv
a *grip*.'
Holderness Harvest-Song.
- Grisely** [graay·zli], E., adj. dirty; half washed. 'You leek (look) varry *grisely* this mornin; ha ya wshed yersen?' In N. *gristy*.
- Grizly** [griz·li], dark and lowering, or dirty (weather).
- Grob** [graob], 'a lahtle *grob*,' a diminutive child, or person of small stature.
- Grobble** [graob·l], v. (1) to pick out; to work in a bungling way with insufficient tools. 'He *grobbed* a brick oot o' wall wī nowt bud a nail.' (2) To search for, or investigate, by probing. Connected with *grub*, *grope*.
- Grobblin** [graob·lin], poking; scratching.
- Groo** [groo·], N., adj. sullen; morose—in reference to persons; gloomy—in reference to the weather.
- Grossy** [graos·i], W. and E., adj. green and vigorous: applied to vegetation. In N., stout: applied to persons.
- Grov** [graov], p. t. of to *grave* (dig).
- Grovven** [graov·n], p. p. of to *grave*.
- Growsome** [graow·sum], N., adj. growing. '*Growsome* weather.'
- Grum** [gruom], adj. surly.
- Grummle-guts** [gruom·l-guots], a peevish grumbler. 'Nowt pleases him, he's a reglar *grummle-guts*.'
- Grumptions** [gruompshus], E., adj. irritable; sullen; inclined to grumbling.
- Grun, Grund** [gruon, gruond], the ground. Also, p. t. of to *grind*.
- Grunded** [gruon·did], p. p. of to *grind*.
- Grunstan** [gruon·stu'n], a grindstone.
- Gruntin and Greeanin** [gruon·tin-un-gri·h'nin], pp. talking in a growling, grumbling manner.
- Grut** [gruot], N., the small refuse of a limestone-quarry.
- Grut** [gruot], E., adj. great. 'What a *grut* lie.'
- Guide-thy-sen** [gaayd·dhi-sen], v. imp. behave properly; control yourself.
- Guide-stowp** [gaayd·staowp], a direction-post. In E., frequently *stoop*.
- Guidher** [gaay·dhur'], a sinew, or tendon.
- Guile** [gaayl], N., a channel on the beach, which the high-tide fills, leaving a small island within.
- Guile-vat**, the tub in which malt-liquor is placed for fermentation. In N. *Garl-fat*.

Gussit [guos-it], N. See **Gair**.

Guttle [gnot-1], v. to gorge; to eat voraciously. See also **Bezzle**.

Gyin [gaayn], pp. going.

Properly, H, initial, has no place in a Glossary of the Holderness Dialect, as the aspirate is unknown, excepting when it is used to give emphasis. Still it is necessary to give this unsounded letter as a prefix to many words, which otherwise would be scarcely intelligible, but it must be clearly understood that, excepting emphatically, it is silent. In E. it is never aspirated under any circumstances.

Haad-by [aa'd-baay], adv. hard by; near; in close proximity.

Haadlins [aa'd-linz], adv. scarcely; hardly. 'Ah can *haadlins* cramble (crawl) along.'

Haad-o-hearin [aa'd-u-i'h'rin], hard of hearing; rather deaf.

Haad-set [aa'd-set], N. and W., scarcely able; with difficulty; hardly. 'Ah's *haad-set* ti live o' that wage.'

Haad-tell [aa'd-tel], W., v. heard say; heard by report. 'Ah's *haad-tell* that she's neea beth-er then she sud be,'—I have heard it said that her character is not altogether irreproachable. In N. and E. *head-tell*.

Haan't [ae'nt], have not.

Habs-an-nabs [aabz-un-naabz], E. and N. Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by *habs-an-nabs*.

Hacker [aak'ur], v. to stammer; to speak hesitatingly, or with embarrassment; sometimes it is duplicated. 'What is thā *hack-erin* an stammerin about? Ah can't tell at all what thoo's dhrivin at.'

Hackin-block [aak in-blaok], a

block of wood for chopping meat upon.

Hackle [aak-1]. 'He's gotten a rare *hackle* on his back,' i. e. he is very fat.

Hack-meeat [aak-mi'h't], minced meat.

Hack-slavver [aak-slaav'ur], E., a worthless fellow. 'What can lass meean bi takkin up wī sike a *hack-slavver* as that?'

Hadn't-need [aad-u'nt-nee'd]. This expression is used occasionally to denote the non-necessity or unadvisability of doing anything, but more generally and especially when it is attended with danger, hazard, or risk. 'He *hadn't-need* let him he' brass (money), for if he diz he'll niver see it ni mare.'

Haffer [aaf'ur], v. to speak stammeringly or hesitatingly.

Haggle [aag-1], sb. pl. hail-stones. A.S. *hagol*, hail.

Haggle, v. to hail. 'We moant (must not) gan oot just yit (at present), it's beginnin to *haggle*.'

Hag-worrum [aag-waorum], a species of snake or adder.

Haims [e'h'mz], sb. pl. the wooden part of the collar of a cart-horse. See **Yams**.

Hain't [e'h'nt], have not. 'Fiddle? Ah deean't know if Ah can; Ah *hain't* niver thried.' This form is never used, as in the south, for am not.

Hairiff [ae'r'uf], E.; **Hairup** [ae-r'up], W.; **Harif** [aa'r'uf], N., goose-grass; called also catchweed, cleaver, tongue-bleeder, and, by children, sweethearts.

Hake [e'h'k, ae'k], v. to wander without occupation or with evil designs.

Haleheeam [ae-l-i'h'm], N., an heirloom. 'Awd creddle's been

- a *haleheeam* I famly fo' genera-
tions.'
- Hales** [æ'ɪz], sb. pl. the handles of
ploughs, wheel-barrow, &c.
- Halesome** [æɪ'sʊm], adj. healthy ;
robust.
- Halli-thesdä fair** [aæl'i thez'du-
fæ'r], Holy-Thursday fair, held
at Beverley.
- Hammer** [aam-ur'], E. and W., v.
to stammer. Same as **Hacker**.
- Hammer**, v. to fog.
- Hammle** [aam'l], v. to walk halt-
ingly, or feebly, through lame-
ness or age. 'Poor awd fellow!
he can haadly *hammle* along.'
- Hammlin** [aam'lin], adj. decrepit ;
feeble ; infirm.
- Han-breed** [aan-bri'h'd], a hand's
breadth.
- Hanch** [aansh], E., v. to push
against ; to attempt with vio-
lence. 'Bull *hanch'd* at mä wiv
his horns, bud Ah gat oot of his
way.' In Norfolk, *hunch*.
- Hanch**, N., v. to snatch greedily
at as a dog at a piece of meat.
- Hand-hod** [aan'd-aod], a firm hold
with the hand. 'Hez thä getten
a good *hand-hod*, for if thoo
hezn't it'll slip away fre thä.'
- Hang-dog-leeak** [aang-daog-
li'h'k], a knavish look, sufficient
to cause a dog to be hung.
- Hangen** [haang'un], p. p. of to
hang.
- Hang-gallows-leeak** [aang-gal-
us-li'h'k], a villainous aspect.
- Hangment** [aang'ment] evil ; cal-
amity ; adversity ; injury. 'This
dhry weather's playin *hangment*
wif tonnops.'
- Hangment**, N., int. an expletive
of annoyance. ' *Hangment* tiv it,
says Ah.'
- Hanketcher** [aang'kechur'], a
handkerchief. Shakespere makes
use of the word *handkercher* in
King John, Act IV. sc. i. 42.
- Hankle** [aang'k'l], v. to twist ;
to become entangled.
- Hankle**, v. to associate with ; to
enter into a matrimonial engage-
ment. 'Ah's varry sorry she's
getten *hankled* wif sike a slither-
pooak (lazy vagabond) as him.'
- Hansel** [aan'sul], N. and W. See
Ansel.
- Hap** [aap], v. to cover, or wrap
up.
- Happen** [aap'n], p. p. of to *hap*.
- Happen**, v. used conjunctively ;
it may happen, equivalent to
perhaps. ' *Happen*, Bill 'll cum
whom (home) next week.' See
Mudhap.
- Happin** [aap'in], bed-clothes.
- Hap-up** [aap-uop], v. to cover up
snugly, as with bed-clothes, or
(a corpse) with earth. 'Ah didn't
got mich sleep last neet, it was
se cawd, an Ah wasn'thauf *happ'd*
up.' 'We *happ'd* awd woman up
quite cumfotably y' chetch-yard,
last Monday.'
- Harden** [aa'du'n], a coarse, un-
bleached flaxen fabric, used for
wrappers.
- Harra-bulls** [aar-u-buolz], N., sb.
pl. that portion of a wooden-har-
row in which the iron-teeth are
inserted.
- Harridge** [aar'ij], the angle of a
square or cube: applied more
especially by builders and car-
penters to timber or stone. A
corruption of *arris*, which see in
Webster's Dict. The etym. is
from the Latin *arista*.
- Harridge**, v. to plane off the *har-*
ridge, or angle.
- Harried** [aar'id], N., pp. wearied ;
jaded ; harassed.
- Harrow'd** [aar'ud], E., p. p.
beaten ; overcome ; discomfited ;

- obstructed by an impediment. 'Ah thowt Ah could lowzen this knot, but Ah's boon tî be *har-row'd*.'
- Harry** [aari], N., v. to urge, impel, drive, or hurry on.
- Harry-goad** [aari-gau'd], N., a master of labour, who is continually goading or spurring on his workmen to greater exertion.
- Hask** [aask], adj. stiff or unyielding. Lit. *harsh*, a word in which *ar* denotes *aa*, there being no *r* in it properly. Cf. Icel. *haskr*, harsh. Also, bitter; tart; acid, in reference to liquids. 'Give us another lump o' seeagur (sugar), teea's se *hask*.'
- Haten** [e'h'tn], p. p. of *to hate*.
- Hathril**, E. and N. See **Atheril**.
- Hauf** [au'f], half.
- Hauf-crown** [au'f-kroon], a half-crown.
- Haufish** [au'fish], adj. reluctant; disinclined; half-minded. 'Ah thowt o' gannin tî Hedon te-day, but this rain maks mǎ varry *haufish* aboot it.'
- Hauf-rock't** [au'f-raokt], adj. A simple, half-witted person is so termed on the assumption that his intellect had been weakened by lack of sufficient rocking in the cradle. Originally *elf-rock-ed*, of which *hauf*, or insufficiently rocked, is a corruption both in the word itself and in the popular definition.
- Hauf-slew'd** [au'f-sloo'd], adj. half-tipsy.
- Haup'n'y** [au'p'ni], a half-penny.
- Haut** [au'st], adj. hoarse. See **Hooast**.
- Haverish** [aav'ur'ish], stubble. See **Averish**.
- Hawk** [au'k], v. to cough voluntarily for the expectoration of phlegm.
- Hawbuck** [au'buok], a rustic. So called by town boys; the village boys calling them, in retaliation, *coonther-loupers*.
- Haze** [e'h'z], v. to beat, as with a hazel-stick.
- He'** [e], have. 'Ah'd *he'* deean it my sen if Ah'd thowt he wadn't.' This form is used before consonants; before vowels it becomes *hev*. Sometimes it is used in a superfluous or duplicate form as, 'If he'd he' geean'—if he had have gone.
- Heart-skets**, sb. pl. the fleshy appendages of the heart.
- Hearty** [aa'ti], adj. well; in a vigorous state of health. Thoresby, the Leeds Antiquary, in a letter ('Correspondence of R. T.') describes himself as being 'pretty *hearty*.'
- Hearty**, a familiar mode of salutation. 'Hoo is thǎ, my *hearty*.'
- Heavy-needs** [ev'i-needz], N., sb. pl. straightened circumstances. Also, pressure of business rendering assistance necessary.
- Heavy-on** [evi-aon'], laden too heavily on the fore-part of a cart, which causes the load to press heavily on the horse; as opposed to *Leet on*, which causes an upward pressure of the shafts.
- Hebble** [eb'l], a hand-rail to a bridge, &c.
- Heck** [ek], the spelled rack over the manger for holding hay. Also, a spelled standing rack (*stand-heck*) in a field, or the fold-yard, for the same purpose.
- Heckle** [ek'l], N., an implement used in rope-making. Also, E., a board studded with steel spikes employed in flax-dressing. This is probably an importation from the West Riding, being used chiefly about Patrington, where a Leeds firm of Linen Manufac-

- turers have some flax-dressing works.
- Heckle**, v. to dress flax.
- Heckler** [ek·lur'], a flax-dresser.
- Heckthor** [ek·thur'], v. to issue orders or commands in an arrogant or domineering style. Derived, possibly, from *Hector* of Troy; but how his name can have penetrated into Holderness is a mystery. The Rev. W. W. Skeat supposes that the English alliterative romance of the 'Siege of Troy' belongs to the North of England, whence perhaps the derivation.
- Hedded** [ed'id], p. t. of to *hide*.
- Hedden** [ed'n], p. p. of to *hide*.
- Hed-o** [ed'au], a boy's out-door game, in which they alternately hide themselves, and have to be sought for by their companions.
- Heead-land** [i'h'd- or ee'd-lund], a strip of land left unploughed at the ends of the field, and afterwards ploughed in a contrary direction.
- Heead-piece** [i'h'd- or ed-pee's], brain-power; intellect. 'What a *heead-piece* skeeal maysther must hev ti knaw se monny crack-jaw wods.'
- Heead-tell** [i'h'd-tel]. See **Haad-tell**.
- Heead-waak** [i'h'd-waa'k], headache.
- Heead-waak**, *lit.* head-work; mental labour. '*Heead-waak's* as laboursome as back waak.'—Holderness saying.
- Heead-waak**, the scarlet corn-poppy; so called because it is popularly supposed (E. and N.) to cause head-ache by its smell; in W., by the intensity of its scarlet-colour, through its dazzling effect on the eyes.
- Heealen** [i'h'lu'n], N. and W., p. p. of to *heal*.
- Heecal-lot** [i'h'l-laot], N., a considerable number. 'The' was a *heecal-lot* o' fooaks there.'
- Hee' as ti yä** [i'h'z-tiy-u], here's to you. A mode of salutation before drinking, equivalent to the Saxon *was-hael*, meaning,—here's to your good health.
- Heft** [eft], the handle of a knife, scythe, or other implement.
- Heighty-oss** [ey'ti-aos], a child's name for a horse.
- Helm** [elm, or el'um], a long shed used as a shelter for cattle, generally applied to those opening upon the fold-yard. It has a flat roof, on which are built stacks of straw to throw, as required, into the fold-yard, or thorns for fencing. In W. the term is almost exclusively applied to sheds, with an open front to the fold-yard, built at the end of the barn, on which stacks of corn are placed, from which the sheaves are pitched through the 'shav-hoocal' (a door in the gable of the barn) for thrashing. In E. any cattle-shed or tool-house is so called; derived from the A.S. *helm*, a covering; whence also *helmet*, a head-covering.
- Helpen** [elp'n], p. p. of to *help*.
- Helther - skelther** [el thu-skel-thur'], adv. confusedly; headlong; precipitately; in disorder: used in reference to flight. 'Just when dogs pinned him' (the bull at a baiting) 'he brak lowse, an ivvery body pelted off; *helther-skelther*, like mad.'
- Hem** [um], pron. them. Wyclif, Langland, Mandeville, Chaucer, and other early writers generally use this word.
- Hen-corn** [en'kaun], refuse, or inferior grain, which falls from the hinder part of the thrashing or winnowing machine. See **Hindhers-ends**.

Heppen [ep'n], E., adj. clever; handy; fitting; suitable; apposite; becoming: identical with the French, 'Comme il faut,' no English word exactly defining the meaning. 'That leeaks *heppener*' is said when anything falling into disorder is satisfactorily arranged.

Here-aboots [i'h'r-uboots], adv. near by. 'Isn't ther a yall-hoos sumwhear *here-aboots*?'

Here-away [i'h'r-awae], N., adv. Same as **Here-aboots**.

Herrin-gutted [er-in-guot'id], adj. thin; poor; lean; emaciated.

Herrin-seu [er-in-seu], the heron. Chaucer, in the *Squire's Tale*, speaks of *heronsewes*, and Spenser calls them *hernshaws*.

Hes-been [ez-been], a term applied to a worn-out or decrepit person, animal, or implement, that has at one time been useful and serviceable. 'Poor, awd fella! a good awd *hes-been*, bud he's deean for noo.'

Hesp [esp], a crooked iron gate-latch. Chaucer uses the word for the hinge of a door.

Hes-tä [ez-tu], N. and W.; **Hez-thä**, E., hast thou.

He't [et], have it.

Hev [ev], have. Before a consonant *He*.

Hey [ey], adv. yes; an expression of affirmation. The word *yes* is seldom heard in Holderness, excepting when used by the educated classes, and not always by them.

Heyce [eys], E.; **Heist** [eyst], N. and W.; **Hoish** [aoysh], N., v. to raise, or lift up. 'Roger! lend us a hand te *heyce* (or *heist*) this seek o' floor inti caat.' *Heyce* is perhaps the better form. Cf. *hoise* in Acts xxvii. 40.—W. W. Skeat.

Hezzle [ez'l], the hazel.

Hezzle, v. to castigate with a hazel or other stick. 'If Ah catch thä, my lad, Ah'll *hezzle* thy hide fo' thä.'

Hezzlin [ez-'lin], a sound beating with a hazel or other pliable stick.

Hiand [aay-'und], E., a farm-bailiff.

Hide [aayd], the skin. 'His *hide's* as rough as a badger.' 'If thoo disn't hod thf noise (keep still) Ah'll tan thf *hide* fo' thä.'

Hidin [aay-'din], a flogging.

Hig [ig], a fit of ill-temper; sulkiness; sullen demeanour.

High [aay], W., adj. decayed; putrified: used in reference to meat.

High-rigg'd [aay-rig'd], lands, or the divisions of ploughing in a field, with a more than usually gradient elevation in the middle are said to be *high-rigg'd*; also, buildings with high, steep roofs.

Him [im], pron. he. So used when in conjunction with another pronoun, never otherwise, as—' *Him* and me went together.' A common mode in other parts of England, amongst uneducated people, and even by persons tolerably well educated, who also frequently make an opposite grammatical blunder, and say, 'Between you and I.'

Hindher-end [in-'dhur'end], the back part. 'Shuv it in at *hindher-end*' (of the cart, &c.).

Hindher-ends. Same as **Hencorn**.

Hing [ing], v. to hang. 'That thou *hyng* noight to lange' (not too long) 'thare-appone.'—R. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 41.

Hing-about [ing-uboo't], to haunt, or lounge about, a certain locality, in a lazy, persistent way, or with some evil intention.

Hing-lug [ing-luog], E., a poor, lean, emaciated horse—*lit.* ear-drooping; hence a miserable, shiftless, spiritless person is so called.

Hippins [ip'inz], sb. pl. infant's loin-cloths.

Hirple [er'pl], E., v. to bend down; to limp.

Hirplin [er'plin], E., adj. bent; stooping; limping.

Hiry-hag [ey'h'ri-aag], E., a boy's game, in which several, joining hands, endeavour to catch another, who, when caught, is beaten with caps, the captors crying out—

'*Hiry—Hiry—hag,*
Put him in a bag,' &c.

His-sen [iz-sen], pron. himself.

Hit-on [it-aon'], to agree; to harmonize in opinion; to come to terms. 'We couldn't *hit-on* at all about price for a lang whaae; bud at last Ah bowt (bought) it fo' fifteen pund.'

Hit on it [it-aon-it], to make a discovery; to arrive at a correct elucidation; to ascertain a fact. 'Ah lated (sought) a lang time to laan what it meant, an efther a deal o' fumlin, at last Ah *hit on it.*'

Hitten [it'n], p. p. of to *hit*.

Hivy-skivy [aay-vi-skaay-vi], E. and W., higgledy-piggledy; in confusion.

Hoave [au'v], v. a word of command to horses to bear to the left. See **Gee**. *Hoave-gee*, sometimes with the addition of *wo-hop*, is an intimation to the team to go straight forward.

Hoave, N. and W., v. to walk

blunderingly or stupidly. 'Giles *hoav'd* inti wrang shop, an' Roger *hoav'd* efther him.' In the old ballad of the battle of Otterburn, we read—

'A Scottyshe knight *hoved* on the bent.'

Welsh *hoffs*, to hover. Whence the English word to hover.

Hobble [aob'l], a scrape; a troublesome predicament. 'He's gotten his-sen intiv a pratty *hobble.*'

Hob-gob [aob-gaob], N., adj. clumsy; ill-adapted.

Hob-thrust [aob-thrust], W., a good-natured goblin who assists servant-maids in their early morning work, but in a state of nudity. On one occasion, a girl, whose sense of modesty was shocked, offered to make him a 'harden' (coarse brown linen) shirt, which gave him such offence that he instantly departed and never returned. Called also *hobthrush*. This is Milton's 'lubber-fiend' in *L'Allegro*.

Hockey [aok'i], the last load in harvest; formerly in use about Hornsea, but not much used now. It was followed by the men and boys shouting at intervals:

'We hev her; we hev her;
A coo in a tether;
At oor toon end;
A yow an a lamb;
A pot an a pan;
May we get seeaf in
Wiv oor harvest yam;
Wiv a sup o' good yal,
An sum haupence t' spend.'

which was followed by loud hurrahs, and, on arrival in the stack-yard, by scrambling for apples. Although the word *hockey* is almost obsolete, the rhyme and the subsequent scrambling survive at the bringing home of the last load. Another version still prevalent is—

'Here we cum at oor toon end,
A pint o' yal and a croon tî
spend;
Here we cum, as tight as nip,
An niver flang ower, bud yance
iv a grip.'
This is the Suffolk *horkey*. See
Bloomfield's Poems.

Hocks [aoks], N., the hips.

Hod [aod], v. to hold. 'Tak
hod o' bayn, while Ah sets kettle
on.' '*Hod* thi noise,' be silent.
(1) N., hold or grasp. 'Tak good
hod on't, an deeat let it fall.'
(2) the goal in a game. (3) a
tenure holding, as free-*hod*,
copy-*hod*, leas-*hod*.

Hodded [aod'id], p. t. of to *hold*.

Hodden [aod'n], p. p. of to *hold*.
'He couldn't he' *hodden* pig
mich lang-er; if Jack hadn't
cum'd an help'd him it 'ud hê
getten away.'

Hod-on [aod-aon'], to retain a firm
hold.

Hod-oot [aod-oo't], to hold out,
with reference to quantity. 'Ah's
flaid we ha'nt brew'd beer eneeaf,
an it wee'ant *hod-oot* thruff har-
vest.'

Hodstock [aod-staok], a culvert
under the road. In E. *Holdstock*.

Hod-up [aod-uop'], a command to
a horse to raise its foot for the
purpose of shoeing, &c.

Hod-up, to bear up against mis-
fortune or affliction with forti-
tude and resignation.

Hog [aog], a yearling male sheep.
A noted pig-buyer in the Midland
counties was once attracted to
Hull by advertisements respect-
ing a large sale of *hogs*, and was
disgusted to find the hogs were
all sheep.

Hoither [aoy'thur], N. and W.,
v. to talk in a foolish or imbecile
way. See **Oth-er**.

Hoitherin [aoy'thur'in], N. and

W., adj. silly; blundering;
fatuous.

Hoity [aoy'ti], a simpleton.

Holdstock, [aow'l-staok], E., a
small bridge over a stream of
water crossing a road.

Holl [aow'l], N. and W., v. to
throw, *lit.* to hurl.

Holl, E., adj. hollow; empty;
hungry. 'Let's hê summat tî
eeat; Ah's as *holl* as a dhrum.'

Hollow [aolaow'], W. and E.;
Hollah [aol'u], N., int. an ex-
clamation of surprise, with the
emphasis on the last syllable.

Holm [aow'm], a sort of penin-
sula, bounded by swamps or
streams of water on the three
sides.

Hon [aon], W., a word not in
common use, but prevalent in
some parts of Yorkshire, to sig-
nify a corner field. In Bever-
ley, one of the Freemen's Pas-
tures is called *Hon*, a corrup-
tion of *Hurn*, which, although
divided by a hedge, forms a
corner of the greater pasture
called Westwood. A.S. *hyrne*, a
corner.

Honey [uon'i], a term of endear-
ment or affection, usually ad-
dressed to children; also by
rustic swains to their sweet-
hearts, and sometimes by hus-
bands to their wives.

Honey - good - gracious [uoni-
guod-grae'shus], E. and N., an
exclamation of surprise or as-
tonishment.

Honey-pots [uon'i-paots], E. and
W., a girl's game, in which two
carry a third, as a *pot of honey* to
market.

Hooak [uo'h'k], v. See **Hawk**.

Hoo-gooas-it [oo'guo'h'z-it], how
goes it. A mode of salutation,
meaning, how are you getting
on?

- Hoal** [uo'h'l], (1) a hole. (2) a dale or valley. (3) a grave. 'We put him intiv *hoal*, and happ'd him up, and that's end on him.'
- Hoast** [uo'h'st, au'st], adj. hoarse, from a cold on the chest. See **Haust**. Note—*Hoast* is a corruption of *hoarse* (A.S. *hás*), which (by rights) should be spelt *hause*, as there is no *r* in it etymologically.
- Hoonce** [oo'ns], N. and E., v. to drive off unceremoniously.
- Hoond** [oo'nd], a hound; also, an emphatic term of reproach. 'Thoo *hoond!* tì talk i' that way tì thì awn muther; thoo ow't tì be sham'd o' thysen.'
- Hoos** [oo's], a house; also, the better room of a farm-house, which (formerly more than now) consisted of three rooms in a line: first, the kitchen, with the door opening to the road, the general living room of both family and servants; secondly, the *hoos*, used only for company; thirdly, the parlour, where the master and mistress slept; the servants occupying the bed-rooms above, under the sloping thatch, which were approached by a moveable step-ladder.
- Hoosumdivver** [oosumdiv'ur'], N. and W., adv. however; nevertheless.
- Hoothoo-an-noothoo** [oo'dhoo-un-noo'dhoo], E. and N., adv. alternately; first one and then the other. 'They'r two reglar scally-brats (scolds), an went at it *hoothoo-an-noothoo* for a-noor (an hour) an mare' (more).
- Hooy** [uoy], a word used in driving pigs off.
- Hoppen** [aop'n], p. p. of *hop*.
- Hopper-shakker** [aop-u-shaak-ur'], E. and W., a scamp; a worthless person.
- Hopple**, [aop'l], v. to hobble a horse by attaching a log to his leg to prevent his straying; also, to tie the hind legs of a cow when being milked to prevent her kicking the pail over.
- Hopscotch** [aop'skaoch], a boy's and girl's game, in which the pavement is chalked with numbered cross lines, and a pebble, or more generally a piece of broken crockery is propelled onward by the foot, the performer hopping on one leg, the number reached on the chalk-line being scored to him or her.
- Hop-the-twig** [aop-twig], v. to die.
- Hor** [aor'], pron. her; subjunctively, she. 'If it was *hor* at said it, Ah wadn't beleav a wod on't.'
- Hoskin** [aos'kin], N., a land, or division in the ploughing of a field, narrower than the rest.
- Hoss** [aos], a horse.
- Hoss-gogs** [aos-gaogz], wild plums. A term used about Hornsea.
- Hossin-clog** [aos'in-tlaog], a log of wood, or other erection, used for mounting horses.
- Hoss-knops** [aos-naops], N., the plant knapweed.
- Hot** [aot], v. to warm up cooked food.
- Hot**, v. to hurt.
- Hotten** [aot'n], p. p. of *hurt*.
- Hovinggum** [au'ving-gum], E., a stupid person. A.S. *guma*, Icel. *gumi*, man.
- How** [aow], a hoe.
- Hubbleshoo** [uob'l-shoo'], E. and N., a noisy uproar or disturbance. 'The's been a fëyn (fine) *hubbleshoo* ' public-hoos te neet.' See **Hullabaloo**.
- Hucksther** [uks'thuz], sb. pl. dealers in farm produce, who attend the markets to purchase from the producers for the pur-

- pose of retailing it out again to small customers.
- Hud-end** [uod·end], the hob; iron plates on each side of the fire-grate, on which kettles and saucepans are placed to keep the contents hot after boiling.
- Hug** [uog], v. to carry; to bear a burthen: generally referring to a heavy load. 'Can thà *hug* a seck o' wheat up granary steps?'
- Huggon** [uog'un], E. and W., the hip-bone of a horse. 'Mind thou disn't knock a *huggon* off, gannin wi awd mear thruff that narrow dearsteed.'
- Hulk** [uolk], N., an idle fellow.
- Hullabaloo** [uol'u·buloo']. Same as **Hubbleshoo**.
- Hum** [uom], N., v. to beat, or flog.
- Humlock** [uom'luk], the hemlock.
- Hummer** [uom'ur'], the river Humber. In East H., instead of 'Go to Jericho,' the saying equivalent thereto is 'Gan ti *Hummer*.'
- Hummer**, N., anything extraordinarily large in size.
- Hummin** [uom'in], N., a flogging.
- Hummin**, N., adj. of large size.
- Hummed** [uom'ld], E. and W., adj. hornless, as 'a *hummed* coo,' a cow without horns.
- Humoursome** [eu'musu'm], witty; funny.
- Huslock** [oo'z-luk], the plant, houseleek.
- Hussle-off** [uos'l-aof], v. to retreat precipitately; to drive off.
- Hut** [uot], W., the finger of a glove, used as a covering for a sore finger. See **Huvvle**.
- Hutch** [uoch], N., a mishap; an obstruction.
- Hutch**, N., v. to raise by a sudden jerk; to pitch. *Hutch* is a corruption of hook; *hitch* is its diminutive.
- Huvvle** [uov'l], N. Same as **Hut**.
- I** [i], pron. I. Always pronounced *Ah*, excepting occasionally—in E. always—before a vowel, as, 'I isn't deein nowt.'
- I**, prep. in. The word *in* is seldom used, excepting at the end of a sentence or before a vowel. See **Id**. Cf. Icel. *í*, in.
- Ice-cannles** [eys-kaan'lz], sb. pl. icicles.
- Id** [id'], W., prep. in; so used before a vowel.
- Idle-backs** [aay'dl-baaks], E. and N., sb. pl. loose pieces of skin about the finger-nails, popularly supposed to be found only on the fingers of non-workers, or idle people. See **Whot-wells**.
- Ig** [ig], a fit of ill-temper; a surly state of mind.
- Illify** [il'ifaay], v. to defame; to speak ill of.
- Ill-throvven** [il'thraov'n], adj. under-fed; puny; stunted in growth. Also, cross-grained in temper.
- Imp** [imp], an addition to the under-part of a straw bee-hive, when the bees want more room for the storage of honey; v. to enlarge a bee-hive by the addition of straw-rims at the bottom.
- Incomers** [in-kuom'uz], sb. pl. visitors.
- Indethriment** [indethriment], a detriment, or stumbling-block.
- Ings** [ingz], low-lying or marshy pasture-land.
- Inkerpunk** [ing'ku'puongk], E., a child. See **Intepunk**.
- Ink-stanch** [ingh-stansh], W.;

- Ink-stange** [ing'k'stanzh], N., an ink-stand.
- Innards** [in'udz], E., sb. pl. the entrails.
- Inniards** [in'yudz], N., the kidneys.
- Inno, Enoo** [inoo:], adv. presently; shortly; after a while.
- Insense** [insen's], v. to drive the sense of a matter into a person's mind; to make clear to the comprehension of another. 'Ah've thried mī best tī *insense* him, an yet Ah can't mak him undherstan it.'
- Intak** [in-taak], an enclosure taken off the edge of a common for cultivation. *Lit.* in-take.
- Intepunks** [in'tu'puongks], W., sb. pl. children.
'God bless the maysther of this hoose,
The mitheress also;
An all the lahtle *intepunks*,
That round the table go,' &c.
Final stanza of the Christmas Carol of the Bezzle-cup women.
- Intī** [in'ti]; **Intiv** [in'tiv]; **Intid** [in'tid], prep. into. The first form is used before consonants; the second and third before vowels. *Intid* is confined to W. Hold.
- Intul** [in'tuol], E., prep. into. Rarely used; *intī* and *intiv* being more usual.
- Iry** [ey'h'ri]; **Irish** [ey'h'rish], E. and N., passion; anger; rage; fury. 'Man wod! bud didn't he shew his *irish*.' *Lit.* ire, a word formerly common, but not in general use now.
- Is** [iz], v. is. Used indiscriminately for all the three persons singular: I *is*, thou *is*, he *is*.
- Ish** [ish], a common superfluous terminal to a comparative. 'Rayther caud*ish*.'
- Is-ta** [iz'tu], W.; **Is-thä** [iz'dhu], E., N., and W., art thou?
- It** [it], N., v. to eat.
- Itten** [it'n], N., p. p. of to eat.
- Iv** [iv], prep. in. So used before vowels. See **I** and **Id**.
- Ivver-seea** [iv'u-si'h'], on any account. 'Ah wadn't a deean it was it *ivver-seea*.'
- Ivvery-like** [iv'rileyk'], E. and N., at intervals; now and then. 'He cums tī see mā *ivvery-like*, thoo knaws.'
- Ivvery noo an then**, occasionally; at intervals. Identical with **Ivvery-like**.
- Izzad** [iz'ud], the letter z.
- Jack** [jaak], half a gill in liquid measure, or a quarter of a pint.
- Jacks** [jaaks], E., sb. pl. dice-shaped pieces of earthenware, used in playing a game of the same name.
- Jag-off** [jaag-aof], E., to fall, or jog over, as a load of corn may do. 'It varry near *jagged-off*, just as we com thruff yatsteed' (gate way).
- Jannak** [jaan'uk], E. and N., adj. suitable. 'To mak a *jannak* o't,' to make a fit and suitable union.
- Jart** [jaa't], N. and E., a sudden jerk.
- Jart**, v. to jerk. 'Hoo far can thä *jart* that steean?' Mid. Eng. *jet*. Fr. *jeter*, to throw.
- Javvle** [jaav'ul], N., v. to hold an angry disputation.
- Jaup** [jau'p], E., v. to beat up; to splash. 'Thoo lecak at taties, while Ah *jaup* this egg.' See **Jowp**.
- Jaw** [jau'], talk; raillery; impertinence. 'Hod thī *jaw*,' hold your tongue.
- Jawbation** [jau'bae'shu'n], E. and

- W., a long and tedious harangue; a prolonged disputation.
- Jaw-bone-yat-steeads.** In the neighbourhood of Hull, formerly the chief port for Greenland whalers, it was customary to purchase the *jaw-bones* of whales from the captains, and place them in the form of a pointed arch over gate-ways, many of which may still be seen.
- Jaw-braker, Jaw-cracker** [jaw-bræk'r], a word difficult of pronunciation.
- Jeyce** [jeys], E., v. to agist, or pasture cattle at so much per head. See **Summereat**.
- Jig-it** [jig-it], to run away; to play truant. 'Let's all *jig-it* tî day, lads.'
- Jimp** [jimp], N. and E., v. to indent; to notch; to go in a curved or irregular line, as in ploughing.
- Jimiped** [jimipt], adj. indented; serrated.
- Jimps** [jimps], N. and E., indentations. 'Do you like it best plain, or wî *jimps*?'
- Jink** [jink], v. to ring; to chink money.
- Jinny-hewlad, Jinny-hewlat** [jin-i-eu'lud, or eu'lut], an owl. In W. *Jinny-Yewlad*.
- Job** [jaob], E. and W., v. to bump; to knock against. 'Tak that hammer fre bayn or else she'll be *jobbin* her mooth wiv it.'
- Jobber** [jaob'ur'], a cattle-dealer, between the grazier and the butcher. Other *jobbers* are distinguished by the addition of the names of the animals they deal in, as pig-*jobbers*.
- Jococious** [jau'kau'shus], adj. humorous; fond of joking.
- Joggle** [jaog'l], v. to shake or jog. 'Thoo's *jogglin* teeable.'
- Joggle the memory** [jaog'l-
mem'ri], to remind of something forgotten or neglected.
- Jogglety** [jaog'lti], adj. not standing firmly; insecure; shaky.
- Johnny-whipsthraw** [jaon'i-wip'sthrau'], N., a thrasher.
- Joinerin** [jaoy'nur'in], carpentry-work.
- Jolthead** [jaow'lt-i'h'd], a dullard.
- Jonas, Jawnas** [jau'nus], the jaundice. 'Is it yallow *jonas*, or black, she's gotten?'
- Jorum** [jau'rum], a considerable quantity of liquid contained in pitcher, bowl, or other earthen vessel: as a *jorum* of broth; a *jorum* of punch. See **Jotheram**.
- Joskin** [jaos'kin], N. and E., a farm-servant.
- Joss** [jaos], N. and E., a head man; a superior. 'He's *joss* ower shop,' the head man in the place.
- Jotheram** [jau'dhur'um], N., a large quantity of liquid.
- Jowl** [jaow'l], W., the jaw.
- Jowl**, v. to knock together. 'Ah'll *jowl* thy heead an wall tegither.' 'Where the devil so *jould* the centinels against the sides of the Queen's chapel doors.'—*The Just Devil of Woodstock*, 1660.
- Jowp** [jaowp], v. to shake up the sediment at the bottom of a liquid; to beat up, as an egg. See **Jaup**.
- Jummlement** [juom'lment], confusion; intricacy. 'This wossit's (worsted is) nowt bud *jummlement*.'
- Jump** [juomp], v. to agree; to coincide; to tally; to match. 'That caapit's (carpet) meead up wrang; pattheran disn't *jump*.'
- Jumpers** [juom'puz], sb. pl. insects of the *Dermestes lardarius* tribe, which feed on cooked-meat. Called *hoppers* in some districts.

