

Fockleyr Chregeen aa-orderit

liorish

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Lhieggan lhiasit as aa-lhieent
Rhumsaa, Yn nah vee jeh'n vlein 2018

Editorial introduction

Archibald Cregeen's *Dictionary of the Manks Language* is a major work of lexicography that has been used by generations of Manx learners since its publication in 1835. The distinctive way in which the information is presented in the *Dictionary* has meant, however, that a good deal of its potential value is not readily apparent to the user. Both the first edition of the *Dictionary* (1835) and the second (1910) comprise a strictly alphabetical list of word forms. Such an arrangement is particularly valuable for users not entirely familiar with the nature and range of variation in the initial letters of Manx words, due to initial consonant mutations, and to the addition of consonants (such as *d*-, *g*- or *n*-) before certain forms of vowel-initial verbs. A consequence of this strictly alphabetical procedure, though, is that related forms of the same word, or word-family, are scattered throughout the dictionary. Thus, in a sense, Cregeen's *Dictionary* as published is more like an index to a lexicon than a lexicon in itself.

In the present re-ordering of the entries of the *Dictionary*, all the lexically related forms are grouped together under the heading of a base form or headword. It thereby becomes possible to view in one place the various inflectional forms of each lexical item, its affixal derivatives, and the phrases and compounds containing them. At the same time, the re-ordering entails separating homonyms that Cregeen treated under one and the same entry, such as **aarey** 'ladder' and **aarey** 'kidney', **deyrey** 'dear' (*pl.*) and **deyrey** 'condemnation'; or **skah** 'strong wind' and **skah** 'mark in the ear of sheep'. Such a reordering as I have attempted depends, of course, on correctly identifying the word relationships, and I may have made some erroneous connections, and missed some links that would be appropriate. I hope users will suggest improvements in this respect. Compound words are repeated under the headword of each element: thus *ard-ainle* 'archangel' is included both under *ard* and under *ainle*. As this edition is prepared for electronic publication, any particular word form in the *Dictionary* can be located by using a Search facility.

This regrouping of the dictionary entries also brings to the fore the degree to which Cregeen's work is a major source of reference for Manx grammar, as the author went to considerable pains to give full illustration¹ of the inflectional paradigms of Manx nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions. Partly this was done just by listing each of the inflectional variants in its strictly alphabetical place, and partly by cross-reference to the paragraphs of the introductory 'Remarks' that explain the phonological and morphological alternations. I suspect that users may not often have followed up these references to the 'Remarks' in order to check, for example, the appropriate plural form of nouns. In this edition, I have inserted the information about noun plurals from the 'Remarks' wherever Cregeen used expressions like "pl. 69" or "pl. 71", which now read: "pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn]"; "pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]". Other cross-references to the introductory 'Remarks' have been converted to hyperlinks: clicking on a [hyperlink](#) will bring up the remark in question. Use Alt+LeftArrow to return to the page you clicked from.

Another lexicographical virtue of the *Dictionary* lies in its citations, of some 200 Manx proverbs, and passages from the Manx Bible, plus a few citations from the Methodist Hymn Book *Lioar dy Hymnyn*, to illustrate the meaning and usage of some of the entries. But the value of the citations is rather diminished in the original publication by the fact that the proverbs are included in Manx only, and the other citations contain merely the reference to the biblical or other passages, not the passages themselves. The 1910 edition (and its 1984 reprint) do give English translations of the Manx proverbs, and I include these translations

¹ The desire for comprehensiveness in this regard can lead Cregeen to include grammatical forms that one doubts can ever have been used, such as "*e whid, s.* his penises."

here also. The present edition, however, incorporates the Manx text of the Biblical passages referred to, along with the corresponding English from the Authorized (King James') Version. Texts of passages occasionally cited from other works, such as the *Lioar dy Hymnyn*, and Thomas Christian's Manx version of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, are also included, with my own English versions, indicated with the initials MWW.

Procedures for preparing the new edition

The text of my 2015 edition was based on an Optical Character Recognition processing of a PDF scan of a copy of the 1835 edition in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, available from Google Books.² I manually corrected the OCR output, but some errors may have remained undetected. Cregeen's main entries and inflections in SMALL CAPITALS have been reproduced in lower case **bold** type. His accompanying Manx words and cross-references in *italic* have been reproduced in lower case *italic*. There are typographical and other manifest errors in the 1835 publication. I indicate elements for suppression between <>, and corrections or elements for addition in *italic* within roman text, and in roman within *italic* text. Other editorial additions are placed in square brackets [].

A notable virtue of the *Dictionary* is the indication of word stress. In the original this is done with a prime sign <'> in or after the stressed syllable, e.g. “*E HAG'GLE*, s. her fear”. Retaining this manner of indication unaltered would, however, have defeated the aim of making the word forms digitally searchable. By default Manx words are stressed on the first syllable, while compound words have primary stress on the final element; thus in most entries the stress indication is redundant. In this edition, only Cregeen's stress indication in a non-initial syllable, or where it might otherwise be unexpected or controversial, is indicated, by means of an underline, e.g. “abane, s. f. ankle; pl. -yn.³ There is a considerable degree of inconsistency in Cregeen's marking of stress. Some of this, perhaps most, may correspond to real variation in pronunciation. Such variation is particularly noticeable in the agent suffix *-eyr*: e.g. “**bwoalteyr**, s. m. a striker, &c.; pl. -yn; yn **woailteyr**, s. 42. the striker or smiter.” Sometimes I have drawn attention to what may be a surprising indication of word stress with “(sic: stress)”.

Reorganizing the entries in lexical groups reveals that in a very considerable number of cases the expected headword or entry is missing from Cregeen's *Dictionary*. For example, among *c-* words, Cregeen gives *yn Chaisht*, and **Jeheiney Chaisht**, but not *Caisht* ‘Easter’; *yn chalmane*, s. the pigeon, but not *calmane*; **cammey** a. pl., s'cam, **ro chamm**, **chamm**, v., but not *camm* or *cam*, a. ‘crooked’; *yn chashtal*, s. the castle, but not *cashtal*. Such missing entries (some 460 of them) are inserted in this edition in lower case roman. On the other hand, Cregeen occasionally gives an apparent cross-reference to a word or word form that is absent; these are indicated with [deest] (Latin ‘is missing’).

Where a word stem has more than one orthographic form, Cregeen marked the form to which inflections are added with an initial asterisk as in “*BREIG or BREAG, v. coax”. To facilitate alphabetical listing and digital searching, the asterisk is here moved to the end, as: “**breig*** or **breag**, v. coax”.

Cregeen did not use the letter *ç*, but indicated with figure 5 (referring to §5 of the ‘Remarks’) which cases of *ch* were pronounced with a coronal affricate consonant. In this edition *ç* has

² See below for an account of previous editions of the Dictionary, and of the textual differences between them; this 2018 edition has been checked against a copy of the original ‘A’ text from the National Library of the Netherlands.

³ There is some loss of information here, since not all polysyllabic words bear a stress mark. But this edition does not seek to replace the original, or the 1910 edition.

been incorporated throughout Cregeen's text, but not in the citations introduced from the Bible and elsewhere.

Cregeen's use of capitalization and hyphenation (e.g. of compound words) is markedly inconsistent. Capitalization has been regularized, and suggested hyphenation (of compounds) where not already marked is indicated with [-].

As was proudly advertised on the title page, the dictionary often gives the gender of nouns. Cregeen's gender assignments are not always to be relied on, though, and are sometimes contradicted by the evidence of the phrases and citations accompanying them. One recurring issue is that sometimes Cregeen apparently gives, for the gender of a compound, the gender of the dependent, not that of the head. But this cannot be right; e.g. '**barrey queeylagh**, s. f. (sic) a wheel-barrow', without lenition of the dependent, shows that the compound is masculine, as the head noun **barrey** is. See Wheeler (2017) for more details of Cregeen's gender assignments, in the context of a broader survey of grammatical gender in Classical Manx.

Cregeen's etymological suggestions are nearly always fanciful and/or arbitrary, e.g. "**hoshtal**, a. left. Would the etymology of this word be too far fetched, if it were said to be from *tasht?*—the hand kept or stored up more than the other," "**Boaldyn**, s. f. May; ... The etymology of this word is not well known; some say it is derived from *boal* (a wall), and *teine* (fire), Irish, in reference to the practice of going round the walls or fences with fire on the eve of this day; others, that it is derived from *laa bwoaitlchyn*, the day cattle or sheep are first put to the fold; others, a corruption of *blieauntyn*, 'the month of three milkings,' as the Saxons called this month;" "**Ihiabbee**, s. f. a bed. Some say from *liehbee* (half meat)"; they should not be taken seriously by the modern user. The science of etymology was hardly even in its infancy in 1835.

Cregeen's English

For 21st-century users, one of the obstacles to making full use of Cregeen's Dictionary is the unfamiliarity, in many cases, of the English terms he used in his definitions. In part, this is due to changes in the use of words over the last two centuries, nearly, since the dictionary was compiled, but only in part. For example, where Cregeen translates as 'bilge', 'to clout', 'craving', 'freak', 'pragmatic', or 'to wriggle', he does not intend the sense that will come to the mind of the modern reader. But more than that, Cregeen's English is notably non-standard, or dialectal, and is likely to have seemed so to contemporaries outside the Isle of Man, at least. In this edition, where the form or sense of an English word of Cregeen's is likely to be unfamiliar to a modern reader, I have supplied a definition, either from the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), or from Joseph Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary* (1898–1905) (EDD). Except occasionally, I have not tried to do this for Cregeen's terminology of flora and fauna, however, where specialist botanical or zoological knowledge would be needed to make added information useful. To illustrate here I give some examples from the letter C.

For **caaney**, v. Cregeen gives 'tabering', which is the word that appears in the King James Bible in the passage Cregeen cites. It corresponds to OED *taboring* 'drumming'. **Aanrit caitnagh** is 'fustian' —I add the OED definition of *fustian*. **Clooid**, v. is 'to clout' (OED 'to mend with a clout or patch'). As well as 'teasing, claiming, dunning', **clowan**, v. is 'craving' (OED *crave* v.⁴: 'to ask (a debtor) for payment, to dun. Sc.'). **greim-collane** is 'a gripe' (OED: 'an intermittent spasmodic pain in the bowels. Usually *pl.*, colic pains'). For **cooidsave** Cregeen gives 'vouchsafe', but the sense he intends is not the one the modern English user would suppose, if they know the word at all, nor is it by any means the central

one in the OED; rather it corresponds to OED's sense 8 'to be pleasing or agreeable to (a person) to do something'. **Cooishagh** is defined first as 'cautelous' (OED 'cautious, wary, heedful, circumspect'). Under **coonlagh**, as well as 'straw', Cregeen gives *haum*, which is a variant of OED's *haulm ~ halm* 'the stems or stalks of various cultivated plants, as peas, beans, vetches, hops, potatoes, etc.'. Cregeen tells us Manx **cowree** is 'sowins, flummery': to elucidate this we need to turn to EDD *sowen pl.*: 'a dish made by steeping the husks and siftings of oatmeal in water'; and, for *flummery*, to Samuel Johnson's Dictionary definition 'A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflour or oatmeal,' as quoted in OED. **Creear** is 'a sieve, searce or bolter', where *searce* is (OED) 'a sieve or strainer' and *bolter* is (OED) 'a piece of cloth used for sifting; a sieve, strainer; a bolting-machine.' One sense given for **cryss** is 'inkle': OED 'a kind of linen tape, formerly much used for various purposes'; **cug** is 'pap', that is, OED 'semi-liquid food, such as that considered suitable for babies or invalids, ...'.

To help with Cregeen's unfamiliar English, I have supplied from the OED over 230 definitions, together with some 50 from the EDD. Apart from that, though, there is a dozen or so of English terms, or senses, in the Dictionary that I have not been able to trace in either of those sources.⁴

English	Manx entry	English	Manx entry
brindle	brackan	pringle	injeig
cowering	coneegaht	scathe, n.	skeiee
crowis	groobin	spattle	spaag
frankwort	freoagh	squeam	scoigh
hago	rah	stoutling	stugg ~ stuggey
preagle	meil-baa	surge	sogh

Previous editions of Cregeen's Dictionary

Archibald Cregeen's *Dictionary of the Manks Language* of 1835 has been republished four times in the 20th and 21st centuries.⁵ In 1910 J. J. Kneen, on behalf of the Manx Language Society, edited a reprint, with a brief new preface, that reset the text. It included translations into English of Cregeen's Manx proverbs, and an English-Manx index (Kneen 1910). In 1969 Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh published a photographic reprint of the 1835 edition, entitled *Fockleyr ny Gaelgey chaglit liorish Archibald Cregeen*, with a preface in Manx by R. L. Thomson (Thomson 1969). Then in 1984 Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh published a photographic reprint of the 1910 edition, again entitled *Fockleyr ny Gaelgey chaglit liorish Archibald Cregeen*, without Kneen's preface, but with a brief preface in English by R. L. Thomson (Thomson 1984). Finally, in 2015 I published online a reordering of Cregeen's 1835 Dictionary, with the entries grouped not strictly alphabetically, as previously, but with formally related items grouped under headwords; my edition was entitled *Fockleyr Chregeen Aa-orderit* (Wheeler 2015). As well as the proverb translations from Kneen (1910), it incorporated the texts, in Manx and English, of the Biblical and other passages that Cregeen cited as illustrations of usage.

All of these editions purported to reproduce the original text of the 1835 Dictionary. At the respective times of publication, the editors were unaware that there was, in fact, more than one version of the 'first edition', and that the texts they had all chosen to reproduce were

⁴ My thanks are due to Christopher Lewin for his assistance with reducing the list of unidentified English words, and for his helpful suggestions on the grouping of certain entries under headwords.

inferior to the ‘true’ first edition, that was dated 1835, but actually appeared in May 1837.⁶ In his preface to the 1969 reprint, Thomson says, ‘Tra hie eh er cur magh yn nah cheayrt dy moghey ’sy lding shoh, va’n obbyr-phrental ooilley jeant ass y noa, as er y fa shen ghow ny fir-aarlee yn caa dy yanno caghlaaghyn ayns y lioar raad erbee er lhieu dy row feme. Agh y cheayrt shoh ta’n lioar er ny cur magh er agh elley, trooid jaloo-phrental, as shen y fa ta shin er ngholl er ash gys y chied ockleyr, as ta ny t’ayd ayns dty laue ny yalloo firrinagh jeh’n lioar shen myr haink ee magh ec y toshiaght’ [When it was published for the second time early in the present century, all the typesetting was re-done, and thus the editors took the opportunity to make changes in the book wherever they thought necessary.⁷ But this time the book is published in a different way, through facsimile-printing, and for that reason we have returned to the first dictionary, and what you have in your hands is a true facsimile of the book as it was originally published.] And in his preface to Thomson (1984) he speaks of the 1910 edition ‘now reproduced in facsimile as being slightly more correct and legible than the first edition.’

Yet the fact that there was more than one variant of the ‘first’ edition was not a secret. In his *Bibliotheca Monensis* (Manx Society vol. VIII, 1861), under the heading ‘Archibald Cregeen, 1835. A Dictionary of the Manks Language’ (p. 126), William Harrison tells us ‘The Author of this Account [i.e. William Harrison himself] purchased the sheets left on hand, from which some Copies were afterwards made up; some little difference is observable, arising from the few sheets reprinted being in a larger type, when some few words were unavoidably omitted.’⁸ These variant copies must have been made some time between 1842, when Harrison came to live in the Isle of Man, and 1861, when *Bibliotheca Monensis* was first published.

William Cubbon (1865-1955), as an activist in The Manx Language Society, was one of those listed by J. J. Kneen in his preface as having assisted in the reedition of Cregeen’s dictionary in 1910. In 1922 he became Librarian of the Manx Museum, and Director of the Museum in 1932. In the 2nd volume of his *A Bibliographical Account of Works relating to the Isle of Man* (1939), p. 818, he provides the following information about Cregeen’s Dictionary:

‘The book is met with in two forms, variety A and variety B. The first and original is easily recognised by its having a list of subscribers at the end, and by being uniform in type throughout. Variety B is not only without the list, but is not complete as regards the vocabulary itself. The latter copies were made up by William Harrison, compiler of ‘Bibliotheca Monensis,’ from sheets purchased by him at the sale of Quiggin the printer’s stock.⁹ These sheets, however, were not complete, and the missing ones had to be supplied; for the reprint, type of the original size was not available, and an

⁵ I am very grateful to Phil Kelly, Christopher Lewin, and Nicola Tooms for their help with bibliography at the start of my investigation of the variant editions.

⁶ Advertisement in *Mona’s Herald*, 9 May 1837. I shall continue to refer to the first edition as the ‘1835 edition’ since that is the date on the title page, which has itself been reproduced photographically or in facsimile in all the 20th- and 21st-century editions.

⁷ Thomson seems rather disingenuous here. Other than supplying translations of Cregeen’s proverbs, Kneen and his fellow editors made absolutely minimal changes to the text of the dictionary. They corrected some of the misprints, and introduced as many more, reproducing most of the 1835 misprints unchanged.

⁸ This information is repeated in the second edition of *Bibliotheca Monensis* (Harrison 1876: 144-145).

⁹ This cannot, however, refer to the sale of the stock and business after Mrs. Quiggin’s death, which did not take place till 1863.

average of eight lines were dropped out, owing to the type used being larger. — G. W. Wood.

‘Archdeacon [John] Kewley adds the following: “In the last decade of the 19th century, William Cubbon, farmer, moved to the house at Colby in which Archibald Cregeen had lived. Sometime after he settled in he told me that among old rubbish in the house there was a quantity of papers printed in the Manx language which he burned. ... From his description I was satisfied they were the sheets (one section) of the Manx dictionary which Mr Harrison had to get reprinted for the second edition.”¹⁰ 28/5/27.’

One of the copies of Cregeen’s 1835 Dictionary in the Manx Museum library (H.140/N7) contains the carbon copy of a letter, possibly from William Cubbon himself, to Rev. E[rnest] U[rmston] Savage (1879-1939), another of the group that had assisted J. J. Kneen in the preparation of the 1910 reprint. The letter reads as follows:

‘P2/2/C

16th September, 1938

Dear Mr Savage,

You are right about the curious differences in the printing of the Cregeen Dictionary. The sheets D (1) 21-24; H. 41-44; L. 53-8; W. 97-100; 2C. 121-124.

From my experience as a printer,¹¹ I feel sure the reason for the difference in type is that five sheets of four pp. were missing, all had to be reset. The printer whoever he was who had to print these sheets had not the Nonpareil type in which the bulk of the work had been done by Quiggin. He used the next in size larger which was called Minion.¹² In order to bring the matter within the compass of 4 pp. William Harrison, the man responsible, had to eliminate several lines.

The whole story is very interesting, and shows what an enthusiastic figure Harrison was. We owe him much, and I hope some day to write a brief biography of him for the journal.

I am a bit ‘throng’, so I close with my expression of good wishes,
dy firrinagh,

Rev. E.U. Savage,
Fell Close,
Staveley,
KENDAL’

Following Cubbon, I refer to the complete version, including the subscribers’ list, of Cregeen’s 1835 Dictionary as version A, using B to indicate any version with replacement pages. The sheets in question that were reprinted for B are *bifolia*, that is, sheets of paper

¹⁰ Kewley must mean ‘sheets of the first edition “A” version that somehow had got separated from the remainder’; what did he mean by ‘one section’, though? In his address on the unveiling of a plaque on Cregeen’s former house, reported in *Mona’s Herald* of 1st August 1939, Kewley adds that ‘Quiggin, under Cregeen’s orders, printed about 500, the surplus copies being kept aside in the form of unbound sheets.’

¹¹ If Cubbon is the author, he was joint owner of the *Manx Sun* between 1900 and 1912.

¹² Nonpareil equals 6 point and Minion equals 7 point.

folded once, to make two leaves, or four printed pages.¹³ All the signatures¹⁴ in A are bifolia, except the first, unnumbered, and third, C, which have 8 pages each.¹⁵

The abbreviation by Harrison's printer in the reset pages often consists of shortening, or omitting, the conjugation information for verbs, such as, on p. 24, for '**basht**, *v.* baptize, christen', where the abbreviated references to conjugation patterns '-**ee**, 80; -**in**, 83; -**ins**, 84; -**ym**, 86; -**yms**, 87; -**ys**, 88' are omitted. But several more interesting elements were excised also, such as, on the same page 24, the entry '**beealeragh**, *v.* babbling, talking too much', the entries '**bee'm**, *v.* I will be; -**s**, *id. em.*', '**beggey**, *a. pl.* little, small', and, under the heading '**beill** *s. pl.* mouths, the plural of *beeal*', the Bible citation '*Mat. xxi. 16*'. A significant number of entries were omitted altogether, as were also a significant number of citations. One proverb was omitted, and was thus not picked up by subsequent collectors of Manx proverbs, *s.v.* **chredj*** or **chredjys**: "*T'eh feer dunnal chredjys ɬaghter balloo.*" [It's a very brave man who trusts a dumb messenger.] I give in Appendix 1 all the information, apart from the verb paradigm abbreviations, that is in the A text but was absent from Kneen (1910) and other subsequent editions. There are 74 entries that can be added or expanded by going back to the A version. The present revised edition, thus, restores all those elements of the superior print of the first edition that are not to be found in the 20th-century reprints, or in my 2015 text.

Though not aware of it when he prefaced the 1984 reprint of Kneen (1910), by the time of his Maddrell Memorial Lecture, R. L. Thomson had become aware (1991) of the passage in Cubbon's bibliography explaining the presence of more than one version of the 'first edition', and also that there were not five but six signatures that varied between A and B versions. He did not know of more than one B version, though. He says (1991: 5) 'Before the Manx Society is besieged by indignant purchasers of our reprint [1969] demanding a refund on the ground that we reprinted type B, let me assure you that Wood's phrasing here [in the entry in Cubbon (1939)] is unnecessarily alarmist. He spoke of B as "incomplete" and "an average of eight lines being dropped out" but in fact the larger type was almost completely accommodated by reducing the spacing between the lines and slightly trimming the length of some items. I have not examined all the reprinted sections minutely ..., but as far as I can see no head-words were omitted and nothing material was lost.' The evidence I present here shows that Thomson was mistaken about this. The spacing between lines was not reduced. Typically, seven lines were lost from each column (often 59 instead of 66), and B3, the variant reprinted in facsimile in 1969, lacks some hundred pieces of non-trivial information (some of which were available from Kneen (1910) where a somewhat more complete B version had been used).

Perhaps surprisingly, a considerable number of copies of Cregeen's dictionary from libraries around the world have been scanned and are available to view online, for example, on Google Books or on archive.org. In connection with correcting and revising Wheeler (2015) I

¹³ Each bifolium 251mm x 185mm.

¹⁴ A signature, in book printing, is 'a sheet of paper folded, or to be folded, into leaves forming a book, as distinguished by the letter, number, or symbol (or combination of these) placed by the printer at the foot of the recto of its first leaf' (OED).

¹⁵ There are two consecutive signatures 'D', which is why the author of the letter to Savage refers to 'D(1)' — the first 'D', in this introduction called D'—, and two consecutive signatures 'P'. In B3, the replacement signatures for D', H, L and 2S have no distinguishing letters; the remaining two are indicated with W and 2S, as expected.

checked to see whether these copies are of the A or the B version. In fact, examination of them shows that there exists not just one B version, but at least three different B variants, and probably four. Not just five bifolia, as mentioned in the letter to Savage, but six were subject to replacement, not all in every copy, and not all with the same replacement. In all B version copies I have seen, signatures D' (pp. 21-24), H (pp. 41-44), and 2C (pp. 121-124) display the same replacement pages. And the same replacements are evident in the text of Kneen (1910). In the case of the other three bifolia, the B copies differ. The variant I call B1 has new pages in signature L (pp. 53-56) and W (pp. 97-100), but the original pages (=A) in signature 2S (pp. 181-184).¹⁶ It is clearly such a B1 variant that is mentioned in the letter to the Rev. E. U. Savage.¹⁷

Another B variety (labelled here B2: see below for library sources) has the same new L pages as B1, but new pages in signature 2S (pp. 181-184). In signature W (pages 97-100), B2 has new pages that are notably different from the new pages in B1 (and from the originals in A). As well as inflectional information, and certain entries which are omitted or abbreviated in both B1 and B2 versions, a different selection has been made in each of the versions about which other entries to omit. Namely, B1 omits **jeigh**, *s.m.*, **jeighit**, **jerkal**, *v.*, **jesheenagh**, *a.*, **jiooldey**, *v.*, **jummalid**, **jummaltagh**, **junt**, *s. m.* and *v.*, *yn* **jymmiltey**, **kaartey**, *v.* carding, **kainle**, **kartit**, **kayeeagh**, **keckit**, **keead**, **keedoo**, **keeirey**, **keillit**, **kercheenagh**, and **kerreyder**; B2 omits **jeidagh**, **jeidid** or **jeidys**, **jollsyid**, **jooighid**, **karroo**, **keekeyder**, **kennip**, and **kestit**.

A third B variant (B3) has all the new pages of B1, plus the new 2S pages (181-184) of B2. It is a B3 variant that is reproduced photographically in Thomson (1969).

The 1910 reprint (Kneen 1910), while clearly not reproducing the original A text, differs in content from all the B versions so far mentioned. It shares with B1-3 the material of the replacement pages of signatures D', H, and 2C. For signature L, the full A text is reproduced (except that ‘**debejagh**, *s. 7.* desperate. A low word.’ is omitted, doubtless by oversight). For W (pp. 97-100), the contents in Kneen (1910) differ from what is found in either B1 or B2 copies, though they are more similar to the latter. Finally, for signature 2S, Kneen (1910) again has different content from either A or B2. It is conceivable that the text of Kneen (1910) was derived from more than one source, though, if so, it is hard to imagine that the differences between the sources would not have been noticed and remarked upon. Or, if a proof reader were correcting from an A text, why do so thoroughly and (almost) consistently only in the L pages, only partially in the W and 2S pages, and not at all in signatures D', H, or 2C? I infer, rather, that there was yet another B variant, B4, that Kneen had access to, with original A pages in signature L, and different replacement pages from other versions corresponding to signatures W and 2S. The differences in content between Kneen (1910), = B4, and B2 are set out in Appendix 2.

¹⁶ It was a B1 variant —the copy in the Bodleian Library in Oxford— that I originally used to prepare my 2015 edition, not then being aware that there was more than one variant of the ‘first edition’.

¹⁷ The Manx Museum Library copy in which the letter is now to be found is one from the library of George William Wood, presented to the Manx Museum 5 July 1923. But this volume cannot be the one the letter’s author examined. The text of the letter refers only to five replacement bifolia, indicating a B1 version, in which signature 2S (pp. 181-184) is identical to the ‘true’ first edition A version. The copy from G. W. Wood’s library is the B2 version, with 6 replacement bifolia, including signature 2S.

The differences between the variants of the ‘first edition’ are summarized in the following table.

Table of differences between variants of the ‘first edition’

Signature/pages	A original, complete	B1	B2	B3	B4 Source of 1910 reprint	No. of variant signatures
D' 21-24		new	= B1	= B1	= B1	2
H 41-44		new	= B1	= B1	= B1	2
L 53-56		new	= B1	= B1	= A	2
W 97-100		new	new, not = B1	= B1	new, more like B2 than B1	4
2C 121-124		new	= B1	= B1	= B1	2
2S 181-184		= A	new	= B2	new, not = B2	3

Library copies of the several variants of Cregeen’s Dictionary:

A Manx Museum Library (H.140/N8), National Library of the Netherlands (4010 E 45)¹⁸, Wellcome Library, British Library (1332.f.12).

B1 Bodleian Library, Oxford (3192 e.2), Boston College Libraries.

B2 Manx Museum Library (H.140/N7), National Library of Scotland (Cam.2.e.14) and (Blair.238), Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (1011800 L.rel.415)

B3 Manx Museum Library (H.140/N6), University of California Library, Thomson (1969) reprint.

Further historical information relating to the publication of Cregeen’s Dictionary

On Tuesday 21 May, 1833, the following advertisement appeared in the *Manks Advertiser*. A very similar advertisement appeared the same day in the *Manx Sun*, with a little more detail of those receiving subscribers’ names, here added in []:

READY FOR THE PRESS,

And to be Published as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers can be obtained,

A DICTIONARY of the MANKS LANGUAGE, giving the corresponding Words or Meanings in English. The Work, it is hoped, will give general Satisfaction to all Classes, and to a Manksman that can read and knows but little English, will be a help to learn that language more extensively. The Author has, with great Assiduity and Labour for many Years past, from the best Researches and his own Knowledge of that ancient Language, gathered all the Manks Words he could find, given the Derivations of some of them, with such Proverbs and old Phrases as are peculiar to the language, which may render the Whole a truly interesting Work.

¹⁸ This copy has an inscription showing it belonged to John Teare, of Glentramman, MHK, one of the subscribers to the first edition.

It is to be expected that every patriotic Manksman will be a Subscriber for a Volume which is not to exceed the Price of 5s. British, or 5s. 6d. in boards, to Subscribers.

Subscribers' Names will be received by G[eorge] Jefferson, Duke Street, J. Quiggin, North Quay, and John Kinrade, [hatter,] Douglas ; Thomas Clucas, Rushen ; John Harrison, Arbory; John Kneale, Watchmaker, Castletown ; John Mylchreest [and Robert Quayle], Malew ; John Braid, Santon ; William Kelly, Marown ; [William Joughin, Braddan] ; Rev. Joseph Qualtrough, Lonan ; Thomas Fargher, Maughold ; John Looney and John Quilliam, Ramsey ; James T. Cregeen, Ballaugh ; R[ichard] Cowley, Coroner, German ; Henry Cubbon, Bretnee, and Andrew Joughyn, Jurby ; John Cain, Ballaskyr, Michael ; John Keown and John King, Peel ; and John Cottier, Patrick.

May 21, 1833.

In the *Mona's Herald* of 27th December that year there appeared a political article in Manx, in which the characters Juan and Illiam discuss the meaning of popular 'representation' in the legislature; Juan laments the poor state of the dictionary he has available to him. At this point there is a footnote in English: 'Juan may shortly avail himself of purchasing a new Dictionary, as we understand Mr. Cregeen is making arrangements for the publication of his forthcoming volume,—in which undertaking we heartily wish him success.'

On Friday January 30th, 1835, an announcement in *Mona's Herald* reads: 'In the press and speedily will be published, A Dictionary of the Manks Language...' with the description, and invitation to patriotic Manxmen, repeated from the earlier call for subscribers. Archibald Cregeen's own Introduction, printed in the Dictionary, is dated 'Kirk Arbory, 5th June, 1834.' The title page of the book bears the date 1835, but the first notice of actual publication appears in *Mona's Herald* of Tuesday, May 9th, 1837: 'THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED (sic)—Price 6s. A Dictionary of the Manks Language ... by Archibald Cregeen', with a similar announcement in the *Manx Liberal* on the following Saturday. This advertisement was repeated in the newspapers several times over the following months, at least until March of 1839, so evidently 'This day is published' was not always to be taken literally, but the May 9th, 1837, appearance is the first I have seen.

The Dictionary as first published includes at the end an alphabetical list of the subscribers,¹⁹ several of whom, including the booksellers, subscribed for more than one copy. Many of the great and good subscribed: the Lt. Governor John Ready, Bishop [William] Ward, the Deemsters John Christian and J. J Hayward, the Attorney General James Clarke, the Clerk of the Rolls John McHutchin, the High Bailiff of Castletown, John Kelly, the High Bailiff of Ramsey, F[rederick] Tellet, 9 MHKs and 23 ministers of religion, plus 19 advocates, 3 surgeons, etc. In all, 317 individuals subscribed, for 418 copies. At 5s a copy (assuming that the extra cost of 6d, if incurred, covered the cost of binding), therefore, £104 10s. was raised,²⁰ which one might have supposed was enough to cover Quiggin's costs as printer and publisher, and leave something by way of royalties for the author.

¹⁹ The list of subscribers is reproduced here as Appendix 3.

²⁰ About £8,900 at 2005 prices, according to Webb, Dominic (13 February 2006). *Inflation: the value of the pound 1750–2005* (PDF) (Report). House of Commons Library. By the same calculation, the price of a bound copy to a subscriber, 5s. 6d., is equivalent to £23.45 at 2005 prices.

Nevertheless, later that year, a rather sad paragraph appeared in the ‘Local and Provincial’ column of the *Manx Liberal* (26th August, 1837):

‘We regret to learn, that the sale of Mr. Cregeen’s estimable Manx Dictionary is not likely to remunerate him for the intense labour and research required to produce a volume of so much intrinsic merit. It was anticipated that a performance of such elaborate inquiry, calculated to preserve from oblivion a very ancient, and once almost universal language, would have met with extensive encouragement; for abstruse and valuable compositions of this nature rarely disappoint the expectations of their authors. It is hoped, therefore, that the admirers of Manx literature will yet evince their taste and patriotism by patronising the work in question, which reflects great credit on the ingenious compiler, while it is no less honourable to the erudition of the Island. We understand that the Venerable the Archdeacon has liberally subscribed for four copies, —a laudable example which we trust will be generally followed.’

The author’s belief that ‘valuable compositions of this nature rarely disappoint the expectations of their authors’ was perhaps rather too sanguine, or maybe Cregeen himself had hoped to make his fortune, rather than merely to earn a modest return for his efforts, together with the respect and gratitude of fellow Manxmen, present and future.

An anonymous review of Cregeen’s Dictionary was published in the *Manx Liberal* of 24th November, 1838, reprinted from the *Lancashire Herald*. It begins,

‘This little volume, published in Douglas, in 1837, fell into our hands by accident. It is a useful contribution to etymological literature, so far as all dialects of Celtic are concerned.’

Much of the review consists of quotations from the introduction and the body of the dictionary. But the author does take issue with Cregeen on several matters:

‘...nor can we join in Mr Cregeen’s lamentations over the extinction of Manks, because a dialect of a people so situated, must in course, we might almost say of nature, be extinguished; but every person who cares about the history of language, which is only another word for the history of thought, must always feel interested in such books as this of Mr. Cregeen.

We think he very often mistakes English or Scottish, or what is the parent of both, Saxon, and sometimes classical or ecclesiastical words for Celtic, *aalican* for halcyon, *adultrinagh*, adulterous, *Agglish*, the church, *ansoor*, answer, *aspick*, bishop, *angaaish*, anguish, &c. We have only looked over the frst pages for examples. In the very first page we find one droll enough, “*aart-ny-paart*, lot nor part” set down as Manks. It is the ordinary Scotch law phrase *art-and part*.²¹

....

Why does not Mr. Cregeen translate his Manks proverbs and other quotations? Who is bound to understand the following: —

[The reviewer quotes the rhyme “*Ollick ghennal as blein feer vie*” that Cregeen gives s.v. QUAALTAGH.]

Will some of our Manks readers favour us with a version of these rhymes?’

²¹ The author objects, then, not to certain of Cregeen’s etymologies, as well he might have done, but to the fact that he includes among his dictionary entries any borrowings at all into Manx from other languages.

A letter, by ‘A friend to the Manx people’, to the editor of the *Manx Liberal* 15th February, 1840, —no. 5 in a series ‘Inattention to the spiritual wants of the Manx poor’— argues for the parish clergy to have themselves adequate knowledge of the Manx language, rather than to delegate Manx speaking to curates, even supposing competent curates could be found and afforded, which the writer doubts.

‘Why should not this language be studied by every clergyman in the diocese who is at present ignorant of it? Why should not clergymen of this description instead of yielding their assent to the palpably erroneous assertion of a party who have, during many years, for reasons best known to themselves, and I really fear none of the purest, been representing the Manx language as on the point of becoming extinct, determine to make themselves masters of the native tongue? Let none of them be so deceived as for a moment to imagine that this would prove an impracticable, or even a difficult undertaking. There is not one individual amongst them who might not by spending a single hour every day in studying the Manx tongue, become in the course of a year able both to preach and to pray in Manx, and that just as well as many of the Clergy who are now regularly discharging these duties; nay, perhaps, even much better than some of them. This language is anything but copious. The excellent dictionary recently published by Archibald Cregeen is a very diminutive volume, and yet it not only contains all the Manx words now in use, but several which have become totally obsolete.

Many of the Clergy who now constantly officiate in Manx, were at the time of their ordination, just as ignorant of this language as any stranger whatever can possibly be. A Clergyman who is accounted, and I believe justly, one of the best Manx scholars in the country, has assured me that the time during which he was employed in acquiring such an acquaintance with the native tongue as enabled him to read the Manx service and to deliver a Manx discourse, amounted only to six weeks. [...] He recommends Kelly’s grammar. [...] Cregeen’s dictionary also which may be had from any of our booksellers would be found a very important auxiliary.’

An article in the *Manx Liberal* of 23rd June 1849 reviews at length charitable work on the Island in the previous 18 years. Somewhat incongruously, the article concludes with the following paragraph:

‘We shall close this article with Cregeen’s Manx Dictionary, and suggest a reprint with this difference, that the English type precede the Manx; as at present arranged the stranger is puzzled to find the word sought. There are besides many *terms* in common parlance, and expressive of existing objects omitted—as Tynwald—Taxiaxi—Key, singular of yn Chiare-as-Feed, the twenty-four Keys,—Deemster;²² and so on. If these be of foreign root they are Manx by adoption, and part of a still living language; they therefore cannot be excluded with reason from the vocabulary.’

I have not so far been able to identify when, and in what circumstances, Harrison purchased the unsold printed sheets of the Dictionary ‘left on hand’. Archibald Cregeen had died on 9th April, 1841. John Quiggin, the printer, died suddenly on 5th August, 1843; however, his widow Mary Anna Quiggin continued the business at 52 North Quay, Douglas, for almost twenty years. There does not seem to have been an advertised sale of stock, then or later, as there was after the death of Mrs Quiggin. Another question is, in what circumstances might Quiggin printers have ceased to have available the Nonpareil font which was used for

²² Cregeen’s dictionary in fact includes ‘**briw**, s. m. a judge, a deemster’.

printing the ‘A’ text of the dictionary in 1835-7? One possibility concerns the printing of *The Manx Sun*. John Quiggin had been the printer of the newspaper until 4th June 1841. On that day, an announcement appeared in the paper stating that the partnership between John Quiggin and James Grellier to print *The Manx Sun* had been dissolved. From that day onwards the newspaper was printed by William Powell. Did Powell acquire the Nonpareil font along with the contract to print *The Manx Sun*? Mary Anna Quiggin’s death on 14th April, 1863, was reported in the *Isle of Man Weekly Advertising Circular* of that day, p. 5; but the printing and bookselling business was acquired from the executor of her will in May of that year, and continued under the name of Quiggin & Glover, on the same premises. By that time, however, Harrison had already reported (1861) his acquisition of the remaining printed sheets of the Dictionary pages. By 1849, second-hand copies of the dictionary were being advertised for sale at 2s. or 2s. 6d. Fifty years later, though, a writer complained that ‘Cregeen’s Dictionary cannot be procured under a guinea per copy’ (*Isle of Man Examiner*, 15th April 1899, p.4).²³ Already, then, moves were afoot which would result in the 1910 reprint.



Memorial to Archibald Cregeen in Arbory Church

²³ One was advertised at 30s. in the *Manx Sun* 15 Sep. 1900.

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Appendix 1.

Table of elements missing from 20th-century re-editions of Cregeen's dictionary, omitting details of inflection and some cross-references of minor interest.

Sig.	pp.	Old entry	New entry	Restored information from 1835 'A' version text (Bible citations corrected in [].)
D'	21-24	ashleyder		2 <i>Chron.</i> xx[x]ii[i]. 19.
		aunlyn		Does it originate in our language from <i>ooylyn</i> ? as <i>arran as ooylyn</i> (bread and apples).
		awaneagh		a [rude ... uncivilized,] uneducated person.
		bare, a.		(from <i>by share</i>)
		barrant or barrantys		[assurance ... confidence], fidelity.
			✓	beealeragh , v. babbling, talking too much
			✓	bee'm , v. I will be; -s, <i>id. em.</i>
			✓	beggey , a. pl. little, small.
			✓	<i>dy beign's</i> , v. if I were, <i>em.</i>
		beill s. pl.		<i>Mat. xxi. 16</i>
H	41-44	feer chraidoilagh		[craidoilagh] s. m. the mocker, the scoffer; <i>pl. 71</i>
			✓	chraisht , v. did squeeze. This word ought to be written <i>hraast</i> ; but as it occurs in <i>Jud. vi. 38</i> , I have inserted it; the radical is <i>traast</i> . T
		e chraueeaght		[his ... holiness,] his piety, godliness.
		yn chrea		[the creed,] the heads, or tenets of [faith or belief].
		yn chredjue		[the faith,] credence, [or belief].
		chredj* or chredjys		"T'eh <i>feer dunnal chredjys ɬaghter balloo.</i> "
		chrie or chraa		and <i>Acts xiii. 5[1]</i>
		feer chronnal		[very plain,] obvious, manifest, evident, visible, conspicuous.
		yn chrou* or chrow		1 Kings vii. 33; chrou* , v. <to> [did] shoe with iron.
		feer chruin or chring		For the radical of this word see <i>Psl. xcvi. 8.</i> (round).
		yn chruinney		[the globe, ball, sphere, orb,] &c., the earth as it is one.
		yn chryss-soillee		<i>Job xxxviii. 9.</i>
		yn chuinnag		[the flask, horn for snuff,] the snuff box.
		feer churneinagh		[very pettish, &c.;] very easily thrown down.
		dy chur-ny-lieh		[impeach,] to accuse.
		yn churragh		[the bog, fen, or marshy place.]
		y chuyr		<i>Gen. xxxiv. 31.</i>
		Chylloo		[...] as, <i>carrick y Chylloo</i> (the Chickens of the Calf Island).
		ɬyndaa		s. m. a turn; <i>pl. -ghyn</i> .
		ɬyrrys		[1] <i>Sam. xvii. 28.</i>
		claddagh		[...] <i>Clattagh</i> therefore, would be a marshy place where rods, willows or rushes grow; in <i>Ez. xlvi. 15</i> , it is for suburbs; <i>pl. 72</i> [claddeeyn].
		claigin		[...] the cranium or brain pan; <i>Psl. lxviii. 21.</i>
		clea		[...] roof of a house, &c.
		cleayn or cleayne		[entice ... seduce,] delude, inveigle.
		cleayst		<i>Luke iii. 17.</i>
		cleoyn²⁴		
		plet		[... it is also used for a piece of timber nailed on a larger piece to

²⁴ In the 1910 reprint (and thus in Thomson 1984), by error, the head-word **cleoyn** is followed by the definition belonging to **clep**, but this error is absent from the B versions.

Sig.	pp.	Old entry	New entry	Restored information from 1835 ‘A’ version text (Bible citations corrected in [].)
				hinder anything from passing], and perhaps had its name from this, as a <i>cler</i> is a hinderance of the water or tide; <i>pl. -tyn</i> .
		<i>yn cluight</i>		<i>Acts xvii. 28.</i>
L	53-56		✓	debejagh , <i>s. 7.</i> desperate. A low word.
W	97-101		✓	jeidagh , <i>a.</i> See <i>jeadagh</i> .
			✓	jeidid or jeidys . See <i>jeadid</i> .
		jesheenagh		<i>Deu. xxviii. 54.</i>
		jeshey		[right ... neat], nice.
		jin or jinn*		... See also <i>jean</i> .
		jir or jirr*		<i>Mat. xvii. 20.</i>
			✓	jollyssid . See <i>jollys</i>
			✓	jooighid . See <i>jood</i> .
			✓	karroo . See <i>carroo</i> .
			✓	ke , <i>pro.</i> what. See <i>cre</i> .
			✓	keekeyder , <i>s. m.</i> a peeper; <i>pl. -yn</i> .
			✓	keer . See <i>kere</i> .
			✓	keiyn , <i>a.</i> kind, delicate, &c.; <i>Prov. xxix. 21.</i>
		<i>dy keiyn</i>		[<i>L</i>]am. iv. 5.
		kere or khore		<i>pl. -yn</i> , or <i>-nyn</i> ; <i>Psalm xix. 10</i> ; <i>v. comb.</i>
		kereit		or <i>keret</i> ...
			✓	keshit , 85. frothed, foamed.
			✓	kesmadey , <i>v.</i> stepping pacing
			✓	kestit , 85. cast, turned off.
2C	121-124	neu-imneays		[insolitude; inanxiety.] unconcernedness.
			✓	neu-scanshoil , <i>a.</i> disregardful.
		neu-vyghinagh		[unmerciful, inclement,] illenient.
			✓	neu-yarrootit , <i>a.</i> unforgotten.
			✓	<i>y n'hannag</i> , <i>s.</i> the crow. F
			✓	nonney , <i>adv.</i> else, or. See also <i>er-nonney</i> .
2S	181-184	e vullee		[<i>a. d.</i> (sic) his top or head;] <i>Acts i. 18</i> ; <i>pl. -yn</i> ; his eminences.
			✓	e waagh , <i>s.</i> his hare.
			✓	wandrailyssyn , <i>s. pl.</i> wanderings.
			✓	<i>creoi wannallys</i> , <i>s.</i> stiffneckedness, stubbornness. M
			✓	warpit , <i>pt.</i> wrapped, bound.
			✓	e wooad , <i>s.</i> his size, bigness. M
			✓	feer wooar , <i>a.</i> very big, great or large. M
			✓	<i>yn wyllin</i> , <i>s.</i> the mill or miln. M
			✓	yeealleyder , <i>s. m.</i> a beater.
			✓	<i>ro yeeigit</i> , <i>a.</i> too drained or ditched. J

Appendix 2.

Differences between B4 (text of Kneen 1910) and B2 (pp. 53-56, 97-100, 181-184, of the first edition(s)).

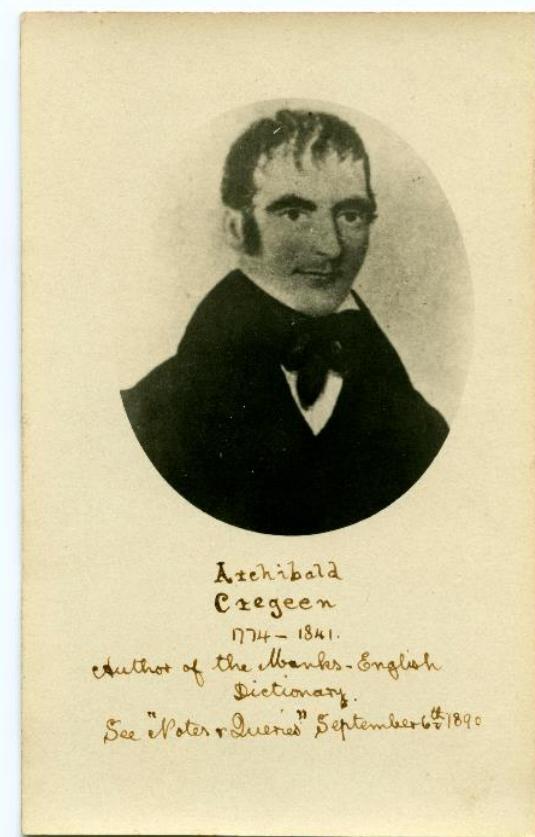
- L p. 53-56 1910 reproduces version A text, except for the omission of ‘**debejagh**, s. 7. desperate. A low word.’
- W p. 97 1910 includes ‘**jesheeney** v. ornamenting, embellishing.’ which is not in B1 or B2
s.v. **jesheenys** includes ‘*pl. -yn*’
p. 98 1910 includes, s. v. **jiulean**, ‘*pl. 71; Lev. xxv. 40 and Cant. viii. 11.*’
includes s.v. **joarree** ‘*Neh. xii.26.*’
includes ‘**juist**, s. m. a wooden dish; *pl. -yn.*’
p. 100 1910 includes ‘**kennip**, s. f. hemp; *pl. -yn.*
s.v. **kereit** includes ‘or **keret**’
- 2S p. 181 1910 includes ‘*e vroonyn*, s. his brinks or brows. B’
includes ‘*ro vuinnit*, a. too reaped, shorn, pulled, &c. B’
p. 182 1910 s.v. *dy vyngyracht*, v. to pilfer or steal ‘petty things.’
includes ‘*yn weeder*, s. the curser.’
includes ‘*ro weeit*, a. too cursed.’
has ‘**whaal** or **whayll**,’ rather than ‘**whaal** or **whaale**’ (B2)
includes ‘**whaaleyder**, s. m. one who sews.’
includes ‘**whaalt**, pt. sewed.’
includes ‘*yn wheig*, s. the five; *pl. -yn.*’
includes ‘*yn whon*, s. the stump.’
- p. 183 1910 includes ‘*e woaiys*, s. his detestableness.’
includes ‘*ro woailt*, a. 42. [too] threshed or stri[c]ken.’
includes ‘*yn woirrynid*, s. 42. the feminality.’
includes ‘**wooashlit**, 85. worshipped.’
includes ‘*ro yaaghagh*, a. too smoky. J’
includes ‘*ro yaaghit*, a. too smoked. J’
- p. 184 1910 includes ‘*ro yeeaghit*, a. too looked on or shown.’
includes ‘*ro yean*, a. too earnest, zealous or fervent. J’
includes ‘**yeeasteyr**, s. m. a fisherman; *pl. -yn.*’

Appendix 3
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Archibald
Cregeen

1774 - 1841.

Author of the Manx-English
Dictionary.

See "Notes & Queries" September 6th 1890.

The only known portrait of Archibald Cregeen

*ARCHIBALD CREGEEN, THE MANX LEXICOGRAPHER.**

By J. M. JEFFCOTT, High-Bailiff of Castletown.

As no memoir of Archibald Cregeen has hitherto appeared, it seems just to the memory of that able Erse scholar to record a few facts relative to his life, though meagre indeed these must necessarily be.

Near the prettily situated hamlet of Colby in the parish of Arbory, Isle of Man, is little cottage, which, in the close of the last century, was occupied by William Cregeen and Mary, his wife. The cottage, together with a small piece of land attached to it, was his patrimonial estate. William was a native of the Isle, but Mary, whose maiden name was Fairclough, was a native of Ireland. He was a cooper, and from his trade and proceeds his little farm derived a modest but respectable livelihood. They reared a family of 4 sons, of whom Archibald, the subject of this brief memoir, was next to the youngest. Archibald was born in the end of October or the beginning of November A.D. 1774, and was baptized in Arbory Church on November 20 in that year. He was taught from his infancy the Manx tongue, which was generally spoken in the locality in which his parents resided.

Education was not, even at the close of the last century, very much valued in the secluded villages of the Isle. Whether there was then a school in the immediate vicinity of Archibald's home is doubtful; but it is certain that he was, for the most part, his own instructor. His boyhood was chiefly spent in rural occupations. He had selected marble masonry as his trade, for the pursuit of which it was, of course, necessary that he should acquire the ability to read, spell, and write English. During the term of his apprenticeship he spent much of his leisure in the study of English grammar and literature. That term was not very long expired before he began to examine critically the structure and idiomatic characteristics of the Manx dialect. The scanty literature which it afforded was by him carefully read and considered. This was mainly composed of the Manx translation of the Holy Scriptures, the Manx translation of the Book of Common Prayer, and a Manx translation, by the Rev. Thomas Christian—then recently published—of selections from "Paradise Lost," besides Manx ballads and carols. It has been estimated that about two-thirds of the Manx tongue have been preserved in the translation of the Scriptures and that of the Church Liturgy.

On March 8, 1798, his marriage with Jane Crellin, who then resided at Peel, was solemnized in the parish church of German. By her he had eight children—six girls and two boys. Cregeen pursued his trade, and it was only during intervals of leisure that he was enabled to continue to gratify his literary taste.

Subsequently to his marriage, he built in the neighbourhood of Colby, and near to his father's residence, a cottage, which he and his family occupied until his death.

In the year 1813 he was appointed coroner of Rushen Sheading, an office which he continued to hold every alternate year for many years. The duties appertaining to this were important. Besides the holding of inquests[†] of death and the impanelling of juries in certain other cases, the Sheading coroner served summonses and other processes, levied fines and executions as directed by the temporal courts. Some of his official duties were irksome to Cregeen, who exercised with mildness the authority with which he was invested. He was intellectually very

* [Reprinted from *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. X., Sept. 6th, 1890. This memoir is reproduced in Kneen (1910).]

† These inquests are now held by the four high-bailiffs within their respective towns.

superior to any who had held, then held, or have since held, a similar office. It seems strange that a man of his mental capacity could have tolerated the monotonous, disquieting, and painful technicalities which he was officially obliged to perform. It is, moreover, remarkable that he could subject himself to the taunts which, in the early part of the present century, it was deemed essential to the importance of the insular bench to inflict upon the minor officers of the court. Cregeen bore with philosophic calmness the needless judicial chidings with which he was occasionally assailed, thus evincing a consciousness of superiority over the presiding functionary.

About the year 1814, it occurred to Cregeen to prepare for publication a vocabulary of the Manx dialect. No such work had as yet appeared. Dr. Kelly's "Manx and English Dictionary" had, indeed, been written, but had not been published. It was not printed until the year 1866. Cregeen's work first appeared in 1838, though the date given on the title page is 1835. Kelly's "Dictionary" was published, under the editorship of the Rev. William Gill, by the Manx Society. Along with it, in the same volume, is an "English and Manx Dictionary," edited by the Rev. J. T. Clarke. Both these works have been enriched by large additions from Cregeen, and by some from a MS. by Mr. John Ivon Mosley. The additions from Cregeen, as acknowledged by the editor, amount to between 800 and 1,000 words. Cregeen had not access to Dr. Kelly's MS., nor is it to be regretted that he had not. If he had been able to avail himself of it, much of the originality and philosophic character by which his own work is marked would probably have been wanting. He diligently studied the "Manx Grammar", published by Dr. Kelly in the year 1804.

Cregeen foresaw the research and labour which his projected compilation would involve, and it was after much hesitation that it was begun. He mentioned to two or three of his friends that he had commenced to prepare a dictionary of the Manx tongue. Among these was the Rev. John Edward Harrison, a native of the Isle, and vicar of the parish of Jurby. He was thoroughly conversant with the Manx dialect, and urged upon Cregeen perseverance in the preparation of his work. He offered him, too, any help which it was in his power to give. Indeed, it is not improbable that the preface to the book, and also the first six paragraphs of the "Introduction" were written by Mr. Harrison. Quiggin, the printer and publisher of the work, believed that they were. The third paragraph of the "Introduction" is a verbatim abstract (unacknowledged) from the preface to T. Connellan's "English and Irish Dictionary". The Dictionary progressed slowly. Slip after slip was filled, copied, and recopied; word after word was added; and for the few scraps carried by Cregeen in his pocket were soon substituted sheets of paper, on which words were alphabetically arranged.

Cregeen constantly invaded the cottages of the native islanders for the purpose of obtaining the information he desired. Night after night he repaired to some rural abode where his favourite language was spoken, and there the portly form of the Manx lexicographer might be seen occupying a three-legged stool at the *chiollagh*. There, beneath the spacious chimney, he elicited from his intelligent, but unlettered, host valuable philological knowledge. Many Manx proverbs with which his work abounds, and which enhance its value, were thus raked up and collated. Several of these are, indeed, similar to those of different countries; but others are marked by originality, and evince peculiar traits of the native character.

Cregeen worked thus sedulously during a period of nearly twenty years. His philological labours were not always agreeable to his wife. She naturally considered that her domestic enjoyment was somewhat marred by her husband's seclusion, consequent on the occupation of his leisure, which she thought ought, for the most part, to be spent in association with

herself. He, however, bore with complacency the pardonable strictures which devotedness to his lingual pursuits had evoked.

In the year 1827 Cregeen met with a serious accident, which caused him to be confined to his bed for many weeks. When returning to his cottage on a frosty day, he slipped on the ice and fractured his leg. When laid up in consequence of this accident, a large portion of his time was devoted to his dictionary.

Cregeen's dictionary is the result of profound and indefatigable research, and a work of great philological value. Its arrangement is more scientific than that of Dr. Kelly's "Dictionary." It has one prominent feature—the indication of the radical initials of words given throughout the work. After every non-radical word is placed its mutable radical initial, *e.g.*, "Feer-vane, *a.*, very white. *B.*" The letter *B.* here denotes the radical word *bane*, the initial letter of which (*b*) has been changed into *v*. Some of the interesting introductory remarks on the linguistic peculiarities of the Manx dialect have been borrowed from Dr. Kelly's "Manx Grammar", but are not given as quotations. The numerous original prefatory observations of Cregeen are replete with learning, and indicate an accurate knowledge of the idiomatic characteristics of the dialect. The numerous conditions under which initial and other verbal changes occur are lucidly pointed out and explained.

The Rev. Robert Williams, in his admirable "Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum," seems to have largely utilised Cregeen's "Dictionary", from which he has been enabled to discover and point out the Manx words cognate with those of the Cornish and other dialects.

I am one of the very few living persons who had the privilege of knowing Cregeen intimately. He was a man of middle stature and heavily made. His broad forehead, dark, protruding bushy eyebrows, the left brow lower than the right, or bent downwards, are still distinctly pictured on my memory. From under these bushy brows peered a pair of small dark-brown eyes. Cregeen always wore a low-crowned broad-brimmed hat, which gave him a Quaker-like appearance. He was a profound thinker, and uttered his thoughts and opinions slowly and in few words. He was extremely unassuming and modest. He was an agreeable companion, and delighted to converse on topics connected with his native tongue or with the manners and customs of the Manx peasantry. Though he had not made the Scotch Gaelic the subject of special study, he could construe it without great difficulty. I once heard him translate at sight, with apparent ease, some Ossianic poems.

Cregeen died on Good Friday, 1841, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His grave is in the pretty little churchyard of Arbory, and his tomb bears the following inscription:—

In Memory of
Archibald Cregeen, of this Parish,
who departed this life on the 9th
of April, 1841,
in the 67th year of his age.
He was the author of the Manx Dictionary,
lived respected, and died lamented.

Cregeen's wife is also buried in the same churchyard, and, according to the inscription on the tomb, she died on May 3, 1844, aged sixty-eight years.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

MANKS LANGUAGE,

WITH THE

CORRESPONDING WORDS OR EXPLANATIONS

IN ENGLISH ;

INTERSPERSED WITH MANY GAELIC PROVERBS;
THE PARTS OF SPEECH, THE GENDERS, AND THE ACCENTS OF THE MANKS WORDS
ARE CAREFULLY MARKED;

WITH SOME ETYMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

BY ARCHIBALD CREGEEN,

Arbory, Isle of Man.

Baillym dy loayragh shiu ooilley lesh Glaraghyn, &c.-ST. PAUL. 1 Cor. xiv 5.

DOUGLAS :

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MDCCCXXXV.

[1837]

PREFACE.

THE following Vocabulary of the Manks language has been compiled with considerable labour and assiduity. It is designed to facilitate the attainment of that ancient language, and to furnish the reader not only with a variety of vocables, idiomatic phrases, and proverbial expressions, but also the outlines of a Manks Grammar.

That a language so venerable for its antiquity and so estimable on many accounts should be so generally neglected, is much to be lamented. The consequence of this neglect has been, that numerous corruptions have crept into the dialect in general use, and so many anglicisms been adopted, that the Manks is now seldom spoken or written in its original purity. Despised and neglected, however, as the language appears to be at present, it is susceptible of high improvement, and justly entitled to the attention of the scholar. The sublime strains of OSSIAN mark the capabilities of the language, and commend it to the regard of the philologist as a subject of curious enquiry, and deserving accurate investigation.

At the present period, when this interesting little Island promises to become once more the abode of science and literature, it is hoped that Gaelic learning will revive, and that every facility will be afforded for the acquisition of a language so essentially necessary within the precincts of Mona to the students of Divinity, and the students of Law. To both these classes, it is presumed, the compilation now offered to the public will prove an important acquisition. Such a publication has long been a *desideratum* in Manks literature, and possesses fair claims to general acceptance. Whilst the natives of Wales and the natives of North Britain are enthusiastically attached to the language of their forefathers, let it not be said that the natives of Mona regard "*Chengey ny mayrey Vannin veg veen*" with disgraceful apathy and heartless indifference. As long as the Manks Bible and the Manks Liturgy remain they will testify that our ancestors thought and felt more correctly.

PREFACE.

Amongst the numerous literary advantages which “King William’s College” is expected to afford the sons of Mona, it is devoutly to be wished that the cultivation of the *vernacular tongue* be not overlooked. The establishment of a *professorship* for that specific object would be highly desirable,—such an arrangement would be in perfect unison with the pious and benevolent design of the *Founder of the Academic Fund*, whose primary object appears to have been to prepare candidates for the *Holy Ministry* in the Isle of Man, and thus promote the highest and best interests of the country.

If the following work should contribute in the smallest degree to advance so important an end, the Compiler will have reason to regard his labour as well bestowed.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MANKS LANGUAGE.

I AM well aware that the utility or the following work will be variously appreciated by my brother Manksmen. Some will be disposed to deride the endeavour to restore vigour to a decaying language. Those who reckon the extirpation of the Manks a necessary step towards that general extension of the English, which they deem essential to the interest of the Isle of Man, will condemn every effort which seems likely to retard its extinction.

But those will think otherwise who consider that there are thousands of the natives of the Island that can at present receive no useful knowledge whatever, except through the medium of the Manks language; they will judge from experience, as well as from the nature of the case, that no work of this description will hinder the progress of the English, but in fact have the contrary effect.

It is obvious, that when tribes of men are intermixed who speak different languages, a great part of the knowledge which man should afford his neighbour must be diminished. The Magistrate cannot address his suitors, —the Pastor his flock, but through the imperfect medium of an interpreter. Lawyers, Divines, Physicians, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Farmers, all feel more or less this inconvenience when they transact business with whom they have no language in common.

To remedy such defect, the following Manks Dictionary, with the corresponding words in English, may, it is hoped by the Compiler, contribute in some degree to facilitate the acquisition of both the Manks and English languages; and, if received with indulgence, may be followed by its counterpart, "ENGLISH RENDERED INTO MANKS."

To place the present publication within the reach of the peasantry of the Isle of Man, it has been greatly abridged from what was at first purposed by the author; notwithstanding which, it is hoped will give general satisfaction, and be a standing memorial of that very ancient language—the Manks or Gaelic, to generations yet unborn; as it may with a degree of truth be asserted that we have little more than two-thirds of the language preserved in the published translation of the Scriptures and the Church Liturgy.

The following Remarks of Reference, with the work itself, will enable the reader to form some idea of the construction of the language.

Remarks, to which are annexed figures of reference.

Of the letters and their sounds.

1. THE Alphabet consists of seventeen single and three double consonants, and seven vowels —*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w*, *y*. Of the consonants, fifteen are mutable—*b*, *c*, *ch*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *m*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *sh*, *sl*, *t*. The immutables are—*l*, *n*, *r*, which always retain their sound; and alter not, except when preceded by *s* in the beginning of a word to show the degrees of comparison. *Gh* and *ph* begin no radical, or at least ought to begin none, as the language now stands; although there are words that are so written: these are shown where they occur in the work, and will be seen only to be aspirations, *gh* of *g* and of *d*, and *ph* of *p*. *Sh* and *sl* must be considered double consonants as they have a change peculiar to themselves, and differ from the other radical initialled *s*'s. The *v* is considered a secondary mute.

2. *A* is reckoned a broad vowel, and in some words sounded as *o*, as in CLAGH (a stone), *clogh*; and as *u*, as in GOAN (scarce), *goun*. It is pronounced as *a* in the English words of *man*, *pan*; as, BAD, LAD, BAB, &c.; and when circumflexed, as in *mâroo*, *sârey*, is sounded as in *matron*, &c.

3. *B* is a labial, or lip-letter, and pronounced as *b*, in English; as, BARE, BOAYL.

4. *C* preserves a strong sound in its unaspirated state, as the English *k*, or as *c* in *can*; as, CAM, CAPPAN. It never, however, usurps the pronunciation of *s*, as in the English words *cistern*, *city*, *cedar*, &c.

5. *CH* has a soft sound, as in CHAGHTER, CHARBAA, CHINGYS; like *ch* in English, in *cherry*, *charcoal*, *chime*, &c.

6. *CH* has a hard or harsh sound, which sound is not in the English language. I cannot express it better than by a word which I would write or spell *egh* or *egg-yth*, and *a*, CHA (not); and which sound would go through with the vowels, thus: *egh e*, CHE; *egh i*, CHI; *egh o*, CHO; *egh u*, CHU; *egh y*, CHY; and with CHLA, CHLE, &c.; and CHRA, CHRE, &c., &c.

7. *D* is pronounced as *d*, in English, in *drone*, *dunnal*, &c.

8. But *d*, in other words, as if written and pronounced *dh*, as in DAA, DOO, &c.²⁷

9. *E* is reckoned a small vowel, but is sometimes sounded long, and sometimes short; the latter sound as heard in *men*, *ten*, *bed* (in English) answers to the Manks BEN, REN, SHEN, &c.

10. The long or circumflexed *e*, as in *mêriu*, *t'êh*, *tê*, *vê*, &c., like the English *they*, *bey*; or as *a* in *way*, *hay*, *say*, &c.

11. *F* is called a weak consonant; because, when aspirated, it loses all its force; as FEA (rest); E EA (his rest). It corresponds in many cases with *v*; and has the English sound in FA, FAASE, FOAYS, &c.

12. *G* is a heavy consonant, and pronounced as *g*, in English, in *gain*, *get*, *go*; as, GAMMAN, GOAILL, GARRISH; but has no soft sound as in the words *gentle*, *generous*, &c.

13. When *g* is aspirated to *gh*, it is reckoned a light consonant, and has a guttural sound; no such sound is in the English language; and although *gh* is in *ghost* and *ghastly*, they are only sounded *gost*, *gastly*.

14. *H* is pronounced as *h* in the words *hand*, *hind*, *hold*, &c. in English. Some would rather call *h* an auxiliary than a letter, because it rarely begins any radical word except a few small ones, as, HANNAH, HYM, &c., and serves only to aspirate the other consonants, as, *ch*, *gh*, *mh*, *ph*, *th*, &c.; or the vowels, as, *ha*, *he*, *hi*, &c. When it aspirates from *t*, followed by an *r*, it is often sounded as *ch*, as E HRAA (his time); E HROO (his envy); &c. It is an initial in feminine genitive nouns; as, E HEDDIN (her face); E HAIGNEY (her mind or will); E HENNYM (her name). The masculine of those would be E EDDIN (his face); E AIGNEY (his mind); E ENNYM (his name).

15. *I* is one of the small vowels, and pronounced as *i* (in English) in *pin*, *win*, *sin*; as, SHIMMEY, SHID, SHILLEY.

16. *J* is pronounced exactly like the soft English *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its sound.

17. *K*. This letter has precisely the sound of hard *c*, in English, and is never silent as the English *k* in *knee*, *knave*, *know*, &c.

18. *L*. Some say this letter admits of no aspiration, and is pronounced as *l* (in English) in *law*, *live*, *love*; as, LAUE, LIOAR, LANE; but I think there is a distinction between *lie* or *ly* in English and LHIE in Manks; and had the words LOO, LOOR, &c., been spelled or written LHOOR, they would have answered the Manks pronunciation better; for without the *h* the sound is too narrow, except to those who know that they require that sound.

19. *M* is a strong consonant, but it is often changed into *v*; and when it is followed by *w*, *oo*, or *u*, it changes to *v* or *w*, when aspirated.

20. *N* is sounded as *n* in English; it is never aspirated nor eclipsed, but yet called a light

²⁷ [In §§ 7 and 8 Cregeen appears to refer to a contrast between a voiced alveolar plosive (§7) and a voiced dental plosive (§8), the default pronunciation corresponding to *d* or *dh*.]

consonant, and is often doubled to give the greater sound.

21. *O* is a broad vowel; when acuted as *o* in *gone*, in English, answers the Manks SON, CRON, &c.

22. When *o* is circumflexed as in *bone*, *shone*, *open*, &c., thus ÔNEY, ÔYR, &c. Manks.²⁸

23. *O* before *l* in the Manks, sounds OHL.

24. *P*. This is a hard consonant, and pronounced as *p* in English.

25. *PH* is sounded as the English *f*.

26. *Q*, which is always followed by *u*, has the sound of *kw*.

27. *R* is a light consonant, and pronounced as *r* in English; but some times when an initial, it requires to be sounded as if written *rh*; as, RED (a thing), RHED.

28. *S*, although called the queen of consonants, is subject to many changes, as shown in Remarks 55, 56, 57, 58, 111, 112, 161, &c. It sounds as (in English) *savor*, *sense*—SAGGYRT—SOLLAN.

29. *T*. This is a hard consonant, naturally commuted, with *d* as, DY GERRRID, for DY GERRIT.

30. When *t* is an initial before a vowel, it requires to be sounded as if written *th*.²⁹

31. *U* is one of the three broad vowels with *a* and *o*, and sounded as *u* (in English) in *cumber*; as, CUM (hold).

32. *V* is not properly a radical initial consonant; but only a secondary mute. However, we have some few words which begin with *v* as a radical; as, VAJDJYN, VEIH, &c.

33. *W*. Though I have set down this letter as a vowel, I know of no syllable or word without another vowel attached to it, with consonants, to make a word or syllable. The Welsh have it a vowel, without any support. Its sound is as *oo* (in English) in *boot*, *soot*, *root*; as, WARDOON, WARP, WARREE.

34. *Y*. This letter as a vowel and a consonant is too frequently used in the Manks. Its first or primary sound would be as *i* (in English) in *bind*, *bile*, &c.

35. But *y* has another sound as *u*, and is as *i* (in English) in *bird*, *third*, —answering to the sound in SPYRRYD, YMMYRCHAGH, YNRICAN, &c. in Manks.

36. This letter has the sound of *e* in the word *the* (in English); as, DY, DTY, MY, BY, &c.

37. *Y* sometimes has the sound of *ee*, as in the English, *barley*, *belly*, *stingy*, &c.; as, LHEIY, GUIY, SEIY, &c.

38. Such words as begin with mutable or changeable consonants, viz.: *b*, *c*, *ch*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *m*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *sh*, *sl*, and *t*, change these their radical initial letters as occasion require, and according to the effect the preceding words have on them.

39. The letter *a*, as an initial in radical verbs, changes to *d*, or rather has *d* placed before it, as shown in [Remark 60](#); and to *g*, (or has *g* placed before it) as shown in [Remark 61](#); and also changes to *n*, (or has *n* placed before it) to show the preterit or past time of the action of the verb: and so of all the vowels when radical initials. —See [Remark 119](#), &c.

40. But the letter *a* and all the vowels change to *h* (or have *h* placed before them) to show the genitive or ownership case of the feminine gender, as may be seen under the *h* in the work, and in [Remark 14](#).

41. Words, primarily beginning with *b*, have three initials, viz.: *b*, *v*, *m*; as, BRAAR (a brother); E VRAAR (his brother); NYN MRAAR (your, &c. brother); &c., &c.

42. But when the second letter after the *b* is *w*, *oo*, or *u*, such words change to *w* or *v* as an initial; as, BOOIAGH (willing or pleased); FEER WOOIAGH (very willing or pleased, &c.); and BWOAILLEE (a fold); E WOAILLEE (his fold); BUIGHEY (jaundice); YN WUIGHEY or VUIGHEY (the jaundice or yellows).

43. Words beginning with *c* have three initials, viz.: *c*, *ch*, and *g*; as, CARREY (a friend); E CHARREY (his friend); NYN GARREY (your, &c. friend).

44. Words beginning with *ch* have also three initials, viz.: *ch*, *h*, and *j*; as, CHENGEY (a tongue); E HENGEY (his tongue); NYN JENGEY (your, &c. tongue), &c.

45. Words initialled by *d* have two, viz.: *d* and *gh*; as, DOOINNEY (a man); E GHOOINNEY (his man), &c.

46. Words radically initialled by *E*, have four, and so have all the other vowels: the initial vowel, and three others. viz.: *e*, or the other vowel, and *d*, *g*, and *n*; EECK (pay); DEECK (paid or did pay); GEECK (paying). See [Remarks 60](#) and [61](#); and ER NEECK (hath or having, &c. paid). See also a change mentioned in [Remark 40](#).

47. Some words commencing with *e*, radically, for better sound's sake begin with *y*; as, EEAST (a fish), YEEAST; EEAN (a chicken), YEEAN, &c.

²⁸ [The distinction in §§21 and 22 seems to be between a short /o/ (§21) and long /o:/ (§22, [o:] or [ɔ:]).]

²⁹ [I.e. a dental stop rather than an alveolar.]

48. Words beginning with *f* have nine or more changes. viz.: *d* and *v*, and the first vowel or consonant after the *f*, if the preceding word change it.

49. Words radically initialled by *g* have two, as *g* and *gh*; as, GEAY (wind); YN GHEAY (the wind). *G* also sometimes changes to *y*; as, GIARE (short); RO YIARE (too short), though sometimes spelled GHIARE; GIALL (white or bright); RO YIALL (too bright). This and others are also written RO GHIAILL, &c.

50. Words commencing with *j* have two initials, *j* and *y* as, JEE (God); E YEE, (his God); &c.

51. Words initialled with *k* have three, viz.: *k*, *ch*, and *g*; as, KEYREY (a sheep); E CHEYREY (his sheep); NYN GEYREY (your, &c. sheep), &c.

52. *M*, beginning words has but two initials. viz.: *m* and *v*; as, MOYRN (pride); E VOYRN (his pride), &c.

53. *P*, beginning words has three initials. viz.: *p*, *ph*, and *b*; as, POOAR (power); E PHOOAR (his power); NYN BOOAR (your, &c. power), &c.

54. *Q*, beginning radicals, has three initials, viz.: *q*, *wh*, and *g*; as, QUAIYL (a court); E WHUAIYL (his court); NYN GUAIYL (your, &c. court), &c.

55. *S*, beginning words radically, has many changes, viz.: *s*, *h*, *t*, as SOOILL (an eye); E HOOILL (his eye); YN TOOILL (the eye).

56. And if *s* be followed by *h*, it changes to *ch* and *h*; as, SHENN GHOOINNEY (an old man); YN CHENN GHOOINNEY (the old man); E HENN GHOOINNEY (his old man).

57. When *s* is followed by *l*, it changes to *cl* and *l*; as, SLAT (a rod); YN CLAT (the rod); E LAT (his rod, &c.)

58. The letter *s*, apostrophized before adjectives and participles, I think is an abbreviation of SMOO, by which the degrees of comparison are shown throughout the language; first, the positive, FIRRINAGH (true); secondly, a degree above the positive; as, S'FIRRINAGH (how true); thirdly, the comparative, NY S'FIRRINEE (more true); fourthly, the superlative, YN RAA S'FIRRINEE (the truest saying).

59. *T*, beginning words radically, has three initials, viz.: *t*, *h*, and *d*; as, TOWSE (a measure); E HOWSE (his measure); NYN DOWSE (your, &c. measure).

Of verbs.

60. Verbs commencing radically with vowels, begin with *d* to show the preterit or past time of action, or negatively; as, AARL or AARLEE (cook, dress, or prepare); DAARLEE (did cook, dress, or prepare); and negatively, CHA DAARLEE, &c.; and

EOYLLEE (dung or manure); DEOYLLEE (did dung, or manure); and CHA DEOYLLEE, &c.

61. Verbs beginning in like manner with vowels, to show the present and also the past time of action, begin with *g*; as, AASE (grow); GAASE (growing); VA MEE GAASE (I was growing); IRREE (rise); &c.

62. Of verbs irregular, which do not altogether change according to the foregoing remarks.—

ÇHEET (coming), changes to HAINK, DAINK, HIG, JIG, HARR, DARR, HEET, JEET, TAR.

CLASHTYN (hearing), CLASHT, CHLASHTYN, CHEAYLL, CLUIN, CHLUIN, GEAYLL, GLUIN.

CUR, or COYRT (giving, putting, sending, &c.), CHOYRT, HUG, DUG, VER and VERR, DER and DERR.

FAKIN (seeing), AKIN, FAIK, HEE, HONNICK, VAIK, VAKIN, N'AIKIN.

GEDDYN (getting), GHEDDYN, FOW, HOOAR, DOOAR, YIO, YIOGH, YIOW, NOW, VOW, VOGH.

GOAILL (taking), GHOAILL, GO, GHO, GOW, GHOW, N'GHOAILL.

GOLL (going), HIE, HEM, HEU, HOOIN, GOW, RAGH, JAGH, JED, JEM, JE'OO, N'GHOLL, GHOLL.

GRA (saying), ABBYR, DOOYRT, GHRA, JIR, and JIRR, YIAR and YIARR, N'ABBYR, N'YIARR.

JANNOO (doing), JEAN, JIN and JINN, YINN, N'YANNOO.

63. The regular verbs change their initials according to what has been said on the changing of the letters and their terminations, as specified in Remarks 77-88.

Of plurals.

64. Of the forming of *plurals* in the Manks, the addition of YN to the *singular* is the most common, which is shown after the singulars through the work. Have the plurals *housen*, (which was formerly used as the plural in the English for *houses*), *oxen*, *men*, *women*, *children*, &c., any analogy to this? Undoubtedly they have.

65. Other words are formed into plurals by the addition of AGHYN to the singulars; these, for the most part, are given in the work after their singulars.

66. There are other words that only require GHYN to be added to the singular.

67. Some singular words, ending in EY, change the EY to AGHYN, to pluralize them; as, CAGGEY (war); CAGGAGHYN (wars); COONEY (help); COONAGHYN (helps), &c.

68. Other words ending in EY change the Y to EYN; as, BUNNEY (sheaf); BUNNEEYN (sheaves), &c.

69. Other singulars ending in E and EY, change the E and EY to YN; as, PAITCHEY (a child);

PAITCHYN (children); FOCKLE (a word); FOCKLYN (words).

70. Some few singulars ending in LEY, change the LEY to JYN; as, BILLEY (a tree); BILJYN (trees); BALLEY (a town or estate); BALJYN (towns or estates), &c.

71. The termination of singulars in AGH, for the most part to pluralize them, changes the AGH to EE; as, GIMMAGH (a lobster); GIMMEE (lobsters), &c.

72. The ending of singulars in AGH, AGHT, IN, or YN, sometimes changes to EEYN; as, EADDAGH (woollen cloth); EADDEEYN (woollen cloths); CLADDAGH, singular; CLADDEEYN, plural; CURNAGHT (wheat); CURNEEYN (wheats); SKILLIN (a shilling); SKILLEEYN (shillings).

73. There are other formations of plurals in the middle of words; as, MAC (a son); MEC (sons).

74. Others by changing OA or O [or OY] to UI; as, DOARN (a fist); DUIRN (fists); STOYL (a stool); STUILL (stools).

75. The changing of E to I makes plural in some words; as, FER to FIR, &c.

76. There are other words that require the change of Y to I; as, CABBYL (a horse); CABBIL (horses), &c.

Of the termination of verbs.

77. Of the termination of verbs, or the compounding of auxiliary verbs, pronouns, &c., to the verbs. -AGH, added to a verb, is used with all the nominative pronouns, except *I*; as, *he*, EH; *they*, AD; *we*, SHIN; *she*, EE; *you*, SHIU; *thou*, OO, &c., as the words may require; and means *would* or *wouldst*, *could* or *couldst*, *might* or *mightest*, &c., do the action of the verb; or *would* or *wouldst*, &c., not do the action of the verb; as the verb BERR (overtake); BERRAGH EH (he would, &c., overtake); or, CHA BERRAGH OO (thou wouldst not overtake); &c., &c.

78. AIL, joined to a verb, signifies *ing* in English; as, BAAR (spend); BAARAIL (spending); FAAG (leave); FAAGAIL (leaving); &c.

79. AL, added to a verb, has the same meaning as AIL, *ing*, in English, and may be termed the grand *Manksifier-general* of English verbs; as, *trying*, TRYAL; *fixing*, FIXAL, &c., &c.; but not to the credit or honour of those who so make use of it.

80. EE. This added to a verb, and used with the nominative pronouns (except *I* or *she*) means *will* or *wilt*, *shall* or *shalt*, perform the action of the verb to which it is annexed; or *will* or *shall* not perform the action of the verb, as set forth in [remark 77](#), on AGH; that is, *would*; and this is, *will* and *shall* do.

81. EIL. This, as well as AIL and AL, when added to a verb, means *ing*; as, DOOYTEIL (doubting) I TREISHEIL (trusting).

82. EY. This syllable, also added to a verb, corresponds to the English *ing*, or the doing or performing the action of the verb to which it is annexed; as, GOBRAGHEY (working); FLIUGHEY (wetting), &c.

83. IN. This termination, which always requires to be sounded as if written *ihn*,³⁰ partakes of the nature of the auxiliary verb *would* and the pronoun *I*; as, BERR (overtake); BERRIN (I would overtake), and when so joined together is called pronominal.

84. INS. This termination to a verb is the emphatic, absolute, certain, especial or particular of the preceding IN, in that case to the verb to which annexed, and always requires to be sounded as if written *ihs*; BERR (overtake); BERRINS (I would, emphatically, absolutely, or certainly, &c. overtake).

85. IT or T. These terminations, which answer to the English *ed*, must, to retain the proper Manks sound, be pronounced as if written *iht*, and *ht*, and partake of the nature of an adjective. Added to a verb it becomes a participle. There are many words of this part of speech in English that do not admit of ending in *ed*; as, *grown*, *found*, *lost*, *worn*, &c.; yet these all end in *it* or *t* in the Manks; as, AASIT, FEDDYNIT, CAILT or CAILLIT, CEAUT, &c.

86. YM. This syllable, which partakes of the nature of the pronoun *I* and the auxiliary verb *will*, added to a verb, signifies that *I will do* or suffer the action of the verb to which applied; as, BERR (overtake); BERRYM (I will overtake), &c.

87. YMS, it may be said, is the same to YM, as INS is to IN, the absolute, certain, especial or emphatic of YM; as, BERR (overtake); BERRYMS (I will emphatically overtake).

88. YS. This termination, and EE, added to verbs, is nearly of the same import; but it is my opinion that the YS means *shall* or *shalt* do the action of the verb; and EE, *will* and *wilt*; but the translators of the Scriptures into our language use it for both. This syllable, added to a verb, should always be employed where two or more words that are sounded alike happen together; as, EE EE EE (she will eat). When these occur, we generally say EE YS EE (she shall or will eat). This postfix is undoubtedly used in the subjunctive mood for *eat*, *eats*, *eateth*, *eatest*, &c.; as, MY EEYS, EH, AD, OO, &c. (if he eats, if they eat, if thou eatest); MY EEYS DOOINNEY (if a man eat, shall eat, or eateth); and so of other verbs. In *Genesis* ii. 17, we have SON ER Y

³⁰ [With *h* Cregeen apparently intends to indicate 'slender' pronunciation of *n*. Compare what he says below about '*iht*' ([it]) §85) and '*ihd*' ([id]) §89).]

LAA EEYS OO JEH (for in the day thou eatest thereof); and in the iv. chap. 15, it is, QUOI ERBEE VARRY'S CAIN (whosoever slayeth Cain). This termination is also used in apposition; as, SHOH YN DOOINNEY OBBYRYS DIU (this is the man that will or shall work for you).

Of adjectival nouns.

89. Of the forming of adjectival nouns, or substantives made of adjectives, in the Manks, by the addition or changing of a syllable in the termination of a word, corresponding to the English *ness*, *ty*, &c. —The most common of these are ID and D, which require to retain the Manks sound, and [are] pronounced as if written IHD, and HD. These syllables are sometimes added to the adjective; as, BIOYR (brisk); BIOYRID (briskness); BOUYR (deaf); BOUYRID (deafness); MOOAR (big or great); MOOAD (greatness), &c.

90. Some adjectival nouns are made by a part of the adjective being changed; as, JOOIGH (greedy); JOOID (greediness); BERCHAGH (rich), BERCHID (richness), &c.

91. Other adjectives are changed for the most part; as, GIAILL (bright or white); GILLID (brightness); MARROO (dead); MERRIUID (deadness), &c.

92. Some other adjectives require JID in place of the latter syllable; as, MILLISH (sweet); MILJID (sweetness); YRJID (height or highness), &c.

93. YS and S are sometimes added to the adjective, and at other times placed instead of the last syllable or part; as, DORRAGHEY (dark); DORRAGHYS (darkness); though the change to ID, in Remark 89, is sometimes used; as, DORRID (darkness); and YNRICK (upright, or sincere); YNRICKYS (uprightness), &c.

94. For sake of abridging the work, the reader is desired, in reference to derivative verbs and their conjunction into pronominals, with the auxiliary verbs *shall*, *will*, *would*, &c., to look to the radical verb, as the letter placed at the end of the explanation shows the initial from which the branch-word is derived; and the figures of reference under the radical answer the meaning in the same manner.

Of peculiarities.

95. There are several principles peculiar to the *idiom* or *phraseology* of the Manks language, when compared with the English; such as the unnecessaryness of the indefinite article *a*, in general.

96. One peculiarity is, that the Manks possesses a *plural article*, NY (the); as, NY DEINEY (the men); NY CLAGHYN (the stones): Y and YN are the singular

definite articles. The collective nouns, such as, OLLAGH (cattle); SLEIH (people); LUGHT-THIE (household or family); MAASE (kine), &c., are, as in the English, not reckoned plural nouns; therefore, have only the definite article YN preceding them.

97. A grand principle in Manks is the adjective being placed after the noun or substantive. In English, the adjective has precedence; therefore the quality of a thing is mentioned before the thing itself; but in Manks (more agreeable to reason and common sense) the substantive precedes the adjective; as, CABBYL MIE (a good horse); BOOA GHOO (a black cow); MAGHER MOOAR (a big field). There are a few exceptions.

98. In possessing a *plural adjective*, the Manks again has an advantage over the English, (there being no difference in the adjectives of singular and plural in that language); as, DEINEY MOOAREY (big or great men); CROINK ARDEY (high hills); THIEYN BEGGEY (little houses), &c.

99. Another, is the *derivative adjective*, as I have called it, of or belonging to a thing. My reason for distinguishing this class of adjectives from others is, that there are some nouns that have two adjectives which differ materially in their meaning; for instance, the *sun*; as, LAA GRIANAGH (a sunny, or sun-shiny day). which I have left a common adjective; but GREINEY, I have marked an *adjective derivative*, of or belonging to the sun; as, CHIASS GREINEY (the heat of the sun, or the sun's heat); and GLION (a glen or valley); GLIONNAGH (having glens or valleys); GLIONNEY (of or belonging to the valley); as, FIEE NY GLIONNEY (the ravens of the valley); and CASSAGH (having feet, or footed); as, MAASE KIARE CASSAGH (four-footed kine); COSHEY (of the foot or feet). The English of this class of adjectival words are *aspen*, *hempen*, *oaken*, *baptismal*, &c.

100. Another principle is, the language not making plural until three; the numbers of twenty, forty, sixty, eighty, a hundred, a thousand, &c. These are not twenty or forty men, but, literally twenty man, &c. And I think the YN to SHIAGHTINYN redundant, as in *Daniel ix. 25-26*.³¹

101. Another and grand principle is, the *emphatic*: some instances of this are given in the work; but any substantive, &c. may be made *emphatical* by adding 's. which requires to be sounded es to the substantive, &c.; as, DTY CHREE'S (thy heart, emphatically); DTY OBBYR'S (thy work,

³¹ Veih goll magh y sarey, dy yanno ass-y-noa, as dy hroggal Jerusalem reesht gys Messiah yn prince bee shiaght **shiaghtinyn**, as lurg three-feed **shiaghtinyn** as jees, bee'n straid as y voalley er yn droggal reesht, eer rish earishyn seaghnagh. As lurg three-feed shiaghtinyn as jees bee Messiah er ny yiarey jeh...

emphatically), &c. In the English, the reader is left at sea without a compass, if he has not learned where to lay the emphasis, as few of the words differ in their form in that language for being emphatic; when unemphatical, *thy* is to be sounded *the*, and *my, me, &c.*

102. The substantives being all masculine or feminine, is another; there being no such anomaly in Manks as a neuter gender; we have however a few nouns, pronouns, and pronominals common to both genders. Some will have it that every word in the language is either masculine or feminine.

103. The verbs running into auxiliary terminations and pronominals; as, AGH, AIL, AL, EIL, EY, IN, INS, IT, YN, YMS, and YS, as are shown by the remarks of reference throughout the work, is another principle.

104. The adjectives and participles throughout the language requiring to be brought under the letter *s* to show the degrees of comparison, as set forth in the 58th Remark, [and as] exemplified in the work under that letter, is another.

105. The greatest difficulty to attain, by a person that did not learn it when young, is the changing of the initials of mutable consonants, and of vowel letters, or the pronunciation of secondary mutes or aspirations. There is very little occasion for such changing in the English; but to give an English scholar some idea of it, it may be necessary to show him something similar in his own language. The words *from home* require no change; but let him say *at home*, and he can hardly say *home* without a hiatus, or longer stop than ought to be; he will be very apt to say *at tome*: this is changing the *h* to *t* in speaking. Or let him say *at all*, and if he be not very careful he will say *at tall*, or *a tall*; this is changing the *a* to *t*. Or let him say the words, *make haste*, and he will be very apt to say *make kaste*; this is changing the *h* to *k*; and *it is*, he will be apt to say *it tis*; this is changing *i* to *t*.

106. And the article *an*, which is nothing more than the article *a* with an *n* to come between it and the word initialled by a vowel, if it were placed before the vowel in the word would amount to nearly the same thing; then *an egg* would be *a negg*; and *an awl* would be *a nawl*; *an eye* would be *a neye*, &c., &c.; these are somewhat like the changing of the initials in the Manks.

Of mutable initials.³²

107. The force of the pronunciation of secondary or auxiliary mutes (as they are called) is so different from that of the primary or radical, that they are

expressed by different figures or letters in the Manks; from whence arises often the difficulty of finding the etymology of those words that branch or are derived from a radical. The Irish, to prevent this in their language, have a dot, point, or dash, &c. placed over or below the letter; that is, as if *b* or *m* required to be sounded *v*. The primary or radical are always retained, but known by the dash or dot, so that the etymology of words is easily found in that language.

108. Of the causes of the changing of the mutable initials, (*d, j*, and *t*, excepted). **Words of the feminine gender change their following words;** as, CLAGH VANE (a white stone); which would, if CLAGH were masculine, be CLAGH BANE; LAUE YESH (right hand); if LAUE were masculine, would be LAUE JESH; AWIN VEG; now if AWIN were of the masculine gender, it would be AWIN BEG; AWIN VOOAR, or WOOAR (a big or great river) if masculine it would be MOOAR; so that the adjectives BANE, JESH, BEG, MOOAR, are the primary or radical adjectives, which are changed, by feminine substantives being placed before them, to VANE, YESH, VEG, VOOAR. From these examples the learner will see that it is of the utmost importance, in order to write and speak the language correctly, that he should know and be well acquainted not only with the names and words, but also with their genders.

109. Words initialled by vowels are subject to changes, as explained in Remarks 60 and 61. **Mutable consonants being initials are also changeable, to show the preterit**, without any word before them; as, BAIH (drown); but to show the pass time of action I must change BAIH to VAIH; VAIH EH EH 'SY CHEAYN (he drowned or did drown him in the sea); and GOW (take); GHOW EH OOLLEY NY V'AYM VOYM (he took all I had from me, or he did take all I had from me); and JERK (hope, trust, or expect); I must change JERK to YERK; YERK MEE RISH, AS VA MEE MOLLIT (I trusted or expected him, and he deceived me); and MOL (deceive); AGH VOL EH MEE (but he deceived me). BAIH, GOW, JERK, MOL, are thus changed to their aspirations, VAIH, GHOW, YERK, VOL, &c.

110. Another cause of change is **the vocative case**, O YEE ! JEE (God) is here changed to YEE. TAR MARYM, VRAAR (come with me, brother); BRAAR is here changed to VRAAR. O HIE YACOB, (O house of Jacob); the *t* in THIE and the *J* in JACOB are here changed. JEAN is changed to YEAN and JUAN to YUAN, &c., &c.

111. Changes made by the articles *Y* and *YN* being placed before radical words, most of those initialled by vowels, borrow, as it were, the *N* from *YN*, in the pronunciation. The translators of the Scriptures have given another *n* to AH, or AA (second); as, YN NAH (the second); and according to

³² [The main headings of the consonant mutations are here set in **bold type**.]

this rule, YN AALL (the flesh fork) should be YN NAALL; YN OLLAGH (the cattle), YN NOLLAGH; YN USHTEY (the water), YN NUSHTEY; &c.; but they have not been uniform in this rule, having given it to some words and withheld it from others.

Y and YN [preceding nouns of the feminine gender] when placed before *b* change it to *v*; *c* to *ch*; *f* to the second letter whether vowel or consonant; but the want of change in some of these is so faint that perhaps it would be better to retain the *f* in some than to omit it. *G* changes to *gh*; *k* to *ch*; *m* to *v*; which last, often in conversation, slides into *w*. *P* changes to *ph*; *qu* to *wh*; *s* to *t*; *sh* to *ch*; *sl* to *cl*; Y and YN do not change *ch*, *d*, *j*, and *t*.

112. The pronoun E (his), changes the following mutable initials, viz.: *b* to *v* (and *w*, when *oo*, *u*, or *w* immediately follow); *c* to *ch*; *ch* to *h*; *d* to *gh*; and *f* similar to what is said on that letter in the preceding Remark. *G* to *gh*; *j* to *y*; *k* to *ch*; *m* to *v*; and which last, as shown in the preceding Remark, often slides into *w* in conversation. *P* to *ph*; *qu* to *wh*; *s* and *sh* to *h*; *sl* to *l*; *t* to *h*. All the mutables change by the above pronoun.

113. The pronoun E (her), on the contrary, changes none of the mutables; but changes words initialled by vowels, by requiring *h* to be placed before them.

114. The words DY (to), DTY (thy), and MY, change the mutables exactly in the same manner as E (his) does, as shown in Remark 112.

115. The changes caused by placing the adverb RO (too), before adjectives and participles are as follows: *b* to *v* or to *w*, when second letter; *c* to *ch*; *ch* to *h*; *d* to *gh*; *g* to *gh*, with a few exceptions to *y*; *j* to *y*; *k* to *ch*; *m* to *v*; *p* to *ph*; *qu* to *wh*; *s* and *sh* to *h*; *t* to *h*.

116. The changes caused by the auxiliary verb ER (hath, has, have, or having, &c.) placed before verbs, require *n* to be placed before all the verbs beginning with vowels radically or derivatively. A, e, i, o, u, w, y, change to *n*; and the *gh*, when an aspiration of *g*,³³ which, when initialled by *n*, has the sound of *y*, and which shows that it ought or ought not have that letter; but the translators of the Scriptures have written the word GOLL (going), when aspirated to *gh*; as, ER N'GHOLL, &c.; and the word GIALDYN (promise); as, ER N'GHIALDYN, — *Heb.* xi. 11; and ER N'YIALDYN, — *Josh.* ix. 21. The same may be said of GIAREY, &c. ER changes *b* to *v*, *ch* to *j*; *d* to *gh*; *f* to *v*, or the next letter in the syllable; *g* to *gh*; *j* to *y*; *k* to *g*; *m* to *v*; *p* to *ph*; *qu* to *wh*; *s* and *sh* to *h*; *sl* to *l* and *t* to *d*.

117. The changes of the mutable consonants, by placing the adverb FEER (very), before adjectives, are as follow: *b* to *v*; *c* to *ch*; *g* to *gh*; *k* to *ch*; *m* to *v*; *p* to *ph*; and *qu* to *kw*.

118. The changes the pronoun NYN causes, when placed before verbs and substantives, are as follow: Before words initialled by vowels, many require to borrow the last *n* in the pronunciation, in a similar case with YN. NYN changes *b* to *m*; *c* to *g*; *ch* to *j*; *f* to *v*; *g* to *gh*, or *y*, similar to the case of *g* by CHA, as shown in examples in this page; *k* to *g*; *p* to *b*; *q* to *g*; and *t* to *d*.

³³ [Cregeen means: before *i*, as *gialdyn* - *ghialdyn* - *n'ghialdyn* /ni-/.]

Examples of changes in the initials of verbs throughout the alphabet, on vowels and mutables by the negative adverb Cha (not).

119. A in verb AASE (grow), changes to 120. and	d; as, CHA	DAASE, past tense. NAASE, present and future.
121. E in verb EECK (pay), changes to 122. and	d; as, CHA	DEECK, past. JEECK, past.
123. and	j; as, CHA	NEECK, present and future.
124. I in verb IU (drink), changes to 125. and	d; as, CHA	DIU, past. JIU, past.
126. and	n; as, CHA	NIU, present and future.
127. O in verb OBBREE (work), changes to 128. and	d; as, CHA	DOBBREE, past. NOBBREE, present and future.
129. U in verb USHTEE (water), changes to 130. and	d; as, CHA	DUSHTEE, past. NUSHTEE, present and future.
131. W in verb WHAAL (sew), changes to 132. and	d; as, CHA	DWHAAL past. NWHAAL, present and future.
133. Y in verb YMMLYRK (bear), changes to 134. and	d; as, CHA	DYMMYRK, past. NYMMYRK, present and future.
135. B in verb BENN (touch), changes to 136. and no change	v; as, CHA	VENN, past. BENN, present and future.
137. C in verb CAS (twist), changes to 138. and	b; as, CHA	CHAS, past.
139. CH in verb CHIONN (tighten) changes to 140. and	ch; as, CHA	GAS, present and future.
141. D in verb DOLL (blot), changes to 142. and no change	g; as, CHA	HIONN, past.
143. F in verb FOSHIL (open), changes to 144. and in sacred subjects, changes to	h; as, CHA	JIONN, present and future.
145. and in colloquial, changes to	j; as, CHA	GHOLL, past.
146. G in verb GIALL (promise), changes to 147. or	gh; as, CHA	DOLL, present and future.
148. and no change,	d; as, CHA	DOSHIL, past.
149.*H in verb HOOAR (got), changes to 150. and in HIG (will come), changes to	v; as, CHA	VOSHIL, present and future.
151. J in verb JIOLE (suck), changes to 152. and no change,	n; as, CHA	NOSHIL, present and future.
153. K In verb KION (buy), changes to 154. and	gh; as, CHA	GHIALL, past.
155. M in verb MOYLL (praise), changes to 156. and no change,	y; as, CHA	YIALL, past
157. P in verb PROW (prove), changes to 158. and	g; as, CHA	GIALL, present and future.
159. QU in verb QUAALT (meet) changes to 160. and	d; as, CHA	DOOAR, past.
161. S in verb SAILL (rather or wish), changes to 162. and	j; as, CHA	JIG, present and future.
163. in verb SAUE (save), changes to 164. and no change,	y; as, CHA	YIOLE, past.
165. SH in verb SHIONE (know), changes to 166. and	j; as, CHA	JIOLE, present and future.
167. SL in verb SLIACK (like), changes to 168. and	ch; as, CHA	CHION, past.
169. T in verb TROG (lift), changes to 170. and	g; as, CHA	GION, present and future.
	wh; as, CHA	VOYLL, past.
	m; as, CHA	MOYLL, present and future.
	ph; as, CHA	PHROW, past.
	b; as, CHA	BROW, present and future.
	gu; as, CHA	WHAALT, past.
	b; as, CHA	GUAALT, present and future.
	n; as, CHA	BAILL, <future>[past].
	h; as, CHA	NAILL, present.
	s; as, CHA	HAUE, past.
	b; as, CHA	SAUE, present and future.
	n; as, CHA	BIONE, past.
	b; as, CHA	NHIONE, present and future.
	l as, CHA	BLIACK, past.
	h; as, CHA	LIACK, present and future.
	d as, CHA	HROG, past.
		DROG, present and future.

