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GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY.

A  
G L O S S A R Y ,

With some Pieces of Verse,

OF THE

OLD DIALECT OF THE ENGLISH COLONY

IN THE BARONIES OF

FORTH AND BARGY,  
COUNTY OF WEXFORD, IRELAND.

*Formerly collected*

By JACOB POOLE,  
OF GROWTOWN, TAGHMON, COUNTY OF WEXFORD:



*And now edited, with some Introductory Observations, Additions from  
various sources, and Notes,*

By WILLIAM BARNES, B. D.  
AUTHOR OF A GRAMMAR OF THE DORSETSHIRE DIALECT.



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## OBSERVATIONS BY THE EDITOR.

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THE Baronies of Forth and Bargo, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, have been for some hundreds of years under the hands of men of the English race, who till lately, have spoken among themselves an old and interesting English form of speech, a knowledge of which would be of service not only in the history of the English people and their tongue, but also in the science of speechlore itself.

My knowledge of the social history and people of the Baronies has been mainly gathered from what has been written of them by General Vallancey; the Very Reverend Dr. Russell, President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; Mr. Herbert F. Hore of Wexford; and recently from some letters and papers which I owe to the kindness of Mr. Richard D. Webb of Dublin, who now supplies the work under my hand with the following brief description of Forth and Bargo.

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“The Baronies of Forth and Bargo occupy the south-eastern portion of the county of Wexford, having Bannow Bay on the west, the sea on the south

and east, and the Barony of Shelmalier and the extra-parochial district of the Forth Mountain on the north. The high road from Wexford to Waterford passes along the north side of the mountain, and doubtless to this isolated position of the district, as well as to the dangerous nature of the coast, and the absence of harbours and navigable rivers, may be attributed the preservation of the Old English Dialect of the early settlers, and of many of their peculiar customs, to a comparatively recent period.

“The areas of Forth and Bargy are very nearly equal, being about 40,000 statute acres each, whilst the population of Forth was about 39,000, and that of Bargy little more than 12,000 in 1843. Owing to the extraordinary Irish exodus of late years, from a participation in which these baronies have not been exempt, it is unlikely that the population is more numerous now than it was at that period.

“Forth Mountain is a rugged elevation extending from within three miles of the town of Wexford about the same distance in a south westerly direction, with a mean width of two miles. It is conspicuous by its rocky and splintered pinnacles, which rise into a variety of fantastic forms, and command a grand and very extensive prospect. The principal of these are named Carrick-a-Shinna, Carrick-a-Dee, and Carrick-a-Foyle, and are respectively 556, 776, and 687 feet above the level of the sea. There is an old saying in the surrounding country that

When Carrick-a-Dee wears a hat, [a cloud]  
Let Forth and Bargy beware of that.

“Throughout the Baronies, especially along the sea-side, ‘the land is divided into small farms of from five to twenty acres, the competition for which produces high rents, and on which is also exhibited that wonderful exertion of industry, which seldom fails to show itself in Ireland where the inhabitants are secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour.’\* ”

“The mountain, or the greater part of it, is a stony barren waste, and many patches have been brought into cultivation by the indefatigable industry of the neighbouring peasantry. Large rocks and stones have been collected into heaps or piled into walls, and the cleared spaces filled with soil and carefully tilled. These spots, being held by the right of possession, are (or were until lately) free of all rent, taxes, and impositions, and afford a striking instance of the passion for the ownership of land which is so prevalent among the Irish people.

“The whole of Forth and Bargy is tolerably well cultivated. It is also well wooded, except in the neighbourhood of the sea, where the sea breezes prevent the growth of large timber. The number of landed gentry, and of independent farmers and landholders, is large in proportion to that of any other equal portion of the south of Ireland. The peasantry are a quiet, steady, plodding, well-clad race, frugal, industrious, and contented. There is probably no part of Her Majesty’s dominions more free from crime, and

\* Lewis’s *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, vol. 2, art. Wexford.

agrarian outrages, it is believed, are unknown.\* The farming class rarely extend their travels beyond the county town of Wexford, which is situated at the northern extremity of Forth. As illustrative of their stay-at-home disposition, a story is told in Shaw Mason's *Parochial Survey of Ireland*, respecting a Forth woman who happened, once in her life, to wander to the top of The Mountain (their only mountain), and was so overwhelmed by the vast extent of the world which lay to the north of her own, that she resolved never to venture on the appalling prospect any more.

“Wexford is picturesquely situated on its harbour in the north-eastern corner of the Barony of Forth, and its neighbourhood is very beautiful. It is a quaint old-fashioned town, having large portions of the ancient historic walls still standing, with many ivy-mantled remains of churches and abbeys, and a number of modern Roman Catholic churches of considerable architectural elegance. It is conspicuous for the unusual proportion of old English names on the shop-doors and sign-boards. The long street on the south side, by which you enter from the Barony of Forth, consists principally of small, neat houses, many of them slated and whitewashed, and furnished with geraniums and other flowers in the windows; thus agreeably contrasting with the rows of miser-

\* “But it is also true that there are many extensive districts in Ireland, where the people are of Celtic origin, in which the absence of crime and the security of life and property are quite as great as in any part of Great Britain.”

able cabins by which the outlets of so many other Irish towns are disfigured. This street is called The Faayth.

“On market days the peasantry may be seen flocking into Wexford with their country produce. They are generally comfortably and neatly dressed. The women wear bonnets and blue cloaks, and are often conveyed on small seated vehicles and cheap jaunting-cars of various kinds, drawn by donkeys or the hardy Forth ponies, which are valued throughout Ireland for their strength and spirit.

“Throughout these baronies there is a general air of comfort and independence, and the prevalence of Roman noses, dark eyes, and oval visages indicates that the people are not generally of Celtic extraction. The old Dialect has only a remote traditional existence in Bargy, and has probably not been spoken in any part of that Barony within the last hundred years; whilst no longer than forty years ago, it was still the mother tongue of all the poorer classes, of 70 years of age and upwards, in the southern part of Forth along the sea-side. And especially in the parish of Carne, at the south-eastern extremity, must the very few old people be sought for, who have some slight smattering of the now nearly extinct language of their forefathers.

“The only custom of the early English colonists which remains among their descendants is that of taking a siesta (called *enteete* in the Glossary) in the noontide of the long working-days in summer. Nor is there now any trace of the peculiar costume

described by Vallancey as having prevailed when he first knew the district, which was rather more than a century from the present time."

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A paper on the old speech of Forth and Bargy, written by General Vallancey, was printed, with a vocabulary and Forth song in vol. 2 of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, and some verses of the song were shown by Jennings, in some notes to his Somerset Poems, as having a very strong tinge of West English, upon which he thought that the early English settlers of the Baronies might have been Wessex men of Somerset and Devon.

The word-store and song of General Vallancey's paper were also given in the *Statistical Survey of the County of Wexford*, by Robert Fraser, Esq. in 1807.

Dr. Russell treated the Forth and Bargy people and their speech, with great skill, in a paper read at a meeting of the British Association in Dublin in August, 1857, and published the following year in the first number of the *Atlantis*, a Register of Literature and Science, conducted by members of the Catholic University of Ireland.\*

An interesting "*Account of the Barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford*, written at the close of the seventeenth century by an unknown hand," and another paper containing "*Particulars relative to*

\* As this number of the *Atlantis* is now extremely scarce, Dr. Russell has kindly allowed his paper to be reprinted in an appendix to the present volume.



*Wexford and the Barony of Forth*, by Colonel Solomon Richards, 1682," were edited by H. F. Hore, Esq. and printed in the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, for January, 1862.

Dr. Russell observes that the first foreign settlers in Forth were the followers of Strongbow and Fitz-Stephen in 1169, who are said to have led 140 knights and 300 footmen; though the *Annals of the Four Masters* speak of the foremost of the foreigners as seventy Flemings in mail, under Robert Fitz-Stephen; and it is written in the Book of Rights, that Forth belonged to a foreign people in the ninth century.

Upon direct statement that some Flemings were among the early settlers in Forth, and upon likelihood, on other grounds than direct statement,—such as that many of the names of Forth and Bargo men are Flemish, and that the Earls of Pembroke, where Henry the First had set a colony of Flemings, had holden the Lordship of Wexford till the middle of the fifteenth century—an opinion has gained ground in Ireland, that the Forth and Bargo people are mainly, if not quite, of Flemish race; and that their old speech is of Flemish form, an opinion for which Mr. Poole's Glossary and pieces of writing afford, to my mind, no ground whatever. Though some Flemish men—the seventy of *The Four Masters*, or more—might have gone into Wexford with the English, yet the old Forth-Bargo speech seems clearly to be English with some Irish—English which has taken up, or into which there has slipped, as a friend has

said, about as much Irish as English in India has taken up of Hindoostanee, in such words as *sepoy*, *sice*, *punkha*, &c.

For though there are, in Forth, many Teutonic stems that are not now found in our English dictionaries, they are found, as is shown in the notes to the Glossary, either in Old English, or as provincial words now scattered over the outlying counties of England; east, west, north, and south. Indeed an Irish poet has, as it would seem, well said, that in Ireland there are many good old English words lingering in its odd corners, where the broom of change has not yet reached to sweep them away.

Sir Henry Wallop, as quoted by Mr. Hore, writes in 1581, that "the countye of Wexford was the fyrst place our nation landed and inhabited in. "To this day they generally speake oulde English."

Mr. Hore gives as Flemish names, Barrett, Barry, Bryan, Carew, Caunton, Hay, Keating, Meyler, Roche, Russell, Stackpole, Scurlock, and Walsh.

Bryan and Russell are as old as Norman times in Dorset, as is shown by the village of Bryanston, and Kingston Russell. Carew is a very old Cornish name, Carw, a stag. Caunton is the name of a place in Nottinghamshire, and Stackpole rings very clearly of some *Pól* in Cornwall.

Of uncertain places Mr. Hore takes Sutton, Stafford, Rossiter, Loundres, Esmonde, French, Lamport, Peppard, St. John, and Turner.

Sutton and Stafford are villages in Dorset, and elsewhere in England; Lamport is a parish in North-

amptonshire; and all of the places afford place-names still well-known in England; and there are Rossiters and Turners now in Wessex.

French might be of French forefathers, and the first patriarch of the Loundres might have been known to the Normans or French as de Londres.

Mr. Poole gives, in his manuscript, a Gazetteer of Forth and Bargy, and the names of all the *teouns*, or towns, as they are called, by the names of former owners.

Now these *teouns*, (*tunes*, Anglo-Saxon), in English *towns*, of which the Forth speech has the root *Tine*, to inclose, were like the *tunes* or *tons* in England, the inclosures of the early, we may believe the first, English owners of the land; and what are the names of these ownership *teouns* in Forth and Bargy?

Arristown,	Grantstown,
Barrystown,	Harperstown,
Busherstown,	Heavenstown,
Bastardstown,	Johnstown,
Butlerstown,	Kellystown,
Cullinstown,	Larstown,
Cribstown,	Leachestown,
Dennistown,	Lingstown,
Edwardstown,	Lovatstown,
Fardystown,	Martinstown,
Furzeystown,	Manstown,
Faneystown,	Neemstown,
Gainstown,	Norristown,*

\* When Mr. Poole wrote his Gazetteer about 1823, the Norrises were still dwelling on their forefathers' *teoun*.

Reedstown,	Sigginstown,
Redmondstown,	Spelterstown,
Richardstown,	Staplestown,
Roachestown,	Stonestown,
Rowstown,	Sinnotstown,
Rastoonstown,	Talbotstown,
Robinstown,	Whitestown,
Russelstown,	Zalliestown,

of which names more than half, or twenty-four out of forty-one, have been known by me as surnames of English people. Kelly might have been an Irishman, and Richards might have been Welsh, but there is only one, Spelter, at all likely to have been a Fleming, Spelder.

As an Englishman who am dwelling on a quiet side of England, and have never lived on Irish ground, I think I ought to show how and wherefore Mr. Poole's collection has come into my hands.

I had conceived a yearning of mind, from Jennings's notes on General Vallancey's Forth song, for more knowledge of the Forth-Bargy people and their speech, and, moreover, about three or four years ago, as a friend of mine\* had read some West English poems in a village of Somerset, a gentleman who had heard them came up to him, after his reading, and told him that he had understood the poems, for that he had known something of a speech much like that of the dialect in which they were written, in the Barony of Forth, in Wexford.

\* William Tanner, Esq., of Bristol.

In the spring of this year I wrote to my Bristol friend, who is fully acquainted with the West-English of Somerset, that if his mind should be wavering at the choice of a summer trip, I hoped he would go to Wexford, and take knowledge of our Forth and Bargy kindred, and their Old English, or, as it might be, Wessex tongue.

He could not, however, leave home, but he wrote on my behalf, to a friend of his in Ireland who kindly made known my enquiry to Mr. Webb; a man who, as it now seems to me, could afford me more help than any other in Ireland; as it so happened that there lay within his reach, though in the hands of a kinswoman, the Glossary which had been gathered by Mr. Poole, his uncle, within a space of more or fewer years, taking in 1823 and 1824.

Mr. Webb has kindly borrowed Mr. Poole's manuscript, and lent it for my reading and copying; and I should be very sorry to feel that so good a contribution to the history of the English people and speech should be lost to the world.

Mr. Webb's account of the manuscript is, that "the Glossary was compiled by Jacob Poole of Growtown, near Taghmon, in the County of Wexford, a landed proprietor, and a member of the Society of Friends, who died in the year 1827. Being of studious habits, and strong antiquarian tastes, he left behind him, in manuscript, a great quantity of writing on different subjects, especially on the military and ecclesiastical remains of his native county, with sketches,

measurements, and diagrams, and more particularly of those of the Baronies of Forth and Bargy.

“ Appended to one of these manuscript volumes was found the original of the following pages [of the Glossary], together with a short Gazetteer of Forth and Bargy, in which is given the Forth pronunciation of each locality.”

In the present copy are incorporated as many additional Forth words and variations of spelling as are furnished by the Glossary of about three hundred words appended to General Vallancey’s paper on Forth and Bargy already referred to. All such additional words, about fifty in number, are marked thus (†) to distinguish them from those in Mr. Poole’s manuscript Glossary.

Dr. Russell has kindly sent us about fifty Barony of Forth words which had been gathered by Mr. Edmund Hore, and which are put into Mr. Poole’s glossary with an asterisk (\*). Mr. Hore headed them with the following note :—

“ *The Barony of Forth Dialect.*—Words not in Vallancey’s Vocabulary, hastily thrown together, from pressure of time, and the want of some one to awake the echoes of the past, and aid the lagging memory—otherwise their number could easily be more than doubled. There were numerous words in use which were modern, but from peculiar accentuation were scarcely intelligible to a stranger.—E. HORE.”

A few words marked thus (‡) are added from a singularly quaint and curious notice of Weiseforde (Wexford) and its people and language, extracted

from Stanyhurst's *Description of Ireland*, included by Holinshed in a black-letter edition of his Chronicle printed in 1577, which is in the Library of Owen's College, Manchester.

Mr. Hore writes that to give any idea of the Forth dialect one must speak slowly, "that the letter *a* has invariably the same sound, like *a* in father. Double *ee* sounds like *e* in me; and in most words of two syllables the long accent is placed on the last. To follow the English pronunciation completely deprives the dialect of its peculiarities."

We are not told what was the sound of the single *e*, or *y*, or long *i*, nor of the diphthongs.

Eight sounds meet us in English grammar.

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>ee</i> in meet.         | 5. <i>a</i> in father. |
| 2. <i>e</i> long, Dorset.     | 6. <i>aw</i> in awe.   |
| 3. <i>a</i> in mate.          | 7. <i>o</i> in rope.   |
| 4. <i>ea</i> in earth, or the | 8. <i>oo</i> in food.  |

French *e* in le.

Besides diphthongs of pairs of these sounds.

The English 3rd sound long seems to have been in Forth the 5th sound written *aa*, or a sound written with *au*, whether it was the 5th or 6th, as

F. aake, faace, faade, glaade, laace, maake.

E. ache, face, fade, glade, lace, make.

F. naume, taale, gaume.

E. name, tale, game.

Our double letters *ai* are often *y*, as

F. agyne, amyne, brine, gryne, gry, pyle, ryne.

E. again, amain, brain, grain, gray, pail, rain.

F. mye, mydhe.

E. may, maid.

In other cases our *ai* are a diphthong *aay*, as  
 F. daaily, faigh, gaay, haail, laay, paay, waaite.  
 E. daily, faith, gay, hail, lay, pay, wait.  
 answering to the Dorset *aï*,

faïth, gay, haïl, pay, wait.

Our *and* of the 5th sound are often shown as  
*oan* of the 7th sound, or a diphthong of the 7th  
 and a closer sound, sometimes written *one* or *oan*.

F. { brone, eelone, hone, lone, sthone, sthone.  
       { broan, eeloan, hoan, loan, sthoan, sthoan.  
 E. brand, island, hand, land, stand, strand.

The 7th or 4th short-sounded *u* is often *ou*.

F. chourch, chourle, gooun, spourr, joouidge.

E. church, churl, gun, spur, judge.

In some words *i*, as

F. rin, risheen.

E. run, rushing.

Our long *i* diphthong of the 4th and 1st, as in  
*bride*, is mostly represented by *ee* or *ie* 1st.

F.	E.	F.	E.
griende,	grind.	neeght,	night.
heegh,	high.	ree,	rye.
neeghe,	nigh.	skee,	sky.
neen,	nine.	threewe,	thrive.
peepeare,	piper.		

Our diphthong *ou*, *ow*, has mostly become the  
 pretty *eou* which we sometimes hear from London or  
 Eastern County lips, as



F. greound, keow, meouth, pleough, sneow, steout.  
 E. ground, cow, mouth, plough, snow, stout.

A knowledge of these voicings of the speech will afford us some guidance for the correction of the unsettled spelling of the Glossary, by the bringing of an ill-grounded and almost single form of spelling to the better grounded form of the more usual shape.

The Forth shows a softening of the *f* into *v*, and the *s* into *z*.

It may have been in these clippings (articulations) that some readers may have deemed that they had found in the Forth dialect a mark of the Flemish; but it so happens that they are no more Flemish than they are West English, since, in Somerset and Dorset, they are yet strong, and in the Forth dialect they are coupled with another likeness to Wessex speech, the use of the affix to the past participle, which in Old English was written *y*, in Dorset is *a*, as the French *e* in *le*, and in Forth *ee*, as

F. ee-sarith uth in cooanes.

D. a-sarrd out in (wooden) cans.

F. platheares ee-zet in a row.

D. platters a-zet in a row.

F. Ho ro! mee cuck is ee-go.

D. Ho ro! my cock is a-gone.

The likeness of the Forth and Dorset dialects may be shown by the numerals, as

F.	D.	F.	D.
oan,	one.	zeese,	zix.
twye,	} two.	zeven,	zeven.
twyne,		ayght,	aïght.
dhree,	dree.	neen,	nine.
voure,	vower.	dhen,	ten.
veeve,	vive.		

Two consonants are sometimes parted by a voicing, as in the *vistes* and *postes* of Wessex,  
                   halef, half.      calef, calf.

The more common plural ending is *es*, which, as Dr. Russell has observed, and as it seems from the measure of some of the verses, goes on to the singular word not only with its clipping *s*, as in English, but as a full-breath sound, as

“dugg-es an kaud-es,” dogs and cats.

Some nouns, however, are found with the old Friesic-English plural ending *en*, as Ashen, ashes; Been, bees; Eeen, Ein, eyes; Fleen, fleas; Kyne, cows; Pizzen, peas; Shoone, shoes; Toan, toes; Tren, trees.

Another likeness of Forth to West English is the form of the pronoun *ich*, *I*, and its blending as *'ch* with verbs.

'Cham, for Ich aam, I am.

'Chas, for Ich waas, I was.

'Cha, for Ich ha, I have.

'Chull, for Ich wull, I will.

'Chood, for Ich would, I would.

In Devon we find,

'Cham, I am.

'Chave, I have.

'Chad, I had.

'Chell, I will or shall.

'Chant, I wont or shan't.

"May be chell and may be chant," for, "It may be I shall, and it may be I shall not."

The definite article of the older Forth was *a* or *ee*.

There are a few markworthy cases of the softening of our *p* into a *b*, and of *t* into *d*, as in blenty, for plenty; boor, for poor; dell, for till; Beedher, for Peter, but this might have slipped in from the change of clipping in Irish. In Welsh, Llan Peder becomes Llanbeder. There is also a thickening of the *t* which might have come from the Irish.

The main opinion seems to be that the Forth and Bargy dialect is now wholly lost; and yet, within three or four years, the Irish friend of Mr. Tanner said he understood the dialect of some Wessex poems, for that he had known a speech not unlike it in Forth. Dr. Russell writes that some of the old people declare that in their early days songs and ballads were still rife on Forth and Bargy lips, and that the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, had heard, in his boyhood, many of them sung by a blacksmith of his birthplace; and a friend of Dr. Russell had often heard in his youth a verse and an odd line of a song, which was "the Wedding of Ballymore" of Mr. Poole's collection. There was another ballad which began,

A maide vrem a Bearlough,  
 Aneure vrem a Bake,  
 Esholthet own anoree  
 Nich th' hie thoras o' Culpake.

