

ART. IX.—*A Flookburgh Glossary*. By the REV. S. TAYLOR, M.A.

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WORDS in use among the fishermen of Flookburgh, near Cartmel, were collected by the author during his residence as vicar of the parish from 1915 to 1923, and are here given, with attempts at derivation in which help is gratefully acknowledged from Sir William Boyd Dawkins, Dr. Henry Brierley and, most of all, from Mr. W. G. Collingwood.

Many of these words were learnt from children; thanks are due especially to Harold Butler, Jack Butler and Fred Burrow, boys of Flookburgh; including a few unusual terms relating to games and to natural history. In general, however, dialect common to Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire is omitted here, unless of special interest in its use at Flookburgh. The words marked with an asterisk are the sea-terms, used only on the sands in connexion with fishing, and not in ordinary domestic and agricultural life. They are interesting as the language of a small population which preserves a number of survivals from very ancient sources. In these there is a curious correspondence with the dialect of Shetland fishermen, as collected by the late Dr. Jakob Jakobsen in his "Etymologisk Ordbog over det Norrøne Sprog paa Shetland" (Copenhagen, 1908-21). The correspondence suggests that the Flookburgh tradition goes back to the Norse settlement, for it is hardly possible that so large a number of words could have been imported by more recent intercourse with distant regions.

One of the remarkable features of the Shetland sea-language is the series of *tabu*-words, expressing familiar

objects in terms not used on shore. It will be remembered that Helgi the Lean, in the ninth century, "believed in Christ but prayed to Thor at sea"; and the habit remained of considering the sea as under totally different conditions from those of life on land. In Shetland, you must not call anything by its ordinary, homely name when you are at sea; that would bring bad luck; but you must use a special word, and that word was nearly always the most ancient Norse for the same thing. Now in these Flookburgh sea-terms there seems to be a survival of the same practice. A *tabu*-language in the full sense can hardly be proved, but we find a considerable number of words special to sea-life; and these words are mostly Old Norse, parallel to similar words in the Shetlandic.

As it is usually believed that dialect is dying, and as it is certainly one of our antiquities, the following list is submitted as a contribution to the ethnology of this old-world corner of our district.

ARRIDGE, here specially a heap of cockles brought together by the flood tide. In general N. Eng. dial. an edge or ridge, Eng. arris, from old French areste, modern French arête.

ATTERPILE, a stinging fish. Cf. attercop, O.E. atorcoppe, "poison head," spider; and therefore from O.E. at[t]or, O.N. eitr, poison, and Shetl. eter, eder, a poisonous fish, with O.E. pyle, a pillow (i.e. a jelly-fish). Hence probably the name of Atterpile Castle, or Castlehead, near Grange-over-Sands.

ASK (äsk), cold, sharp (of winds). In Furness [h]äsk is used of dry, cold weather. In Northd. hask is rough, harsh; in S. Lancs., dry or harsh spinning-fibre, or of the hands when dry and feverish. The nearer analogy is Shetl. ask, cold blast, and N.E. Icel. hask, rough cold weather.

BAULK, nets laced together across a dyke. Shetl. bolc is the straw-plaited partition between the but and ben of a house; O.N. bälkr, partition.

BETTY-LAD, the house-boy on a farm,

BLEBS, small white jelly-fish which don't sting. Eng. bleb, a blister, bubble.

BLUEBILL, the wigeon. In Cumbd. bluebill is the scaup.

