DIALEKT-MATERIALIEN AUS DEM 18. JAHRHUNDERT.

Bei dem spärlichen material, das uns für die vorstufen der modernen englischen dialekte zu gebote steht, dürfte es vielleicht nicht überflüssig erscheinen, drei zeugnisse aus dem 18. jahrhundert hier zusammenzustellen und allgemeiner zugänglich zu machen. Für ähnliche ältere sammlungen verweisen wir auf die veröffentlichungen der English Dialect Society no. 6. 21. 23. 29. 30. 34. 37. 41 und 78.

I. Devonshire-Wörter (1701).

Schon Skeat hatte in seiner Dialekt-bibliographie (E. D. S. no. 2, s. 48) kurz darauf hingewiesen, dass dialekt-wörter erhalten seien in einer kleinen englischen schulgrammatik von John White, die nach dem in unserem besitz befindlichen exemplare folgenden titel trägt: *The Country-Man's Conductor in Reading and Writing True English, Containing such Rules as the Author, by near Forty Years Practice in Teaching, hath found Necessary and Useful to that end. Printed chiefly for the Use of the Author's own School, and may also be useful to all Teachers, Parents, Masters of Families, and Single-Persons, to improve themselves, their Children and Families, in good English. To which are Added, Some Examples of the English of our Honourable Ancestors, and also of our Western Dialect. And some Arithmetical Rules to be learnt by Children, before or as soon as they are put to Writing. By John White, sometime Master of Mr. Chilcot's English Free-School in Tiverton, and now Master of a Boarding-School in Butterly, near Tiverton aforesaid. Exeter: Printed by Sam. Farley, for the Author; and sold by Mr.*

Humphry Burton in Tiverton, Mr. Philip Bishop in Exon, Mr. Taylor at the Ship in St. Paul's Church-Yard in London, Mr. Rich. Gravett at the Tolzey in Bristol, 1701. Titel und inhalt, namentlich das längere, der eigentlichen schreib- und leseschule vorausgesetzte vorwort, zeigen uns den verfasser als einen braven, etwas pedantischen schulmeister, der seit 1663 erst in dem kleinen provinzialstädtchen Tiverton, dann in dem nahen, noch kleineren Butterly als lehrer thätig gewesen und nun die ergebnisse seiner langjährigen praxis in vorliegendem, zunächst für seine schule bestimmten lehrbuche der nachwelt übergeben hat. Offenbar selbst dem boden seiner thätigkeit entsprossen und höherer wissenschaftlicher bildung bar, wendet er sich an ein bauerlich-bürgerliches schülermaterial, wie er auch seinem spotte über die jungen herrchen mit lateinischen brocken im munde und löcheriger kenntnis der englischen orthographie nicht genug thun kann. Tiefere einsicht in das verhältnis von aussprache und rechtschreibung und das wesen der englischen laute hat unser autor augenscheinlich nicht gehabt: in *feed* und *book* hört er einen ebensolchen '*perfect Diphthong*' wie in *void*, *how* usw. Zudem sind seine angaben viel zu mager, um etwas für die neuenglische lautgeschichte gewinnen zu lassen.¹⁾ Er verweist vielmehr für nähere angaben auf '*Dr. Jones's Phonography, which is expected in a short time*' (und in der that noch im selben jahre erschien). Dass er aber das herz auf dem rechten flecke hatte, zeigt seine warme liebe zum '*Eng-*

¹⁾ Erwähnenswert wären höchstens zwei, bekanntes bestätigende angaben: s. 7, *I has an obscure Sound before r (like u short) as, third, bird, first*, und s. 40, *Ti and si are Rivals, and often step into each others place; ti before a Vowel often takes the sound of si; as in patience; but in Words ending with ation, ition, action, and iction, ti always takes place, not si; as Nation, fruition, faction, fiction; except where ss or sh happens; as passion, fashion*. Der letztere zusatz scheint uns zu beweisen, dass White schon *š* (nicht *sṯ*) in *patience* wie in *passion* sprach. Mit *ti* (im gegensatz zu *si*) meinte er dann wohl *sṯ* (im gegensatz zu *š*), das auch sonst ende des 17. jahrh.'s in solchen wörtern belegt ist (Vietor's Elemente s. 190 und Sweet's H.E.S. § 915). Bestätigung für diese auffassung scheint uns White's Ergänzungsregel zu bringen: *Q. When doth t keep its own sound before a Vowel? A. 1. If Words ending in ty have an addition that begins with a Vowel, then t keeps its own sound; as pity, pitious. 2. When s comes before t, then t keeps its own sound; as question, combustion.*

lish of our honourable Ancestors', von dem er s. 121—125 gutgemeinte proben (aus Robert of Gloucester u. a.) giebt¹⁾, und ebenso sein reges interesse für den dialekt seines heimatlichen bodens. Von diesem giebt er uns am schlusse seines büchleins (s. 125—128) einige proben, die hierunter platz finden mögen. Zu ihrer beurteilung ist noch eine stelle der Preface in betracht zu ziehen, die folgendermassen lautet: *Next you'll find somewhat of the Dialect of the West, in imitation of some Authors that send us down somewhat of that Nature from the East.*²⁾ *I would not have any one think it our general way of Speaking, no, for any thing I can understand, we generally speak as near to the Dialect of the Pulpit and Bar as any in Great Britain*

“Many of these old Words are yet in use with the Vulgar of those Western Parts, some of which, with others of *Brittish* or *Saxon* Original, or of their own forming, I here present you [p. 126]; not for your Imitation, but Reformation, as not suiting with our present Pronunciation: nor are many of them understood by Strangers; they are generally sounded in the Throat with a hollow Mouth, and the Lips somewhat contracted, as if they were about to whistle.