This song unhappily never came, in full, to Mr. Poole's ears, although one of the old men from whose lips he gathered his songs seems to have known something of it, since, in the Gazetteer, under the head of the place Culpeak, Culpak, or Coolpeach, he quotes the fourth line in an older form than Dr. Russell's; as he gives the old article *a* instead of *thæ*, and had read *thoornes*, thorns, for *thoras*, which I should have read as towers (thoweares or toweares). These four lines, (which want the light of several notes, of which Mr. Webb has kindly given some) if they were written in the best grounded spelling would be,

A mydhe vrem a Barlough,  
 Anoor vrem a Bake,  
 \* \* \* \* oan anooree  
 Neeghe a heighe thoornes (or thoweares) o' Culpake

Of Barlough, or Bearlough, Mr. Webb tells me there is a spot called the Bar of Lough, Bar-o-lough, which is doubtless the Barlough of the song, and it appears by Mr. Poole's Gazetteer that Beak or Bake is in the Parish of Kilmore, near Bridgetown, Bargo; and Culpeake, or Culpake, is in Forth; but the people of the place would best understand whether we should read "high thorns" or "high towers," as it may be markworthy for either without the other.

The Glossary does not show *esholthet*, but the meaning of the lines would be,

A maid from the Bar of Lough,  
 Another from the Bake,  
 Met one another  
 Nigh the high towers (or thorns) of Culpake.

Mr. Webb lately met an old man of about sixty years who knew a few words of the Old Forth-English, and he heard that there were two or three more who knew as much; and in a former visit about four years since he saw an old man, Martin Parle, (living at the extremity of the Barony near Carnsore Point, in the last retreat of the Dialect) who was said to be the last speaker of it, and who died of nearly ninety years old about two years ago.

The philological notes which I have inserted for the sake of showing the sources of Forth words are bracketed :—

A.S. means Anglo-Saxon.  
 O.E. Old English.  
 N.E. North English provincial speech.  
 E.E. East English.  
 S.E. South English.  
 W.E. English.

I have to thank Mr. John O'Daly, bookseller, Dublin, for some Irish etymologies, beyond those which my own scholarship had reached.

W. BARNES.



A  
G L O S S A R Y ,  
&c.

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Words marked thus (\*) are added from a list furnished to Dr. Russell by the late Mr. Hore of Wexford.

Words marked thus (†) indicate such as are incorporated from Vallancey's Glossary, and are not found in Mr. Poole's Manuscripts.

Words marked thus (‡) have been obtained from Stanyhurst's notice of Wexford, in Holinshed's Chronicle.

---

A

A. The. [In later times *the*.]

Aagar. Eager.

[Aager.] Acre of land. "Dhen aager," Ten-acres in Tomhaggard, Bargy.

Aake. Ache.

Aam. Them. [O.E. hem, em. A.S. heom, which is not a corruption of *them*, but a true form of the objective plural of *he*.]

Aalhouse, (see Howze) Aalhouse. Alehouse.

Aamzil, Amezill, Aamezill. Themselves.

Aany. Any.

Aar. There, their.

- \*Abeit, \*Albeit. Unless, except.
- Aboo. Above.
- Abut, Abouten. [A.S. Abútan.] About.
- Adee. Ha!
- Adh. At.
- Af, Av. If, of.
- Aferdth. Afraid. [A.S. Afaerde, part. of Afaeran. O.E., W.E., afeárd, afraid, frightened. Our word *afraid* means rather "driven away in a fright," from the verb to *fray*.]
- Agone. Ago; e.g. "A while agone." [So, W.E.]
- Agyne. Again.
- Agyther. Together. [Agyther is *on-gather*, *o'gather*; i.e. in a gathered state.]
- Aloghe. Below. [A-low, on-low, at-low, is as well grounded as below, *by-low*. If the *gh* be not taken from the Irish, then *logh* is an earlier form than *low*.]
- Almostly ee-go. Mostly gone. [Almost gone?]
- Alomes. [A.S. Aelmas.] Alms.
- Amach, Ammache. A dwarf. [Irish,  $\Delta\text{bac}$ , a dwarf.]
- Amain. Amen.
- Amang. Among. [A.S. *Amang*, *on menge*, together.]
- Ameal. Ashes. [*Ameal* means what is in a *meal* state, or in a mingled lot.]
- \*Ameve. To move.
- Amhyne. [Engl. *Amain*. A.S. *A-maegn*, *A-mae\*n*. i.e. with might.] Mighty.
- Amize, Amaze. Wonder, amazement.
- Angerth. Angry [anger'd.]



- Angish. Poverty. [The root *Aenge, Eng*, means to pinch, to straiten, and *angish* is pinchedness or straitness of life.]
- Anoor. Another.
- Apan, Apa. Upon.
- \*Arent. Around.
- Arich. The morning. [A.S. *Aer*. Early.]
- †Arkagh. Eager. [Irish, *arcač*, hungry, ravenous.]
- Armeen. The side-lace of a car.
- Arnaauneen. Working at night. [Irish, *arṅán*, sitting up late.]
- \*Arum. Within. Within the house. [I should, however, have taken *arúm*, A.S. to mean abroad, out of the house.]
- Ashen. [A.S., W.E., *Axan*.] Ashes.
- Aslepe. Asleep.
- \*Astarte. Run away.
- At. That, which.
- At, ayth. Eat; *e.g.* "Ich at mee dhree meales," I ate my three meals.
- Atheen. Eating.
- †Attercop. [A.S. *Atter-coppa*; *ator*, poison; *copp*, a head, or a coop or cup.] A spider.
- Avar, \*Avare. [W.E. *Avore*.] Before.
- Aveel. [W.E. *Avield*? *afield*?] Abroad, without.
- Aught. Any, anything. *e.g.*, "Geeth hea aught?"  
Doth he get any or anything?
- Aul. All.
- Aulaveer. Altogether.
- Awye. Away: *e.g.* "Awye wough it." Away with it.

- Ayenst. Against. [O.E. Ayens.]  
 Ayght. [W.E. Aight.] Eight.  
 Ayghteen. [W.E. Aighteen.] Eighteen.

## B.

- Ba. Be, been.  
 Baakooze. An oven. [Irish bacúr, an oven?]  
 Baakoozee. To bake bread in a oven.  
 Baalee. A clever man. [O.E. Baly, steward?]  
 Baaree. [A bar?] The goal at the game of hurley.  
 Baarees. Small sticks [bars] placed on a kiln for  
 drying oats.  
 Baarich, Barish. Barley.  
 Balbeedhel. (Ball-beetle) A maul for breaking  
 clods.  
 \*Balke. [W.E. Baulk, bank.] To impede, hinder.  
 \*Bandēle. A measure for linen.  
 †Bane. A bone.  
 Barnaugh. [Irish, báinneac, a limpet.] A limpet or  
 shellfish, which adheres to rocks, and requires  
 a strong blow to disengage it. Hence "Barnaugh  
 blow," a great stroke. [It would almost seem  
 that Barnaugh was the stem from which we have  
 Barnacle. I should have thought, however, that  
 a barnaugh blow might have been a critical or  
 judging blow. bapn is judge in Irish.]  
 Barrm. Barm.  
 Barrn. A barn.  
 Baskaate. A basket.

Baskeat. The breast. [This would point to the slang of the ring, where the breast is called the bread-basket.]

‡Bater. A lane bearing to a high-road. [See Boagher.]

Bath, Bat. A stick. Bathès. Sticks.

Baulkès. [Balks.] Unsawed timber.

Baush. Bash. The palm of the hand. [It may be the hollow of the hand, as the root-meaning would imply a hollowing up.]

Bawen. [Irish, bán, a leafield, untilled, level fields.]  
A basecourt or quadrangle.

Bawkoon. Bacon.

Beanès. Beans.

Bearde. Beard.

Beasthès, [W.E. Beäst.] Cows.

Bebber, Bibber. [O.E., E.E., Bibber; W.E., Biver.]  
To tremble. [as with cold.]

†Bebbereens. Trembling.

\*Bederup, [O.E. Bederepe, Bidrepe.] A band of reapers, or harvest bands. [Bederepe is a feudal word, *Baede*, a call or exaction, and *raepe*, *reap*. The Bederepe was a service of tenants in the reaping of their lord's corn, for so many boondays; and the words might have been applied at first to the vassal reapers, and latterly to free ones.]

Bedreede. Bedridden. [W.E. bedrid.]

Bee. By.

Bedher. Peter, a man's Christian name.

Been. Bees.

Beleave. Belief.

†Bellee. Belly.

Belooze. Bellows.

†Benagh. [Irish. *bonac.*] A heifer; a cow from two years old and upwards, which never had a calf.

Ber. To bear or carry.

Besithes. Besides.

Besmorth. [W.E. *Besmoor.*] To besmear.

Beteede. Betide.

Betweesk, Beeteesh. [Betwixt.) Between.

Bhlock. Black.

Bidaades. Potatoes.

Bidge. To buy. Bidge is in wear an earlier root-form (the 6th) than buy (the 9th).

\*Bile. To boil. This is a vulgar pronunciation in Ireland.

Bilethe, Bilo't. Boiled.

Billeen. [Billy.] William.

Blauke. To blare, blow, bleat, bawl.

Blaukeen. [W.E. *Blaking,*] bawling, crying, bleating  
[Blāk is in wear an earlier form (the 7th) than  
blow (the 9th).]

Blautheer. [W.E. *Blather.*] Bladder.

Blay. To blow, shout.

Blauyeen, Blayeen. Blowing, shouting.

Blauyke. [A *bleating.*] A cry of a kid or calf.  
(See *Blauke.*)

‡Blaze, Bleaze. A faggot.

Blenty. Plenty.

Blooden. Fresh; *e.g.*, "Blooeden eales," Fresh eels.

Blooded. Blood.

Blin. Mistaken; *e.g.*, "Ich as (or 'chas) greatly blin," I was greatly mistaken.

- Boagher. A road ; *e.g.*, "Mucha boagher." A big or high road. *Bohereen*, in Irish, means a bye-road.
- Boar. A hedgehog.
- Bodhee, (see Buthee).
- Boney, Bonny. An able person. [N.E. Been is nimble, clever.]
- [Booraan. A drum, tambourine. Irish, *boḡrán*, a drum, also a sieve used in winnowing corn.]
- Boor. Poor.
- Borde. A table.
- Boouchel. A buckle. [Buckle meant, at first, a bowed or bunched body.]
- Boouchelawn. [Irish, *buscátán*.] Ragwort.
- Bothom. Bottom.
- Bought. Bought. [In bought the *g* was sounded, so that it is a very old form of the participle, for even in Saxon-English it was mostly *bohte*, with little, if any, trace of the *g*.]
- Boust. Boast.
- Bra. Brave. [N. Braw.]
- Brandeyrons. Kettles, pots, &c. [Brandirons from brand, what burns, are, in Somerset, the andirons for upbearing the brands of a wood-fire; though Brandire is an iron-stand for a vessel over the fire.]
- Brail, pl. Brailès. A barrel.
- Brazon. Bold. [So W.E. and N.E. brazen, bold, saucy.]
- Breal. A large fire. [A lawful form from bren, to burn, but I know it not in another Teutonic

- speech. It is a good word. Did the Forthers make it ?]
- Breed. Bread.
- Breede. Bride.
- Brekvast. [W.E. Brekvast.] Breakfast.
- Brimel, pl. Brimelès. [A.S. *bremel*. W.E. *brimble*, a *bramble*.] A *briar*.
- Broan. A firebrand; *e.g.*, "Hoat broan," a hot stick of fire. [W.E. *Bron*.]
- Brocke, †Brough. To break.
- Brode. [Dorset, *brode*.] Broad.
- [Brogue. Irish, a shoe.]
- Brover, Brower. Brother. "Sank Joan is oor brover," St. John is our brother.
- Bryne, †Brian. The brain.
- Buckate. Bucket.
- Budheree. A buttery.
- Bumble-Bee. [O.E. *Bumble-bee*.] The humble bee.
- Buoyren. To frighten.
- Burdès. Birds.
- Burge. A bridge.
- Bushe. A bush.
- Busheen. Growing bushes.
- Busk, pl. Buskès. A thick small cake of white meal, read in a song as "spiced bread," or a small tambourine, or booraan, made of sheepskin stretched on a hoop. [The root-meaning of busk would be what is bowed or bunched up; and notwithstanding what some have said of biscuit, as from the hybrid Latin *bis* and the French *cuit*, twice baked, which it is not, I

- cannot help thinking that biscuit was a bisket, a diminutive from some such stem as busk.]  
 Buthee, †Bodhee, †Bothige. Body. [A.S. Bodig.]  
 Butheraan. See Booraan.  
 Butheree. Buttery, greasy? Or worn in the buttery.  
 †Buthther. Butter. (This is a vulgar pronunciation of butter throughout Ireland).  
 Buththone, †Boththone. A button.  
 Bye, Buye. A boy. [W.E. bwoy.]

## C.

- Caake. A cake.  
 Callef. A calf.  
 Cambaute. A crooked bat, or stick. [cam is the Irish for crooked.]  
 \*Capote. A man's great coat. [Capote, Spanish, a sort of cloak.]  
 \*Carolès. Christmas carols.  
 Caubaun. [Irish, cábán.] A country cabin; also a tent used at fairs.  
 Caule, Caul (pl. Caulès.) A horse. [Can caule or cōl be the primary stem of the diminutive form caulet, colt; as colet, col\*t? If so, it is interesting.]  
 Caulthe. Called.  
 Caure. [Caare.] Care.  
 Caushe. A way or road. [Irish, cobar, a causeway.]  
 Caut. Catherine, a woman's name.  
 'Cha. Ich ha, I have.

- 'Cham. Ich am, I am.
- Chaamer. A chamber. [W.E. chammer.]
- 'Chas. Ich 'as, I was.
- Chemis. Chips? as T(obias) B(utler) thought.
- Chi. A small quantity; e.g., "A chi of barach," a little barley.
- Chick. Chicken.
- Chisool. A chisel.
- \*Chivie. A hunt.
- Chood. Ich ood, I would.
- ['Chote, I wot. Ich 'ote, I know.]
- Choule. The cheek. [W.E. choal, chowl, the chin, or under chin.]
- Cheak by chowl,  
With faces fondly set together.
- Choulès. Cheeks or jambs, as the posts of a door, chimney, &c.
- Chourch. A church.
- Chourle. A churl.
- Chugh. Chuff.
- 'Chull. Ich will, I will.
- Chyre, pl. Chyrès. A chair.
- Clepe. [O.E.] To call, name; y-clepèd, ee-clepèd. Called, named.
- "In heaven y-clep'd Euphrosyne."—*Milton*.
- Clouk. A simpleton, a silly man. [Irish, cloigeog, a simpleton or stonehead, from cloc, a stone? or English clouk, a clodlike dolt? as cloit, N.E. a dolt.]
- Clughercheen. A flock, clutch, crowd.



- Co. Quoth, saith, *e.g.* "Co thou," quoth thou; "Co he," says he.
- Coale. To make cold, to chill.
- Coardhed. Searched, *e.g.*, "Coardhed an recoardhed," searched and researched.
- †Cole. Cold.
- Comfoort. Comfort.
- Commaun, Comman. [Irish, *comán.*] The hurly or batt. The Welsh word, "commawn," battle. Whence with *bach*, little, backgammon?
- Comree. Trust, confidence.
- Condale. A candle.
- \*Contrishelagh. A collection or gathering of many things.
- Cooanes. Wooden cups or vessels, without handles; some are made square, others round. [See Kon.]
- Coolaan, †Coolane, Coulaan. [Irish, *cúlán*, from *cúl.*] The back of the head or body.
- †Coolecannan. [Irish, *cálceannan.*] A mixed dish of winter greens and potatoes, butter and pepper.
- Cooloor. A pigeon. [Irish, *collúr*, A.S. *culfer*, W.E. *culver*, a wood-pigeon.]
- Coome. Come, *e.g.* "Coome to thee met." Come to thy meat. Come to breakfast, dinner, or supper. "Coome thee wyse." Come thy ways.
- Coorn. Corn.
- ‡Copprouse. [E.E. *Coprose*, *Copper-rose.*] The red poppy.
- Corkite. Tumbling or thrusting one another down; wrestling.
- Cornee. Peevish.

- Correate, Coureate, pl. Correatès. A carrot.
- Cortere. A quarter. (See Curthere.)
- Coshes. Conscience.
- Coshur. A feast. [Irish cóirín, a feast.]
- Cotleough. A small gate.
- Cou. Could. "Aamezil cou no stoane." Myself could not stand.
- Coureate. (See Correate).
- Cousane. A big hole, as in a fence; a secret hole. [See Caushe.]
- Cowdealeen. Scolding, *e.g.* "A war cowdealeen wi ooree." They were scolding with one another.
- Cowlee (A). Is when the bowl goes beyond the goal.
- Cowlee man. The keeper of the goal at the game of ball.
- Cowm. A comb.
- Cozeen. Kinsfolk, cousins. [Nephews were formerly called cousins in England.]
- Crap, pl. Crapès. Part of a faggot or bush, withered furze, cut, but not made into faggots.
- Craueen. Choking.
- Craueet. The danger of choking for want of a drink in eating.
- Cress. Cross.
- Crewst, Crwest. A crust.
- Crockès. Cocks.
- †Crookeen, Crooken. Crossness, peevishness. [Croaking?]
- Croowe. A crow.
- Cub. A small gull.
- Cuck. A cock.

- Curkan. Sitting on the hams.  
 Curkite, †Curcagh. Snappish, contrary.  
 Curneale. A corner.  
 Curtape. To overturn.  
 Curthere, †Cortere. A quarter, *e.g.*  
     Arraugh curthere. The spring;  
     Zummer curthere. The summer;  
     Harrest curthere. Autumn;  
     Wonter curthere. Winter.  
 Cusseraane. A pathway. [Irish, *coṛán*, a pathway  
 through fields.] (See Caushe.)

## D.

- Daaily. Daily.  
 [Dab. Dash, slap.]  
 Dauneen. The [dawning] dawn.  
 Dansth. Danced.  
 Dap. A touch, or tap.  
 Dearnt. To be dazzled; to look, behold, look up.  
     [From the root of dare, which meant to daunt  
     Daze, N. E. and dazzle, are from the same root.  
     Dearn, N. E. is daunted, downcast.]  
 [Dee. Die.]  
 Deed. Dead.  
 Deenees. Dennis.  
 Deemes. Times, *e.g.*, "Dree deemes," Three times.  
 Deen. To dress, *e.g.*, "Deen theezil," Dress thyself.  
 Deevil. Devil.  
 [Del. Until. "Del Ich," Until I.]

- Del. To dig [delve.]  
 Delleen. [Delving.] Digging.  
 Delight. Delight.  
 †Deneare. Dinner.  
 Deoune, Deowne. Down.  
 Dereling. Darling.  
 Detch. To thatch.  
 Dezeen. A dozen.  
 Dhen. Ten.  
 Dher. A door, *e.g.*, "Lhause a dher," Open the door. "Theene a dher," Shut the door.  
 Dhernapès. Turnips.  
 Dhew. Dew.  
 Dhicke, Dhicka. That, *e.g.*, "Dhicka poake," That pocket. [W.E. Thik, this. In the Forth address to the Earl Mulgrave it seems that dhicke means this; and dhicka means that; as "na dicke wye, nar dicka," Neither this way, nor that.]  
 Dhing. A thing.  
 Dhirtee. Thirty.  
 Dhoagh, Doaug. Dough.  
 Dhonal, †Donel. A dunce. [A good lawful stem. Dunny, S.E. is dull of hearing.]  
 Dhourk. Dark.  
 \*Dhrashel. [W.E. Drashel.] The flail, consisting of three parts, the flail, the hand-staff, and the connecting tie or link, called "ye bunyane," made of eelskin or sheepskin—all a dhrashel. [In W.E. the hand-staff is so called, as is the

flail, the vlail, but the bunnyane is in Dorset the keäple or runnèn keaple.]

Dhraat. The throat.

Dhree, Dhrie. Three.

[Dhreeve. To drive, a drove.]

Dhreise. Thrice.

Dhrent. Drowned.

Dhresheare. Thrasher.

Dhrive (see Dhreeve.)

Dhrivès. Turf.

Dhunder. Thunder.

Dhurteen. Thirteen.

Dhurth. Dirt, *e.g.*, "Aar's dhurth a heighe," There's dirt on high, *i.e.* an appearance of rain or snow in the sky. [An English seaman talks of dirty weather].

Die, Dei. Day.

Die oaskean. Ash Wednesday. [Does this mean literally Ashen-day ?]

Dieeght, Deight. To put. [Put or cast down ?]

Dig, Digger. A duck. [Duck and dig are both root-forms of ding; to do down or dip down. Dung is another fellow root-form of ding, meaning what is cast down by an animal.]

\*Dight. [Participle of deck. Bedight] Adorned, dressed.

Dineare. Dinner.

Dishe, pl. Disheen. Dish.

†Doaugh. Dough. (See Dhoough.)

Doff, Daff. To strip. [So in W.E. "Doff your cwoat."]