* Those in H are irregular verbs, there being no Radicals under that letter.

Examples of the different words produced from Manks verbs, and the changes they undergo throughout the alphabet; the letters *l*, *n*, *r*, *h*, *q*, and *v*, excepted.

Of E and Y, (which may serve for all the vowels)
agreeably to Remarks 14, 46, 133, and 134

eeck, v. pay	ymmyrk, v. bear
eeckagh	ymmyrkagh
eeckee	ymmyrkee
eeckyder	ymmyrkey
eeckyderyn	ymmyrkeyder
eeckin	ymmyrkeydyn
eeckins	ymmyrkin
eeckit	ymmyrkins
eeckym	ymmyrkit
eeckyms	ymmyrkym
eeckyn	ymmyrkyms
eeckys	ymmyrkys
deec or jeeck	dymmyrk
geeck	gymmyrkey
heeck	hymmyrkey
heeckyn	nymmyrk
neeck	nymmyrkagh
neeckagh	nymmyrkey
neeckin	nymmyrkin
neeckins	nymmyrkins
neeckym	nymmyrkym
neeckyms	nymmyrkyms

Of B and M, agreeably to Remark 41.

bochill, v. herd	moogh, v. quench
bochillagh	mooghagh
bochllaght	mooghaghyn
bochillee	mooghee
bochilley	mooghey
bochillin	moogheyder
bochillins	moogheyderyn
bochillit	mooghin
bochillym	mooghins
bochillyms	mooghit
bochillyn	mooghym
bochillys	mooghyms
mochillaght	mooghs
mochilley	voogh
mochillyn	vooghagh
vochill	vooghaghyn
vochillagh	vooghee
vochillaght	vooghey
vochilley	voogheyder
vochillin	voogheyderyn
vochillins	vooghin
vochillit	vooghins
vochillym	vooghit
vochillyms	vooghym
vochillyn	vooghyms
vochillys	vooghs

Of C and K, agreeably to Remarks 43, and 51.

cront, v. knot	keil, v. conceal
crontal	keillagh
crontagh	keillee
crontee	keilleyder
crontey	keilleyderyn
cronteyder	keillin
cronteydyn	kellins
crontin	keillit
crontins	keillym
crontit	keillyms
crontym	keillys
crontyms	keiltyn
crontys	cheil
cruint, ir.	cheillagh
chront	cheillee
chrontagh	cheilleyder
chrontal	cheilleyderyn
chrontee	cheillin
chrontey	cheillins
chronteyder	cheillit
chrontin	cheillym
chrontins	cheillyms
chrontit	cheillys
chrontym	cheilty
chrontyms	geil
chrontys	geillagh
gront	geillee
grontagh	geilleyder
grontal	geilleydelyn
grontee	geillin
gronteyder	geillins
gronteydyn	geillym
grontin	geillyms
grontins	
grontym	
grontyms	

Of D and G, agreeably to Remarks 45 and 49.

doll, v. blot	gear, v. laugh
dollagh	gearagh
dollee	gearaghtee
dolley	gearee
dolleyder	gearey
dolleyderyn	geareyder
dollin	geareyderyn
dollins	gearin
dollit	gearins
dollym	gearit
dollyms	gearym
dollys	gearyms
gholl	gearys
ghollagh	ghear
ghollee	ghearagh
gholley	ghearaghtee
gholleyder	ghearee
gholleyderyn	ghearey
ghollin	gheareyder
ghollins	gheareyderyn
ghollit	ghearin
ghollym	ghearins
ghollyms	ghearit
ghollys	ghearym
	ghearyms
	ghearys

Of CH and F, agreeably to Remarks 44 and 48.

çhyrm. v. dry	faag, v. leave
çhyrmagh	faagagh
çhyrmaghey	faagail
çhyrmaghyn	faagee
çhyrmee	faageyder
çhyrmey	faageyderyn
çhyrmeyder	faagin
çhyrmeyderyn	faagins
çhyrmid	faagit
çhyrmin	faagym
çhyrmins	faagyms
çhyrmlt	faagys
çhyrmym	aag
çhyrmyms	aagagh
çhyrmys	aagail
hyrm	aagee
hyrmagh	aageyder
hyrmaghey	aageyderyn
hyrmaghyn	aagin
hyrmee	aagins
hyrmey	aagit
hyrmeyder	aagym
hyrmeyderyn	aagyms
hyrmid	aagys
hyrmin	daag
hyrmins	naag
hyrmit	naagagh
hyrmym	naagail
hyrmyms	naagee

hyrmys	naagin
jyrm	naagins
jyrmagh	naagym
jyrmaghey	naagyms
jyrmaghyn	vaag
jyrmee	vaagagh
jyrmid	vaagail
jyrmuin	vaagin
jyrmims	vaagins
jyrmym	vaagym
jyrmymys	vaagyms

Of J and S, agreeably to remark 50.

joan,v. dust	sauv v. save
joanagh	sauagh
joanee	sauail
joaney	sauailtagh
joaneyder	sauee
joaneyderyn	saueyder
joanin	saueyderyn
joanins	sauin
joanit	sauins
joanym	sauit
joanyms	sauym
joanys	sauyms
yoan	sauys
yoanagh	haue
yoanee	hauagh
yoaney	hauail
yoaneyder	hauailtagh
yoaneyderyn	hauee
yoanin	haueyder
yoanins	haueyderyn
yoanit	hauin
yoanym	hauins
yoanyms	hauit
yoanys	hauym
	hauyms
	hauys

Of P and T, agreeably to Remarks 53 and 59.

poose, v. marry	toig, v. understand
poosagh	toiggagh
poosaghyn	toiggal
poosee	toiggalagh
poosey	toiggaltagh
pooseyder	toiggaltys
pooseyderyn	toiggee
poosin	toiggeyder
poosins	toiggin
poost	toiggim
poosym	toiggit
poosyms	toiggym
poosys	toiggymys
phoose	toiggys
phoosagh	hoig
phoosaghyn	hoiggagh
phoosee	hoiggal

phoosey	hoiggaltagh
phooseyder	hoiggalty
phooseyderyn	hoiggin
phoosin	hoiggins
phoosins	hoiggit
phoost	hoiggym
phoosym	hoiggyms
phoosyms	hoiggys
phoosys	doig
boose	doiggagh
boosagh	doiggal
boosaghyn	doiggalty
boosey	doiggin
boosin	doiggins
boosins	doiggym
boost	doiggyms
boosym	
boosyms	

*Of SH and SL.**

sheid, v. blow	slug, v. swallow
sheidagh	sluggagh
sheidee	sluggag

sheidey	sluggee
sheideydr	sluggey
sheideyderyn	sluggeyder
sheidin	sluggeyderyn
sheidins	sluggin
sheldit	sluggins
sheidym	sluggit
sheldyms	sluggym
sheidyn	sluggym
sheidys	sluggyn
heid	sluggys
heidagh	lug
heidee	luggagh
heidey	luggag
heideyder	luggee
heideyderyn	luggey
heidin	luggeyder
heidins	luggeyder
heidit	luggin
heidym	luggins
heidyms	luggit
heidyn	luggym
heidys	luggyms
	luggys

In concluding my Observations and Remarks, I cannot but admire the construction, texture, and beauty of the Manks Language, and how the words initially change their cases, moods, tenses, degrees, &c. It appears like a piece of exquisite network, interwoven together in a masterly manner, and framed by the hand of a most skilful workmen, equal to the composition of the most learned, and not the production of chance.— The depth of meaning that abounds in many of the words must be conspicuous to every person versed in the language.

Having but few verbs, its brevity may be complained of by some, but this deficiency is amply supplied in the same manner as when a like want occurs in the English. When a substantive or adjective has no verb belonging to itself, another verb is placed before the noun or adjective; as, DY VE (to be); DY GHOAILL (to take); DY GHEDDYN (to get); DY CHUR (to give, put, send), &c.; DY YANNOO (to do, make, or perform), &c. We have no verb for MAYNREY

(happy)—neither has the English—nor its noun, MAYNRYYS (happiness); but we say, DY VE MAYNREY (to be happy), &c. That our ancestors (the translators of the Scriptures) were tenacious that no infringement should be made in this particular is obvious, as the Scriptures, with a few exceptions to their orthography, &c., are an invaluable work. The verb *to pray* occurs above two hundred times in the English Scriptures; yet the translators have not once used that mongrel word, PRAYLL, or its parent, PRAYAL (see [Remark 79](#)), which, and the like, are now generally used without reserve. I do not, however, allude to the Clergy, who, to their credit, always say GOAILL PADJER ; EC PADJER ; JANNOO PADJER, &c. ; and when there is no necessity, we should not borrow from the English, but endeavour to keep the language as pure as possible.

A. C.

Kirk Arbory, 5th June, 1834.

* The verbs under the letter S do not change like the substantives and adjectives, as illustrated in Remarks 55-57.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE DICTIONARY

A, B, C, Ch, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, Sh, Sl, T, U, V, W, or Y, at the end of a line, shows that the word is a derivative or aspiration of one whose initial radically is *A* or *B*, &c. *C*, placed after *ch*, shows it to be an aspiration of a word radically without an *h*, and so for *G* placed after *gh*, *P* after *ph*, &c.

<i>a.</i>	Adjective.	<i>lit.</i>	Literally.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>p.</i>	Pronominal.
<i>a. d.</i>	Adjective derivative.	<i>pl.</i>	Plural.
<i>a. pl.</i>	Adjective plural.	<i>p. p.</i>	Preposition and Pronoun.
<i>adv. p.</i>	Adverb and pronoun.	<i>pre.</i>	Preposition.
<i>art.</i>	Article.	<i>pro.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>art. pl.</i>	Article plural.	<i>Prov.</i>	Manks Proverb.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative degree.	<i>pt.</i>	Participle.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>s.</i>	Substantive.
<i>c. p.</i>	Conjunction and pronoun.	<i>s. f.</i>	Substantive feminine.
<i>dim.</i>	Diminutive.	<i>sing.</i>	Singular.
<i>em.</i>	Emphatically.	<i>s. m.</i>	Substantive masculine.
<i>f.</i>	Feminine gender.	<i>s. m. f.</i>	Do. masculine and feminine.
<i>Gal.</i>	Gallic or Gaelic.	<i>s. pl.</i>	Substantive plural.
<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew, & Book of Hebrews.	<i>sup.</i>	Superlative degree.
<i>id. or idem.</i>	The same as above.	<i>syn.</i>	Synonymous.
<i>in.</i>	Interjection.	<i>v.</i>	Verb.
		<i>v. i.</i>	Verb imperative.

— a sign of repetition, and the reader is directed to read the word instead of the mark.³⁴

* This is placed before such verbs where two are inserted, as, **trog**, the verb used alone; the one marked thus, **trogg***, is the verb that is to be joined to **-agh**, **-ee**, **-ey**, &c.

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c., refer to remarks in the Introduction, relative to the meaning of the termination, sound, or part of speech, &c.

[Abbreviations in the editorial additions and annotations

Conventional lexicographers' Latin abbreviations:

<i>cf.</i>	<i>confer</i> 'compare'
<i>l.</i>	<i>lege</i> 'read' (correcting probable misprint)
<i>q.v.</i>	<i>quod vide</i> 'which see'
<i>s.v.</i>	<i>sub voce</i> 'under the entry'
<i>sc.</i>	<i>scilicet</i> 'understand'

sic 'thus' (draws attention to surprising
matter, that may be an error)

viz. *videlicet* 'namely'

EDD Joseph Wright, *English Dialect
Dictionary*]

OED *Oxford English Dictionary*]

³⁴ [In this edition these dashes have been replaced with the word or form in question.]

A

A

aa-, an adjunct; *a.* second, second-hand. This word is used as a prefix in composition, and implies repeated action, as the Latin *re-*. Again, when *yn* is placed before it, it changes to *nah*, the ordinal of two.

yn nah, *s. f.* (from *aa*), second, the ordinal of two. As this word is initialled by *n* besides the *n* in *yn*, other words initialled by vowels might claim the same; as, *yn nollagh* (the cattle); *yn naassagh* (the wilderness); yet, this is not the case. A **aa-aase**, *s. m.* second growth.

aa-aase, *v.* to grow again.

aa-chionnagh *v.* buying again, repurchasing.

aa-chionnit, *pt.* rebought, bought again the second time.

aa-chlashtyn, *s. m.* a rehearing.

aa-chluinnit, *pt.* reheard.

aa-chooinaghtyn, *s. m.* recollection.

aa-chummit, *pt.* formed anew.

aa-eaddagh, *s. m.* second-hand clothes.

aa-gherrit or **aagherrid**, *s. m.* a shorter way, a shorter cut; *pl. -yn*.

aa-ghiennaghtyn, *s. m.* regeneration.

aa-hilley, *s. m.* second sight.

aa-hroggal, *v.* rebuilding, lifting again.

aa-lhieeney, *s. m.* second filling, laying eggs the second time; [v.] to replenish, to fill again.

aa-oe, *s. m.* a great grand child.

aa-smooinaght, *s.m.* second thought, reflection.

aa-vaair, *s. m.* second crop.

aa-vioee or **aa-vioghee**, *v.* revive, quicken, enliven.

dy aa-vioghey, *v.* to revive, to quicken.

adjin, or **aaitchin**, *s. m.* gorse, furze, whins.

aaitn, *v.* gorse, cover with whins; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

*cha n'aaitn** or *n[']aaitnee*, *v.* not gorse; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). A

gaaitnagh or **gaaitnaghey**, *v.* [61](#). gorsing, or placing edder or fence wood on the top of a hedge; it is also called bearding or eddering. A

dy aaitnagh or **aaitnaghey**, *v.* to cover with gorse, as a bearded hedge.

er n'aaitnaghey, *v.* hath, &c. gorsed. A **daaitnee**, *v.* did gorse, gorsed. A **aaitnit**, *pt.* gorsed, whined; [85](#).

s'aaitnit, *a.* how gorsed, or greatly, or well gorsed.

baar-aadjin, an herb of the heath class.

grein-aadjyn, *s. pl.* greaves [OED: Branches, twigs].

koinney-aadjin, *s.* gorse ling.

aae, *s. f.* an arch, a boundary over a river, a ford, a place to pass over a river dry; *pl. -ghyn*.

aaghyn, *s. pl.* arches, fords; *Jud. xii. 6:*

Eisht ghow ad, as varr ad eh ec aaghyn

Yordan; as huitt ec y traa shen jeh ny

Ephraimiteyn, daa housane as da-eed. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand.

aaght, *s. m.* a lodging; *pl. -yn*.

aaght, *v.* lodge.

aaghtit, *pt.* lodged; [85](#).

e haaght, *s.* her lodging. A

aailagh, or **aalagh**, *s. f.* a brood of young, what a fowl has at a hatching; *Jer. xvii. 11:*

Myr ta'n kiark-rhennee soie er oohyn as nagh vel ee guirr aalagh; myr shen eshyn ta cosney berchys, as cha nee dy cairagh, faagee eh ad ayns mean e laghyn, as ec y jerrey bee eh ny ommydan. As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**], or **-yn**.

gaailagh, *s. f.* the brood of young that a fowl has at hatching. A

aail, *a. d.* of a brood or litter; as, *guiy aail* (a brood goose).

aajey or **aahley**, *s. m.* a known place, a place used of, or convenient to. The latter word is used at the North of the Island for a place marked at sea to fish on; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

ahley, *s. f.* See *aajey*; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]. [*cf. lheih*]

A

aalican, *s. m.* a halcyon, a fine calm time, serene and tranquil weather, peace and tranquillity.

aalin, *a.* elegant, beautiful, grand, splendid, noble, comely, fair, amiable, handsome, fine.

s'aalin, *a.* how beautiful, elegant, fair, comely, handsome, grand, noble, amiable, &c. A

s'aaley, *a. id., comparative and superlative.* A

neu-aalin, *a.* inelegant, uncomely.

aalid, *s. m.* elegance, beauty, grandeur, splendour, comeliness, fairness, handsomeness, nobleness, amiableness. *e haalid*, *s.* her beauty or comeliness. A

aall, *s. m.* a fork, a flesh fork; *pl. -yn*.

e haal, *s.* her fork. A

aane, *s. f.* a liver; *pl. -yn*.

e haane, *s.* her liver; *pl. -yn*. A

aanrit, *s. m.* cloth, linen cloth. *pl. -yn*.

e haanrit, *s.* her linen cloth. A

aanrit breck, check or chequer.

aanrit sack, sackcloth.

aanrit caitnagh, fustian.

aarey, *s. f.* a kidney; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

aarey, *s. f.* a ladder; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

aarl or **aarlee**, *v.* cook; dress meat; **-agh**, [77](#); **-aghey**, [82](#); **-ee**, [79](#)[[80](#)]; **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

daarl or **daarlee**, *v.* did cook or dress victuals. A

*cha n'aarl** or *n[']aarlee*, *v.* not cook or dress meat; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). A

aarlagh(ey), *v.*

gaarlagh or **gaarlaghey**, *v.* [61](#). cooking. A

er n[']aarlaghey, *v.* hath, &c. cooked victuals. A

e haarlagh, *s.* her cooking. A

aarlee, *a. d.* of cooking or dressing meat.

aarlider, *s. m.* a dresser of victuals, a cook; see also *coagyrey*.

aarlit, *[pt.] 85*. dressed, cooked, prepared.

s'aarlit, *a.* how dressed, cooked, or made ready. A

aarloo, *a.* ready prepared, fitted, dressed, at hand; apt, prone.

s'aarloo, *a.* how ready, prone, apt, &c., comparative and superlative. A
aarlooid, *s.*

mee-aarlooid, *s.*
e vee-aarlooid, *s.* his unpreparedness or unreadiness. M

aart-ny-paart, lot nor part.

aase, *s. m.* growth; *pl. -yn*.

aase, *v.* grow; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

*cha n'aas** or *n[']aase*, *v.* not grow; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). A

er n'aase, *v.* hath, &c. grown. A

daase, *v.* did grow, grew. A

gaase, *v.* [61](#). growing. A

e haase, *s.* her growth. A

aasit, *[pt.]* grown, [85](#).

s'aasit, *a.* how grown or greatly grown. A

aasoil, *a.* having the quality of growing.

aa-aase, *s. m.* second growth.

aa-aase, *v.* to grow again.

aash, *s. m.* ease, rest, freedom from labour or pain, leisure; *Prov.* “*Caghlaa obbyr aash.*” [Change of work is rest.]

e haash, *s.* her ease or rest. A

as-dty-aash or **as-aash**, *in.* with ease, not quick, slowly.

neu-aash, *s. f.* uneasiness, discontent.

graue-aash, *s. f.* uneasiness, restlessness.

aashagh, *a.* easy, not difficult.

dy aashagh, *adv.* easily.

neu-aashagh, uneasy, not easy.

oayll[-]aashagh, *a.* easy disposed, not violent.

s'aashagh, *a.* how easy, how much at rest or quietness. A

b[']aashiagh-enn, *adv.* easy to know or well known.

s'aashagh<t> or **sassey**, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

sassey, *a.* more or most easy or cheap, the comp. and sup. of *aashagh*.

aashag, *s. f.* a boss, a seat to rest on, a seat made of matted straw; *pl. -yn*.

Aaue, *s. f.* Eve.

A

abane, s. f. ankle; pl. -yn.

e habane, s. her ankle. A

abanagh, a. d. of the ankle or ankles.

abb, a. abbey; as, *thalloo abb* [abbey land].

abbyrlhit, s. m. the alphabet.

aber, s. m. pasture, a place to feed or graze on, pasturage; pl. -yn.

abyl, a. able.

s'abyl, a. how able or greatly able. A

neu-abyl, a. unable, impossible.

accan, s. m. moan, lamentation or sorrow expressed by a mournful tone of voice; pl. -yn.

e haccan, s. her moan. A

gaccan, v. 61. moaning, bewailing. A

accanagh, s. m. a moaner or bemoaner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

accyrys, s. m. hunger, the pain felt by fasting long; any violent desire.

e hacccyrys, s. her hunger. A

gaccrys, a. (sic) hungry. A

accryssagh, a. hungry, being hungered; s. m. a hungry person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'accryssagh, a. how hungry, &c. A

s'accryssee, a. id., comp. and sup. A

achlish or **aghlish**, s. f. the armpit; a quantity of any thing brought under the arm; *Jer.* xxxviii. 12: *Cur nish ny shenn chloodyn ceaut, as ny fryttaggyn loau shoh fo dty achlislyn, fo ny coyrdyn.* Put now these old cast clouts and rotten rags under thine armholes under the cords; pl. -yn.

oghlish. See *achlish*.

grine-achlish, s. m. a small grain of oats that grows with another.

acovrts, s. m. an action at law; pl. -yn.

acovrtssagh, s. m. a complainant; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ad, pro. they, them; -syn; id. em.

ad[-]hene, pro. themselves.

adshen, pro. those, they.

adshid, pro. those more remote.

adshoh, pro. these.

adultrinagh, a. adulterous.

aeg, a. young, juvenile, youthful.

aegey, a. pl. young, youthful; as, *mraane*

aegey (young women).

s'aeg, a. how young or youthful. A

saa, a. younger, youngest; the *comp.* and *sup.* of *aeg*, positive, and *s'aeg* which is the degree —there is not *one* word in English which gives its definition; its meaning is, how young, or young is the person? and so for all the adjectives and participles, as shown in [Remark 58](#).

aegid, s. m. youth; [89](#).

e haegid, s. her youth. A

ben-aeg, s. f. a young woman.

dooinney-aeg, s. m. a young man.

aer, s. f. air, firmament.

agg or **aggad**, s. m. a sore or deep cut, a nick or cut in a tally.

aggair or **aggairy**s, s. m. wrong, injustice; an action contrary to moral rectitude; aggression.

aggairagh, a. unjust, improper, unfit, unsuitable; s. m. a person that commits injustice; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; *Pro. xxi. 15: Te boggey da dooinney cairal dy choyrt briwnys kiart: agh hig toyrt-mow er ny aggairee.* It is joy to the just to do judgment: but destruction shall be to the workers of iniquity.

s'aggairagh, a. how unjust, how wrong. A

s'aggairee, a. id. comp. and sup. A

aggindagh, a. desirous, eager to obtain.

neu-aggindagh, or **neu-agginagh**, a. undesirable, unminded for, averse.

aggindys, s. m. fondness, eagerness, eager desire.

e haggindys, s. her willingness. A

neu-aggindys, s. f. undesirableness.

aggle, s. m. fear, dread, terror, a painful apprehension of danger; *Prov.* “*Boayl nagh vel aggle cha vel grayse*” [Where there’s no fear, there’s no grace]; pl. -yn.

e haggle, s. her fear. A

er-aggle, adv. for fear, lest. *Er* is sometimes translated, for, as in this word, though more literally it should be, on.

s'aggle, adv. (sic) cause of fear. This word is used in answer in the affirmative to *baggle* when there is cause of fear. A *cha b[']aggle*, v. (sic) no cause of fear; [161](#).

A

aggl* or **agglee**, *v.* fear or frighten; **-agh**, 77; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cha n'agg[!] or **n'aggle**, *v.* not fear or frighten; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. A

dabble or **dagglee**, *v.* did frighten or frightened, did terrify or terrified, &c. A **jaggle** or **jagglee**, *v.* did fright or frighten. **gagglagh** or **gagglaghey**, *v.* frightening. A **dy agglaghey**, *v.* to frighten, to appal, to intimidate.

er n'agglaghey, *v.* hath, &c. frightened. A **agglit**, frightened, dismayed, appalled; 85.

s'agglit, *a.* how frightened. A **agglagh**, *a.* fearful, awful, dreadful, frightful, afraid.

s'agglagh, *a.* how fearful, afraid. A

s'agglee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

agglaghin, *s. m.* a fearful person; *pl.* **-yn**.

agglish, *s. f.* the Church, or body of believers; *pl.* **-yn**.

ny hagglish, *s.* of the Church or body of believers. A

briw-agglish, *s. m.* an ecclesiastical judge, or a vicar-general.

leigh ny hagglish, *s. f.* canon law.

meoir-agglish, *s. m.* a beadle.

agglisagh, *a.* ecclesiastical; *a. d.* of the Church.

aggyrts, *v.*

gaggyrts, *v.* complaining, craving, claiming. A

gagyrtssagh, *s. m.* a complainant; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]. A

agh, *conj.* but.

agh-fuirree ort, *in.* but stay thou, but hold thou.

agh son shoh as ooilley, *adv.* but, notwithstanding; *2 Sam. xxiv. 4: Agh son shoh as ooilley, ghow goan y ree raad noi Joab...*

Notwithstanding the king's word prevailed against Joab...

-agh, when used as a postfix in composition, means *-ing*, *-ly*, *-ous*, &c.

aghiae, *s. f.* a species of hemlock, or fool's parsley. In *Amos vi. 12*, and *Hos. x. 4*, it is rendered hemlock. ... *son ta shiu er hyndaa*

briwnys gys gall, as mess ny cairys gys yn aghiae. ...for ye have turned judgment into gall, and the fruit of righteousness into hemlock.

T'ad er loayrt goan oaiagh ayns jannoo conaant: myr shen ta briwnys gaase seose, myr yn aghiae ayns imraghyn y vagheragh. They have spoken words, swearing falsely in making a covenant: thus judgment springeth up as hemlock in the furrows of the field.

Prov. "Ta'n aghiae veg shuyr da'n aghiae vooar" as much as to say, "a small evil or sin is sister to a great one." [The little hemlock is a sister to the big hemlock.]

aghin, *s. f.* a petition, a supplication, an entreaty; *pl.* **-yn**.

e haghin, *s.* her petition. A

aghinagh, *s. m.* a petitioner, supplicant; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

aghiney, *v.* petitioning, supplicating.

agh-markiagh, *s. m.* a riding horse.

yn niagh [*sc. yn eagh*], *s. m.* the nag, the riding horse; *Job xxxix. 19: Nee uss hug troshid da'n niagh?* nee uss ren coamrey e wannal lesh taarnagh? Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? and *Zec. x. 3: Va my chorree er ny vrASNAGHEY NOI NY BOCHILLYN, as ren mee kERRAGHEY NY GOAIR, SON TA CHIARN NY flauNYSSEE ER YEEAGHYN ER E HIOLTANE, THIE YUDAH, AS T'EH ER N'YANNOO AD MYR YN NIAGH TREAN 'SY CHAGGEY.* Mine anger was kindled against the shepherds, and I punished the goats: for the Lord of hosts hath visited his flock the house of Judah, and hath made them as his goodly horse in the battle.

eagh[-]cheoy, *s. f.* sciatic, rheumatism.

agheree, *v.* horsing.

agherry-hoaney or **agherry-amman**, *s. f.* a crupper.

aght, *s. m.* art, skill, behaviour, demeanor, gait, plight, way; *pl.* **-yn**.

e haght, *s.* her skill, &c. A

gaght, *v.* act, behave; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. A

gaghtey, *v.* acting, behaving. A

aghtal, *a.* artful, skilful, dexterous, expert, mannerly.

s'aghtal, *a.* how skilful, artful, &c. A

A

s'aghtaley, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A
neu-aghtal, *a. unskilful, awkward.*
aghtallys, *s. m. artfulness, skilfulness.*
neu-aghtallys, *s. f. unskillfulness, &c.*
aght[-]baghee, *s. m. manner of life, occupation; 2 Tim. iii. 10: Agh t'ou uss dy slane er hoiggal my ynsagh, my **aght-baghee**, my chiarail my chredjue, my hurranse-foddey, my ghraih, my veenid.* But thou hast fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, charity, patience; *Jonah i. 8: Insh dooin, ta shin guee ort, quoi by-chyndagh ta'n olk shoh er jeet orrin: cre ta dty aght beaghee?* Tell us, we pray thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us; What is thine occupation?

aghterbee, *adv. any way, any wise, any how, however.*

naght, *s. m. the way; with myr [sc. myr *nacht*], like as, that as; a contraction of yn and agh.*

aghtys, *s.*

drogh-aghtys, *s. f. ill behaviour, misdemeanor.*

aghtrhoeid, *s. m. the diarrhoea or lax.*

ah, *in. O! Oh!*

ahjoogh, *s. f. the gullet or throat, the passage through which the food passes from the mouth to the stomach.*

ahlah, *in. do not trouble me.*

ahlea, *s. f. the spleen of an animal.*

ahlley, *s. f. the aisle of a church.*

aiee, *s. f. a kiln; pl. -yn.*

e haïee, *s. her kiln. A*

aae, *a. d. of a kiln*

aaie gheayil, *s. [sc. aaie/aiee eayil 'lime kiln'].*

aigh-vie or aie-vie, *s. m. good luck, farewell, good will, Psal. xlvi. 5. **Aigh mie** dy row lhiat lesh dty ooashley.* Good luck have thou with thine honour; go and prosper, 1 Chron. xxii. 11: *Nish my vac, yn Chiarn dy row mayrt; as gow er dty hoshiaght lesh **aigh mie**...* Now, my son, the Lord be with thee; and prosper thou...

aigney, *s. f. (sic) mind, inclination, will; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].*

e haigney, *s. her mind, &c.; Luke ii. 19:*

*Agh hasht Moirrey ooilley ny raaghyn shoh (ayns e **haigney**) as smooinee ee orroo dy dowin ayns e cree.* But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. A
aigney-booiagh, *s. m. contentment.*
aigney-caghlaait, converted; [85](#).
aigney-mie, *s. m. good will.*
aigney-seyr, *s. m. free will.*
aignagh, *a. ready minded for, inclined for.*
ard-aignagh, *a. arrogant, high minded.*
mooar[-]aignagh, *a. magnanimous.*
lhieeney-aigney, *s. m. satisfaction.*
rouaultys-aigney, *s. m. the roving or wandering of the mind.*
sou-aigney, (*sie or seiy-aigney*), *s. f. bitterness; 1 Sam. xviii. 8 [? — xxii. 2: As ren dy chooilley ghooinney va tranlaasit, ny fo feeaghyn, ny **sou-aigney**, ad-hene y haglym huggey.* And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him]; grief of mind, sorrow of spirit; *Lam. iii. 65: Ver oo daue **sou-aigney**, hig dty vollaght orroo.* Give them sorrow of heart, thy curse unto them.

aile, *s. m. fire, ignis; pl. -yn.*

e haile, *s. her fire. A*

aily, *a. d. of fire; a. pl. (sic) fire; Isa. lxvi. 15: Son cur-my-ner, hig y Chiarn lesh aile, as lesh e ainee myr geay-chassee, dy chooilleeney e yymmoose lesh eulys, as e oghsan lesh lossaghyn **aily**.* For, behold, the Lord will come with fire, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire.

lus yn aile, *s. f. burnet.*

aileagh or **ailagh**, *a. fiery, igneous.*

s'aileagh, *a. how fiery. A*

s'ailee, *a. id., comparative and superlative.*

A

glass-aileagh, *s. m. a firelock [OED: A gunlock, employed in firearms using gunpowder, in which sparks are generated to ignite the priming].*

aill, *s.*

saillym, *p. I please; -s, id. em.*

cha naill or *naillee*, *v. not wish; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms*, [94](#). S

baill, *v. would wish, or rather be pleased,*

A

or willing.

baillmayd, we would wish, or rather, be pleased or willing.

my saillish or *sallish*, *p.* if he please; **-in**, *id. em.*

my saillee, *p.* if she please; **-ish**, *id. em.*

my saillin, *p.* if we please; **-yn**, *id. em.*

my saitl, *p.* if thou please, if it please thee.

my silliu, *p. p.* if you please; **-ish**, *id. em.*

cha naillish, *p.* he wishes not, or his will is not for; **-in**, *id. em.*

cha naill-lhien, *p.* we would not wish, &c.
S

nailt, *p.* wouldst thou wish or be pleased to be so? **-s**, *id. em.* S

nilliu, *p.* will ye or you be pleased; **-ish**, *id. em.* S

cha nailliu. See *nilliu*. S

baillish, he would, &c.

baillishin, he, &c.; *id. em.*

baillee, she would, &c.

bailleish, she would or will, &c., *id. em.*

bailleu, they would, &c., be.

bailleuish, they would or will be, &c., *id. em.*

baillym, I would, &c.

baillyms, I would; *id. em.* [161](#).

baillhien, we, &c.

baillhienyn, we, &c.; *id. em.*

baitl, *v.* thou wouldst be pleased, wish, or be willing of; **-s**, *id. em.*

bailliu, you or ye would, &c.

bailloo. See *bailliu*.

bailliuish, you or ye; *id. em.*

my billiu, *v.* if you please or choose.

my billiuish, *v.* if you please, &c., *em.*

ainjys, *s. m.* acquaintance, intimacy.

e hainjys, *s.* her acquaintance. A

ainjyssagh, *s. m.* an acquaintance; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *a.* acquainted, intimate.

s'ainjyssagh, *a.* how acquainted. A

s'ainjyssee, *a. id. em., comp. and sup.* A

neu-ainjyssagh, *a.* unacquainted.

ainle, *s. m.* an angel; *pl.* **-yn**.

e hainle, *s.* her angel; *pl.* 69 [change **-e** to **-yn**]. A

ny hainleyn, *s.* the angels. A

ard-ainle, *s. m.* archangel; *pl.* **-yn**.

airdeylagh, *s. m.* a mariner's compass.

airh, *s. f.* gold. *Airh wuigh as palçhey j'ee.*

[Yellow gold and plenty of it.]

e hairh, *s.* her gold. A

airhey, *a. d.* golden, of gold.

airh-hallooin, *s. m.* yarrow, millfoil.

airhit, gilded; [85](#).

moddey airh, *s. m.* a mock sun.

earroo-airhey, *s. m.* the golden number.

aitt, *a.* odd, antic, queer, comical, funny, ridiculous, sportive, &c.

s'aaitt or **s[']aitt**, *a.* how antic, odd, funny, comical, or ridiculous. A

s'aitt. See *s[']aaitt*.

s'aaittey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

aittys, *s. f.* anticness, fun, &c. A

e haittys, *s. her, &c.* See *aittys*. A

aker, *s. f.* an anchor; *pl.* **-yn**. *Acts xxvii. 29:*

*Eisht er-aggle dy roieagh ad er creggyn, hilg ad kiare **akeryn** magh veih yn jerrey, dy jeean jeeaghyn son y laa.* Then fearing lest we should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day.

aker, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

akerit, anchored; [85](#).

-al. See [79](#).

Albin, *s. m.* Scotland, Albion.

Nalbin or **Nolbin**, *s.* Scotland, Caledonia.

Some say that this word is from *N'alpin*, on account of the great Alpine mountains therein, and others that it is from Albion.

Albinagh, *s. m.* a Scotchman; *pl.* 71

[change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *a.* Scotch.

sy n'Albinagh, *s.* in the Scotchman. A

aless, *in.* alas.

Alister, *s. m.* Alexander.

almoragh, *s. m.* an ignoramus; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

almoragh<t>, *a.* ignorant, inadvertent, unlearned, stupid.

s'almoragh, *a.* how ignorant A

s'almoree, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

almorys, *s. m.* ignorance.

e holmorys, *s. her* ignorance. O (sic)

alt, *s. f.* a high place, altitude.

altar, *s. m.* an altar; *pl.* **-yn**.

A

am, *a.* bad, vile.

amglass or amvlass, *s. m.* a drink made by mixing milk and water together, pale watery drink, or bad tasted drink, acid water.

amm, *s. m.* stature, size, puberty.

ammyr, *s. f.* a canal, or channel of water; *pl. -yn*.

ammys, *s. m.* obeisance; 1 Kings, i. 16: As chroym Bath-sheba sheese ayns **ammys da'n ree**. And Bathsheba bowed, and did obeisance unto the king; homage, reverence, dutifulness.

e hammys, *s.* her obeisance. A

mee[-]ammys, *s. m.* disrespect, irreverence.

ammyssagh, *a.* obeisant, submissive, dutiful; *s.* duteous person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s' ammyssagh, *a.* how dutiful, submissive, or obedient. A

s' ammyssee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

mee[-]ammysagh, *a.* disrespectful; *s. m.* an irreverent person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

neu-ammyssagh, *a.* undutiful<ness>; *s. m.* an undutiful person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

ammyssit, *pt.* worshipped, having obeisance paid to; [85](#).

amylt, *v.* swim; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

gamylt, *v.* swimming, and perhaps a better word than *snaue*, which we make use of. A

amyltagh, *s. m.* a swimmer; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

-an, *s.* as a termination to words, shows diminution.

an-, when used as a prefix in composition, signifies *un-*, (English).

anchasherick, *a.* unholy, unsanctified, profane, wicked, impious.

s' anchasherick, *a.* how unholy, unsanctified or profane. A

s' anchasherickey *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

anchashericky, *s.* unholiness, impiety, profaneness, wickedness.

anchasley, *a.* unlike, different.

s' anchasley, *a.* how different, how unlike; *comp. and sup.* A

anchaslys, *s. m.* difference; *pl. -yn*.

anchassanagh, *a.* trackless.

anchiart, *a.* uneven, unequal.

s' anchiart, *a.* how uneven. A

s' anchiartey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

anchoodee, *v.* uncover, disclose.

dy anchoodaghey, *v.* to uncover, to develop.

anchooie, *a.* unfit, unqualified.

anchredjuagh, *s. m.* an unbeliever; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

anchreestee, *s. m.* a heathen, infidel, pagan.

anchreestiagh, *s. m.* heathenism, infidelity.

anfirrinrys, *s. m.* untruth; *pl. -yn*.

anghennal, *a.* cheerless, sad.

anghennallys, *s. m.* infestivity.

anghiarey-çhymmylt, *s. m.* uncircumcision.

anghiarit, uncut, unhewn; [85](#).

anghoo, *s. m.* ill fame, infamy, disgrace.

anghooagh, *a.* infamous, disgraceful.

anjee, *s. m.* an atheist.

anjeeagh, *a.* atheistical.

anjeeragh, *a.* not straight.

Notwithstanding the etymology given under the word *oainjyr*, I hesitate not to say that *oainjyragh* came from this.

anlaadit, unloaded; disburdened; [85](#).

anleigh, *s. m.* partiality in law.

anleighagh, *a.* contrary to law.

anlheil or **anlheilty**, *s. m.* unable to move about, imbecility, helplessness.

anlheiltagh, *s. m.* a person unable to move or help himself; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

anlout, *v.* unloft; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

anlught, *v.* unload;

anlughtit, [85](#); unloaden.

anoayltagh (sic), *a.* unaccustomed. See also *neu-*.

anoayllagh, *a.*

s' anoayllagh, *a.* how unaccustomed.

A

s' anoayllee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

A

anshickyrr, *a.* unsteady, unsure, inconstant, wavering. See also *neuhickyrr*.
anvea (sic: stress), *s. m.* discord, division; *Luke* xii. 51: *Vel shiu smooinaghbyn dy daink mish dy chur shee er y thalloo? Cha nee, ta mee gra riu, agh anvea.* Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division; strife, perplexity, disquietude, uneasiness.

e hanvea, *s.* her discord or strife. A
anveagh, *a.* discordant, troublesome.
s'anveagh, *a.* how discordant, &c. A
s'anveaee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A
anvennick, *a[dv].* seldom, not often.
s'anvennick, *a[dv].* how seldom. A
s'anvenkey, *a[dv].* *id., comp. and sup.*

A

anvio, *a.* inanimate.

s'anvio *a.* how inanimate; *comp. and sup.* A
anvrie, *a.* parboiled.

andrailagh, *a.*

Quaiyl Andrailagh, *a.* See *Quaiyl Ardreiltagh*.

Andreays, *a. d.* of Andrew.

angaaish, *s. m.* anguish, pain; *pl. -yn*.
angaaishagh, *a.* painful, afflicted, tortured with anguish; *s. m.* a person afflicted with pain; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
s'angaaishagh, *a.* how much in anguish. A
s'angaaishee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A
angaaishit, afflicted, pained; 85.
s'angaaishit, *a.* how anguished. A

anjeal or **anjeeal**, *s. m.* breakfast, a handsel [OED: A gift (in later use *esp.* a small sum of money) given to ensure good luck at the beginning of a new year, on starting a new job, wearing new clothes, etc.].

anmagh, *a.* derived from *anmoghey*; late, not early.
s'anmagh, *a.* how late. A
s'anmee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A
annys, *s. m.* lateness; *Jud. xix. 9:* *Cur-my-ner, te nish lesh yn astyr; ta mee guee ort fuirree fud-ny-hoie: t'ou fakin dy vel eh lesh yn annys; gow aaght ayns shoh, dy vod dty chree ve gennal, as moghrey mairagh gow-jee er nyn yumah, dy vod oo goll thie.* Behold, now the

day draweth toward evening, I pray you tarry all night: behold, the day groweth to an end, lodge here, that thine heart may be merry; and to morrow get you early on your way, that thou mayest go home.

anney, *s. f.* (sounded *ahney*), commandment.
annaghyn, *s. pl.* commandments.

annoon (sic: stress), *a.* weak, feeble, imbecile.

s'annoon, *a.* how weak or feeble. A
s'annooney, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A
gannooinagh or **gannooinaghey**, *v.* weakening, enfeebling; *Mark viii. 3:* *As my ver-ym ad ersooyl nyn drostey gys nyn dhieyn hene, nee ad gannooinaghey er y raad.* And if I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will faint by the way; debilitate, 61.

dy gannooinee ad, [v]. that they weaken, or grow weak; *Matt. xv. 32:* ...as *cha der-ym ad ersooyl nyn drostey, er aggle dy gannooinee ad er y raad.* ...and I will not send them away fasting, lest they faint in the way. A

gannooinys, *v.* shall or will weaken or grow weak. A

annoonagh, *s. m.* a weak one; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

annooney, *s. m.* weakness; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

annoonid, *s. m.* frailty; *pl. -yn*.

e hannoonid, *s.* her weakness. A

annym, *s. m.* soul; *Heb. Anaph.*

e hannym, *s.* her soul. A

anmeenyn, *s. pl.* or **anmeeyn**, souls.

anmey, *a. d.* of the soul or souls.

ny hanmey, *a. d.* of the soul. A

bochilley-anmey, *s. m.* a pastor.

noid-ny-hanmey, *s. m.* the enemy of souls.

ansoor (sic: stress), *s. m.* answer, verdict, award; *pl. -yn*.

e hansoor, *s.* her answer. A

ansoor, *v. -agh*, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-eyder**; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cha n'ansoor, *v.* not answer or reply; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. A

dansoor, *v.* answered or replied. A

gansoor, *v.* answering, replying, doing

A

what is bid. A

ansoorit, answered, solved; [85.](#)

appee, *a.* ripe, mature, mellow.

s'appee, *a.* how ripe or mature; *comp.* & *sup.* A

neu-appee, *a.* immature, unripe.

appeeid or **appeeys**, *s. m.* ripeness.

appaghey, *v.* ripening, maturing.

ard, *s. m.* coast, or point of the compass, region, side; *Job xviii. 11:* *Bee aggle atchimagh er veih dy chooilley ard, as cur er goaill gys e voynyn.* Terrors shall make him afraid on every side, and shall drive him to his feet.

ardjyn, *s. pl.* coasts, regions.

e hardjyn, *s.* her coasts. A

sy n'ard, *s.* in the coast or point of the compass. A

ard, *a.* high, chief, great, loud, lofty, arch[-], tall.

co-ard, *s.* as high, of the same height.

ardey, *a. pl.* high; as, *ynnydyn ardey* (high places).

s'ard, *a.* how high or lofty. A

syrjey, *a.* higher, highest, *comp.* and *sup.* of *ard*.

byrjey or **by-syrjey**, *adv.* highest; *Luke xiv. 7:* *As loayr eh coraa-dorraghey rish ny goaldee, tra hug eh tastey kys v'ad reih ny stuill byrjey; gra roo,* And he put forth a parable to those which were bidden, when he marked how they chose out the chief rooms; saying unto them; and *Ps. lxxviii. 52:* *As woail eh ooilley yn chied v'er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt: yn vooijer b'yrjey as by-niartal ayns cummallyn Ham.* And smote all the firstborn in Egypt: the most principal and mightiest in the dwellings of Ham.

ardys, *s. m.* highness; *pl. -yn*.

ardys-reeoil, royal highness.

kione-ardys, *s.*

e chione-ardys, *s.* his haughtiness; *Pro.*

xxv. 27: Cha vel eh follar dy ee rouyr mill; myr shen cha vel eh son goo dooinney, dy ve geiyrt dy gyere er e chione-ardys hene. It is not good to eat much honey: so for men to search their own glory is not glory. K

yrj or **yrjee**, *v.* make higher, exalt; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**. A

dy yrjaghey, *v.* to exalt; *Isaiah xxxiii. 5:*

Ta'n Chiarn er ny yrjaghey; son t'eh cummal ayns yn yrjid. The Lord is exalted; for he dwelleth on high. A

yn yrjey, *s.* the height. A

yn yrjid, *s.* the height or highness. A

ardid or **ardjid**. See *yrjid*.

ard-aignagh, *a.* arrogant, high minded.

ard-ainle, *s. m.* archangel; *pl. -yn*.

ard-aspick, *s. m.* archbishop; *pl. -yn*.

ard-ayraghyn, *s. pl.* principal fathers, chief fathers; *I Chron. xxiv. 31:* *Hayrn ad shoh lottyn myrgeddin myr ren nyn mraaraghyn mec Aaron, fenish Ghavid y ree, as Zadok, as Ahimelech, as ard-gheiney ayraghyn ny saggyrtyn as ny Leviteyn, eer ny ard-ayraghyn myr ren nyn mraaraghyn saa.* These likewise cast lots over against their brethren the sons of Aaron in the presence of David the king, and Zadok, and Ahimelech, and the chief of the fathers of the priests and Levites, even the principal fathers over against their younger brethren.; *Neh. vii. 71:* *As hug paart jeh ny ard-ayraghyn, gys stoyr yn obbyr, feed thousane peesh dy airh.* And some of the chief of the fathers gave to the treasure of the work twenty thousand drams of gold.

ard-chiarail or **ard-chiarailys**, *s. f.* the providence of God, foresight displayed in taking measures before hand; *pl. -yn; -syn*.

ard-chione, *s. m.* superior.

ard-chioney, *s. m.* superiority.

ard-choraa, *s. m.* loud voice; *pl. -yn*.

ard-chreeagh, *a.* haughty, highminded.

s'ard-chreeagh, *a.* how haughty. A

ard-er, *s. m.* a chief; *1 Chron. xxvi. 10:* *Va ec Hosah, jeh cloan Merari, mec; Simri yn ard-er, (son ga nagh row eh yn mac shinney, ny-yeih ren e ayr eh yn ard-er).* Also Hosah, of the children of Merari, had sons; Simri the chief, (for though he was not the firstborn, yet his father made him the chief).

ard-fer[-]reill, *s. m.* a supreme; *1 Pet. ii.*

1[3]: Jean-jee shiu hene y injillaghey gys dy chooilley leigh er ny oardaghey liorish deiney er graih yn Chiarn; edyr eh ve gys y ree, myr yn ard-fer-reill. Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lords sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme.

A

ard-ghennallys, s. m. great gladness.

ard-ghoo, s. m. fame; *Num. xvi. 2*: *As hass ad seose noi Moses, marish shiartanse dy chloan Israel, daa cheead as jeh as da-eed prince jeh'n cheshaght, jeh ard ghoo mastey'n pobble, deiney ooasle*. And they rose up before Moses, with certain of the children of Israel, two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.

ard-ghooagh, a. famous, reputable.

ard-ghooinney, s. m. a great man.

ard-gheiney, s. pl. great men, men high in power or authority.

ard-jaghin, s. m. an Archdeacon; pl. -yn.

ard-laa, s. m. a high day; *John xix. 31*: *Shen-y-fa son dy nee laa yn aarlaghay ve, as nagh beagh ny kirp er y chrosh er laa yn doonaght (son va'n doonaght shen ny ard-laa) ghuee ny Hewlyn er Pilate, ny lurgaghyn oc dy ve brisht, as ad dy ve goit ersooyl*. The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day), besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

ard-leeideilagh, s. m. a captain; *Josh. v.*

14: *As dooyrt eshyn, Cha nee nyn 'oï; agh myr ard-leeideilagh sheshaght caggee yn Chiarn ta mish er jeet*. And he said, Nay; but as captain of the host of the Lord am I now come.

ard-loght, s. m. felony, capital offence; pl. -yn.

ard-loghtagh, s. m. a felon; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ard-loghtal, a. felonious.

dy ard-loghtal, adv. feloniously.

ard-losserey, s. m. ground-ivy, alehoof;

ard-losserey-firryn, the herb archangel.

ard-marragh, s. m. an admiral; pl. 71

[change -agh to -ee].

ard-nieu, s. m. a serpent; pl. -yn.

bossan-ardnieu, s. f. bistort, snakeweed.

ard-nieuagh, a. very venomous.

ard-obbree, s. m. an architect; pl. -yn.

ard-ooasley, s. m. adoration; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

ard-reill or **ard-reiltys**, s. m. principality, chief rule, monarchy; pl. -yn.

ard-reiltagh, s. m. a monarch; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

Quaiyl-Ardreiltagh, s. m. the chancery court. This has no doubt been corrupted to what you hear *Quaiyl-Andrailagh*; some say the latter is from *Quaiyl-wandrailagh* (the wandering court), but I prefer the first.

ard-saggyrt, s. m. high priest; pl. -yn.

ard-soiaghey, s. m. acceptance.

ard-stroialtagh, s. m. a great waster; *Prov. xviii. 9*: *Eshyn neesht ta liastey ayns e obbyr eeh ny vraar da'n ard stroialtagh*. He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.

ard-sym, s. m. the principal; pl. -yn.

ard-valley, s. m. a city; pl. 70 [**ard-valjyn**].
e hard-valley, s. her city. A

ard-vollaght, s. m. an execration; *Jer. xlvi. 18*: ...as bee shiu son **ard-vollaght**, as son atchim, as son mollaght-mynney, as son oltooan, as cha vaik shiu yn ynnyd shoh arragh. ...and ye shall be an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach; and ye shall see this place no more.

ard-vooaralagh, a. imperious; *Ezek. xvi.*

30: *Cre cha faase ta dty chree, ta'n Chiarn Jee dy ghra, fakin dy vel oo cur-rish oolley ny reddyn shoh, obbyr ben-streebee **ard-vooaralagh!*** How weak is thine heart, saith the Lord God, seeing thou doest all these things, the work of an imperious whorish woman.

dy ard-voylley, v. to magnify, to extol.

ard-vriw, s. m. chancellor; *Ezra iv. 17*:

*Eisht hug y ree ansoor gys Rehum yn **ard-vriw**...* Then sent the king an answer unto Rehum the chancellor....

ard-vyghin, s. m. great mercy; pl. -yn.

ard-wannalagh, a. stiff-necked.

ard-wooinjer, s. m. principal ones.

arg, s. f. ark; pl. -yn.

argane, s. m. dispute, contest, controversy.

e hargane, s. her dispute or contest. A

arganagh, s. m. a disputer, an arguer; a.

disputative, cavelling, contentious.

s'arganagh, a. how disputative, &c. A

s'arganee, a. id., comp. and sup. A

argane, v.

cha n'argane, v. not argue or dispute;

-agh; -e; -in; -ins, [94](#). A

dy arganey, v. to dispute, argue;

questioning, *Mark ix. 14*: *As tra v'eh er jeet*

A

gys e ostyllyn honnick eh chaglym mooar dy leih my geayrt-y-moo, as ny scrudeyrynn

arganey *roo.* And when he came to his disciples, he saw a great multitude about them, and the scribes questioning with them.

er n'arganey, *v.* [116]. hath, &c. argued, &c. A

arganys, *s.* disputation, contention.

argid, *s. m.* silver, money; *pl.* -yn.

argid-bio, *s. m.* quicksilver, mercury.

argid-lau, *s. m.* ready money, cash.

argid-ruy, *s. m.* copper money, pence.

bossan-argid, *s. m.* tansy, silverweed.

duillag-argid, *s. f.* silver weed, tansy.

argidagh, *a.* having plenty of money.

ark, *s. f.* a farrow; a young pig. *Gow ark jeh dty vuck hene.* [Take the young from thy own pig.]

irk, *s. pl.* young pigs; the *pl.* of *ark*.

arkagh, *a. d.* of breeding young pigs, as a sow.

yn vuck-arkagh, *s.* the sow. M

ark[-]vuickey, *s. f.* a young pig.

muck-arkagh, *s.*

arkan-sonney, *s.* a hedge hog, or a fabulous creature ominous of plenty; a fat little pig.

arkyn, *s. f.* a beast's privity [OED: the genitals].

arkys, *s. m.* adversity, calamity, misfortune, misery, disaster, distress; *pl.* -syn.

sy n'arkys, *s.* [in] the adversity, calamity. A

arkyssagh, *a.* calamitous, disastrous, distressing; *s. m.* a person in distressed circumstances; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'arkyssagh, *a.* how calamitous, disastrous, adverse, or irksome. A

s'arkyssee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

armee, *s. f.* army; *pl.* -yn.

armyn, *s. pl.* arms.

armeyder, or **armyder**, *s. m.* an armourer, or armour bearer; 1 Sam. xiv. 13: *As ren Jonathan drappal seose er e laueyn as er e chassyn, as e armyder ny yei as v'ad er nyn yiarey sheese roish Jonathan, as varr yn armyder geiyrt er.* And Jonathan climbed up upon his hands and upon his feet, and his

armourbearer after him: and they fell before Jonathan; and his armourbearer slew after him.

arn, *s. f.* sloe; *pl.* -yn. See *drineyn*.
drine arn (the sloe thorn).

arnane, *s. m.* work done in the night by candle light. The Irish have this word for task.

arpin, *s. m.* an apron; *pl.* -yn. I have written this word as it is spoken.

arpin, *s. m.* the herb orpine; *pl.* -yn.

arr, *v.* offer; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n[']arr* or **n[']arree**, *v.* not offer; -agh; -in; -ins, 94. A

garral, *v.* 61. offering to give, proffering. A

dy arral, *v.* to offer, or press on.

er n'arral, *v.* hath, &c. offered or proffered. A

arrit, 85; offered; *Prov.* “*Cha row rieau cooid arrit mie.*” [Offered goods were never good.]

arr, *v.* shift, remove, flit; -aghay, 82, to shift, &c.; -ee, remove; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n[']arr* or **n[']arree**, *v.* not shift; -agh; -in; -ins, 94. A

darree, *v.* shifted or did shift, remove or did remove or shift, is used for *darr* (last).

A

garragh or **garraghey**, *v.* 61. shifting, moving out of one place to another. A

er n'arragh or **n[']arraghey**, *pt.* hath, &c. shifted. A

arrit, *pt.*

arragh, *a.* any more, no more.

arragh, *s. f.* the spring, or vernal quarter.

sy n'arragh, *s.* [in] the spring. A

arree, *a. d.* of spring.

cormid-traa-arree, *s. m.* the spring or vernal equinox.

arran, *s. m.* bread; *pl.* -yn.

arrane, *s. m.* a song, a hymn; *pl.* -yn.

arraneagh, *s. m.* a singer; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]; 2 Chron. xxxv. 15: *As Chenaniah, va'n ard arraneagh jeh ny Leviteyn: mainshtyr-ynsee ny arraneyn-moyllee, son v'eh schleioil.* And Chenaniah,

A

chief of the Levites, was for song: he instructed about the song, because he was skilful.

arraneyder, *s. m.* a songster; *pl. -yn*.
arraneys, *s. m.* singing.

arrey, *s. m.* a watch.

arrey-traa, a watch, a time-piece.

arreydagh, *a.* watchful.

s'arreydagh, *a.* how watchful. A

s'arreydee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

arreyder, *s. m.* a watchman; *pl. -yn*.

arrey, *s. m. Eccl. xii. 6,* a cistern, a mill-race:

Roish my vees yn coyrd argid er ny eaysley, ny'n saagh airh er ny vrishay, ny'n cruishtin brisht ec y chibbyr, ny'n whueeyl brisht ec yn arrey. Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. See *area*; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

area or **arey**, *s. m.* a mill-race, a passage for water to a mill.

arrish, *v.*

garrish, *v.* jeering, mimicking, mocking.
er n[']arrish, *v.* hath, &c. jeered, mimicked. G (sic)

arroo, *s. m.* corn; *pl. -yn*.

e harroo, *s.* her corn. A

mwyllin arroo, *s. f.* a corn mill.

arroo[-]y[-]riyr, *s. f.* the night before last.

This word may be a corruption of *Earroo*, number, the night that numbered before last night.

arroogh, *s. f.* the chimb of a barrel, or tub, &c. *pl. -yn*.

arryltagh, *a.* willing, voluntary, without any degree of reluctance, free; *Rom. v. 15*, free, spontaneous: *Agh cha nee myr ta'n loght, myr shen neesht ta'n gioot arryltagh.* But not as the offence, so also is the free gift; *s. m.* a volunteer; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

s'arryltagh, *a.* how willing or inclined for. A

s'arryltee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

neu-arryltagh, *a.* unwilling, involuntary.

arryltys, *s. m.* compliance, willingness, readiness.

neu-arrylty, *s. f.* unwillingness, reluctance.

arrym, *s. m.* reverence, submission, honour, respect, obedience, solemnity.

arrymagh, *a.* reverential, submissive, dutiful, obedient, solemn.

arrymid, *s. m.* submissiveness, &c.

arrymydagh, *s. m.* one that pays respect.

s'arrymagh, *a.* how reverential, how much for giving due respect. A

s'arrymee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

arrymyder, *s. m.* one to whom respect is due, an esquire.

arrys, *s. m.* repentance, penitence, sorrow for sin.

mee[-]arrys, *s. m.* impenitence.

e vee[-]arrys, *s.* his impenitence. M

arryssagh, *a.* sorrowful, sorry, penitent, penitential; *s. m.* a penitent person; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

s'arryssagh, *a.* [how] sorry or sorrowful, how repentant or penitential. A

s'arryssee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A

mee[-]arrysagh, *a.* impenitent; *s. m.* an impenitent person; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

yn vee[-]arrysagh, *s.* the impenitent one. M

as, *conj.* and.

as-haink eh gy-kione, and it came to pass, or to an end.

as ad, *c. p.* and they, and said they, or and they said.

as adsyn, *c. p.* and they said; *em.*

as-eshy *c. p.* and he said, or said he.

asbyrt, *s. f.* vespers, evening prayers *pl. -yn*

ash

er-ash, *adv.* to appear after being hid, hidden or concealed; to become damp, as such things as have salt in them, will in moist weather; in *Ez. xvii. 9*, it means, prosper: *Abbyr uss, Myr shoh ta'n Chiarn Jee dy ghra, Jig eh er-ash?* Say thou, Thus saith the Lord God; Shall it prosper?

ashlish *s. f.* a vision dream, or revelation; *pl. -yn*.

dy ashlaghey, *v.* to show by vision.

ashleyder *s. m.* a dreamer, a person who sees visions, 2 *Chron. xxix. 30*: *Marish shoh doardee ree Hezekiah, as ny princeyn da ny*

A

*Leviteyn dy ghoaill arraneyn-moyllee da'n
Chiarn, lesh goan Ghavid, as Asaph yn
ashleyder.* Moreover Hezekiah the king and the princes commanded the Levites to sing praise unto the Lord with the words of David, and of Asaph the seer; one who has something revealed to him in sleep; 2 Chron. xx[x]ii[i]. 19: *E phadjer myrgeddin, as kys va myghin ec Jee er, as ooilley e pheccah, as e loght, as ny ard-ynnydyn hrog eh, as ny keylljyn, as ny jallooyn grainnit v'echey roish e arrys: cur-my-ner t'ad scruit mastey raaghyn ny ashleyderyn.* His prayer also, and how God was intreated of him, and all his sins, and his trespass, and the places wherein he built high places, and set up groves and graven images, before he was humbled: behold, they are written among the sayings of the seers. *pl. -yn.*

ashoon, *s. f.* a nation; *pl. -yn.*

e hashoon, *s.* her nation.

ashoonagh, *s. m.* a gentile, an individual of a nation; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**]. A *ny hashooonee*, *s.* the nations, the people of nations. A

askaid, *s. f.* a bile [OED: a boil]; *pl. -yn.*

asney, *s. f.* a rib; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

aspick, *s. m.* a bishop; *pl. -yn.*

aspickagh, *a. d.* belonging to a bishop; episcopal.

ard-aspick, *s. m.* archbishop; *pl. -yn.*

aspickys, *s. m.* bishoprick; *Acts*, i. 20: *Son te scruit ayns lioar ny psalmyn, Lhig da'n ynnyd-vaghee echey ve follym faase, as ny lhig da dooinney erbee cummal ayn: as, Yn aspickys echey lhig da fer elley y ghoaill.* For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and his bishoprick let another take.

ass, *adv.* out; out of him, empty, in opposition to *ayn* (*in*).

ass-yn, *adv. p.* out of him, the emphatic of *ass*.

ass-hene, *adv. p.* out of himself, or itself.

ass-jee, *adv. p.* out of her; **-ish**; *id. em.*

ass-jee-hene, *adv. p.* out of herself.

ass-daeue, *adv.* See *ass-doo*.

ass-doo, *adv. p.* out of them or those.

ass-doo-hene, *adv. p.* out of themselves.

ass-doo-syn, *adv. p.* out of them; *em.*

assym, *adv. p.* out of me; **-s**, *id. em.*

assym-pene, *adv. p.* out of myself. The *h* in *hene* changes to *p* after an *m*.

ass-dooin, *adv. p.* out of us.

ass-dooinyn, *adv. p.* out of us; *em.*

ass-dhyt. See *assyd*.

ass-yd, *adv. p.* out of thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

assyd-hene, *adv. p.* out of thyself.

ass-diu, *p. p.* out of you; **-ish**; *id. em.*

ass-diu-hene, *adv. p.* out of yourselves.

ass-bree, *a.* faint, null, void.

as-dty-aash or **as-aash**, *in.* with ease, not quick, slowly.

ass-fenish, or **assenish**, *a.* not present, absent.

ass-laanid, *s. m.* pravity, not in a perfect state.

ass-laue, *adv. p.* without delay, quickly.

ass-shilley, *adv.* out of sight. *Prov.* "Ass shilley ass smooinaghtyn." [Out of sight, out of mind.]

ass-towse, *adv.* out of measure, exceedingly, beyond everything.

ass-ymmyd, *a.* out of use, obsolete.

ass-ynnyd, *adv.* out of place, out of joint.

ass-y-noa, *adv.* anew, over again.

assag, *s. f.* a weasel; *pl. -yn.*

assee, *s. m.* hurt, harm, damage; *pl. -yn.*

e hassee, *s.* her hurt or harm. A

ass-laynt, *s. f.* out of health, sickness, disease, illness, disorder; *pl. -yn.*

e hasslaynt, *s.* her illness. A

ass-layntagħ, *a.* diseased, ill, sick, unhealthy; *s. m.* a diseased person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *Mat.* iv. 24: *As hie goo jeh magħ trooid ooilley Syria: as hug ad lhieu huggey ooilley ny aslayntee, fo dogħanyn as pianyn, adsyn va seagħniet lesh drogh-sprrydyn, sleih ass nyn geeawl, as an-lheiltee, as ren eh ad y lheihys.* And his fame went throughout all Syria: and they brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were possessed with devils, and those which were

A

lunatick, and those that had the palsy; and he healed them.

ass-tayrn, s. f. a rush candle case.

asstin or asstan, a. This word maybe from *ass-fakin* (out of sight); *eaddagh-asstan* would then be linings; *cheu-asstan*, the side out of sight.

assyl, s. f. an ass; pl. -yn.

e hassyl, s. her ass. A

astan, s. f. a conger, an eel; pl. -yn.

e hastan, s. her conger or eel. A

coar-ny-hastan, s. f. a crane; pl. -yn.

astyr, v. destroy out of the roots; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

dastyr, v. did extirpate or root out. A

gastr or gastyr, v. 61. root out, extirpate; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -yn; -yms; -ys, 94. A

gastral or gastyrt, v. 61. rooting out, extirpating. A

dy astyrt or astyral, v. to root out or extirpate.

gastyrit, 85. 61. rooted out, extirpated. A

atçhim, s. m. dread, awe, terror, horror, fright; pl. -yn.

atçimagh, a. awful, dreadful; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'atçimagh, a. how awful, dreadful, dismal, terrible, &c. A

s'atçimee, a. id., comp. and sup. A

atçimid, s. m. awfulness, &c.

neu-atçimid, s. m. unawedness.

atçimit, 85. awed, dismayed; *Jer. xvii.*

18: *Lhig dauesyn ve craghit ta jannoo tranaase orrym, agh ny lhig dauesyn mish y chraghey; lhig dauesyn ve atçimit, agh ny lhig dooys ve atçimit.* Let them be confounded that persecute me, but let not me be confounded: let them be dismayed, but let not me be dismayed.

s'atçimit, a. how awed, how dreaded. A

neu-atçimit, a. unawed.

att, s. m. a swelling an inflammation, an abscess; pl. -yn.

att, v. swell, -agh; 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n'att, v. not swell; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. A

datt, v. did swell, swelled,

dhatt or **datt**, v. did swell or swelled. A

gatt, v. 61. swelling.

attit, 85. swelled, swollen.

attey, s. [chapiter = capital of a column]

atteeyn, s. pl. chapters.

skynn-attey, s. f. a dagger; *Jud. iii. 16, 21:*

Agh hug Ehud lesh skynn-attey (dy ghaa foyr), cubit er lhiurid; as chiangle eh eh fo e eaddagh er e heu yesh. But Ehud made him a dagger which had two edges, of a cubit length; and he did gird it under his raiment upon his right thigh; *As hug Ehud magh e laue chiare, as ghow eh yn skynn-attey veih e lheayst yesh, as roie eh stiagh eh 'sy volg echey.* And Ehud put forth his left hand, and took the dagger from his right thigh, and thrust it into his belly.

attey, s. m. a crown; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

atteeyn, s. pl. crowns.

aundyr, s. f. a prize, something valuable.

aunlyn, s. m. relish or moisture that is taken

with bread, potatoes, &c. Dr. A Clarke's note on *John vi. 9*, is quite applicable to this word; *opsarion*, the Greek word, he says "signifies what is eaten with bread to perfect the meal, or to make it easy of deglutition, or to help the digestion. There is no word in the English language for it, which is a great defect. The inhabitants of Scotland and of the north & north west of Ireland use the word *kytshen*, [so do the inhabitants of this island] by which they express whatever is eaten with bread or potatoes, flesh, fish, butter, milk, eggs, &c." Does it originate in our language from *ooylyn*? as *arran as ooylyn* (bread and apples).

oanlyn or **oalyn**. Though the former of these may, perhaps, be the best orthography, yet see *aunlyn*.

aw, (pronounced *ao*), <v.>[a.] raw, not boiled.

s'aw, a. how raw. A

s'awey, a. id., comp. and sup. A

awid, s. m. rawness; 89.

awane, a. base immodest, unchaste, obscene.

s'awane, a. how base, rude, or immodest.

A

A

awaneagh, s. m. a rude, raw, uncivilized, uneducated person.

awatta, in. ho, brave! *Obsolete*.

ouwatta, in. ho, brave! *Obsolete*.

awin, s. f. a river; *pl. -yn*.

e hawin, s. her river. A

ny hawin, a. d. of the river. A

awiney, a. d. of a river or rivers.

cabbag-ny-hawin, s. f. colt's-foot, cough-wort, hart's-hoof.

muck-awin, s. f. a bear.

awnse, s. f. an ounce; *pl. -yn*.

awnssal, s. m. a steelyard; *pl. -yn*.

awree, s. f. water in which anything has been boiled; broth; *pl. -yn*.

ayn, *pro.* in, within, in him.

aynsyn, p. p. in him, *em.*

ayn-jee, p. p. in her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

ayn-jee-hene, p. p. in herself.

ayn-doo, p. p. in them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

ayndaue (sic: stress), p. p. in those; **-syn**, *id. em.*

ayn-yym, p. p. in me; **-s**, *id. em.*

ayn-yym-pene, p. p. in myself.

ayn-in, p. p. in us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

ayn-in-hene, p. p. in ourselves.

ayn-dooin, p. p. in us; **-in**, *id. em.*

ayn-dooin-hene, p. p. in ourselves.

ayn-yd, p. p. in thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

ayn-yd-hene, p. p. in thyself.

ayndiu, p. p. in you or ye; **-ish**, *id. em.*

ayn-diu-hene, p. p. [in] yourselves.

ayns, *pre.* in, within; *em.*

ayns-polt, *adv.* in an instant, in as short a time as a blow could be given.

ayns-shen, *adv.* there.

ayns-shid, *adv.* yonder.

ayns-shoh, *adv.* here, in this place.

ayns-traa, *adv.* in time, timely.

ayns-wheesh, *conj.* inasmuch, insomuch.

sy, *pre.* & *art.* in the, an abbreviation of *ayns y*, the two last letters used before consonants.

syn, *pre.* & *art.* in the; an abbreviation of *ayns yn*, the three last letters used before words initialled by vowels.

ayndagh, s. m. an index; *pl. -yn*.

ayr, s. m. father; *pl. -aghyn*.

e hayr, s. her father; *pl. -aghyn*. A

ayrey, a. d. of or belonging to father.

e hayrey, a. d. of her father or fathers. A

liass ayr, s. m. a step father. [...] seldom used.

ard-ayraghyn, s. *pl.* principal fathers, chief fathers; 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 31: *Hayrn ad shoh lottyn myrgeddin myr ren nyn mraaraghyn mec Aaron, fenish Ghavid y ree, as Zadok, as Ahimelech, as ard-gheiney ayraghyn ny saggyrtyn as ny Leviteyn, eer ny ard-ayraghyn myr ren nyn mraaraghyn saa.* These likewise cast lots over against their brethren the sons of Aaron in the presence of David the king, and Zadok, and Ahimelech, and the chief of the fathers of the priests and Levites, even the principal fathers over against their younger brethren; *Neh.* vii. 71: *As hug paart jeh ny ard-ayraghyn, gys stoyr yn obbyr, feed thousane peesh dy airh, as daa housane as daa cheead punt dy argid.* And some of the chief of the fathers gave to the treasure of the work twenty thousand drams of gold, and two thousand and two hundred pound of silver.

shenn-ayr, s. m. fore-father, progenitor.

shaner, s. m. grandfather; *dty henn shaner* (thy great grand father).

ayroil, a. fatherly, paternal.

ayrn, s. m. part, share, portion; *pl. -yn*.

e hayrn, s. her share; *pl. -yn*. A

co-ayrnagh, s. m. a partaker; *Rom.* xv. 27:

Son my ta ny Ashoonee er ny ve jeant co-

ayrnee *jeh ny nheeghyn spyrryoil ocsyn, yn*

currym oc eh myrgeddin dy hirveish orroosyn

ayns nheeghyn seihltagh. For if the Gentiles

have been made partakers of their spiritual

things, their duty is also to minister unto them in

carnal things.

B

B

B, as a radical initial, and the changes it undergoes, see Remarks 42 and 43. Words primarily in *p*, change their initials to *b*, as, *peccah* (sin); *nyn beccah* (their, our, or your sin). This letter and *s* have some connexion in a few words, but which is radical is not well known; as, *bare* (best), <future>[past] tense; *share* (best), present tense; *bione dou* (I knew); *shione dou* (I know); *baillym* (I would wish), *saillym* (I do wish), &c.

baa, *s. m.* a buss, a salutation with the lips.

baagh, *s. m.* a beast.

yn vaagh, *s.* the beast. B

byn maagh, *s.* your, &c. beast. B

beiyн, *s. pl.* beasts; the *pl.* of *baagh*.

e veiyн, *s.* his beasts, of cattle. B

byn meiyн, *s. pl.* your, &c. beasts. B

baaieagh, *s. m.* a cow house.

yn vaaieagh, *s.* the vaccary or cow house. B

B

byn maaieagh, *s.* your, &c. cowhouse. B

baaihn, *s. m.* a cow's or beast's *heam* [OED: The amnion of an animal (= caul); the secundine]; *pl.* -*yn*.

yn vaaihn, *s.* the heam. B

baair, *s. m.* a crop, what is cut off the land at a time; *pl.* see *bhir*.

e vaair, *s.* his crop; *pl.* -*yn*. B

byn maair, *s.* your, &c. crop; *pl.* -*yn*. B

bhir, *s. pl.*

e vhir, *s.* his crops. B

byn mhir, *s.* your, &c. crops. B

aa-vaair, *s. m.* second crop.

baaish, *s.* the forehead or temple; *pl.* -*yn*:

Judges v. 26: *Hug ee e laue gys y treiney, as e laue yesh gys hammar yn obbre as lesh yn hammar woall ee Sisera, woall ee trooid e chione eh, tra v'ee er hoylley as er woalley trooid baaishyn e ching.* She put her hand to the nail, and her right hand to the workmen's hammer; and with the hammer she smote Sisera, she smote off his head, when she had pierced and stricken through his temples.

e vaaish, *s.* his visage or face.

byn <maase or> maash, *s.* your, &c. visage.

baanrit, *a.* insane, distracted, lunatic, out of right senses.

thie baanrit, *s. m.* a bedlam.

baar, *v.* spend; -*agh*, 77; -*ail*, 78; -*ee*, 80; -*in*, 83; -*ins*, 84; -*ym*, 86; -*yms*, 87; -*ys*, 88.

vaar, *v.* did spend; -*agh*; -*in*; -*ins*; -*ym*; -*yms*; -*ys*, 94. B

baarail, *v.*

er vaarail, *v.* hath, &c. spent. B

byn maarail, *s.* your, &c. spending. B

baarit, *pt.* spent.

s'baarit, *a.* how spent. B

ro vaarit, 85. too spent. B

baareyder, *s. m.* a spender.

baar-aadjin, [*s.*] an herb of the heath class.

baare, *v.*

vaare, *v.* did bare or poll; -*agh*; -*in*; -*ins*; -*ym*; -*yms*; -*ys*, 94. B

vare. See *vaare*. B

baarey, *v.* making bare, cutting roughness off.

dy vaarey, *v.* to make bare, or cut off roughness. B

baarit, *pt.* made bare.

s'baarit, *a.* how bare made. B

ro vaarit, 85. too bared. B

baareyder, *s. m.* a person who makes bare.

baare, *s. m.* point, end, tip; *pl.* -*yn*. *Chur eh dys baare vie eh* (he put it to a good end).

dty vaare, *s.* thy point; *pl.* -*yn* B

byn maare, *s.* your, &c. point. B

baare-y-lane, *s. m.* high-water-mark.

baarelagh, *s. m.* the top on corn or meal; the refuse of grain in the act of sifting.

yn vaarelagh, *s.* the refuse of grain. B

Baarle, *s. f.* the English or British language.

dty Vaarle, *s.* thy English. B

byn Maarle, *s.* your, &c. English.

Baarlagh, *a.* English or British;

exclusively used in speaking of the English language.

s'Baarlagh, *a.* how much in the English tone of language. B

s'Baarlee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* B

ben Vaarlagh, *a.* a woman that speaks English. B

B

baase, s. m. death; *pl.* -yn.

e vaase, s. his death. B

ynn maase or **maaish**, s. your, &c. death. B

baaish, a. d. of death.

e vaaish, s. [of] his death.

fail-y-vaaish, a. the failure of death, past recovery, sickness to death.

baasoil, a. deadly, deathlike, fatal;

baasoiley, a. *pl. id.*

s'baasoil; a. how deathly or deadly. B

s'baasoiley, a. *id., comp.* and *sup.* B

feer vaasoil, a. very deathly or deadly. B

neu-vaasoil, a. immortal, deathless.

baatey, s. f. a boat; *pl.* 69 [change -ey to -yn].

e vaatey, s. his boat; *pl.* 69.

ynn maatey, s. your, &c. boat. B

bab, s. m. a babe; *pl.* -yn.

yn vab, s. the babe. B

ynn mab, s. your, &c. baby. B

baban, or **babban**, s. m. a baby or doll; the *dim.* of *bab*.

yn vaban, s. the baby. B

babbaney, v. cockering [OED: To indulge or pamper (a child, favourite, etc.)], indulging.

bab, s. m. a lappet of the ear in marking sheep; *pl.* -yn.

yn vab, s. the sheep mark. B

baccagh, a. halt, maimed.

s'baccagh, a. how halt or maimed B

s'baccee, a. *id., comp.* and *sup.* B

baccagh, s. m. a person halt or disabled; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn vaccagh, s. the halt person. B

ynn maccagh, s. your, &c. halt, &c. person. B

back, *adv.* when applied to motion, the same as the English word.

bad, s. m. a bat; as *bad cammag*; *pl.* -yn.

baggyr, v. threaten, insult, denounce; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -ey, [82](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

vaggyr or **vaggyree**, v. did threaten or rebuke; *Mark ix. 25: Tra honnick Yeesey dy row yn pobble ayns preis chionney dy cheilley, vaggyr eh er y spyrryd neu-ghlen.* When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he

rebuked the foul spirit; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;

-yms; -ys, [94](#). B

baggyrey, v.

baggyrt, v. threatening, insulting, denouncing, *pl.* -yn.

dy vaggyrt, v. to threaten, insult. B

ynn maggyrt, v. your, &c. threatening, &c. B

baggyragh, a. d. of threatening, &c.

baggyrtagh, a. in a threatening manner, roughly, *Gen. xli[i]. 30: Yn dooinney ta chiarn ny cheerey, loayr eh dy baggyrtagh rooin, as ghow eh shin son peeikearyn 'sy cheer.* The man, who is the lord of the land, spake roughly to us, and took us for spies of the country.

s'baggyragh or **s'baggyrtagh**, a. how threatening or insulting, how menacing. B

s'baggyrtree, a. *id., comp.* and *sup.* B

feer vaggyragh or **vaggyrtagh**, [a.] very threatening or insulting, &c. B

baggyrtagh, s. m. one who is a threatener; *pl.* 71[change -agh to -ee].

yn vaggyrtagh, s. the threatener. B

baggyrey, s.,

yn vaggyrey, s. the threatener. B

ynn maggyrey, s. your, &c. threatener. B

baggyrtys, s. f. a menace, insult, a denunciation of evil.

baght, s. m. discernment, observation, penetration.

e vaght, s. his discernment or observation. B

B

ynn maght, s. your, &c. observation, &c. B

baghtal, a. plain, obvious, manifest, evident, conspicuous.

s'baghtal, a. how plain, obvious, manifest, evident, distinct, clear, discernible, &c.; *comp.* and *sup.* B

feer vaghtal, a. very distinct, plain, obvious, clear, evident. B

neu-vaghtal, a. indistinct, undiscerniblc.

baghyl, s. f. a staff or badge of authority, a Bishop's staff.

baie, s. f. a bay; *pl.* -aghyn.

yn vaie, s. the bay; *pl.* -aghyn. B

baih, v. drown; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

B

vaih, *v.* did drown; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-ys**,
94.B

er vaih, *v.* hath, &c., drowned. B

yn maih, *v.* your, &c. drowning. B

baighey, *v.* drowning.

baiht, *pt.* drowned; 85.

s'baiht, *a.* how drowned. B

lieh vait, 85. half drowned. B

neu-vait, *a.* undrowned.

baiheyder, *s. m.* a drowner; *pl.* **-yn**.

bainney, *s. m.* milk; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn mainney, *s.* your, &c. milk. B

bainnagh, *a. d.* of milk, milky.

bainney clabbagh, or **bainney geir**, cruddled or sour milk.

mastey-bainney, *v.* churning milk.

balk, *s. m.* a piece missed in ploughing [Eng. *balk* or *baulk*]. *Prov.* “*Ny jean balk jeh thalloo mie.*” [Don’t make a baulk out of good earth.]

balla or **balley**, *s. m.* a, town, an estate. Has this word any analogy to *boal* or *boalley* (a wall or fence)? Perhaps an estate or town was not called so until it was fenced round, or walled; *pl.* **baljyn**.

yn valla or **valley**, *s.* the town or estate. B
yn malley, *s.* your, &c. town, estate. B

e valjyn, *s.* his towns or estates. B

yn maljyn, *s.* your, &c. towns, estates. B

baljey, *a. d.* of a town, of an estate.

balla-beg-çheerey, *s. m.* a village.

Balley-Chashtal, *s. m.* Castletown, the metropolis of the Island; situate on the southern shore of the parish of Malew, so named from its fine Castle, which was built about the year 960.

balley-hallooin, *s. m.* a farm.

balley-mergee, *s. m.* a market town.

ard-valley, *s. m.* a city; *pl.* 70 [**ard-valjyn**].
dy valley, *adv.* of home, homeward. B

balloo, *a.* dumb; *s. m.* the dumb.

s'balloo, *a.* how dumb, *comp.* and *sup.* B

feer valloo, *a.* very deaf (sic: *sc.* dumb). *Yn toddag valloo* (the dumb cake). B

ballooid, *s. m.* dumbness.

e vallooid, *s.* his dumbness. B

bane, *a.* white.

baney, *a. pl.* white; *as*, *deiney baney* (white men).

vaney, *a. pl.* white; *as*, *kirree vaney* (white sheep). B

s'bane, *a.* how white. B

s'banee or **s'baney**, *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* B

feer vane, *a.* very white. B

feeyn-bane, *s. m.* white wine.

baneagh or **baneaghey**, *v.* whitening.

dy vaneaghey, *v.* to whiten. B

er vaneagh, *v.* hath, &c. whitened. B

yn maneagh, *v.* your, &c. whitening. B
banit, *pt.*

s'banit, *a.* how whitened. B

baneid, *s. m.* whiteness.

e vaneid, *s.* his whiteness. B

banee, *a.* whiteish.

banee, *a.* binding; *as* *cront banee* (a binding knot)

banejagh or **banjagh**, *s. f.* lea land, land left for grass, or rather to feed milch cattle on. The word may be from *bainney* (milk, milch land).

yn vanjagh, *s.* the lea land. B

yn manjagh, *s.* your, &c. lea land. B

banjee, *a. d.* of lea land; *as*, *magher banjee* (a lea field).

bangan, *s. m.* a branch; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vangan, *s.* the branch. B

yn mangan, *s.* your, &c. branch. B

banganagh, *a.* branchy.

s'banganagh, *a.* how branchy. B

s'banganee, *a. id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* B

feer vanganagh, *a.* very branchy. B

banglane, *s. m.* a bough; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vanglane, *s.* the bough. B

yn manglane, *s.* your, &c. bough. B

banglaneagh, *a.* having many boughs.

s'banglaneagh, *a.* how full of boughs.

Prov. “*S'banglaneagh yn phy'agh.*”

[Prolific is the person.] B

s'banglanee, *a. id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* B

feer vanglaneagh, *a.* very full of boughs. B

neu-vanglanagh, *a.* without boughs.

banisthie, *s. m.* housewifery, the management of house affairs or of a family by a

B

- mistress.
- e vanisthie* (sic: stress), *s.* his management of house affairs. B
- yn manisthie*, *s.* your, &c. management of house affairs. B
- ben-isthie or ban-isthie**, which see.
- bann*** or **bannee**, *v.* bless; **-agh**, 77; **-aghey**, 82; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- bannee jee**, *v.* bless ye.
- bannee Jee shiu**, *in.* God bless you or ye.
- vann or vannee**, *v.* did bless; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. B
- bannaghey**, *v.*
- er vannaghey*, *v.* hath, &c. blessed. B
- yn mannaghey*, *v.* your, &c. blessing. B
- bannit**, *pt.* blessed; 85.
- s'bannit**, *a.* how blessed. B
- feer vannit*, *a.* very blessed. B
- bannee, a.**
- s'bannee**, *a.* how blest, how calm or fine; *comp.* and *sup.* B
- feer vannee*, *a.* very blessed, calm, or tranquil. B
- bannaght**, *s. m.* a blessing or benediction.
- yn vannaght*, *s.* the blessing. B
- yn mannaght*, *s.* your, &c. blessing. B
- bannish**, *s. f.* a wedding.
- yn vannish*, *s.* the wedding. B
- yn mannish*, *s.* your, &c. wedding. B
- banjyn**, *s. pl.* weddings.
- e vanjyn*, *s.* his weddings. B
- yn manshyn* or **manjyn**, *s.* your, &c. weddings. B
- banshey**, *a. d.* of a wedding.
- ben vanshey**, *a. d.* of a wedding woman. B
- ben-vanshey**, *s. f.* a woman who attends a wedding.
- bannag**, *s. f.* I cannot tell what this word means, if not the Manks of *ballad*. I have heard it used for a rhyme said or sung on Hollantide eve. The Welsh have *bann* for a poem, and a *bannag* for an article.
- yn vannag*, *s.* the ballad; *pl.* **-yn**. B
- bantan**, *s. m.* a bantling [OED: A young or small child, a brat]; *pl.* **-yn**.
- yn vantan*, *s.* the bantling. B
- barb**, *a.* harsh, rough, severe.
- feer varb*, *a.* very harsh, rough, or severe. B
- barbey**, *a. pl.* harsh, rough.
- s'barb**, *a.* how harsh or rough. B
- s'barbey**, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* B
- neu-varb**, *a.* unharsh, pleasing.
- barbagh**, *adv.* harshly.
- s'barbagh**, *a.* how harsh or rough. B
- ro varbagh*, *a.* too harsh, &c. B
- barbid**, *s.*
- e varbid*, *s.* his harshness. B
- bardagh** or **bardoonagh**, *s. m.* a poet, a bard; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*]; *Acts xvii. 28:* *Son aynsyn ta shin bio, as bioyr, as baghey; myr sheer da paart jeh ny bardooonee eu hene ta gra.* For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said.
- yn mardoonagh*, *s.* your, &c. tragical poet. B
- bardoon**, *s. m.* a doleful song.
- e vardoon*, *s.* his doleful song. B
- yn mardoon*, *s.* your, &c. doleful song. B
- barдооны**, *s. m.* tragical poetry.
- e vardооны*, *s.* his tragical singing. B
- bargane**, *s. m.* a bargain, a deed.
- e vargane*, *s.* his bargain; *pl.* **-yn**. B
- yn margane*, *s.* your, &c. bargain. B
- bargane-creck**, *s. m.* a deed of sale.
- bargane-gioalteeagh**, *s. m.* a deed of mortgage.
- bargane-nashtee**, *s. m.* a matrimonial contract.
- bargane-soiagh**, *s. m.* a lease.
- bargane**, *v.* bargain; **-agh**, 77; **-e**, 80; **-y**, 82; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-it**, 85; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- vargan**, *v.* did or didst bargain; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. B
- barganey**, *v.*
- dy varganey*, *v.* to bargain. B
- barganit**, *pt.*
- s'barganit**, *a.* how bargained. B
- barganeyder**, *s. m.* a bargainer; *pl.* **barganeyderyn**.
- yn varganeyder*, *s.* the bargainer; *pl.* **-yn**. B
- barganagh**, *a.*

B

feer varganagh, *a.* very much for bargains.
B

barnagh, *s. f.* a limpet, a common kind of shell fish which adheres to *rock*; it is also called *flitter*, in English, in this Island; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn varnagh, *s.* the limpet or flitter; *pl.* 71. B

byn marnagh, *s.* your, &c. limpit, flitter. B

barney, *s. f.* a breach, a gap; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

baarney, *s. f.* See *barney*.

yn vaarney, *s.* the breach or gap. B

yn varney, *s.* the gap or breach. “*T'ou er y varney veayl.*” [Thou art on the bald gap.]

B

byn maarney, *s.* your, &c. gap; *pl.* 67. B

Baroole, *s. m.* There are two mountains of this name in the Island, said to derive their names from their summits resembling the tops of apples; as, *baare ooyle* (the top of an apple).

barr, *s.*

yn varr, *s.* the bar of the court or port. B

barragh, *s. f.* tow [OED: The fibre of flax, hemp, or jute prepared for spinning by some process of scutching], the shorts of lint, cloth made of tow; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn varragh, *s.* the tow. B

byn marragh, *s.* your, &c. tow. B

barree, *a. d.* of tow, or tow cloth.

eggey varree, *a. d.* a web of tow. B

barrant or **barrantys**, *s. m.* assurance, warrantry, warrant, stress, confidence, fidelity.

e varrant, *s.* his assurance, &c. B

byn marrant, *s.* your, &c. assurance. B

e varantys, *s.* his warranty, assurance, or confidence. B

e warrantys, *s.* See *varantys*. B

byn marrantys, *s.* your, &c. confidence, warrantry. B

barrantagh *a.* confidant, worthy of trust or confidence.

barrel, *s.*

yn varrel, *s.* the barrel. B

barrey, *s. m.* a bar, a bolt; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn varrey, *s.* the bar. B

barrey, *s. m.* a barrow; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn varrey, *s.* the barrow. B

barrey-laue, *s. <f.>*³⁵ a hand barrow

barrey-queeylagh, *s. <f.>* a wheel-barrow.

barriaght, *s. f.* victory; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn varriaght, *s.* the victory or dominion. B

byn marriaght, *s.* your, &c. victory. B

barriaghtoil, *a.* victorious.

barriaghtys, *s. m.* victoriousness.

bart, *s. m.* a burthen, load.

e vart, *s.* his burden. B

byn mart, *s.* your, &c. burden. B

buirht, *s. pl.* burdens.

bashlagh, *s. m.* a dash or douse of water.

yn vashlagh, *s.* the douse [EDD *douse* sb.²: A drenching, soaking; a heavy downpour of rain]. B

byn mashlagh, *s.* your, &c. dash of water.

B

basht, *v.* baptize, christen; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);

-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vasht, *v.* did baptize; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**;

-yms; **-ys**, [94](#). B

bashtey, *v.*

er vashtey, *v.* hath, &c. baptized. B

bashtit, *pt.* baptized; [85](#).

s'bashtit, *a.* how much or well baptized. B

ro vashtit, [85](#). too much baptized. B

neu-vashtit, *a.* unbaptized.

bashtey, *s. m.* baptism; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

byn mashtey, *s.* your, &c. baptism. B

bashtee, *a. d.* of baptism or baptising.

vashtee, *a. d.* of baptism; as, *yn tobbyr vashtee* (the baptismal font). B

bashteyder, *s. m.* a baptizer; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vashteyder, *s.* the baptizer. B

³⁵ Sometimes, as here, Cregeen gives, for the gender of a compound, the gender of the dependent, not that of the head. But this cannot be right. *Barrey queeylagh*, without lenition of the dependent, shows that the compound is masc.

B

baskaid or bastag, *s. f.* a basket; *pl. -yn*.

yn vaskaid, *s.* the basket. B

yn maskaid, *s.* your, &c. basket. B

baskaid-wuigh, *s. f.* the wild or field marygold.

yn vaskaid wee, *s.* the wild or field marygold. B

bass, *s. f.* the palm of the hand; the blade of an oar; *pl. -yn*.

dty vass, *s.* thy palm; *pl. -yn*. B

yn mass, *s.* your, &c. palm; *pl. -yn*; *Jud.*

vii. 6: As *yn earroo ocsyn ren giu ass nyn mass*, va three cheead dooinney: agh ren ooilley yn chooid elley jeh'n pobble croymmey sheese er *nyn glioony* dy iu ushtey. And the number of them that lapped, putting their hand to their mouth, were three hundred men: but all the rest of the people bowed down upon their knees to drink water. B

bassey, *a. d.* of the palm.

bwoailley-bassey, *s. m.* a slap; *pl. 67*

[change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

bassag, *s. f.* a frivolous sport in which those employed slap each others' hands.

bastagh, *in.* pity.

bastal

er bastal, *adv.* past, past all.

baulk, *s. m.* a long-line to fish with; *pl. -yn*.

baum, *s. m.* balm.

baylee, *s. m.* a bailiff; *pl. -yn*.

yn vayllee, *s.* the bailiff. B

bayr or beyr, *s. m.* a way, avenue, lane; *pl. -yn* or *-yn*.

yn vayr or veyr, *s.* the way, lane, &c. B

yn veyr or vayr, *s.* the lane, way, or avenue. B

yn mayr, *s.* your, &c. lane or way. B

bayrn, *s. m.* a cap; *pl. -yn*.

yn vayrn, *s.* the cap used instead of a hat. B

yn mayrn, *s.* your, &c. cap. B

bayrn-caggee, *s. m.* a helmet.

bayrn-mooar, *s. m.* a sea nettle.

Baytnag or Badlag, *s. f.* the planet Venus.

be, bey

dy-be or dy-bey, *adv.* for cause, because.

See also *erbey*.

erbey or **erbe**, *adv.* because, *lit.* on cause.

be, *v.*

dy ve, *v.* to be, being. B

er ve, *v.* hath, &c. been, was. B

er-ny-ve, *v.* hath or having, &c. been.

er-ve, *v.* have, &c. been.

bee *v.* be, will be.

bee-ee, *v.* will she be, or she will be.

bhidee, she will be; **-ish**; *id. em.*

bee'm, *v.* I will be; **-s**, *id. em.*

bee-oo, *v.* thou wilt be; pronounced *bou*.

boo, *v.* (a contraction of *bee-oo*) thou wilt be or wilt thou be; **-uss**, *id. em.*

bee-dty-host, *in.* silence, or be thou silent.

bee-jee, *v.* be ye or you.

vees, *v.* will or shall be. B

my vee'm, *p.* if I be; **-s**, *id. em.*

veign, *v.* I were, I would be; **-ish** (sic), *id. em.*

dy beign, *v.* if I were, or would be.

dy beign's, *v.* if I were, *em.*

veagh, *v.* would be, were, wert, wouldst. B

beagh, *v.* would be, should be.

nee

cha nee, *v.* is not, will not, not as; *Eph.* v.

15: *Jeeagh-jee eisht dy jean shiu gim mee agh dy tastagh*, **cha nee** myr ommydany, agh myr sleih creeney. See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise. Had this word been written *ne* or *ney* and not the same as *nee* (will), I think it would have been much better; as too many meanings under the same form perplex the memory.

dy nee, *v.* that is, that were, that was. *Dy re* is used for this word in common conversation, which see.

nel

cha nel, *v.* is not, am not, are not, art not.

This, in colloquial talk, is often the

negative answer to the interrogative *vel*.

Cha nee has also the same meaning, but the question must be put differently; as, *vel oo goll thie?* (art thou going home?). The answer negatively would be *cha vel* or *cha*

B

nel; but if the question be asked thus, *nee goll thie t'ou?* (is it going home thou art?), The answer negatively would be *cha nee* (is not, or am not), instead of *nel*; *vel* is always used in sacred or solemn discourse.

re, *v.* is, as; *dy re* (that is); *Hymn Book*.

row, *v.* was, wast, were, wert.

row, *p.* wast thou; **-s**, *id. em.*

r'ou, *p.* thou was, wast thou? *1 Kings xviii. 10: ...as tra dooyrt ad, Nagh row eh ayns shen, ghow eh loo jeh'n reeriaght as yn ashoon, nagh r'ou ry-gheddyn.* ...and when they said, He is not there; he took an oath of the kingdom and nation, that they found thee not; **-s**, *id. em.*

she, *adv.* yes, yea, ay. This word, which is a contraction of *shen eh*, literally (that's it) to *sh'eh* and the last *h* cast off. There is another yes in the Manks. See *ta*.

ta, *v.* (present tense) am, are, art, is; is an answer in the affirmative corresponding with yes, or ay, in English, though not the same part of speech. *Ta mee* (I am); *ta shin* (we are); *ta oo*, or as contracted, *t'ou* (thou art); *ta eh*, or as contracted, *t'eh* (he is); and as contracted for the neuter gender, *te* (it is). There are other words that answer affirmatively when the question is put to suit them, as, *she* (yes); *nee* (will); *fod* (can); &c., &c. the answers negatively would be *cha nee*, *cha jean*, *cha vod*, &c. There is great nicety in these replies; but however illiterate the Manksman maybe, he never fails using the proper word. *Ta* is only used in assertions and affirmations: see *vel*, which has the same meaning in interrogations.

cre t'ayn, what is in? **-s** and **-syn**, *id. em.*
cre t'echey, *p.* what hath he[?]; **-syn**, *id. em.*

cre t'oc, *p. p.* what have they[?]; **-syn**, *id. em.*

cre t'aym, what have I? **-s**, *id. em.*

cre t'ayd, what hast thou? **-s** *id. em.*

eh ta dy my choyrt, he who has sent me.

ta shen dy ghra, *adv.* that is to say, to wit.