Arter-ward, afterward.

Artur Ward, Arthur Ward.

Ax'em, ask him.

Apotecarrier, Apothecary.

Afeard, afraid.

Agoe, gone.

He es agoe, he is gone.

Aboo, above.

There be aboo vower Kee, there are above four Cows.

Baggy, to beg.

Bang, beat.

Boaden, Baldwin.

Brud, Bread.

Brandis, a Trevet.

Our Country-Men call Triangular Fields *Brandis Fields*.

Com I, come back again. A

Term much in use with our

Plowmen, when they speak

to the driver to turn the

Plow.

Clinch-boar, a niggardly Clown.

Croust, a Crust of Bread.

¹⁾ Auch auf den grossen Chaucer, den '*great Refiner of our English*', sowie dessen leben von Winstanly verweist er; nach dem, was H. A. Beers, *English Romanticism in the 18th Cent.* (London 1899) s. 62 ff. so treffend dargelegt hat, vielleicht aus eigener anschauung.

²⁾ Z. b. John Ray's *Collection of English Words not generally used* ... in *Two Alphabetical Catalogues*, the one Northern, the other Southern. London 1674.

Cheeld, Child.

Zee vor tha Cheeld, seek for the Child.

Cymlin, a Cimmel.

Chill, I will.

Chill dress tha Ees of my bleend
Sheep wey Bren, I will dress the Eyes of my blind Sheep with Brine.

Chud, I would.

Dud, did.

Doance, dance.

Dowl, Devil.

Dred, Thred to sow with.

Dysel, Thistle.

Darter, Daughter.

[s. 127] *Doot*, do it.

Dunder, Thunder.

Ees, Eyes.

Essent, is it not.

F is sounded as *v* Consonant; which see.

Gurt, great.

Agurt Houze, a great House.

Girse, a Horse-girt.

Gee, give.

Geese zom Drink, give us some Drink.

Hutch, which.

Hutchy, which of them.

Houze, a House.

Hozen, Stockings.

What hatha, what hath he.

What hathee, what hath she.

What hadda, what had he.

Hire, hear.

Dust hire Tom, dost hear Tom.

Huzzy, Housewife.

I hurd on zay tha Cassel of Exter was bilt by King Ad-leston, I heard one say the Castle of Exeter was built by King Athelstan.

Kee, Cows.

Lite, little.

Lewn, eleven.

Mattick, Mattock.

Neald, Needle. The *ea* sounded as in *yea*.

Nort, nothing.

Nive, Knife.

Nale, a Shoomaker's Awl.

Neen, nine.

Own, an Oven.

Rud hoss, a red Horse.

Roil, rail, backbite.

Shut, shoot with a Gun.

Shoul or *shool*, shove.

Seruner,¹⁾ a Scrivener.

Shass, shall I.

Sham, or *cham*, I am.

Thicky, that.

Thwack, a blow on the Back with a Cudgel.

Tealder, a Taylor.

Teze, it is.

Vorzake, forsake.

Vorgee, forgive.

Vather, father.

Voar, furrow.

[s. 128] *Vardin* or *Vurdin*, a Farthing.

Voot, Foot.

My Shoe is very vitty to my Voot, My Shooe is very fit to my Foot.

¹⁾ Wohl druckfehler für *Scruner*.

<i>Wud</i> , would.	<i>Zuch</i> , such.
<i>I wull</i> , I will.	<i>Zuchy</i> , such like.
<i>Waffling</i> , all speakers and no hearers.	<i>Zee</i> , see.
<i>Wel-a-fine</i> , well enough.	<i>Zeem</i> , seam of a Garment.
<i>Yow</i> , Ew.	<i>Zing</i> , sing.
	<i>Zong</i> , song.

II. Zur schottischen aussprache (1787).

Der ersten, auf subscription gedruckten Edinburgher ausgabe von R. Burns' Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect (1787) ist auf s. 345—368 ein glossar schottischer wörter angehängt, welchem untenstehende winke für die aussprache vorausgeschickt sind.¹⁾ Letztere haben unseres wissens noch in keine Burns-ausgabe aufnahme gefunden, obschon kein grund vorzuliegen scheint zu der annahme, dass sie nicht von Burns selbst herührten. Mit dieser möglichkeit wäre freilich zu rechnen, zumal wir es bei der 2. Edinburgher ausgabe von 1793 bestimmt wissen (Centenary Edition I, 316; Chambers-Wallace III, 403), dass Burns in diesem falle die weitgehendste hilfe eines freundes beim druck in anspruch genommen hat. Ob von Burns oder nicht, auf jeden fall dürften sie als kleines dialektzeugnis nicht unwillkommen sein. Was mit der gleichsetzung von schott. "a" und ne. "a in wall" gemeint ist, kann zweifelhaft erscheinen. Am wahrscheinlichsten ist uns, dass Burns das kurze *ă* in wörtern wie *man*, *hand*, *aff* u.s.w. im sinne hatte, das in seiner aussprache leicht nach *â* hinneigte (Ellis V, 739 f.), und dass er die annähernde länge dazu in ne. *wall* zu hören glaubte, welche ja auch von anderer seite damals direkt als *ā* aufgefasst worden ist (Viotor § 45, a. 6).

"The *ch* and *gh* have always the guttural sound. The sound of the English diphthong *oo*, is commonly spelled *ou*. The French *u*, a sound which often occurs in the Scotch language, is marked *oo*, or *ui*. The *a* in genuine Scotch words, except when forming a diphthong, or followed by an *e* mute after a single consonant, sounds generally like the broad English *a* in *wall*. The Scotch diphthongs, *ae*, always, and

¹⁾ Ob diese schon in der Kilmarnock Edition (1786) stehen, können wir hier nicht feststellen. Das glossar findet sich bereits dort nach W. Craigie's Primer of Burns (London 1896) s. 163.

ea very often, sound like the French *é* masculine. The Scotch diphthong *ey*, sounds like the Latin *ei*."