- Doft. Stripped.
- Dole. A deal [from A.S. *daelan*, to share,] *e.g.* "A big dole," A great deal.
- \*Don. [W.E. the same.] To put on, as clothes, dress.
- Dosth na. Do not.
- Doughtere. Daughter.
- Dra. To draw.
- Draft. A stroke with an axe or stick.
- Draugh, †Drowe. [W.E. *drow*.] To throw, *e.g.*, "Draugh a ooree," or "Draugh a thooree, Throw one another. "Ich drowe ham," I threw him. [Draugh. Through. W.E. *drough*.]
- †Draught. A drawing stroke with a weapon. (See Draft.)
- Dreade. Thread.
- Dreeve. To drive, or a drove. See Dhreeve.
- †Drostal. [O.E. *Throstle*.] A blackbird.
- †Drowe. To throw.
- Drue. True.
- Drummaun. [Irish, *ṛomán*, a girdle which crosses the back.] A girth over the horse's back to keep up the trace [a ridge tie.]
- Drush, †Drish. A thrush.
- Dug. A dog.
- Dunder. Thunder.
- Durk. Dark.
- Dwenty. Twenty.
- \*Dwithe. To look on, behold.

## E.

[Ee. The.]

[Eee. In, at.]

Eale. Eel.

Ear. [Ere.] Before.

†Earchee, Earche. Every, each. [Earch and every are both formed by wordwear from the A.S. *aefer-ece*, *ever-eking-on*; thus,

## AEFER-ECE.

Forth.	English.
<i>aefer ece.</i>	<i>aefer ece.</i>
<i>e*er ece.</i>	<i>aever ece.</i>
<i>e*er ec.</i>	<i>ever ec.</i>
<i>e*arch.</i>	<i>everich.</i>
<i>earch.</i>	<i>every.]</i>

Earnough. [Irish, *arínveac*, wild, funny.] Comical,  
*e.g.*, "A gooude earnough," A droll man.

Eatheet, Eatheit. Evening.

Eave. Eve.

Edweard. Edward.

Ee-go. Gone, *e.g.*, "Hea's ee-go," He's gone.

Eee. A, the.

Eeloan, Iloan. [Irish, *oileán*, Island.]Ecn, eene. The end, *e.g.* "Ill een," Ill end.

Eenew. Enough.

Eeerish. Irish.

Eeren. Iron.

Ee-rent. [Rent.] Torn.

†Eeth, Eeefe. [A.S. eath. N.E. eath, eith.] Easy.

This word may give a clue to *enteete*, the noon rest; as *ent-eeth*, the backeasing or relaxation.]

\*Elf, Elvès. O.E. A fairy.

Eft. [W.E. Evet.] A newt.

Egast. [Aghast.] Fear.

Egasted. Frightened.

Een, Ein. Eyes.

Eight. To eat.

Ellena ghou. The elder tree.

Elles. Else.

Emothee. An ant hill. [W.E. Emmet, an ant.]

"Emotee knaugane," an ant hill. In Irish, knockeen means a little hill.

Endeen. The end [ending.]

Enteete. A siesta or sleep at noon. (A custom still maintained in the Barony of Forth.)

Ere. Ever.

\*Erich. Every. [See Earchee.]

Erroane, Errone. Errand.

Erth, †Eart, †Eard, †Eord, †Eorth. Earth.

Ess. An ass.

Et. That?

Ete. A point of the compass, as "What *ete* does the wind blow from?" [N.E. Airt.]

\*Everich. Every, all.

Eysthe. Asked.

Eyver. Ever.



## F.

Faace. The face.

Faade, †Fade, †F'ad. What? *e.g.* "Var faade? For what?"

Faaghe, Faighe. Faith.

Fagoghes. Faggots.

†Falloo. Fallow ground.

Falsakeen. [Irish, *ḟallḟacán.*] An unprincipled character, a false person.

Fan? When?

Fardeen. Farthing.

Fardele. [O.E. *fardel.*] A bundle, pack.

Fare. [Allied to fear.] To frighten, *e.g.* "Dinna fare a caulès," Dont frighten the horses. [See *Fearde.*]

Farragh. A small cowboy or ploughboy.

Farthoo? Whereto? why? what's the reason?

Fartoo. Ailing.

Faryeet, Farreet. [O.E. *Forgetyn.*] To forget.

Fash. Confusion, shame. [Fash, N.E. to tire, teaze trouble.]

Fashoon. Fashion.

Faulsa, †Fause. False.

Feand. [A.S. *Feond*, a foe.] The devil.

Fearde. The Bar of Forth, a dangerous salt water inlet.

Fearn. Fern, *e.g.*, "Fearnee Hill," Ferny Hill.

Fearse. Fierce.

Feeleen. Feeling.

- Felt. Filled.  
 Fest. Fist.  
 Feyer. A fair.  
 Fho? Who? *e.g.* "Fho told thee?" Who told thee?  
 Fhyne. Fine.  
 Fidi? Where?  
 Flaase. Fleece.  
 Fleen. Fleas.  
 Fousthen, Fousteen. Confused, trembling.  
 Fout. Fault.  
 \*Fowlès. [O.E.] Birds of all kinds.  
 \*Frampès. Fits of ill-humor.  
 Frampled. [S.E. N.E.] Peevish, fretful.  
 Frump. [N.E. ;] To chafe, scold.  
 Frump. [E.E. ; S.E. ;] A sour ill-humored person.  
 Fug. A fog.  
 Fungleragh. An old cow.  
 Furloan. Foreland, farthest land. The extreme point  
 of Carne, the south-eastern parish of Forth, is  
 called The Forlorn.  
 Fythe. Faith.

## G.

- Gaame, *v.* To make game of, ridicule.  
 Gaame. Laughter, game, ridicule.  
 †Gaast. A [ghost] sprite.  
 Gaaume. Game.  
 Gaaute. A gate.  
 Gaaye, Gai. Fair, good, calm, gay.

Gabble. Talk, prattle. [N.E. Gob, jàw, mouth. So, Gift of the gab ; Gobstring, N.E. a bridle. Gab O.E. to prate. Gabble, O.E., W.E., talk, prattle.]

Gae. Gave.

\*Gagee. A guager, exciseman.

Gandelt. Walking like a gander. [Gander, E.E. is to gad about. Go, gander, gandel would be stems of gang, to go.] See Gandet.

†Gandet. Wandered.

Gannt. A gannet.

\*Garbe. Garb, dress, fashion.

†Garr. Anger.

Garraane, Garrane. [Irish gearrán.] A working horse.

Gaubach, Gubbauch, Gubbach. Cabbage.

\*Gaudés, [O.E.] Fine clothes. Hence, gaudy.

\*Gauntletès. Thick gloves.

†Gazb, Gozb. Dust, breath, fume, wind, *e.g.* "There's no gazb in him," He is dead. "Come adh o' mee gazb," Come out of my breath, or, Out of my way.

Gee. Give.

†Gecarth, †Geearte. A she-goat.

Geinere. A joiner, carpenter.

Geint, Gent. A joint.

Gendrize, †Gentrize. Gentry.

Ghemboles. [Gambols.] Merry pranks.

Ghurteare, †Gurteare. A garter or bandage.

Gidhaan. The skin.

Gimlie. The chimney.

Gist. Just, just now. [W.E. jist.]

Glaade, †Glade. Sunset. [Or horizon, or ground line.]

The English root-meaning of glade is smooth, as in glade.] *e.g.*, "Goan to glaade," Sunsetting. "Gone to glaade," After it is set. [Gledd in Welsh is the greensward or ground.]

Glaude. Glad.

Glawmzeen. Staring. [Glim, N.E. to glance. Compare glower, to stare.]

Glies. Straw tied at one end, and used for thatching stacks. [It may mean smoothed straw, as being drawn as reed.]

Gnafeen. Chopping; *e.g.*, "Gnafeen a beanes," Chopping the sod on beans.

\*Gom. A fool, an idiot. [Gump, S.E. A silly fellow.]

[Goe. Go.]

Goan, Goath. Going.

Godth. Got.

Goeth. To go.

Goounes. Goodness.

Gooude, Gayde. Good.

Gooudee hang. A good-for-nothing person. [Good-a-hang?]

Gooun. A gun.

Gorson, †Garson. A boy. [Irish, *garraún*, a youth.]

Goss. [Gorse.] A plant or stalk of heath, furze, or fern.

Gozp. Gossip.

Graabache. Dirty trash. [Garbage?]

Graacuse, Graashoos. Gracious.

Granogue, †Granogue. A hedgehog. [Irish, *graiméog*.]

Graapish. Stale victuals. (see Graabache).

- Grate. A groat. [W.E. Grate.]
- Greash. Grace, *e.g.* "Greash an' goouness," Grace and goodness.
- Greeleen. Young cod-fish. [Grayling, from their grey color? Compare grayling.]
- Greezee, † Grizee. [Grisly] greasy? ugly. [Greez would be a primary stem of grizzle, grizly.]
- \*Grig. To tantalize by showing without sharing a thing.
- Greoune. Ground.
- [Grenge. Grange. There are in the Baronies more places than one of the name of Grange. [The Grange was the grain or grinding place, or barn, or mill-house of the manor. There are Granges in the West of England.]
- \*Greve. A grove, small wood.
- Griefeth. Grieve.
- Griend. To grind, as corn.
- Gring. The nose of a beast. [Groon, N.E., the nose. Groyne, N.E. Grunny, E.E., A swine's snout, compare Grub.]
- Grip. *pl.* Gripès. A stitch.
- Greve, Grue. Wealth, greed. N.E., riches.
- Gry. Gray.
- Gryne, *pl.* Grynès. Grain.
- Grynedane, † Gridane. Sorrow, causing grinding of teeth.
- Gud. God.
- Gu es. Give us.
- Gurl, *pl.* Gurlès. A child, *a girl.* [Friesec, Gör, a girl, a grower?]

Gurlish. Childish, girlish.

\*Gudevåre. Good-faring, welfare.

Gurth. A goat. (See Geeearth).

Gurthes, Gurt, Grut. Cutlings, coarse oatmeal. [E.E. Grots, then groats, grout, pollard. The words mean what is ground, from the root Gring.]

## H.

Haade. The head.

Haail. Hail, *e.g.*, "Haail Maree!" Hail Mary!

Haapney. A halfpenny.

Hatcheat. Hatchet.

Hachee. Cross, ill-tempered.

\*Haddokès. Little heads, imperfectly thrashed heads of corn, left after winnowing.

Halleef, †Halluf. Half, *e.g.*, "Halluf mond," Half moon.

Halpish. Hardship.

Hamas. The hames.

Hamaron. A horse-collar, *e.g.*, "Doost thou know fidi is a hamaron?" Do you know where is the horse-collar? [Hames, in W.E. means the wooden frame on the horse-collar.]

Hap. Chance, look.

Harr. The shank of a button. [Harr, in W.E., means a hinge or hanging, as "The har o' the geäte," The hanging or hinge end of the gate. Hence, harrow.]

Hardhel. A hurdle.

Hardishe. A thing, *e.g.* "O hardishe o' anoor." One thing or another.

Hearesth. Harvest.

Harnoths. Pignuts.

†Harpleat. A snipe.

Harrm. Harm.

Harpeare. A harper.

Harroue. A harrow.

[Haul. A hall, *e.g.*, "Yola Haul," Old Hall, the name of a place.]

Hawlse, Hazel. Also to lay a spirit.

Hea, Hey. He.

Heaaven, Heoven. Heaven.

Heade, Haade. Head.

Heale, †Heal. Health.

Hearth. Heart.

Hearthilec. Heartily.

Heigh, Hia, High. *e.g.*, "Heigh thoornes," High thorns.

Heeve. A hive.

Hemust. Hindmost.

Heereen, Heireen. Hearing.

Heereen. Herring.

Heifteen, †Heiftem. Weight, burden. [W.E. heft, from heave.]

Helbough, Helboge. The elbow.

[Hel. A hollow. Hel-teoun in Ballymore, Forth. The farmstead in the hollow.]

\*Hele. Health, "Yer hele," Your health (a toast).

Hele, Hill. [Hill? *e.g.*, Whithele, Whitehill, in Tomhaggard Parish, Bargy.]

Helt. Covered. [From A.S., helan; W.E., heal, to cover; W.E., "Heal the beans," Earth up the beans. Hence hellier, a tiler.]

Hen, *pl.*-ès. A hen.

\*Hend, Hent. To hold, held.

Henee, †Honi. Honey.

Henteen. The last sod of a ridge, in ploughing.

Heouse, Houze. A house.

Hereen, *pl.* hereenès. A herring.

Heste. Behest, command, will.

Het. [W.E. het.] Heat.

Heve. To heave.

Hey, Hye. A garden, field, enclosure, *e.g.*, "Chourch hey," a churchyard. "Barach-hye," a barley-field. [Hay, like many more English stems beginning with *h*, means an inclosure or covering. Hedge, haw, S.E., an inclosure. Hay, O.E., W.E. Hayward, W.E., warden of the fences or fields of a manor.]

Hime. Home.

Himzil. Himself.

Hin. Hen.

Hindreth, Hundreth. A hundred.

Hiver. A heifer.

Hint. Hunt.

Hist. A fist, *e.g.*, "Twy histfullès," Two fistfulls.

Hoane. The hand, *e.g.*, "Ryaught hoane," The right hand.

Hoat, Hote. Hot, heat, *e.g.* "Hoat broan," a fire-brand.

Hol. To bawl.



- Hole. Buried. See Helt.
- Holghe, Haoleghey, †Holgave. Shrove Tuesday.
- Holly ; Holy *e.g.*, "Hollydie," Holiday.
- Hoorn. Horn.
- Hoornta, † Hornta. Horned, *e.g.* "Hornta beast," A horned beast.
- Houghany. Vulgar, stupid, *e.g.*, "Houghany set," A stupid set.
- Houle. To hold.
- Howe. A hoe.
- Hulmogee. A small cupboard in the wall. [A lady in Dorset once had an old oak cabinet which she called the Homogen or Holmogen.]
- Hulth. Interred. (See Helt and Hole.)
- Hunderth. A hundred.
- Hungherth, Hungree. Hungry. [W.E. "I be a-hungered."]
- Hye. Hay.
- Hyle. To pour, as liquor or rain. [The word means to hang a vessel on one side and to pour out the liquor. E. The ship heels, hangs aside ; so N.E. hale, helle, W.E. hele, mean so to pour out liquor. W.E. "Hele out the yäle," Pour out the ale.]
- Hyme. Home. See Hime.

## I.

- I. In.
- Ich. I. [A.S. Ic.]

- Ich am. 'Cham, I am.  
 Ich 'as. 'Chas, I was.  
 Ichul. I will.  
 Ieen. Eyes.  
 Ill. Will.  
 Iloan. Island. [Irish, oileán.]  
 Ing. In.  
 Iree. Airy.  
 Ishe. Ask, *e.g.* "Dinna ishe mee a raison," Do not  
     ask me the reason.  
 Ivery. Every. (See Earch.)

## J.

- Jaames. James.  
 Jauaan. Judy or Joan.  
 Jeineare, Jeeneare. Joiner. [W.E. Jiner.]  
 Jeist. Just now.  
 Jhemes. Pieces. (See Reed.)  
 Jhemes, Jhimes, Jimes. Pieces.  
 Jeint, Jent. A joint.  
 Jennate. Jane.  
 Jock. The belly. [Is it not the jack, the old leather  
     beer-pitcher in which the beer was brought into  
     the hall, and thence poured into the cans?  
     There is yet a jack at the Hospital of St. Cross  
     by Winchester.]  
 Jockeen, Joan, Jone. John.  
 Joe. Joy.  
 Jooudge. A judge.

Josef. Joseph.

Joude. A crowd, *e.g.*, "Joude an moude," or "Jaude and maude," Crowds and throngs.

## K.

[Kaake. A cake.]

Kaayle. [Kale.] Cabbage.

Kaudès. Cats.

Kappas. Dumplings of meal, &c. [A.S., O.E. cop, cob, a knob, head; N.E. cop, a lump of yarn.]

Kawle. [See Caule.]

Kealeen, Kealy. Michael.

Kearnt. [Kerned.] Partly hatched, ripening, *e.g.*, "Banès is ee-kearnt," The beans are beginning to ripen in the pod.

‡Keen. [W.E. the same.] Sharp.

Keene. Kine.

Keillès, †Keilès. Skittles, ninepins.

Keillet, †Keilt. Rolled, as on the ground.

Ken. Kin. Regard, liking. [Ken, O.E. Reach of sight, longsightedness, knowingness.]

Keough. Cough.

Keow. Cow.

Keowe, Khow, †Kewe. A shoe?

Kerchure. A kerchief for the neck.

Kesse. A kiss.

Khime. A comb.

Khimed. Combed. [O.E. kempt.]

Khoal. Cold.

Khuingoke. [Irish, cumneóḡ] A churn.

Khuingokee. Churning, *e.g.* "To maake a quingokee,"  
to churn.

Khulears, a Cruck, pothooks. [Irish, *coiléar*, a  
collar, ring, and cruck, a crock or metal pot.]

Khyne, †Keeine. Kine.

Kie. A quay.

Kimleare. A fumbler, an awkward person.

Kimmelt. Cold, benumbed, *e.g.* "Mee hoanès is  
ee-kimmelt," My hands are benumbed with cold.

Kink, Kick. To toss or trip [Up, or tip up.] To  
*kink* a vessel is to empty it. [To trip it up, so  
as to empty it. Will this explain the slang, to  
kick the bucket?]

Kinket. Tripped up.

Kishe. A large pit.

Kiver. To cover.

Kivert. Covered.

Klouk. An awkward, tawdry? woman. [See  
Clouk.]

Knaggee. Cross.

Knapp. A button stuffed with cloth. [Knapp  
means a knob, or bunch. Thence knapweed;  
German, *knopf*, a button; Dorset, a *knap*, small  
hill.]

Knappas. Dumplings of meal, &c. [Knobs.]

Knaugh, Knock. A hill, a knock [or bunch] of  
furze. Compare the English *knoll*, a diminutive  
of *knap*.]

Knaughtaan, †Knagane. A small hillock, butt. Irish,  
*cnocán*.

Knoouledge. Knowledge.

- Knouth. Knoweth, *e.g.* "Ich knouth em," I know him.
- Knuckelès. Knuckles.
- Koaver. A coffer. [W.E. cwoffer.] A large chest.
- Kon. [Koan.] A can.
- Konnee, pl. Kneen. A knee.
- Koorn. Corn.
- Koornt. Salted, *e.g.*, "Koornt vleash," Corned meat.
- Kotch. Catch, caught.
- Kotlieough. A small gate to a field.
- Kraanberry. Gooseberry.
- Kruck. A crock, metal pot.
- Kuddan. A blanket.
- Kun. A masculine, forward woman, a brazen face.
- Kunnife. A knife.
- Kurkeen. A little stack on the ground. Irish, *cruat*, a stack.
- Kurneal. Corner, colonel.
- Kurnee. Angry, peevish.

## L.

- Laace. Lace.
- Laady. Lady.
- Laafe. Leaf.
- [Laane. A lane?]
- †Laase (see Laace.)
- Laate. Late.
- Laave. Leave.
- Laaye. Lay.

Lacheate. Latchet, a shoestring.

[Lass. Loss.]

Lash, Lauthest. Last. [Lauthest is the old long form, the superlative degree of late, later, latest, la<sub>\*</sub>est, last.]

Lauckeen, Lockeen. [Lacking.] Wanting, missing.

[Laupe. To leap or run?]

Laupeen, †Lappeen. The green plover. [Laupeen means the leaping or running bird.]

[Lea. Leave.]

Lear. Empty. [W.E. Leer, leery; German, empty; W.E. "I be leery," I am hungry.]

‡Leech [O.E.] A physician.

Leed. Lead.

Lee. To lie, lay, or leave.

Lee it. Leave it.

Leeesth. Liest, *e.g.* "Thou leeesth if thou wasth Saan Vinteen, an Saan Vinteen agyne," Thou liest if thou wast St. Finton, and St. Finton again.

Leeigh. To laugh.

Leeigheen, Leigheen. Laughing.

Leen. Line.

Leeoon, Leioon. A lion.

[Leet. A leading road. See "Vour wing leet."]

Leiough, †Leigh. Idle, *e.g.* "Leiough ut ee die," Idle out the day. [Leiough belongs to the stems lay, lake; N.E. to be loose, idle, and so loose, lazy, loon, and a loose man.]

Lloan. Land; *e.g.* "Bloomer's Lhoan."

Lemethès. Limbs, tatters, torn pieces. [The word

which seems a diminutive of limb, means what is loose, as the limbs are the loose parts of the body. Tatters, torn almost off, would be limbets, *i.e.* Little loose things. The W.E. word for them is libbets, "His cwoat's a-tore all to libbets."]

Lereke, Lerock. A lark. [A.S. laferc; N.E. lave-rock.]

Letch. Small beer, *e.g.* "Ty o' lech," A drink of small beer. [Letch means what is moist or wet. Thence lye; lech, N.E. a wet ditch; latch, O.E. to moisten; and Litchet, Wetland, a village in Dorset.]

Leth. Let, *e.g.* "Leth it be." "Leth aam," Let them.

Lethel. Little, *e.g.* "Lethel vinger," Little finger.

Leveen, †Lawveen. Leaven.

Levers. [W.E.] Flags that grow in boggy ground.

Thence perhaps Liverpool, The Pool of Flags.

Lhauch, pl. Lhauchès. A griddle.

Lhaung. Long.

Lhaungher. To pull or drag. [To linger? Compare to lug. To linger means to drag or lengthen out.]

Lhawm. A lamb.

Lhoan, †Lone. Land, *e.g.* Engelhoan, England; Erelhoan, Ireland.

Lhose. Less,

Lhowsaane. An opening.

Lhowse, Lhause, Lowse. Open, or to open [loose, or to loosen].