Jump wí, v. to meet with accidentally. See **Jumml'd-ageean**.

Junk [juongk], a shapeless lump: chiefly used in reference to meat. See **Chunk**.

Juntous [juon'tus], E. and N., adj. captious; surly; morose. 'What can yá expeck fré sike a *juntous* awd chap? Ah wondher he didn't kick thă oot neck an crop.'

Kaff [kaaf], chaff. The slang term 'to chaff,' i. e. to rally, or make game of, is always so pronounced—never *kaff*.

Kedge [kej], N. and W., to cram; to fill to repletion.

Keadish [ki'h'dish], E., adj. sluggish; unwilling; disinclined.

Keealen [ki'h'lun], p. p. of to *cool*.

Keeal-pot [ki'h'l-paot], an iron cauldron or porridge-pot, with three feet and a swinging hoop-handle.

Keeam [ki'h'm], a comb.

Keen [keē'n], adj. eager; longing for; inclined to; yearning for. 'He didn't seem varry *keen* o' job.'

Keep [keep], condition: used in reference to horses, in respect to their being ill or well-fed. Also, occasionally in reference to persons, as, 'He's a feyn healthy lad, that o' yours; he disn't sham his *keep*.'

Keepen [kee'pn], p. p. of to *keep*.

Keepins [kee'pinz], N. and W. In the various games at marbles, if a boy wins his opponent's marbles and retains them, it is called *keepins*; but if they play for honour only, each one retaining his own marbles, it is called *nouws*.

Kelk [kelk], a heavy fall. 'Ah tumml'd oot o' bed las neet, and

com doon upo' fleer wí sike a *kelk*.'

Kell [kel], E., the diaphragm of animals. *Lit.* caul. Pieces of *kell* are generally put on the top of liver in cooking.

Kelther [kel'thur'], N. and E., lumber; rubbish.

Keltherment [kel'thument]. Same as **Kelther**. 'Ther was nowt bud awd *keltherment* at seeal' (auction).

Ken [ken], a churn. See also **Tonken**.

Ken, v. to churn.

Ken [ken], v. to know; to recognise. '*Unkenning* in God's law.'—*Wycliff*. 'Ah *ken* it biv ee-seet, bud Ah deean't know its neeam,' said a school-boy of a certain letter, when learning his alphabet.

Ken-milk [ken-milk], milk left after churning; butter-milk.

Kennel [ken'il], a channel; a water-course between the foot-path and the carriage-way in a street.

Kensback [kenz'baak], N. and W., adj. recognisable by some striking feature or peculiarity. For instance, of a person with a hump-back, or a crooked nose, it would be said, 'He's varry *kensback*.'

Kenspeckle [ken'spek'l], W., adj. Same as **Kensback**.

Kep [kep], v. to catch a ball in falling, &c. In N., also, to catch the breath as in bathing, or when struck on the chest. A.S. *cepan*, to keep.

Keppen [kep'n], p. p. of to *keep* and to *kep*.

Keppin-day [kep'in-dae], N. and W., Shrove-Tuesday. So called because part of the amusement of girls on that day consists of *keppin* balls.

Kesmas [kes'mus], Christmas.

Kessen, [kes'n], v. to christen 'Thoo's nobbut been tì chotch fower tahms ÿ thy life:—when thÿ fahth' deed, when thÿ muther deed, when thoo was *kessened*, an when thoo was wed.'

Kessen, p. p. of to *cast*, or cast off. 'Hez thà onny *kessen* cleas tÿ give away?' is a question ironically asked of a proud, patronising person.

Kesther [kes'thur], Christopher.

Kesthrel [kes'thril], a species of hawk or kite.

Kest-o'-ee [kest-u-ee'], a cast of the eye; a squint.

Ket [ket], carrion. Generally *awd ket*. Also, a term of reproach, abhorrence, or loathing. 'Get oot o' mah hoos, thoo *awd ket*.'

Kether [kedh'ur], W., to go along at a rapid pace. 'He *kether'd* away like a good un.'

Ketlocks [ket'luks], the wild mustard-plant, *Sinapis Arvensis*. See **Brassocks** and **Runch**.

Ketty [ket'i], E. and N., adj. carrion-like.

Ketty-këys [ket'i-keyz], sb. pl. the seed-pods of the ash-maple. In N. *Kitty-keys*.

Kibble-three [kib'l-three'], a cross-bar attached by a hook to the end of a waggon-pole, at each end of which is hooked a *swingle-three* for the purpose of driving two horses abreast. See **Swingle-three** and **Cobble-three**.

Kicken [kik'n], p. p. of to *kick*.

Kickin-about [kik'in-uboo't], scattered about carelessly; in disorder or confusion.

Killen [kil'un], p. p. of to *kill*.

Kind [kaaynd], adj. on friendly terms.

Kindly [kaayn'dli], adv. will-

ingly; readily; submissively. 'Young oss taks tì shafts varry *kindly*.'

Kindly, adv. gratefully; thankfully. 'Thank you *kindly* for hauf-croon you sent mä.'

Kine [kaayn], N. and W., sb. pl. cows. See **Kye**.

King-cough [king-kaof], the hooping-cough.

Kink [kingk], a slight sprain; a twist in the neck.

Kindlin [kin'lin], *lit.* kindling; fire-wood.

Kinnle [kin'l], *lit.* kindle; v. to bring forth young. Said only of rabbits.

Kirk [kerk], a church. Not much used. That at Owthorne on the coast is called the 'Sister *Kirk*.' It is one of two which were built within a hammer's throw of each other by two sisters. The other has been washed away by the encroachment of the sea, and this will ere long share the same fate.

Kissen [kis'n], p. p. of to *kiss*.

Kist [kist], a chest. A.S. *cist*.

Kit [kit], (1) a small pail; (2) a shoemaker's tub in which he steeps his leather; (3) a small tub, with a lid, for flour.

Kit, an aggregation; the whole of a company, family, class, &c. 'Cum on, an Ah'll leather all *kit* o' yä.'

Kite [keyt], the stomach. 'Rive-*kite* Sundah' (N. and W.) is the Sunday in Martinmas week, when the farming-lads and lasses are at home with their parents for their annual week's holiday. On this occasion a sumptuous dinner is provided, which is done such ample justice to as to cause the day to be called *Rive-kite*, i.e. Tear-stomach, Sunday.

Kitlin [kit'lin], a kitten.

Kitlin, a tickling sensation. At a church in E. Holderness, the clerk, finding himself singing the Psalm alone, suddenly stopped and exclaimed, 'If yà deecant help mà Ah can't gan on; Ah've getten a *kitlin* i mi throat.'

Kittle [kit'l], adj. delicate; sensitive; ready to fall, &c. 'As *kittle* as a moose-thrap.'

Kittle, v. to tickle.

Kittle, v. to bring forth young. Applied only to cats.

Kittlish [kit'lish], critical; difficult to decide. 'Ah deecant know what tì say: it's a *kittlish* quesnan.'

Knack [naak], E. and N., v. to speak affectedly; to drop one's native dialect and attempt court-English.

Knag [naag], v. to importune; to scold; to urge on. 'Missis hez been *knaggin* at mà all day.'

Knaggy [naagi], adj. ill-tempered.

Knap [naap], v. (1) to strike lightly; (2) to receive punishment for a misdeed. 'Thoo'll *knap* it,—you will get punished.'

Knapper [naap'ur], the knocker of a door.

Knarl [naa'l], v. (1) to gnaw. 'This moose hez ommost *knarled* a hooal thruff thrap.' (2) To ache with a dull, heavy pain. 'Mah teath's begun tì *knarl* nasty.'

Knarlin [naa'lin], a dull, heavy aching.

Knather [naath'ur], E., v. to make a grating, nibbling noise, as a mouse in a trap.

Knattle [naat'l], v. to potter about without getting through much work. 'Awd fellow *knattles* about a bit yet.'

Knaw [nau], v. to know.

Knawn't [nau'nt], know not. Used only in 1st person singular.

Knock-salt [naok-saolt], W., a familiar and somewhat opprobrious style of addressing a person. 'Noo then, awd *knock-salt*, what's thà about noo?'

Knockt-up [naok't-uop], thoroughly wearied; completely exhausted; prostrated by sickness.

Knock-undher [naok-uon'dhur], to become submissive or obedient.

Knocant. Same as **Knawn't**.

Knotty [naoti], W., adj. short, stout, and deformed in person.

Knowl [naowl], the sound of the passing-bell.

Knowl, v. to toll the death-bell.

Knowle [naowl], the head.

'Bellasis! Bellasis! daft was thy *knowle*,
When thoo swap't Bellasis for
Henknoll.'

A popular saying relative to a foolish exchange of estates in the 15th century.

Konk [kaongk], N. and W., the nose.

Koak [kuo'h'k], v. to cough and strain in the endeavour to eject phlegm, or anything from the throat. 'What's thà hooakin an *koakin* about? yan wad think thoo was chooakin.'

Krake [kre'h'k, krae'k], a crow. 'Flay-crake,' a scare-crow.

Kulamite [kuol'umeyt], W., a nickname for a Methodist, formerly in general use, but now obsolete. Derived from Alexander Kilham, the leader of the first secession from the Wesleyan body, whose followers were called Kilhamites, corrupted to *Kulamites*, and in Holderness (and perhaps elsewhere) applied contemptuously to Methodists in general. The Rev. Thos. Jack-

- son, however, in his Autobiography, says that this is an error, and that the term was in use before the secession.
- Kye** [kaay], sb. pl. cows. In W. *kye* is used to denote particular herds, *kine* being used for cows in general. 'Fetch *kye* up,' signifying the cows requiring to be brought home for milking.
- Labber** [laab'ur], v. to besmear; to lubricate; to overlay profusely with a viscous substance. 'To *labber* away with' is to use paint or any other matter extravagantly.
- Labber-gob** [laab'u-gaob], N., treacle; so called because the lips become besmeared with it when it is eaten.
- Laboursome** [lae'busu'm], adj. fatiguing; laborious.
- Lad o' wax** [laad-u-waaks], an expression without any definite meaning, addressed to boys and youths. 'Noo, mi *lad o' wax*! get out o' way.' Sometimes *laddy-wax*. Shakspeare, in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act. I. sc. iii., represents the Nurse saying of Romeo: 'A man, young lady! lady, such a man, As all the world—Why, he's a *man of wax*,' that is,—a model man; 'i' faith, a very flower.' It is possible that this Holderness appellation may have come down from the Elizabethan age, and been preserved, although scarcely known elsewhere in England.
- Lag** [laag], N., the stave of a cask, tub, or pail.
- Lagg'd** [laagd], pp. exhausted by walking or carrying a burthen.
- Laggy** [laag-i], E. and N., a lingerer; the last to arrive.
- Lahn** [laa'n]; **Layn** [lae'n], v. to learn; also, to teach. 'Noo, Sammy's *lahn't* ti reead varry bonnily, Ah think you ow't ti begin to *lahn* him ti write.' In the latter sense the word was frequently used by the early English writers: 'for he would *learn* The Lion stoop to him in lowly wise.'—*Spenser*, F. Q. i. 6. 25. In the B. Mus. there is a book (1542), 'The Dietary of Health, to *larne* a man to be wise,' &c.
- Lahtle** [laa'tl], adj. little; comp. **Lahtler** [laa'tlur]; sup. **Lahtlest** [laa'tlist].
- Lake** [lae'k], v. to play; to engage in a game. Also (N.), to trifle, or act with levity. [Icel. *leika*, to play, distinguished by the vowel from A.S. *læcan*, to play, which has produced the Mod. S. Eng. to *lark*.—W. W. S.]
- Lall** [laal], v. to protrude or put forth. 'He *lall'd* oot his tongue and meead feeaces at mä.' See **Puff an lall**.
- Lallap** [laal'up], v. Same as **Lall**. Also, to lounge or loll about. 'She diz nowt bud hing *lallopin* oot o' windher leekin at fooaks passin.'
- Lallap**, N., v. to walk skippingly.
- Lalthdrum** [laal'dhrum], E., v. to sing in a silly or childish fashion.
- Lalther, Laldher** [laal'dhu'r], v. to sing discordantly or out of tune and time. Also, E. and W., to hum a tune in a monotonous and drawling measure.
- Lalthrum**, E. and N., a girl given more to *laltherin* than to working. 'She's a good *lalthrum*, if that's onny use ti yä, bud if yä want her ti worrk, why that's another thing.'
- Lam** [laam], E. and N., v. to flog.
- Lam-pie-sote-it** [laam'pisuo'h't], N., a boy's game of hide-and-seek.

Lanch [laansh], E. and N., v. to work, or set about work, with energy and vigour. Also, to take long, rapid strides in walking. 'Leeak hoo Robin's *lanchin* intiv his taty-plat: he'll finish it i' neeah tahn.' F. *lancer*, to fling; *relancer*, to launch out into.

Lanch, v. to lance. 'Ah'd a grit big getherin, an docthor *lanch'd* it an all stuff com oot.'

Land [laand], a breadth of ploughing about 10 feet wide, rendered slightly convex for the purpose of drainage, with deeper furrows between contiguous *lands* for carrying off superfluous water.

Lang [laang], adj. long. 'Lang an shooat on't'—the long and short of it—is a phrase used in summing up an argument or dispute. 'Lang and shooat on't, then, is that Ah's nut ti hev it.'

Lang-Fridah [laang-fraay'du], E. and N., the first Friday in Lent.

Lang-heeaded [laang-i-h'did], adj. learned; erudite; well-informed.

Lang-sattle [laang-saatl], a high-backed bench, such as is commonly seen in the kitchens of village ale-houses.

Lang-sen [laang-sen], adv. long ago.

Lang-tung'd [laang-tuongd], adj. talkative; garrulous; unable to keep a secret.

Lang way [laang-wae], adv. exceedingly; much; in a greater degree. 'Mah bonnet's a *lang way* prattier then thahn.'

Lanted [laan tid], N., pp. belated; left behind. 'Why thrain's geean' (the train has gone); 'she was so lang gettin her fal-lals on, an smartenin her sen up, that Ah thowt we sud be *lanted*, an Ah's reet.'

Lap, Lap-up [laap-uop], v. (1) to fold; to wrap up in a parcel;

(2) to cease working; (3) to hush up a misdeed. 'Noo then! *lap* it up nicely an put it away,' 'Ahn't yä boon ti *lap-up* fo' neet?' 'Tom gat his leg ower thraces' (committed an offence), 'bud it's been *lapp'd-up*.' '*Lapt* in loose sheets.'—*Earle* (a native of York); *Microcosm*. 1628. 'Trees *lapt* in straw.'—*Dr Martin Lister*, of York, 1698.

Lape [le'h'p], E. and W., to walk through mire; to besmear one's clothes in walking along a muddy road.

Laped-up [le'h'pt-uop], E., adv. dirtied, or mud-besmeared. Used in reference to the dress of a person after a dirty walk. 'He must he' cum'd a mucky rooad; why he's *laped-up* tiv his knees.'

Larum [lae'rum], N., v. to talk incessantly.

Las [laas], adv. last. Only used in this abbreviated form before consonants.

Lass [laas], a girl. An indefinite form very common in Scotland and most parts of England, but in Holderness it has a more definite signification, meaning a servant-girl in a farm-house where only one female domestic is kept. Thus, it will be asked, 'Where's *lass* gone?' which is understood to mean—where has the servant-girl gone? although there may be several daughters in the house, who are also called *lasses*, indefinitely; also, the farmer's wife, whom the farmer terms 'Mah awd *lass*.'

Last-bite [laast-bey't], E., a tit-bit or *bonne-bouche* reserved as the last mouthful.

Lasten [laas'n], p. p. of to *last*; to endure; to hold out.

Lasty [laas'ti], N. and W., adj. durable; lasting. 'Cleas isn't hauf se *lasty* as they was yance.'

Lat [laat], a lath.

Late [le'h't], v. to search for. 'Ah *lated* it hauf-an-hoor an then couldn't find it.'

Laten [le'h'tn], p. p. of to *late*.

Lather [laadh'ur'], v. to perspire profusely; a profuse perspiration.

Lat-river [laat-raay-vur'], a lath-render.

Lave [le'h'v], p. t. of to *leave*.

Lawk [lau'k], int. an exclamation of surprise, more feminine than masculine.

Lawk-a-daisy [lau'k-u-dae'zi], int. an expression of annoyance. '*Lawk-a-daisy!* Ah's awlas gettin hod o' wrang end o' stick,' i. e. making a blunder or mistake.

Laws-a-massy [lau'z-u-maasi'], int. an exclamation of consternation; a corruption of 'Lord have mercy.'

Laxness [laak'snus], looseness in the bowels.

Lay [lae], v. to lie. 'Thoo mun *lay* in bed an get weel.' '*Lay* doon, dog,' p. t. laid. 'He *laid* doon an rowl'd about.'

Lay, v. to put down a flooring or pavement. 'Ah's boon t*il* *lay* kitchin fleear anew.'

Laylock [lae'luk], the lilac.

Lead [lee'd], E. and N.; **Leead** [li'h'd], W., v. to carry corn, &c., from the harvest-field to the stack-yard. When otherwise used the name of the article carried is added, as, '*leeadin* coals,' gravel, &c. If it is simply said, 'Thompson's *leeadin* t*il*-day,' it is understood to refer to harvest produce.

Leaden [lee'dn]; **Leeaden** [li'h'dn], p. p. of to *lead*.

Leaden-hoal [led-un-huo'h'l], E., a brothel. Probably derived from Leadenhall-Square, in Hull, a notorious nest of brothels.

Leadhers [lee'dhuz], sinews. See **Guidhers**.

Leaf [lee'f], E.; **Leeaf** [li'h'f], N. and W., the fat about the kidneys of a pig.

Least-bit (**Leeast**, N. and W.) [lee'st-bit], a small quantity, but not necessarily the smallest.

Leat, **Ov-a-leeat** [uv-u'-li'h't], lately. 'Ah've nobbut been badly (ill) *of-a-leeat*.'

Leather [ledh'ur'], v. to flog. Derived from a leather strap, often used for the purpose of castigation.

Leather-away, v. to go along at a rapid pace. A corruption, perhaps, of *lather*—the froth of soap, to which excessive perspiration is assimilated, as in the phrase, 'Ah's all ov a muck-*lather*.' In a spectacular drama at Astley's, in 1802, occurs the expression, 'By the Lord! how we'll *lather-away*.'

Leatherin [ledh'ur'in], a flogging; a thorough thrashing in a fight.

Led-seather [ledee'thur'], N. and W., india-rubber. So called, perhaps, because it eats out the marks of a lead pencil.

Lee [lee], v. to lie; to tell a falsehood; sb. a lie.

Leeace [li'hs], v. to flog. 'If thoo diz that ageean Ah'll *leeace* thi jacket fo' tha.'

Leeace-away [li'h's-uwae], v. to go along at a rapid pace.

Leeaf, **Lief**, or **Leeave** [li'h'f], N. and W., comp. **Leeafer**; sup. **Leeavest**, an expression of indifference or unconcern about doing anything. 'Ah'd as *leeaf* stop as gan.' 'Ah'd *leeaver* deeah it then not.' In this comparative form it means rather; indicating a preference; also, in the superlative, very much rather.

Leeak [li'h'k], a look; v. to look.

Leeakin-glass [li'h'kin-glaas], a mirror. More commonly *Seein-glass*.

- Leek-shaap** [li'h'k-shaa'p], be quick; make haste.
- Leeam** [li'h'm], adj. lame. 'As leeam as a dog,' a common Holderness simile.
- Leathwake** [li'h'th-waek], N. and W., adj. lithe; supplelimbed. Used also in reference to corpses which do not become rigid in the usual time. [The suffix is the A.S. *wac*, yielding; Mod. Eng. *weak*.—W. W. S.]
- Leeaven** [li'h'vn], p. p. of to *leave*. Nearly obsolete.
- Leeave-hod** [li'h'v-aod], v. leave hold; let go.
- Leeavins** [li'h'vinz], N. and W.; **Leavins** [lee'vinz], E., remains; what is left, of inferior quality, after the better portion has been removed.
- Leeded** [lee'did], p. t. of to *lead*, or carry away in a waggon or cart.
- Leet** [lee't], v. to dismount; to alight. 'Weean't yà leet, an he summat ti eeat?' 'A cat awlas leets on her feet.'
- Leet-on** [lee't-aon], p. t. *let-on*: v. to meet with. 'Ah sowt him all over toon, an at last *let-on* him at Blue Pig.'
- Leet-on**, E., v. to expect, or hope for. 'He's leetin o' Jack helpin him.'
- Leet-on**, N., to wait for.
- Leg-away** [leg-uwae], v. to hasten along. 'Noo then! *leg-away* wí' thà, else thoo'll nivver get there i' tahn.'
- Leg-ower-thraces** [leg-aow'h'thrae'siz]. A person is said to have 'getten his *leg-ower-thraces*' when he has committed a misdeed, broken the bounds of discipline, or been guilty of a foolish or unauthorized act. Derived from a horse falling in consequence of getting a leg over the traces—a portion of the harness.
- Let** [let], p. t. of to *light*; also, of to *alight*. 'Ah let fire as seen as Ah com doon-stairs.' 'He fell off stee (ladder), bud he *let* on his feet.'
- Leth er** [leth'ur], let her. The letters *t* and *d*, when followed closely by *r*, become *th* and *dh* respectively: as *butter*, *butther*; *border*, *borderh*. In this case the *h* is transferred from the second word to the first, the two forming the compound word *leth-er*. *Bite her* is similarly treated, becoming *bither*.
- Lether**, E. and N., a bright speck in the flame of a candle, supposed to betoken a coming letter containing good news.
- Let-on** [let-aon], v. to fall upon a person with the tongue, in the way of reprimand, censure, or upbraiding. 'Then she *let-on*, an gav her sike a scawdin as she weean't seen forget.'
- Letten** [let'n], p. p. of to *light*, or *alight*.
- Leuk** [liw'k], v. to look.
- Leuken** [liw'kn], p. p. of to *look*.
- Lëy** [ley'], a scythe.
- Lick** [lik], v. to thrash an antagonist in a fight, or to triumph in any contest.
- Lickan promise** [lik-un-praom'is], a slight and ineffective washing of the hands, face, &c., leaving them almost as dirty as before; as much as to say, he just gave his face a *lick* with a *promise* to wash it more thoroughly afterwards. Applied also to any duty perfunctorily performed.
- Licken** [lik'n], p. p. of to *lick*.
- Licks** [liks], a chastisement. 'Thoo'll get thi *licks*, mí lad, for brekkin that three' (breaking that tree).

Lig [lig], v. to lie, as in bed; to place, or lay down, as on the table or floor. 'He *ligs* clock round; gans to bed at eight, an gets up at eight.' '*Lig* that knife doon; thoo'll be cuttin thysen.' Peter de Langtoft, a Yorkshire wolds-man, makes use of the word *ligge*. In the marriage covenant between a son of William Plumpton, of Plumpton, County of York, and a daughter of John, seventh Baron Clifford of Skipton, it was stipulated that 'they should not *ligge* together until they were 18 years of age;' and Sir Lewis Clifford, Kt., of the same family, left directions in his will, dated 1404, that there should be 'ne stane, ne other thing, whereby any man may witte where my stinking carcase *liggeth*.'

Liggen [lig'n], p. p. of to lie (in bed, &c.). Also, p. p. of to lay.

Lig his tongue teea [lig-iz-tuong-ti'h]. 'He bully-ragg'd mä, an call'd mä ivvery thing he could *lig his tongue teea*.'

Light-cakes [leyt-ke'h'ks], E.; **Leet-keekaks** [lee-t-ki'h'ks], N. and W. (and also often in E.), cakes made of leavened dough.

Lig-y-bed [lig-u-bed], a sluggard.

Lig-in [lig-in'], N. When the moon rises late in the evening it is said, 'Meean *ligs* in a bit noo o' neets.'

Lig-on [lig-aon], to strike vigorously; to perform any work energetically.

Lig-oot [lig-oot], (1) to prepare a corpse for burial; (2) to lay out (money).

Lig-oot, E., to gather corn into sheaves.

Like, 'ivvery *like*,' every now and then.

Like [ley'k], an expression of probability, and occasionally of

certainty. 'He's *like* tñ dee,' he will most probably die. 'It's *like* tñ be seeah,' it is certain to be so.

Like, must; ought; an expression of entreaty to do something on the ground of its being desirable, fitting, or proper. 'Thoo mun *like* tñ gan; it'll leek queer if thoo stops away.'

Like, v. to suppose; to fancy in imagination; to make-believe. '*Like* Ah's King o' Inglan, an thoo's Bonny-payt, and let's fight and me gi thà a lickin.' Used only in the imperative.

Like, looking. 'A good *like* lass.'

Like, the suffix of many words, such as rainy-*like*, grand-*like*, mucky-*like*, &c.

Like a new un [ley'k-u-neu'un]. 'To go it *like a new un*' is to do anything with the freshness and vigour of youth.

Like-as-if [ley'k-uz-if], E. and W.; **Like-as-agif** [ley'k-uz-u-gif], N., adv. 'He went about job *like-as-if* he didn't care about it.' 'It was twenty year sin last Cannlemas; Ah mind (remember) it *like-as-agif* it was nobbut yisterday.'

Like-eneeaf [leyk-uni'h'f], likely enough; in all probability.

Liken'd [ley'ku'nd], pp. likely. 'Ah's *likened* tñ be teean afoor gentlemen (the magistrates) for knockin that awd hare doon.'

Liken'd, pretended; appeared as if. 'He *likened* tñ gan, bud didn't.'

Likes-on't [ley'ks-aont], the like of it; anything similar to it. 'Ah niver seed *likes-on't*.'

Likes o' that [ley'ks-o'-thaat], almost identical with **Likes-on't**, but more emphatic, 'Noo! did yä ivver see *likes o' that*?' Great emphasis on *that*.

- Likin** [ley'kin], E. and W. 'Gannin on *likin*,' going on trial or approval.
- Likin-for** [ley'kin-fur], a prepossession for. 'Oh! he's boon tî wed Molly Smith cock-ee'd lass, is hě? Ah awlas thowt he'd a sneeakin sooat o' *likin-for* her.'
- Lillilow** [lil'i-laow], the blaze of a fire.
- Lillthraps** [lil-thraaps], E. and W., sb. pl. female frippery. 'Noo then, get thî *lillthraps* on, an let's be off.'
- Lilly** [lil'i], E. Same as **Lillilow**.
- Lilt** [lilt], a light, gladsome step.
- Limp** [limp], adj. thin; loose in texture; lacking substance; drooping, after the abstraction of the sustaining element, as muslin after the liquefaction of the starch.
- Lin** [lin], linen. A.S. *lîn*, flax; *lînen* is the adj., like *golden*, from gold.
- Linch** [linsh], a sharp, sudden blow with a pliable instrument, a willow twig, or the thong of a whip.
- Ling** [ling], heather.
- Linghy** [lin'zhi], adj. lithe; active; supple in limb. 'He lowp't cleean owad hedge. Ah sudn't hâ thowt awd fellow'd been sî *linghy*.'
- Lintin** [lin'tin], a lintel.
- Lintins**, N., tares.
- Lipper** [lip'ur'], N., an agitation of the sea with short, breaking waves, as distinguished from a long, rolling swell. 'Ther's a deal o' *lipper* on tî-neet.'
- Lishup** [lish'up], E., v. to walk briskly. 'He gans *lishupin* along like a two-year-awd.'
- Lissom** [lis'u'm], W., adj. supple; active; nimble, *lit*. 'lithe-some.'
- Lÿ-thä, lu-thä, lÿ-thä, leeak** [lidh'u, luodh'u, lidh'u, li'h'k], a quick call to look at, or notice, something strange.
- Lithin** [lidh'in], meal of any kind used for thickening soup, &c.
- Liven-up** [laay-vn-uop], v. to cheer, enliven, console, or raise the spirits of a despondent person. Also, to become more cheerful.
- Liver** [liv'ur'], v. to deliver. In E. and N. used in reference to the delivery of anything. In W., chiefly and almost exclusively, to deliver corn or other farm produce, by means of a waggon, to the purchaser.
- Liver**, the liver. Formerly the liver was supposed to be the seat of the amorous passion; thus Webster, in *Appius and Virginia*, 'We have not such hot *livers*.' And so it is still held in Holderness; a swain, quite recently writing to his sweetheart, says, 'Thoo's stown mÿ *liver* oot o' mÿ belly, an Ah's despadly (desperately) ÿ love wÿ' thâ.'
- Liver an lights clock** [liv'u'r'-unley'ts-tlaok], N. and W., a clock with the pendulum and weights exposed.
- Lobloll** [laoblaol'], E. and N., porridge of flour or oatmeal made very thick. 'My eye! bud this is *lobloll*! speean 'll ommost stan' ower end in't.'
- London-pride** [luon'dun-praa'y'd], the plant Sweet-William. Never the flower usually called London-pride.
- Lone** [lau'n, or luo'h'n], lonely; sequestered; dreary; deserted. A *lone* house is one standing alone in a secluded spot.
- Lone-woman** [lau'n-wuo-mu'n], a widow, left alone.
- Loocan** [luo'h'n], a lane. 'It's a lang *loocan* as niver cums tiv a

- end' is the Holderness rendering of a common proverb.
- Loance** [luo'u'ns]. The general meaning of this term is an allowance of ale or other refreshment to workmen between meals. In W. it refers more especially to an intermediate slight meal between breakfast and dinner, served in the harvest-field. Also, a morning glass of ale, without any reference to its being an allowance from an employer; thus a person will say, 'Ah can't work ne langer till Ah've had my loance; Ah mun gan an get a glass o' yal.'
- Look** [loo'k], v. to hoe weeds in a field of young corn.
- Lookers** [loo'ku'z], weeders in a corn-field.
- Looney** [loo'ni], N. and E., a simpleton. An abbreviation of *lunatic*; used derisively, to intimate that the person is little better than a lunatic.
- Loonther, or Loundhur** [loo'n-dhur'], E., v. to beat. 'What's thà loontherin him about i' that way for? what's he deean?'
- Loose-thrap** [loo's-thraap], N. and W., a louse-trap—a small-toothed comb used for freeing children's heads from hair-lice (called *dicks*).
- Lop** [laop], a flea, so called from its activity in *loupin* (jumping).
- Lopper'd** [laop'ud], pp. congealed, or curdled. A term only applied to milk.
- Loss** [laos], v. to lose.
- Lossen** [laos'n], p. p. of to *lose*.
- Lost-y-muck** [laost-i-muok], excessively dirty.
- Lots** [laots], many; a great number. 'What lots o' fooaks there is gannin ti floor (flower) show.'
- Lound** [laow'nd], N., adj. calm; tranquil. Used only in reference to the weather. Icel. *logn*, calm, referring to the weather.
- Love-begot** [luov-bigot], a bastard.
- Low** [laow], E. and N., v. to glow; to send forth flame. 'It must be a frost; fire lows se breet.'
- Lowp** [laow'p], v. to leap, or jump. 'But if that a lous couthe have *lopen* the bettir.' — *Piers Plowman*, B. v. 198.
- Lowpen** [laow'pn], p. p. of to *leap*. See above.
- Lowse** [laow's], adj. loose. Roger Ascham (a native of Yorkshire) speaks of *lowse* grossness.
- Lowse**, free from apprenticeship. 'When Ah's lowse Ah sal gan tÿ Lunnon an mak mi fotton' (fortune).
- Lowse'd** [laow'su'nd], p. p. of to *loose*.
- Lowse-end**, a course of profligacy and idleness. 'What's Bill deean noo? Why Ah's flaid he's nobbut at a *lowse-end*, dhrinkin an raffin aboot.'
- Lowse-hand** [laow's-aand], a supernumerary workman, who can be spared without inconvenience. 'We're rayther shooat-handed; gan an see if Maisther Johnson's gotten a *lowse-hand* he can len us.'
- Lowse-y-bush** [laow's-i-buosh], N. and W., pp. afflicted with dysentery.
- Lowseness** [laow'snus], dysentery.
- Lowze** [laow'z], v. to redeem an article in pledge.
- Lowzenin - feeast** [laow · znin-fi'h'st], a supper given at the termination of apprenticeship.
- Lowze-oot** [laowz-oo't], v. to unharness horses from a vehicle.

- Lowzin-tahm**, the time for unyoking the horses and leaving off work.
- Loy-tahm** [laoy-taa'm], E., leisure moments.
- Lug** [luog], the ear; the handle of a jug.
- Lug**, v. to pull the hair. Swed. *lugga*, to pull the forelock.
- Lug**, v. to carry with difficulty; to pull violently. 'Pig gat inti dyke, an it tuk three on us tī *lug* it oot.'
- Lump** [luomp], v. to beat on the head with sufficient violence to cause a lump to rise. 'If thoo disn't hod thī noise Ah'll *lump* thy heead fo' thā.'
- Lump-skull** [luomp-skuol], E. and W., a blockhead.
- Lunjous** [luon'zhus]; **Lunghy** [luon-zhi], E., lumberingly awkward. 'Noo then, thoo great *lunjous* lubber! keep thī feet off mah corns.'
- Lunjous**, N., adj. enraged almost to madness.
- Lunt** [luont], E., a clash; a collision; a noisy, clattering impact. 'Wheel com off, an we com doon inti rooad wī sike a *lunt*.'
- Lutherack** [luodh'ur'uk], a splat of offensive viscous matter; a term applied especially to expectorated phlegm.
- Lutherack**, N. and E., a large quantity. 'What a *lutherack* o' pie he's gotten on his plate.'
- Mā** [mu], pron. me. The non-emphatic form.
- Mā** [me-], N. and W., adj. and adv. more. More frequently *Mair*.
- Mad** [maad], adj. angry. 'As *mad* as a beear (bear) wiv a sooar lug.'
- Maddle** [maad'l], v. to bewilder or perplex. 'Ah's fair *maddled* amang it all.'
- Maddlin** [maad'lin], adj. confusing.
- Mafted** [maaf'tid], pp. oppressed with heat. 'Cum in, thoo leeks ommost *mafted*.'
- Mah** [maa], pron. my. Generally used where emphasis is required; in other places it is *me* or *mī*. In E. *mah* is pronounced [maay] before words beginning with a vowel.
- Mahvil** [maa'vil], a marble. 'Ah'll gī thā a gam at *mahvils*.'
- Maiden** [me'h'dn], a servant-girl. 'Smith *maiden*, Smith's servant-girl.
- Main** [me'h'n], very; exceedingly. 'Ah's *main* glad tī see thā leekin se weel.' When Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was intriguing for the usurpation of the crown, he brought up from Middleham, in Yorkshire, a troop of burly yeomen, his tenants, with whom he conversed, when at Middleham, on the most familiar terms. This troop was drawn up in Finsbury Fields, and Richard was present, when one of the yeomen soldiers went up to him, and, clapping him on the shoulder, said, 'Dickon, Dickon, Ah's *main* blythe thoo's boon to be king.'
- Main-sweear** [me'h'n-swi'h'r], N., v. to swear falsely.
- Maisther** [me'h'sthur'], master; the head of a house. 'As a *maistre* ower his seruantes.'—Hampole, *Treatise on Life*.
- Maistherful** [mae'sthufuol], adj. headstrong.
- Mak** [maak], v. to make. 'Als fre *mak* I thee, As hert may think or egh may see.'
- Commencement of Athelstan's

- charter to the town of Beverley; an early translation from the original.
- Mak**, a shape; a make; a kind.
- Makken** [maak'n], p. p. of to *make*.
- Mak nor shap** [maak-nu-shaap]. 'That cooat's neeather *mak nor shap*,' is neither well-shaped nor well-made.
- Maks an mandhers** [maaks-unmaandhuz], E. and N., every possible kind. 'All *maks an mandhers* o' things.'
- Mak-sharp** [maak-shaa'p], be quick.
- Mal** [maal], N., v. to shout; to scream.
- Malak** [mae'luk], an uproar, or commotion. 'They kicked up a bonny *malak*.'
- Malamb** [mae'laam], E., a child's term for a lamb. See **Balamb**.
- Mam, Mammy** [maam, maam'i], mother. Sometimes used derisively to adults. 'Run whom (home) tî thy *mammy*.'
- Man** [maan], curiously used occasionally for the Deity. 'There's a *man* aboon 'll mak yě all care some day, if you don't care noo.'—Wesleyan Local Preacher's Sermon.
- Mandhers**. See *Maks an mandhers*.
- Mang** [maang], N., v. to break, bruise, or crush.
- Mangment** [maang'ment], N., a broken or confused mass.
- Manish** [maan'ish], v. to manage; to cultivate land according to a certain method.
- Manish**, adj. manly.
- Manishment** [maan'ishment], the method of cultivating land; hence, sometimes, in E. and N., manure is so called. 'Puttin in a bit o' *manishment*,' spreading manure on land.
- Manner** [maan'ur], manure.
- Manner**, v. to manure.
- Manty-makker** [maan'ti-maak'ur'], a dressmaker.
- Mar** [maa'r'], a lake or mere, as 'Hornsea *mar*.'
- March-muck-it-oot**. See **February-fill-dike**.
- Mare** [me'h'r, mae'r], adv. more. 'If we differed less or *mare*.' A satirical street-song of Beverley, in the 15th century, relative to a dispute with the town of Hull.
- Mareish** [maer'ish], adj. palatable; inducing a desire for more. See **Moorish**.
- Marriage-lines** [maar'ij-laaynz], sb. pl. a marriage-certificate.
- Marrow** [maar'u], a match; an equal. 'Ah niver seed his *marrow* at plooïn.'
- Marrow**, v. to match; to pair.
- Marrows** [maar'uz], sb. pl. a pair; fellows. 'Them twostockins is *marrows*.'
- Marry** [maar'i], an abbreviation of 'by St Mary.' 'Aye, *marry*, it's time they was wed.'
- Mash** [maash], v. to smash. 'Don't *mash* them cooals sî mich.'
- Massy** [maasi], mercy.
- Massy-on-us** [maas'i - aon-uz], mercy on us.
- Matther** [maath'ur'], v. to like; to approve of. 'Ah think mah missus disn't mich *matther* her new maiden.'
- Matthers** [maath'uz], sb. pl. (1) a quantity. 'Hé yâ had onny *matthers* o' rain 'ÿ your payt' (district)? (2) Importance; consequence. 'It's neeah *matthers* which way yâ deeah't.' (3) A reference to health. 'Ah's neeah *matthers*,' not very well.

