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Feb 20 1895

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Yours faithfully

Ed. U. S. Oxford.

Gloss. (1853). **Sur.** In the lewth 'out of the wind or rain,' LEVESON GOWER *Gloss.* (1876). **Hants.** COPE *Gloss.* (1883). **Isle of Wight.** SMITH *Gloss.* (1881); Let's get into the lewth, LONG *Dict.* (1886). **Dors.** BARNES *Gloss.* (1847). **n.Dev.** CHOPE *Hayland Gloss.* (1891). **w.Som.** There's a sight o' lewth in 'under one o' they gurt beechen hedges, ELWORTHY *Wordbook* (1888). **Corn.** JAGO *Gloss.* (1882); e. COUCH *Gloss.* (1880); w. COURTNEY *Gloss.* (1880).

2. Warmth.

Heref. The leuth has gone out of it (said of an old garment worn thin), HAVERGAL *Gloss.* (1887). **Glou.** ROBERTSON *Gloss.* (1890) ed. MORETON. **Wilts.** BRITTON *Beauties of Wilts.* (1825); DARTNELL and GODDARD *Gloss.* (1893) 'usually restricted to the sun's warmth, but in CUNNINGTON MSS. (1814) applied to a thin coat: This coat has no lewth in it.' **Isle of Wight.** SMITH *Gloss.* (1881).

[From OE. *hléowð*, shelter, protection, warmth.]

UNKID, *adj.* Widely diffused in the dialects, with considerable variety of form:—**unkid** occurs in N.Cy. BROCKETT, n.Yks. *Cleveland, Leic., Nhamp., Wilts., Som., Corn.;* spelt **unked**, but commonly pronounced as **unkid** in Nhumb., Yks. *Holderness, Nhamp., s.Warw., Leic., Worc., Oxf., Berks., Shr., Suss., Wilts., Hants.;* **unket** in N.Cy. BROCKETT, Nhumb., Cumb., Westm., Shr., Heref., Glou., Wilts., Som., n.Dev.; **unkit** Leic., Heref.; **unkward** BAILEY (1721); **unkard** Dur., Yks. *Cleveland and Whitty, Glou.;* **unkerd** mid.Yks., Wilts. BRITTON; **unkert** Ches., Heref.; **uncouth** N.Cy. RAY, THORESBY, HUTTON; **uncuth** Lanc.; **uncoth** Yks.; **unco** Antrim, Sc., Nhumb., Cumb., Ches.; **uncow** in Ches.; **unca** Nhumb.; **unky** Kent; **unker** Glou.; **unc, unk** Nhumb. See below.

Pron. All dialects have the accent on the first syllable. The prefix is pronounced unj (=ung) in the n. and mid. dial., and en or ej in the southern. Hence the types are:—(1) unjkid, -ed; -it, -et for the n. and mid. dial., unkid, unjkid, -ed; -it, -et for the southern. The forms -ard, -erd are probably due to association with the ending -ward in words like awkward (usually pronounced ōkəd). In fact the spelling unkward occurs in BAILEY (1721). (2) unjkūp. (3) unjkup. (4) unjke. (5) unki. (6) unjk.

1. Unknown, strange; hence unfamiliar, novel, unusual.

n.e.Ulster. unco, PATTERSON *Antrim and Down Gloss.* (1880). **Sc.** That's unco, JAMIESON; As she hauf-sleeping and hauf-waking lay, An unco din she hears of fouk and play, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) p. 62. **N.Cy.** unket, unkid, BROCKITT *Gloss.* (1846); uncouth, HUTTON *Tour to the Caves* (1781). **Nhumb.** Keep off that bullock, bairns, he kens yor unked, HESLOP *Gloss.* (1894); It was an unco sect, *id.*; Ther'll be mony a yen iv an unka place thi neet, *id.*; What he 'ye unco at Rothbury? *id.* **Cumb.** A hungry care's an unco care (proverb), GIBSON *Gloss.* (1869); unket, FERGUSON *Gloss.* (1873); unco, unket, DICKINSON *Gloss.* (1878). **Westm.** unket, ATKINSON *MS. Gloss.* (1797). **Yks.** uncouth, THORESBY *Letter to Ray* (1703); n unkar, unkid, ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); uncouth, HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); e unkar, MARSHALL *Rural Economy* (1788); n. and e. MERITON *Praise of Yks. Ale* (1697); w. uncouth, CARR *Craven Gloss.* (1828); *mid.* Unkerd noises will be heard about a house by bed-listeners, C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876). **Lanc.** There's nought uncouth agate 'at I knaw on, WAUGH *Chimney Corner* (1867) p. 114; NODAL and MILNER *Gloss.* (1875). **Ches.** unco, uncow, unket, LEIGH *Gloss.* (1877); HOLLAND *Gloss.* (1886). **Heref.** unkit, unket, LEWIS *Gloss.* (1839). **Glou.** unkar, unket, HUNTLEY *Cotswold Gloss.* (1868).

2. Not knowing how to behave, awkward, uncouth.

Yks. n. ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); Unkar'd folks, strangers in fresh quarters, F. K. ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* (1876); w. CARR *Craven Gloss.* (1828). **Ches.** LEIGH *Gloss.* (1877); HOLLAND *Gloss.* (1886). **Shr.** unked, unket, JACKSON *Wordbook* (1881). **w.Worc.** The missis took a dill a paayns uv our 'Becca, but 'er couldna never larn 'er to be tidy. 'Er sims reg'lar unked, 'er do, CHAMBERLAIN *Gloss.* (1882). **Glou.** HUNTLEY *Cotswold Gloss.* (1868).

3. Feeling or showing oneself 'strange' or shy, not acquainted with.

Sc. He's quite unco, JAMIESON. **n.Yks.** HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873).