Lhug, Lug. (Irish, *luḡ*.) A hollow or low ground.

Lhuske, pl. †Lhuskè. A flock.

Lhygt. Light. *e.g.* "Lhygt Wadher," Light Water, a place in the Barony of Forth.

Lick. Like.

Lickeen. Looking, or looks in face, or appearance, *e.g.* "Hea's a gooude lickeen bye." [W.E. He's a good-lookèn bwoy.] Shea's a gooude lickeen michel," She's a good-looking girl. Compare "fat and well-liking" of the Psalms.

Lickweese. Likewise.

Lidge. To lie, lay, lodge: *e.g.* "Wough lidg'd, We lay. "Lidge w'ous." Lie or lodge with us.

Lief. Life.

Litha, Lythea. Little, *e.g.* "Lythea dug," A little dog.

Liveer. Liever, rather.

Lizure. Leisure.

†Llean. Mischief. (Irish, *léan*, evil or harm.)

Loard. Lord.

Looke. To look at.

Loothee. Shelter. [W.E. Lewth, shelter from cold.]

Loothead. Sheltered. [W.E. In the lew.]

\*Lotherwite. A name given to various kinds of heriots paid by the tenants to the lord. [A *wite* is a *fine* rather than a *heriot*. *Lotherwite* is a feudal word, and has been written *Lötherwite*, *Lotherwit*, *Lecherwite*, *Legerwite*, *Laïrwite*; and means at first, a fine paid to the lord for the corruption of a woman, his vassal. Another fine of a like kind was *cildwite*, or *childfine*, for



fatherhood to a bastard child by a vassal woman.]

Lournagh. Melancholy.

†Lowem. A lamb. (See Lhawm).

Lownnick. The churn-dash.

Luggès. [N.E. lugs.] Ears.

Lug (see Lhug).

Luther, Leather. To beat.

### M.

Maake. Make; *e. g.* "Maake wye," Make way.

Maarl. Quick mud. [Comp. Marl.]

Maate. Made.

Maate. Flesh meat.

Maggota-pee, Maggoty-pie. A magpie.

Maghogès. Maggots.

Malaunchly. Melancholy.

Malcheen. Mary.

Maleet. Mallet.

Man. A man, a husband.

Managh. An awl. [Irish, *meanaç*, an awl.]

Manish. To manage.

Margraate. Margaret.

Marreet. Married.

Marrough. Marrow.

Marteen. Martin, a man's name.

Mault. Malt.

- †Mawen, Mawn. A woman, a wife, *e.g.* "Yold mawn," An old woman, a wife.
- Mead. A meadow. [W.E. Meäd.]
- Meale. A feast, meal, as dinner, &c.
- ‡Meany. The household, or folks.
- Measkeen. A flat-bottomed basket for straining potatoes, &c.
- Meelough, †Milagh. Trefoil, clover.
- Meezil. Myself.
- Mele, Mell. Meal, flour.
- Mell. [W.E. mell.] To meddle, *e.g.* "Dinna mell wi' it," Don't meddle with it. W.E. "Dont mell nor meäke wi it," Dont meddle nor make with it.]
- Meouth, Moweth. The Mouth.
- Messe. Mass.
- Met. Food. [Meat in its old meaning.]
- Met-borde. [Meat-board.] A dining table.
- Meyen. Women, *e.g.* "Blessed yarth amang meyen," Blessed art thou amongst women.
- Mhyne. [W.E. Main.] Very, *e.g.* "Chas mhyne weery," I was very weary. W.E. "There's a main big rot." There's a very big rat.
- Mide, Mydhe, Mydhen. A maiden.
- Michaulmas Die. [W.E. Mielmas Day.] Michaelmas-day.
- Michty. Mighty.
- Milchare. Miles, a man's Christian name.
- [Mile. A mill.]
- Mileare. A miller.
- Milonach. [Irish, míolainneac] Sorrowful.

- Mistern. Dazzled. [A-mazed ?]  
 Mistrace. Mistress.  
 Mithel, Methel. The middle.  
 Mize. Amaze, surprise, amazement.  
 †Mizen. A dunghill, mixen.  
 Mizleare, Muzleare. A worthless man, an unlucky fellow. [Compare E.E. Muzzy, muddle-headed. Muzzle, N.E. To wander in a maze.]  
 Mizleen. Misting. [Mizzle, N.E. mist, misty weather.]  
 Moake. Mogue, a man's Christian name.  
 †Mondei. Monday.  
 Monie, Monnie. Money.  
 Moodher, Moother, Moothar. Mother.  
 Mope. Astonished, a fool. [To mope, E. is to be in a maze of thought.]  
 Mossaale. A morsel.  
 Mot. But.  
 Mot, Mothe. Mote, a single straw or part of one. W.E. A straw-mote.  
 Mot. Asking.  
 Mothee. A little hill?  
 Mothès. Motes, particles in milk, butter, &c.  
 Moude. Crowd, throng.  
 Mougheare. A mower.  
 Mought. Might.  
 Moulteen, Moutheen. Pining.  
 Mucha. Big.  
 Mulke, Melk. Milk, *e.g.* "Mulke a beasthes," Milk the cows.  
 [Multh. Milked,]  
 Multh. Giving away gratis, as at funerals ?

Murreen-learn. [Irish, mo bhrón léin.] To my grief and sorrow, or ruin.

Mureesh. Maurice, a man's Christian name.

Muskawn. A large heap or lump, *e.g.* "Muskawn of buthther," A large lump of butter.

Muthon, Mothoon. Mutton.

[Myche. To idle about. W.E. Mooch, meeche, to play the truant. Also to mump, or go about begging or pilfering.]

Mycheare, Mitcheare. An idler.

Mye. May.

N.

Na. No.

Naaghen. Naked.

Naame. Name.

Nat. Not.

Naate, Nate, Anaate, Anate. [Neat.] Prepared.

Naatur. Nature.

Naay. Nay.

Nad Ich. Had I (not?)

Naneen. Anne, Nanny.

Nappe. Sleep. [A nap.]

Narrowe. Narrow.

Neal. A needle, *e.g.* "A small neal."

Neape, pl. Neapès. A parsnip. [A.S. Naepe, a turnip. The word nape meant, at first, I think, a knoblike shape. Thence a club, whence Jack-a-napes, Jack of clubs. Some of its fellow stems are nave of a wheel; navel, umbilicus from

umbo, and neaf, the fist. Nipple is a diminutive of nape or neap.]

Near. Never.

Neatt. Neat.

Neemest. Foremost.

Neeghe. Nigh.

Neeght. Night.

Neen. Nine.

Neenteen. Nineteen.

Neeshte. Next.

[Neow? Now.]

Nickht. A knight.

Neleen. Ellen, [Nelly] a woman's Christian name.

Nether. Lower.

Niel. A nail.

†Nipore, Nypore. A neighbour.

Nishte. Next.

Nitheen. Knitting.

Nize, Niz. The nose.

Nizterels, Niztrols. The nostrils. [A.S. Naes thyreles, nose-thrils, *i.e.* nose-holes.]

Nodhing. Nothing.

Noll, pl. Nollès. An awl.

Noor. Other.

†Nordh. North.

Note. I do not know, *e.g.* "Note vidy," I do not know where. Ich note is, "I ne wot." "Note will wee dra aaght to-die?" I dont know will we draw any to-day?

Nother. Other. [No other? neither?]

Noucht. None. [Naught.]

Noughel. Knuckle.  
 Nouth. Knoweth.  
 Nuggeen. Noggin.  
 Nyeght, Nieght. Night.

## O.

O', ov. Of.  
 Oan. One, *e.g.* "A big oanès," The big ones.  
     [W.E. The great vo'k.] Quality, gentry.  
 Oanes. Once.  
 Oananooree. One another.  
 Oathès. Oats. Also athes, swearing.  
 Oer, Ower. Over.  
 Oor. Our.  
 Ooree, †Oree. "Oan anooree," One another, each  
     other.  
 Oree, Ooree. Other.  
 Ouse. Us.  
 Outh o' harr, Out o' harr. Out of joint, off hinge.  
     (See Harr.)

## P.

Pa. Upon, *e.g.* "Pa ooree," Upon each other. "Pa  
     cawl," Upon the horse.  
 Paait. Paid.  
 [Palske. A kind of cake ?]  
 Pappee. Pap.

Parboles. Parables.

Parcheka. A neat person.

Parick. Patrick.

Parieshe. Parish.

[Park. A park, inclosure. ["Tollis Park, or Tullies Park," name of a place in the parish of Kilmanan, Bargy.]

Parthed. Parted.

Patch. A sand bank.

Patroon. A patron, or saint's day.

Paug. The harvest, [or a kiss. See Poage].

Paugh-meale, †Paug-mele. The harvest-home. The *Paug-meale* may be the harvest-home, but it is not so certain that *Paug* means harvest; for which there seems to be no such word in Celtic or Teutonic speech. *Paug*, *Poage*, *Poag*, Irish,  $\rho\acute{o}\xi$  means, in the Wedding of Ballymore, a kiss. And *Paug-meale* seems to be a playful name for the harvest-home, as the kissing time or feast.

[Peale. N.E. Peyl. To beat.]

Pealt. Pelted, beaten, *e.g.* "Ee-pealt a mydhe," Beat the girl.

Pedher, Peadher, Pether. Pewter.

Pee. A pye.

[Pece. Piece.]

Peepeare. Piper.

Peether. Peter, a man's christian name.

Pick. A pike.

Pickkès. Forks used in husbandry. [W.E, picks.]

Pideff. Puts. (? Pideth, putteth.)

Pidh, Pit. Put.

Piff. A small puff of wind, as with the mouth.

Pilleen. Cloth stuffed as a saddle, and fastened on the horse with a surcingle. [The pillion, formerly much used in England, by the wife sitting behind the man.]

Pipper. Pepper.

Pint, Peint. Point.

Pithey, †Pethy. Pity.

Piz, Pizzen. A pea, *e.g.* "Piz porachès," Pease porridge.

Plaague. Plague.

Plathearès. Platters.

Pleough. Plough.

Poage, Poag. A kiss. [Irish, *póg*, a kiss.]

Poake, †Pooke. A poke, pocket. [A pocket is a diminutive of poke. Thence to buy a pig in a poke, *i.e.* bag.]

†Pocket, Pucket. A lump of bread.

Polm. The palm of the hand.

Pomeale, Pomell. A fool. [W.E. Pummel-head, a blockhead, pommel being a knob. Whence W.E. pummel-footed, club-footed.]

Porther. A porter.

Potteran. A potter, *e.g.* "Potteran Hullès," The Potter's Holes, in the parish of Maglass, Forth.

Poumgaam. A cry of grief, like the Irish *ulalu*.

Poulee. Pulse.

Pouste. Power.

Praate. Prate.

Priesth. A priest.



Pry. To pray.

Puckawne, †Puckane. A he-goat. [Irish, pucán.]

Puddeen. Pudding.

Pul, †Poul. The crown of the head. [Poll, poll-tax, a head tax.]

Pulmere. A division of a field held in strips between different occupiers. [The pulmere is called the lawn in Dorset; a mere is a division or boundary. Does *pul* mean poll or head, *i.e.* a single man?]

Pultry. Poultry.

Pussough. Thick, plump, *e.g.* "A pussough mydhe,"  
A plump girl. "Pussough caake," A large loaf.  
[W.E. pussy, pury, "A pussy little man."]

Pyle. A pail.

## Q.

Querne. A handmill. The primitive mill still in use in some parts of Ireland.

Quiel laaune. A smart lively fellow.

Quo, Co. Saith, *e.g.* "Quo hea," Saith he. "Quo shoo," Says she. "Quo Ich," Say I.

## R.

Raaison. Reason.

(Rade. Rod.)

Rapple. To rattle. [Rapple is a good repetitive

form of rap; to rapple is to keep rapping: a useful word.

Raree. Choice.

Raskail, pl. Raskailès. A rascal.

Rasth, Raste. Rest from labour, also the rest or remainder.

Raugh-moone (The) is so called in Forth, being that change in spring, also Redaughe-moone.

Raaye. Early. [W.E. rathe.]

Reade. To read.

Readeare. A reader.

Rebine. A great stroke on man or beast.

Ree. Rye.

Reeche. Rich.

Reeches. Riches.

Reed. Red, *e.g.* "Reed jhemes," Red rags, red clothes of little value. (See Jhemes.) "Reed-shearde on a mountain," The Red Gap on the mountain (of Forth, the only mountain visible to the Forth people).

Reem, Rhyme. Cream.

Reeke. Rick.

Reeshp, Rieshp, Risp. A stroke, a great stroke. [Compare Rasp.]

Reicht, †Riaught. Right, *e.g.* "Reicht hoane," the right hand. "Reicht arm," the right arm.

Reoue, Row. A row, or quarrel.

Rether. Rather.

Returnth. Returned.

Rhin. To run.

Rhyne. Rain.

Risheen, †Rusheen. An afternoon luncheon, a snack in the evening. [S.E. Rushing, a bever, bait, or rear-supper; a bever being glossed as a small collation between dinner and supper, and rear means rathe or early.]

[Risheeneare. A rusheen-eater, snack-eater?]

Robunkshough. A stout, stubborn person.

Rocke, Wreck, Zhiprocke. Shipwreck.

[Rooe. A row, rank.]

Rookeen. A small hand-stack. [Rook, S.E. a heap; Rick, W.E. a stack.]

Roostha. Rusty.

Rooze. To rouse.

Ropeare. A vagrant. [Or bawler, or brawler.]

Rothed, Rothyed. Rotten.

Roughel. A rough noise from clearing the throat.

Rub, Rubbès. A rib.

Rubbeen. Robert, Robin, a man's Christian name.

Rugh, Rough, as the Rugh sea. The breakers.

Rumcht. Speaking badly, at random, from rumch'd, tumbled or tossed [or rummaged?]

Runt. Torn, *e.g.* "Mee coat is ee-runt," my coat is torn.

Rusheen. Rushes.

## S.

Saalvache, Zalavache. A sloven or slut. (ṛalac, in Irish, is dirty.)

- Saareth, Sarrth. Served out, as food. [W.E. Be the cows a-zard ?]
- Saaughe. At ease, comfortable, *e.g.* "Myne saaughe," Very comfortable.
- Sae. So.
- Sankt. Saint.
- Sarree. Sirrah.
- Saul. Scald, *e.g.* "Saul hoate," Scalding hot.
- Scaulte-croww. A scaldcrow. [A bald crow, as differing from the hooded crow ?] A carrion crow.
- Scholleare. A scholar.
- Scoth. The best of the flax ; and hence a fine shirt is so termed.
- Scuddeen. A rubbing of the back, a shrug.
- Shaade. Shade.
- Shaadh. Sheath.
- Shaamfast, Shaamfasth. Bashful. [The Forth word, shaamfast, shamefast, is the true one, while our word shamefaced is a mistake of "a little learning." The A.S. sceamfaest means shamefast, keeping shame ; as steadfast, is keeping its place. The Saxon-English had many words of the ending faest, aefaest, faithfast, firm in faith ; aerfaest, honorfast, keeping honor ; sothfaest, truthfast, keeping truth.]
- Shaameless. Shameless.
- Shad. Shod.
- Shaneen. Little John. (Irish, seomín.)
- Shaure. Shorn

- Shawl. To shell. [W.E. sheale,] *e.g.* "Shawl a baanès," [W.E. Sheale the beäns.]
- Sheakeare. A thin, puny lad, a stunted youth.
- Sheardhe. [W.E. Sheärd.] A gap in a ditch or hedge, *e.g.* "Venie shearde," A dirty gap.
- Sheare. A pair of shears.
- Sheck. Ice.
- Shederow. The heron: a thin weakly person.
- Shell. Shall.
- Shilleen, pl. Shilleenès. A shilling.
- Shimmer. [N.E., E.E. shimmer.] To glitter.
- Shimmereen. Glittering.
- Shipeen. Tailor's work. [Shaping?]
- Shoo. She.
- Shoone. Shoes.
- Shoone-maakeare. A shoe-maker.
- Shoorth. A shirt.
- Shor. A plough-sock. [Ploughshare.]
- Shrude. Shroud.
- Shud with. Here's to you. (Irish, rúo ort.)
- Shule. A shovel.
- Shoulde, Shulde. Should.
- Shuller. The shoulder.
- Shullereen. Shouldering.
- Shraanes, Shruanes. Shreds, slices of cake. [Scraps, as of bread?]
- Sippeare, †Seppeare. Supper.
- Skaulès. Scales.
- Skee. Sky.
- Skeine, Skyne. A skein, as of thread.

- Skelpearès. Small pigs. [N.E., skelp, to skip, shoot about?]
- Skir. To rise in the air.
- Skleat. A slate.
- Skudhelès. Knives. [Scottle, W.E., to shear, cut off.]
- Skunnaan. A tall, clever person.
- Sleeveen. Deceitful. (Irish, ríbin.)
- Sleight. Slight.
- Slendeare. Slender.
- Slepe. Sleep.
- Slider. To slip. [Slider, N.E. slidder, is a repetitive stem of slide, and means to keep slipping.]
- Slougherdhès. Greedy pigs.
- Slouk. An idle, heedless person. [Compare slack, slouch, sluggard; N.E. slogger. Loose, untidy.]
- Slouveen, Slut. A sloven.
- Slug. To eat greedily.
- Smaale. Small.
- Smaddereen. A small quantity, as of food, &c. [A smattering.]
- Smele, Smoll. To smell.
- Smock. Smoke.
- Smockeen. Smoking.
- Smolke. A slight stroke. [Compare Smite.]
- Smoo. Smooth.
- †Smort, Smorth. Smothered.
- Smore. [Smoor, N.E.] To smother.
- Sneesheen, Snisheen. Snuff. (Irish, rnaoírín.)
- Sneow, Sneew, Snowe. Snow.
- Snite. To appear, or show oneself.

Sorry. Sorrow.

Spaade. A spade.

[Sparroon. Sparrows, *i.e.*, "Sparrowe's Naesth," The Sparrow's Nest, a place so called in the Barony of Forth. The Sparrows are a numerous family in and near Wexford.]

Speale. Slow.

Speate. Spittle.

[Speen, E.E., Speen. A cow's teat. N.E. Spean, Spane. To wean.]

Speen. To spend, spending, expense.

Spone. A spoon.

Spourr. A spur.

Spraay. A twisted twig for thatching.

Spud. A knife.

Starr, Steor, *pl.*-ès. A star.

Starth. To start.

[Steout. Stout.]

Sthall. Urine.

Stharm, †Starm. A storm.

Stheel. A smoothing iron. [Steel or stiffened iron?]

Stheeves. Staves.

Sthiers. Stairs.

Sthill, Stell. [Stale, Stellock, W.E. Stelch.] A handle of a pick, &c. [These words, with steel, mean what is stiff.]

Sthill. A still.

Sthit. A filly, *e.g.*, "Pa sthit," Upon the filly. [Stoten, a young horse; German, stute, filly, mare.]

Sthoan. A stone.

- Sthoane. To stand.
- Sthole. Stall, a room for cattle, through which is the passage into the house.
- Stholk. To stalk.
- Sthraught. Scattered. [Strayed?]
- Sthroane. Strand.
- Stoane. To stand.
- Stouck. A fool. [A stock, blockhead.]
- Straayd. Strayed.
- Straayeaere, Straayart. One going astray, a stranger, traveller. [The word stranger, Fr. Estranger, is most likely a strayer.]
- Strabut, Stirabout. Oatmeal porridge.
- Strat. A short rope made of hay or straw.
- Straung. Strong.
- Stre, Strew. Straw.
- Streem. A stream.
- Streight, Streyght. Strait.
- Streu. Strove.
- Strippeare. A stripper.
- Strooke, Strucke. Struck.
- Stuckeen, *pl.* -ès. Stocking.
- Stuggoone. An idle, ill-bred person; perhaps hence "bad breed." (Irish, *ṛcaḡún*, a lazy fellow.)
- Surchte. A piece of writing; a letter, note, or bill.
- Swinged. Singed.



## T.

Ta. To.

Taake heed. Take heed.

Taale. A tale.

Taape. Tape.

Taaste. †Tawest, Thaaste. Taste.

Taullee. Tall.

Teach. To hand or give; *e.g.*, "Teach mee," Hand to me. [This is an interesting stem-form. The primary meaning of the root is to reach forth. Tack, W.E. to touch, and to take, to reach forth. To teach was to reach forth, and show with the hand or finger, and a token was at first a reaching forth of the hand, or of something with it.]

Teap. Tip, tossing, overturning, tumbling one another about, *e.g.*, "A truckle is ee-teap'd," The car is overturned.

Teighk, Teight. Taught.

Teighk. To teach.

Teil. To ail; *e.g.*, "Fade teil?" What ails?

Telligence, Talligence. Tale or tidings.

[Teoune. Town. Primarily the *teoune*, A.S., and N.E., *tun*, was the settler's inclosure or farmstead. The noun is from the A.S. *tinan*; W.E., *tine*; Forth, *tine*, to inclose.]

Thaare. There.

Thar. To vex, as "Dinna thar a dug," Don't vex the dog. [Allied to tire. How tiresome you are! How teasing you are!]