- Maudlin-fair** [maud·lin·fae'r], E. and W., a fair held at Hedon, on the feast of St Magdalen.
- Maudher** [mau'ndhur'], v. to talk in a gloomy, despondent manner; to make mournful noises whilst sleeping.
- Maut** [mau't], malt.
- Maw** [mau·], the stomach. 'Ah can't eat nī mare, mī *maw's* ommost brussen.'
- Mawk** [mau'k], a maggot.
- Mawkin** [mau'kin], a scarecrow.
- Mawkish** [mau'kish], adj. feeling slightly indisposed.
- Mawky** [mau'ki], adj. (1) maggoty, as '*mawky* cheese.' (2) Pale and sickly-looking, like a *mawk*.
- Mawmy** [mau'mi], adj. soft, and lacking firmness and juice. Applied to apples and pears.
- May-geslin** [mae·gez·lin], a May gosling. On the first of May '*May-geslins*' are made after the fashion of April fools.
- Mazed** [mae'zd], adj. bewildered; confused; perplexed. When George Fox was preaching at Patrington, in 1652, he was apprehended and taken before a neighbouring justice, who, observing that he did not take off his hat, and address him as thee and thou, enquired, 'Who is this man? is he *mazed*, or fond' (an idiot)?
- Mazen, Muzzle** [maaz'n, maaz'l], v. to perplex; to bewilder. 'This noise *mazzens* mā seeah, Ah deeant know what Ah's deein.'
- Mazenin** [maaz·nin], adj. confusing.
- Meal** [mee'l], E., the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. See **Meaal**.
- Meant-ont** [ment-aont], E. and W., meaning of it. 'Ah've a strange, queer feeling i' my in-nards; Ah knawn't *meant-ont*.'
- Mebby** [mebi], adv. it may be; perhaps. '*Mebby* he'll wed her effer all.'
- Meeagrums** [mi'h'grumz], sb. pl. fancies; whims; lowness of spirits.
- Meean** [mi'h'n], the moon.
- Meean-on** [mi'h'n-aon], v. to mean; to intend. 'What's thā *meean-on*, deein that?'
- Meeastlins** [mi'h'stlinz], adv. mostly. Also *Mooastlins*.
- Meeat** [mi'h't], meat; frequently used to designate flesh meat as distinguished from other kinds of food. Also, in E., beef, as distinct from mutton, pork, &c.
- Meeten** [mee'tn], p. p. of to *meet*.
- Mell** [mel], a mallet.
- Mellah** [mel·u], adj. mellow; ripe. Applied to apples and pears. 'Ten a penny, *mellah* peears.'
- Mellah-hooal** [mel·u·no'h'l], a hole in a stack, or other place, where boys put apples to ripen.
- Melten**, p. p. of to *melt*.
- Menden**, p. p. of to *mend*.
- Mennad** [men'ud], N., a minnow.
- Mens** [menz], improvement; amendment. 'He awlas was a bad un, an Ah see ni *mens* in him yit.'
- Mense** [mens], tidiness; glossiness; good manners; decency. 'That lass hez nayther sense nor *mense*.'
- Menseful** [men'sfuol], adj. tidy; presentable. 'Mak thysen *menseful* afoor thoo gans ti chotch' (church). Clearly from Old Eng. *menschful*, honourable in aspect.

Menseless [men'slus], adj. without neatness or decency.

Merrils [merilz], a game played on a square board with 18 pegs, nine on each side. Called in many parts nine men's morris.

Messment [mes'ment], a litter of articles; a piece of work spoiled by unskilful manipulation.

Met [met], a measure of two bushels.

Met-pooak [met-puo'h'k], a two-bushel sack.

Mew [meu, miw], p. t. of to *mow*; mowed; did mow.

Mew [meu'], a quantity of corn piled up in the barn in readiness for thrashing. In E., also, applied to a pile of hay.

Mew'd up [meu'd-uop], piled up, in superfluity, like a corn *mew* in a barn. 'Noo Betty's flitted tiv a lahtler hoos, she's fairly *mew'd up* wiv her fonnither, an hez it ya peeace upon another.'

Mewl [meu'l], v. to mew, as a cat does; to cry like a young child.

Mi awn cheek [mi-au'n-chee'k], entirely to myself. 'Ah'd a quayt o' yal all ti *mi awn cheek*.'

Mich [mich], adj. or adv. much. 'Myche ther was of game and play.'—*La Morte d'Arthur*, l. 258.

Mich of a michness [mich-uv-u-mich'nus], pretty similar; on an equality. Used in comparison of things nearly similar.

Midda [mid'u], a meadow; a field set apart for mowing, as distinct from a pasture.

Middin [mid'in], a dunghill.

Middlin [mid'lin], adj. in a moderately fair state of health. 'Nobbut *middlin*,' somewhat unwell.

Middlinish [mid'linish], comp. adj. applying to persons, things,

circumstances, or conditions; implying a medium degree of; as, 'Ah's *middlinish*,' tolerably well. 'He's *middlinish* off,' in comfortable circumstances. 'A *middlinish* few,' a good quantity. 'A *middlinish* lot o' taties,' a medium crop, &c.

Midge [mij], a small species of out-door fly; a term also applied contemptuously to persons of diminutive stature.

Mid-ray-Sunday [mid-rae-suon-du], Mid-Lent Sunday; when the rays of the sun are vertical to the equator, or mid-way on the earth. See **Tid**, **Mid**, **Mis-eray**, &c.

Milken [mil'kn'], p. p. of to *milk*.

Milner [mil'nur'], N. and W., a miller. See **Minler**.

Milt [milt], N. and W., the spleen of an animal. See **Cat-collop**.

Minch [minsh], N., v. to walk mincingly; to suppress an important point in a narrative or evidence.

Mind [maaynd], v. (1) to remember, as, 'Ah *mind* it varry weel;' (2) to observe; (3) to be careful; (4) to take care of, as, 'Cum an *mind* bayns, whahl Ah sahve pigs.'

Minden [maayn'dn], p. p. of to *mind*.

Minler [min'lur'], E. and N., a miller. See **Milner**.

Mint [mint], a feeble or perfunctory pretence of doing anything. 'He meead a *mint* at it, bud nivver framed as if he meant ti deeah it.'

Misbegot [mis'bigaot], E. and W., a bastard.

Misdoot [misdoot'], v. to doubt.

Mislest [misles't], v. to molest.

Mislike [misley'k], E. and W., v. to dislike. 'Some say children of nature *mislike* learning.'—Ascham, *The Scholemaster*.

Misteched [mistech't], adj. misteached, or mistaught; guilty of bad habits. 'Thou must be *misteched*, ti gan on i that way.' In N. only applied to horses not thoroughly broken.

Misthrist [misthris't], v. to mistrust or doubt.

Misthristful [misthris'tfuol], adj. doubtful; distrustful.

Mizzle [miz'l], N. and W., a gentle, drizzling rain.

Mizzle, v. to go off covertly; to take leave. 'It's eleven o'clock, it's aboot time Ah was *mizzlin*.'

Moant, or Maunt [mau'nt], may not; must not. 'Thou *moant* tell.'

Moant-mawnin, W. and E.; **Te moan at mawnin**, N., to-morrow morning.

Mob [maob], N. and W., v. to beat a delinquent schoolboy with caps.

Moddy-cauf [maod-i-kauf], a young calf.

Moggle [maog'l], E., v. to mutter. 'There he stands, *mogglin* an chuntheriu.'

Moidhered [maoy'dhud], pp. confused; distracted. 'Aye, poor thing! she's ommost *moidhered*, amang all them bayns.'

Moit [maoy't], a particle. 'Hez tha onny bacca, Bill? Naw, nat a *moit*.'

Moll [maol], to crumple; to crush; also to moulder. 'This piece o' wood's si rotten, Ah can *moll* it all t' pieces wi mi fing-er an thumb.'

Money-spidhat [muon-i-spaay-dhut], N., a small spider of any species, the appearance of which

is popularly supposed to indicate the receipt of a sum of money, and to kill which will deprive the person of it. Same as *Money-spinner* elsewhere.

Monny [maoni], adj. many. '*Monianes* kunnes gomen' (many a kind of game).—*Layamon*, ii. 616.

Moo [moo-], E., to low, as a cow does.

Moonge [moo'nzh], N., v. to munch; to eat slowly and munchingly. See **Munge**.

Moont [moo'nt], N., v. to moult, or cast the feathers. See **Moot**.

Moorish [muo'h'rish], having an appetite for more. See **Mareish**.

Moot [moo't], E., v. to moult. W. *moolt*. 'Your bod's getten *moot*,' your bird is moulting.

Mooth-organ [mooth-a'orgun], E. and W., a gew-gaw, or Jew's (jaw's) harp.

Moozy [moo'zi], N., downy; generally used in reference to a sprouting beard. 'Jack's gettin quite *moozy* aboot chin.' *Mozy* [moa'zi] in Essex.

Moral [maor'ul], W.; **Morril** [maor'il], N., likeness; similitude. 'He's varry *moral* of his fayther.'

Mostlins [muos'h'stlinz], E. and W., adv. mostly; generally. See **Meeastlins**.

Mot [maot], N. and W., sometimes *motty*, N., the point aimed at in the games of pitch-and-toss, quoits, &c.

Motherin-Sundah [muodh-'ur'insuon'du], Mid-Lent Sunday; so called from a custom of children visiting their parents on that day. Almost, if not altogether, obsolete.

Mought [maow't], W., v. might. '*Mought* I live.'—Marlowe, *Dido*, *Queen of Carthage*, Act III., sc. 3.

- Mouther, or Moother** [moo·thur'], N., the toll of flour taken by millers in payment for grinding. When suspected of helping himself too liberally, the miller is said 'to know hoo tî *moother*.' Obsolete.
- Mow-bont-hay** [maow·baont·ae'], N., hay, which having been stacked when wet, becomes heated, and acquires a peculiar flavour and smell.
- Mowdie** [maow·di], W., a mole-catcher. Generally *Awd-mowdie*.
- Mowdiewarp** [maow·di·waa·p], W., a mole; A.S. *mold*, earth; *weorpan*, to cast up. See **Mowthad**, which is more used.
- Mowthad** [maow·dhud], a mole.
- Mowthadin** [maow·dhud·in], pr. pp. the profession of catching moles. 'He's teean tî *mowthadin* for a livin.'
- Muck** [muok], (1) dirt; (2) manure; (3) in N., also, applied to rain and snow, as, 'It's varry murky weather, we sal hê sum *muck* o' sum sooart afooar lang.' 'Cleeaan *muck*,' earthy dirt, as distinguished from that of a more offensive character.
- Muck**, v. (1) to manure. 'Ah *mucks* mî land weel.' (2) To dirty, or soil. 'Deeant *muck* thî slip.'
- Muck-cheeap** [muok·chi·h'p], adj. dirt-cheap, *i. e.* very much below the market price.
- Muck-heeap** [muok·i·h'p], a dung-hill; also a term of reproach.
- Muck-lather, Muck-sweat** [muok·laadh'ur', muok·swi'h't], a clammy perspiration covering the body like a lather of soap.
- Muckment** [muok·ment], dirt; filth. Also applied to disreputable characters. 'Ah weeant gan on rooad wî sike *muckment* as thoo.'
- Muck-middin** [muok·mid·in], a dung-hill.
- Muck-oot** [muok·oo·t], to clean out a pig-stye, &c.
- Muck-spoot** [muok·spoo·t], a term applied to a dirty-person, or one who uses filthy language; a general term of reproach or contempt.
- Muck-up** [muok·up], N. and E., to throw up an engagement dishonourably.
- Muck-watther-dhreean** [muok·waath'ur·dhri·h'n], a dung-hill trench.
- Mucky** [muok·i], adj. dirty; mean; dishonourable. 'It was a *mucky* thing tî promise tî see him thruff, an then leeave him tî get oot on't as he could.'
- Mucky**, v. to soil. See **Muck** (2).
- Mud** [muod], v. might. 'It *mud* happen seeah,' it might so happen.
- Mudhap** [muod·aap], adv. perhaps; it might happen.
- Mull** [muol], v. to spoil by unskilful workmanship.
- Mully-grubs, or Molly-grubs** [muol·i·gruobz, maol·i-], sb. pl. a fit of the sulks, or bad temper.
- Mully-puff** [muol·i·puof], N. and E., a sweat. 'Why, thoo's all of a *mully-puff*.'
- Mummy** [muom·i], a pulpy mass. 'When we teeak (took) apples oot o' cart, they we' posht all tiv a *mummy*.'
- Mump** [muomp], N., a quick blow on the mouth, given with the back of the hand.
- Mumpers** [muom·puz], N. and W., sb. pl. small, unsaleable apples. See **Crumpy**.
- Mun** [muon], v. must. 'Ah *mun* be off heeam.' Used almost entirely with a future force.

- Mun** [mun], apparently a corruption of man. Used to give emphasis to an assertion. 'Mun! Ah lick him.' 'Did tha? Ah thowt thoo wad, mun.'
- Munge**. See **Moonge**.
- Mush**, or **Mash** [muosh], maash, a fragmentary mass; a pulpy heap. 'He's throdden on it, an noo it's nowt bud *mush*.'
- Myawl** [m'you:l], E. and W., v. to mew like a cat; to cry. 'Stop thy *myawlin*,' cease your crying. Fr. *miauler*, to mew.
- My hearty** [mi-aati], a form of salutation. 'Hoo gooas it, *my hearty*?' N., equivalent to 'How are you getting on, friend of my heart?'
- Mysen** [misen], pron. myself. 'Ah mun dee it *mysen*, Ah see, as neeabody else sets about it.'
- Nab** [naab], N., a promontory; an abrupt termination of a range of uplands. *Knab*, or *knap*, a round hill; a protuberance. Obsolete. A.S. *cnæp*.
- Nab**, v. to catch; to capture; to seize hold of. 'Jack Robins went oot las' neet tî *nab* a hare; bud keepers *nab'd* him.'
- Nabs** [naabz], sb. pl. See **Habs an nabs**.
- Nabs**. *His nabs*, W., the appellation of a vain, pretentious, or impudent person. 'He begun tî talk big; bud Ah seean sattled *his nabs*.'
- Nack** [naak], N., an affected style of speaking; v. to speak affectedly.
- Nackin an crackin** [naak-in-unkraak-in], N., making use of stilted language, or of long words without understanding their meaning, or applying them correctly.
- Naf** [naaf], the nave of a wheel.
- Nail** [ne'h'l], v. to flog or beat; also, to clench an argument, or overcome a disputant in a controversy. 'He said Ah sud niver win if Ah bet o' Sundah, an Ah said saatanlye yan on us must win, an that *nail'd* him.'
- Nail**, v. to catch. 'Ah *nail'd* him just as he was comin oot o' hoos.'
- Nailin** [ne'h'lin], a chastisement.
- Nancy-pretty** [naan-si-prit-i], the flower London-pride; a kind of saxifrage.
- Nantle** [naant'l], v. to work feebly, languidly, or imperfectly. 'He's gettin past work noo, poor awd chap, bud he *nantles* about a bit iv his garden.'
- Nap an rattle** [naap-un-raat'l], E. and N., nonsensical or boasting talk. 'It's neeah use takkin noocatis o' what that chap sez; he's nowt bud *nap an rattle*.'
- Nap-up** [naap-uop], v. (1) to eat rapidly and with a relish; (2) to catch up anything eagerly and at once. A corruption of *snap-up*.
- Narra-racket** [naar-u-raak-it], W., a narrow lane between high walls, in which passing footsteps produce an echo, or *racket* (noise).
- Nasty** [naas-ti], adj. cross; ill-tempered; obstinate.
- Nat** [naat], W.; **Nut** [nuot], E. and N., adv. not.
- Nat afoor time** [naat-afuo'h'taa:m], adv. not before it is required. 'Ah see thy're beginnin tî mend rooad, an *nat afoor time*.'
- Nat all there** [naat-au'l-thaer'], adj. witless; deficient in intellect; meaning that the person spoken of has not his brains *all there*, or in his head.
- Nath-er** [naath-ur'], E. and N., v. to complain in a grumbling, despondent tone.

- Natheral** [naath'ur'ul], an idiot.
- Natheral-bayn** [naath'ur'ul-be'h'n], an illegitimate child.
- Nattle** [naat'l], E. and N., v. to scratch. 'There's a moose (mouse) *nattlin i' closet.*'
- Nay** [ne'h'], adv. no; a negative response. See **Neeah**.
- Naydhur** [ne'h'dhur', nae'dhur'], W., conj. neither.
- Nazly** [naaz'li], E. and N., adj. drowsy-looking. 'It's time bayn was teean ti bed; he leeaks vary *nazly.*'
- Nazzy** [naazi], adj. slightly intoxicated.
- Near** [ni'h'r], adj. close; parsimonious; niggardly.
- Near**, E., adj. underdone, in cookery. See **Bear**.
- Near-bye** [ni'h'r-bi], N. and W., adv. in close proximity.
- Neb** [neb], the beak of a bird; used also for the nose, in speaking to a child. 'Cock up thy *neb* an let's kiss thã.' 'Witches an warlocks, an lang-*neb'd* things.'
- Neck-brek** [nek-brek], E.; **Neck-brake**, N. and W., adj. and adv. headlong; impetuously; at dangerous speed. 'He went along at a *neck-brek* pace.'
- Neddy-rack** [ned'i-raak], W., egg and bacon pie.
- Neeable** [ni'h'bl], W.; **Neeavle** [ni'h'vl], N., the navel.
- Neeaf** [ni'h'f], N. and W., the fist.
- Neeagur** [ni'h'gu'r], a negro; also, a contemptible fellow; a stingy niggard.
- Neeagur-dhraver**, an exacting employer of labour.
- Neeah** [ni'h'], adj. no. This form, which is never adverbial, is used in a different sense from *nay*, the latter being a simple negative response; this used adjectively in conjunction with a substantive, as in the Holderness Song:—
'*Neeah*-body comin ti marry me.'
- Neeah-grit-shaks** [ni'h'-gri'h't-shaaks], of disreputable character. 'As for Tom, he's *neeah-grit-shaks*; Ah wadn't thrist him fother then Ah could see him.' Also, anything of an inferior description or objectionable character.
- Neeah-nowts** [ni'h'-naowts]. If two boys are walking together and one picks up a prize, he shouts *neeah-nowts*, and keeps the whole of it, but if his companion forestalls him, and cries *hauves*, he is entitled to half of it.
- Neeak't** [ni'h'kt], adj. naked.
- Neean** [ni'h'n], none; any; also, noon. 'Ah weean hẽ *neean*,' I will not have any.
- Neean o' yer jaw** [ni'h'n-u-yu-jaw]. 'Let's hẽ *neean o' yer jaw*,' do not be insolent.
- Neean-seeah** [ni'h'n-si'h], not so. '*Neean-seeah!* he'll nut deeah it; he's nut sike a feal.'
- Nep** [nep], N., a kiss; v. to kiss.
- Nestle** [nes'l], v. to fidget.
- Nestly** [nes'li], N. and E., adj. fidgety; restless. 'We mud as weel be startin; meear's gettin vary *nestly.*'
- Netten** [net'n], p. p. of to *net*.
- Nevell** [nev'il], N. and E., v. to beat violently with the fist.
- Nevvy** [nev'i], nephew.
- New-begin** [neu-'bigin'], the name of a street in Beverley, signifying, probably, when first built, new buildings, from the Icel. *byggja*, to build.

- Newk** [niwk], N. and W., a corner; more generally used to designate the inside corner of the fire-place, which is sufficiently large to admit a chair, and is appropriated to the master of the house. The Scotch term is the *Ingle-neuk*. Early Eng. *Nok*, a corner.—*Havelock*, 820.
- Newsin** [neu'z'in], pp. gossiping; talking scandal. 'There was neeboddy there bud three awd gossips, *newsin* tegither ower a dish o' tea.'
- Newsy** [neu'zi], adj. addicted to gossiping or scandal-bearing.
- Nibs an nabs** [nibz-un-naabz], bit by bit; by piece-meal; desultorily. Sometimes, 'Bi *habs and nabs*.'
- Nicely** [ney's'li], adv. for adj. in good health. 'Hoo's thī wife?' 'Oh, *nicely*.'
- Nick**, [nik], a notch; a cutting; a drain. A drain cut by a member of the Bethel family, of Rise, Holderness, went by the name of 'Bethel *nick*.'
- Nick**, v. to over-reach; to cheat; to charge an exorbitant price. 'He chayged thā fahve shillins fo't, did he? Weel, he's *nick'd* thā this tahn.'
- Middle-noddle** [nid'l-naod'l], N., v. to do anything in a dreamy, bewildered, or stupefied way. 'He gans *niddle-noddlin* about as if he didn't know what he was deeahin on.'
- Nifty-naffy** [nifi-naafi], v. to do anything listlessly or perfunctorily.
- Niggle** [nig'l], v. to trifle over work, or to do it bit by bit, without vigour or perseverance.
- Nigh** [naa'y], N. and W., adj. and adv. This, although not strictly a dialect word, has become almost obsolete in common parlance elsewhere, but still maintains its place in Holderness, in N. and W. 'Which is *nighest* rooad tī Bolliton?' 'You mun gan doon that looan sttraight forrad, bud you'll find it *nigh* uppa sixmahl.' *Nighest*, although generally, is not always synonymous with *gainest*, as in the Holderness version of a common proverb. '*Nighest* way isn'tawlas *gainest*;' meaning that the shorter road, in point of distance, takes a longer time to traverse, in consequence of its bad condition, &c.
- Nigh-hand** [naay-aand], N. and W., adv. near-by; approximating, or approaching to. 'It's noo *nigh-hand* upo' three year sin Ah com tī this hoos.'
- Nim** [nim], N., v. to walk nimbly, or with agile steps.
- Ninny-hammer** [nin'i-aam'ur'], a fool. More used in the North Riding than in Holderness.
- Nip** [nip], a pinch; a squeeze.
- Nip**, v. to pinch; to squeeze; also, to stint in food or wages, by an avaricious employer.
- Nip**, v. to walk hastily. 'Ah could *nip* up tī Hedon y neeah tahn.'
- Nip aboot** [nip-uboot'], v. to do anything briskly, or with vigour. 'Awd woman *nips aboot* like a young lass.'
- Nipe** [neyp], N., the beak of a bird.
- Nipper** [nip'ur']; **Nip-skitter** [nip-skith'ur'], a greedy, nig-gardly person.
- Nitherin** [nidh'ur'in], pp. shivering with cold.
- Nitherin**, E. and W., pp. laughing or giggling involuntarily, with an effort to suppress or conceal the emotion.

Nivver [niv'ur'], adv. never. '*Nivver* heed'—never mind. 'He's a *nivver* sweat, he is,' i. e. an idle fellow.

Nivver, E. and W., a curiously duplicated negative form of expression; sometimes, indeed, used in connection with a multiplication of negatives, as, 'Hezn't neeabody seen nowt o' *nivver* a hat neeawhear?'

Nivver-deea-weel [niv-u-di'h'-wee'l], an idle, profligate young man, so called prognosticavely. Identical with the Scotch *Neer-do-weel*.

Noah's Ark [nau'h'z-aa'k], clouds forming a sort of ellipse, pointed at the ends like the prow of a boat, supposed to betoken rain. So called also in Essex, and probably common.

Nobble [naob'l], N., v. to strike on the head; to acquire; to pilfer.

Nobbut [naob'u't], conj. only. In W., unless. 'There was *nobbut* me an Tom there.' 'Ah weean't gan *nobbut* thoo dis an all,' I will not go unless you go also. 'No man gon into a stronge mannes hous may take away his vessels, *no-but* he bynde firste the stronge man.'—*Wyclif*, St Mark, iii. 27.

Noddy [naod'i], a simpleton.

Noggin [naog'in], half a jack, or one-eighth of a pint of liquid measure.

No-hoo [no-oo'], adv. not in any way. 'Ah've thried it all manner o' ways, bud can't fettle it *no-hoo*.'

Noise [naoysz], v. to gossip. 'He gans *noisin* aboot toon asteead o' mindin his bisness.'

Nominy [naom'ini], E., a set speech or form of words; a prepared oration. 'He gets weel

thruff his *nominy*,' is said of a town-crier. 'He knaws his *nominy* as weel as a chotch clerk.'

Noo [noo'], adv. now.

Nooan-he [nuo'h'n-ee], none, or not, he. N., *Neean he*. 'He weean't budge t'i deeah it this hauf-hoor, *nooan-he*.'

Nop [naop], E. and N., the head, or the top of anything. 'Noo then, can't thà find nowt betther t'i deeah then knock thissle-*nops* off?' *Knop*, i. e. knob.

Nope, or **Knawp** [naop], v. to strike, with a stick or other implement, usually on the head or knuckles. Also, sb. a blow. See **Dog-knawper**.

Nopin [nau'pin], a chastisement.

Noppy [naop'i], E. and N., adj. many-headed; full of *nops*.

Nor [nur], W., conj. than. 'It's betther *nor* a mile, good walkin.'

Note [nuo'h't], a bill, or invoice, of goods. The term bill is not usually made use of for a statement of account. 'Ah've cum t'i settle m'i *note*' (or *nooat*).

Nother [naodh'ur'], a trembling or shivering fit; v. to shake; to tremble. 'Hoo cawd it is; Ah's all of a *nother*.' See **Nitherin**, of which this is a variation of form.

Nothran-leets [naodh'run-lee'ts], sb. pl. northern lights; the Aurora Borealis.

Nottable [naot'uobl], N., adj. active; industrious; thrifty in household matters. A term applied chiefly to women.

Nowt [naowt], nothing. 'What Ah diz is *nowt* t'i neeabody bud mysen.' 'Ah said *nowt* t'i neeabody, an neeabody said *nowt* t'i me.' 'Ne put *nowt* al in thy male.'—Proverbs of Hendyng

- (13th century), Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*, Part II., p. 38.
- Nowt-at-dows, E.; Nowt-at-dows-for-owt** [naow't-ut-daowz-fur-aow't], N., of no worth, profit, or advantage; *lit.* nothing that profits.
- Nowther** [naow'dhur], W., neither. More generally *Neeather*. 'For *nowther* sal we fall so farre into wanhope.'—*Yorkshire Song, temp.*, Edw. III. 'He ne had *nouther* strenthe ne myght.'—Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 465.
- Nuggy** [nuog'i], E. and W., adj. light and elastic: referring to dough.
- Numb** [nuom], adj. awkward; unskilful; inexpert.
- Numb-heead** [nuom-i'h'd], a blockhead.
- Numb-skull** [nuom-skuol]. Same as **Numb-heead**.
- Nunty** [nuon'ti], E. and N., adj. fat, or stout, combined with shortness of stature.
- Nurker** [naor'kur], N., a person who displays great skill or dexterity; anything of a superior quality.
- Nurkin** [naor'kin], surpassing; superlative. 'Mine's a *nurkin* watch; it beets chotch clock bi hauf-an-hoor a day.'
- Nutmug** [nuot'muog], N. and W., a nutmeg.
- O'** [u], prep. of; on. 'Yan *o'* them chaps.' See **Ov**.
- Oaf** [aof], an awkward, blundering lout.
- Obleege** [ubleej], E. and W.; **Oblaage** [ublaaj], N., v. to oblige.
- Obsthropalus** [aobsthraop'ulus], adj. awkward; obstinate; uproarious.
- Ocksthers** [aok'sthuz], the arm-pits.
- Odd** [aod], adj. sequestered; alone. 'A *odd* hoos,' a house standing remote from others.
- Oddlin** [aod-lin], the last remaining survivor of a family or community; the last article of a set remaining unbroken; also, a person holding eccentric opinions.
- Oddlins** [aod-linz], sb. pl. remainders. 'Apples is ommost deean, bud Ah think we've a few *oddlins* left.'
- Oddment** [aod'ment], a remnant.
- Odd time** (tahn, N.) [aod-taaym], leisure; spare moments. 'Ah can't see aboot it noo, bud Ah sal hev a bit ov *odd time* next week.'
- Odthers** [aod'hdz], N. and W., way; fashion; method. 'Ah's nat boon ti stan by an see poor lad knock't aboot i that *odthers*.'
- Od-rabbit-it!** [aod-raab-it-it], an interjectional expletive of annoyance. In N. *Doad-rabbit-it!*
- Od-rot-em** [aod-raot-um], similar to the above, but stronger. In N. *Doad*.
- Off** [aof], E., about to. 'Ah's *off* ti gan,' I'm about to go.
- Offal** [aof'il], E., offal; the cuttings of pork when a pig is killed. 'We sall he' plenty ov *offal* noo we gotten her killed.'
- Offal**, adj. worthless; vile.
- Offal-fella** [aof'il-fel'u], a low, disreputable person.
- Offaly** [aof'uli], N., adj. Same as **Offal**.
- Off-cunthry-chaps** [aof-kuon'thri-chaaps], sb. pl. men from a distance.
- Offens** [aof'u'nz], adv. often. 'He *offens* gets a sup ower mich.'

Old-milk, Awd-milk [au'd-milk], E., skim-milk. See also **Blue-milk**.

Ommost [aom'ust], adv. almost. In E., occasionally, **Amooast** [umuo'h'st].

On [aon], prep. of. 'It was yan on em, Ah knaw.' Often used superfluously, as, 'Thrawin on em doon,' 'Puttin on em inti pot.'

On [aon], busied with; engaged upon; in a flurried state of mind. 'He's nicely on with hissen,' he is in a disturbed or agitated state of mind.

On end [aon-end], in an upright position. 'Sittin on end i' bed.' In E. and N. *Ower-end*.

Onny [aon'i], adj. any.

Onny-bit-like [aon'i-bit-leyk], E., at all reasonable; promising in appearance; assuring in aspect; in a moderately fair state. 'Ah could ha putten up wiv her if she'd been *onny-bit-like*.' In N. and W. *Owt-at-all-like*.

Onny-hoo [aon'i-oo'], in any way; carelessly.

On't [aont], of it; on it. 'That's end on't.'

Once [oons], N. and E., v. to drive away; to send one unceremoniously about his business. 'Once that dog oot.'

Oor-fooaks [uo'h'-fuoh'ks], sb. pl. our people; persons belonging to our family. 'He's nat yan of *oor fooaks*; Ah deean't knaw wheear he cums fra.'

Oorsens [uo'h'senz], pron. pl. ourselves. See **Wersens**.

Oot [oot], N., v. to despise; to look less favourably upon than upon the rest: applied to members of a family. 'Beeath fayther an muther *ooted* poor Jack.'

Oothoose [oot'oo's], E., a tool-house. Not used in the ordinary English sense of the word.

Ootidge [oot'ij], N., the full particulars of; the full extent of.

Ootlins [oot'linz], N., another form of **Ootidge**.

Oot-o-fettle [oot'u-fet'l], out of order; disordered; unwell.

Oot o' geeat [oot'u-gi'h't], (1) out of the way; (2) dead. See **Geeat** and **Gate**.

Oot-o-jimmers [oot'u-jim-uz], N., out of working order: said of a piece of mechanism.

Ootside [ootsaay'd], the utmost extent; the extreme limit. 'Ther mud be three, bud that's *ootside*.'

O' porpus [u-paor'pus], on purpose; intentionally.

Oppen-gob [aop'n-gaob], an open-mouthed or talkative person; a revealer of secrets.

Ordinary [au'dnur'i], adj. of poor quality. 'That last floor (floor) we had was varry *ordinary*.' Also **Ornary**.

Organs [aorgunz], E., sb. pl. pigs. A humorous designation, probably from their discordant voices. 'Sarve *organs*,' feed the pigs.

Ornary [au'nur'i], W., adj. See **Ordinary**.

Ossin-dog [aos'in-daog], E., a log of wood by a house door, at which horses are mounted. N. and W. *Ossin-clog*.

Other [aoth'ur'], v. (1) to talk wanderingly or foolishly; (2) E. and W., to be decrepit; (3) to work feebly.

Otherin [aoth'ur'in], adj. slow-witted. The village of Ottringham is often said by sarcastic neighbours to have got its name from its *otherin* inhabitants.

- Otherin-aboot** [aoth'ur'in-uboot'], going about in a stupid, blundering way.
- Other-pooak** [aoth'u-puo'h'k], a silly, blundering person.
- Otherskeat** [aoth'u-skeet']. Same as **Otherpooak**. In N. *Skeeat*.
- Other-some** [uodh'u'-suom], N., pron. others. 'Some says it is, *other-some* nut.' 'Some fooaks is waase ti please then *other-some*.'
- Othertehoy** [aoth'u'tiyaoy']. Same as **Otherpooak** and **Otherskeat**.
- Otherwhiles** [uodh'uwaaylz], E. and W., at other times.
- Ov** [uv], prep. of. Used before vowels. See **O** and **On**.
- Owad**, W.; **Ower**, N. and E. [aow'ud, aow'ur'], prep. over. 'Harvest's aboot *owad*.'
- Ower** [aow'ur'], adv. too; too much; over. 'Thou's *ower awd*,' too old.
- Ower**, N. and E., v. to get over; to pass through; to endure. 'He's *owered* a bad time lately.'
- Ower-anent**, W.; **Ower-anenst**, E. [aow'ur'-unent, unenst], over against; opposite. In N. *Ower-nenst*.
- Ower an ower ageean** [aow'ur'-un-aow'ur' ugi'h'n], often; frequently.
- Ower-end** [aow'ur'end], (1) upright. (2) In a sitting posture. 'Can he get *over-end*?' *i. e.* sit up in bed. (3) Elated. 'He's nicely *over-end* aboot his bit o' fottun' (fortune). (4) Excited by anger.
- Owerthwart** [aow'u-thwaat'], adv. across; crosswise. 'Cut that beeam *owerthwart*.'
- Ower-year** [aow'ur'-i'h'r], E., till next year or season; *i. e.* over the current year. 'Ah'll keep that pig *ower-year*.'
- Owm** [aow'm], N. Same as **Ellam**, the elm-tree.
- Owt** [aow't], aught; anything.
- Owt-like** [aow't-leyk]; used generally in reference to the health or weather. 'Ah'll come if Ah's *owt-like*,'—at all well. 'Ah sall gan if weather be *owt-like*.'
- Ow-welt** [aow-welt], E., a sheep or other animal on its back, and unable to rise. An abbreviated form of *ower-welt*, *i. e.* overthrown.
- Owze** [aow'z], v. to pour forth; to lade; to deluge. 'Noo then, g' fleear a good *owzin*, for it's varry mucky.' Icel. *ausa*.
- Paddle** [paad'l], v. to trample over; to tread down. 'Ah'd just gotten gahdin graved (dug) ower, an i' good fittle (order), when pigs gat in thruff hedge an *paddl'd* it all ower.'
- Pad-doon** [paad-doo'n], to compress or consolidate any loose or yielding material, as earth or clay, by trampling.
- Paddy-noddy** [paad-i-naod'i], a rigmarole speech, tedious and purposeless. 'He gat up ti mak a speeach, bud sike a *paddy-noddy* Ah nivver heea'd (heard) afooar.'
- Pag** [paag], v. to carry a heavy, cumbersome burthen. 'She's *paggin* that heavy bayn aboot all day lang.'
- Pahlus** [paa'lus], adj. perilous; in jeopardy; in a bad condition; of bad character. 'It's a *pahlus* road.' 'Ah's *pahlus* bad wi' rheumatiz.' Shakspeare, in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. sc. iii., speaks of a '*parlous* knock,' and in *As you like it*, Act III. sc. ii., 'Thou art in a *parlous* state, Shepherd.'
- Palms** [paa'mz], E., sb. pl. the catkins of the willow, carried in the hand, and used for the

- decoration of rooms, on Palm-Sunday. See **Paum**.
- Palthery** [paol'thuli], E. and N., adj. paltry; mean.
- Pan** [paan], v. to become adapted by use. 'He *pans* weel tiv his *waak* (work) noo at he's gotten reet (right, proper) tools.' 'Jack an his wife didn't seem to *pan* tegither at fost, but noo they get along pratty weel.'
- Panchon** [paan'shun], W. and E., a large, coarse earthen bowl.
- Pankeek-bell** [paan-ki'h'k-bel], a church bell, which is rung at eleven o'clock in the morning of Shrove-Tuesday to let the people know that it is time to commence making *pancakes*, at the sound of which the schools break up and make holiday for the rest of the day.
- Pankeek-Tuesdah** [paan-ki'h'k-teu'zdu], pancake or Shrove-Tuesday.
- Pankin** [pang-kin], N. and W., an earthen vessel.
- Pannable** [paan'uobl], E. and W., adj. well-adapted; fitting properly; suitable. In N., having the property of fitting better by being worn.
- Papish** [pe'h'pish], papist. On 'Royal-oak-day' (May 29th) it is usual for boys to put oak-twigs and oak-apples, sometimes gilt, in their hats. Others, not displaying these emblems, are hooted with the cry of 'there goes a *Papish*,' and pelted with the eggs of small birds. What connection the non-observance of this custom has with Popery it is difficult to discover.
- Parlour, or Pahlor** [paa'lur'], a sleeping-room in a farm-house, on the ground floor. See **Hoos**.
- Parragoad** [paar'ugau'd], N., v. to talk in a domineering or overbearing style.
- Parseyand** [paa'siaan'd], the form &. *Amperzand* in some dictionaries.
- Pash** [paash], E., a sudden fall; violent impact; an abrupt or determined rush. 'Rain com doon in sike *pashes* as ommost dhroon'd us.'
- Pash**, rotten wood; any soft, decayed, pulpy mass.
- Past** [paast], prep. beyond. 'MY teeath waaks seeah, it's *past* bidin,'—my tooth aches beyond endurance.
- Past**, pp. disinclined, or incapable; beyond. 'Ah was that tired wi' walkin se far Ah was *past* eatin onny dinner.'
- Past-all** [paast-au'l], pp. so overcome with grief as to be *past* all consolation. 'Ah was *past-all* when mah poor lahtle bayn deed.'
- Patch** [paach], E. and N., v. to pelt with eggs, especially on May 29th, those who have not an oak-twig in their hats. 'Let's *patch* him, he hesn't onny royal oak aboot him—he's a *Papish*.'
- Patten** [paat'n], E., v. to mix or associate with.
- Paum** [pau'm], a palm. See **Palms**.
- Paum-'sn** [pau'm-su'n], W., Palm-Sunday.
- Pawky** [pau'ki], adj. sly; cunning; sharp-witted; E. and N., slightly impertinent. A precocious, pert child is said to be a '*pawky* bayn.'
- Pawpy** [pau'pi], E. and N., adj. fat; flabby: applied generally to women.
- Pawt, or Poat** [pau't, or puo'h't], N. and E., v. (1) to trifle; to dawdle; to work unwillingly or perfunctorily. See **Poat**. (2) To stamp and scrape one foot on the ground while standing: said of horses.