4. Feeling lonely, solitary, dreary, miserable, melancholy;

often with a sense of nervous or superstitious dread" (Germ. *unheimlich*).

Also of a place: lonesome, weird, dreary, dismal.

Dur. unkar, Teesdale *Gloss.* (1849). **e.Yks.** Thoo's reet; it is a unked pleace, is this awd hoose, STEAD, ROSS, *HOLDERNESS Holderness Gloss.* (1877). **Leic.** unked, unkid, unkit, EVANS *Gloss.* (1881). **Nhamp.** I war so unked when ye war away, STERNBERG *Gloss.* (1851); How unkid it looks, I should not like to live there, BAKER *Gloss.* (1854). **Shr.** I shall wait till the moon's up, fur the road's nation unket, JACKSON *Wordbook* (1881). **s.Warw.** FRANCIS *Gloss.* (1876). **Heref.** unket, HAVERGAL *Gloss.* (1887). **w.Worc.** Thaay lives right up a' the top o' the common, w'ahr thahr an't no other 'ousen any w'ahr near. 'Tis a unked sart uv a place, CHAMBERLAIN *Gloss.* (1882); LAWSON *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* (1884). **Glou.** HUNTLEY *Cotswold Gloss.* (1868). **Berks.** The little gal veels unked like now her brother be gone to schoold, LOWSLEY *Gloss.* (1888). **Suss.** PARISH *Dict.* (1875). **Kent.** PEGGE *Alphabet of Kenticisms* (1735); unky, PARISH and SHAW *Dict.* (1887). **Hants.** It's an unked road to travel by night, COPE *Gloss.* (1883). **Wilts.** unkerd, unket, BRITTON *Beauties of Wilts.* (1825); 'Tes an unked rwoad to take late o' nights, DARTNELL and GODDARD *Gloss.* (1893). **Som.** JENNINGS *Gloss.* (1869); I had not so much as a dog with me, and the place was very unkid, BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) p. 78 ed. 1878. **n.Dev.** 'Twas tarrable wisht, do make me veel unket, Dev. *Prov. 11th Report* p. 23; 'Tis 'n unket 'e' th way-out un, ROCK *Jim and Nell* (1867) p. 24. **Corn.** JAGO *Gloss.* (1882); w. COURTNEY *Gloss.* (1880).

5. Hence: Terrible, ghastly.

Nhamp. It's very unkid to see 'em take the poor people to the hospital, BAKER *Gloss.* (1854). **s.Warw.** His leg is an unked sight, FRANCIS *Gloss.* (1876).

6. Having the appearance of evil; betokening of evil; betokening bad weather.

Wilts. What be the matter with thuck dog? How he do howl—it sounds main unkid! JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) ch. ix. **Suss.** COOPER *Gloss.* (1853); PARISH *Gloss.* (1875).

[Of the word there are two types:—(1) unkid, -ed, -it, -et, and unky, all from ME. *unkid*, 'not made known,' where -kid=OE. *cýðed*, pp. of *cýðan*. (2) uncouth, uncuth, uncoth, unco from ME. *uncūð* (ORMIN c. 1205), OE. *uncūð*, 'unknown.']

MAUTHER, *sb.* In Cam., Norf., Suff., and Ess. Also written **mawther, mother, moether, mothther, moddher, modher, modder, moder.** See below. Given by BAILEY (1721), spelt **mother**, as a N.Cy. word, but it is not found in any of the glossaries relating to these counties.

Pron. mōðə(r), often contracted to mō(r) q.v.

Girl, maiden; a great awkward girl (Ess.). In Ess. and Suff. often used contemptuously.

Modher, modder, mothther, RAY Coll. of South and East Country Words (1691). **Cam. Puera, a woman chyld, called in Cambrdyge shyre modder, ELYOT *Bibliotheca Eliotae* (1548); ELLIS *Early Engl. Pronun.* (1889) vol. v. p. 250. **e.Anglia.** FORBY *Gloss.* (1830). **SPURDENS Gloss.** (1858) EDS. (1879). **Norf.** A sling for a moether, a bowe for a boy, TUSSEY (an Essex man, but farmer in Norf.) *Husbandrie* (1580) EDS. (1878) ch. xvii; No sooner a sowing, but out by and by With mother or boy that Alarum can cry. *id.* ch. xvi; Given as peculiar to Norf. by:—SPELMAN *Gloss. Arch.* (1644), modder; SKINNER *Etymologicon* (1671), mawther; COLES *Engl. Dict.* (1677), modder, mawther; Sir TH. BROWNE (†1682) EDS. 1879 p. xv, mawther; PHILLIPS *New World of Words* (1706), mawther; KERSEY *Dict. Anglo-Brit.* (1715), mawther, modder; BAILEY *Dict.* (1721), mawther, modder, modher; MARSHALL *Rural Economy* (1787), mawther; GROSE *Gloss.* (1811), mawther, modher, modder; NALL *Gloss.* (1866). **Suff.** mawther, girl (a word long peculiar to this county), CULLUM *Suff. Words* (1813) EDS. (1879); When once a giggling mawther you, And I a red-faced boy, BLOOMFIELD *Rural Tales* (1802) p. 5; MOOR *Gloss.* (1823), mawther; TERRY *MSS. Gloss.* (1894). **Ess.** That mawther, Sall, I can't trust to har yit, CLARK *John Noakes and Mary Styles* (1839) p. 15; CHARNOCK *Gloss.* (1880).**

[ME. *moder, moddyr*, servaunte, or wenche, *Prompt. Parv.* (c. 1440). Spelt *modder* in COOPER *Thesaurus* (1565); LEVINS (1570); MINSHEU (1617); COTGRAVE (1660); GOULDMAN (1664); BLOUNT (1681); *Glossographia Anglicana Nova* (1707). Away! you talk like a foolish mawther, B. JONSON *Alchymist* (1610) iv. 7; mawther, puella, COLES *Lat. Dict.*

1817

ADDLE, *v.* In all the northern counties to n.Ches., Notts., Staff., Leic., Linc., Nhamp., Rut., e.Anglia; not in Sc. Not in gloss. of s.Ches. and Shr. Also written **adle** N.Cy. RAY, Linc. SKINNER; **addle** Suff. MOOR; **edde** N.Cy. BROCKETT, Nhumb. HESLOP, Cumb. GIBSON, Yks. WILLAN; **yedde** n.Ches. WILBRAHAM; **aidle** Nhumb. HESLOP, Linc. BROGDEN, e.Anglia, FORBY; **aydle** c. and **ettle** n.Cumb. DICKINSON.