- Tharvizeen. Scolding, contending, tormenting.  
 Thaught. Thought.  
 Theene. To close. (See Tine.)  
 Theezil. Thyself, or thee.  
 Thet. That. (Conjunction.)  
 Thieg. Thady, Thaddeus. Hence Teague and Teddy,  
 common names for Irishmen in tales *not written  
 by Irishmen.*]  
 Thif. It blows, as wind.  
 Thiffin. Blowing with rain.  
 Thoome, †Thoume. The thumb.  
 Thommeen. Thomas, a man's Christian name.  
 Thorelucke. The eye of a kiln. [Thirlock, the hole ?]  
 †Thorsdei. Thursday.  
 Thraame, Thraume. A car.  
 Thraamès. The sides of a car.  
 Threesh. A trace, the traces of a car.  
 Threive. To thrive.  
 Thrist. Trust. [O.E. *tryst.*]  
 Thrive. A sod of turf or peat.  
 Thye. They.  
 Tib, *pl.* -ès. A tub.  
 Tine. To shut, *e.g.*, "Tine a dher," Close the door.  
 [W.E. "Tine the ground," Enclose or fence  
 the ground.]  
 Titch. A kid.  
 Toan. Toes.  
 Tolth. Told.  
 Toowards. Towards.  
 Toweare. A tower.  
 Trameal. A slothful person.

Tren. Trees.

Trenshoorès. Trenchers.

Treshpass. Trespass.

Trieshon. Traces.

Troll. To roll. [Troll is a fellow-stem of trundle, or truckle; S.E. trull, troll: trolly, W.E. a wheeled dray.]

Trolleen. Rolling.

Truckle. A car.

†Trugh. Through. [Friesic, *trog.*]

Tusedei. Tuesday.

†Twish. Betwixt, between.

Twee, Twine, Twy. Two.

T'year. [W.E., to year.] This year.

Ty. A drink, *e.g.*, "Ty o' letch," A drink of small beer.

Tyel. A tail.

Tyel-been. A crupper.

Tyght. Tight.

Tyshe. To encourage, as a dog. [W.E. Tis! Tiss! Towzer.]

## U.

Udh, Ut. Out.

Udho. Out of.

Udh o' harr. Out of joint or off hinge. [See Harr.]

Understhoane. To understand.

Ung. Hung.

- Unket. Shy, strange. [Uncouth, A.S. uncuth, unknown, strange, from *un* and *cuth*, participle of *cunnan*, to know. O.E. unked; W.E. Unked, Unket.]
- Usquebaugh. Irish whiskey. (Irish, *uisge beatha*, water of life.)

## V.

- Vaaper. Vapour.
- Vaapereen. Bragging, boasting.
- Vaat. [A.S. a vat; W.E. veät.] A dish, noggin, or smaller vessel.
- †Vall. Vale. [W.E. Vall.] To fall or begin, *e.g.*, "Vale a danceen;" W.E. "Vall a dancèn," Set at dancing.
- Valleat. A kerchief for the head.
- Valler. More, longer in time.
- Vallert. Value. [W.E. vallee.]
- Vamilee. Family.
- Var. Far. [W.E. vur.]
- Vargee. [W.E. vorgie.] To forgive.
- Varreen. The headland of a field. (Irish, *feapan*, land.)
- Varreet. Forget.
- Vartful. Artful.
- Vat. Fat.
- Vather. Father.
- Vear. Fear.
- Vearne. Fern; as in Vearnee-hile, Fernyhill in Killinick, Forth.

- Veeleen. [W.E. Veelen.] Feeling.  
 Veeve. [W.E. Vive.] Five.  
 Veezer. Wiser; *e.g.*, "Fhaade th' veezer?" What  
     the wiser?  
 Vell. [W.E., vell.] Fell.  
 Ven. Dirt. [A.S. fenn, wet, mud.]  
 Vengem. Venom, spite, malice.  
 Vengeance. Venison.  
 Venie. Dirty, *e.g.*, "Venie bogher," A dirty road,  
     "Venie sheardh," A dirty gap. [W.E. Vinny  
     cheese, blue-mouldy from wetness within it.]  
 Veree. Very.  
 Veseal. Vessel.  
 Vethers. [W.E. vethers.] Feathers.  
 †Vezeen. [Fizzing.] Driving or striking a ball hard.  
 Vew. [W.E. vew.] A few.  
 Vice. Voice.  
 Vidie? Fidi? Where?  
 Vier, Wyer. [W.E. veäre.] A weasel.  
 Vifteen. [W.E. Vifteen.] Fifteen.  
 Vill. [W.E. vill.] Fill.  
 Villent. A villain.  
 Vinger. [W.E. vinger.] Finger.  
 Vire, Vier. [So W.E.] Fire.  
 Vizeen. Struggling, contending. (See Vezeen.)  
 Vleal, *pl.* -ès. [W.E. vlail.] A flail.  
 Vleash, †Vlesh. W.E. [vlesh.] *e.g.*, "Biletha vleash,"  
     Boiled meat.  
 Vlee. [So W.E.] To fly.  
 Vleu. Flew.  
 Vlock. [So W.E.] A flock.

- Voal. [W.E. Vwoal.] A foal.  
 Vole. To fall.  
 Volleat. A handkerchief.  
 Voorneen. My dear. (Irish, *amúinnín*.)  
 Voote. [W.E. voot.] The foot, all below the knee.  
 Vor. [So W.E.] For.  
 Vork. [So W.E.] Fork.  
 Vorreat. The forehead.  
 Vorty. Forty.  
 Vour, Voure. [So W.E.] Four, *e.g.*, "Vour wing leet," Four cross roads. Is it a "Vour-why leet," a three-way leet, as in S.E. "A three-way leet. (See Leet.)  
 Yourteen. [So W.E.] Fourteen.  
 Voxe. A fox.  
 Vrem, Vreem, Vrom, Vream. [W.E. vrom.] From.  
 Vreedie, †Vridei. [W.E. Vriday.] Friday, *e.g.*, "Gooude Vreedie," Good Friday.  
 Vrosth, †Vrast. [W.E. vrost.] Frost.  
 Vull, [So W.E.] Full, *e.g.*, "Vull o' graace," [W.E. vull o' greäce.] Full of grace.  
 Vurst, Vursth. First.

## W.

- Waad, W'had. We had.  
 Waafur, Wafur. Uneasy.  
 Waaight. [W.E. waight.] Weight.  
 Waaite. To attend on.  
 Waal. Well.

- W'aam. W'aum. [W.E. wi'em.] With them.  
 Waant. Want.  
 Waare. To wear.  
 W'aare. With their.  
 Wad. A wisp.  
 Waithe. To look, appear. (See Wiethe.)  
 Wathere. Walter, a man's Christian name.  
 Waudher. Water.  
 Waunt. Went.  
 Wauscoat, †Wazcoote. Waistcoat.  
 Wauste. Waste.  
 Weate. Wet.  
 Weddeen. Wedding.  
 Wee. With.  
 Weeireth. Weareth.  
 Weel. Will.  
 Weend. Wind.  
 Weend-mile. Windmill.  
 Weeneen. Winding.  
 Weeneen-kaase. A winding case, a great coat, so  
 called.  
 Weery. Weary.  
 [Weft. A web, cobweb.]  
 Wefty chems. A basket woven of chips?  
 [Wefty. Webby, cobwebby.]  
 Weithe, To look to, seem, *e.g.*, "Th' weithest,"  
 Thou seemest.  
 Well?  
 †Welcome, †Welkome. Welcome.  
 Wennesdei. Wednesday.  
 Wer, Were. Wear.

†Westan. West.

Weveare. Weaver.

What. Whet.

†Whateen. Whauteen. Sneezing.

Whet. Wheat.

Whil. To turn upside down, "Whileen to thee,"  
That you may be upset. [Allied to the stem  
whelm, E.E.; Whemel, N.E. to turn over; and a  
wheel.]

Whit. White.

Whithel. [O.E., Whittle.] A sheet, *e.g.*, Mucha  
whithel, a winnowing sheet.

Wich. Which, "Wich ad wough bethther kwin-  
gokee or baagchoosee vursth?" Whether had we  
better churn or bake first?

Wick, Wik. A week.

Wiethe. To look.

Wiethest. Lookest.

Wiethed. Looked.

Wietheen. The looks, countenance, features. Hence  
most likely the Scotch waith, the appearance to  
a man of another about to die. (See Wytheen.)

Wimble. The collar-beam.

Wing. Probably cross. (See "Vour-wing leet.")

Winnooween. Blowing, *e.g.*, "The condel is to  
winnooween," The wind is blowing the candle.

Wish. Fish.

Wiveare. A prying person.

Wof, Wuf. A gad, *e.g.*, "A wuf is pa varreen,"  
The gad is on the headland.

Woode. Wode. Would.



- Woork. Work.  
 Woorkt. Worked.  
 Wooveless. Unprovided.  
 Wough. We.  
 Woul. To wish, *e.g.*, "Ich woul ich had," I wish I  
     had.  
 Wourlok. To tremble.  
 Wrasth, †Wraste. The wrist.  
 Wul. Wool, also wall.  
 Wullès. Walls.  
 Wull. Well.  
 Wulow. To tumble, wallow.  
 Wurgheere. Bellows.  
 Wut. Wit.  
 Wyddeer. Furze.  
 Wye. Way; Wyse. Ways.  
 Wyeene. The wind, *e.g.*, Noardth wyeene, North  
     wind; Zouth wyeene, South wind; Westan  
     wyeene;" The west wind.  
 Wyer. A weasel.  
 Wyllhaume. William, a man's Christian name.  
 Wytheen. The looks, countenance, features, *e.g.*,  
     ["A gaay wytheen midhe," a well-looking girl.]

## Y.

- Yaate. Gave it.  
 Yalpeen. Spewing, vomiting.  
 Yark. Barn.  
 Yarth. Art.

- Yartha, Yarthe. Art thou? are you? *e.g.*, "How yarthe to-die, mee joe?" How art thou to-day, my joy.
- Yeat. A gate.
- Yee. Yes, yea.
- Yeeit, †Ye, †Yate. Give it.
- Yeeoure, Y'oure. Give over.
- Yer. Your.
- Yersthei, †Yerstei. Yesterday; *e.g.*, "Ear yersthei," Ere yesterday.
- Yith. If.
- Yola, Yole, †Yolaw. Old; *e.g.*, "Yola zong," an old song; "Yole Teoun," Old Town.
- Yowe. [W.E., Eowe.] A ewe.
- Yullou. Yellow.

## Z.

- Zaawe. [W.E., zaw.] A saw.
- Zaft. Soft.
- Zailee. Sally, Sarah, a woman's Christian name.
- Zalavache. A dirty person. (See Saalvache.)
- †Zall. [So W.E.] Salt.
- Zamoon. Salmon.
- Zap. A sup.
- Zar, Zarth. Served.
- Zarve. To serve.
- Zathardei. [W.E.] Saturday.
- Zea, Zee. The sea, *e.g.*, "Th' mucha zea sthroan," The great sea-strand. "Zea greoun," Sea ground.

- Zeade. [W.E., zeed.] Seed.
- Zed. Stewed, sodden. [*e.g.*, "Zed met," Stewed meat.]
- Zee, Zey. [W.E., zee.] To see.
- Zeek. To seek; also, sick.
- Zeen. [W.E., zend.] To send.
- Zeene. A sign.
- Zeese. Sir.
- Zeeth. Since, sith.
- Zeide. [W.E., zide.] The side.
- Zent. [W.E., zent.] Sent.
- Zet. [So W.E.] Set.
- Zeven. [So W.E.] Seven.
- Zeventeen. [So W.E.] Seventeen.
- Ze, †Zey, †Sau. To see. [W.E., Zee.]
- Zheep. Sheep.
- Zhip. A ship.
- Zide. [W.E., Zaed.] Said.
- Zie. To see.
- Zil. Self. [N.E., Sel.] *e.g.*, Theezil, thyself.
- Zim. [W.E., Zome.] Some.
- Zimoon. Simon, a man's Christian name.
- Zimmer. [W.E., Zummer.] Summer. [West Friesic, Simmer.]
- Zin. The sun. [West Friesic, Sin.]
- Zin-zetteen. [W.E. Zun-zet.] Sunset.
- Zindei. [W.E., Zunday.] Sunday
- Zippeen. A large stack.
- Zister. A sister.
- Zitch, Zitchel. [So W.E.] Such.
- Zitheen. [W.E.] Zittèn. Sitting.

- Zo, Zoo. [W.E., Zoo.] So.  
 Zoane. [W.E., Zand.] Sand.  
 Zong. [So W.E.] A song.  
 Zoon. Soon.  
 Zoot. [So W.E.] Soot.  
 †Zough. A sigh.  
 Zound. A sound.  
 Zouth. South.  
 Zoweare. A sower.  
 Zoween. Sowing; *e.g.*, "Soween baanès." [W.E.  
     a-zowèn beäns.] Sowing beans.  
 Zpeen. To spend.  
 Zweal? To sweat. [Sweal, Zweal, W.E. To singe  
     with flame, also, to melt.]  
 Zweatheen. Sweating.
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## SONGS, METRICAL PIECES, ETC.

IN THE

OLD ENGLISH SPEECH OF FORTH AND BARGY.

## A Y O L A Z O N G .

TUNE—*Colin and Phebe.*

THIS is probably the purest and the oldest extant specimen of the Forth dialect, although it is not likely to be of the venerable antiquity which General Vallancey claims for it. It is appended to his "Memoir of the Language, Manners, and Customs of Forth and Bargo," published in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* (Dublin, 1788), to which allusion has already been made. Vallancey speaks of it as having "been handed down by tradition from the arrival of the Colony in Ireland. *Subject*, the game at ball called camánn or hurley. *Scene*, the Commons in the Barony of Forth. *Time*, a church holyday. Walter relates how his son Thomas lost the game, "by aiming a strong blow at the ball, and, missing it, broke his bat against a pismire hill."

## A YOLA ZONG.

## FORTH.

## I

FADE teil thee zo lournagh, co Joane, zo knaggee ?  
 Th' weithest all curcagh, wafur, an cornee.  
 Lidge w'ouse an a milagh, tis gaay an louthee :  
 Huck nigher ; y'art scuddeen ; fartoo zo hachee ?

## 2

Well, gosp, c'hull be zeid ; mot thee fartoo, an fade ;  
 Ha deight ouse var gabble, tell ee zin go t'glade.  
 Ch'am a stouk, an a donel ; wou'll leigh out ee dey.  
 Th' valler w'speen here, th' lass ee chourch-hey.

## 3

Yerstey w'had a baree, gist ing oor hoane,  
 Aar gentrize ware bibbern, aamzil cou no stoane.  
 Yith Muzleare had ba hole, t'was mee Tommeen,  
 At by mizluck was ee-pit t'drive in.

## 4

Joud an moud vrem earchee ete was ee Lough.  
 Zitch vaperreen, an shimmereen, fan ee-daff ee aarscoth !  
 Zitch blakeen, an blayeen, fan ee ball was ee-drowe !  
 Chote well aar aim was t'yie ouz n'eer a blowe.

## AN OLD SONG.

ENGLISH.

I

WHAT ails you so melancholy, quoth John, so cross ?  
You seem all snappish, uneasy, and fretful.  
Lie with us on the clover, 'tis fair and sheltered :  
Come nearer ; you're rubbing your back ; why so ill  
tempered ?

2

Well, gossip, it shall be told ; you ask what ails me,  
and for what ;  
You have put us in talk, 'till the sun goes to set.  
I am a fool and a dunce ; we'll idle out the day.  
The more we spend here, the less in the churchyard.

3

Yesterday we had a goal just in our hand.  
Their gentry were quaking, themselves could not stand.  
If Good-for-little had been buried, it had been my  
Tommy,  
Who by misluck was placed to drive in.

4

Throngs and crowds from each quarter were at the  
Lough ;\*  
Such vapouring and glittering when stript in their shirts !  
Such bawling and shouting, when the ball was thrown !  
I saw their intent was to give us ne'er a stroke.

\* Of Ballymacushin, near the Commons.

## FORTH.

## 5

Mot w'all aar boust, hi soon was ee-teight  
 At aar errone was var ameing 'ar 'ngish ee-height.  
 Zitch vezzeen, tarvizzeen, 'tell than w'ne'er zey.  
 Nore zichel ne'er well, nowe, nore ne'er mey.

## 6

Many a bra draught by Tommeen was ee-maate ;  
 Th' cowlee-man, fausteen, zey well 'twas ee-naate.  
 Yith w'had any lhuck, oor naame wode b' zung,  
 Vrem ee Choure here aloghe up to Cargun.

## 7

Th' heiftem o' pley vell all ing to lug ;  
 An aar w' had Treblere an sturdy Cournug.  
 Th' commanès t'rapple ; th' ball skir an vlee ;  
 Our een wode b' mistern t' dearnt up ee skee.

## 8

Than caame ee shullereen, ee teap an corkite ;  
 Hi kinket an keilt, ee vewe aam 'twode snite.  
 Zim dellen harnothès w'aar nize ee reed cley :  
 More trolleen, an yalpeen, an moulteen away.



## ENGLISH.

## 5

But with all their bravado they were soon taught  
That their errand was aiming to bring anguish upon  
them.

Such driving, and struggling, 'till then we ne'er saw.  
Nor such never will, no, nor never may.

## 6

Many a brave stroke by Tommy was made ;  
The goal-keeper, trembling, said well 'twas intended  
them.

If we had any luck, our name would have been sung  
From the Choure here below up to Cargun.\*

## 7

The weight of the play fell into the hollow ;  
And there we had Treblere and sturdy Cournug.†  
The ball-clubs they rattled ; the ball rose and flew ;  
Our eyes would be dazzled to look up to the sky.

## 8

Then came the shouldering, tossing, and tumbling ;  
They kicked and rolled, the few that appeared.  
Some digging earth-nuts with their noses in red clay :  
More rolling, and spewing, and pining away.

\* Two distant points of the Barony.

† Two famous players.

## FORTH.

## 9

Na, now or neveare ! w' cry't t' Tommeen,  
 Fan Cournug yate a rishp, an Treblere pit w'eeme.  
 A clugercheen gother : all, ing pile an in heep,  
 Wourlok'd an anooree, lick lhuskès o' sheep.

## 10

T' brek up ee bathès h' had na poustee ;  
 Tommeen was lous, an zo was ee baree.  
 Oore hart cam' t' oore mouth, an zo w' all ee green ;  
 Th' hap, an ee ferde, an ee crie, was Tommeen.

## 11

Up caame ee ball, an a dap or a kewe  
 Wode zar ; mot, all arkagh var ee barnaugh-blowe,  
 W' vengem too hard, he zunk ee commane,  
 An brought ee stell, ing a emothee knaghane.

## 12

Th' ball want a cowlee, the gazb maate all rize ;  
 Licke a mope an a mile, he gazt ing a mize ;  
 Than stalket, an gandelt, wie o ! an gridane.  
 Oore joys all ee-smort ing a emothee knaghane.

## ENGLISH.

## 9

Nay, now or never! we cry'd to Tommy,  
 When Cournug gave a stroke, and Treblere put with  
 him, [*helped him*]  
 A crowd gathered up : all, in pile and in heap,  
 Tumbled on one-another, like flocks of sheep.

## 10

To break up the goal they had not power ;  
 Tommy was open, and so was the goal.  
 Our hearts came to our mouth, and so with all in the  
 green,  
 The chance, and the fear, and the cry, was Tommeen.

## 11

Up came the ball, and a tap or a shove  
 Would serve ; but, all eager for the barnagh-stroke,  
 With venom too hard, he sunk his bat-club, [*or bat*]  
 And broke the handle in a pismire-hill.

## 12

The ball o'ershot the goal, the dust rose all about ;  
 Like a fool in a mill, he looked in amazement ;  
 Then stalked and wondered, with oh ! and with grief.  
 Our joys are all smothered in a pismire-hill.

## FORTH.

## 13

Ha-ho! be mee coshes, th'ast ee-pait it, co Joane;  
 Y'oure w' thee crookeen, an yie mee thee hoane.  
 He at nouth fade t'zey, llean vetch ee man,  
 Twish thee an Tommeen, an ee emothee knaghane.

## 14

Come w' ouse, gosp Learry, theezil an Melchere;  
 Outh o'mee hoane ch'ull no part wi' Wathere.  
 Jaane got leigheen; shoo pleast aam all, fowe?  
 Shoo ya aam zim to doone, as w' be doone nowe:  
 Zo bless all oore frends, an God zpeed ee plowe.

## ENGLISH.

## 13

Hey-ho! by my conscience, you have paid it, quoth  
John;

Give over your crossness, and give me your hand.  
He that knows what to say, mischief fetch the man,  
Betwixt you and Tommy and the pismire-hill.

## 14

Come with us, gossip Larry, yourself and Miles;  
Out of my hand I'll not part with Walter.  
Joan set them a laughing, she pleased them all, how?  
She gave them some to do, as we are doing now  
[*drinking.*]  
So bless all our friends, and God speed the plough.

## NOTES TO THE YOLA ZONG.

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*Page 86, verse 5, line 2.*

“var amang,” &c.

I am not quite content with this reading ; in *Forth een*, not *ing*, is the ending of nouns and participles. Is it

Aar errone was var aam, ing anguish, ee-height.  
Their errand or task was for them, in their anguish, heightened.

*Page 86, verse 8, line 2.*

“ee vewe aam 'twode snite.”

The expression in full would be

Ee vewe o' aam at wode snite.  
The few of them that would show themselves.

## THE WEDDEEN O BALLYMORE.

This was, it is said, composed by a poor scholar, as a satire upon the manners of these baronies. Some of it, as the inventory of the bride's portion, is wanting in this copy, and there is a considerable mixture of modern English in it. The reply to it is said to have been written by a Catholic priest named Devereux.