See *ta'd*.

te, *p.* it, it is. I know not the reason of the difference made in the orthography of this word from that of *t[]eh*, (the masculine gender), as both words are sounded alike, except it be to show where the neuter gender occurs in English. See 102.

t'eh, *p.* he is. This ought also to be, it is. See *te*.

t'eshyn, *p.* he is, emphatically. E

t'ehsyn. See *t[]eshyn*; the *em.* of *t'eh*.

t'ee, *p.* she is; **-ish**, *id. em.*

ta'd, *pro. v.* (from *ta ad*), they are; **-syn**, *id. em.*

tar ad, *p.* they are. A corruption of *ta'ad*.

t[']ou, *p.* thou art; **-uss**, thou art, *em.*

t'ec, *p.* she has or hath; **-ish**, *id. em.* a contraction of *ta ec*; it is also used in the masculine, as in, *ooilley ny t'ec dooinney ver eh son e vioys* (all that a man hath will he give for his life).

t'ain, *pro. v.* we have; **-yn**, *id. em.*

t'eu, *p.* you having or your having; **-ish**, *id. em.*

t[']orroo, *p. p.* on them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

t[']orrym, *p. p.* on me; **-s**, *id. em.*

t[']orrin, *p. p.* on us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

t[']ort, *p. p.* on thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

va, *v.* was, were.

va'n (from *va yn*), it was or were.

ve, *v.* was, were, it was or were.

v'eh, *p.* he was, he were.

v[']eshyn, *p.* he was or were; *em.*

v'ee, *p.* she was or were; **-ish**, *id. em.* .

v[']ad, *p.* they were; **-syn**, *id. em.*

v[']ou, *p.* thou wert; **-ys**, *id. em.*

v'oo, *p.* See *v[']ou*, thou wert.

v'oc, *p.* they had, that they had; a contraction of *va oc*; **-syn**, *id. em.*

v'aym, *p.* I had; **-s** *id. em.*

v'eu, *p.* ye or you had; a contraction of *va eu*; **-ish**, *id. em.*

v'ort, *p. p.* on thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

v'ayndoo, *p.* in them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

vel, *v.* is, are, art, am, (interrogatively). *Ta*

B

is Manks of the same words in answering or replying. B

bea, s. f. life, life-time.

yn vea, s. the life time.

e vea, s. his life time.

byn mea, s. your, &c. life, the conduct or general manner a person behaves in life. B
vea, s. ado; as, *cre hon t'ou cummal wheesh dy vea ort[?]* [Why art thou keeping so much ado on thee?]

bea-veayn, s. m. (sic) eternal life, eternal duration.

oltaghey-bea, s. refreshment in life by being brought to partake of meat, drink or sleep which sustain nature; *Acts xxviii. 7: Ayns ny ardjyn shen va thieyn as thalloo lesh kiannoort ny hellan, va enmyssit Publius, hug dooin oltaghey-bea, as aaght ry three laa dy arryltagh.* In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.

shee dy vea, welcome.

beaoil, a. moral.

beays, s. m. being, existence.

beagh, v. feed; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
veagh or **vagh**, v. did or didst feed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.

beiyhaghey, v. feeding; *Mat. viii. 30: As tammylt voue va beiyhaghey griagh mooar dy vuckyn.* And there was a good way off from them an herd of many swine feeding.

er veaghey, v. hath, &c. fed. B

beaghit, pt.

baghit, pt. bred, fed. See *beaghit*; 85.

beaghey, s. m. food, victuals, sustenance.

yn veaghey, s. the food. B

byn meaghey, s. your, &c. food, sustenance, victuals.

beagheyder, s. m. a feeder, a sustainer; pl. -yn.

bagh or **beagh**, v. dwell, inhabit, live; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

beagh, v. live; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

veagh or **vagh**, v. did or didst live; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

vagh, v. did dwell or inhabit; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

baghey, v. dwelling, inhabiting; *John i<i>*. 38: *Dooirt adsyn rish, Rabbi (ta shen dy ghra, 'sy ghlare ainyn, Vainshter) cre raad t'ou baghey?* They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master), where dwellest thou?

beaghey, v. living, liveth.

dy vaghey, v. to live, dwell or inhabit. B

dy veaghey, v. to live or dwell. B

er veaghey, v. hath, &c. lived, dwelt. B

beaghey, s. ['living']

yn veaghey, s. the living. B

byn meaghey, s. your, &c. living,

baghee, a. d. of <a> dwelling, of living.

beaghee, a. d. of living or dwelling.

vaghee, a. d. of dwelling. B

veaghee, a. d. of living or dwelling. B

aght[-]baghee, s. m. manner of life, occupation; *2 Tim. iii. 10: Agh t'ou uss dy slane er hoiggal my ynsagh, my aght-baghee, my chiarail my chredjue, my hurranse-foddey, my ghrail, my veenid.* But thou hast fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, charity, patience; *Jonah i. 8: Insh dooin, ta shin guee ort, quoi by-chyndagh ta'n olk shoh er jeet orrin: cre ta dty aght beaghee?* Tell us, we pray thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us; What is thine occupation?

fir-vaghee or **veaghee**, s. pl. livers, dwellers, inhabitants.

thie veaghee, s. f. (sic) a dwelling house.

ynnyd-veaghee, s. f. a dwelling place.

beam, s. m. what is cut by a sickle at once in reaping; a mark cut in the ear of a sheep; pl. -yn.

beark, s. f. a corn; pl. -yn.

birk, s. pl. the pl. of *beark*, corns.

beayn, a. eternal, immortal, permanent, perpetual, durable, lasting.

s'beayn, a. how durable, lasting or permanent, how immortal or eternal. *Prov. "Quoi erbee s'beayn cha beayn y chenndiaght."* [Whoever is mortal, it is not

B

the aged.] And, "S'beayn dagh olk."

[Lasting is each evil.] B

s'beayney, *a. id., comp. and sup.* B

ro veayn, *a. too permanent or lasting.* B

neu-veayn, *a. unpermanent.*

dy voddey beayn y ree, long live the king, or long may the king live; 2 Kings xi. 12; *As hug eh lesh magh mac y ree, as hug eh yn crown er, as livrey eh da lioar y Leigh: as ren ad eh ny ree, as d'ooilee ad eh; as woall ad nyn massyn cooidjagh, as dooyrt ad, Dy voddey beayn y ree.* And he brought forth the king's son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him; and they clapped their hands, and said, God save the king.

bea-veayn, *s. m. eternal life, eternal duration.*

beaynaghey, *v. prolonging, lengthening;* Prov. x. 27: *Ta aggle y Chiarn beaynaghey laghyn: agh bee bleeantyn ny mee-chrauee goit giare.* The fear of the Lord prolongeth days: but the years of the wicked shall be shortened.

dy veaynaghey, *v. to prolong, to perpetuate.* B

beaynid, *s. m. eternity, perpetuity, immortality, duration without end.*

yn veaynid, *s. the eternity, or eternal duration.* B

yn meaynid, *s. your, &c. eternity or eternal duration.* B

beaynee, *s. m. f. a reaper, a shearer; pl. -yn.*

yn veaynee, *s. the reaper or shearer.* B.

yn meaynnée, *s. your, &c. reaper.* B

beayney, *a. d. of a reaper or shearer.*

lauve veayney, *a. d. hand of the shearer.* B

beck, *s. f. a bench in a boat; pl. -yn.*

bee, *s. m. meat, food, fodder.*

e vee, *s. his meat or food.* B

ynn mee, *s. your, &c. meat, food.*

bee brisht, *s. m. offal, giblets.*

bee-cooag, *s. f. wood sorrel.*

bee-muck, *s. f. the herb sowthistle; by some called bainney-muck because when broken or cut it exudes a milky juice; lit. food for swine.*

bee naight, *s. m. a novelty in meat, some new or delicate meat to eat, a dainty.*

beeyt or **beeyt**, *85; fatted, fed, stall fed.*

s'beeit, *a. how well fed; comp. and sup.* B

beéal, *s. m. mouth; pl. see beill.* This word is also used for an entrance or passage; as, *beéal Voaldyn* (the entrance into May); *beéal y phurt* (the entrance into the harbour); *beéal ny giattey*; Jud. ix. 40: *As deiyr Abimelech er, as ren eh chea kiongoyrt rish; as va ymmodee er nyn stroie as lhottit, eer gys beéal ny giattey.* And Abimelech chased him, and he fled before him, and many were overthrown and wounded, even unto the entering of the gate.

beill *s. pl. mouths, the plural of beéal.* Mat.

xxi. 16: *nagh lhah shiuish rieau, Magh ass beill oikany as cloan er y cheeagh t'ou er gheddyn moylley firrinagh?* have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?

dty veeal, *s. thy mouth.* B

ynn meeal, *s. your, &c. mouth.* B

beealaghyn, *s. m. the. bits of a bridle.*

e veealaghyn, *s. his bridle bits.* B

ynn meealaghyn, *s. your, &c. bridle bits.* B

beealerey, *s. m. f. a babbler, a talkative person; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].*

yn veealerey, *s. the babbler.* B

ynn meealerey, *s. your, &c. babbler.* B

beealeragh, *v. babbling, talking too much.*

dy veealeragh, *v. to babble or tattle.* B

ynn meealeragh, *v. your, &c. babbling.* B

beéal-freayn, *adv. (from beeal-freayney) in a hasty manner, abruptly. The simile is taken from an animal that is run or wrought hard, and foams at the mouth.*

beeal-mullag, *s. m. bung-hole of a cask.*

beealloo, *a. d. of or convenient to or for the mouth or front; as, bee-beealloo (mouth's meat).*

cheu veealloo, *s. front or mouth side.* B

ynn meealloo, *a. d. their, &c. of the mouth or before their mouth.* B

beeataig, *s. f. a jade [OED: A term of reprobation applied to a woman], a hussy; pl. -yn.*

beg, *a. little, small, diminutive.*

beggey, *a. pl. little, small.*

s'beg, *a. how little or small, little indeed.* B

B

sloo, a. smaller, smallest, less, least. *Prov.* “*Myr sloo yn ȝheshaught smoo yn ayrn.*” [The smaller the company, the bigger the share.]

fer-sloo, s. m.

yn er-sloo, s. the least, *mas*; *Jer.* viii. 10: *Shen-y-fa ver-yms ny mraane oc da feallagh elley, as ny magheryn oc da eiraghyn joarree: son ta dy chooilley unnane, veih'n er-sloo gys yn er-smoo, sondagh er cosney; veih'n phadeyr eer gys y taggyrt, ta dy chooilley unnane dellal dy foalsey.* Therefore will I give their wives unto others, and their fields to them that shall inherit them: for every one from the least even unto the greatest is given to covetousness, from the prophet even unto the priest every one dealeth falsely. F

ny slooid, conj. unless, except, if not. *Prov.* “*Ta keeayll ommidjys ny slooid ny t'ee ec dooinney creeney dy reayll.*” [Wit is foolishness, unless a wise man has it to keep.]

by-loo or **by-sloo**, adv. smallest, fewest; *Deut.* vii. 7: *Cha nee son dy row shiuish ny shlee ayns earroo, dy hoie yn Chiarn e ghraiherriu, ny dy ren ehlyn reih (son va shiuish yn ashoon by-loo jeh dy chooilley ashoon).* The Lord did not set his love upon you, nor choose you, because ye were more in number than any people; for ye were the fewest of all people.

feer veg, a. very little;

ro veg, too little.

veg, pro. Veg is also understood to mean none or nothing; as, *cha daag eh veg dou*, (he left nothing or none for me); *veg share na*, (no better than).

ny meg, s. your, &c. little. B

soiagh-beg, v. despising, slighting.

thie veg, s. f. a necessary or privy.

cloan veggey, a. pl. little children. B

mooijer-veggey, s. pl. little ones about one.

beggan, <*v*>[a.] less than little; the *dim.* of little.

yn veggan, s. the little. See *beggan*. B

ny meggan, s. your, *dim.* of little. B

beggan-beg, adv. little or nothing.

beggan-jou-ee-ort, a bad wish; it either means too little drink, or too little appetite.

beggan-ny-booise, little thanks.

ny veggan as ny veggan, adv. by little and little, gradually. B

beggid, s. m. littleness, diminutiveness.

yn veggid, s. the littleness. B

ny meggid, s. your, &c. littleness. B

behtt, v. wager, bet; -agh, [77](#); -al, [79](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

behttal, v.

dy vehttal, v. to wager or bet; -agh, &c. B

behttit, pt.

behtt, s. m. a wager; pl. -yn.

behtteyder, s. m. a wagerer, a better.

beihll, v. grind, bray [OED: To beat small; to bruise, pound, crush to powder; usually in a mortar]; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

bheill, v. grind; *Num.* xi. 8 [see below].

veihll, v. did grind, ground; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). B

vheill, v. did grind or grinded; *Num.* xi. 8: *As hie'n pobble magh as haggil ad eh, as vheill ad eh ayns mwiljyn, ny vroo ad eh ayns mortar, as vroie ad eh ayns pannyn, as ren ad berreenyn jeh.* And the people went about, and gathered it, and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it in pans, and made cakes of it. B

blieh, v. grinding.

er ny vhlieh, v. hath, &c., been ground; *Isaiah* xxviii. 28: *Ta arroo-arran er ny vhlieh, nagh bee eh dy kinjagh bwoalley, ny brishey eh lesh queeyll e chart, ny broo eh lesh e chabbil.* Bread corn is bruised; because he will not ever be threshing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen. B

beihllt or **beihlt**, ground; [85](#).

s'beihlt, a. how ground. B

ro veihlt, a. too ground. B

beihllaghyn, s. pl.

e veihllaghyn, s. his grindings. B

ny megghyn, s. your, &c. grindings. B

beihlleyder or **beihllinder**, s. m. a grinder; pl. -yn.

yn veihlleyder, s. the grinder. B

clagh-blicheayn, s. a grindstone.

B

beinn, s. m. peak, pinnacle, summit; *pl.* -yn.
yn veinn, s. the pinnacle. B

beisht, s. m. a brute; *pl.* -yn.

yn veisht, s. the brute, the beast. B

byn meisht, s. your, &c. brute; *pl.* -yn.

beishtyn, s. f. *pl.* vermin; the tooth-ache, from a supposition that the pain is occasioned by animalculæ which breed in the teeth.

e veishtyn, s. his tooth ache, or vermin. B

beishtagh, a. brutish, brutal.

s'beishtagh, a. how beastly or brutal. B

s'beishtee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup. B

ro veishtagh, a. too brutish or beastly. B

beishteig s. f. a reptile; *pl.* -yn.

yn veishteig, s. the reptile or worm. B

yn veishteig loauee, s. the palmer worm. B

yn veishteig vergagh, s. the canker worm.

B

ben, s. f. a woman, a wife.

yn ven, s. the woman, the wife. B

byn men, s. your, &c. wife or woman. B

ben[-]aaishnee, s. f. a female fortune teller.

ben-aeg, s. f. a young woman.

shenn-ven-aeg, s. f. an old maid.

ben-ainshtyr, s. f. a mistress.

ben-austeyr, s. f. a nun. Perhaps the Nunnery near Douglas derives its name from this word. [Cregeen alludes to *Mannishter*, of which Kelly in his Dictionary remarks ‘The nunnery near Douglas is the only religious-house which the natives have distinguished by the name of Mannishter.’]

ben-chee, s. f. a woman that gives suck.

ben-chleuin, s. f. a son’s wife, daughter-in-law.

ben-ghoal, s. f. a blind woman.

ben-heshey, s.

my ven-heshey, s. my wife; *Job xix. 17: Ta m'ennal dwoaiagh da my ven-heshey hene, ga dy ghuee mee urree er graih chloan my chorp hene.* My breath is strange to my wife, though I intreated for the children’s sake of mine own body; all those words compounded with *ben*, (a woman or wife) might be here inserted, but the reader may refer to *ben*, and change them to *ven*, as required. B

ben-jee, s. f. a goddess; “*yn ven jee*,” *Acts xix. 37: Son ta shiu er chur lhieu kionfenish ny*

deiney shoh, nagh vel edyr roosteyryn dy hiambylllyn, ny foast er loayrt goan mollaghtagh noi yn ven-jee eu. For ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddess.

ben-oainjyr or **ben-oainjyragh**, s. f. a harlot, a concubine.

ben-oast s. f. the land-lady of a public house or inn.

ben-phoosee, s. f. a bride.

ben-phoost, s. f. a married woman, a wife.

ben-reaylt or **ben-freaylt**, s. f. a midwife, a woman to clear or disentangle; from *dy chur reaghey*: or if from *freaylt*, a woman kept for the purpose.

ben-rein, s. f. a queen, king’s wife.

ben-seyr, s. f. a gentlewoman.

ben-thie, s. f. the woman of the house.

ben-treoghe, s. f. a widow; *pl.* see *mraane*.

ben-vanshey, s. f. a woman who attends a wedding.

ben-varrey, s. f. a mermaid.

ben-vooijerey, s. f. a kinswoman.

far-ven, s. f. The *far* in this word is taken as a corruption of *fer*; an amazon, a virago, a woman of masculine appearance, or one who is master of her husband. The *far*, taken as false, will be one who is false to her wedded husband, one whom a man has besides his wife; *pl.* **mraane-fir**.

jeelt ben, a woman’s saddle.

mraane, s. pl. women, wives.

e vraane, s. his women, or wives. M

mreih, a. d. of women.

çhengey-ny-mraane. See *cron-craaee*.

[‘aspen tree’]

mraane jee, s. pl. goddesses.

mraane sharvaant, s. pl. maidservants. See also *inneenyn veyl*.

mraane treoghe, s. pl. widows.

benn, v. touch; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Job.

ii. 5: *Agh sheeyn magh dty laue nish, as benn*

rish y chraue as yn eill echey, as nee eh d'oltooaney gys dty eddin. But put forth thine hand now, and touch his bone and his flesh, and he will curse thee to thy face.

venn, v. did touch or touched; -agh; -in -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

B

cre vennagh rish, *v.* what would befall him, what would touch him severely. B
bentyn, *<ad>v.* touching, respecting, appertaining, concerning, connected with.
er ventyn, *v.* hath touched or meddled with. B
bennit, *pt.*
benneyder, *s. m.* a toucher; *pl. -yn*.
bennalt, *v.* wafting, fluttering, fanning, moving backwards and forwards in the wind.
dy vennalt, *v.* to waft [in] the wind or air. B
beoyn, *s. m.* tendency, drift, instinct. *Ta beoyn er yn ushtey dy roie lesh y ninshley.* [Water has a tendency to flow downwards.]
berchagh, *a.* rich; *Prov.* “*Ta ynsagh coamrey stoamey yn dooinney berchagh, as t'eh berchys y dooinney boght.*” [Learning is the stately clothing of the rich man, and the riches of the poor man.]
s'berchagh, *a.* how rich, &c. B
s'berchhee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* B
feer verchagh, *a.* very rich. B
berchagh, *s. m.* a rich person.
yn verchagh, *s.* the rich one. B
berchhee, *s. pl.* rich people.
berchhee (*sic: sc. berchagh*), *v.* enrich.
berchid, *s. m.* richness.
yn verchid, *s.* the richness. B
berchys, *s. f.* riches.
yn verchys, *s.* the riches. B
yn merchys, *s.* your, &c. riches. B
berr, *v.* overtake; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
verr, *v.* did overtake or overtook; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B
berragh or **berraghtyn**, *v.* overtaking.
bertyn, *v.* See *berragh*.
er verragh or **verraghtyn**, *v.* hath, &c., overtaken. B
berrit, *pt.*
ro verrit, *a.* too overtaken. B
berreyder, *s. m.* an overtaker.
yn verreyder, *s.* the overtaker. B
berreen, *s. f.* a cake, a clapt cake [OED *clap* 9b: To slap or strike with a flat surface, so as to smooth or flatten; to pat]; *pl. -yn*.

yn verreen or **verrin**, *s.* the clapt cake. B
soddag-verreen or **soddag-verrin**, *s. m.* a thick clapped cake; a cake generally understood as the last of a baking, and left longer on the griddle to harden; *1 Kings xvii. 13: ...agh jean dooys hoshiaght soddag berreen*, as cur lhiat hym eh, as eisht jean er dty hon hene, as son dty vac. ...but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son.

berreman, *s. m.* a neck collar; *pl. -yn*. This word no doubt ought to be spelled *berremwing* or *berrequing*.

yn verreman, *s.* the neck collar. B

berrish, *s. f.* a berry; *pl. -yn*.

yn verrish, *s.* the berry or grape. B

Bessee, *s. f.* Elizabeth, Betty.

beysagh, *a.* compliant, gentle, tame.

s'beasagh or **s'beysagh**, *a.* how submissive. B

s'beasee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* B

bher, *s. m.* a spit to roast meat.

e vher, *s.* his spit or roaster. B

bhir, *s. pl.* spits, the *pl.* of *bher*.

yn mhir, *s.* your, &c. spits. B

bhittag, *s. m.* milk for churning.

yn vhittag, *s.* the milk for churning. B

yn mhattag, *s.* your, &c. milk for churning. B

bhow, *s. m.* a bow to shoot with; *pl. -ghyn*.

e vhow, *s.* his bow to shoot with. <M>[B]

byn mhow, *s.* your, &c. bow. B

bhow-ghorree, *s. m.* the galaxy or milky-way.

bhow, *s. m.* the prow of a ship or vessel; *pl. -ghyn*.

e vhow, *s.* his prow. B

bhullught or **booaliught**, *s. f.* the herb mayflower.

yn vhullught, *s.* the may flower. B

bhurkin, *s. m.* a bodkin; *pl. -yn*.

buirkin, *s. m.* a bodkin.

yn vhurkan, *s.* the bodkin. B

bhurtag, *s. f.* a blunt knife or tool; *pl. -yn*.

yn vhurtag, *s.* the blunt knife. B

B

- yn vurtag*, s. the blunt knife. B
byn murtag, s. your, &c. blunt knife. B
- bhut**, s. m. a mark to shoot at, *pl. -yn*.
- bhut**, s. m. a prop or something to stand against to support, a bulwark, *pl. -yn*.
yn vutt, s. the prop or buttress. B
byn mhut, s. your, &c. prop or support. B
bhuttoor, s. m. a buttress, a pillar; *pl. -yn*.
- bhuttag**, s. f. shorter furrows than other parts of the field; a gusset; *pl. -yn*.
yn vhuttag, s. the gusset or goar in ploughing [EDD *goar*: A triangular piece of land, a small piece of land running to a point; the short ridges at the corner of an irregularly-shaped ploughed field]. B
byn muttag, your, &c. *buttag*. B
- bial**, a. subject; *Psl. cxlviii.* (metre): *E ennym smoo gloyroll / Ta toilchin moylley voue. / King foddey'n theihll / Ta bial da, / e ghloyr dy bra / T'erskyn dagh reill.* [His most glorious name deserves praise from them. The far ends of the earth obey him; His glory for ever is above every dominion. MWW]
feer vial, s. very subjective. B
- biallagh**, a. obedient, submissive; s. m. a submissive person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
s'biaallagh, a. how obedient, &c. B
s'biailee, a. *id., comp. and sup.* B
ro viallagh, a. too obedient or submissive. B
- mee[-]viallagh**, a. disobedient; s. m. a disobedient person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
feer vee[-]viallagh, a. very disobedient. M
- biallys**, s. m. obedience, submission.
e viallys, s. his obedience or submission. B
byn miallys, s. your, &c. subjection, obedience.
mee[-]viallys, s. disobedience, rebellion.
e vee[-]viallys, s. his disobedience. M
- bibbernee**, v. shivering, shuddering with cold or illness.
- bieau**, a. quick, swift, speedy.
s'bieau, a. how swift or speedy, *comp. & sup.* B
feer vieau, a. very swift or speedy. B

- bieaid**, s. m. quickness, speed.
e vieaid, s. his swiftness or speed. B
byn mieaid, s. your, &c. speed, &c. B
- billey**, s. m. a tree; *pl. 70* [**biljyn**].
yn villey, s. the tree. B
byn milley, s. your, &c. tree. B
e viljyn, s. his trees. B
byn miljyn, s. your, &c. trees. B
billagh, a. d. of trees, full of trees.
billey-bwee or **buigh**, s. m. bay tree or laurel.
billagh, a.
s'billagh, a. how grown over with trees. B
s'billee a. *id., comp. and sup.* B
feer villagh, a. very full of trees. B
- bine**, s. m. a drop; *pl. -yn*.
yn vine, s. the drop. B
byn mine, s. your, &c. drop. B
- bing**, a. shrill.
bingey, a. *pl. shrill*.
s'bing, a. how shrill, how melodious. B
s'bingey, a. *id., comp. and sup.* B
ro ving, a. too shrill. B
collan-bing, s. m. a sound in the ear as of a bell.
guilley[-]bing, s. m. the herb cockshead medic.
bingys, s. f. music, harmony.
e vingys, s. his music. B
byn mingys, s. your, &c. music.
- bing**, s. f. a jury; *pl. -aghyn*.
yn ving, s. the jury. B
byn ming, s. your, &c. jury. B
bingagh, a. d. of a jury; as, *dooinney bingagh* (a juryman).
bingey, a. d. of a jury; as, *deiney bingey* (jurymen).
bingagh, a.
s'bingagh, a. how much for juries. B
- bink**, s. f. a bench; base; *pl. -yn*; *2 Kings xxv. 13: As ny pillaryn prashey va ayns thie yn Chiarn, as ny binkyn, as y faarkey prashey ayns thie yn Chiarn, vrish ny Caldeeyn ayns peeshyn, as hug ad lheiu yn phrash gys Babylon.* And the pillars of brass that were in the house of the Lord, and the bases, and the brasen sea that was in the house of the Lord,

B

did the Chaldees break in pieces, and carried the brass of them to Babylon.

yn vink, s. the bench. B

binn, s. pl. the corners of a sheet or handkerchief, points; *Acts xi. 5: Va mish ec padjer ayns ard-valley Joppa; as myr va mee my-neealloo, honnick mee ayns ashlish, saagh dy row cheet neose myr dy beagh eh brelleuin vooar, lhiggit neose veih niau er ny kiare binn; as haink eh er-gerrey dou.* I was in the city of Joppa praying: and in a trance I saw a vision, A certain vessel descend, as it had been a great sheet, let down from heaven by four corners; and it came even to me.

e vinn, s. his corners. B

binnid, s. f. a rennet; pl. -yn.

yn vinnid, s. the rennet. B

binshey, a. d. of a rennet.

lus ny binjey, s. f. dropwort.

lus ny binjey lheeanagh, s. f. meadow trefoil.

lus ny binjey mooar, s. f. crudwort.

binjaghey, v. crudling [sc. curdling], or making in small cruds.

er vinjaghey, v. hath, &c., curdled; *Job x. 10: Nagh vel oo er my heeley myr bainney, as er my vinjaghey myr groo?* Hast thou not poured me out as milk, and curdled me like cheese? B

binjean, s. f. milk turned to crud with rennet, curdled in haste with rennet.

yn vinjean, s. the curds and whey, the curded milk. B

bio, a. alive, animated.

s'bio, a. how much alive; *choud as s'bio mee* (as long as I live). Though I think it could be expressed as well, *choud as bee'm bio*. B

feer vio, a. very much alive. B

bioee, s. pl. the living.

argid-bio, s. m. quicksilver, mercury.

brey-bio, a. viviparous.

ushtey-bio, s. m. the first rising of the spring tide after a neap.

anyio, a. inanimate.

s'anvio a. how inanimate; comp. and sup. A

bio, v. live; as, *bio chabyl as yiow bee*

[Live, horse, and you'll get food].

bioee, v. enliven.

bioghee, v. will or shall give life.

vioee, v. did quicken or vivify. B

bioghey, v. enlivening, quickening.

dy vioghey, v. to quicken or animate, to enliven or vivify. B

bioit, [85](#). enlivened, quickened.

aa-vioee or **aa-vioghee**, v. revive, quicken, enliven.

dy aa-vioghey, v. to revive, to quicken.

bioghey-roayrt, s. m. the first rising of the spring tide after a neap.

bio-al or **bio-oil**, adv. lively.

s'bio-oil or **s'bio-al**, a. how lively; comp. and sup. B

bioid, s. m. liveliness.

bioys, s. f. life, existence.

dty vioys, s. thy life. *Prov. "Lesh y vioys shegin jannoo."* [You must make do with the life you have. MWW] B

ynn mioys, s. your, &c. life; pl. -yn. B

bioyer, a. brisk, smart.

bioyeray, a. pl.

vioyeray, a. pl. brisk, smart. B

s'bioyer, a. how brisk or smart. B

s'bioyeray, a. id., comp. and sup. B

feer vioyeray, a. very brisk. B

bioyer, v. brisk; -agh, [77](#); -aghey, [82](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

bioyerree, v. enliven, make brisk.

vioyer* or **vioyerree**, v. did make brisk; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). B

bioyeraghey, v.

dy vioyeraghey, v. to make brisk. B

bioyerit, pt.

ro vioyerit, a. made too brisk. B

bioyerid, s. m. briskness.

e vioyerid, s. his briskness. B

biol, s. f. a fiddle.

yn viol, s. the violin or fiddle. B

birr, v.

virr* or **virree**, v. did sharpen the point; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). B

birraghey, v.

dy virraghey, v. to sharpen the point. B

birragh, a. pointed, sharp pointed.

B

s[']birragh or s'byrragh, *a.* how sharp pointed. B

s'birree, *a. id., comp. and sup.* B

feer virragh, *a.* very sharp pointed. B

birrag, *s. f.* a sharp pointed tooth, or any thing sharp pointed, an eye tooth; *pl. -yn.*
yn virrag, *s.* the eye tooth. B

bish* or **bishee**, *v.* increase, multiply, enlarge; **-agh**, [77](#); **-aghey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

bishee. This word is used for the verb *bish*, increase, augment, establish; *Pls. xc. 17:* As dy row Ard-ooashley gloyroil y Chiarn yn Jee ain orrin: **bishee** uss obbyr nyn laueyn orrin, O **bishee** uss ny ta shin dy ghoaill ayns laue. And the glorious majesty of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thou our handywork.

vish* or **vishee**, *v.* did increase, multiply, or prosper; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

bishaghey, *v.*

dy vishagh or vishaghey, *v.* to increase, to augment, &c. B

ynn mishagh or mishaghey, *v.* your, &c. increasing or multiplying. B

bishit, [85](#). augmented, multiplied.

bisheyder, *s. m.* an increaser, a multiplier; *pl. -yn*.

bitchey, *s. f.* a bitch; *pl. 69* [change **-ey** to **-yn**].

yn vitchey, *s.* the bitch. B

ynn mitchey, *s.* your, &c. bitch. B

bite, *s. m.* bait to fish; *pl. -yn*.

yn vite, *s.* the bait. B

ynn mite, *s.* your, &c. bait. B

bite, *v.* ['bait'] **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

bitey, *v.*

biteit, *pt.*

bite, *s. m.* wick; *pl. -yn*.

yn vite, *s.* the wick. B

ynn mite, *s.* your, &c. wick. B

blaas, *s. m.* bloom, flower, blossom; *pl. -ghyn*.

yn vlaas, *s.* the bloom, blossom, or flower. B

ynn mlaas, *s.* your, &c. bloom. B

far-vlaa, *s. m.* an artificial flower.

my vlaa, *a.* in flower.

blaaghee, *v.* will, &c. bud, blossom, or flower.

blaaghys, *v.* shall or will, &c. *id.*

blaaghagh, *v.* would, &c. bud, blossom, or flower.

blaaghey, *v.* blossoming, flowering, budding, flourishing; *Phil. iv. 10:* Agh ghow mee boggey mooar ayns y Chiarn, nish ec y jerrey dy vel y chiarail euish er my hon er **vlaaghey** reesht. But I rejoiced in the Lord greatly, that now at the last your care of me hath flourished again.

dy vlaaghey, *v.* to blossom or flower. B

blaaghit, [85](#). flowered, blossomed.

ro vlaaghit, *a.* too blossomed, &c. B

blaagh, *a.*

s'blaagh or s'blaagh, *a.* how flowery or full of flowers. B

s'blaabee, *id., comp. and sup.* B

blaah-hiass, *s. m.* lukewarmth.

blaashag, *s.*

blaashag<h>-buigh, *s. f.* the wild or field marygold.

yn vlaashag-wuigh, *s.* the wild or field marygold. B

blake, *v.* gaze, gape; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vlaak or *vlake*, *v.* did gaze or gape; **-agh**; **-ey**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

blakey, *v.*

ynn mlakey, *v.* your, &c. gazing. B

blakeit, *pt.*

blakeyder, *s. m.* a gazer, a gaper. [*pl. -yn*.]

yn vlakeyder, *s.* the gazer. B

blass or **blayst**, *s. m.* taste, savour, flavour; *pl. -yn*.

yn vlass or *vlayst*, *s.* the taste or savour. B

ynn mlayst, *s.* your, &c. taste. B

dyn-blayst, *a.* insipid, without taste.

neu-vlayst, *s. m.* distaste, insipidness.

blass or **blayst**, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-ys**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vlayst, *v.* did taste; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

blasstey or **blasstyn**, *v.* tasteth, tasting.

B

- dy vlaystyn**, *v.* to taste. B
blaystit, *pt.*
blasstral, *a.* tasteful, savoury, palatable.
s'blastal, *a.* how savory, tasty, sippid,
comp. and *sup.* B
feer vlaystal, *a.* very tasteful or sippid. B
lus-blaystal, *s. f.* savory.
neu-vlaystal, *a.* unsavory, insipid.
- blean**, *s. f.* flank, groin; *Lev. iii. 15; pl. -yn.*
As yn daa aarey, as yn eeh t'orroo, shen ny ta liorish ny bleaynyn, as y skairt erskyn yn aane, marish ny aaraghyn, shen nee eh y ghoail ersooyl. And the two kidneys, and the fat that is upon them, which is by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away.
- e vlean**, *s.* his groin or flank. B
- bleayn**, *s. f.* an emerod [i.e. haemorrhoid], a pile; *pl. -yn.*
yn vleayn, *s.* the emerod or pile. B
- bleayst**, *s. f.* a husk, the shell of an egg, any covering that is easily shattered; *pl. -yn.*
yn vleayst, *s.* the husk or shell, the cover of grains in a pod; the shell of an egg. B
- bleaystagh**, *a.* husky.
ro vleaystagh, *a.* too husky. B
- bleb**, *s. m.* a befooled person, a cully, a person acting foolishly; *pl. -eeyn, -iny* [see *blebin*], or *-yn*.
yn vleb, *s.* the foolish or befooled person. B
byn mleb, *s.* your, &c. befooled person, &c. See *bleb*. B
- blebin** or **bleban**, *s. m.* one that is a little befooled, the *dim.* of *bleb*.
- blebinagh**, *a.* foolish, easily made a fool of.
feer vlebbinagh, *a.* very simple or silly. B
- blebinys**, *s. m.* foolery, folly.
- bleih** or **bleie**, *s. m.* a halfling [OED: one not fully grown; a stripling]; perhaps from *by-lich* (a thing about as good as half); *pl. -ghyn.*
yn vlieie, *s.* the halfling: B
- blein**, *s. f.* a year.
yn vlein, *s.* the year. B
byn mlein, *s.* your, &c. year. B
- bleeantyn**, *s. pl.* years.
- e vleeantyn**, *s.* his years. B
byn mleeeantyn, *s.* your, &c. years. B
bleeaney, *a. d.* of a year, annual.
chiass vleeaney, *a.* the heat of the year. B
laa-bleeaney, *s. m.* anniversary day.
blein[-]lheim, *s. f.* a leap year.
myleeaney, *s. f.* this year.
- blennick**, *s. f.* the fat of the belly.
yn vleennick, *s.* the belly fat. B
byn mleennick, *s.* your, &c. belly fat. B
blennick-çholgey, *id.* a corruption of *bolgey*.
- blest**, *s. m.* blast; *pl. -yn; Deut. xxviii. 22:*
Nee'n Chiarn uss y woalley lesh doghan gyn-lheihs, as lesh y chiassaghey, as lesh att, as lesh chiasslostee, as lesh y chliwe, as lesh blest, as lesh mergey The Lord shall smite thee with a consumption, and with a fever, and with an inflammation, and with an extreme burning, and with the sword, and with blasting, and with mildew.
- yn vless** (sic: *sc. vlest ?*), *s.* the blast. B
byn mlest, *s.* your, &c. blast. B
blest keayin, *s. m.* a sea blast.
- blest**, *v.* blast; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-it*, [85](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-ys*, [88](#).
- vlest**, *v.* did blast; *-agh*; *-ys*, [94](#). B
- blestal**, *v*
- dy vleatal**, *v.* to blast. B
- blestit**, *pt.*
- ro vlestit**, *a.* too blasted. B
- blieaun**, *v.* milk, milking; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).
- vlieaun**, *v.* did milk or milked; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). B
- bhlit**, [85](#). milked.
- ro vhlit**, *a.* too milked. B
- ro vlieaunit**, *a.* too milked. B
- blieaun**, *s.*
- pl. -aghyn**, milkings [*cf. blieaunagh(t)*].
- byn mlieaun**, *v.* your, &c. milking. B
- blieaunagh**, *s. m.* the milking.
- yn vlieaunagh**, *s.* the milking. B
- byn mlieaunagh**, *s.* your, &c. milking. B
- blieauneyder**, *s. m.* a milker; *pl. -yn.*
- yn vlieauneyder**, *s.* the milker. B
- byn mlieauneyder**, *s.* your, &c. milker. B
- blught**, *a.* milch, giving milch; opposite to

B

shast.

booa vlight, *a.* a milk cow. B

bluightagh, *s. m.* milch cattle.

yn vluightagh, *s.* the whole of the milk cattle. B

blob, *v.* *blob*, babble.

bloberaght, *v.* babbling.

bloberey, *s. m.* a babbler. See also *blaberey*.

yn vlobberey, *s.* the babbler. B

yn mloberey, *s.* your, &c. babbler. B

block, *s.*

bhlick, *s. pl.* blocks.

e vlick, *s.* his blocks. B

blockan, *s. m.* a pollock fish; *pl. -yn.*

yn vlockan, *s.* See *blockan*. B

blod, *s. m.* a blade.

yn vlod, *s.* the blade. B

ynn mlod, *s.* your, &c. blade. B

blhuid, *s. pl.* blades.

e vhuid, *s.* his blades. B

blouse, *s. f.* a slovenly woman.

yn vlogue, *s.* the blowse [OED *blowze*, 2: ‘A fat, red-faced, bloted wench, or one whose head is dressed like a slattern’ (Bailey 1731)]. B

bluckan or bluggan, *s. m.* a ball; *pl. -yn.*

ynn mluggan, *s.* your, &c. ball. B

yn vluggan, *s.* the ball. B

bluckaney or blugganey, *v.* forming into a ball or round mass.

dy vlugganey, *v.* to ball or glomerate. B

boadagh, *s. m.* a cod; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn voadagh, *s.* the cod. B

ynn moadagh, *s.* your, &c. cod. B

boadrym, *s. f.* a greave; *pl. -yn;* 1 *Sam.* xvii.

6: As va **boadrymyn** prashey er e lurgaghyn, as plaityn prashey eddyr e gheayltyn. And he had greaves of brass upon his legs, and a target of brass between his shoulders.

e voadrymyn, *s.* his greaves. B

boal or boalley, *s. m.* a wall; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]. The translators of the Scriptures have not in any case used this radical, but always *voal*, for which I cannot

assign any reason.

yn voalley, *s.* the wall. B

ynn moal or **moalley**, *s.* your, &c. wall. B

ynn moallaghyn, *s. pl.* your, &c. walls.

far-voalley, *s. m.* a partition; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

boall, *v.*

voal or **voall***, *v.* did wall; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-ys**. B

boallagh, *v.* would, &c. wall.

boallit, 85. walled.

balley voallit, *a.* a walled town. B

boalleyder, *s. m.* a waller; *pl. -yn.*

yn voalleyder, *s.* the waller. B

Boaldyn, *s. f.* May; as *laa Boaldyn* (May-day); *mee ny Boaldyn* (May-month). The etymology of this word is not well known; some say it is derived from *boal* (a wall), and *teine* (fire), Irish, in reference to the practice of going round the walls or fences with fire on the eve of this day; others, that it is derived from *laa bwoailtchyn*, the day cattle or sheep are first put to the fold; others, a corruption of *blieauntyn*, “the month of three milkings,” as the Saxons called this month.

yn Voaldyn, *s.* the May. B

beéal Voaldyn (the entrance into May).

boand, *v.* band; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-it**, 85; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

voand, *v.* did band; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-ys**, 94. B

boandit, *pt.*

ro voandit, *a.* too banded. B

boandey, *s. m.* a band; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn voandey, *s.* the band. B

ynn moandey, *s.* your, &c. band. B

boandyr, *s. f.* a nurse.

yn voandyr, *s.* the nurse. B

ynn moandyr, *s.* your, &c. nurse. B

boandyr kee, a wet nurse.

boandyr shast, a dry nurse; [*pl. -yn*]

boandyr, *v.* nurse; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80, **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

boandyrys, *v.* nursing.

dy voandyrys, *v.* to nurse. B

ynn moandyrys, *v.* your, &c. nursing. B

B

boandyrit, [85](#). nursed, nourished.

ro voandyrit, *a.* too nursed. B

boandyrey, *s. m.* a male nurse.

boanlagh, *s. m.* the refuse; *2 Kings xxiv. 14:*

*As hug eh lesh ooilley Jerusalem ersooyl, as ooilley ny princeyn, as ooilley ny deiney niartal caggee, eer jeih thousaneyn cappee, as ooilley ny keirdee, as ny gaauenyn: cha row veg faagit, er-lhimmey jeh'n **boanlagh** s'boghtey jeh phobble ny cheerey.* And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valour, even ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths: none remained, save the poorest sort of the people of the land.

boannoo or **bainniu**, *s. m.* a well nursed pig after being weaned, a half grown pig; *pl. -yn.*

yn voannoo, *s.* the partly reared pig. B

byn moannoo, *s.* your, &c. weaned pig. B

boarder, *s. m.* border; *pl. -yn.*

byn moarder, *s.* your, &c. border. B

boasteil, *v.*

er voasteil, *v.* hath, &c. boasted. B

boayl, *s. m.* a ball to play with; *pl. -lyn* or **buill**.

yn voayll, *s.* the play ball. B

boayl, *s. m.* a place; *pl. -lyn* or **buill**.

yn voayll, *s.* the place. B

byn moayl, *s.* your, &c. place. B

e vuill, *s.* his places. This word as well as *voayllyn*, is used for the plural of place. B

Boayldin. Two vallies in the parish of

Braddan are so called [*viz.* Baldwin], no doubt from their low situations; as, *boayl dowin* (a low place).

boayrd, *s. m.* a table, a board.

yn voayrd, *s.* the table, the board. B

byn moayrd, *s.* your, &c. table. B

buird, *s. pl.* tables, boards; *pl. of boayrd*; *a. d.* of a table or tables.

e vuird, *s.* his tables, boards, &c. B

bochil, *v.* herd; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-yn*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

vochil, *v.* did herd; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ym*; *-ys*, [94](#).

B

bochillaght, *v.* herding.

yn vochillaght, *s.* the herding. B

byn mochillaght, *v.* your, &c. herding. B

bochillagh or bochillaghey, *v.*

dy vochillagh or *vochillaghey*, *v.* to herd. B

B

bochillit, [85](#). herded.

ro vochillit, *a.* too herded. B

bochilley, *s. m. f.* a herd or shepherd; *pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn]*.

bochil, *s.*

yn vochil or **vochilley**, *s.* the herd or herdsman. B

byn mochil or **mochilley**, *s.* your &c. herd. B

bochilley-anmey, *s. m.* a pastor.

sporran-y-vochil, *s. f.* shepherd's purse, mithridate.

bock *s. m.* a gelded horse, a gelding. The word is also used for *bock goar* (a he goat), from buck goat.

yn vock, the gelding. B

byn mock, *s.* your, &c. gelding. B

buick, *s. pl.* geldings, gelded horses.

e vuick, *s.* his geldings. B

e wuick, *s.* [42](#). his geldings. B

byn muick, *s.* your geldings. B

bock-glass, *s. m.* the greyhound fish.

Bock-Yuan-Fannee, *s. m.* the horse of one John, who had flayed it, and who afterwards was obliged to travel on foot; hence a man's own legs and feet, or his stick, are so termed.

bodjal, *s. m.* a cloud; *pl. -yn.*

yn vodjal, *s.* the cloud. B

byn modjal, *s.* your, &c. cloud. B

bodjalagh, *a.* cloudy; *a. d.* of a cloud or clouds.

feer vodjallagh, *a.* very cloudy. B

bodjaley, *v.* gathering clouds.

er vodjaley, *v.* hath, &c. gathered clouds. B

neu-vodjalit, *a.* unclouded.

bog, *a.* soft, moist.

s'bog, *a.* how soft or moist. B

s'buiggey, *a.* the comparative and superlative of *bog* and *s'bog*. B

ro vog, *a.* too soft or moist. B

bog-unnish, *s. f.* the herb osmondroyal or

B

water-fern.

bogg*, v. soften; -agh, [77](#); -aghey, [82](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

my **vog** or **vogg**, v. if would soften [if softened]; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. B

boggaghey, v.

dy **voggaghey**, v. to soften or moisten. B

buiggys, s. f. softness, moisture.

dy **wuiggys**, s. of moisture. B

boggey, s. m. joy, gladness.

dy **voggey**, s. of joy or gladness. B

ynn moggey, s. your, &c. joy. B

boggeysagh, a. rejoicing, gladdening.

dy **voggeysagh**, v. to rejoice, to triumph, to gladden. This word is seldom used; the phrase, dy ghoail boggey, or dy ve gennal, &c. having superseded it. B

boggoil, a. joyous, glad, merry.

s'boggoil, a. how joyous or joyful, *comp.* and *sup.*

ro voggoil, a. too joyous. B

boggys, s. m. brag, boast; *Rom.* iii. 27: *Cre vel*

boggys eisht? te giarit magh. *Liorish cre'n leigh?* nee jeh obbraghyn? *Cha nee: agh liorish y leigh dy chredjue.* Where is boasting then? It is excluded. By what law? of works? Nay: but by the law of faith.

boggyssagh, v. boasting.

dy **voggyssagh**, v. to boast. B

boggyssagh, s. m. a boaster; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]; *Rom.* i. 30: *Cooylchasseydee, noidyn Yee, roonee, moynree, boggysssee, gientyn reddyn olk, mee-viallee da ayraghyn as moiraghyn*, Backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents.

yn voggyssagh, s. the boaster; B

boghan-dho, s. f. the herb burdock. [See *bossan-dhoa*.]

boghlan, s. m. a bank, an old hedge; *pl.* -yn.

yn voghlan, s. the bank. B

ynn moghlan (sic: stress), s. your, &c. bank. B

boghsanagh, a. full of banks.

feer voghsanagh, a. very full of banks. B

buncleighan. See *boghsanagh*.

boght, a. poor, needy, indigent.

boght dy[-]llooar, poor enough;

dy boght, adv. poorly, indigently.

s'boght, a. how poor or mean. B

s'boghtey, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* B

feer voght, a. very poor. B

neu-voght, a. not poor.

n'oght, a. (a contraction of *neu-voght*) not poor; *lit.* unpoor; as in the phrase *boght as n'oght* (poor and unpoor).

boght, s. m. a poor person, a pauper; *pl.*

-yn. *Prov.* “*Boght, boght dy bragh.*” [Poor, poor for ever.]

yn voght, s. the poor body. B

ynn moght, s. your, &c. poor person. B

boghtynid, s. m. poverty, poorness.

e voghtynid, s. his poverty. B

ynn moghtynid, s. your, &c. poverty. B

boiddagh, s. m. a stingy person, a churl; *pl.*

71 [change -agh to -ee].

boir, v. trouble, disturb, bother; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

voir, v. did disturb or trouble; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). B

woir, v. [42](#). did trouble or disturb, did harass; -agh; -ee, -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). See also *voir*. B

boiraghey or boirey, v.

dy **voiraghey** or **voirey**, v. to disturb or trouble. B

boirit, pt.

ro voirit, a. too disturbed, &c. B

boirey, s. m. disturbance, trouble, strife. *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn voirey, s. the disturbance or trouble; or *bother*, a low English word. B

e woirey, s. [42](#). his trouble or disturbance. B

ynn moirey, s. your, &c. disturbance, &c. B

boiragh, a. troublesome, tumultuous.

s'boiragh, a. how troublesome, &c. B

s'boirree, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* B

feer voiragh, a. very troublesome, &c. B

ro woiragh, a. [42](#). too troublesome, &c. B

boireyder, s.

yn voireyder, s. the troubler or disturber. B

B

yn woireyder, s. [42](#). the troubler or disturber. B
byn moireyder, s. your, &c. disturber, &c. B
boirane, s. m. a clamorous fellow.
yn woirane, s. [42](#). the troublesome one. B
boiraneagh, a. brawling or turbulent.
boiranys, s. m. balderdash, brawl, bother, troublesomeness, tumult, the effects of being wrong in the head.
e woiranys, s. [42](#). his trouble, harassing. B
boiteil, s.
yn voiteil or **voteil**, s. the bottle. B
bolg, s. m. the belly; pl. 74 [**builg**. See below].
yn volg, s. the belly. [B]
byn molg, s. your, &c. belly. B
builg, s. pl. bellies; pl. of **bolg**.
e vuilg, s. his bellies. B
e wuileg, s. [42](#). his bellies. B
bolgagh, a. d. of the belly.
volgagh, a. d. of the belly. B
bolgey, a. d. of the belly or bellies.
builg-sheidee, s. f. bellows; *Jer. vi. 29*: *Ta ny builg-sheidee losht, ta'n leoie er n'gholl naardey 'syn aisle; ta'n lheeider lheie ayns fardail; son cha vel ny meecharauee er ny ghaartlian ass.* The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain: for the wicked are not plucked away.
e vuilg-sheidee, s. his bellows. B
mooar-volgagh, a. big bellied.
streean-volgagh, s. f. a martingale.
bolgane, s. f. the calf of the leg; pl. -yn.
yn volgane, s. the belly or calf of the leg. B
byn molgane, s. your, &c. calf of leg. B

bolg, v. roast, or raise blisters by fire; -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
volg, v. did roast or blister; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). B
bolgey, v. roasting or blistering.
er volgey, v. hath, &c. roasted, &c. B
bolgit, [85](#). roasted.
ro volgit, a. too roasted, &c. B
bolgeyder s. m. a roaster; pl. -yn.

yn volgeyeader, s. the roaster or parcher. B
bolgagh, a. d. of blisters.
bolgan, s. m. a bubble, a blister; pl. -yn.
yn volgan, s. the bubble or little belly. B
bolgum or **bolgym**, s. m. a mouth full of liquid; a corruption of *beeal-gum*; <pl. 71>[change -agh to -ee; but that does not belong here].
yn volgum, s. the mouthful. B
byn molgum, s. your, &c. mouthful. B
bollag, s. f. a skull; pl. -yn.
byn mollag, s. your, &c. skull. B
bollagh, a. clean bare, altogether brought.
dy bollagh, adv. entirely, utterly.
s'bollagh, a. how quite bare, how entirely or wholly bare. B
s'bollee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
ro vollagh, a. too bare or too barely brought or gathered. This and preceding word, [**ro vollagh**, a. too rough] though spelled alike, are nearly in direct opposition. B
bollan, s. f. the fish old wife, or rock fish; pl. -yn.
yn vollan, s. the old wife fish. B
byn mollan, s. your, &c. rock-fish. B
olley, s. m. a boll, a measure of six bushels, or twenty-four kishens of barley and oats, four bushels or sixteen kishens of wheat, rye, pease, beans, and potatoes; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn volley, s. the boll. B
bolvane, s. m. a numskull, a blockhead; pl. -yn.
yn volvane, s. the stupid person, the dolthead, the person dull of apprehension. B
byn molvane, s. your, &c. dolthead. B
bolvaneagh, a. doltish, mopish, dull of apprehension, stupid.
s'bolyanagh, a. how stupid or dull of apprehension. B
s'bolvanee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer volyanagh, a. very stupid, &c., foolish; *Job xxx. 8: V'ad cloan volvaneagh, cloan chercheenee, v'ad ny s'melley na joan ny hoorrey.* They were children of fools, yea,

B

children of base men: they were viler than the earth. B

bolvaneys, s. m. stupefaction, stupidity.
e volvaneys, s. his stupidity or dullness of apprehension. B
*yn molvany*s, s. your, &c. doltishness. B

bondagh, s. m. one in bondage; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; 2 *Kings* iv. 1: ...as ta'n eeasyder er jeet dy ghoaill da hene my ghā vac dy ve e harvaantyn **bondee**. ...and the creditor is come to take unto him my two sons to be bondmen.

bondiaght, s. m. bondage; *pl.* -**yn**.
bondeeys, s.
dy vondiaght or **vondeeys**, s. of bondage. B
yn mondiaght, s. your, &c. bondage. B

bonkan, s. m. a boor, a bumpkin, a rustic, a mountaineer, a clown; *pl.* -**yn**.
yn vonkan, s. the bumpkin or boor. B
yn monkan, s. your, &c. boor, &c. B
bonkanagh, a. too boorish, &c. B
bonkanys, s.
e vonkanys, s. his boorishness, &c. B

bonnad, s. m. a bonnet; *pl.* -**yn**.
yn vonnad, s. the bonnet. B

Bonnee or **Bonny**, s. f. a general name for an old mare.
yn vonnee, s. the old mare. B

booa, s. f. a cow. *Heb. bakar*; *pl.* -**ghyn**.
yn vooa, s. the cow. B
yn wooo, s. [42](#). the cow. See also *vooa*. B
yn voa, s. the cow; *Job* xxi. 10: *Ta'n tarroo oc trean, as cha vel eh failleil; ta'n voa oc breh, as cha vel ee tilgey e lhei*y. Their bull gendereth, and faileth not; their cow calveth, and casteth not her calf. See also *booa*. B
yn mooa, s. your, &c. cow. B
ba or **baa**, a. d. of a cow or cows; as *bainney baa* (cow's milk); [*pl.* 'cows'] 1 *Sam.* vi. 7: *Nish er-y-fa shen, jean-jee cart noa, as gow-jee daa vooa vluight nagh row rieau fo'n whing, as cur-jee ny baa fo'n chart, as cur-jee lheiu ny lheiye thie voue*. Now therefore make a new cart, and take two milch kine, on which there hath come no yoke, and

tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them.

yn vaa, s. the cow or cattle. B
yn maa, s. your, &c. cows. B
meil-baa, s. f. cowslip, preagle [not in OED or EDD], polianther.
booa-ghoayn, s. f. the herb fumatory.

boodee, *adv.* jointly; in partnership.
ro voodee, a. too much in partnership. B
boodeeys, s. m. partnership; *pl.* -**syn**.
e voodeeys, s. his partnership. B

boogh, s. m. bilge [i.e. bulge; not in OED or EDD in the form *bilge*], protuberance; *pl.* -**yn**. 2 *Chron.* iv. 12: *Ta shen, yn daa phillar, as ny booghyn, as ny atteeyn v'er kione y daa phillar, as yn daa chassey dy coodaghey'n daa cheeill ny atteeyn v'er kione ny pillaryn*. To wit, the two pillars, and the pommels, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars, and the two wreaths to cover the two pommels of the chapters which were on the top of the pillars.

yn voogh, s. the bilge. B

booagh, a. willing, content, satisfied. See *bwooiagh*, as it ought to be written: “*Chavel eh laccal gerjagh ta goaill soylley jeh aigney booagh*.” [He lacks not comfort who enjoys a contented mind.]

bwooiagh, a. willing, pleased with; *Mal.* i. 8: ...*cheb nish gys dty chiannoort eh, bee eshy*n **wwooiagh** *jeed, ny soiaghey jeh dty phersoon?* ...offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? *feer wooiagh*, a. [42](#). very willing or pleased. B

ro vooiagh, a. too willing. B

s'booiagh, a. how glad, or willing, how well pleased. *Prov.* “*S'booiagh yn voght er yn veggan*.” [The poor are contented with little.] B

s'boooiee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup. B

spooie, a. See *s'boooiee*.

neu-wooagh, a. unwilling, displeased.

aigney-booagh, s. m. contentment.
booid, s.

e wooid or **wooi-id**, s. [42](#). his willingness. B

booiys, v.

B

dy wooiys, v. [42](#). to please; 2 Chron. x. 7:
*As loayr ad rish, gra, My vees oo dooie da'n
 pobble shoh, as ad y wooiys, as glare vie dy
 chur daue, bee ad dty harvaantyn son dy
 bragh.* And they spake unto him, saying, If thou
 be kind to this people, and please them, and
 speak good words to them, they will be thy
 servants for ever. See also *Matrimony*: O Yee
*Ooilley-niartal ... dy deayrt eh erriuish berchys
 e ghrayse, dy gasherickey as dy bannee eh
 shiu, dy vod shiu eh y wooiys chammah ayns
 corp as annym, as beaghey cooidjagh ayns
 graih crauee gys jerrey nyn mea.* Almighty God
 ... Pour upon you the riches of his grace,
 sanctify and bless you, that ye may please him
 both in body and soul, and live together in holy
 love unto your lives' end. B

boorie

vooie, a. See *laare vooie*. B
laare-vooie, s. the threshing or winnowing
 floor.

booise, s. m. thanks, praise.

e vooise, s. his thanks. B
ynn mooise, s. your, &c. thanks. B
e vooiys, s. his gratitude. B
ynn mooiys, s. your, &c. gratitude. B

neu-vooiys, s. f. ingratitude.

neu-wooiys, s. See *neu-vooiys*.

beggan-ny-booise, little thanks.

kianglt booise, bound in thanks or bound
 to thanks.

e hoyrt-booise, s. his giving of thanks. T
booisal, a. thankful, grateful.

feer vooisal, a. very thankful or grateful. B
neu-wooisal, a. unthankful.

neu-wooisal, a. unthankful. See also *neu-vooisal*.

ennaghtyn-booisal, s. m. grateful feeling,
 gratitude.

booit, s. m. boot [OED: Advantage; profit;
 avail, use]; chance.

boorey, s. m. a beach; pl. 67 [change -ey to
 -aghyn].

yn voorey, s. the beach. B

yn moorey, s. your, &c. beach; pl. 67. B

boots, s.

yn voots, s. the boot. B

bossan, s. m. wort, weed, an herb; pl. -yn.

yn vossan, s. the wort. B

ynn mossan, s. your, &c. herb. B

bossan-ardnieu, s. f. (sic) bistort,
 snakeweed.

bossan-argid, s. m. tansy, silverweed.

bossan-dhoa, or **bogandho**, s. m. clotbur,
 burdock, or copy-major.

bossan-fealoin, s. f. (sic) mugwort.

bossan-feeackle, s. f. (sic) dog's tooth,
 violet.

bossan-gennish, s. f. (sic) barren wort.

bossan-ingey, s. m. nailwort, or witlow.

bossan-jargan, s. m. fleawort.

bossan-mollagh, s. m. a species of ragwort.

bossan-pepyragh, s. m. pepperwort,
 dittander.

bossan-pheddyr, s. m. peter's wort.

bossan-tessen, s. m. crosswort.

bossan-vreeshey, s. f. (sic) bucks-horn.

bouin, s. f. bodice, stays, the waist; pl. -yn.

yn vouin, s. the stays or bodice. B

bouinagh, s. m. a person, beast, or garment
 having a long waist.

yn vouinagh, s. the long waist. B

boult, s.

yn voul, s. the bolt. B

e vhoul, s. his bolt. B

boltee, a. d. [?]

ushag voltee, s. f. the wagtail.

boult, v.

voult, v. did bolt; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, [94](#). B

boultal, v.

dy voultal, v. to bolt. B

boultit, pt.

ro voultit, a. too bolted. B

bouyr, a. deaf.

yn beuyr, s. pl. the deaf; the pl. of *bouyr*.

e veuyr, s. his deaf. B

bouyrey, a. pl. deaf.

mraane vourey, a. pl. deaf women. B

s'houyr, a. how deaf. B

s'hourey, a. deafer, deafest. B

ro vouyr, a. too deaf. B

bouyraghey, v. deafening; -agh, [77](#); -in,

[83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

dy vouyragh, v. to deafen. B

er vouyraghey, v. hath, &c., deafened. B

B

bouyrit, [85](#). deafened.

ro vouyrit, *a.* too deafened. B

boureyder, *s.*

yn voureyder, *s.* the deafener. B

bouyrid, *s. m.* deafness.

e veuyrid, *s.* his deafness. B

byn mouyrid, *s.* your, &c. deafness. B

bouyran, *s. m.* a person a little deaf; *pl. -yn*.

yn vouyran or *vouran*, *s.* the person a little deaf, the deaf diminutive creature; *Jer. li. 17: Ta dy choilley ghooinney jeu ny vouran ayns tushtey; ta keeayl dy choilley lheieder lheie ersooyl marish e yalloo grainnit.* Every man is brutish by his knowledge; every founder is confounded by the graven image. B

bouyrans, *s.*

e vouyranys (sic: stress), *s.* his little deafness. B

boyn, *s. f.* a heel; *pl. -yn*.

yn voyn, *s.* the heel. B

byn moyn, *s.* your, &c. heel. B

brod-boyn, *s. m.* a spur; *pl.*

brodyn[-]boyn.

boynnagh, *s. f.* a strap or string under the foot, a heel strap; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn voynnagh, *s.* the heel strap. B

byn moynnagh, *s.* your, &c. heelstrap. B

boynnee, *a. d.* of a heel or heel strap.

oashyr-voynnee, *s. f.* a stocking without a foot but having a string under the foot.

braag, *s. f.* a shoe, a person's shoe; it is also used for that part of a mill that shakes the corn into the millstones; *pl. -yn*.

yn vraag, *s.* the shoe. *Prov. "Ta fys ec dy choilley ghooinney c'raad ta'n vraag gortagh eh."* [Every man knows where the shoe hurts him.] B

byn mraag, *s.* your, &c. shoe. B

braagey, *a. d.* of a shoe or shoes; *Gen. xiv.*

23: Nagh goym nhee erbee, eer veih snaie gys strap-braagey, as *nagh goym nhee erbee ta lhiat's, nagh bee oyr ayd dy ghra, Ta mee er n'yannoo Abram berchagh.* That I will not take from a thread even to a shoelatchet, and that I will not take any thing that is thine, lest thou shouldest say, I have made Abram rich.

braagey, *v.*

er vraagey, *v.* hath, &c., shod. B

braagit, [85](#). shod.

braain, *s. m.* a handmill, a quern; *pl. -yn*.

yn vraain, *s.* the quern. B

byn mraain, *s.* your, &c. quern. B

braain-olley, *s. m.* the shell of the razor fish bruised to powder.

braar, *s. m.* a brother; *pl. -aghyn*.

e vraar, *s.* his brother. B

byn mraar, *s.* your, &c. brother. B

braarey, *a. d.* of a brother or brothers.

vraarey, *a. d.* of a brother or brothers; as, in the song:

My vraarey chree

She er dty choontey ta mee soie. [My dear brother, 'tis on thy account I am sitting. NB not *a. d.* here.] B

liass vraar, *s. m.* a step brother.

braaragh, *a<dv>*. brotherly.

neu-vraaragh, *a.* unbrotherly.

braarys, *s. m.* brotherhood, brotherliness.

brack, *s. m.* a mackerel, trout.

yn vrack, *s.* the mackerel or trout. B

brick, *s. pl.* mackerels, trouts, the *pl.* of *brack*.

e vrick, *s.* his trouts or mackerels. B

brick-fiddyr, *s. pl.* fry trout.

brack, *v.* sharpen, or point with a tool, not by grinding. These *bracks* are all from *breck* (spotted), but I have adopted the *a*, as it approaches nearer the pronunciation; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vrack, *v.* did point or sharpen; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**; [94](#). B

brackey, *v.*

dy vrackey, *s.* to sharpen a tool, and not by grinding. B

bracket, [85](#). sharpened, pointed.

ro vrackit, *a.* too sharpened. B

brackeyder, *s. m.* a sharpener, an angler.

yn vrackeyder, *s.* the pointer or sharpener. B

brackan, *s. m.* a brindle [? = OED: A

brindled dog, where *brindled* is 'Streaked, tabby, marked with streaks' (Johnson)]; *pl.*

B

-yn.

yn vrackan, s. the bridle. B

brackan, s. m. a small piece ploughed in a field; *pl. -yn*. [cf. *injeig*]

braddag, s. f. a rough grub or worm; *pl. -yn*

yn vraddag, s. the reptile, grub, &c. B

breadag, s. f. a caterpillar, a reptile, a worm that cuts holes in bodies. See also *braddag*; *pl. -yn*.

praddag. *Psl. lxxviii. 4[7]: Hug eh yn vess oc da'n vraddag as yn laboraght oc da'n locust.* He gave their fruit unto the caterpillar: and their labour unto the grasshopper. See *braddag* [caterpillar. NB 1819 Bible has *vraddag* in this passage as you would expect. The Prayer Book (1777), however, has ‘da’n phraddag [caterpillar]’ (sic)].

braddan, s. m. a salmon; *pl. -yn*.

yn vraddan, s. the salmon. B

braew, a. brave.

dy braew, adv. bravely.

ben vraeu, a. a brave woman or wife. B

braewey, a. *pl.* brave.

fir vraeuey, <a. d.>[a. *pl.*] brave men. B

braewid, s. m. braveness.

bragh, adv. ever; *son dy bragh as dy bragh*, (for ever and ever, —the ever that is to come); *rieau* being the ever that is past.

bragh[-]bio, a. immortal, everliving.

bragh-farraghtyn, a. everlasting.

dy bragh-farraghtyn, adv. eternally, everlasting.

bra, or **braa**, adv. ever, a contraction of *bragh*, used oftener in poetry than in prose; *Deut. vi. 24: As hug y Chiarn currym orrin dy chooilleeney ooilley ny slattyssyn shoh, dy ghoail aggle roish y Chiarn nyn Yee, son y foays brâ ain, dy vod eh tannaghtyn dooin nyn mioys, myr er y laa jiu.* And the Lord commanded us to do all these statutes, to fear the Lord our God, for our good always, that he might preserve us alive, as it is at this day.

vra or **vraa**, s. (from *bra*) ever, used in poetry. B

braghtan, s. m. (no doubt from *breck* or *brack*) spotted, smeared; or streaked with some thing spread on bread, as honey,

butter, herring, &c.

yn vraghtan, s. the slice or piece of bread spread over with butter, &c. B

braghtan-eeymey, s. m. a buttercake, or a cake spread or spotted with butter or any other eatable. The Welsh have it *breckdan*. It is sometimes used for any thing flattened or bruised flat; as, *t[]ou er nyanno* *braghtan jeh*. [Thou hast made a cake of it.]

brah, v. betray, betraying; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#);

-in, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-it*, [85](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#);

-ys, [88](#).

vrah, v. did betray; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). B

brahee, a. d.

fir vrahee, s. betrayers. B

brahit, pt.

ro vrahit, a. too betrayed. B

braheyder, s. m. a betrayer; *pl. -yn*.

yn vraheyder, s. the betrayer. B

bran[-]clooie, s. f. the down of feathers.

yn vran-clooie, s. the down. B

branglash, s. f. something wrong, in error, or amiss.

yn vranglash, s. the wrong or error. B

branl, v. fallow; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

vranl or **vranlee**, v. did fallow; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). B

branlagh or **branlaghey**, v. <would> fallow or break up, or plough land, to expose to the sun or to dry.

branley, v. fallowing;

dy vranley, v. to fallow. B

branlit, [85](#). fallowed, ploughed.

ro vranlit, a. too fallowed. B

branley, s. m. a fallow, *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

branleyder, s. m. a fallower, *pl. -yn*.

yn vranleyder, s. the fallower. B

branlaadagh, s. m. f. a raver, a person incoherent in his talk; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*]; *Jude, 8: Er yn aghth cheddin neesht ta ny branlaadee shoh sollaghey yn eill, soiaghey beg jeh reilltys, as goltooaney ny pooaraghyn syrjey*. Likewise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, and speak

B

evil of dignities.

branlaadee, [s]. raving.

e vranlaadee, s. his ravings. B

branlaader, s. m. a dreamer; *Deut. xiii. 3:*

Cha neaisht oo rish goan y phadeyr, n'yn

branlaader cheddin. Thou shalt not hearken unto the words of that prophet, or that dreamer of dreams.

yn vranlaader, s. the raver. B

branlaadys, s. m. the action of raving.

e vranlaadys, s. his ravings. B

branlaig, s. f. a breach or creek on a shore between rocks; *pl. -yn*. Had the plural of this word been used in translating *breaches* in *Judges v. 17*, it would have been more correct than the word *purtyn*. (*Duirree Gilead cheu elley dy Yordan: as cre'n-fa va Dan cur rish e lhuingys? duirree Asher rish oirr ny marrey, as v'eh ny haaue ayns ny purtyn*. Gilead abode beyond Jordan: and why did Dan remain in ships? Asher continued on the sea shore, and abode in his breaches.)

yn vranlaig, s. the breach on a shore. B

branleycan, s. m. the staggers in horses.

yn vranleycan, s. the staggers. B

brans, v. dash; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey** or **-al**, (dashing); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vrans, v. did dash; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

bransal, v. dashing.

branse, v. dashing.

dy vransey, v. to dash; *Isa. xiii. 16: Bee nyn gloan myrgeddin er ny vransey ayns peeshyn roish nyn sooillyn; nyn dhieyn vees spoillit, as ny mraane oc goit er-êgin*. Their children also shall be dashed to pieces before their eyes; their houses shall be spoiled, and their wives ravished. B

bransit, pt. dashed; *Hos. xiii. 16: ...tuittee ad liorish y chliwe: bee ny oikany oc bransit ayns peeshyn, as ny mraane torragh oc raipit seose*. ...they shall fall by the sword: their infants shall be dashed in pieces, and their women with child shall be ripped up.

brash-dy-eash, well up in age.

brash, s. m. brace.

e vrash, s. his brace. B

brashlagh, s. f. something to brace, as a crupper.

yn vrashlagh, s. the crupper. B

brashlagh, s. f. charlock or wild mustard.

yn vrashlagh, s. the charlock. B

brashleid, s. f. a bracelet; *pl. -yn*.

brasn* or **brasnee**, v. provoke, insult, excite to anger; **-agh**, [77](#); **-aghey**, [82](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, (-ey and -aghey are of the same meaning); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vrasn or **vrasnee**, v. did provoke, stimulate, or affront, did exasperate; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

brasney or **brasnaghey**, v.

dy vrasney, v. to provoke or exasperate. B
er vrasnaghey, v. hath, &c. provoked, &c. B

brasnee, a. d. of provocation or insult.

glaare brasnee, a. d. provoking, or affronting language, &c. B

jolg-vrasnee, s. f. some will have it that this is the proper Manks for spur; *pl. jilg*.

brasnit, [85](#). provoked, excited.

ro vrasnit, a. too provoked, &c. B

brasneyder, s. m. a provoker; *pl. -yn*.

yn vrasneyder, s. the provoker, &c. B

brasnag, s. f. a brand, a piece of stick to burn, a torch. *Zec. xii. 6: Ayns y laa shen neem's kiannoortyn Yudah goll-rish chiollagh dy aile mastey'n fuygh, as myr brasnag aile ayns bunney arroo*. In that day will I make the governors of Judah like an hearth of fire among the wood, and like a torch of fire in a sheaf; *pl. -yn*.

yn vrasnag, s. the brand. B

breadagh, s. f. a stretcher, a swingletree

[OED: In a plough, harrow, carriage, etc., a crossbar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened, giving freedom of movement to the shoulders of the horse or other draught-animal]; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**], and **-yn**.

yn vreadagh, s. the swingletree. B

B

breag or **breg**, *s. f.* a lie, a fib; *pl. -yn*.

yn vreag, *s.* the lie. B

breg, *s. f.* a lie; *pl. -yn*; *1 Kings* xiii. 18: *Dooirt eh rish, Ta mish my adeyr neesht myr t'ou uss, as loayr ainle rhym liorish goo'n Chiarn, gra, Cur lhiat eh back mayrt gys dty hie, dy vod eh gee arran as giu ushtey. Agh she breg dinsh eh da.* He said unto him, I am a prophet also as thou art; and an angel spake unto me by the word of the Lord, saying, Bring him back with thee into thine house, that he may eat bread and drink water. But he lied unto him.

yn vreg, *s.* the lie; <*1 Kings* xiii. 8>[deest; cf. supra *breg*]. B

breagey, *a. d.* of lies; *John* viii. 44: *Tra t'eh loayrt breg, t'eh loayrt jeh e chooid hene: son t'eh ny breagerey, as ayr ny breagey.* When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.

lhiaeey-vreag, *s. f.* a fabricated lie, a falsity alleged for truth; nearly of the same meaning with *breag-lhiassit*. The *lhiaeey* in this word would be *a. d.* of false allegation or contrivance. [sc. *lhiassee*]

breagey, *v.*

er vreagey, *v.* hath, &c. lied; <*John* viii. 44.> B

breagagh, *a.* lying, telling lies.

s'breagagh, *a.* how addicted to lying or telling lies. B

s'breagee, *id., comp. and sup.* B

feer vreagagh, *a.* very lying. B

feer vregagh, See *vreagagh*. B

breagerey, *s. m.* a liar; *pl. 69* [change *-ey* to *-yn*].

yn vreagerey, *s.* the liar. B

breb, *v.* kick, push with the foot; *-agh*, [77](#); *-al*, [79](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-ey*, [82](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-it*, [85](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

vreb, *v.* did kick or kicked; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). B

brebey, *v.*

brebal, *v.*

dy vrebal, *v.* to kick, B

brebit, *pt.*

ro vrebit, *a.* too much kicked. B

breb, *s. m.* a kick, or push with the foot.

brebeyder, *s.*

yn vrebeyder, *s.* the one who kicks. B

breban, *s. m.* a little kick; it is used for any filth or dirt adhering to persons or things by being kicked, or rubbed against; *pl. -yn*.

yn vreban, *s.* the small kick, or what is left of dirt by a kick. B

brebanagh, *a.* having any dirt or filth by being rubbed or kicked against.

feer vrebanagh, *a.* very full of dirt by kicks. B

brebag, *s. f.* a kiln without a roof to dry corn or flax on; it is also applied to a certain posture when sitting at the fire; *pl. -yn*. Perhaps the etymology of this word is *breebeg*.

yn vrebag, *s.* the kiln without a roof; the certain posture to warm. B

breck, *a.* spotted, variegated, piebald, brindled [OED: ‘Streaked, tabby, marked with streaks’ (Johnson)], of many colours. **feer vreck**, *a.* very spotted, variegated, &c. B

breckey, *a. pl.* brindled, piebald.

garee-breck, *s. f.* (sic) the bird sea-pie [i.e. oyster-catcher].

lubban breck, *s. f.* (sic) a sea nettle.

breckan-sniengan, *s. m.* a medley colour. **breckey**, *v.*

dy vrackey, *s.* to variegate. B

breckagh, *v.* would, &c. brindle, &c.

breckit, [85](#). brindled, spotted.

breck, *s. f.* the small pox; *pl. -yn*.

yn vreck, *s.* the smallpox. B

ynnyd y vreck, *s. f.* the marks of the small pox.

breck-kiark, *s. f.* chicken pox.

breck-ollee, *s. f.* the cow pox.

breck-sy-nane or **breck-sy-ghrian**, *s. f.* spots or freckles on the skin, caused by the heat of the sun.

brecklagh, *s.*

yn vrecklagh, *s.* the something very spotted. B

bredagh, *a.* thievish, furtive, stolen.

s'breddagh, *a.* how thievish. B

feer vreddagh, *a.* very thievish. B

braddagh, *a.* thievish. See *bredagh. Prov.*

B

ix. 17: *S'millish ta ushtaghyn braddagh*, as
arran eeit dy follit, te blaystal. Stolen waters are
sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant.
bredid, *s. m.* thievishness, theft.
 e **vreddid**, *s.* his thievishness or theft. B

bree, *s. m.* steam, vigour, energy, efficacy,
virtue; as, *bree yn uill echey* (the virtue of
his blood).
yn vree, *s.* the steam or vigour, &c. B
ass-bree, *a.* faint, null, void.
lhong-vree, *s. f.* a steam-vessel.
breeaghey or **breeghey**, *v.* inspiring.
breeaghys, *s. m.* inspiration.
breeoil, *a.* vigorous, energetic.
s'breeoil, *a.* how vigorous or forcible, how
energetic or full of meaning. B
s'breeoiley, *a. id., comp. and sup.* B
feer vreeoil, *a.* very vigorous, &c. B
breeockle, *s. m.* a vowel.
yn vreeockle, *s.* the vowel. B

breearr, *v. vow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;*
-ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vrear or **vreearr***, *v.* did vow, vowed,
swear; **-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.**
breearrit, *pt.*
 ro **vreearrit**, *a.* too vowed. B
breearrey, *s. m.* a vow; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey**
to **-aghyn**].
 e **vreearrey**, *s.* his vow. B
breearreyder, *s. m.* one who vows; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn vreearreyder, *s.* the one who vows. B

breeck, *s. f.* a brick; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn vreeck, *s.* the brick. B

breen or **breenid**, *s. m.* sultriness, heat,
warmth.
yn vreen or **vreenid**, *s.* the sultriness. B
breen, *a.*
breeney, *a. pl.* sultry, sweltry.
vreeney, *a. pl.* sultry. B
breenagh, *a.* sultry, sweltry.
s'breenagh, *a.* how sultry or warm. B
s'breenee, *a.* more sultry, most sultry. B
feer vreenagh, *a.* very sultry. B

Breeshey, *s. f.* Bride or Bridget.
Laa'l Breeshey, *s.* the feast of St. Brede or
Bridget, kept on the first of February.
Oie'l Vreeshey, *s.* Brede or Bridget's night

or vigil. B
bossan-Vreeshey, *s. f.* bucks-horn.
moylley Vreeshey, praise to St. Bridget.
breid, *s. f.* a veil; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn vreid, *s.* the veil. B
breid, *v.*
vreid, *v.* did veil or veiled; **-agh; -in; -ins;**
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94; 2 Kings ix. 30: As *tra va*
Jehu er jeet gys Jezreel, cheayll Jezebel jeh;
as hug ee paint er e eddin, as vreid ee e kione,
as yeeagh ee magh er uiinniag. And when Jehu
was come to Jezreel, Jezebel heard of it; and
she painted her face, and tired her head, and
looked out at a window. B
breidit, 85. veiled.
breig* or **breag**, *v.* coax, endeavour to
persuade. The former spelling is here
adopted as it agrees better with the sound,
although the latter orthography is used in
Mat. xxviii. 14: As *my chlinnys y kiannoert*
jeh, nee mayd eshyn y vreagey as shiuish y
heyrey. And if this come to the governor's ears,
we will persuade him, and secure you; and
also for a lie; **-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in,**
83; -ins, 84; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vreig, *v.* did coax or coaxed; **-agh; -in;**
-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
breigey, *v.*
dy vreigey, *v.* to coax. B
breigit, 85. coaxed, wheedled.
 ro **vreigit**, *a.* too coaxed. B
breigeyder, *s. m.* a coaxter; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn vreigeyder, *s.* the coaxter. B

breigh, *s. m.* a short rough substance growing
on rocks under full sea mark, used by
fishermen to preserve bait alive.

breim, *s. m.* posterior flatulency.
breim, *v. id. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,*
84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

vreim, *v.* did break wind behind; **-agh; -in;**
-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
breimaragh, *v.*
dy vreimaragh, *v.* to fart. B
breimeyder, *s. m.* a breaker of wind.
yn vreimeyder, *s.* the farter. B
breimagh, *a.* flatulous.
breimen, *s. m.* the *dim.* of *breim*; a stinking

B

fellow.

yn vreimin, s. the stinking fellow. B

brein, s. f. womb, matrice or matrix; *pl. -yn*. Had this word been written *bvrein*, it would have shown more analogy to its relatives *bwoirryn*, *bwoirrynah*, &c.; but as a learned author observes of the orthography and pronunciation of words, fixed beyond the reach of etymology to alter, have, like land, limitations to their rights. When orthography or pronunciation has obtained a long standing, though by false title, it is perhaps better to leave it in quiet possession, than to disturb the language by an ancient though better claim.
yn vrein, s. the womb. B
breinney, a. d. of a fowl's womb, &c.

breinn, a. nasty, filthy, stinking.

breinney, a. *pl. id.*

s'brein, a. how nasty or filthy. B

s'breiney, a. nastier, nastiest. B

ro vreinn, a. too stinking or nasty. B

breinn, v. [stink]; **-agh**, [77](#); **-aghey**, [82](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

breinnaghey, v.

er vreinnagh or *vreinnaghey*, v. hath, &c. stunk or become stinking. B

breinnid, s. m. nastiness, stink, filth.

dy vreinnid, s. of nastiness, stink. B

breinney, s. m. the part that hangs under the belly of a brood goose; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn vreinney, s. the part that hangs under the belly of a brood goose. B

breleig, s. f. a pack saddle, a gear made of straw ropes and covered with woollen cloth to ride on; *pl. -yn*.

yn vreleig, s. See *breleig*.

brelliein, s. f. a sheet; *pl. -yn*.

yn vrelleein, s. the sheet. B

brellish, s. f. wort [OED wort n.²: A sweet liquid produced by steeping ground malt or other grain in hot water, which is then fermented to produce beer and distilled malt liquors; unfermented beer], fermented or fermenting.

yn vrellish, s. the ale wort. B

breneen, s. f. an atom, a mote; *pl. -yn*.

yn vreneen, s. the mote or atom. B

breneenagh, a. full of motes.

feer vreneenagh, a. very full of motes, &c. B

breshag, s. f. the mat or cloth of a sledge car.

yn vreishag, s. See radical *breishag*.

Bretyn, s. m. Wales, Britain.

Cheer Vretyn, s. the Welsh country, Wales. B

Bretnagh, s. m. a Welsh man; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; a. Welsh.

yn Vretnagh, s. the Welshman. B

e Vretnee, s. his Welsh people. B

Bretnish, s. f. the Welsh language.

yn Vretnish, s. the Welsh language. B

brey, s. f. a beast's womb.

behr or **berr**, v. lay, yean, calve, foal; **-agh**, [77](#), &c.

brey, v. laying, calving, yeaning, foaling, &c.

breh. See *brey*. **brey-ee** or **berhee**, v. will, &c. calve, lay, &c.

brey-ys or **berhys**, v. shall, &c. calve, lay, &c.

breyagh, v. (pronounced *beragh*), would, &c. calve, lay, &c.

vrey, v. did calve, lay, yean, &c. *Vehr* is the word used in common talk; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

vehr or **verr**, v. did calve, yean, lay, foal, &c.; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

berht or **bert**, pt. layed, calved, foaled, yeaned, &c.; *Exod. xxxiv. 19*: *Ta ooilley yn chied-ruggit lhiam's, as dy chooilley chied-bert mastey dty vaase edyr eh ve dow, ny keyrrey, ta fyrryn*. All that openeth the matrix is mine; and every firstling among thy cattle, whether ox or sheep, that is male.

ro verrt, a. too calved, layed, &c. B

brey-bio, a. viviparous.

brichyn, s. *pl. breeches*.

e vrichyn, s. his breeches. B

brie, v. enquire, ask; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vri* or **vrie**, v. did enquire, ask or enquired; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

B

briaght, *v.* enquiring.

er vriaght, *v.* hath, &c., enquired or asked.

B

briet, [85](#). enquired after, informed of.

ro vriet, *a.* too enquired or asked. B

brieyder, *s. m.* an enquirer, and asker.

briaght, *s. m.* intelligence.

brialtagh, *s. m.* an enquirer; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]; *Heb.* xi. 31; spies: *Liorish credjue ve, nagh ren yn ven-oast Rahab cherraghtyn maroosyn nagh ren credjal, tra hug ee oltagh-bea da ny brialtee ayns shee.* By faith the harlot Rahab perished not with them that believed not, when she had received the spies with peace.

briggyl, *s. m.* a worthless creature.

brish, *v.* break; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

vrish, *v.* did break or broke; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). B

brishey, *v.* breaking.

er vrishey, *v.* hath, &c., broke or broken. B

er vrishey-poosey, *v.* hath, &c., committed adultery, literally broke marriage. B

brisht, [85](#). broken, not whole.

s'brisht, *a.* how broken. B

ro vrish, *a.* too broken. B

bee brisht, *s. m.* offal, giblets.

cree-brisht, *s. m.* a broken heart.

brishey, *s. m.* a break; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. "Ayns brishey jeh'n eayst ta mee er vakin moghrey grou cur lesh fastyr aalin." [In the breaking of the moon, I have seen a gloomy morning bringing a fine evening.]

brishee, *a. d.* of brokerage or brokage.

brishey-poosey, *s. m.* adultery, a breach of marriage.

brisheyder, *s. m.* a breaker; *pl.* -yn.

yn vrisheyder, *s.* the breaker. B

brishtag or brishlagh, *a.* brittle.

s'brishtag, *a.* how brittle, &c. B

s'brishtee, *a.* more brittle, most brittle. B

feer vrishtag, *a.* very brittle. B

briw, *s. m.* a judge, a deemster; *pl.* -nyn. Has this word any analogy to the Irish *brehon*?

Prov. "Eshyn nagh gow rish briw erbee t'eh deyrey eh hene." [He who

acknowledges no judge condemns himself.]

yn vriw, *s.* the judge or deemster. B

briw-agglish, *s. m.* an ecclesiastical judge, or a vicar-general.

briw-marrey, *s. m.* a water bailiff.

ard-vriw, *s. m.* chancellor; *Ezra* iv. 17:

Eisht hug y ree ansoor gys Rehum yn ard-vriw, as gys Shimshai yn scrudeyr. Then sent the king an answer unto Rehum the chancellor, and to Shimshai the scribe.

briwnys, *s. f.* judgment; *pl.* -yn or -syn.

e vriwnyssyn, *s.* his judgments. B

ynn mriwnys, *s.* your, &c. judgment. B

briwnys, *v.* judge; as, *Easht lesh dagh cleaysh, eisht jean briwnys.* [Listen with each ear, then make judgment.]; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -it, [85](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

er vriwnys, *v.* hath, &c., judged. B

briwnysit, *pt.*

broatçh, *v.* tap; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -eil, [81](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

vroaçh, *v.* did tap; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. B

broaçheil, *v.*

dy vroaçheil, *v.* to broach or tap. B

broaçhit, *pt.*

ro vroaçhit, *a.* too tapped. B

broaçheyder, *s.*

yn vroaçheyder, *s.* the tapper. B

broatçhey, *s. m.* a quantity of yarn or thread wound on a spindle without a spool; *pl.* 69 [change -ey to -yn].

yn vroaçhey, *s.* the roll of yarn or thread. B

broc, *s. m.* a badger.

yn vroc, *s.* the badger. B

brock, *s. m.* orts [OED *ort*: A fragment of food left over from a meal; fodder left by cattle; a refuse scrap; leavings. Usually in *pl.*], refuse.

yn vrock, *s.* the orts. B

brock, *v.* make orts or refuse; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

vrock, *v.* did make ort or refuse of; -agh; -ys. B

brockey or broagey, *v.* making orts or refuse, making a thing in a bungling

B

manner.

dy vrockey, *v.* to make orts of. B

brockit, [85](#). ortsed, made into refuse.

ro vrockit, *a.* too ortsed. B

brockyder, *s. m.* a maker of orts.

brod, *a.* the choice or best of some things; as, *brod guilley* [good lad].

brod, *s. m.* a goad.

brod, *v.* pierce, prick; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vrod or **vrodd***, *v.* did pierce, poke, stab, prick; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

broddee, *v.*

dy vroddey, *v.* to pierce, poke, &c. B

brodit, [85](#). pierced, pricked.

ro vroddit, *a.* too pierced, &c. B

broddee, *s.*

yn vroddeyder, *s.* the piercer, &c. B

brod-boyn, *s. m.* a spur; *pl.*

brodyn[-]boyn.

broggil, *s. m.* breast, collar. See it aspirated in Rev. ix. 9: *As va oc eilley-vroggil myr yiarn; as va sheean nyn skianyn myr feiyr fainee ymmodee cabbil roie gys y chaggey.* And they had breastplates, as it were breastplates of iron; and the sound of their wings was as the sound of chariots of many horses running to battle.

brockil, *s. f.* collar. See *broggil*.

yn vrockil or **vroghil**, *s.* the breast or collar; as, *eilley vroghil* (breast armour). B

eilley vroghil, *s. m.* breast armour, harbergeon [OED *habergeon/haubergeon*: A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, originally smaller and lighter than a hauberk].

brocklyn, *s. pl.* the fore parts of a waistcoat.

e vrocklyn, *s.* his fore parts for a waistcoat. B

broie, *v.* boil; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vroi* or **vrie**, *v.* did boil or boiled; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

broiet, [85](#). boiled, baked.

ro vroiet, *a.* too much boiled. B

broie, *a.*

broiey, *a. pl.* boiled.

s'broie, *a.* how boiled or baked, *comp.* and *sup.* B

anvroie, *a.* parboiled.

garvroe, *a.* parboiled. This word may be from *garrey dy vroie* or from *giare vroie*. **neu-vroie**, *a.* unboiled.

broit, *s. m.* broth; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vroit, *s.* the broth. B

broieder, *s.*

yn vroieder, *s.* the boiler. B

broigh or **broghe**, *a.* dirty, filthy.

broighey, *a. pl.* dirty.

s'broigh, *a.* how dirty or muddy. B

s'broiee, *a.* dirtier, dirtiest. B

broigh*, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vroigh, *v.* did dirty or dirtied; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). B

broighey, *v.* dirtying.

dy vroighey, *v.* to dirty, &c. B

broighit, [85](#). dirtied.

s'broighit, *a.* how dirtied. B

ro vroighit, *a.* too dirtied. B

broigheyder, *s. m.* a person who spoils with dirt; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vroigheyder, *s.* the dirtier. B

broid, *s. m.* dirt, filth, filthiness.

yn vroid, *s.* the dirt, filth, filthiness. B

broill, *s. m.* the part of a tool that bruises down by being hammered on, as on the upper end of a jumper, a chisel, or the point of a rivet. There is no corresponding word in English.

broill, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vroill, *v.* did bur or bruise down; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). See *broill*. B

broilley, *v.*

dy vroilley, *v.* to bur or bruise down. B

broillit, [85](#). the participle of the above.

ro vroillit, *a.* too much bruised or blunted. B

broilleyder, *s.*

yn vroilleyder, *s.* the bruiser, &c. B

brooil, *s. m.* bruised bits.

brooillagh, *s. m.* crumbs, fragments.

yn vrooill or **vrooillagh**, *s.* the crumbs. B

B

broo, s. m. a bruise; *pl.* -ghyn.

broo, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

vroo, v. did bruise or bruised; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

brooit or **broojit**, 85. bruised.

ro vroojit, a. too much bruised. B

brooder, s. m. a bruiser; *pl.* -yn.

yn vrooder, s. the bruiser. B

broogh, s. f. brink, verge, precipice.

yn vroogh, s. the brink or brow. B

brooinyn, s. *pl.* brinks, the *pl.* of *broogh*.

e vroonyn, s. his brinks or brows. B

brooighe, s. m. a belch, breaking wind upwards.

brooight, v.

vrooight, v. did belch or belched; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

brooightoil, v. belching, rifting; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

dy vrooightoil, v. to belch. B

brouish, s. f. brewis [OED: Broth, liquor in which beef and vegetables have been boiled; sometimes also thickened with bread or meal]; *pl.* -yn.

yn vrouish, s. the brewis. B

brouit, s. m. a brutish fellow, a sloven.

yn vrouot or **vrouit**, s. the brute. B

brouitagh, a. brutish, slutish.

s'broutagh, a. how brutish. B

s'broutee, a. more brutish, most brutish. B

ro vroutagh, a. too brutish or brutal. B
broutid, s.

e vroutid, s. his brutishness or brutality. B

bruau, s. m. a rash, cutaneous disorder; *pl.*

-yn.

yn vruan, s. the rash. B

bruanagh, a.

feer vruanagh, a. very full of rash. B

bry, s. f. malt; *Prov.* “*Ta aile meeley jannoo bry millish.*” [A slow fire makes sweet malt.]

yn vry, s. the malt. *Prov.* “*Ta'n vry erskyn y churnaght.*” [The malt is above the wheat.] B

braghey, a. d. of malt, or of the malt.

vraghey, a. d. of malt. B

coamrey-vraghey, s. The meaning of *coamrey* in this word is not now in use; it was an old custom of going to drink ale or beer in the person's house where the malt-seller sold his malt.

braghee, a. malty.

feer vraghee, a. very malty. B

braghey, v.

er vraghey, v. hath, &c., malted. B

bragheyder, s.

yn vragheyder, s. the maltster. B

braghid, s.

e vraghid, s. his maltiness. B

bryneraght, v. flattering.

dy vrynnneraght, v. to flatter. B

brynerys, s. m. flattery.

e vrynnerys, s. his flattery. B

brynnid, s.

e vrynnid, s. his pertness.

brynnagh or **brynnryagh**, a. flattering, smooth or false talk; *Isa.* xxx. 10: *Ny jean-jee phadeyrys dooin reddyn cairagh; loayr-jee rooin goan brynnagh*, jean-jee phadeyrys foalsey. Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits.

s'brinnagh, a. how pert or full of flattery. B

s'brinnee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup. B

feer vrynnagh, a. very pert or flatterous. B
brynnryagh, s.

brynnryree, s. *pl.* flatterers, hypocritical mockers; *PSL.* xxxv. 16: *Marish ny brynnryree va grindeyrynn connyssagh: ren snaggeraght orrym lesh nyn veeacklyn.* With the flatterers were busy mockers: who gnashed upon me with their teeth.

brynt, a. pert, fluent, loquacious.

s'brint, a. how flatterous, &c. B

ro vrynt, a. too pert.

buckyl, or buggyl, s.; *pl.* buclyn

yn vuggyl, s. the buckle. B

e vuclyn, s. his buckles. B

buggane, s. m. a bug-bear, a browny, a

scarecrow, something to frighten; *pl.* -yn.

yn vuggane, s. the bugbear or brownie. B

bugganeagh, a. frightful, dreary.

B

s'bugganagh, *a.* how dreary, frightful, dismal. B

s'bugganee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* B

feer vugganeagh, *a.* very dreary or frightful, very dismal, apt to frighten. B

buggans, *s. m.* frightfulness, dreariness.

bugogue, *s. f.* a buck thorn berry; *pl. -yn.*

yn vug<g>ogue, *s.* the buckthorn. B

drine bugogue (the buck thorn);

buigh or bwee, *a.* yellow.

bwee, *a.* See *buigh* (yellow).

buighey or bweey, *a. pl.* yellow.

s'buighey, *a.* more yellow, most yellow. B

ro vuigh, *a.* too yellow. B

ro wuigh or wee, *a. 42.* too yellow. B

ro wee, *a.* too yellow. See *wuigh*. B

baskaid-wuigh, *s. f.* the wild or field marygold.

billey-bwee or buigh, *s. m.* bay tree or laurel.

blaashagh-buigh, *s. f.* the wild or field marygold.

lus y wee or wuigh, *s. f.* woald or wold, dyer's weed, for dying yellow.

ushag wee, *s. f.* the yellow hammer.

buighey, *v.* making yellow.

er vuighey, *v.* hath, &c. yellowed. B

buighey, *s. f.* the jaundice or yellows.

yn weeighey, *s.* the jaundice. B

yn wuighey or weeighey, *s. 42.* the jaundice. B

bwinnican, *s. m.* the yolk of an egg; *pl. -yn.*

e winnican, *s. 42.* his yolk. B

ynn mwinnican, *s.* your, &c. yolk. B

buinn, *v.* reap, shear; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80, -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

vuinn, *v.* did reap or reaped, did shear corn, pull flax, hemp, ling; cut turf, &c.; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* B

dy wuinn, *42.* See *vuinn*, to reap, &c. B

ynn muinn, *v.* your, &c. reaping. B

buinnit or buinnt, *85.* reaped, shorn.

ro vuinnit, *a.* too reaped, shorn, pulled, &c. B

neu-whuinnit, *a.* unreaped, unshorn, unpulled.

buinneyder, *s.*

yn vuinneyder, *s.* the turf cutter, &c. B

buinnagh, *s.*

yn wuinnagh, *s. 42.* the lax [OED: Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea (in men and cattle)] or looseness. B

buirroogh or buirrooghey, *v.* roaring, growling; *pl. -yn.*

buitch, *s. f.* a witch.

wuitch, *s. 42.* witch.

buitch, *v.* bewitch<ing>, *-agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

vuitch, *v.* did bewitch; *-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* B

wuitch, *v.* did bewitch; *-agh; -in; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* B

buitchal, *v.*

dy wuitchal, *v. 42.* to bewitch. B

er vuitchal, *v.* hath, &c. bewitched. B

buitchit, *85.* bewitched.

ro vuitchit, *a.* too bewitched. B

ro wuitchit, *a. 42.* too bewitched. B

buitcheyder, *s.*

yn vuitcheyder, *s.* the bewitcher. B

buitcheraght, *s. m.* witchcraft.

yn vuitcheraght, *s.* the witchcraft. B

e wuitcheraght, *s. 42.* his witchcraft. B

buitchoor, *s. m.* a butcher; *pl. -yn.*

yn vuitchoor, *s.* the butcher. B

buitchoorys, *s. m.* butchery.

e vuitchoorys, *s.* his butchery. B

bun, *s. m.* the but end, the bottom end, the best part, the meaning; as, *cur bun dou er* (give me the meaning of it), beneath; *pl. -yn; Ex. xxxii. 19: As haink eh gy-kione, myr v'eh tayrn er-gerrey gys y champ, dy chronnee eh yn lheiy as y daunsin: as ghreesee corre Voses, as hilg eh ny buird ass e laueyn, as vrish eh ad ec bun y clieau.* And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing: and Moses' anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount.

yn vun, *s.* the butt end; the meaning. B

ynn mun, *s.* your, &c. See *bun*. B

B

bun-ny-geayee, s. the wind's eye, where the wind blows from.

bun-ry-skyn, adv. topsy-turvy, upside down.

feer vun ry skyn, a. very topsy-turvy, or upside down. B

bun[-]cheeayl, s. m. a moral; pl. -yn.

bundeil, s. m. bundle; pl. -yn.

yn vundeil, s. the bundle. B

bunney, s. f. a sheaf; pl. 68 [change -ey to -eeyn].

yn vunney, s. the sheaf; pl. 68. B

byn munney, s. your, &c. sheaf; pl. 68. B

bunnys, adv. almost, mostly, nearly altogether. Perhaps from *boynnys* (at the heels of).

dty vunnys, s. thy almost. B

burkan, s. m. a kimlin [EDD *kemlin*: A small wooden vessel, used for dressing butter in]; pl. -yn.

burleek, s. m. brooklime [OED: A species of Speedwell (*Veronica Beccabunga*) common on the edges of ditches; also a kindred species known as Lesser Brooklime or Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell (*V. Anagallis*)], pimpernel.

burley, s. m. cress, cresses.

yn vorley, s. the cress or cresses. B

burr, s. m. the situation of a boat or vessel when at anchor and the wind blowing cross on the tide and the vessel standing between both, a tack in sailing.

burr, v. -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -ey, [82](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

burrey, v.