- BLUSTER, a blizzard. Shetl. bloster, O.N. blástr, a blast.
- BOGFOOT, a damaged foot. Cf. O.N. bægifótr, lamed in the foot.
- BOURSUM, a space of 8 or 9 yards between two stakes in the fishermen's nets.
- *BRACK, a cliff in the sand made by a channel. O.N. brekka, brink or brow of land, Shetl. brakk, brekk; found in N. Eng. place-names (as Haverbrack) but not as a separate word.
- *BRENK, a shallow place in the channel. Not a form of brink, but nearer to Shetl. brong, a small breast-shaped (O.N. bringr, breast) rise in the land.
- *BROD, the mark of the tide on the beach, where it leaves what is washed up. Shetl. brøð, track; O.N. braut, trail, road.
- BROGUES, breeches. O.E. brōc, pl. brēc; O.N. brōk, breeches. Obsolete as Eng., and ordinarily confused with Irish brōg, shoe.
- CABBER, small stuff in fish. Compare perhaps Shetl. kepper, kibber; O.N. keppr, a cut stick.
- CAFF-SAND, dry flaky sand, only rarely covered by the tide. N. Eng. caff, chaff; O.E. ceaf.
- CARMEL, sling for a dead pig. Cumbd. cammerel, the wooden stretcher for hanging carcasses by the hocks; a gambrel.
- CHATTERMENT, small flukes. Cumbd. chatter, to cut small; chats, small potatoes or twigs. Lancs. chatter, limestone broken small for road-mending. The termination as in filthment, ketment.
- CHEPPY, the starling. N. Eng. chepster or shepster.
- CHIGGER, to win. CHOGGERED, beaten at marbles. Perhaps cf. obsolete Eng. jig, a trick; in slang, jigger, to imprison.
- CHITTY, CHITTYWREN WREN, the wren. Cumbd. chitty, the wren. Obsolete Eng. chit, applied to various birds, from chitter, to twitter. Cf. also Eng. dial. chitty, small. (Minsheu, *Ductor* 1617, has "chitti-face, facies parva et exigua."—Dr. Brierley).
- CLACK [clăck], to scratch. M.E. clōke, claw; Cumbd. clowk, to snatch.
- CLAGGUM, "to burst tha claggum," of a singer who was shouting. Eng. clack, epiglottis or tongue. Cf. also O.N. klaka, Shetl. klag, to cry (like a sea-bird).
- CLAGGY, CLEGGIT, sticky. N. Eng. dial. clag, to be sticky. Shetl. kleg, sticky mud, and to stick. N. Eng. dial. claggum, toffee.
- *CLEAT, ribbon seaweed (used as a weatherglass). Cumbd. cleet, coltsfoot. Obsolete Eng. clete, the burdock. Shetl. klett, a sticky lump.

- COCKLEMAR, the oyster-catcher; but in Cumbd. the sea-pyot or mussel-pecker. O.N. *már*, a gull; Cumbd. *maw* (in sea-maw). Cf. *fulmar* (foul-smelling gull), *ketmar* (carrion-eating gull).
- COLLOP, a big piece (not mince-meat). M.E. a slice of bacon, whence Collop Monday when bacon and eggs were eaten.
- COTTERED, COTTERY, matted, tangled; Cumbd. *cotter*, to tangle; S. Lancs. *cottered*, confused (in mind).
- COUL, to drag up (cockles) with a rake. N. Eng. dial. *coul*, to rake; and *colrake*, *cowrake*, supposed by confusion to mean a "coal-rake." M.E. *cuyl*, to cull.
- COWKITE, a big jelly-fish; "Cow-belly," from N. dial. *kyte*, the belly.
- CRUDDY, CRUDGER, a little clay marble. Cf. obsolete Eng. *crot*, a little bit; *crotey*, the dung of rabbits; Cumbd. *crottels*, sheep's dung.
- CUDDY, left handed. Scot. *katy-handed*. Lancs. *key*, *kay*, left hand or foot. Danish *keite* and Gaelic *ciotag*, left hand. Cuddy, as elsewhere, also means a donkey.
- *DAKE, mark of the tide on the sand; ridge. Perhaps like N. Cumbd. *deyke*, a form of *dyke*, a hedge.
- DEAD-FELLOW, a mussel.
- DIADOMS, animalculae on which the cockles feed. Perhaps for diatoms, learnt at fishermen's classes at Peel.
- *DOAKE, the mark of a fluke when it has lain in the sand. Eng. dial. *doke*, a hollow: Frisian *dölke*, dimple (O.E.D.).
- DON, a marble put into the circle; DONNOCKS, the marbles knocked out of the circle by an opponent in the game.
- *DOUP, the hole round a cockle embedded in sand. Obsolete Eng. for a cavity; N. Eng. dial. *dub*; Shetl. *djub*; O.N. *djúp*, a pool or pit. (Not the same word as *doup*, a bottom).
- *DREE; a distant object looks near on the sands because the sand is dree. Qy. the Cumbd. *dree*, slow, lengthy, tiresome; M.E. *dreghe*, wide, far; O.N. *drjúgr*, much, long-lasting?
- DRIP; "as white as drip"; also Cumbd. O.N. (Saga of St. Olaf) "*hvítt sem drift*" or "*dript*," white as a snowdrift.
- *DRYOPE, the quivering of distant sand in the heat. Qy. the "dry up" of the sand?
- DWOIL, floorcloth. Qy. *toile* (*cirée*), oilcloth? But cf. Dutch *dweyl*, of the same meaning; Danish *dvælg*, buckram.
- DYKIE, the hedge-sparrow, also Cumbd. from *dyke* used as equivalent to hedge.
- EANED [ē-aned], salty. Furness *heant*, having a strong or stale taste or smell, like meat "going bad" or like a fish cart. Qy. O.E. *hēan*, to debase; therefore deteriorated?