III. Dialektwörter bei Kersey (1708).

Die stelle, welche John Kersey der jüngere, der sohn des berühmten gleichnamigen mathematikers, in der geschichte der englischen Lexikographie einnimmt, ist erst noch durch untersuchungen¹⁾ über seine abhängigkeit von seinen vorgängern, darunter namentlich Edward Phillips, näher festzustellen, von dessen *New World of Words* (zuerst 1658) er eine stark vermehrte 6. auflage erscheinen liess. Darin scheint ihm aber die heutige wissenschaft nicht ganz gerecht zu werden, dass sie seine erweiterung des Phillips'schen Wörterbuches von 1706 schlechthin als Phillips' werk zitiert und ferner für vieles auf Nathaniel Bailey's Universal Etymological English Dictionary (zuerst 1721) verweist, was letzterer wörtlich aus Kersey abgeschrieben hatte.²⁾ Der grund dieser erscheinung dürfte hauptsächlich in dem rein äusserlichen umstande zu suchen sein, dass Kersey's Wörterbuch nicht im gleichen masse wie die arbeiten Phillips' und Bailey's die gunst des publikums zu erringen vermocht und daher nur in drei auflagen (1708. ²1715. ³1721) verbreitet ist.³⁾ Was die dialektwörter bei Kersey

¹⁾ H. B. Wheatley's aufsatz Chronological Notices of the Dictionaries of the English Language (in Transactions of the Philological Society, 1865, s. 218—293) bietet nicht viel mehr als bibliographische angaben.

²⁾ So giebt Wright's Dialect Dictionary für folgende wörter als frühesten beleg Bailey, obschon sie sich schon bei Kersey finden: *Cottre, grout, drape, eccle, flacket, flake, goam*. Gar erst auf Grose (1790) wird verwiesen bei *ettle, festing-penny, gibstaff, glatton, greathly*.

³⁾ Ebendaher erklärt sich wohl auch Skeat's verfahren in seiner ausgabe der *Rowley Poems* (Poetical Works of Th. Chatterton, London 1891, vol. II), der s. xxxii richtig die bedeutung Kersey's als quelle Chatterton's würdigt, trotzdem aber bei der einzelklärung fortwährend auf Bailey zurückgreift. Seine wörterklärungen erheischen daher eine durchgehende revision. So ist z. b. Chatterton's *meynte* (s. 23) keineswegs eine vermengung mit Bailey's *meint* 'mingled', sondern gleich Kersey's *maint* 'many, several'. *Bysmarelle* (s. 25) giebt einen besseren sinn von K.'s *bismare* 'curiosity' abgeleitet, als von B.'s *to bismare* 'to scoff at'. *Bewryen* (s. 26) ist nicht nur 'probably intended to mean *expressed*', sondern sicher K.'s *bewryen* 'declared'. *Keppened* (s. 26) stammt nicht von B.'s *kepen* 'to keep or take care of', sondern von K.'s *keppen* 'hoodwink'. *Volunde* (s. 33) ist nicht 'an error for *volonte*', sondern K.'s *volunde* 'the Will'. *Bordelier* (s. 216) hat

anbetrifft, so hat er offenbar hier weniger selbst material beigebracht, als vielmehr an einem orte vereinigt, was Ray (1674), Coles (1676), Worlidge (1681) u. a. gesammelt hatten. Indes scheint er seinen quellen bedeutend selbständiger gegenüber zu stehen als N. Bailey, der einfach fast das gesamte dialekt-material Kersey's mit haut und haaren wörtlich herüber genommen und höchstens um einige weitere versehen bereichert hat. So hat Bailey, um von druckfehlern wie *glation* (statt *glatton*), *reck* (statt *reek*) usw. ganz zu schweigen, häufig Kersey's abkürzung *C.* = *Country-Word* (d. h. dialektwort) verlesen oder verdruckt: bei *mouse-crope*, *polt*, *stover* steht statt dessen ein *O.* (= *Old Word*), bei *carfe* ein *F.* (= *French*), bei *hoven Chau.* (= *Chaucer*), bei *lear* sogar *Ch.* (= *Chaldee!*); oder bei *lippen* statt Kersey's *Sc.* (= *Scotch*) ein *S. C.* (= *South Country*). In anderen fällen ist die bezeichnung als dialektwort bei Bailey ganz unterblieben, so bei *amper*, *barth*, *billard*, *bust-coat*, *cistern*, *heam*, *lig*, *mixen*, *mosses*, *sew*, *shunt*, *sturk*, *tills*, *tine* und *tits*. Wieder bei anderen ist die bedeutungsangabe abgekürzt oder eine nebenform unterdrückt. Hierzu kommt, dass endlich verschiedene dialektwörter bei Bailey gänzlich fehlen; es sind dies: *astite*, *bleit*, *blate*, *boal*, *byer*, *cove*, *ettle*, *goutes*, *helm*, *leys*, *liten*, *lowk*, *mores*, *mauts* und *murk*. Nach alledem wird es nicht überflüssig erscheinen, einen auszug der dialektwörter aus Kersey zu bieten, obgleich ein solcher aus Bailey bereits vorliegt unter dem titel: 'English Dialect Words of the Eighteenth Century, as shown in the »Universal Etymological Dictionary« of N. Bailey. Ed. by W. Axon, London 1883' (= E.D.S. no. 41). Ueberdies unterscheidet sich unsere zusammenstellung von Axon's dadurch, dass wir nur solche wörter aufgenommen haben, die von Kersey ausdrücklich als dialektwörter bezeichnet sind; nur einige wenige wörter, die

mit B.'s *bordillers* 'Haunters of Bawdyhouses' nichts zu thun, sondern ist eine ableitung von K.'s *bordel* 'a small cottage'. *Sheepen* (s. 216) ist nicht 'from Bailey's *sheepish* 'faint-hearted, simple', sondern K.'s *shepen* 'simple, fearful' usw. usw. — Wird H. Richter ihre neuerdings im vorwort zu ihrem Chatterton-buche fallen gelassene bemerkung über den zusammenhang von Chatterton's heimatdialekt mit den *Rowley Poems* beweisen können?