- Payt-rain** [pæ't-ræ'n], a considerable fall of rain. 'Ther was *payt-rain* las neet.'
- Peddle** [ped'l], v. to do anything on an insignificant scale, or in a petty, trifling way.
- Peeachin** [pi'h'chin], N., adj. keen; piercing; used generally in reference to the wind.
- Peeach't** [pi'h'cht], N., pp. benumbed with cold. 'Let's cum tî fire-side; Ah's ommost *peeach't* tî deeah' (death).
- Peeagle** [pi'h'gu'l], N., v. to do anything slowly and unskillfully.
- Peea-reeaps** [pi'h'ri'h'ps], N., sb. pl. the heaps into which peas are gathered in the field when ripe.
- Peeart** [pi'h't], adj. pert; cheerful; lively; apt in reply; generally used in reference to a child. Also, impertinent, as applied to an adult. 'She's a *peeart* bayn, she knaws what's good for hersen.' 'He gâ mä sum varry *peeart* ansers.'
- Peeas-cod** [pi'h'z-kaod], W., the pod of the pea. A.S. *cod*, a bag. *Peeas-cod-swad*, an empty peas-cod. 'Hot *peescodes* one began to cry.'—Lydgate's *London Lyck-peny*.
- Peeazan** [pi'h'zn], N., a mischievous, incorrigible reprobate. Derived probably from peasant, which, from being the appellation of an honest labourer, has, like *vilein*, with a similar meaning, been perverted into that of a disreputable or dishonest person.
- Pee-wee** [pee-wee'], adj. small; diminutive.
- Peff** [pef], a short, faint cough, supposed to be indicative of incipient consumption. 'Ah deeah like that nasty *peffin* cough at all; it soonds varry chotch-yaadish' (church-yardish).
- Peff**, v. to give a short cough.
- Peg-away** [peg-awæ'], to do anything with vigour, earnestness, or determination. 'He *peggd-away* at that leg o' mutton like a good un.'
- Peg-leg** [peg-leg'], N. and W., v. to walk quickly; adv. rapidly. 'He *peg-leg'd* away,' or 'he went *peg-leg*, an seean gat there.'
- Pelt** [pelt], N., v. to walk or work quickly. 'Let's *pelt* away an get deean.'
- Penny-whittle** [pen-i-wit'l], a boy's cheap knife, formerly sold for a penny, whence the prefix. A.S. *hwitel*, a knife. Chaucer, in the *Reeve's Tale*, says of the Miller of Trumpington — 'A Shefeld *thwithel* bar he in his hose.'
- Perisht** [per'isht], pp. killed with cold. Never used, however, in this sense excepting approximately, as, 'Let's cum an warm my sen, for Ah's ommost *perisht*.'
- Perk up** [per'k-uop], to arouse from sleep; to become cheerful; to shew signs of recovery from sickness.
- Perky** [per'ki], adj. vivacious; lively; spirited; pert. 'What a *perky* lahtle thing she is.'
- Pettl'd** [pet'u'ld], pp. indulged to excess: applied generally to a spoilt child. Also, peevish; irritable; discontented. 'Misthress is se *pettl'd* yan disn't know what tî deeah tî please her.'
- Pëys** [pey'z], W., sb. pl. peas. More generally *Peeas* in N.
- Phleeam** [fi'h'm], a veterinary surgeon's instrument for bleeding cattle.
- Pick** [pik], a pick-axe; a navy's implement for loosening the earth.
- Pick**, pitch. Used adverbially, as 'pick-dark,' pitch-dark.

- Pick**, a sudden push. Also, v. to push. 'He *pick'd* mä doon, just fo' nowt at all, an then thowt beth-er on't an *pick'd* mä up ageean.'
- Pick-up** [pik-uop], N., to vomit.
- Pick up his crumbs**, to shew evident signs of recovery from sickness, especially by regaining lost flesh.
- Piddle** [pid-u'l], E. and W., v. to perform work in a trifling, careless, or unskilful way. 'Poor awd chap! he's *pidclin* ower that bit o' waak (work), bud he's good fo' nowt noo, he'll nivver mak nowt on't.' Also, E., to tickle.
- Pie** [paa-y], a mound of potatoes or turnips, covered with straw and earth for preservation from the frost. Also, v. to store potatoes, &c., in an earth-*pie*.
- Pie**, N., v. to look about in a sly, inquisitive manner; to pry into holes and corners, like a magpie. 'Missis is awlas peepin an *piein* about.'
- Piece** [pee's], an indeterminate space of time. 'He's lived wiv us noo a good *piece*.'
- Pig-cheer** [pig-chi'h'r], E. and N., various palatable dainties made from the odds and ends, chiefly the viscera, of a pig at 'pig-killing-time.' Also, plates of similar portions of the animal, sent round as presents to friends and neighbours.
- Piggin** [pig'in], N. and W., a small, wooden, hooped vessel, with one or two of the staves rising above the others, sometimes pierced with hand-holes, to serve as handles; used by brewers for lading liquor, and by milkmaids for transferring milk from one receptacle to another.
- Piggle** [pig'u'l], v. to pick out with a pointed instrument.
- Pig-in** [pig'in-], to lie in a sleeping apartment, herding together like pigs in a sty.
- Pig-meeat** [pig-mi'h't], (1) slops and refuse food given to pigs; (2) bran; refuse corn, &c., whence, inferior or unpalatable food generally is so termed. See **Swill**.
- Pigs tiv a bad mahkit** [pigz-tiv-u-baad-maa'kit]. A person who has fallen into trouble by his own foolishness or misconduct says, 'Well, Ah've browt mi *pigs tiv a bad mahkit*' (market).
- Pike** [pey'k], a circular stack of grain or hay, with a conical top, so called in contradistinction to those of oblong shape.
- Pike**, N., v. to pick up and place in a heap or mound: said of turnips, potatoes, &c.
- Pilger** [pil'gu'r], E., a three-pronged eel-spear. See **Auger**.
- Pillins** [pil'inz], sb. pl. the skins of onions, potatoes, &c., after removal.
- Pinch-gut** [pinsh-guot], a miserly person who stints his servants in food.
- Pind** [pind], v. to impound stray cattle.
- Pindher** [pin'dhu'r], the keeper of a pin-fold. See the 'Pindar of Wakefield' in the *Robin Hood Ballads*.
- Pine** [paayn], v. to starve through lack of food; to become attenuated.
- Pink** [pingk], E. and N., v. to blink; to wink. 'Winkin an *pinkin*.'
- Pinnack** [pin'uk], v. to do or attempt anything in a sluggish or unworkmanlike style. N., *Finnack*.
- Pipe-stopper** [pey'p-staop-ur], broken pieces of the stem of a

- clay pipe. 'He desavaas shuttin' (deserves to be shot) 'wi' *pipe-stoppers*.' In E. H. the entire stem is so called.
- Pipplet** [pey-flit], W., a very thin cake, of leathern consistency, made of batter.
- Pith** [pith], strength; energy; vigour; determination. 'He's gotten sum *pith* in him, or else he couldn't he' geean thruff it si weel.'
- Pither-pat** [pith-u-paat], E. and N., a palpitation; a light, rapid beating; the noise as of a cat walking.
- Pity** [pit-i], E., v. to be pitied. 'He isn't ti *pity*,' he is not to be pitied. The true old idiom: cf. 'He is to blame,' 'This house to let.'
- Plague** [ple'h-g], v. to tease; to annoy by persistent importunity. 'Billy Jackson's a varry bad lad, He *plagues* an' teezes his poor awd dad.'
- Holderness Nursery-Rhyme.*
- Plantin** [plaan'tin], a plantation.
- Plats** [plaatz], W., fields; plots of land. Frequently used to denote the entire estate of a small landed proprietor. 'If things disn't mend Ah sall be foac'd ti sell *plats*.'
- Play-up** [plae-uop'], N., v. imp. a call or admonition to act with greater energy. Also, to play with more activity in a game.
- Pleat** [plee't], E.; **Pleeat** [pli'h't], N. and W., a fold or plait in a frill, &c.; v. to plait.
- Pleeacin** [pli'h'sin], E. and W., the act of holding a situation in domestic service. 'What's become o' Jenny, I haint seen her o' leeat?' 'Shee's geean a *pleeacin*.' In N. the word is not used in this sense, but as a noun, signifying a place or situation.
- Pleeaf** [pli h'f], a plough. See **Fond-pleeaf**.
- Pleean** [pli'h'n], v. to complain.
- Pleet** [plee't], N., a perplexing or embarrassing position; *i. e.* plight.
- Plet** [plet], v. to plait. 'Ah deecat coll my hair noo, Ah *plets* it.'
- Plew**, N.; **Ploo**, E. and W. [pliw, ploo'], v. to plough.
- Plodge** [plaoj], N., v. to plunge: especially into mud.
- Ploo-lads** [ploo'laadz], E. and W., sb. pl. plough-lads. In E. H. the special designation of farm-servants generally, who at Christmas-tide go about from village to village fantastically dressed, and dance to rude music, accompanied by the mummery of a clown. See **Fond-pleeaf**.
- Ploo-tail** [ploo-tae'l]; **Plew-tail**, a word used to designate farm-servicemen in general, not necessarily that of a ploughman. 'Is thi son Jack at skeal yet (still)?' 'Nau (no), he's at *ploo-tail*, an hez been this hauf year.'
- Pluck** [pluok], the liver and lungs of a sheep or other animal, sometimes sold along with the head, and called a 'Sheep heead an *pluck*.'
- Pluck-pie** [pluok-paa'y], a pie made of the viscera of an animal, more generally of kidney and liver than of other portions.
- Pluff** [pluof], N.; **Puff** [puof], E., a pop-gun. Sometimes *Puffer*, E. and N.
- Pluke** [plook], N. and E., a pustule.
- Plumb** [pluom], adj. of sound mind. 'He's not 'xactly *plumb*,' *i. e.* of weak intellect.
- Plumb-daytle** [pluom-de'h'tu'l], E. and N., a hard day's work. See **Daytle**.

- Plumbob** [pluom-baob'], the piece of lead suspended by a string from a builder's plumb-rule.
- Plum-daytle**, N., adj. very laborious.
- Pock-and** [paok-aa'd], N. and W., adj. pitted with the small-pox. It was formerly used in W. as a noun, a person so pitted being called 'a *pockahd*.'
- Poddish** [paod-ish], N. and W., nonsense; absurdity in argument. 'He talked a lang whahl, bud it was all *poddish*.'
- Podge-doon** [paoj-doon], v. to press down forcibly and roughly.
- Podgy** [paoj-i], adj. short and stout. The word *liddle* is generally used in connection, superfluously, as, 'What a *lahhle podgy* chap he is! why he's omost as brade as lang.'
- Pollad** [paol-ud], pollard—a fine description of bran. See **Sharps**.
- Poak** [puo'h'k], a poke or sack.
- Pooat** [puo'h't], E. and N., v. to trifle; to dawdle; to work carelessly; to poke about—*pooat* and *paut* being variations of E. *poke*. Their diminutive is *potther*.
- Pooatle** [puo'h'tu'l], another form of the same.
- Pooatlin** [puo'h'tlin], adj. trifling; dawdling; inexpert. 'He's nobbut a *pooatlin* hand.'
- Poor** [puo'h'r'], adj. lean; out of condition: in reference to an animal.
- Poorly** [puo'h'li], adv. slightly unwell.
- Porpus-pig** [paor-pus-pig], a porpoise.
- Posh** [paosh], v. to crush or beat into a pulpy mass.
- Posh**, a mass of pulp.
- Posh**, W., money.
- Possy** [paos-i], adj. bloated.
- Pot-alls** [paot-aalz], boy's marbles, made of pottery, and painted in variegated colours. Those made of marble and not painted are called *alleys*—alabasters.
- Pot-creaks** [paot-kri'h'ks], hooks for holding saucepans, &c., over the fire.
- Potther** [paoth'ur'], v. to do anything feebly, inexpertly, or in a fumbling way. 'He's about deean for; he gans *pottherin* aboutshop, bud can't deeah nowt good for owt.' S. of Eng. *potter*.
- Potther**, v. to agitate, stir up, or revive; to poke slightly. 'Potther up fire a bit, or it'll gan oot.' See **Pooat**.
- Power** [poo'h'r'], a large quantity. 'A *power* o' money.' 'He's deean a *power* o' good wiv his preeachin.'
- Powle** [paowl], a pole.
- Powse** [paows], E., inferior or coarse food; and hence, applied to rubbish of any kind.
- Powst** [paow'st], N. and W., a post.
- Powze** [paowz], E., v. to spill water.
- Praise** [prae'z], N. and W., v. to prize up, or raise by leverage.
- Preeachment** [pri'h'chment], a prolonged and tedious narrative or admonition.
- Preeavin an fendin** [pri'h'vin-u'n-fen'din], N., proving and defending in a quarrelsome dispute. 'Smith an his wife leead a reglar cat an dog life, *preeavin an fendin* all day lang.'
- Price** [preys], v. to enquire the price of a commodity. 'Ah *priced* geese i mahket, bud didn't buy neean.'
- Prick-hollan** [prik-aol'u'n], the holly.
- Pricky** [prik-i], N., the stickle-back.

- Pricky-otshun** [priki-aoch-u'n], the hedgehog. *Otshon*, a corruption of the Early Eng. *irchone* and *urchin*. 'Like sharpe *urchons* his haire was grow.'—*Romaunt of the Rose*, 3135.
- Priggle** [prig-u'l], N. and W., to probe in a crevice for anything lost. See **Broddle**. Diminutive of *prog*, cf. *prong*.
- Prod** [praod], a pointed stick used for making holes in the earth. Also, a goad; and in E. the peg of a boy's top.
- Prod**, v. to push at, or into, with a pointed instrument.
- Proddle** [prod-l], v. Same as **Priggle**. A corruption of *proggle*.
- Pröven** [praovn], N., provender; food.
- Pruston** [pruos-tu'n], Preston, a village in Holderness.
- Psaum** [sau'm], a psalm.
- Pucker** [puok-ur'], an agitated, disturbed, or cross-tempered state of mind. 'When Ah tell'd him meear had stum'd an broken her knees, he was in a fine *pucker*.'
- Puckerment** [puok-u'ment], a state of perplexity or agitation; also, a crushed-up, creased, or disorderly mass.
- Puddin-fat** [puod-in-faat], E., the fat of a pig's intestines.
- Puddins** [puod-inz], sb. pl. the entrails of an animal.
- Puff** [puof], breath, or an expiration of breath. 'He com along at sike a speelin pace, that when he gat here he hadn't a *puff* left.'
- Puff an lal** [puof-un-laal], mere verbiage; nonsense; empty boasting.
- Puffy** [puof-i], adj. swollen; distended as with a blister or burn; or as dough after it has 'risen.'
- Pule** [peu-l], E., v. to cry; to make lamentation. Almost obsolete.
- Pull** [puol], v. to gather or pluck fruit. 'Apple *pullin* 'll seean come on.'
- Pulls** [puolz], E., the husks of oats.
- Pully** [puol-i], E., uneven; jagged; awry: used generally in reference to textile fabrics, which are not joined together evenly.
- Pummer** [puom-ur'], anything extraordinarily large. 'My eye! bud that tonnip's a *pummer*.'
- Put-oot** [puot-oo't], v. to lengthen: used generally in reference to the lengthening of days in the spring. 'Days begins t*i* *put-oot* a bit.'
- Putten** [puot-n], p. p. of *put*.
- Quack** [quaak], v. to gossip; to talk for the sake of talking; a contemptuous expression. 'She gans *quackin* about like a-naud steg.'
- Quality-fooaks** [kwaal-uti fuo'h'ks], sb. pl. gentry; the upper classes.
- Quals** [kwaalz], E., sb. pl. parvenus; 'stuck-up' people; an ironical term for people who have nothing but their wealth to recommend them to notice.
- Quandhary** [kwaan'dhu'ri], a fit of ill-temper. **Quandharies**, sb. pl. a succession of sudden bursts of scolding. 'Misthris is *Y yan* ov her *quandharies* t*i* day.'
- Quart** [kwaat], v. to quarrel.
- Quaver** [kwe'h-vu'r], v. to clench the fists in pugilistic fashion, and make feints without striking.
- Quayt** [kwe'h't], a quart, liquid measure. Also, v. to quarrel.
- Queegy** [kwee-ji], adj. diminutive; small. 'A lahtle *queegy* bayn.'

- Quick-sticks** [kwik-stiks], speedily; in a short space of time. 'Ah'll let him know Ah's maysther o' this hoos, I *quick-sticks*.'
- Quilt** [kwilt], N. and W., v. to flog. In E. *Twilt*.
- Rabble** [raab'u'l], N., v. to talk or read quickly. 'He *rabbed* away.'
- Rabblement** [raab'ument], a rabble; a collection of low or disorderly people. Also, in N., a long, rambling speech, as, 'a *rabblement* o' talk.'
- Race-clock** [re'h's-tlaok], E., to work against time. 'Don't stop me a minnit wi my knittin, Ah's *racin* clock.'
- Rackapelt** [raak'u'pelt], N. and W., a scamp. In W. a good-natured scamp. E., a noisy child.
- Racket** [raak'it], a noise or disturbance.
- Raddy, Raddy-doo** [raad'i-doo], N. and W., a round, soft, felt hat.
- Raffle** [raaf'u'l], v. to ravel or entangle.
- Raffle-cap** [raaf'u'l-kaap], a loose, disorderly person.
- Raffled-oot** [raaf'u'l-oo't], untwisted, as string; unwoven, as the end of a web.
- Raffin-fella** [raaf'lin-fel'u']. Same as **Raffle-cap**.
- Rag** [raag], v. to tease; to banter; to ridicule. Equivalent to the slang word 'chaff.' 'Ah'll *rag* him about that lass.' A corruption of *rack*, to torment.
- Ragged** [raag], adj. heavily laden (with fruit). 'That apple-three's as *ragged* as ivver it can hing.'
- Raggil** [rag'il], E. and N., a mean, saucy, or mischievous person. Mid. Eng. *rakel*, a rascal; absurdly spelt *rake-hell* by some old writers.
- Raggin** [raag'in], raillery. 'He can't bide a bit o' *raggin*.'
- Raggy** [raag'i], adj. very misty; slightly rainy. From *rack*, flying clouds.
- Raglad** [raag-laad], N., animal cartilage.
- Rag-river** [raag-raa'vur'], a draper; *lit.* rag or cloth-tearer.
- Rahv'd** [raa'vd], p. t. of to *rive*, or tear.
- Rain-tub** [re'h'n-tuob], a butt for holding rain-water. In N. *Rain-watther tub*.
- Rait** [re'h't, raet], E., v. to prepare flax; to pass it through all the processes up to, but not including, spinning.
- Raitory** [rae'thu'ri], E., a mill where flax is prepared for spinning.
- Rake-about** [rae'k-ahoo't], to ramble idly about. '*Rakin* about cunthry astead o' gettin on wiv his wark.'
- Rallack** [raal'uk], v. to run about after pleasure instead of attending to business.
- Ram** [raam], adj. offensively strong or coarse in either taste or smell. 'This mutton's as *ram* as an awd fox.' Icel. *ramr*, strong; bitter.
- Rame** [re'h'm, raem], N. and W., v. to shout in a loud, angry style. 'He *ramed* oot at ma.'
- Rame** [re'h'm], E., v. to gad about; to sprawl; to spread out too much. 'These berry-three branches is *ramin* all ower walk ommost; we mun hev em cut.'
- Rammack** [raam'u'k], E. and N., v. to ramble; to climb. 'He'll be *rammakin* about up atop o' barn, or sumwheear.' *Rammack* and *ramble* are both diminutives of *rame*, to gad.

- Rammacks** [raam'u'ks], N. and E., a romp; a boisterous child. 'Ah can't noss (nurse) thă, thou's sike a *rammacks*.'
- Rammakin** [raam'u'kin], E. and N., adj. rambling; scrambling.
- Rammalation-day** [raamu'lae-shu'n-dae], W., Rogation Monday, when the parish boundaries are perambulated by the authorities, and halfpence are thrown to the boys, whose minds are thus impressed with a memory of the localities. At York *Rammalation-day* is Holy Thursday.
- Rammer** [raam'u'r'], anything of very large size.
- Rammin** [raam'in], adj. extraordinarily large.
- Rammle-up** [raam'u'l-uop'], to climb.
- Ramp** [raamp], E. and W., v. to stalk about, and stamp with frantic, impetuous vehemence. N., to scold furiously. Chaucer, *Monks' Prologue*, l. 16.
- Rampage-about** [raam'pu'j-uboo't], to fly about in a furious manner.
- Rampageous** [raampaaj'u's, raampae'ju's], adj. violent; boisterous; raging.
- Rampin** [raam'pin], adj. or adv. violent; furiously. 'He's *rampin* mad,' furiously mad.
- Ramshackle** [raam'shaak'u'l], adj. loose; crazy; broken-down. Applied to vehicles, houses, &c.
- Ramshackle-fellow**, a loose, idle, improvident person.
- Randy** [raan'di], a frolic; a drunken carouse.
- Rank** [raangk], E., adj. (1) coarsely luxuriant. 'A bit o' good *rank* grass at boddom ov a guther' (ditch). (2) Too thickly sown. 'You've sown (sowed) them tonnops ower *rank*.'
- Ransackle** [raan'saaku'l], N. and E., to make diligent search. Diminutive of *ransack*.
- Ranther** [raan'thu'r'], Ranter, a slang term for a Primitive Methodist.
- Ranty** [raan'ti], adj. frantic. 'He'll be ommost *ranty* ower them hoss's brokken knees.'
- Rap** [raap], E. and N., v. to occur; to transpire. 'What *raps*?' what is the news? 'Ah likes tĭ tak a paper, an then Ah gets tĭ know what *raps*.'
- Rap-an-rattle** [raap-un-raat'u'l], N., foolish or boasting talk.
- Rapper** [raap'u'r'], a door-knocker.
- Rapscallion** [raapskaal'yu'n], an unprincipled person. In N. not unprincipled necessarily, but wild and loose.
- Rapsical** [raap'siku'l], adj. boisterous. In N. thoughtless; heedless.
- Rare** [rae'r], adj. or adv. of superior quality. 'That's a *rare* good knife.'
- Rase** [re'h'z], p. t. of to *rise*.
- Rasp** [raasp], a large file, such as farriers use on horses' hoofs.
- Raspin** [raas'pin]. Same as **Rare**. 'That's a *raspin* good tool.'
- Rasps** [raasps], sb. pl. raspberries.
- Raspy** [raas'pi], W., adj. short-tempered.
- Ratch** [raach], N., a reach, or indeterminate distance between two points, as wickets in the game of cricket. Also, ploughing twice across a field is called a *ratch*.
- Ratten** [raat'u'n], a rat.
- Rattle-away** [raat'l-uwae'], v. to hasten along; to go quickly.

- Battle-thrap** [raat-l-thraap], (1) a noisy, talkative person; (2) a rickety vehicle.
- Battle-thraps**, sb. pl. belongings. 'Noo, then, bring your *rattle-thraps* here, and let's hev a leek at em.'
- Baun** [raun], E., (1) a female fish; (2) the roe of a fish. 'Melts an *rauns*,' male and female fish. Dan. *vogn*, Icel. *krogn*, roe; spawn.
- Rave** [re'h'v, raev], p. t. of to *rive*; to tear, or to pull asunder. 'He *rave* the earth up with his feet.'—*Felon Sewe of Rokeby*.
- Ravven** [raav'n], N., v. to importune persistently. 'Thoo's awlas *ravvenin* for summat.'
- Raw** [rau'], a row, or straight line. Note—row, a disturbance, is always pronounced [raow].
- Rawm** [raum], E., v. to sprawl; to spread about. See also **Scrawm** and **Rame**.
- Reasty** [ri'h'sti], adj. restive.
- Rebbit** [reb'it], E. and N., a rivet. 'As fast as a *rebbit*.' A Hold. simile.
- Rebbit**, E. and N., v. to rivet; to clinch.
- Recklin** [rek'lin], (1) the weakest of a litter of pigs; (2) a puny, diminutive child. 'What a poor *recklin* thoo is!' (3) The super-numerary of a litter of pigs, for whom there is not a teat.
- Reckon** [rek'u'n], a pot-hook capable of being altered in length. See **Pot-creek**.
- Reckon**, v. to suppose; also, to calculate. A.S. *rečan*, to calculate. 'Reckon up thy sum, and see what it comes teea.'
- Reckonin** [rek'nin], arithmetic. 'George is beginnin tì lahn *reckonin*.'
- Red-lane** [red-lac'n], E. and N., a child's term for the throat.
- Red-mad** [red-maad], E., adj. (1) exceedingly angry; furious; (2) very desirous, or eager. 'He'll be *red-mad* tì buy that pony.' In N. *Reead-hot*.
- Reeach** [ri'h'ch], v. to retch; to strain in the attempt to vomit.
- Reeachen** [ri'h'chn], p. p. of to *reach*.
- Reeach-teea** [ri'h'ch-ti'h'], reach to, i. e. help yourselves; said by a host to his guests.
- Reeada-made-eeazy** [ri'h'd-u'-mae'd-i'h'zi], reading made easy; a child's first reading-book.
- Reeak** [ri'h'k], W.; **Reek** [ree'k], N. and E., smoke.
- Reeak-up** [ri'h'k-uop], N., to heap up, as a measure.
- Reeap-up** [ri'h'p-uop], N. and W., v. to rip up an old grievance which had healed through lapse of time; to recall past misdeeds.
- Reeasty** [ri'h'sti], adj. rusty; corrupt: applied only to bacon when becoming putrescent.
- Reekey** [ree'ki], adj. smoky; foggy.
- Reet** [ree't], right. 'By *reets*,' according to law, usage, or moral rule.
- Reet-doon** [ree't-doon], completely; entirely; as '*reet-doon* fond,' '*reet-doon* idle.'
- Reetin-keeam** [ree'tin-ki'h'm], W. and N.; **Reytin**, E., a dressing-comb, for *righting*, or putting in order, the hair.
- Reet-on-end** [ree't-aon-end], straight forward; without deviation; without intermission. 'Ah went fifteen mile *reet-on-end*, withoot ivver comin tiv a yal-hoos at all, tì sleek mysen.'

Reet-shaap [reet-shaa'p]. 'Nat (or nut) *reet-shaap*,' not quick-witted; imbecile.

Relieve-oh [rilee'vau], E., a game something like prisoner's base.

Remlin [rem'lin], E. and W., a remnant, of cloth, &c.

Remmle [rem'u'l], v. to remove.

Remmon [rem'u'n], v. to remove. Same as the above. 'Oh deean't *remmon*, Ah can sit on mangle.'

Rench [rensh], v. to rinse; to wash out.

Rendher [ren'dhu'r'], v. to melt down, as hog's lard, &c. S. Eng. *render*.

Bent [rent], a narrow passage between high walls (called in Leeds a *ginnil*, and in Bradford a *snicket*). 'She lives up *rent*.'

Bents [rents], W., sb. pl. house-property of a low character, in narrow lanes or *cule de sac*, belonging to one proprietor, as 'Smith *rents*.'

Revel [rev'u'l], E., v. to root up; to grub amongst dirt, as pigs do.

Rezzil [rez'il], a weasel. 'As sharp as a *rezzil*.' The spelling of weasel in some old Glossaries has led Mr Halliwell ('Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Terms') into a curious error. He gives '*Rezzil*, to wheeze,' having evidently been misled by Marshall's Gloss. of East Riding words, which gives '*Rezzle*, wheeze.' [Note—'I was misled too. My note on the word—E. D. S., Glos. B 2, p. 35—is wrong.'—W. W. S.]

Ribbind [rib'nd], N. and W., ribbon.

Rickle-up [rik'l-uop], N. and E., to fit up; to re-arrange; to restore anything which is in a dilapidated condition.

Ride-an-tie [raayd-un-taay'], W., a mode of alternate walking and riding, when two persons are travelling with only one horse between them. After going a certain distance the rider dismounts, *ties* the horse to a gate, and proceeds onward on foot; the horse being mounted by the walker when he arrives, and ridden a similar distance.

Ride-oss [raay'd-aos], a saddle-horse; a hack. 'Is it a *ride-oss* or a *dhraft-oss* you've bowt?'

Rift-up [rift-uop'], (1) when the gas from indigestible food rises from the stomach it is said to *rift-up*; to eructate; hence, (2) to come back to the memory in an unpleasant manner. 'That nasty thrick o' Jack's *rifts-up* o' mah mind yit.' Ploughmen say they like a bit o' good reeasty bacon for brakast, as it keeps *rifstin-up* all day lang.

Rig [rig], (1) the ridge of a house, stack, &c.; (2) the highest part of a section of ploughing. (3) the back or backbone. 'Ah'll hezzle thy *rig*,'—flog you on the back. A.S. *hrieg*.

Right-sharp [rey't-shaa'p], E., adj. sane. See **Reet-sharp**.

Rig-oot [rig-oo't], to dress gaily; to adorn.

Rigsby [rig'zbi], E., a romping child.

Rig-three [rig-three], the ridge, or roof-tree of a building.

Rig-up [rig-uop'], N. and E. Same as **Rickle-up**.

Rime-up [raaym-uop'], E., to heighten; to raise higher by a link or two, as in the case of the shafts of a cart; *lit*. to give more room. Icel. *ryma*, to make room.

Rimple [rim'pu'l], N., (1) a ripple on water; (2) the sound produced by it.

- Rimple**, v. to crease; to crumple.
Diminutive of *rumple*, by thinning the vowel.
- Ring** [ring], v. to put a ring, or piece of iron wire, in a pig's nose to prevent its rooting.
- Ringen, Rungen** [ring'u'n, ruong'u'n], p. p. of *ring*.
- Ringin-day** [ring'in-dae], the 5th of November. At Ottringham, and possibly other places, bells are rung at intervals during the day. At night follows the '*ringin* supper,' the cost of which is defrayed by the churchwardens, for the ringers. At Beverley a fair is held on that day, called '*Ringin-day* Fair.'
- Ringle** [ring'u'l], N., v. to pull or wring the ears for a breach of good manners.
- Ring-taw** [ring-tau], a boy's game, in which two boys place an equal number of marbles in the form of a circle, which are then shot at alternately, each boy pocketing the marbles he hits.
- Rip** [rip], N. and E., v. to curse.
- Rippin-an-sweearin** [rip'in-u'n-swi'h'rin], N., making use of foul or profane language.
- Rippin-an-tearin** [rip'in-u'n-ti'h'rin], going about in a swash-buckler sort of manner.
- Rit** [rit], E. and N., a cart-rut.
- Rive** [raayv], v. to tear; to split asunder. 'Deeant *rive* thi shet,' don't agitate yourself unnecessarily. In N. Hold. the word is pronounced [raa'v].
- Rive-kite-Sunday** [raay'v-key't-suon'du'], N. and W., tear-stomach-Sunday: the Sunday in Martinmas week, the holiday week with farming lads and lasses, who spend it with their parents, and on the Sunday hold high festival in the way of eating, whence the appellation.
- Rive-rag** [raayv-raag], E., a female who, sooner than mend them, *rives off* torn pieces from her clothes. 'So of his two wives, Tie-knot and *Rive-rag*, he liked Tie-knot best.'—*Old Hold. Tale*.
- Beckey** [raok'i], N., a simpleton; a person of weak intellect.
- Rockey-codlin** [raok'i-kaod'lin]. Same as **Rockey**.
- Beck-semper** [raok-sem'pu'r'], E., rock samphire. A favourite dish with those living on the banks of the Humber.
- Rellen** [raow'lin], p. p. of *to roll*.
- Romance** [raumaan's], v. to exaggerate; to tell improbable stories.
- Romancin** [raumaan'sin], adj. exaggerating; curious; difficult to understand. 'He was awlas a strange *romancin* chap, was his fayther.'
- Ro oak** [ruo'h'k], a sea mist, which spreads over the coast and for miles inland. Similar words are found in all the branches of the Teutonic tongue.
'Leave not a *rack* behind.'
Tempest, Act IV., sc. i.
- Ro oak** [ruo'h'ki], adj. foggy.
- Rooar** [ruo'h'r], v. to roar; to weep aloud. 'What's thā *rooarin* about noo.'
- Roodherdoo** [roo'dhu'doo], E., an uproar.
- Room** [roo'm], W. and E.; **Rum** [ruom], N., the parlour or sitting-room of a house. 'Maisther gets his dinner i *room*.'
- Roondy-coals** [roo'ndi-kuo'h'lz], sb. pl. moderate-sized lumps of coal, without small pieces or dust.
- Roop** [roo'p], hoarseness.
- Reopy** [roo'pi], adj. hoarse. 'Ah can hardly talk, Ah's *roopy*, vary.'

- Boother-oot** [roothu'r-oot], N. and E., to turn out; to disarrange articles during a search.
- Bot-gut** [raot-guot], thin, unpalatable liquor.
- Bov, Rauve** [raov, rau'v], p. t. of to *rive*, or tear.
- Bovven, Rivven** [raov-u'n, riv-u'n], p. p. of to *rive*. 'Ah've *rovven* mi britches wī this awd nail.'
- Row** [raow], v. (1) to move about uneasily; (2) to make a disturbance; (3) to stir up; to agitate. 'Row it weel about,' stir it up well. A variation of roll, Scottish, *row*, to roll.
- Rowdy** [raow'di], an uproar; also a wild, dissolute person.
- Rowdy-dow** [raow'di-daow], a disturbance.
- Row-intī, or intiv** [raow-in'ti], to make a vigorous investigation.
- Row-oot** [raow-oo't], to agitate, or move to and fro till the whole is dispersed or ejected, as the cinders of a fire-grate.
- Rowt-intī** [raowt-inti], E. See **Row-intī**.
- Row-up** [raow-uop], v. to stir up a sediment until it becomes equally diffused; also, to recall past quarrels.
- Rowze** [raowz], W., v. to wake up; to animate; to rouse. In E. and N. *Rooze*.
- Rowzin** [raow'zin], adj., W., animating; awakening; of superlative merit. 'A *rowzin* lee' (lie); 'a *rowzin* sahmon.' In N. and E. *Roozin*.
- Row-away** [raoy-uwae], N. and E., to live extravagantly; to spend money recklessly. 'He's gotten his bit o' brass (fortune), he'll *roy-away* noo.'
- Rozzil, Rozzin** [raoz'il, raoz'in], resin.
- Rozzil**, v. (1) to warm; (2) to brighten up; (3) to beat. 'Cum tī fire, an get weel *rozzil'd* afoor yē gan out.' (4) To apply resin to the bow of a fiddle. 'Rozzil her, Tom; and let's hev another tune.'
- Rozzilin** [raoz'ilin], a good, sound beating.
- Rud** [ruod], ruddle; a red earth used for colouring brick floors and marking sheep.
- Ruddle** [ruod'u'l], E., a sieve; a riddle.
- Rudge** [ruoj], E., v. to rub against; to suffer abrasion. 'Ah've *rudged* skin off o' my finger ageean wall.'
- Rudgin** [ruoj'in], E., rubbing; friction.
- Rue-bargain** [roo-baa'gu'n], E. and N., a bargain cancelled by mutual consent.
- Ruesome** [roo'su'm], W., adj. sorrowful; pitiable. Early Eng. *ruth*. Almost obsolete.
- Ruffiner** [ruof'inu'r], N. and E., a rough, sturdy fellow.
- Rum** [ruom], N. and W., a rung or round of a ladder.
- Rumbustical** [ruombuos'tiku'l], adj. boisterous. 'A *rumbustical* chap.'
- Rummage** [ruom'ij], v. to make a rough search for anything, so as to disarrange and throw into disorder articles displaced during the search.
- Rumple** [ruom'u'l], v. (1) to disturb. Same as **Rummage**. (2) To rumble.
- Rumple-dusther** [ruom'u'l-duos-thu'r], E. and W., a rude, boisterous person.
- Rummlin** [ruom'lin], a disturbance, or disorder.
- Rumple** [ruom'pu'l], v. to crease; to crumple.