Pron. **adl**—Besides **adl** there occur also **edl** in Nhumb., Cumb., **edl** in Nhumb., c.Cumb., Linc., e.Anglia; **ettle** n.Cumb., and **yedl** in n.Ches.

1. To earn, acquire by one's labour.

N.Cy. RAY *Collection of N.Cy. Words* (1691); HUTTON *Tour to the Caves* (1781); BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Nhumb.** He addles three ha'pence a week, That's nobbut a fardin' a day (Song, 'Ma Laddie'), HESLOP *Gloss.* (1892). **Dur.** *Teesdale Gloss.* (1849). **Cumb.** I's gån to eddle me five shillin' middlin' cannily, GIBSON *Folk-speech of Cumb.* (1869) p. 2; FERGUSON *Gloss.* (1873); c. aydle, s.w. addle, n. ettle, DICKINSON *Gloss.* (1878). **s.Westm.** Ye dunnet addle as mickle ta day, HUTTON *Storth and Arnside Dialogues* (1760) l. 29. **Yks. n.** Sha's t'aud (too old) te addle better waage, MUNBY *Verses New and Old* (1865) p. 70; Ah's nowght bud what Ah addles, ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876); e. He cannot addle his bread, MARSHALL *Rural Economy* (1788) EDS. (1873); Ah haint addled saut (salt) ti my taty this mornin, ROSS, STEAD, HOLDERNESS *Holderness Gloss.* (1877); n. and e. He addles a good wage, MORRIS *Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892); *mid.* When he'd addled his shun (shoes), BLACKAH *Songs and Poems* (1867) p. 13 [said of a horse when it falls upon its back and rolls from one side to the other. When a horse does this in Hants. and Suss., it is said to earn a gallon of oats, HOLLOWAY *Gloss.* (1839)]; C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876); w. We mun teugh an addle summat, CARR *Craven Dial.* (1828) ii. p. 289; It isn't what a chap addles, it's what a chap saves 'at makes him rich, HARTLEY *Yks. Budget* (1868) p. 48; eddle (pron. adde), WILLAN *Archaeologia* (1811) vol. xvii. p. 145; HUNTER *Hallamshire Gloss.* (1829); BANKS *Wakefield Gloss.* (1865); EASTHER *Huddersfield Gloss.* (1883); ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888). **Lanc.** He addled about eight shillin' a week, WAUGH *Home Life Lanc. Factory Folk* (1867) p. 102; NODAL and MILNER *Gloss.* (1875); He says he's addled fifty pund, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) p. 76; I'm like the little donkeys i' the lane, I canna addle nought, *Stone edge* (1868) ch. x. p. 134; n. MORRIS *Furness Gloss.* (1869); s. COLLIER *Tim Bobbin* (edit. 1811) p. 62. **Ches.** WILBRAHAM *Gloss.* (1820); LEIGH *Gloss.* (1877); HOLLAND *Gloss.* (1886). **Derb.** PEGGE *Derbiscisms* (†1796) EDS. (1894). **Notts.** MUSTERS *MSS. Gloss.* **Linc.** SKINNER *Etymologicon* (1671); I have aidled my week's wages, BROGDEN *Gloss.* (1866); Mun be a guvness, lad, or summat, and addle her bread, TENNYSON *Northern Farmer*, New Style (1870) st. 7; n. Tom Stocks can addle fower shillin' a daay at suffin', PEACOCK *Gloss.* (1889); s.w. COLE *Gloss.* (1886). **Staff.** POOLE *Gloss.* (1880). **Leic.** Oi ha' addled my weej, EVANS *Gloss.* (1881). **Nhamp.** STERNBERG *Dial. and Folklore* (1851); BAKER *Gloss.* (1854). **Rut.** WORDSWORTH *Gloss.* (1891). **e.Anglia.** FORBY *Gloss.* (1830).

2. To save a portion of one's earnings.

Yks. My father had addled a vast in trade, And I were his son and heir, INGLEDEW *The Ballads and Songs of Yks.* (1860) p. 259; n. and e. He's addled a deal o' brass, MORRIS *Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892). **n.Linc.** SUTTON *Gloss.* (1881). **e.Anglia.** I have at last addled up a little money, FORBY *Gloss.* (1830).

3. Of crops, trees, &c., to grow, to thrive.

n.Ches. *Gloss.* of WILBRAHAM (1820); LEIGH (1877); HOLLAND (1886). **e.Anglia.** That crop addles, FORBY *Gloss.* (1830); MOOR *Suff. Words* (1823); Where luie imbraceth the tree verie sore, kill luie, or else tree wil addle no more, TUSSEY (an Essex man) *Husbandrie* (1580) EDS. (1878) p. III.

[From ON. *öðla*, refl. *öðlask*, to acquire (for oneself) property, from *öðal*, property. Found in ORMIN (c. 1205) as *addlenn*; *Tounl. Myst.* (c. 1450) *adylle*; *Cath. Angl.* (1483) *adylle*; LEVINS (1570) *to addil*, demerere; *to addle*, lucrari. Like many words of Norse origin, it appears never to have passed north into Scotland.]