¹⁾ Und zwar scheinen diese fehler durch alle ausgaben hindurch zu gehen, da sie sich in unserer 9. auflage (1740) sowohl wie in Skeat's 7. (1735) und Axon's 13. auflage (1749) vorfinden.

bei Bailey, nicht aber bei Kersey, als mundartlich angegeben werden, sind in eckigen klammern aus Kersey hinzugefügt. Wir sind uns klar darüber, dass durch ein solches verfahren vielleicht manche doch eigentlich mundartliche wörter ausgeschlossen worden sind. Auf der anderen seite lag uns aber daran, durch unsere zusammenstellung zu zeigen, dass die zahl der im 18. jahrh. bewusst als mundartlich empfundenen wörter doch vielleicht nicht so gross ist, als man nach Axon's 213 seiten umfassender aufzählung meinen könnte.

Benutzt ist ein in unserem besitze befindliches exemplar der 1. auflage Kersey's, betitelt: 'Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum: Or, a General English Dictionary, comprehending a Brief, but Emphatical and Clear Explication of all sorts of difficult Words By John Kersey, Philobibl., London 1708.'

Zur erklärung der abkürzungen, die Kersey verwendet, sei folgendes bemerkt:

C. = Country-Word	Sc. = Scotch
C.P. = Country-Phrase	S.C. = South-Country Word
N.C. = North-Country Word	W.C. = West-Country Word.

Alp, (C.) the Bulfinch, a Bird.

Ambry, *Ammery*, or *Aumbry*, (C.) a kind of Cupboard for the keeping of cold and broken Victuals.

Amper, (C.), a Flaw in Cloth, also a Swelling.

Anent, (Sc.) Concerning, or Relating to; also an old English Word for Over-against.

Arders, (C.) the Fallowings, or Ploughings of Ground.

To *Are*, (C.) to Plough.

Arles-Penny, (C.) Earnest-Money, given to Servants.

Art and Part, (N.C.) as *To be Art and Part in the committing of a Crime*, i. e. when one was both a Contriver, and acted his part in it.

[*Arval*, *Arvil*, or *Arfal*, (O.) a Burial, or Funeral Solemnity.]

[*Arvil-Bread*, the Loaves distributed to the Poor upon such Occasions.]

[*Arvil-Supper*, a Feast or Entertainment given at Funerals.]

Astite, (N.C.) as soon, anon.

Atter, (C.) corrupt Matter.

Aumbry, (C.) a Cupboard to keep Victuals in.

Awon or *Ane*, (C.) the Spire or Beard of Barley, or other Bearded Grain.

Bag or *Big*, (C.) a Cow's Udder.

[*Bannock*, an Oaten Cake temper'd with Water, and bak'd under the Embers.]

Barn or *Bearn*, a Scotch, or North-Country Word for a Child.

Barth, (C.) a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, etc.

Bigge, (C.) a Pap, or Teat.

Billard, (C.) an imperfect, or bastard Capon.

Bind, (C.) a Stalk of Hops.

Bleit or *Blate*, (Sc.) shamefac'd.

To *Boke*, (C.) to point at; also to belch, or be ready to vomit.

Bole or *Boal*, (C.) the main Body, or Stock of a Tree.

Boose, (C.) an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall.

To *Boot-hale*, (N.C.) to go plundering about, to pillage, to rob.

Bow or *Ox-bow*, (C.) a Yoke for Oxen etc.

Browster, (Sc.) a Brewer.

[*Bud*, a Blossom, or young Sprout: Also a weaned Calf of the First Year.]

[*Bullimony* or *Bullimong*, a mixture of several sorts of Grain, as Oats, Pease and Vetches.]

Bulchin, (C.) a Calf.

Bullen, (C.) Hemp-stalks pilled.

Bust-coat,¹⁾ (C.) soft Bread eaten hot with Butter.

Byer, (Sc.) a Neat-house, or Cow-house.

Caddow, (C.) a Chough, or Jack-daw.

Carfe,²⁾ (C.) Ground unbroken, or untilld.

Carre, (C.) moist and boggy Ground.

To *Carve* or *Kerve*, (C.) to grow sour, as Cream does.

Casings or *Cow-blakes*, (C.) dry 'd Cow-dung for Fewel.

¹⁾ Ein druckfehler für *Buff-coat*, welcher sich nach dem Oxf. Dict. schon in Kersey's ausgabe des Phillips'schen Wörterbuches (1706), sowie in allen auflagen Bailey's findet.

²⁾ Auch dies wort beruht vielleicht auf einem irrthum. Wright hat es nicht aufgenommen und das Oxford Dict. kennt es nur aus Worlidge's Dict. Rust. & Urb. (1704), sowie den wörterbüchern von Bailey (1721) und Ash (1775).

To *Chare* or *Care*,¹⁾ (C.) to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a large Rake, or such like Instrument.

Chare the Cow, (C.P.) i. e. stop or turn her.

Charterer, (in Cheshire) a Free-holder.