Rumption [ruom'shu'n], a tumult, or disorder.

Rumpus [ruom'pu's], a quarrel; an uproar.

Rum-start [ruom-staa't], an odd occurrence. 'Well, that is a *rum-start*.' Great emphasis on *is*.

Run-a-boot-man [ruon-uboot'maan], N. and E., a hawker; an itinerant vendor, as opposed to a settled trader. 'Ah bowt this teapot ov a *run-a-boot-man*.'

Run-a-cunthry [ruon-u'-kuon-thri], E. and N., a vagabond.

Runch [ruonsh], E., charlock. See **Brassock**. 'Stoppin at whom (home) pullin *runch*.' In W. the seed of the brassock.

Runt [ruont], E. Same as **Runty**.

Runty [ruon'ti], N. and E., adj. stunted; short and stout.

Rusty [ruos'ti], adj. obstinate; morose; cross-grained in temper.

Rut-rote [ruot-rau't], N., speaking by rote, without knowledge of the meaning.

Sa [su'], sir; the title of a knight or baronet. In other cases, *Sor*.

Sa, adv. so. See **Seeah**. 'He's *sd* bad tñ manish, Ah can't deeah nowt wiv him. Ah tell'd him nat tñ deeah *seeah*, bud he did it.'

Sackless [saak'lus], adj. witless; foolish; lacking sense. Sometimes, sb. 'He's a *sackless*.'

Sad [saad], adj. unleavened; heavy (dough).

Sad-keekaks [saad-ki'h'ks], cakes made of unleavened dough, generally sliced in halves, with butter between, and eaten hot.

Sadly [saad'li], adv. extremely; urgently. 'It's nut mich use as it is; it wants mendin *sadly*.'

Safe [se'h'f], or **Seeaf** [si'h'f], adv. certain; sure. 'Ah can't thrist

him oot o' mñ seet a minute te-gither, for he's *safe* tñ get inti some sooot o' mischief.'

Sag [saag], v. to droop; to become dispirited, through care or affliction.

'And the heart I bear
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor
shake with fear.'

Shakspere, *Macbeth*, Act V., sc. 3. Also, to droop downwards, as a hammock, or a slack rope suspended from two poles. Sometimes it is used transitively, as, 'Them heavy sheets 'll *sag* cleeas-line doon tñ grund.'

Sahmon [saa'mun], a sermon.

Sahn't [saa'nt], v. shall not.

Sahtan [saa'tn], certain; sure. *Sahtan-sure*, a more emphatic form.

Sahtanlie [saa'tu'nlaa'y], surely! An interrogative protest. '*Sahtanlie* thoo's nut boon (going) tñ deeah nowt (anything) si feealish as that?'

Sahvant [saa'vu'nt], a servant.

Sahvant-lass [saa'vu'nt-laas], a maid-servant.

Sahve [saa'v], v. to serve.

'My sonne, of pride look thou
beware;
To *serve* the Lord sett all thy
care.'

Motto on one of a pack of cards belonging to Arthington Nunnery, Co. York, *temp.* Edw. VI.

Sahve, v. to serve out food for animals. 'Get thã geean, my lass, and *sahve* pigs.'

Sahvice [saa'vis], yearly service as farm-labourer or maid-servant, never having reference to day or casual labour. 'What's becum'd o' Tom; I hain't seen him leeatly?' 'He's geean oot tñ *sahvice* at Farmer Wreest's' (Wright's).

Sahzis [saa'iz], assizes.

- Saidments** [sed'ments], N., sb. pl. evil reports or statements. 'The's been monny *saidments* about him, an noo the'v cum'd thru' (true).
- Sair** [se'h'r'], adj. sore.
- Sair**, adv. sorely; painfully assured. 'Ah saw summat white cummin along rooad, an Ah was *sair* flaid it was a ghooast' (ghost).
- Sal** [saal], aux. v. shall. 'Quare alle the folk that ever was, Or ever more *sal* be.' *Yorkshire Poem, temp. Edw. III.*
- Salary** [saal'u'r'i], celery.
- Sallit** [saal'it], salad; also the lettuce plant before preparation for the table. 'Though the lettuce be the great and universal *sallet*.'—*Dr Martin Lister, of York, 1698.*
- Sally** [saal-i], N., v. to glide through the air on motionless wings, like the swallow.
- Salseer** [su'l-si'h'r'], shall be sure or certain. 'Ah *sal seer* t'i come.'
- Sam** [saam], N., v. to inculcate; to instil. 'Ah couldn't *sam* it intiv him neeah-hoo.'
- Same** [sae'm, se'h'm], lard. See **Seeam**. 'Dip thi hand weel inti *same* pot,' i. e. make the pastry rich.
- Sammy-codlin** [saam-i-kaod'lin], a simple fellow.
- Sandy-marr** [saan'di-ma'ar], Sandle-mere, a hamlet in Holderness.
- Sang** [saang], a song. 'Than sothely may he syng a newe *sange*.'—R. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 16.
- Sap** [saap], E., a foolish person; a dunce.
- Sap-head** [saap-i'h'd]. Same as **Sap**.
- Sappy** [saap'i], adj. foolish; silly; of weak intellect. Probably an abbreviated form of *sapient*, used ironically.
- Sappy**, E. and N., a foolish person. Same as **Sap**.
- Sappy**, adj. heavy in proportion to bulk. 'What a *sappy* weight that bayn's gotten to be.'
- Sark** [saa'k], a shirt. A word in general use in Scotland, but only occasionally used in Holderness, *shet* being the ordinary term.
- Sarrah** [saar'u'], W., sirrah; a contemptuous and defiant mode of addressing an antagonist in a quarrel.
- Satten** [saat'u'n], p. p. of to *sit*.
- Sattle** [saat'u'l], v. to pay or square an account; also, to fall in price. 'Breed's *sattl'd* a haup'ny, that's yan (one) good thing.'
- Sattlins** [saat'linz], sb. pl. dregs; sediment; i. e. what settles at the bottom of a liquid.
- Sattlins**, E. 'Thoo taks good *sattlins*,' you make yourself easy.
- Sauce-box** [sau's-baoks], a pert child.
- Saucy** [sau'si], adj. dainty; fastidious about food.
- Sausingers** [saus'in'ju'z], N., sb. pl. sausages.
- Saut** [sau't], salt.
- Sauve** [sau'v], N., v. to flog.
- Saw** [sau'], v. to sow (corn, &c.).
- Sawney** [sau'ni], a simpleton.
- Saxon** [saak'su'n], the sexton of a church.
- Scallibrat** [skaal-ibraat], N. and W., a scold; a virago; v. to scold.
- Scallywag** [skaal-iwaag], N. and W., a good-tempered scamp;

one not to be depended upon. In America the appellation is given to a corrupt statesman or a financial intriguer.

Scar'd [scaə'd], pp. scared; frightened; whence *scare-crow*, more generally *fla-krake*. In E. *Scart*.

Scarm [skaa'm], N., v. to roll the eyes, or to turn them up until the white only is visible. W., to cast sidelong glances. E., see *Skime*.

Scary [skæ'ri], E., adj. timid; faint-hearted; lacking courage to face a danger.

Scaud [skau'd], a scold; v. to scold.

Scaup [skau'p], the scalp; the head; the skull. 'He fell off stee (ladder), an Ah thowt he'd brokken his *scaup*.'

Scaup, N., v. to flog. W., to grow weary; to become dispirited. E., v. to check; to flog.

Scollad [skaol'u'd], N. and W., a scholar.

Scollop [skaol'u'p], v. to scoop out; to make hollow.

Sconce [skaons], N. and W., the head.

Sconce, a subterfuge; a pretext; a stratagem to disguise an intention. 'Mah beleef is he nobbut (only) did it for a *sconce*.' O.F. *ascances*, *i. e.* for the chances. Chaucer makes use of the expression *ascaunce* in the same sense, which is explained by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, in the Glos. to the *Man of Lawes Tale*, Clar. Press edition, and nowhere else.

Scoor [skuo'h'r], E., a weight of 21 lbs.

Scother [skoo'thu'r], N. and W., to stoop, or to go along crouchingly; to elude observation.

Scoperil [skaop'u'r'il], a child's teetotum, made of a splinter of

wood run through the hole of a button-mould. 'He ran like a *scoperil*,' *i. e.* quickly.

Scorrick [skaor'ik], a jot; an atom; a mite; a remainder. 'Ah thowt ther would hæ bin summat left, bud ther waant a *scorrick*.'

Scowp [skaowp], a scoop: as a corn-*scowp*, for shovelling corn; an apple-*scowp*, &c. Also, the terminal syllable of certain mathematical and philosophical instruments, as *talla-scowp*, a telescope.

Scowp, v. to scoop out. 'Noo as my teeths gone, Ah can't bite apples; Ah's fooc'd tî *scowp* em.'

Scowp, N. and W., to boot. 'Ah'll swap thå osses, an gi' thå a pund tî *scowp*.'

Scowpen [skaow'pu'n], p. p. of to *scoop*.

Scrag [skraag], v. to clutch hold of.

Scrag, the hinder part, as '*scrag* o' neck.' Sometimes, N. and W., *scrag*s; as, 'Ah tuk him by *scrag*s, an wheel'd him oot o' room.'

Scrag-end [skraag-end], the small or bony end of a joint of meat.

Scramp [skraamp], E., a snatching; a hurried attempt. 'Ah deeant think thou'll catch her,' (the railway train), 'thoo bud mud as weel mak a *scramp*.'

Scramsh [skraamsh], E., a scramble.

Scramsh, v. to scramble. 'Mays-ther's boon to *scramsh* some apples tî-neet.'

Scrap [skraap], N., a quarrel where a few blows are interchanged, as contra-distinguished from a regular fight.

Scrapen [skre'h'pu'n], p. p. of to *scrape*.

- Scrapins** [skre'h'pinz], N. and W., savings of money.
- Scrap-keacks** [skraap-ki'h'ks], N. and W., sb. pl. cakes made of dough mixed with scraps of fat or dripping. See **Crap**.
- Scrat** [skraat], v. to scratch. 'I will *scrat* out those eyes.'—*Geo. Gascoigne* (a Yorkshireman), 1576.
- Scrat**, E. and N., v. to maintain life on a slender pittance. 'Ah wahks (works) hard all day lang, an disn't get mich brass (money), bud Ah manishes t*i* *scrat* on sumhoo.'
- Scrat**, a trifle, or minimum of income. 'He deed (died) an didn't leeave a *scrat* behind.' 'He's not woth (worth) a *scrat*,' he is not worth the smallest amount of salary.
- Scrat. Awd Scrat** [au'd-skraat], the devil.
- Scrate** [skre'h't], E.; **Scroat** [skraut], N. and W., to make a scratching noise with a slate-pencil held perpendicularly, which sets the teeth on edge. In N. to injure a surface by scratching.
- Scratten** [skraat'u'n], p. p. of to *scrat*.
- Scrattins** [skraat'inz], money laid by by rigid economy from a slender pittance of wages.
- Scaum** [skrau'm], v. to spread or stretch out sprawlingly or stragglingly.
- Scaumin** [skrau'min], adj. sprawling; straggling. 'We mun he' them *scaumin* beughs' (boughs of a tree) 'cut off; they darken all dayleet fre' windher.'
- Screef** [skri'h'f], N. and W., scurf of the hair; also, the dregs of society, or anything inferior in quality or valueless.
- Screed** [skree'd], a shred or strip of cloth; a border or frill of a cap.
- Screek** [skree'k], E.; **Skreeak** [skri'h'k], N. and W., v. to creak as a door on rusty hinges.
- Screek, Screeak, Skrike**, v. to scream; to shriek.
- Screwy** [skroo'i], adj. mean; stingy; parsimonious. Also, slightly intoxicated. 'He was a bit *screwy*.'
- Scrimmage** [skrim'ij], a riot or disturbance.
- Scrimmage**, N., a term of opprobrium. 'D' yá think Ah wad bend (humble) mysen t*i* sike a *scrimmage* as that?'
- Scrooge** [skroo'j], N. and W., v. to squeeze or press closely together, as in a crowd. In N. also *Scrudge*.
- Scruffle** [skruof'u'l], v. to eradicate weeds from between rows of turnips by means of a *scruffing* machine.
- Scruff o' neck** [skruof-u'-nek], the skin at the back of the neck.
- Scrumphus** [skruomp'shu's], W., adj. fine; excellent; luxurious. 'A *scrumphus* dinner.' 'Waant she dressed *scrumphus*?'
- Scrunch** [skruon'sh], v. to craunch; to chew noisily and vehemently.
- Scrunchon** [skruon'shu'n], N., broken victuals; also, refuse of any kind.
- Scud** [skuod], N. and W., that which rises to the top of a liquid, as cream in milk; also, a film over the eye.
- Scuff** [skuof], E. and N., v. to conquer in a fight. 'It'll tak a good dog t*i* *scuff* awd Towser yet.'
- Scutther** [skuoth'u'r], v. to run

- off in a panic, with an endeavour to elude observation.
- Scuttle** [skuot'u'l], a bowl-shaped wicker basket, for carrying garden or farm produce.
- Sea-pigs** [see-'pigz], E., porpoises.
- Seck** [sek], a sack; generally called a *poak*, excepting when spoken of as a measure of quantity, viz. four bushels.
- Seckaree** [sek'u'ree], W., a short smock-frock, reaching only to the loins.
- Seeagle-sides** [si'h'gu'l-saaydz], a careless, indolent, happy-go-lucky person.
- Seeaglin-aboot** [si'h'glin-uboot'], pp. loitering about listlessly.
- Seeagur** [si'h'gu'r], sugar.
- Seeah** [si'h'], adv. so. The emphatic form of the word; otherwise *Sä*, *Sē*, or *Sī*.
- Seeam** [si'h'm], hogs' lard. See *Same*.
- Seeam-keeks** [si'h'm-ki'h'ks], N. and W., sb. pl. cakes made with lard in the dough, generally eaten hot.
- Seeamlins** [si'h'mlinz], adv. apparently; evidently.
- Seear** [si'h'r'], adv. sure; certain. 'He's *seear* ti cum.'
- Seear**, v. an expression of determination or absolute certainty. A curious transmutation of an adjective into a verb, and used with all the inflections of a verb, as, 'Ah *seear*,' I am sure; 'Thoo *seears*,' you are certain; 'He *seear'd*,' he was positive. 'It's *seeah* use *seearing* aboot it, 'cause it's a lee altigither.' 'Thoo *seears* thoo saw it?'
- Seeave** [si'h'v], N., the rush, a plant of the genus *juncus*.
- Seed** [see'd], p. t. of to *see*.
- Seeds** [see'dz], sb. pl. clover grown after corn. Applied also to the field in which the clover is growing, as, 'What's them sheep deein Y *seeds*?'
- Seeclin-up-tiv** [si'h'glin-uop-tiv], pp. making advances with flattering caresses, as a preliminary to obtaining the grant of a favour.
- Seein-glass** [see'in-dlaas], a looking-glass or mirror.
- Seeken** [see'ku'n], p. p. of to *seek*.
- Seet** [see't], an unsightly or ungainly appearance. 'What a *seet* thoo is, lass, wī that thing thoo calls a bonnet o' thi heead!'
- Seet**, excess in a considerable degree; generally prefixed by an adjective — precious, plaguey, &c. 'It's a precious *seet* ower mich tī give for sike a thing as that.' 'Ther was a sthrange *seet* o' fooaks there.'
- Seggrums** [seg'ru'mz], N., the plant ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. Sometimes *Seggy*.
- Seggy** [seg'ri], N. and W., the sycamore.
- Seggy**, adj. second.
- Segs** [segz], E., sb. pl. sedges. Not much used.
- Sel** [sel]; **Sels** [selz], W., pron. self; selves. Only so used when connected with a personal pron., as 'hersel,' 'oorsels.' See *Sen*.
- Se-lang-as** [si-laang-uz], provided that. '*Se-lang-as* he disn't tumble intī beek, Ah deecant mind his gannin a fishin.'
- Sell'd** [seld], p. t. of to *sell*.
- Semmit** [sem'it], E., adj. weak; feeble; tottering. 'By George, bud that's a *semmit* consarn thoo's built.'
- Semper** [sem'p'u'r], E., samphire. Frequently *Rock-semper*. It is used in E. Holderness as an ar-

- ticle of food, and eaten cooked, but cold, with bread.
- Sen** [sen], pron. self. See **Sel**. Used frequently in E. and N. for himself, herself, &c., as, 'It was Tom *sen* did it.'
- Sen**, W., adv. since. More frequently *Sin*. 'For *sen* oure Lorde hase ordayned the, and sette the in the state of soueraynte,' &c.—Rd. Rolle de Ham-pole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 26.
- Set** [set], v. to accompany. 'Ah'll put on mi hat, and *set* thā a bit o' way.'
- Set**, p. t. of to *sit*.
- Sethada** [seth'u'du'], Saturday.
- Set-in-wi-muck** [set-in-wi-muok'], ingrained with dirt.
- Sets** [sets], sb. pl. potatoes reserved for planting.
- Set-teeah** [set-ti'h'], a quarrel; v. to commence work.
- Setten** [set'u'n], p. p. of to *set*, or plant. 'Tommy's getten all his taties *setten*.'
- Setten-on** [set'u'n-aon], E., stunted in growth. See **Set-ti-boddom** (2).
- Set-ti-boddom** [set-ti-baod'u'm], (1) burnt by adherence to the bottom of the pan in cooking; (2) W., stunted in growth. See **Setten-on**.
- Sew**, or **Sue** [seu-], a sow pig. 'And if a *sew* that was sea strang.'—*The Felon Sow of Rokeby*, temp. Henry VII.
- Sew**, or **Saw'd** [siw, sau'd], v. p. t. of to *sow*. 'Ah *sew* (or *saw'd*) tonnops (turnips) last week.'
- Shaave** [shaa:v], N., a slice.
- Shab-off** [shaab-aof-], N., to requite inadequately. 'He wanted ti *shab mā off* wiv a shillin, bud Ah wān't tak less then hauf-a-croon.'
- Shackaty** [shaak'u'ti], N., adj. shaky; loose in the joints; said of tables, &c.
- Shackle** [shaak'u'l], the wrist.
- Shade** [shae'd], an outhouse, or shelter for cattle.
- Shaff** [shaaf], or **Shav** [shaav], a sheaf (of corn, &c.).
- Shaffle** [shaaf'u'l], v. (1) to walk with a shambling gait; (2) E., to speak evasively or deceptively; (3) N. and E., to go about in a loose, disorderly manner.
- Shaffle-bags** [shaaf'u'l-baagz], a shuffling, equivocating person. Also, E., a lout.
- Shaffin** [shaaf'lin], adj. wily; tricky; deceptive.
- Shaffin-fellow** [shaaf'lin-fel'u'], a loose, shiftless person, not over honest, who prefers gaining his bread by craft rather than by honest labour.
- Shaft** [shaaft], v. to new-handle an implement.
- Shafter** [shaaf'thu'r], the horse, where there are more than one, which is placed between the shafts of a cart. Sometimes called *Shaft-oss*.
- Shag-bag** [shaag-baag], or **Shak-bag** [shaak-baag], an idle vagabond; a worthless fellow.
- Shag-bag**, or **Shak-bag**, v. to loiter or lounge about, careless of work, and preferring to get a living by 'cadgin' upon others, or by dishonest practices.
- Shaggareen** [shaagu'reen], N., adj. untidy or slovenly in personal appearance.
- Shahk** [shaa'k], a shark; the appellation of a clever, keen rogue; generally given to an unprincipled lawyer. Ben Jonson calls tavern-waiters *shot-sharks*.

Shahp [shaa'p], adv. quick. 'Noo then, be *shahp*, an finish that job thoo's been si lang about.'

Shahp, adj. clever. 'He's a *shahp* chap that, he knaws what two an two maks.' 'He's nut reet *shahp*' is said of a person of weak intellect.

Shahps [shaa'ps], sb. pl. wheat-meal, finer than bran but coarser than flour. Generally of two kinds, called fine and coarse *shahps*.

Shahp-set, ravenously hungry.

Shakaleg [shaak-u'-leg], loose in the joints: used in reference to furniture or implements.

Shakkin [shaak'in], E. and W., pp. falling through over ripeness, or when shaken by the wind: used in reference to fruit and corn. In N. the word is employed only when caused by the wind. In connection with the word ripe it is used adjectively, as, 'We mun get ageat o' that wheat, for it's *shakkin* ripe.'

Shakkins [shaak'inz], sb. pl. the ague. 'Thoo dodhers (trembles) as if thoo'd gotten *shakkins*.'

Shaks [shaaks]. 'He's neeah grit *shaks*,' i. e. he is not of a very reputable character.

Shakt [shaak't], pp. shaken.

Sham [shaam], shame. '*Shamful* Errors' occurs in the title of Wielif's *Wicket*, edit. 1548. Note—Although this work is generally called 'W.'s *Wicket*,' it was not written by him, but was of his age.

Sham his keep [shaam-iz-kee'p]. Of a stout, robust person it is said, 'He disn't *sham his keep*,' meaning that he is well fed.

Shammle alang [shaam'u'l-ulaang'], v. to walk with a

feeble, tottering step. See **Crammle**.

Shammock [shaam'u'k], N. and W., v. to walk with a shambling or unsteady gait.

Shanks' nag [shaangks naag']. To go on *Shanks' nag* is to perform a journey on foot.

Shapt [shaapt], pp. shaped; fashioned. 'Yondher's a man *shapt* oot,' said a guide lad at Knaresborough, pointing to a figure of St Robert sculptured on the face of a rock.

Shav [shaav], a sheaf.

Shav-hooal [shaav-uo'h'l], a doorway in a barn, through which sheaves of corn are pitched to be threshed. In W. it is usually in the gable over the *helm* (see **Helm**), the corn being stacked on the helm, and thrown into the barn as it is required. A great eater is said to have 'a good *shav-hooal*.'

Shav'n [shaav'u'n], N. and W., pp. shayen.

'Wiv his awd beard newly *shav'n*.'
Refrain of a Holderness Song.

Shavs [shaavz], sb. pl. the shafts of a vehicle.

Shaw [shau'], N., a cluster of trees.

Shawm [shau'm], E. and W., v. to sit in front of the fire, with upraised petticoats, to impart warmth to the legs. In N. simply to warm. See **Bawm**.

Sheal [shee'l]; **Shill** [shil], v. to shell (beans or peas).

Shearlin [shi'h'lin], a once-shorn sheep.

Shebo [shee'bau'], W.; **Shevo** [shee'vau'], N., a tumult or disturbance. 'We'd a meetin' y vesthry las' neet about a new cess, an them at didn't want yan kick'd up a riglar *shebo*.'

- Sheddle-oot** [shed-l-oot], v. to throw up an engagement or undertaking in a dishonourable way.
- Sheep-faud** [sheep-fau'd], a sheep-fold.
- Shegger** [sheg-u'r], N. and W., to empty the pockets of an opponent at a game of chance or skill.
- Shelvins** [shel-vinz], sb. pl. ledges projecting over the wheels of a cart or waggon to afford more breadth of space for greater loads of light matter.
- Shemmle** [shem-u'l], N., v. to throw down a load from a cart by tilting.
- Shemmle-ower**, v. to upset; to overturn.
- Sherry-off** [sheri-aof], N. and W., v. to run off, or retreat hastily.
- Shet** [shet], a shirt. In Mackyn's Diary, 1556, an account is given of a procession of Westminster Sanctuary men, in which a son of Lord Dacre's figured, who was 'wyp'd with a *shet* abowt him.'
- Shet oot** [shet-oo't], 'To get one's *shet oot*,' to become provoked to anger by badinage.
- Shifty** [shif'ti], adj. clever; precocious; artful. 'A *shifty* lahtle bayn.'
- Shig-shog** [shig-shaog], N., to rock or vibrate. E. and N., to trot or amble in riding.
- Shill** [shil], E. and N., v. to curdle, as sour milk when put into tea.
- Shills** [shilz], the shafts of a vehicle. See **Sills**.
- Shimmer** [shim-u'r], v. to break into fragments.
- Shine** [shaayn], E. and N., the pupil of the eye.
- Shine**, a noisy uproar. 'Decan't kick up a *shine* here.'
- Shinnup** [shin-u'p], E. and W.; **Chinup** [chin-u'p], N., a game at ball played by two parties, who strive, by means of hooked sticks, to drive it in different directions towards fixed points. So called, probably, from the blows received on the shins. Elsewhere called *Hockey*, and in Scotland *Shinti*.
- Shirl** [shel], E., v. to throw, or jerk.
- Shiv** [shiv], E., a small splinter of wood.
- Shive** [shaayv], a slice of bread.
- Shive**, v. to cut a slice of bread. In N. *Shaaave*.
- Shoes** [shoo'z], E., sb. pl. slippers. 'It disn't deah yan's feet nī good ganning about i' *shoes* all day.' *Shoes* (English) in E. are called *boots*.
- Shog** [shaog], E., a jog; a nudge.
- Shog**, v. to rock, as a child on the lap, or a building in a storm. See **Shig-shog**.
- Sholl** [shaol], N., v. to slide.
- Sholl-on** [shaol-aon'], N., to procrastinate; also, to glide on imperceptibly, as time does.
- Shoo** [shoo'], v. a word used to drive off birds. Also, in E., to hush or soothe a child.
- Shool** [shool], W., a shovel.
- Shot**, adj. (1) W., short-tempered; irritable. 'Maysther's varry *shot* this mawnin; what's mather wiv him?' (2) Deficient; lacking. 'Ah's rayther *shot* o' brass (money) this mawnin.' (3) Rich and crisp: applied to pastry. In Holderness generally the word is pronounced more frequently *shawt*.
- Shot-keecaks** [shaot-ki'h'ks], W., sb. pl. short cakes, made with lard or other fat mixed with the flour, and generally eaten hot.

- Shotnin** [shaot'nin], W., lard, dripping, &c., used for *shortening* pastry.
- Shuffin-fellow** [shuof'lin-fel'u], one who makes idle pretences for evading an obligation or engagement.
- Shun** [shuon], N. and W., sb. pl. shoes.
- Shurelie** [shuo'h'laay], int. surely: a negative expression of surprise or consternation, with great emphasis on the ultimate syllable, used in reference to the utterance of an outrageous sentiment, or the threat of committing some violent or scandalous act. 'Thoo disn't beleave all at pah-son says fre' pulpit? *Shurelie* thoo can't be sike a heeathen as that?'
- Shutness** [shuot'nu's], riddance. 'He's geean away, an it's a good *shutness* o' bad rubbish.' Sometimes **Shuttance**.
- Shut-on** [shuot-aon], rid of. 'Ah've rheumatiz i' my leg, an, deeah what Ah will, Ah can't get *shut-on't*.'
- Shuts** [shuots], sb. pl. shutters. 'It's gettin dark, put *shuts* in, an leet cannle.'
- Shuttance** [shuot'u'ns], N. and W., riddance. See **Shutness**.
- Shutted** [shuot'id], p. t. of to *shoot* and to *shut*.
- Shutten** [shuot'u'n], pp. (1) shut. 'Hez thã *shutten* yat?' have you shut the gate? (2) Shot. 'Ah've *shutten* nowt bud a felfar.'
- Si** [si], pron. so. See **Sa**.
- Sick** [sik]. To be *sick* is to vomit: never used in the sense of being ill.
- Side** [saayd], v. to agree with in sentiment; to adhere to one faction or party in opposition to another.
- Side-away** [saayd'uwa'e], to clear away litter; to restore articles to their proper places after use.
- Side-by** [saayd-baay], E., adv. wide of the mark; a little on one side; divergent from. 'Rail-road disn't hit Botton (Burton) Cunstable, it gans *side-by*.'
- Side-doon** [saayd-doo'n], N. Same as **Side-away**, *supra*.
- Sidelins** [saayd'linz], adv. side-ways.
- Side** [saay'du'l], v. to approach a superior with hypocritical respect, to curry favour. Also, to advance to the object of unspoken love with bashful mien and sidelong glances. 'Noo then! what's thã *sidelin* up t'i mã for? Ah know thoo wants summat.'
- Sie** [saay], E. and N., v. to stretch, or become larger and easier in fit by wear: used in reference to a shoe, &c.
- Sike** [sey'k], adj. such; of like kind.
- Sike-like** [sey'k-leyk], adj. such-like; similar.
- Siken** [sey'ku'n], adj. such one. This form is generally used before the indefinite article, as, 'Wheeã wad live i *siken* a hoos?'
- Siker** [sey'ku'r], W., adv. more likely.
- Sikerly** [sik'u'li], W., adv. similarly.
- Sile** [saayl], a small wooden bowl with an orifice at the bottom, with a piece of muslin stretched across, for the purpose of straining or filtering milk. A *sigh-clout* (Early Eng.) was a cloth used for the same purpose.
- Sile**, v. to strain milk.
- Sile-clout**, the cloth of a milk-strainer.

- Sile-doon** [saayl-doo'n], N., to fall in a fainting fit; to become insensible.
- Sills** [silz]; **Shills** [shilz], N. and E., sb. pl. the shafts of a cart or gig.
- Silsthron** [sils-thru'n], Siggles-thorne, a village in Holderness.
- Silver-fish** [silvu'-fish], E. and N., small, white-backed insects, found in closets, drawers, and on kitchen floors.
- Simmon** [sim'u'n], pounded brick or tiles, used by bricklayers for colouring the mortar. Beating *simmon* was formerly the hard labour punishment in Beverley Borough Gaol. A phantom, popularly supposed to be the ghost of a prisoner who had committed suicide, and called 'Awd *simmon* beather,' was said to haunt the gaol and appear to the prisoners, which acted usefully as a deterrent to criminals, who dreaded him much more than the confinement and punishment.
- Sin** [sin], adv. (1) since. 'A bit *sin*.' 'A lang time *sin*.' 'How he had luyed *syn* he was bore.' —*Manyng*. (2) Because. 'Sin he's se rusty, Ah weean't gan wiv him.'
- Sinken** [sing'ku'n]; **Sunken** [suong'ku'n], p. p. of to *sink*.
- Sinnify** [sin'ifaay], E. and W.; **Sinnafy**, N., v. to signify; to import; to have consequence. 'It *sinnifies* nowt what you say; Ah weean't he' nowt t' deea' wiv it.'
- Sipe** [sey'p], v. to ooze out, as beer from a leaky cask, or water through a loose soil.
- Sipins** [sey'pinz], liquor which has *siped* out. Sometimes called **Tap-droppins**.
- Sippety-soss** [sipiti-saos'], E., weak, insipid food.
- Sippid-puddin** [sip'id-puod'in], W., a pudding made of alternate layers of buttered bread and currants, and baked.
- Sir Reverence** [su' rev'ru'ns], N. and W., dung. 'Thoo grins like a dog eatin *Sir Reverence*.' —*Holderness Simile*. Corrupted from *save your reverence*, an old-fashioned way of alluding to such matters.
- Siss** [sis], v. to hiss or hoot.
- Sissin** [sis'in], a hissing sound, as that produced by plunging a red-hot poker in water.
- Sithä** [sidh'u'], v. look; observe.
- Sitten** [sit'u'n], p. p. of to *sit*. 'He wad ha' *sitten* awhile he was hauf starved afoor he wad ha' deean onny wark.'
- Sittins** [sit'inz], a statute fair.
- Sizes** [saay'ziz], E. and W.; **Sahzes** [saa-ziz], N., assizes. 'They'll be rare fun next week; *sizes*, an hangin, an players comin,'—congratulatory anticipations at York, formerly.
- Skail** [ske'h'l], W., v. to spill; to scatter. 'Tak that pancheon o' milk int' dairy, an mind thoo disn't *skail* neean on it.'
- Skeal** [ski'h'l], school. 'The famous ballad of Flodden Field, translated by Rd. Guy, *Skeal*-maister at Ingleton.' Title of a ballad published by Gent, York, 1740.
- Skeap** [ski'h'p], v. to escape.
- Skeel** [skee'l], a milk-pail with one stave raised a few inches, to serve as a handle.
- Skeel**, E. and W., v. to scream, or shriek.
- Skeel-cauf** [skee'l-kau'f], N. and W., a calf reared upon *skeel* or pail milk.
- Skeer'd** [ski'h'd], E. and W., pp. alarmed; terrified; thrown into a state of consternation.

Skæg [skeg], N., a glance.

Skæg-ad-eeen [skeg-u'd-ee'n], N., a glance of the eye.

Skell [skel], the fall, or tilting over of a load from a cart. 'We've had a *skell*.'

Skell, v. to yell; to shriek; to cry out aloud. 'Ah gav him a cnt wi' whip, an didn't he *skell* oot.'

Skell, v. to tilt: used in reference to a cart, never in W. to a beer-barrel.

Skellagh [skel-u'], Skirlaugh, a Holderness village.

Skellet [skel-it], a small saucepan with a long handle.

Skell-up [skel-uop'], to tilt up a cart. Also, *Skell-over*.

Skelp [skelp], N. and E., a slap; a blow.

Skelp, v. to flog with the open palm, generally posteriorly. 'Thoo may gan oot an play, but if thoo mucks thysen Ah'll gi' thã a good *skelpin*.'

Skelper [skel-pu'r'], E. and N., anything particularly large or fine. 'She's a rare fine lass; she's a reglar *skelper*.'

Skelpin [skel-pin], E. and N., adj. abnormally large or fine. 'That's a *skelpin* tonnop (turnip), an neeah mistak.'

Skemmlle [skem-u'], E., v. to become prostrate; to fall over. 'A gust o' wind com, an it *skemml'd* ower at yance.' See *Wemmlle*.

Skep [skep], a straw beehive.

Skep, a measure for farm or garden produce, as a bushel-*skep*, a peck-*skep*, &c.

Skep, a wicker basket or scuttle used on the coast for gathering stones.

Skifin [skif-lin], E., adj. frisky; frolicsome; playful; romping.

'What a *skifin* lahtle thing that pony is!'

Skill [skil], E. and N., v. to understand, or comprehend. 'He talked sike gibberish, Ah couldn't *skill* him at nowt.'

Skilligalee [skiligu'lee'], prison gruel. Generally abbreviated to *skilly*.

Skime [skaaym], E., v. to give a side glance; to cast a sheep's eye. 'He just *skimed*, and went on.' See *Scarm*.

Skin [skin], v. to flog severely, so as to cause the skin to come off. 'Bon thã! Ah'll *skin* thã wick, thoo young rackapelt,' Burn you! I'll flay you alive, you young rascal.

Skink [skingk], W., v. to stint.

Skinny [skin-i], adj. parsimonious; niggardly; meagre. 'He's a *skinny* chap, an his wages is like him.'

Skip-jack [skip-jaak], E. and N., a romping child.

Skippen [skip-u'n], p. p. of to *skip*.

Skirtins [sket-inz], E., sb. pl. the diaphragm.

Skit [skit], E. and W., the diarrhoea.

Skither [skith-u'r'], E. and N., v. to run quickly; to skip along rapidly. 'Leeak at mah scoperil, hoo it *skithers* across teeable.'

Skrake [skre'h'k], p. t. of to *skrike*.

Skrike [skrey'k], a shriek; a loud outcry.

Skrike, v. to shriek; to call out aloud.

Skwelinken [skwel-kingken], E. and W., a brothel.

Slabby [slaab-u'r'i], adj. wet; sloppy; dirty: used only in reference to the roads in rainy weather.