MENSE, *sb.* In Sc., and all the northern counties (Nhumb., Dur., Cumb., Westm., Yks., n.Lanc.) to n.Linc. Rarely spelt **mence**, **ments** (see below). Pron. **mens**.

1. Decency, decorum; discretion; propriety of conduct or manners.

Sc. Auld Vandal, ye but show your little mense, Just much about it wi' your scanty sense, BURNS (1800) vol. iii. p. 54. **N.Cy.** RAY

Coll. of N.Cy. Words (1691) EDS. (1879); HUTTON *Tour to the Caves* (1781); Tailor's mense, a small portion of food left on one's plate to show that one has had enough, BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Nhumb.** 'Twad leuk mair tiv his mense to gan an muck the byre, CHATT *Old Farmer* (1866); HESLOP *Gloss.* (1893). **Dur.** *Teesdale Gloss.* (1849). **Cumb.** Some wantin' mense, some wantin' sense, An' some their best behaviour, STAGG *Cumb. Ball.* (1866) p. 195; I've seav't beath my meat an' my mense (proverb, used when proffered hospitality is declined), GIBSON *Gloss.* (1869); FERGUSON *Gloss.* (1873); DICKINSON *Gloss.* (1878). **Westm.** *Westm. and Cumb. dial.* (1839). **Yks. n.** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); They hae nowther mense nor sense, F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876); HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); n. and e. MERITON *Praise of Yks. Ale* (1697). spelt *mence*; e. MARSHALL *Rural Economy* (1788); ROSS, STEAD, HOLDERNESS *Holderness Gloss.* (1877); w. WILLAN *Archaeologia* xvii. (1811); CARR *Craven Gloss.* (1828), spelt *mence*; EASTHER *Huddersfield Gloss.* (1883); *mid.* C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876). **n.Lanc.** MORRIS *Furness Gloss.* (1869).

2. Civility, politeness, kindness.

N.Cy. BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Cumb.** FERGUSON *Gloss.* (1873). **Westm.** Let us dea what mense we can, and prevent what evil, HUTTON *A Bran New Wark* (1785) EDS. (1879) p. 201. **n.Yks.** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); meeat is mickle, but mense is mair, F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876).

3. Honour, credit, ornament.

Sc. He is the mense of the family, JAMIESON; An' monnie day thou was a mence, At kirk, i' market, or i' spence, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) p. 105. **N.Cy.** He is a mense to his family, BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Nhumb.** HESLOP *Gloss.* (1893). **Yks. n.** and e. MERITON *Praise of Yks. Ale* (1697), spelt *mence*; e. MARSHALL *Rural Economy* (1788).

4. Hospitality, liberality.

N.Cy. BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Dur.** *Teesdale Gloss.* (1849). **Yks. n.** HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); e. ROSS, STEAD, HOLDERNESS *Holderness Gloss.* (1877).

5. Neatness, tidiness; glossiness of a coat or the like.

Yks. e. and **n.** Thoo's ta'en all t' mense off'n thi cleas, MORRIS *Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892); e. ROSS, STEAD, HOLDERNESS *Holderness Gloss.* (1877). **n.Linc.** That black velvit coät o' mine 'll wear a long time yit, bud all th' mense hes goän off on it, PEACOCK *Gloss.* (1889); BROGDEN *Gloss.* (1866), spelt *mens*, *ments*.

6. **Comp. mense-money, mense-penny.** Pocket money, money kept in one's purse to 'mense' it, or save one's credit.

N.Cy. BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Yks. n.** F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876); w. 'Liberality conducted by prudence' (properly a choice coin kept in the pocket so as never to be without money), WILLAN *Archaeologia* xvii. (1811).

[From ME. *menske*, honour, dignity among men, OE. *menniscu*, humanity, state of man.]

MENSE, *v.* 1. To behave with good manners, to treat respectfully (Sc. JAMIESON). 2. To grace, to decorate; to make neat or becoming. 3. To make oneself tidy, to 'titivate' oneself. 4. To mense a board, 'to do the honours of a table' (Sc. JAMIESON). 5. With *off*, *out*, *up*: to trim, to polish off. See **mense**, *sb.*

Sc. Convener Tamson mens'd the board, Where sat ilk Deacon like a lord, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) p. 57. **N.Cy.** The pictures mense the room, BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Nhumb.** O bonny church! ye've studden lang, to mense wor canny toon, NUNN *St. Nicholas' Church* (†1853); HESLOP *Gloss.* (1893). **Yks. n.** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); I will mense me with a new coat, F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876); HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); w. I'll mense mysel up a bit, CARR *Craven Gloss.* (1828); *mid.* don't stay to mense thyself up, now, but go, C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876).

[From ME. *mensken*, to honour, dignity, formed from the ME. *sb. menske*.]

MENSEFUL, in Sc. *mensefu*, *adj.*

Pron. *mensful* and *mensfl*.

1. Of persons: Becoming, decent, mannerly, well-behaved.

N.Cy. RAY *Coll. of N.Cy. Words* (1691); BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Dur.** *Teesdale Gloss.* (1849). **Westm., Cumb.** *Westm. and Cumb. dial.* (1839), spelt *mensful*. **Yks. n.** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876); e. MARSHALL *Rural Economy* (1788); w. CARR *Craven Gloss.* (1828), spelt *menceful*; *mid.* C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876). **n.Linc.** PEACOCK *Gloss.* (1889).