Burroo, s. m. a large rock on the Southern extremity of the Calf Island, called in English, the Eye Rock.

yn Vurroo, s. the Eye Rock at the Calf. B

bussal, a handkerchief; pl. -yn.

yn vussal, s. the handkerchief. B

byn mussal, s. your, &c. handkerchief. B

bussalagh, a. d. of a handkerchief; as, *bayrn bussallagh* (a cap or hood with a neck-band attached).

bwaag, s. f. a bowling stone, a stone worn round by the sea, a paving stone; pl. -yn.
e waag, s. his bowling stone<s>. B

bwaag, s. f. a hut or booth; *Jonah* iv. 5: *Er shoh hie Jonah magh ass yn ard valley as hoie eh er cheu-har jeh'n ard valley, as hrog eh bwaag da hene ayns shen, as hoie eh fo yn scadoo echey, dy chur-my-ner cre'n erree harragh er yn ard-valley*. So Jonah went out of the city, and sat on the east side of the city, and there made him a booth, and sat under it in the shadow, till he might see what would become of the city; pl. -yn.

e waag, s. his hut or cottage. B

bwaane, s. m. a cot or cottage, a small house where booths are erected for cattle. Perhaps from *beth*, *Heb.* (a house); pl. -yn; *Hab.* iii. 17: ...*dy bee yn chioltane giarit jeh veih'n woallee, as nagh bee dew ayns ny bwaneyn*. ...the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls.

yn waane or **wane**, s. the cow-house or booth. B

bwaagh, a. pretty, beautiful.

bwaaghey, a. pl. pretty, &c.

s'bwaagh, a. how pretty. B

s'bwaiae, a. prettier, prettiest. B

feer waagh or **whaagh**, a. very pretty. B

bwoyid, s. m. prettiness, beauty.

bwhon, s. m. a stump; pl. -yn.

yn whon, s. the stump. B

bwhonnagh, a.

feer whonnagh, a. very stumpy. B

bwilleen, s. f. a loaf.

e willeen s. [42](#). his loaf; *Lev.* xxiii. 17: *Ver shiu lhien ass nyn gummallyn daa willeen-ourallagh, jeh hoght chaart dy flooyr meein, bee ad shoh jeant lesh soorit, t'ad toshiagh ny messyn gys y chiarn*. Ye shall bring out of your habitations two wave loaves of two tenth deals; they shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven; they are the firstfruits unto the Lord. B

byn mwilleen, s. your, &c. loaf; pl. -yn. B
bwilleen[-]kail, s. f. a cabbage; pl. -yn.

bwoaill, v. strike, dash; *Mat.* iv. 6: *Ver eh currym da e ainleyn my-dty-chione, as ayns*

B

yn laueyn nee ad oo y ymmyrkey, nagh
bwoail oo ec traa erbee dty chass noi chlagh.
 He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

woaill, v. 42. did strike or smite; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. B

bwoalley, v. striking, threshing.
dy woailey, v. 42. to strike, to thresh. B

bwoallit, 85. struck, threshed.

bwoait, pt.

s'bwoait, how threshed or struck. B

ro woait, a. 42. [too] threshed or stricken. B

ro wuilit, a. 42. too smitten. B

bwoailley, s. m. a stroke, a blow, a box. *Prov. "T'ad beaghey bwoailley er keyt as bwoilley er moddey."* [They are living striking on a cat and striking on a dog, i.e. living a cat-and-dog life.]

yn woailley, s. 42. the blow or stroke. B

builley, s. m. a blow. See also *bwoailley*; pl. 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn vuilley, s. the blow or stroke. B

yn wuilley, s. 42. the blow or stroke. B

yn muilley, s. your, &c. blow; pl. 67. B

bwoallee, a. d. of threshing or striking; as, *mwyllin bwoallee*.

laare-voaillee, s. the threshing or winnowing floor.

bwoailley-bassey, s. m. a slap; pl. 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

bwoalleyder, s. m. a striker, thresher.
yn woailleyder, s. 42. the striker or smiter. B

bwoailleen (sic: stress), s. m. a beetle, a mallet; pl. **-yn**.
yn woailteen, s. 42. the heavy mallet. B

bwoailtys, s. m. quarrelsomeness, strife that comes to blows.

bwoalteyr, s. m. a striker, &c.; pl. **-yn**.
yn woalteyr, s. 42. the striker or smiter. B

bwoailtagh, a. how apt to strike. B

s'bwoailtagh, a. apter, or aptest to strike. B

ro woailtagh, a. 42. too apt to strike. B

bwoaillee, s. f. a fold; a halo or circle round the sun or moon.

yn woaillee, s. 42. the fold. B

bwoaillagh, a. d. of a fold or folds.

bwoailtchyn, s. pl. foldings, folds.

e woailtchyn, s. 42. [his] folds or foldings. B

yn mwoailtchyn, s. your, &c. folds; *Jer. xxiii. 3: As nee'm fooilliagh my hioltane y haglym ass dy chooilley heer raad ta mee er n'eiyrt ad, as ver-ym lhiam ad reesht gys nyn mwoailtchyn hene; as bee ad messoil as nee ad bishaghey.* And I will gather the remnant of my flock out of all countries whither I have driven them, and will bring them again to their folds; and they shall be fruitful and increase. B

bwooid, s. m. the penis.

e woid, s. 42. his penis. B

bwhid, s. the pl. of *bwooid*.

e whid, s. his penises. B

bwhid-suggane, s. pl. stones set in the walls of a thatched house to tie the ropes to.

bwooid-saggart, s. m. the herb orchis satiricon.

bwoie, s. m. a boy; pl. **-aghyn**.

e woie, s. 42. his boy; pl. **-aghyn**. B

bwoirryn, a. female, feminine.

kirree woirryn, s. 42. she sheep. B

bwoirryinagh, s. f. a she, a female; an animal with a womb; pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

un woirrynagh, s. 42. one female. B

bwoirrynid or **bwoirrynys**, s. f. femininity, effeminacy, effemimation.

yn woirrynid, s. 42. the feminality. B

bwooish or **bwooishal**, s. f. a wish or wishing. I have only inserted this noun as I think it rather an Anglicism: we have the verb very elegantly expressed in *baill* or *saill*, which see.

by

by-ghoillee, adv. because of difficulty or hardness; *Ex. xiii. 15: As haink eh gy-kione, tra dy by-ghoillee lesh Pharaoh yn raad y lhiggey dooin, dy ren y Chiarn stroie ooilley'n chied er ny ruggey ayns cheer Egypt, chammah yn chied er ny ruggey jeh dooinney*

B

as baagh. And it came to pass, when Pharaoh would hardly let us go, that the Lord slew all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both the firstborn of man, and the firstborn of beast.

by-chyndagh, adv. because of.

by-dty-chyndagh, adv. because of thee, in consequence of thee; *Jer.* xxxviii. 23: *...as cha jean oo scapail ass ny laueyn oc, agh bee oo goit liorish ree Vabylon: as by-dty-chyndagh loshtee ad yn ard-valley shoh lesh aile.* ...and thou shalt not escape out of their hand, but shalt be taken by the hand of the king of Babylon: and thou shalt cause this city to be burned with fire.

by-haittyn, adv. because of pleasure or delight, to pleasure or delight in.

by-hrimshey, adv. for or because of sorrow or sadness.

by-niartal, adv. because of strength, those of strength; *PSL.* lxxviii. 52: *As woall eh ooilley yn chied v'er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt: yn vooinjer b'yrjey as by-niartal ayns cummallyn Ham.* And smote all the first-born in Egypt: the most principal and mightiest in the dwellings of Ham.

by-niessey, adv. because of nearness, nearest; *Deut.* xxi. 6: *As nee ooilley shanstyr yn ard-valley shen by niessey da'n varroo, niee nyn laueyn erskyn y cholbagh ta'n chione goit j'ee 'sy ghlione.* And all the elders of that city, that are next unto the slain man, shall wash their hands over the heifer that is beheaded in the valley, and 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 7: *Yn chiarroo chaptan son y chiarroo vee, va Asahel braar Yoab, as Zebadiah e vac by-niessey da.* The fourth captain for the fourth month was Asahel the brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son after him.

by-vian, v. would fain; *Luke* xxv. 16: *As by-vian lesh e volg y lhieeney lesh ny bleaystyn va ny muckyn dy ee: as cha row dooinney erbee hug cooney da.* And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him.

byssness, s. m. business; 1 *Sam.* xxi. 2: *As dooyrt David rish Ahimelech y saggyrt, Ta mee currymit ayns byssness liorish y ree.* And

David said unto Ahimelech the priest, The king hath commanded me a business.

bytermyn, s. m. the linnet; *pl.* -yn.

C

C

C as a radical initial, and the changes it undergoes, see Remarks 4, 5, 6, at the beginning of the work. Words from *k* and *s* also change to *ch*, [i.e. *k* changes to *ch*, and *sh* to *ch*].

caa, s. m. an opportunity; *pl. -ghyn*.

e chah, s. 6. his opportunity; *Dan.* viii. 25: *As trooid e chialgeyrys, ver eh er croutyn bishaghey ny laue: as nee eh lane y hoighey jeh hene ayns [mooaralys] e chree, as ec e chah nee eh ymmodee y stroie:* And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many. [The Manx and English don't directly match here; where Manx has *ec e chah*, and English has *by peace*, the Vulgate has *in copia rerum omnium*.]

yn gaa, s. your, &c. opportunity. C

caays, s. m. convenience, fit time.

e chaays, s. his convenience. C

caabaig, s. f. a thick cake, as of cheese, tallow, &c.; *pl. -yn*.

e chaabaig, s. 6. his cake. C

yn gaabaig, s. your, &c. thick cake. C

caabyl, s.

e chaabyl, s. his cable. C

caabhil, s. m. cables; *sing. caabyl*, [76](#).

caaee, s. m. seeds, as the seed of meal, &c.

e chaaee, s. his seeds. C

yn gaaee, s. your, &c. seeds. C

caag, s. f. a forelock; *pl. -yn*.

e chaag, s. his forelock. C

yn gaag, s. your, &c. forelock. C

caag, s. f. a stopper, an attached lynchpin; *pl. -yn*.

caagh

faar-y-chaagh, a. fate or fare the same.

myr-chaagh, adv. withal, along with; 2 *Sam.* xi. 17: *As vrish deiney'n ard-valley magh, as ren ad caggey rish Joab: as huitt paart jeh deiney Ghavid; as hooar Uriah yn Hittite e vaase myr-chaagh.* And the men of the city went out, and fought with Joab: and

there fell some of the people of the servants of David; and Uriah the Hittite died also.

caайдige, s. m. a cage; *pl. -yn*.

e чайдиге, s. his cage. C

yn гаайдиге, s. your, &c. cage. C

caaig, s. f. a jay; *pl. -yn*.

e чайиг, s. his jay. C

caartr, v. calumniate, traduce, vilify; *-agh*,

[77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

caartrey, v. traducing, vilifying; *Hos.* iv. 4:

Ny-yeih, ny lhig da dooinney erbee caartrey, ny goltooan y jeh elley: Yet let no man strive, nor reprove another.

caartragh, v.

e чайартрах, v. his traducing, &c. C

caartrit, [85](#). traduced, vilified.

ro chaartrit, [85](#). too traduced. C

caartreyder, s. m. a calumniator, a vilifier, a defamer, a traducer; *pl. -yn*.

caashey, s. m. cheese; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

e чайашей, a. his cheese. C

yn gaashey, s. your, &c. cheese. C

caayney, v. tabering [OED *taboring*:

drumming]; Nah. ii. 7: As bee Huzzab er ny leeideil ayns cappeeyys, ver ad lhieu seose ee, as nee ny moidynyn eck shooyl rhymbee cooagey myr calmaneyn, as caayney ayns nyn gleeau. And Huzzab shall be led away captive, she shall be brought up, and her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, tabering upon their breasts;

cab, s. f. a jaw, a loop made fast on a flail; as, *cab sooisht* [= *cab sooisht* flail hinge]; *pl. -byn*.

e чаб, s. his jaw. C

yn gab, s. your, &c. jaw; *pl. -byn*. C

cab[-]ry-cheilley, s. f. a pair of scissors.

cabbagh, a. stammering, stuttering.

feer chabbagh, a. very stammering. C

cabbhid, s. m. stammering, an impediment in speech.

yn gabbid, s. your, &c. stammering. C

cabbag, s. f. a dock, bloodwort; *pl. -yn*.

e chabbag, s. his dock. C

cabbag-ny-hawin, s. f. colt's-foot, cough-

C

wort, hart's-hoof.

cabbagh, *a.*

s'cabbagh, *a.* how full of docks. C

s'cabbagee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* C

cabbal, *s. f.* a chapel; *pl. -yn.*

e chabbal, *s.* his chapel. C

cabbane, *s. m.* a cabin, tent, tabernacle; *pl.*

-yn.

e chabbane, *s.* his cabin. C

ynn gaabane, *s.* your, &c. cabin, &c. C

cabbaney, *v.* tabernacling.

cabbyl, *s. m.* a horse; *pl. 76 [cabbil].*

e chabbyl, *s.* his horse; *pl. 76.* There are many other words that aspirate or change the *c* to *ch* [as] <and> *e* (his), such as *dy, drogh, dty, my, er, feer, ro, yn, &c.* C

ynn gabbyl, *s.* your, &c. horse. C

e chabbil, his horses.

chabbil, *a. d.* of horse or horses.

re-hollys vooar ny gabbyl, *s. f.* the moonlight-that immediately follows the former [*sc. re-hollys vooar yn ouyr*].

cabdil, *s. f.* a chapter; *pl. -yn.*

yn chabdil, *s.* the chapter. C

ynn gabdil, *s.* your, &c. chapter. C

cabdilagh, *a. d.* belonging to a chapter.

caboon, *s. m.* a capon, a gelded cock; *pl. -yn.*

yn chaboon, *s. [m].* the capon. C

cadd, *v.* defend; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-ey*, [82](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

caddey, *v.*

dy chaddey, *v.* to defend; *Isa. iv. 5:* As er ooilley ynnydyn vaghee cronk Zion, as er e slane sheshaght, nee'n Chiarn bodjal as jaagh y **chaddey** 'sy laa, as soilshean aile sollys 'syn oie bee coodagh er ooilley yn ghloyr. And the Lord will create upon every dwelling place of mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defence. C

caddit, [85](#). defended, protected.

caddil, *v. i.* sleep, sleep on thou.

cadl, *v.* sleep: *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

cha gadl or **gadlee**, *v.* not sleep; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). C

my chadlyls, *v.* if shall or will sleep; or as it is in *Ex. xxii. 27, chaidlyls: Son shen e ynrican coodagh, coamrey e chorp eh: cre ayn chaidlyls eh?* For that is his covering only, it is his raiment for his skin: wherein shall he sleep? C

chaddil, *v.* slept, did sleep.

cadley, *v.*

er chadley, *v.* hath, &c. slept. C

cadley, *s. m.* sleep; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

ynn gadley, *s.* your, &c. sleep. C

cadlee, *a. d.* of sleep, or sleeping.

gorley-cadlee, *s.* lethargy.

cadlagh, *a.* sleepy, drowsy.

s'cadlagh, *a.* how sleepy or drowsy. C

s'cadlee, *a.* sleepier, sleepiest.

trome-chadlagh, *a.* drowsy.

cadlag, *s. m.* a sleeper, a sluggard, such as sleep a long time, as the bat, butterfly, &c.; *pl. -yn.*

yn chadlag, *s.* the sleeper. C

ynn gadlag, *s.* your, &c. sleeper. C

cadleyder, *s.*

ynn gadleyder, *s.* your, &c. sleeper. C

drogh chadleyder, *s.* a bad sleeper. C

caddym, *s. m.* a disease in horses, called the *glampus*, which causes a great enlargement of the gums.

yn chaddym, *s.* the glampus. C

ynn gaddym, *s.* your, &c. glampus. C

caddymit, [85](#). having the glampus.

cadjer, *s. m.* a huckster, a monger.

yn chadjer, *s.* the huckster. C

ynn gadjer, *s.* your, &c. huckster. C

cadjeragh, *a.* huckstering.

cadjerys, *s. m.* huckstery, mongery.

ynn gadjerys, *s.* your, &c. mongery. C

cadjin, *[a.]* common, general, catholic, universal, ordinary.

s'cadjin, *a.* how common. C

s'cadjinee, *a.* more common, most common. C

feer chadjin, *a.* very common. C

neu-chadjin, *a.* uncommon, rare; *Dan. ii.*

11: As te red **neu-chadjin** ta'n ree dy hirrey, as cha vel fer erbee elley oddys soilshaghey shoh fenish y ree, er-lhimmey jeh ny flaunyssee

C

hene, nagh vel y cummal oc marish deiney.
And it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and there is none other that can shew it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh.

cadjinagh, *a.* [*adv.* ?] commonly, generally, &c.
or caitnagh, *a.*

aanrit caitnagh, fustian [OED: Formerly, a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax. Now, a thick, twilled, cotton cloth with a short pile or nap].

cadjinys, *s. m.* common custom, vulgarity.
*ynn gadjiny*s, *s.* your, &c. commonness. C
caitnys, *s.*

yn chaitnys, *s.* the common, the nap [?]. C
ynn gaitnys, *s.* their, &c. common, or nap. C

cagg, *v.*

caggy, *v.* I will make war.

caggys, *v.* shall, &c. make war.

caggagh, *v.* would war, or make battle.

cha gagg, *v.* not war or make battle; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. C

chagg, *v.* did war. C

caggit, 85. fought.

caggey, *s. m.* war, battle; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn chaggey, *s.* the war. C

ynn gaggey, *s.* your, &c. war. *pl.* 67. C
caggee, *a. d.* of war, or battle.

bayrn-caggee, *s. m.* a helmet.

eilley chaggee, *s. f.* armour for war.

lhong-chaggee, *s. f.* a man of war.

chah, *a. d.* of battle; Zec. xiv. 3: *Eisht hed yn Chiarn magh, as nee eh caggey noi ny ashoonee shen, myr ren eh caggey ayns laa yn chah*. Then shall the Lord go forth, and fight against those nations, as when he fought in the day of battle.

caggeyder, *s. m.* a warrior; *pl.* **-yn**.
ynn gaggeyder, *s.* your, &c. warrior; *pl.* **-yn**. C

caggoil, *a.* warlike, hostile, militant.

caghlaa, *s. m.* change, diversity, alteration, difference; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

ynn gaghlaa, *s.* your, &c. change; *pl.* **-ghyn**. C

caghlaaee, *a. d.* of change or changes.

caghlaa, *v.* **-agh**, 77; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

chaghlaa, *v.* did change. C

caghlaait, 85. changed, altered.

s'caghlaait, *a.* how changed or altered. C

aigney-caghlaait, converted; 85.

neu-chaghlaaee, *a.* unchangeable, invariable, immutable.

caghlaader, *s. m.* one who changes or alters any thing.

ceaghil, *v. i.* change; **-agh**, 77; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

ceaghl, *v. id.* **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cheaghil, *v.* did<, or would>, &c. change; Rom. i. 23: As **cheaghil** ad gloyr y Jee nagh vod goll naardey, gys jalloo casley rish

dooinney ta goll naardey, as eeanlee, as beijyn kiare-chassagh as beishteigyn. And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. C
cha deaghill (sic), *v.* did not change, changed not [*l. cha geaghill* ?]. C

ceaghlagh, *v.* would, &c. change.

ceaghlee, *v.* will, &c. change.

ceaghlit, 85. changed, altered.
s'ceaghlit, *a.* how changed or altered. C

cagliagh, *s. m.* a boundary; *pl.* 72 [change **-iagh** to **-eeyn**].

yn chagliagh, *s. m.* 6. the boundary. C

ynn gagliagh, *s.* your, &c. boundary; *pl.* 72. C

caglit, *pt.*

neu-chaglit, *a.* 6. unbounded, unlimited.

caid, *adv.* how long.

caign, *v.* chew, gnaw; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cha gaign, *v.* not chew or gnaw; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. C

chaign, *v.* did chew or gnaw; **-agh**; **-ey**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**. C

caigney, *v.* chewing, gnawing.

er gaigney, *v.* hath, &c. chewed, gnawed. C

caignee, *a. d.* of chewing or gnawing.

C

- caignit, pt.**
- s'caignit**, a. how chewed or gnawed. C
- caillin**, s. f. a woman; *pl.* -yn.
- cainle**, s. f. a candle; *pl.* -yn.
- kainle**, s. f. a candle.
- yn chainle*, s. the candle; *pl.* -yn. C
- byn gainle*, s. your, &c. candle. C
- Laa'l Moirrey ny Gianle**, s. m. Candlemas-day, kept on the second of February.
- cainley**, a. d.
- lostey-chainley**, s. m. the churching of women. Called so, perhaps, from the practice of burning a candle during the service in former times.
- cainleagh**, a. d. of a candle or candles.
- kainlagh**, a. d. of a candle or candles.
- cainlere** or **cainleyr**, s. m. a candlestick; *pl.* -yn.
- kainlere**, s. m. a candlestick; *pl.* -yn.
- yn chainlere*, s. the candlestick; *pl.* -yn. C
- byn gainlere*, s. your, &c. candlestick. C
- cainlereagh**, a. d. of a candlestick, &c.
- kainlereagh**, a. d. of a candlestick.
- cair**, s. m. right, share, privilege. *S'mooar ta eddyr y chair as yn aggair.* [There is a great difference between right and wrong.]
- MWW]
- dty chair**, s. thy right or share. C
- byn gair**, s. your, &c. share, &c. C
- cairagh**, in. right, well done; a. d. of justice, right, truth.
- cairagh**, a.
- feer chairagh**, a. very right, just or exact. C
- mee-chairagh, a.
- feer vee[-]chairagh**, a. very unjust. M
- neu-chairagh**, a. unjust, unrighteous, unfair.
- cairal**, a. just, righteous, upright.
- feer chairal**, a. very just or upright. C
- cair**, a.
- s'cair**, s[']cairagh, or **s'cairal**, a. how just, right, true, upright, righteous. C
- s'cairee**, a. more and most just, right, &c. C
- cairys**, s. m. justice, right, equity.
- byn gairys*, s. your, &c. right; *pl.* -syn. C
- mee[-]chairyys**, s. m. iniquity, injustice.
- e vee[-]chairyys*, s. his injustice. M
- mee[-]chairyysagh**, a. iniquitous, unjust; s. m. an unjust person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].
- cairys**, v. -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
- cair-vie**, s. f. a fair wind.
- Caish**, s.
- yn Chaisht**, s. the Easter. C
- byn Gaisht*, s. your, &c. Easter; *pl.* -yn. C
- Jeheiney-Cheays** or **Jeheiney Chaish**, s. m. Good Friday; the *cheays* or *chaish* is from *casherick*, no doubt.
- callin**, s.
- yn challin**, s. the body, the carcase. C
- byn gallin*, s. your, &c. body; *pl.* -yn. C
- calmane**, s.
- yn chalmane**, s. the pigeon. C
- camm** or **cam**, a.
- Prov. "Soddag chamm bolg jeeragh."* [Crooked bannock, straight belly.] C
- cammey**, a. pl. crooked, wry, bent, oblique.
- s'cam**, a. how crooked, wrong, distorted, perverted, perverse, wry. C
- s'cammey**, a. the comparative and superlative of *cam* and *s'cam*. C
- ro chamm**, a. too crooked or bent.
- camm**, v.
- cha gamm** or **gammee**, v. not make crooked or bend; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). [C]
- chamm**, v. [did] bend; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys.
- cammagh**, v.
- er chammagh**, v. hath, &c. bent, &c. C
- cammit**, [85](#). bent, made crooked. C
- s'cammit**, a. how bent or made crooked. C
- ro chammit**, [85](#), too much bent, &c. C
- cammey**, s. m. a bend, flexure, incurvation.
- yn chammey*, s. the crook or bend. C
- cammid**, s. m. crookedness, curvity.
- yn chammid*, s. the crookedness. C
- byn gammid*, s. your, &c. crookedness. C
- camlaagagh**, a. crooked, or contrary to law, (perhaps from *camleighagh*), intricate, perverse; s. m. a foward person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Job v. 13: *Teh goaill y*

C

*vooijer chluicagh ayys y chialgeyrays oc hene; as cur shaghryns er coyrlé ny **camlaagee**. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness: and the counsel of the foward is carried headlong.*

s'camlaagagh, *a.* how illegal, intricate in law, how implex. C

s'camlaagee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

ro chamlaagagh, *a.* too intricate or perverse.

camlaagys, *s. f.* crookedness, perverseness, entanglement, intricacy, chicanery.

e chamlaagys, *s.* his perverseness. C

ynn gamlaagys, *s.* your, &c. crookedness. C

camlurgagh, *a.* bow legged.

camstram, *a.* zigzag, cranked.

ro chamstram, *a.* too zigzag. C

cammag, *s. f.* a crutch; *pl. -yn*.

e chammag, *s.* his crutch, &c. C

ynn gammag, *s.* your, &c. crutch; *pl. -yn*.

C

cammag, *s. f.* a cricket ball; *pl. -yn*.

bad cammag [cricket bat].

cammah, *adv.* why, for what reason.

camman, *s. m.* a pique, a grudge, ill will.

camman-er-cooinney, a pique or grudge in memory.

camraasagh, *s. f.* the herb jackins.

cannoos, *s.*

er-cannoos, *a.* enamoured, dotingly fond; *Ez. xxiii. 12: V'ee er-cannoos lurg ny Assyriane e naboony, captany as fir-reill, coamrit yindyssagh stoamey, markiagh er cabbil, ad ooilley deiney aegey aalin.* She doted upon the Assyrians her neighbours, captains and rulers clothed most gorgeously, horsemen riding upon horses, all of them desirable young men.

cant, *s. m.* an auction; *pl. -yn*.

yn chant, *s. 6.* the auction; *pl. -yn*. C

cant, *v. i.* bid at auction; *v. -agh*, [77](#); *-al*, [79](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

cha gant, *v.* not auction; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). [C]

chant, *v.* did auction; *-agh*; *-al*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-it*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). C

cantal, *v.*

canney, *v.*

ynn gantey, *v.* your, &c. auctioning. C

cantit, *pt.*

s'cantit, *a.* how auctioned. C

canteyder, *s. m.* an auctioneer, a bidder at an auction; *pl. -yn*.

ynn ganteyder, *s.* your, &c. bidder at an auction. C

cappagh, *s. m.* a captive; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

yn chappagh, *s. 6.* the captive; *pl. 71*. C

ynn gappagh, *s.* your, &c. captive; *pl. 71*. C

dy chappee, *<a. d.>* of captives. C

cappeys, *s. m.* captivity; *pl. -syn*.

yn chappeeys, *s.* the captivity. C

ynn gappeys, *s.* your, &c. captivity; *pl. -yn*. C

cappit, [85](#). confined, captured.

ro chappyt, [85](#). too confined. C

cappan, *s. m.* a cup; *pl. -yn*.

yn chappan, *s.* the cup; *pl. -yn*. C

ynn gappan, *s.* your, &c. cup; *pl. -yn*. C

captan, *s. m.* a captain; *pl. -yn*.

ynn gaptan, *s.* your, &c. captain; *pl. -yn*. C

captanys, *s.*

ynn gaptanys, *s.* your, &c. captainship. C

car, *s. m.* a twine, twist, or knot in timber; a twine, twist, a turn round; as, *car ny bleeaney* (all the year round, throughout or during the year); *car y voghrey* (all the morning); *car y tourree* [sic *l. touree*] (all summer); *car yn ouyr* (all harvest); *car y gheuree* (all winter). In speaking of all day or all night, the *car* is omitted, and we say, *fiey laa* (all day); and *fud ny hoie* (all night); *pl.* see *khyr*.

yn char, *s.* the twist, turn, &c. C

ynn gar, *s.* your, &c. turn, job. &c. C

ynn garr, *s.* your, &c. twist or turn. C

cayr, *s. m.* a knot in timber.

khyr, *s. pl.* knots.

kyr, *s. pl.* See *khyr*.

dy chyr, *s.* of knots. K

car-coll, *s. m.* a hitch of a rope; a knot on a timber-head, of that tree [*coll* ‘hazel’], whence the name *Coll*.

C

- yn char-choll**, s. the hitch. C
- carr**, v. twist, twine, warp; **-agh**, 77; **-al**, 79; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- charragh**, v. would, &c. twist or twine. C
- char**, v. [did twist, &c.]; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. C
- carral**, v.
- carrit**, 85. twisted, twined, warped.
- carit** or **cast** [from *cas*, v.], 85. twisted.
- caraig** or **carage**, s. f. a clock [OED: A name for any kind of beetle] or beetle; *pl.* **-yn**.
Cha boght as caraig. [As poor as a beetle.]
- carbyd**, s. m. a bier; *pl.* **-yn** or 76 [**carbid**].
- yn charbyd**, s. 6. the bier; *pl.* 76. C
- yn garbyd**, s. your, &c. bier; *pl.* **-yn** or 76.
- carchuillag**, s. f. a fly, a gnat; *pl.* **-yn**.
- yn charchuillag**, s. the fly. C
- yn garchuillag**, s. your, &c. fly; *pl.* **-yn**. C.
- carmeish**, s. f. a canvass, a coarse sheet; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn charmeish, s. the canvass. C
- yn garmeish**, s. your, &c. coarse sheet. C
canveish, s.
- yn ganveish**, s. your, &c. canvass; *pl.* **-yn**. C
- carn** or **carnane**, s. m. a heap or knob; a heap or pile erected in memory of a dead person, or of some memorable event; *pl.* **-yn**; (barrows).
- yn charn**, s. the monument. C
- yn garn**, s. your, &c. monumental pile. C
- yn charnane**, s. the heap, &c. C
- yn garnane**, s. your, &c. heap; *pl.* **-yn**. C
- carnane-freeney**, s. m. the head of a pin.
- carnaneagh**, a. full of heaps, &c.
- s'carnanagh**, a. how full of heaps. C
- s'carnanee**, a. more and most full of heaps. C
- carnoain**, s. m. a large bee or beetle.
- yn charnoain**, s. the large bee. C
- yn garnoain**, s. your, &c. beetle; *pl.* **-yn**. C
- carr**, s. m. a tune; as, *carr daunse* (a tune to dance to); *carr y phoosee* (the marriage tune). *Ta lane ȝhyndaaghyn ayns carr y phoosee*. [There are many turns in the marriage tune.]
- yn charr**, s. the tune. C
- yn garr**, s. your, &c. tune.
- carrag**, s. f. a carious animal.
- carragh**, a. affected with the scurvy or scabs, scabious. *Te feer aasagh cur fuill ass kione carragh*. [It's very simple to bring blood out of a scabby head.]
- s'carragh**, a. how carious or rotten. C
- s'carree**, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* C,
- ro charragh**, a. too carious. C
fannag charragh, s.
- y n'hannag charragh**, s. the scald crow. F
- gorley-carragh**, s. the scurvy.
- carrid**, s. m. cariousness, scabbedness.
- yn charrid**, s. the cariousness, or cariosity. C
- carrage**, s. f. a carrot; *pl.* **-yn**.
- yn charrage**, s. the carrot. C
- yn garrage**, s. your, &c. carrot. C
- carran**, s. f. small white shells that grow on the rocks under full sea mark.
- carrane** or **kerrane**, s. f. a sandal, a cover for the sole and sides of the foot made of raw hide, salted and dried, and laced with thongs of the same on the top of the foot; *pl.* **-yn**. The Welsh have *cwaran* for a shoe, and *carrai* for a shoe latchet.
- yn charrane**, s. the sandal; *pl.* **-yn**. C
- yn garrane**, s. your, &c. sandal; *pl.* **-yn**. K or C
- carree**, s. f. the scud, or small clouds that fly with the wind.
- carrey**, s. m. a friend, a crony. Is this word derived from *carr*? (twist, twine, or warp —so is every friend's heart about his friend's); or from *carus*, *Lat.* (dear); *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
- dty charrey**, s. 6. thy friend. C
- yn garrey**, s. your, &c. friend. *pl.* 67. C
- yn garraghyn**, s. *pl.* those who befriend you. C
- caarjyn**, s. *pl.* friends; *pl.* of *carrey*.
- yn gaarjyn**, s. your, &c. friends. C
- caardys**, s. m. kindred, pedigree, genealogy.

C

<caarjys or> **caardys**, s. m. relationship by blood, consanguinity; *Neh.* xiii. 4: *Son roish shoh, va Eliashib yn saggyrt, er va currym shamyryn-tashtee thie'n Jee ain, caardys da Tobiah.* And before this, Eliashib the priest, having the oversight of the chamber of the house of our God, was allied unto Tobiah.

nyn gaardys, s. your, &c. genealogy; *Ezra* ii. 62: *Hir ad shoh ayns lioar nyn gynneeyn son coontey nyn gaardys*, agh cha row ad rygheddyn: *er-y-fa shen, v'ad chyndait veih'n taggyrtys, myr neu-chooie son yn oik.* These sought their register among those that were reckoned by genealogy, but they were not found: therefore were they, as polluted, put from the priesthood. C

caarjys, s. [friendship]

ehaarjys, s. his friendship. C

nyn gaarjys, s. your, &c. friendship. C

caarjysagh, a. friendly, relatively.

s'kaarjyssagh, a. how friendly. C

s'kaarjysssee, a. more friendly, most friendly. C

rochaarjyssagh, a. too friendly. C

carriads, s. f. something done unwillingly; high-road labour.

yn charriads, s. the high-road labour. C

nyn garriads, s. your, &c. highroad labour; pl. -syn; something wearisome to carry or perform. C

carrick, s. f. a strong hold, a fortress, *Jer.* vi. 27: *Ta mee er dty hoiaghey son toor as carrick mastey my phobble, dy vod oo toiggal as prowal nyn raaidyn.* I have set thee for a tower and a fortress among my people, that thou mayest know and try their way; and which, in former times, had water round, whence it is now applied to a rock in the sea; the chancel of the church, from its being a place of refuge or safety in some cases, as catching hold of the horns of the altar.

yn charrick, s. the stronghold, the fortress, the rock in the sea.

carree, a. d. the chancel of a church. *Vod fir charree soie[?]* (Can those that minister in the chancel, or at the altar, or the ministers of the chancel, sit[?]).

yn charree, s. the chancel.

carroo, s. m. a carp; pl. 73 [see *kerriu* below].

karroo. See *carroo*.

yn charroo, s. the carp. C

nyn garroo, s. your, &c. carp. C

kerriu, s. pl. carps; the pl. of *carroo*.

e cherriu, s. pl. his carps. C

cartage, s. f. a gadder, *Ecclesiasticus* xxvi. 8:

Ta ben veshtal, as cartage ny dhieyn doostey lane boirey, as cha jean ee keiltyn y nearey eck hene. A drunken woman and a gadder abroad causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame.

carthan, s. m. an insect found to have no vent below. *Deeasee yn charthan e hoyn woish as cha dooar eh arragh eh.* [The carthan lent his breech, and he got it no more.]

carval, s. f. a carol; pl. -yn.

yn charval, s. 6. the carol. C

nyn garval, s. your, &c. carol; pl. -yn. C

cas, v. twist, twist thou, turn, whirl; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha gas, v. not twist; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#).

chas, v. did twist, twisted; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms.

casey, v. turning, whirling, twisting; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dy chasey, v. to twist, to twine. C

er gasey, v. hath, &c. twisted, &c. C

casit or cast, [85](#). twisted.

s'cast, a. how twisted or twined. C

ro chast, [85](#). too much twisted.

dooan-y-chione-cast, s. f. the herb self-heal.

cassee, a. d. of winding, curling, or twisting, (as stairs); *1 Kings* vi. 8: *Va'n dorrays son y chiamyr veanagh er cheu yesh y thie: as hie ad seose er greeshyn cassee 'sy chiamyr veanagh, as ass y chiamyr veanagh hie ad stiagh 'sy trass.* The door for the middle chamber was in the right side of the house: and they went up with winding stairs into the middle chamber, and out of the middle into the third.

yeéal-chassee, s. f. a piece of thong tied between the handle and the rod of a flail, whereon it works.

casey, s. m. twist.

C

daa chassey, s. two wreaths; 2 *Chron.* iv. 12: *Ta shen, yn daa phillar, as ny booghn, as ny atteeyn v'er kione y daa phillar, as yn daa chassey dy coodaghey'n daa cheeill ny atteeyn v'er kione ny pillaryn.* To wit, the two pillars, and the pommels, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars, and the two wreaths to cover the two pommels of the chapters which were on the top of the pillars. C

caseyder, s. m. a twister; *pl. -yn.*

byn gaseyder, s. your, &c. one who twists; *pl. -yn.*

casag, s. f. a curl; *pl. -yn.*

byn gasag, s. your, &c. curl; *pl. -yn.* C

casagagh, a. curly, having curls.

caslagh, s. m. a coil; *pl. -yn.*

caslagh, v. would, &c. coil. [misprint for *cas(s)agh* ?]

casherick, a. holy, sanctified, sacred.

s'chasherick (sic), a. how holy or hallowed. C

s'chasherickey (sic), a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* C

Yee Chasherick, a. Holy God. C

anchasherick, a. unholy, unsanctified, profane, wicked, impious.

s'anchasherick, a. how unholy, unsanctified or profane. A

s'anchasherickey a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* A

cashericke, v. i. sanctified, &c.

casherickey, v. dedicating, sanctifying.

dy chasherickey, v. to sanctify, &c. C

erbyn gasherickey, v. hath, &c. been sanctified; *Acts xxvi. 18: ...dy vod ad leih peccaghyn y gheddyn, as eiraght byn mast' ocsyn t'er byn gasherickey liorish y credjue ta aymyng's.* ...that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me.

casherickys, s. m. holiness, sanctity, sacredness, sanctification.

e chasherickys, s. his holiness. C

anchasherickys, s. unholiness, impiety, profaneness, wickedness.

cashtal, s.

yn chashtal, s. the castle. C

casley, [a.] like, resembling.

anchasley, a. unlike, different.

s'anchasley, a. how different, how unlike; *comp.* and *sup.* A

neu-chasley, a. different, unlike.

co-casley (sic), a. equal in likeness, alike.

caslid, s. m. uniformity.

caslys, s. m. likeness, resemblance; sign, or appearance; as, *caslys scaddan* (sign of herrings); *pl. -yn.*

e chaslys, s. his likeness. C

byn gaslys, s. your, &c. likeness, or sign; *pl. -syn.* C

anchaslys, s. m. difference; *pl. -yn.*

neu-chaslys, s. f. difference, unlikeness.

co-caslys (sic), s. m. likeness, form, portrait.

yn cho[-]chaslys, s. the likeness. C

byn go-chaslys, s. your, &c. likeness, analogy. C

cass, s. f. a foot, the foot of any thing. The handle of various things is called *cass*, as of a spade, fork, &c.; the handle of a flail, as an exception, is called *loaghrane*, as all the others ought to be; *pl. -yn.* See *trie*.

yn chass, s. the foot. C

byn gass, s. your, &c. foot; *pl. -yn.* C

cosh or coshey, a. d. of the foot or feet.

chosh, a. d. of the foot or feet. C

erbyn gosh, on your, &c. foot or feet. C

fo-chosh, adv. under foot, beneath, overcome; *currit fo-chosh* (subdued).

jeh-chash, a. wild, unruly. The metaphor in this word is no doubt taken from *jeh* (of), and *chash*, or *chosh* (of the feet); a horse or other unruly beast that rears its feet off the ground.

ry-chosh, adv. by the feet, by foot.

kesmad-coshey, a foot step.

cosh-ry-cholbey, a. going in a body together, walking *cheek-by-jowl*.

cassit, [85](#). having feet, footed.

cass-feeagh, s. f. craws-foot, [Dictionary of the Scots Language: *crawsfoot*: a wild hyacinth], gold-knobs [?].

cass-olley, s. f. hairs of old wool that adhere to sheep, whereby the fleece is kept on longer at shearing time; some will have it to mean *caslys olley* (the sign of new wool, or new growth); it is common to call

C

leg, *cass*; as, *cass stoyl* (the foot of a stool); *cass vrisht* (a broken leg).

cass-rooisht, *a.* bare-foot, bare-footed.

far-chass, *s. f.* a piece put on the shaft of a sledge car to lengthen it when worn too short; a false or wooden leg or foot; *pl. -yn*.

mair chass, *s. f.* a toe.

mwannal cass, *s. f.* (sic) the small of the leg.

ordaag-chass, *s. f.* a great toe; *pl.*

ordaagyn-cass.

cassagh, *a.* having feet; as, *maase kiare cassagh* (quadrupeds).

chassagh, *a. d.* of feet. C

kiare chassagh, *a.* four-footed, quadruped.

loam-choshagh, *a.* bare-footed.

skeilt-chassagh, *a.* cloven-footed.

cassan, *s. m.* a path, a track; *pl. -yn*.

yn chassan, *s.* the path, &c. C

yn gassan, *s.* your, &c. path; *pl. -yn*. C

cassan-ayns-keyll, *s. m.* a grove.

cassan-ny-greiney, *s. m.* the zodiac.

cassanagh, *a.* having paths or tracks.

s'cassanagh, *a.* how full of paths. C

s'cassanee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

anchassanagh, *a.* trackless.

coshagh, *s. m.* a pedestrian. This word is seldom used. See *<chosee>*[*coshee*].

yn choshagh, *s.* 6. the pedestrian. This word or its radical is seldom used: it is the plural *choshee* that is made use of, which see. C

coshee, *s. m.* pedestrian, foot travellers, foot-men. This word is used for both singular and plural; *a. d.* of travelling on foot.

yn choshee, *s.* 6. the pedestrian or footman. This ought to be the plural of *choshagh*. C

yn goshee, *s.* your, &c. travellers on foot. C

coshee-ghorley, *s. pl.* travellers that have some ailment in their feet, lame travellers.

e choshee-ghorley, *s.* his maim footed. C

coshee-rooisht, *s. pl.* barefeet or barefooted travellers.

e choshee-rooisht, his bare footed travellers.

coshal, *s. f.* a treadle; *pl. -yn*.

yn choshal, *s.* the treadle. C

codjal, *s. m.* a treadle; *pl. -yn*. See *coshal*.

cosheeaght, *s. m.* the action of walking. *Goll ayns cosheeaght hionn* (going in quick pace).

e chosheeaght, *s.* his speed in walking. C

cassid, *v.*

dy chasid, *v.* to accuse. C

cooyl-cassid, *v.* backbiting; *<Rom. i. 30>*[See below *cooyl-cassidagh*].

casseyder or **casseydagh**, *s. m.* an accuser; *pl. -yn*, 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

yn chasidagh, *s.* the accuser; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*]. C

cooyl-cassidagh, *s. m.* a backbiter; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*]; [*Rom. i. 30: Cooylchasseydee, noidyn Yee, roonee, moyrnee, boggyssee, gientyn reddyn olk, mee-viallee da ayraghyn as moiraghyn.* Backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents.]

cassey-foalsey, *s. m.* a false accuser.

cast, *v. i.* quell, defeat; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

chast, *v.* did quell or conquer; *-agh*; *-ee*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#), C

castey, *v.* quelling, defeating; *2 Sam. xvii. 14: Son veih'n Chiarn ve dy chastey coyrle chreeney Ahitophel, dy chooilleeney er Absalom yn olk va'n Chiarn er chiarail n'oř.* For the Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel, to the intent that the Lord might bring evil upon Absalom.

dy chastey, *v.* to quell, &c. C

er nyn gastey, *v.* hath been quelled, conquered, &c. C

castit, [85](#). quelled, defeated, turned off.

s'castit, *a.* how quelled or overcome. C

ro chastit, [85](#). too quelled, &c. C

casteyder, *s.*

yn chasteyder, *s.* the queller, &c. C

castrecair, *a.* in a tolerable way, passable.

cathair, *s. f.* a chair; *Gal. pl. -yn*.

Catreeney, *s. f.* Catharine.

Laa'l Chatreeney, *s.* Catharine's day. C

yn Gatreeney, *s.* your, &c. Catharine. C

caulg, *s. f.* the awns [OED: The delicate spinous process, or 'beard,' that terminates

C

the grain-sheath of barley, oats, and other grasses] of barley, the hards or shoves [OED: The woody core of flax or hemp] of flax.

yn chaulg, s. the awns, &c. C

byn gaulg, s. your, &c. awns, hards, &c. C
caulgagh, a. having awns or hards.

s'calgagh, a. full of awns. C

s'calgee, a. more and most full of awns. C

cay, s.

yn chay, s. the quay. C

cayr, s. f. a car.

byn gayr, s. your, &c. car or carriage. C

khyr, s. pl. cars.

cayrn, s. m. a trumpet, a horn to blow, a bugle.

yn chayrn, s. the trumpet. C

byn gayrn, s. your, &c. trumpet. C

cayrnee, a. d.

fir chayrnee, s. trumpeters. C

cayrn, v. blow or sound the trumpet; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

chayrn, v. did blow the trumpet; -agh; -al; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

cayrnal, v.

cayrnit, 85. blown, sounded.

cayrneyder, s. m. a blower, &c.

yn chayrneyder, s. the trumpeter. C

ceab, s. m. a clod or lump of earth.

yn cheab, s. 6. the clod. C

byn geab, s. your, &c. clod. C

ceabbagh, a. (or *cabbagh*, as it is usually sounded), claddy, full of clods, or small masses of earth; s. m. land is so called the second year after being ploughed, from *lea*; perhaps in consequence of its rising in clods.

yn cheabbagh, s. the cloddy land. C

byn geabbagh or *gabbagh*, s. your, &c. cloddy land. C

ceau, v. wear, cast, upbraid, spending;

raining, casting past; 1 Peter, i. 17: *As my ta shiu genmys eshyn nyn Ayr, ta fegoish jannoo soiagh jeh persoony, briwnys cordail rish obbyr dy chooilley ghooinney, ceau-jee earish nyn droailtys ayns shoh ayns aggle*. And if ye

call on the Father, who without respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha geau, v. not cast, throw, rain, or wear;

-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
cheau, v. did cast, wear, &c.; it is also used for did rain; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

ceauit or **ceaut**, 85. worn, cast, cast away, spent; Rom. xiii. 12: *Ta'n oie foddey ceaut, ta'n laa er-gerrey*. The night is far spent, the day is at hand.

s'ceaut, a. how worn, cast, or thrown. C
ro cheauit, or **cheaut**, 85. too much worn, &c. C

ceaueyder, s. m. a wearer, &c.

ceelyn, s. m. ceiling; 1 Kings vi. 15: *As hrog eh voallaghyn y thie cheu-sthie lesh buird-cedar, chammah laare y thie as ceelyn ny voallaghyn: as choodee eh ad er cheu-sthie lesh fuygh, as choodee eh laare y thie lesh plankyn-juys*. And he built the walls of the house within with boards of cedar, both the floor of the house, and the walls of the ceiling: and he covered them on the inside with wood, and covered the floor of the house with planks of fir.

cha, adv. not. For the sound that the *ch* has in this word, see remark 6; and all the words which follow commencing with *ch* have the same aspiration, unless noticed to the contrary by the insertion of the figure 5. *Cha* is always placed before verbs to make negatives, as we have not a Manks word for *no*; it is used as, *cha beagh* (would not be); *cha liass* (need not); *cha vel* (is not or are not); *cha row* (was not), &c.

Cha is often improperly used for *as* and *so*. See Manks Scriptures, Josh. viii. 19; 2 Sam. xxii. 45; Psl. xviii. 45, and lviii. 3; Ex. ii. 18; Job xlvi. 15, &c. &c. If *cho* had been substituted for *cha*, in these latter instances, I think it would have been much better.

[See *cho*.]

chamoo, conj. neither, not either, not more.

C

chaggyl, v. 5. assemble; *Ez.* xxxix. 17:

Chaggle-jee shiu hene, as tar-jee cooidjagh er dagh cheu, gys yn ousal aym's, shen ta mee dy hebbal er nyn son, eer ousal mooar er sleityn Israel, dy vod shiu gee yn eill, as giu yn ull.
Assemble yourselves, and come; gather yourselves on every side to my sacrifice that I do sacrifice for you, even a great sacrifice upon the mountains of Israel, that ye may eat flesh, and drink blood. Ch

cha jagl* or **jaggil**, v. not gather; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch

çhagly, v. 5. shall, &c. gather.

hagl or **haggil**, v. did gather or gathered; *Ex.* xvi. 18: *As tra howse ad eh lesh omer, cha row veg harrish eccheysyn ren mooarane y haglym, as ersyn haggil cooid y veggan, cha row dolley: ren dy chooilley ghooinney chaglym rere feme e hie.* And when they did mete it with an omer, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; they gathered every man according to his eating. Ch

çhaglym, v. 5. gathering together.

çhaggley, v. 5. gather, gather together.

dy hagley or **haglym**, v. to gather. Ch

çhaglit, 85. 5. gathered, assembled.

neu-çhaglit (sic: ?*neu-haglit*), a. 5. ungathered.

çhaglym, s. a collection, a contribution; *Rom.* xv. 26: *Son s'gooidsave lhieusyn jeh Macedonia as Achaia, dy yannoo chaglym ennagh son ny Creesteenyn boghtey ta ec Jerusalem.* For it hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribution for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem.

çhagh, s. m. [5]. a hiding place; *Nah.* ii. 11, 12: *C'raad ta oayll ny lionyn, as chagh ny lionyn aegey? raad ren y lion, eer y chenn lion shooyl, as quallian y lion, as cha row eh ayns dooinney erbee dy chur aggle orroo. Ren y lion raipey nyn saie son e whuallianyn, as stroie son e lionyn bwoirry as lhieen eh yn chagh echey lesh cragh, as ny ooigyn echey lesh convayrtyn.* Where is the dwelling of the lions, and the feedingplace of the young lions, where the lion, even the old lion, walked, and the

lion's whelp, and none made them afraid? The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin.

chaghter, s. m. 5. a messenger; *pl.* -yn.

e haghter, s. his messenger. Ch

nyn jaghter, s. your, &c. messenger. Ch

çhaghteraught, s. m. 5. a message; *pl.* -yn.

e haghteraught, s. his message. Ch

nyn jaghteraught, s. your, &c. message. Ch

çhaghter-reeoil, s. m. 5. an ambassador.

chaie, a. d. the other, the change; as, *laa chaie* (the other day).

laa-chaie, s. the other day. This *chaie* comes from *caghlaa* (change), the change of a day.

charbaa, v. 5. weaning. This word and its derivatives are sounded as *ch* in charter (English); -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

çharbaaee, a. d. 5. of weaning.

cha jarbaa, v. not wean; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch

harbaa, v. did wean or weaned; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

çharbait, pt.

s'çharbait, a. how weaned. Ch

ro harbait, 85. too weaned. Ch

çhea, v. 5. fleeing, retreating: -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

nyn jea, v. your &c., fleeing or retreating. Ch

cha jea, v. not flee or retreat. Ch

hea, v. did flee, fled; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

dy hea, v. to flee, shun, or retreat. Ch

er-çhea, v. fleeing, fled; *roie-er-çhea* (retreating).

çheb or **çhebb***, v. 5. bid or offer; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heb or **hebb***, v. offered, did offer, bade or did bid; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

cha jeb or **jebb***, v. not bid or offer; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch

çhebbal, v.

C

dy hebbal, v. to bid, offer or proffer. Ch
byn jebbal, v. your, &c. offering or bidding.

chebbit, pl. 5. bidden, offered, bade.

çheb, s. m. a bid, or offer.

çhebbeyder, s. m. 5. a bidder, an offerer.

çhee, v. 5. seeking; *Luke xi. 24: Tra ta'n spyrryd neu-ghlen er gholl ass dooinney, t'eh shooyll trooid faasaghyn fadaneagh, chee aash, agh ayns fardail, eisht t'eh gra, Hem reesht gys my hie, veih haink mee.* When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest; and finding none, he saith, I will return unto my house whence I came out.
er-çhee-goll, adv. about to go; *er-çhee dy yanno* (about to do, about to act).

cheer, s. f. country; pl. -aghyn.

e heer, s. his country; pl. -aghyn. Ch
byn gheer, s. your, &c. country; *Josh. x. 42: As ooilley ny reeaghyn shoh as nyn gheer ren Joshua 'ghoailly mysh yn un traa; son dy ren y Chiarn Jee Israel caggey ayns lieh Israel.* And all these kings and their land did Joshua take at one time, because the Lord God of Israel fought for Israel. This word must be an error. See *jeer*, as it ought to be.³⁶

byn jeer, s. your &c. country; pl. -aghyn.

Ch

çheerey, a. d. 5. of a country.

balley-beg-çheerey, s. m. a village.

dooinney-çheerey, s. m. a countryman.

çheer, v. 5. dry with heat or fire; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -ey, [82](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha jeer, v. not dry by fire or heat; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#).

heer, v. dried, did dry with fire, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). Ch

çheerey, v.

dy heerey, v. to dry by heat of fire. Ch

byn jeerey, s. your, &c. drying. Ch

çheerit or çheert, [85](#). 5. dried by fire.

ro heert, [85](#). too dried. Ch

çheerey, s. m. 5. torrefaction, drying; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

çheeree, a. d. 5. of torrefaction or drying.

çheereyder, s. m. 5. one who dries.

byn jeereyder, s. your, &c. drier. Ch

çheet, v. 5. coming.

çheet dy ve, becoming, to become.

byn jeet, s. your &c. coming, arrival. Ch

dy heet, v. to come. *Dy heet er-ash*, v. is to appear. [Ch]

er jeet, v. hath, &c. come, arrived. Ch

er-jeet, pt. hath, &c. come or arrived.

ry-heet, v. to come, being to come.

çheet-er-y-hoshiaght, v. 5. coming forward, prospering, gaining in any thing.

çheet-magh-ollish, s. f. 5. perspiration.

çheet-stiagh, s. m. 5. an income; pl. -yn.

hig or higg*, v. will or wilt, shall or shalt come; -ym; -yms. Ch

jigym, p. will I come? -s, *id. em.*

jig oo, p. wilt thou come? The answer in the affirmative would be *hig*; in the negative *cha jig*.

haink, v. came, did come, became. Ch

daink, v. did or didst come.

tar, v. come, come away. This word, I think, is derived from *taare* or *tayr* (catch), and not from *çheet* (come).

darrin, p. would I come, or would I go[?] *1 Cor. iv. 18: Nish ta paart er n'aase mooaralagh myr nagh darrin hiu.* Now some are puffed up, as though I would not come to you. -s, *id. em.* Ch

darragh oo, v. wouldst thou come[?]. It is also used for wouldst thou go. See [62](#). Ch
*my harr** or **harragh**, v. if go or come; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). C

harrin, [v.] I would go or come. See *roin*.

Ch

çheh, a. 5. hot, calid, warm; *Rev. iii. 15:*

Shione dou dty obbraghyn, nagh vel oo edyr feayr ny çheh: baill-ym dy beagh oo edyr feayr ny çheh. I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot.

s'çhoe, a. warmer, warmest; hotter, hottest;

³⁶ Nevertheless, there are some other examples in the dictionary where <gh> is for <j>, cf. *byn gheu*, s.v. *çheu*, and *byn ghiamble*, s.v. *çhiamble*.

C

the *comp.* and *sup.* of *çeh.* C
ro heh, *a.* too hot, too warm. Ch
chia, *a.* 5. See *çeh.*
chiass, *s.* 5. calidity, heat, warmth.
dy hiass, *s.* of heat or warmth. Ch
blaas-hiass, *s. m.* lukewarmth.
chiass vleeaney, *a.* the heat of the year. B
yn çhiassagh or **çhiassaghey**, *s. m.* 5. the fever.
çhasseyder, *s. m.* 5. a heater; *pl. -yn.*
cheilley, *pro.* ‘one another’
dy cheilley, *adv.* together, joined.
cab[-]ry-cheilley, *s. f.* a pair of scissors.
coyrt-dy-cheilley, *v.* joining.
fo-my-cheilley, *adv.* through others, subverting; 2 Tim. ii. 14: *Jeh ny reddyn shoh cur ad ayns cooinaghtyn, coyrt currym orroo kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn, nagh streeu ad mysh flocklyn nagh vel gys veg yn ymmyd, agh dy choyrt sleih fo-my-cheilley.* Of these things put them in remembrance, charging them before the Lord that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers.
fud-y-cheilley, *adv.* through others, mixed.
fud-y-cheilley, *adv.* mixed through others.
kiione-y-cheilley, *adv.* through others, mixed.
lesh-y-cheilley, *adv.* one with another.
lurg-y-cheilley, *adv.* 6. after one another.
my-cheilley, *a.* continuous, together.
veih my cheilley, *adv.* asunder.
ry-cheilley, *adv.* together, stuck together.
goll-ry-cheilley, *adv.* like one another, alike.
neu-gholl[-]ry[-]cheilley, *a.* dissimilar.
neu-gholl[-]ry[-]cheillid, *s. m.* dissimilarity.
cheinjean, *s. m.* 5. a bonfire; *pl. -yn.*
çhelleeragh, *adv.* 5. directly, immediately, forthwith, straightway, without delay, straight forward.
s'chilleeragh (sic: stress), *a.* how direct or strait forward. C
s'chilleeree (sic: stress), *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* C
çhelleerid, *s. m.* 5. directness, &c.
çhemmal, *s.*
yn çhemmal, *s. 5.* the hem.

çhengey, *s. f.* 5. tongue; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
e hengey, *s.* his tongue. Ch
ynn jengey, *s.* your, &c. tongue; *pl. 67.* Ch
çhengey-ny-mraane. See *cron-craaee* ['aspen tree'].
lus y çhengey veg, *s. f.* mouse-ear.
chenjagh, *s.*
yn çhenjagh, *s. m.* 5. the extortioner; Isa. xvi. 4: *Lhig da ny eebyrtee aym's cummal mayrt's, Voab: bee uss scaa dauesyn veih eddin y spooilleyder: son ta'n çhenjagh ec kione, ta'n cragheyder harrish, ta ny tranlaasee stroit ass y cheer.* Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler: for the extortioner is at an end, the spoiler ceaseth, the oppressors are consumed out of the land.
chent, *s. m.* 5. a flash; *pl. -yn;* Ez. i. 14: *As roie ny cretooryn bio, as hyndaa ad goll-rish chentyn-taarnee.* And the living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning.
çherr, *v.*
*cha jerr** or **jerree**, *v.* not perish; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-yms**, [94](#). Ch
çherraghtyn, *v.*
dy herraghtyn, *v.* to perish. Ch
er jerraghtyn, *v.* hath, &c. perished. Ch
çhesh-vean, *s.*
sy çhesh-vean, *s. 5.* in the exact middle.
çheu, *s. f.* 5. side. This word differs from *lhiattee*, also side; as it would be improper to say, *er y lhiattee echey* (for one who was on a man’s side); we therefore say, *er y çheu echey*. *Çheu-heear* (west side), is sometimes used for behind; *çheu-hiar* (east side).
e heu, *s.* his side; *derrey heu* (one side). Ch
ynn jeu, *s.* your, &c. side. Ch
ynn gheu (sic), *s.* your, &c. side. Ch
çheu-asstan, the side out of sight.
çheu-mooie, *s. m.* outside, besides, except; Acts viii. 1: ...as v'ad ooilley erynn skeayley magh trooid cheeraghyn Yudea as Samaria, **çheu mooie** jeh ny ostylllyn. ...and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of

C

Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.
cheu-sthie, s. m. 5. inside. There is a very improper change of the word *cheu* to *lheu* on the south-side of the Island.

chiamble s. f. 5. a temple; *pl. -yn*.

e hiamble, s. his temple. Ch

byn ghiamble (sic), s. your, &c. temple, C[h]

chiarn, s. m. 5. lord.

e hiarn, s. his lord; *pl. -yn*. Ch

byn Jiarn, s. our, &c. Lord. Ch

moyll y Chiarn, *in.* hallelujah.

chiarnagh, a. lordly.

chiarnid, s. m. lordliness.

chiarnys, s. m. lordship, dominion; *Mat. xx. 25: Agh deie Yeesey orroo huggey, as dooyt eh, Ta fys eu dy vel princeyn ny Hashoonee gymmyrkey chiarnys harystoo, as ta ny ard-gheiney gymmyrkey reill orroo.* But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them.

e hiarnys, s. his lordship; *pl. -syn*. Ch

chiarrey, s. m. 5. dry weather after rain; *Pro. xxv. 23: Ta'n gheay-twoiae cur lesh chiarrey; myr shen ta eddin fargagh cur ny-host yn chenget chooyl-chassee.* The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.

charrey, s. m. 5. dry weather after rain.

chibbyr, s. f. 5. a well, a spring of water.

chibbraghyn, s. *pl.* 5. wells, springs.

e hibbyr, s. his well; *pl. -aghyn*. Ch

byn jibbyr, s. your, &c. well. Ch

chibbyragh, a. d. 5. of a well or wells.

Laa'l Chybbyr-Ushtey, s. m. Epiphany-day. This ought to be *Laa'l chebbal ooashley*, the day of offering worship, as the wise men of the East did, of which it is a commemoration.

ching, a. sick, ill.

chingey, a. *pl.* 5. sick, ill, disordered.

s'ching, a. how sick or ill. Ch

s'chingey, a. *id., comp.* and *sup.* Ch

ro hing, a. too sick, too ill. Ch

ching, s. m. 5. a sore, an ulcer;

e hing, s. his sore; *pl. -yn*. Ch
byn jing, s. your, &c. sore. Ch
chingys, s. 5. sickness, illness; *pl. -yn*.
dty hingys, s. thy sickness. Ch
byn jingys, s. your, &c. sickness, illness. Ch

chingey-jee, s. f. 5. a ringworm; *pl. -chingaghyn-jee*.

chioee, *adv.* never.

chiolg, s. 5. stomach or guts.

chiolgey, a. d.

blennick-chselgey, *id.* A corruption of *bolgey* [*sc. blennick chiolgey* ‘fat of the guts’ ?]

lus y chiolg, s. f. golden maiden hair.

chiollagh, s. 5. hearth or fire place.

dty hiollagh, s. thy hearth; *pl. -yn*. Ch

byn jiollagh, s. your, &c. hearth. Ch

chiollee, a. d. 5. of the hearth, as *keeil-chsellee* (the fire side or hearth side).

keeil chiollee, s. hearth side, or fire side.

hiollee, a. d. of the hearth. Ch

chionn, v. 5. tighten, fasten, or straiten; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha jion or **jionn***, v. not tighten; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). Ch

hionn, v. did tighten, straiten, or fasten; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). Ch

chionney, v,

dy hionney, v. to tighten, straiten, &c. Ch

byn jionney, v. your, &c. tightening,

straitening; *2 Cor. vi<ii>. 12: Cha vel*

shiuish erbyn jionney ayninyn, agh ta shiuish

chionnit ayns ny creeaghyn eu hene. Ye are

not straitened in us, but ye are straitened in

your own bowels.

chionnit, *pt.*

chionnt, [85](#). 5. tightened, straitened.

s'chionnit or **s'chiont**, [85](#). how tightened or straitened. C

ro hionnt, [85](#). too tightened, &c. Ch

chionn, a. 5. fast, speedy; hardly.

chionney, a. *pl.* 5. strait, tight, fast.

s'chionn, a. how tight, fast, strait. C

s'chenney, a. the *comp.* and *sup.* of *chion*, tighter, tightest; faster, fastest; straiter,

C

straitest; *Acts xxvi. 5: Bione daue mee er-dyn toshiaght (my yinnagh ad feanish y ymmyrkey) lurg yn aght schenney jeh'n chredjue ain, dy ren mee baghey my Pharisee.* Which knew me from the beginning, if they would testify, that after the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. C

yn chennar (sic: stress), 5. (from *chion*), the strait passage.

chennid, s. m. 5. tightness, straitness, distress.

chennid vooar, a. a great strait; 1 *Chron. xxi. 13: As dooyrt David rish Gad, Ta mee ayns chennid vooar: Ihig dou nish tuittym fo laue'n Chiarn, (son s'mooar ta e vyghinyn) agh ny Ihig dou tuittym ayns laue dooinney.* And David said unto Gad, I am in a great strait: let me fall now into the hand of the Lord; for very great are his mercies: but let me not fall into the hand of man. M

e hennid, s. his straitness, tightness, distress. Ch

byn jennid, s. your, &c. straitness, &c. Ch

chiow, v. 5. warm, warming, heating; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#); s. a warming.

chiowee, a. d. 5. of warming, heating, &c.
cha jiow, v. not warm or heat; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). Ch

hiow, v. did warm, warmed; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). Ch

chiowitz, [pt.](#)

chiowt, [85](#). warmed, heated.

s'chiowit or **s'chiowt**, a. how warmed. C
chioweyder, s. m. a warmer; *pl.* **-yn**.

chiu, a. 5. thick, dense, gross, close.

chioo, a. 5. thick. See also *chiu*.

s'chioo or **s'chiu**, a. how thick or dense. C
s'chee, a. the *comp.* and *sup.* of *chiu*. *Prov. "Ta fuill ny s'chee na ushtey."* [Blood is thicker than water.] C

s'cheey, a. *pl.* the *comp.* and *sup.* of *chiu*, when speaking in the plural number. C
ro hiu, a. too thick, dense, &c. Ch

chiu, v.

hiu, v. did thicken or condense. Ch

chiuchey, v. thickening.

dy hiuchey, v. to thicken or condense. Ch

er jiughey, v. hath, &c. thickened. Ch
cheed, s. 5. thickness, density.
e heeid, s. his thickness. Ch

chiu, s. m. a chew.

chiu, v. chew; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
chiuit, [85](#). cut or chewed.

cho, *adv.* so, as; *cho leah* (as soon), &c.

Cha is often improperly used for *as* and *so*. See Manks Scriptures, *Josh. viii. 19: As hrog ny deiney va nyn lhe cooyl-chlea dy tappee orroo ass nyn follaghyn, as roie ad cha leah as v'eh er heeyney magh e laue.* And the ambush arose quickly out of their place, and they ran as soon as he had stretched out his hand;

2 Sam. xxii. 45: Nee joarreeyn ginjillaghey ad-hene hym: cha leah's chlinnys ad, ver ad biallys dou. Strangers shall submit themselves unto me: as soon as they hear, they shall be obedient unto me;

Psl. xviii. 45: Cha leah as chlynnys ad jee'm, ver ad biallys dou: agh nee'n chloan yoarree foalsaght rhym. As soon as they hear of me, they shall obey me: the strangers shall humble themselves before me;

Psl. lviii. 3: Ta ny mee-chrauee frourtagh, dy jarroo veih brein nyn mayrey: cha leah as t'ad er nyn ruggey, t'ad goll er-shaghryn, as loayrt breagyn. The ungodly are foward, even from their mother's womb: as soon as they are born, they go astray, and speak lies;

Ex. ii. 18: As tra haink ad gys Reuel nyn ayr, dooyrt eh, Kys te dy vel shiu er jeet cha leah jiu? And when they came to Reuel their father, he said, How is it that ye are come so soon to day?;

Job xlvi. 15: As ayns oolley'n cheer cha row mraane erbee ry-akin cha aalin as inneenyn Yob: as hug nyn ayr daue eiraght mastey nyn mraaraghyn. And in all the land were no women found so fair as the daughters of Job: and their father gave them inheritance among their brethren; &c.

If *cho* had been substituted for *cha*, in these latter instances, I think it would have been much better.

chammah, *adv.* (from *cho-mie*), as well.

C

chor, s. possible haste; *Acts xx. 16*: ...son v'eh ayns preish siyr, er dy chooilley **chor** dy ve ec Jerusalem er laa ny Kingeesh. ...for he hasted, if it were possible for him, to be at Jerusalem the day of Pentecost. Is this word from *siyr*? S. [Surely the same *chor* as in *er chor erbee* ‘anywise, at all costs’. Cf. *Acts xviii. 21*: *Shegin dooys er dy chooilley chor yn feailley shoh ta er-gerrey y reayll ec Jerusalem*. I must by all means keep this feast that cometh in Jerusalem.]

choud, *adv.* as far, while, whilst, till, as long; -s. *id. em*; *Prov.* “*Bwoaill choud as ta'n yiarn çheh.*” [Strike while the iron is hot.]

co-choud, *adv.* equidistant, equally far.

çymlee, s. f. 5. the chimney; *pl.* -yn.

çymmey, s. m. 5. compassion; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dy hymmey, s. of compassion. Ch

byn hymmey, s. your, &c. compassion. Ch *e veeghyn dy hymmey*, s. his bowels of compassion; *1 John iii. 17*: *Agh quoi-erbee ta cooid y theihll shoh echey, as fakin e vraar ayns feme as ta dooney seose e veeghyn dy hymmey voish; kys ta graih Yee tannaghtyn ayn?* But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? M

çymmeydagh, s. m. 5. a compassionate person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

çymmoil, a. 5. compassionate.

ro hymmoil, a. too compassionate. Ch.

çymmylt, s. m. 5. a foreskin. *1 Sam. xviii. 25*: *Cha vel y ree shirrey toghyr erbee, agh keead çymmylt jeh ny Philistinee, dy ghoail cooilleeney er noidyn y ree.* The king desireth not any dowry, but an hundred foreskins of the Philistines, to be avenged of the king's enemies.

byn jymmilt, s. your, &c. circumcision. Ch

çymmyltagh, s. m. 5. a circumcised person.

byn jymmyltagh [sic: sc. ny hymmyltagh, *pl.* *byn jymmyltees*], s. a circumcised person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]; *Jer. ix. 26*: *Er Egypt, as Judah, as Edom, as cloan Ammon, as Moab, as ooilley ny t'ayns ny corneilyn*

sodjey-magh, ta cummal 'syn aasagh: son ta ooilley ny ashoonyn shoh nyn jymmyltees, as ta ooilley thie Israel nyn jymmyltees ayns cree. Egypt, and Judah, and Edom, and the children of Ammon, and Moab, and all that are in the utmost corners, that dwell in the wilderness: for all these nations are uncircumcised, and all the house of Israel are uncircumcised in the heart.

Ch

çymmyltey, v.

byn jymmiltey, v. your, &c. circumcising.

Ch

çymmyltit, [85](#). 5. circumcised.

çymn* or **çymnee**, v. 5. will or bequeath, commend or devise; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

hymn, v. did will or bequeath, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). Ch

my hymnagh, v. if would, &c. will, bequeath, commend. Ch

çymney, v. devising, bequeathing.

dy hymney, v. to bequeath or commend. Ch

çymnit, pt.

çymney, s. m. 5. a will or testament; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

byn jymney, s. your, &c. will. See also *jimney*. Ch

byn jimney, s. your, &c. will, *pl.* 67. Ch

çymnee, a. d. 5. of a will or testament; as, *feanish çymnee*.

çymneyder, s. m. 5. a testator, bequeather.

çyms or **çymsee**, v. 5. gather; -agh, [77](#);

-aghey, [82](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha jyms or *jymsee*, v. not gather; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#). Ch

hyms* or **hymsee**, v. did gather, gathered; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). Ch

çymsaghey, v.

dy hymsagh or *hymssaghey*, v. to gather together, to accumulate. Ch

byn jymsagh, v. your, &c. gathering. Ch

er jymsaghey, v. hath, &c. gathered. Ch

çymsit, pt.

s'çymsit, a. how gathered. Ch

C

ro hymsit, 85. too gathered together. Ch
çhymseyder, *s.*

e hymseyder, *s.* his accumulator, &c. Ch
çhymsgagh, *a.*

s'çhymsgagh, *a.* how much for gathering. C
s'çhymsee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C
çhymsgagh, *s. f.* 5. a gathering, a sore; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

çhyndaa, *v.* 5. turn; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hyndaa, *v.* did turn, turned; -gh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

cha jyndaa, *v.* not turn.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch

dy hyndaa, *v.* to turn, to return. Ch

çhyndait, 85. 5. turned, translated.

s'çhyndaait, *a.* how turned or converted. C

ro hyndait, 85. too much turned. Ch

çhyndaa, *s. m.* a turn; *pl.* -ghyn.

yn jyndaaghyn, *s.* your, &c. turns.

çyrrym, *a.* 5. dry, arid.

çhirmey, *a. pl.* arid, dry.

çhrymey, *a. pl.* 5. dry, arid.

s'çhirm, *a.* how dry, how arid. C

s'çhirmey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

ro hyrrym, *a.* too dry or arid. Ch

chirm or **çhirrym**, *v.* 5. dry; -agh, 77; -aghey, 82; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.

çhrym or **çhrymee**, *v.* 5. dry or make dry; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha jyrm* or **jyrmee**, *v.* not dry; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94.

hyrm* or **hyrmee**, *v.* did dry, dried; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

çhymaghey, *v.* 5. drying.

dy hyrmagh or **hyrmaghey**, *v.* to dry. Ch

er jyrmaghey, hath, &c. dried. Ch

çhirmee, *a. d.* of aridity or drying.

çhrymee, *a. d.* 5. of drying or dryness.

çhirmít, 85. dried, drained of moisture.

çhymít, 85. 5. dried, absorbed.

s'çhirmít, *a.* how dried. C

ro hyrmít, 85. too dried. Ch

çhirmeyder, *s. m.* a drier.

çhymeyder, *s. m.* 5. a dryer, an absorbent.

çhirmid, *s. m.* dryness, drought.

çhymid, *s. m.* 5. dryness, drought.

e hyrmid, *s.* his dryness. Ch
yn jyrmid, *s.* your, &c. dryness. Ch

claare, *s. m.* a dish; *pl.* -eyn.
yn chlaare, *s.* the dish; *pl.* -eyn. C

claasagh, *s. f.* a harp; *pl.* -yn or 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chlaasagh, *s.* the harp; *pl.* -yn. C
yn glaasagh, *s.* your, &c. harp. C

clabbagh, *a.*

bainney clabbagh, curdled or sour milk.

clabbinagh, *a.* squally, gusty.

s'clabbinagh, *a.* how gusty, squally, &c. C

s'clabbinee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

feer chlabbinagh, *a.* very squally. C

clabbinid, *s. m.* squalliness.

yn chlabbinid, *s.* the squalliness. C

claddagh, *s. m.* the bank of a river. Perhaps this word would be more properly *clattagh*, as it may be derived from *clat* (a rod); *clattagh* therefore, would be a marshy place where rods, willows or rushes grow; in *Ez.* xlviii. 15, it is for suburbs: *As ny queig thousaneyn ta faagit ayns y lheead, roie jeeragh lesh ny queig thousaneyn as feed, vees son caitnys cour yn ard-valley, son cummallyn as claddeeyn, as bee yn ard valley ayns y vean echey.* And the five thousand, that are left in the breadth over against the five and twenty thousand, shall be a profane place for the city, for dwelling, and for suburbs: and the city shall be in the midst thereof; *pl.* 72 [claddeeyn].

yn chladdagh, *s.* the marshy bank. C

clag or **clagg**, *s. m.* a bell, a clock.

yn chlagg, *s.* the bell or clock. C

yn glagg, *s.* your, &c. clock or bell; *pl.* see *gligg* [deest, *l. yn gluig*].

cluig, *s. pl.* bells, clocks.

clag-merriu, *s.* a knell.

claggan, *s.*

yn chlaggan, *s.* the small bell or clock. C

clagh, *s. f.* a stone; *pl.* -yn.

yn chlagh, *s.* the stone; *pl.* -yn. C

yn glagh, *s.* your, &c. stone; *pl.* -yn. C

cloiae *a. d.* of stone or stones; *Prov.* “*Brishys accyrys trooid boallaghyn cloiae.*” [Hunger will break through stone

C

walls.]

chloiae, *a. d.* of a stone or stones. C

clagh-bliehmeayn, *s.* a grindstone.

clagh-chruin, *s.* a pebble.

clagh-oiae, *s.* a gravestone.

clagh-rubban, *s.* a rubbing stone.

clagh-shleeuee, *s.* a whetstone.

clagh-wyllin, *s.* a millstone.

clagh-y-tooill, *s.* the apple of the eye.

claghyn-cloie, *s.* the bird stonechatter.

claghyn-geayl, *s.* the stone, or what is termed gravel in the bladder.

seyir-clagh, *s. m.* a mason; *Galic.*

clagh, *v.* stone; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#);

-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha glagh, *v.* not stone; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**;

-ym; **-yms**, [94](#).

chlagh, *v.* did stone, stoned; **-agh**, &c. C

claghey, *v.* stoning, casting stones on.

dy chlaghey, *v.* to stone. C

er glaghey, *hath*, &c. stoned. C

claghit, [85](#). stoned.

clagheyder, *s.* a stoner, one who stones.

yn chlagheyder, *s.* the stoner. C

byn glagheyder, *s.* your, &c. stoner. C

claghagh, *a.* stony, full of stones.

s'claghagh, *a.* how stony. C

s'claghee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

ro chlaghagh, *a.* too stony or full of stones.

C

claight, *s. m.* a plait or fold; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chlaight, *s.* the plait or fold. C

claight, *v.* plait or braid; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);

-ey, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#);

-ys, [88](#).

claigtey, *v.*

claigtit, *pt.*

s'claigtit, *a.* how plaited. C

claigin, *s.* the scalp of the head, the part of the head the hair grows on, the cranium or brain pan; *Psl. lxviii. 21: Nee Jee broo kione e noidyn: as claign renaigagh lheid y fer as ta goll kinjagh er e hoshiaght ayns e vee-chraueeaght.* God shall wound the head of his enemies: and the hairy scalp of such a one as goeth on still in his wickedness.

yn chlaigin, *s.* the scalp or top of the skull;

Jud. ix. 53: Agh cheau ben dy row peesh dy

chlagh wyllin er kione Abimelech, as vrish ee dy peeshyn e chlaigin. And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all to brake his skull. C

clam* or **clame**, *v.* embrace, grasp; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

chlame or **chlaym***, *v.* did embrace or grasp in an awkward or clumsy manner; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

clamey, *v.* embracing or grasping in a clumsy manner.

clamit, [85](#). grasped, &c.

s'clamit, *a.* how clumsily embraced. C

clameyder, *s. m.* an embracer, &c.

yn chlameyder, *s.* the embracer. C

clamp, *s. m.* a patch; *pl.* **-yn**.

clamp, *v.* patch; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

chlamp, *v.* did patch; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-ey**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

clampey, *v.*

clampit, *pt.*

s'clampit, *a.* how patched. C

clann or **clahn**, *v.* thicken, populate; used chiefly for meal to thicken in boiling.

chlann, *v.* did populate or thicken; **-agh**; **-aghey**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

clannaghey or **clanney**, *v.* thickening, populating.

clahnit, *pt.*

s'clahnit, *a.* how thickened. C

clanneyder, *s.*

yn chlanneyder, *s.* the thickener, &c. C

clash, *s. f.* a hollow in land made by the ending furrow, a hollow on the back of a horse with fatness, any hollow or groove. *yn chlash*, *s. 6.* the hollow; *pl.* **-yn**. C

clashagh, *a.*

s'chlashagh (sic), *a.* how full of ending furrows. C

clashit, *pt.*

s'chlashit (sic), *a.* how furrowed. C

clasht, *v.* hear, hearken, hark, hark thou.

cluin or **cluinn***, *v.* hear; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#);

C

-ys, [88.](#)

clin, v. hear. See also *cluin*, which I reckon the best Manks; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ym, [86](#); -ys, [88](#)..

clynn, v. hear. See *cluin*.

clynnee. v. See *cluinee*; *Exod.* xv. 14:

Clynnee yn pobble, as bee aggle orro nee seaghyn greimmey cummaltee Phalestina. The people shall hear, and be afraid: sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina.

cha glin or **gluin**, v. not hear; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). *Cha glin eh shen nagh n'ynney lesh.* [He will not hear that which he doesn't like.]

cha gluin, v. not hear; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#).

chluijn or **chluiinn oo**, v. didst thou hear; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, [94](#). C

chlin or **chluijn**, v. did hear; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

cheayll, v. did hear, heard.

geayll, v. [62](#). This verb is used in an interrogatory manner; as *geayll oo mee* (didst thou hear me?), *geayll ad oo* (did they hear thee?) &c. C

clashtyn, v. hearing.

er chlashtyn, v. hath, &c., heard. C

ry-chlashtyn, v. to be heard.

cluinit, pt.

clinnit, [85](#). heard.

s'cluinit, a. how well heard. C

cluineyder, s. m. a hearer; pl. -yn.

clineyder, s. m. a hearer; pl. -yn.

aa-chlashtyn, s. m. a rehearing.

far-chlashtyn, s. m. dulness of hearing, hard of hearing, not able to hear well.

clea, s. f. any timber or iron barred across each other, as a gate, harrow, roof of a house, &c.

yn chlea, s. the roof, &c. See *clea*. C

clean or **cleaiyn**, s. pl. harrows.

e chleayn, s. his harrows. C

clein, s. pl. See *cleaiyn* or *clean*.

chlein. See *chleayn*. C

fo-chlea, adv. under house roof, under cover; 1 Sam. xix. 11: *Hug Saul myrgeddin chaghteryn gys thie Ghavid, dy lhie fo-chlea er e hon, as dy varroo eh sy voghrey.* Saul also

sent messengers unto David's house, to watch him, and to slay him in the morning.

cooyl-chlea, a. in ambush, in wait, lying in wait, behind the screen.

uinnag-chlea, s. f. a sky-light or literally a roof-light.

cleaiee or **cleiee**, v. harrow; -agh, [77](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chleiee, v. did harrow; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

dy chleaeet or **chleiee**, to harrow. C

cleieit, pt.

s'cleieet, a. how harrowed. C

cleaieder, s. m. a harrower.

clean, s. m. cradle or *creel*; pl. -yn.

yn chlean, s. the cradle or creel. C

cleayn, s. m. enticement, allurement, seduction, delusion.

[*yn*] **chleayn** s. m. the allurement or enticement.

cleoyn, s. bent, propensity, inclination.

cleayn or **cleayne**, v. entice, allure, seduce, delude, inveigle; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha ghleayn (sic: *gleayn*), v. not entice or allure. [C]

cha gleayn, v. not entice, seduce, or inveigle; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

chleayn, v. did allure, incline, or entice; -agh; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

cleaynaghey or **cleayne**, v. enticing, &c.

dy chleaynaghey, v. to entice, to draw; *Acts* xx. 30: *Myrgeddin nyn mast' eu hene nee deiney girree seose, loayrt goan kialgagh, dy chleaynaghey daue hene fir-eiyrtree.* Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. C

er gleaynaghey, [v.] hath, &c. enticed, seduced, &c. C

er ny gleayne (sic), v. hath, &c. been enticed, &c. C

cleayne, a. d. of enticing or alluring.

cleaynit, pt.

C

s'cleaynit, *a.* how enticed, allured, &c. C
cleayneyder, *s. m.* an enticer or allurer; *pl. -yn.*

yn chleayneyder, *s.* the enticer, &c. C

cleaysh, *s. f.* an ear, a lug, the handle of a tub or can, &c.; *pl. -yn.*

yn chleaysh, *s.* the ear; *pl. -yn.* C

byn gleaysh, *s.* your, &c. ear, lug; *pl. -yn.*

C

cleayshey, *a. d.* of the ear, auricular.

chleayshey, *a. d.* of the ear or ears. C

cleaysh-liauyr, *s. f.* a long ear, slow in answering, forbearing.

cleaysh-lheeah, *s. f.* a moss that grows on rocks, and is used in dying red.

ry-chleayshyn, *adv.* by the ears.

cleayshagh, *a.* having ears or lugs.

clēd, *v.*

chled, *v.* did overset; **-agh**; **-al**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

clēdge, *s. f.* bran; *pl. -yn.*

yn chledge, *s.* the bran.

clēdgeagh, *a.* branny. C

cleau, *s. f.* chest, breast, stomach.

e chleeau, *s.* his chest, breast, or stomach; *beéal my chleeau* (the pit of my stomach). C

byn gleeau, *s.* your, &c. breast; *Nah.* ii. 7: *As bee Huzzab er ny leeideil ayns cappeeyys, ver ad lhieu seose ee, as nee ny moidynyn eck shooyl rhymbee cooagey myr calmaneyn, as caayne ayns nyn gleeau.* And Huzzab shall be led away captive, she shall be brought up, and her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, tabering upon their breasts. C

cleir, *a.* clear. *Hymn 54: Dy bairt 'chur orrym briwnys geyre, / veagh deyrey cair dou, t'ou uss cleer.* [If you wished to impose strict judgment on me, the condemnation of me would be just, you are clear. MWW]

cleigh or cleiy, *s. m.* a hedge.

yn chleiy, *s.* the hedge.

byn gleiy, *s.* your, &c. hedge. C

ny cleigh, *s. pl.* the hedges; ; *Luke xiv. 23: As dooyrt y chiarn rish y charvaant, Gow magh gys ny raaidyn mooarey as ny cleigh*, as quee orroo dy heet stiagh, dy vod my hie ve er ny

lhieeney. And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled.

C

e chleigh, *s. pl.* his hedges <*Luke xiv. 23>*.

C

cleiee, *s. pl.* hedges.

ny cleiye, *s. pl.* the hedges; *Jer. xl ix. 3:*

...yllee-jee, inneenyn Rabbah; cur-jee erriu aanrit-sack; jean-jee dobberan, as roie-jee noon as noal rish ny cleiye. ...cry, ye daughters of Rabbah, gird you with sackcloth; lament, and run to and fro by the hedges. C

e chleiye, *s. pl.* his hedges; <*Jer. xl ix. 3>*.

C

cleiee, *a. d.* of hedge or hedges.

kiebbey cleiye, *s. m.* a hedge spade.

cleigh or cleiy, *v.* dig, delve, quarry; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

dy chleiy, *v.* to dig, delve, &c.; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

cleight, *v.* dug, quarried.

s'cleight or **s'cleiyit**, *a.* how dug, delved, or quarried. C

ro chleiyt or **chleight**, [85](#). too much dug, delved or quarried. C

cleiyder, *s. m.* a delver, a quarrier.

yn chleiyder, *s.* the digger or delver. C

cleiy-fo, *v.* supplanting.

clein, *s. m.* the clan, the surname.

dy chlein, *a.* of surname.

clep, *s.* a grapple or grapnel, a large hook set in a handle; *pl. -yn.*

cleragh, *s. m.* a clerk. *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn chleragh, *s.* the clerk; *pl. 71*. C

byn gleragh, *s.* your, &c. clerk. C

cleragh-ny-lioaryn, *s. m.* the Clerk of the Rolls.

cleree, *a. d.* of a clerk or clerks.

clereeys, *s. f.* clerkship; *pl. -yn.*

e chlereeys, *s.* his clerkship. C

byn glereeys, *s.* your, &c. clerkship. C

cleragh, *s. m.* a piece put into the chimb of a wooden vessel. *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

C

clesp, s. f. a clasp.

clesp, v. clasp; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -ey, [82](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

clespēy, v.

clespit, pt.

clet, s. f. a rock in the sea near a larger one; it is used for the same in Erse; it is also used for a piece of timber nailed on a larger piece to hinder anything from passing, and perhaps had its name from this, as a *clet* is a hinderance of the water or tide; pl. -tyn. *yn chlet*, s. the rock in the sea. C

glut, s. a piece of timber nailed on a larger to hinder some thing passing any further.

cleuin, s. m. a son-in law, a daughter's husband. See also *ben-chleuin*.

yn chleuin, s. the son-in-law. *Eshyn ta geddyn dooinney mie da e inneen t'eh cosney mac. Agh eh ta geddyn drogh-chleuin t'eh coayl inneen.* [He who gets a good man for his daughter gains a son. but he who gets a bad son-in-law loses a daughter.] C

byn gleuin, s. your, &c. daughter's husband. [C]

ben-chleuin, s. f. a son's wife, daughter-in-law.

cleuinys, s. f. affinity, relationship by marriage.

e chleuinys, s. his affinity by marriage. C

byn gleuinys, s. your, &c. affinity or relationship by marriage.

cliaght, v. accustom, practise; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

*cha gliaght** or **gliaghtee**, v. not accustom, practice, &c. -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#).

chliaght, v. did accustom or practice; -agh; -ee; -ey, -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

cliaghtey, v.

cliaghtit, pt.

s'cliaghtit, a. how accustomed. C

cliaghtey, s. m. practice, habit, custom, fashion; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn chliaghtey, s. the custom, habit, or practice.

byn gliaghtey, s. [your, &c.] custom,

practice, habit; pl. 67. C

cliaghteyder, s. m. a practicer, &c.

yn chliaghteyder, s. the practiser, &c. C

cliaghtal, a.

s'claughtal (sic), a. with how much satisfaction in the use of, comp. and sup. C

cliass, s. m. a happening alike, the same fate, like as. ['coincidence']

yn chliass, s. the fate. C

cliejeen, s.

cliegeen, s. f. a jewel; *Pro. xi. 2[2]: Myr cliegeen dy airh ayns stroin muckey, myr shen ta ben aalin, fegooish ymmorkey mie.* As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion; a loop or ring; pl. -yn. The *g* in this word ought to be a *j*, according to Dr. Kelly's Manks grammar and the latter part of remark 12, as I never heard the hard sound given to the *g* in this word in conversation. Etymology perhaps from *cleaysh* (an ear) and *jesheen* (an ornament).

yn chliegeen, s. the ear-ring or jewel, &c. C

clink, s. f. a curvature; pl. -yn.

clink, s. f. a trick; pl. -yn.

click, s. See *clink*.

clinkeragh, v. tinkling; *Isa. iii. 16: ...ta'n*

Chiarn dy ghra, Er-y-fa dy vel inneenyn Zion mooaralagh, as shooyl dy ard-wannallagh, as lesh sooillyn rouanagh, shooyl as keimyragh myr t'ad goll, as clinkeragh lesh nyn gassyn: ...the Lord saith, Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes, walking and mincing as they go, and making a tinkling with their feet.

clioagagh, s. m. gladers [OED s.v. *gladdon*: A popular name of the iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*)], flaggers [OED *Anglo-Irish = flag*: One of various endogenous plants, with a bladed or ensiform leaf, mostly growing in moist places. Now regarded as

properly denoting a member of the genus *Iris* (esp. *I. pseudacorus*) but sometimes (as in early use) applied to any reed or rush], sword-grass, bulrushes; *Exod. ii. 3: As tra nagh dod ee keiltyn eh ny sodjey, ren ee da clean dy hioonyn*, as *slaee ee eh lesh cray as*

C

pick-hallooin, as hug ee yn Ihiannoo ayn; as daag ee eh 'sy chlioagagh rish broogh ny hawin. And when she could not longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein; and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink.

yn chlioagagh, s. the bulrushes; Ex. ii. 3 [see above]; the flaggers. C

clioagagh gliwnagh, s. f. gladwin [OED *gladwyn* s.v. *gladdon*, A popular name of the iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*) or stinking gladwin [OED *stinking gladdon* '*Iris foetidissima*'].

clist, s. m. spring, elasticity.

yn chlist, s. the elasticity or spring.

clist, v. -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chlist, v. -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

clistal, v. springing, bounding.

clistit, pt.

clisteyder, s. m. a springer or bounder.

cliwe, s. f. a sword; pl. -nyn.

yn chliwe, s. the sword. C

byn gлиwe, s. your, &c. glave or sword. C

clo* or **cloghey**, v. chase, chasing; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chlo, v. did chase; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

byn glo, v. s. your, &c. chasing. C

cloghey v. chasing.

dy chloghey, v. to chase. C

cloee, a. d. of chasing, or the chase.

cloit, pt.

cloder, s. m. a chaser; pl. -yn.

yn chloder, the chaser. C

cloag, v. cloak, or cover with a cloak; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chloag, v. did cloak; -agh; -ee; -in; -ym; -ys. C

cloagit, pt.

cloagey, s. m. a cloak or mantle; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn chloaghey, s. the cloak. C

cloan, s. pl. children, descendants.

e chloan, s. his clan or children. C

cloan-gheiney, s. pl. children of men.

cloan-ny-mollaght, s. pl. cursed children.

clienney, a. d. of <the> children; *Mark vii. 27: Agh dooyrt Yeesey r'ee, Lhig da'n chloan ve hoshiaght jeant magh: son cha vel eh cooie arran ny clienney y ghoaill as y hilgey eh gys moddee.* But Jesus said unto her, Let the children first be filled: for it is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it unto the dogs.

chlienney, a. d. of children. C

byn glienney, a. d. of their, &c. children. C

cloie, s. m. a play.

thie cloie, s. m. a play-house.

far-chloie, s. m. foul play. See also *drogh-chloie*.

claghyn-cloie, s. the bird stonechatter.

cloie, v. play, boil; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha gloie, v. not play or boil; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#).

chloie, v. did play or boil; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

dy chloie, v. 6. to play, sport, tamper, &c. C

dy chloaghyn, [v]. to play. C

cloiet, [85](#). played, boiled.

cloieder, s. m. a player; pl. -yn.

clon-chour, s. m. the after-birth.

yn chlon-chour, s. the after-birth. C

clooid, s. m. a clout; pl. -yn.

yn chloooid, s. the clout. C

byn glooid, s. your, &c. clout. C

clooid-juist, s. m. a dish clout.

clooid-rubbee, s. m. a. towel.

clooid, v. to clout [OED: To mend with a clout or patch; to patch (with cloth, leather, metal, etc.)] -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

clooideraght, v. patching, clouting.

clooidit, [85](#). clouted, patched.

clooie, s. f. small feathers, fur.

yn chlooie the small feathers. C

byn glooie, s. your, &c. plumage, small feathers, fur. C

bran[-]clooie, s. f. the down of feathers.

clooiesag, s. f. a bolster of feathers; pl. -yn.

C

- yn glooisag**, s. your, &c. bolster. C
- clus*** or **clooey**s, v. cover with feathers; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms; 87; -ys, 88.
- clusaghey**, v. expanding the wings over the young of fowls, covering with feathers.
- clusit**, 85. the young of a fowl covered by the dam.
- clou*** or **clouw**, s. m. a pair of tongs; pl.
- cloughyn**; 1 Kings vii. 49: As ny kainlereyn dy airh ghlen, queig er y cheu yesh, as queig er y cheu chiare kiongoirt rish yn ynnyd casherick, marish ny blaaghyn, as ny lampyn, as ny **cloughyn** airh. And the candlesticks of pure gold, five on the right side, and five on the left, before the oracle, with the flowers, and the lamps, and the tongs of gold.
- yn glou** or **glouw**, s. their, &c. tongs; pl. -ghyn. C
- clowan**, s. f. a frame to wind a line on.
- yn chlowan**, s. the reel of a line. C
- clowan**, v. craving [OED *crave* v.⁴: To ask (a debtor) for payment, to dun. Sc.], teasing, claiming, dunning.
- clowanit**, 85, teased by dunning, &c.
- clowanagh**, s. m. a craver or dunner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
- cluge**, s. f. craft, intrigue.
- e **chluiig**, s. his guile, cunning, craft. C
- cluigagh** or **clugagh**, a. crafty, cunning, wily, treacherous.
- s' **clugagh**, a. how cunning or crafty. C
- s' **clugee**, a. id., comp. and sup. C
- feer chluigagh**, a. very cunning, &c. C
- clugeid**, s. f. craftiness, cunningness.
- co-** prefix.
- co-ard**, s. as high, of the same height.
- co-ayrnagh**, s. m. a partaker; Rom. xv. 27: Son my ta ny Ashoonee er ny ve jeant **co-ayrnee** jeh ny nheeghyn spyrrydoil ocsyn, yn currym oc eh myrgeddin dy hirveish orroosyn ayns nheeghyn seihltagh. For if the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things, their duty is also to minister unto them in carnal things.
- co-casley** (sic), a. equal in likeness, alike.
- co-caslys** (sic), s. m. likeness, form,

- portrait.
- yn cho[-]chaslys**, s. the likeness. C
- co-chorrym**, a. equal, equipoise.
- feer cho[-]chorrym**, a. very equal. C
- e cho[-]chorrymid**, s. his equality. C
- co-choud**, adv. equidistant, equally far.
- co-chruin*** or **co[-]chruinee**, v. congregate, assemble in a multitude, besiege; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- co[-]chruinaghey**, v. assembling, &c.
- co[-]chruinit**, 85. congregated, besieged, &c.
- co[-]chruinaght**, s. m. an assembly a concourse or congregation of people, a besiegement.
- yn cho[-]chruinaght**, s. the congregation. C
- co-dowin**, a. as deep, equal in partnership.
- co[-]lhean**, adv. as wide, equally broad. *Colhean coliauyr* (as broad as long).
- co[-]lhiabbagh**, s. m. f. a bed-fellow; a concubine; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
- e **cho[-]lhiabbagh**, s. his bed-fellow, his concubine, or harlot; 1 Chron. vii. 14: *Mec Vanasseh, Ashriel: (agh ren e cho-lhiabbagh yn Aramitess gymmyrkey Machir ayr Ghilead...* The sons of Manasseh; Ashriel, whom she bare: (but his concubine the Aramitess bare Machir the father of Gilead... C
- co[-]liack**, adv. alike, equal. See also *coliak*.
- co[-]liak**, adv. alike. of the same likeness.
- co[-]liauyr**, adv. as long, equal in length.
- co[-]loayrt**, v. conversing; -agh, 77, &c.
- co[-]loayrtagh**, s. m. converser; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
- co[-]loayrtys**, s. m. conversation; pl. -yn.
- cosoyl**, v. compare, liken; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -aghey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- cosoyllagh**, v. comparing.
- cosoylaghey**, v.
- cosoyley**, s. m. a comparison, metaphor, simile, &c.; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
- co-vollaght**, s.
- yn cho-vollaght**, s. the conspiracy; *Acts*

C

xxiii. 13: As va erskyn da-eed jeu fo yn **cho-vollaght** shoh. And they were more than forty which had made this conspiracy. C

coad, v. protect, defend; -agh, 77; -aghey, 82; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha goad, v. not protect; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. C

choad, v. did protect; -agh; -aghey; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

coadaghey, v.

er goadaghey, v. hath, &c. protected. C

coadit, pt.

coadey, s. m. protection; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

e choadey, s. his protection. C

yn goadey, s. your, &c. protection. C

coadee, a. d. of protection or defence.

choadee, a. d. of protection. C

fer-choadee (sic), s. m. a protector; pl. **fir-choadee**.

coadeyder or **fer choadee** (sic), s. m. a protector.

coadan, s. m. a protected person, a ward.

coagyr, v. cook, dress meat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha goagyr, v. not cook; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. C

choagyr, v. did cook; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

coagyrit, 85. cooked meat, dressed.

s'coagyrit, a. how cooked or dressed. C

coagyrey, s. m. a cook; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn goagyrey, s. your, &c. cook; pl. 67. C

coair, adv. near, nigh.

ny choair, adv. nigh to, near. C

yn goair, adv. near us, nigh us. C

coamr or **coamree**, v. clothe, dress; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

*cha goamr** or **goamree**, v. not clothe or cover with raiment; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. C

choamr* or **choamree**, v. did clothe; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

coamrit, 85. clothed, dressed, covered; it means finished in *Neh.* vi. 15: *Myr shoh va'n*

voalley dy slane coamrit er y wheiggoo laa as feed jeh mee Elul, ayns daa laa jeig as da-eed. So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth day of the month Elul, in fifty and two days; and endued in *Luke xxiv. 49*: ...agh fuirree-jee ayns ard-valley Yerusalem, derrey vees shiu **coamrit** lesh pooar veih'n yrjid. ...but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high.

s'coamrit, a. how clad or clothed. C

coamrey, s. m. clothing, garment, attire, dress, apparel; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

e choamrey, s. his clothing or dress. C

yn goamrey, s. your, &c. clothing, apparel, raiment. C

coamree, a. d. of clothing or dress.

coamrey-vraghey, s. The meaning of *coamrey* in this word is not now in use; it was an old custom of going to drink ale or beer in the person's house where the malt-seller sold his malt.

coamrey-yn-thie, v. keeping the house in repair.

coamreyder, s. m. a dresser, a clother.

yn choamreyder, s. the clother. C

coan or **couan**, s. m. a valley or glen.

yn choan, s. the vale or valley. C

coar, a. agreeable, sociable, civil, indulgent.

s'coar, a. how agreeable, social, or civil. C

feer choar, a. very agreeable or civil. C

coar, s. f. a twister; pl. -yn.

yn choar, s. the twister. C

coard, v. agree; -agh, 77; -ail, 78; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha goard, v. not agree; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. C

choard, v. did agree; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

coardit, 85. agreed, settled.

coardail, v.

coardail, s. m. an agreement; pl. -yn.

yn choardail, s. the agreement. C

yn goardail, s. your, &c. agreement; pl. -yn. C

mee[-]chordail, s. m. disagreement.

e vee[-]chordail, s. his disagreeing. M

cordail, a. according, pursuant.