Mr. Poole had met with two copies or readings of the true song, one of them recited by Lett Sealy, one of his tenants, in 1822, and the other as a correction of Sealy's, written and Englished under instruction of Tobias Butler, an intelligent native of Forth, in 1823. He had also heard a very satirical imitation or spurious form of the song, with verses making still greater fun of the wedding feast, and stating that

Aar was a gooude puddeen maate o bran ;  
Aar was pizzeen, an beanès, an barich amang.\*

There was a good pudding made of bran,  
There were pease and beans, and barley-mung.

That the beef was "steoute and straung," (stout and strong) ; that

Aar was bidaades an heereen.  
There were potatoes and herrings;

and that the bride

A near a haapney to paay a peepare.  
Had ne'er a halfpenny to pay the piper.

Here following I give the text of the twice written verses, with the words, or word-shapes, and spellings for which I can find the best grounds, not only in the two texts, but in those of the Glossary, and all the other pieces of Forth speech which have come into my hands.

\* Barich amang or barley-amang is, most likely, the Barley-mung of the Eastern counties of England, barley mingled with milk or water for the fattening of fowls.

## THE WEDDEEN O BALLYMORE.

FORTH.

I

Aar was a weddeen ee Ballymore,  
 An aar was a hundereth lauckeen vowre score.  
 Aar was Thieg, an' Joane, an lhaung Jauane,  
 An a priesth o' parieshe on his lhaung-tyel garraane.

*Chorus.*

Ye be welcome, hearthilee welcome, mee joees,  
 Ye be welcome hearthillee, ivery oan.

2

Aar was Parick o Dearmoth, an dhen score besidh,  
 Wee aar lhaung vlealès an pikkès, to waaite apan·a  
 breede.

An a priesth o parieshe on his garrane baun,<sup>1</sup>  
 Hea marreet dear Phielim to his sweet Jauane.

*Chorus.*—Ye be welcome, &c.

3

Aar was lhaung kaayle an nettles, ee-mixt wee prasaugh  
 buee<sup>2</sup>,

Maade a nicest coolecannan that e'er ye did zee.

Aar was a muskawn o buthther ee-laaide apan hoat  
 shruaanès<sup>3</sup>,

An gooude usquebaugh ee-sarith uth in cooanès.<sup>4</sup>

*Chorus.*—Ye be welcome, &c.



## THE WEDDING OF BALLYMORE.

ENGLISH.

I

There was a wedding in Ballymore,  
 And there was a hundred, lacking four score ;  
 There was Thadee, and John, and long Joan,  
 And the priest of the parish on his long tail pony.

*Chorus.*

You are welcome, heartily welcome, my joys,  
 You are heartily welcome, every one.

2

There was Patrick o Deormod, and ten score beside,  
 With their long flails and picks, to wait upon the bride,  
 The priest of the parish on his white pony ;  
 He married dear Phelim to his sweet Joan.

*Chorus.*—You are welcome, &c.

3

There was long kale and nettles, mingled with yellow-  
 weed,  
 Made the nicest coolecannan that ever you did see.  
 There was a great heap of butter laid upon hot scraps,  
 And good whiskey served out in wooden cans.

*Chorus.*—You are welcome, &c.

## FORTH.

## 4

Raree met in plathearès, ee-zet in a rooe,  
 An neeat wooden trenshoorès var whiter than snow.  
 Heve a dishen an trenshoorès awye, Shaneen ;  
 Drink a heall to a breede. " Shud with, a voorneen."

*Chorus.*—Ye be welcome, &c.

## 5

A peepeare struck ap ; wough dansth aul in a ring ;  
 Earch myde was a queen, an earch bye was a king ;  
 Zoo wough aul vell a-danceen ; earch bye gae a poage  
 To his sweethearth, an smack lick a dab of a brough.

*Chorus.*—Ye be welcome, &c.

## 6

Zoo wough kisth, an wough parthet ; earch man took his  
 laave ;  
 An a boor lithel breedegroom waithed wonderfuller  
 griefte.

Zoo wough aul returnth hime, contented an gaay,  
 To our pleoughès an mulk-pylès till a neeshte holy die.<sup>5</sup>

*Chorus.*—Ye be welcome, &c.

## ENGLISH.

## 4

There was choice meat in platters, set in a row ;  
And neat wooden trenchers far whiter than snow.  
Heave the dishes and the trenchers away, little John ;  
Drink a health to the bride, " Here's to you, my dear."

*Chorus.*—You are welcome, &c.

## 5

The piper struck up, we danced all in a ring,  
Each maid was a queen, and each boy was a king ;  
So we all fell a-dancing—each boy gave a kiss  
To his sweetheart, and smacked like a dab [slap] of a  
shoe.

*Chorus.*—You are welcome, &c.

## 6

So we kissed and we parted, each man took his leave ;  
And the poor dirty bridegroom looked wondrously  
grieved ;  
So we all returned home, contented and gay,  
To our ploughs and our milk-pails till the next holiday.

*Chorus.*—You are welcome, &c.

## NOTES TO THE WEDDEEN O BALLYMORE.

(1) Garrane Bawn is Irish [ḡearán bán, a white pony]. In correct Barony of Forth, it would be "whit caul."—*Tobias Butler*.

(2) Prassaugh buce is given by Mr. Poole as "yellow weed;" and buíóe Irish, means yellow, but I know not whether the plant is what we call yellow weed, *reseda luteola*, Dyer's rocket, or weed.

(3) Shruaanès, Tobias Butler thinks, torn or divided cakes or pieces of such cakes. "'Tis aul in shruaanès."—*Mr. Poole*. [It may be scraps (of bread), and "'Tis aul in Shruaanès" would mean, "It is all in scraps."]

(4) "Wooden cans or vessels; some made square, others round, but without handles."—*Tobias Butler*.

(5) The next Sunday or other intervening ecclesiastical festival after the marriage, which they call "The Rising out-day," when they again assemble.

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 VERSES IN ANSWER

TO

## THE WEDDEEN O BALLYMORE.

[In the next verse is part of an answer to the satire of the spurious song. The writer shows that in the wedding feast there was no lack of good things, but such a fullness of them that]

Trippèathès an brand-eyrons war ee-brought to a big  
breal.

Baakhooses an lauckès war aul ee a zweal.

[Wee] vaate apan vaate a met-borde was ee-halt.

Tibbès an crockès wee drink war ee-felt.

[The following verses are another part of the answer to the slander of the spurious Weddeen o' Ballymore.]

Amang wefty jhemes, 'cha jeist ee-rid apan

A laafe ing lemethes chote wel ta ba zang.

Ayenst zim vartful ropeare ta rumcht ouse avar

Ingsaury neileare (pidh?) his niz outh o' har.

[Mr. Poole's English of this verse is :—]

Among torn papers and cobwebs has just come to my hand  
 A sheet of paper all in tatters, the title of a song  
 Against a wanton rattler that at random did sing.  
 Your nose, O foul liar, may pry out of ring.

[There must here be some vicious reading, in the copy or version, since the last couplet is meaningless. The word *chemises* is given in the Glossary as *jhemes*, *jemes*, or *jimes*. A *laave* is, in the Glossary, a *laafe*, a leaf, and *vartful*, here read as wanton, is artful. *Ropeare*, or *ropeare*, which in the Glossary is a vagrant, is here a rattler.

*Ropeare*, by the light of sister Teutonic speech-forms, would seem to mean a *bawler*, or *ranter*, or *raver*, or *rattler*, as Mr. Poole gives it.

The word *ta*, after *ropeare*, has no meaning as a preposition, *ta*, *to*. Is it a short form of *at a*, that has.

*Rufen*, in German, means to call aloud, as does *roopen* in West Friesic, Matt. xv. 30, "as hy bigoan to sinken, *roop* hy luwd," as he began to sink, *called* he loud." Then the word *rumeht*, or *rumcht*, may be a fellow-stem to *roopen*, and may mean rummaged, or ranted, or raved, as the N.E. has *Ream* or *rame*, to bawl hoarsely, and *roop*, a hoarseness of voice.

Of "Ingsaury neileare" I can make nothing unless it be a proper name, or stands for "ee saury nealeare," the sorry needler or tailor, so that with all the light of Mr. Poole's Glossary and other Teutonic speech-forms, I can make of the verse only that which stands on the following page.

"His niz outh o har," "his nose out of joint," as it is given in the Glossary, is here, "your nose may pry out of ring." "Nose out of joint or socket," is well understood in the West of England, where, when a new baby comes into a house, it is usual to say to the one who, till then, was the youngest and the pet, "Your nose is put out of joint or socket," "another has taken your place of petship;" or, in the Forth speech, "Thee nize is outh o' harr."

## FORTH.

## I

Amang wefty jhemes, 'cha jeist ee-rid apan  
 A laafe ing lemethès chote wel ta ba zang,  
 Ayenst zim vartful ropeare at a rumcht ouse avar  
 Ingsaury neileare (pidh ?) his niz outh o' harr.

## 2

Adee ! well zide, stuggoone, an thee raste o' graabache.  
 Go gaame abuth Forth, thou unket saalvache.  
 Thou ne'er eighthest buskès, whit palskès, breede-kaake;  
 Craneen t' thee wee aam, thee luggès shell aake.

## 3

Heal, griue, an kin, apaa thee, graacuse Forth,  
 Mye thee friend ne're waant welcome, nor straayart  
 comfoort.  
 Risheenearès ! Leth aam gaame wee aar barish-amang,  
 At ye mye ne'er be wooveless ta vill a lear jock an cooan.

## ENGLISH.

## I

Among cobwebby scraps, I have just alighted on  
 A leaf in tatters, (which) I know well to be sung,  
 Against some wanton ranter that has raved (at) us  
 before

J—— N—— put his nose out of socket.

## 2

Ha! well said, (with thy) bad bread, and thy rest of  
 garbage.

Go, make game about Forth, thou uncouth sloven.  
 Thou never eatedst spiced bread, white palskes, (or)  
 bride-cake.

Choking (be) to thee with them (when thou gettest  
 them). Thy ears shall ache (be pulled?)

## 3

Health, wealth, and regard (be) upon thee, gracious  
 Forth.

May thy friend ne'er want welcome, nor the stranger  
 comfort.

Snack-eaters! (who never have a good meal) let them  
 game, with their barley-mung.

(I hope) that you may never be unprovided to fill an  
 empty (leather) jack and can.

## THE BRIDE'S PORTION.

FORTH.

A portion ich gae her, was (it's now ich have ee-tolth)  
 Dhree brailès o' beanès, an a keow at was yole,  
 A heeve o' been, an dwanty shilleen.

---

## CASTEALE CUDDE'S LAMENTATION

FOR LOSS O' HIS CUCK AT WAS EE-TOOK BE A VOX.

1

Ye nyporès aul, come hark to mee,  
 Faade ee-happen'd mee lauthest Gooude Vreedie,  
 Mee cuck was liveen mighty well,  
 Dhicka die fan ich want to a mile.

Ho ro! mee cuck is ee-go.

Ho ro! mee cuck is ee-go.

Neen chickès have hea ee-left vatherless.

To fho shall ich maake mee redress?

2

As ich waant draugh Bloomere's Knough,  
 Ich zide [a] vethers o' mee cuck,  
 Aar was noothing ee-left mot a heade,  
 Which maate mee hearth as coale as leed.

Ho ro! &c.



## THE BRIDE'S PORTION.

ENGLISH.

The portion I gave her was (it's now I have told)  
 Three barrels of beans, and a cow that was old,  
 A hive of bees, and twenty shillings.

---

PATRICK CODD'S (nicknamed CASTLE CODD'S)  
 LAMENTATION.

FOR LOSS OF HIS COCK THAT WAS TAKEN BY A FOX.

Recited by Tobias Butler, 1823.

I

Ye neighbours all, come hark to me,  
 What happen'd to me last Good Friday.  
 My cock was living mighty well,  
 That day when I went to the mill.

Ho ro! My cock is agone:  
 Nine chickens has he left fatherless.  
 To whom shall I make my redress?

2

As I went through Bloomer's Knock,  
 I saw the feathers of my cock ;  
 There was nothing left but the head,  
 Which made my heart as cold as lead.

Ho ro! &c.

## FORTH.

## 3

'Cham afear'd ich mosth cress a Shanaan,  
 An lea a pariesh o Kilmannan.  
 Mee piggès, mee geearthès, nor nodhing threewe,  
 Lickweese mee been deeth in aar heeve.

Ho ro ! &c.

## 4

Zimaan Haay is a wicked man,  
 Hea pryet ich mought na ha chicke or hen,  
 Ar aany noor dthing at woode comfoort mee,  
 Fan ich aam in this miseree.

Ho ro ! &c.

## 5

Mizluck mye lhygt on Tam Busheare ;  
 Hea zed mee cuck vlew in a aare.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

Ho ro !

## 6

Lhaung life to Misteare Reedforth an his vamilee,  
 Lhaung mye thye live in prosperitee ;  
 He zide hea'de help mee udh o' hoan  
 To hint dhicka cursed vox vrom Bloomere's lhoan.

Ho ro ! &c.

## ENGLISH.

## 3

I am afraid I must cross the Shannon,  
 And leave the parish of Kilmannan.  
 My pigs, my goats, nor nothing thrive,  
 Likewise my bees die in their hive.

Ho ro ! &c.

## 4

Simon Hay is a wicked man,  
 He prayed I might not have chicken nor hen,  
 Or any other thing that would comfort me,  
 When I am in this misery.

Ho ro ! &c.

## 5

Bad luck may light on Tom Busheare ;  
 He said my cock flew into the air.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

Ho ro ! &c.

## 6

Long life to Mister Radford and his family ;  
 Long may they live in prosperity :  
 He said he'd help me out of hand  
 To hunt that cursed fox from Bloomer's land.

Ho ro ! &c.

## ABOUT AN OLD SOW GOING TO BE KILLED.

## FORTH.

## I

“Murreen leam, kish am.” Ich aam goan maake mee  
will.

At skelpearès an slaugheardhès mye leeigh aar oer  
vill.

Mot earch oan to aar die. Ich mosth kotch a bat.\*  
A skudhelès, lhaung roosta, wull glaude leth aam what.

## 2

Ich aam a vat hog it's drue. Aar is ken† apan aam.  
Gooude var nat oan dhing, niether treesh ar thraame;  
Na speen to be multh, nar flaase to be shaure.  
Vear'd noothing mot Portheare† Na skeine e'er ee-waare.

## 3

Eee crappès o' a shearde ich had a cousaane.  
Ich woode be pitcht ee kurkeen, ar zippeen, to a coolaan.  
A plaauge apan Portheare! Hea'de luther me waal,  
Beteesh a kraaneberry-bushe an a ellena-ghou.

\* Take my turn, or take my stick to go, which seems to give a hint of the slang, “to cut one's stick.”

† Ken means regard, knowingness. It is not clear whether *aam*, then, means the people (knife-whetters) or the other younger pigs of the first verse. It might mean that there is a looking to their death, as soon as they may be fat.

‡ Porter was the dog.

## ENGLISH.

## 1

To my grief, I am a big old sow. I am going to make my  
will,  
That the piglings and pigs may laugh their overfill.  
But every one to his day. I must catch the bat (must  
take my bat ?)  
The knives, that were long rusty, well-pleased let them  
whet.

## 2

I am a fat hog, 'tis true. There is ken upon them.  
(While alive, I am) good for not one thing ; neither for  
the trace, nor the car.  
(I have) no teat to be milked, nor fleece to be shorn.  
I feared nothing but Porter. No skein (of wool) I ever  
wore.

## 3

In the bushes of the gap (of the rick-yard) I had a  
hole to go through.  
I would be poked into the mow or the stack up to the  
back of my head.  
A plague upon Porter, he'd hide me well,  
Between the gooseberry-bush and the elder-tree.

## SONG.

Recited by TOBIAS BUTLER, 1823.

## FORTH.

- 1.—Aar was a clouk  
Eee-marreet a slouck.  
Zing ug a mor fane a zour a ling.
- 2.—Hea had no much wut,  
An that was a fout,  
Zing, &c.
- 3.—Shoo zent him o' die  
To maake a kuingokee.  
Zing, &c.
- 4.—A vursth stroke hea strooke  
A bothom vele udh.  
Zing, &c.
- 5.—Duggès an kauddès coome lick up a rhyme,  
Hea took up a lounnick, an knockt udh aar bryne.  
Zing, &c.
- 6.—Shoo zent him anoor die a gozleen to keep ;  
Hea shet his heade in a bushe, an vele aslepe.  
Zing, &c.
- 7.—A scalte croowe coome an taak aam awye,  
An hea zet up a pouingaan an a cry.  
Zing, &c.

## ENGLISH.

- 1.—There was a simple man,  
Who married a slattern.  
Zing, &c.
- 2.—He had not much wit,  
And that was a fault.  
Zing, &c.
- 3.—She sent him one day  
To churn the milk.  
Zing, &c.
- 4.—The first stroke he struck  
The bottom fell out.  
Zing, &c.
- 5.—Dogs and cats came to lick up the cream.  
He took up the churn-dash and knock'd out their  
brain.  
Zing, &c.
- 6.—She sent him another day the goslings to keep;  
He thrust his head in a bush, and fell asleep.  
Zing, &c.
- 7.—The scald-crow came and took them away,  
And he set up a puingaan and a cry.  
Zing, &c.

## JAMEEN QOUGEELY EE-PEALTHE.

Recited by TOBIAS BUTLER, 1823.

FORTH.

Adh Sankt Josef's die, adh a patroon o' Kilmoor, Jameen Qougeely was ee-pealthe. Hea raan awye del hea caame neeghe Burstheoune. Hea daffed his cooat, pidh it an a bushe, an begaan to peale a cooat, an zide, "If ich hadh Peeougheen a Buch, Meyleare a "Slut, Peedher Ghiel-laaune, an Jackeen Bugaaune, " 'choo'd drieve aam aul awye to Kie o' Cress Far-nogue, an maake aam cry, 'Rotheda Palloake!'"

## JEMMY CAGLEY BEATEN.

ENGLISH.

At St. Joseph's-day, at the patron of Kilmore, James Cagley was beaten. He ran away until he came nigh to Bridgetown. He took off his coat, put it on a bush, and began to beat the coat, and said, "If I had Hugh "the Buck, Meyler the Sloven, Peter the Smart Man, "and John Boggan, I would drive them all away to "the quay of Cross Farnogue, and make them cry, " 'Rotten Palluck!'"

\* Hugh the Buck was his brother ; Meyler his brother-in-law. James Cagley himself was a sheriff's bailiff, resident at Sleedaugh.



## BIT OF DIALOGUE.

Recited by TOBIAS BUTLER, 1823.

## FORTH.

A.—Aar's a dole o' sneow apa greound to-die.  
Caulès will na get to wullaw to-die.

B.—Aar's neer a veear o aam to be drine-vold.

## ENGLISH.

A.—There is a deal of snow upon the ground to-day.  
Horses will not get to wallow (roll) to-day.

B.—There is no fear of them to fall into a dry furrow  
or trench.

*End of Mr. Poole's Manuscript.*



## CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

IN THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY,

PRESENTED TO

EARL MULGRAVE,

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

*On his visit to Wexford in 1836.*

THIS address is taken from the *Wexford Independent*, of February 15th, 1860, where an account of the circumstances under which it was drawn up is given by the editor of that paper, Mr. Edmund Hore, who was the composer and also the reader of the document before the Lord Lieutenant. The Very Rev. Dr. Russell, in his interesting paper which will be found in the Appendix, remarks that this address "must be regarded rather as a pleasant surprise for the good-humoured curiosity of that popular nobleman, than a serious literary or political composition." Mr. Hore concludes his narrative as follows:—

"The most remarkable fact, in reality, in connexion with the address is this. In all probability it was the first time regal or vice-regal ears were required to listen to words of such a dialect; and it is even still more probable that a like event will never happen again; for if the use of this old tongue dies out as fast for the next five-and-twenty years as it has for the same bygone period, it will be utterly extinct and forgotten before the present century shall have closed.

"In order for a person not acquainted with the pronunciation of the dialect to form anything like an idea of it, it is first necessary to speak slowly, and remember that the letter *a* has invariably the same sound, like *a* in 'father.' Double *ee* sounds as *e* in 'me,' and in most words of two syllables the long accent is placed on the last. To follow the English pronunciation completely deprives the dialect of its peculiarities."

## FORTH.

*To's Excellencie Constantine Harrie Phipps, y' Earle Mulgrave,  
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.*

*Ye soumissive Spakeen o'ouz Dwelleres o' Baronie Forthe,  
Weisforthe.*

MAI'T BE PLESANT TO TH' ECCELLENCIE, — Wee, Vassalès o' 'His Most Gracious Majesty,' Wilyame ee Vourthe, an, az wee verilie chote, na coshe an loyale dwellerès na Baronie Forthe, crave na dicke luckie acte t'uck neicher th' Eccellencie, an na plaine garbe o' oure yola talke, wi vengem o' core t'gie oure zense o' ye gradès whilke be ee-dighte wi yer name; and whilke we canna zeì, albeit o' 'Governere,' 'Statesman,' an alike. Yn ercha an aul o' while yt beeth wi gleezom o' core th' oure eyen dwytheth apan ye Vigere o'dicke Zouvereine, Wilyame ee Vourthe, unnere fose fatherlie zwae oure daiez be ee-spant, az avare ye trad dicke londe yer name waz ee-kent var *ee vriene o' libertie*, an *He fo brake ye neckarès o' zlaves*. Mang ourzels—var wee dwytheth an Irelande az ure generale haime—y'ast, bie ractzom o'honde, ee-delt t'ouz ye laas ee-mate var ercha vassale, ne'er dwythen na dicke waie nar dicka. Wee dwyth ye ane fose dais be gien var ee gudevare o'ye londe ye zwae,—t'avance pace an liver-tie, an, wi'oute vlynch, ee garde o' generale reights an poplare vartue. Ye pace—yea, we mai zeì, ye vaste pace whilke bee ee-stent ovr ye londe zince th'ast eecam, proo'th, y'at wee alane needeth ye giftes o'generale rights, az be displayte bie ee factes o'thie goveremente.