2. Of actions, things, &c.: Decent, creditable, graceful, comely.

N.Cy. RAY *Coll. of N.Cy. Words* (1691); BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Nhumb.** We'll set out the best ware for the tea; it'll be mair menseful like, HESLOP *Gloss.* (1893). **Yks. n.** menseful manners; menseful funeral, ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); *w.* EASTHER *Huddersfield Gloss.* (1883). **Lanc.** It'll be a sham (shame) if we cannot find him a menseful bit of a dinner, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) c. ii. p. 13; NODAL and MILNER *Gloss.* (1875).

3. Hospitable, generous.

N.Cy. BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Dur.** *Teesdale Gloss.* (1849). **Cumb.** A menseful swort (sort) of a body. Contra—a menseless greedy gut, DICKINSON *Gloss.* (1878). **n.Yks.** HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.* (1873).

4. Neat, tidy, clean.

Dur. *Teesdale Gloss.* (1849). **Yks. n.** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); *e.* MARSHALL *Rural Economy* (1788); Mak thysen menseful afoor thoo gans ti chotch (church), ROSS, STEAD, HOLDERNESS *Holderness Gloss.* (1877); *n.* and *e.* Thoo deean't lecak menseful i' them things, MORRIS *Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892); *w.* THORESBY'S *Letter to Ray* (1703) EDS. (1879), spelt *menseful*; EASTHER *Huddersfield Gloss.* (1883); *mid.* C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876). **Linc.** PEACOCK *Gloss.* (1889).

[From ME. *menseful*, *menseful*, *menseful*, an early ME. formation from OE. *menniscu* and *full*. See *mense*, *sb.*]

AGATE, *adv.* In Sc., and all the northern counties to w.Linc., n.Shr.; also in w.Worc. Also written *agait* Sc., Yks. ATKINSON, CARR, MORRIS, ROBINSON, LANC. BAMFORD, Linc. BROGDEN; *agyet* Nhumb. HESLOP; *ageat* Cumb. FERGUSON; *ageatt* Cumb. DICKINSON; *agaate* Yks. BANKS, n.Linc. PEACOCK; *ageeat* Yks. HOLDERNESS, ROBINSON.

Pron. *ägēt*. Nhumb. and Cumb. also *ägiet*. Besides *ägēt* there also occur *ägiet* in the *n.* and *e.* and *ägēet* in w.Yks. s.Ches. *ägÿēt*.

1. On the way, afoot, astir, going about (as opposed to lying down, confined to house or bed). *To gang agate*, to go on the way, make one's way, proceed.

Sc. Ye're air agait the day, JAMIESON. **N.Cy.** I am agate, RAY *Coll. of N.Cy. Words* (1691); BROCKETT *Gloss.* (1846). **Nhumb.** Aa's pleased to see ye agate agyen, HESLOP *Gloss.* (1892). **Cumb.** FERGUSON *Gloss.* (1873); DICKINSON *Gloss.* (1878). **Yks. n.** Thou's early agate this morning, ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); Let us gang agait into t' field, F. K. ROBINSON *Song of Sol.* (1860) ch. vii. v. 11; *mid.* He's always agate, C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876); She wor awlus ageeat, BLACKAH *Songs and Poems* (1867) p. 37. **s.Lanc.** BAMFORD *Gloss.* (1854). **Ches.** I am agate, KENNETT *MS. Gloss.* (c. 1700); LEIGH *Gloss.* (1877); Is Jim at work yet? Oh, aye! he's gotten agate again, HOLLAND *Gloss.* (1886); s. DARLINGTON *Gloss.* (1887). **w.Worc.** LAWSON *Upton-Severn Gloss.* (1884).

2. Said of disease or the like: Going about, prevalent.

Lanc. There's a deal of mourning agait, MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* (1848) ch. xxv. p. 225. **w.Worc.** Thahr's a dill o' fevers agate this 'ot weather, CHAMBERLAIN *Gloss.* (1882).

3. Of a machine or the like: Going, in motion, in action.

w.Yks. Wen th' railway gets fairly agait, *Haworth Railway Gloss.* (1867) p. 7; T'bells is agate [i. e. ringing], EASTHER *Huddersfield Gloss.* (1883). **Lanc.** For t' keep it agate, WALKER *Plebeian Politics* (1801) p. 32; When hoo (she) gets agate, there's no stoppin' hur, BRIERLEY *Summer day in Daisy Nook* (1859) p. 34. **s.Ches.** The machine's agate, DARLINGTON *Gloss.* (1887). **n.Linc.** When's a uven not a uven? When she's agaate, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) p. 120.

4. Of an operation, process, business, affair: Going on.

w.Yks. The business is agate, HUNTER *Hallamshire Gloss.* (1829); There is naught agate that fits women to be concerned in, C. BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) ch. 18; What have yo agate? HARTLEY *Yks. Puddin'* (1876) p. 51; The washing is agate, ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888). **Lanc.** What have they agate at th' owd mill? WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) ch. i. p. 17; Thae cannot stir while this rain's agate, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1866) ch. iii. p. 61. **s.Ches.** I've gotten my hee agate yet, DARLINGTON *Gloss.* (1887). **s.w.Linc.** It was a long time agate, but he got master on it at last, COLE *Gloss.* (1886).

5. Started, set to work; to set one agate, to start him, set him on; to set agate wi', to start with, get on with; to get agate, to begin; to be agate o' or on, to tease, plague.