C

cordailagh, *a.*

mee[-]chordailagh, *a.* disagreeing.

coardailys, *s. m.* agreement, agreeableness.

mee[-]chordailys, *s. m.* disagreement.

e vee[-]chordailys, *s.* his disagreement. M

coardeyder, *s. m.* an agreeer; *pl.* **-yn**.

coasan, *s. m.* an equal in age.

dty choasan, *s.* thy equal in age; *Gal.* i. 14:

As ayns credjue ny Hewnyn va mee ynsit erskyn ymmodee my choasany ayns my ashooon hene, shassoo jeean son cliaughtaghyn m'ayraghyn. And profited in the Jews' religion above many my equals in mine own nation, being more exceedingly zealous of the traditions of my fathers. C

coau, *s. f.* chaff; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn choau, *s.* the chaff. C

yn goau, *s.* your, &c. chaff. C

my-choau, *adv.* in chaff.

coauagh, *a.* chaffy.

feer choauagh, *a.* very chaffy. C

coayl, *s. m.* loss, damage.

yn choayl, *s.* the loss; *Prov.* “*Cha jarg oo dty choayl y chreck.*” [You cannot sell your loss.] C

yn goayl, *s.* your, &c. loss. C

cailljey, *a. d.* of loss or losing, of straying or strayed.

chailjey, *a. d.* of loss or losing, of straying or strayed; as, *kirree chailjey*; *Mat.* xviii.

12: *My ta keead keyrrey ec dooinney, as unname jeu v'er n'gholl er-shaghryn, nagh vel eh faagail yn chiare-feed as yn nuy-jeig, as goll gys ny sleityn, as shirrey yn cheyrrey chailjey?* if a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray? C
coayl, *v.*

caill, *v.* lose; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha gaill, *v.* not lose; *dty gaill ad* (that they lose); *Jud.* xviii. 25: *As dooyrt cloan Dan rish, Ny lhig da dty choraa v'er ny chlashtyn ny mast'ain, er-aggle dy duitt feallagh fargagh ort, as dy gaill oo dty vioys, marish bioys dty lughthie.* And the children of Dan said unto him, Let not thy voice be heard among us, lest angry

fellows run upon thee, and thou lose thy life, with the lives of thy household; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

chaill, *v.* did lose; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

caillit or **caillt**, [85](#). lost, perished.

s'caillit or **s'cailt**, *a.* how lost. C

cailleyder, *s. m.* a loser; *pl.* **-yn**.

coayr or **coair**, *a.* odd; *Num.* iii. 48: *As nee oo cur yn argid, lesh t'ou feaysley yn earroo*

coayr, *da Aaron*, as *da e vec.* And thou shalt give the money, wherewith the odd number of them is to be redeemed, unto Aaron and to his sons.

s'coir or **s'coyr**, *a.* how odd, *comp.* and *sup.* C

nane choir, *a.* an odd one. C

corrillagh, *s. m.* the odds, balance, the fractional part; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn choirrillagh, *s.* the odds. C

yn gorrillagh, *s.* your, &c. odds. C

cuirrillagh, *a.* [?] some odds.

corlheim, *v.* hop, leap on one foot; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

dy chorlheim, *v.* to hop, or leap on one foot. C

corlheimeragh, *v.* hopping, capering, skipping.

e chorlheimyragh, *v.* his capering, hopping, &c. C

coayr, *s.*

yn choayr, *s.* the bittern; *Isa.* xxxiv. 11:

Agh nee yn cormorant, as y choayr cummal ayn, yn hullad myrgeddin; as *y feeagh goaill ayn.* But the cormorant and the bittern shall possess it; the owl also and the raven shall dwell in it. C

coar-chrattagh, *s. f.* a snipe; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

coar-ny-hastan, *s. f.* a crane; *pl.* **-yn**.

cobbyr, *s. f.* copper; *pl.* **-yn**.

coe, *v.* grieving. mourning, weeping; **-agh**,

[77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*Mannagh vow cliaughtey cliaughtey nee cliaughtey coe.*” [If custom be not indulged with custom, custom will weep.]

C

- e choe**, *v.* his grieving or weeping. C
yn goe, *s.* your, &c. weeping, grieving. C
coeyder, *s. m.* a weeper, a griever; *pl. -yn.*
- coggyl**, *s. f.* cockle, tares; *Job xxxi. 40: Lhig da onnaneyn gaase seose ayns ynnyd curnaught, as coggyl ayns ynnyd oarn.* Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley.
yn choggyl, *s.* the tare or cockle. C
yn goggyl, *s.* your, &c. cockle or tare<*s*>. C
- coghal**, *s. m.* the core of a sore; *pl. -yn.*
yn choghal, *s.* the core of a sore. C
yn goghal, *s.* your, &c. core; *pl. -yn.* C
coghalagh, *a.* having cores; *a. d.* of a core or cores. C
- coidyr**, *s. f.* straw drawn for ropes.
yn gohdyr, *s.* your, &c. refuse of straw. C
- coigee**, *s. f.* a loom; *pl. -yn.*
yn choigee, *s.* the loom. C
- coillar**, *s. m.* the halter of a horse; *pl. -yn.*
yn choillar, *s.* the beast's halter. C
- coirrey**, *s. m.* a crucible, a caldron, furnace, or kettle; *pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].*
yn choirrey, *s.* the crucible, or furnace. C
yn goirrey, *s.* your, &c. crucible or furnace. C
- colb** or **colbey**, *s. m.* the body, trunk, or hull. This word, no doubt, is the old Manks for body.
yn cholbey, *s.* the body, trunk, or hull. C
yn golbey, *s.* your, &c. body, trunk, hull. C
- cosh-ry-cholbey**, *a.* going in a body together, walking *cheek-by-jowl*.
- colbagh**, *s. f.* a heifer; *pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].* The plural of this word ought to be *colbee* and not *colbeeyn*, but custom frequently overcomes rule.
yn cholbagh, *s.* the heifer. C
yn golbagh, *s.* your, &c. heifer. *pl. 72.*
- colbee**, *a. d.* of a heifer or heifers.
- coll** or **cohll**, *s. m.* hazel, a tree.
yn choll, *s.* the hazel. C
- car-coll**, *s. m.* a hitch of a rope; a knot on a

timber-head, of that tree, —whence the name *Coll*.

- collagh**, *s. m.* a stallion. The males of many animals are called *collagh*; as, *collagh assyl* (a he-ass); *collagh muck* (a boar); *collagh kayt* (a he or kaarl cat), &c. *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].
yn chollagh, *s.* the stallion. C
yn gollagh, *s.* your, &c. stallion; *pl. 71.*
collee, *a. d.* of a stallion or stallions.
colleey, *s. m.* the action of a stallion or male animal with his mate.
- collan**, *s.*
collan-bing, *s. m.* a sound in the ear as of a bell.
collan-jargan or **cadley-jargan**, *s. m.* a sensation of pain generally felt in the foot or feet attended with slight pricking pains all over the member, which is quite torpid at the time. [Pins and needles.] Perhaps it ought to be written *ghallar-jerkan*.
- collane**, *s. f.* a gut or entrail.
e chollane, *s.* his gut; *pl. -yn.* C
yn gollane, *s.* your, &c. gut or entrail, C
greim-collane, *s. f.* a grippe [OED: An intermittent spasmodic pain in the bowels. Usually *pl.*, colic pains].
lus y chollane, *s. f.* the herb robin run over the hedge.
collaneagh, *a.* intestinal.
- coll-meia**, *s. f.* the herb lamb-quarter. Perhaps it ought to be *kail-meia* (a fat or luxuriant cole or cabbage).
yn choll-meia, *s.* the herb lamb-quarter. C
- Colloo**, *s. f.* the Calf Island. This word, like many others, is difficult to know from what it has been derived, as it differs from the Manks of calf, (the young of a cow); but perhaps it ought to be spelled *cauf*. Conjectures in such cases are endless—some persons will have it to be from *cooyl-halloo* (behind the land); others that it is from *coayl* (loss); and others that it is so called on account of its being formerly frequented by puffins and this word *colloo*, being their principal note.
yn Cholloo, *s.* the Calf Island. C

C

Chylloo, *a. d.* of the Calf Island; as, *carrick y Chylloo* (the Chickens of the Calf Island).

C

Keylliu, *a. d.* of the Calf Island.

coltar, *s. m.* a coulter or cutter of a plough; *pl.*

-yn.

yn choltar, *s.* the coulter. C

byn goltar, *s.* your, &c. coulter. C

coltrag, *s.* a coulter bill fowl.

yn choltrag, *s.* the coulter bill bird. C

combaas* or **combaase**, *v.* compass, surround, encircle; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

chombaas* or **chombaase**, *v.* did encompass; **-agh**; **-al**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

combaasal, *v.* encompassing, encircling.

combaasey, *v.* See *combaasal*.

combaasit, [85](#). compassed, encompassed.

s'combaasit, *a.* how encompassed or surrounded. C

combaase, *s. m.* a compass, a circular route.

byn gombaase, *s.* your, &c. compass. C

combaaseyder, *s. m.* a compasser; *pl.* **-yn**.

commee, [s.][*< a >*](#). common participation; *Rev. ii. 20:* ...ta reddyn ennagh aym dy choiyr dty lieh, er-y-fa dy vel uss lhiggey da'n ven shen Jezebel, ta goaill urree dy ve ny adeyr, dy ynsaghey as dy chleayne my harvaantyn dy chur rish maarderys, as dy ghoaill **commee** ayns ny reddyn t'er ny ouralley gys jalloyn. I have a few things against thee, because thou sufferest that woman Jezebel, which calleth herself a prophetess, to teach and to seduce my servants to commit fornication, and to eat things sacrificed unto idols. *Prov.* “*Commee obbyr commee bee.*” [Partner in work, partner in food.]

commeey, *s.* partnership, fellowship, communion, league. This word and *boodeeys* are nearly synonymous, the former is used in matters respecting the body and the mind, *Eph. iii. 9:* *As dy hoilshaghey dy foshlit da dy chooilley ghooinney, cre ta commeey y folliaght ta er ve er dy hoshiaght y theihll keillit ayns Jee, ren dy chooilley nhee y chroo liorish Yeesey*

Creest. And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ; and the latter in matters of commerce, gain, or partnership.

e chom meeys, *s.* his fellowship. C

byn gom meeys, *s.* your, &c. fellowship. C

comys, *s. m.* offence, blame; *2 Cor. viii. 20:*

Shaghney shoh, nagh der dooinney erbee

cômys hooin ayns y phalchey shoh t'er ny hirveish liorin. Avoiding this, that no man should blame us in this abundance which is administered by us.

e chomys, *s.* his blame, or guilt. C

comys, *s. m.* the private part; *pl.* **-yn**.

e chomys, *s.* his private part. C

comyssey, *v.* cohabiting, copulating.

e chomyssey, *p. p.* his cohabiting. C

conaaunt, *s. m.* a covenant, a condition; *pl.*

-yn.

yn chonaant, *s.* the covenant. C

byn gonaant, *s.* your, &c. covenant or condition. C

conaant, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

conaaantey, *v.* covenanting, bargaining.

conaaantit, [85](#). covenanted, conditioned.

conaaantagh, *s. m.* a covenanter; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

condraig, *s. f.* a contrary, crabbed person; *pl.* **-ee**.

condraigagh, *a.* contrary, in opposition.

s'condraigagh, *a.* how contrary. C

s'condraigee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

ro chondraigagh, *a.* too contrary. C

condraigys, *s. f.* contrariety, contrariness; *pl.* **-yn**.

e chondraigys, *s.* his contrariety, or crabbed disposition. C

byn gondageys, *s.* your, &c. contrariness. C

condeil, *s. f.* a goar [OED *gore* n.² 6b:

‘Angular pieces of plank inserted to fill up a vessel's planking at any part requiring it’] in timber work; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chondeil, *s.* the gusset of timber. C

C

coneageht, *s. m.* the twilight, the cowering [not in OED or EDD] of night.

yn choneeageht, *s.* the twilight, the cowering. C

con-ghorraghey, *a.* something dark. Perhaps this word is from *ȝhionn* and *dorragey* (hardly dark).

con-ghorraghys or **con-ghorrid**, *s. m.* darkness, not altogether dark, pretty dark.

connaase (sic: stress), *s. f.* disdain, contempt. *yn gonnaase*, *s.* your, &c. disdain. C

connaasagh (sic: stress) or **connysson**, *v.* taunting, scoffing, disdainfully sneering, or teasing.

yn gonnysson, *v.* your, &c. gibing. C
connaasey, *v.*

chonnaasey or **chonnysson**, *v.* sneering, gibing, teasing in a disdainful manner. C

connysagh. [*a.*] See *connaasagh*.
connaasagh, *a.*

dy gonnaasagh (sic), *adv.* disdainfully. C

feer chonnaasagh, *a.* very disdainful.

connaasagh, *s. m.* a disdainful, teasing, gibing person; *pl.* 72 [change *-agh* to *-eeyn*].

connagh, *s.*

connagh-ny-ghiark (*sc. giark*), *s. f.* the herb henbane.

conning, *s. f.* a coney, a rabbit.

yn chonning, *s.* the coney or rabbit. C

yn gonning, *s.* your, &c. rabbit. C

conneeyn, *s. pl.* conies, rabbits.

conrea, *s. m.* a tup that has his testicles in his back.

contangrys, *a.* cross-grained, crabbed, peevish. [cantankerous]

con[-]traie, *s. f.* the neap tide. The *con* in this word is supposed to come from *coon* (narrow), as the shore is narrow at this time.

yn chontraie, *s.* the neap tide. C

convayrt, *s. m.* a carcase, a carrion; the *pl.* is **conveyrt**.

yn chonvayrt (sic: stress), *s.* the carrion or carcase. C

yn gonvayrt, *s.* your, &c. carrion. C.

coo, *s. m.* a greyhound; *pl.* **coyin**.

yn choo, *s.* the greyhound. C

nyn goo, *s.* your, &c. greyhound. C

e choyin, *s. pl.* his greyhounds. C

nyn goyin, *s.* your, &c. greyhounds. C

cooag, *s. f.* a cuckoo; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chooag, *s.* the cuckoo. C

nyn gooag, *s.* your, &c. cuckoo; *pl.* **-yn**. C

bee-koog, *s. f.* woodsorrel.

smug-koog, *s. f.* cuckoo spittle.

cooagey, *v.* cooing as a dove; *Nah.* ii. 7: *As bee Huzzab er ny leeideil ayns cappeeyys, ver ad lhieu seose ee, as nee ny moidyn eck shooyl rhymbee cooagey myr calmaneyn, as caayne ayns nyn gleau.* And Huzzab shall be led away captive, she shall be brought up, and her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, tabering upon their breasts.

yn chooagey, *v.* the cooing; *< Nah. ii. 7 >*. This word is, radically, *cauaigey*, in *Zep.* ii. 14. C

cauaigey, *v.* cooing; *Zep.* ii. 14: *As nee ny shioltaneyn lhie sheese 'sy vean eck, dy chooilley cheint dy veisht: nee chammah yn choayr as y bittern goaill aaght ayns ny linteyrynn mullee eck: nee yn coraa oc cuaigey ayns ny uinniagyn.* And flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, all the beasts of the nations: both the cormorant and the bittern shall lodge in the upper lintels of it; their voice shall sing in the windows.

cooat, *s. m.* a coat; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chooat, *s.* the coat. C

giare-chooat, *s. m.* a jacket.

mwannal cooat, *s. m.* the cape of a coat, &c.

cooat, *v.* coat; **-agh**, [77](#); **-al**, [79](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cooatal, *v.*

cooatey, *v.* coating, covering with a coat.

cooatit, *pt.*

cooateyder, *s. m.* a coater, a coverer; *pl.* **-yn**.

coob or **cooib**, *s. m.* inside of a bend; the piece of timber that fills the eye of the nether millstone.

yn choob, *s.* the inside of a bend. C

C

cood* or **coodee**, *v.* cover **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

anchoodee, *v.* uncover, disclose.

cha good* or **goodee**, *v.* not cover; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C

chood* or **choodee**, *v.* did cover; **-agh**; **-aghey**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

coodaghey, *v.* covering.

er goodaghey, *v.* hath, &c. covered. C

anchoodaghey, *v.* to uncover, to develop. **coodit**, *pt.*

s'coodit, *a.* how covered, &c. C

coodagh, *s. m.* a covering; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn choodagh, *s.* the cover or covering. C

coodee, *a. d.* of covering or coverings.

choodee, *a. d.* of a cover or covering. C

coodeyder, *s. m.* a coverer; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn choodeyder, *s.* the coverer. C

cooid, *s. f.* goods, ware, merchandize; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chooid, *s.* the goods. C

yn gooid, *s.* your, &c. goods. C

cooid-ronney, *s. m.* portion of goods divided.

e chooid-ronney, *s.* his dividend. C

yn chooid-sloo, *s.* the least. C

yn chooid-smoo, *s.* the greatest. C

cooid-vooar, *s. m.* something great.

e chooid-vooar, *s.* his great something. C

yn un chooid, *s.* the same, one and the same; *Gen.* xli. 26: *Ta ny shiaght booaghyn mie, cowraghey shiaght bleeantyn; as ta ny shiaght jeeassyn mie shiaght bleeantyn: ta'n dreamal yn un chooid.* The seven good kine are seven years; and the seven good ears are seven years: the dream is one.

cooidjagh, *adv.* together.

oilley cooidjagh, *adv.* altogether, quite.

coyrt-cooidjagh, *v.* joining.

cooidjaghey, *v.* gathering together; *Cant.*

vi. 13: *O Shulamite chyndaa, chyndaa, dy vod mayd blâkey ort: cre hee-ys shiu 'sy Shulamite? myr cooidjaghey daa heshaght-chaggee.* O Shulamite; return, return, that we may look upon thee. What will ye see in the Shulamite? As it were the company of two

armies.

dy chooidjaghey, *s.* to gather together. C

cooidsave, *a.*

s'gooidsave, *a.* more or most vouchsafe.

[OED *vouchsafe* v. 8: To be pleasing or agreeable to (a person) to do something.] G

s'cooidsave, *v.* may vouchsafe. See

s'gooidsave.

my chooidsave, *v.* if vouchsafe. C

dy gooidsave-lhiat, *v. pro.* that thou

vouchsafe.

cooie, *a.* fit, convenient, meet; *Ez.* xv. 4: *Cur-my-ner te tilgit 'syn aisle dy lostey; ta'n aisle dy stroie eh bun as baare, as ta'n mean echey losht. Vel eh cooie son obbyr erbee?* Behold, it is cast into the fire for fuel; the fire devoureth both the ends of it, and the midst of it is burned. Is it meet for any work?

dy cooie, *adv.* duly, fitly, properly.

s'cooie, *a.* how fit or proper. C

s'cooieey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

feer chooie, *a.* very fit, convenient, or meet. C

anchooie, *a.* unfit, unqualified.

neu-chooie, 4. unfit, incapable, inordinate, indecent; *Col.* iii. 5: *Smaghtee-jee er-y-fa shen ny oltyn thalloinagh eu, maarderys, neu-ghennid, ygearree neu-chooie, drogh vian, as saynt seihltagh, ta dy chur ammys da jallooyn.* Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry.

cooieid, *s.*

yn gooieid, *s.* your, &c. fitness. C

cooill, *s. f.* a hiding place; *Isa.* xxviii. 17: ...as nee'n sniaghtey-garroo sheebey ersooyl kemmyrk ny breagyn, as nee ny ushtaghyh lheeney harrish ny cooillyn folliaght. ...and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place. There are several estates of land in the Island called *Cooill*, as *Cooill-vane*, *Cooill-injil*, &c.; I suppose from their situation being behind.

cooilley, *a. d.* of the situation of lying behind.

cooill-lhiaght, *s. f.* a couch; *Amos* iii. 12:

C

Myr ta'n bochilley goaill ass beeal yn lion daa chass, ny peesh dy chleaysh; myr shen vees cloan Israel, ta cummal ayns Samaria as Damascus, er ny livrey myr veih corneil lhiabbagh, ny cooill lhiaght. As the shepherd taketh out of the mouth of the lion two legs, or a piece of an ear; so shall the children of Israel be taken out that dwell in Samaria in the corner of a bed, and in Damascus in a couch.

cooilleen, s. recompence, compensation; *pl. -aghyn* [see below, *cooilleeney*, s. *m.*]; *Rom. xii. 19: Chaarjyn ghraiagh, ny gow-jee cooilleen* ec *nyn laue hene, agh ny sleiae lhig-jee lesh corree: son te scruit, Lhiam's kerraghey; mish nee cooilleeney, ta'n Chiarn dy ghra.* Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.; *Heb. xi. 26: Jeeaghyn er oltooan Chreest berchys smoo na tashtaghyn Egypt, son va sooil echey gys cooilleen yn leagh.* Esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt: for he had respect unto the recompence of the reward.

cooilleen, v. fulfil, perform, reward, avenge; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

cha gooilleen, v. not fulfil or perform; *-agh*; *-ee*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*, [94](#). C

chooilleen, v. did fulfil or fulfilled, perform, reward, compensate, complete, finish; *-agh*; *-ee*; *-ey*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-it*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). C

cooilleeney, v. fulfilling, performing, recompensing, compensating, avenging; *er ny gooilleeney* (sic), v. hath, &c. been fulfilled, performed, or compensated. C

cooilleenit, [85](#). fulfilled, finished, &c.

s'cooilleenit, a. how fulfilled, compensated, rewarded, recompensed, or finished. C

cooilleeney, s. *m.* fulfilment, revenge; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

e chooilleeney, s. his fulfilment, his revenge. C

e chooilleenaghyn, s. *pl.* his fulfilment, his revenges. C

cooilleeneyder, s. *m.* an avenger, fulfiller,

&c.; *pl. -yn*.

yn chooilleeneyder, s. the fulfiller, avenger, &c. C

nyn gooilleeneyder, s. your, &c. fulfiller, &c. C

cooin, s.

s'cooin-lhesh, p. he remembers. C

s'cooin-lhee, p. she remembers. C

s'cooin-lhieu, p. they remember. C

s'cooin-lhiam, p. I remember. C

s'cooin-lhien, p. we remember. C

s'cooin-lhiat, p. thou rememberest. C

s'cooin-lhieu, p. you or ye remember. C

cooin or **cooinee**, v. remember, recollect; *-agh*, [77](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-it*, [85](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

cha gooин, v. not remember; *-agh*; *-ee*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*, [94](#). C

chooin* or **chooinee**, v. did remember, or recollect; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-it*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). C

cooinaght, v.

dy chooinaght, v. to remember, &c. C

cooinaghtyn, v.

dy chooinaghtyn, v. to have remembrance, or memory.

cooinit, pt.

s'cooinit, a. how remembered. C

cooinaght or **cooinaghtyn**, s. *m.* memory recollection, remembrance.

nyn gooинaght or *gooинaghtyn*, s. your, &c. memory, or remembrance. C

aa-chooinaghtyn, s. *m.* recollection.

cooinney, s.

camman-er-cooinney, a pique or grudge in memory.

cooinaghyn, s. *m.* memorandum.

e chooinaghyn, s. his memory, &c.

cooinidagh, a. retentive, recollective.

cooinaghtagh, a.

s'cooinaghtagh or **s'cooinidagh**, a. how recollective or retentive. C

s'cooinidee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup. C

feer chooinidagh, a. very recollective. C

cooineyder, s. *m.* a rememberer.

cooiney, s. *m.* coin; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

cooineyder, s. *m.* a coiner.

C

cooinsheanse, s. f. conscience; *pl.* -yn.

e chooinsheanse, s. 6. his conscience. C
byn gooinsheanse, s. your, &c. conscience. C

cooinsheansagh, a. conscientious.
dy gooinsheansagh (sic), *adv.* consciously.
s'chooinsheansagh (sic), a. how
 conscionable or conscious. C
s'chooinsheansee (sic), a. *id.*, *comp.* and
sup. C

cooish, s. f. a cause, case, affair; *pl.* -yn.

yn chooish, s. the cause; *pl.* -yn. C
byn gooish, s. your, &c. cause; *pl.* -yn. C
far-chooish, s. f. a fictitious cause, a cause
 adduced for instance.
trome-chooisagh, a. important, of great
 weight or consequence.

cooishagh, a. cautious [OED: Cautious,
 wary, heedful, circumspect], desirous of
 information or knowledge, wily, sly.
dy cooishagh, *adv.* wily, cunningly, slily;
Josh. ix. 4: Hie ad gys obbyr dy cooishagh,
as lhig ad orroo hene dy ve chaghteryn reeoil,
as ghow ad shenn saick erbyn assylyn, as
siyn-feeyney, shenn, raipit, as kerrit. They did
 work willy, and went and made as if they had
 been ambassadors, and took old sacks upon
 their asses, and wine bottles, old, and rent, and
 bound up.

feer chooisagh, a. very curious, or
 inquisitive. C

coolley or **cooylley**, s. f. the valve or leaf of a
 door.

yn choolley, s. the leaf, or valve of a door,
 cupboard, &c. C

byn goolley or **gooylley**, s. your, &c. leaf or
 valve of a door. C

coollee or **cooyllee**, a. d. of a valve or
 valves, of a leaf of a door, &c.

coon, a. narrow, not wide.

cooney, a. *pl.* narrow, strait.

buird chooney, s. *pl.* narrow tables, boards.
 C

s'coon, a. how narrow. C

s'cooiney, a. the *comp.* and *sup.* of *coon*. C
ro choon a. too narrow. C

coon, v. narrow; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#);
 -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

coonagh or coonaghey, v.

dy choonagh, v. to make narrow. C
er choonaghey, v. hath, &c. narrowed, &c.
 C

coonid, s. m. narrowness.
byn goonid, s. your, &c. narrowness. C
lesh y choonid, *adv.* rather narrow.

coon, v. help, aid, assist; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#);
 -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
cooin, v. i. help, aid, assist.

cha goon, v. not help; -agh; -in; -ins; -yms,
[94](#). C

choon, v. [did] help, aid, assist; -agh; -ee;
 -in; -ins; -ym -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

chooin, v. helped, did help, aid, or assist. C
cooney, s. m. help, aid, assistance; *pl.* 67
 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn chooney, s. the help, aid, assistance. C
byn gooney, s. your, &c. help, aid,
 assistance. C

coonee, a. d. of help or assistance.

fer-choonee (sic), a helper, an aider.

dty er-coonee, s. thy helper. F

fir choonee, s. *pl.* helpers, aiders, &c. C

fir-choonee, s. *pl.* helpers.

cooneyder, s. m. a helper, an aider.

yn chooneyder, s. the helper. See *fer*
choonee. C

coonlagh, s. f. straw; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to
 -eeyn].

yn choonlagh, s. the straw, haum [OED
haulm ~ halm: collective sing. The stems or
 stalks of various cultivated plants, as peas,
 beans, vetches, hops, potatoes, etc., now
 less commonly of corn or grass; *esp.* as left
 after gathering the pods, ears, etc., and used
 for litter or thatching,] &c. C

byn goonlagh, s. your, &c. straw. C

coonlee, a. d. of straw, of the straw.

choonlee, a. d. of straw, or haum. C

faiyr-choonlee, s. f. stubble grass.

giare-choonlagh, s.

yn yiare-choonlagh, s. the stubble; *Isa.*
lxvii. 14: Cur-my-ner, bee ad myr y yiare-
choonlagh; nee yn aile ad y lostey; cha jean
ad livrey ad-hene veih pooar y lossey. Behold,
 they shall be as stubble; the fire shall burn

C

them; they shall not deliver themselves from the power of the flame. G

coonr[*] or **coonre**, *v.* exchange, barter, truck, commute, swop; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-ey**, 82; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-it**, 85; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

*cha goonr** or **goonree**, *v.* not exchange; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C

choonr* or **choonree**, *v.* did exchange, barter, truck, swop, or commute; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C

coonrey, *v.*

dy choonrey, *v.* to exchange, barter, &c. C

coonrit, *pt.*

s'coonrit, *a.* how exchanged or swopped. C

coonrey, *s. m.* an exchange; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn goonrey, *s.* your, &c. exchange, swop, &c.; *pl.* 67.

coonree, *a. d.* of exchange, or barter, &c.

coonreyder, *s. m.* an exchanger; *pl.* -**yn**.

yn choonreyder, *a.* the exchanger, &c. C

coont, *v.* count, reckon, calculate; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-ey**, 82; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-it**, 85; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

choont, *v.* did reckon, count, or sum up; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94.

coontey, *v.*

dy choontey, *v.* to reckon, account, cypher, to cast accounts. C

coontit, *pt.*

s'coontit, *a.* how counted, reckoned or calculated. C

coontey, *s. m.* an account, sake, sake of, reckoning, history; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]. Prov. “Coontey ny heïn roish ta ny hoohyn guirt.” [Counting the chickens before the eggs are hatched.]

er-coontey, *adv.* on account.

coontee, *a. d.*

fir choontee, *s. pl.* male accountants. C

coonteyder, *s.*

yn choonteyder, *s.* the accountant. C

coorse, *s. m.* course; *pl.* -**yn**.

yn choorse, *s.* the course. C

yn goorse, *s.* your, &c. course. C

cooyl, *s.*

e chooyl, *s.* his back part, or hinder part.

yn gooyl, *s.* our, &c. back; *adv.* behind us.

ny chooyl, *pre.* behind, aback. C

ny gooylloo, *adv.* behind your, &c. back.

C

er-gooil or **er-gooyl**, *adv.* in arrear, behind hand, behind.

er-y-chooyl, *adv.* shortly, by and bye, presently.³⁷

cooyl, *adv.* behind, aback.

cooyl-cassid, *v.* backbiting; *Rom. i. 30* [see below].

cooyl-cassidagh, *s. m.* a backbiter; *pl.* 71

[change **-agh** to **-ee**]. [*Rom. i. 30*:

Cooylchasseydee, *noidyn Yee, roonee, moyrnee, boggssee, gientyn reddyn olk, mee-viallee da ayraghyn as moiraghyn.* Backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents.]

cooyl-chlea, *a.* in ambush, in wait, lying in wait, behind the screen.

Fer cooyl-duirn (one to aid or help in case of need).

cooyl-skirraghtagh, *s. m.* a backslider; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

cooyrt, *s.* a court or yard; *pl.* -**yn**.

yn chooyrt, *s.* the court or yard. C

cooyrtey, *a. d.* of a court or yard.

coraa, *s. f.* voice; *pl.* -**ghyn**.

yn choraa, *s.* the voice. C;

yn goraa, *s.* your, &c. voice; *pl.* -**ghyn**.

ard-choraa, *s. m.* loud voice; *pl.* -**yn** (sic)

doccar-coraa, *s. m.* emphasis; *a.* **doccar-coraaagh**, emphatic.

coraa-dorraghey, *s. m.* a parable or dark saying; *pl.* **caraaghyn-dorraghey**.

caraagh, *a.*

feer choraagh, *a.* very vocal. C

corb, *s. m.* an heirloom; *pl.* -**yn**.

yn chorob, *s.* the heirloom. C

³⁷ I know that some Manx speakers interpret this expression as *er-y-chooyl*. My understanding relies on the entry here without ‘5.’, that would indicate *ç*; and in Kelly’s dictionary (in which *ch* and *çh* are distinguished): **chooyl**, an old word for the instant, present, as *er-y-chooyl*, presently; and: **er-y-chooyl**, *adv.* immediately, in a moment, forthwith; in the English-Manx: **forthwith**, *adv.* er-y-chooyl, çhelleragh, er-yn-oor.

C

corkey, s. m. oats, oat grain; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn chorkey, s. the oats. C

byn gorkey, s. your, &c. oats. C

corkey-taghyrt, s. m. long bearded oats.

sheel corkey, s. m. seed oats.

corlaig, s. f. a coalrake or muckrake.

yn chorlaig s. the coalrake, or muckrake. C

byn gorlaig, s. your, &c. coalrake. C

corlan. s. f. an earth nut or pig nut; *pl.* -yn.

curlan, s. f. a pig nut or earth nut; *pl.* -yn.

corneil, s. f. a corner; *pl.* -yn.

yn chorneil, s. the corner. C

corneilagh, a. having corners; a. d. of a corner or corners.

chorneilagh, a. d. of the corner or corners.

C

s'corneilagh, a. how cornered. C

corockle, s. m. a consonant; *pl.* 69 [change -e to -yn].

corp, s. m. a body, a corpse; *pl.* **kirp**; the body of any thing.

yn chorp, s. the body. C

byn gorp, s. your, &c. body; *pl.* see *girp*.

kirp, s. *pl.* bodies; the *pl.* of *corp*.

byn girp, s. your, &c. bodies. [C]

kirpey, a. d.

chirpey, a. d. of the body or bodies. K

corp-as-slaynt, s. m. kind love and best respects.

corrag, s. f. a hand in contempt, a crook made of the hand or fingers; a knob to hold by to turn a machine; *pl.* -yn.

byn gorrag, s. your, &c. hand. See *corrag*.

suggane-corrag, s. m. a straw rope made on the thumb.

corragh, a. tottering, ready to fall.

s'corragh, a. how tottering, *comp.* and *sup.*

C

feer chorragh, a. very tottering, or apt to fall. C

corrid, s. m. caducity, aptness to fall or totter.

corran, s. m. a sickle; *pl.* -yn. *Prov.* “*Cha dooar rieau drogh veaynee corran mie.*” [A bad reaper never got a good sickle.]

yn chorran, s. the sickle. C

lus y chorran, s. f. sickle weed.

corree, s. f. anger, resentment.

yn chorree, s. the anger, or resentment. C

corree, a. angry, displeased.

s'corree, a. how angry or vexed, *comp.* and *sup.* C

feer chorree, a. very angry, or displeased.

C

correydank, a. crossly disposed.

corrym, a. equal, even. See *corm*.

corm, a. (a contraction of *corrym*), equal, equivalent, even, up to.

s'corm or **s'corrym**, a. how equal. C

s'corrym. See *corm*. C

s'cormey or **s'corrymey**, a. *id.*, *comp.* & *sup.* C

feer chorm or **chorrym**, a. very equal, or even.

feer chorrym, a. very equal. See *chorm*. C

co-chorrym, a. equal, equipoise.

neu-chorrym, a. unequal, disproportionate.

drogh-chorrym, s. f. (sic) foul play, evil treatment; *Acts vii. 19:* *Ghell eh shoh dy foalsey rish y chynney ain, as hug eh drogh-chorrym da nyn ayraghyn, myr shen dy row ad éginit nyn gloan veggey y hilgey magh, dy ve stroit.* The same dealt subtilly with our kindred, and evil entreated our fathers, so that they cast out their young children, to the end they might not live.

corm, v. -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chorm* or **chorrym**, v. *id.* [‘did equal’, ‘did even’]; -agh; -aghey; -al; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

chormee, v. did equalize, &c. C

cormagh or **cormal**, v. making equal or even.

cormaghey, v. equalising, making even.

cormee, a. d. of equalising.

cormit, [85](#) made equal, or even; *Job xxviii. 19:* *Cha bee topaz Ethiopia soylit huggey, chamoo vees eh cormit rish airh ghlen.* The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it, neither shall it be valued with pure gold.

s'cormit, a. how equalized. C

corrymit, pt.

C

neu-chorrymit, *a.* unequalled, unparalleled.

corm, *s. m.* satisfaction or revenge for something done, compensation.

cormid, *s. m.* equality, equivalence, equilibrium, evenness.

yn chormid, *s.* the equality. C

cormid-traa-arree, *s. m.* the spring or vernal equinox.

cormid-traa-fouyr, *s. m.* the harvest, or autumnal equinox.

corrymid, *s.*

neu-chorrymid, *s. m.* inequality, partiality; <*Isaiah*[*James*] iii. 17: *Agh y chreenaught ta veih'n yrjey t'ee hoshiaght glen, eisht sheeoil, meen, as aashagh dy ve coylit, lane dy erreeish as dy vessyn mie, fegoosh neu-chorrymid, as fegoosh craueeaught-oalsey.* But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

corrym, *a.* with child. See *corm*.

cormyder, *s. m.* a chancellor; *Ezra* iv. 8: *Ren Rehum yn cormyder, as Shimshai yn scrudeyr screeuyn y yanno no i Jerusalem, gys Artaxerxes y ree, er yn agh shoh.* Rehum the chancellor and Shimshai the scribe wrote a letter against Jerusalem to Artaxerxes the king in this sort.

corvaal, *s. f.* confusion, chaos.

yn chorvaal, the confusion, chaos. C

corvian, *s. f.* conceit.

cosaayl, *s. f.* (from *cosh* and *soieal*) on the haunches. *Soie-cosaayl* is sitting with the haunches or hams on the calves of the legs; *Ecclesiasticus* xxvi. [1]2: *Bee ee cha jollyssagh as y troailtagh paagh, ta er daghyrt er ushtey: iuys ee ass dy chooilley phoyll ta 'sy roshbyn; hed ee er cosaayl fo dy chooilley hammag, as shin-y-meas da dy chooilley vaarderagh.* She will open her mouth, as a thirsty traveller when he hath found a fountain, and drink of every water near her: by every hedge will she sit down, and open her quiver against every arrow.

e chosaayl, *s.* his haunches;

<*Ecclesiasticus* xxvi. 12.> C

cosn*, **cosne**, or **cossyn**, *v.* gain, earn, win, escape, &c.; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -ey, [82](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

*cha gosn** or *gosnee*, *v.* not gain, win, &c.; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). C
chosn* or **chosne**, *v.* did gain or gained, did profit or earn; -agh, -ee, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms, -ys, [\[94\]](#). C

cosney, *v.*

dy chosney, *v.* to gain or earn. C

er gosney, *v.* hath, &c. gained, profitted. C
cosnit, [85](#). earned, gained, &c.

s'cosnit, *a.* how gained or earned. C

cosney, *s. m.* gain, earnings, winnings, profit, emolument; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

cosnee, *a. d.* of gain or earnings.

cosneyder, *s. m.* an earner, a gainer; *pl.* -yn.

yn chosneyder, *s.* the gainer or earner. C

yn gosneyder, *s.* your, &c. gainer, &c. C

cossyllagh, *a.* indifferent, passable, tolerable.

In a middling state. This word may be from *caslysagh*, agreeable to the likeness you see it in. or from *cosh* (of a foot, able to go on foot).

s'cossilagh, *a.* how indifferent. C

s'cossilee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

feer chossylagh, *a.* very tolerable. C

cossyllid, *s. m.* tolerableness, passableness.

cost, *v.* cost; -agh, [77](#); -al, [79](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chost, *v.* did cost; -agh, -ys, [94](#). C

costal, *v.*

costal, *a.* costly, precious.

s'costal or **s'costalagh**, *a.* how costly. C

s'costalee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

feer chostal, *adv.* very costly. C

cost, *s. m.* cost.

costrayl, *s. f.* a jar or large bottle.

couch, *s.*

yn chouch, *s.* the coach. C

cour, *pre.* towards, provided for.

my-chorr, *p. p.* for me provided for me.

dty chour, *pre.* for thee, reserved for thee,

C

provided for thee, towards; -s, *id. em.*

byn gour, *adv.* provided for, towards you, your, their, or our, for <they> them, you, ye, or us, &c.

cour-y-laa, *a.* daily, by the day, diurnal.

cour-y-traa, *a.* as the time comes.

gour-y-chione, *adv.* headlong, by the head.

gour y ghib, face-ways, or mouth-ways.

couyr, *s. m.* cure, relief, remedy; *pl.* -yn.

e chouyr, *s.* his cure or remedy.

couyr, *v.* -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84;

-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

my chouyragh; *v.* dy -al, *my -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys*, 94. C

cha gouyr, *v.* not recover or cure; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. C

couyral, *v.* recovering, getting in a state of convalescence; *pl.* -yn.

byn gouyral, *s.* your, &c. recovery, cure. C

coureyder, *s. m.* a curer; *pl.* -yn.

cowag, *s. f.* chat, loud talk, unintelligible discourse; *pl.* -yn.

yn chowag, *s.* the loud chat or talk. C

cowart, *s. m.* a coward.

cowr, *v.* mark, note, signify, betoken; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha gowr, *v.* not mark; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. C

chowr* or **chowree**, *v.* did mark, or marked; betoken, signify, represent; -agh, -aghey, -in, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. C

cowraghey, *v.* mark, signifying, betokening, representing.

cowrit, 85. marked, signified.

s'cowrit, *a.* how marked. C

cowrey, *s. m.* a mark, token, sign, symptom; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn chowrey, *s.* the mark, sign, token, symptom. C

byn gowrey, *s.* your, &c. mark, token, sign, signification. [C]

cowree, *a. d.* of a mark or marks, or signifying.

cowreyder, *s. m.* a marker, one who marks.

yn chowreyder, *s.* the marker, &c. C

cowree, *s. f.* sowins [EDD *sowen pl.*: A dish

made by steeping the husks and siftings of oatmeal in water], flummery [OED: ‘A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflour or oatmeal’ (Johnson)]; *pl.* -yn. *yn chowree*, *s.* the sowins. C

cowryn, *s.*

e chowryn, *s.* his effects or treasure; *Jer. xv. 13:* *Dty chooid as dty chowryn livrey-ym son spoolley nastee, as shen son oolley dty pheccaghyn, eer ayns oolley dty ardyn.* Thy substance and thy treasures will I give to the spoil without price, and that for all thy sins, even in all thy borders. C

coyrd, *s. m.* a cord; *Josh. ii. 15:* *Eisht lhig ee sheese ad er coyrd trooid yn uinniag: son va'n thie eck er voalley yn valley, as v'ee cummal er y voalley.* Then she let them down by a cord through the window: for her house was upon the town wall, and she dwelt upon the wall; *pl.* -yn.

yn chord or **choyrd**, *s.* the cord. C

coyrl or **coyrllee**, *v.* advise, counsel, persuade; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

choyrl* or **choyrllee**, *v.* did advise or counsel; -agh, -aghey, -in, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. C

coyrlagh noi, *v.* dissuading.

coyrlaghey, *v.* advising, counselling, persuading, &c.

coyrlit, 85. advised, counselled.

s'coyrlit, *a.* how advised or counselled. C

coyrl, *s.*

e choyrle, *s.* his advice or counsel. C

coyrllee, *a. d.* of advice or counsel.

choyrllee, *a. d.* of advice or counsel. C

fer-coyrllee, *s.*

fir-choyrllee, *s. pl.* counsellors.

ir-choyrllee, *s.* counsellors. F

coyrleyer, *s. m.* an adviser. See also *fer coyrllee*.

e choyrleyder, *s.* his adviser, &c. C

coyrt, *v.* giving, sending, putting, &c. See also, *curt*, which is seldom used.

byn goyrt, *v.* your, &c. giving. C

curt, *v.* giving, putting, sending, &c. See also *coyrt*.

er choyrt, *v.* hath, &c. given, put, sent, &c.

C

C

eh ta dy my choyrt, he who has sent me.
coyrt-dy-cheilley or **coyrt-cooidjagh**, v. joining.

craa, v. shaking, trembling, quaking; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*T’ad craa nyn moyrn er y chielley.*” [They are shaking their pride on each other.] [Cf. *creau*.]
crie, v. shake; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee** [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-ys**, [88](#). See also *craa*; the both are used.

cha graa, v. not shake; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C

chraa or **chrie**, v. did shake, quake, or tremble; **-agh**, **-in**, **-ins**, **-it**, **-ym**, **-yms**, **-ys**, [94](#). C

chrie or **chraa**, v. did shake, shook; *Acts*. xii. 17: *Agh chrie eshyn e laue orroo ad dy ve nyn dhost*. But he, beckoning unto them with the hand to hold their peace, and *Acts* xiii. 5[1]: *Agh chrie adsyn yn joan jeh nyn gassyn nyn ‘oi oc, as haink ad gys Iconium*. But they shook off the dust of their feet against them, and came unto Iconium; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

er nyn graa, v. hath, &c. been shook or shaken. C

craait, [85](#). shook, shaken.

criht, [85](#). shook, shaken.

ro chriet, [85](#), too shook or shaken. C

craader, s. m. a shaker, &c.; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chraader, s. the shaker. C

byn graader, s. your, &c. shaker. C

craa-hallooin, s. m. an earthquake.

yn chraa-hallooin, s. the earthquake. C

cron-craaee, s. f. aspen tree. See also *chengey ny mraane*.

crackan, s. m. skin, peel, rind; *pl.* **-yn** [and **craitnyn**, see below].

yn chrackan, s. the skin; *Prov.* “*Cre yiow jeh’n chayt agh y chrackan*” [What will you get of the cat but the skin?]; and

“*Faggys ta my lheiney agh ny sniessey ta my chrackan*.” [Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin.] C

byn grackan, s. your, &c. skin. C

craitnyn, s. *pl.* skins, peels.

byn graitnyn, s. your, &c. skins, felts. C

craitnagh, a. d. of skin or skins.

chraitnagh, a. d. of skin or skins; as, *ollan chraitnagh* [skin wool]. C

pabyr-craitnagh, s. parchment.

craitnagh, a.

s’craitnagh, a. how skinny, full of skins. C

s’craitnee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup.

craitnag, s. f. a bat; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chraitnag, s. the bat. C

byn graitnag, s. your, &c. bat. C

cragh or **craght**, s. f. carnage, slaughter, destruction, crash, spoil, prey. “*Share craght ve sy cheer, na mee ny mannan cheet stiagh meein.*” [Destruction in the country is better than the month of the kids (March) coming in fair.]

yn chraght, s. the slaughter, carnage, destruction, or ruin. C

byn gragh, s. your, &c. carnage, &c. C

craghey, v.

dy chraghey, v. to slaughter, slay, destroy. C

craghit, [85](#). destroyed, slain.

cragheyder, s. m. a destroyer, slaughterer, spoiler, &c.; *pl.* **-yn**; *Jer.* li. 53: *Ga dy jinnagh Babylon troggal seose ee hene gys niau, as ga dy jinnagh ee niartaghey yrjid yn troshid eck, ny-yeih voym’s hig cragheyderyn uree, ta’n Chiarn dy ghra.* Though Babylon should mount up to heaven, and though she should fortify the height of her strength, yet from me shall spoilers come unto her, saith the Lord.

yn chragheyder, s. the slayer, slaughterer, spoiler, or destroyer. C

byn gragheyder, s. your, &c. spoiler, &c. C

craid, s. f. mockery, scoffery, irony.

Prov. “*Eshyn yiow skeilley, yiow eh craid.*”

[He who receives harm shall receive mockery (be mocked).]

yn chraid, s. the mockery or derision.

craid, v. mock, scoff, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha graid, v. not mock or nake game; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C

C

chraid, *v.* [did] mock, deride; **-agh**, **-in**, **-ins**, **-it**, **-ym**, **-yms**, **-ys**, 94. C
craidey, *v.* mocking, scoffing, ridiculing.
dy chraidey, *v.* to mock, to scoff, &c. C
yn graidey, *s.* your, &c. mocking,
scoffing, &c. C
craedit, 85. mocked. This word is seldom
used but as *t'eh craedit er* (he is mocked
at).
craideyder or **craidoilagh**, *s. m.* a mocker,
scoffer, &c.
[*yn*] **chraidoilagh**, *s. m.* the mocker, the
scoffer; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
yn graidoilagh, *s.* your, &c. mocker,
scoffer, &c. C
yn chraideyder, *s.* the mocker, &c. C
craidoilagh, *a.* in a scoffing, mocking
manner.
s'craidoilagh, *a.* how much for scoffing or
mocking. C
s'craidoilee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C
feer chraidoilagh, *adv.* very scoffingly.
craidoilys, *s.*
yn graidoilys, *s.* your, &c. mockery,
scoffery, &c. C
craiū, *s. m.* an iron crow or lever; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn chraiū, *s.* the crow-bar. C
yn graiu, *s.* your, &c. crow or lever. C
craiū, *v.* corrode, eating away; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**,
80; **-it**, 85; **-ys**, 88.
cha graiu, *v.* not corrode or eat away; **-agh**;
-in; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C
chraiū, *v.* did corrode or eat away; **-agh**;
-ys. C
craiuit, *pt.*
craiuag, *s.*
yn chraiuag (sic: stress), *s.* what is fallen
in a ruinous state. C
yn graiuag, *s.* your, &c. ruinous state. C
craiuagagh, *a.*
s'craiuagagh, *a.* how ruinous. C
s'craiuagee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C
crammag, *s. f.* a snail.
yn chrammag, *s.* the snail. C
yn grammag, *s.* your, &c. snail. C
crummeeyn, *s. pl.* snails; the *pl.* of
crammag.
e chrummeeyn, *s. pl.* his snails. C

cramman, *s. m.* a lump, bulb, or button; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn chramman, *s.* the lump, the bulb or
button. [C]
yn gramman, *s.* your, &c. lump. C
lus y chramman doo, *s. f.* knapweed or
button wort.
crammanagh, *a.* lumpy, bulbous.
s'crammanagh, *a.* how lumpy. C
s'crammanee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C
feer chrammanagh, *a.* very lumpy. C
crammaney, *v.* taking bulbs or lumps.
dy chrammaney, *v.* to bulb, &c. C
cramp, *a.* intricate, complicated.
feer chrampp, *a.* very intricate. C
cramp, *s. m.* plague; **-yn**
yn chrampp, *s.* the plague. C
crank or cronk, *s. m.* a knock, or sound of a
blow, written in the Manks Scriptures
cronk; but as *crank* is the sound used, and
as *cronk* rather confounds it with *cronk*
(hill), this is inserted.
crank, *v.* **-agh**, 77; **-al**, 79; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83;
-ym, 86; **-ys**, 88.
cha grank or gronk, *v.* not knock; **-agh**;
-in; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C
crankal, *v.*
yn grankal, *v.* your, &c. knocking. C
crankit, 85. cracked, distracted, knocked.
crankeyder, *s. m.* a knocker; *pl.* **-yn**.
crannag, *s. f.* a pulpit; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn grannag, *s.* your, &c. pulpit; *pl.* **-yn**. C
crantessen, *s. m.* diameter; *pl.* **-yn**.
crapl[*] or **craplee**, *v.* crumple, wrinkle,
cockle; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84;
-ym, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
cha grapl[]* or **graplee**, *v.* not wrinkle or
crumple; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C
chrapl* or **chraplee**, *v.* did crumple or
wrinkle; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**;
-ys, 94. C
crapley, [*v.*] crumpling, wrinkling, &c.
dy chrapley, *v.* to wrinkle or crumple. C
craplit, 85. crumpled, wrinkled, cockled.
s'craplit, *a.* how crumpled. C
craplag, *s. f.* a crumple, wrinkle, or crease;
pl. **-yn**. *Prov.* “*Ta craplag smoo ayns dty*

C

hoyn nish na va ro'ee." [There is a bigger wrinkle in your breech than there was before.]

yn chraplag, s. the wrinkle or crumple. C
nyn graplag, s. your, &c. wrinkle or crumple. C

craplagh, a. full of wrinkles, &c.
s'craplagh, a. how much crumpled, &c. C
s'craplee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* C
crapleyder, s. m. a crumpler, &c.; *pl.* -**yn**.

cratçh, s.

yn chratçh, s. the crib, the stall. C

crattagh, a.

coar-chrattagh, s. f. a snipe; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

craue, s. f. a bone; *pl.* -**yn**.

yn chraue, s. the bone; *Prov.* "Myr sniessey da'n chraue s'miljey yn eill." [The nearer to the bone, the sweeter the flesh.] C
nyn graue, s. your, &c. bone. C

lieh-chraue, s. f. a gristle.

craueagh, a. bony, having bones.

s'craueagh, a. how bony, *comp.* and *sup.* C
feer chraueagh, a. very bony. C

gorley-crauagh or **-crouagh**, s. a disease in the feet or hoofs of cattle.

craue-feeagh, s. m. a scald crow; *pl.* **craue-fiee**.

yn chraue-feeagh, s. the scald crow. C

crauee, a. religious, pious, godly. This word is most likely *cra* from *craa* (to shake), and *uee* from *guee* (to pray, or beseech), as the head is generally shook by some when speaking on solemn subjects.

s'crauee, a. how pious, religious, godly, holy, righteous, *comp.* and *sup.* C

feer chrauee, a. very religious, pious, &c.

mee[-]chrauee, a. ungodly, wicked; *s. pl.* irreligious persons.

feer vee[-]chrauee, a. very ungodly, wicked, unrighteous, irreligious, &c. M
crauee-oalsey, s. *pl.* hypocrites.

fer-crauee-oalsey, s.

yn er-crauee-oalsey, s. m. the hypocrite; *Job xxxiv. 30: Nagh lhisagh yn er-crauee-oalsey reill, er aggle dy beagh y pobble er ny hayrn ayns ribbey.* That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared. F

craueeaght, s. m. religion, piety, godliness, holiness; *Heb. xii. 14: Eiyr-jee da shee rish dy chooilley ghooinney, as da craueeaght, n'egoish cha vod dooinney erbee yn Chiarn y akin.* Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. The word *craueeys* is improperly substituted by some.

e chraueeaght, s. his religion or holiness, his piety, godliness, &c.

nyn graueeaght, s. your, &c. religion, piety, &c. C

craueeaght-foalsey, s. hypocrisy, false piety.

mee[-]chraueeaght, s. m. ungodliness, irreligion, wickedness, unrighteousness.

craunsh, s.

yn chraunsh, s. the crush with teeth. C

cray, s. f. clay or marl.

yn chray, s. the clay or marl. C

nyn gray, s. your, &c. clay; *pl.* -**ghyn**. C

craie, a. d. of clay, made of clay.

chraie, a. d. of clay or marl. C

fer-craie, s.

fir-chraie, s. *pl.* potters; *1 Chron. iv. 23: V'ad shoh fir-chraie, as adsyn va cummal mastey ny garaghyn-feeyney, as magheryn.* These were the potters, and those that dwelt among plants and hedges.

crayee, a. d. of clay or marl; tho' *craie* is used; this is also in *Mark vii. 4: As ta ymmodee dy reddyn elley, t'ad er ghoall orroo dy reayll, niee cappanyn as siyn crayee, siyn prashey as buird.* And many other things there be, which they have received to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots, brasen vessels, and of tables.

cray, v. clay, &c.; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

crayit, pt.

s'crayt, a. how clayed. C

craieagh, a. clayey, partaking of clay.

s'craieagh, a. how clayey. C

feer chraieagh, a. very clayey. C

cre, pro. what; in conversation too often pronounced *ke*; it sometimes is an adverb, and means how, as *cre choud* (how far, how long).

C

ke, *pro.* what. See *cre*.

que, *pro.* what. Now written *cre*.

c'el, *adv.* where, a contraction of *cre vel*.

c'hon, *adv.* what for, why; a contraction of *cre-hon*.

c'raad, *adv.* where; a contraction of *cre* and *raad*.

c'red, *<adv.>[pro.]* (*cre red*) what, literally what thing.

c'woad, *<adv.>[a., pro.]* how many or how much. This is a contraction of *cre woad*.

cre-ec, *adv.* what at, why, at what.

cre-erbee, *<adv.>[pro.]* whatever, whatsoever.

cre'n-fa, *adv.* wherefore, why, literally what for; a contraction of *cre yn fa*.

cre[']n-fa-nagh, *adv.* why not, wherefore not.

cre[']n-oyr, *adv.* for what cause.

cre-saillym, *<adv.>[pro.]* what I please; -s, *id.*

cre-sailt, *<adv.>[pro.]* what thou pleasest; -s, *id.*

cre-silliu, *<adv.>[pro.]* what you please or what is your pleasure.

cre-theihll, *<adv.>[pro.]* whatever, where ever.

cre-veih or **cre-voish**, *adv.* from whence, where from, or from where.

cre vel, *<adv.>* where is, what is. This word is often spoken *c'el*.

cre-wheesh, *<adv.>[a.]* how big or how great.

cre-whelleen, *<adv.>[a.]* how many. The *ee* in the last syllable is to be sounded as *i*.

cre-woad, *<adv.>[a., pro.]* how much.

cre-woad-share, *<adv.>[a., pro.]* how much better.

cre-woad-sloo, *<adv.>[a., pro.]* how much less.

cre-woad-smoo, *<adv.>[a., pro.]* how much more.

crea, *s. f.* creed, the heads or tenets of faith or belief; *pl. -ghyn*.

yn chrea, *s.* the creed, the heads, or tenets of faith or belief. C

yn grea, *s.* your, &c. creed. C

creagh, *s. f.* a furrow; *pl. -yn*.

yn chreagh, *s.* the furrow. C

byn greagh, *s.* your, &c. furrow. C

creaghey, *v.* furrowing.

creaghit, [85](#). furrowed.

gall-chreeagh, *s. f.* or it may be **goal-chreeagh**, the ending furrow.

creagh, *s. f.* a stack; *pl. -yn*.

yn chreagh, *s.* the stack. C

creagh voaney, *a. d.* a stack of turf. M

creaghey, *v.* stacking.

creaghit, [85](#). stacked.

creaghlagh, *s. f.* the herb sage.

yn chreaghlagh, *s.* the sage. C

creau, *v.* trembling; as, *er-creau*, (trembleth, quaketh); *Job xxxvii. 1*: *Er shoh myrgeddin ta my chree er-creau, as er ny lhaggaghey ayns my chleau*. At this also my heart trembleth, and is moved out of his place. [*cf. craa*]

er-creau, *v.* trembling, shuddering, quivering; *Hab. iii. 16*: *Tra cheayll mee, va my chree traishtit: va my veillyn er-creau ec yn choraa: ren loauid greimmey my chraueyn, as va mee ooilley er-creau*. When I heard, my belly trembled; my lips quivered at the voice: rottenness entered into my bones, and I trembled in myself.

creayn, *s. m.* ague, the shaking or trembling sickness.

e chreayn, *s.* his ague. C

crayn-losht, *s. m.* burning ague; *Lev. xxvi. 16*: ...*lhiam erriu atchim, consumption, as crayn-losht, ver naardey'n soilshey, as cur sneih er y chree*. I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart.

creayn-voddee, *s. f.* the herb dog's mercury.

creanagh, *a.* chilly, shaking with cold.

s'creanagh, *a.* how chilly or cold. C

s'creanee, *id., comp. and sup.* C

creck, *v.* sell, dispose of by sale; **-agh**, [77](#);

-ee, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#);

-ys, [88](#).

cha grecck, *v.* not sell; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C

C

chreck, *v.* did sell, sold; **-agh**; **-in:** **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C

creckit, [85](#). sold, vended, made sale of.

s'creckit, *a.* how sold. C

creck, *s. m.* a sale; *pl.* **-yn**.

bargane **creck**, *s. m.* a deed of sale.

creckeyder, *s. m.* a seller; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chreckeyder, *s.* the seller. C

byn greckeyder, *s.* your, &c. seller, vender. C

cred or **creid**, *v.* believe, give credit; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha gred or *greid*, *v.*; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

chredj* or **chredjys** [rel. fut.], *v.* believe; **-agh**; **-in:** **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#).

"T'eh feer dunnal chredjys ȝaghter balloo." [It's a very brave man that believes a dumb messenger. MWW.] C

chred* or **chreid**, *v.* did believe or believed; **-agh**; **-al**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#) C

credjal, *v.* believing, crediting.

er ny chredjal, *v.* believed on. C

byn gredjal, *v.* your, &c. believing. C

mee[-]chredjal, *v.* disbelieving.

credit, *pt.*

s'credit, *a.* how much believed. C

credjue, *s. m.* faith, belief, credence.

yn chredjue, *s.* the faith, credence, or belief. *Cre'n chredjue t'eh jeh?* (What religion or faith is he of?) C

byn gredjue, *s.* your, &c. faith, belief. C

mee[-]chredjue, *s. m.* unbelief, incredulity.

yn vee[-]chredjue, *s.* the unbelief. M

credjuagh, *s. m.* a believer; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn chredjuagh, *s.* the believer. C

byn gredjuagh, *s.* your, &c. believer. C

credjaltee, *s. pl.* believers. This as well as the plural of *credjuagh* is used.

e chredjaltee or *chredjuee*, *s. pl.* his believers. C

anchredjuagh, *s. m.* an unbeliever; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]chredjuagh, *a.* unbelieving; *s. m.* an unbeliever.

uss vee[-]chredjuagh, *s.* thou unbeliever.
M

cree, *s. f.* (sic) heart; *pl.* **-aghyn**. *Prov.* “*Ta cree dooie ny share na kione croutagh.*” [A kind heart is better than a crafty head.]

yn chree, *s.* the heart. C

my chree's, *s.* my heart, *em.* C

byn gree, *s.* your, &c. heart; *pl.* **-ghyn** or **-aghyn**. C

daah-cree, *s. m.* heart burn.

creeagh, *a. d.* of the heart or hearts.

chreeagh, *a. d.* of the heart; *as*, *trome chreeagh* (heavy hearted or heavy of heart); or, *ȝhing chreeagh* (sick of heart). C

cree-brisht, *s. m.* a broken heart.

ard-chreeagh, *a.* haughty, highminded.

s'ard-chreeagh, *a.* how haughty. A

lhag-chreeagh, *a.* faint-hearted.

mie-chreeagh, *a.* well disposed, good hearted.

creeoil, *a.* hearty.

dy creeoil, *adv.* heartily.

s'creeoil, *a.* how hearty, *comp.* and *sup.* C

feer chreeoil, *a.* very hearty or full of spirits. C

creeoilid or **creeoilys**, *s. m.* heartiness, vigour.

e chreeoilid, *s.* his heartiness. C

creear, *s. f.* a sieve, searce [OED: A sieve or strainer]; bolter [OED: A piece of cloth used for sifting; a sieve, strainer; a bolting-machine]; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chreear, *s.* the sieve, searce or bolter. C

byn greear, *s.* your, &c. sieve, or searce; *pl.* **-yn**. C

creear, *v.* sift, searce; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, S3; **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

chreear, *v.* did sift or sifted; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#), C

creearey, *v.*

dy chreearey, *v.* to sift or searce. C

creearit or **creeart**, [85](#). sifted, &c.

s'creeart or **s[']creert**, *a.* how sifted. C

feer chreeart, *a.* very much sifted. C

creeareyder, *s. m.* a sifter, &c.; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chreeareyder, *s.* the sifter. C

C

creedlagh or **creetlagh**, *< s. m. > [v.]*

shrugging, shifting, or moving the shoulder in the clothes.

dy chreedlagh, *v.* to shrug or scrub. See *creedlagh*.

creen, *a.* ripe, withered.

creeney, *a. pl.* ripe, withered; as, *magheryn creeney* (ripe fields).

s'creen, *a.* how ripe or withered, *comp.* and *sup.* C

ro chreen, *a.* too ripe, withered or mature.

C

meeyl chreen, *s. f.* a small worm or grub that eats away timber, also one that burrows under a person's skin and causes great itch, and on which is the following couplet:

"*Dy beagh ee er e bolg myr t'ee er e dreeym,*
Shimmey mac dooinney yinnagh ee harrish y cheym."

[If it were on its belly as it is on its back, many a son of man would it do over the stile.]

neu-chreen, *a.* unripe, unwithered.

creen, *v.* wither, ripen; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

chreen* or **chreenee**, *v.* did ripen, &c. **-agh**; **-aghey**; **-ys**; [94](#).

creenaghey, *v.* ripening, withering.

creent, [85](#). ripened, withered.

ro chreent, [85](#). too withered. C

creenid, *s. m.* [89](#). ripeness.

yn greenid, *s.* your, &c. ripeness.

creeney, *a.* wise, provident. *Prov.* "Ta

dooинney creeney mennick jannoo carrey jeh e noid." [A wise man often makes a friend of his enemy.]

s'creeney, *a.* how wise, more or most wise.

C

feer chreeney, *a.* very wise. C

neu-chreeney, *a.* unwise, simple.

raa-creeney, *s. m.* a wise saying, a proverb; *pl. raaghyn-creeney*.

creenaght, *s. f.* wisdom; *pl. -yn*.

e chreenaght *s.* his wisdom. C

yn greenaght, *s.* your, &c. wisdom. C

Creest, *s. m.* Christ; *pl. -yn*.

fuill Chreest, *s.* blood of Christ. C

keym-Chreest, *s. f.* the herb centuary.

moylley Chreest, praise to Christ.

yn Greest, *s.* our, &c. Christ; *pl. -yn*. C

Creestee, *s. m.* a Christian; *pl. -yn* or **-ynyn**.

yn Chreestee, *s.* the Christian; *pl. -yn* or **-ynyn**. C

yn Greestee, *s.* your, &c. Christian; *pl. -ynyn*. C

anchreestee, *s. m.* a heathen, infidel, pagan.

Creesteeaght, *s. m.* Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; *pl. -yn*.

yn Chreesteeaght, *s.* the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. C

yn Greesteeaght, *s.* your, &c. sacrament of the Lord's Supper. C

Creestiaght, *s. m.* Christianity.

e Chreestiaght, *s.* his Christianity. C

yn Greestiaght, *s.* your, &c. Christianity. C

anchreestiaght, *s. m.* heathenism, infidelity.

creg or **cregg***, *s. f.* a rock; *pl. -yn*.

yn chreg, *s.* the rock. C

yn greg, *s.* your, &c. rock. C

scriss-ny-greg, *s. f.* a moss that grows on rocks, and is used in dying red.

creggey, *a. d.* of the rock or rocks.

sheean chreggey, *a. d.* the noise or sound of the sea on rocks, of the rock or rocks. C

creggagh, *a.* rocky, having rocks.

s'creggagh, *a.* how rocky. C

s'creggee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* C

feer chreggagh, *a.* very rocky. C

creggan, *s. m.* a place or piece of ground left uncultivated in consequence of being rocky or containing stones; generally overgrown with gorse or underwood.

yn chreggan, *s.* the rocky place. C

yn greggan, *s.* your, &c. rocky place. C

cregganagh, *a.*

s'cregganagh, *a.* how full of small rock, &c. C

s'cregganee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* C

creiu, *v.* ruining.

chreiu, *v.* did ruin or crush; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**;

C

- ym; -yms, [94](#). C
creujit, [85](#). ruined, crushed.
yn chreiueyder, s. the ruiner, &c. C
- crem**, s. a sore or ailment; *pl.* -yn.
yn chrem, s. the defect or sore. C
cremagh, a. diseased with sores, &c.
cremeyder, s. m. a fault finder, a critic; *pl.* -yn.
creoï, a. hard, obdurate; close, near.
s'creoï, a. how hard, obdurate or obstinate, *comp.* and *sup.* C
creoï-wannallagh, a. stiff-necked.
creoi or **creogh**, v. make hard or harden; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
creogh or **creoigh**, v. *id.*, &c.
cha greogh, v. not harden; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). C
chreoi or **chreogh**, v. did harden or hardened; -agh; -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C
creoighey or **creoghey**, v. hardening.
yn greoghey, s. your, &c. hardening. C
creoit, [85](#). hardened.
creoighys, s. m. hardship; *pl.* -syn.
yn greogheyds, s. your, &c. hardness or hardship. C
creoigheyder, s.
yn chreoigheyder, s. the hardener. C
yn greogheyder, s. your, &c. hardener; *pl.* -yn. C
creoidey, a. hardy, daring, firm.
s'creoidey, a. how hardy, *comp.* and *sup.* C
creoidys, s. m. hardness, daringness, &c.
cretoor, s. m. a creature; *pl.* -yn.
yn chretoor, s. the creature. C
yn gretoor, s. your, &c. creature; *pl.* -yn. C
cretoor bio, an animal.
crib or **cribb***, v. curb, contract, shrink; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
cha grib or **gribb***, v. not contract or shrink; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). C
chribb, v. did cringe, contract, or shrink, -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C
cribbey, v. contracting, shrinking in or up.
dy chribbey, v. to contract or shrink. C
byn gribbey, v. your, &c. contracting, shrinking. C
cribbit, [85](#). contracted, shrunk.
s'cribbit, a. how shrunk or contracted. C
cribbidjagh, a. parsimonious, niggardly, &c.
s'cribbeyjagh, a. how niggardly, parsimonious, or penurious. C
s'cribbeyjee, a. more niggardly, most niggardly. C
ro chribbidjagh, a. too niggardly or stingy.
cribbag, s. f. a loop of rope put round a thing to hoist it by.
cribban, s. m. a loop of rope to put on a wrestive beast's fore leg to hold it double.
yn chribban, s. the curb. C
cribbaghyn, s. m. a silver sixpence is so called in ludicrous talk.
criggyl, s. f. a cripple; *pl.* -yn or 76 [**criggil**].
crinkyl, s. m. a loop in the edge of a sail.
crivassan, s. m. a shrunk or contracted creature; a dwarf; *pl.* -yn.
criy, s. f. gallows; *pl.* -aghyn or -yn.
yn chriy, s. the gallows. C
yn griy, s. your, &c. gallows. C
cro, s.
croiyn, s. *pl.* nuts; reeds.
e chroyn, s. *pl.* his nuts. C
yn groyn, s. your, &c. nuts. C
yn gron, s. your, &c. nuts. C
croae, s. f. an eye of a needle; the notch of an arrow to admit the bow string.
yn chroae, s. the eye of a needle, &c. See *croae*. C
yn groae, s. your, &c. eye of needle. C
croag, s. fang, talon, claw, clutch; *pl.* -yn.
yn chroag, s. the fang, talon, or clutch. C
yn groag, s. your, &c. clutch. C
croag-partan, s. f. water seagram; crab's claws.
croagane, s. f. a crook or hook; *pl.* -yn; *Ez.* xl. 43: As cheu-sthie va **croaganeyn lheead bassey soit runt mygeayrt**, as er ny buird va feill yn oural. And within were hooks, an hand broad, fastened round about: and upon the

C

tables was the flesh of the offering.

yn chroagane, s. the crook. C

byn groagane, s. your, &c. crook. C

croaganeagh, a. having a crook or crooks.

s'crogganagh, a. how hooked. C

s'crogganee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* C

feer chroaganeagh, a. very full of crooks.

C

croaglagh, s. as much as can be brought in the fangs or clutches, or in the hand or hands, in contempt.

yn chroaglagh, s. the handful, in contempt.

byn groaglagh, s. your, &c. clutch full. [C]

croaghan, s. m. a gadfly; a cratching [not in OED or EDD]; *pl. -yn*.

yn chroaghan, s. the clegg [EDD: a gadfly, horsefly] or gadfly. C

byn groaghan, s. your, &c. gadfly. C

croan or **cron**, s. m. a mast.

yn chroan or *chron*, s. the mast. C

byn groan, s. your, &c. mast. C

cruin, s. *pl.* masts.

e chruin, s. *pl.* his masts. C

byn grooin or *gruin*, s. *pl.* [your, &c.] masts. C

byn gruin, s. your, &c. masts. C

cron-craaee, s. f. aspen tree. See also *ȝhengey ny mraane*.

croan[-]reisht, s. f. amradulsa, a species of night shade, the decoction of which is said to be good for the healings of inward bruises.

croan[-]scoidey, s. m. a boom.

yn chron-scoidey, s. the boom. C

croan[-]spreie, s. m. a bowsprit.

yn chron-spreie, s. the bowsprit. C

crong-togherys, s.

yn chron-togherys, s. the winding blades.

croonnag, s. m. a round top on the mast of a vessel, the crosstree; *pl. -yn*.

byn gronnag, s. your, &c. crosstree. C

crobage, s. f. a boiled [?] claw or foot; *pl. -yn*.

yn chrobage, s. the claw. C

byn grobage, s. your, &c. boiled claw. C

crockan, s. m. a crock; *pl. -yn*.

yn chrockan, s. the crock. C

byn grockan, s. your, &c. crock. C

crockan eeymmey (a crock of butter).

crodane, s. m. a gurnet [OED: One of the marine fishes of the genus *Trigla* or family Triglidæ, characterized by a large spiny head with mailed cheeks and three free pectoral rays]; *pl. -yn*.

yn chrodane, s. the gurnet. C

byn grodane, s. your, &c. gurnet. C

croe, s. f. a coop.

yn chroe, s. the pen or coop. C

byn groe, s. your, &c. coop; *pl. -ghyn*. C

crogh, v. hang, suspend; **-agh**; **-ee**, [80](#);

-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha grogh, v. not hang; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**;

-ym; **-yms**, [94](#). C

chrogh, v. did hang or hung; **-agh**; **-in**;

-ins; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

hrogh, v. did hang or hung; 2 Sam. xxi. 12:

As doardee David, as ghow ad craueyn Saul as craueyn Yonathan e vac, veih deiney Yabesh-gilead, v'er gheid ad veih straid Bethshan, raad hrogh ny Philistinee Saul ayns Gilboa. And David went and took the bones of Saul and the bones of Jonathan his son from the men of Jabeshgilead, which had stolen them from the street of Bethshan, where the Philistines had hanged them, when the Philistines had slain Saul in Gilboa. This word is improperly spelled; see the true orthography, *chrogh*.³⁸

croghey, v. hanging, suspending.

dy chroghey, v. to hang or suspend. C

byn groghey, v. your, &c. hanging. C

croghee, a. d. of hanging or suspension.

fer chroghee (sic), s. a hangman. C

croghit, [85](#). hung or hanged.

s'croghit, a. how hung. C

crogheyder, s. m. a hanger; *pl. -yn*.

yn chrogheyder, s. the hanger. C

byn grogheyder, s. your, &c. hanger. C

croiaight, s. f. incest; Lev. xviii. 17: *Cha jean*

oo roostey nearey ben as e inneen, chamoo

ghoys oo inneen e mac, ny inneen e inneen, dy

roostey yn nearey eck: son ad ny mraane-

³⁸ Nevertheless, there are nine further examples with this spelling *hrogh* in the Bible; and two examples of *chrogh*.

C

mooinjerey faggys eck: she croiaght eh. Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of a woman and her daughter, neither shalt thou take her son's daughter, or her daughter's daughter, to uncover her nakedness; for they are her near kinswomen: it is wickedness.

yn chroiaght, s. the incest. C

nyn groiaght, s. your, &c. incest. C

croiaghtagh, a. incestuous.

croit, s. f. a croft; *pl. -yn*.

nyn groit, s. your, &c. croft. C

cron, s.

nyn gron, s. your, &c. reed. C

croiyn, s. *pl.* reeds.

cron, s. m. a scar or cicatrice; a stain; *pl. -yn*.

nyn gron, s. your, &c. scar, mark. C

cronk, s. m. a hill, or mount; or knock. See *crank* for the latter.

nyn gronk s. your, &c. hill or mount. C

crink or **croink**, s. *pl.* hills, mounts.

croink, s. *pl.* hills, mounts. See also *crink*; *Isa.* xli. 15: ...*nee oo tasteraght ny sleityn, as broo ad dy myn, as nee oo ny croink myr coau.* ...thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff.

e chrink or **chroink**, s. *pl.* his hills. C

nyn grink or **groink**, s. your, &c. hills or mounts. C

Cronk-Keeillown, s. m. John's Church-hill or the hill of John's Church; called also Tynwald Hill; is situate about three miles from Peel, in the parish of German, on the main road to Douglas. No doubt but the latter part of this word is a corruption of *Ean* or *Yuan* (John). This is the hill or mount on which the constituted authorities promulgate all their Statute Laws, in Manks and English, to the people.

crongan, s.

nyn grongan, s. your, &c. hillock; *pl. -yn*.

C

cronganagh, a.

s'cronganagh, a. how full of hillocks. C

s'cronganee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* C

cronn, v. descry, discern, perceive; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha gronn, v. not descry, discern, see or behold; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#).

C

chron, **chronn***¹, or **chronnee**, v. did descry, discern, or behold; **--agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

cronnaghey, v. discovereth, discovering, discerneth, &c.

dy chronnaghey, v. to descry, discern. C

er gronnaghey, v. hath, &c. described,

discerned or seen.

cronnit, [85](#). discerned, described.

s'cronnit, a. how seen, discerned, beheld.

C

cronnal, a. evident, visible, obvious, conspicuous, manifest; eminent, notable, plain, famous.

s'cronnal, a. how plain, obvious, evident, manifest, visible, conspicuous, easily seen, *comp.* and *sup.* C

feer chronnal, a. very plain, obvious, manifest, evident, visible, conspicuous. C

cronneyder, s. m. a descrier or discerner.

yn chronneyder, s. the discerner, &c. C

cronnag, s. f. a rock that can be seen before low water; *pl. -yn*.

cronneeagh, s.

nyn gronneeagh, s. your, &c. doleful lamentation; 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 25: *As ren Jeremiah dobberan son Josiah, as ren ooilley ny arranee chammah deiney as mraane gimraa er Josiah ayns nyn gronneeagh trimshagh gys y traa t'ayn, as va shoh son oardagh ayns Israel: as cur-my-ner, t'ad scruit ayns lioar y dobberan.* And Jeremiah lamented for Josiah: and all the singing men and the singing women spake of Josiah in their lamentations to this day, and made them an ordinance in Israel: and, behold, they are written in the lamentations. C

cronney, s. m. portion, fate, destiny.

e chronney, s. his portion, share, fate. C

nyn gronney, s. your, &c. portion, share, allotted share. C

cront, s. m. a knot.

cruint, s. *pl.* knots; the *pl.* of *cront*.

nyn groint, [s.] your, &c. knots. C

cront banee (a binding knot)

C

cront-fidderagh, *s. m.* a weaver's knot.
cront-kione-kiark, *s. m.* a knot made by putting the two ends together as if one, and turning a knot on.
cront, *v.* knot; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in** 83; **-ins**, 84; **-it**, 85; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
cha gront, *v.* not knot; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C
chront, *v.* did knot; **-agh**; **-al**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. C
crontal, [*v.*] knotting, binding with a knot.
dy chrontey or **chrontal**, *v.* to knot or bulb. C
yn grontey, *v.* your, &c. knotting, bulbing. C
crontit, 85. knotted.
s'crontit, *a.* how knotted. C
ro chrontit, 85, too knotted. C
crontagh, *a.* knotty, full of knots.
s'crontagh, *a.* how knotty. C
s'crontee, *a.* more knotty, most knotty. C
feer chrontagh, *a.* very knotty. C
crontid, *s. m.* knottiness or knottedness.
yn chrontid, *s.* the knottiness. C
cronteyder, *s.*
yn chronteyder, *s.* the knotter. C

croo or **crooaght**, *s.* creation.
yn chroo or **yn chrooaght**, *s.* the creation or created nature. C
fer-croo, *s. m.* creator.
yn ver-croo, *s.* our, &c., creator. F
croo, *v.* create; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
cha groo, *v.* not create; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C
chroo, *v.* did create, created; **-agh**; **-ys**, 94. C
er chroo, *v.* hath, &c. created. C
crooit, 85. created.
croodagh, *s. m.* creator. This word is used by the translator of the Manks Paradise Lost. *Fer croo*, I think, is the most proper term, which see.
yn chroodagh, *s.* See *fer-croo*. C

croo, *v.* crawling in grubs, maggots, or vermin.
crooag, *s. f.* a grub or maggot; *pl. -yn*.

yn chrooag, *s.* the grub or maggot. C
byn grooag, *s.* your, &c. grub, maggot. C
croobagh, *a.* lame, crippled.
s'croobagh, *a.* how lame. C
s'croobee, *a.* more lame, most lame. C
feer chroobagh, *a.* very lame. C
leshtal croobagh, *s.* a lame excuse.
croobagh, *s. m.* a lame animal; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
e chroobee, *s. pl.* his lame ones. C
byn groobee, *s.* your, &c. lame folk. C
croobid, *s. m.* lameness.
e chroobid, *s.* his lameness. C
byn groobid, *s.* your, &c. lameness. C

crosh, *s. f.* a cross or crucifix; a hand reel; the figure of a cross sent round the parish by the Captain to assemble the people; *pl. -yn*.
yn chrosh, *s.* the cross, crucifix; the reel. C
byn grosh, *s.* your, &c. cross. C
croshey, *a. d.* of the cross.
lus ny chroshey (sic), *s. f.* cudwort, cotton weed, chaffweed, or dwarf cotton.
crosh, *v.* cross, thwart; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ym**, 86; **-ys**, 88.
crosee, *v.* will, &c. cross, &c.
cha grosh, *v.* not cross; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. C
crosey, *v.* crossing, intersecting, crucifying.
dy chrossey, *v.* to cross, crucify; to intersect, to cancel. C
byn grossey, *v.* your, &c. thwarting. C
crost, 85. thwarted, cancelled.

crossan, *s. m.* coral; *pl. -yn*.
byn grossan, *s.* your, &c. coral. C

crotttag, *s.*
yn chrotttag, *s.* the curlew. C
byn grotttag, *s.* your, &c. curlew; *pl. -yn*. C

crou, *s. f.* a horse shoe or the shoe of a beast; the iron band on the felloe of a wheel; the *pl.* of the former is **-yn**, and the latter **-ghyn**, 1 Kings vii. 33: *As va obbyr ny queeylyn casley rish obbyr queeyl fainagh; va ny essylyn oc, as ny rhollanyn oc, as ny croughyn oc, as ny spakyn oc ooilley roit.* And the work of the wheels was like the work of a chariot wheel: their axletrees, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all

C

molten.

*yn chrou** or **chrow**, *s.* the horse-shoe; the iron circle of a wheel; *pl.* **-ghyn**; <1 Kings vii. 33>. C

nyn grou, *s.* your, &c. iron shoe. C

croe, *s. f.* an iron to put under a pot or griddle on the fire.

crow-cheyt, *s. f.* the herb bird's foot.

crou, *v.* shoe; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha grou, *v.* not shoe horses; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C

chrou*, *v.* <to>[did] shoe with iron; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#).

crowit, *pt.*

s'crowit, *a.* how shod. C

crout, *s. f.* a trick, craft, stratagem.

yn chrout, *s.* the trick or stratagem. C

nyn grout, *s.* your, &c. trick, craft. C

croutagh, *a.* crafty, trickish, cunning, subtle; *s. m.* a crafty subtle person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *Job*, v. 12: *T'eh tilgey bun-ry-skyn saaseyn ny croutee, myr shen nagh jarg ad cooilleeney ny t'ad dy ghoail ayng laue*. He disappointeth the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise.

s'croutagh, *a.* [how] crafty or subtle. C

s'croutee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

feer chroutagh, *a.* very trickish or crafty C

croutid, *s. m.* [89](#). craftiness, cunningness.

croutys, *s.*

e chroutid or **chroutys**, *s.* his craftiness or craft; 1 Cor. iii. 19: *Son ta creenaght y theihll shoh ommijys marish Jee: son te scruit, T'eh goaill yn vooinjer chreeney ayng y chroutys oc hene*. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. C

nyn groutid, *s.* your, &c. craftiness. C

crouw, *s. f.* a bunch growing on one stem or stalk; a *clue*; *pl.* **-yn** or **-ghyn**.

yn chrow or **chrouw**, *s.* the bunch or bush of shrub growing on one stem. C

nyn grouw, *s.* your, &c. bunch or any thing growing on one stem or stalk; *pl.* **-ghyn**. C

crow, *v.* hover; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha grow, *v.* not hover; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**;

-ym; **-yms**, [94](#). C

chrow, *v.* did hover or hovered; **-agh**; **-ys**.

crowal, *v.* hovering, craving.

dy chrowal, *v.* to hover, to crave. C

nyn growal, *v.* your, &c. hovering. C

crowaltagh, *s. m.* a craver, a claimant, a dunner; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn chrowaltagh, *s.* the craver, claimant. C

croym, *a.*

s'croym, *a.* how stooped or bent forward,

comp. and *sup.* C

croym or **croymm***, *v.* bow, bend, stoop; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#);

-ym, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha groym or **groymm***, *v.* not stoop or bow; **-agh**; **-in**; **[-ins; -ym;] -yms**, [94](#). C

chroym or **chroymm**, *v.* did stoop or bow, stooped; **--agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C

croymmey, *v.*

dy chroymmey, *v.* to stoop or bow. C

er groymmey, *v.* hath, &c. stooped or bowed. C

croymmit, [85](#). bowed, stooped, bent downwards.

croymmeyder, *s. m.* one that bows or stoops.

cruetçh, *v.* cower, stoop; **-agh**, [77](#); &c., **-ys**, [88](#).

cruetçhal, *v.* cowering, stooping.

cruetçhit, [85](#). cowered, stooped.

cruick, *s.*

sy chruick, *s.* in the bucket; Isa. xl. 15: *Cur-my-ner, ta ny ashoonyn myr bine 'sy chruick, as t'ad coontit myr brinneen ayng ny meihaghyn*. Behold, the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance. C

cruill, *s. f.* a curve; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chruill, *s.* the curve.

nyn gruill, *s.* your, &c. curve. C

cruillagh, *a.* having a curve or curves, curvy.

cruin or **cring**, *a.* close, compact.

dy cruin, *adv.* closely, compactly.

s'cruin or **s'cruing**, *a.* how compact or

C

close. C

feer chruin or **chring**, [a.] <v.> very close, compact. For the radical of this word see *Psl. xcvi*. 8. (round) [see below, *cruinn*].

C

cruinn, v. close, compact, besiege; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chruinn, v. did close, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#).

cruinnaghey, v. closing, making compact, besieging.

dy chruinnaghey, v. to besiege; &c. C

er chruinnaght, v. hath, &c. besieged, &c.

C

cruinnit, [85](#). closed, made compact, besieged, surrounded.

s'cruinnit, a. how besieged or closed. C

feer chruinnit, [85](#). very closed or besieged.

C

co-chruin or **cochruinee**, v. congregate, assemble in a multitude, besiege.

cruinagh [or **cruinnaght**], s.

yn chruinagh, s. the close multitude. C

cruinneyder, s.

yn chruinneyder, s. the besieger. C

cruinnid, s. m. closeness, compactness.

yn chruinnid, s. the closeness, &c. C

nyn gruinnid, s. your, &c. compactness, as being a round body.

cruinn, a. round; *Psl. xcvi*. 8: *Lhig da'n*

faarkey feiyr y yanno, as ooilley ny t'ayn: yn seihll cruin, as adsyn ta baghey ayn. Let the sea make a noise, and all that therein is: the round world, and they that dwell therein.

clagh-chruin, s. a pebble.

cruinney, s. m. a globe, orb or sphere, the earth as it is one; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

crooinney, s. m. creation, the earth. This orthography is used *Exod. xxxiv. 10*: *Cur-my-ner, ta mee jannoo conaant; kiongoyrt rish ooilley dty phobble neem's mirrillyn, nyn lheid as nagh row rieau jeant er feai-ny-crooinney, ny ayns ashoon erbee.* Behold, I make a covenant: before all thy people I will do marvels, such as have not been done in all the earth, nor in any nation.

yn chruinney, s. the globe, ball, sphere, orb, &c., the earth as it is one. C

nyn gruinney, s. your, &c. earth, globe, sphere, orb, &c.; *pl. 67*.

nyn grooinney, s. your, &c. creation of earth, <a> globe, sphere, orb. See *crooinney*. C

oirr-cruinney, s. m. the horizon.

cruinlagh, s. m. an orbit; *pl. 72* [change -agh to -eeyn].

cruinag, s. m. crown of a hat; *pl. -yn*.

yn chruinag, s. the crown of a hat. C

cruisht or **cruishtin**, s. m. a pitcher or pail; *Eccl. xii. 6*: *Roish my vees yn coyrd argid er ny eaysley, ny'n saagh airh er ny vrishay, ny'n cruishtin brisht ec y chibbyr, ny'n whueeyl brisht ec yn arrey.* Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. *pl. -yn*.

yn chruisht or **chruishtin**, s. the pitcher or pail; <*Eccl. xii. 6*> C

nyn gruisht or **gruishbyn**, s. your, &c. pitcher. C

cruittag, s. f. a hump backed person; *pl. -yn*.

yn chruittag, s. the hump back person. C

nyn gruittag, s. your, &c. crook back. C

cruittagh, a. crooked or hump backed; *Lev. xxi. 20*: *Ny fer cruittagh, ny fer faase, ny fer cam-hooillagh, ny ta fo taghys-chirrym ny screbbagh, ny ta'n grenns echey brisht.* Or crookbackt, or a dwarf, or that hath a blemish in his eye, or be scurvy, or scabbed, or hath his stones broken.

s'cruittagh, a. how hump backed. C

s'cruithee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup.

feer chruittagh, a. very hump backed. C

cruittid, s. m. humpishness.

e chruittid, s. his hump-backedness. C

nyn gruittid, s. your, &c. crookedness. C

cryss, s. f. belt, tape, inkle [OED: A kind of linen tape, formerly much used for various purposes], girdle.

yn chryss, <v.>[s.] the girdle, belt, tape, inkle, &c. C

nyn gryss, s. your, &c. girdle, belt, tape. C

cryss-soillee, s.

yn chryss-soillee, s. the swaddling cloth;

C

Job xxxviii. 9: Tra ren mee yn bodjal y yanno son e choamrey, as dorraghys trome ny chryss-soillee da, When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddling band for it. C

cryss, v. gird, tie or bind with a belt, tape, &c.; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chryss, v. did gird or bind with belt, tape, or girdle; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, [94](#). C

cryssey, v. girding, binding with a belt or girdle.

dy chryssey, v. to gird or bind with girdle. C

cryssit, [85](#). bound with a belt, girdle, or tape.

cubair or **cubeyr**, s. m. a cooper; pl. -yn.

yn chubear, s. the cooper. C

byn gubbevr, s. your, &c. cooper. C

cubbyl, s. m. a couple, a yoke of two; a roof timber; pl. 76 [**cubbil**].

cuckolt, s. m. a cuckold; pl. -yn.

cug, s. f. pap [OED: Semi-liquid food, such as that considered suitable for babies or invalids, usually made from bread, meal, etc., moistened with water or milk; bland soft or moist food], breast milk.

yn chug, s. the pap or breast milk. C

byn gug, s. your, &c. pap; pl. -yn. C

cugh, s. dirt, excrements. Only used to children.

cughlin, s. m. a cone; pl. -yn.

yn chughlin, s. the cone. C

cughlinagh, a. conical, in form of a cone.

cuht, s. f. a lot; pl. -yn.

cuhtagh, a. short, brief.

cuill, s. f. a quill, a piece of reed.

yn chuill, s. the quill. C

byn guill, s. your, &c. quill. C

cuilee, s. f. a back room in a house, a bedroom or closet; pl. -yn.

byn guilee, s. your, &c. back room. C

cuillagh, a. d. of a back or bedroom; as, *dorrys ny cuillagh* [back door].

cuilleig, s. f. a nook, an inside corner; pl. -yn.

yn chuilleig, s. the inside corner, nook. C

cuisseigagh, a. having nooks, &c.

s'cuilleigagh, a. how full of inside corners. C

s'cuilleigee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

cuillimer, s. m. a man whose bulk rather deforms him, the feminine of which I believe to be *caillin*.

cuin, adv. when, at what time.

cuinnag, s. f. a flask or horn to hold powder or snuff, a snuffbox; pl. -yn.

yn chuinnag, s. the flask, horn for snuff, the snuff box. C

byn guinnag, s. your, &c. snuff horn or box. C

cuir or **cuirr***, v. invite, bid; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

quir, s. See *cuir*.

chuir or **chuirr***, v. did bid or invite, bade, invited: -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). C

cuirrey, v. inviting.

dy chuirrey, v. to bid or invite. C

er byn quirrey, v. hath been bidden or invited. C

currit or **cuirt**, [85](#). bidden, invited.

cuirrey, s. m. an invitation; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

cuirraghyn, s. pl. feasts, banquets, invitations.

byn quirraghyn, s. your, &c. feasts, banquets. C

cuirree, a. d. of bidding or inviting.

cuirreyder, s.

yn chuirreyder, s. the inviter, &c. C

cuir or **cuirr***, v. sow, shoot; as, *cuir y n'ingagh* (shooting the nets or train); -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

chuir or **chuirr***, v. did sow, sowed: -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, [94](#). C

byn guirr, v. your sowing.

currit or **cuirt**, [85](#). sown.

correy, a. d. of shooting nets; as, *traacorrey* (shooting time).

correy, a. d. of sowing, or seed, as, *arroo-*

C

- correy** (seed corn).
- chorrey**, *a. d.* of seed or sowing. C
ben chorrey, *s.* a woman with child. C
correyder, *s. m.* a sower; *pl. -yn*.
yn chorreyder, *s.* the sower of seed. C
- cuisle**, *s. f.* a pipe or tube, a conduit.
cuishlin, *s. f.* a vein; *pl. -yn*; but I have oftener heard it pluralized as 72 [change **-in** to **-eeyn**].
yn chuishlin, *s.* the vein. C
byn guishlin, *s.* your, &c. vein; *pl. -yn*. C
cuishlin-vooar, *s.* an artery.
yn chushlin-vooar, *s.* the artery. C
cuishlinagh, *a.*
s'cuslinagh, *a.* how full of veins. C
s'cuslinee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C
- cullee**, *s. f.* a colour or banner.
yn chullee, *s.* the colour. C
byn gullee, *s.* your, &c. colours. C
- cullee**, *s. f.* the aspect of the air.
yn chullee, *s.* the aspect. C
- cullee**, *s. pl.* (sic) the tackle, furniture, or apparatus to work any thing, as a mill, ship, boat, &c.
yn chullee, the tackle, furniture, or apparatus to work any thing. C
byn gullee, *s.* your, &c. tackle, apparatus or equipage. C
- cullyr**, *s. m.* colour, hue, dye; *pl. -yn*.
yn chullyr, *s.* the colour. C
byn gullyr, *s.* your, &c. colour. C
- cum** or **cumm***, *v.* hold, keep, retain, sustain; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
chum or **chumm**, did hold or held; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C
cummal, *v.* holding, dwelling, inhabiting.
cum mee, *a. d.* of holding.
cummal-magh, *v.* holding out, persevering.
cummit, [85](#). held, stopt.
s'cummit, *a.* how held. C
cummal, *s. m.* a dwelling, a holding; *pl. -yn*.
yn chummal, *s.* the holding or dwelling. C
byn gummal, *s.* your, &c. holding or dwelling.
cummaltagh, *s. m.* a dweller, holder, or inhabitant; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
yn chummaltagh, *s.* the inhabitant. C
byn gummaltagh, *s.* your, [&c.] dweller or holder. C
cummaltit, *pt.*
neu-chummaltit, *pt.* uninhabited.
cummeyster, *s. m.* a holder.
- cumfurt**, *s. f.* the herb comfrey.
- cumir**, *a.* close, concise, tidy, compact.
feer chumir, *a.* very compact, tidy, &c. C
- cummey**, *s. m.* form, shape, model, appearance.
yn chummeyst, *s.* the form. C
byn gummeyst, *s.* your, &c. form; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
cummee, *a. d.* of form or shape.
cummeyst, *v.* conforming, forming, modelling.
cha gum or **gumm***, *v.* not form; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C
cummit, [85](#). formed, modelled, hewn; 2
Kings xxii. 6: Da ny sieyr, as da ny mainshtyrynn obbree, as masoonee, dy chionnaghey fuygh as claghyen cummit, dy yanno seose yn thie. Unto carpenters, and builders, and masons, and to buy timber and hewn stone to repair the house.
s'cummit, *a.* how formed. C
aa-chummit, *pt.* formed anew.
cummeyster, *s. m.* a former.
yn chummeyster, *s.* the man that forms. C
- cummey**
- s[']cummeyst**, *adv.* what matter, no matter, would not matter.
nagh gummeyst, *adv.* no matter, never mind.
- cumr*** or **cumree**, *v.* hinder, deter, delay; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
cha gumr, *v.* not hinder; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). C
chumr* or **chumree**, *v.* did hinder, hindered, deterred; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). C
cumrail, *v.* hindering, deterring.
dy chumrail, *v.* to hinder or deter. C
byn gumrail, *v.* your, &c. hindering. C
cumrit, [85](#). hindered, deterred.

C

cumrail, *s. f.* a hindrance, a stop or stoppage; *pl. -yn*. *Prov.* “*Myr smoo siyr smoo cumrail.*” [More haste, more hindrance. MWW]

cumrailagh, *a.* hinderome; *s. m.* a hinderer; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'cumrailagh, *a.* how hinderome. C

s'cumrailee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C

feer chumrailagh, *a.* very hinderome. C
cumraileyder, *s.*

yn chumraileyder, *s.* one that hinders another. C

cumraileys, *s.*

yn gumrailys, *s.* your, &c. hinderance. C

cumraag, *s. m. f.* comrade, companion, crony; *pl. -yn*.

cumraagys, *s. m.* companionship, familiarity, intimacy.

cur, *v.* give, put, send; with **lesh** after it, it is bring, gives, giveth, &c.; puts, putteth, &c.; sends, sendeth, &c.

ver or **verr***, *v.* will give, put, send, bring; **-ym**; **-yms**. C

der or **derr*** **oo**, *v.* wilt thou give[?]; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**. For the radical of this irregular verb, see [62](#).

chur, *v.* did give, gave, did put, did send, sent, &c. See *cur*. C

hug, *v.* put, gave, sent; *hug eh* (he put, he sent, he gave).

dug, *v.* gave, put, sent; as *dug oo da eh* (didst thou give it him[?]); or more literally, gavest it thou him[?]; the answer in the negative would be, *cha dug* (gave not); *dug oo ayns shen eh* (didst thou put it there[?]); negatively, *cha dug* (put not); *dug oo hooin eh* (didst thou send it to us[?]); negatively, *cha dug* (sent not) or *cha ren* (didst not); which would answer for them all as well. Who would think this irregular verb is from C?

currit, [85](#). given, put, sent, &c.

s'currit, *a.* how given, put or sent. C

cur-er-sooyl, *v.* averting, turning off.

cur-haart, *<s. f.>[v.]* overthrow; *Job xxxvi.*

12: *T'eh dy rheynn yn aarkey liorish e phooar, as liorish e hushtey t'eh cur haart ny*

mooaralee. He divideth the sea with his power,

and by his understanding he smiteth through the proud.

cur-jee'd, *v.* undress, put off thee.

cur-jee'd dty eaddagh, put off thy clothes.

cur-lesh, *v.* bringing, carrying, &c.

currit-lesh, [85](#). brought, carried &c.

cur-mi-ner, *in.* behold. See *cur-my-ner*.

cur-my-ner, *in.* behold, see, lo; *cur-jee-my-ner* (behold ye).

cur-ny-lieh, *v.* impeaching, accusing.

dy chur-ny-lieh, *v.* to impeach, to accuse.