Cheeslip or *Cheeselp-bag*, (C.) the Bag in which Housewives prepare and keep their Rennet for Cheese.

Church-letten, (W.C.) a Church-yard.

Cistern, (C.) a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain-water; or a leaden Vessel to hold a Stock of Water for Household-Uses. Among Confectioners, a portable Instrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, etc. are put in order to be Iced.

Clap-bread, (C.) thin, hard Oat-cakes.

Cley, (C.) a Hurdle for penning, or folding Sheep.

Cloudsberry, a Plant on Pendle-hill in Lancashire, so call'd as if it came out of the Clouds.

[*Clutter*, Throng or Crowd, Bustle or Stir.]

Coal-fire, (C.) a parcel of Fire-wood, set up for Sale, or Use; containing when it is burnt, the quantity of a Load of Coals.

Coggle or *Cobble*, (C.) a small Fishing-boat.

Coke, (C.) Pit-coal, or Sea-coal burnt or changed into the Nature of Char-coal.

Cole or *Cale*, (C.) Coleworts; a known Plant.

Come, (C.), the small Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth.

[*Coomb* or *Comb*, a measure of Corn, containing Four Bushels.]

Cottre, (C.) a Trammel to hang a Pot on over the Fire.

Cove, (W.C.) a little Harbour for Boats; also a Canting-word for a Man.

[*Coul*, a kind of Tub, or Vessel with two Ears.]

Cowl, a kind of Hood, such as Monks wear: Also a Word us'd in Essex for a Tub.

[*Crank*, lusty, brisk.]

Crock, (Sc.) a kind of Earthen Pot.

Crap, (C.) Darnel, or Buck-wheat.

¹⁾ Druckfehler für *Chave* und *Cave*, wie richtig bei Worlidge steht. Das Oxf. Dict. macht Bailey für den druckfehler verantwortlich; wie man sieht, mit unrecht.

Crone, (C.) an old Ewe, or Female Sheep.

Daddock, (C.) the Heart, or Body of a Tree that is thoroughly Rotten.

Dallops, (C.) Patches, or Corners of Grass, or Weeds amidst the Corn.

[*Dibble*, a forked Stick with which Herbs are set in a Garden; also a kind of Brush for a Hat.]

Doke, (C.) a deep Ditch, or Furrow.

Dosens or *Dozens*, a sort of straight Cloaths made in Devonshire.

[*Doubler* a large Platter.]

Drape, (N.C.) a farrow-Cow, whose Milk is dry'd up.

[*Drape-Sheep*, culled, or bad Sheep.]

Dredge or *Dreg*, (C.) Oats and Barley mingled together.

Dub, (N.C.) a Pool of Water.

[To *Earn*, to get by one's Work, Labour, or Employment; in some Countries, to glean, and elsewhere, to run as new Cheese does.]

Earning, (N.C.) Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-curd.

To *Eccle* or *Ettle*, (N.C.) to aim, or intend.

To *Edge*, to make an Edge or Border; also a Country-Word for to Harrow.¹⁾

Egers,²⁾ (C.) the Spring or first-blown Tulips.

Elden, (N.-C.) Fewel for Fire.

Elder or *Elder-tree*, a well known Shrub. In some Countries, the Udder of a Cow, or other Beast, is also called an Elder.

Ernful, (S.C.) sorrowful, lamentable.

Ersh, (C.) Stubble after Corn is cut.

(*Ettle* v. *Eccle*.)

Ew is blissom, (C.) i. e. she has taken Tup or Ram; as *Ew is riding*, imports she is Tupping.

[To *Faddle*, to dandle, or make much of.]

Farantly, (N.C.) handsome.

[*Feabs* or *Fea-berries*, Goose-berries.]

To *Feal*, (N.C.) to hide.

Festing-Penny, (N.C.) Earnest given to Servants, when hir'd or retain'd.

¹⁾ Bailey's *Edge* 'to borrow' ist wohl druckfehler für 'harrow'.

²⁾ Druckfehler für *Edger*(s). Vgl. Oxf. Dict.

[To *Fettle to*, to go about, or enter, upon a Business.]

To *Few*, (N.C.) to change.

To *Fey*, Meadows, Ponds, etc., (C.) to cleanse them.

Fimble, (S.C.) Hemp early ripe.

Flacket, (N.C.) a Bottle shap'd like a Barrel.

Fleak, (N.C.) a Gate set up in a Gap.

Fluish, (N.C.) washy, weak, tender.

Frim, (N.C.) handsome, thriving.

[*Frower*, an Edge-tool, us'd in cleaving Lathes.]

Fuzen or *Fuzzen*, (N.C.) nourishment.

Gail-clear, (N.C.) a Wort-tub.

Garth, (N.C.) a Yard, Backside, or little Close.

[*Gawn* or *Goan*, a Gallon.]

*Geoff*¹⁾ or *Goffe*, (C.) a Mow, or Reek of Corn or Hay.

Gibstaff, (N.C.) a Quarter-staff.

Gill-houter, (C.) an Owl.

Glatton, (N.C.) Welch Flannel.

To *Goam*, (N.C.) to clasp, or grasp.

(*Goffe* v. *Geoff*.)

Gorcrow, (C.) a Raven.

To *Gore*, to push at or wound with a Horn, as an Ox does;
also a Country-Word, to make up a Reek of Hay, &c.

Goutes, (C.) Common shores or sinks.

Greatly, (N.C.) handsomly, towardly.

Grout, (N.C.) Wort of the last running, new Ale.

Gun, a Fire-arm of several sorts; also a North-Country Word
for a great flaggon of Ale.

[*Hames* or *Haums*, two crooked pieces of Wood that encompass
a Horse-Collar.]