Cumb. I set him ageat, RICHARDSON *Cumb. Talk* (1876) ser. 2. p. 33. **Yks. n.** They've gotten fairly agate, ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868); Get ageeat wi' your job, F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876); *n.* and *e.* Thoo mun git agate i' good tahn (time), MORRIS *Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892); *w.* to get agait, CARR *Craven Gloss.* (1828); This set ma agate a roaring agean, BINNS *Tom Wallop* (1861) p. 4; Awlus agaate o' sumbody, BANKS *Wakefield Gloss.* (1865); It's easy enuff to ramble after yo've once started, but it's this gettin' agate 'at's soa mich trouble, HARTLEY *Yks. Budget* (1871) p. 125; He is always agate o' teasing me, ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888); *mid.* Get agate of framing, C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876). **Lanc.** Well, are yo ready? Ay, get agate, said Twitchel, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) ch. iii. p. 34; 'At set mi e'en agate a runnin', *Songs and Poems* (1867), 'Love's Thowts' p. 11; Mother, aar Jem's agate on me again, NODAL and MILNER *Gloss.* (1875). **Ches.** Oo's (she is) allusagate o' me, HOLLAND *Gloss.* (1886); s. There'll be noo stoppin' thee, naif tha't gotten agate, DARLINGTON *Gloss.* (1887). **Shr.** Yo can get agate o' that job, as soon as yo'n a mind, JACKSON *Wordbook* (1879). **Linc.** I am going to get agate my work, BROGDEN *Gloss.* (1866); *s.w.* I didn't get agate my work while noon, COLE *Gloss.* (1886).

6. Of a person: Going on with work, busy, occupied.

Yks. n. To watch us all agaate, MUNBY *Verses New and Old* (1865) p. 65; *n.* and *e.* Ah's kept agate, MORRIS *Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892); *e.* He's ageeat on a thecakin' job, ROSS, STEAD, HOLDERNESS *Holderness Gloss.* (1877); *w.* What's 'to agait on? CARR *Craven Gloss.* (1828); 'Wat ar' ta' agate on? EASTHER *Huddersfield Gloss.* (1883). **Lanc.** Get forrard wi' what thae 'rt agate on just now, and dunnot be a fou! WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) ch. viii. p. 94; Those good folk that aw'm agate wi' now do sich things as those, MATHAMS *Old Betty Barnes* p. 6. **n.Linc.** All's gooin' on reight; she's hed twins and is agate yit, PEACOCK *Gloss.* (1889). **Shr.** What han yo bin agate on? JACKSON *Wordbook* (1879). **w.Worc.** Owd Jem's agate now uv 'is taay'ls; thahr 'll be no stoppin' un, CHAMBERLAIN *Gloss.* (1882).

7. When used with a gerund, with or without *o'*, it is almost otiose, or indicates continuance of action.

Yks. n. It keeps ageeat coming, F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876); *w.* He then gat agait o' fabbin' me, CARR *Craven Dialogues* (1828) ii. p. 293; He's gotten agait misleadin' folk again, BARING GOULD *Yks. Oddities* (1875) ii. p. 115; *mid.* He's agate o' breaking sticks, C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss.* (1876). **Lanc.** Thae 'rt olez agate o' makin' a bother abeawt nought, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) ch. ix. p. 105; s. They 'rn ust to ha' mhe agate o' feyghtin'.—Another toyme, when aw 're agate feyghtin', BAMFORD *The Traveller* (1844) p. 214. **Derb.** (?) I was agate o' goin' to Yewdle Brig, CHUSHING *The Blacksmith* (1888) ch. ix. p. 228. **Ches.** Bill agate o' 'ammering the last nail, WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* (1860) p. 91; Agate o' thrashin', HOLLAND *Gloss.* (1886). **n.Linc.** She'd keep one man agate o' mendin' credles, PEACOCK *Ralf Skirlaugh* (1870) ch. ii. p. 64.

8. Apace, briskly.

N.Cy. The fire burns agate, *Anon. MS. add. to BROCKETT Gloss.* (1825).

9. *Agate o'*, (?) along of, in course of, by reason of.

Manx. Child screwed agate o' the teethin', *The Doctor* p. 4. Hence **gate**, short for **agate**, used as a verb. See **Gate, v.** [From *prep. on + gate*, way, path, road; found in 1587 in the fuller form **on-gate**: see NED. O.Icel. *gata*, way, path, road; hardly from OE. *geat*, gate, door, because of the difference in meaning. In Sc. chiefly *lit.*; the figurative senses have a rich development in Northern English.]

GATE, v. In n.Yks., Lanc., Ches., and Shr. Also written **geeat**, **gait** n.Yks. ROBINSON.

Pron. *gēt*. n.Yks. *giēt*, s.Ches. *gyēt*.

1. To begin, start, set a thing going; to put one in the way of doing a thing.

n.Yks. They 'll geeat it for thee, F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (1876). **Lanc.** An o' at once my ear gated o' ticklin' like hey-go-mad, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* (1867) p. 320; Afore tho gates a-talkin', goo an' don these dry things, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ch. i. p. 9; Aw con gate a loom wi' ony chap i' Owdham, NODAL and MILNER *Gloss.* (1875). **Ches.** I'm gating to goo, LEIGH *Gloss.* (1877); I mun gate a new loom next wick, HOLLAND *Gloss.* (1886); Au 've gated moi pon (pan), *id.*; s. There's a mon com'n to mend bags, but I shanna gate him on 'em tin (until) th' mester comes wom (home), DARLINGTON *Gloss.* (1887). **Shr.** gated, 'set a-going', JACKSON *Wordbook* (1879).

2. To persuade, incite.

s.Ches. Hey's gated o' gooin' church na; hey'd ha' thowt nowt at it if th' parson hadna gated him on it, *DARLINGTON Gloss.* (1887).

[From **agate**, *adv.* with loss of initial A. See **Agate**.]