- ECK, the tail-board of a cart. Special use of Heck, hatch or half-door; O.E. *hec, hæc*.
- ENDUS, for ever. Cumbd. *endways*, without interruption.
- FEATHER, a piece of wood across the shafts of a cart. In Cumbd. the web of the plough sock. Cf. O.N. *fjöturr*, *fetter*, used (*inter alia*) of straps on a sledge.
- FLARPY, of the sand when water hangs on it and does not get cleared away.
- *FLEAZE, water standing on the sand with nowhere to run off. N. Eng. dial. *flash, flass, flosk*; O. French *flache*, soft ground.
- *FLEW-DUB, a big hole made by the tide. Qy. for "flood-dub." O.E. and O.N. *flōd*, flood-tide.
- FLEW-NET, a net which bellies out on the water, with plenty of spare "garn" (yarn). Eng. *flue* or *flew net*, a drag-net or fixed net (O.E.D.); M. Dutch *vluwe*, a fishing net.
- FLODDER, brown scum on the water. Cumbd. *flodder*, froth. Cf. Danish *fløde*, cream; Icel. *flautir*, whipped milk.
- FLUZ: "Ah'll fluz the' mun (mouth) oop." Cumbd. *fleuz*, to bruise, damage; Lancs. *fluz, bluz*.
- FOOT; "gie it plenty o' foot," slope on the spars, slanting.
- *FOX-FIRE, phosphorescence on water. The O.E.D. quotes an example of its use in 1485; but as Foxglove is not " (fairy) folk's glove" (see O.E.D.) this can hardly mean fairy-fire. Qy. cf. O.N. *fox*, fraud, but connexion is wanting.
- *FRIER [freear], seaweed on the scars, covered with little mussels just shaped. Cf. O.N. *fræ*, Shetl. *frø*, seed (of vegetables).
- FRIG, to idle, wander about aimlessly, not putting heart into a thing. Shetl. *frig*, to hang about, trifle with one's work.
- FRIZ, splintered end. Cf. Shetl. *frisk*, a tangled tuft as of matted hair; Færoese *frisa*, to get the hair tangled, perhaps not the same with Eng. *frizz*, French *friser*, to curl hair and to raise nap on cloth; and Eng. *frizzle*, O. Frisian *frisle*, of the hair (see O.E.D.)
- GAVIN, the great crested grebe.
- GAW, a gull. Lonsdale glossary, *gor*, a sea-gull, Westmd. *gor*, a young bird. Cf. Icel. *gör*, flock of crows or gulls.
- GEAL, of a finger with "needles and pins," Cumbd. *geal*, a sudden pain or ache. Eng. *gell* [the *g* hard] and *gale*, to ache with cold; usually derived from French *geler* [the *g* soft], Latin *gelare*, to freeze.
- *GILIMMERS, the rolling of the water into smooth waves in the ebb-tide down the channel. Perhaps cf. Shetland to *gil* (of the tide), i.e. to make whirlpools, and Shetl. *mar*, O.N. *mara*, sea.