- Slabs** [slaabz], sb. pl. the four pieces of wood cut off in squaring the trunk of a tree.
- Slack** [slaak], E. and N., a small valley.
- Slafther** [slaaf-thu'r], slaughter.
- Slammack** [slaam-u'k], E. and N., v. to dawdle, or loiter about. Also, to act in a vulgar or disreputable manner.
- Slammackin** [slaam-u'kin], adj. slatternly; slovenly; untidy in dress.
- Slammacks** [slaam-u'ks], E. and N., a lazy, contemptible fellow.
- Slap** [slaap], (1) a pool of spilt water, or other liquor; (2) a blow with the palm of the hand.
- Slap**, v. to spill (water, &c.). 'Gan an fetch a jug o' watter fre' pump, an mind thoo dizn't *slap* neean upo' cleean floor.'
- Slap**. All of a **Slap** [au'l-uv-u-slaap], suddenly; all at once; without previous warning. 'Gan doon that looan, an you'll come *slap* inti toon.'
- Slape** [slaep], adj. slippery. A crafty, shuffling, unreliable person is said to be a *slape* chap.
- Slape-tongued** [sle'h'p-tuongd], adj. plausible in speech; persuasively eloquent.
- Slap-hooal** [slaap-uo'h'l], a receptacle of dirty water.
- Slappen** [slaap-u'n], p. p. of to *slap*.
- Slappin** [slaap'in], adj. extraordinarily large or fine. 'That's a *slappin* hog thoo's gotten i' thi sty.'
- Slappy** [slaap'i], adj. Same as **Slabbery**.
- Slappy**, adj. thin; poor; watery. 'D'ye think Ah's boon to dhrink sike *slappy* stuff as that teea? no! that Ah weean't.' E. and N., addicted to drunkenness.
- Slash** [slaash], v. to trim a hedge by chopping off the superfluous twigs with a bill-hook.
- Slashin** [slaash'in], adj. quick; large; good. 'He went at a *slashin* pace.'
- Slather** [slaath-u'r], E., v. to spill a liquid from the vessel in which it is carried all along the route. 'Leeak at him! he's *slatherin* pig-meeat all across hoose fleear.'
- Slavver** [slaav-u'r], spittle.
- Slavver**, v. to run at the mouth with saliva.
- Slavverin** [slaav-u'r'in], adj. (1) unable to retain the saliva; (2) E., adj. foul-mouthed; obscene. Also applied to drunkards.
- Slavverment** [slaav-u'ment], fulsome flattery; sycophantic adulation. Curiously enough, it has also a meaning exactly opposite, signifying insolence; impertinence; rudeness. 'She praised awd woman's chis-keeaks, an said they was best i country side; bud it was all *slavverment*.' 'If thoo gies mǎ onny mare o' thy *slavverment* Ah'll gi thǎ summāt ower lug at'll mak thǎ remember it.'
- Slaw-pooak** [slau-puoh'k], E. and N., a dunce; a driveller.
- Sleck** [slek], a quencher of thirst; any kind of drinking liquid. 'That beer's good *sleck*.'
- Sleck**, v. to slake or quench: used almost exclusively in reference to thirst, fire, and lime. 'Ah've dhrunk a quayt o' yall (ale), an Ah's nut hauf *sleck't* yit.'
- Sleck-oot** [slek-oo't], v. to extinguish a fire by means of water.
- Sled** [sled], a sledge.
- Sleeah** [sli'h'], N. and W., a sloe.
- Sleean** [sli'h'n], N., smut-smitten (corn).

- Sleeasther** [sli'h'sthu'r'], E. and W., v. to idle away time, pretending to be looking for a job of work without caring to obtain one. N., to do anything in a hurried, bustling, disorderly manner.
- Sleeasthrin** [sli'h'sthrin], E. and W., adj. lazy; loafing.
- Sleeazy** [slee'zi], N. and W., adj. poor; thin; coarse; open in texture.
- Sleep** [slee'p], v. (used as a verb active) to induce sleep. 'Did that mixthur docthur sent *sleep* him?'
- Slink** [slingk], v. to loiter about.
- Slink off** [slingk-aof], v. to steal away sneakingly or covertly.
- Slip** [slip], a pinafore.
- Slipe** [sleyp], a smart blow.
- Slipe**, a sarcasm; an innuendo. 'Was that meean't for a *slipe*?'
- Slipe**, E. and N., v. to sneer at; to utter a taunt, sarcasm, or satirical remark.
- Slipe**, v. to draw off a tegument, as the skin of an eel, or anything that slips off easily. See **Slape**.
- Slipe-ower** [sleyp-ow'u'r'], to scamp work, or do it perfunctorily. 'Deeant spend lang (much time) at it; just *slipe* it *ower*.'
- Slip-his-wind** [sleyp-iz-wind], to die.
- Slippery** [slip'u'ri], adj. evasive; shuffling; equivocating.
- Slippy** [slip'i], E. and N., adj. Same as **Slippery**. Also, quick; prompt. 'Noo then, look *slippy* (make haste), an get riddy for chotch.'
- Slither** [slidh'u'r'], v. to slide. 'Ah say, lass, we're beginnin to *slither* into society,' said a Common Council-man of Hull, who had risen from humble beginnings, to his wife, after they had been entertaining at dinner 'the Claimant,' when he visited Hull.
- Slitherin-fellow** [slidh'u'r'in-fel'u'], N. and W., a slippery person; one not to be relied upon.
- Slither-pooak** [slidh'u'-puo'h'k], a loafing, idle fellow. Almost identical with **Slitherin-fellow**.
- Slithery** [slidh'u'ri], adj. deceitful; untrustworthy.
- Slitten** [slit'u'n], p. p. of *to slit*.
- Slive** [slaayv], E. and W.; **Slahve** [slaa'v], N., v. to lounge about in an idle, disreputable fashion.
- Sliving-aboot** [slaay-vin-u'boot'], E. and W.; **Slahvin-aboot**, N., loafing about carelessly and listlessly, more apt to fall into disreputable practices than to engage in honest labour.
- Slobber** [slaob'u'r'], v. to slaver at the mouth; to blubber. Also, to perform work in a slovenly, unworkmanlike style.
- Slocken** [slaok'u'n], v. to suffocate or choke by drinking too rapidly or copiously. 'You'll *slocken* that bayn if you give her her milk se fast.'
- Slodge** [sloaj], v. to slide the feet along in walking, from the feebleness of age, or from shoes too large or down at the heels.
- Sloffin** [slaof'in], N. and W., a puddle. It is a common saying to a boy who has done a service, 'Thoo's a good lad; Ah'll gi' thä next haup'ny Ah find iv a *sloffin*.'
- Sloat** [sluo'h't], E., v. to diminish in the downfall of rain; to be about to cease raining. 'We may gan noo, it's nobbut *sloatin*.'
- Sloonge** [sloo'nzh], N., a heavy blow with the open palm. 'If thoo disn't keep still, Ah'll gi' thä a *sloonge* ower heead.'

- Sloonge**, N., v. to loiter; also, to walk with a stooping, wriggling gait.
- Slope off** [sloap-aof], v. to go off.
- Slops** [sloaps], N., sb. pl. the legs of a pair of trowsers.
- Slosh** [sloash], E. and W., mud.
- Slot** [sloot], the bolt of a door; v. to shoot the bolt of a door.
- Slot**, a broad hem, in which a string or tape is inserted for drawing together a garment.
- Slot**, v. to make a hem for the insertion of a cord.
- Slotherd** [sloath'u'd], W., pp. besmeared. 'That es alle *slotered* in syn.'—Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 2367.
- Slot-off** [sloot-aof], N. and W., to go off hastily.
- Slottin-needle** [sloot'in-nee'du'l], a long-eyed needle, a species of bodkin, used for passing tape through a *slot*.
- Slowp** [sloaw'p], v. to drink greedily; to make an unpleasant noise in drinking. 'He *slowp't* it all up, an didn't leave a dthrop for neeabody else.'
- Slowp**, v. to sweep off. 'He *slowp't* all awd man left,' he cleared off, or took possession of, all the effects of a deceased person.
- Slowp**, or **Slope** (N., *slipe*) **off** [sloaw'p-aof'], v. to abscond; to depart clandestinely.
- Slubber** [sluob'u'r], E. and N., v. to drink with a gurgling noise.
- Sludge-hoal** [sluoj-uo'h'l], a puddle-hole.
- Sluff** [sluof], the outer integument: used in reference to the skin of an eel, or snake, &c., which slips off easily. Also, the skin of the gooseberry and other fruits.
- Sluff**, v. to withdraw from the skin, in the manner of skinning an eel.
- Slug** [sluog], E. and N., v. to flog; to beat.
- Sluggin** [sluog'in], E. and N., a beating.
- Sluggin**, E., adj. large; extraordinary.
- Slummox** [sluom'u'ks], E., a lazy, hulking fellow.
- Slunken** [sluong'ku'n], p. p. of to *slink*.
- Slush** [sluosh], E. and N., v. to be employed in dirty, disagreeable work. 'Ah wadn't like mah wife t'i be *slushin* aboot i' cloases i' that way.'
- Slush-wahk** [sluosh'-waa'k], dirty, menial work. 'Missis diz cooking an sike like, an lass diz all *slush-wahk*.'
- Sluther** [sluoth'u'r], N. and W., mud. *Sluthery* weather and *sluthery* roads refer to rainy weather, and, consequently, muddy roads.
- Sluther-muck** [sluodh'u'-muok], E., a dirty, bedraggled person.
- Smashen** [smaash'u'n], p. p. of to *smash*.
- Smatch** [smaach], a slightly foreign or tainted flavour or taste.
- Smather-up** [smaathu'r-uop'], N., to squeeze up into a ball, as a sheet of paper, by the hand.
- Smellen** [smel'u'n], p. p. of to *smell*.
- Smiddy** [smid'i], a blacksmith's forge.
- Smit** [smit], v. to infect; to convey a disease. 'Thoo'd beth-er nut gan an see her, she's gotten fever, an 'll *smit* thä.'
- Smithereens** [smidh-uree'nz], fragments.

- Smithers** [smidh'u'z], sb. pl. Same as **Smithereens**.
- Smits** [smitz], sb. pl. particles of soot floating in the air.
- Smittin** [smit'in], adj. infectious. See **Catchin**, from which it differs, as implying transmitting, and the latter receiving, contagion or infection.
- Smock** [smaok], N. and W., a chemise.
- Smock-feeac'd** [smaok-fi'h'st], pale-faced; of delicate aspect.
- Smoll** [smaow'l], N. and W., v. to ripen fruit by wrapping it in flannel.
- Smoot** [smoo't], E., a hole in a hedge, in the track of a hare.
- Smopple** [smaop'u'l], E. and N., adj. brittle. In E., sometimes, the form *smoppl'd* is used.
- Smor** [smuo'h'r'], E. and N., v. to become oppressed by heat.
- Smork** [smao'k], N., v. to smile hypocritically or sarcastically.
- Smudge** [smuoj], E. and W., a smut or smear.
- Smudge**, E. and W., v. to be-smear.
- Smudge**, v. to smoulder. 'Fire weeant bon, it nobbot *smudges*.'
- Snack** [snaak], v. to snatch.
- Snacks**. To go **snacks** [tu'-guoh'-snaaks], to share equally.
- Snaffle** [snaaf'u'l], v. to speak through the nose.
- Snaffin** [snaaf'lin], adj. whining; canting; nasal speaking. 'O, him! he's a *snaffin* good-for-nowt; Ah wadn't give him a faadin.'
- Snag** [snaag], v. to grumble persistently, with an accompaniment of satirical, irritating remarks; identical with the more generally used word *knag*.
- Snaggo** [snaag'au''], E., a slight blow on the nose with the finger. A child's term.
- Snaggy** [snaag'i], adj. cross-grained; ill-tempered.
- Snake-steean** [snae'k-sti'h'n], the petrified *cornu ammonis*, found in abundance on the coast near Whitby, and supposed by the vulgar to have been snakes, miraculously changed to stone by St Hilda.
- Snape** [sne'h'p], E. and N., v. to check. 'Ah should *snap* that bayn, an not let him hev his awn way iv ivvery thing, like his mother diz.'
- Snappen** [snaap'u'n], p. p. of to *snap*.
- Snatch** [snaach], E., a small quantity; also, a slight flavour. See **Smatch**.
- Snawn** [snau'n], p. p. of to *snow*. 'It's *snawn* all way here.'
- Sneap** [sni'h'p], N., v. to snuff (a candle). Almost obsolete.
- Sneck** [snek], a door-latch.
- Sneck**, v. to latch a door or gate.
- Sneck**, N., v. to check or prevent.
- Sneck-hooal** [snek'-uoh'l], a hole in the door, through which the finger is put to lift the *sneck* or latch, or through which a string hangs for the same purpose. In the Nursery tale of 'Little Red Riding Hood,' the grandmother tells the wolf to 'pull the bobbin and the latch will go up.'
- Sneck-up** [snek-uop], W., to fail in an enterprise or undertaking.
- Sneecal-gallop** [snee'l-gaalu'p], a derisive expression for slowness of motion.
- Sneezle** [sni'h'zu'l], N., v. to move sluggishly.
- Sneezle-pooak** [sni'h'zu'l-puo'h'k], N., a hesitating, dilatory person.

- Sneel** [snee'l], a snail.
'*Sneel! sneel!* put out yer horn;
Yer fayther an mother 'll gie ya
some corn.'—*Child's Rhyme.*
- Snew** [sniw, snoo'], p. t. of to
snow.
- Snickler** [snik·lu'r'], N., a clench-
ing argument; conclusive evi-
dence.
- Snicksnarls** [snik·snaa'·lz], E.,
sb. pl. twists or kinks in thread
or rope. See **Snock-snarls**.
- Snifther** [snif·thu'r'], v. to sniff-up
in the nose.
- Sniftherin** [snif·thu'r'in], E., adj.
snorting; also, disagreeable.
- Snig** [snig], N. and W., v. to
drag along a heavy mass by a
rope.
- Snigger** [snig·u'r'], W., v. to laugh
derisively or scornfully.
- Sniggle** [snig·u'l], W., to laugh
chucklingly or sneeringly.
- Sniggy** [snig'i], adj. mean; stingy.
'What a *sniggy* awd chap he is!
he gives us nowt but swipes i
harvest.'
- Snipe** [sney·p], N., v. to blow the
nose with the finger and thumb.
A corruption of *snite*, the usual
M. E. word for the operation.
- Snivels** [sniv·u'lz], a cold, accom-
panied by a difficulty of breath-
ing, and a running at the nose.
- Snock-snarls** [snaok·snaa'·lz],
sb. pl. wrinkles in the skin of
fruits, or on paint, when laid on
too thickly.
- Snog** [snaog], adj. and adv. snug;
quiet; unobtrusive; secret. 'Ah
hain't tell'd neeboddy else, sooah
keep it *snog*,' i. e. do not repeat it.
- Snoodge** [snooj], v. to press closely
together.
- Snoot** [snoot'], the nose.
- Snot** [snaot], the mucus of the
nose. Derived from *snout*, the
nose. See **Snipe**.
- Snot**, a mean, despicable, dis-
honourable person.
- Snot-clout** [snaot·tloo't], a hand-
kerchief.
- Snother** [snaoth·u'r'], v. to blub-
ber or cry, with a snorting of
the nose. 'He sat there blub-
berin an *snotherin* for a noor' (an
hour). Derived from **Snot**, *supra*.
- Snuskin** [snuos·kin], N. Any-
thing burnt or dried up in the
oven is said to be 'dhrived tiv a
snuskin.'
- Snuzzle** [snuoz·u'l], E.; **Snoozle**,
N. and W., v. to nestle, as a
child on the bosom of its mother.
- Soak**, E.; **Sooak**, N. and W.
[suo'h'k], v. to be baked thorough-
ly. 'It's nobbut hauf-baked;
let it stop i yune (oven) a bit
lang-er, an *soak*.' Also used
transitively, in N. and W.
- Sobbed** [saob·u'ld], E., adj.
thoroughly saturated. 'Rooads
was varry wet, an wer (our)
stockings is gotten *sobbed*.'
- Sock** [saok], a ploughshare.
- Socket-brass** [saok'it·braas], W.,
hush-money.
- Sodden** [saod·u'n], adj. thick-
headed; dull of apprehension.
- Soft** [saoft], adj. and adv. weak-
minded. Formerly, meek-mind-
ed, as in *Cranmer's Bible*, Phil.
iv. 5. 'Let your *softness* be
shewn to all men.' Afterwards
rendered as 'patient mind.'
- Soft**, E. and N., easily affrighted,
or apprehensive of danger. 'Men's
awlas a deal *softer* then women
when they ail owt' (are unwell).
- Soft-weather** [saoft·wedh·u'r'],
moist or rainy weather.
- Soho** [su'au'], N., a call to stop.

Solemnness [saol·u'mnu's], N., solemnity.

Solid [saol'id], E. and W.; **Solit**, N., grave; serious; concerned. 'He leek'd varry *solid* aboot it.'

Solid, heavy; ponderous. 'He's nobbut a lahtle chap, bud he seems 'nation *solid*.'

Socal [suo'h'l], E. and N., v. to beat, as with the sole of a slipper.

Socalin [suo'h'lin], E. and N., a beating.

Sooar [suo·u'r'], adj. sore; sour.

Sooas croon [suo'h's kroo'n], E., a ridiculous or grotesque object. 'Did ivver onnybody see sike a *sooas croon* as she's meead of her-sen ?'

Sooat [suo'h't], sort.

Sooat, v. to sort; to arrange.

Sooat, N. and W., v. p. t. of to *seek*; sought. See **Sowt**.

Sooat, N. and W., a syringe; v. to syringe. See **Squat**.

Sooker [soo'ku'r'], a boy's plaything, consisting of a piece of moist leather attached to a string, adhering by *suction* to a stone, which can thus be carried at the end of the string; *lit.* sucker.

Sood [soo'nd], N., v. to swoon. 'He *sooded* reet away.'

Sop [saop], N., a second swarm of bees from the same hive.

Sor [saor], sir, the complimentary mode of addressing a person, but not the title of a baronet or knight, which is always pronounced **Sä** [su'].

So-so [sau'sau'·], adv. indifferently bad: generally used in reference to health or circumstances; as, 'She's nobbot *so-so*' — unwell. Also, of inferior quality, as, 'That beer's varry *so-so*.'

Soss [saos], a heavy fall. 'He slip't off stee (ladder) an com doon wi sike a *soss*.'

Soss, E., v. to lap like a dog.

Sothed [saodh'u'd], N., adj. soddened by lying in water; wrinkled, as the hands become after immersion in water for a long period.

Sour as sour [suo·u'r'-u'z-suo·u'r'], very ill-tempered. A form of expression made use of in respect of all adjectives.

Sour-docken [suo'h'-daoku'n], sorrel.

Sowle [saow'l], N., v. to chastise. 'He'll go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears.' — Shakspeare, *Cor.*, Act IV. sc. v.

Sowmy [saow'mi], N., adj. moist and warm: applied only to the weather.

Sowt [saow't], v. p. t. of to *seek*. See **Sooat**.

Sowten, p. p. of to *seek*.

Spak, Spok [spaak, spaok], v. p. t. of to *speak*. 'Then *spak* Begner Edmunde.'

Langtoft.

'He *spak* to hem a worde.'

Wyckif.

Spang [spaang], N. and W., v. to throw violently. Also, to span.

Spank [spaangk], v. to flog (a child). 'If thoo disn't be quiet Ah'll gie thä a *spankin*.'

Spankin [spaang·kin], adj. a superlative adjunct to adjectives, as, 'a *spankin* new hat.' Frequently used, however, to denote anything of superior quality, as, 'a *spankin* hoss.'

Spare [spae'r'], adj. lean; thin; meagre.

Spare-rib [spae'rib], the rib of a pig with a thin covering of flesh.

Sparra-grass [spaar·u'-graaas], asparagus. 'Wild *sparagraas*, which grows on the coast.' — *Dr Martin Lister*, of York, 1698.

- Spaved-gilt** [spe'h'vd-gilt], a cut sow-pig: the operation is not often performed in consequence of the danger attending it. An *open gilt* is an uncut sow.
- Speck** [spek], N. and W., v. to expect.
- Speean** [spi'h'n], N., v. to wean an infant, and commence feeding it with a spoon. The same term is applied to the weaning of young animals, although no spoon is used. This term may have had its origin in the now obsolete word *speean*, teat, dug; but *speean*, in the H. dialect, means spoon, and to *speean* a child or animal is popularly understood in the above sense and no other.
- Speein-glass** [spee'in-dlaas], W.; **Spee-glass**, N.; **Spy-glass**, E., a telescope.
- Speldhre** [spel'dhu'r], N. and W., v. to spell. 'Oor lahtle Tom's beginnin ti lahn *speldhrin*.'
- Speldhrin becak** [spel'dhrin bi'h'k], a spelling-book.
- Spelk** [spelk], E., a thin piece of wood used in thatching.
- Spenden** [spen'du'n], p. p. of to *spend*.
- Spice-kecak, or breead** [speys-ki'h'k, or bri'h'd], plum-cake or bread. In N. and W. the term is also applied to those made with currants only.
- Spif an spack bran-new** [spif-u'n-spaak-braan-neu'], adj. quite new.
- Spinna-web** [spin-u'-web], N., a spider-web.
- Spit** [spit], a spade's depth in digging.
- Spits-wi-rain** [spits-wi-re'h'n]. 'It just *spits-wi-rain*,' i. e. it rains very slightly.
- Spittle** [spit'u'l], E., a spade with a curved edge, used for grip-digging.
- Spittle-ower** [spit-u'l-aow'u'r], N., v. to dig over a piece of ground with a spade.
- Splather** [splaath'u'r'], a splashing of water.
- Splather**, a brawling or noisy altercation about a trifling matter. 'Why it's nowt! thoo needn't mak sike a *splather* about it.'
- Splather**, v. to splash water or mud.
- Splaw-footed** [splaw-foot'id], adj. having the toes turning outwards ¶ in walking.
- Splawther** [splaw-dhu'r'], v. to extend unduly outwards; to walk with the limbs outstretched or sprawlingly.
- Splawtherin** [splaw-dhu'r'in], adj. sprawling, ungainly, or awkward in gait, or when lying or sitting. 'He's *splawtherinest* walker at ivver Ah seed.'
- Splet** [splet], v. to split. 'Ah laughed fit ta *splet*' is a common Holderness saying, and is not uncommon elsewhere.
- Splet**, a quarrel or coolness between friends, i. e. a *split* or breach in the hitherto existing friendliness.
- Splet**, v. to divulge a secret. 'Ah'll tell thã what'll win Leger, bud thoo moant *splet*.'
- Splet. Going full splet** [gau'in-fuol-splet'], running swiftly; doing anything with vigour and determination: an expression common in some other dialects.
- Splet-craw** [splet-crau'], the public house sign of the two-headed eagle.
- Spletten** [splet'u'n], past pp. split.
- Spluther** [spluoth'u'r'], v. to speak in a stammering, confused, or excited manner.

Spon [spaon], Spurn, at the mouth of the Humber.

Spot [spaot], a situation or place of service. 'Mary's gotten a *spot*, bud Ah deean think hor and her misthris 'll agree lang.'

Spots [spaots], sb. pl. isolated patches. 'It rains f' *spots*.'

Sprade [sprae'd], p. t. of to *spread*.

Spreckmadotch [sprek'mu'daoch], N., a diminutive person, generally used with the superfluous prefix—*lahtle*.

Spread [sprih'd], v. to spread or scatter hay, after mowing, for the purpose of drying it. 'What's Jack aboot te-day? He's *spread-in*.'

Sprenk [sprengk], E. and N., a drop of liquid. In E. generally from a boiling vessel.

Sprenk, E. and N., v. to sprinkle.

Sprooten [sproo'tu'n], p. p. of to *sprout*.

Sprungen [spruong'u'n], p. p. of to *spring*.

Sprunt [spruont], N., v. to shy; to take fright and bolt off: used in reference to horses.

Spue [speu'], v. to vomit.

Spunky [spuon'ki], adj. spirited; lively; vivacious. 'She's a *spunky* lass; she's up t' all sooats o' gams.'

Spurrins [spaor'inz], sb. pl. banns of matrimony. 'Weel, noo then as thoo's said yis at last, we mud (might) as weel put *spurrins* in at yance.'

Spy-oh [spaay'au'], a boy's game of hide-and-seek.

Spythad [spaay'dhu'd], a spider.

Squat [skwaat], E. and W., a syringe. See *Sooat*.

Squat, E. and W., v. to squirt.

Squat, adj. small and stumpy. 'A *squat* *lahtle* oss.'

Squat, adj. secret. 'Keep it *squat*,' keep it to yourself. 'Keep *squat*,' conceal yourself.

Squather [skwaath'u'r'], v. to disperse; to scatter abroad; to squander. 'He seen *squathe'd* bit o' money his fayther left him.'

Squawk [skwau'k], E., v. to squeak; to shriek.

Squeal [squi'h'l], v. to cry out or scream with a shrill voice.

Squinten [sqwin'tu'n], p. p. of to *squint*. Also, to look overslightly. 'Ah haint read it, Ah've just *squinten* at it.'

Squitherin [skwidh'u'r'in], N. and W., small; mean; contemptible. 'A *lahtle squitherin* fellä,' a mean, insignificant person.

Stack [staak], an oblong stack of corn or hay, only, is so denominated; those which are round being called *Pikes*.

Stack, N. and W., v. p. t. of to *stick*.

Stack-bars [staak-baa'z], E. and W., sb. pl. hurdles placed round stacks for protection from cattle.

Stacker, v. to stagger; to bewilder; to perplex; to strike with astonishment or incomprehensibility. 'Weel! that reglar *stackers* ma; it knocks mä all of a heeap ti tell how he could deeah it.'

Stag [staag], E.; **Steg** [steg], N., a rude, romping girl.

Staggath [staag'u'th], a stack-yard.

Stagnated [staagnae'tid], adj. stricken dumb with astonishment or consternation. 'He was *stagnated* when Ah tell'd him she was deead.'

Stahnil [staa'n'il], a starling.

Stahv'd [staa'vd], pp. excessively cold. 'Let's come an warm my sen, for Ah's ommost *stahv'd* te

- death.' This word is seldom used (in N. and E. Holds. never) to signify perishing through lack of food.
- Staithe** [ste'h'dh], a wooden landing-place or jetty for barges. A common term in York, Hull, &c.
- Stak** [staak], p. t. of to *stick*.
- Stall'd** [stau'ld], pp. satiated.
- Stampen** [staamp'u'n], p. p. of to *stamp*.
- Stand** [staand], a stall or standing-place in a fair or market.
- Stand**, v. to cost. 'They'll *stand* mā five shillin a peeace, all round.'
- Stand-up** [staand-uop], used as a verb. 'Stand it up ageean wall.'
- Stang** [staang], E., a bar or pole.
- Stang**, v. to shoot with pain, as an aching tooth.
- Stang**. Riding the *stang*: a custom, now growing obsolete, of carrying a wife-beater, or more recently his representative or effigy, round the town or village bestriding a pole or ladder, with intervals of rest at street corners, where a rude ditty is chaunted. 'With a ran dan dan, at the sign of the old tin can, An much ageeanst his ease, does Willy ride the *stang*;
For he's been beatin an bangin of his wife;
He beat her; he bang'd her; he bang'd her indeed;
He bang'd her, although she niver stood i' need,' &c.
The ceremonies vary in almost every village.
- Stannin** [staan'in], a stall in a stable.
- Stannin-jack** [staan'in-jaak'], N., a raised meat pie, with a thick crust, made for farm-labourers.
- Stan-shills** [staan-shu'ls], N., sb. pl. the wooden bars of a window.
- Starn** [staa'n], N., a sty or small tumour on the eyelid.
- Stauve** [stau'v], v. to loaf about in a loutish way; E., to go about carelessly.
- Stauvin** [stau'vin], E., a loutish, ungainly fellow.
- Stauvin**, adj. clumsy; clownish; awkward.
- Stauvy** [stau'vi], an appellation given to a loafing lout. 'Keep thy hands t̄ thysen, thoo greeat *stauvy*.'
- Steck** [stek], W. and, less commonly, N., v. to fasten a gate or door. In most Glossaries this word is rendered 'to shut,' which is an error, at least so far as W. H. is concerned, in which sense it is never used, the simple and only meaning being 'to fasten,' derived from the ancient mode of *fastening* gates with a *stake*. In the old Scottish Ballad *Poor Peebles*, attributed to King James I. (Sco.), occurs the passage—'And our door has ne *steekle*' (no fastener).
- Stedde** [sted'u'll], E. and W., the straw foundation of a stack. Also, E., the place where a 'stook' has been standing. A.S. *stathol*, a foundation.
- Stee** [stee'], a ladder. A.S. *stigan*, to ascend or climb. *Stairs* and *stile*, in a pathway, have the same origin; as also *stirrup*, originally *sty-rope*. A.S. *stigráp*.
- Stead** [sti'h'd], N., p. t. of to *stand*. 'Ah *stead* all tahm.'
- Steeden** [sti'h'du'n], p. p. of to *stand*. See **Standen**.
- Steean** [sti'h'n], a stone.
- Steean'd-oss** [sti'h'nd-aos], a stallion. In an Act of Parl. for the regulation of Parks and Chases, 32 Hen. VII., it was enacted that no 'stoned horses' should be put therein.

Steed [steed'd], or **Steed** [sti'h'd], a place: as *Yamsteed*, *Farmsteed*, &c. A.S. *stede*, a standing-place.

Steepen [stee'pu'n], p. p. of to *steep*.

Steeper [stee'pu'r'], a heavy down-pour of rain.

Steepin [stee'pin], adj. soaking; saturating. 'A *steepin* o' rain, a heavy down-pour.'

Steg, Awd-steg [au'd-steg'], a gander. N., a contemptuous appellation given to women.

Steg-neck'd [steg-nekt'], E. and N., adj. a term applied to corn when the ears droop down in consequence of their weight.

Steng [steng]; **Teng** [teng], v. to sting.

Stevvon [stev'u'n], N. and E., a loud cry or shout. A.S. *stefn*.

Stevvon, N. and E., v. to shout; to make a loud outcry. 'Stevvon out or they weean't hear thä.'

Stew [steu'], a dust-cloud. 'What a *stew* thoo's makkin wï' sweeping that floor; sprenk some wather ower it.'

Stew, a ferment; an ebullition of temper. 'He put his-sen intiv a reg'lar *stew* about it.'

Stew, v. to do anything in an excited, agitated, confused way.

Stew up [steu-uop'], to confine oneself to one place. 'Deeant *stew* thysen up I hoose.'

Straddle [sthraad'u'l], v. to bestride; to walk with the legs widely asunder.

Strade [sthre'h'd], p. t. of to *stride*.

Stradlins [sthraad'linz], E. and W., adv. *astride*.

Strake [stre'h'k], p. t. of to *strike*. 'He *strake* at her full strong.'—*The Felon: Sow of Rokeby*, temp. Hen. VII.

Sthramash [sthraam'u'sh], N., v. to reduce to fragments.

Sthrang [sthraang], adj. strong. 'Thine enemye sall be made wayke: thousall be made *sthrange*.'—*Hampole, Prose Treatises*, iii. 9.

Sthrange [sthre'h'nzh'], adv. very. This common word is used in many different forms: as, 'He's a *sthrange* queer chap.' 'Ah's *sthrange* an thrang (busy) just noo, wi' lambin.' 'A *sthrange* deal o' people.' 'Ther was *sthrange* to deeah,' i. e. unusual bustle or excitement, or wonderful goings on.

Sthrappin [sthraap'in], adj. lusty; robust; tall.

Sthreea [sthri'h'], straw.

Sthreean [sthri'u'n], a strain or sprain.

Sthreean, race or breed. 'That dog wadn't tackle a rat; he's nat o' reet *sthreean*.'

Sthricke [sthrik'u'l], a scythe-sharpener—a wooden instrument besmeared with grease and sanded.

Sthriddle [sthrid'u'l], v. to stride; to sit astride on horseback.

Sthriddlin [sthrid'lin], bold; forward; romping; immodest: applied to girls.

Sthrike [sthrey'k], W., a bushel, grain measure. Also, a flat piece of wood used for drawing over a corn-measure, to level the surface.

Sthring-up [sthring-uop'], E. and N., to call to account for a misdeed.

Sthrinkle [sthring'ku'l], v. to sprinkle, to scatter.

Sthrippen [sthrip'u'n], p. p. of to *strip*.

Sthritch [strich], v. to exaggerate.

Sthritch-aboot, E. and N., to walk with a mock dignified mien, or

- with supercilious airs. 'Noo he's gotten that bit o' money, he *sthritches* about like a lord.'
- Sthritch-away**, v. to walk rapidly.
- Sthriten-away**, **Sthriten-up**, **Sthriten-doon** [sthrey'tu'n-uwae, uop, doo'n], various forms with the same meaning; v. *lit.* to straighten; to clear away, as plates and dishes after a meal; to put in order a disarranged room.
- Sthrites** [sthrey'ts], quits. 'He gä mä a rattle owad gob, an Ah gav him a clot owad lug; an seeah we're *sthrites*.'
- Sthroppins** [sthraop'inz], sb. pl. the last droppings of milk from a cow'sudder when being milked, *i. e.* strippings.
- Sthruck-sthroke** [sthruok-sthrau'k], E. and N., v. to commence or to do any kind of work. 'They ha'nt *sthruck-sthroke* o' three weeks,' *i. e.* they have not done a *stroke* of work for three weeks.
- Sthruken** [sthruok'u'n], p. p. of to *strike*.
- Sthrum** [sthruom], N., v. to call to account; to demand payment. 'Ah'll *sthrum* him up fo' mä brass (money) till Ah gets it.'
- Sthrungen** [sthruong'u'n], p. p. of to *string*.
- Stickle** [stik'u'l], fuss; perplexity; embarrassment; bewilderment; excitement.
- Stickle**, E., v. to stand awkwardly or out of place. 'What's that pie-dish deein *sticklin* about o' teeable?'
- Stiddy** [stid'i], a blacksmith's anvil.
- Stiddy**, adj. well-conducted. 'George was waynt fond o' his glass yah time, bud he's *stiddy* noo.'
- Stilts** [stilts], E. and W., the handles of a plough.
- Stinge** [stinzh], N., v. to drive nails alternately in opposite directions in order to give greater firmness. A carpenter's term.
- Stinge**, N. and E., the impatient, petulant cry of a child.
- Stinge**, E. and N., v. to cry passionately, peevishly, or impatiently. 'Sometimes she'll *stinge* day-by-lenth' (all day long).
- Stingy** [stin'zhi], adj. ill-tempered; fretful.
- Stinkin-bad** [sting'kin-baad], adj. an epithet applied to an excessively disreputable fellow or thing.
- Stirricks** [steriks], sb. pl. hysterics; violent fits of ill-temper. 'Ah seean cured him o' them *stirricks* of his; when they com on Ah put him inti rain-watther tub.'
- Stob** [staob], N., a prick or splinter in the flesh. See **Shiv**.
- Stob-up** [staob-uop'], W.; **Stub-up**, E. and N., to root up weeds, &c., with a hoe. Also, to force up the roots of an old hedge.
- Stock** [staok], cattle. 'Hez he gotten onny matthers o' live *stock* on his farm?' 'There was a goodish deal o' *stock* i' market.'
- Stoddy** [staod'i], E. and N., adj. and adv. silly; stupid; egregiously; outrageously. 'A *stoddy* thing,' a foolish child or girl. 'Stoddy fond,' egregiously silly. 'A *stoddy* sheep,' a sheep with water on the brain.
- Stog-doo** [staog'doo'], a stock-dove.
- Stogy** [staog'i], a stock-dove.
- Stoit** [staoyt], a blundering, awkward clown.
- Stoit**, v. to go about in a giddy or blundering manner.
- Stoitin** [staoy'tin], adj. clownish; blundering; boorish.

- Stoits** [staoyts], N. and E.; **Stoit**, N., an overgrown, awkward girl.
- Stooden** [stoud-u'n], p. p. of to *stand*. See **Standen** and **Steeden**.
- Stook** [stoo-k], a shock, or pile of sheaves in the harvest-field.
- Stook**, v. to pile sheaves in shocks.
- Stoker** [stoo-k'u'r], the stook-builder.
- Stookin** [stoo-kin], the act of stook-building.
- Stoop** [stoo-p], E., a post. 'Thoo's as fond as a yat-stoop,' as stupid as a gate-post. See **Stowp**.
- Stoot** [stoo-t], adj. fat; corpulent; also convalescent. A pregnant woman is said to be 'gettin stoot.' When a person is recovering from sickness, he says 'he is gettin stoot agecan.' Kentish, *stolt*. Pegge's *Kent*.
- Stop-ageean** [staop-u'gi'h'n], to remain in the same service another year.
- Stoppen** [staop-u'n], p. p. of to *stop*.
- Stopper** [staop-u'r], E., the stem of a clay pipe; usually called *pipe-stopper*. In N. and W. broken pieces only of the stem are so called, being used to press down the tobacco in the bowl.
- Stopple** [staop-u'l], the glass stopper of a bottle or vial.
- Storken** [staork-u'n], N., v. to become congealed.
- Stormen** [staor-mu'n], p. p. of to *storm*. 'It's stormen hard las neet.'
- Storr** [staor'], E., a heavy stick. In the E. H. version of the ditty repeated at the riding of the stang occurs—'He beat her wi neeather stick nor storr.'
- Storr**, the bustle and movement of a crowd of people. 'Was ther mich storr at fair?'
- Storrins** [staor-inz], doings at a market, fair, or other assemblage of people. 'Ah's gyn up toon ti see storrins.'
- Stortioner** [stau-shu'nu'r'], E. and N., the Nasturtium plant.
- Storvin** [stau-vin], E., a big, ungainly fellow.
- Stot** [staot], a young bullock.
- Stot**, a foolish or awkward person.
- Stowm** [staow-m], E. and N., steam.
- Stown** [staow-n], p. p. of to *steal*.
- Stowp** [staow-p], the post of a gate, &c. See **Stoop**.
- Stowp**, E. and N., v. to walk with a vigorous, resounding step.
- Stub**, and **Stub-up**. See **Stob**.
- Stucken** [stuok-u'n], p. p. of to *stick*.
- Stumple** [stuom-u'l], v. to stumble; also, to puzzle; to bewilder; to perplex. 'When he tell'd mā there was foooks at tother side o' yath (earth) wi' their feet tiv oors, it stumm'l'd mā ti knaw hoo they didn't tumble off.'
- Stump-up** [stuomp-uop'], E., adv. completely; entirely; absolutely. 'Stump-up ti end,' quite to the end.
- Stumpy** [stuom-pi], adj. short and thick.
- Stungen** [stuong-u'n], p. p. of to *sting*.
- Stunken** [stuong-ku'n], p. p. of to *stink*.
- Stunner** [stuo'n-u'r'], anything very superior or large.
- Stunnin** [stuo'n-in], adj. excellent.
- Stunt** [stuo'nt], adj. obstinate; stubborn; dogged; intractable. 'He's as stunt as a ass.'