To *Happe*, (F.L.T.) to snatch, catch, or seize: Also a North-
Country Word for to cover or heap cloaths on.

Haspat or *Hatpenald*, (N.C.) a Stripling or young Lad.

Hattock, (C.) a Shock of Corn containing twelve Sheaves.

Hauberjannock, (N.C.) an oaten Cake, or Loaf.

Hau, (N.C.) a dry Cough.

[*Haw*, a sort of Berry; also a kind of Web or Spot in the Eye.]

Healing, (C.) a Coverlet.

¹⁾ Vermutlich druckfehler für *Gooff*.

Heam, (C.) the same in Beasts, as the Afterburden in Women.

Helaw, (N.C.) bashful.

Helder, (N.C.) rather, before.

Hell-becks, little Brooks in Richmondshire, so call'd from their Gastliness and Depth.

Helm, (C.) Wheat or Rye-straw unbruised. Also a piece of Wood fasten'd to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat, to guide or steer it.

Hetter, (N.C.) eager, earnest.

Heppen or *Heply*, (N.C.) neat, handsome.

To *Himple*, (N.C.), to halt, or go lame.

Hind-berries, (N.C.) the Fruit of the Raspberry-tree.

Hob, (O.) a Clown or Country-fellow; Also a North-Country Word for the Back of a Chimney.

Hoddy, (Sc.) well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour.

Hog, a Swine, a Wild-Boar of the second Year: In many Northern parts of England, it is taken for a Young Weather-Sheep.

Hogget or *Hogrel*, a Country-Word for such a Sheep.

Hoop or *Houp*, a Bird otherwise call'd a Lapwing; also a Country-Word for a Measure of a Peck.

Hope, (N.C.) a low ground amidst Hills, or the side of a Hill.

Hoppet, (N.C.) a little Hand-basket.

Horn-coot, (C.) an Owl.

Hoven, (C.) Cheese that is rais'd or swell'd up.

Hover-ground, (S.C.) light sort of Ground.

[*Jag of Hay*, is a small Load.]

Iles or *Oils*, (C.) the Spires or Beards of Corn.

Jug, an earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink, &c. Also a Country-word for a Common, Pasture, or Meadow.

Junames, (C.) Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the foregoing Year.

Karl-Cat, (in Lincolnshire) a Male or Boar-Cat.

Karle-hemp,¹⁾ (C.) the latter green Hemp.

Kazzardly Cattel, (N.C.) such as are subject to Casualties.

Kellow, (N.C.), black Lead.

¹⁾ Wohl identisch mit dem weiter unten von Kersey verzeichneten *Kazle-hemp*, the latter Hemp whose seed grows ripe about Michaelmas. Ob dies = *Kayl-hemp*? Kersey druckt *z* als *z*.

Kid, a Young Goat; also a North-Country Word for a small Brush-faggot.

Kidcrow,¹⁾ (C.) a Place for a sucking Calf to lye in.

Kipe, a Basket made of Osiers, which is used for taking Fish, particularly at Otmore in Oxfordshire.

Kit, a Pocket-Violin; a Musical Instrument: Also a Country-Word for a Milking Pail.

Knoll, (W.C.)²⁾ the Top of a Hill.

Knolls, (C.) Turneps.

Krimmel, (C.) a Powdering-tub.

Latching, (N.C.) catching or infecting.

Lath, a thin piece of cleft Wood; a Turner's Instrument: Also a Country-Word for a Barn.

Lathing, (N.C.) Entreaty, Invitation.

Lazy, slothful, sluggish, idle; also a North-Country Word for naught or bad.

Leap or *Lip*, (C.) half a Bushel.

Lear, (C.) as *Rich-Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fatning Sheep.

Leethwake, (N.C.) pliable, limber.

Leys, (C.) a Pasture-Ground.

Lift, (C.) a sort of Stile, that may be open'd like a Gate.

To *Lig*, (N.C.) to lie.

To *Lippen*, (Sc.) to trust to, to rely on.

A *Lite*, (N.C.) a few or little.

Liten, (N.C.) a Garden.

Litten, as *Church-litten*, a Word us'd in Wiltshire for a Church-yard.

Loe, (N.C.) a little round Hill, or great heap of Stones.

Lovingis, (Sc.) Praises.

To *Lowk*,³⁾ (N.C.) to weed Corn.

Mainsworn, (N.C.) Foresworn, or Perjured.

Makeless, (N.C.) matchless.

(*Mauts* v. *Mores*.)

Maum, a soft brittle Stone, so call'd by the Inhabitants in some Parts of Oxfordshire.

¹⁾ Bailey schreibt *Kiderow*.

²⁾ Bailey: N.C.

³⁾ Bei Bailey verdruckt: *lowd*.

Mauther, (in Norfolk) a little Girl.

[*Mawks*, as *A great Mawks*, i. e. a dirty nasty Slut.]

Mazzards, (W.C.) black Cherries, a Fruit.

Meath, (C.) as *I give you Meath of the Buying*, i. e. full Power to buy.

Meedless, (N.C.) unruly.

Meet now, (N.C.) just now.

Meeterly or *Meethly*,¹⁾ (N.C.) handsomely, modestly.

Meny, (N.C.) a Family.

Midding, (N.C.) a Dung-hill.

Miscreed, (N.C.) descried.

Mixen, (C.) a Dung-hill, or Heap of Dung.

Mizzy, (N.C.) a Quagmire.

Mogshade, (C.) the Shadow of Trees, etc.

Modder, (in Norfolk) a young Girl, or Wench.)

Molter, (N.C.) Mill-toll.

Mores or *Mauts*, (N.C.) high and open Places; in other Parts it is taken for low and boggy Grounds.