- GLAD; when a cartwheel is worn and wobbles about it is "glad."
Eng. obsolete past participle of glide, to slip. M. Dutch, glad, slippery, greasy. (O.N. gleidr means a-straddle).
- GLISK, under a light breeze, when the sun shines on the small waves and makes them look like glass. Cumbd. and Shetl. glisk, gleam.
- GO BYE, get away. Cumbd. by, on one side.
- GOOP-HEID, fathead. Qy. cf. Shetl. gapi, fool.
- GRAMMELTS, loops on rings to fasten sail to mast. Eng. grummet, explained in O.E.D. as French gromette, curb of a bridle. Cf. Shetl. grømek, halter.
- *GRANNY-WITTLES, little sharp ridges on the sand. Eng. whittles, knives; 'granny,' because they don't cut; cf. a granny-knot; or possibly O.N. grannr, thin, slender.
- *GROATS, marks made by cockles on the top of the sand. Qy. cf. Shetl. grotti, the nave of the quern, and O.N. grotti, the mythical mill in the Edda.
- GRUTT, seaweed. 'Growth' in the Humber district means foreshore covered with coarse grass (O.E.D.). O.N. gróðr, growth.
- HAG-STOCK, a chopping-block; O.N. högg-stokkr.
- HARDBACKS, cockles; to go hardbacking is to go cockling.
- HENPENNIES, small pink, green and white shells found on the sands. The word usually means various wild flowers, but in some districts, hens are a kind of shellfish, or small white mussels (O.E.D.).
- *HIDDY, downhill (from nets in a dyke) towards the channel, so that flukes escape as the water goes down.
- *HODD, the hollow left by a small channel in the sand. Perhaps the usual Northern pronunciation of "hold," i.e. the place where water has been held. In Yorks. hodd is a hole under a bank of rock.
- HOL, a ditch or dyke; Shetl. hól, O.N. hol, a hole.
- INCHAR, a barrier in the net. Perhaps for hincer, something that makes a hinch or haunch.
- *IRSTY SAND, sloping towards the channel. Qy. for hirsty, and cf. Eng. hurst in the meaning of a sandbank; Norwegian and Færoese rust, ridge (O.E.D.).
- JAGGIN, a cartful. Lake District dial. jagg, a small load of coal. General N. Eng. jagger, a carter.
- JI KING, rasping (of a cough). Cumbd. jyke or gike, to creak (of new shoes, etc.).
- *JIMPS, spawn of the fluke, seen separated up as the tide runs away. Obsolete Eng. jimp, a trifle (O.E.D.).

JOAMB, the upright of a mantelpiece. Furness, jaum for jamb, from French jambe.

KEEDLE, a small baulk. Eng. kiddie, a dam fitted with nets, or an arrangement of nets on the beach for the same purpose, from O. French quidel, a stake-net (O.E.D.).

KEKLE OVER, to tilt or heel over.

***KEOWL**, a small piece of wood to measure the mesh in making nets. In O.E.D. under Kevel the form Kewle is given, dated 1570. O.N. kefi, round stick, roller or horse-gag. "The pock net is knit upon a keevel from six to seven inches in circumference" (quotation of 1807 in O.E.D.).

KESLOP, head. In Cumbd. keslop or cheeslepp means the cured stomach of a calf, used in making rennet; but Shetl. kessilepp is a broken fish-basket, O.N. kassaleppr, remnant of a creel or box—possibly applied in a sardonic way to the brainpan.

KESSENEO O'ER, clouded (of the weather). Qy. casten-ed, overcast?

KETMAR, the sea-swallow, common tern. N. Eng. dial. ket, carrion, from O.N. kjöt, and már, gull.

KNEAP, to tread down. Cf. Shetl. knobb, to beat or press down, and knepp, to press together; O.N. hneppa, to keep down (in wrestling).

KYSTY, saucy, i.e., dainty, about food, squeamish; general in N. Eng. Qy. O.N. kjöt-styggr, meat-shy, though this compound is not in the dictionary.

LANCASTER LOUP, leap-frog. Cumbd. lowpy-back. Loup from O.N. hlaupa, to leap; but Lancaster?

LIMPIN, pin of the wheel, lynch-pin; in 1425 lympyne, in 1330 lynpinne, from O.E. lynis, a lynch (O.E.D.).