C

cur-rish, *v.* doing, practise; *Micah ii. 1:*

Smerg dauesyn ta shégin er mee-chairys, as

smooinaghtyn er yn olk er nyn lhiabbaghy!

cha leah's ta'n moghrey soilshaghey t'ad cur

rish, *er-yn-oyr dy vel eh ayns pooar nyn laue.*

Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their beds! when the morning is light, they practise it, because it is in the power of their hand.

cur-roo, *p.* having to do to or with [them];

-syn *id. em.*

dy chur-roo, *v.* to have to do with [them].

C

cur-rhym, *v.* doing with me, having to do with me: **-s**, *id. em.*

cur-rhyt, *p.* to do with thee, having to do with thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

dy chur-shaghey, *v.* to adjourn. C

currit-shaghey, [85](#). adjourned.

cur-twoiae, *v.* beware, be aware.

cur-volley da, giving him gladness; *Jer.*

xx. 15: *Dy doogh dy row da'n dooinney hug lesh y naight da my ayr, gra, Ta lhiannoo mac er ny ruggey dhyt; cur-volley da.* Cursed be the man who brought tidings to my father, saying, A man child is born unto thee; making him very glad.

curjeig, *s. f.* an alms dish; no doubt from *curjeirk* (a dish to give alms with). This word [or rather, *Corjeag* MWW] is used for the surname of Cavendish (in Manks), but more properly giving-dish.

yn churjeig. See *curjeig*. C

curlead, *s. f.* a coverlid, a quilt; *pl. -yn*.

yn churleid, *s.* the coverlid. C

yn gurlead, *s.* your, &c. coverlid. C

C

curm or currym, *s. m.* charge or duty; *pl. -yn;*
currym, *s. m.* duty, charge. See also *curm*.
e churrym, *s.* his duty, his charge. C
yn gurrym, *s.* your, &c. duty. C
yn gurmyn, *s.* your, &c. duties. C
curm or currym, enjoin^{<ed>}, *v. id; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*
churm or churmee, *v.* did charge with duties; **-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.** C
curmey, *v.* charging to perform duties.
curmaghey or curmal, *v.* enjoining charges or duties.
dy churmaghey, *v.* to charge with duties. C
currymaghey, *v.* charging, enjoining, &c.
dy churymaghey, *v.* see *churmaghey*. C
er churmal, *v.* hath, &c. charged, &c. C
curmit, 85. charged with duties or obligations.
curmeyder, *s. m.* one who charges, &c.
curmagh, *a.*
feer churmagh, *a.* very careful in adhering to the charges or duties enjoined. C
curnaught, *s. f.* wheat; *pl. 72 [change -aght to -eeyn].*
yn churnaught, *s.* the wheat. C
yn gurnaught, *s.* your, &c. wheat. C
curnee, *a. d.* of wheat or wheaten.
churnee, *a. d.* of wheat or wheats. C
curneein, *s. f.* pet, huff; *pl. -yn.*
yn churneein, *s.* the pet or huff. C
yn gurneein, *s.* your, &c. pet, huff, &c. C
curneeinagh, *a.* pettish, huffish, easily turned or thrown down.
s'curneeinagh, *a.* how huffish, pettish, or unsteady. C
s'curneinee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* C
feer churneeinagh, *a.* very pettish, &c.; very easily thrown down. C
curneenys, *s. f.* fickleness, &c.
curp, *s. f.* buttock, ham, rump; 1 *Chron.* xix.
4: *Shen-y-fa ghow Hanun chaghteryn Ghavid, as ren eh baarey ny faasaagyn jeu, as yiare eh ny garmadyn jeu ayns y vean kiart rish nyn gurpyn*, as hug eh ad ersooyl. Wherefore Hanun took David's servants, and shaved

them, and cut off their garments in the midst hard by their buttocks, and sent them away.
yn churp, *s.* the haunch. C
yn gurp, *s.* your, &c. haunch; *pl. -yn.*
currag or corrag, *s.* a bundle of osiers.
yn churrag, *s.* See *currag*. C
yn gurrag, *s.* your, &c. See *currag*. C
curragh, *s. f.* a bog or fen, a marshy place or quagmire; *pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].*
yn churragh, *s.* the bog, fen, or marshy place. C
yn gurragh, *s.* your, &c. bog, fen. C
curree, *a. d.* of a bog or fen, &c.
churree, *a. d.* of the bog or fen. C
curtan, *s.*
yn gurtan, *s.* your, &c. curtain; *pl. -yn.*
curthoollaghey, *v.* obscuring, the air gathering a cloudy aspect.
curthoollys or curthoollid, *s. m.* a dark cloudy aspect of the air.
curlagh, *s. f.* reed or reeds, cane, &c.
yn churtlagh, *s.* the reed or cane. C
cuirtlagh, *s. f.* reed, reeds, cane, canes.
curlagh-vuck, *s. f.* herb bur-reed.
curtshee, *s. f.* a courtesy; *pl. -yn.*
cushag, *s. f.* ragwort or ragweed. The stem or stalk is called dog's standard; the herb is also called St. Jameswort, seagrum, stagger-wort, stammerwort; *pl. -yn. Prov. "Ta airh er cushagyn ayns shen."* [There is gold on cushags there.]
yn chushag, *s.* the ragwort or ragweed. C
yn gushag, *s.* your, &c. See *cushag*. C
Custal or Gilchreest, *s. m.* Christopher.
custey, *a.* cursed, accursed.
s'chustey (sic), *a.* how cursed or accursed. C
feer chustey, *a.* very cursed. C
custh* or **custhee**, *v.* whip, beat with a rod; **-agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86, -yms, 87; -ys, 88.**
cha gusht, *v.* not whip; **-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94.** C
chusht, *v.* did whip, whipped; **-agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.** C
custhit, 85. whipped, beaten with a rod.

C

custhey, *s. m.* a whipping; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn chusthey, *s.* the whipping. C

yn gusthey, *s.* your, &c. whipping. C

custhee, *a. d.* of whipping or whippings.

custheyder, *s. m.* a whipper; *pl.* -yn.

yn chustheyder, *s.* the whipper. C

cutid, *s.*

e chutid, *s.* his keenness or cunning. C

cweshtan, *s. m.* a question; *pl.* -yn.

D

D

D, for its sound see Remarks 7 and 8. All the words under this letter not marked 7 [d], require the sound spoken of in Remark 8 [d]; and as a radical initial and its changes see 45. D is an initial in words radically from all the vowels, and also from f, as explained in Remarks 60, 119, 121, 143, &c.; in substantives from s, to show the plural possessive or ownership case; and in t for both nouns and verbs, a few of which may be seen by the letters at the end of the lines.

da, p. p. 8. to him, for him, him, to, for; as, *chur mee da eh* (I gave it to him); *te aym da* (I have it for him); *lhig da* (let him); *eeck da Cesar* (pay to Cesar); -syn, id. em. It may not perhaps be amiss to state here that this word has something very singular belonging to it as respects the idiom of the English language, but which is, however, peculiar to the Manks. A person that would attempt to translate passages wherein this word occurs in the Manks Scriptures, according to the Hamiltonian or interlininary system, would think it superfluous in many instances, especially where it is placed before plural and feminine nouns; as in 1 Tim. v. 9. *Ny lhig da ben-treoghe ve goit*; which, to translate literally, would run thus, let not him a widow be taken; and in Gen. chap. i. *lhig da ny ushtaghyn* (let him the waters); *lhig da ny eeanlee* (let him the fowls), &c., &c. A learner must not hesitate to sacrifice the idiom of his own language to learn that of another, but must form phrases altogether incorrect and foreign to his own language.

dasyn, p. em. of *da*, which see.

j'ee, p. p. to her; as, *cur j'ee eh* (give it her or give it to her), -ish, id. em.

dau, p. p. to them, for them. The pl. of *da*.

dauesyn, p. p. id. em.

dou, p. p. to me, for me, em. See *dooys*.

dou-hene, p. p. for myself, to myself.

dooys, p. p. give me, or give to me. The em. of *dou*.

dooin, p. p. (pronounced *duhn*) to us, for

us; -yn, id. em. The words *hooin*, *rooin*, and *dooin* are all to us, but used differently; as, *cur dooin nyn arran* (give us our bread), or rather, give to us our bread. *Cur hooin eh* (give it to us). *Jannoo rooin* (doing to us), &c.

dhyt, p. p. to thee, for thee; -s, id. em.

diu, p. p. for you, to you; -ish, id. em.

diu-hene, p. p. for yourself or selves.

daa, a. 8. two, the dual number; adv. twice, doubly. This is not the word used in counting, but that which is always used with its substantive in the singular number, as the Manks does not make plural till three. See 100.

e ghaa, s. his two.

ghaa wheesh (twice as much). D

gaa-yeig, a. twelve, (ten and two); pl. -yn.

e ghaa-yeig, a. his twelve. D

gaa-yeig-as-daeed, a. fifty-two, (twelve and forty).

gaa-yeig-oo, a. twelfth.

daa-filley or rather **daa-illey**, a. twofold.

daah, v. dye; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghaah, v. dyed, did dye; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D

daaghagh, v. would, &c. dye.

daaghey, v. 8. dying, colouring.

dy ghaaghey, v. to dye or colour. D

daaghee, a. d. of dying or colouring.

daahit, 85. dyed, coloured; Ex. xxv. 5: As *craitnyn reaghyn daahit jiarg*, as *craitnyn badjer*, as *fuygh-shittim*. And rams' skins dyed red, and badgers' skins, and shittim wood.

daait or daat, pt.

s'daait or **s'daat**, how dyed.

ro ghaahit, 85. too much dyed. D

slaa[-]daah, v. painting.

daahder, s. m. a dyer.

daah, v. singe; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghaah, v. singed, did singe; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D

daahjít, 85. singed, scorched.

s'daahjít, a. how singed. D

ro ghaahjít, 85. too much singed. D

daahder, s. m. one that singes.

daah-cree, s. m. heart burn.

D

daaney or **daney**, *a.* bold, daring, impudent, presumptive, rude.

daney, *a.* bold, daring. See also *daaney*
s'daaney, *a.* how bold or daring. D

ro ghaaney, *a.* too bold or daring. D

daanys, *s. f.* boldness, presumption, &c.

danys, *s.* See **deanys** [deest, *l.* *daanys* ?].

daeed, *a.* forty, two score or two twenties.

dty ghaeed, *s.* thy forty, or two twenties. D
daeedoo, *a.* fortieth.

dagh, *pro.* each, every one of any number taken separately.

gagh, *pro.* each, everyone separately. This word seems to change from *d*, without an *h*, in *Pro.* xxiii. 32. [? The citation belongs to *gaghey*.]

daill or **daayl**, *s. m.* delay, credit, time before payment. *Prov.* “*Hig daill gys eeck.*”

[Credit will come to payment]; *Prov.* “*Roshee daill y dorrys.*” [Credit will reach the door.]

e ghaill, his credit time; delay. D

dall, *v.* [and cf. *doll*, *dolley* ‘blind’]

ghall, *v.* did dazzle or dazzled; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). D

dallagh, *v.* dazzling or to dazzle, to cause blindness by beholding some bright object. *dalley*, *v.*

dy ghalley, *v.* to blind or dazzle. D

dangeyr or rather **danjevr**, *s. m.* danger, hazard. See [*s. v.*] *cleigeen*.

e ghanjevr, *s.* [his] danger. D

danjevragh, *a.* dangerous, hazardous.

s'danjevragh, *a.* how dangerous. D

s'danjevree, *a. id., comp. and sup.* D

ro ghanjevragh, *a.* too dangerous. D

danjevrid, *s. m.* dangerousness.

darrag, *s. f.* a beam; *Mat.* vii. 3: *As cre'n-fa t'ou cronnaghey yn brinneen t'ayns sooil dty vraarey, agh cha vel geill ayd da'n darrag t'ayns dty hooill hene?* And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?; perhaps from its being generally of oak; a log of oak found among turf.

darrag, *s. f.* a fishing line made of black hair snooids.

darragh, *s. m.* oak; *a. d.* oaken.

dy gharragh, <*a. d.*> of oak, oaken. D

dash, *s. m.* a bulk or heap built up; *pl.* **-yn**.

Exod. viii. 14: *As ren ad chaglym ad cooidjagh ayns dashyn, as va soar breinn jeu fud y cheer.* And they gathered them together upon heaps: and the land stank.

dauns* or **daunse**, *v.* dance, dandle; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

ghauns* or **ghaunse**, *v.* did dance, danced; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). D

daunsin, *v.*

e ghaunsin, *v.* his dancing. D

daunsit, *pt.*

s'daunsit, *a.* how danced. D

daunse, *s. m.* a dance; *pl.* **daunseeyn**.

daunseyr, *s. m.* a dancer; *pl.* **-yn**.

dayll, *s. f.* a dingle or dale, a valley; *pl.* **-yn**.

deail, *s. m.* 7 [d]. a quantity of dry flax tied together before sent to the mill to be cleaned; *pl.* **deayill**.

deam, *v.* project or jut; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

gheam, *v.* did project, projected; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). D

deamey, *v.* projecting, jutting.

dy gheamey, *v.* to project or jut. D

deamee, *a. d.* of projection.

deamit, [85](#). projected, juttred.

s'deamit, *a.* how projected. D

deamey, *s. m.* a projection; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

deameyder, *s. m.* a projector, &c.

dean, *s. m.* 7 [d]. a goal or mark; *pl.* **-yn**.

deayrt, *v.* spill, pour; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

gheayrt, *v.* did spill or pour; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). D

deayrtey, *v.* spilling, pouring.

dy gheayrtey, *v.* to spill or pour. D

deayrtee, *a. d.* of spilling or pouring

deayrtit, [85](#). spilled, poured.

s'deayrtit, *a.* how spilled or poured. D

ro gheayrtit, [85](#). too much spilled, &c. D

deayrtey, *s. m.* a spill or pour; *pl.* 67

[change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

deayrteyder, *s. m.* a spiller, pourer.

D

debejagh, *a.* 7 [d]. desperate. A low word.

s'bejagh, *a.* how desperate. D

s'debejee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* D

dedge, *s. f.* 7 [d]. something clever.

dee or didee, *s. f.* 7 [d]. a play thing for a child, a pretty thing.

deherree, *s. f.* destruction by fire.

deinagh, *a.* weary, fatigued.

s'deinagh, *a.* how weary or tired. D

s'deinee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* D

deinagh(ey), *v.*

dy gheinagh or gheinaghey, *v.* to make weary or tired. D

deinys, *s. f.* wearisomeness, fatigue.

e gheinys, *s.* his wearisomeness. D

dell, *s. f.* 7 [d]. a lever; *pl. -yn.*

dell, *v.* 7 [d]. deal; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

ghell, *v.* did deal; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94 D

dellal, *v.* 7 [d]. dealing; *pl. -yn.*

dy ghellal, *v.* to deal. D

dellit, 85. 7 [d]. dealed or dealt.

delleyder, *s. m.* 7 [d]. a dealer; *pl. -yn.*

dendeyzag (sic: stress), *a.* 8. delicate, donsy, effeminate; *s. m.* a delicate or effeminate person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'dendeyzag, *a.* how delicate, donsy. D

s'dendeysee, *a.* more and most delicate. D

dendeysid, *s. m.* delicacy, effeminacy.

derrey, [a.] other or either.

yn derrey-lieh, *s. m.* the one half.

derrey, *adv.* till, until.

dewil, *a.* cruel, barbarous, savage, severe, inhuman.

dowil, *a.* See *dewil*.

dewiley, *a. pl.* cruel, savage, severe.

s'dewil, *a.* how cruel, inhuman. D

s'dewiley, *a.* more and most cruel. D

ro ghewil, *a.* too cruel, too barbarous. D

dewilagh, *s.*

yn dewilagh, *s. m.* the cruel or terrible one; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *Isa.* xxix. 2[0]:

Son ta'n dewilagh er ny choyrt mow, as yn oltooanagh er ny stroie, as ta ooilley t'er nyn arrey son olkys er ny yiarey jeh. For the terrible one is brought to nought, and the scorner is

consumed, and all that watch for iniquity are cut off.

dewilys, *s. f.* cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity, severity, inclemency; *pl. -syn.*

e ghewilys, *s.* his cruelty, &c. D

deyll, *s.* ‘beetle’

tarroo-deyill, *s. m.* the bull-worm.

deyr or deyree, *v.* condemn or sentence to punishment: **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

gheyr, *v.* did condemn, condemned; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. D

deyrey, *v.* condemning, condemneth, &c. *er gheyrey*, *v.* hath, &c. condemned or sentenced to punishment. D

deyrit, 85. condemned, sentenced.

s'deyrit, *a.* how condemned or sentenced. D

ro gheyrit, 85. too much condemned. D

deyrey, *s. m.* condemnation, blame, guilt.

deyree, *a. d.* of condemnation.

deyreyder, *s. m.* a condemner, a sentencer; *pl. -yn.*

deyr, *a.* dear, not cheap.

deyrey, *a. pl.* dear, not cheap.

s'deyr, *a.* how dear. D

s'deyrey, *a.* dearer, dearest. D

ro gheyr, *a.* too dear. D

deyrsnys, *s.* dearness, high price.

dheyr, *s. m.* bulling; a cow is said to be so when she wants the bull.

dhiane, *s. m.* a worm, earth worm; *pl. -yn.*

dhianeagh, *a.* wormy, full of worms.

dhoan or phone, *a.* dark brown, bay.

dhoaney, *a. pl.* brown, &c.

ghoaney, *a. pl.* brown. D

s'dhoan or **s'dhone**, *a.* how brown. D

s'dhoaney, *a.* browner, brownest. D

ro ghoan, *a.* too brown. D

dhoanaghey, *v.* making brown or dark brown.

dy ghoanaghey, *v.* to make brown. D

dhoanid, *s. m.* brownness,

e ghoanid, *s.* his brownness. D

dhonnag, *s. f.* a general name for a brown cow.

e ghonnag, *s.* his brown cow. D

doyn, or **dhoan**, which see. The former

D

spelling, is in *Zech.* vi. 3, for bay: *As ayns y trass ainagh va cabbil bane, as ayns y chiarroo ainagh va cabbil glass as doyn.* And in the third chariot white horses; and in the fourth chariot grised and bay horses.

dholtanagh, *a.* doltish.

s'dholtanagh, *a.* how doltish. D

s'dholtanee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* D

dhonk, *s. m.* a heavy blow or thump; *pl. -yn.*

dhonk, *v.* thump, give a heavy blow; **-agh**, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghonk, *v.* did thump; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. D

dhonkey, *v.* thumping.

dy ghonkey or ghonkal, *v.* to thump. D

dhonkit, pt.

ro ghonkit, 85. too thumped. D

dhonkeyder, *s. m.* one who thumps; *pl. -yn.*

dhonkan, *s. m.* a bruiser in a flax mill, a thumper to beat a pavement; *pl. -yn.*

e ghonkan, 8. his thumper. D

dhonney, *a. pl.* donsy [OED: Unlucky, untoward, unfortunate. Also, poor, dreary, low-spirited; sickly, feeble], ill, in a bad state of health. [*cf. doghan*]

s'dhonney, *a.* how ill or donsy. D

dhonnan, *s. m.* one that is ill or poorly to do a thing; a dunce, dolt or dastard [OED: One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot]. [pl. -yn. *Psalm xxxv. 15: Agh ayns my arkys ghow ad boggey as haggil ad cooidjagh: dy jarroo, haink ny eer ghonnany cooidjagh m'oí nagh bione dou, jannoo craid jee'm, as cha scuirr ad.* But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together: yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making mouths at me, and ceased not.]

e ghonnán, *s.* his dunce or dastard. D

dhonnanagh, *a.* duncely, dastardly.

s'dhonnánagh, *a.* how dastardly. D

s'dhonnánee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* D

ro ghonnánagh, *adv.* too duncely or abjectly; <*Psalm xxxv. 15.*>[Ref. belongs above, *s. v. dhonnan*]. D

dhooraght, *s. m.* a perquisite, something given over and above the settled price or

wages; *pl. -yn.* Undoubtedly called so because often given in the dark.

dooraght, *s.* See *dhooraght*.

e ghooraght, *s.* his perquisite; *pl. -yn.* D

dhetail, *v.* [be] doting, impaired in the understanding by age or otherwise.

dhubbey, *s. m.* a puddle, a pool; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

dhull, *s. m.* a quantity of thread or yarn wound on a ball the one way or together; a plug or stopple; *pl. -yn.*

dhulley, *s. m.* scarcity, scantiness. Seldom used but negatively; as, *cha row dhulley orroo* (they had no scarcity or lack). <T> **dolley**, *s.* lack; *Exod. xvi. 18: As tra howse ad eh lesh omer, cha row veg harrish echeysyn ren mooarane y haglym, as ersyn haggil cooid y veggan, cha row dollery.* And when they did mete it with an omer, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack.

dhussan, *s. m.* a dozen; *pl. -yn.*

e ghussan, *s.* his dozen; *pl. -yn.* D

dirk, *s. f.* a dagger, a dart.

dirrag, *s. f.* a wicket door, a small door or gutter for sheep to pass on; *pl. -yn.*

Divlyn, *s. m.* 7 [d]. Dublin.

goll dy Ghivlyn, *s.* going to Dublin. D

doagh, *s. f.* a vat, a keeve [OED: A tub or vat; spec. a vat for holding liquid in brewing and bleaching], a press.

e ghoagh, *s.* his vat, or keeve. D

doaie, *s. f.* decency, suitableness, discreetness, worth.

e ghoaie, *s.* his decency, &c. D

doaieagh or **doaiagh**, *a.* decent, becoming, suitable, discreet, worthy.

dy doaieagh, *adv.* decently, suitably, discreetly, worthily. **s'doaiagh**, *a.* how decent or genteel, *comp. and sup.* D

ro ghoaiagh, *a.* too decent, &c. D

neu-ghoaiagh, *a.* untidy, slovenly, uncivil, imprudent.

doiayıs, *s.*

neu-ghoaiys *s. f.* untidiness, slovenliness, imprudence, want of decency.

D

doal, *a.* blind, without sight, dark.

ny doail, *s. pl.* the blind. *Isa.* xxxv. 5: *Eisht hee sooillyn ny doail er ny osley, as nee cleayshyn ny beuyr clashtyn dy byrragh.* Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped.

doaley, *a. pl.* blind, sightless.

ghoaley, *a. pl.* blind; as, *mraane ghoaley*.

D

s'doal, *a.* how blind. D

s'doaley, *a.* blinder, blindest. D

ro ghoal, *a.* too blind. D

doallan

ben-ghoal, *s. f.* a blind woman.

farkan-doallan, *s. m.* blindman's buff.

dollagh, *a.*

gorley-ghollagh, *s.* a disease causing blindness, or dimness of sight.

doll, *v.* blot, deface, erase; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

gholl, *v.* did blot, or blind; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. D

dolley, *v.* blotting, defacing, &c.

dy ghoalley, *v.* to blind, to blot; *Exod.*

xxxii. 32: ...*as mannagh jean oo, lhig dooys, ta mee guee ort, ve er my ghoalley ass dty lioar t'ou er scrieu.* ...and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written. D

dollit, 85. blotted, defaced, erased.

s'dollit, *a.* how blotted or blinded. D

s'dhollit, *a.* how blotted, or defaced. D

ro ghollit, 85. too blotted or effaced. D

dellid, *s. m.* 8. failure of sight, blindness, dimness of sight.

e ghellid, *s.* his dimness. D

doaltattym, *a.* sudden, unexpected, hasty, without knowledge before hand. No doubt from *doaltuittym* or *doaltaghryt* (a blindfall or blindhap).

s'doaltattym, *a.* how sudden or unawares. D

ro ghoaltattym, *a.* too sudden. D

doaltattymagh or *dy doaltattym*, *adv.* suddenly.

s'doaltattymagh, *a.* how suddenly. D

s'doaltattymee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* D

ro ghoaltattymagh, *adv.* too suddenly. D

doaltattymid, *s. m.* 90. suddenness.

doarlish, *s. f.* a gap, a breach; *pl. -yn*.

e ghoarlish, *s.* his gap; *pl. -yn*. D

keeil doarlish, *s.* side of the gap.

doarlishagh, *a.* having gaps or breaches.

doarn, *s. f.* a fist.

e ghoarn, *s.* his fist. D

duirn, *s. pl.* fists, the hands shut or clenched; the *pl.* of **doarn**.

e ghuirn, *s.* his fists. D

lane-doarn, *s. f.* a handful.

lane-duirn or **laneyn-duirn**, *s. pl.* handfuls, fistfuls.

doarn-mhuinneel, *s. f.* a cuff.

dornaig, *s. f.* a covering for the hand or fist, with the fingers together, used to guard the hand against thorns; *pl. -yn*.

doarnaig, *s. f.* See *dornaig*.

dhornane, *s. f.* a handle, a helve or hilt, a short handle as that of a knife, sword, sickle, &c.; *pl. -yn*

e ghornane, *s.* his handle, D

dhornanagh, *a.* having handles, having short handles, as a drawing knife, or two handled knife; *skynn dhornanagh*.

dorneein, *s. m.* See *dhornane*.

dobberan, *v.* 7 [d]. lamenting, mourning, bewailing, deplored, &c.; *s. f.* lamentation, mourning, audible grief.

dty ghobberan, *s.* thy lamentation. D

dobberanagh or **dobbranagh**, *a.* 7 [d].

sorrowful; *Job* vi. 7: *Ny reddyn shoh ta my annym dy yiooldey; t'ad myr my veaghey*

dobberanagh. The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sorrowful meat.

dobberanagh or **dobbranagh**, *s. m.* 7 [d]. a lamenter, a mourner; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

e ghobberanagh, *s.* his lamenter; *pl.* 71. D

doccar, *s. f.* dint or stress of labour.

e ghoccar, *s.* his dint, or stress of labour. D

doccar-coraa, *s. m.* emphasis.

doccar-coraaagh, *a.* emphatic.

doccaragh, *a.* laborious, done with great dint or exertion of strength.

s'doccarragh, *a.* how laborious, with how much dint or stress of labour. D

s'doccarree, *a. id., comp. and sup.*; 1 *Cor.*

xv. 10: ...*agh ren mee laboragh ny*

s'doccarree na ad oolley: *ny-yeih cha nee*

D

mish, agh grayse Yee va mārym. ...but I laboured more abundantly than they all: yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me. D
ro ghoccaragh, *a.* too laborious. D
doccarid, *s. m.* laboriousness.
e ghoccarid, *s.* his laboriousness. D

doghan, *s. m.* disorder, distemper, disease, illness; *pl. -yn*.
e ghoghan, *s.* his disease, or disorder. D
doghaney, *v.* disordering, &c.
dy ghoghaney, *v.* to cause disease, or disorder. D
doghanagh, *a.* disordered, ill, &c.; *s. m.* a disordered, diseased, or sick person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
s'doghanagh, *a.* how disordered. D
s'doghanee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* D
doghanit, *pt.*
ro ghoghanagh or **ghoghanit**, *a.* too disordered, or diseased. D

doillee, *a.* difficult, not easy.
dy doillee, *adv.* difficultly, not easily.
s'doilee, *a.* how difficult, *comp.* and *sup.* D

by-ghoillee, *adv.* because of difficulty or hardness; *Ex. xiii. 15:* As haink eh gy-kione, tra dy **by-ghoillee** lesh Pharaoh yn raad y lhiggey dooin, dy ren y Chiarn stroie ooilley'n chied er ny ruggey aysn cheer Egypt, chammah yn chied er ny ruggey jeh dooinney as baagh: And it came to pass, when Pharaoh would hardly let us go, that the Lord slew all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both the firstborn of man, and the firstborn of beast.

ro ghoillee, *a.* too difficult. D
doilleeid, *s. m.* difficulty, hardship.
e ghoilleeid, *s.* his difficulty. D

dollan, *s.*
e ghollan, *s.* [his] fan or winnowing instrument. D

dolt, *s. m.* a ward; *pl. -aghyn* [*pl. of doltey*].
doltans, *s. m.* adoption.
doltey, *s. m.* an adopted child, or a child one has stood sponsor for at baptism; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
e gholtey, *s.* his godson. D

doo, *a.* black, dark.
dooey, *a. pl.* black, dark.

ghooey, *a. pl.* black. D
s'doo, *a.* how black. *Prov.* "Myr s'doo yn feeagh yiow eh sheshey." [As black as the raven is, he'll find a mate.] D
s'dooey, *a.* blacker, blackest. D
ro ghoo, *a.* too black D
doo-gheurey, *s. m.* the dead of winter.
doo-gorrym, *a.* purple.
doo-gorrymid, *s. m.* purpleness.
doo[-]oalee, *s. f.* a spider; *pl. -yn*.
boghan-dho, *s. f.* the herb burdock. [See *bossan-dhoa*.]
bossan-dhoa, or **boghan[-]dho**, *s. m.* clotbur, burdock, or copy-major.
drine doo (the sloe thorn).
gaaue-doo, *s. m.* a blacksmith.
gob doo, *s. m.* a muscle [*sc. mussel*].
doo, *v.* blacken, darken; **-agh**. [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
ghoo, *v.* [did] blacken; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). D
dooghey, *v.* blackening, making black.
dy ghooghey, *v.* to blacken. D
dy ghooaghey or **ghooghey**, *v.* to blacken. D
doot, *s. m.* blackened, &c.
ro ghooit, [85](#). too blackened. D
dooid, *s. m.* blackness, darkness.
e ghoooid, *s.* his blackness. D
dhooag, *s. f.* an eclipse.
e ghooag, *s.* his eclipse; *pl. -yn*. D
dhooag, *s. f.* a general name for a black cow.
dool, *a.* blackish.

dooan, *s.* a hook, a fish hook; *pl. -yn*. The etymology of this word no doubt is *doo* (dark), and the diminutive [-]an, (the little thing that lies hid in darkness to deceive).
e ghooan, *s.* his hook; *pl. -yn*. D
dooan-y-chione-cast, *s. f.* the herb self-heal.
dooanagh, *a.*
ro ghooanagh, *a.* too hooked. D

dooble, *a.* double.
dooble, *s. ; pl. -yn*.
doobl*, *v.*
ghoobl or **ghooble**, *v.* did double; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). D
doobley, *v.*

D

dy ghoobley, *v.* to double. D

dooblit, [85](#). doubled.

ro ghooblit, [85](#). too doubled. D

doodee, *s. f.* a damsel, a wench. Only used colloquially, and that on the South of the Island; perhaps the English *dowdy*, but not understood in so bad a sense.

vuddee, *s. f.* damsel, wench; the *voc.* of *doodee*.

e ghoodee, *s.* his damsel or wench. D

doogh, *a.* ill, bad, dire.

dy doogh, *adv.* badly, not well.

dooghey, *a. pl.* bad, ill, dire.

s'doogh, *a.* how ill, bad.

s'doogh, *a.* worse, worst; *Mat.* xii. 45: *Eisht t'eh goll, as cur lesh mārish shiaght spyrrdyn elley ta ny smessey na eh hene, as t'ad goll shagh as cummal ayns shen: as ta stayd yerrinagh yn dooinney shen ny s'doogh na'n toshiaght.* Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first.

D

ro ghoogh, *a.* too bad, too ill. D

dooghys, *s. f.* nature, quality, kind, temper; *pl. -syn.*

e ghooghys, *s.* his nature. D

dooghyssagh, *a.* natural, temporal, opposed to spiritual, inbred, according to nature.

s'dooghyssagh, *a.* how natural or congenial, with what natural instinct. D

ro ghooghyssagh, *a.* too natural. D

neu-ghooghsagh, *a.* unnatural, disaffectionate, monstrous; *s. m.* an unnatural person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

neu-ghooghyssid, *s. m.* disaffection, unnaturalness.

dooie *a.* kind, beneficent, good natured, true born or bred, natural to.

s'dooie, *a.* how kind or affectionate, *comp.* and *sup.* D

ro ghooie, *a.* too kind.

boayl e ghooie (his native place). D

neu-ghooie, *a.* unkindly; barren; *2 Kings* ii. 19: *Cur-my-ner, ta shin guee ort, ta'n ard-valley shoh soit er boayl aalin, myr ta my hiarn fakin: agh ta'n ushtey neu-follan, as ta'n thalloo neu-*

ghooie. Behold, I pray thee, the situation of this city is pleasant, as my lord seeth: but the water is naught, and the ground barren.

dooin, *v. i.* close up, shut up or darken; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

doon, *v.* shut, close up, darken, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#), &c.

ghooin, *v.* did close, shut, or darken; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). D

dooney, *v.* shutting, closing, darkening.

dooiney, *v.* shutting, closing or darkening.

dy ghooney, *v.* to shut or close up. D

dooint, [85](#). shut, closed, darkened.

s'dooint, *a.* how closed or shut. D

ro ghooinnit or **ghooint**, [85](#). too closed or shut. D

dunt, *a.* shut or darkened, a corruption of *dooint*; as, *dorrys dunt* (the shut or back door).

dorrys-doont or **-dunt**, *s.* the back or shut door.

dooineyder, *s. m.* a shutter, a darkener; *pl. -yn.*

dooneyder, *s. m.* a closer. See *dooineyder*.

dooinney, *s. m.* a man; *pl.* see *deiney*.

O ghooinney, *s.* Oh man! *voc. case.* D

deiney, *s. m. pl.* men; the *pl.* of *dooinney*.

e gheiney, *s.* his men. D

dooinney-aeg, *s. m.* a young man.

dooinney-cheerey, *s. m.* a countryman.

dooinney-moyllee, *s. m.* an applauder, a praiser, said of a man who goes with another to get a wife.

dooinney-poosee, a bridegroom.

dooinney-poost, *s. m.* a married man, a husband.

dooinney-seyr, *s. m.* a gentleman.

dooinney-sooree, *s. m.* a wooer, a courter.

ard-ghooinney, *s. m.* a great man.

cloan-gheiney, *s. pl.* children of men.

Doolish, *s.*

Awin Ghoolish, *s.* Douglas river. D

doon, *s.* a field called in English a close.

Doonaght, *s. m.* Sabbath, the Lord's Day, Sunday. Perhaps from *doon* (shut or close up), and *aght* (way); as doors and gates were all to be in a closed up state on this

D

day. Whether this etymology or that of *Jedoonee* is more probable, the reader is left to judge.

e Ghoonaght, *s.* his Sunday. D

Doonee, *a. d.* of the Sabbath, Sabbatic. *oie Ghoonee*, *s.* the night preceding the Sabbath or Sunday. Why it is so called is not known. *Oie Jedoonee* is Sunday night. D

Jedoonee, *s. f. (Jedomini, dies dominica)*, the Lord's day, the Sabbath. This was the day dedicated by the heathen to the sun—Sunday, as the English name shows.

e Yedoonee, *s.* his Lord's day or Sunday. J
Doonaghtagh, *a.*

ro Ghoonaghtagh, *a.* too much on Sundays or Lord's days. D

doosht* or **dooshtey**, *v.* awaken, arouse; -agh. 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

dooisht, *v.* awake, awaken; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

ghooisht, *v.* did awaken; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. 94. D

dy ghoostey, *v.* to awaken. D

dooishtit, 85. awakened.

s'dooishtit, *a.* how awakened, *comp.* and *sup.* D

ro ghooishtit, 85. too awakened. D
dooisht, [*a.*] awakened.

dooishtey, *a. pl.* wakeful, vigilant.

s'dooisht, *a.* how much awake, how vigilant. D

dooshtey, *s.* a wake, a vigil; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dooishtagh, *a.* watchful, vigilant.

dooishteyder, *s. m.* an awakener; *pl.* -yn.

doour, *s. f.* a dam, a collection of water, a reservoir.

dooyt, *s. m.* a doubt; *pl.* -yn.

e ghooyt, *s.* his doubt. D

gyn-dooyt, *adv.* without doubt.

dooyt, *v. id;* -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

ghooyt, *v.* did doubt; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. 94. D

dooyteil, *v.* doubting, distrusting.

dy ghooyteil, *v.* to doubt. D

dooytit, 85. doubted.

neu-ghooytit, *a.* undoubted.

dooyteilagh, *a.* doubtful; *s. m.* a doubtful or doubting person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ro ghooyteilagh, *a.* too doubtful. D

neu-ghooyteilagh, *a.* undoubtful.

doovtylagh, *s. m.* a doubter; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

dooyteilys, *s. m.* doubtfulness.

doral, *s. f.* a pore, puncture, or aperture; *pl.* -yn.

dorragey, *a.* dark, dusky.

dy dorragey, *adv.* darkly.

s'dorragey, *a.* how dark. D

s'dorree, *a.* darker, darkest. D

ro ghorraghey, *a.* too dark D

con-ghorraghey, *a.* something dark.

Perhaps this word is from *chionn* and *dorragey* (hardly dark).

coraa-dorragey, *s. m.* a parable or dark saying; *pl.* **coraaghyn-dorragey**.

raa-dorragey, *s. m.* dark saying, a riddle; *Jud.* xiv. 12 and 15: *Ver-yms magh raa-dorragey: my oddys shiu dy jarroo bun y choyrt dou er cheu-sthie jeh shiaght laa yn vannish, as feddyn magh eh, eisht ver-yms diu jeih brelleenyn as feed, as jeih caghlaaghyn as feed dy ghamadyn*; I will now put forth a riddle unto you: if ye can certainly declare it me within the seven days of the feast, and find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets and thirty change of garments:

As haink eh gy-kione er y chiaghtoo laa, dy dooyrt ad rish ben Samson, Jean dty heshey y chleayney, dy vod eh ginsh dooin yn raa-dorragey, er-nonney nee mayd uss as thie dty ayrey y lostey lesh aile: And it came to pass on the seventh day, that they said unto Samson's wife, Entice thy husband, that he may declare unto us the riddle, lest we burn thee and thy father's house with fire.

dorraghys or **dorrid**, *s. m.* 93. darkness; *pl.* -yn.

dy ghorraghys or **ghorrid**, *s. of* darkness. D

con-ghorraghys or **con-ghorrid**, *s. m.* darkness, not altogether dark, pretty dark.

D

dorrin, s. m. tempest, storm; *pl. -yn.*

dy ghorrin, s. of tempest. D

dorrinagh, a. tempestuous, stormy.

s'dorrinagh, a. how tempestuous. D

s'dorrinee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* D

ro ghorrinagh, a. too tempestuous. D

dorrys, s. m. a door; *pl. -syn.*

e ghorrys, s. his door; *pl. -syn.* D

dorrysh, a. d. of a door or doors.

keeil dorrysh, s. side of the door or door side.

dorrys-doont or **-dunt**, s. the back or shut door.

fo-dorrys, s. m. the sole of the door.

sole y dorrys, s. the threshold of the door;

Zeph. i. 9: Ayns y laa cheddin neem's

kerraghey adsyn ooilley ta lheim harrish sole y

dorrys, *ta lhieeney thie nyn mainshtyr lesh*

meechairyas as molteyrys. In the same day also will I punish all those that leap on the threshold, which fill their masters' houses with violence and deceit.

darreyder, s. m. a door keeper, a porter; *pl. -yn.*

doss, s. m. a bunch, a cluster, a bow of riband, a cockade.

e ghoss, s. his cluster. D

dossagh, a. clustery, bushy, bunchy.

dossan, s. m. a small bunch; *1 Sam. xxv.*

*18: Eisht ren Abigail siyr, as ghow ee daa cheead bwilleen? as daa haagh feeyney, as queig kirree aarlit, as queig towseyn dy arroo greddanit, as keead **dossan** dy raisinyn, as daa cheead baskad dy figgyn, as hug ee ad er assylyn.* Then Abigail made haste, and took two hundred loaves, and two bottles of wine, and five sheep ready dressed, and five measures of parched corn, and an hundred clusters of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figs, and laid them on asses; *pl. -yn.*

e ghossan, s. his small cluster or bunch. D

dossanagh, a. bumpy, clusterous; the *dim.* of *dossagh*.

ro ghossanagh, a. too bumpy. D

dourin, s. m. a distemper, a malady.

e ghouriin, s. his distemper. D

dourinagh, a. distemperous, contagious; s. m. a distempered person; *pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].*

s'dourinagh, a. how distempered. D

s'dourinee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* D

ro ghouriinagh, a. too contagious. D

dow, s. m. an ox, a bullock; *pl. see dew. Prov.*

"Cha stamp rieau yn dow doo er e chass."

[The black ox never trod on his foot.]

e ghow, s. his ox or bullock. D

dew, s. *pl.* oxen, bullocks.

dy ghew, s. of oxen, of bullocks. D

dowanee or **dowaney**, s. m. dawning of the day.

dowin, a. deep, entering far.

dowiney, a. *pl.* deep, not superficial.

s'dowin, a. how deep. D

s'diuney, a. deeper, deepest, the *comp.* and *sup.* of *dowin*.

ro ghownin, a. too deep. D

co-dowin, a. as deep, equal in partnership.

diun, v. deepen; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#);

-ym, [86](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

ghiuin, v. did deepen; *-agh*; *-ee*; *-in*; *-ins*;

-ym; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). D

diunaghey, v. deepening, &c.

diunid, s. m. depth; *pl. -yn.*

e ghiunld, s. his depth. D

drabag, s. f. a dirty woman, a slut; *pl. -yn.*

drane, s. f. rhyme, metre, poetry, verse.

drap or **drapp***, v. climb; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#);

-in, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

drappal, v. climbing; *1 Sam. xiv. 13: As ren*

Jonathan drappal seose er e laueyn as er e

chassyn, as e armyder ny yeï. And Jonathan

climbed up upon his hands and upon his feet,

and his armourbearer after him. *Jer. iv. 29:*

...hed ad stiagh ayns ny thammagyn, as

drappal seose er ny creggyn: bee dy chooilley

ard-valley treigit, as cha bee dooinney cummal

ayndoo. ...they shall go into thickets, and climb

up upon the rocks: every city shall be forsaken,

and not a man dwell therein.

drappit, [85](#). climbed up.

dreamal, v.

e ghreamal, v. his dreaming. D

drease or **breast***, *adv.* after a while, after a

short time to rest or ease; it may be after a

person listens a while, (only used

D

negatively); **dreastagh**, *id. em.*

e ghreast, *s.* his while. See *dressae*. D

dree, *a.* tedious, slow.

s'dree, *a.* how slow or tedious, slower, slowest. D

ro ghree, *s.* too tedious or slow. D

dreem or **dreeym**, *s. m.* back; *pl.* **-inyn** or **-yn**.

e ghreeym, *s.* his back; *pl.* **-yn**. <G>[D]

drommey, *a. d.* of or belonging to the back; *gour nyn drommey* (backwards); *John xviii. <1>6: Cha leah eisht as v'eh er ghra roo, Mish eh, hie ad gour nyn drommey*, as *huitt ad gys y thaloo*. As soon then as he had said unto them, I am he, they went backward, and fell to the ground.

dromag or **dromagh**, *s. m.* a backband, a band over a horse's back.

dreih, *s. m.* a wretch, a miserable or forlorn creature, a slave.

dreighyn, *s. pl.* wretches, slaves.

y ghreib, *s.* the wretch.

e ghreib, *s.* his wretch, slave, or drudge. D

dreihagh, *a.*

ro ghreibagh, *a.* too wretched. D

drein or **drean**, *s. m.* a wren; *pl.* **-yn**.

e ghrein, *s.* his wren; *pl.* **-yn**. D

drein[-]mollagh, *s. m.* the bird tomtit.

dress, *s. f.* a bramble, a briar; *pl.* **-yn**.

e ghress, *s.* his briar; *pl.* **-yn**. D

dressee, *a. d.* of briar or briars.

dressagh, *a.* briary, having briars.

s'dressagh, *a.* how briary. D

s'dressee, *a.* more briary, most briary. D

ro ghressagh, *a.* too briary. D

driagh or **driacht**, *s.* a chain of links; *pl.* **-yn**.

e ghriagt, *s.* his chain; *pl.* **-yn**. D

driacht, *v.* chain; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

driaghtey, *v.* chaining, binding with a chain.

driaghtit, [85](#). chained, fettered.

s'driaghtit, *a.* how chained. D

driaghteyder, *s. m.* a chainer; *pl.* **-yn**.

drid, *s. m.* a slow trot;

drid, *v.* trot slow; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

dridal, *v.* trotting slow.

dridit, *pt.*

dridlagh, *s. m.* thin slop, drippings.

drigagh, *a.* under enchantment [*cf. draught*].

drigagh, *a.* watery, dropping water.

drigey, *v.* dropping, falling in drops.

drillin, *s. m.* a small particle of fire; *pl.* **-yn**, or **drilleeyn**.

drine, *s. m.* thorn, thorn tree, quickset; *pl.*

-yn. Of these there are several; as,

drine bugogue (the buck thorn).

drine doo or **arn** (the sloe thorn).

drine drughaig (the hip thorn).

drine skeag (the haw thorn), &c.

e ghrine, *s.* his thorn tree; *pl.* **-yn**. D

drineagh, *a.* thorny, prickly, full of thorn trees or quicksets.

s'drineagh, *a.* how thorny. D

s'drinee, *a.* more thorny, most thorny. D

ro ghrineagh, *s.* too thorny. D

drogh, *an adjunctive*, *a.* mal<e>[-], mis[-], evil, base, ill, bad. *Prov. Daa ghoogh eeck t'ayn: geeck rolau*, as *dyn geeck edyr*.

[There are two bad pays: paying beforehand, and not paying at all.]

drogh-aghtys, *s. f.* ill behaviour, misdeemeanor.

drogh-chorrym, *s. f.* foul play, evil treatment; *Acts vii. 19: Ghell eh shoh dy foalsey rish y chynney ain, as hug eh drogh-chorrym da nyn ayraghyn, myr shen dy row ad éginit nyn gloan veggey y hilgey magh, dy ve stroit*. The same dealt subtilly with our kindred, and evil entreated our fathers, so that they cast out their young children, to the end they might not live.

yn drogh-er, *s. m.* the evil one, *masculine*.

drogh-ghoo, *s. m.* ill fame, reproach, scandal, disgrace, discredit.

drogh-haghyrt, *s. m.* a disaster, an ill hap.

drogh-harrooghs, *s. m.* ill thrift; *Eccl. v.*

14: Agh ta'n verchys cheddin cherraghtyn liorish drogh-harrooghs; as t'eh geddyn mac as cha vel nhee erbee ny laue. But those riches perish by evil travail: and he begetteth a son, and there is nothing in his hand.

drogh-hurn, *s. m.* an ill turn or job.

drogh-yannoo or **-yantys**, *s. m.* evil

D

doings.

e ghrogh-yannoo, s. his evil, bad, or ill doings; D

drogh-yantagh, s. m. an evil doer, a sinner.

droghad, s. f. a bridge; *pl. -yn*. *Prov.* “*Moyll y droghad myr heu harrish.*” [Praise the bridge as you go over it.]

drollane (sic: stress), s. m. a drone, a drudge, an inactive spiritless creature; and in fond or endearing language, *drollane boght* means, poor dear thing.

drollaneagh, a. dronish, drooping.

s'drollaneagh, a. how despicable or mean. D

s'drollanee, a. nearer, nearest (sic). D

drolloo, s. m. pot hooks, pot hangers.

e ghrolloo, s. his pot-hooks or hangers. D

drone or **droyn**, s. m. a hump or rising part on any thing.

dronney, a. d. of the hump or rising part.

dronnagh, a. having a hump or rising part.

s'dronnagh, a. how humpish. D

s'dronnee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* D

dronnan, s. m. a small hump.

dronnid, s. m. humpishness.

drow, s. grains, the malt after the beer is extracted.

druaught, s. m. a Druid.

fo ghruaight, s. under druidism or enchantment. D

druaughtagh, a. Druidic; s. m. a Druid; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**]. That this word is also the substantive, appears from the plural being in *Jer.* xxvii. 9: *Shen-y-fa ny cur-jee geill da ny phadeyryn eu, ny da ny fallogyssee, ny da ny ashleyderyn, ny da ny druaiaghtee, ny da ny fir-obbee eu, ta loayrt riu, gra, Cha jean shiu shirveish ree Vabylon.* Therefore hearken not ye to your prophets, nor to your diviners, nor to your dreamers, nor to your enchanters, nor to your sorcerers, which speak unto you, saying, Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon.

druaughtys or **drualty**s, s. m. Druidism, enchantment.

driaultys [*l. druaultys ?*], s. Druidism.

drug, s. f. a dray; *pl. -yn*.

drughaig (sic: stress), s. f. the hip thorn, the hip thorn berry.

drine drughaig (the hip thorn).

drughaigagh, a. hippy, full of hips.

s'drughaigagh (sic: stress), a. how hippy or full of hips. D

s'drughaigee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* D

druight, s. m. dew; *pl. -yn*.

dy ghruaught, s. of dew. D

lus y druight, s. f. sun-dew.

druightoil or **druightoilagh**, a. dewy.

s'druightoilagh, a. how dewy. D

s'druightoilee, a. more dewy, most dewy. D

ro ghruaughtoil or **ghruaughtoilagh**, a. too dewy. D

drundin, s. m. lees, dregs, leys.

e ghrundin, s. his lees or dregs. D

drunt, s. f. the gum; *pl. -yn*.

e ghrunt, s. his gum; *pl. -yn*. D

dty, *pro.* thy, thee, of thee, belonging to thee.

It is also used for *a*, as in *Gen.* iv. 12: *Tra t'ou laboragh y thalloo, cha jean ee, maghey shoh, gymmyrkey dhyt's e niart; dty yoarree, as dty wagaantagh vees oo er yn ooir.*

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth.

dt', *pro.* thy, thee; an abbreviation of *dty* when followed by words beginning with a vowel; as *dt' eddin* (thy face); *dt' oi* (against thee); *dt' egoish* (without thee); *dt' oays hene* (thy own good or goodness); *Job*, v. [27]: *Cur-my-ner shoh, ta shin er gheddyn magh eh, shen myr te; eaisht rish, as gow toiggal jeh son dt' oays hene.* Lo this, we have searched it, so it is; hear it, and know thou it for thy good.

duillag, s. f. a leaf; *pl. -yn*.

e ghuillag, s. his leaf; *pl. -yn*. D

duillag-argid, s. f. silver weed, tansy.

duillag-pharick, s. f. plantain.

duillag-villish, s. f. costmary, alcost.

far-ghuillag, s. f. an artificial leaf.

duillagagh or **duillagh**, a. leafy.

s'duillagagh, a. how leafy. D

s'duillagee, a. more leafy, most leafy. D

D

dulgynnee or **doalgaanhee**, *s. f.* impairment of the sight so as to see everything in two. It is generally understood to mean conjuration, or an affection of fascination of the sight; the latter spelling seems to me the best, as it shews its meaning to be a degree of blindness, seeing things double.

dullish, *s. f.* a marine eatable leaf, dillisk [EDD *s.v. dulse*: A species of edible seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*.].
[dullish] **far**, *a.* fresh; as, *dullish-far-ushtey* (fresh water dillise).

dullyr, *s. f.* dimness, a dark hue, lowering; *Mat. xvi. 3: As ayns y voghrey, Bee emshyr vroghe ayn jiu; son ta'n aer jiarg as dullyr.* And in the morning, It will be foul weather to day: for the sky is red and lowering.

dunnal, *a.* courageous, valiant, intrepid.

dunnalley, *a. pl.* courageous, &c.

s'dunnal, *a.* how courageous, brave, daring, or intrepid, *comp.* and *sup.*

ro ghunnal, *a.* too courageous, too daring, or intrepid. D

dunnallid, *s. m.* courageousness, &c.

dunnallys, *s. m.* courage, bravery, spirit, resolution, intrepidity, fortitude, boldness; *Heb. iv. 16: Lhig dooin er-y-fa shen cheet lesh dunnallys gys stoyl-reeoil e ghrayse; dy vod mayd myghin y chosney, as grayse y gheddyn dy chooney lhien ayns traa feme.* Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.

e ghunnallys, *s.* his courage. D

dunver, *s. m.* a murderer; *pl. -yn*. No doubt *dun*, from *dooinney* (a man), and *ver* from *var* (did kill or slay).

y ghunver, *s.* [the] murderer; *pl. -yn*. D

dunver-faitl, *s. m.* a ruffian.

dunver[-]hene, *s. m. f.* suicide, one who destroys him or herself, a *felo de se*.

dunveragh, *a.* murderous.

s'dunveragh, *a.* how murderous. D

s'dunvere, *a.* more and most murderous. D

ro ghunveragh, *a.* too murderous. D

dunverys, *s. m.* murder, murderment.

e ghunverys, *s.* his murder. D

dwoaie, *s. f.* detestation, abhorrence, dislike.

dy ghwoaie, *s.* of detestation. D

e woaie, *s.* his hatred or detestation. D

er-dwooaie, *a.* determined to resist [i.e. hostile ?].

dwoaiagh, *a.* detestable, hateful, abhorrent.

s'dwoaiagh, *a.* how detestable, how hateful, with what hatred or dislike, *comp.* and *sup.* D

ro ghwoaiagh, *a.* too detestable. D

ro woaiagh, *a.* too hateful or detestable. D

dwoaiys or **dwoaieid**, *[s. m.]* detestableness, hatefulness.

e ghwoaieys, *s.* his abhorrence, &c. D

e woaiys, *s.* his detestableness. D

dwoaiysagh, *s. m.* a detestable person; the plural is in *Pro. xxiv. 24; pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*]: *Eshyn jirrys rish y vee-chrauee, T'ou uss cairagh; ersyn hig mollaght y theay, dwoaiyssee ashoonyn eh.* He that saith unto the wicked, Thou are righteous; him shall the people curse, nations shall abhor him. [Is not *dwoaiysee* rather a future verb here?]

dy, *[part.]* The word *dy* is a particle used in composition before adjectives, to make them adverbs, as nearly every adjective can be made an adverb by placing *dy* before it. For sake of abridging the work I have only inserted a few, yet the reader may understand how they are made, by the following.

dy-aalin, *adv.* beautifully.

dy-aarloo, *adv.* readily.

dy-bieu, *adv.* quickly.

dy-boght, *adv.* poorly.

dy-cheilley, *adv.* together.

dy-chooille, *adv.* (sic: *[a.]*) every.

dy-slane, *adv.* wholly.

dy-suransagh, *adv.* patiently, &c., &c.

There are many adverbs in the language without this class.

dy, *<adv. >* that or there. I think this word, as used in composition, to be adverbial; as in *er aggle dy bee* (lest that); *er aggle dy beagh* (for fear that be); or (for fear there be); *dy row* (that was); (there was); (that be); (be as that); *2 Sam. xviii. 32: As dooyrt y ree rish Cushi, Vel y dooinney aeg Absalom sauchey?* As *dreggyr Cushi, Dy row noidyn my*

D

*hiarn y ree, as ooilley ny ta girree seose dt'oi dy
yannoo aggair dhyt, myr ta'n dooinney aeg
shen.* And the king said unto Cushi, Is the
young man Absalom safe? And Cushi
answered, The enemies of my lord the king,
and all that rise against thee to do thee hurt, be
as that young man is.

dy-nee, *pro.* that is; colloquially we say *dy re*, but in sacred or solemn discourse we
say *dy nee*, the present tense of *dy row*.

dy-re, that is; *Methodist Hymn Book*, lx. 5:
*Son ta mee eig'nit dy ghoaill-rish, / Dy re oo
hene, sheign glenney mish; / Seose hood
nee'm cur dy chooilley nhee: / Ta lheid yn
obbyr feeu jeh Jee.* [But I am obliged to admit
that it is thyself that must cleanse me; I shall
give everything up to Thee: such a task is
worthy of God. MWW] See *dy-nee*.

dy, *adv.* to; when placed before verbs is
always to; as, *dy aagail* (to leave); *dy
aarlaghey* (to cook); *dy arraghey* (to shift);
&c.; pronounced *dhe*.

dy my varroo, *v.* to kill or slay me.

dy, *conj.* if; *dy beagh eh* (if he were); *dy
raghin*, or, as it is spoken, *dy rhoin* (if I
went); *dy n'aasagh oo mooar* (if thou
wouldst grow big).

dy, *pre.* (pronounced *dhe*) of, when placed
before substantives; as, *lane dy arroo* (full
of corn); *laad dy ooir* (a load of earth); *kuse
dy hollan* (a quantity of salt), &c.; there
may be exceptions nevertheless; as, *veih
boayl dy boayl*, [1] *Chron. xvii. 5*: *Son cha
vel mee er chummal ayns thie er-dyn laa hug
mee lhiam seose Israel, derrey'n laa jiu; agh ta
mee er ve scughey veih boayl dy boayl, as veih
cabbane dy cabbane.* For I have not dwelt in
an house since the day that I brought up Israel
unto this day; but have gone from tent to tent,
and from one tabernacle to another; although I
think that *dy* there is only as a substitute or
corruption for *gys* or *dys*.

dyn

er-dyn, *adv.* since.

E

E

E, for its sound see Remarks 9 and 10; and its changes as a radical initial, see 40, 46, 47, 121, &c.; and in words where it is second letter after *f*, see 11 and 48.

e or **eh**, *in.* of wonder or surprise.

e, *pro.* his, her, hers. The words initialled by mutable consonants that follow the *e* (his), change or aspirate, but those following *e* (her), do not. See 112 and 113. *E* (her) changes initial vowels, as shown in 14 and 40.

eab or **eabb***, *s. m.* an attempt, effort, or push, to say or do some thing; *pl. -aghyn*.
eab or **eabb***, *v.* attempt, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha deab, *v.* did not form or plan. E

eabbey, *v.*

eabit, [85](#). planned, formed, cut out, marked, &c.

s'eabit, *a.* how planned or formed for some work or state. E

eabee, *s. m.* a person, &c. partly taught, formed or planned to some particular work or use.

ead or **eaddee**, *v.* be jealous; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

geadagh or **geadaghey**, *v.* [61](#). jealous, being jealous. I cannot describe this word in the English as I ought, as there is no verb for it in that language. E

e headagh, *v.* her being jealous. E

dy eadagh or **dy eadaghey**, *v.* to be jealous or have jealousy.

eadolagh, *a.* jealous, suspiciously fearful.

s'eadolagh, *a.* how jealous. E

s'eadolee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* E

eadolys, *s. f.* jealousy, suspicious fear.

e headolys, *s. her* jealousy. E

eaddagh, *s. m.* woollen cloth, wearing apparel; *pl.* 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].
eaddagh ceau (wearing clothes).

e headdagh, *s. her* clothes; *pl.* 72. E

eaddee, *a. d.* of woollen cloth, of wearing apparel.

aa-eaddagh, *s. m.* second-hand clothes.
eaddagh-asstan, linings.

eaghtyrr, *s. m.* surface, superfice, upper part; *pl. -yn*.

e heaghtyrr, *s. her* surface. E

laue yn eaghtyrr, *adv.* the upper or whip hand, victory.

lout-eaghtyrr, *s. f.* a deck.

eaghtyragh, *a. d.* belonging to the surface or uppermost part; *a.* superficial, shallow.

eairk, *s. m.* a horn; *pl. -yn*.

e heairk, *s. her* horn. E

eairkagh, *a.* having horns, horned.

s'earkagh, *a.* how horny. E

s'earkee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* E

jeelt eairkagh, a horned saddle.

eaisht, *v.* hark, listen, hearken; *<pl. -aghyn;* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'eaisht, *v.* not hearken, listen, or hear; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). E

deaisht or **deaishtee**, *v.* did listen, harkened, listened. E

geaishtagh or **geaishtaghey**, *v.* [61](#).

listening, hearkening, hearkeneth, listeneth listens, &c. E

dy eaishtaghey, *v.* to listen, to hearken.

er n'eaishtaghey, *v.* hath, &c. hearkened, &c. E

eaishtit, [85](#). listened, hearkened.

eaishtagh, *a.*

far-eaishtagh, *s. f.* the act of lending a deaf ear, pretending to be deaf. Prov. “*Cha vel fer erbee cha bouyr, as eshyn nagh jean clashtyn.*” [None is so deaf as he who will not hear. (The proverb illustrates the concept, not the word *far-eaishtagh*.)]

eaishteyder, *s. m.* a listener, a hearkener; *pl. -yn*.

e heaishteyder, *s. her* listener. E

eajee, *a.* odious, abominable, hateful, abhorrent, hideous.

s'eajee, *a.* how odious or abominable, *comp. and sup.* E

eajeeys, *s. m.* odiousness, odium, abominableness.

e heajeeys, *s. her* odiousness. E

eallyn, *s. pl.* chops, the sides of the mouth.

E

eam, s. m. call, cry, shout; pl. -yn.

Prov. "Un eam gys bee, as jees gys obbyr." [One call to food and two to work.]

e heam, s. her call, cry, or shout.

eam, v. id. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n'eam, v. not shout, call, or cry; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E

deam, v. 8. did cry out. See *deie*. E

geam, geamagh, or geamaghey, v. 61.

calling, crying, shouting. E

dy eamaghey, v. to call, to shout.

er n'eamaghey, v. hath, &c. called, &c. E

eameyder, s. m. a caller, a shouter; pl. -yn.

Ean, s. m. John, in sacred or solemn discourse, but in common talk it is *Juan*.

eanin or eaynin, s. m. a precipice; pl. -yn.

eannee or eaynnee, a. d. of [a] precipice.

ny heaynnee, a. d. of the precipice or *hogh* [? EDD *howe* 7: A hollow, depression; a hollow space; a hole, abyss, depth]. E

earish, s. weather; sometimes applied to foul weather in opposition to *emshir*, which some say ought to be applied to fair or fine weather. It is also used for *time of life* as, *ooilley earish my vea* (all the time of my life); pl. -yn; Gen. xlvi. 15: *As vannee eh Joseph as dooyrt eh, Jee, kiongoirt rishyn ren my ayraghyn Abraham as Isaac gimmeeaght, y Gee ta er m'y niartaghey ooilley earish my vea, derrey'n laa t'ayn jiu.* And he blessed Joseph, and said, God, before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day, and 1 Peter, i. 17: *As my ta shiu genmys eshyn nyn Ayr, ta fegoioish jannoo soiagh jeh persoony, briwnys cordail rish obbyr dy chooilley ghooinne, ceau-jee earish nyn droailtys ayns shoh ayns aggle.* And if ye call on the Father, who without respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear.

ny hearishyn, s. the weather, the times. E

earkan, s. f. a lapwing; pl. -yn.

earrag, s. f. a pullet, a young hen or fowl; pl. -yn.

earroo, s. m. number; pl. -yn.

e hearroo, s. her number. E

earroo-airhey, s. m. the golden number.

earroo, v.

cha n'earroo, v. not number or count;

-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E

earrooagh, a. numerous, manifold,

multitudinous; [Jer.] xlvi. 25: *Cur-my-ner,*

kerree-yms No earrooagh, as Pharaoh, as

Egypt, marish ny jeeghyn oc, as nyn reeaghyn;

dy feer, Pharaoh, as adsyn ooilley ta treishtel

ayn. Behold, I will punish the multitude of No,

and Pharaoh, and Egypt, with their gods, and

their kings; even Pharaoh, and all them that

*trust in him; and 1 Kings iii. 9: *Cur er-y-fa**

shen da dty harvaant cree tushtagh, dy vriwnys

dty phobble, dy voddym cronnaghey eddyr mie

as sie: son quoi ta abyl dy vriwnys ad shoh dty

phobble ta cha earrooagh? Give therefore thy

servant an understanding heart to judge thy

people, that I may discern between good and

bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a

people?

s'earrooagh, a. how numerous. E

s'earrooee, a. more and most numerous. E

eary or aeree, s. f. an open airy place.

eash, s. f. age; pl. -yn.

ny heashyn, s. the ages, the generations. E

brash-dy-eash, well up in age.

myneash, s. m. minority.

eayl, s. f. lime; pl. -yn.

e heayl, s. her lime.

gheayil, a. d. of lime; as, *aiae-gheayil*. [sc. *eayil*] <G>

claghyn-geayl, s. the stone, or what is termed gravel in the bladder. [sc. *eayl/eayil*; Kelly: *clagh uaill*]

eaylley, a. pl. (sic) lime.

eayll* or **eayllee**, v. lime; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. *cha n'eayll** or *n'eayllee*, v. not lime;

-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E

deayllee, v. 8. did lime, limed. E

geayllagh, v. 61. liming, covering with lime. E

dy eayllaghey, v. to lime.

er n'eayllaghey, v. hath, &c. limed. E

eayllit, 85. limed, covered with lime.

s'eayllit, a. how limed. E

eaylleyder, s. m. one who limes.

E

eayllymyn, s. pl. hettles [OED *hedges*: The small cords ... through which the warp is passed in a loom after going through the reed, and by means of which the warp threads are separated into two sets so as to allow the passage of the shuttle bearing the weft], a part of a weaver's loom.

eayn, s. m. a lamb.

eayin, s. pl. lambs.

ny heayin, s. the lambs. E

eaynagh, s. m. a desert, a waste.

eaynnee, a. d. of a desert or wilderness.

eigney, s. See *eaynagh*.

eayst, s. f. moon; pl. -yn.

sy n'eayst, s. m. in the moon. E

ny heayst, a. d. of the moon. E

eayst-noa, s. f. a new moon.

fo-yn-eayst, a. sublunary.

ec, pre. at. Something might be said for this word, as is for *da*.

echey, (ec eh), p. his, he, of him, he, &c. has, hath, have, had, &c.; as, *shoh yn thie echey*; (this is his house or home); *ta fys echey* (he knoweth); *te echey* (he has got it); *ve echey* (he had it), &c.; -syn, id. em.

eck, pro. her, hers, of her, she has, she had, &c. -sh, id. em.

oc, pro. their, them, they have, they had, &c.; as, *yn vaagh oc* (their beast), *ny vud oc* (among them), *te oc* (they have it), *ve oc* (they had it, &c.); -syn, id. em.

aym, pro. my, mine, of me, I have or had; -s, id. em.

aym-pene, pro. having it myself.

ain, pro. our, us, of us, we have, we had, have, &c. we; as, *yn thie ain* (our house); *ren eh beaghey ny mast' ain* (he lived among us); *te ain* (we have it); *ve ain* (we had it); *row eh ain* (had we it), &c.

ain[-]hene, pro. have, had, &c. ourselves.

ayd, pro. thee, thine, of thee, thou hast, have or hadst; as, *shoh yn obbyr ayd* (this is thy work, or this work is thine, or of thee); *vel eh ayd[?]* (hast thou got it, or got him[?]); *te ayd* (thou hast it); -s, id. em.

eu, pro. (ec shiu), your, you, ye, of you, you have, you had, &c.; as, *yn obbyr eu* (your work); *daag mee eu eh* (I left it with you); *nagh row fys eu[?]* (did ye not

know[?]); *te eu* (you have it); *ve eu* (you or ye had it), &c.; -ish, id. em.

edd, s. m. a hat pl. idd; hats, *Dan.* iii. 21: *Eisht va ny deiney shoh kianlt ayns nyn gooatyn, nyn oashyrynn, as nyn idd, as nyn eaddagh elley, as v'ad ceaut stiagh ayns mean yn choirrey aileagh-loshtee*. Then these men were bound in their coats, their hose, and their hats, and their other garments, and were cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.

idd, a. d. of [a] hat or hats.

e hedd, s. her hat. E

sy n'edd, s. in the hat. E

e hidd, s. her hats. I

nyn nidd (sic), s. pl. your, &c. hats. I

eddeyder, s. m. a hatter; pl. -yn.

edd, s. m. a nest; pl. idd.

idd, a. d. of [a] nest or nests.

e hedd, s. her nest. E

sy n'edd, s. in the nest. E

idd, s. pl. nests; *Psl.* civ. 17: *Ayndoo ta ny eeanlee jannoo nyn idd: as ta ny biljyn-juys ynnyd-cummal son y stork*. Wherein the birds make their nests: and the fir-trees are a dwelling for the stork.

e hidd, s. her nests. I

nyn nidd (sic), s. pl. your, &c. nests. I

edd-ushag, s. m. a bird's nest.

eddin, s. f. a face, front, &c.; pl. -yn.

e heddin, s. her face. E

sy n'eddin, s. in the face. E

Etymology: *oï dooinney*.

glaare-eddin, s. f. forehead; pl. -yn.

eddrym, a. light in weight, not heavy. This word, no doubt, is from *oï trome* (opposite to heavy).

s'eddrym, a. how light in weight, comp. and sup. E

eddrym, v. lighten, make light; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

eddrymee, v. make light or lighter.

cha n'eddrym or **n[']eddrymee**, v. not lighten in weight; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). E

deddrymmee, v. 8. did lighten or make lighter in weight. E

geddrymagh or **geddrymaghey**, v. [61](#). making lighter in weight, making light. E

E

dy eddrymaghey, *v.* to lighten or make lighter.

eddrymmid or **eddrymmys**, *s. m.* lightness, want of weight, levity.

eddyr, *pre.* betwixt, between. *Prov.* “*Eddyraa stoyl ta toyn er laare!*” [Betwixt two stools the breech is on the floor.]

edyr, *conj.* either, neither, not at all, whether or no, one or other.

ee, *pro.* she, and sometimes her. The following passage has them both in: “*Ghow ee breid as choodee ee e heddin*” (she took a veil and covered her face). [Gen. xxiv. 65: *Son dooyrt ee rish y stiurt; Quoi yn dooinney shoh ta ayns y vagher shooyl nyn guail? as dooyrt y stiurt, My vainshtyr t'ayn: shen-y-fa ghow ee breid, as choodee ee e eddin.* For she had said unto the servant, What man is this that walketh in the field to meet us? And the servant had said, It is my master: therefore she took a veil, and covered herself [but here, *ee* = ‘she’ in both occurrences.]

ee[-]hene, *pro.* herself.

ee, *v.* eat; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). **cha n'ee**, *v.* not eat; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**. **-yms**, [94](#). E

d'ee, *v.* 8, did eat, ate; *Mat.* xiii. 4: *As myr v'eh cuirr, huitt paart jeh'n rass rish oirr y raad, as haink ny eeanlee, as d'ee ad seose eh.* And when he sowed, some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up. E

gee, *v.* [61](#). eating. E

eeit or **eet**, [85](#). eaten, ate. Sometimes improperly sounded *uit*. *Prov.* “*Ta bee eeit jarroodit.*” [Eaten food is forgotten.]

eeder or **eeddyr**, *s. m.* an eater; *pl. -yn*. The latter spelling is quite absurd, although it is made use of in *Jud.* xiv. 14: As dooyrt eh roo, Ass yn **eeddyr** haink magh bee, as magh ass y fer lajer haink miljid. And he said unto them, Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness. [No doubt a typo, for *eedyr*, or *eedeyr*. The Bible has two occurrences of *eeder* and one of *eederyn*.]

ean or **yean**, *s. m.* 47. a chicken, the young of a fowl of any kind, a fowl.

ycean, *s. m.* a chicken, a chick, the young of any fowl. This word is also written without a *y*. *Prov.* “*Ta'n ycean myre e ghooie my vel clooie er e chione.*” [The chick is like his kind before there are feathers on his head.]

ean-reap, *s. f.* 47 [*ji-*]. corn-creak, rail.

ein, *s. pl.* chickens, the young of fowls.

ny hein *s.* the chickens, the young of fowls.

E

eanlee, *s. pl.* 47 [*ji-*]. fowls, the fowls of the air.

yceanlee, *s. pl.* fowls, the fowls of the air.

E

eanleyder, *s. m.* 47 [*ji-*]. a fowler; *pl. -yn*.

earree or **yeearree**, *s.* 47. desire, wish.

yeearree, *s. f.* a desire, a wish. E

deearree, *v.* did desire or desired. E

geearree, *v.* [61](#). greeting; desiring, beseeching. E

yeearrit, [85](#). desired. E

yeearreeoil, *a.* desirable. E

yeearreyder, *s. m.* one that desires; *pl. -yn*.

earlys or **yeearlys**, *s. m.* 47. earnest.

yeearlys, *s. m.* an earnest. E

eeass* or **eeassee**, *v.* 47 [*ji-*]. lend, borrow;

-agh, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

yeeass or **yeeassee**, *v.* [42](#). lend or borrow;

-agh; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#).

deesassee, *v.* did lend, lent, did borrow, borrowed. E

geeassaghey or **geeassaght**, *v.* [61](#). lending, lendeth, lends. E

dy eeassaghey, *v.* 47 [*ji-*]. to lend, to borrow.

dy yeeassaghey, *v.* to lend, to borrow.

yn eeassaght, *s. m.* 47 [*ji-*]. the loan or lending; *pl. -yn*.

eeassee, *a. d.* 47 [*ji-*]. of lending or of borrowing.

eeassis, [85](#). 47 [*ji-*]. lent, borrowed.

yeeassis, [85](#). lent, borrowed.

s'eeasit, *a.* how lent or borrowed. E

eeasseyder, *s. m.* 47 [*ji-*]. a lender, a

borrower; *pl. -yn*; a creditor. *2 Kings* iv. 1:

Ta dty harvaant my heshey marroo; as ta fys

E

ayd s dy row dty harvaant ayns aggle y Chiarn: as ta'n eeasyder er jeet dy ghoaill da hene my ghaa vac dy ve e harvaantyn bondee. Thy servant my husband is dead; and thou knowest that thy servant did fear the Lord: and the creditor is come to take unto him my two sons to be bondmen. See also yeeaseyder, s. m. a borrower.

yeeaseydagh, s. m. a lender; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]; *Pro. xxii. 7: Ta'n berchagh reill harrish y voght, as ta'n yeeaseyder ayns ammys yn yeeaseydagh.* The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender.

east, s. m. 47 [ji-]. a fish; *pl.* -yn.

yeeast, s. m. 42. fish; *pl.* -yn.

sy n'eeast, s. in the fish. E or Y

east, v. fish; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

yeeast, v. fish; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.

deeast or **deeastee**, v. did fish or catch fish. E

dy eeastagh or **eeastaghey**, v. 47 [ji-]. to fish, to angle.

dy yeeastaghey, v. to fish or catch fish. <J>

er n'eeastaghey, v. hath, &c. fished. E or Y

eeastee, a. d. 47 [ji-]. of fishing or angling.

yeeastee, a. d. of fishing.

slat-eeastee, s. f. a fishing rod.

eeastit, 85. 47 [ji-]. fished.

s'eeastit, a. how fished. E

eeasteyr, s. m. 47 [ji-] a fisher or fisherman, an angler; *pl.* -yn.

yeeasteyr, s. m. a fisherman; *pl.* -yn.

eeasteyragh, a. d. 47 [ji-]. of a fisher or angler.

yeeasteyragh, a. d. of a fisher or fisherman.

eeasteyrys, s. m. 47 [ji-]. the trade or craft of a fisherman.

eebr* or **eebree**, v. banish, send to exile; -agh, 77; -in; 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

deebr or **deebree**, v. did banish, banished, drove or did drive away with the wind, did compel to quit, expelled, did expel. E

*cha n'eebr** or *n[']eebree*, v. not drift or banish away; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms,

[94. E](#)

geebyrt, v. [61](#). banishing, driving, drifting.

E

dy eebyrt, v. to drive away, to banish.

er n'eebyrt, v. hath, &c. drifted, &c. E

eebrit, [85](#). banished, transported, sent to exile.

s'eebryt, a. how drifted or driven. E

eebyrtagh, s. m. a banished person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

eebyrtys, s. m. banishment.

eeck, v. pay; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha n'eeck, v. not pay; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). E

deeck, v. did pay, paid. E

jeeck, [v.] paid. See also *deeck*. E

geeck, v. [61](#). paying; *Prov.* "Geeck cabbyl marroo." [Paying a dead horse.] E

eeikit, [85](#). paid, rewarded.

s[']eekit, a. how paid or well paid. E

eeck, s. m. a payment; *pl.* -yn.

e heeck, s. her payment.

eeckyder, s. m. a payer, one who pays.

eeh, s. f. suet or fat of an animal before it is melted.

eek, s. f. a small stack or rick.

eek, v. stack or rick; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha n[']eek, v. not rick or stack; -agh; -ee; -in; -ym, &c. E

eekey, v. stacking, ricking.

geekey, v. [61](#). making ricks of turf. E

eekit, [85](#). stacked, ricked.

eekeyder, s. m. one who stacks or ricks.

eem or **eeym**, s. f. butter; *Gen. xviii. 8:* As

ghow eh eeym as bainney, as y lheiy v'eh er

n'aarlaghey, as hoie eh shoh kiongoirt roo.

And he took butter, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them.

eeym, s. f. butter; *pl.* -yn. See *eem*. Had *eem* been the orthography made use of throughout the Scriptures, it would not have confounded it with *eeym* (I will eat). The Hebrew of butter is *hemah*.

e heeym, s. her butter; *pl.* -yn. E

eeymmey, a. d. of butter; as, *crockan eeymmey* (a crock of butter).

braghtan-eeymey, s. m. a buttercake, or a

E

cake spread or spotted with butter or any other eatable.

eerey, s. f. the length that a plough team plough in a field without turning; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

eerey hallooin.

mooir[-]eerey, s. f. a billow; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]; billows, the rising of the sea by wind, the motion made on standing corn by wind.

yn vuir[-]eirey, s. the billow. M

eggey, s. f. a web; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

e heggey, s. her web; *pl.* 67. E

eggey varree, a. d. a web of tow.

egin, s. f. force, compulsion, rape, constraint; want of help; *Deut.* xxii. 25: *Agh my yiow dooinney ayns y vagher ben aeg nasht, as goaill ee er-égin as lhie mâree, eisht she'n dooinney ny-lomarcan, ren lhie mâree, vees er ny choyrt gy-baase.* But if a man find a betrothed damsel in the field, and the man force her, and lie with her: then the man only that lay with her shall die; extortion. *Ez.* xxii. 12: ...*t'ou er ghoaill use as bishaghey, as t'ou dy sondagh er ghoaill vondeish er egin dty naboony, as t'ou er my yarrood.* ... thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extortion, and hast forgotten me.

e heigin or **hegin**, s. her want of help. E
er-eigin or **egin**, s. on force; *Jud.* xx. 5: *As dirree deiney Ghibeah m'oï, as ren ad chionney orrym mygeayrt y thie 'syn oie, er-chee dy my varroo; as my ven ghow ad er-égin, dy vel ee marroo.* And the men of Gibeah rose against me, and beset the house round about upon me by night, and thought to have slain me: and my concubine have they forced, that she is dead.

shegin, v. (*shyin*) must, shall.

cha nhegin, v. (sounded *neign*), must not. S
beign da, v. <that> he must; *Mat.* xvi. 21: *Veih yn traa shen magh ren Yeesey toshiaght dy hoilshaghey da e ostyllyn, kys dy beign da goll seose gys Jerusalem.* From that time forth began Jesus to shew unto his disciples, how that he must go unto Jerusalem.

eignagh or **eginagh**, a. forcible, in want of help, compulsive; s. m. a person who wants

force or help; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'eignagh, a. how needy, or in what want of help or force to do a thing. E

s'eignee, a. *id.* [*comp.* and *sup.*], 58. E

eign* or **eignee**, v. force, compel, constrain, oblige; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

*cha n'eign** or *n[']eignee*, v. not force; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. E

deign or **deignee**, v. did force or compel, compelled, or <was> obliged to comply. E

degn or **deginee**, v. did force. See *deign*. E
geignagh or **geignaghey**, v. 61. forcing, compelling, compelleth; urging, urgeth, urges, forceth, forces, &c. E

dy eignaghey, v. to force, compel, &c.

er n'eignaghey, pt. hath, &c. forced, &c. E
eginit, *pt.*

eginit, 85. forced, compelled, obliged, straitened; *Luke* xii. 50: *Agh ta bashtey ayms dy ve er my vashtey lesh, as kys ta mee eginit, derrey vees eh er ny chooilleeney?* But I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished?

s'eginit, 85. how forced, compelled, or obliged. E

geginaghey, v.

dy eginaghey, v. to force, to compel, to straiten so as to make to comply, to constrain. For the other derivatives of this verb, see *egin*.

eignyder, s. m. a forcer, a ravisher, a compeller; *pl.* **-yn**.

eglhin[-]olley, s. m. linsey woolsey [OED]:

Orig. a textile material, woven from a mixture of wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp].

eh, pro. he, it, and sometimes him, as in 2 *Kings* xi. 2: *as dollee ad eh* (and they hid him): *As ghow Jehosheba, inneen ree Joram, shuyr Ahaziah, Joash mac Ahaziah, as gheid ee eh veih mastey mec y ree v'er ny choyrt gy-baase, as dollee ad eh* as e voandyr ayns shamyr veih Athaliah, myr shen nagh row eh er ny stroie.

But Jehosheba, the daughter of king Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the king's sons which were slain; and they hid him, even

E

him and his nurse, in the bedchamber from Athaliah, so that he was not slain.

eh-hene, *pro.* himself.

eshyn, *pro.* (*eh shen*), him, he; the *em.* of *eh*.

ehlley, *s. m.* attachment, intimacy, [being] taken up with, very fond of, so as to be entirely taken up with. Perhaps *ellyn* has some analogy to this word.

eie, *s. m.* idea; as, *cha row eie aym er* (I had no idea of it).

eie, *s. m.* meddle; as, *cha dug mee eie er* (I did not meddle with him or it). This word may seem strange as it has no substantive in English.

gyn-eïe, *adv.* without meddling, besides.

Jud. xx. 17: *As va earroo cloan Israel, gyn-eïe er cloan Venjamine, kiare cheead thousane deiney-clive; v'ad shoh oolley deiney-caggee.* And the men of Israel, beside Benjamin, were numbered four hundred thousand men that drew sword: all these were men of war.

eie, *v.* shout, cry, call, call out; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*Cha nee yn wooa smoo eieys smoo vlieauys.*” [It is not the cow that calls most that gives the most milk.]

deie, *v.* shouted or did shout or call. E

eieit, *eiet*, or *eit*, [85](#). called, cried for, called by name.

eit, [85](#). called, cried to. See *eieit*.

s'eit, *a.* how called or shouted for. E

eig, *a.* stale, flat, vapid.

eig, *v.*

cha n'eig, *v.* not deaden, get flat or stale; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). *Prov.* “*Cha n'eig yn choo ta caaee ny hoyn.*”

[The greyhound is not sluggish which has seeds in its posterior. G.W. Wood] E

eilkin, *s. m.* an errand, a message; *pl.* **-yn**.

e heilkin, *s.* her errand. E

eill, *v.* arm, fit with armour or arms; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'eill* or **n[']eillee**, *v.* not arm or equip, **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). E

d'eill or **deillee**, *v.* did arm or equip with armour. E

eillit, [85](#). armed, fitted for war.

s'eillit, *a.* how armed. E

elley, *s. f.* armour; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

elley-chaggee, *s. f.* armour for war.

elley-vroghil, *s. m.* breast armour, harbergeon [OED *habergeon/haubergeon*: A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, originally smaller and lighter than a hauberk].

eirey, *s. m.* an heir, an inheritor; *pl.* 67

[change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

e heirey, *s.* her heir. E

'sy n'eirey, *s.* in the heir. E

eirey inneen, *s. f.* an heiress.

eiracht, *s. m.* inheritance, patrimony; *pl.* 64 [**-yn**].

e heiraght, *s.* her inheritance. E

'sy n'eiraght, *s.* in the inheritance. E

dy eiraghey, *v.* to inherit. (Seldom used.)

eirinagh, *s. m.* a farmer, a husbandman, an agriculturist, a yeoman; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

erinagh, *s. pl.* 71. See *eirinagh*.

'sy n'eirinagh, *s.* in the farmer or husbandman. E

eirinagh-maillee, *s. m.* a farmer that holds a farm on rent.

eirinys, *s. m.* husbandry, agriculture, farming.

eriny, *s.* See *eirinys*.

gerinys, <*s>**v.* [61](#). farming<, husbandry>. E

eisht, *adv.* then, at that time; **-agh**, then *em.*

eiy, *s. f.* the foot lock of a lanket [OED: Manx dialect form of *languet*: A type of fetter for an animal]; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

eiyr, *v.* drive, follow; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'eiy* or **n[']eiyree**, *v.* not drive;

-agh; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). E

d'eiy, *v.* drove or did drive, did follow. E

geiyrt, *v.* [61](#). driving, following. E

dy eiyrt, *v.* to drive, to follow.

er-eiyrt, *v.* following after, pursuing after; **-s**, *id. em.*

er nyn eiyrt, *adv. p.* following after us, in pursuit of.

E

eyirit, [85](#). driven, followed.

s'eyirit, [85](#). how driven. E

eyreyder, s. m. a driver, a follower; *pl. -yn*. See also *eyrtysagh*.

eyrtys, or **eyrts**, s. certain consequences.
eyrtysagh, s. m. a follower, an imitator or copier; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

e heiyrtysagh, s. her follower; *pl. 71*. E

eyrt, s. ‘bolster’

kione eyrt or **edeiyrt**, s. the head of the bed.

eiystyr, s. m. a halter, a tie; *pl. -yn*.

e heiystyr, s. her halter; *pl. -yn*. E

elgys, s. f. spite, choler, fierceness.

e helgys, s. her malignity. E

elgysagh, a. spiteful, spitefully; *Mat. xxii.*

6: As ghow yn chooid elley ny sharvaantyn echey, as ghell ad dy elgyssagh roo, as varr ad ad. And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them spitefully, and slew them; choleric, fierce; s. m. a spiteful person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'elgyssagh, a. how implacable, in anger, choler, or spite.

s'elgyssee, a. *id. <em.>*[comp. and sup.], 58. E

ellag, s. f. hiccup or hiccough; *pl. -yn*. *Ellag aase as ellag y vaase.* [Weak hiccup and death hiccup.]

ellan, s. f. an island; *pl. -yn*.

e hellan, s. her island. E

'sy n'ellan, s. in the island. E

ny hellan, a. d. of the island. E

ellanagh, s. m. an islander; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

ny hellanee, s. the islanders. E

elley, pro. and adv. other, another, else. *Aght-elley* (otherwise).

ellyn, s. f. manners, behaviour,

communications, mein [OED *mien*: The look, bearing, manner ... of a person, as showing character, mood, etc.].

emshir or **emshyr**, s. f. weather, seasonable weather. From *imbagh* (a season).

'sy n'emshyr, s. in the weather. E

kione emshir, s. a weather head in the air.

emshiroil, a. seasonable, opportune.

emshiroilid, s. m. seasonableness.

enn* or **ennee**, v. feel; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'enn or **n'ennee**, v. not feel; **-agh**;

-ee; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). E

cha denn or **dennee**, v. did not feel, not felt, or felt not. *Prov.* “*Cha dennee rieau yn soogh y shang.*” [The well-fed never felt like the ill-fed.] E

gennaght or **gennaghtyn**, v. [61](#). feeling, feels, feeleth. E

dy ennaght, v. to feel, to perceive by touch.

er n[']ennaghtyn, v. hath, &c. felt. E

ry-ennaghtyn, v. to be felt, or being felt.

ennit, [85](#). felt.

s'ennit, a. how felt. E

ennaghtyn, s. m. feeling, sympathy; *pl. -yn*.

ennaghtyn-booisal, s. m. grateful feeling, gratitude.

enneyder, s. m. a feeler; *pl. -yn*.

ennaghtagh, a.

s'ennaghtagh, a. how feelingly. E

s'ennaghtee, a. *id.* [comp. and sup.] 58. E

neu-ennaghtagh, a. unfeeling, insensible; s. m. an unfeeling person *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

ennoil, a. endearing, beloved.

s'ennoil (sic: stress), a. how beloved or endeared. E

s'енноiley (sic: stress), a. *id.*, comp. and sup. E

ennoilid or **ennoils**, s. m. endearment, love.

ennagh, a.

fer ennagh, a. (pronounced *ehnnagh* [*sc.* with slender /n^j/]), some one; **red ennagh** (something).

ennal, s. f. breath; *pl. -yn*.

'sy n'ennal, s. in the breath. E

ennalagh, a. d. of the breath.

enneeyn, s. pl. brains. This word has no singular in the Manks.

inchyn, s. pl. brains. See also *enneeyn*.

enney, s. m. knowledge, as respects knowing one person, place, thing, &c., from another. For the more extensive meaning of the

E

word knowledge, see *tushtey*.

enn or **enney**, *v.* [s.] to know or have knowledge of.

b[']aashiagh-enn, *adv.* easy to know or well known.

b[']urrys-enn, *adv.* See *baashiagh-enn*.

surrys-enn, *adv.* allowed to be well known.

ennee, *a.* identical; as, *yn dooinney shen ennee* (that identical man).

ennym, *s. m.* name, epithet, appellation; *pl.* see *enmyn*.

e hennym, *s.* her name. E

enmey, *a. d.* of a name or names.

enmyn, *s. pl.* names, epithets, appellations.

e henmyn, *s.* her names; or as it is in *Acts*, i. 15, *ny henmyn* (the names): *As ayns ny laghyn shen hass Peddyr seose mastey fir-eiyree [Yeesey] as dooyrt eh, (va earroo ny henmyn cooidjagh mysh shey-feed)*. And in those days Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples, and said, (the number of names together were about an hundred and twenty). E

far[-]ennym, *s. m.* a bye name, a nick name, an agnomen, a name besides the real one.

enm* or **enmee**, *v.* name; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

enmys, *s. m.* as much as that it could be named, a little more than nothing.

enmys, *v.* name; as, *enmys y lhiannoo shoh* (name this child); **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-yn**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

denmys, *v.* nominated, named, did name or nominate. E

genmys, *v.* [61](#). naming, nominating. E

er-ny-enmys, *v.* hath or having, &c. been called or named.

enmysit, [85](#). named, nominated, called by name.

s'enmysit, *a.* how named or nominated. E

far-enmyssit, [85](#). nick named, bye named, falsely so called; 1 *Tim.* vi. 20: ...*freill shen ny ta er ny choyrt gys dty churym, shaghney glare mee-chrauee as fardalagh, as streeu mychione yn ynsagh shen ta far-enmyssit creenaght*. ...keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called.

entreil, *v.*

gentreil, *v.* [61](#). entering.

eyyll or **eyolle**, *v.* dung, manure; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'eyyll or **n[']eyolle**, *v.* not dung or manure; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). E

deoyll or **deoylee**, *v.* did dung, dunged.

geoyl or **geoyll***, *v.* [61](#). dung; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**. E

geoyllaghey, *v.* [61](#). dunging, manuring.

dy eyllagh or **eyllaghey**, *v.* to dung or manure.

er n'eyllaghey, *v.* hath, &c. dunged. E

eyllit, [85](#). dunged, manured.

s'eyllit, *a.* how dunged. E

eylley, *s. f.* dung, manure, ordure, muck, excrement; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

eylleyder, *s. m.* one that dungs, &c.; *pl.* -yn.

er, *pre.* on; *p. p.* on him or on it; **-syn**, *id. em.*

When an adjunct, prefixed to verbs, means hath, have, having, has, had, hast, hadst, &c.

It is also a contraction of *fer*, after feminines, which see.

er, in. on, of incitement.

er-hene, *a.* on himself; reserved, coy.

urree, *p. p.* on her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

urree-hene, *p. p.* on herself.

orroo, *p. p.* on them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

orroo-shid, *p. p.* on those.

orroo-shoh, *p. p.* on these.

orrym, *p. p.* on me; **-s**, *id. em.*

orrym[-]pene, *p.* on myself.

orrin, *p. p.* on us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

ort, *p.* on thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

erriu, *adv. p.* on you or ye; **-ish**, *id. em.*

er-aggle, *adv.* for fear, lest. *Er* is sometimes translated, for, as in this word, though more literally it should be, on.

er-ash, *adv.* to appear after being hid, hidden or concealed; to become damp, as such things as have salt in them, will in moist weather; in *Ez.* xvii. 9 it means, prosper: *Myr shoh ta'n Chiarn Jee dy ghra, Jig eh er-ash? nagh jean eshyn eh y astyrt ass ny fraueyn*, as e vess y yiarey jeh, *dy jean eh*

E

fiofhey? Thus saith the Lord God; Shall it prosper? shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it wither?
er-bastal, *ad.* past, past all.
er-be or **er-be**, *adv.* because, *lit.* on cause.
er-cannoo, *a.* enamoured, dotingly fond; *Ez. xxiii. 12:* *V'ee er-cannoo lurg ny Assyrianee e naboony, captany as fir-reill, coamrit yindyssagh stoamey, markiagh er cabil, ad oolley deiney aegey aalin.* She doted upon the Assyrians her neighbours, captains and rulers clothed most gorgeously, horsemen riding upon horses, all of them desirable young men.

er-chea, *v.* fleeing, fled; *roie-er-chea* (retreating).

er-chee-goll, *adv.* about to go.

er-chee dy yanno (about to do, about to act).

er-cheiltyn. See *cheiltyn* [*s.v. keiltyn*].

er-coontey, *adv.* on account.

er-creau, *v.* trembling, shuddering, quivering; *Hab. iii. 16:* *Tra cheayll mee, va my chree traishtit: va my veillyn er-creau ec yn choraa: ren loauid greimmey my chraueyn, as va mee oolley er-creau.* When I heard, my belly trembled; my lips quivered at the voice: rottenness entered into my bones, and I trembled in myself.

er-dty-hwoaie, *adv.* on thy look out, on thy aware or alert.

er-dwooaie, *a.* determined to resist.

er-dy, *adv.* ago.

er-dy-henney, *adv.* since that, since then, ago.

er-dy-rieau, *adv.* from eternity, for the ever which is past, all the time that hath been. See *rieau*.

er-dyn, *adv.* since.

er-eigin or **-egin**, *s.* on force; *Jud. xx. 5:* *As dirree deiney Ghibeah m'oï, as ren ad chionney orrym mygeayrt y thie 'syn oie, er-chee dy my varroo; as my ven ghow ad er-êgin, dy vel ee marroo.* And the men of Gibeah rose against me, and beset the house round about upon me by night, and thought to have slain me: and my concubine have they forced, that she is dead.

er-eiyrt, *v.* following after, pursuing after; **-s**, *id. em.*

er-fenniu, *adv.* furiously, fiercely.

er-fload, *adv.* on float, afloat.

er-gerrey, *a.* nigh, at hand, at a short distance, near.

er-ghlee, *v.* a breaming. A sow pig is said to be so when she wants the boar.
er-giyn, *a.* next after; *laa er giyn* (the day after); on again; *Luke vii. 11:* *As haink eh gy-kione yn laa er giyn dy jagh eh gys ard-valley va enmyssit Nain.* And it came to pass the day after, that he went into a city called Nain.

er-gooil or **er-gooyl**, *adv.* in arrear, behind hand, behind.

er-hene, *a.* on himself; reserved, coy.

er-jeid, *a.* on edge, as teeth; *Jer. xxxi. 30:*

Agh yiow dagh unnane baase son e pheccaghyn hene: dy chooilley ghooinney eeyss mess soor y villey-feeyney, bee e eeacklyn er-jeid. But every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge.

er-jerrey, *adv.* lastly, in line, latterly, behind, not in front.

er-lesh, *p.* he conceives or imagines; **-yn**, *id. em.*

er-lhiee, *p.* she imagines, &c.; **-ish**, *id. em.*

er-lhieu, *p.* they, &c. conceive, &c.; **-syn**, *id. em.*

er-lhiam, *p.* methinks, I conceive, or imagine.

er-lhien, *p.* we imagine or conceive; **-yn**, *id. em.*

er-lhiat, *p.* thou conceivest, &c.; **-s**, *id. em.*

er-lhieu, *p.* ye or you conceive, &c.; **-ish**, *id. em.*

er-lheh, *adv.* apart, separately, severally, privately, chiefly; *a.* private, particular.

er-lhimmey, *adv.* except, save.

er-lhiurid, *adv.* at length, at full length, along on the ground.

er-louyn, *adv.* on a rope, by the hand, along.

er-mayrn, *a.* remaining, to fore, left, yet alive.

er-meshtey, *a.* drunk or drunken. *Prov.*

"Laa er-meshtey as laa er ushtey." [A day drunk and a day on water.]

er-nearey, *a.* ashamed, for shame.

E

er-niart, *adv.* by might or force of arms.

er-nonney, *adv.* else, or else, at least.

er-ny, *v.* having, being.

er-oie, *adv.* by night, on the night.

er-roul or **er-rouyl**, *a.* in a rage, outrageous, violent, disorderly.

er-shaghryn, *v.* astray, bewildered, bewrayed [EDD: Seized with a foolish fit of talking], having erred from the right way.

er-shen, *adv.* on that, thereon, thereupon.

er-shoh, *adv.* whereupon, on this.

er-skyn, *adv.* above; super.

er-skyn-earroo, *a.* innumerable.

er-skyn-insh, *a.* unutterable, unspeakable.

er-skyn-towse, *a.* immeasurable.

er-e-skyn, *adv p.* above him; **-s**, *id. em.*

er-my-skyn, *p. p.* above me; **-s**, *id. em.*

er nyn skyn, *adv. p.* above us, you, them.

er-dty-skyn, *adv. p.* above thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

er-sooyl, *in.* away; *pt.* gone.

er-sooyl-jee, *adv. p.* away with you or ye.

er-sooyl-lhiat, *adv. p.* away with thee.

er-troailt, *v.* travailling in child birth.

er-y-chione, *adv.* on the head, ahead.

er-y-chooyl, *adv.* shortly, by and bye, presently.

er-y-fa, *adv.* therefore, wherefore.

er-y-gherrit, *adv.* lately, shortly.

er-y-ghrunt, *adv.* on the ground, aground.

er-y-lieh, *adv.* on the half, by the half.

er-yn-oyr, *conj.* because, on the cause.

er-y-traa t'ayn ta lhie yn stayd beayn ain. (on our present time depends our future state).

erbee

fer erbee, *a.* anyone; *mas.*; *cre-erbee* (whatever).