## ENGLISH.

*To his Excellency, Constantine Henry Phipps, Earl Mulgrave,  
Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.  
The humble Address of the Inhabitants of the Barony of Forth,  
Wexford.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—We, the subjects of his Most Gracious Majesty, William IV., and, as we truly believe, both faithful and loyal inhabitants of the Barony of Forth, beg leave at this favourable opportunity to approach your Excellency, and in the simple dress of our old dialect to pour forth from the strength (or fulness) of our hearts, our sense (or admiration) of the qualities which characterise your name, and for which we have no words but of ‘Governor,’ ‘Statesman,’ &c. In each and every condition it is with joy of heart that our eyes rest upon the representative of that Sovereign, William IV., under whose paternal rule our days are spent; for before your foot pressed the soil, your name was known to us as the *friend of liberty*, and *he who broke the fetters of the slave*. Unto ourselves—for we look on Ireland to be our common country—you have with impartial hand ministered the laws made for every subject, without regard to this party or that. We behold in you one whose days are devoted to the welfare of the land you govern, to promote peace and liberty—the uncompromising guardian of common right and public virtue. The peace—yes, we may say the profound peace—which overspreads the land since your arrival, proves that we

## FORTH.

Ye state na dicke daie o'ye londe, na whilke be nar fash nar moile, albiet 'constitutional agitation,' ye wake o' hopes ee-blighte, stampe na yer zwae be rare an lightzom. Yer name var zetch avancet avare ye, e'en a dicke var hye, arent whilke ye brine o'zea an ye craggès o'noghanes cazed nae balke. Na oure gladès ana whilke we dellt wi' mattoke, an zing t'oure caulès wi plou, wee hert ee zough o'ye colure o' pace na name o' *Mulgrave*. Wi Irishmen owre generale hopes be ee-bond—az Irishmen, an az dwellerès na cosh an loyale o' Baronie Forthe, w'oul daie an ercha daie, our meines an oure gurles, praie var long an happie zins, shorne o'lournagh an ee-vilt wi benisons, an yerzel an oure gude Zovereine, till ee zin o'oure daies be var aye be ee-go t'glade.

## ENGLISH.

alone stood in need of the enjoyment of common privileges, as is demonstrated by the results of your government. The condition, this day, of the country, in which is neither tumult nor disorder, but that constitutional agitation, the consequence of disappointed hopes, confirms your rule to be rare and enlightened. Your fame for such came before you even into this retired spot, to which neither the waters of the sea below nor the mountains above caused any impediment. In our valleys, where we were digging with the spade, or as we whistled to our horses in the plough, we heard the distant sound of the wings of the dove of peace, in the word *Mulgrave*. With Irishmen our common hopes are inseparably bound up—as Irishmen, and as inhabitants, faithful and loyal, of the Barony Forth, we will daily and every day, our wives and our children, implore long and happy days, free from melancholy and full of blessings, for yourself and our good Sovereign, until the sun of our lives be gone down the dark valley (of death).





## A P P E N D I X .

## I.

## WEXFORD THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

*From Stanyhurst's\* Description of Ireland, at page 3 of Holinshed's Chronicle, black letter : London, 1577.*

BUT of all other places, Weiesforde, with the territorye bayed and perclosed within the river called the Pill, was so quite estranged from Irishry, as if a traveller of the Irish (which was rare in those days) had picht his foote within the Pile and spoken Irishe, the Weisefordians would commaunde him forthwith to turn the other ende of his tongue, and speake Englishe, or else bring his trouchman with him. But in our days they have so acquainted themselves with the Irish, as they have made a mingle-mangle, or gallamaulfrey of both the langauges, and have in such medley or checkerwise so crabbedly jumbled both togyther, as commonly the inhabitants of the meaner sort speake neyther good English nor good Irishe.

There was of late dayes one of the peéres of England sent to Weiseford as Commissioner, to decide the controuersies of that cuntry, and hearing in affable wise the rude complaintes of the cuntry clownes, he conceyved here and there, sometyme a word, other whyles a sentence. The nobleman being verie glad that upon his hys first comyng to Ireland he understood so many wordes, told one of his familiar frends that he stood in very great hope to become shortly a well-spoken man in the Irishe, suppos-

\* Ryan in his *Biographia Hibernica*, (Lond., Warren, 1821) informs us that "Richard Stanyhurst. an historian, poet, and divine of the sixteenth century, was born in Dublin about the year 1545, and died at Brussels in 1618. He kept up a constant correspondence with Usher, afterwards the celebrated archbishop, who was his sister's son. They were allied in their studies as well as in blood, but their reading had not the same effect. The uncle became a Catholic, and took no small pains to bring over the nephew." Camden calls him, "eruditissimus ille nobilis Richardus Stanihurstus." His English writings afford some of the richest and most rare specimens of the quaint pedantic style so much in vogue in that age.

ing that the blunte people had prattled Irish, all the while they jangled English. Howbeit to this day, the dregs of the old aun-  
cient Chaucer-English are kept as well there as in Fingall. As  
they termed spider, *an attercop* ; a wispe, *a wad* ; a lump of bread, *a*  
*pocket* or *a pucket* ; a lilliback, *a copprouse* ; a faggot, *a blease*, or  
*a blaze*, for the short burning of it, as I judge ; a phisition, *a*  
*leache* ; a gappe, *a sharde* ; a base court or quadrangle, *a barwen*,  
or rather, as I suppose, *a barton* : ye household or folkes, *meany* ;  
sharpe; *keéne* ; estraunge, *uncouth* ; easie, *elth* or *eafe* ; a dung-  
hill, *a mizen*. As for the word *bater*, that in English purpozeth  
a lane bearing to an highway, I take it for a meere Irishe worde,  
that crept unawares into the English, through the daily inter-  
course of the English and Irish inhabitants.



## II.

## FORTH AND BARGY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

*Memoir of the Language, Manners, and Customs of an Anglo-Saxon Colony settled in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, in the County of Wexford, Ireland, in 1167, 1168, and 1169. By Charles Vallancey, L.L.D.*

[Read before the Royal Irish Academy, December 27th, 1788.]

THE baronies of Bargy and Forth are situated at the southern extremity of the county of Wexford, and, together contain about sixty square Irish miles. They lie due east from Cardiganshire, in Wales; the shortness of the passage caused a frequent intercourse between the Irish and the Britons from the earliest account of their history.

In the year 1167 Dermot, King of Leinster, was a powerful prince; the errors of his civil government, the oppression of his subjects, and the tyranny he exercised over his nobility caused a total defection in them and the people. His kinsmen, friends, servants, and followers had all been prevailed on to forsake him.

In 1168 the distressed king repaired to England, to solicit the assistance of King Henry; telling him he was become an exile by the treachery of his vassals, and beseeching him to give him aid, whereby he might be restored to his inheritance, which if it should please him to grant, he would acknowledge him to be his lord, and serve him during his life.

King Henry, moved with compassion, promised him aid, and desired him to remain at Bristol until he should hear further from him. Dermot, after staying there one month, and hearing nothing from the king, weary of delay, he applied to Richard, Earl of Strigul, commonly called Strongbow, promising that if he would assist him he would give him his daughter to wife, and with her the whole kingdom of Leinster. The Earl excused himself unless King Henry would give his consent.

In the mean time Dermot applied to the princes of Wales, and Richard Fitz-Godobert accompanied him, but with so small a body of men they were of no use, and they soon returned home.

Dermot, finding his subjects still held out against him, caused proclamation to be made in Wales, offering large recompense in lands, money, and cattle to such as would give him aid. Immediately men of all sorts, and from divers places, prepared themselves to embark for Ireland, under the command of Fitz-Stephen,

who had lately been enlarged from prison by the mediation of Dermod with Rice, a king in Wales. This little army consisted of about three hundred horsemen and foot.

With this small body Dermod did wonders, and being grown proud with victory, gave great discontent to the English, many of whom returned home. But in the year following (1169) Earl Richard sent Raymond Le Gros to Dermod's assistance, with a small suite, promising to follow with a considerable army. Accordingly, in 1170, the Earl arrived at Waterford with sixteen hundred soldiers.

This considerable reinforcement enabled Dermod not only to suppress his rebellious subjects, but also to make war on the neighbouring princes. Peace being once restored, Dermod made good his promises, and the part of the country we are now describing was parcelled out to the British soldiers, who have remained in quiet possession of their achievements unto this day.

This colony have preserved their ancient manners, customs, and language; and, fully occupying every inch of ground, the natives could never obtain a re-establishment therein. As population increased, some of the English have been obliged to remove into the neighbouring baronies within these fifty years, and by an intercourse with the Irish, the language of these emigrants became corrupted, and these, by their connections with their kindred remaining in the baronies of Bargy and Forth, have in some measure introduced this corrupted dialect there. The town of Wexford is the market to which this colony resorted to dispose of the produce of their farms, and in this market all things are bought and sold in the modern English dialect; this also is another cause of the decline of the language of the colonists, but not one word of Irish is understood or spoken in these two baronies; still they preserve many words and phrases of their original language; and some original songs, which having been committed to writing, will exist as long as the people. \* \* \* \* \*

When we were first acquainted with this colony, a few of both sexes wore the ancient dress: That of the man was a short coat, waistcoat, and trunk breeches, with a round hat and narrow brim; that of the woman was a short jacket, a petticoat bordered at bottom with one, two, or three rows of ribband or tape of a different colour. We have seen one whose jacket was of superfine woollen cloth, of a dark brown colour, edged with a narrow silver lace. The dress of the head was a kircher.

The names of the old colonists are Hore, Cod, Stafford, Whitty, Rossiter, Sinnott, Murphy, Stephen, Quiney, &c. The gentlemen who now inhabit the country are mostly descended

from the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's and King William's army, viz. Hervey, Nun, Edwards, Hughes, Palliser, &c.

The people in these baronies live well, are industrious, cleanly, and of good morals; the poorest farmer eats meat twice a week, and the table of the wealthy farmer is daily covered with beef, mutton or fowl. The beverage is home-brewed ale and beer, of an excellent flavour and colour. The houses of the poorest are well built and well thatched; all have out-offices for cattle, fowls, carts, or cars. The people are well clothed, are strong and laborious. The women do all manner of rustic work, ploughing excepted; they receive equal wages with the men.

In this delightful spot the greatest harmony subsists between the landlord and the farmer; and it is common to meet the tenant at the landlord's table. Such is their aversion to idleness, that if a beggar is met in these baronies, he is immediately handed from house to house until he is out of the barony.

The professed religion here is the Roman Catholic; there are about one hundred to one Protestant.

Marriage is solemnised much in the same manner as with the Irish. The relations and friends bring a profusion of viands of all kinds, and feasting and dancing continue all the night; the bride sits veiled at the head of the table, unless called out to dance, when the chair is filled by one of the bride-maids. At every marriage an apple is cut into small pieces, and thrown among the crowd; a custom they brought from England, but the origin of it had not descended with it.

The produce of the soil in these baronies is great; the whole is under tillage, and near the sea-shore they manure with the seaweed twice a year, and in the memory of the oldest man the ground has never been fallowed, but a plentiful crop obtained every year. The parish of Carne contains five hundred acres, all or mostly under tillage; this parish pays £100 a year for tithes to the rector. The church-land of Carne contains sixty acres, of which forty are ploughed, and pays to the rector £14 14s. and to the landlord £90 a year.

Fuel is scarce in this district; the chief firing is furze, planted on the tops of all the dikes; these are cut and dried, and bring a good return. Along the coast there has formerly been a bog or turbary, which has been encroached on by the sea, so much that now it is covered with sand, and that at high water, with many feet of the watery element. The great expense of cutting and drying this turf renders this kind of fuel too dear for the common people. In this turbary, many feet under the sea at high water, trees are daily found, and some dug up; they consist chiefly of oak, fir, and hazle.

## III.

*On the Inhabitants and Dialect of the Barony of Forth in the County of Wexford.* By the Very Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

[Read at the Dublin Meeting of the British Association, August, 1857; and communicated to *The Atlantis* by the author.]

AMONG the minor curiosities of the ethnographical map, one of the most interesting is the occasional occurrence, in the centre of one of the great families of language, of some fragment of another and entirely distinct tongue, which is found to have maintained itself in complete isolation, in vocabulary, in structure, and inflections from that by which it has been, perhaps for centuries, surrounded. All the more prominent examples of this phenomenon—as that of the Basque cropping up in the midst of the Italo-Pelasgic group; of the Ossete in the centre of the Caucasian; and the Samoyede in that of the Tartaro-Mongol—have already been the subject of much learned speculation. I allude at present to certain less known and less striking, though in some respects hardly less instructive instances, in which the affinities of the intruder with the group amidst which it is found are closer and more appreciable. Such, for example, is that of the well-known German dialect of the *Sette Comuni* of Verona, and the *Tredici Comuni* of Vicenza, descendants of the few stragglers of the Cimbrian expedition into Italy, who nearly two thousand years ago escaped from the almost total extermination of their army by Marius; or the converse example of the Latin vocabulary and the Latin forms which have been preserved in the Romani languages of Wallachia, since the days of the Latin colonies planted upon the Danube under the early Roman emperors.

The object of the present essay, however, is not to trace the history of these foreign anomalies, but to bring under the notice of the section a domestic example of the same singular phenomenon, which although well-known in Ireland, has received little attention elsewhere, and which, even in Ireland, has never been thoroughly discussed; I mean the peculiar dialect which up to the last generation continued to be commonly spoken in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, in the County of Wexford.

A paper on the subject of this dialect, accompanied by a metrical specimen and a short vocabulary, was printed by General

Vallancey in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, and it is alluded to by several writers ; but I am not aware that any regular attempt has been made to analyse its elements or to investigate its character. Vallancey is content to represent it as the ordinary English of the period of the invasion, preserved unaltered by the descendants of the original colony. But a more common, and in Ireland a more popular opinion, looks upon it as of Flemish origin, or at least, as exhibiting the Flemish element in a very high degree. I purpose in the following observations, to submit for the consideration of the section whatever lights upon the question appear to me to be derivable, first, from the history of the colony, and, secondly, from the vocabulary and structural or grammatical analysis of the dialect itself.

1. The origin of the colony presents no difficulty. All writers upon Irish history, local and general, agree in considering it as a settlement of the first adventurers, who, in 1169, accompanied the expedition of Strongbow, Fitzstephen, and Maurice Fitzgerald to Ireland, and to some among whom lands were assigned in the district now known under the name of the Baronies of Forth and Bargo. This little band consisted of 140 knights, and 300 infantry. The latter, being followers of Strongbow and Fitzstephen, may be presumed to have been recruited in Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire ; and one of the main foundations of the hypothesis of the Flemish character of the language of their descendants is derived from this circumstance. The population of these counties was at that time a very mixed one, consisting not only of Welsh, but also of English, of Normans, and of other foreign adventurers. Among these were a large number of Flemings who had been settled in Wales for nearly half a century previous to the invasion. A terrific inburst of the sea in 1107, and again in 1113, had laid waste the seaboard of the Low Countries, and had driven a considerable body of Flemings for refuge to England, with which country, since the marriage of Matilda, daughter of Baldwin of Flanders, with the Conqueror, a close connection had been maintained. With the English peasantry, however, these foreigners were from the first so unpopular, that the king, Henry I. found it expedient to collect them all into one settlement around the present Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, where they were joined by a subsequent immigration of their fellow-countrymen, who came over as military adventurers in the reign of Stephen, in 1138.

These Flemish settlements had their centre in the south of Pembrokeshire and the south-west of Glamorganshire, in the

peninsula west of Swansea Bay, still known as the Gower district; and that they engaged in considerable numbers in the invading expedition under Strongbow is inferred from the number of seemingly Flemish names, such as Connick, Colfer, Godkin, Bolger, Fleming, Furlong, Waddick, Ram, Scurlock, Rossiter, Prendergast, Wadding, Codde, Lambert, Parle, and others, which are still to be found in different parts of the county of Wexford, but especially in these baronies of Forth and Bargo. On a closer examination, it is true, this evidence will be found in part illusory. Of the names on which it is founded, some, as Ram and Godkin, are certainly of a date far later than the Anglo-Irish invasion. Others, as Rossiter, Lambert, Prendergast, however Flemish in appearance, are unquestionably Norman or English. Mr. Herbert Hore, of Poule Hore, however, in a learned paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (new series, iii. 127), clearly proves the Flemish origin of many of the Wexford families. A roll of Wexford men, summoned for military service in 1345, cited by him, contains several unmistakably Flemish names, and on the whole it is impossible to doubt that the original settlement in the baronies of Forth and Bargo, contained a considerable infusion of that Flemish element which already existed in the population of Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire. With the view of ascertaining the proportion of the two races at present, I addressed a sheet of printed queries to the clergy of the two baronies, but unfortunately the time was too short to permit any exact conclusions. Thus much, at least, is certain, that a large majority of the names is Norman or English, as Stafford, Devereux, Barry, Hore, Browne, Gifford, Lambert, Roche, Hay, Whitty, Mitton, etc. some of which are still popularly known by the hereditary character embodied in the rhyme:—

Stiff Stafford,	Stiff Stafford.
Gai Gaffort,	Gay Gifford.
Dugged Lamport,	Dogged Lambert.
Leighen a-Chiese,	Laughing Cheevers.
Proud Derouze,	Proud Devereux.
Criss Colfere,	Cross Colfer.
Valse Vurlonge,	False Furlong.
Gentleman Broune,	Gentleman Browne.

II.—But secondly, even were it certain that the Flemish element had preponderated in the population at the time of the original settlement, it may be doubted whether that circumstance could be regarded as conclusive in deciding how far the same ele-



ment was actually introduced into the language of the colony. It would yet remain to be inquired whether the Flemings of Wales themselves at that period still retained their native language in its integrity. Now, it must be recollected not only that the Flemings were not the only foreigners then settled in Wales, but also that the Welsh colony of Flemings was by this time at least in its second generation. We know, too, that even at the first settlement, Henry I. sent English colonists among them to teach them the English language; and so successful was this policy, that as early as the time of Higden, it is said of their descendants that "dimissâ jam barbarie Saxonice satis loquuntur."—(*Higden*, Gale's ed. p. 210.) This Pembrokeshire colony, indeed, was so eminently English, that it was known under the name which Camden himself renders "Anglia Transwallina,"—"Little England beyond Wales." The most therefore that can certainly be presumed of the original language of the adventurers who settled in Forth and Bargo, is that the form of English which they introduced contained a certain portion of the Flemish element.

But, whatever was the precise character of the language of these colonists, authorities agree that their descendants preserved, with singular fidelity, not only this language, but also many peculiarities of manner, of social and domestic usage, and even of costume. The most notable of these were maintained in full observance down to the generation before the last, and are well remembered by many old persons still living in the baronies. In the 17th century they were almost universal.

In the Southwell MSS. now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, of Middle Hall, Worcestershire, are a series of returns regarding the county of Wexford, written about 1680, and supplied to Sir William Petty, copies of which have been kindly communicated to me by Mr. Edmund Hore of Wexford, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information on the subject of the language. In the first of these returns, which is anonymous, we are told that "they preserve their first language (old Saxon "English), and almost only understand the same, unless elsewhere educated;" that they observe the same form of apparel their predecessors first used, "which is according to the English "mode of very fine exquisitively dressed frieze, comlie, but not "costlie;" that they "inviolably profess and maintain the same "faith and form of religion" (of their observances in which particular many most interesting details are described); and "that "they seldom dispose of their children in marriage but unto natives, or such as will determine to reside in the barony." There is one of the customs mentioned by him which deserves special

notice. "In summer," says he, "they constantlie desist from all " all works about ten of the clock, soon after dine, reposing themselves and their ploughhorses until two of the clock, during which " time all sorts of cattle are brought home from the field and kept " enclosed." Another of the reports in the same MS., by Colonel Richards, an old Cromwellian officer, then governor of Wexford, goes still farther, and not only states that "about high noone men " and women, children and servants, naturally cease from labour, " and goe to rest for about an hour or two," but adds that "the " cattle doe soe too—the geese and the ducks repaire into their " master's yard, and the cocks and hens do goe to roost for that " time, and exactly at the hour." This usage of the siesta (though perhaps not quite to the extent described by the worthy Colonel), has continued down to the generation now living. It is called in local dialect "enteet," or more properly *nontect* (noontide)—"the noontide rest."