***LOAND**, quiet weather. Cumbd. lound; Shetl. lōna (in compounds), calm at sea; O.N. logn, calm (of the weather).

LOBS, big cockles. Scot. lob, lub, a heavy thing, large lump; E. Fris. lobbe, lump of flesh (O.E.D.).

LOCK, a small number or quantity. Scot. "lock and gowpen" (O.N. gaupn), a small quantity and handful. Cf. Shetl. lokki, a rolled up lump of wool or tow, O.N. lykkja, from lokkr, a lock of hair, O.E. locc.

LOGGIN, a loaf of bread. In Yorks., a bundle of straw, and Shetl. lōgi, same meaning; perhaps from O.N. lagðr, a lock of wool (Jakobsen). Qy. applied jocularly to a loaf?

***LOOM-HOLES**, deep holes in channel where water stands. "Lum, a deep pool in a river" (Grose, 1790) and cf. lum, a chimney, and lumb, a water-pit in a mine (O.E.D.).

LOUK, to hit.

*LYRING, a big hollow left by the main channel which has gone away. Shetl. ljora, ljin, in place-names for an opening in the ground, from O.N. ljóri, the louvre or smoke-hole of a house.

MAWLY or MOUDY BANKING, turning somersaults. "Banking in the sense that air-men use it" (Dr. Brierley). Mawly or moudy means a mole; is the action that of tumbling over a mole-hill?

*MELGREAVE, a flow-hole, made in the sand by the tide. Shetl. mel, sandbank, and gref, pit; O.N. melr and gröf.

MEUGLES (the eu pronounced as in French), marbles. Qy. "mur'cles" for "miracles," a corruption of merels or counters (O.E.D.)?

MÖBORNED, smouldering (of corn or hay stacked). Eng. mow-burnt.

*MOSSIES, cockles. Danish musling, a cockle; O.E. and O.N. müs, a mouse, used indifferently of mussels and cockles.

MUN, the mouth. Shetl. mon, munna; O.N. munnr.

NAFF, the nave of a wheel, as in Cumbd. O.N. nöf.

*NEBS, middle-sized cockles. Cf. Shetl. knapp, O.N. knappr, a knob, button.

*NEESES, nooses attaching nets. Cumbd. neeze, a twitch for a horse's lip.

NOAH'S ARK, thin cirrus clouds of boat shape, which, seen in the N.E. or S.W., betoken wind or rain respectively. In general use.

NOP, a tub; N. Eng. dial. knop. Also a lump of horse-dung; O.N. knappr, knob.

*NORRY BOAT, the seven stars of the Great Bear. Qy. "Norway boat"?

NORKY, a kind of hide-and-seek, in which a stone is thrown before the searcher may begin to search. Cf. nark, to spy (O.E.D.).

*ODDY SAND, clinging, muddy sand. Qy. "hoddy," holding? Dr. Brierley notes Midlands oddy, strong, vigorous.

PAIL, to work. Eng. dial. pell, to hurry, beat violently. Lakeland peyl, to work hard. (See O.E.D. peal v²).

*THE PAN, the Pleiades. Probably from resemblance to a group of lights in a cresset-stone, formerly called a pan.

PASH, "as wet as pash." Eng. dial. pash, heavy fall of rain. Shetl. pisk, pjusk, drizzle.

PELT, "to be in good pelt," of the body in good condition. Eng. pelt, skin.

*PERT HOLES, holes full of water. Obsolete Eng. pert, for apert, open?