Erin, *s. f.* Ireland. See *Nerin*.

Nherin, *s.* Ireland. *Prov. Mie Mannin, mie Nherin.* [Good for Mann, good for Ireland.]

erin, *s. f.* vestry; *2 Kings x. 22: As dooyrt eh rishyn va harrish yn erin*, Cur-jee lhieu magh coamraghyn son ooilley ooashleyderyn Vaal. And he said unto him that was over the vestry,

Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal.

erree, *a.* latter end of, become of, end of.

s'erree, *a.* how end, become of, meaneth;

Acts ii. 12: As v'ad ooilley fo atchim as imnea, gra yn derrey yeh rish y jeh elley, Cre s'erree da shoh? And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, What meaneth this?; befallen, how will the end be; *Deu. xxix. 28: As d'astyr y Chiarn ad ass y cheer oc ayns e arg, as ayns e chorree, as ayns e yymmoose vooar, as hilg eh magh ad gys cheer elley, myr s'erree daue jiu.* And the Lord rooted them out of their land in anger, and in wrath, and in great indignation, and cast them into another land, as it is this day. E

erreeish (sic: stress), *s. f.* compassion, pity, sympathy, feeling for, by granting relief to those in distress; *pl. -yn*.

erreeishagh, *a.* compassionate, easily affected with sorrow or pain on viewing the calamities or distresses of others as if our own, sympathetic.

s'erreeishagh, *a.* how compassionate. E

s'erreeishee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. E

neu-erreeishagh, *a.* incompassionate; *s. m.* a person void of compassion; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

erreish, *adv.* after, or after what has been said or done.

errey, *s. m.* incumbrance, burden, something irksome to be borne, yoke; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

y n'errey, *s.* the yoke, the encumbrance, or burden. E

e herrey, *s.* her burden or encumbrance. E

thie errey, *s. m.* an infirmary.

erroo, *s. m.* a ploughman, one that holds the plough when ploughing; *pl. -yn*.

irroo, *s. pl.* ploughmen, the *pl.* of *erroo*.

erroogh, *s. m.* a chimb [OED: The projecting rim at the ends of a cask, formed by the ends of the staves]; *pl. -yn*.

eshlyn or **eshlys**, *s.* a shroud.

essyl, *s. f.* an axle or axis; *pl. -yn*.

E

essyn, *s. m.* a post, jamb of a door, the post of a door frame or gate; *pl. -yn*.
y n'essyn, *s.* the door post. E

etl* or **etlee**, *v.* fly; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
cha n'etl or **n[']etlee**, *v.* not fly; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). E
detlee or **dettyl**, *v.* flew, did fly; *Gen. viii.*
7: As hug eh magh feeahg, dettyl noon as noal derrey va ny ushtaghyn chyrmitt seose jeh'n thalloo. And he sent forth a raven, which went forth to and fro, until the waters were dried up from off the earth.

jetlee, *v.* flew. See also *detlee*. E

getlagh, *v.* [61](#). flying. E

er n'etlaghey, *v.* hath, &c. flown or flew. E

eulys, *s. f.* fury, indignation, rage, madness.

eulyssagh, *a.* indignant, inflamed with anger or rage, furious; *s. m.* a furious person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'eulyssagh, *a.* how indignant or inflamed with anger, furious. E

s'eulyssee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. E

eunys, *s. m.* ecstacy, delight, pleasure, rapturous pleasure; *pl. -syn*.

eunyssagh, *a.* ecstatic, delightful, pleasant, delectable, affording pleasure in the highest degree; *s. m.* an enjoyer of ecstatic pleasure; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'eunyssagh, *a.* how delectable, with what rapturous delight. E

s'eunysssee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. E

Ew, *s.*

yn Ew, *s.* the Jew.

F

F

For the sound of this letter see Remark 11, and for its changes see 48; it is an initial in no words except radicals and their derivatives; there are no words from other letters that come under it.

fa. This adjunct is affixed to a few words, and signifies, *for*; as, in *cren-fa*, *shen-y-fa*; but the *for* is changed to *fore*, as in *wherefore*, &c. See also *Faba*.

er-y-fa, *adv.* therefore, wherefore.

faag, *v.* leave, quit, abandon; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

aag, *v.* leave, (from *faag*); **-agh**, **-ail**, **-ee**, **-in**, **-ins**, **-ym**, **-yms**, **-ys**, [94](#). F

daag, 8. left, did leave. F

cha vaag, *v.* not leave; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**. F

cha n[']aag, *v.* not leave or forsake; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

faagail, *v.* leaving, quitting, &c.

er vaagail, *v.* hath, &c. left. F

er n[']aagail, *v.* hath, &c. left, &c. F

faagit, [85](#). left, abandoned, &c.

s'faagit, *a.* how left or deserted. F

faagit-mooie, [85](#). indicted by the petty or grand jury.

faageyder, *s. m.* one who leaves, &c.

faaid, *s. m.* a turf, a sod; *pl.* **-yn**.

faaie, *s. f.* (from *fo-hie*), a field called in English, a flat, a field near or under a mansion house better manured than the other fields; *pl.* **-aghyn**.

y n[']aaie, *s.* the flat. F

faanys, *s.* a breach in a fence; *pl.* **-syn**.

faare, *adv.* nigh, near; *Ex. xix. 12: Jeeagh-jee diu hene nagh jed shiu seose er y clieau, ny cheet faare yn oirr echey: quoi-erbee vennys rish y clieau bee eh son shickyrys er ny choyrt gy baase.* Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the border of it: whosoever toucheth the mount shall be surely put to death. The word *aare* is from this word, which see.

aare, <*v.* to come>[*pre.*] nigh or near to, <*to approach, to come*> in contact; *Psl. xci. 7: Nee thousane tuittym rish dty lhiattee, as jeih*

thousaneyn ec dty laue yesh: agh cha jig eh dt'aare. A thousand shall fall beside thee, and ten thousand at thy right hand: but it shall not come nigh thee. [NB the verbal element Cregeen implies is in *cheet*, not in *faare* itself.]

faar-y-chaagh, *a.* fate or fare the same.

faarg* or **faarge**, *v.* fare, get by; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). The *g* in this word ought to be a *j*. **cha vaargejagh** (sic), *v.* would not, &c., fare. F

nagh vaarddee, *v.* will not, &c. prevail; *John xii. 19: Nagh vaik shiu, nagh vaarddee shiu monney?* Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? [F]

nagh vaardagh, *v.* would not, &c. prevail. F

faark* or **faarkee**, *v.* bathe; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha vaark or **vaarkee**, *v.* not bathe; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**. F

cha n[']aark or **n[']aarkee**, *v.* not bathe; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

my aark or **aarkagh**, *v.* would, &c. bathe; **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). F

daark or **daarkee**, *v.* did bathe. F

faarkey, *v.*

dy aarkey, *v.* to bathe. F

er vaarkey, *s.* hath, &c. bathed. F

er n[']aarkey, *v.* hath, &c. bathed. F

yn n[']aarkey, *s.* your, &c. bathing. F

faarkee, *a. d.* of bathing.

faarkit, [85](#), bathed.

s'faarkit, *a.* how bathed. F

faarkeyder, *s. m.* a bather, or one who bathes.

faarkey, *s. m.* the sea, and sometimes a billow or great wave; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn aarkey, *s.* (from *faarkey*), the sea.

yn n[']aarkey, *s.* your, &c., sea. F

faarn, *s. m.* rain water dropping through the roof of a house.

faasaag, *s. f.* beard; *pl.* **-yn**.

e aasaag (sic: stress), *s.* (from *faasaag*), his

F

beard.

nyn vaasaag, <v>[s]. your, &c., beard. F

faasaagey, a. d. of beard or beards;

faasaagagh, a. having beard, bearded.

s'faasaagagh, a. how full of beard. F

s'faasaagee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

faasaagey, v. getting beard.

faasagh, s. m. a wilderness, desert, or desolate place; pl. -yn.

yn aasagh, s. the desert, or wilderness. F

s'faasagh, a. how desolate. F

faase, a. faint, feeble, weak, infirm, not strong.

s'faase, a. how weak, slender, faint. F

faase-rea, s. m. a tup that has been only half castrated.

follym-faase, a. desolate; *Jer. xxv. 38: T'eh er jeet magh ass e ooig, myr lion; son ta'n cheer oc follym faase*, *kyndagh rish dewilys yn tranlaasagh*, as eulys e yymmoose. He hath forsaken his covert, as the lion: for their land is desolate because of the fierceness of the oppressor, and because of his fierce anger; *Acts. i. [2]0: Son te scruit ayns lioar ny psalmyn, Lhig da'n ynnyd-vaghee echey ve* **follym faase**, as ny lhig da dooinney erbee cummal ayn: as, *Yn aspickys echey lhig da fer elley y ghoail*. For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and his bishoprick let another take.

faasid, s. m. debility, weakness, faintishness.

neu-aasid, s. m. disquiet, discontentedness, difficulty.

faaselagh, s. m. the weak part or parts of any thing, as of corn not well fed, &c.

faast or **faaste**, v. wring, twist so as to squeeze the water out; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *my vaast*, v. if wring; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-ys**. F *cha n'aast*, v. not wring; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

daast or **daastee**, v. did wring, wrung. F *dy aast*, v. to wring, (from *faast*); **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**; [94](#). F

faastey, v. wringing, pressing the water out. *er vaastey*, v. hath, &c. wrung. F *er n'aastey*, pt. hath, &c. wrung. F

faastee, a. d. of wringing, &c.

faastit, [85](#). wrung, pressed.

s'faastit, a. how wrung. F

ro aastit, too much wrung, [85](#). F

faast, s. m. a wring, &c.; pl. **-aghyn**. [pl. of *faastey*]

faasteyder, s. m. a wringer or squeezer.

faastguin, s. f. a sponge; pl. -yn.

faaue, s. m. a hint, a suggestion; pl. -yn.

faayl, s. f. a turf spade; pl. -yn.

Faba, a. (sic) If we give the *fa* in this word the meaning it has in *cren-fa* and *ba* (of cattle); it might mean, for cattle; or *fa* part of the word *faiyr* (grass), and *ba* as before (grass for cattle, or cattle's grass). This is the name of a glen or valley in the vicinity of Peel from which that Sheading or Coroner's District takes its name.

fadane or **fadanys**, s. m. a place left uncultivated, a lonely or solitary place, solitude.

fadaneagh, a. desolate, solitary, unfrequented, wild, uncultivated; s. m. an uncultivated person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'fadanagh, a. how solitary. F

s'fadanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

fadanid, s. m. the state of being uncultivated, or of desolation, or solitude.

faggys, a. near, nigh, adjacent.

s'faggys, a. how near or nigh; comp. and sup.: see *sniessy*. F

sniessy or **snessey**, a. nearer, nearest; the comp. and sup. of *faggys*.

by-niessey, adv. because of nearness, nearest; *Deut. xxi. 6: As nee ooilley shanstyr yn ard-valley shen by niessey da'n varroo, niee nyn laueyn erskyn y cholbagh ta'n chione goit j'ee 'sy ghione*. And all the elders of that city, that are next unto the slain man, shall wash their hands over the heifer that is beheaded in the valley, and 1 *Chron. xxvii. 7: Yn chiarroo chaptan son y chiarroo vee, va Asahel braar Yoab, as Zebadiah e vac by-niessey da*. The fourth captain for the fourth month was Asahel the brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son after him.

my-niessey, adv. next to, by, nearest to;

F

Num. ii. 20: As my-niessey dasyn vees tribe Vanasseh. And by him shall be the tribe of Manasseh.

ro aggys, a. (from *faggys*), too near.

shilley-faggys, a. purblind.

faghid, *s. m.* disdain, derision, contempt, ridicule, mockery; *pl. -yn*.

faghidagh, *a.* contemptible, deserving of scorn; *s. m.* a scorner; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

s'faghidagh, *a.* how deserving of scorn. F

s'faghidee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F

fahney, *s. m.* a wart; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

lus ny fahnaghyn, *s. f.* wartwort, spurge.

fahnaghtagh, *a.* warty, grown over with warts.

faik, *v.* see, see thou; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

faik-jee, *v.* see ye or you.

va shid or **vaik shid**, *in. a.* see yonder. F

aik, *v.* (from *faikagh*), would see; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#).

vaik oo, *v.* didst thou see[?]. F

cha vaik, *v.* [144](#). did not see; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**, [94](#). F

cha naik or **nak**, *v.* not see; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

fakin, *v.* seeing, beholding.

faikin, *v.* seeing. See also *fakin*.

dy akin, *v.* to see. F

er vakin, *v.* hath, &c. seen; *Luke ii. 30: Son ta my hooillyn er vakin dty hauaultys.* For mine eyes have seen thy salvation. F

er naikin, *v.* hath, &c. seen. This verb and *naik* and its declinables are not in Scripture; it is *vaik* which is used on solemn or sacred occasions, but *naik* in common conversation. F

ry-akin, *v.* to be seen. *Cha jinnagh dooinney ta coyrt dy ve ry-akin dy bragh jeirk sy dorraghys.* [A man who gives in order to be seen would never do alms on the dark.]

fakinit, [85](#). seen, beheld.

s'fakinit, *a.* how seen or visible. F

fakider, *s. m.* a seer; *pl. -yn*.

hee, *v.* will, wilt, shall, shalt see; **-agh**; **-ee**;

-in; **-ins**; **-m**; **-ms**; **-ys**, [94](#). The *y* in *-ym* and *-yms* is not used; but *-m* and *-ms* in the pronominals of this verb, [62](#). F

honnick, *v.* did see, saw, <seen>. Perhaps from *hee* (seeing), and *naik*. See [62](#).

faill, *v.*

ail, *v.* **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**.

cha n[']aill* or **n[']aillie**, *v.* not fail; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

nagh **vail oo**, *v.* that thou fail not; **-agh**; &c.

daill, **daail** or **dhaill**, *v.* did fail, failed. F

failleil, *v.* failing, falling short. For another pronunciation of this word see *fajeil*.

dy ailleil (sic: stress), *v.* to fail. F

er vailleil, *v.* hath, &c. failed. F

er n[']ailleil, *v.* hath, &c. failed.

fajeil, *v.* failing. This word is used by some instead of *failleil*, but I cannot say it is correct, as it is not once used in the Scriptures, to my knowledge.

faillit, [85](#). failed.

s'faillit, *a.* how much failed. F

failleilagh, *a.* in a failing state, deficient, faulty.

fail-y-vaaish, *a.* the failure of death, past recovery, sickness to death.

faill, *s. m.* hire, wages; *pl. -yn*.

e aill, *s.* (from *faill*), his hire, wages.

e haill (sic), *s.* her wages or hire. F

yn **vaill**, *s.* your, &c. hire or wages. F

faillee, *a. d.* of hire or wages.

fer-ny-failley, *s. m.* a hireling [*John x. 13.* See below, *fer-faile*.] The last *y* in this word I think is wrong; it ought to be *e*. [*Fer ny faillee* in *Isa. xvi. 14*, and *Isa. xxi. 16*.]

faill, *v.* hire, engage for wages; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha vaill, *v.* not hire; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**, [94](#) F

cha n[']aill or **n[']aillie**, *v.* not hire; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

daill or **dhaill**, *v.* did hire, hired. F

failley, *v.* hireing, binding to serve.

dy ailley, *v.* to hire. F

er vailley, *v.* hath, &c. hired. F

er n[']ailley, *v.* hath, &c. hired. F

faitl, [85](#). hired, bound to service.

s'faitl, *a.* how hired. F

F

dunver-faitl, s. m. a ruffian.

fer-faitl, s. m. a hired man; *John* x. 13: *Ta fer-ny-failley chea, er-y-fa dy nee fer-faitl eh, as nagh mooar-leah son ny kirree.* The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

failleyder, s. m. a hirer; *pl. -yn*.

fainagh, s. f. a chariot; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**]. I think the plural made use of in *Psl.*

xx. 7 (Ta paart coyrt nyn marrant gys fainaghyn, as paart gys cabbil: agh nee shinyn cooinaghptyn er Ennym y Chiarn, y Jee ain. Some put their trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the Name of the Lord our God), to be incorrect, it being the plural of the next word [*fainey*], and not of this.

e ainagh, s. his chariot; *pl. 71*. F

fainey, s. f. a ring; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

e ainey, s. his ring; *pl. 67*. F

fairaig (sic: stress), s. f. a lump in the groin or armpit; *pl. -yn*.

faishnagh or **faishnys**, s. m. a telling before hand future events, foretelling, fortune telling, what is told by a fortune teller, generally used in a bad sense.

faishnee, a. d. of or belonging to fortune telling, of knowledge before hand in future events of life.

aaishnee, a. d. (from *faaishnee*), which see.

ben-aaishnee, s. f. a female fortune teller.

faiynt, a. faint; *Isa.* i. 5: *Cre'n-fa veagh shiu ny-sodjey er nyn gerraghey? nee shiu girree-magh ny smoo as ny smoo. Ta'n kione ooilley ching, as yn cree ooilley faiynt.* Why should ye be stricken any more? ye will revolt more and more: the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint.

faiyr, s. f. grass; *pl. -yn*.

yn aiyr, s. the grass; *Mark* vi. 39: *As doardee eh daue ad dy chur orroo ooilley soie sheese ayns sheshaghtyn er yn aiyr ghlass.* And he commanded them to make all sit down by companies upon the green grass; *Jas.* i. 10: *Agh y verchagh ayns dy vel eh er ny injillaghey; son myr blaa yn aiyr nee eh lheie ersooyl.* But the rich, in that he is made low:

because as the flower of the grass he shall pass away. F

faiyr-choonlee, s. f. stubble grass.

faiyr-feiyr, s. f. See *guilley-bing*. [The herb cockshead medic.]

faiyr-finnan, s. f. a strong grass growing among corn.

faiyr-guiy, s. f. goose grass.

faiyr-shoggyl, s. f. rye grass.

faiyr-sonnys, s. f. a kind of soft, whitish grass that grows in rich land.

faiyr-voddee, s. f. couch grass.

lheimmeyder-faiyr, s. m. a grasshopper.

thollog faiyr, s. f. a shrew mouse, a field mouse.

faiyragh, s. m. a litter or layer of hay or straw laid under corn on a kiln.

falleays, s. m. the least glimpse of light, a small gleam or glance.

falleaysagh, a. glimpses seen at intervals. I have no English adjective to show this word.

fallogys, s. f. prognostication, divination; *pl. -yn*.

fallogysagh, s. m. a prognosticator, a diviner.

fam, s. m. stem of wrack or oarweed, a sea pine; *pl. -yn*.

faml or **famlee**, v. wrack or manure with sea weed; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n[']aml* or **n[']amlee**, v. not manure with sea weed; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

daml or **damlee**, v. did wrack or manure with sea weed. F

famley. See *famlaghey*.

famlaghey, v. wracking, manuring with sea weed.

dy amlagh, v. to manure with sea weed. F

er vamlagh, v. hath, &c. wracked. F

er n[']amlaghey, v. hath, &c. wracked. F

famlit, [85](#). wracked, manured with sea weed.

s'famlit, a. how wracked. F

s'amlit, a. how wracked, &c. F

famlagh or **famyragh**, s. m. sea weed, oar weed, wrack; *pl. -yn*.

famlee, a. d. of wrack or sea weed.

F

- amlee**, *a. d.* of sea weed. F
- famleyder**, *s. m.* one who manures with sea weed.
- famman**, *s. m.* a tail; *pl. -yn*.
e amman, *s.* his tail; *pl. -yn*. *Cloie rish e amman.* [Playing with his tail.] F
e hamman (sic), *s.* her tail. F
aghery-amman, *s. f.* a crupper.
 fammanagh, *a.*
s'fammanagh, *a.* how tailed. F
s'fammanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
- fann**, *v.* flay; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.
ann, *v.* *-agh*; *-ey*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94.
cha n[']ann or n[']annee, *v.* not flay; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*, 94. F
dhan, *v.* did flay, flayed. F
fanney, *v.*
er vanney, *v.* hath, &c. flayed. F
er n[']anney, *v.* hath, &c. flayed. All those words from *f* are initialled by *v*, as specified under the word *naikin*.
fannee, *a. d.* of flaying, peeling or stripping off the skin.
bock-Yuan-fannee, *s. m.* the horse of one John, who had flayed it, and who afterwards was obliged to travel on foot; hence a man's own legs and feet, or his stick, are so termed.
fant, 85. flayed, peeled.
s'fant, *a.* how flayed. F
fanneyder, *s. m.* a flayer; *pl. -yn*.
ann, *s. [?]* (from *fann*), flay.
- fannag**, *s. f.* a crow; *pl. -yn*.
y n'hannag, *s.* the crow. F
y n'hannag charragh, *s.* the scald crow. F
fannag-varrey, *s. f.* a cormorant. See also *shag*.
gleiy-fannag, *s. f.* duck's meat [EDD: (a) the lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor*; (b) hardened mucous in the corners of the eyes after sleeping].
- far**, *a.* fresh; as, *dullish-far-ushtey* (fresh water dillise).
- farb**, *v.* fret or inflame, as a sore; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.
- farbagh**, *v.* fretting, inflaming.
dy arbagh, *v.* to fret, rankle or corrode. F
er varbagh, *v.* hath, &c. fretted; as a sore. F
- farbit**, 85. fretted or vexed, as a sore.
s'farbit, *a.* how fretted or inflamed. F
- farbyl**, *s. m.* a trail or train, a tail.
e arbyl, *s.* his train or trail; *pl. 76* [**farbil**]. F
- far-chail**, *s. f.* weed or weeds. The *far* in this word, and in many of those that follow, means, false, or not real.
- far-charkyl**, *s. m.* a truss hoop.
- far-chass**, *s. f.* a piece put on the shaft of a sledge car to lengthen it when worn too short; a false or wooden leg or foot; *pl. -yn*.
- far-chlashtyn**, *s. m.* dulness of hearing, hard[ness] of hearing, not [being] able to hear well.
- far-chloie**, *s. m.* foul play. See also *drogh-chloie*.
- far-chooish**, *s. f.* a fictitious cause, a cause adduced for instance.
- far-eaishtagh**, *s. f.* the act of lending a deaf ear, pretending to be deaf. Prov. “*Cha vel fer erbee cha bouyr, as eshyn nagh jean clashtyn.*” [None is so deaf as he who will not hear. (The proverb illustrates the concept, not the word *far-eaishtagh*.)]
- far[-]ennym** (sic: stress), *s. m.* a bye name, a nick name, an agnomen, a name besides the real one.
- far-enmyssit**, 85. nick named, bye named, falsely so called; 1 Tim. vi. 20: ...*freill shen ny ta er ny choyrt gys dty churym, shaghney glare mee-chrauee as fardalagh, as streeu mychione yn ynsagh shen ta far-enmyssit creenaght.* ...keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called.
- far-folt**, *s. m.* false hair, a wig.
- far-ghuillag**, *s. f.* an artificial leaf.
- far-lhei**, *s. m.* a false conception of a calf, said to be generated between a cow and what is called a *tarroo-ushtey*.
- far-screeu**, or **far-scrieu**, *s. m.* forgery; *pl. -yn*.
- far-scrieuder**, *s. m.* a forger; *pl. -yn*.

F

far-scryss, *s. m.* the scarf-skin [OED: The outer layer of the skin; the epidermis, cuticle] or furfur [OED: Dandriff, scurf], the cuticle, the scruff [*i.e.* scurf] or dandriff.
far-skeeal, *s. f.* a fable; *pl. -yn*.

far-skeealagh, *a.* fabulous.

far-uinnag, *s. f.* a false window, an imitation of one, a recess in a wall.

far-unnish, *s. f.* a scallion; *pl. -yn*.

far-vaalys, *s. m.* from *faiyr* (grass); and *maail* (rent); hired or rented grass; *Pro. xxvii. 26: Bee ny eayin ta son dty choamrey caillit, as farvaalys aber dty ghoair.* The lambs are for thy clothing, and the goats are the price of the field; *pl. -syn*.

far-ven, *s. f.* The *far* in this word is taken as a corruption of *fer*; an amazon, a virago, a woman of masculine appearance, or one who is master of her husband. The *far*, taken as false, will be one who is false to her wedded husband, one whom a man has besides his wife; *pl. mraane-fir*.

far-vlaa, *s. m.* an artificial flower.

far-voalley, *s. m.* a partition; *pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]*.

fardail, *s. m.* vanity, folly, inanity; *pl. -yn*.

dy ardail or *ardalys*, *s. of vainness or vanity; pl. -yn, -syn.* F

fardailagh or **fardalagh**, *a.* vain, of little or no worth, diminutive, insignificant, unavailing.

s'fardalagh, *a.* how vain, diminutive or insignificant. F

s'fardalee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
s'ardalagh, *a.* how vain, insignificant or diminutive. <A>[F]

s'ardalee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* <A>[F]
dy ardalagh, *adv.* vainly, insignificantly.

fardailys, *s. m.* vainness, folly, emptiness, fruitless desire or pursuit; *pl. -syn*.

<*n*>*y n[']ardalys*, *s. the insignificant or vain thing; pl. -syn.* F

fark, *v.* wait, stay; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

*cha n'ark** or *n'arkiee*, *v. not wait; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms*, 94. F

dark or darkee, *v.* did wait or waited. F

farkiaghey or **farkiaght**, *v.* waiting, &c.
dy arkiaght, *v. (from farkiaght), to wait.*

er varkiaghey, *v. hath, &c. waited.* F
er n[']arkiaghey, *v. hath, &c. waited.* F
farkee, *a. d. of waiting.*

farkit er, 85. waited on.

farkeyder, *s. m. a waiter; pl. -yn.*

farkan-doallan, *s. m. blindman's buff.*

farkyl, *s. m. a lid, a pot lid; pl. 76 [farkil].*

farlane, *s. m. a firlot [OED: A measure of capacity for corn, etc., the fourth part of a boll]; pl. -yn.*

lioarlhan, *s. f. (lieh-arlane)*, half a firlot, a quarter of a boll.

farling or **farleng**, *s. a farthing; pl. farleeyn.*

farney, *s. m. black alder.*

farr, *v. last; -agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

nagh var, *v. not last; Psl. 119, (metre):*

Hee'm dy bee jerrey er dagh nhee, / Nagh var ad son de bra, / Agh lheead dty leighyn's goll rhyt hene, / Cha jean dy bragh caghlaa. [I shall see that there shall be an end to every thing; that they shall not last for ever; but the breadth of Thy laws, like Thyself, shall never change.] MWW] F

arree, *v. will last; as, arree eh choud rish hene* (it will last as long as himself).

arrys, *v. shall or shalt, will or wilt last or endure.*

*cha n[']arr** or *n[']arree*, *v. not last; -agh; -in; -ins*, 94. F

darr, *v. lasted or did last; 2 Chron. xxix.*

28: As hug ooilley'n pobble ooashley, as hie ny arranee lesh nyn giaull, as hied ny trumpeteryn: as darr shoh derrey va'n oural dy slane losht. And all the congregation worshipped, and the singers sang, and the trumpeters sounded: and all this continued until the burnt offering was finished. F

farraght or **farraghtyn**, *v. lasting, enduring.*

dy arraght, *v. to last, or endure.* F

er n[']arraght, *v. hath, &c. lasted.* F

bragh-farraghtyn, *a. everlasting.*

foddey-farraghtyn, *a<dv>. long lasting.*

farrain, *s. f. the herb avens, colewort, bonet, wild parsnip; pl. -yn.*

farral, *v. fareing, to fare.*

F

farrane, *s.* a fountain, a spring of water, a source, a spring or gentle breeze of wind; *pl.* -yn.
farraneagh, *a. d.* of springs or sources
farraneagh, *a.* having fountains or springs.
farrar, *s.* a wake, a vigil; *pl.* -yn.
farrar, *v.* wake, or forbear sleep; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
farrarey, *v.* waking the dead, mourning; *Jer.* vi. 26: *O inneen my phobble, jean aanrit-sack y chryssey mood, as seiy oo hene 'sy leoie; jean farrarey trimshagh myr son ynrycan mac, yn dobberan s'doogh.* O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes: make thee mourning, as for an only son, most bitter lamentation.
dy arrarey, *v.* to wake when dead. F
farrarit, 85. waked.
s'farrarit, *a.* how waked. F
farrys, *s.*
farrys-thie, *s. m.* management in housekeeping, economy.
e arrys[-]thie, *s. m.* his management of house affairs.
faryane, *s. f.* a blank; *pl.* -yn.
farvish, *s. f.* a forfeit. *Far* from false, and *vish* from *bish*; increase, a false increase.
farvish, *v. id.* -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
farvishit, 85. forfeited.
farvisheyder, *s. m.* a forfeiter; *pl.* -yn.
fashagh or **faitagh**, *a.* timorous, timid, weakened with fear, fearful.
s'faitagh, *a.* how fearful or timorous. F
s'fashagh, *a.* See *s'faitagh*. F
s'faitee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
fasn* or **fasin**, *v.* winnow, fan; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
asn, *v.* winnow; -in, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms; -ys. F
asnagh, *v.* would winnow. F
cha n'asn* or **n'asnee**, *v.* not winnow; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
dasin or **dasnee**, did winnow, winnowed.
<T>[F]
fasney, *v.*

dy asney, *v.* to winnow.
er vasney, *v.* hath, &c. winnowed. F
fasnit, 85. winnowed, fanned.
s'fasnit, *a.* how winnowed. F
fasney, *s. m.* a winnowing; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
fasnee, *a. d.* of winnowing or fanning.
asnee *a. d.* of winnowing; as, *geay asnee*. F
mwyllin fasnee, *s. f.* a winnowing machine.
fasneyder, *s. m.* a winnower, a fanner; *pl.* -yn.
fass or **fassee**, *v.* feed, feed with grass; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
assagh, *v.* would, &c. feed.
fassaghey or **fassaght**, *v.* feeding.
dy assaghey, 82, to feed or graze cattle.
er vassaghey, *v.* hath, &c. fed with grass. F
fassit, 85. fed, fed with grass.
s'fassit, *a.* how fed with grass. F
fasseyder, *s. m.* a feeder; *pl.* -yn.
fasscadagh, *s. m.* umbrella; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].
fast, *s. m.* quiet, silence, pensiveness; as, *fea as fast*.
fastagh, *a.* modest, grave, sedate, serious, pensive, close.
s'fastagh, *a.* how modest or serious. F
s'fastee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
fastid, *s. m.* modesty, seriousness, closeness.
fastehee, *s. a shelter; pl.* -yn.
e astee, *s.* his shelter. F
fasteeagh, *a.* having shelter, *sheltry*.
s'fastee or **s'fasteeagh**, *a.* how sheltry, *comp.* and *sup.* F
fasteeid, *s. m.* the state of the place of shelter.
fastyr, *s. m.* evening; *pl.* -yn.
yn astyr, *s.* the evening. F
sy n[']astyr, *s.* in the evening. F
fastyragh, *a. d.* of the evening.
fastyr-beg, *s.* late in the afternoon.
mrastyrr, *s. m.* an evening meal. Some think this to be the old Manks of dinner.
mrastyrr-beg, *s. m.* a luncheon in the evening.

F

fea, s. m. quietness, rest, stillness.

dty ea, s. thy rest or quietness. F

ynn vea, s. your, &c. quiet, &c. F

anvea (sic: stress), s. m. discord, division; *Luke* xii. 51: *Vel shiu smooinaghtyn dy daink mish dy chur shee er y thalloo? Cha nee, ta mee gra riu, agh anvea.* Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division; strife, perplexity, disquietude, uneasiness.

e hanvea, s. her discord or strife. A

feagh, a. quiet, at rest, still.

s'feagh, a. how quiet, still, or silent. F

s'feae, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

anyeagh, a. discordant, troublesome.

s'anveagh, a. how discordant, &c. A

s'anveae, a. *id.*, comp. and sup. A

neu-feagh, a. unquiet, restless.

neu-feaghid, s. m. disquietude.

feailley, s. m. festival, feast; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; a. holy, sacred, hallowed.

feilley, s. See *feailley*.

laa-feailley, s. a holy day, a festive day.

bossan-fealoin, s. f. mugwort. [*feaill'Eoin*]

laa'l, s. (*laa* and *eil*, [i.e. <*feaill*>]) day and festival, but perhaps ought to be from *laa* and *oie[]l*, the day and night of, or the vigil of the festival day.

feillere, s. an almanack, the calendar.

feaillys, s. m. feriation, festivity, sacredness.

feallagh or **feallee**, s. m. folk or folks.

allagh, s. (from *feallagh*), folk. This word ought to be written *eallagh*. See *1 Kings* xx. 3: *Lhiam's ta dty argid, as dty airh, dty vraane myrgeddin, as dty chloan, eer yn allagh s'aalin jeu, t'ad lhiam's.* Thy silver and thy gold is mine; thy wives also and thy children, even the goodliest, are mine.

e eallagh, s. (from *feallagh*), his folk; *Mat. xxi. 36: Reesht hug eh magh sharvaantyn elley ny s'lhee na'n chied eallagh: as ghell ad roosyn er yn aghth cheddin.* Again, he sent other servants more than the first: and they did unto them likewise. F

feanish, s. m. a witness, a testimony; *pl.* -yn.

e eanish, s. his witness; *pl.* -yn. F

heanish (sic), s. her witness. F

ynn veanish, s. your, &c. witness. F

eanish, s. audience, those present; *Zech.* iii.

7: *My nee uss gim mee aught ayns my raaidyn, as my nee uss my churym y reayll, eisht nee uss myrgeddin briwnys ayns my hie's, as freayll my chooyrty, as ver-yms dhyt ynnydyn dy hooyl orroo mastey yn slane eanish.* If thou wilt walk in my ways, and if thou wilt keep my charge, then thou shalt also judge my house, and shalt also keep my courts, and I will give thee places to walk among these that stand by.

feanish-sooilley, s. an eye witness.

fenish, s. m. presence; a. present.

e enish, s. his presence. F

e henish (sic), s. her presence. <E>[F]

ynn venish, s. their, &c., presence. F

fenee, a. d.

enee, a. d. of presence; as, *kione-enee*.

kione enee, a. present, or in presence.

ass-fenish, or **assenish**, a. not present.

kione fenish, adv. in audience of, present.

feaylley, s. m. eave, or as it is called *easin* [EDD *easin(g)*: eaves]; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

ynn veaylley, s. your, &c. eave. F

feayn, a. wide, expansive.

s'feayn, a. how wide, open, or extensive. F

s'feayne, a. wider, widest. F

feayn-foshlit, a. wide, open.

feaynid, s.

yn feaynid-mooar, s. m. the great expansive void without boundary or limit.

feaynys, s. m. wideness, width, expansion, extention.

feayr, a. frigid, cold, chilly.

feayrey, a. pl. cold, frigid.

s'feayr, a. how cold or frigid. F

s'feayrey, a. colder, coldest. "Ny three geayghyn s'feayrey dennee Fion Mc Cool: Geay henneu, as geay huill, As geay fo ny shiauill." [The three coldest winds that Finn McCool felt: thaw wind, wind through holes, and wind under the sails.] F

feayr* or **feayree**, v. cool, make cold; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -yn, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

eayr* or **eayree**, v. make cold, cool; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F

*cha n'eayr<r>** or *n[']eayree*, v. not cool; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F

F

deayree, *v.* did cool, or become less warm. F
feayraghey, *v.* cooling, making cold.
dy eayraghey, *v.* to cool. F
er veayraghey, *v.* hath, &c. cooled. F
er n[']eayraghey, *v.* hath, &c. cooled. F
feayree, *a. d.* of cold or cooling.
fer-feayree, *s. m.* one above the number wanted in a work, one to cool while the others are working and taking turn about.
feayrit, [85](#). cooled, made cold.
s'feayrit, *a.* how cooled. F
ro eayrit, [85](#). too cooled. F
feayrid, *s.*
e eayrid, *s.* his coolness. F
feayraght, *s. m.* cold, coldness, frigidity, frigidness, *pl. -yn*.
ynn veayraght, *s.* your, &c. cold or coldness. F
feayght, *s.* (a contraction of *feayraght*), cold.
feayreyder, *s. m.* a cooler; *pl. -yn*.
feayragan, *s. m.* a fan, a parasol; *pl. -yn*.
feaysl* or **feayshil**, *v.* loosen, unbind, untie; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
eaysl* or **eayshil**, *v.* untie, loosen; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). F
cha n'eaysl or **n[']eayshil**, *v.* not loose or untie; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). E
deayshil, *v.* did untie, set free or at liberty. F
feaysley, *v.* loosening, unbinding, untieing, setting free.
dy eaysley, *v.* to let loose or unbind, to untie or unloose, to set free or at liberty. F
er veaysley, *v.* hath, &c. loosed, set free or at liberty, untied. F
er n'eaysley, *v.* hath, &c. loosed. E
feayslit, [85](#). loosed, unbound, untied, set free.
s'feayslit, *a.* how loosed or free. F
ro eayslit, [85](#). too untied, too unloosed. F
feaysley, *s. m.* looseness, freedom; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].
feayslee, *a. d.* of loosening, unbinding, untieing or setting free; as, *blein-feayslee* (year of Jubilee).
feaysleyder, *s. m.* one who unbinds, unties,

loosens or sets free; *pl. -yn*.
e eaysleyder, *s. m.* his one who unties or unlooses. F
fed, *s. m.* an emotion of the body in laughing.
fed-gailley, *s. m.* the gurgle in the belly of a horse when rode hard.
fed, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
feddal, *v.* shaking of the body in laughing.
feddan, *s. m.* a flute, fife, whistle, pipe; *pl. -yn*.
feddan, *v.*
cha n[']eddan or **n[']eddane**, *v.* not whistle; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F
feddanagh, *v.* whistling, to play on any musical instrument with the breath.
er veddanagh, *v.* hath, &c. whistled. F
er n[']eddanhagh, *v.* hath, &c. whistled. F
fedjag, *s. f.* a feather; *pl. -yn*.
e edjag, *s.* his feather; *pl. -yn*. F
ynn vedjag, *s.* your, &c. feather. F
fedjagagh, *a. d.* of a feather or feathers.
fedjagagh, *a.* having feathers, feathered;
s'fedjagagh, *a.* how feathered. F
s'fedjagee, *a. id.*, [*comp. and sup.*,] 58. F
fedjeen, *s. f.* the feather on an arrow; *pl. -yn*.
fedjeen, *v.* feather the arrow; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
fedjeenit, [85](#). feathered as an arrow.
fedjeenagh, *a.* having feathers as an arrow.
fee, *v.* weaving, to weave; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
feeit, [85](#). wove, woven, platted.
s'feeit, *a.* how wove or woven. F
fidder, *s. m.* a weaver; *pl. -yn*.
fidderagh, *a. d.* of or belonging to a weaver, as, *spael fidderagh* (a weaver's shuttle, or the shuttle of a weaver).
cront-fidderagh, *s. m.* a weaver's knot.
fidderys, *s. m.* the trade or craft of a weaver.
feeackle or **feeackyl**, *s. f.* a tooth; *pl. 69*
[feeacklyn] for the former, and **-yn** for latter.
dty eeackle, *s.* thy tooth; *pl. 69*. F
ynn veeackle, *s.* your, &c. tooth. F

F

e heeackle (sic), *s.* her tooth. <E>[F]
 'sy n[']**eeackle**, *s.* in the tooth. F
bossan-feeackle, *s. f.* dog's tooth, violet.
feeacklagh, *a.* snappish, cross, crabbed, apt to bite, having teeth; *Isa.* xli. 15: *Nee'm oo y yanno myr greie noa gyere-feeacklagh, ry-hoi tasteragh: as nee oo tasteragh ny sleityn, as broo ad dy myn, as nee oo ny croink myr coau.* I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff.
s'feeacklagh, *a.* how snappish or cross, how apt to bite, or use the teeth. F
s'feeacklee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
ro eeacklagh, *a.* too snappish. F

feeagh, *s. m.* a raven; *pl.* see *fiee* and *fee*; *Prov.* "Cur meer da'n feeagh as hig eh reeisht." [Give a piece to the raven and he'll come again.]
fee, *s. pl.* ravens. See also *fiee*.
cass-feeagh, *s. f.* craws-foot [Dictionary of the Scots Language: *crawsfoot*: a wild hyacinth], gold-knobs [?].
craue-feeagh, *s. m.* a scald crow; *pl.* **craue-fiee**.

feeagh, *a. [of]* worth, value.
s'feeagh, *a.* of how much value or worth, *comp.* and *sup.* F
sheeagh, *a.* is worth; in value.
cha neeagh, *s.* not worth, good for nothing. See also *cha neeu*. This word is written *nieceagh* ([=] would wash) [in] *Jer.* xiii. 10: *Bee yn pobble mee-chrauee shoh, ta gobbal dy eaishtagh rish my ghoan, ta gimmeeaght ayns roonid nyn gree hene, as geiyrt er jeeghyn elley dy hirveish ad, as dy chur ooashley daue, bee ad eer myr y cryss shoh, nagh nieeagh veg.* This evil people, which refuse to hear my words, which walk in the imagination of their heart, and walk after other gods, to serve them, and to worship them, shall even be as this girdle, which is good for nothing. F
beeagh, *v.* would be worth.

feeaghyn, *s. pl.* exactions, just debts, disbursements.
e eeaghyn, *s. pl.* his debts; *Mat.* xviii. 25: *Agh son wheesh as nagh row echey dy eek, doardee e hiarn eh dy ve creckit as e ven, as e*

chloan, as ooilley ny v'echey, as e eeaghyn dy ve eeckit. But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made. F

feeaih, *s.* a buck or doe, the deer kind. The sound of the word is the same in *sing.* and *pl.* but the *pl.* -**ee** is written [*viz. feeaihee*], applied to buck and doe with *firryn* and *bwoirryn*.

feed, *s.* twenty, a score; *pl.* -**yn**.

dy eedyn, *s. pl.* of twenties. F

feedoo, *a.* twentieth.

yn eedoo, *a.* the twentieth; 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 16: *Yn nyuoo yeig er Pethahiah, yn eedoo da Jehezekel.* The nineteenth to Pethahiah, the twentieth to Jehezekel. F

feer, *adv.* very, in a great degree.

dy feer, *adv.* truly, verily, really.

s'feer, *a.* how true, true that, of a truth; *Isa.* xxxvii. 18: **S'feer** eh, *Hiarn, dy vel reeaghyn Assyria er stroie ooilley ny ashoonyn, as ny cheeraghyn oc.* Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have laid waste all the nations, and their countries. F

s'pheer, *a.* how true; 2 *Kings* xix. 17:

Spheer eh, *Hiarn, ta reeaghyn Assyria er stroie ny ashoonyn as ny cheeraghyn oc.* Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations and their lands. See *s'feer* as it ought to be written. P

eer, *adv.* even, merely.

sheer, *d.* true, sure, or about to; as, *sheer loayrt er nyn son* (about or sure to speak for us). *Litany*, [e.g.]: ...*trooid yn ynrycan Fer ta eddyr shin as sheer loayrt er nyn son, Yeesey Creest nyn Jiarn.* ...through our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ our Lord

beeir, *adv.* as, *my beeir da* (if what he says be true or to be heeded); the preterit or past tense of *sheeir* [= *sheer*].

feeu, *a.* worthy, worth.

s'feeu, *a.* how worthy or worthy is. F

s'feeuey, *a. id., comp. and sup.; pl.* F

sheeu, *s.* is worth, worthy.

cha n'eeu, *a.* not worth, worthless; <*Job* xviii. 12>[The citation belongs to *neeu*, *a. q.v.*]. F

beau, (from *by-fieau*) worth, would be

F

worth; *syn.* with *beeagh*.

neu-feeu, *a.* unworthy, wanting merit, mean, inadequate, defective.

s'neu-feeu *a.* how unworthy. N

feeuid, *s. m.* worthiness, worth.

neu-feeuid, *s. m.* unworthiness, worthlessness, meanness.

feeyn, *s. m.* wine; *pl. -yn*.

dty eeyn, *s.* thy wine; *Eccl.* ix. 7: *Immee royd, ee dty arran lesh boggey, as iu dty eeyn lesh cree gennal, son ta Jee nish jannoo soiagh jeh dty obbraghyn.* Go thy way, eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with a merry heart; for God now accepteth thy works. F

feeyney, *a. d.* of or belonging to wine or vines.

feeyney, *a. pl.* (sic) wine or vines.

feeyn-bane, *s. m.* white wine.

feeyn-geir, *s. m.* vinegar.

feeyn-jiarg, *s. m.* red wine.

fegoosh, *pre.* without, not with.

n[']egoosh, *pre.* without, without him or it. F

ny 'gooish, *p. p.* without him or it. [F]

byn vegooish, *p. p.* without us; 1 *Cor.* iv. 8: *Nish ta shiu jeant magh, nish ta shiu berchagh, ta shiu er reill myr reeaghyn byn vegooish:* as dy baillish Jee dy jinnagh shiu reill, dy voddagh shinyn reill myrgeddin mériu. Now ye are full, now ye are rich, ye have reigned as kings without us: and I would to God ye did reign, that we also might reign with you. F

dt' egooish, *pre.* without thee. F

feh, *s. m.* a sinew, a tendon; *pl. -yn*.

feie, *a.* wild, not tame, shy.

feieys, *s. m.* venison, the flesh of a wild or untamed animal; *a.* fierce, wild, untame.

feill, *s. f.* flesh, butcher's meat; *pl. -yn*.

dty eill, *s.* thy flesh; *pl. -yn*. F

dy eill, *s. of flesh; pl. -yn.* F

'sy n[']eill, *s. in the flesh.* F

feilley, *a. pl.* (sic) flesh.

foalley, *a. d.* of the flesh.

goaill-foalley, *s. m.* incarnation.

foalley, *a.* carnal, lustful, sensual, corporal.

s'foalley, *a.* how carnal or sensual. F

feillagh, *a.*

s'feillagh, *a.* how fleshy. F

s'feillee, *a.* more fleshy, most fleshy. F

feiosagh, *a.* flimsy, weak, slight, thin, limber, slender.

s'feiosagh, *a.* how slight, limber, slender, fine. F

s'feiosee, *a.* slighter, slightest. F

feiosid, *s. m.* flimsiness, slightness, slenderness.

feiy, *s. m.* a fathom; *pl. -yn or -ghyn*. Perhaps the greatest measure then in use, because we say *feiy laa* (all or through the day); *feiy ny cruinney* (through the globe). See *car*.

fey, *s.* a fathom. See *feiy*.

feai or **fey**. See *feiy*.

un eiy, *s.* one fathom. F

feiyjagh, *a.* tedious and grievous; *Isa.* xxi. 2:

Ta ashlish feiyjagh er ny hoilshaghey dou. A grievous vision is declared unto me.

feiyr, *s. m.* noise, fragor, din, clamour; *pl.*

-yn.

byn veiyr, *s.* your, &c., noise. F

faiyr-feiyr, *s. f.* See *guilley-bing*. [The herb cockshead medic.]

feiyr, *v.* noise, &c.; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

feiyral, *v.* noising, making noise, sounding; 2 *Chron.* xiii. 12: ...*ta Jee hene marin son* *byn leeideilagh, as e haggertyn lesh trumpetyn* **feiyral**. God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets to cry alarm against you; tingle, 2 *Kings* xxi. 12: *Cur-my-ner, ver-ym lhiam lheid yn olk er* Jerusalem *as Judah quoi-erbee chlinnys jeh nee e chleayshyn feiyral*. Behold, I am bringing such evil upon Jerusalem and Judah, that whosoever heareth of it, both his ears shall tingle.

er veiyral, *v.* hath, &c., noised or sounded. F

feiyrit, [85](#). noised, sounded.

s'feiyrit, *a.* how noised or clamoured. F

feiyreyder, *s. m.* one who makes a noise; *pl. -yn*.

feiyragh, *a.*

s'feiyragh, *a.* how noisy. F

s'feiyree, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.* F

femblal, *v.* taking out here and there.

F

feme, *s. m.* need, want, necessity; *pl. -yn*.
e eme, *s.* his want, his need, or necessity. F
nyn veme, *s.* your, &c., want. F
femoil, *a.* needful, necessary, requisite.
s'femoil, *a.* how needful or needed. F
s'femoiley, *a.* more needy, most needy. F
fen* or **fenee**, *v.* ask, enquire; **-agh**, 77; **-in**, 88; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
*my en** or **enys**, *v.* if ask or enquire; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. F
cha n[']en or **n[']enagh** (*sic*), *v.* not ask or enquire; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. F
denee, did ask or enquire, asked, &c. F
fenaght or **fenaghtyn**, *v.* asking, asketh, &c.
er venaghtyn, *v.* hath, &c., asked. F
er n[']enaghtyn, *v.* hath, &c., asked, &c. F
fenit, 85. asked, enquired.
s'fenit, *a.* how after asked. F
neu-enit or **neu-fenit**, *pt.* unasked, unsolicited.
fend, *v.* defend; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
*my end** or **endys**, *v.* if defend; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. F
cha n[']end, *v.* not defend; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. F
fendeil, *v.* defending.
dy endeil, *v.* to defend. F
er vendeil, *v.* hath, &c., defended. F
er n[']endeil, *hath*, &c. defended. F
fendit, 85. defended.
s'fendit, *a.* how defended. F
fendeilagh, *a.*
s'fendeilagh, *a.* how defensive. F
s'fendeilee, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. F
fendeilagh, *s. m.* a defender: *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
dty endeilagh, *s.* thy defender; *pl.* 71.
fendeilys, *s. m.* defence; *pl. -syn*.
dty endeilys, *s.* thy defence. F
fendevr, *s. m.* a fender; *pl. -yn*.
fenniu
er-fenniu, *adv.* furiously, fiercely.
fent, *s. m.* a waist-band; *pl. -yn*. This word is opposed to *lent*.
fent-mhuineel, *s. f.* (*sic*) a wrist-band.

feoghaig, *s. f.* a periwinkle, a sea snail; *pl. -yn*.
feoh, *s.* abhorrence, disgust, aversion, dislike.
feohdagh, *a.* disgusting, filthy, nauseous; 2
Peter ii. 7: As livrey eh Lot yn dooinney cairagh, seaghnit lesh ymmyrkey-bea feohdagh ny mee-chrauee. And delivered just Lot, vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked.
s'feohdagh, *a.* how filthy, foul or nauseous. F
s'feohdee, *a.* filthier, filthiest. F
feohdoil, *a.* filthy, foul; *Pls. xiv. 4: Agh t'ad ooilley er gholl ass y raad, t'ad ooilley-cooidjagh er jeet dy ve feohdoil.* But they are all gone out of the way, they are altogether become abominable.
feohdoilys, *s.* filthiness, foulness.
feohdys, *s.* abomination, annoyance; *Lev. xviii. 22: Cha jean oo lhie marish dooinney, myr marish ben: shen feohdys.* Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind: it is abomination.
feoilt, *a.* liberal, free, bounteous, generous, munificent.
s'feoilt, *a.* how free or abundant in giving. F
s'feoiltey, *a.* more or most, &c., *id.* F
dy feoilt, *adv.* liberally, bountifully, &c.
feoiltagh, *a.* bountiful, liberal, giving without grudging; *s. m.* a liberal person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
dy feoiltagh, *adv.* liberally, bountifully, &c.
s'feoiltagh, *a.* how liberal or bountiful. F
s'feoiltee, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. F
feoiltys, *s. m.* liberality, bounty, giving largely; *Acts ii. 46: As taaghey yn chiamble gagh-laa lesh un aigney, as brishey arran 'sy thie ghow ad nyn meaghey lesh gennallys as feoiltys cree.* And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart.
fer, *s. m.* one, one male, a man. The *sing.* of *fir*.
fir, *s. m. pl.* ones, male ones, the *pl.* of *fer*, men.
nyn vir, *s.* your, &c., ones or men. F
fer-chionnee (*sic: fer-kionnee*), *s. m.* &

F

redeemer, a ransomer.

fer-choadee (sic: *fer-coadee*), *s. m.* a protector; *pl. fir-choadee*.

fer-coonee, *s.*

dty er-coonee, *s.* thy helper. F

fir-choonée, *s. pl.* helpers.

fer-crauee-oalsey, *s.*

yn er-crauee-oalsey, *s. m.* the hypocrite; *Job xxxiv. 30: Nagh lhisagh yn er-crauee-oalsey reill, er aggle dy beagh y pobble er ny hayrn ayns ribbey.* That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared. F

fer-croo, *s. m.* creator.

yn ver-croo, *s.* our, &c., creator. F

fer-failt, *s. m.* a hired man; *John x. 13: Ta fer-ny-failley chea, er-y-fa dy nee fer-failt eh, as nagh mooar-leesh son ny kirree.* The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

fer-feayree, *s. m.* one above the number wanted in a work, one to cool while the others are working and taking turn about.

fer-gherjee (sic) or **fer-ny-gherjagh** (sic), *s. m.* a comforter, a consolator, or consoler; *pl.*

fir-gherjee, *s. pl.* comforters, consolers.

fer-gyn[-]oayl, *s. m.* a foreigner.

fer-lhee, *s. m.* a physician, a doctor or surgeon.

fer livreyee, *s. m.* a deliverer; *2 Sam. xxii. 2: As dooyrt eh, Yn Chiarn my chreg, my hoor lajer; as my er-livreyee.* And he said, The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer.

fer loayrt as lheh, *s. m.* an intercessor.

fer loayrt er nyn son, *s. m.* one speaking for us.

fer-mooinjerey, *s. m.* a man-servant.

fer-ny-failley, *s. m.* a hireling The last y in this word I think is wrong; it ought to be *e* [*sc. fer-ny-faillee*].

fer-oik, *s. m.* an officer, a person in office.

fir-oik, *s. pl.* officers; *<Jer. xxvii. 9>*[*Fir-obbee* is in that verse, not *fir-oik*, though there are many examples elsewhere in the Bible.]

e ir-oik, *s.* his officers. F

fer-raauee, *s. m.* a monitor, a warner.

fer-reaghys, *s. m.* an umpire.

fer-reill, *s. m.* a ruler, magistrate, or person

in authority.

fir-reill, *s. pl.*

ir-reill, *s.* rulers; *Isaiah xlix. [7]: Myr shoh ta'n Chiarn, Saualtagh Israel dy ghra, as e Er-casherick, rishyn ta sleih soiaghey beg jeh, rishyn ta dwoiae yn ashoon, rish sharvaant dy ir-reill; Ver reeaghyn my-ner as troggee ad orroo, princeyn myrgeddin...* Thus saith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and his Holy One, to him whom man despiseth, to him whom the nation abhorreth, to a servant of rulers, Kings shall see and arise, princes also shall worship.... F

ard-fer[-]reill, *s. m.* a supreme; *1 Pet.*

i. 1[3]: *Jean-jee shiu hene y injillaghey gys dy chooilley leigh er ny oardaghey liorish deiney er graih yn Chiarn; edyr eh ve gys y ree, myr yn ard-fer-reil.* Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme.

fer-roie, *s. m.* a deserter, a runner.

fer-shinney, *s. m.*

yn er-shinney, *s.* the eldest one, *masculine.* F

fer-sloo, *s. m.*

yn er-sloo, *s.* the least, *mas*; *Jer. viii.*

10: *Shen-y-fa ver-yms ny mraane oc da feallagh elley, as ny magheryn oc da eiraghyn joarree: son ta dy chooilley unnane, veih'n er-sloo gys yn er-smoo, sondagh er cosney.* Therefore will I give their wives unto others, and their fields to them that shall inherit them: for every one from the least even unto the greatest is given to covetousness. F

fer-smoo, *s. m.*

yn er-smoo, *s.* the greatest, *mas*. F

fer-thie, *s. m.*

far-thie, *s. m.* (from *fer-thie*), the man of the house.

yn er-thie, *s.* the man of the house; *Mat. xx. 11: As tra v'ad er ghoaill eh, ren ad tallagh noi yn er-thie.* And when they had received it, they murmured against the goodman of the house. F

far-thie-mooar, *s. m.* major domo, the great man of the house.

fer-toshee, *s. m.* the foremost, the first in procession.

fer-ynsee, *s. m.* a teacher;

e er-ynsee, *s.* his teacher, *mas*. F

F

byn ver-ynsee, s. our, &c., teacher, schoolmaster. F

fir-ynsee, s. pl. teachers, instructors.

dty ir-ynsee, s. thy teachers. F

fir-chiaullee, s. pl. musicians; *Rev. xviii. 22*: *As cha bee kiaull claaseyderyn, as fir-chiaullee, as piperyn, as fir-chayrnee, arragh er ny chlashtyn aynyd's*. And the voice of harpers, and musicians, and of pipers, and trumpeters, shall be heard no more at all in thee.

fir-choyree, s. pl. counsellors.

ir-choyree, s. counsellors. F

fir-chraie, s. pl. potters; *1 Chron. iv. 23*: *V'ad shoh fir-chraie, as adsyn va cummal mastey ny garaghyn-feeyney, as magherny*. These were the potters, and those that dwelt among plants and hedges.

fir-obbee, s. pl. wizards, sorcerers; *2 Chron. xxxiii. 6*: *...myrgeddin hug eh geill da traaghyn, as deiyr eh er obbeeyas, as chliaghtee eh buitcheraght, as ren eh dellal rish spyrrdyn-faishnee, as rish fir-obbee*. ...also he observed times, and used enchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards.

fir-vaghee or **veaghee**, s. pl. livers, dwellers, inhabitants.

fir-yssyree, s. pl. astrologers; *Isa. xlvi. 13*: *Lhig da nish ny fir-yssyree, ny rollageydee, as ny fallogyssee meeagh, shassoo seose as sauail oo veih shen ta kiarit dy heet ort*. Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee.

ard-er, s. m. a chief; *1 Chron. xxvi. 10*: *Va ec Hosah, jeh cloan Merari, mec; Simri yn ard-er, (son ga nagh row eh yn mac shinney, ny-yeih ren e ayr eh yn ard-er)*. Also Hosah, of the children of Merari, had sons; Simri the chief, (for though he was not the firstborn, yet his father made him the chief).

drogh-er, s. m.

yn drogh-er, s. m. the evil one, masculine.

ferg, s. f. ferocity, fierceness, anger, spite.

farg. See *ferg*.

fergagh, a. ferocious, fierce, spiteful,

angry.

s'fergagh, a. how ferocious, fierce. F

s'fergee, a. fiercer, fiercest. F

ferish, s. m. a fairy; pl. -yn.

ferish, s. m. a hand steel to strike fire with a flint; pl. -yn.

fer-roogh, s. f. an eye lid, a lid; pl. -yn, [or] **firroogh**, s. pl. eye lids or lashes, lids.

fess or **fesst**, s. a spindle; pl. -yn.

e ess, s. his spindle. F

y n[']ess or *y n[']esst*, s. the spindle. F

fest, v. stick, stuck; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
*my est** or *estys*, v. if stick; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). F

cha vest, v. [144](#). not stick; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). F

cha n'est* or **n'estee**, v. not stick; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). F

dest, v. did stick, stuck, fastened, did fasten. F

festal, v. sticking, <adhesive>[adhering].

dy estal, v. to stick or adhere. F

er vestal, v. hath, &c., stuck. F

er n[']estal, v. hath, &c. stuck. F

festit, [85](#). glued, stuck.

s'festit, a. how stuck or fastened. F

ro estit, [85](#). too stuck or glued. F

festeyder, s. m. a sticker, an adherer.

feysh, v. question, examine; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
*my eysht** or *eyshtys*, v. if examine, question, peck out by questioning; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. F

deysh or **deyshtee**, v. did examine or questioned, did question or examined. F

feyshtey, v.

dy eyshtey, v. to examine or question. F

feyshtey-tessen, v. cross examining.

er veyshtey, v. hath, &c., examined. F

feyshtit, [85](#). questioned, examined.

s'feyshtit, a. how questioned. F

ro eyshtit, [85](#). too questioned, &c. F

feysht, s. a question; pl. -yn or -aghyn.

feyshteyder, s. m. a questioner, a inquisitive person.

F

yn eyshteyder, s. m. the examiner, &c.; pl. -yn. F

fhynneig, s. f. a pod, a capsul; pl. -yn.

fynneig. See *fhynneig*.

fynneigagh, a.

s'fynneigagh, a. how well podded. F

s'fynneigee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

hyt, s. m. a fit, a short time; pl. -yn.

fiddyr, s. fry; *brick fiddyr* (trout fry).

brick-fiddyr, s. pl. fry trout.

fieau, v. resting or waiting quietly, desisting from doing something; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [88](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

fieaueyder, s. m. a rester, a waiter for.

fig, s.

figgagh, a. of a fig or figs.

figgan, s. m. a hoop for a sieve or peck; a figure, a trap to catch birds; pl. -yn.

fill, v. fold, lap up [OED: To fold, fold up, together; to roll up in successive layers]; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

dhill, v. did fold or folded. F

filley, v. folding, plaiting, lapping up, rolling;

er ny filley (folded).

fillee, a. d. of folding or lapping up.

fillit, [85](#). folded, lapped up.

s'fillit, a. how folded. F

neu-fill, v. unfold, unfurl.

neu-filley, v. unfolding, unfurling.

filley, s. m. a fold or lap, a double or crease; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

filleyder, s. m. a folder; pl. -yn

filleag, s. f. a shawl; pl. -yn.

fillosher, s. m. a needless ornament, or manoeuvre.

fine, s. m. a scabbard, sheath, or quiver; pl. -yn.

fingan, s. m. the cliff of a rock, a crag, the sharp point of a rock; *oie'l fingan* (the night preceding St. Thomas's Day, said to be the longest night in the year). Perhaps called *fingan*, because on that day people went to the cliffs to catch venison or mutton for Christmas. *Prov.* ‘*Faaid mooar moaney*

son oie'l fingan.’ [A big sod of turf for St Thomas's eve.]

finigagh, s. m. knot grass.

finnan, s. m. a kind of grass.

faiyr-finnan, s. f. a strong grass growing among corn.

fiogh, v. fade, wither; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

fioghey, v. withering, fading.

fioghit or **fiojít**, [85](#). withered, faded.

s'fioghit or **s'fiojít**, a. how faded, how withered. F

firrin, or **firriney**, s.

yn irrin or **irrinely**, s. the truth. F

ard-losserey-firryn, the herb archangel.

sy n'irrin, s. in the truth. F

sy n'irrinely, s. in the truth. *idem. em. Prov.* *Cha bee breagerey credit, ga dy ninsh eh y n'irrinely.* [A liar shall not be believed, though he speaks the truth.]

firriney, a. d. of truth or verity.

firrinagh, a. verily, true, of a truth, faithful.

s'firrinagh, a. how true, true it is; how faithful, genuine, with what veracity or truth. F

s'firrinee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

neu-firrinagh, a. untrue, unfaithful; s. m. an unfaithful person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

firrinys, s. m. a truism, verity, truth, faithfulness.

anfirrinys, s. m. untruth; pl. -yn.

neu-firrinys. s. f. untruth, false assertion.

firrinid, s.

neu-firrinid, s. m. unfaithfulness, perfidiousness.

flaiee, s. m. a fiend, an imp; pl. id.

flaoil, a. fluent, eloquent.

s'floaoil (sic), a. fluent or eloquent. F

s'floaoiley, a. more fluent, most fluent. F

flaoilid, s. m. fluency, eloquence.

flaunys, s. m. heaven, the seat of God, of holy angels, and the blessed, a place of felicity, bliss, or happiness beyond the conception of mortal man. Of the etymology of this word it may be remarked that, as heavenly or spiritual things cannot be understood but

F

by their being compared with things temporal, Mr. JAMES MACPHERSON, in a treatise un the immortality of the soul, page 180, when speaking of the ancient Celts, says that it is from *flath* (noble or blessed) and *innys* (an island) the noble or blessed island. They imagined or believed that the virtuous went after death to some noble, blessed, or happy island; and hence the word *flaunys*. Our *phlaase* (a palace) may also be from hence. This word is never made use of for the aerial heaven. See *niau*.

flaunyssagh, *a.* felicitous, blissful, heavenly, angelic, celestial; *s. m.* an inhabitant of heaven; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'flaunyssagh, *a.* how heavenly, angelic, felicitous, blissful, &c. F

s'flaunyssee. *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

flee or **flig**, *s. f.* chicken weed, alsine.

fleshen, *s. m.* twilled woollen cloth, blanket cloth.

yn vleshen, *s.* your, &c. blanket cloth. F

fleshag, *s. f.* a rug; *pl.* **-yn**.

fliaughey, *s. m.* rain; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

e liaghey, *s.* his rain. F

fliaughee, *a. d.* of or belonging to rain.

liaghee, *a. d.* of rain. F

scaa[-]liaghee, *s. f.* an umbrella, a shade to cast off rain.

fliaghagh, *a.* rainy, given to rain or showers, pluvial or pluvious.

s'fliaghagh, *a.* how rainy. F

s'fliaghee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

ro liaghagh, *a.* too rainy. F

flip, *s. m.* a fib, a lie; *pl.* **-yn**.

flipperagh, *v.* telling fibs.

flipperagh, *v.* dropping into water, as fish when playing.

flugh, *a.* wet.

s'flugh, *a.* how wet. F

s'flughey, *a.* wetter, wettest. F

s'liughey, *a.* See *s'flughey*. L

flugh, *v. id.*; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cha liugh, *v.* not wet; **-agh**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. F

my vliugh, *v.* if wet; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-ys**, 94. F

flughey, *v.* wetting, making wet; *s. m.* a wetting.

dy liughey, *v.* to wet. F

er vliughey, *v.* hath, &c. wetted. F

flughit, 85. wet, watered.

s'flughit, *a.* how saturated with wet. F

flugheyder, *s. m.* a wetter, one who wets.

flugh-niaghtee, *s.* sleet.

flughys, *s. m.* wetness; *pl.* **-yn**.

e liughys, *s.* his wet or wetness. F

flood, *v.* float; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

floadey, *v.* floating, flowing on the surface, flowing over.

er-float, *adv.* on float, afloat.

floatran, *s. m.* a floatson [OED *flotsam*].

floag, *s. f.* a jot, a tittle, an atom.

floagagh, *a.* having atoms, &c.

flooyr, *s. m.* flour; *pl.* **-yn**.

flout, *s.* a taunt, scandal, or reproach, a slander, or stigma, an aspersion, or scurrility; *pl.* **-yn**.

flout, *v.* to taunt, &c.; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

floutagh, *a.* scurril, or scurrilous, taunting, reproachful, slanderous, aspersive, lewdly jocular.

s'floutagh, *a.* how scurrilous or opprobrious. F

s'floutee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. F

floutyraght, *v.* giving reproach, scandal, or contempt, acting with a deceitful grin of civility in speech.

flurt, *s. m.* a feast, &c., given at the finishing of work, the hireing of a crew on a vessel, &c.

flustyrnee, *v.* fiddling, doing little or nothing.

fo, *pre.* under, beneath; *p. p.* under him; **-syn**, *id. em.*

fosyn. See *fo*.

fo-hene, *p. p.* under himself.

fo-ee, *p. p.* under her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

fo-ee[-]hene, *p. p.* under herself.

foue, *p. p.* under them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

foue-hene, *p. p.* under themselves.

foym, *p. p.* under me; **-s**, *id. em.* *Ta foym dy*

F

bee eh jeant (I have purposed it shall be done); *Jer iv. 28*: ...er-y-fa dy vel mee er loayrt eh, ta **foym** dy bee eh jeant, as cha jean-ym arrys y ghoail, chamo nee'm shen y chaghlaa. ...because I have spoken it, I have purposed it, and will not repent, neither will I turn back from it.

foin, *p. p.* under us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

foyd, *p. p.* under thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

feue, *adv.* under you or ye; **-ish**, *id. em.*

feue-hene, *pre.* under yourselves.

fo-chlea, *adv.* under house roof, under cover; *1 Sam. xix. 11*: *Hug Saul myrgeddin chaghteryn gys thie Ghavid, dy lhie fo-chlea er e hon*, as dy varroo eh sy voghrey. Saul also sent messengers unto David's house, to watch him, and to slay him in the morning.

fo-chosh, *adv.* under foot, beneath, overcome; *currit fo-chosh* (subdued).

fo-dorrys, *s. m.* the sole of the door.

fo-e-laue, *adv.* under his hand, his subscription; *Isa. xliv. 5*: *Jir fer, Lesh y Chiarn mish; as gowee fer elley ennym Yacob er hene; as ver fer elley fo-e-lau*e gys y Chiarn, as slienooyis eh-hene er cowrey Israel. One shall say, I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel.

fo-harey, *adv.* under command.

fo-laue-aspick, *s. m.* confirmation.

folaue, *s. m.* a note of hand, a promissory note, a certificate or receipt under a person's hand, or from his hand; *pl. -yn*, or **foghyn[-]lau**e.

fo-my-cheilley, *adv.* through others, subverting; *2 Tim. ii. 14*: *Jeh ny reddy shoh cur ad ayns cooinaghtyn, coyrt currym orroo kiongoirt rish y Chiarn, nagh streeu ad mysh flocklyn nagh vel gys veg yn ymmyd, agh dy choyrt sleih fo-my-cheilley*. Of these things put them in remembrance, charging them before the Lord that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers.

fo-raad, *a[dy]*. under way or weigh.

fo-yn-eayst, *a.* sublunary.

lane-fo, *s.* defiance; *v.* to defy.

foadd, *v.* kindle, light fire; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

*my oadd** or **oaddys**, *v.* if kindle or ignite,

-agh; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; [94](#). F

cha voad or **voadd***, *v.* not kindle; **-agh**;

-in; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). F

cha n[']oad or **n'oadd***, *v.* 128, not kindle;

-agh; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

doad, *v.* 8. kindled, did kindle, lit.

foaddey, *v.* kindling, lighting fire.

dy oaddey, to kindle or ignite. F

er voaddey, *v.* hath, &c. kindled. F

er n'oaddey, *pt.* hath, &c. kindled. F

foaddit, [85](#). kindled, lit or lighted.

s'foaddit, *a.* how kindled or lighted. F

ro oaddit, [85](#). too kindled. F

foaddan, *s. m.* a match to kindle fire; *pl.*

-yn.

foaid, *s. m.* a sod, a clod; *pl. -yn*.

e oaid, *s.* his sod; *pl. -yn*. F

foain, *s. m.* the sward, the green grassy surface of the earth or ground; *fo-ain*, (under us).

e oain, *s.* his sward or grassy surface F

foalsey, *a.* false, fictitious, counterfeit, unjust, treacherous, perfidious, hypocritical.

s'foalsey, *a.* how false. F

s'oalsey, *a.* how false, *comp.* and *sup.* F

ro oalsey, too false, &c. F

cassey-foalsey, *s. m.* a false accuser.

crauee-aught-foalsey, *s.* hypocrisy, false piety.

crauee-oalsey, *s. pl.* hypocrites.

foalsaght or **foalsid**, falsehood, dissimulation; *pl. -yn*.

dy oalsaght, *s.* of falsehood. F

e oalsid, *s. m.* his falseness. F

foalserey, *s.*

dy oalserey, *s.* thy hypocrite or false person; *Job [x]i. 3*: *Vel dy vreagyn dy choyrt deiney nyn dhost? as tra t'ou dyt oalserey, vel dooinney erbee dy chur oo gys nearey?* Should thy lies make men hold their peace? and when thou mockest, shall no man make thee ashamed?

foast, *adv.* yet, yet still, over and above what has been mentioned, besides; **-agh**, *id. em.*

foawr or **fowar**, *s. m.* a giant; *pl. foawir*.

foawragh, *a.* gigantic, huge.

F

- foaynoo**, *s. m.* the condition, state or circumstances found in; *cren foaynoo t'ort[?]* (what plight or condition art thou in, or [is] on thee[?]).
- dty oaynoo*, *s.* thy condition or plight found in. F
- foayr**, *s. m.* favour, kindness; *pl. -yn*.
- dty oayr*, *s.* thy favour. F
- foayr**, *v.* favour, be kind to; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*
- cha n'oayr or n[']oayree*, *v.* not show favour; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94.* F
- foayral**, *v.* favouring, &c.
- foayraghey, *v.*
- er n'oayraghey*, *v.* hath, &c. favoured. F
- foayrit**, *85.* favoured, &c.
- s'foayrit**, *a.* how favoured. F
- foayroil**, *a.* favourable, kind, tender, conducive to.
- s'foayroil**, *a.* how favourable. F
- s'foayroiley**, *a.* more favourable, most favourable. F
- dy oayroil*, *adv.* favourably. [sic: but should be *dy foayroil* with *dy* 'adv.] F
- foayroilid** or **foayroilys**, *s. m.* favourableness, &c.
- foays**, *s. m.* good, goodness, benefit, beneficence, perfection; *Job xxviii. 3: T'eh soiaghey cagliagh son y dorraghys, as t'eh ronsagh magh dy chooilley foays: claghyn y dorraghys, as scadoo'n vaaish.* He setteth an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection: the stones of darkness, and the shadow of death; *pl. -yn*.
- dy oays*, *s.* of good, of goodness; *Deu. x. 13: Dy reayll annaghyn y Chiarn, as ny slattyssyn echey ta mish dy harey dhyt er y laa jiu son dty oays hene?* To keep the commandments of the Lord, and his statutes, which I command thee this day for thy good? [The quotation does not exactly match Cregeen's entry.] F
- byn voays*, *s.* your, &c. good or goodness. F
- foaysagh**, *a.* good, beneficial, profitable.
- fockl*** or **fockle**, *s. m.* a word; *pl. 69 [focklyn].*
- fockle son fockle**, *adv.* word for word,

- verbatim.
- bree-ockle**, *s. m.* a vowel.
- cor[-]ockle**, *s. m.* a consonant; *pl. 69 [cor-ocklyn].*
- fraue-ockle**, *s. f.* etymology.
- fockl*** or **fockle**, *v.* word, utter or express; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*
- cha n'ockl** or *n[']ocklee*, *v.* not express in words; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94.* F
- dockle**, *v.* did word, spoke, or utter; *Isa. xlviii. 3: Dockle mee magh ro-laue ny reddyn va jeant veih'n toshiagh.* I have declared the former things from the beginning. F
- docklee**, *v.* did speak or utter in words. F
- fockley**, *v.* wording, expressing, uttering by words.
- fockley-magh**, *v.* proclaiming, promulgating.
- gockley**, *v.* wording, uttering words. F
- er vockley**, *v.* hath, &c. uttered or spoken. F
- er n'ockley*, *v.* hath, &c. spoken or expressed in words. F
- focklit**, *85.* worded, uttered, spoke, expressed, pronounced.
- s'focklit**, *a.* how worded or spoken. F
- focklagh**, *a. d.* of words, or oral testimony, verbal; *Isa. xliv. 8: Vel Jee erbee cheumooie jeem's? dy firrinagh-focklagh, cha vel Jee erbee elley dy nhione dooys.* Is there a God beside me? yea, there is no God; I know not any.
- focklagh, *a.*
- s'focklagh**, *a.* how verbose, loquacious. F
- neu-focklagh**, *a.* ineffable, unspeakable.
- neu-focklid**, *s. m.* ineffability, unspeakableness.
- fockleyder**, *s. m.* a person who utters words; *pl. -yn*.
- fockleyr** or **focklioar**, *s. m.* a dictionary; *pl. -yn.*
- fod** or **fodd***, *v.* may, can; *-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*
- foddee**, *v.* may or might, can or could.
- foddagh**, *v.* might, could.
- my odd** or *oddys*, *v.* if can, canst, could or couldst; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* F

F

vod or vodd*, *v.* can, canst, may, mayst, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). F
dy voddym, *p.* that I may; -s, *id. em.* F
cha voddin, *p.* I could not; -s, *id. em.* F
dy voddagh, *v.* that could or couldst, &c. F
*cha nod or nodd**, *v.* can or canst not; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). See also *vod*. F
cha dod, *v.* could not; *Esther ix. 2:* ...as *cha dod dooinney erbee shassoo roue: son huitt yn aggle oc er dy chooilley phobble.* ...and no man could withstand them; for the fear of them fell upon all people. F
my doddin, *p.* before I could; -s, *id. em.* F
foddee, *adv.* may be, perhaps, peradventure. *Prov. “Foddee yn moddey s’jerree tayrtyn y mwaagh.”* [The last dog may catch the hare. MWW. The proverb belongs rather with *foddee*, *v. above.*]

foddey, *adv.* far, at a great distance, afar, remotely, to great extent; *foddey as gerrit* (far and near), and when applied to time, long; as:

foddey dy hraa, *adv.* for a long time.
foddey er dy henney, *adv.* long since.
foddey-farraghtyn, *adv.* long lasting.
foddey, *a.* remote, distant, foreign.
s’foddey, *a.* how far, how long since.
S’foddey beayn y Ree (long live the King). *Comp.* and *sup.*: see *sodjey*. F
cha voddey, <*v>*[*a*]. not long, not far. F
dy voddey beayn y ree, long live the king, or long may the king live; *2 King xi. 12:* As *hug eh lesh magh mac y ree, as hug eh yn crown er, as livrey eh da lioar y leigh: as ren ad eh ny ree, as d’ooilee ad eh; as woaill ad yn massyn cooidjagh, as dooyrt ad, Dy voddey beayn y ree.* And he brought forth the king’s son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him; and they clapped their hands, and said, God save the king. F
ry-foddey, *adv.* by a long time.
surranse-foddey, *s. f.* long-suffering, forbearance.
sodjey, *a.* further, furthest, farther, farthest; the *comp.* and *sup.* of *foddey*.
ny-sodjey, *adv.* moreover, furthermore, any more, no more, no further.

foddiaght or foddeeaght, *s.* longing for, earnest desire, continual wish. This word seems to convey, that the person or creature affected by it is far from home.

dty oddeeaght, *s.* thy longing. F

foddid, *s. m.* farness, distance.

dy oddid, *s.* of farness, remoteness. F

fodjeeaght, *s. m.* the distance of the furthest arrow shot in archery, farness.

foddyr, *s. m.* fodder.

foddyr, *v. id.* -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

foddyrit, [85](#). foddered, fed.

foghan, *s. m.* bruit [EDD *s.v. breward*: the young shoots of corn, grass, &c; and OED *s.v. braird*], the young bud or herbage of any thing; *pl.* -yn.

foghanagh, *a. d.* of bruit or bruits.

foghanit, [85](#). bruited, budded.

foill, *s. m.* a fault, foible, flaw.

e oil or oill, *s.* his fault or foible; *pl.* -jyn. F

foiljyn, *s. pl.* faults, foibles.

yn voiljyn, *s.* your, &c. faults. F

feddyn-foill, *v.* finding fault, blaming, accusing.

foiljagh, *a.* faulty, blameable, culpable.

s’foiljagh, *a.* how faulty or criminal. F

s’foiljee, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. F

neu-foiljagh, *a.* unblameable, faultless; *s. m.* a faultless person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

foillan, *s. f.* a gull; *pl.* -yn.

foilliū, *s. m.* mulcture, toll given at a mill for grinding.

foillycan, *s. m.* a butterfly; *pl.* -yn.

folder or foldyr, *s. m.* a mower; *pl.* -yn.

folderys or foldyrys, *s. m.* the craft or trade of a mower, or of one who cuts with a scythe.

foldyragh, *a. d.* of a mower or mowers.

yiarn-foldyragh, *s. f.* a scythe or sithe.

foll or follee, *v.* hide, conceal; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

my oll or ollys, *v.* if hide; -agh; -in; -ins;

-ym; -yms, [94](#). F

cha n[']oll or n[']ollee, *v.* not hide; -agh;

F

-in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). F

doll or **dolley**, v. did hide, hid or concealed.

F

follaghey, v. hideing, concealing.

dy ollaghey, v. to hide, to secrete.

er vollaghey, v. hath, &c., hid, hidden or concealed. F

er n[']ollaghey, v. hath, &c. hid. F

follaghtyn, v. hideth, &c.; *Prov. xix. 24:*

Ta'n litcher liastey follaghtyn e laue ayns e vroghil, as s'coan nee eh wheesh troggal eh gys e veeal. A slothful man hideth his hand in his bosom, and will not so much as bring it to his mouth again.

follit, [85](#). hid, concealed, secreted.

s'follit, a. how hid or hidden. F

follaghtagh, a. clandestine, by stealth.

folleyder, s. m. a hider, a concealer; *pl. -yn*.

folliaight, s. f. secret, mystery, concealment, secrecy; *pl. -yn*.

follan, a. wholesome, esculent, eatable, hale, sound; and when applied to doctrine, orthodox, &c.

s'follan, a. how wholesome, esculent, how orthodox, *comp.* and *sup.*, or **s'follaney**. F

neu-follan, a. unwholesome, prejudicial, insalubrious, corrupt.

follanid or **follanys**, s. m. wholesomeness, salubrity, orthodoxy.

neu-follanid, s. m. unwholesomeness, &c.

follyd or **follick**, s. m. dry meal put on a cake to bake or clap it out.

follym, a. empty, having nothing in, vacant.

folmey, a. *pl.* empty. *Prov. "Siyn folmey smoo sheean nee."* [Empty vessels make the most sound.]

s'follym, a. how empty. F

s'follymey, a. more empty, most empty. F

follym-faase, a. desolate; *Jer. xxv. 38: T'eh er jeet magh ass e ooig, myr lion; son ta'n cheer oc follym faase, kyndagh rish dewilys yn tranlaasagh, as eulys e yymmoose.* He hath forsaken his covert, as the lion: for their land is desolate because of the fierceness of the oppressor, and because of his fierce anger; *Acts. i. [2]0: Son te scruit ayns lioar ny psalmyn, Lhig da'n ynnyd-vaghee echey ve follym faase, as ny lhig da dooinney erbee cummal ayn: as, Yn aspickys echey lhig da fer*

elley y ghoaill. For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and his bishoprick let another take.

folv or **folmee**, v. empty, discharge; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

my olm or **olmee**, v. if empty; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

cha n[']olm* or **n[']olmee**, v. not empty; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

dolm or **dolmee**, v. did empty or emptied.

F

folmaghey, v. emptying, disburdening.

golmagh, v. emptieth, &c. F

golmaghey, v. emptying. F

dy olmaghey, v. to empty. F

er volmagh or **volmaghey**, v. hath, &c. emptied. F

er n'olmagh or **n[']olmaghey**, v. hath, &c. emptied. F

folmit, [85](#); emptied, discharged.

s'follymit, a. how emptied. F

ro olmit, [85](#). too emptied. F

folmeyder, s. m. one who empties.

yn olmeyder, s. 111. the emptier. F

folmid, s. m. emptiness, nothing; *Job. xxvi.*

7: T'eh sheeyney magh yn twoiae harrish y feaynid vooar, as t'eh cummal seose yn seihll er y folmid. He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing.

e olmid, s. his emptiness. F

folmidys, s. m. vacancy.

e olmeydys, s. his vacancy. F

folt, s. m. hair, the hair of a person's head.

dty olt, s. the hair of thy head. F

yn volt, s. your, &c. hair; *Ez. xliv. 20: Chamoo nee ad baarey nyn ghing, ny lhiggey da nyn volt gaase liauyr, nee ad ynrycan baarey nyn volt.* Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long; they shall only poll their heads. F

far-folt, s. m. false hair, a wig.

fondagh, a. sufficient, stable, firm, solvent, sure, effectual.

s'fondagh, a. how sufficient, &c. F

s'fondee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. This word ought to be used in *Exod. iv. 13*

F

instead of *s'fondagh*: As dooyrt eh, O my *Hiarn*, cur dty hagheragt, ta mee guee ort *liorishyn* ta ny **s'fondagh** er y hon. And he said, O my Lord, send, I pray thee, by the hand of him whom thou wilt send. F

neu-fondagh, *a.* insufficient, incapable, insolvent; *s. m.* an incapable person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

fondid, *s. m.* sufficiency, solvency, stability.

e ondid, *s.* his sufficiency. F

neu-fondid, *s. m.* insufficiency.

fooillagh, *s. m.* leavings, remainder, remnant, fragment or fragments. *Prov.* “*Ta fooillagh naareydagh ny smellee na ee scammyltagh.*” [Shameful leavings is worse than disgraceful eating.]

e ooilliaght, *s.* his leavings.

foolleyraght, *v.* fribbling [EDD: To trifle, idle, ‘loaf’; to fuss about];

foolleyrey, *s. m.* a fribbbery.

fordr* or **fordree**, *v.* afford; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ym**, [86](#), **-ys**, [88](#).

ford, *v.* afford; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

fordrail, *v.* affording, sparing.

er vordrail, *v.* hath, &c., afforded. F

fordrit, [85](#). afforded, spared.

fort, *s. m.* ability, [being] able to afford.

dty ort, *s.* thy ability. F

yn vort, *s.* your, &c. ability. F

fortan, *s. m.* fortune; *pl.* **-yn**.

fortanagh, *a.* fortunate, lucky.

fosaid, *s. m.* a faucet; *pl.* **-yn**.

foshl* or **foshil**, *v.* open; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

*my oshl** or *oshlys*, *v.* if open; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

cha voshl[*]*or voshil*, *v.* not open; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#) F

*cha n'oshl** or *n[']oshlee*, *v.* not open; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F

doshill, *v.* opened, did open. F

fosley, *v.* opening; *s. m.* an opening; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

dy osley, *v.* to open, to disclose. F

er vosley, *v.* hath, &c., opened. F

er n'osley, *v.* hath, &c., opened. F

foshlit, [85](#). open, opened.

s'foshlit, *a.* how open. F

feayn-foshlit, *a.* wide, open.

fosleyder, *s. m.* an opener; *pl.* **-yn**.

e osleyder, *s.* his opener or discloser. F

foster, *s. m.* a forester; *pl.* **-yn**.

fosteragh, *a. d.* of a forester or forestry.

fosterys, *s. m.* forestry.

fou, *s. m.* a rumour, a report; *Ecclesiasticus*

xxv. 18: *Hig fou jeh shoh gys e dooinney, tra t'eh soie marish e naboonyn, as ver eh osnaghyn tromey er e chree.* Her husband shall sit among his neighbours; and when he heareth it shall sigh bitterly.

foudagh or **foudee**, *a.* unsound, morbid, damaged.

foudaghey, *v.*

er voudaghey, *v.* hath, &c., become damaged or unsound. F

foudid, *s. m.* unsoundness, damage, morbidness.

foudeeid, *s.*

e voudeeid, *s.* his unsoundness. F

fouyr, *s. f.* harvest, autumn; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn ouyr, *s.* the harvest; 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9, 10:

As livrey eh ad gys laue ny Gibeoniteyn, as ren ad croghey ad er y chronk kiongoirt rish y Chiarn: as huitt oolley'n shiaght cooidjagh, as v'ad er nyn goyrt gy-baase ayns laghyn yn ouyr, er ny chied laghyn, ayns toshiaght y fouyr-oarn. As ghow Rizpah inneen Aiah aanrit-sack, as skeayl ee eh er y chreg, veih toshiaght yn **ouyr** derrey huitt fliaghey neose orroo veih'n aer, as cha lhig ee da eeanlee'n aer dy heet orroo 'sy laa, ny beishtyn y vagher 'syn oie. And he delivered them into the hands of the Gibeonites, and they hanged them in the hill before the Lord: and they fell all seven together, and were put to death in the days of harvest, in the first days, in the beginning of barley harvest. And Rizpah the daughter of Aiah took sackcloth, and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day, nor the beasts of the field by night. F

cormid-traa-fouyr, *s. m.* the harvest, or autumnal equinox.

re-hollys vooar y n'ouyr, *s. f.* the great

F

harvest moonlight, called so from the moon's rising about or near the same time for a week successively, at the time of full, caused by the situation of the earth and moon at or after the autumnal equinox.

fouyragh or **fouyir**, *a. d.* of or belonging to harvest.

fouyroil, *a.* congenial or seasonable to the harvest.

fowan, *s. m.* a dry scorching wind, a blast, a blight.

fowanagh, *a.* droughty with scorching wind, withering.

s'fowanagh, *a.* how droughty or scorching dry. F

s'fowanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F

fowanit, 85. blasted, blighted, dried up with droughty wind.

s'fowanit, *a.* scorched or dried up. F

foyin, *a.* fine. This and the two following words are, I think, only corruptions of the English, but are often used.

foyiney, *a. pl.* fine; as, *laghyn foyiney* (fine days).

foynid, *s. m.* finery, fineness.

foyll, *s. m.* a dog's bed, a kennel; a bed in contempt.

foyr, *s. m.* edge, the edge of a tool or instrument.

foyragh, *a.* having an edge, sharp-edged. *foyral*, *a.*

s'foyragh or **s[']foyral**, *a.* how sharp edged. F

s'foyree, *a. id., comp. and sup.* F

foyrit, 85. made sharp-edged.

s'foyrit, *a.* See *shleeut*. ['sharpened, whetted'] F

fragym, *a.* out of the way of duty, awry. A low word.

franagh, [*? l. frangagh, a.*]

onnane-franagh, *s. f.* the down or cotton thistle.

Frangagh, *s. m.* a Frenchman; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*]; *a. <any thing>* French.

Frangish, *s. f.* the French language.

[*y*] **Rank**, *s. f.* France.

frap, *s. m.* the sound made by a sudden or quick blow, or explosion of air.

frappal or **frapperaght**, *v.* crackling or crackling, as thorns in a fire when burning. *frappagh, a.*

s'frappagh, *a.* how crackling. F

s'frappee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* F

frass, *s. m.* a shower; *pl. -yn.*

frassagh, *a.* showery.

s'frassagh, *a.* how showery. F

s'frassee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F

fraue, *s. m.* a root; *pl. -yn.*

fraue, *v.* take root; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ys*, 88.

fraueit, 85. grounded, settled by roots in the ground.

s'frauit, *a.* how rooted or grounded. F

fraue-oiae, *s. f.* (sic) a feature; *pl. -yn.*

fraue-ockle, *s. f.* (sic) etymology.

fraueoil, *a.* radical; having roots, rooty. *frauagh, a.*

s'frauagh, *a.* how rooty or having strong roots. F

s'frauee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* F

fraueaig, *s. f.* a small root or fibre; *pl. -yn.*

fraueaigagh, *a.* having small roots, fibrous.

s'frauueaigagh, *a.* with how many small roots. F

s'frauueaigee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* F

frea, *s. m.* some thing given above the common or ordinary usage.

freayn, *v.* flow or overflow; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88. *s. m.* a flow or flow over; *pl. -aghyn*. [*pl. of freayney*]

freayney, *v.* flowing above the surface, overflowing; *s. m.* a flow; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

freaynit, *pt.*

s'freaynit, *a.* how overflowing or flowed above the surface. F

beéal-freayn, *adv.* (from *beéal-freayney*) in a hasty manner, abruptly. The simile is taken from an animal that is run or wrought hard, and foams at the mouth.

freaynagh, *a.* raging; *Jude*, i. 13: *Tonnyn freaynagh yn aarkey, keshal magh yn nearey oc hene; rollageyn rouail, daue ta kiarit yn dooid dy ghorraghys son dy bragh.* Raging

F

waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame; wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever.

s'freaynagh, *a.* how overflowing. F
s'freaynee, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. F

freeney, *s. m.* a pin; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

carnane-freeney, *s. m.* the head of a pin.
lus ny freenaghyn mooarey, *s. f.* dove's foot, crane's bill.

freggyr, *v.* reply, answer, do a required act; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha reggyr, *v.* not reply, or not do a required act; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). F

dreggyr, *v.* replied, did reply or answer, did respond. F

freggyrt, *v.* replying, answering.

dy reggyrt, *v.* to reply or do something required to be done, to respond. F

freggyrit, [85](#). replied, answered.

kiaull-reggyrt, *s. f.* echo.

freggyrtagh, *a.* ready to reply or answer; *s. m.* a person ready to reply or answer; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'freggyrtagh, *a.* how replicative, or ready to do a thing, [responsive]. F

s'freggyrtee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* F

freill, *v.* keep, preserve; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [88](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

freill-jee, *p.* keep ye, &c.

dy vreill oo, that thou keep. This word is also spelled *reayll* and *vreyall*. F

my reaillys, *v.* if keep or if shall or will keep; *Acts xv. 29*: *Shiu dy reayll shiu hene veih bee chebbit gys jallooyn, as veih fuill, as veih reddyn toghtit as veih maarderys: voue shoh my reaillys shiu shiu-hene, nee shiu dy mie.* That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. This, word is differently written in 1 *Kings ix. 4*:

As my nee uss shooyl kiongoirt rhym myr ren David dt'ayr, ayns ónid cree, as ayns ynrickys, dy yanno cordail rish ooilley ny ta mee er harey dhyt, as my reaillys oo my lattyssyn as my vriwnyssyn:... And if thou wilt walk before

me, as David thy father walked, in integrity of heart, and in uprightness, to do according to all that I have commanded thee, and wilt keep my statutes and my judgments:.... F

dreill, *v.* kept, did keep.

dreayll, *v.* did keep, kept. See *dreill*. F

freayll or **freaylley**, *v.* keeping, keepeth, &c., preserving, conserving, &c.

dy reayll* or **reaylley**, *v.* to keep, to preserve; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**,

[94](#). F

er nyn vreayll, *v.* hath, &c. been kept; *Est. ix. 28*: *As dy beagh ny laghyn shoh er nyn vreayll ayns imraa as cooinaghtyn, trooid dy chooilley heeloghe.* And that these days should be remembered and kept throughout every generation. F

er vreaylley, *v.* hath, &c. kept; *Neh. i. 7*: *Ta shin er ghellal feer vee-viallagh dt'oi as cha vel shin er vreaylley ny annaghyn, ny slattyssyn, as ny briwnyssyn doardee oo liorish dt' harvaant Moses.* We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes, nor the judgments, which thou commandedst thy servant Moses. F

er vreilley, *v.* hath, &c. kept. F

freilt, [85](#). kept, preserved.

s'freilt, *a.* how kept. F

s'reaylt, *a.* how kept. R

ben-reaylt or **ben-freaylt**, *s. f.* a midwife, a woman to clear or disentangle; from *dy chur reaghey*: or if from *freaylt*, a woman kept for the purpose.

freaylleyder, *s. m.* a keeper, a preserver.

freilleyder, *s. m.* a keeper. See also *freaylleyder*.

freoagh, *s. m.* frankwort [not in OED or EDD], ling, heath, heather; *Jer. xlvi. 6*: *Roie-jee er-chea, saue-jee nyn mioys, as bee-jee myr y freoagh ayns yn aasagh.* Flee, save your lives, and be like the heath in the wilderness.

freoaie, *a. d.* of heather, heath, or ling.

koinney-freoaie, *s.* heather ling.

freoaghagh, *a.* abounding in heather.

s'freoaghagh, *a.* how full of heather. F

s'freoaghee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
freoaghit, *pt.*

F

s'fleoaghít, *a.* how stored in heather. F
fleoagháne, *s. f.* a ling berry.
fleoagháne-ghorrym, *s. f.* a bilberry.
fleoaghanagh, *a.*
s'fleoaghanagh, *a.* how abundant in lingberries. F
s'fleoaghaneé, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
friogan, *s. m.* a fin, a bristle; offence; *pl. -yn*.
frioganagh, *a.* finny, having bristles; offensive, easily offended.
s'frioganagh, *a.* how finny, how snappish. F
s'frioganee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* F
frioganit, *pt.*
s'frioganit, *a.* how finned. F
frioose, *s. m.* advertence, heedfulness, consideration, attention, respect, esteem, importance, value, consequence, moment, diligence.
mee[-]rioose, *s. f.* (from *mee[-]frioose*), inattention, inadvertence, negligence.
e vee[-]rioose, *s.* his inattention. M
friosagh, *a.* advertent, mindful, heedful, considerate, attentive, respectful; consequential, momentous; *adv.* advertently.
s'friosagh, *a.* how attentive, with how much respect or regard. F
s'frioosée, *a. id., comp. and sup.* F
mee[-]rioosagh, *a.* inattentive, negligent, regardless of what is said or done; *s. m.* [a] negligent person; *pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]*.
s'mee[-]rioosagh, *a.* how careless, inattentive. M
s'mee[-]rioosée, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F.
ro vee[-]rioosagh, *a.* too inattentive. M
friplas, *s. m.* a fop, a coxcomb; *pl. -yn*.
frit, *s. m.* a frivol, a trifle; *pl. -yn*.
frittagh, *a.* trifling, unstable, inconstant.
fritlag, *s. f.* a rag, a tatter; *pl. -yn*.
e ritlag, *s.* his rag; *pl. -yn*. F
guilley-ny-ritlag, *s. m.* the manifold tripe [OED: the omasum or third stomach of a ruminant].
fritlagh, *a.* ragged, tattered, torn.

s'fritlagh, *a.* how ragged. F
s'fritlee, *a.* more ragged, most ragged. F
fritlid, *s.*
e ritlid, *s.* his raggedness. F
froaish, *s. f.* high assuming language of one's self, swash, egotism, brag.
froaishagh, *a.* assumptive, assuming, braggart, egotic; *s. m.* a braggart, an egotist; *pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]*.
froaishid, *s. m.* braggadocio, assumption.
frogħ, *a.* dry rotten, not tough.
frogħey, *a. pl.* dry rotten.
s'frogh, *a.* how dry<,> rotten. F
s'frogħey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* F
froghid, *s. m.* dry rottenness.
frook, *s. m.* the flock of an anchor [OED
fluke, *n.²*: One of 'the broad triangular plates of iron on each arm of the anchor, inside the bills or extreme points, which, having entered the ground, hold the ship' (Admiral Smyth)]; *pl. -yn*.
frough, *s. f.* fog, mist; *pl. -yn*.
froughagh, *a.* foggy, misty.
froughid, *s. m.* fogginess.
frourt, *s. f.* a freak [OED: A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious humour, notion, whim, or vagary].
frourtagh or frowartagh, *a.* freakish, foward [OED: Disposed to go counter to what is demanded or what is reasonable; perverse, difficult to deal with, hard to please; refractory, ungovernable], peevish, perverse. [Deu. xxxii. 20:] *M'eddin neem's y hyndaa voue, as heeym cre'n erree hig orroo: son sheeloghe feer frowartagh ad, cloan nagħ vel veg y treisht orroo.* I will hide my face from them, I will see what their end shall be: for they are a very foward generation, children in whom is no faith.
s'frourt or s'frowartagh, *a.* how foward, peevish, perverse; <Deu. xxxii. 20>. F
s'froutee or s'frowartee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. F
frourtid, *s. m.* fowardness.
fud, *pre.* among, mixed, through, mingled with.
fud-ny-hoie, *adv.* through the night.
fud-y-cheilley, *adv.* mixed through others.