- Stunt**, a fit of obstinacy. 'He's taen *stunt* a bit.'
- Stupid** [steu'pid], adj. obstinate. 'As *stupid* as a mule.' This word is more commonly used in this sense than to signify dull-brained.
- Stuts** [stuots], E., a fit of stammering.'
- Sud** [suod], v. should. 'I is as I is, if I isn't as Ah *sud* be.'
- Sudden**. Of a sudden [u'v-u'-suod'u'n], abruptly; hastily; on the spur of the moment; without consideration. 'Ah saan't gan ageean of a *sudden*.'
- Sudn't** [suod'u'nt], should not.
- Sue** [seu'], a sow-pig.
- Suff** [suof], E., a blow, or hard knock.
- Suff**, N., v. to draw in the breath, when suffering a spasm of pain, with a sound as of the wind.
- Summat** [suom'u't], something.
- Summer-eat** [suom'u'r'-eet], E. and N., v. to agist, or use a field as pasture-land, instead of allowing the grass to grow for hay.
- Summertill** [suom'u'-til], E., land lying fallow, in preparation for a crop the following year.
- Summertill**, E., v. to make fallow. 'We mun *summertill* this clooas next year.'
- Sungen** [suong'u'n], p. p. of *to sing*.
- Sup** [suop], an indeterminate quantity of liquid. 'There's been a good *sup* o' rain las' neet.'
- Sup**, v. to drink. '*Sup* it all up, lad, it'll deeah thà good.'
- Supper-up** [suop'u'r'-uop], N. and W., to place hay in the stable-racks for the night-feeding of horses and cattle.
- Suspack** [suospaak'], W., v. to suspect; to conjecture. 'Ah *suspack* he'll be gyin t' Hedon next week.'
- Suspicion** [suospish'u'n], E. and N., v. to suspect. 'Ah rayther *suspected* him, Ah mun say.'
- Suthà** [suodh'u'], see thou! look! Same as *Sithà*.
- Suthad** [suodh'u'd], adv. southward.
- Swab** [swaab], N., a drunkard.
- Swab**, v. to drink.
- Swad** [swaad], the seed-pod of leguminous plants. 'Thoo's my lad, an Ah's thy dad; Ah got thà oot of a peas-cod *swad*.'—*Holderness Song*.
- Swag** [swaag], E., a lurch; a heavy fall. 'He com doon wi' sike a *swag*.'
- Swag**, E., v. (1) to sway; to lurch; (2) to hang drooping in the middle, as a festoon.
- Swagger** [swaag'u'r'], v. to boast.
- Swaggerment** [swaag'u'ment], E. and N., bombast; bounce; brag.
- Swahve** [swaa'v], N., v. swerve, or turn aside.
- Swaile** [swae'l], v. to throw. 'Ah'll *swaile* awd thing oot o' windher; it's good fo' nowt.'
- Swallow-storms** [swaal'u'-stau'mz], N., sb. pl. spring and autumnal storms, which occur about the time of the arrival and departure of swallows.
- Swang** [swaang], p. t. of *to swing*.
- Swankey** [swaang'ki], N. and W., small beer.
- Swankin** [swaang'kin], E., adj. tall and lanky.
- Swanky** [swaang'ki], E., a tall, lanky person.
- Swap** [swaap], v. to exchange; to barter. 'The(y) *swapte* blows till the(y) bothe did *swat*.'—*Chevy Chase*.
- Swape** [swaep], E. and N., the handle or lever of a machine, which *sweeps* the segment of a

- circle when in motion, as a pump-handle.
- Swape**, E. and N., p. t. of to *sweep*.
- Swapen** [swaep-u'n], p. p. of to *sweep*.
- Swarm** [swaam], v. to climb (a tree, &c.) by the pressure of the hands and knees.
- Swash** [swaash], N., adj. showy; gaudy.
- Swat** [swaat], N., a small quantity, the adjective being generally duplicated, as, 'What a lahtle *swat* o' milk yan gets noo for a haup'n'y.' See **Swatherin**.
- Swath** [swaath], sward, or grass-land.
- Swath**, the skin of boiled ham or bacon.
- Swathe** [swe'h'dh], the sweep of a scythe in mowing. See **Sweethe**.
- Swather** [swaath-u'r'], E. and N., v. to waste, or consume slowly.
- Swathe-rake** [swe'h'dh-rae'k], a rake the breadth of a *swathe*, used to rake up scattered corn after the crop is stooked or carted away.
- Swatherin** [swaath-u'r'in], E. and N., a small quantity.
- Swared** [swi'h'd], p. p. of to *swear*.
- Sweddle** [swed-u'l], E., a swathing-band for infants.
- Sweeal** [swi'h'l], v. to melt rapidly, as a candle in a draught of air. A.S. *swelan*, to burn.
- Sweeten** [swi'h'tu'n], p. p. of to *sweat*.
- Sweethe** [swi'h'dh], N. and W.; **Sweethe** [swee'dh], E., the sweep of a scythe. See **Swathe**.
- Sweethe-bauk** [swee'dh-bau'k], E., the edge of the *sweethe*.
- Sweeth-rake** [swee'dh-rae'k], E. Same as **Swathe-rake**.
- Swelt** [swelt], v. to melt with heat; to perspire profusely. 'This weather's aneef t' *swelt* onnybody.' A.S. *sweltan*, to perish, or be consumed. Chaucer uses the word *swelt*, fainted. *Kn. Tale*, 498.
- Swelt**, N., v. to swoon.
- Swelthad** [swel'thu'd], pp. to become faint, or languid with oppressive heat.
- Swelthrin** [swel'thrin], adj. oppressively hot. 'Ah seer Ah can't walk se fur as that 'i' sike *swelthrin* weather as this.'
- Swey-doon** [swey-doo'n], v. to drag or press down by mere weight, muscular force, or the power of gravitation. '*Swey* shafts *doon*; we're ower leet on, an sall he' dongkey up i air if we deeant mind.'
- Swey-up** [swey-uop'], to raise by leverage.
- Swig** [swig], drink, generally of an intoxicating nature. 'He'll niver deeah n' good for hissen; he's ower fond o' *swig*.'
- Swig**, v. to drink. 'Come sit doon, m' lad, an tak a *swig* o' beer.'
- Swill** [swil], liquid pigs' food.
- Swill**, N., a rough wicker basket, used on the coast for dredging up coals after a wreck.
- Swill**, v. (1) to swallow down liquids greedily, like a pig; (2) to dash buckets of water on the floor or pavement for cleansing purposes.
- Swill-kite** [swil-keyt], *lit.* a belly-swiller; a guzzler or drunkard.
- Swill-tub** [swil-tuob], a tub in which swill (pig-wash) is collected and preserved until wanted.

- Swill-tub**, an inordinate drinker. Synonymous with **Swill-kite**.
- Swim** [swim], a pool of spilt water. See **Slap**.
- Swimmen** [swim'u'n], p. p. of to *swim*.
- Swimmle** [swim'u'l]; **Swemmlle** [swem'u'l], E., adj. crooked; awry; distorted. 'Thoo mud as weel set it straight, an nat *swimmle* like that.'
- Swinge** [swinz], v. to scorch. See **Swizzen**.
- Swingen** [swing'u'n], p. p. of to *swing*.
- Swin-gin** [swin'zhin], N. and W., superlatively good; extraordinary. 'A *swingin* good day's waak.'
- Swinglethree** [swing-u'l-three], the swinging bar of a waggon or harrow to which the traces are attached. See **Kibble-three**.
- Swing-swang** [swing-swaang], E., adv. oscillatory; swinging backwards and forwards.
- Swinkin** [swing'kin], N., adj. laborious; toilsome; expressive of the quantity or quality of work done. 'We've deean a *swinkin* lot o' waak tî-day.' A.S. *swincan*, to labour.
- Swipe-off** [swey'p-aof], v. to drink hastily, or at one draught.
- Swipes** [swey'ps], small beer.
- Switch** [swich], a slight blow; a filip.
- Switch**, v. to beat with a thin, pliable stick; to give a smart cut with a whip-lash.
- Switcher** [swich'u'r], anything extraordinarily good or large.
- Switchin**, adj. of superlative quality.
- Swither** [swidh'u'r], N., to move or go along rapidly.
- Swizzen** [swiz'u'n], v. to singe or scorch. See **Swinge**.
- Swizzle** [swiz'u'l], N. and E., v. to drink to excess.
- Sworied** [swaor'id], E., pp. bent down by wind or rain.
- Swown** [swaow'n], N. and W., pp. swollen.
- Sygh** [saa'y], E. and N., a small quantity; a particle. 'That bacon was all leean, ther wasn't a *sygh* o' fat on't.'
- Sylum** [saay'lu'm], a lunatic or other asylum. See **Sahlum**.
- Synnable** [sin'u'bu'l], a syllable.
- Tab** [taab], N. and E., v. to catch; to seize. 'He was just off when maisther *tabbed* him.'
- Tack** [taak], N. and W., an unpleasant flavour in a liquid. 'It's gotten a *tack* wiv it.'
- Tackle** [taak'l], v. to attack; to set about a difficult job. 'Dar tha *tackle* that bit o' mawin?' dare you undertake that job of mowing? 'Wad that dog *tackle* a ratten?'
- Taen** [ti'h'n, te'h'n, taen], pp. taken. 'Syn the deuil thus has *tane* his vglines.'—Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*.
- Taffle** [taaf'u'l], v. to tangle; to become entangled.
- Taffle-oot** [taafu'l-oo't], v. to untwist; to become unwoven at the end: said of cloth, &c.
- Tail-band** [te'h'l-baand], that portion of a horse's harness which passes under the tail.
- Tail-end** [tae'l-end], the hinder or latter part of anything. '*Tail-end* o' cart.' '*Tail-end* o' week.'
- Tail-ower-end** [te'h'l-aow'u'r-end], topsy-turvy. To turn *tail-ower-end*, to turn a summersault.
- Tak** [taak], a tenancy, or, more properly, the conditions thereof. 'We've gotten farm on a good *tak*.'
- Tak**, v. to take.

Tak-efther [taak-ef-thu'r], v. to resemble; to copy, or imitate. 'He *taks efther* his fayther.'

Takken [taak'u'n], p. p. of to *take*.

Takken, pp. captivated; fascinated; having a liking for. 'Jack seems t̄i be *takken* w̄i Smith lass.'

Takkin [taak'in], a fit of petulance or anger; an angry or agitated state of mind. 'Ah niver seed him ʻ' sike a *takkin* as when he heea'd on't.'

Takkin a spot [taak'in-u'-spaat'], *taking*, or going to, service.

Tak-off [taak-aof], v. to shorten. 'Days begin t̄i *tak-off*.'

Tak-off, v. to leave covertly; to go off furtively; to abscond from home.

Tak-on [taak-aon'], v. to grieve or lament immoderately. 'Deeant *tak-on* seeah; it'll all cum reet iv end.'

Tak-up [taak-uop'], v. to cease raining. 'We've had a lang spell o' wet, bud weather seems t̄i be *takkin up* noo.'

Tak-up-w̄i [taak-uop-w̄i], v. to associate with; to keep company with, with a view to marriage.

Talky [tau'ki], that degree of intoxication which induces talkativeness.

Tannin [taan'in], a beating.

Tansy-puddin [taan'zi-puod'in], N. and W., a pudding made of the Tansy plant. Strutt in *Sports and Postimes* refers to an old custom of playing at handball for *Tansy-cakes* at Easter.

Tantawdhryly [taantau'dhu'dli], W., adj. tawdry; slovenly. See **Tawdherly**. In N. *Tantawdherly*.

Tanthrums [taan'thru'mz], a fit of ill-temper. 'In her *tanthrums* ageean!'

Tantle [taan'tu'l], v. to trifle; also, to work without energy, like an old man.

Tarrant [taar'u'nt], adj. mean; disreputable. 'Tarrant awd hussy tell'd ma Ah was a leear' (liar).

Tars [taa'z], sb. pl. tares.

Tatch [taach], N., v. to attach anything in a slight manner.

Tatie-thrap [tae'ti-thraap], the mouth; *lit.* potato-trap.

Tawdherly [tau'dhu'li], adj. dressed in bad taste. See **Tantawdhly**.

Tazze [taaz'u'l], N. and E., a teasel.

Te, Ti [ti], prep. to. 'Thrudgin away *ti* Sunk,' *i. e.* to Sunk Island. See **Teea** and **Tiv**.

Tea-milk [tee'milk], skim-milk with a small admixture of cream; used by those who cannot afford cream itself.

Tease, Teease [tee'z, ti'h'z], v. to pull out wool, hemp, &c., which has become matted together.

Teea [ti'h'], prep. to. Used at the end of a sentence. See **Te**.

Teea [ti'h'], E. and N., adv. too. 'Ah'll gan *teea*.' A word not much used; the word generally employed for too; also, being *an-all*.

Teea, pron. the one. 'Teea chap went whom (home), tother t̄i public-hoose.' Used only before nouns. See **Teean**.

Teeaf [ti'h'f], adj. tough.

Teeafit [ti'h'fit], a peewit.

Teeaf-taff [ti'h'f-taaf], W., gristle. In N. *tiff-taff*. See **Toughtag**.

Teeagle [ti'h'gu'l], N., a moveable crane.

Teaal [ti'h'l], (1) a tale; (2) a tail; (3) a tool.

Teeam, N. and W.; **Teem**, E. [ti'h'm, tee'm], v. to pour out;

- to pour copiously. 'Noo then, get thà gone and *teeam* slaps.'
- Teeam**, v. to unload.
- Teeam-wi-rain** [ti'h'm-wi-rae'n], to rain heavily.
- Teean** [ti'h'n], pp. taken. See also **Taen**.
- Teean**, N., sing. and pl. the toe; toes.
- Teean**, pron. the one. Used when no substantive immediately follows. 'Teean on em mun hev it.' See **Teea** (3) and **Tooan**.
- Teeasten** [ti'h'su'n], p. p. of to *teeast* (to taste).
- Teeaster**, N. and W.; **Teester**, E. [ti'h'sthu'r, tee'sthu'r], a bed-tester.
- Teeastril** [ti'h'sthril], a good-for-nothing person; a spoilt child.
- Teeasty** [ti'h'sti], adj. tasty; having a pleasant flavour.
- Teeath-wahk** [ti'h'th-waa'k], tooth-ache.
- Teeatle** [ti'h'tu'l], N. and E., v. to dawdle; to trifle. 'He *teeatles* about like mah poor awd gran-fayther.'
- Teeatler** [ti'h'tlu'r], a trifler.
- Teeatlin** [ti'h'tlin], E. and N., adj. trifling; inert; apathetic; without push or energy.
- Tell** [tel], N. and W., v. to count; to reckon. A.S. *tellan*, to number.
- Teld** [teld], p. t. of to *tell*.
- Tell-pie-tit** [tel-paay-tit'], a tell-tale: used by children.
'*Tell-pie-tit*,
Laid a egg an couldn't sit.'
- Te-maunt-mawnin** [ti-mau'nt-mau'nin], to-morrow morning. Literally, to-morrow at morning. In N., also, the forms *te-maun* at *eftherneean*, and *te-maun* at *neet*, are used.
- Tempery** [tem'pu'ri], E., adj. weak; slim. 'Ah whop (I hope) thoo hez'nt gin mich fo' that *tempery* thing.'
- Temse**, W.; **Tempse**, N. [tems, temps], a fine sieve, or small strainer.
- Teng** [teng], a sting.
- Teng**, v. to sting. 'Bees nobbut *tengs* yance' (once).
- Tengs** [tengz], sb. pl. tongs. 'Gannin it hammer an *tengs*,' quarrelling violently.
- Tenpenny** [ten'pni], adj. inferior; of a poor description. In W. *twopenny*. In N. *tuppence-haupny*.
- Tenpenny-kelp** [ten'pni-kelp], W., a felt hat.
- Tent** [tent], v. (1) to tend, or look after cows, &c.; (2) to scare away birds from corn or other crops; (3) to prevent. 'Ah'll *tent* tha fre comin ti see mah lass' (daughter).
- Tenther** [ten'thu'r], N. and E., (1) one who frightens birds from corn, &c.; (2) the person employed by the cottagers of a parish to look after their cows in the lanes.
- Tentin** [ten'tin], the business of tending.
- Teuk** [tiw'k], p. t. of to *take*.
- Tew** [teu; tiw], a struggle. A Wesleyan local preacher describing his recent religious experiences said, 'Ah've had a sad *tew* wi temptation, bud Ah wan (won) at last.'
- Tew**, v. to pull about roughly; to make untidy; to struggle; to labour hard. 'Ah's ommost *tew'd* ti deeah.'
- Teyt** [tey't], E., adv. soon; also, quickly. 'As *teyt* deeah it as not.' M.E. *tit*, soon.
- Teyther** [tey'thu'r], adv. sooner; rather. 'It may be seeah, bud Ah sud think it's *teyther* tother way.'

- Thā** [dhu'], pron. thou; thee. Not used as a nominative except in questions.
- Thack** [thaak], thatch. A.S. *pæc.* 'As wet as *thack.*' See **Theeak.**
- Thah** [dhaa'], pron. thy; [dhaay] before words beginning with a vowel. *Thah* is the emphatic form.
- That** [dhaat], adv. so. 'Ah was *that* bad,' &c., so bad, &c.
- That**, truly; unquestionably; an emphatic reiteration of an assertion. 'He was a good husband tī mā as lang as he lived; he was *that.*'
- That-hoo** [dhaat-oo'], N. and W., in that manner. 'Deeant dee it *that-hoo,*' don't do it in that way.
- That's-aboot-what** [dhaats-uboo't waat'], that's about all. See **Aboot-what.** W., *that's about* the substance of the matter; that's an explanation of the affair.
- Theeak** [thi'h'k], N. and W., thatch. See **Thack.**
- Theeak**, v. to thatch.
- Theeaker** [thi'h'ku'r], a thatcher.
- Theeakin** [thi'h'kin], thatching.
- Theet** [thee't], N., adj. waterproof; water-tight. A *theet* roof; a *theet* cask. Icel. *péttr.*
- Them** [dhem], pron. these; those; they. '*Them's them,*' those are they.
- Then** [dhen], conj. than. The word *than* is not known in Holderness. 'Jack can maw bether *then* Jim.'
- Thenken** [theng'ku'n], p. p. of to *thank.*
- Thersens** [dhu'senz'], pron. themselves.
- Thick** [thik], adj. friendly; closely intimate. 'As *thick* as Inkleweevers.'
- Thick-heead** [thik-i'h'd], a block-head. 'For feeals and *thick-heeads,* cum tī Pathrinton,' was said by a native of the town.
- Thick-heeadedly**, adv. stupidly; blunderingly.
- Thick-o-heearin** [thik-u'i'h'rin], adj. partially deaf.
- Thievly** [thee'vli], adj. thievish; dishonest.
- Thimble-pie** [thim'u'l-paay'], a tap on the head of a child with a *thimble* finger.
- Thing-o-wold** [thing-u'waold], E., a paltry, insignificant person. 'Ah wadn't demeean mysen by heven owt te deeah wī sike a *thing-o-wold* as thoo.'
- Thingumajig** [thing'u'mu'jig], a term used in reference to anything of which the name is forgotten. Same as the more common *Thingumbob.*
- Thinken** [thing'ku'n], p. p. of to *think.* See **Thoughten.**
- Think lang o'** [think-laang-ao], to become wearied in expectation of anything. 'Noo, bayns, did yā *think lang o'* mā coming whom' (home)?
- Think-on** [think-aon], v. to remember. 'Ah didn't *think on* tī get it.'
- Think-to** [think-tu'], to think of. 'What did yā *think to* new paason (parson)? he's nat mich of a preacher.'
- Thi-sen** [dhisen'], pron. thyself; yourself.
- Thof** [dhaof], conj. though; although. '*Thof* thou be nought.' — *Cursor Mundi.*
- Thoo** [dhoo], pron. thou; you. Used by parents when addressing children, and superiors their inferiors; never *vice versa.* In-

- terrogatively, it becomes *thä*, excepting where emphasis is required.
- Thow** [thaow], N. and E., a thaw; v. to thaw.
- Thowt** [thaowt], a thought; also, p. t. of to *think*.
- Thowten** [thaow'tu'n], p. p. of to *think*. 'Ah'd *thowten* thoo wadn't deean owt ti fealish.'
- Thrade** [thre'h'd], p. t. of to *tread*.
- Thrail** [thre'h'l], v. to drag; also, to follow in the footsteps of another. 'What is thä comin *thrailin* efter me for? Ah know thoo wants summat.'
- Thrail** [thrae'l], N. and E., v. to make game of. 'She's been *thrailin* thä a bit.'
- Thrailin** [thrae'lin], adj. slovenly; untidy.
- Thrail-tengs** [thrae'l-tengz], a slatternly woman, *lit.* a drag-tengs.
- Thrail-thruff** [thrae'l-thruof'], v. to have gone through; to have endured. 'Ah know all about slush wark, Ah bin *thrailed thruff* it fo' fotty year.'
- Thrallap** [thraal'u'p], v. to go about in a slovenly fashion. See **Throllap**.
- Thrallaps** [thraal'u'ps], a dirty, untidy woman. 'She's a *thral-laps*, that's what she is.'
- Thrallapy** [thraal'u'pi], adj. untidy; slovenly.
- Thrang** [thraang], adj. busy; actively employed. Seldom used to indicate a throng or crowd. A.S. *thringan*, to press. Jonathan Martin, who set fire to York Minster, when placed in the dock on his trial, looked round the crowded hall and said, 'This is a varry *thrang* day.'
- Thransmogriify** [thraansmaog-rifaay], v. to metamorphose; to change. In N. *Thransmogriify*.
- Thrap** [thraap], v. to pinch; to squeeze; to bruise.
- Thrapes** [thre'h'ps], E. and W., v. to trudge about. An old woman on her death-bed being asked to take a message to a previously deceased person said, 'D'ye think Ah sall ha nowt ti deeah i heaven bud gan *thrapesin* about effer hor?' In N. *Thrace*.
- Thraps** [thraaps], sb. pl. goods; furniture.
- Thrast** [thraast], p. t. of to *thrust*.
- Thravel** [thraav'il], E. and N., v. to remain steady; to go or travel without falling: said of a load.
- Thraw** [thrau'], v. to throw; to turn in a lathe.
- Thraw**, a lathe.
- Threacle-dip** [thri'h'ku'l-dip], treacle-dip. Suet puddings were formerly made with a hole in the top into which each one dipped his mouthful.
- Threep**, N. and W.; **Threep**, E. [thri'h'p, threep], v. to argue obstinately; to reply pertly and persistently. A.S. *þreapian*, to chide, or contradict. 'She *threapt* mä doon it wasn't seeah.'
- Threepin** [thri'h'pin], adj. disputatious; pert in reply.
- Threed** [three'd], E. and N., linen thread, in contradistinction to cotton.
- Threncherman** [thren'shu'mu'n], a good *threncherman*, a term applied to one with a vigorous appetite.
- Threp** [threp], p. t. of to *threep*. 'She *threp* mä doon she didn't dee it.'
- Thrick** [thrik], E. and W.; **Thrick-thrack** [thrik-thraak], N., trade; dealings; connexion.

- 'Thoo awlas thries tî get ower mǎ, seeah Ah'll he' ne mair *thrick* wî thǎ.'
- Thicker** [thrik·u'r'], the trigger of a gun. See **Dab** and **Thricke**.
- Thrif-box** [thrif-baoks], N., a child's money-box; a thrift-box.
- Thrig** [thrig], N. and W., v. to fill. 'He *thrigged* his weeam,' filled his stomach.
- Thrig**, N. to fit out, furnish, or supply. 'Ah's boon tî *thrig* Jack oot wiv a new suit o' cleeas.'
- Thrim** [thrim], E. and N., v. to do good to; to perfect. 'This rain 'll *thrim* tonnops.'
- Thrimlin-jockies** [thrim·lin-jaok-iz], N., sb. pl. trembling grass.
- Thrimmer** [thrim·u'r'], E. and N., anything of a superior quality.
- Thrimmle** [thrim·u'l], a trembling; v. to tremble.
- Thrinkle** [thring·ku'l], v. to trickle; also, to sprinkle.
- Thrippers** [thrip·u'z], excursionists.
- Thrist** [thrist], credit; v. to trust or give credit.
- Throd** [thraod], a footpath.
- Throllibobs** [thraol·i-baobz], the human viscera.
- Throllop** [thraol·u'p], a slovenly dirty person: generally used in reference to females. 'Ah wondher he should tak up wî a dotty (dirty) *throllop* like hur.'
- Throllybags** [thraol·i-baagz], the viscera of an animal; also, a contemptuous appellation of a dirty, disreputable person.
- Throonce** [throo·ns], v. to bustle about; also, to drive off; to hustle out; also, W., to scold lustily.
- Throp** [thru'p], Thorpe, the terminal of several East-Riding villages.
- Thropple** [thraop·u'l], the wind-pipe.
- Thropple**, v. to throttle; to grasp by the neck.
- Throp's wife** [thraops·wey'f], E. and N., an imaginary person supposed to be always extremely busy. 'Ah's as thrang (busy) as *Throp's wife*.'
- Throvven** [thraov·u'n], pp. (from thrive) thriven. 'Ill *throvven*,' puny; villainous.
- Throwant** [thraow·u'nt], a truant.
- Throwl** [thraowl], N., v. to bowl or roll.
- Throwl-egg-day** [thraowl-eg-dae'], N. Shrove-Tuesday. In N. Hold. hard-boiled eggs are dyed and *throwled* in the fields on that day. The custom is fast dying out.
- Thrublen** [thruob·lu'n], p. p. of to *trouble*.
- Thruck** [thruok], business; traffic. 'We'll hē ni mare *thruck* wî you.'
- Thruff** [thruof], prep. through. 'Hoo did that oss get *thruff* yat' (gate) ?
- Thrull** [thruol], a woman of bad character.
- Thrummy** [thruom·i], E., adj. fat; unwieldy.
- Thrunnle** [thruon·u'l], the wheel of a barrow.
- Thrunnle**, v. to trundle or roll along.
- Thrunnle-kite** [thruon·u'l-key'tt], corpulent person.
- Thrushy, Thrussle** [thruosh·i, thruos·u'l], E. and N., a thrush.
- Thrusen** [thruos·u'n], pp. (from thrust) thrust. 'Sum o' them rich fooaks wad be glad if all us poor fooaks could be *thrusen* oot o' heaven.'
- Thumper** [thuom·pu'r'], anything very large.

- Thumpin** [thuom'pin], adj. large; lusty. 'A *thumpin* fine lass.'
- Thunner-bolt** [thuon'u'-baowt], the fossil belemnite.
- Ti** [ti], prep. to. See **Teea** and **Tiv**.
- Tice** [tey's], v. to entice; to allure.
- Tickle** [tik'u'l], adj. delicate; ready to fall, go off, &c. See **Kittle**.
- Tickler** [tik'lu'r], a puzzle; a difficulty. 'Noo this sum's a reglar *tickler*.'
- Tid, Mid, Miseray, Carlin, Paum, an Good-feeast day.** In N. Hold. the Lenten Sundays were thus designated in olden times, but the couplet is now only remembered by the elders as a reminiscence of the past. *Tid*, the second Sunday, when *Te Deum Laudamus* was sung. *Mid*, the third or Middle-Sunday. *Miseray*, fourth, when the *Miserere* was chanted. *Carlin*, the fifth, when carlins (parched peas) were eaten. *Paum*, the sixth, when the houses were decorated with palm-branches. *Good-feeast day*, Easter-Sunday.
- Ti-deeah** [ti-di'h], proceedings, goings on, or action, generally of an exciting character. 'When it was fun (found) oot ther was a pratty *ti-deeah*.' 'Was there mich *ti-deeah* at oss-show?'
- Tie up pooak affoar it's full** [taay-uop-puo'h'k-u'fuo'h'r-its-fuol], to rise up from an insufficient meal.
- Tied** [taay'd], pp. bound; obliged; impelled. 'He's *tied* ti be honest 'cos there's nowt ti steal.' Used also persuasively, as, 'Thoo's *tied* ti cum an hear oor new preacher.'
- Tien** [taay'u'n], p. p. of to *tie*.
- Ties** [taay'z], sb. pl. cows' hobbles, used during milking to prevent the kicking over of the pail.
- Tig** [tig], a boy's game in which the player scores by touching one who runs before him.
- Tiggen**, p. p. of to *tig* (to touch, in a boy's game).
- Tiggy-Touchwood, E. and W.; Tiggery-Touchwood, N.** [tigi, or tig'u'ri, tuoch'wuod], a game similar to *tig*, but in which wood must be touched.
- Til** [til], W., prep. to. Dan. *til*. 'The soule with the Godhede went *intil* hole.'—*Yorks. Poem, temp. Edw. III.*
- Tile-off** [taayl-aof], deficient in intellect; crazed on some particular point. 'He wadn't deeah seeah if he hadn't gotten a *tile-off*.'
- Tile-tiv** [taayl-tiv], N., to accommodate oneself to circumstances, especially to unpleasant things. 'Ah deeah like it at all, bud Ah sal ha ti *tile-tiv* it.'
- Til-tha-lil-tha** [til-dhu'-lil-dhu'], E., adv. with great speed. 'Didn't we gan *til-tha-lil-tha* when we walked ti Hornsea?' In N. *Til-tha-lil-lil*.
- Timawn** [timaun], to-morrow.
- Ting** [ting], E., v. to ring; to jingle. 'Thraw shillin upo' floor, an see if it *tings*.'
- Tipe-ower** [tey'p-aow'u'r], to upset.
- Tipe-up** [tey'p-uop], to raise one end by pressing on the other.
- Tippy** [tip'i], N. and E., the brim of a hat or cap. See **Flipe**.
- Tippy-toes** [tip-i-tuo'h'z], tip-toes (to stand on).
- Ti't** [tit], to it.
- Tit**, N., an almost imperceptible rent in a piece of cloth.
- Tither** [tidh'u'r], N., adv. to that place. 'Let's gan *tither*, an see what's up.'
- Titivate** [tit'ivae't], v. to smarten; to put in order.

- Titty** [tit-i], (1) a woman's breast; (2) the milk therefrom; (3) a kitten.
- Titty-doy** [tit-i-daoy], a diminutive person, generally applied to females; adj. small; diminutive.
- Tiv** [tiv], prep. to. Used before vowels. See **Ti** and **Teesa**.
- Ti-year** [tu'-yi'h'r], adv. this year. In E. often [tu'-i'h'r].
- To** [tu'], prep. of. Used after verbs of thinking. 'What d'ye think to that?'
- Toffer** [taof'u'r], rags; untidy refuse of any kind. 'Thoo'd bether bon (burn) all that *toffer* oot o' awd dhraver.'
- Toggery** [taog'u'ri], clothing.
- Tom-chawdon** [taom-chau'du'n], E. and N. Same as **Chawdy-bag** or **Choddy-bag**.
- Tom-loudy**, W., a goblin conjured up to frighten children.
- Tommy-loudy** [taom-i-laow'di], E., the whistling noise made by the wind; a high wind.
- Tommy-taylor** [taom-i-tae'lu'r], E. and N., an insect of the crane-fly genus, called in many parts of the North 'Daddy long-legs.'
- Ton** [taon], v. (1) to turn; (2) to curdle; to become sour. Said of milk, beer, &c.
- Ton-ken** [taon-ken'], E., a turning, or barrel-churn. Literally a turn-churn; hence, a fat, unwieldy person. 'He's a reglar *ton-ken*.'
- Tonnup-heed** [taon'u'p-ee'd], E., a blockhead. 'Noo, *tonnup-heed*, stand oot o' gate.' In N. and W. *heed*.
- Tooan** [tuo'h'n], the one. 'If ya saw him but walk you would laugh fit ti brust, For *tooan* leg or tother is seer ti be fust.'—*Holderness Song*. See **Teean**.
- Top-garret** [taop-gaarit], the head; the brain. 'He's wantin iv his *top-garret*,' i. e. is deficient in intellect.
- Top-leet** [taop-leet'], v. imp. snuff the candle.
- Topper** [taop'u'r], N. and E., anything very good. 'This new machine's a *topper*.'
- Toppin** [taop'in], N. and E., a head of hair. 'Thoo's a strange rough *toppin* ti-day.'
- Toppin**, adj. very good. 'It's a *toppin* good ley' (scythe).
- Tossen** [taos'un], p. p. of to *toss*.
- Tother** [tuodh'u'r], the other.
- Tottle** [taot'u'l], N. and E., v. to cant; to tilt on one side. 'Tottle barrow ower.' 'Tottle-ower,' to upset or overturn.
- Tottle**, v. to toddle; to walk feebly.
- Tottle-doo** [taot'u'l-doo'], a turtle-dove.
- Tottly** [taot'li], adj. ready to fall; unstable. 'Ah's a bit sstranger then Ah was, bud Ah's varry *tottly* yit.'
- Touchen** [tuoch'u'n], p. p. of to *touch*.
- Toucher** [tuoch'u'r]. 'As near as a *toucher*,' i. e. as nearly as possible; on the point of touching.
- Touchous** [tuoch'u's], E., adj. peevish; touchy. 'He was a varry *touchous* chap was awd Bobby.'
- Tough-tag** [tuof-taag], gristle. See **Teeaf-taff**.
- Toughten** [taow'tu'n], p. p. of to *teach*.
- Tow** [taow], E., v. to make untidy, or throw into disorder. 'You've *tow'd* mah kist up finely.'
- Towple** [taow'pu'l], v. to topple.

- Towple ower** [taow'pu'l-aow'u'r'], to fall over through being top-heavy.
- Towple-ower-tail**, E. and N., to to turn a somersault.
- Tow-row** [taow-raow'], a confusion, or noisy disturbance.
- Tow-row**, v. to bustle; also, to go about in a noisy or disorderly manner. 'Let's gan yam, Ah's tired o' gyin *tow-rowin* about.'
- Towt** [taow't], p. t. of to *teach*.
- Towzle** [taow'zu'l], v. to pull about; to disarrange.
- Tul** [tuol], E., prep. to. Not so common as **Ti** and **Tiv**.
- Tummle** [tuom'u'l], v. to fall.
- Tumple-ageean** [tuom'u'l-ugi'h'n], v. to fall in with; to come in contact. 'Ah sowt him all ower, an at last Ah *tumpled ageean* him i mahket.'
- Tummle-ower-tail**, v. to turn head over heels.
- Tundher** [tuon'dhu'r'], tinder. The *tundher-box*, with flint, steel, and brimstone matches, a cumbersome, tedious mode of procuring a light, is now only to be seen in museums as a relic of the past.
- Tung** [tuong], v. to tongue; to articulate or pronounce. 'Ah can't *tung* sike big wods as them.'
- Tungen** [tuong'u'n], p. p. of to *tongue*.
- Tup** [tuop], a ram sheep.
- Tup-lamb** [tuop-laam], a young male sheep, which name it retains twelve months, when, if uncut, it becomes a tup; if cut, it is called a wether-hog, and fattened for the butcher; if kept another year, it is then called a wether-shearling. Female sheep are designated *gimmer-lambs*, hogs, and shearlings.
- Tury-lury** [too'ri-loo'ri], E. and N., at a rapid pace.
- Tussypeg** [tuos'ipeg], a child's term for a tooth.
- Tut-ball** [tuot-bau'l], N., a game at ball, now only played by boys, but half a century ago by adults on Ash Wednesday, believing that unless they did so they would fall sick in harvest time. This is a very ancient game, and was elsewhere called *stool-ball*, indulged in by the clergy as well as laity to avert misfortune.
'Young men and maids, now very brisk,
At barley break and *stool-ball* frisk.'
Poor Robin's Almanack, 1677.
- Tuttle** [tuot'u'l], N., adj. excitable; short-tempered.
- Tuv** [tuov], E., prep. to. The prep. *to* is thus represented in Hold. by five different words, *te*, *tea*, *tiv*, *tul*, *tuw*.
- Twang** [twaang], (1) a peculiar flavour; (2) a sharp, sudden pain.
- Twattle** [twaat'u'l], foolish talk.
- Twattle**, v. to talk foolishly.
- Twattle**, N., v. to soothe with kind words.
- Tweeah** [twi'h'], adj. two.
- Tweeah-feeac'd** [twi'h'-fi'h'st], N. and W., double-faced; hypocritical.
- Twenk** [twengk], N., v. to give sharp cuts with a whip.
- Twil** [twil], a quill.
- Twilt** [twilt], a quilt or counterpane.
- Twilt**, v. (1) to quilt; (2) to flog.
- Twiltin** [twilt'in], a flogging. 'He desarves a good *twiltin*.'
- Twine** [twaayn], N. and E., v. to whine; to cry.

Twiny [twaay'ni], N. and E., adj. peevish; whining. 'Bayn's varry *twiny* ti-neet, what's mather?'

Twist [twist], W., a ravenous appetite. 'He's gotten a good *twist*.'

Twistin-an-twinin [twis'tin-u'n-twaay'nin], murmuring; complaining peevishly.