- POD OUT, to stand out (of a game). N. Eng. dial. pod, foot; pad, to walk, step.
- POOM-HEID, fathead. Cf. Cumbd. pummer, anything large; perhaps from pome, an apple?
- QUIRKERY, trickery. Cf. Shetl. kwiriakses, subterfuge, explained by Jakobsen as slang. But Shetl. and O.N. kverk, the throat; kverk-mæltr, speaking in the throat; and Eng. quirk (from the shape of the throat) a turn or twist, material or figurative.
- REDEN, cross (of a child). Cumbd. reedent, irritable. O.N. reiðinn, hot-tempered.
- RED-NETTLE, a red, stinging jelly-fish.
- SCOR, a slide. Cumbd. scroo. Cf. Eng. skirr, to slide or skate, and scurry, scour; and perhaps O.N. skora, to scratch.
- SCORROCK, a little piece. Cumbd. scurrick, scollick, of little value; Holm Cultram, scarrow, any small fish. Probably connected with Galloway sgolog, originally the lowest class of clergy, and thence "low-class" in general.
- SCROE, to work. Cumbd. scrow, to work in a scramble.
- SCUN, to throw. Shetl. skond, O.N. skunda, to speed.
- SEETER, threadbare; also Cumbd.
- SEG, a callus on the hand; O.N. sigg. Shetl. "de hands is sigget," hard.
- SHACKLE NET, a herring net. Cf. Cumbd. shackle, the ring sliding on a post in a cowbyre.
- *SHELLING, spawn of the fluke, seen in the mass and undisturbed by the current. Eng. shelling, husks or chaff.
- SHENNING DRUNK, horribly drunk. Eng. shending, shameful, from shend, to disgrace.
- SHOE-HORNING, bidding up at a sale. The old use of "shoehorn" for a person used as a tool.
- SHOELING, a scrape along the sand made by a fluke in motion. Cf. shuffling, shoveling.
- SILVER-EEN, cockles shining in the sun when the tide has just gone out.
- *SKEER, a cockle bed. Also Cumbd. Cf. Shetl. skor, a small fishing-bank; O.N. sker, skerry, reef.
- SKEER-BACK, a kind of shellfish. Qy. from the shape of the back? cf. obsolete Eng. sker, a sickle, and "razor-fish, razor-shell."
- *SLAMPY, of a fluke white and thin, after spawning. Icel. slæmr, thin, poor, bad.
- SLARK, a wipe over. Lancs. slake, slack, to lick over. O.N. sleikja, to lick.
- SLAT, SLATTER-CAN, a slut (see the next).

- SLATHERLY, dirty and drizzling (of the weather). Cumbd. slatter, a wet mess. Eng. dial. slatter, to splash, whence "slattern." O.N. sletta, to bespatter.
- SLED, a slipper. In Lancs., a worn-out shoe (Dr. Brierley). Cumbd. sledder, to walk in shoes that are too large. O.N. slæda, to trail.
- SLEMP, sly. Eng. dial., "work-shy." O.N. (in the Edda) sleyma, a scamp.
- SLEW, green slimy seaweed. Cf. slawk, slaugh, a seaweed or waterweed, from Irish slabhac, a word found in Icel. as slafak, rank weeds.
- To gang SMOOT, to go home. "The idea would seem to be, 'get into your (living) hole'" (Dr. Brierley). Cumbd. smoot-hole, the hole in fences for sheep to creep through. O.N. smtga, a hole.
- SNIG (1), a snail; O.N. snigill, O.E. snegel, snail.
- SNIG (2), to carry or pull. N. Eng. dial. snig, to drag; sniggle, to get a thing done surreptitiously (O.E.D.). Shetl. snig, to sneak; O.N. snikja, to hanker after.
- SOCKER, a big 'un. Perhaps from sock, to beat; therefore a "whopper, whacker."
- SOOPLE, to give a good hiding. Cumbd. soople or swipple, the second half of a flail: cf. O.N. sveifla, to swing round. Hence GIRT SOOPLERS, "great whacking things."
- SOWLERS, same meaning as sooplers. In Shakspeare (Coriolanus, iv, 5, 213) "sole," to pull by the ears.
- SPERM, small salmon-fry; perhaps in the sense of offspring, brood.
- SPEEL, a splinter of wood. Shetl. spjolk, a splinter. O.N. spölr, a rail, spar.
- SPITCH, a row of vegetables in a garden. Ordinarily used of a spadeful of earth, from spit, to dig with a spade.
- SPOULT, brittle. Past participle of spald, to splinter.
- SPOUSE, tiny flukes or other fish. Cf. Shetl. spjolkin, little young fish.
- SPRAG, to trail anything on the ground. Cumbd. sprag, a piece of wood put in a cartwheel as a drag. O.N. sprak, a stick.
- STANGER, the outside sill of a window; pronounced "staynger," therefore not from stang, but possibly stanegarth, O.N. steingardr, stone wall.
- STANGS, the shafts of a cart. N. Eng. dial. stang, a pole; O.N. stöng. In Shetl. stong is the *tabu*-name for the mast of a boat.
- STEETHING, fastenings of the draw net to its cords. Cumbd. steeve (Prevost). O.N. stæðingr, braces (in a ship).