Moss-troopers, a sort of Robbers in the Northern Parts of Scotland.

Mosses, (N.C.) moorish, or boggy Places.

Mouse-crope, (C.) a Beast is said to be *Mouse-crope*, that is run over the Back by a Shrew-Mouse.

[*Mousel-scab*, a Distemper in Sheep and young Deer.]

Muck, Dung; In Lincolnshire, moist.

Mullock, (C.) Dirt, or Rubbish.

Murk, (N.C.) dark.

Mustache or *Mustachia*, (C.) the Beard of the upper Lip, a Whisker.

Muzzey, (C.) a Quagmire.

Neaving,²⁾ (C.) Barm, or Yest.

Nittle, (N.C.) handy, neat.

To *Note*, to observe, . . . ; also a North-Country Word for, to push or gore with the Horn.

Notted, (C.), shorn, polled.

Ollet, (S.C.) Fuel.

Omy-Land, (N.C.) Mellow-Land.

Ost or *Oost*, (C.) a Vessel, on which Hops or Malt is dry'd.

¹⁾ So, statt *meethly*. Bailey hat dafür *meetherly*.

²⁾ Wohl identisch mit Bailey's *neaving*, Yeast or Barm. Essex.

Ox-boose, (C.) an Ox-stall, or Stable for Oxen.

Pease-Bolt, or *Pease-Hawn*, (C.) Pease-straw.

Pedware,¹⁾ (C.) Pulse, as Pease, Beans, etc.

Peed, (N.C.) blind of one Eye.

Playing-hot, (S.C.) boiling-hot.

To *Polt*, (C.) to beat, bang, or thrash.

Poops, (N.C.) Gulps, in drinking.

[*Pose*, a Rheum in the Head.]

To *Pote*, (N.C.) to push or put out.

Prattily, (N.C.) softly.

Prich, (N.C.) thin drink.

[*Puck-fist* or *Puff-ball*, a kind of Mushroom full of Dust.]

Pucker, (C.) a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermin.

Puddock or *Purrock*, (C.) a small Inclosure.

Radlings, (N.C.) the Windings of a Wall.

(*Ray* v. *Ree*.)

To *Rame*, (N.C.) to reach.

Ravel-Bread, (in Kent) a middle sort of Bread.

To *Ree* or *Ray*, (C.) to handle Corn in a Sieve, so as the chaffy, or lighter part may gather to one Place.

[*Reek-Stavel*, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, upon which such a Mow is raised.]

[*Rereboiled*, half-boiled.]

[*Riddle*, a hard Question, a dark Saying; also a kind of Sieve, to sift Coals.]

(*Ridder* v. *Rudder*.)

To *Rine*, (N.C.) to touch.

To *Ripple Flax*, (C.) to rub, or wipe off the Seed-Vessels.

Rising, (C.), Barm, or Yest.

Roop, (N.C.) Hoarseness.

Rother-Beasts, (N.C.) horned Beasts, as Cows, Oxen, etc.

[*Rother-soil* or *Rosoth*,²⁾ the Soil, or Dung of such Cattel.]

Roughings, (C.) latter Pasture, or Grass that comes after Mowing.

[*Roup*, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry.]

To *Rout* or *Rought*, (N.C.) to bellow.

Rowen, (C.) rough Pasture full of Stubble, or Weeds.

¹⁾ Bailey: *pee-ware*.

²⁾ Bailey: *Rosoch*.

[To *Ruck*, to squat down.]

Rudder or *Ridder*, (C.) a wide Sieve for separating Corn from the Chaff.

Rune, (W.C.) a Water-course.

Runge, (N.C.) a Flasket.

Sackless, (N.C.) innocent.

Saurpool, (N.C.) a stinking Puddle.

(*Scuttle* v. *Skepe*.)

Scottering, (in Hereford-shire) the Custom of burning a Wad of Pease-straw, by the Boys, at the end of Harvest.

Seen or *Spene*, (C.) a Cow's Teat or Pap.

[*Setter-Wort* or *Set-Wort*, an Herb.]

Sew, (C.) a Cow, when her Milk is gone.

Shack, (C.) the Liberty of Winter-Pasturage: Also a Custom in Norfolk to have Common for Hogs, from the end of Harvest till Seed-time, in all Mens Grounds.

[*Shacking-Time*, the Season when Mast is ripe.]

Shake-Time, (C.) the Season when Mast and such Fruits fall from Trees.

Shaw, (C.) a tuft of Trees that encompasses a Close; also a Persian Word for a King.

Sheat or *Shut*,¹⁾ (C.) a young Hog: Also a kind of Fish.

To *Sheer*, (N.C.) to Reap.

To *Shimper*, (S.C.) to shine.

Shippen, (N.C.) a Cow-House.

To *Shunt*, (C.) to shove.

Sicery,²⁾ (N.C.) Surely.

Sick or *Sike*, (N.C.) a little Water-course that is dry in Summer.

A *Sike*, (C.), a Quillet, or Furrow.

Sizzling, (S.C.) Barm or Yest.

Skepe or *Scuttle*, (C.) a sort of flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn with.

To *Slat on*, (N.C.) to cast on, or dash against.

To *Sleech*, (N.C.) to take up Water.

Slim, (in Lincoln-shire) crafty, naughty.

To *Smartle away*, (N.C.) to waste away.

Snag, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch: In Sussex, a Snail.

¹⁾ Bailey: *saut*.

²⁾ Bailey richtig *sickerly*.

Snead, Sneath or *Sneed*, (C.) the Handle of a Scithe.

Snithe-Wind, (in Lincoln-shire) a cutting Wind.

[*Snurl*, a Rheum in the Head.]