There is another of the colonel's notices of the barony which will startle you no less. In describing the women of Forth, he assures us that "in one particular they excel all their sex in this " kingdom, viz. they so revere and honour the male sex, man, " beast, and bird, that, to instance one particular only, if the " master of the house be from home, his sonne, if any, or, if " none, then his chief servant present, though but a poor plough- " driver, or cowboy, shall have the first mess of broath, or cut of " meat, before the mistress or her female guests, if she have any. " This I know, but I have heard it affirmed that if there be noe " man or boy in the house, they will give the first bit to a cock " or a dog, or any male creature!" Whether it be that the rights of women are now better understood by the fair ones of the barony, or that the tone of the other sex has been elevated since the colonel's day, I am happy, for the honour of Forthite gallantry, to add, that of this strange usage I have not been able to discover any present trace.

The same indeed might be said of most of the peculiar usages of the district. Fashion in this, as in other matters, has prevailed over traditionary feeling. The youths and maidens of the new generation have grown ashamed of the ways of their elders, and accommodated themselves in most things to the customs by which they are surrounded; and now almost the only characteristic by which the people of Forth and Bargy are distinguished from their neighbours throughout the country is their superior industry, intelligence, and thrift.

The language has shared the same fate. Even in 1788, at the time when Vallancey collected the specimens of it which give

interest to his paper, it was not without some difficulty that he discovered experts sufficiently intelligent for his purpose; and the vocabulary which he printed was chiefly supplied by an old gentlewoman named Browne, commonly known under the title of "The Madam." An old man named Dick Barry, of Ballyconnor, who lived to an exceeding old age, was probably the last genuine representative of the Forth-speaking peasantry. Hardly one is now to be found in the entire district who uses it as a familiar tongue; and very few, and these among the oldest Forthers, can be said even to be familiar with the common words of the vocabulary. An address, written by Mr. Edmund Hore, was presented to Lord Mulgrave in 1836; but it must be regarded rather as a pleasant surprise for the good-humoured curiosity of that popular nobleman, than a serious literary or political composition. Like Irish in what used to be the Irish-speaking districts, the Forth language has become unfashionable in Forth itself; and the young generation are unwilling even to acknowledge an acquaintance with it, much more to employ it as a medium of ordinary intercourse.

The idea of the Flemish origin of the dialect is comparatively modern. Grose (*Antiquities*, ii. 61) holds it, it is true, to "be a Teutonic tongue, introduced in the first age of Christianity, or perhaps earlier." But no one has ever seriously discussed so wild a theory. I have already alluded to the opinion of Vallancey, that the Forth dialect is nothing more than the English of the invaders. The anonymous report in the Southwell MSS. written in 1680, describes it as "old Saxon-English." Colonel Richards pronounces it as "the very language brought over by Fitzstephen," and adds "that whoever hath read old Chaucer will better understand it than an English or Irishman." A third contemporary report in the same MS. collection concurs in this view.

Stanyhurst, however, with more exactness, while he agrees in regarding English as the substance of this dialect, adds, "that in our daies they have so acquainted themselves with the Irish as they have made a mingle-mangle or gallimaufre of both the languages, and have in such medley or checkerwise so crabbed- lie jumbled them together, as commonlie the inhabitants of the meaner sort speak neither good English nor good Irish." Of the samples of the vocabulary which he gives, some are plainly Irish.

If we possessed any satisfactory specimens of the language, this controversy would present little difficulty. Had we some Forther "Tim Bobbin," or even some collection like those of the

English provincial songs ; had any our native novelists, by introducing it into their dialogue, done for it what Conscience has done for his native Flemish, or Auerbach for the rude dialect of the Black Forest, it would be easy to determine its real character. But, unfortunately, hardly any relics of the language are now recoverable, although the old inhabitants declare that, in their early days, songs and ballads in the native dialect abounded in the baronies ; in which also I am assured many of the old English ballads, as *Chevy Chase*, *Robin Hood*, etc. were quite common among the people. The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, remembers to have heard, when a boy, a great variety of Forthite songs, said or sung by a blacksmith in his native parish. Mr. Edmund Hore once had met in a number of the *Wexford Chronicle* of the year 1772 a considerable collection of metrical pieces ; but, unluckily, the paper was inadvertently destroyed, and I have in vain appealed to every quarter which seemed to offer a hope of recovering this collection. A few scraps, which it must be owned, have their full share of the *Fescennina licentia*, are all that I have been able to find. One friend had often heard in his youth a rustic song commencing :—

Th'ar was a waddeen in Ballymore,  
 Th'ar was a hunnert, lackin a score,  
 Y'ar welcome hartille, yar welcome, joyes.  
 Y'ar welcome hartille, every one.

The song proceeded to describe the company there assembled, but the only further fragment he remembers is a line about

Ee vrieste o' paryshe on a long-tailed garrane.

There was another which began,

A maide vrem a Bearlough,  
 Anure vrem ee Bake,  
 E' sholthet ownanoree  
 Nich th' hia thoras o' Culpake.

One of these maids was bringing to market a *tick* (a kid)—the other a basket of eggs ; unluckily the kid, in some awkward gambol, jumped against the basket and broke the eggs ; and the fun of the piece consisted in the scolding match which ensued between the fair ones, and in which all the Billingsgate of the dialect is exhausted.

Sometimes the common English ballads contained a few words in the native dialect, generally in the nature of a hit at the Forthers. There is one about a mumming expedition, which, according to the old country fashion, a party of young men from

Duncormac made into the parish of Kilmore, where, instead of receiving the hospitality which they expected, they were put off by the canny Kilmore men with regrets and apologies:—

In rank and fine order we marched to Kilmore,  
Our only intention being mass to procure;  
But the hochanny set unto us did say,  
“Fad didn’t thou cum t’ ouz on zum other dey?—  
Fad didn’t thou cum t’ ouz phen w’ad zumthin’ to yive?—  
But curse on the churls, ’tis at home we could live.

The only complete piece which I have been able to recover is that printed by Vallancey. I shall give a short account of it, together with the opening and concluding verses, as a sort of text for the observations on the structure of the dialect which it seems to suggest. The theme is of the simplest. An old yeoman Wathere (Walter), who is described as “lournagh” and “hachee” (“low spirited” and “out of temper”) with the world, in answer to the remonstrance of one of his neighbours, Joane (John) on his downcast and moody appearance, relates how a great match of the well-known rustic game of *commane* or *hurley*, in which two neighbouring parishes were pitted against each other, had been lost through an unfortunate miss on the part of his son Tommeen. It begins by Joane’s demanding:—

“FADDE teil thee zo lournagh,” co Joane, “zo knaggee?  
Th’ weilthest all curcagh, wafur, an cornee.  
Lidge w’ouse an a milagh, tis gaay an louthee:  
Huch nigher; y’art scuddeen; fartoo zo hachee?”

Wathere replies:—

“Well, gosp, c’hull be zeid; mot thee fartoo, an fade;  
Ha deight ouse var gabble tell ee zin go t’glade.  
Ch’am a stouk, an a donel; won’ll leigh out ee dey.  
Th’ valler w’speen here, th’ lass ee church-hey.”

“What ails you so melancholy,” quoth John, “so cross?  
You seem all snappish, uneasy, and fretful.  
Lie with us on the clover, ’tis fair and sheltered:  
Come nearer; you’re rubbing your back; why so ill tempered?”

“Well, gossip, it shall be told; you ask what ails me, and for what;  
You have put us in talk ’till the sun goes to set.  
I am a fool and a dunce; we’ll idle out the day.  
The more we spend here, the less in the churchyard.

I must refer to Vallancey for the narrative. Wathere proceeds to tell that the game was “was jist ing our hone”—all but won by his party—had it not been by ill luck that his son “Tommeen

was ceipit t' drive in"—that is placed as the player, to give the barnaugh-blow, the decisive stroke, which was finally to drive the ball through the enemy's goal. At first the odds had all been against Tommeen's party, but the scale turned, and they were on the point of complete success. The ball was almost at goal, and needed but a gentle stroke to drive it through, when, instead of a gentle "dap or a kewe," Tommeen in his unlucky over eagerness "yate a rishp"—drew a tremendous blow, and striking his bat upon an anthill, (emothee knockane) shivered it in his hand. Losing the advantage by this unlucky indiscretion, he gave the adverse party an easy victory. Hence the mortification and chagrin of the narrator.

The concluding stanzas, which describe the rough but hearty consolation offered to Wathere by his listeners, are highly characteristic :—

"Ha-ho! be mee coshea, th'ast ee-pait it," co Joane;  
 You're w' thee crookeen, an yie mee thee hoane.  
 He at nouth fade t'zey, llean vetch ee man,  
 Twish thee an Tommeen, an ee emothee knaghane.

"Come w' ouse, gosp Learry, theezil an Melchere;  
 Outh o'mee hoane ch'ull no part wi' Wathere."  
 Joane got leizheen; shoo pleast aam all, fowe?  
 Shoo ya aam zim to doone, as w' be doone nowe:  
 Zo bless all oore frends, an God zpeed ee plowe.

"Hey-ho! by my conscience, you have paid it," quoth John;  
 "Give over your crossness, and give me your hand.  
 He that knows what to say, mischief fetch the man,  
 Betwixt you and Tommy and the pismire-hill.

"Come with us, gossip Larry, yourself and Miles;  
 Out of my hand I'll not part with Walter."  
 Joan set them a-laughing, she pleased them all, how?  
 She gave them some to do, as we are doing now [*drinking.*]  
 So bless all our friends, and God speed the plough.

Meagre as is this specimen of the language, it will at least enable us to form a general idea of its chief structural and grammatical peculiarities. It is hardly worth while to advert to the principles of pronunciation. Many of them are, in the main, those of all the archaic forms of English, at least from the period when English orthography became sufficiently settled to enable us to judge. The hard *g* and *c*, the broad sounds of the vowels, the peculiar powers of the diphthongs, are all very strongly marked in the Forth dialect; and there is a general tendency in it to lengthened and drawling accentuation, which cannot fail to be observed. Many of our modern monosyllables

appear in Forth in the dissyllable form—"halluf," "calluf," "moweth" (half, calf, mouth), &c. ; and in dissyllables the accent is almost invariably laid by the Forthers on the last syllable.

In the inflections of nouns, pronouns, and verbs there are some things which call for more special observation. The most ordinary form of the definite article is *ee*, and when the modern article is used, the final vowel is commonly elided. Nouns in the possessive case invariably follow the modern inflection of *s*, instead of the Chaucerian *es* or *is*, and the old plural termination *en* is almost entirely unknown in Forth. The plural of nouns is commonly *es*, which termination, however, is always a *distinct syllable*, and converts a monosyllabic noun into a dissyllable in the plural ; as, "man, man-*nes*." There are a few exceptions, such as, "keyen," kine ; "pizzen," peas ; "ein," eyes, &c. But it is remarkable that some of the words in which these anomalies occur are also abnormal in modern English itself.

The personal pronouns, with the exception of "ich" (pronounced "itch"), "I," and the old Saxon "hi" (they) are almost the same as in modern English ; but in prefixing them to the persons of the verb, as also in prefixing articles, prepositions, and similar particles, whether to nouns or verbs, the final vowel is always elided, even before a consonant. Thus the substantive verb is conjugated, "ch'am," "th'art," "he's," "she's," "w'ar," "th'ar ;" so also "ch'ave," I have ; "th'ast," thou hast ; and in the infinitive, in prefixing the preposition "to," the same elision takes place, even before a consonant, as "t'drowe," to throw.

In the regular verb the terminations of the singular are the same as in the modern English verb ; but the plural occasionally follows, in the second and third persons, the old Saxon or Frisian ending "eth ;" a form which, for the second person, is familiar to the readers of Chaucer, as in the line,

Riseth up, Sir Preest, and stondesth by me.

On the contrary, the old Chaucerian ending of the third person, "en," is unknown in the Forth dialect, as is also the "en" of the ancient infinitive. The present participle ends in "en," or "cen," and the past retains the old "y" prefix, or "ee," often prefixed to the simple infinitive, as "ee-drowe," from "drowe," "to throw," and sometimes to the participle, as "ee-deight." In some participles, however, this prefix is omitted, and some others follow a form almost of purely German character.

The vocabulary has hitherto been chiefly known from Vallancey's paper ; but, through the kindness of Mr. Edmund Hore,

I have received a very considerable supplement to that collection of words. However strange this vocabulary may appear to one unaccustomed to archaic English, it is impossible to doubt that in the main it is English. A large proportion of the words are perfectly identical with their modern counterparts; and others, as "vorreat," forehead; "bawcoon," bacon; "stuckeen," stocking; "maistrece," mistress, are but broad sounds of the modern English.

Still it is equally certain that many of the words are decidedly un-English. As it may fairly be presumed that the early settlers married in the country, the first mothers of the colony can hardly have failed to leave a trace of their native tongue in its language. Accordingly, notwithstanding Vallancey's assertion to the contrary, the dialect contains a considerable mixture of Irish words, as "puckane," a goat; "garrane," a horse; "knockane," a hill, &c.

Whether, and how far the Flemish element may be traced in it is much less clear. From what I have already said, it is plain that Flemish must have some influence on the original language; but I am satisfied that this influence was less than has commonly been supposed. It is true that there are some words which at first sight have a very foreign look. Such, for example, are a large class of words beginning, in modern English, with *f* or *p*, but in the Forth dialect, as in the Flemish or Dutch, with *v*; as *vrom*, *vresh*, *vroste*, *voote*, *vrist*, *vour*, &c. There is also a similar change of *s* into *z*; as, *zin*, *zey*, *zill* (*amezil*), *zitch*, &c.; but this seeming identity will appear less conclusive for the Flemish origin of the Forth dialect, when it is recollected that the very same peculiarities occur in almost the entire of the southern group of the provincial dialects of England;—the *z* in the Somerset or Dorset, the *v* in these dialects, and still more in those of Devon and Wilts. So, also, the coincidence of the forms of certain of the numerals of the Forth dialect with the Flemish, by which some persons have been struck, equally occurs in English dialects. Again, the seemingly peculiar Forth demonstrative "dicka," is exactly the Devonshire "thicka"; and I have little doubt that any adept in archaic or provincial English would find it an easy task to trace the same analogy through the entire Forth vocabulary, with the sole exception of the Celtic portion to which we have already alluded.

On the whole, therefore, I cannot hesitate to say that the notion of any decidedly Flemish affinity of the Forth dialect appears to me an illusion. Trying it by either or both of the two great rival tests adopted by the opposite schools of compa-



rative philology, I can find no trace whatever of any peculiar Flemish characteristics, whether in its structural forms, or in its vocabulary. The inflections of its nouns and verbs are entirely different from the Flemish: the vocabulary has hardly anything Flemish in it which may not be explained by the common descent of English and Flemish from one German stock; and much that appears Flemish at first sight in the Forth dialect is equally found in other dialects of English, to which no one has ever dreamed of ascribing a Flemish origin.

If I could have hesitated in this conclusion at all, my doubt would have been removed by the judgment of a distinguished Belgian scholar—a perfect master both of English and of his own language—to whom I sent Vallancey's specimens for examination, and who assures me that there is nothing whatever in them which can be regarded as peculiarly Flemish.

I venture, therefore, to conclude that the Barony of Forth language is a lineal descendant of the English introduced by the first settlers, modernised in its forms, and also, though in a less remarkable degree, in its vocabulary. The latter, indeed, were it not for the large proportion of Irish words which it contains, does not depart very much further from the ordinary English than some of the provincial dialects of England themselves.

A more curious task would be to compare the Forth language with the Gower dialect, or with the popular language of south-west Pembrokeshire, of which the Forth settlement was but a colony, and, which, if any inference could be drawn from the affinities of race, ought to be presumed to exhibit the same substantial characteristics. I regret my inability to undertake such a comparison; but I am confirmed in what I have said of the Forth dialect by Mr. Latham's opinion, that there is nothing peculiarly Flemish in the kindred dialect of Gower. The only specimen of the Gower dialect with which I myself am acquainted is the short vocabulary published by Mr. Collins in the *Transactions of the Philological Society*.\* It contains about sixty words; these, with the aid of my friend, Mr. Edmund Hore, I have compared with the Forth vocabulary; but there are no more than six out of the entire which we were enabled to identify; nor in these is the coincidence very remarkable, as some of them occur in other provincial dialects.

Nevertheless, I cannot help thinking that this curious dialect, even as bearing on the history of the English language, deserves

\* A paper on the Flemings in Pembrokeshire in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, l. 138-142, contains nothing on the language.

more attention than it has received. It appears to me to partake of the vocabulary of each of the three great English provincial groups—the Northumbrian, the Mercian, and the Saxon, but especially of the last. Moreover, judging from the inflexions of the verb, and from the participial forms, it seems to me to belong to a period especially requiring illustration. And while I am fully conscious of my own inability to do justice to the inquiry, the meeting of the Association in Dublin has appeared to me an occasion on which I might venture to invite the attention of others whose studies in English philology will render the task at once easy and interesting.



## IV.

The following lines may not inappropriately conclude this little volume. They were written many years ago as a slight tribute to the memory of the compiler of the Forth Glossary, and will give some idea of the most remarkable features of the country where the dialect was spoken.

## THE MOUNTAIN OF FORTH.

## 1

The winds were fresh, the sky was blue, and beautiful the day ;  
Broad Forth's old Saxon barony stretched far beneath me lay,  
As seated on Forth's rugged hill, and looking towards the sea,  
Thick thronged sweet thoughts of other days and other friends  
on me.

## 2

Dreams of the blossomed bean-fields so odorous and green ;\*  
The woodbine-covered cottages along the wayside seen ;  
The causeway that Saint Patrick built to march across the seas ;†  
The dashing of the wild waves against the wild Saltees ;

## 3

The seaman's dread, and guide from far, lone Tuskar's pharos-isle ;‡  
The pleasant fields of farthest Carne ; fair Bargie's lordly pile ;§  
The leaning tower,|| the ruin'd fane, of Our Lady's Island Lake,  
By pilgrims visited of old, their peace with Heaven to make ;

## 4

The stone-girt paddocks on the hill, which own no feudal lord,  
Wrung from the rocks by squatters' toil, and robed in greenest  
sward ;

\* The Barony of Forth is famous for its beans.

† St. Patrick's Bridge is a natural causeway, trending from the shore towards the Saltee Islands ; it consists of loose flat stones, and according to the popular legend was commenced by the Saint with the view of continuing it to France.

‡ Tuskar, a rock surmounted by a lighthouse, about seven miles from Greenore Point.

§ Bargy Castle, the ancient seat of the Harvey family.

|| An old castle, beside the Lake of Our Lady's Island, which *leans* like the tower of Pisa.

Old Wexford's towers and lofty spires that look towards the  
East ;  
The sands that hide the buried town of Bannow at the West ;\*

## 5

The sculptured forms and epitaphs that on the tombs are found  
Of Strongbow's mail-clad followers in Bannow's churchyard  
ground ;  
That ancient Culdee temple, the church of old Saint Vogh ;†  
The roaring of the sea-stream across the Bar of Lough.‡

## 6

These names are rough to polished ears, nor suit the stately line,  
But they call up thoughts of happy days within this heart of mine ;  
Bright visions of the youthful hours which there I spent together  
With one whom as a friend I loved, and revered as a father ;

## 7

His cheerful talk, his frequent sigh, his looks both mild and holy ;  
His counsel that allured to heaven, and warned from sin and folly ;  
His lowly, peaceful, christian mien, his eyes with kindness beaming,  
His honest heart that never learned the false world's hollow  
scheming.

## 8

But oh ! those scenes so beautiful, such long-loved charms displaying,  
Recall the time, the bitter time, that saw thy light decaying,  
When sank thy gentle spirit down, and shrank thy form away,  
As, fed by hope, or racked by fear, we watched thee day by day.

\* " The old town has long since disappeared ; part of its site is covered with sand drifted from the sea, in some places to the depth of many feet ; and the inequalities of the surface immediately adjoining the churchyard are supposed by some to be occasioned by the ruins of the town lying at a considerable depth, from which circumstance it has obtained the appellation of " the Irish Herculaneum."—*Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland.*

† The church of St. Vogh, near Carnsore Point, is a very small and very ancient building, probably coeval with the introduction of Christianity into Ireland.

‡ The rush of the returning tide over the Bar which lies across the salt-water inlet of Lough, in Bargy, may be heard in fine weather and in a favourable state of the wind from a distance of many miles.

## 9

These scenes too vividly recall that night of dark November,  
 When by thy dying couch we sat within the silent chamber,  
 Heard the last words, caught the last sigh, and marked the last  
 faint shiver,  
 As winged thy soul her joyous way to realms of light for ever.

## 10

How throbbed my pulse, how shook my frame, what thrilling  
 awe came o'er me,  
 As breathless, lifeless, soulless lay that honored clay before me  
 In the dread presence of the Dead how waned earth's hopes and  
 treasures !  
 How my soul panted for the Fount of never-failing pleasures !

## 11

Thy grave is deep on Forest's side,\* unmarked by cross or column,  
 Man's vain attempts to consecrate the sacred and the solemn ;  
 The ash-tree waves her soft green leaves, the daisy opes her blossom,  
 Where lowly lies thy place of rest on earth's maternal bosom.

## 12

As the beloved of later days in converse sweet sat round me,  
 These pensive visions of the past upon the mountain found me,  
 So did I muse on Forth's dark hill on that bright summer  
 morning ;  
 To Forth's dark hill my fond heart thus is evermore returning.

R. D. W.

\* The Friends' meeting-house and burial-ground of Forest, near Taghmon, is on the side of a hill which commands a fine view over a great part of the Barony of Bargy, as well as of the sea and the Saltee islands.





A

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