MUSE, *sb.* In Lanc., Ches., and many of the midland, eastern and southern counties. See below. Also spelt **meuse** *Sur.*, *Suss.*, *Hants.*; **mewse** *Shr.* *HARTSHORNE*, *Nhamp.*, *Suff.*, *Kent*; **mews** *s.Lanc.*, *Glou.*

Pron. **mius**, but **miuz** in *Kent*, *Hants.*

1. A small hole or 'run' through a hedge made by a rabbit or hare in its track.

Lanc. *NODAL and MILNER Gloss.* (1875); *s. BAMFORD Gloss.* (1854). **Ches.** *LEIGH Gloss.* (1877); *HOLLAND Gloss.* (1886). **Shr.** *HARTSHORNE Gloss.* (1841); *JACKSON Wordbook* (1881). **Nhamp.** *BAKER Gloss.* (1854). **Oxf.** *ROWLAND MSS. Gloss.* (1894). **Worc.** Them Welshmen (Welsh sheep) 'd go through a rabbit run or a har' muce; *LAWSON Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* (1881). **Glou.** *ROBERTSON Gloss.* (1890) ed. *MORETON*. **Suff.** *MOOR Gloss.* (1823). **Kent.** *PARISH and SHAW Kentish Gloss.* (1887). **Sur.** *LEVESON GOWER Gloss.* (1876). **Suss.** *PARISH Gloss.* (1875); *w. COOPER Gloss.* (1853); *HOLLOWAY Gloss.* (1839). **Hants.** *COPE Gloss.* (1883).

2. A hare's form.

Glou. *ROBERTSON Gloss.* (1890) ed. *MORETON*.

[Like most hunting terms, the word has come to us from French: *Fr. musse*, passage étroit d'un fort ou d'une haie, pour les lièvres, les lapins et autres gibiers, *LITTRÉ Dict.* The word is common in works of the 17th cent.: *TOPSELL Four-footed beasts* (1607) p. 152; Take a hare without a muse, and a knave without an excuse, and hang them up, *HOWELL Engl. Prov.* (1659) p. 12; I, but I know your muses, your inlets and outlets, and wherever the rabbets pass, the ferret or weezel may venture, *RAVENS CROFT Careless Lovers* (1673); *Muse*, *Arctus leporis per sepes transitus*, *COLES Lat. Dict.* (1679). In early writers there also occurs the formation *muset*, e.g. *SHAKESPEARE*, The many musets through which he (the hare) goes, *Venus and Adonis* l. 683; *Troüde*, a gap or muset in a hedge, *COTGRAVE* (1673); *PHILLIPS Dict.* (1678); *BAILEY* (1721) ed. *AXON EDS.* (1883). But this form does not occur in the mod. dialects. Formed from the *v. se musser*, to lurk in a corner; related to mod. Engl. dial. *mich*, *mooch*, q. v.]

SACKLESS, *adj.* In *Sc.*, and all the northern counties to *Lanc.* Pron. **sak'less**.

1. Without blame or accusation; guiltless, innocent.

Sc. Leave off your douking on the day And douk upon the night, And where that sackless knight lies slain The candles will burn bright, *W. SCOTT Minstrelsy of the Sc. Border* (1803) vol. ii. p. 419. **N.Cy.** *RAY Coll. of N.Cy. Words* (1691); *BAILEY* (1721) ed. *AXON EDS.* (1883); *BROCKETT Gloss.* (1846). **Cumb.** *FERGUSON Gloss.* (1873). **Westm. Dial. of Westm. and Cumb. (1839). **Yks. n.** *HARLAND Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); *n. and e. I'se Sackless on't Sir*, by this fire that reeks, *MERITON Praise of Yks. Ale* (1697) p. 64; *w. CARR Craven Gloss.* (1828); *EASTHER Huddersfield Gloss.* (1883); *mid. C. C. ROBINSON Gloss.* (1876). **s.Lanc.** *COLLIER Tim Bobbin Gloss.* (1811).**

2. Simple, inoffensive; bashful.

Sc. Thank ye for no ganging growling awa' wi' thae sackless coofs, *Blackwood's Mag.* (May 1820) p. 167. **N.Cy.** *BROCKETT Gloss.* (1846). **Cumb.** *FERGUSON Gloss.* (1873); *DICKINSON Gloss.* (1878). **Yks. n.** *HARLAND Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); *F. K. ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* (1876); *e. MARSHALL Rural Economy* (1788); *n. and e. MORRIS Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892).

3. Lacking common sense, silly; foolish; stupid (hence awkward in any kind of handicraft or work).

Sc. *JAMIESON*. **Nhumb.** He's a great sackless cuddy, *HESLOP Gloss.* (1893); He mun be a sackless dog, Far worse than any dandy, *WILSON Oiling of Dicky's Wig* (1826). **Dur.** *TEESDALE Gloss.* (1849). **Cumb.** Our parson sweers a bonnie stick Amang thur sackless asses, *ANDERSON The Village Gang* (1840); *GIBSON Gloss.* (1869). **Westm.** *ATKINSON MSS. Gloss.* (1797). **Yks. n.** *HARLAND Swaledale Gloss.* (1873); She (the cow) leuk'd sackless and deead-headed, an we put her intiv a gain-hand garth to tent her, *F. K. ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* (1876); *e. MARSHALL Rural Economy* (1788); *ROSS, STEAD, HOLDERNESS Holderness Gloss.* (1877); *n. and e. He's nobbut a poor sackless bairn*, *MORRIS Yks. Folk-Talk* (1892).

4. Weak, feeble, helpless (in mind or body).

Sc. *JAMIESON*. **N.Cy.** *BROCKETT Gloss.* (1846). **Dur.** *TEESDALE Gloss.* (1849). **Cumb.** *DICKINSON Gloss.* (1878). **Westm. Dial. of Westm. and Cumb. (1839). **w.Yks.** *CARR Craven Gloss.* (1828); 'It looks melancholy, does it not, Ellen?' 'Yes,' I observed, 'about as starved and sackless as you,' *E. BRONTË Wuthering Heights* (1847) ch. xxii. **n.Lanc.** *MORRIS Furness Gloss.* (1869).**

[From OE. *sac'léas*, free from charge or accusation, guiltless, innocent. Found in *ORMIN* (c. 1205) *sacclæs*; *York Plays* (c. 1440) *sakles*; *Townl. Myst.* (c. 1450) *sakles*; *Cath. Angl.* (1483) *sakkeles*, *jnculpabilis*.]