Soam, (W.C.) an Horse-load.

Souse, (C.) the Offal of Swine.

Spancel, (N.C.), a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs.

Speal, (N.C.) a Splinter.

Stam-wood, (C.) the Roots of Trees grubbed up.

Stang, (N.C.) a Cowl-Staff.

Start, (N.C.) a Tail or Handle.

(*Stirk* v. *Sturk*.)

Stot, (N.C.) a young Horse, or Bullock.

Stover, (C.), Straw, or Fodder for Cattel.

Stowlt,¹⁾ (C.) the Handle of any thing.

Strom, (N.C.) an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat.

Strunt, (N.C.) a Tail, or Rump, especially of a Horse.

Stunt, (in Lincoln-shire) stubborn, angry.

Sturk or *Stirk*, (C.) a Young Ox, or Heifer.

Sull, (W.C.) a Plough.

[*Sull-Paddle*, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth.]

To *Summer-stir*, (C.) to fallow, or till Land in the Summer.

Swale, (O.) swelled: In the North-Country, windy, bleak.

Swang, (N.C.) a green Swarth, or Furrow, amidst Plough'd Land.

Swathe, (N.C.) calm.

To *Sweal*, to melt away wastefully, as bad candles do; also a Country-Word for to sindge a Hog.

Sweqnish,²⁾ (N.C.) modest.

To *Sweb*, (N.C.) to swoon.

Swill, Hog-wash: In the Northern Parts, a Shade or Shadow; also a Washing-Tub with three Feet.

Swine-Hull or *Swine-Crue*, (C.) a Swine-Sty, or Hog-sty.

Sword-sleiper, (N.C.) a Sword-Cutler.

Tag, the point of a Lace; in Kent, a young Sheep.

To *Tawn*,³⁾ (N.C.) to swoon.

To *Ted*, (C.) to turn, or spread new-mown Grass.

¹⁾ Bailey: *Stowke*.

²⁾ Bailey richtig *sweamish*.

³⁾ Bailey: *Tawn*.

Teen, (N.C.) angry.

Teenage, (C.) Brush-wood for Hedges or Fences.

Temese, (N.C.) a fine small Sieve.

Terns, (N.C.) large Ponds.

To *Thirl*, (in Lincoln-shire) to bore.

Theave, (C.) an Ewe-Lamb of the first Year.

Thrave, (C.), 24 Sheaves of Corn set up together.

To *Threap* or *Threap down*, (N.C.) to affirm positively, to persist in a Thing obstinately.

To *Throw*, to fling, or hurl: In the North-Countries, to work as a Turner does.

Tiching, (W.C.) a setting up of Turves to dry.

(*Tidder* v. *Titter*.)

Tike, (C.) a small Bullock, or Heifer; also a kind of Worm.

Tills, (C.) Lentils; a sort of Pulse.

Tine, (C.) the grain of a Fork.

[To *Tine an Egg*, is to dress it.]

Tits, (C.) small Cattel.

Titter or *Tidder*, (W.C.) soon, quickly.

Trugg, (C.) a Milk-Tray, a Hod to carry Mortar in: Also a kind of Measure us'd in old times, and containing about two Bushels.

Trychnos, (C.) the Herb call'd Nightshade.

Turn the Tup to ride, (C.P.) put the Ram to the Ewe, to engender.

Twinters, (in Bedfordshire) Cattel two Winters old.

Tympan, (C.) the Drum of the Ear: Also a Frame belonging to a Printing Press, cover'd with Parchment, on which every Sheet is plac'd in order to be printed off.

Vallor, *Vallow* or *Vate*, (Country-Word) a hollow Mould in which a Cheese is press'd.

To *Vang*, (in Somerset-Shire) to take or undertake.

Velling, (W.C.) ploughing up, Turf to burn.

Voor, (C.) a Furrow of Land.

Vraic, Wrack, a Sea-weed us'd for Fuel in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

Vrith, (S.C.) Etherings or windings of Hedges.

To *Walt*, (N.C.) to overthrow, to totter or lean one way.

Wankle, (N.C.) limber, fickle.

Want, (N.C.) a Mole.

Wantey, (C.) a Sursingle, or large Girth for a Pack-Horse.

War and War, (N.C.) worse and worse.

Ware your Money, (N.C.) bestow it well.

Way-bred, (N.C.) the Herb Plantain.

[*Wase*, a wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Vessel that is born on the Head.]

Weanel, (C.) a Young Beast newly taken off from sucking its Dam.

Weel, a Bow-net to take Fish in. In Lancashire, a Whirlpool.

Wence or *Four Wence*, (in Kent) a Place where four Roads meet and cross each other.

To *Wend*, (N.C.) to go.

Wheam or *Wheem*, (in Cheshire) so close that no Wind can enter; also convenient.

Wheamow, (N.C.) Nimble.

Wheden, (W.C.) a simple Fellow.

Wheen-Cat, (N.C.) a she Cat.

Whec, or *Whey*, (in Yorkshire) an Heifer, or young Cow.

Wherkened, (N.C.) Choaked.

Whisket, (C.) a Scuttle, or Basket.

White-Straits, a course Cloath made in Devonshire.

Whittle, (W.C.) a doubled Blanket which some Women wear over their Shoulders.

Widow-bench, (in Sussex) that share which a Widow is allow'd of her Husband Estate besides her Joynture.

Yare, (O.) In the North-Country, covetous, stingy.

To *Yark*, (N.C.) to prepare.

Yate or *Yatt*, (C.) a Gate.

Yelt, (C.) a young Sow.

Yule, (N.C.) the Festival of the Nativity of our Lord, commonly call'd Christmas.

WÜRZBURG.

D. UND M. FÖRSTER.