Twitch [twich], v. to tie tightly; to squeeze. '*Twitch* thl shavs (sheaves) tighther.'

Twitch-belt [twich-belt], N., an earwig. See **Forkin-Robin**.

Twither [twith'u'r'], v. to be angry or envious; to murmur peevishly. 'They'll be fit to *twither* thersens,' i. e. they will be ready to die of envy.

Twithers [twith'u'z], sb. pl. fidgets. 'All upo' *twithers*;' all nervous or fidgetty; all upon tenterhooks.

Tyfe [teyf], N., a horse sprained in the back.

Ullins [uol'inz], N., sb. pl. the beard and husks of barley.

Ummer [uom'u'r'], the Humber. 'Gan ti *Ummer*'—an expression of scorn or derision, similar to the more common phrase, 'Go to Jericho.'

Umpton [uomp'tu'n], Holmpton, a Holderness village.

Un [u'n], or **An**, one. 'It's nobbut a lahtle *un*.' One, the number, is never so pronounced, being always *yan*; whilst one, a person or object, is always *un* or *an*, never *yan*.

Unbethout [unbithaow't], E. and W., not thought of or remembered. Curiously, in N. it has the reverse meaning, and is used as a verb, meaning to recall to memory. 'Ah just *unbethout* mysen that I haint gotten nī kinlin (firewood) in.'

Uncod [uon'kaod], W., adj. uncouth; strange; odd. Also, adv. uncommonly; extraordinarily; used, however, only in connection with adjectives implying something curious, strange, or odd. 'He's a *uncod* queer chap.'

Uncome [uonkuom'], not come. 'Ah've been waitin for him this hoor past, an he's *uncome* yit.'

Undherdrawin [uon'dhu'dhrauin], E. and N., the ceiling of a room.

Undherloot [uon'dhu'loq't], E., one who is befooled, bullied, or *undherlooded*. 'Ah wadn't he' nowt to deea wiv it; they're makkin a *undherloot* o' thā.'

Undherlude [uon'dhu'loo'], E., v. to make game of; to banter; to bully. Also, to assign a false pretext.

Undherneean [uon'dhu'nee'n], E. and W., adv. and prep. beneath; underneath. In E. Hold. it is used also in the sense of coping with, outwitting, or getting the upper hand of an antagonist, as, 'There's neeah gettin *undherneean* him.'

Undherscalins [uon'dhu'skae'linz], sb. pl. the upper surface of milk, after the removal of the cream, which contains a slight admixture of cream.

Undhersooat [uon'dhu'suo'h't], E. and N., the lower order of people. 'Us *undhersooat* moant expect sike things.'

Ungain [uonge'h'n], adj. unhandy; indirect; not easily accessible. 'Thoo may mannish (manage) it, bud it's a varry *ungain* way o' deein it.'

Ungainly, adv. circuitously; beset with difficulties.

Ungainly, adj. unprepossessing in aspect.

Unheppen [uonep'u'n], E., adj.

- out of place; *malapropos*. See **Heppen**.
- Unked** [uɔŋg'kid], E., adj. lonesome; dreary; cheerless. 'Thoo's reet; it is a *unked* pleace, is this awd hoose.'
- Unpossible** [uɔnpaɔs'u'bu'l], adj. impossible.
- Unsided** [uɔnsaay'did], in disorder; not cleared away.
- Uphraid** [uɔpbre'h'd], N. and W., v. This term is made use of in reference to anything eaten which 'rifts up' in the mouth, or causes other unpleasant after effects. 'Ah nivver eeats onions bud they *upbraids* mä.'
- Upod** [uɔp'u'd], sometimes **Upov**, abbreviated to **Upo'** before a consonant, prep. upon. 'Why leeak (look) there, it's *upod* arm-chair.' 'He lives *upo'* Sunk' (Sunk Island, in the Humber).
- Up-od** [uɔp-aɔd'], v. to maintain, uphold, or support an assertion. In this word the emphasis is laid on the latter syllable; in *upod*, *supra*, on the first. 'He nivver intended t̄ wrang (do wrong to) awd woman, an that Ah'll *up-od*, whativver they may say.'
- Upo'-foot** [uɔp-u'-fuɔt], E.; **feeat**, N. and W., able to walk again after sickness. 'Poor awd fellä, he laid a lang time on his back, bud he getten *upo'-foot* ageean.'
- Upo'-heecaps** [uɔp-u'-i'h'ɔps], in confusion or disorder. 'Room was all *upo'-heecaps*, an you couldn't find nowt.'
- Upper-garret** [uɔp-u'-gaar'it], E. and N., the head or brain; generally employed in reference to the intellect. 'He's a bit wake (weak) iv his *upper-garret*.' See **Top-garret**.
- Upsidaisy** [uɔpsidae'zi], an expression used to a child when raised up in the air at arm's length.
- Ups-wi** [uɔps-wi], **Ups-wiv** before a vowel, raised. 'He *ups-wi* his fist, an knocks him doon.'
- Uptak** [uɔp'taak], N., foremost in skill or ability. 'As for Tom, talk about mawin, or dikin, or theeakin, why he's *uptak* on em all.'
- Up t̄i nowt** [uɔp-ti-naɔwt], good for nothing; deficient in knowledge.
- Us** [uɔz], pron. we. 'There was only *us* two there.' This form is never used nominatively, as '*Us* went,' a common expression in the south, excepting as a prefix to a noun, as in the illustration to **Undhersooat**.
- Usen't** [eu'zu'nt], used not; was not formerly. 'It *usen't* to be seeeh when Ah was a lad.'
- Uvvil** [uɔv'il], N., a finger-stall, or portion of an old glove, used as a covering for a sore finger.
- Vaggy** [vaag'i], E., adj. low; debased; of evil propensities.
- Vahment** [vaa ment], vermin; noxious insects or reptiles. Also, a term of opprobrium for a person guilty of mean or dishonourable actions. Applied also to tiresome children. 'Get oot o' hoose, yä *vahment*.'
- Vannock** [vaan'u'k], E., a large fragment; a considerable portion. 'Cliff com doon Y sike *vannocks* as was nivver seen afoor.'
- Vast** [vaast], a great deal; a considerable amount. 'It was a *vast* t̄i ḡi for sike a naud oss as that.' 'Ther was a *vast* o' fooaks at fair.'
- Vessel-cup woman**, a Christmas carol-singer. See **Bezzle-cup woman**.
- Viewly** [veu'li], adj. attractive; presentable; good-looking. 'Put best apples at top, an mak em

leek *viewly*, an then mebbly
thoo'll sell em.'

Waak [waa'k], N. and W.;
Worrk [waor'k], E., work; v.
to work.

Waak, an ache or pain. 'Teeath-
waak.' v. to ache. 'Mam, my
belly *waaks*.'

Waakin-day [waa'kin-dae'];
Warkaday, frequently in E.,
an ordinary week-day, in contra-
distinction to Sunday. '*Waakin-
day*,' or '*Warkaday waak*.'

Waakle [waak'u'l], W., adj. weak;
feeble; tottering.

Waan't [waa'nt], was not; were
not. 'Ah *waan't* deein nowt ti
mak sike a blatherment aboot.'
'As ther was two on us, we
waan't a bit flaid gannin thruff
choch-yahd at midneet.'

Wabble [waab'u'l], v. to totter; to
shake, with symptoms of fall-
ing. 'That yat *wabbles* seeah,
when it's oppen'd or shut, it'll
be comin doon seean if it isn't
fassen'd.'

Wabbly [waab'li], adj. tremu-
lous; insecure; unsteady.

Wack-heead [waak-i'h'd], E. and
N., a blockhead; a stupid blun-
derer.

Wad [waad], wou'd. 'Ah *wadn't*
gan if Ah was him; *wad* thoo,
noo?'

Waff [waaf], a slight gust of
wind; a current of air laden
with perfume. Also, a slight
foreign flavour in a liquid.

Waffish [waaf'ish]; **Waffy**
[waafi], adj. weak; insipid; un-
pleasant in flavour: used in re-
ference to liquor. Also, weak;
languid; inclining to illness.

Wag [waag], v. to beckon.
Frequently followed by the prep.
o' before consonants, of before
vowels, and on at the end of a

sentence. 'Ah *wagg'd* o' Bill,
Ah didn't *wag* of Aaron; he's a
chap Ah sud niver a thowt o'
waggin on.'

Waggle [waag'u'l], to shake; to
vibrate.

'There was a Robin Redbreast
set upon a powle,
Wiggle-waggle went his tail,' &c.
Nursery Rhyme.

Wahse [waa's], adj. worse. See
Wos.

Wahser [waa'su'r], adj. a more
energetic form of **Wahse**. Some-
times it is still further energised:
'Why that's *wahserer* an *wah-
serer*.'

Wahst [waa'st]; **Wahsist**
[waa'sist], adj. worst.

Wah-wah! [waa'-waa'], why-
why! a muttered expression of
combined remonstrance and sub-
mission to the undeserved re-
proof of a superior when it
would be impolitic to reply.

Wahzle [waa'zu'l], N., v. to move
along stealthily.

Wain't [we'h'nt], will not.

Waiten [we'h'tu'n], p. p. of to
wait.

Wak [waak]; **Wakken**
[waak'u'n], v. to awake. A.S.
wacan, to wake.

'Whether you sleep or *wak*.'

A satirical song of Beverley,
14th century.

Wakely [waak'li], weak; feeble.
'She's a poor *wakely* bayn, Ah's
feead she weean't live lang.'

Wakken, adj. sharp; clever;
acute. 'He's a *wakken* chap;
he knaws a thing or two.'

Wakkensome [waak'u'nsu'm],
adj. disinclined for sleep. 'Ah
pass'd a varry *wakkensome* neet.'

Wakky [waak'i], E. and N., a
simpleton. 'Thoo *wakky!* didn't
thä see he wanted ti get hod o'
thy bit o' brass' (money)?

- Wale** [we'h'l], v. to beat with a stick. *Moeso-Gothic walus*, a rod or stick.
- Wallopin** [waal-u'pin], adj. excessively large. 'What *wallopin* taties them is!' Sometimes used adverbially in duplicate: 'Them's *wallopin* big taties.'
- Wam** [waam], N., adj. tasteless; also, unpleasant in flavour.
- Wam-stitch** [waam-stich], E. and N., a long and bad stitch. Originally a shoemaker's term, but now applied generally to bad sewing.
- Wan** [waan]; **Wand** [waand], p. t. of to *win*.
- Wand it** [waand-it], more frequently '*awand it*', warrant it; an expression of assurance. 'He'll come tiv a bad end yan o' these days, Ah'll *wand it* he will.'
- Wankle** [waang-ku'l], adj. weak; unstable; tottering; standing on an insecure basis. A.S. *wancol*, unsteady. 'Betwixe this *wankle* world and se.'—*Northumbrian Homily*, circa 1330.
- Wanky** [waang'ki], E., a simpleton. See **Wakky**.
- Want** [waant], v. to require or deserve. 'Thoo *wants* a good whackin, that thoo diz, ti mak thã behave.'
- Wantin** [waant'in], lacking sense or intellect. 'You moant tak nooatis o' what he says; he's a a bit *wantin*.'
- Wap** [waap], v. to flog or beat in the way of punishment.
- Wap**, v. to beat an antagonist in a fight; to surpass a competitor.
- Wappin** [waap'in], a flogging.
- Waps** [waaps], sb. pl. punishment by blows. 'Thoo'll get thÿ *waps* when thÿ fayther cums whom' (home).
- Ware** [waer'], v. to expend. 'Ah nobbut *wared* a shillin at fair.'
'On swych chaffare
Wuld y feyn my sylure *ware*.'
Manyng, *Handlyng of Synne*.
- Warish** [waarish], N., the withers of a horse.
- Warner** [waa'nu'r], N. and E., a warden: chiefly applied to church-wardens.
- Warp** [waa'p], a deposit of sediment from a river, forming new land. In N. a deposit of sand on the coast.
- Warp**, W., v. to cause an inundation of land, so as to throw over it a deposit of fertilising sediment. E. and N. to silt up. A.S. *weorpan*, to throw or cast up.
- Warp-land** [waa'p-laand], land formed by the silt of a river, or the deposit of earth removed from one part of the coast to another by the action of the sea. Sunk Island, in the Humber (formerly an island, but now joined to the mainland), has been so formed, and is now in process of enlargement, by deposits torn from the Holderness coast and carried by currents round Spurn Point.
- Warrant it** [waar'u'nd-it], a pledge of assurance. Same as **Wand it**.
'Be not ashamed; I *warande* the,
Though thou be rude in song
and rhyme,
Thou shalt to youth some occasion be
In Godly sportes to pass theyr
time.'
Miles Coverdale, nat. Co. York.
- Warry** [waari], N.; **Waroote** [waa'roo't], E., v. imp. beware; take heed; look out.
- Was** [waaz], v. was; were. Employed in all the three persons, both singular and plural. '*Was*

- thoo?' 'You was!' 'They wasn't.'
Wor (were) is frequently used in the same indiscriminate way.
- Wasther** [we'h'sthu'r'], a thief in the candle, as it is called elsewhere, and sometimes in Holderness, which causes it to gutter and waste away.
- Wasthril** [waes'thril], N. and W.; **Wasther** [waes'thu'r'], E., a spendthrift.
- Wath** [waath], E. and N., a ford.
- Watther** [waath'u'r'], water. 'The (y) wear borne a long by the *watther* o' Twyde.'—*Chevy Chase*.
- Watther-bewitch'd** [waath'u'-bi-wicht'], a weak infusion of tea or mixing of grog.
- Watther-crashes** [waath'u'-kraash'iz], E. and N., sb. pl. water-cresses.
- Watther-kecak** [waath'u'-ki'h'k], a cake made of flour and water only.
- Wauds** [wau'dz], sb. pl. the wolds or uplands of the East Riding.
- Wave** [we'h'v], N., p. t. of to *weave*.
- Waw** [waaw], E. and N., v. to mew.
- Wawlin** [waaw'lin], E., a squalling.
- Wawstart** [wau'staa't], E.; **Way-staht** [wae'staa't], N., inter. 'Woe is the heart!'—an exclamation of pity or grief.
- Wawy** [waaw'i], N. and E., adj. languid; feeble; faint; dispirited. 'Thoo nobbut leeaks varry *wawy* this mawnin' (morning).
- Wax** [waaks], v. to grow; to increase. A growing child is said to be *waxin*. 'And all the other partys of her body *waxe* more crazed every daye.'—Bishop Fisher (a native of Beverley), Funeral Sermon on Margaret, Countess of Richmond.
- Waxin-pains** [waak'sin-pae'nz], sb. pl. growing pains.
- Way** [we'h'], a word used in conjunction with *lang* to signify in a great degree, as, 'It's a *lang-way* bether (much better) tî shak hands and payt (part) frinds then tî fight an knock yan another aboot.'
- Wayk** [we'h'k], adj. weak. 'And mak him in full *wayk* state.'—Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*.
- Weaky** [wee'ki], E.; **Weeaky** [wi'h'ki], N., adj. soft but not soddened (bread).
- Weather-breedher** [wedh'u'-bree'dhu'r'], a period of fine weather in winter, which is supposed to be the precursor of a storm.
- Weather-gall** [wedh'u'r-gau'l], E. and N., a faint indication of a double rainbow.
- Wed** [wed], v. to marry or be married. 'It's fotty (forty) year, cum Kesmas (Christmas), sin me an mah awd deeam was *wed*.'
- Weddiners** [wed'in'u'z], sb. pl. the bride, bridegroom, and guests of a marriage-feast.
- Wee** [wee], adj. small. Frequently used endearingly, and sometimes in duplicate. 'What a bonny *wee* lahtle bayn it is.'
- Weeage** [wi'u'j], sing. and pl. wage or wages.
- Weeah** [wi'h'], pron. who.
- Weeah-woth-thä**, an imprecation; *lit.* woe-worth-thee, or woe betide thee.
- Weeam** [wi'h'm], the stomach. A.S. *wamb*, the belly; the womb. Walmgate, originally Weambgate, York, was so called because tripe-sellers and makers of

- bowstrings from the intestines of animals dwelt in the street. See **Thrig his weeam**.
- Weanded** [wi'h'ndid], p. t. of to *wean*; also of to *wane*. 'We've gotten bayn *weanded*.' 'Meean's (moon) *weanded* a good bit noo.'
- Weans** [wi'h'nz], sb. pl. *lit.* wee ones; little children.
- Weean't** [we'h'nt], will not. 'We *weean't* gan yam till mawnin, Till dayleet diz appear.'
Holderness version of a popular drinking song.
- Weearin** [wi'h'rin], E. and N., consumption; a wearing away. 'Ah's freeten'd it's a *weearin* poor lass has gotten inteeah.'
- Weeasan** [wi'h'zu'n], the wind-pipe.
'When that nasty man, Jack Ketch, sir,
Put his rope aboot his *weeasan*.'
- Weeasand** [wi'h'zu'nd], E. and W., **Wizzen'd** [wiz'u'nd], E., N., and W., adj. lean; shrunken; dried up. Washington Irving describes a man as 'a *weason*-faced fellow.'
- Weeasten** [wi'h'stu'n], p. p. of to *waste*.
- Weeasthril** [wi'h'sthril], N. and W. Same as **Wasthril**.
- Weeaved** [wi'h'vd], p. t. of to *weave*.
- Weel-put-tegither**, strongly built; muscular.
- Weel-ti-deeah** [wee'l-ti-di'h'], in comfortable circumstances; well off pecuniarily.
- Weeny** [wee'ni], E. and N., adj. very small.
- Wefted-up** [weftid-uop'], E. and N., plugged up; completely filled. 'Corner is all *wefted-up* wí muck.'
- Weight o' brass** [weyt-u'-braas], a large amount of wealth, or redundancy of money. 'He deed (died) woth a *weight o' brass*.' 'That hoose would cost a *weight o' brass* ti beeld.'
- Weir** [wi'h'r'], N., a pond.
- Well** [wel], E., a pond.
- Weltin** [weltin], a flogging.
- Wen** [wen], E., an oven. See **Yune**.
- Weng** [weng], N., a wen; a tumour.
- Werrit** [werit], E. and W., v. to fret; to chafe with annoyance; to repine; also, to complain petulantly; also, to tease importunately.
- Wersens** [wu'senz], pron. ourselves.
- Wesh** [wesh], E., stale urine, formerly used in the place of soap for washing both clothing and the person.
- Wesh**, v. to wash. A.S. *wæscan*. 'Two *weshynge* towels for my Lorde to *wesh* with.'—*Northumberland Household Book*, Leckonfield, near Beverley, circa 1500.
- Wether-hog** [wedh'u'r-aog], a cut male sheep of the second season.
- Wet-thy-whistle** [wet-dhi-wis-u'l], take a drink: used in all persons and numbers.
- Wet-wi-rain** [wet-wi-rae'n], to rain slightly; to drizzle.
- Whack** [waak], a blow; also, the sound occasioned by the fall of anything heavy. 'It com doon wiv a reglar *whack*.'
- Whack**, v. to beat. 'Ah'll *whack* thy hide fo' thà, if thoo isn't good.' In Colorado, U. S., ox-teamsters are called 'bull-*whackers*.'
- Whack**, v. to surpass; to overcome an antagonist. 'Ah can *whack* him onny day at sums' (in arithmetic).
- Whacker** [waak'u'r], anything

- extraordinarily large. 'Weel, that is a *whacker!*' Great emphasis on *is*.
- Whack for his brass** [waak-fu'r-iz-braas], an equivalent for an outlay of money.
- Whackin** [waak'in], a beating; adj. very large.
- Whaint** [we'h'nt], adv. and adj. exceedingly; extraordinary. 'He's *whaint* an fond of his glass.' 'There's a *waynt* lot o' apples on that three.'
- Whang** [waang], a large slice: used generally in reference to cheese. 'Give us a crust o' bread and a *whang* o' cheese.'
- Whangsby** [waangz'bi], a hard kind of cheese. See **Awd Whangsby**.
- Whap**, E. and N., v. to veer or change: used in reference to the wind. 'Wind was *I* sooth a bit sin, bud it's *whap't* roond t*i* west.'
- Whap**, a sudden movement; a jerk.
- Whap**, E., a particular method of binding the sheaf. The mode employed on the wolds is termed *waud-whap*.
- Whapper** [waap'u'r], anything unusually large.
- Whappin**, adj. extraordinarily large. 'What a *whappin* big plum.'
- What cheer?** [waat-chi'h'r], a mode of salutation equivalent to how are you? 'What cheer, awd boy?' to an ordinary acquaintance. 'What cheer, my hearty?' to an intimate friend. 'Methinks your looks are sad, your *cheer* appall'd.'—Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*, Part I., Act. I., sc. ii.
- What for** [waat-faor'], adv. why; wherefore. '*What for* disn't thà gan yam?'
- Whatty** [waat'i], N. and E., a slow-witted person. 'Shut thy gob (mouth), thoo daft *whatty*, an deeant talk sike balderdash' (non-sense).
- Wheeah** [wi'h'], pron. who.
- Wheeky** [wi'h'ki, N.; wee'ki, E.], adj. moist; soft.
- Wheeahs** [wi'h'z], pron. whose.
- Wheree he comes** [wi'h'-ee-kuomz], an expression of comparison, as, 'Bill's varry weel iv his way; bud he's nowt *wheree* *Jack* comes.'
- Whelk** [welk], a heavy fall; also, the sound caused thereby.
- Whelkin** [wel'kin], E. and N., adj. very large. 'They've gotten sike a *welkin* fish doon at Sandy Mar.'
- Whelm-ower** [welm-aow'u'r], E. and W., to overturn; to push over.
- Whemly** [wem'li], adj. unsteady; tottering.
- Whemle** [wem'u'l], v. to totter; to tilt; to oscillate; to vibrate, with danger of falling over.
- Whemle-ower**, to overturn.
- Whewl** [wiwl], N., v. to whirl; to turn round, as on a pivot.
- Whewtle** [wiw'tu'l, woo'tu'l], v. to whistle.
- Whick** [wik], adj. alive. An abbreviated form of the old English word *quick*. 'The *quick* and the dead.'
- Whick**, adj. lively; cheerful; brisk.
- Whick**, E. and N., v. to root up weeds from amongst corn.
- Whicken** [wik'u'n], E. and N., to quicken; to revive; to awake from insensibility, as from a fainting fit.
- Whicken**, N., v. to awake from the death of winter. Made use of in reference to the lengthening of

- days and the revival of vegetation in spring. 'Ah saw a primroos as Ah com on rooad; things is beginnin' t*h* *whicken*.'
- Whicks** [wiks], sb. pl. couch-grass, which grows amongst corn, and is pulled up by *whickers*, and burnt in *whick-fires*.
- Whick-wood** [wik-wuod], young hawthorn plants; quicksett, used for hedges.
- While** [waay'1], adv. whilst; till; until. 'Hod meer (mare) *while* Ah get up' (mount). See **Awhile**.
- While**, time. 'What a lang *while* thoo's been.'
- Whimmy** [wim'i], adj. full of whims or fancies. 'Awd maids is ginrally varry *whimmy*.'
- Whin-busk** [win-buosk], N. and W., a furze-bush.
- Whin-kid** [win-kid], N., a faggot of furze.
- Whisht!** [wisht], v. imp. hush! keep silent!
- Whisht**, E. and N., silent; quiet. 'Keep as *whisht* as you can!'
- Whisketa-whasket** [wis'kit-a-waas'kit], a child's game.
- Whiskin** [whis'kin], unusually large.
- Whistle** [wis'u1], a blow, especially on the ear.
- Whislin** [wis'lin], N., a superlative mode of expression, denoting anything extraordinary. 'Whislin big; 'Whislin good,' &c.
- Whisther-kesther** [wis-thu'kes-thu'r], E. and N., a sharp blow, especially on the ear.
- Whither** [widh'u'r], E., great violence or force. 'Didn't it gan with a *whither* ?'
- Whitherty** [widh'u'ti], N., adj. and adv. whether or no; doubtful; undecided. 'Ah was varry *whitherty* about it.'
- Whoe** [wau']; **Wheea** [we'h'], who.
- Whoe's, or Wheea's aws em?** Who owns them? to whom do they belong?
- Wholl** [waol], the whole.
- Whom** [waom], E. and W., home. See **Yam**. In N. *Heeam*.
- Whop** [w̄aop], hope; v. to hope.
- Whop** [waop]; **Whoppin** [waop-in]; **Whopper** [waop'u'r]. Same as **Whap, Whappin, and Whapper**.
- Why-aye** [waay-ey'], a qualified affirmative. 'Is tā boon t*i* Maudin fair next week? *Why-aye*, Ah suppoas Ah mun gan, bud Ah saant stop lang.'
- Whye** [waa'y], a young heifer.
- Wi** [wi], prep. with. See **Wid** and **Wiv**.
- Wibbety-wobbety** [wib'u1ti-waob'u1ti], adj. shaky; tottering; insecure.
- Wibble-wobble** [wib'u1-waob'u1], v. to vibrate; to quiver; to oscillate.
- Wid** [wid], N. and W., pp. with. So used before vowels; becoming *wi* before consonants. 'Ah consaits t*i* mysen (I am of opinion) that summats' matther *wid* awd meear.' See **Wi** and **Wiv**.
- Wig** [wig], W., a spongy teacake, made with currants.
- Wiggle-waggle** [wig'u1-waag'u1], v. to sway to and fro; to vibrate.
- Wig-wag** [wig-waag], v. to swing backwards and forwards.
- Wilf** [wilf], the willow tree.
- Willy-ba-wisp** [wil-i-bu'-wisp], N. and W., the ignis-fatuus.

- Willy-wag-tail** [wɪ'lɪ-waag-tae'ɪ], the wagtail.
- Wind** [wɪnd], E., v. to chatter; to talk without purpose, for the mere sake of talking. 'He *winds* an noises day by lenth' (all day long).
- Wind-a-bit** [wɪnd-u'bit], v. to rest, or pause for the purpose of recovering breath. 'We've had a lang pull up hill; let's *wind-a-bit* noo.'
- Wind-bag** [wɪnd-baag], a noisy empty-headed talker.
- Winded** [wɪnd'ɪd], p. t. of to *wind*.
- Wind-hooal** [wɪnd-uo'h'ɪ], N., the quarter from which the wind blows. 'Ah thinks we sall hev a fine day; it leuks clear Y *wind-hooal*.'
- Windin-sheet** [wɪn'din-shee't], a stalactite-shaped piece of tallow which forms on a candle, and is popularly supposed to be a prognostic of a death in the family.
- Windy** [wɪn'dɪ], E. and N., adj. talkative; given to gossiping.
- Windy-wallet** [wɪn'di-waal'ɪt], E., a garrulous, frothy talker.
- Wing** [wɪŋ], E., a curved implement for sweeping up the ashes of a fire-grate. In W. the wing of a goose is used for the same purpose, whence the name in E.
- Winkin** [wɪn'kɪn], *like winkin*, a simile to denote quickness, derived from the winking of the eyelid. 'Ah can walk fahve mile a noor (an hour) *like winkin*.'
- Winky-pinky** [wɪŋ'ki-pɪŋ'ki], E. and N., sleepy. A nursery term.
- Winnlesthreea** [wɪn'u'l-sthri'h'], N., a strong kind of grass. See **Wringlestreea**.
- Winraw** [wɪn'rau'], E. and W., a long ridge or row of hay.
- Wintail** [wɪn'te'h'ɪ], E., a hare.
- Winther-edge** [wɪn'thu'r'eɪ], E. and N., a clothes-horse, used in winter for drying linen before the kitchen fire, in place of the out-door hedge.
- Wi'oot** [wi'oo't], conj. unless. 'Ah weeant gan, *wi'oot* thoo dis anall' (also).
- Wipe** [weɪp], a blow. 'Ah fetch't him a *wipe* owad lug.'
- Wish-wash** [wɪʃ-waʃ], foolish, unmeaning talk. 'He meead a lang speeach, bud it was nowt bud *wish-wash*.'
- Wishy-washy** [wɪʃ'i-waʃ'i], adj. weak; insipid; also, frivolous; silly. 'Sike *wishy-washy* stuff as pahson preeach'd this mawnin, Ah nivver heead afoor.'
- Wisp** [wɪsp], N., v. to go with a quick, bouncing step.
- Witch-steean** [wɪtʃ-sti'h'n], N., a flat oolite stone, with a natural perforation, found abundantly on the Holderness coast, which is tied to door-keys to keep witches away from the cottage. Horse-shoes are still frequently nailed to stable-doors for the same purpose.
- Withooten** [wɪdho'o'tu'n], prep. without. So used only before vowels; before consonants *withoot*.
- Wiv** [wɪv], prep. with; before consonants abbreviated to *wɪ*.
- Wizzen'd** [wɪz'u'nd], adj. shrunk-en; withered; shrivelled.
- Wizzen-feac'd** [wɪz'u'n-fi'h'st], adj. thin-featured; wrinkled in the face.
- Wobblin** [waob'lin], pp. shaking; moving tremulously; walking unsteadily. See **Wobble**.
- Woe-waps** [wau'waaps'], N., an exclamation predictive of coming trouble. A combination of woe,

- evil, and *waps*, the Holderness term for punishment.
- Woe-woth** [wau'-wooth'], E. and N., a partial imprecation; also, an exclamation of dismay on hearing fearful tidings.
- Wondher-hollow** [wuon'dhu'r'-aolaow'], E. and N., an expression of wonder or astonishment. 'Oh it's thoo, is it? Ah *wondhered-hollow* when Ah heear'd thã knock.'
- Wooden** [wuod'u'n], adj. dull; heavy; stupid.
- Wooden-head** [wuod'u'n-i'h'd], a person of obtuse intellect.
- Wor** [wur], v. were. In W. frequently used in the singular, as, 'Ah *wor* just aboot beginnin;,' whilst *was* is generally employed in the plural, as, 'We *wasn't* deein nowt.'
- Worrit** [waor'it], v. to fret; to grumble peevishly. See **Werrit**.
- Worrit**, a teasing, importuning person.
- Wos** [waos]; **Wosser** [wao'su'r']; **Warser** [waa'su'r'], worse; super. **Wosset** [waos'ist]; **Warsest** [waa'sist], worst.
- Wosset** [waos'it], worsted.
- Wossle** [waos'u'l], v. to wrestle.
- Wotmeel** [waot-mi'h'l], oatmeal.
- Wots** [waots], sb. pl. oats.
- Wotwells** [waot'welz], E. and N., sb. pl. loose pieces of skin about the finger-nails. See **Idlebacks**.
- Wrang** [raang], v. and adj. wrong. 'Who sal do us any *wrang*.' *Beverley Political Song*, 1660. 'In quilk as forboden at *wrang-wys* covetyse.' *York Mystery Play*, 1415.
- Wrate** [re'h't], p. t. of to *write*.
- Wrax**, v. to exaggerate. 'Ah can beleave meeast o' what thoo's tell'd mä, bud Ah's seer thoo's *wraxin* noo.'
- Wreet** [reet], a wheelwright, cartwright, ploughwright, &c. In E. and N. a general carpenter is so called.
- Wreet**, E. and N., v. to work at carpentry. 'What's yer son Bill about noo?' 'He's geean prentice tî *wreetin*.'
- Wringen** [ring'u'n], p. p. of to *wring*.
- Wringlesthreea** [ring'u'l-sthri'h'], E., a coarse grass. See **Windlesthreea**.
- Wrowt** [raow't], p. t. of to *work*. 'Walles *ywrought* of all maner of precious stones.'—Hampole, *temp.* Edw. III.
- Wrowten** [raow'tu'n], p. p. of to *work*.
- Wumple** [wuom'u'l], N., a carpenter's tool, with a wormed end, for boring—a kind of gimlet—a wimble.
- Wun** [wuon], p. p. of to *wind*. 'Hez tà *wun* clock up yit?'
- Yä** [yu], pron. you.
- Yabble** [yaab'u'l], E. and N., adj. able.
- Yack'n** [yaak'u'n], W., an acorn. See **Yakkorn**.
- Yah** [yaa']; **Yan** [yaan], one. There has been much controversy as to the true rule for the use of these two forms. So far as a rule can be given the correct one is thus:—*Yah* requires to be followed by a substantive (which it qualifies), whilst *yan* may or may not be so followed. Thus, we say, '*yah* fellow,' or '*yan* fellow,' indifferently, but we cannot say, 'Give us *yah*,' or '*yah* on 'em;,' it must be, 'Give us *yan*,' '*yan* on 'em,' &c.
- Yah**, N., adj. slightly sour.
- Yahbs** [yaa'bz], sb. pl. herbs.

Yahk [yaa'k], N., a sudden blow with a whip or rope's end.

Yahker [yaa'ku'r'], anything of large size. 'That tonnop's a *yahker*.'

Yak [yaak], an oak.

Yakker [yaak'u'r'], an acre.

Yakkeyahs [yaak'u'yaaz], sb. pl. Esquimaux and inhabitants of the polar regions generally. Known to Holderness through the Hull whalers.

Yakkorn [yaak'au'n], E. and N., an acorn. See **Yack'n**.

Yal [yaal], ale.

Yal, whole; entire. 'Ah ceat *yal* on't ti braycast this mawnin, ther isn't a bit left.'

Yal-hoose [yaal-oo's], an ale-house.

Yalla-belly [yaal-u'beli], a slang name for natives of the Lincolnshire Fens, where *yellow-bellied* frogs abound.

Yam [yaam], home.

Yam, v. to aim. 'He *yam'd* at bod an hit dog.'

Yam, E. and N., to guess; to opine; to predict. 'It'll seean be dark, Ah *yam*.'

Yamsteead [yaam-sti'h'd], homestead.

Yan [yaan], one. See **Yah**.

Yan, v. to earn.

Yance [yaans], adv. once.

Yannist [yaan'ist], earnest. 'He was varry *yannist* aboot it.'

Yannut [yaan'u't], E. and W.; **Yennet** [yen'u't], N., the earth-nut.

Yansen [yaan-sen'], pron. oneself.

Yark [yaa'k], a blow; a jerk.

Yark, v. to jerk; to strike with a stick or whip.

Yark, E., v. to work hard; to set about a job energetically.

Generally used ironically, as, 'Talk about *waak!* Tom diz *yark* it.'

Yast [yast], yeast.

Yat [yaat], adj. hot.

Yat, a gate.

'Ah set mi back ageceans't a *yat*, Thinkin it wor a thrusty three, (tree)

But stowp it bent, an than it brak,

And sich was mah throe love ti me.'—*Holderness Song*.

Yath [yaath], the earth. See **Ath**.

Yath, v. to bury. 'We *yath'd* awd woman yestherday.' The Scotch have a similar word also. Pittscottie says of the body of K. James III, 'Noe man wor where they *yarded* him.'

Yath-worrum [yaath-waoru'm], N. and W., one who spends his existence in the accumulation of riches, to the exclusion of higher and nobler pursuits.

Yat-steead [yaat-sti'h'd], N. and W.; **Yat-steed** [steed], E., a gateway.

Yat-stowp [yaat-staow'p], N. and W.; **Yat-stoop**, E., a gate-post.

Yawd [yau'd], N., a worn-out horse.

Yed [yed], W., a yard of measure.

Yeg [yeg], N., v. to importune.

Yennet [yen'it], N., an earth-nut. See **Yannet**.

Yer [yu'r'], pron. your.

Ye'r, you are.

Yersel [yu'sel'], W., pron. yourself: not much used, **Yersen** being the usual form.

Yersen [yu'sen'], yourself.

Yestern [yis'thru'n], W., yesterday.

Yether [yedh'u'r'], E. and N., a discolouration of the skin caused by a blow.

- Yether**, E. and N., v. to lash with a whip.
- Yetlin** [yet'lin], N., a small iron pot used in cookery.
- Yewl** [yeu'l]; **Yowl** [yaow'l], v. to howl; to cry out; also, to sing discordantly, or, with a harsh, rough voice.
- Yewlat** [yeu'lu't]; **Yewlad** [yeu'lu'd], an owl. More frequently *Jinny-Yewlat*.
- Yoke** [yuo'h'k], v. to put horses in harness. 'Noo then, leek shaap, lads, an *yoke*, an let's get that bit o' wheeat yam afoor rain cums.'
- Yon** [yaon]; **Yondher** [yaon-dhur]. *Yon* indicates some distant person or object, *yondher* some distant place. 'Yon was man at tumml'd off his oss, an it was *yondher* wheear he tumml'd.' In N. sometimes both are used in duplication, as 'Yon *yondher* chap.'
- Yorkshir** [yaork'shu'r], Yorkshire. 'To go *Yorkshure*' is for each one of a party to pay his or her reckoning.
- Yow** [yaow], an ewe sheep.
- Yowl** [yaow'l], a yell; v. to yell or howl.
- Yowp** [yaow'p], N., v. to shout or bawl in a disorderly manner.
- Yuck** [yuok], E., to jerk; to lift up; to hook; to tighten a girth, strap, or chain.
- Yuck**, N., a hook; also a wooden shoulder-*yoke* for carrying pails.
- Yucks**, N., a chastisement. 'He gat his *yucks*.'
- Yule-clog** [eu'l-claog]; in N. more frequently **Yull-clog**, a log of wood burnt on the fire on Christmas Eve. In Norway the Yule-log was burnt at that period of the year, with songs, feasting, and the wassail-cup, as described in the *Heimskinga*. In Holderness the word *yule* is never used in any other way in connection with Christmas.
- Yune** [eun], an oven. See **Wen**.
- Yure** [eu'ur'], the udder of a cow, &c.

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