SULL, *sb.* plough. In *Wilts.* (see below), *Dors.*, *Som.*, *Dev.*, *Hants.*, and *Isle of Wight*. *KENNETT Parochial Antiquities* (1695) *EDS.* (1879), registers it as a *N.Cy.* word, but it is not found in any of the gloss. of the northern and midland dialects. Also in *RAY, Coll. of S. and E.Cy. Words* (1691) *EDS.* (1874).

Pron. **zül**, *Dors.*, *Isle of Wight*; **zūel**, *w.Som.*; **zoul**, *Dev.*; **sul**, *Hants.*, but in *w.Hants.* **zäl** (?).

w.Cy. *Sull*, a term used for a plow in western parts, *WORLIDGE Dictionary Rusticum* (1681) *EDS.* (1880); The two-wheel great west-country *sull*, as they call it there, *ELLIS Modern Husbandman* (1750) *EDS.* (1880). **Wilts.** *KENNETT Parochial Antiquities* (1695) *EDS.* (1879), spelt *sullow*. Not in the *Gloss.* of *AKERMAN* (1842); *DARTNELL and GODDARD* (1893). **Dors.** *BARNES Gloss.* (1864), spelt *sull*. **Som.** *YOUNG Annals of Agriculture* (1784-1815) *EDS.* (1880), spelt *zool*; *w. ELWORTHY Wordbook* (1888), spelt *zool*. **Dev.** *n. two gude zoles*, *ROCK Jim and Nell* (1867) p. 22; *w. CHOPE Hartland Gloss.* (1891), spelt *zole*. **Hants.** *COPE Gloss.* (1883), spelt *sull* and *zarl*. **Isle of Wight.** *SMITH Gloss.* (1881); *LONG Dictionary* (1886).

☞ In *w.Som.*, plough means 'a team of horses'; in *Dors.*, 'a waggon, cart'; and in *Wilts.*, 'a waggon and horses, or cart and horses together.'

[From OE. *sulh*, a plough.]

TALLET, *sb.* In *Ches.*, and all the west midland and south western counties. Also written **tallat**, **tallot**, **tallut**; **tollet** *Oxf.*, *Heref.*; **tollet** *Heref.*; **tallant** *Ches.*, *Shr.*, *Heref.* Pron. **tal'et**, **tol'et**, **tal'ent**.

The hayloft over a stable or cowhouse. Also in any building the space immediately under the roof; but not applied to a ceiled room of any kind, whether attic or not.

Ches. *HOLLAND Gloss.* (1886); *s. DARLINGTON Gloss.* (1887). **Shr.** That bit o' clover can göö o' the tallat, it inna wuth mækin' a stack on, *JACKSON Wordbook* (1881) also spelt *tallant*. **Heref.** *HAVERGAL Gloss.* (1887), also spelt *tollet*, *tallant*; *DUNCUMB Gloss.* (1804), spelt *tollet*. **w.Worc.** *CHAMBERLAIN Gloss.* (1882) and *LAWSON Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* (1884), spelt *tallat*. **Oxf.** *PARKER Gloss.* (1876). **Berks.** *LOWSLEY Gloss.* (1888), spelt *tallut*. **Glou.** *HUNTLEY Cotswold Gloss.* (1868), spelt *tallut*; *BAYLIS Gloss.* (1870), spelt *tallot*; *ROBERTSON Gloss.* ed. *MORETON* (1890), also spelt *tallut*. **Wilts.** *BRITTON Beauties of Wilts.* (1825); *n. and s.w. DARTNELL and GODDARD Gloss.* (1893), also spelt *tallot*. **Dors.** *BARNES Gloss.* (1864). **Hants.** *COPE Gloss.* (1883), also spelt *tallot*. **Isle of Wight.** *SMITH Gloss.* (1881). **Som.** *Exmoor, Gentleman's Mag. Libr.* (1746) ed. *GOMME* (1886); I was . . . forced to dress in the hay-tallat, *BLACKMORE Lorna Doone* (1869) ch. xix; *JENNINGS Gloss.* (1869); *w. The floor o' the tallet's proper a-ratted* (rotten), *ELWORTHY Wordbook* (1888). **Dev.** *Kissent zläpe in tha tallet vur wan night? Thee'st vind plenty ov straw there tti keepee 'ot*, *HEWETT The Peasant Speech of Dev.* (1892); *n. ROCK Jim and Nell* (1867) p. 35; *w. CHOPE Hartland Gloss.* (1891). **Corn.** *ROGERS MSS. Gloss.* (1861); *JAGO Gloss.* (1882); *e. COUCH Gloss.* (1880); *w. COURTNEY Gloss.* (1880).

[From *Welsh taflod*, *s. Welsh towlod* 'a hayloft or tallit,' cf. *Olr. taibled* 'a story'; an early Celtic loan word from *Lat. tabulatum*. See *MAYHEW Notes and Queries* ser. 8, vol. iv. p. 450 f; *RHÿs Outlines of Manx Phonology* (1894) p. 41; *STOKES Saltair na rann* (1883) p. 151.]

LEWTH, *sb.* In all the southern and south-western counties. Also written **leuth** *Heref.* *HAVERGAL*, *Corn.* *JAGO*. Pron. **lūþ**, but in *Som.* and *Dev.* **lūþ**.

1. Shelter, protection from the wind; a sheltered place.

Glou. *ROBERTSON Gloss.* (1890) ed. *MORETON*. **Suss.** *YOU WONT find but very little lewth on the hill*, *PARISH Dict.* (1875); *COOPER*