- STONK, to take or steal (at marbles). "Stonk is the stake in the game of marbles" (Dr. Brierley).
- STORMIE, the missel-thrush. Cumbd. storm-cock. Supposed to give warning of storm by its note (O.E.D.) or so called from singing in stormy weather (Yarrell, *British Birds*, i, 259).
- *STROKES, the tide which is top of the flood. Qy. cf. strokings, the last milk drawn from a cow; and perhaps Shetl. strogg, to do with difficulty.
- SWEAL [swe'al], of a flame moving. Cumbd. sweel, of a candle in a draught. O.N. svæla, to suffocate with smoke.
- SWIDGES, splashes on the floor. Cf. Shetl. swatl, to splash.
- SWIN; when the wall-paper would not stick, it was said to be "swin"—as wanting more paste? Qy. cf. O.E. swindan, M.E. swind, to be weak; Shetl. swengi, to be hungry; O.N. svangjask, to be lean.
- SWIPE, (of the wind) to blow things over. Eng. swipe, and earlier, swip, to move violently. Shetl. swipp, to pluck, jerk; O.N. svipa, to whip, swoop.
- SY, a drop. Also used in Furness. Shetl. sid, to drip; O.N. sía, to filter.
- TAGELT, lazy, brutish. Obsolete Eng. tagle, Scot. taigle, to disarrange; whence past participle taggled, disordered. Shet. tagl, anything dragged after one; O.N. tagl, a tail.
- TAWS, the material of which cockle-baskets or swills are made, split wood. Cf. O.N. (in the Edda) taug-reptr, roofed with fibre; taug, a rope. Eng. taw, fibre of a root.
- THOFT, a seat in a boat. Also N. Eng. and Scot. from O.N. thófta, Shetl. taft. (The O.E. thoft is apparently borrowed from O.N.).
- TRELOLLS, thick oatmeal porridge.
- TWIRRLUP, the snipe.
- WADSTONE, a whetstone. O.E. hwet-stan, but for the -d- cf. Shetl. hwedisten.
- WAFF, to blow. Cumbd. waff, a puff of wind.
- WALLOW, without salt. General N. Eng. dial., insipid, "welsh." O.E. wealh, wælic, foreign, or perhaps wealg, lukewarm.
- WAMBLE-NET, a salmon-net. Cumbd. whemmel-net, "a drift or hang-net; differs from a seine in that it is cast well out in the stream or tideway, and not from the shore" (Prevost). Cumbd. whemmel, to overturn, overwhelm.
- WANG, a shoe-lace. Cumbd. whang, a leather shoelace. O.E. thwang, a thong. O.N. thvengr, a thong, shoe-latchet.

WATTIE, the village idiot. Cumbd., "a daft Watty," used of any imbecile.

*WEAKY SAND, sand which is humming as it dries. Eng. dial. weak, to squeak. O.N. kvaka, to twitter (of a swallow).

WEAT, tiny cockles. Qy. whit, a bit? or wheat, i.e. like grains of corn?

WHITETY [whitity], the wagtail. Cumbd. watter-tee;—tee for tit, as in Tommy-tee, the Blue tit, from O.N. tittr, any small bird.

WILLOW-WOODLEG, a sharp turn in the baulk to prevent the flukes from escaping round the end.

WINNER, the wild duck.

WISK, of the wind whistling or rattling.

WOAD [wo'ad] a lead pencil. Cumbd. wad. "Calkstone alias Shepe Oode" (i.e. plumbago) is mentioned in the Furness Abbey rental, 1540-41.

WROUT, to work.

*YARD-WAND, Orion's belt; described as a measuring rod of three (feet).