F

s'fud y cheilley, *a.* how much through each other, or through others. F

ny ud, *a.* among, mixed. F

ny vud eu, among you; [1] *Cor. xi. 30:* *Son yn oyr shoh ta ymmodee annoon as doghanagh ny vud eu*, as ymmodee nyn gadley. For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep. F

ny-vud oc, *adv.* among them, amongst them.

fudagh, *a.* discreet, decent, grave, modest; 1 *Tim. ii. 9* and *iii. 11:* *Myrgeddin neesht dy jean mraane adhene y hoaghey magh ayns coamrey fudagh*, *lesh ymmrkey arrymagh*, as sheelty: *cha nee lesh folt feoit*, *ny airh*, *ny pearlyn*, *ny coamrey costal*. In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array.

Shegin da ny mraane oc myrgeddin ve dy ymmrkey fudagh, *cha nee scammyltee*, *agh sheelt*, *ynrick ayns dy chooilley nhee*. Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers, sober, faithful in all things.

neu-fuidagh, *a.* unbecoming, indecent. **fudid**, *s. m.* discretion, decency.

neu-fuidid, *s. m.* indecency, indiscretion.

feeudys or **feeudid**, *s. m.* discretion, prudence; *Pro. i. 4:* *Dy choyrt keeayll da'n ôney*, *da'n dooinney aeg*, *toiggal as feeudys*. To give subtily to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion.

fuill or **fuillee**, *v.* permit, allow, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

[*cha*] **n'uill*** or **n[']uillee**, *v.* not suffer or permit; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). F **duillee**, *v.* did suffer, permit, or allow something to be done; *Luke xiii. 2:* *Vel shiuish sheiltyn dy row ny Galileanee shoh nyn beccee erskyn ooilley ny Galileanee*, *er-y-fa dy duillee ad lheid y baase?* Suppose ye that these Galilaeans were sinners above all the Galilaeans, because they suffered such things?; 2 *Cor. xi. 25:* *Three keayrtyn va mee custit lesh slattyn*, *un cheayrt va mee er my chlaghey*, *three keayrtyn duillee mee coayl-lhuingey oie as laa ta mee er ve ayns y diunid*.

Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep. F

fuillagh or **fuillaghtyn**, *v.* allowing, permitting, suffering to be done, bearing with; *Heb. ix. 15:* *As son yn oyr shoh she eshyn ta eddyr shin as Jee fo'n conaant noa*, *myr shen liorish fuilliaghtyn baase dy yannoo lhiaassaghey son ny peccaghyn va fo'n chied chonaant*, *dy voddagh adsyn t'er nyn eam geddyn yn gialdynys jeh eiraght dy bragh farraghtyn*. And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.

er n'uillaghtyn, *v.* hath, &c. suffered or permitted. F

fuill, *s. f.* blood; *pl. -yn*.

dty uill, *s. thy blood*. F

folley or **foalley**, *a. d.* of blood or bloody; *Luke viii. 43 and 44:* *As va ben va roie foalley er ve eck rish daa vlein jeig*, *v'er vaarail ooilley e cooid-seihlt er fir-lhee*, as *cha daink eh lesh veg jeu ee y lheihys*, *haink ee shoh cheu e chooylloo*, as *venn ee rish oirr e gharmad*: as *chelleeragh hyrmee yn roie-foalley eck*. And a woman having an issue of blood twelve years, which had spent all her living upon physicians, neither could be healed of any, came behind him, and touched the border of his garment: and immediately her issue of blood stanched.

giarrey-folley, *s. m.* the bloody flux [OED *bloody flux*: Bloody diarrhoea ... bleeding from another part of the body, *spec.* menstrual bleeding, *esp.* when excessive or prolonged].

fuilliaght, *s. m.* consanguinity, relationship by blood.

dty uilliaght, *s. thy consanguinity or relationship by blood*. F

fuilltagh or **fuilliaghtagh**, *a.* bloody, eager to spill blood; *Psl. cxxxix. 19:* *Nagh jean oo stroie ny drogh-yantee*, O Yee? immee-jee ass m'enish, *shiuish gheiney fuilltagh*. Wilt thou not slay the wicked, O God? depart from me, ye blood-thirsty men.

F

fuinn, v. bake; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
*my uinn** or *uinnyss*, v. if bake; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F
cha n[']uinn, or *n[']uinney*, v. [not] bake; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
duin or **duinn**, v. did bake or baked. F
fuinney, v. baking; s. m. a baking; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dy uinney, v. to bake. F
er n[']uinney, v. hath, &c. baked. F
fuinnee, a. d. of baking.
ben uinnee, a. d. a bake woman. F
fuinnit or **fuinnt**, 85. baked, baken.
s'fuint or **s'fuinnt**, a. how baked. F
ro uinnit, 85. too baked. F
fuinneyder, s. m. a baker; pl. -yn.
e uinneyder, s. his baker. F

fuirr* or **fuirree**, v. stay, tarry, stop; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
fuirree-ort, in. hold thee or thou, stay thou or thee, stop thou or thee.
*my uirr** or *uirrys*, v. if stay or tarry; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. F
cha vuir or *vuirr**, v. not stay; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F
cha n'uirr or *n[']uirree*, v. not stay; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
duirr or **duirree**, v. did stay, staid, did wait or tarry. F
fuirraght or **fuirraghtyn**, v. staying, stopping, tarrying.
dy uirraght or **uirraghtyn**, v. to stay or tarry. F
er vuirriaght or **vuirraghtyn**, v. hath, &c. stayed; *Acts xxv. 6: As tra v'eh er vuirriaght ny mast' oc mysh jeih laa, hie eh sheese gys Cesarea.* And when he had tarried among them more than ten days, he went down unto Caesarea. F
er n'uirraghtyn, v. hath, &c. stayed. F
fuirrit, 85. stayed. Not used.
fuirreyder, s. m. a stayer, &c.
dty uirreyder, s. thy stayer. F
fuirraghtagh, a.
s'fuirraghtagh, a. how much for staying or tarrying. F

s'fuirraghtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.
F
furrys ['surprise/surprising']
surrys-enn, adv. allowed to be well known.
cha vurrys lhiam da. See radical *burrys*.

cha nurrys, <adv.> need not be surprised.
cha nyrrys, <v.> not wonder. Y
b[']urrys-enn, adv. See *baashiagh-enn*. ['easy to know or well known.'][br/>
cha burrys lhiam da jannoo eh, 161. I am not surprised at his doing it.

fuygh, s. m. wood, timber. I think the orthography would be better *foiee*.
fugagh, a. wooden. *Obsolete*.
fuight, pt.
s'fuight or **s'fuyght**, a. how timbered. F

fy-
fy-yerrey, adv. lastly, at last, finally, in fine.
fey-yerrey, adv. at last, lastly, finally. See also *fy*.
fy-yerrey-hoal, adv. at long last, &c.

fynneraght, s. m. frigidness, coolness, cool breeze.

fynney, s. m. fur, hair, the hair that covers the body of an animal.
fynnagh, a. hairy, having hair.
fyn-ruy, a. having brown hair or fur.
fynnit, pt.
s'fynnit, a. how well furred, or grown over with hair or fur. F

fynnican, s. m. the glaire [OED *glaire*: the white of an egg] or white of an egg.

fyrryn, a. he, male, masculine.
jees yrrin (sic), s. two males or he ones [for *daa yrryn/yrrynagh*?]; *Dan. viii. 5: ...cur-my-ner, haink goayr-yrryn veih'n neear, er feaï-ny-cruinney, as s'coan venn eh rish y thalloo: as va eairk chronnal ec y ghoayr, eddyr e hooillyn.* ...behold, an he goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground. F

s'fyrryn, a. how he or masculine. F
fyrrynagh, s. m. one of the male sex, one of the masculine gender; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

F

fyrrynid, s. m. masculineness.

e yrrynid, s. his he-ness, masculineness. F

fys, s. m. knowledge, knowing; as, *ta fys aym* (I have knowledge or I know); *hug eh fys hym* (he sent or gave me knowledge or let me know).

gyn-yss, a. unknown, without knowledge of.

cha s'echey, p. he does not know; **-syn**, *id. em.* E

cha s'ec, p. she does not know; **-ish**, *id. em.* E

cha saec, p. p. she does not know; **-ish**, *id. em.* This word ought to end with *k*, as *eck*, and not *ec* (at).

cha s'oc, p. they do not know; **-syn**, *id. em.* O

cha s'aym, p. I do not know, I know not; *John ix. 12: Eisht dooyrt ad rish, Cre vel eh? Dooyrt eshyn, Cha s'aym.* Then said they unto him, Where is he? He said, I know not; **-s**, *id. em.*

cha s'ain, p. we know not; **-yn**, *id. em.*

<A>

cha s'ayd, p. thou dost not know; **-s**, *id. em.*

cha s'eu, p. ye or you know not; **-ish**, *id. em.* E

cha saeu, p. p. ye or you do not know; **-ish**, *id. em.*

kevys, *adv.* (a corruption of *cre fys[?]* or *cre'n-fys[?]*) what knowledge or knowing[?]. Though I do not wish to support corruptions, yet, this word being so often used in this form in the language it may not be amiss to take notice of it.

kevys da, *adv.* how does he know[?]; **-syn**, *id. em.*

kevys jee, *adv.* how does she know[?]; **-ish**, *id. em.*

kevys daue, *adv.* how do they know[?]; **-syn**, *id. em.*

kevys dou, *adv.* how do I know[?].

kevys dooys, *adv.* the emphatic of *dou*.

kevys dhyt, *adv.* how dost thou know[?]; **-s**, *id. em.*

fyssyree, s. f. foreknowledge, prescience, anticipated knowledge of what is to come to pass.

yn ysseree, s. the knowledge, the fore

knowledge; *Luke xi. 52: Smerg diu fir-ynsee yn leigh: son ta shiu er ghoaill ersooyl ogher yn ysseree: cha jagh shiu stiagh shiu hene, as adsyn va goll stiagh, ren shiu y lhiettal.* Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered. F **fir-yssyree**, s. pl. astrologers; *Isa. xlvi. 13: Lhig da nish ny fir-yssyree, ny rollageydee, as ny fallogyssee meeagh, shassoo seose as sauail oo veih shen ta kiarit dy heet ort.* Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee.

G

G

G, for its sound, see Remarks 12 and 13, and its changes, see 49; it is an initial as shown in 43, 45, 46, 51, 54, and 61. *S*, when changed to *c*, changes also to *g*, by placing *yn* before it.³⁹

ga, *conj.* though, although.

gaaig, *s. f.* a crack or chhaft; *pl. -yn*.

gaaig, *v. id., -agh*, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88

gaagey or **gaagey**, *v.* cracking, chaffing; *Jer. xiv. <1>4: Er-yn-oyr dy vel y thalloo gaagey, gyn fliaghey er yn ooir, va ny errooyn ass cree, choodee ad nyn ghing.* Because the ground is chapt, for there was no rain in the earth, the plowmen were ashamed, they covered their heads.

gaaigit, 85. cracked, chhaft.

s'gaaigit, *a.* how cracked or chafed. G

gaaigagh, *a.* having cracks or chaffs.

s'gaaigagh, *a.* how full of cracks or chafsts.

[G]

s'gaaigee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G* [The only word I can identify in OED or EDD that at all resembles Cregeen's *chhaft*, *chafe* (*l. chaff?*), or *chaff*, in a relevant sense, is *chap*: 'To become fissured, burst into cracks or clefts', which is also the *chapt* rendered 'gaagey' in the Bible passage cited.]

gaailagh, *s. f.* a disease in the mouths of cattle.

gaaue, *s. m.* a smith; *pl. -yn*.

gaaue-doo, *s. m.* a blacksmith.

gaauenys, *s. m.* smithery, smith craft.

Gaelic, Gailic, or Gaelg; *s. f.* Erse or Manks.

Gaelagh, *a.* Manks or Erse, exclusively applied to the languages.

s'Gaelligagh, *a.* how much for Manks or Erse. G

s'Gaelligee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G*

gaer, *s. m.* short dung [OED: manure containing short straw and in an advanced state of fermentation], ordure.

gah, *s. m.* a sting; *pl. -yn*.

gahagh, *a.* having a sting, venomous.

e ghah, *s. his sting.* G

gaghey, *v.* stinging, stingeth, &c. [Pro.

xxiii. 32.: *Ec y jerrey nee eh lhottey myr ard-nieu, as gaghey goll-rish adder.* At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.]

gaid, *s. m.* a heath or heather rope; *pl. -yn*.

gaid, *v. -agh*, &c.

gaidey, *v.* roping with heath rope.

gaidit. 85. roped with heather ropes.

gaidee, *s. f.* one that is jolly, frisky, or wanton.

y ghaddee myr t[']ou, *s. m. f.* a wanton as thou art. G

gadyree or **gadyrey**, *a.* jolly, hot, &c.; a bitch is said to be so when she wants the male.

gaih, *s. m.* a toy; *pl. -aghyn*, or casting the final *h* away [*viz. gaiaghyn*].

e ghaih, *s. his toy or gewgaw;* *pl. -aghyn*. G

gaihagh, *a.* toyish.

gailley, *s. m.* the gizzard or stomach.

e ghailley, *s. his gizzard;* *pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. G*

gailley-pern, *s. m.* a fish which I do not know the English name of [anglerfish, devilfish, frogfish].

fed-gailley, *s. m.* the gurgle in the belly of a horse when rode hard.

gorley-gailley, *s.* the colic or belly ache.

gall, *s. f.* gall; the same written as in English, but the English is sounded gawl; *pl. -yn*.

gall-verg, *s. f.* bitter spite, or fury accompanied with revenge.

gall-vergagh, *a.* spiteful to an extreme, most ferocious.

gallagh, *a.*

s'gallagh, *a.* how gusty. G

s'gallee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G*

gallar, *s. m.* a disease, of the same meaning with *gorley*, which see.

³⁹ This anomalous nasalization of *s-* is not attested in the Classical Manx corpus. We find there only e.g. *byn slaynt*, *byn sluight*, *byn sleih*, *byn sleityn*, *byn sloghyn*, etc.

G

gamley, *v.* speaking ironically.

gammagh, *a.* wry; distorted.

gamman, *s. m.* game, sport; *Jud. xvi. 27:* ...as
va er mullagh y thie mysh three thousaneyn dy
gheiney as mraane, va jeeaghyn er Samson,
tra v'ad janno **gamman** jeh. ...and there were
upon the roof about three thousand men and
women, that beheld while Samson made sport;
pl. -yn.

e ghamman, *s.* his game. G

gammanagh, *a.* full of game or sport.

s'gammanagh, *a.* how gamesome. G

s'gammanee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* G

ganglanys, *v.* jangling [OED: To speak
angrily, harshly, or discordantly; to
grumble, murmur; to contend, dispute,
wrangle, squabble], bickering, &c.
ganglanagh, *a.*

s'ganglanagh, *a.* how much for jangling. G

s'ganglanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. G

gannidagh or **gannider**, *s. m.* a mocker or
derider.

s'ghannidagh (sic), *a.* how derisory or
derisive. G

s'ghannidee (sic), *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]*
58. G

e ghannidagh, *s.* his despiser, scorner; *pl.*
71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *Acts xiii. 41:* Cur-
jee my-ner, shiuish **ghannidee**, gow-jee yindys,
as jean-jee cherraghtyn. Behold, ye despisers,
and wonder, and perish. G

gannidys, *s. m.* mockery, scorn, derision.
[*Heb. x. 33: Ayns ayrn tra va shiu soit magh
son shilley dy ghannidys daue, chammah
liorish oltooanyn as seaghyn...* Partly, whilst ye
were made a gazingstock both by reproaches
and afflictions....]

e ghannidys, *s.* his mockery, scoffing.

gannidys, *v.*

e ghannidys, *v.* his despising, scorning,
&c.; <*Heb. x. 33.*> G

gard, *s. m.* guard; 2 *Chron. xii. 11:* As tra hie
yn ree gys thie yn Chiarn haink y **gard** dy
ghoail ad, as hug ad lhieu ad reesht gys
shamyr y **ghard**. And when the king entered
into the house of the Lord, the guard came and
fetched them, and brought them again into the
guard chamber.

e ghard, *s.* his guard. G

gard, *v.* guard; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83;

-ins, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cha ghard, *v.* did or didst not guard; **-agh**;

-in; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94 G

gardey, *v.* guarding, protecting.

gardit, 85. guarded, protected.

s'gardit, *a.* how guarded. G

ro ghardt, 85. too well guarded. G

gardar, *s. m.* a very strong gust of wind; *pl.*

-yn.

yn gharder, *s.* the violent gust of wind. G

garee-breck, *s. f.* the bird sea-pie [OED:
oyster-catcher].

garey, *s. m.* a garden; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to
-aghyn].

e gharey, *s.* his garden. G

kiebbey garey, *s. m.* a garden spade.

garagh, *a. d.*

gharagh, *a. d.* of a garden or gardens. G

gareyder, *s. m.* a gardener; *pl. -yn*.

gareydys, *s. m.* gardening.

e ghareydys, *s.* his gardening. G

garg, *a.* acrid, hot and bitter.

gargey, *a. pl.* acrid, hot and bitter.

s'garg, *a.* how acrid, *comp.* and *sup.* G

gargagh, *v.* making acrid or tart.

gargagh, *a.*

s'gargagh, *a.* how acrimonious. G

s'gargee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* G

gargid or **gargys**, *s. m.* acritude, tartness.

garleid, *s. f.* garlic; *pl. -yn*.

garmad, *s.* garment; *pl. -yn*.

e gharmad, *s.* his garment. G

garmin, *s. m.* a weaver's beam that the warp
is rolled on in weaving; *pl. -yn*.

garrad, *s. m.* garret; *pl. -yn*.

garran, *s. m.* a galloway, a pony; *pl. -yn*.

e gharran, *s.* his galloway or pony; *pl. -yn*.

*Prov. "Eshyn nagh bee mie rish e gharran,
shegin da'n phollan y chur lesh er e vuin."*

[He who will not be good to his pony must
bring the saddle cloth on his back.] G

garrey, *s. m.* a heat, turn, or spell of work.

garraghyn, *s. pl.* heats, or spells, or turns
of work; the *pl.* of *garrey*. C.

G

e gharrey, s. his heat or spell of work; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*]. G

garroo, a. coarse, rugged, uneven, not fine.

s'garroo, a. how coarse or rough. G

s'girroo, a. coarser, coarsest, *comp.* and *sup.* of *garroo*. G

ro gharroo, a. too coarse or rough. G

geinnagh-gharroo, s. f. gravel, coarse sand.

garrooid or **gerrooid**, s. m. roughness, unevenness.

gart, s. m. the last reaper on the standing corn side of a company of reapers in a field.

gartihan, v. weeding corn, &c.

garveigagh or **garveighey**, v. roaring, bellowing as a lion or bull, &c.

e gharveigagh, v. his howling, roaring, or yelling. G

gaskeydagh, a. hasty; *Hab. i. 6: Son cur-myner, nee'm greinnaghey seose ny Caldeanee, yn ashooon elgyssagh shen as gaskeydagh, nee marchal trooid lheead y cheer, dy ghoaill daue hene cummallyn, nagh vel nyn eiragh.* For, lo, I raise up the Chaldeans, that bitter and hasty nation, which shall march through the breadth of the land, to possess the dwellingplaces that are not theirs; s. m. a person who can work with despatch; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

gass, s.

gish, s. pl. stems, stalks; *Josh. ii. 6: Agh va ish er choyrt lh'ee ad seose gys mullagh y thie, as er vollaghey ad lesh gish dy lieen, v'ee er chiartaghey er mullagh y thie.* But she had brought them up to the roof of the house, and hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof.

gast, 85. chaffed [sc. chafed], deased [*cf. EDD dazed, daised*], the skin rubbed off by running, walking, or riding.

gastey or **gastagh**, a. agile, nimble, clever, expert; *Jer. 1. 9: ...bee ny sideyn oc myr sideyn dooinney lajer gastey; cha bee side jeu lhiggit ayns fardail.* ...their arrows shall be as of a mighty expert man; none shall return in vain.

s'gastey, a. how agile or nimble, *comp.* and *sup.* G

feer ghastey, a. very agile or nimble. G

gastid, s. m. agility, cleverness.

gau, s. m. hazard, risk, peril; *pl.* -yn.

guaeagh, a. hazardous, perilous.

s'guaeagh, a. how hazardous. G

s'guae, a. id., *comp.* and *sup.* G

guaeid, s. m. perilousness.

gauin, s. m. a young beast of the cow kind, between the age of a calf and a heifer.

gouney, s. pl. young cattle, between calves and heifers; the *pl.* of *gauin*.

gounagh, s. f. a cow is so called, strictly speaking, on being a quarter of a year done calving; a stripper [EDD: A cow not in calf, but giving very little milk]; *pl.* 72 [change *-agh* to *-eeyn*].

gounee, a. d. of a stripper or strippers.

strig-ghounagh, s. f. a stripper, or a cow more than one year on the same milk.

gear, v. laugh; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

gearey, v.

garaghtee, v. laughing.

gearit er, 85. laughed at or on.

geareyder, s. m. a laugher; *pl.* -yn.

geay, s. f. wind; *pl.* -ghyn.

y gheay, s. the wind; *pl.* -ghyn. *Prov.* "Cha daink lesh y gheay, nagh ragh lesh yn ushtey." [Nothing came with the wind but what would go with the water.] G

geayee, a. d. of the wind, or of wind.

bun-ny-geayee, s. the wind's eye, where the wind blows from.

gollan-geayee, s. a swallow; *pl.* **gollanyn-geayee**. *Prov.* "Cha jean un ghollan-geayee sourey, ny un chellagh keylley geurey." [One swallow will not make a summer, nor one woodcock a winter.]

lus ny geayee, s. f. anemone.

geay asnee [winnowing wind]

geayeeagh, a. windy, flatulent.

s'geayeeagh, a. how windy. G

s'geayee, a. id., [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. G

geayeeid, s. m. windiness, flatuosity.

geayl, s. m. coals; *pl.* -yn.

geayil, a. d. of or belonging to coals.

G

- geaylin**, s. f. a shoulder; *pl.* **geayltn**.
 e **gheayllin**, s. his shoulder. G
 e **gheayltyn**, s. his shoulders. G
- geayney**, a. green.
 s' **geayney**, a. how green, *comp.* and *sup.* G
geaynid, s. m. greenness.
geaynaghey, v. making green.
- geaysh**, s. f. long strong hair, as the hair of a horse's tail or mane.
- geayshteen**, s. f. long strong hairs in wool.
geyshteen. See *geayshteen*.
- geayshteenagh**, a. hairy, having strong hairs.
- geyshteenagh**, a. hairy; *Gen.* xxvii. 23: As *cha dug eh enney er, er-yn-oyr dy row e laueyn geyshteenagh, myr laueyn e vraar Esau*. And he discerned him not, because his hands were hairy, as his brother Esau's hands.
- geayshteenid**, s. m. hairiness.
- geddyn**, v. getting, procuring.
 ry **gheddyn**, v. to be had, to be got, or found. G
 dy **gheddyn**, v. to get, procure, or find. G
 er n' **gheddyn**, pt. hath, &c. got or gotten. G
- feddyn**, v. finding, acquiring, obtaining.
feddyn-magh, v. finding out, discovering.
feddynit, found, gotten, acquired.
feddynit-magh, [85](#). found out, ascertained, discovered.
feddyn-foill, v. finding fault, blaming, accusing.
- fow**, v. get, procure; *fow aarloo* (prepare); *fow dou eh* (get it for me). For the relatives of this irregular verb, see [62](#).
- yiow** [ad], p. they will get; -syn, id. em.
yioym or **yoym**, p. I will get or have; -s, id. em.
- yiow**, p. wilt get, thou wilt get [< *yiow oo*]; -s, id. em.
- yo'in**, I would get or have; -s, id. em.
 <**yiom**>[**yoin**], p. I would get or have. G
- cha vow**, p. [144](#). not get. G
- vow ad**, will they get?; -syn, id. em. G
- vowym** or **vo'ym**, p. [144](#). will I get. G
- my vowym** or **vo'ym baase**, before I die. G
- vowyms** or **vo'yms**, p. will I get?; em. G
- vow**, p. [144](#). will thou get? [< *vow oo*]; -s,

- id. em.* G
- now**, p. will they, you &c. get? Y
- no'ym**, p. will I get?; -s, *id. em.*
- now**, p. wilt thou get? [< *now oo*] Y
- now** or **nowys**. A contraction of *now uss*, wilt thou get?; em.
- voghe**, v. would get.
cha voghe, v. would not get.
- vo'in**, p. (from *voghin*) would I get?; -s, *id. em.*
- cha noghe*, v. not get or would not get. Y
- no'in**, p. would I get?; -s, *id. em.*
- nowin**. See *no 'in*; -s, *id. em.*
- hooar**, v. got, received. This is an irregular derivation of the verb *geddyn*. See [62](#). G
- dooar ad**, v. did they get, or got they? G
- geal**. See *geeal* [deest; is *geayll* intended?].
- geid**, v. steal, thieve, stealing, thieving; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
- gheid**, v. did steal, stole; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). G
- geideyder**, s. m. a stealer. See *maarliagh*, for thief.
- geidit**, [85](#). stole, stolen.
- geill**, s. m. a spring of water; [*Jas.* iii. 11: *Vel farrane cur magh ass yn un gheill ushtey millish as sharroo?* Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?] G
- geill**, v. spring; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -it, [85](#); -ys, [88](#).
- gheill**, v. did spring; <*Jas.* iii. 11.>[see citation above, s.v. *geill*, s. m.] -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). G
- geillit**, pt.
- geill**, s. m. heed, notice.
- gell**. See *geill*.
- geinnagh**, s. f. sand; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].
- sy **gheinnagh**, s. in the sand. G .
- geinnee**, a. d. of sand.
- geinnagh-gharroo**, s. f. gravel, coarse sand
- geirr**, s. f. tallow, suet.
- geirr-vill**, s. f. bees' wax, honey wax.
- geirr**, v. <crowed, did crow.>[sc. crow]
- gheir**, v. did crow; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). G

G

gherr, v. did crow, crew; *Mark* xiv. 68:
Agh dob eh, gra, Cha vel fys ny toiggal aym,
cre t'ou dy ghra. As hie eh magh ayns y
*phorch; as **gherr** y kellagh.* But he denied,
 saying, I know not, neither understand I what
 thou sayest. And he went out into the porch;
 and the cock crew; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym;
 -yms; -ys, 94. G

geirrym, v. crowing.

gerrym, v. crowing. See also *geirrym*.
er gherrym, v. hath, &c. crowded or crew.
 G

gerjagh, s. m. comfort, consolation,
 happiness. That this word is derived from
ard or *yr* in *yrjid* or *yrjaghey*, I have not
 the least doubt, and of that class of words
 spoken of in the [61st Remark](#); so comfort
 raises and alleviates the heart to whom
 administered. It is rather of a higher
 meaning than the English, as it is very
 seldom used temporally; for which see
souirid and *souir*.

e gherjagh, s. his comfort. G

gerjee

fer-gherjee (sic) or **fer-ny-gherjagh**
 (sic), s. m. a comforter, a consolator, or
 consoler; *pl. fir-gherjee*, s. pl.
 comforters, consolers.

mee[-]gherjagh, s. m.

uncomfortableness, distress,
 disconsolation.

e vee[-]gherjagh, s. his discomfort. M
neu-gherjagh, s. m. discomfort.

gerjee or **gerj***, v. comfort, console;

-agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;

-yms, 87; -ys, 88.

gherjee, v. did comfort, comforted. G

gerjaghey, v. comforting, consoling, &c.
dy gherjaghey, v. to comfort, to console.

G

gerjit, 85. comforted, consoled.

gerjeyder, s. m. a comforter or consoler;
pl. -yn.

yn gherjeyder, s. the comforter. G

gerjoil or **gerjoilagh**, a. comfortable,
 consolatory, joyful, happy.

s'gerjoilagh, a. how comfortable. G

s'gerjoilee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G

G

feer gherjoil or **gherjoilagh**, a. very

comfortable, joyful, happy. G

neu-gherjoil, a. disconsolate.

mee[-]gherjoilagh, a. uncomfortable; s.
 m. a disconsolate person; *pl. 71* [change
 -agh to -ee].

gerjoilid or **gerjoil<l>ys**, s. m.
 comfortableness, &c.

mee[-]gherjoilys, s. m. discontent,
 unhappiness.

neu-gherjoilid, s. m. disconsolateness.

geu, s. a gibstaff [EDD: a quarter-staff; a
 hooked stick], a setting pole.

geuagh, a. forked, branchy.

geul, v. gyve, fetter, bind, shackle; -agh, 77;
 -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
 -ys, 88.

gheul* <or **gheuley**>, v. [did] gyve or
 fetter; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys,
 94. G

geulit, 85. fettered, gyved.

s'geulit, a. how bound with shackles. G

geuley, s. m. a gyve, a fetter; *pl. 67* [change
 -ey to -aghyn].

e <gheul or> gheuley, s. his gyve or fetter.

geuleydagh, s. m. one who is bound; *pl. 71*
 [change -agh to -ee]; *Isa. lxi. 1: T'eh er my*
choyrt dy lheihs ny creeaghyn brisht, dy
ockley-magh reamys da ny cappee, as fosley'n
phryssoon da ny geuleydee. He hath sent me
 to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim
 liberty to the captives, and the opening of the
 prison to them that are bound.

geuleyder, s. m. one who fitters or binds.

geurey, s. m. winter. Probably from the trees
 then being bare as poles; *pl. 67* [change -ey
 to -aghyn]. See *geu*.

yn gheurey, s. the winter. G

e yeurey, s. his winter. G

geuree, a. d. of winter.

oie gheuree, a. d. the winter's night. G

doo-gheurey, s. m. the dead of winter.

geuragh, a.

s'geuragh, a. how winterly. G

s'geuree, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G

gew, s. f. a severe pain.

lus y ghew, s. f. purging flax.

gewagh, a. painful.

G

- s'gewagh**, *a.* with what acheing. G
- s'gewee**, *a. id., comp. and sup.* G
- gha**, *adv.* not. In all probability, from *cha*; as, *my va dy gha* (if it were or not). The sound of the *gh* is not in the English language, as shown in Remark 13.
- gial**, *s.* white, glittering, bright.
- gialley**, *a. pl.* white, bright, or glittering.
- yialley**, *a. pl.* white, bright, &c. G
- s'gial**, *a.* how bright, glittering or white. G
- s'gilley**, *a.* brighter, brightest; whiter, whitest; the *comp.* and *sup.* of *gial*. G
- feer ghial**, *a.* very white or bright. G
- feer yial**, *a.* very glittering, bright, or white. G
- giall** or **giallee**, *v.* whiten, or make white or bright, bleach or full; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- ghiall** or **ghiallee**, *v.* did bleach, cleanse, or full. G
- yial** or **yiallee**, *a.* did bleach, whiten, or make bright; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
- giallaghey**, *v.* whitening, bleaching, fulling.
- er ghiallagh* or **ghiallaghey**, *v.* hath, &c. bleached, made bright or white. G
- giallee**, *a. d.* of whitening, or bleaching.
- yiallee**, *a. d.* of whitening, brightening, &c. G
- ben ghiallee**, *a. d.* a bleach-woman. G
- giallit**, 85. bleached, whitened, fulled.
- s'giallit**, *a.* how bleached, whitened, or brightened. G
- ro ghiallit*, 85. too bleached. G
- ro yiallit*, *a.* too bleached or whitened. G
- neu-yiallit**, *a.* unbleached.
- gialleyder**, *s. m.* & bleacher, a fuller, one that whitens.
- yn ghialleyder*, *s.* the fuller or bleacher. G
- yn yialleyder*, *s.* the bleacher or fuller. G
- gillid**, *s. m.* brightness, whiteness.
- giall**, *v.* promise, grant; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- ghiall**, *v.* did promise or grant; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
- yial** or **yiall**, *v.* did promise or grant; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
- gialdin**, *v.* promising, granting.
- er ghialdyn*, *v.* hath, &c. promised or granted. G
- er n'ghialdyn*, *pt.* hath, &c. promised.
- er yialdyn*, *v.* hath, &c. promised, granted. G
- ghialtaghey**, *v.* granting, promising, pledging. <*Matrimonial Service*> [see below].
- er n'ghialtaghey*, *pt.* hath, &c. granted.
- Matrimonial Service*: *Son wheesh as dy vel M. as N. er choyrt nyn aigney dy-cheiley ayns poosey casherick, as er hoilshaghey shoh fenish Yee as y cheshaght shoh, as gys shen er choyrt as er n'ghialtaghey nyn mrearrey yn derrey yeh da'n jeh elley*, Forasmuch as M. and N. have consented together in holy wedlock, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have given and pledged their troth either to other, G
- giallit**, 85. promised, granted.
- s'giallit**, *a.* how promised, granted. G
- ro ghiallit*, 85. too promised or granted. G
- ro yiallit*, *a.* too promised or granted. G
- neu-yiallit**, *a.* unpromised.
- gialdin**, *s. m.* a promise, a grant; *pl.* -yn.
- dy ghialdinya*, *s. pl.* thy promises or grants. G
- gialdynys**, *s. m.* a promise, a grant; *pl.* -yn.
- e yialdynys*, *s.* his promise, grant, &c. G
- gialleyder**, *s. m.* one that promises or grants.
- yn yialleyder*, *s.* the promiser or granter. G
- gialtagh**, *s. m.* a gallant; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].
- e ghialtagh*, *s.* his gallant. G
- gialteeys**, *s. m.* gallantry.
- giar**, *v.* cut, hew; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- ghiari** or **ghiare**, did cut. See *yiare*. G
- yiare* or *yiarr**, *v.* did cut; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
- giarey**, *v.* cut; *Exod.* xxxiv. 13:
Agh nee shiu stroie ny altaryn oc, brishey ny jallooyn, as giarey sheese ny biljyn foue v'ad coyrt ooashley. But ye shall destroy their altars, break their images, and cut down their groves.
- giarrey**, *v.* cutting, hewing, &c.
- dy ghiarey*, *v.* to cut; <*pl.* 67>[see *giarrey*, s.]. G
- dy yiarey*, *v.* to cut. G

G

giarrey[-]magh, v. excluding, cutting out.
giarey-seose, v.

dy yiarey-seose, v. to carve or cut up meat.
 G

giarit, [85](#). cut, shortened; *Exod.* xxxii. 16:
As va ny buird obbyr Yee, as va'n scrieu, jeant liorish Jee, giarit ayns ny buird. And the tables were the work of God, and the writing was the writing of God, graven upon the tables.

giarrit, [85](#). cut, hewn.

s'giarit, a. how cut. G

ro yiarrit, a. too cut. G

anghiarit, uncut, unhewn; [85](#).

giareyder, s. m. a cutter; *pl. -yn*.

yn ghiareyder, s. the cutter; *pl. -yn*. G

e yiareyder, s. his cutter. G

giarrey, s. m. a cut; the flux; an edge; *pl. <71>[? 67 change -ey to -aghyn]*.

giarrey-folley, s. m. the bloody flux [OED *bloody flux*: Bloody diarrhoea ... bleeding from another part of the body, *spec.* menstrual bleeding, *esp.* when excessive or prolonged].

yn yiarrey-folley, s. the bloody flux.

giarey-çhymmylt, s. ‘circumcision’

anghiarey-çhymmylt, s. m.
 uncircumcision.

giare, a. short, momentary, brief, not long.

giarey, a. *pl.* short, brief.

yiarey, a. *pl.* short. G

giarrey, a. *pl.* short; as, *deiney giarrey* (short men).

ghiarrey, a. *pl.* short.

s'giare a. how short, or short it is. *Prov.*

“*S'giare y jough na yn skeal.*” [Shorter is the drink than the story.] G

s'girrey, a. shorter, shortest, *comp.* and *sup.* of *giare*. G

feer yiare, a. very short. G

ro ghiare, a. too short. See *yiare*. G

ro yiare, a. too short. G

giare-chooat, s. m. a jacket.

giare-choonlagh, s.

yn yiare-choonlagh, s. the stubble; *Isa.* [xl]vii. 14: *Cur-my-ner, bee ad myr y yiare-choonlagh; nee yn aile ad y lostey.* Behold, they shall be as stubble; the fire shall burn them. G

garvain or **garveinn**, s. groats [OED:

Hulled, or hulled and crushed grain of various kinds, chiefly oats, but also wheat, barley].

giare-veinn, s.

yn ghiare-veinn, s. the groats. G

garvroe, a. parboiled. This word may be from *garrey dy vroie* or from *giare vroie*.

girraghey, v. shortening, abridging.

er ghirraghey, v. hath, &c. shortened, or abridged, abbreviated. G

girrid, s. shortness, brevity.

e ghirrid, s. his shortness. G

e yirrid, s. his shortness. <J>[G]

gerrid or *gerrit*, s. gerrid or gerrit, s.

yn gherrid or **gherrit**, s. the short time. G
er-y-gherrit, adv. lately, shortly.

aa-gherrit or **aa[-]gherrid**, s. m. a shorter way, a shorter cut; *pl. -yn*.

gerrid or **gerrit**, adv. shortly, soon.

s'gerrid or **s'gerrit**, a. how shortly. G

s'gerjey, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* G

gerrey

er-gerrey, a. nigh, at hand, at a short distance, near.

giastyllagh, a. charitable, liberal, bountiful.

s'giastylagh, a. how charitable or generous. G

s'giastylee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. G

ro ghiastyllagh, a. too liberal, charitable, or bountiful. G

ro yiastylagh, a. too charitable or liberal. G

giastyllid, s. m. charitableness.

e ghiastyllid, s. his charitableness. G

giastyllys, [s.] charity, bounty, liberality, generosity.

e ghiastyllys, s. his charity, bounty, &c. G

e yiastylys, s. his charity, liberality, or bounty. G

mee[-]ghiastyllys, s. m. uncharitableness.

giat, s. m. a gate, a field; [*pl. -tyn*].

dty ghiat, s. thy gate. G

e yiat, s. his gate; *pl. -tyn*. G

giattey, a. d. of a gate or gates.

gian or **giaw**, s. f. a creek. See *ghaw*.

e yaw, a. his creek. G

ghaw, s. f. a creek or cove; *pl. -ghyn*.

gibbagh, a. pointed, sharp pointed.

s'gibbagh, a. how sharp or pointed. G

s'gibbee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. G

G

ro ghibbagh, *a.* too sharp pointed. G
feer yibbagh, *a.* very pointed, sharp, &c. G
gibbee[-]chiu or **gibbee[-]chiow**, *s. f.* a chilblain, a kibe [OED: A chapped or ulcerated chilblain, *esp.* one on the heel]; *pl.* -yn.
yn ghibbee[-]chiu, *s.* the kibe; *pl.* -yn. G
e yibbee[-]hiu, *a.* his chilblain. G

gien or **giens**, *s. m.* a feast or gala; 2 Peter. ii. 13: *She spooit ad as lheamyssyn, cloie rish y volteyraght oc hene, choud's t'ad ec gien mériu.* Spots they are and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own deceivings while they feast with you. Prov. “*Gien nonney gortey.*” [Either a feast or a famine.]

gien, *s. m.* cheer, festivity; temper of mind.

gen, *s.* cheer. See *gien*.

yn ghien mie, *s.* the good cheer. G

e yien, *a.* his cheer; *drogh yien* (sad); Gen. xl. 6: *As haink Joseph stiagh huc 'sy voghrey, as yeeagh eh orroo, as cur-my-ner, va drogh yien orroo.* And Joseph came in unto them in the morning, and looked upon them, and, behold, they were sad. G

gen-eddin, *s. m.* countenance.

gennal, *a.* cheerful, affable, jovial, having sweet engaging looks.

s'gennal, *a.* how cheerful, free, affable, glad, merry, *comp.* and *sup.* G

ben ghennal, *a.* a cheerful woman. G

feer yennal, *a.* very glad, cheerful, free. G

anghennal, *a.* cheerless, sad.

gennallys, *s.* cheerfulness, exhilaration, hilarity, mirth, affability, jocularity.

dy yennallys, *s.* of joyfulness, gladness. G

e ghennallys, *s.* his cheerfulness, his kindness. G

e yennallys, *s.* his cheerfulness, &c. G

anghennallys, *s. m.* infestivity.

ard-ghennallys, *s. m.* great gladness.

gient, *v.* conceive, or become pregnant; form in the mind.

ghient, *v.* did conceive; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94.

yient, *v.* did conceive or conceived; **-agh**; &c. **-ys**. G

giowntyn, *v.* conceiving; Gen. xxx. 38: *As hoie eh ny slattyn v'eh er speeinay, kiongoirt rish ny shioltaneyn ayns ny jeeigyn, liorish ny*

troghyn ushtey, tra haink ny shioltaneyn dy iu; dy voddagh ad gientyn, tra harragh ad gys yn ushtey. And he set the rods which he had pilled before the flocks in the gutters in the watering troughs when the flocks came to drink, that they should conceive when they came to drink. See also *giennaghtyn*.

dy ghientyn, *v.* to conceive. G

dy yientyn, *v.* to conceive. G

er ny yientyn, *adv.* having been conceived, conceived.

giennaghtyn, *v.* conceiving, generating; Luke, i. 31: *As cur-my-ner, nee oo giennaghtyn, as mac y ymmirkey, as enmyssee oo yn ennym echev Yeesey.* And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name Jesus.

er ghienaghtyn, *v.* hath, &c. conceived. G

er yiennaghtyn, *v.* hath, &c. conceived, &c. G

gientit, 85. conceived, formed in the womb or mind.

s'gientit, *a.* how conceived. G

ro yientit, *a.* too conceived, &c. G

neu-yientit, *a.* unconceived.

giennaghtyn reesht spyrrydoil, *s.* spiritual birth, regeneration.

aa-ghienaghtyn, *s. m.* regeneration.

gigleragh, *v.* giggling, tittering.

dy yigleragh, *v.* to giggle. G

giglerys, *s. m.* giggling.

gimlad, *s.* a wimble [OED: A gimlet. An auger; also, a brace] or gimlet.

e ghimlad, *s.* his wimble. G

gimmagh, *s. m.* a lobster; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

e ghimmagh, *s.* his lobster; *pl.* 71. G

e yimmagh, *s.* his lobster. G

gimman, *s.*

ghimman, *s. m.* an admirer, a suiter or lover; *pl.* -yn; Ezk. xvi. 33: *T'ad cur faill da streebeeyn elley, agh t'ou uss stowal dty yiootyn da ooilley dty ghimmanyn*, as failley ad dy heet hood veih dy chooilley ard, son dty vaarderys. They give gifts to all whores: but thou givest thy gifts to all thy lovers, and hirest them, that they may come unto thee on every side for thy whoredom.

gliminagh, *s. m.* a sweetheart, a lover.

G

gioal, s. m. pledge, pawn, mortgage, security.
e ghioal, s. his pledge, pawn, or mortgage; *pl. -yn*. G
e yioal, s. his pawn, pledge, or mortgage. G
gioaldee, a. d. of pledge, pawn, or mortgage; *Amos ii. 8: As t'ad hene lhie sheese er eaddagh gioaldee, liorish dagh altar.* And they lay themselves down upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar.
pooar-gioal, s. m. an execution.
gioalteeaght or **gioalteeys**, s. m. the premises or article pawned, or given in pledge.
yn ghioalteeys or **ghioaltiaght**, s. the premises mortgaged, pawned, or pledged. G
bargane gioalteeagh, s. m. a deed of mortgage.
gioalteeaghtyn, **gioalteenyn**, **gioalteeyn**, s. pl. mortgages, &c.
e ghioalteeyn or **ghioaltiaghtyn**, s. his pawns or mortgages. G
e yioalteeaghtyn, s. his mortgages, &c. G
e yioalteeyn, s. his pawns, &c. G
gioalteeagh, v.
dy yioalteeagh, v. to mortgage, pawn, &c. G
gioaltit, [86](#). pawned, pledged, mortgaged.
s'gioaltit, a. how mortgaged or pledged. G
gioaleyder, s. m. the pawnner, pledger, or mortgager.
yn ghioaleyder, s. the mortgager, pawnner, or pledger. G
e yioaleyder, s. his mortgager. G
gioaltevr, s. m. the mortgagee, one who takes a pledge, &c. [mortgage lender, pawnbroker]
yn ghioalteyr, s. m. the mortgagee. G
e yioalteyr, s. his taker of pawn, pledge, or mortgage<e>. G
gioalteyrys, s.
e yioalteyrys, s. his practice of mortgage<e> or mortgaging. G

gioot, s. m. a gift; *pl. -yn*.

gioot, v. **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

ghioot, v. did gift, gifted; **-agh**; **-in -ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). G

yioot, v. did gift or gifted; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**;

-ym; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). G
giootal or **giootey**, v. gifting, bestowing.
dy yiootal, v. to gift or bestow. G
er ghiootal, v. hath, &c. gifted, given; *Acts xxvii. 24: ...cur-my-ner ta Jee er ghiootal ort ooilley adsyn ta shiaulley mayrt.* ...lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee. G
giootit, [85](#). gifted, bestowed.
s'giootit, a. how gifted. G
ro ghiootit, [85](#). too much gifted. G
ro yiootit, a. too gifted. G
giooteyder, s. m. a gifter, one who gives gifts.
yn ghiooteyder, s. the gifter, giver, or bestower. G
yn yiooteyder, s. the gifter or bestower. G

giuag, s. f. a gullet [OED *gullet* 3: A water channel; a narrow, deep passage through which a stream flows; a strait, estuary, river mouth, etc.]; *pl. -yn*.

giuagagh, a.
s'giuagagh, a. how much in gullets or creeks. G
s'giuagee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G

giucklagh, s. m. broom; *pl. -yn*.
giucklee, a. d. of broom.

giyn

er-giyn, a. next after; *laa er giyn* (the day after); on again; *Luke vii. 11: As haink eh gy-kione yn laa er-giyn dy jagh eh gys ard-valley va enmyssit Nain, as hie ymmodee jeh e ynseydee marish, as mooarrane sleih.* And it came to pass the day after, that he went into a city called Nain; and many of his disciples went with him, and much people.

glaare-eddin, s. f. forehead; *pl. -yn*.
e ghlaare-eddin, s. his forehead. G

glabbag, s. f. a poultice; *pl. -yn*.

slack, s. f. the hollow of the hand; the loof [OED: The palm of the hand]; as much hemp in stalks as can be held in the hand at once; *pl. see glick* [deest].

glack, v. hold fast in the hand; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

slackkey, v. holding fast in the hand.
slackit, [85](#). held in the hand.

G

s'glackit, *a.* how pressed in the hand. G
glackeyder, *s. m.* a holder in the hand.

glare, *s. f.* tongue, speech, language; *pl.*
glaraghyn or **-yn**.

e ghlare, *s.* his language, tongue &c. G
glaare vrasnee, *a. d.* provoking, or
affronting language, &c.

glashtin, *s. m.* a goblin, a sprite; *pl.* 72
[change **-in** to **-eeyn**].

glass, *a.* pale, gray, pale blue; in a growing state; applied to vegetation, green, verdant; opposed to *creen*; *billey glass* (a growing or green tree); *Jer. xi. 16*: *Ren y Chiarn uss y enmys, Billey-olive glass, aalin, as lesh mess menoyr; lesh feiyr anveagh t'eh er voaddey aile er, as ta ny banglaneyn eck er ny vrishey.* The Lord called thy name, A green olive tree, fair, and of goodly fruit: with the noise of a great tumult he hath kindled fire upon it, and the branches of it are broken. *Prov. "Freayl y craue glass."* [Keeping the bone green.]

glassey, *a. pl.* pale, gray, green; as, *eddinyn glassey*, *s. pl.* (pale faces).

claghyn glassey, *s. pl.* (gray stones).

magheryn glassey, *s. pl.* (green fields).

s'glass, *a.* how verdant, how pale or gray. G

s'glassey, *a.* more verdant, most verdant, paler, palest, &c. G

clagh-ghlass, *a.* a gray or blue stone. G

bock-glass, *s. m.* the greyhound fish.

gorrym-glass, *s.* azure blue, light blue.

glassaghey, *v.* getting pale or wan, getting green or gray, &c.

dy ghlassagh or *ghlassaghey*, *v.* to brighten or get gray. G

glassan, *s. f.* a salad.

glasseraght, *s. m.* herbage, vegetation, verdure, grassiness; *pl.* 72 [change **-aght** to **-eeyn**].

glass, *s. m.* a lock; *pl.* **glish**.

gleish, *a. d.* of a lock or locks.

glass-aileagh, *s. m.* a firelock.

guilley[-]glass or **-glesh**, *s. m.* a lockman [OED: *Manx English*. A deputy or assistant to the coroner⁴⁰], more literally a lockboy.

Were this the name of a turnkey, it would seem more applicable for the meaning of *glass* or *glesh* in this word. See the proverb on *ghlass*.

glass, *v.* lock or make sure; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

ghlass, *v.* did lock, or make sure; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). *Prov. "Tra ta'n gheay sy villey yiow shiu magh yn ghlass ghuilley."* [When the wind is in the tree you will get the lockman.] G

dy għlassey, *v.* to embrace, to lock. G

glast, [85](#). locked, made sure under lock.

s'glast, *a.* how locked. G

ro ghlast, [85](#). too locked. G

glasseyder, *s. m.* a locker.

gleash, *v.* stir, move; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha ghleash, *v.* not stir; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). G

gleashaghey, *v.* stirring, moving.

er ghleashaghey, *v.* hath, &c. stirred. G

gleashit, [85](#). stirred, moved.

s'gleashit, *a.* how stirred. G

ro ghleashit, [85](#). too stirred. G

gleasheyder, *s. m.* a stirrer, a mover; *pl.* **-yn**.

gleck, *v.* wrestle, wrestling; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**.

ghleck, *v.* did wrestle; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). G

gleikit son, [85](#). wrestled for.

gleckeyder, *s. m.* a wrestler; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn ghleckeyder, *s.* the wrestler; *pl.* **-yn**. G

gleih, *s. m.* a position in which to place corn to dry when cut; a handful of corn; *Jer. ix. 22*: *Dy jarroo myr eoylley tuittee kirp deiney er y vagher foshlit, as myr gleih-arroo lurg y beaynnee, as cha jean unnane erbee ad y haglym.* Even the carcases of men shall fall as

original duties of the Manx officer appear to have been similar to those of the lockman in Scotland (a public executioner; a hangman). The Manx term *guilley-ghlash* (1804 as *guilley gliash*, or earlier; <*guilley* servant, attendant (see **GILLIE** n.¹) + the genitive of *glass* iron, fastening mechanism, specific noun uses of *glass* grey (see **GLOSSAN** n.) was apparently formed after English and suggests that the first element was interpreted as being **LOCK** n.².'

⁴⁰ OED etymology: 'In the Isle of Man the name of the office was probably transferred from Scots, and the

G

dung upon the open field, and as the handful after the harvestman, and none shall gather them; *pl. -yn.*

gleiy, *s. f.* a fibre of slime or of any glutinous matter.

yn ghleyi, *s.* the fibre of slime, &c. G

gleynagh, *a.* fibrous, slimy.

gleiy-fannag, *s. f.* duck's meat [EDD: (a) the lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor*; (b) hardened mucous in the corners of the eyes after sleeping].

glen, *a.* clean, clear, pure, perfect.

glenney, *a.* *pl.* clean, clear, pure, perfect.

s'glen, *a.* how clear, or pure. G

s'glenney, *a. id., comp. and sup.* G

glenn, *v.* cleanse, clear, &c.; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

ghlen or **ghlenn***¹, did cleanse or clean; *-agh*, *-ee*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). G

glenney, *v.* cleansing, cleaning, clearing.

er ghlenney, *v.* hath, &c., cleansed, &c. G

glennee, *a. d.* of cleansing or making clean.

ghlennee, *a. d.* of cleansing. G

glennit. [85](#). cleansed, purified.

glent, [85](#). cleaned, cleared; a contraction of *glennit*.

ghlennt, *pt.* cleansed, cleaned. G

ro ghlennit, [85](#). too cleansed or cleaned. G

glenneyder, *s. m.* a cleanser, &c.

yn ghlenneyder, *s.* the cleanser or cleaner. G

G

glennid, *s. m.* [89](#). cleanliness, purity, &c.

gless, *s. f.* glass; *pl. -yn*.

glessar, *s. m.* a glazier; *pl. -yn*.

gless-huarystal, *s. m.* a looking-glass, a mirror.

plib, *a.* pert [OED: Open; outspoken; lively], fluent.

s'plib, *a.* how fluent, *comp. and sup.* G

glick, *a.* pat, coming in quick succession.

glee

er-ghlee, [*adv.*]. a breaming [OED variant of *brim*: Of swine: To be 'in heat', rut, copulate]. A sow pig is said to be so when she wants the boar.

glee[-]mian, *s. f.* concupiscence, lust.

glion, *s. f.* a glen, a valley, a hollow between mountains; *pl. -teeyn*.

glionney, *a. d.* of the glen or valley.

glionnagh, *a.* having glens or vallies.

glionnan, *s. f.* a small valley.

yn ghlionan, *s.* the small valley, the *dim.* of *glion*. G

glioon, *s. f.* a knee, a crooked timber, as a knee when bent.

yn ghlioon, *s.* the knee; *pl. -yn*. G

glioon, *v.* kneel; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

ghlioon, *v.* did kneel; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). G

gliooney, *v.* kneeling.

dy ghliooney, *v.* to kneel. G

glioonit or **glioont**, [85](#). kneeled; *a.* having knees, knee'd.

gliooneyder, *s. m.* a kneeler.

yn ghliooneyder, *s.* the kneeler. G

glioonagh, *s. f.* a disease in the knees; *pl. -yn*

yn ghlioonagh, *s.* the &c. See *glioonagh*. G

gliooneen, *s. f.* a garter; *pl. -yn*.

glioonagh, *s. f.* a herb, arsmart, lakeweed, water pepper.

yn ghlioonagh, *s.* the &c. See *glioonagh*. G

clioagagh gliwnagh, *s. f.* gladwin [OED *gladwyn* s.v. *gladdon*, see *clioagagh*] or stinking gladwin [OED *stinking gladdon* '*Iris foetidissima*'].

glistyr, *s. m.* clyster [OED: A medicine injected into the rectum, to empty or cleanse the bowels, to afford nutrition, etc.; an injection, enema; sometimes, a suppository]; *pl. -yn*.

gloas, *v.* polish, gloss; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

gloasaghey or **gloasey**, *v.* polishing, glossing.

gloasit, [85](#). polished, glossed.

s'gloasit, *a.* how glossed or polished. G

gloaseyder, *s. m.* a polisher; *pl. -yn*.

glog, *s.* the rolling of the sea after a storm. C (sic)

gloo, *s. m.* warp, the order of thread lengthways in a web; *pl. -yn*.

e ghloo, *s.* his warp; *pl. -ghyn*. G

G

glooag, s. f. a lump of something to wind yarn on, to make a ball or bottom; *pl.* -yn.
glooie, a. close texture in weaving, closely or thickly wove.

glout, s. m. a shapeless lump of any thing.
Prov. Surree eh yn flout, my yiow eh yn glout. [He'll suffer the taunt if he gets the lump.]

glooyee, s. f. straw taken from the flails after being threshed, without being ruffled, to make straw ropes of.

gloyr, s. m. glory; *pl.* -aghyn or -yn.

e ghloyr, s. his glory; *pl.* -aghyn. G

gloyrey, a. d. of glory.

gloyr, v. glorify; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#)

ghloyr, v. did glorify; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). G

gloyraghey, v. glorifying.

dy ghloyraghey, v. to glorify. G

gloyrit, [85](#). glorified, gloried.

gloyreyder, s. m. a glorifier.

yn ghloyreyder, s. the glorifier; *pl.* -yn. G

gloyroil, a. glorious.

s'gloyroil (sic: stress), a. how glorious. G

s'gloyroiley (sic: stress), a. *id.*, comp. and sup. G

feer ghloyroil, a. very glorious. G

gloyroilid, s. m. gloriousness.

e ghloyroilid, s. his gloriousness. G

glug, s. a gurgle; *pt.* -yn.

glugeraght or **glugernee**, v. gurgling, the noise made on emptying a cask, bottle, &c. when there is no passage for the air but that from which the liquid comes.

glutteraght, v. gluttoning.

glutterey, s. m. a glutton; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn ghlutterey, s. the glutton. G

goal, s. the fork of any thing between where the branches, prong, or legs branch out or diverge; *pl.* -yn.

e ghoayl, s. big fork, or divergement of the thighs. G

gall-chreeagh, s. f. or it may be **goal-chreeagh**, the ending furrow.

goal-thoo, s. thatch held or made sure on a house, &c., by forks made of briars or

wattles, which are cut in short junks, bent, twisted and pointed, and pushed through the thatch into the straw to bind the thatch on; whence I suppose. this kind of thatching takes its name.

goal-thoo, v. thatching in the above manner; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

gallthoo. See *goal-thoo*.

goal-thooit, [85](#). thatched in the above manner.

gollage, s. f. a fork of any kind but a flesh-fork; *pl.* -yn.

yn ghollage, s. the pitch-fork, or any fork of timber, &c.; *pl.* -yn. G

gollageagh, a. forked, branched.

goaldagh, s. m. a guest; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

goan, or (as Dr. Kelly has it in his grammar)

goaun, a. scarce, rare, hard to be had; it is the latter spelling which is in the prayer book; *Psl. xii. 1: Cooin Ihiam, Hiarn, son cha vel un dooinney crauee faagit: son cha vel y vooijer ynrick agh goaun mastey cloan gheiney.* Help me, Lord, for there is not one godly man left: for the faithful are minished from among the children of men.

gonney, a. *pl.* scarce; *Gen. xli. 50: As da Joseph va er ny ruggey daa vac roish my daink ny bleeantyn gonney; ren Asenath, inneen Potipherah prince jeh On, gymmyrkey da.* And unto Joseph were born two sons before the years of famine came, which Asenath the daughter of Potipherah priest of On bare unto him.

s'goan, a. how scarce. See *s'coan*. G

s'coan, a. how scarce or scant, scarcely. This word ought to be written *s'goan*. C
s'ghenney (sic), a. scarcer, scarcest; the comp. and sup. of *goan*.

ro ghoan, a. too scarce. G

ghonney, a. scarce. See also *ghoan*; *Jer. xvii. 8: Son bee eh myr billey soit rish oirr yn ushtey, as ta skeayley magh e fraueyn rish yn awin, as cha nennee eh tra ta'n chiass loshtee cheet, agh bee e ghuillag glass; as 'sy vlein ghonney cha bee eh anveagh, chamoo nee eh scuurr veih gymmyrkey mess.* For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that

G

spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. This ought to be a *pl.* [Or is it rather a misprint for *ghenney*?; see below] G
genney, *s. m.* scarcity, famine; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

yn ghenney, *s.* the scarcity. G
gennish, *a.* barren.

s'gennish, *a.* how barren, *comp.* and *sup.* G
ro ghennish, *a.* too barren. G

bossan-gennish, *s. [m].* barren wort.
gennishid, *s.*

e ghennishid, *s.* his barrenness. G

goanlys, *s. f.* spite, malice, hatred, malignity.
goanlyssagh, *a.* spiteful, malicious; *s. m.* a spiteful or malicious person; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

s'goanlyssagh, *a.* how malicious. G

s'goanlyssee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. G

goanstyrnee or **gounstyrnee**, *v.* barking, yelping.

goayr, *s. f.* a goat; *pl.* 76 [**goair**].

goayrey, *a. d.* of a goat or goats.

goayragh, *a.* goatish.

gob, *s. m.* beak, neb, bill; the mouth in contempt.

e ghob, *s.* his mouth in contempt. G

gib, *s. pl.* beaks; *a. d.* of mouths in contempt.

e ghib, *a. d.* of his mouth; as, *dy huittym gour e ghib* (to fall mouth ways, or with the mouth foremost). See *gob*. G

gour y ghib, face-ways, or mouth-ways

gob doo, *s. m.* a muscle [*sc.* mussel].

gobbaghyn, *s. pl.* muzzles on the mouth.

gobbag, *s. f.* a sea dog, a dog fish; *pl.* -yn. *gobbag-oayll*, a species of dogfish, that stays on frequented places. I believe this to be the word, and not *gobbag-ghoal*, as the fish is not blind.

gobbe, *v.* budding, springing out of the ground, coming out of the shoot.

goblaghyn, *s. pl.* compasses, dividers.

goblan-marrey, *s. f.* a red-shank.

goggan, *s. f.* a noggin [OED: A small drinking vessel; a mug, cup, or ladle] or piggin [OED: A (small) pail or similar vessel, *esp.* a wooden one with one stave longer than the rest serving as a handle; a vessel of this sort used as a milking pail. Also: a (wooden) drinking vessel; a scoop or ladle consisting of a can with a handle on the side; a lading-can]; *pl.* -yn.

goll, *v.* going.

goll er mullagh ching, *v.* going at short notice, in a hurry or bustle.

e gholl, *v.* his going. G

er-gholl, *v.* hath, &c. gone; when after *va*, had, &c. gone.

er-n'gholl, *v.* hath, &c. gone, gone.

er n'gholl, *pt.* hath, &c. gone. G

golleyder, *s. m.* a goer; *pl.* -yn.

hed, *v.* will, wilt, or shall, shalt go; *hed* is used for go, *hig* for come. See 62.

hem, *p. p.* I will go; -s, *id. em.* G

hem-mayd, *p. p.* we will or shall go. G

hed oo, *v.* (pronounced *he'oo*) thou wilt go.

heu, *p p.* (a contraction of *hig oo* (*sic: sc. hed oo*)), thou wilt go. G

jem or **jedym**, *v.* shall or will I go[?]; -s, *id. em.*

jim, *p.* will I go? -s, *id. em.* The answer in the affirmative would be *immee* (*sic: sc. hem*); in the negative *cha jem*.

jem-mayd, *p.* shall we go[?]; 2 Chron.

xviii. 5: ...as *dooirt eh roo*, **Jem mayd dy chaggey noi Ramoth-gilead, ny lhig-ym shaghey?** As *dooyrt ad*, *Immee seose, son nee yn Chiarn y livrey eh gys laue yn ree*. ...and said unto them, Shall we go to Ramothgilead to battle, or shall I forbear? And they said, Go up; for God will deliver it into the king's hand.

jad oo, or **je'oo**, *v.* wilt thou go[?]. The answer in the affirmative would be *hed*; in the negative, *cha jed*.

jeu, *p.* (a contraction of *jig oo* (*sic: sc. jed oo*)), wilt thou go or come[?].

hie, *v.* went, did go.

hiee, *p.* she went or did go.

hieish, *p.* she went, *em.*

G

jagh, v. went, did go; *Prov.* “*Cha jagh moylley ghooinney hene rieau foddey voish e ghorrys.*” [A man’s praise for himself never went far from his door.]

ragh, v. would go; *cha ragh* (would not go).

roïn, p. I would go; -s, *id. em.*

raghin, p. I would go.

raghins, p. *id. em.* See *ro’in*.

goll-rish, adv. p. like him; -yn, *id. em.*

goll-ree, adv. p. like her; -ish, *id. em.*

goll-roo, adv. p. like them; -syn, *id. em.*

goll-rhym, adv. p. like me; -s, *id. em.*

goll-rooin, adv. p. like us; -yn, *id. em.*

goll-rhyt, adv. p. like thee; -s, *id. em.*

goll-ry-cheilley, adv. like one another, alike.

gollage, s. f. an earwig; *pl.* -yn.

yn ghollage, s. the ear-wig; *pl.* -yn. G

gollan-geayee, s. a swallow; *pl.* **gollanyng-**

geayee. *Prov.* “*Cha jean un ghollan-*

geayee sourey, ny un chellagh keylley geurey.” [One swallow will not make summer, nor one woodcock winter.]

goo, s. m. word; fame, reputation.

e ghoo, s. his word, his fame. G

goan, s. pl. words. There are scarcely any two words in the Manks that mean exactly the same thing. *Focklyn* is nearly syn. with this, but *focklyn* only means a few words; *goan* means a series of words, a continuation of words, speech; the *pl.* of *goo*.

goo-Yee, s. m. the word of God, the Scripture.

anghoo, s. m. ill fame, infamy, disgrace.

anghooagh, a. infamous, disgraceful.

ard-ghoo, s. m. fame; *Num. xvi. 2:* *As hass ad seose noi Moses, marish shiartanse dy chloan Israel, daa cheead as jeih as da-eed prince jeh’n cheshaght, jeh ard ghoo mastey’n pobble, deiney ooasle.* And they rose up before Moses, with certain of the children of Israel, two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.

drogh-ghoo, s. m. ill fame, reproach, scandal, disgrace, discredit.

gooddin, s. m. a tubercle, pimple, or small bile [i.e. boil].

goon, s. m. a minister’s gown or surplice; *pl.* -yn.

goorllagh, s. m. the grume [OED: A clot of blood; blood in a clotted or viscous condition] of the eye.

goot, s.

yn ghoot, s. the gout; *pl.* -yn. G
gootagh, a.

ro ghootagh, a. too gouty. G

gorley or **goarley**, s. m. a disease.

goarley. See *gorley*.

yn ghorley, s. the galling. G

gorley-cadlee, s. lethargy.

gorley-carragh, s. the scurvy.

gorley-crauagh or **-crouagh**, s. a disease in the feet or hoofs of cattle.

gorley-gailley, s. the colic or belly ache.

gorley-ghollagh, s. a disease causing blindness, or dimness of sight.

gorley-plooghee, s. the quinsy.

gorley-scoaldee, s. the lues venerea [viz. syphilis].

gorley-shymlee, s. a consumption.

coshee-ghorley, s. pl. travellers that have some ailment in their feet, lame travellers.

Gorree, s.

bhow-Ghorree, s. m. the Galaxy or Milky Way.

gorrym, s. m. blue. See also *gorm* [deest].

gormey, a. pl.

fir ghormey, a. pl. blue ones. G

s’gorrym, a. how blue. G

s’gorrymey, a. id., comp. and sup. G

gorrym-glass, s. azure blue, light blue.

gorrym-jiarg, s. purple.

doo-gorrym, a. purple.

doo-gorrymid, s. m. purpleness.

freoaghane-ghorrym, s. f. a bilberry.

gorm, v.

ghorm, v. did make blue; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). G

gormaghey, v.

dy ghormaghey, v. to colour blue, or make blue. G

gorrymit. [85](#). blued, made blue.

ro ghormit. [85](#). too much blued, G

G

gormeyder, *s.*
yn ghormeyder, *s.* the dyer of blue. G
 gormid, *s.*
e ghormid, *s.* his blueness. G
girmid, *s. m.* blueness. See also *gormid*.
gort or **gortee**, *v.* hurt; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
ghort or **ghortee**, *v.* did hurt; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). G
gortagh or **gortaghey**, *v.* hurting.
gortit, *pt.*
s'gortit, *a.* how hurt. G
neu-ghortit, *a.* unhurt.
gortagh, *s.*
yn ghortagh, *s.* the hurt; *pl.* **-yn**. G
gorteyder, *s. m.* one who hurts.
gort, *a.* stale, flat; sour, bitter.
s'gort, *a.* how stale. G
s'gortey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* G
gortagh, *a.* parsimonious, stingy, scant.
ro ghortagh, *a.* too sparingly. G
gortey, *s. m.* famine, dearth, scarcity.
yn ghortey, *s.* the famine; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]. G
gosh, *s. m.* what is said to call geese.
goshtiu or **goshtoo**, *s. m. f.* a sponsor at the baptismal font, a gossip; *pl.* **-yn**.
goull, *s.* a beam or ray; *John's day collect:*
Hiarn vyghinagh, ta shin guee ort dy hilgey dty
ghollyn *sollis dy hoilshay er dty Agglish.... .*
 Merciful Lord, we beseech thee to cast thy bright beams of light upon thy Church....
e ghoulle, *s.* his beam or ray. G
goll-twoaie, *s. m.* a rainbow; *pl.* **-yn**.
gow, *v.* take, receive, go, take thy way; *Prov.* “*Gow coyrle bleb son keayrt.*” [Take a fool’s advice for once.]
gow hood hene eh, *adv. pl.* take it or him to thyself.
gow-lesh, *adv.* say on; 1 Sam. xv. 16: *Eisht dooyrt Samuel rish Saul, Fuirree, as insh-ym dhyt, cre ta'n Chiarn er ghra rhym's noght. As dooyrt eh rish, Gow lesh.* Then Samuel said unto Saul, Stay, and I will tell thee what the Lord hath said to me this night. And he said unto him, Say on.
gowee, *v.* will or shall take; *Gen. xx. 11:* *As dooyrt Abraham, Er-y-fa dy smooinee mee, son*

shickyrys, cha vel aggle Yee, syn ynnyd shoh, as gowee ad ersooyl my viloys er choontey my ven. And Abraham said, Because I thought, Surely the fear of God is not in this place; and they will slay me for my wife’s sake. *Prov.* “*Gowee bleb rish e voylley as cha; gow dooinney creeney rish e phlaiynt.*” [A fool will acknowledge his praise, and a wise man will not acknowledge his complaint.]
goym, *v.* I will, &c. take; **-s**, *id. em.*
gowym, *v.* See *goym*.
gowyms. See *goyms*.
goys, *v.* shall or will take or receive, take, takes, taketh, receive, &c.
gowys. See *goys*.
ghow, *v.* did take. See *gow*. G
my ghowym, *p.* if I take. See *goym*. G
my ghowyms, *p. id. em.* See *goyms*. G
my ghowys, *v.* see *goys*. G
goghe, *v.* (from *gow-agh*), would take.
gowagh, *v.* See *goghe*.
ghoghe, *v.* (from *ghowagh*), would take. G
goin, *v.* (from *gow-in*), I would take; **-s**, *id. em.*
gowin. See *goin*; **gowins**. See *goins*.
ghoin, *p.* (from *ghowin*), I would take. G
ghoins, *p. idem. em.* G
goaill, *v. (gow al)*, taking. This verb is much used in composition in the Manks, as in the following words.
gowal, *v.* See *goaill*.
dy ghoaill, *v.* to take, to partake. G
goaill ayns laue or **goail as laue**, *v.* presuming to say, undertaking or engaging to do, taking in hand, to suppose or say.
goaill-er, *v.* to arrogate or assume.
goaill-foalley, *s. m.* incarnation.
goaill-lhuingys, *v.* embarking; *s.* embarkation.
goaill-niart, *v.* prevailing; *a.* prevalent.
goaill-raad, *v.* prevailing; 1 *Chron. xxi. 4: Ny-yeih, ghow goan y ree raad noi Joab.* Nevertheless the king’s word prevailed against Joab.
goaill-rish, *v.* acknowledging, admitting; *dy ghoaill-rish* (to acknowledge or admit).
goaill-stiagh, *v.* including, taking in.
goaill-toshiaght, *v.* beginning, commencing.
goaill-yindys, *v.* wondering. See also

G

- gindys.*
- goit**, [85](#). (from *gow-it*), taken.
- gowit**. See *goit*.
- goaillagh** or **goailtagh**, *a.* contagious.
- goailltys**, *s.* contagion; *pl.* -syn.
- graih**, *s. f.* love; *pl.* -yn.
- e ghraiħ*, *s.* his love. G
- graih-my-chree**, *s.* my heart's love.
- graighagh**, *a.* loving, lovesome.
- dy graihagh*, *adv.* lovingly.
- s'graihagh**, *a.* how loving, with what love. G
- s'graihee**, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58; *Mat. x. 37: Eshyn ta ny s'graihee er ayr ny moir na orrym's, cha vel eh feeu jee'm: as eshyn ta ny s'graihee er mac ny inneen na orrym's cha vel eh feeu jee'm.* He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me. G
- feer ghraiħagh**, *a.* very loving or lovingly. G
- kenjallys-graihagh**, *s. m.* loving kindness.
- graihder**, *s. m.* a lover.
- e ghraiħder*, *s.* his lover; *pl.* -yn. G
- graihderyn**, *s. pl.* lovers.
- graiħaltagh**, *s.*
- e ghraiħaltagh*, *s.* his lover; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]. G
- graiħaltee**, *s. pl.* lovers.
- graiħoil**, *a.* lovely.
- dy graiħoil* or **graiħoilagh**, *adv.* lovingly
- s'graiħoil**, *a.* how lovely. G
- s'graiħoiley**, *a. id., comp. and sup.* G
- feer ghraiħoil**, *a.* very lovely. G
- graiħoilid** or **graiħoilys**, *s. m.* loveliness.
- e ghraiħoilid* or **ghraiħoilys**, *s.* his loveliness. G
- grain**, *s. m.* oat-grist [OED *grist*: Corn which is to be ground. Corn that has been ground.]
- grainn** or **grainnee**, *v.* grave, carve; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
- ghrain** or **ghrainn***, *v.* did grave or carve; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#).
- ghrainnee**, *v.* did, &c. grave. See *ghrain*. G
- grainnaghey**, *v.* graving, carving.
- dy għrainnaghey*, *v.* to grave or carve. G
- er għrainney*, *v.* hath, &c. graven, &c. G
- grainnit**, [85](#). graved, carved.
- s'granit**, *a.* how graven. G
- ro ghrainnit**, [85](#). too graven or carved. G
- grainneyder**, *s. m.* a carver, a graver.
- yn għrainneyder**, *s.* the graver, &c. G
- graney**, *a.* ugly, deformed, not pretty.
- s'graney**, *a.* how ugly or deformed, *comp.* and *sup.* G
- feer għraney**, *a.* very ugly or deformed. G
- granagħey**, *v.* getting ugly or deformed.
- granid**, *s. m.* ugliness, deformity.
- e għranid**, *s.* his ugliness or deformity. G
- grangan**, *s. m.* a cross peevish person; *pl.* -yn.
- granganagh**, *a.* crabbed, peevish.
- granganid** or **granganys**, *s. m.* crabbedness.
- grannee**, *s. f.* a grandam.
- grape**, *s. f.* an instrument to lift dung.
- grash**, *s. f.* a bout of sickness; a job or turn of work.
- grae**, *s. f.* grief.
- grae-aash**, *s. f.* uneasiness, restlessness.
- grae-aashagh**, *a.* uneasy, restless.
- grayse**, *s. f.* grace, *pl.* -yn.
- e għrayse*, *s.* his grace; *pl.* 69 [change -e to -yn]. G
- grayse-lħiettalagh**, *s. f.* preventing grace.
- gyn-grayse**, *adv.* graceless.
- graysoil**, *a.* gracious, graceful.
- s'graysoil**, *a.* how gracious. G
- s'graysoiley**, *a. id., comp. and sup.* G
- feer għraysoil**, *a.* very gracious. G
- graysoilid**, *s. m.* gracefulness, graciousness.
- e għraysoilid**, *s.* his graciousness. G
- greain**, *s. f.* grudge, aversion; a smart felt through the nervous system of the body, on hearing or seeing any thing sudden or awful.
- greain vogħt ort**, *s.* (an imprecation), that thy nerves may be poor.
- greas**, *s.* industry in making clothing.
- dty ghrease*, *s.* thy industry, &c. G
- greasag**, *a.* industrious [in] housewifery.
- ben ghreassag**, *a.* an industrious woman for spinning and making clothing. G

G

greasee, s. m. a shoemaker; *pl.* -yn.

greaseeys, s. m. shoemaking, the craft of a shoemaker.

gred or **gredd***, v. parch, grill, or roast; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

greddee, a. a hot fulsome smell or stink, when applied to smell; as, *soar greddee*.

greddan, s. f. parched corn; *meinn ghreddan* (meal of parched corn).

greddanit, [85](#). parched, grilled, roasted.

gred-hiass, s. m. a glowing, grilling, scorching heat. Perhaps the *gred* in this word is the Manks of the word *grid* in English; as, gridiron (*yiarn greddee*).

greeish, s. f. a stair; *pl.* -yn.

grees* or **greese**, v. stir up to action, kindle to wrath, stimulate; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

ghrees* or **ghreesee**, v. did stir up to action, or kindle to wrath; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). G

greesey, v. stirring up, agitating.

greesaghey, v. kindling, stirring, stimulating, provoking to action.

dy ghreesaghey, v. to kindle or stir to action or wrath; *Exod.* xxxii. 19: ...as

ghreesee corree Voses, as *hilg eh ny buird ass e laueyn*, as *vrish eh ad ec bun y clieau*. ...and Moses' anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount; and *Lam.* iv. 11: *Ta'n Chiarn er chooilleeney e eulys, t'eh er gheayrtey magh dewilys e yymmoose, as er ghreesey aile ayns Zion, as t'eh er stroie ny undinyn eck*. The Lord hath accomplished his fury; he hath poured out his fierce anger, and hath kindled a fire in Zion, and it hath devoured the foundations thereof. G

greesit, [85](#). stirred, agitated, provoked.

s'greesit, a. how stimulated. G

ro ghreesit, [85](#). too stirred or agitated. G

greeseyder, s. m. a stirrer, a poker; *pl.* -yn.

greesagh, s. f. live ashes, red hot ashes or coals.

yn ghreesagh, s. the embers, the live coals or ashes. G

greie, s. m. a tool, gear, instrument, utensil, or implement; *pl.* -yn.

e ghreiy, s. his tool or instrument. G

e ghreighyn, s. his tools. G

greigh or **greie**, v. gear, harness, furnish with tools, gear, or implements; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

greighey, v. gearing, harnessing.

greit, [85](#). geared, harnessed; furnished with tools.

s'greit, a. how geared or harnessed; how well stocked with tools. G

greigheyder, s. m. a gearer; a furnisher of tools or implements; *pl.* -yn.

greim or **greme**, s. m. a bite, hold, stitch, gobbet, or bit; *pl.* -yn. *Prov.* “*Ta greme ayns traan cooie, sauail nuy.*” [A stitch in time saves nine.]

e ghreim or **ghreme**, s. his hold, grasp, stitch, or bite; *pl.* -yn. G

greim-collane, s. f. a gripe [OED: An intermittent spasmodic pain in the bowels. Usually *pl.*, colic pains].

greim or **greimm***, v. bite, hold; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#)

ghreim, v. did hold, grasp, stitch, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). G

greimmey, pt. biting, stitching, grasping, holding; *Exod.* xv. 14: *Clynnee yn pobble, as bee aggle orro; nee seaghyn greimmey cummaltee Phalestina*. The people shall hear, and be afraid: sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina.

er ghreimey, v. hath, &c. bit, grasped, caught hold of, stitched. G

greimmit, [85](#). bit, stitched, grasped.

s'greimmit, a. [how] grasped or bit. G

ro ghreimit, [85](#). too much stitched, grasped, &c. G

greimmeyder, s. m. a biter, stitcher, holder.

grein, **greinn***, or **greinnee**, v. encourage, incite, or prompt to action; *Isa.* xiii. 17:

Cur-my-ner, greinnee-yms seose ny Medeyn nyn'oï, nagh bee scansh oc jeh argid; as er son airh, cha vel ad goaill taitnys ayn. Behold, I will stir up the Medes against them, which shall not regard silver; and as for gold, they shall not delight in it; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

G

ghreinn* or **ghreinnee**, *v.* did urge or stimulate, did encourage or raise the mind to action; *< Ezra, i. 5>*[See below, *er ghreinnaghey*; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G

greinnaghey, *v.* encouraging, inciting to prompt to action.

er ghreinnaghey, *v.* hath, &c. stimulated or encouraged to something: *Ezra, i. 5: Eisht hrog orro ard-gheiney ayraghyn Yudah, as Venjamen, as ny saggyrtyn, as ny Leviteyn, māroosyn ooilley, ny spyrrdyn oc va Jee er ghreinnaghey dy gholl seose, dy hroggal thie'n Chiarn, t'ayns Jerusalem.* Then rose up the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests, and the Levites, with all them whose spirit God had raised, to go up to build the house of the Lord which is in Jerusalem. G
greinney, *v.*

yn ghreinney, *v.* the urging, &c. G

greinnit, 85. encouraged, prompt.

greinneyder, *s. m.* an encourager or enciter.

grein-aadjyn, *s. pl.* greaves [OED: Branches, twigs].

griaght, *s.* a group, a drove [OED: A number of beasts, as oxen, sheep, etc., driven in a body; a herd, flock].

e ghriaght, *s.* his group, or drove; *pl. -yn.* G

griaghtagh, *a.* gregarious.

s'griaghtagh, *a.* how gregarious or in droves. G

s'griaghtee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G*

grian, *s. m.* sun; *pl. -yn.* I have marked this word of the masculine gender; see *Psl. xix. [5]: Ayndoo t'eh er hoaghey cabbane son y ghrian; ta cheet magh myr dooinney-poosee ass e hiayr, as goaill boggey myr dooinney lajer dy roie e choorse.* In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun: which cometh forth as a bridegroom out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a giant to run his course; although common usage is against it.

yn ghrian, *s.* the sun. *Prov. "My ta'n ghrian jiarg tra girree t'eh, foddee shiu jerkal rish fliaqhey."* [If the sun is red when it rises, you may expect rain.] G

greiney, *a. d.* of, or belonging to, the sun.

cassan-ny-greiney, *s. m.* the zodiac.

irree-ny-greinney, *[s.] m.* the rising of the sun.

lhie-ghreiney, *s. m.* sunset, the setting of the sun.

breck-sy-ghrian, *s. f.* spots or freckles on the skin, caused by the heat of the sun.

grianey, *v.*

dy ghrianey, *v.* to sun, or air in the sunshine. G

grianagh, *a.* sunny, sun-shiny.

s'grianagh, *a.* how sunny. G

s'grianee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G*

feer ghrianagh, *a.* [very] sunny. G

gribbey, *s. m.* the hollow for dung in a cow-house; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

gribbeydye, *a. (sic)* a pace of short steps and rather in a hurry.

grig, *s. m.* the beat of a clock or watch, a second.

grigyragh, *v.* beating as a clock or watch.

grinder, *s. m.* a satirist, a taunter; *pl. -yn.*

grynder. See *grinder*.

yn ghrynder, *s.* the giber. G

grinderagh, *v.* taunting, talking contumeliously.

grinderagh, *a.*

s'grinderagh, *a.* how much for taunting. G

s'grinderee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G*

grindee or **grinderyn**, *s. pl.* mockers, tauntings, ridiculers; *Psl. xxxv. 16: Marish ny brynnyre va grindeeyn connyssagh: ren snaggeragh orrym lesh nyn veeacklyn.* With the flatterers were busy mockers: who gnashed upon me with their teeth.

grinderys, *s. f.* sarcasm.

grine, *s. m.* a grain; *pl. -yn.*

e ghrine, *s.* his grain; *pl. -yn.* G

grine-achlish, *s. m.* a small grain of oats that grows with another.

grineagh, *a.* grainy.

s'grineagh, *a.* how grainy. G

s'grinee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G*

ro ghrineagh, *s.* too grainy. G

grineen, *s. f.* very small grain, a grit.

grineenagh, *a.* gritty.

grineenid, *s. m.* grittiness.

G

grinney, s. f. a gate, a gateway; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn ghreinney (sic), s. the gate. G

griu, s. f. the goods that are found in the possession of a thief or felon; that which criminales a criminal; *Gen.* xxx. 33: *Dy chooilley unnane nagh vel breck as spottagh mastey ny goair, as loaghtyn mastey ny kirree, lhig da shen ve coontit myr griu vaarlee.* Every one that is not speckled and spotted among the goats, and brown among the sheep, that shall be counted stolen with me; *pl.* -ghyn.
yn ghriu, s. the goods stolen that criminate the felon; as, *yn ghriu vaarlee*. G

groam, s. m. a sad, sorry, or sullen look; *Gen.* iv. 5: *Agh jeh Cain as jeh e urnal cha ren eh soiaghey: as va Cain feer jymmoosagh, as va groam er e eddin.* But unto Cain and to his offering he had not respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.

groamagh, a. sorrowful, sorry, dejected, sullen countenance; *Gen.* iv. 6: *As dooyrt y Chiarn rish Cain, Cre'n-fa t'ou jymmoosagh? as cre'n-fa t'ou jeeaghyn cha groamagh?* And the Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth? and why is thy countenance fallen?

s'groamagh, a. how sad or low hearted, how sullen. G

s'groamee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup. G

groamid, s. m. sullenness, dejectedness.

groo, s. m. curd; *pl.* -ghyn.

groo[-]sniuys or **groo[-]noays**, s. m. biestings [OED *beestings* = *beest*: The first milk drawn from a mammal, especially a cow, after parturition] or new curd, made of the milk of a cow newly done calving.

grissniuys. See *groosniuys*.

groobin, s. m. a cooper's tool, crowis [not in OED or EDD], groover.

groudle, s. m. a crowder [OED: One who plays a crowd; a fiddler]; *pl.* -yn or 76 [**groudil**].

grouw, a. gloomy, gruff, sulky.

feer ghrouw, a. very gloomy; grim, sullen, &c. G

grouwid, s. m. gloom, sulkiness.

dy ghrooid, s. of gloominess; *Zeph.* i. 15: *Ta'n laa shen, laa dy yymmoose, laa dy*

hirmshey, as dy arkys, laa dy hraartys as toyrtmow, laa dy ghorraghys as dy ghrooid, laa dy vodjallyn as dorraghys dullyr. That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness. G

grouig, s. f. a frown; *pl.* -yn.

e ghrouig, s. his frown; *pl.* -yn. G

grouig, v. frown; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

grouigey, v. frowning.

grouigit, pt.

grouigagh, a. having frowns.

gruaie, s. f. grimace, a grief worn face, a grim, sad, or sorry countenance; *Isaiah* xxv. 8: *Nee eh sluggey seose baase ayns barriaght, as nee yn Chiarn Jee glenney ersooyl jeir veih dy chooilley ghruiae.* He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces.

e ghruiae, s. his grimace; his ghastly or grief worn countenance. G

gruane, s. m. the gill of a fish; *pl.* -yn.

gruight, s.

yn ghruight, s. the measles.

grunsdyl, s. f. groundsel. [*l. grundsyl ?*]

grunt, s. m. ground, bottom, sole; as, *grunt my chass* (the sole of my foot).

yn ghrunt, s. the ground. G

er-y-ghrunt, adv. on the ground, aground.

gyn-grunt, adv. bottomless, without bottom.

grunt-thie, s. m. housestead, the ground the house stands on.

gruntit, pt.

s'gruntit, a. how grounded. G

gryle, s. f. a griddle; *pl.* -yn.

gubb or **gubbon**, s. f. a young gull, guillimot.

guee, v. praying, beseeching, intreating; -agh, [77](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#); *Jer.* xi. 14: *Shen-y-fa ny jean uss guee ass lieh yn phobble shoh, chamoo jean aghin ny padjer y hebbal er nyn son.* Therefore pray not thou for this people, neither lift up a cry or prayer for them.

ghuee, v. did beseech, besought, or intreat, did pray or prayed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;

G

-yms; -ys. [94](#). G

gueeit, [85](#). prayed, besought.

gueeder, s.

yn ghueeder, s. the beseecher or intreater.

G

guess, s. m. a time observer; *2 Kings* xxi. 6:

*As hug eh er e vac dy gholl trooid yn aisle, as
deiyr eh er **guessyn**, as hug eh rish
buitcheraght, as ghell eh rish spyrrdyn
faishnee as fir-obbee.* And he made his son
pass through the fire, and observed times, and
used enchantments, and dealt with familiar
spirits and wizards.

guillag, s.

yn ghuillag, s. the leech. G

guilley, s. m. a boy; *pl.* 69 [change **-ey** to **-yn**].

yn ghuilley, s. the boy; *pl.* 69. G

e yuillet, s. his boy; *pl.* 69. G

guilley[-]bing, s. m. the herb cockshead medic.

guilley[-]glass or -glesh, s. m. a lockman [OED: *Manx English*. A deputy or assistant to the coroner], more literally a lockboy. Were this the name of a turnkey, it would seem more applicable for the meaning of *glass* or *glesh* in this word. See the proverb on *ghlass*.

guilley-ny-ritlag, s. m. the manifold tripe.

guilley-ny-ushtey, s. m. the smallest of the young at a litter or birth.

Gilchreest, s. m. Christopher.

guin or guinn*, s. m. a pain, an acute pain.

This is thought to be the original Manks of pain.

guinnagh, a. painful, sore. We pronounce this word *gonnagh*.

gonnagh, a. (from *guinnagh*), sore, painful; saucy, peevish.

s'connagh, or more properly **s'gonnagh**, a. how sore, how crabbed. C

s'gonnagh, a. how sore. G

s'connee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

s'gonnee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. G

ro ghonnagh, a. too sore, too crabbed. G

gonnid or **gonnys,** s. m. soreness, as expressed in the following *Prov.* “*Cha vel sonnys gonnys*” (Store is no sore).

guin or guinn*, v. to pain or give pain;

-agh, [77](#); **-ee,** [80](#); **-in,** [83](#); **-ins,** [84](#); **-ym,** [86](#);

-yms, [87](#); **-ys,** [88](#).

guinney, v. paining, giving pain.

quint, [85](#). pained, a sudden pain as shot in some part of the body, an elf shot [OED: ‘Disease, supposed to be produced by the immediate agency of evil spirits’ (Jamieson)].

s'quint, a. how racked with pain, how wounded or pained. G

quintagh, s. m. one who is pained or wounded; the *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**], is in *Ez.* xxvi. 15: *Nagh jean ny ellany craa lesh feiyr dty lhieggy, tra ta ny **quintee** gyllaghey, tra vees traartys jeant cheu-sthie jeed?* hall not the isles shake at the sound of thy fall, when the wounded cry, when the slaughter is made in the midst of thee? and xxviii. 23: *Son ver-yms stiagh yn phlaih urree, as fuill stiagh ayns ny straídyn eck, as bee ny **quintee** er nyn mriwnys ayns y vean eck, liorish yn chliwe urree, er dy chooilley heu.* For I will send into her pestilence, and blood into her streets; and the wounded shall be judged in the midst of her by the sword upon her on every side.

guirr, v. hatch, hatching, &c.; **-agh,** [77](#); **-ee,** [80](#); **-in,** [83](#); **-ins,** [84](#); **-ym,** [86](#); **-yms,** [87](#); **-ys,** [88](#).

ghuir or ghuirr*, v. did hatch, hatched; **-agh;** **-ys,** [94](#). G

dy ghuirr, v. to hatch. G

guirt, [85](#). hatched.

guirragh, a. addle, rotten; clucking; fowls are said to be so when in a hatching state.

s'guirragh, a. how addle or rotten; as eggs when so, how much in a hatching state, as a hen or fowl when so. G

s'guirree, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* G

ro ghuirragh, a. too adle or rotten as eggs, too much in a hatching state. G

guiy, s. m. a goose,

yn yuiy, s. the goose. G

faiyr-guiy, s. f. goose grass.

guoiee, s. *pl.* geese, the *pl.* of *guiy*.

gioee, s. *pl.* geese, the *pl.* of *guiy*.

e ghuoee, s. his geese. G

gull, v. howl, yell; **-agh,** [77](#); **-ee,** [80](#); **-in,** [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); **-ym,** [86](#); **-yms,** [87](#); **-ys,** [88](#); *Jer.*

G

xxv. 34: **Gull-jee**, shiuish vochillyn, as keaynjee as seiy-jee shiu hene 'sy joan, shiuish leeideilee y chiolthane. Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock.

ghull, v. did yell, yelp, or howl; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G

gullal or **gullyrnée**, v. howling, yelling; *Jer.* ii. 15: *Ren ny lionyn aegey garveigagh n'oi as gullyrnée*. The young lions roared upon him, and yelled.

e ghullyrnée, pt. his yelling, howling, &c. G

gur eh mie eu, God send you good, thank you.

gurneil, v.

dy ghurneil, v. to govern; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, 94. G

gurneilys, s.

e ghurneillys, v. his governing. G

gwee, v. curse; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghwee, v. did curse; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G

wee, v. did curse or beseech; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G

gweeaghyn, v. cursing.

dy weeaghyn, v. to curse. G

e ghweeaghyn, s. his cursing. G

gweeit, 85. cursed.

ro weeit, a. too cursed. G

gweeder, s. m. a curser; pl. -yn.

yn ghweeder, s. the curser. G

yn weeder, s. the curser. G

gyere, a. sour, tart, sharp, strict, rigid, rigorous.

geyre, a. sharp. See also *gyere*.

geayr, a. sour, acid; *Isa.* xviii. 5: *Son roish yn ouyr, lurg da'n blaa v'er jeet gys slane aase, as y berrish-feeyney geayr er n'appaghey ayns y vlaa, giare-ee eh jeh ny slattagyn lesh corrany-pollal, as gowee eh ersooyl, as giare-ee eh sheese ny banglaneyn*. For afore the harvest, when the bud is perfect, and the sour grape is ripening in the flower, he shall both cut off the sprigs with pruning hooks, and take away and cut down the branches.

gyerey, a. pl. sour, sharp, strict.

geayrey, a. pl. sour, acid.

s'gyere, a. how sharp. G

s'gyerey, a. id., comp. and sup. of *gyere*. G

s'geayr or **s'geir**, a. how sour, sharp or tart.

Isaiah xviii. 5 [see *geayr* above]. G

s'geayrey, a. id., comp. and sup. G

ro ghyere or **ghyeir**, a. too sharp, sour, tart; sharp edged, strict, acidous. G

ro yere, a. too sharp, tart, or sour. G
geir, s.

dy gheir, s. of smart or pain. G

bainney geir, curdled or sour milk.

feeyn-geir, s. m. vinegar.

gyere, v. sour, &c.; -agh, 77; -e, 80; -ys, 88.

geayr, v. make sour or acid; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

gyereaghey, v. souring, sharpening.

geayraghey, v. making sour or souring.

dy yereagh or **yereaghey**, v. to sharpen or sour. G

gyerit, 85. soured, sharpened.

geayrit, 85. soured.

ro yereit, s. too sharpened or tart. G

geayrid, s. m. sourness, acidity.

gyerid, s. m. sourness, sharpness.

e yereid, s. his sharpness or sourness. G

gyersnagh, s. m. a smart; pl. -yn.

garagh, a. sourish, acrimonious. Only made use of when speaking of land.

garee, s. f. a sour piece of land, (from *geayr* sour).

geayree. See *garee*, a sour piece of land.

gyn, pre. without.

gyn-dooyt, adv. without doubt.

gyn-eïe, adv. without meddling, besides.

Jud. xx. 17: *As va earroo cloan Israel, gyn-eïe er cloan Venjamin, kiare cheead thousane deiney-clive*. And the men of Israel, beside Benjamin, were numbered four hundred thousand men that drew sword.

gyn-grayse, adv. graceless.

gyn-grunt, adv. bottomless, without bottom.

gyn-lheihs, adv. incurable; *2 Chron.* xxi.

18: *As lurg shoh ooilley woaill y Chiarn eh 'sy volg lesh doghan gyn-lheihs*. And after all this the Lord smote **gyn-lheihs** him in his bowels with an incurable disease.

G

gyn-loght, *adv.* without crime or guilt, innocent.

gyn-loghtynid, *s. m.* guiltlessness.

gyn-oayl, *a.* foreign.

fer gynoayl, *s. m.* a foreigner.

gyn-oayltagh, *s. m.* a foreigner; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

gyn-oaylty, *s. m.* foreignness.

gyn-oyr, *adv.* without cause.

gyn-tort, *a.* without thought or consideration; *s.* incircumspection.

gyn-yss, *a.* unknown, without knowledge of.

dyn, *pre.* un[-], without, of the same import as *gyn*.

dyn-blayst, *a.* insipid, without taste.

dyn-yss, *a.* unknown, without knowing or knowledge, by surprise.

gyrn, *v.* snarl, grin; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

gyrnal, *v.* snarling, grinning.

gys, *pre.* to, till, until. This is not the word used before verbs. See *dy*. *Gys* and *dys* are used before other words; *dys* in colloquial, and *gys* in sacred and solemn.

dys, *pre.* to, until, unto; of the same meaning as *gys*.

gy, *pre.* to; a contraction of *gys*.

H

H

As H is not a radical initial in the Manks language, it is not to be expected that all the branch words which might be brought under it will appear here; so many, however, are inserted as will show how the changes are effected. See Remark 14, and also 40, 44, 55, 56, 59, 139, and 163.

ha, *in.* of abhorrence or dislike.

halley, *s.*

ny halley, *a. d.* of the hall; *Luke xxii.* [55]
As tra v'ad er voaddey aile ayns mean ny
halley, *as er hoie sheese cooidagh, hoie*
Peddyr sheese ny mast' oc. And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and were set down together, Peter sat down among them.

hannah, *adv.* already, before now, heretofore.

harrish, *p. p.* over, over him; **-in**, *id. em.*

harrysin, *p. p.* over him, *em.* See also *harrishin*.

harree, *p. p.* over her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

harroo, *p. p.* over them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

harrystoo, *p. p.* over them. See *harroo*.

harrym, *p. p.* over me; **-s**, *id. em.*

harrin, *p. p.* over us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

harrid or **harryd**, *p. p.* over thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

harrishdiu, *p. p.* over you or ye, or **harriu**, *p. p.* over you or ye; 1. *Cor. ix.* 12: *My ta fir-yntsee elley er ghoall y phooar shoh harriu, nagh vel eh ny s'cooie dooinyn?* If others be partakers of this power over you, are not we rather? The *em.* of this and the preceding word is **-ish**.

harrish y chione, above value.

haul, *v.* halt, stand still; 2 *Sam. ii.* 28: *Myr shen ren Joab sheidey trumpet, as hault ooilley'n pobble, as cha deiyr ad er Israel ny sodjey, as va'n caggey ec kione.* So Joab blew a trumpet, and all the people stood still, and pursued after Israel no more, neither fought they any more.

heckyl, *s. m.* a hackle; *pl. -yn*.

heear, *a.* in the west, western. S

my-heear, *a.* westward, to the west.

heear-ass, *a.* in the south-west. S

sheear, *s. f.* west, westward.

sheear-ass, *s. f.* south-west.

sheear-hwoaie, *s. f.* north-west.

neear, *a.* from the west. Sh

neear-ass, *a.* from the south west. Sh

neear-hwoaie, *a.* from the north-west. Sh

heese, *adv.* down, below

sheese, *adv.* down.

neese, *adv.* from below, up. It is also used when you ask —is the cow dry from milk? (*vel y vooa neese?*) When she is dry the word is *shast*.

neese sheese, *adv.* up and down.

hellym, <(from *yllym* [deest]),>*[v.] blow<n>, wind<ed>, sound<ed>; 2 Chron. v. 13:*

Haink eh eer gy-kione, myr va ny trumpeteryn

hellym *lesh cayrnyn, as ny fir-chiaullee goll*

lesh y cheilley 'syn un chiaul, ayns coyrt

moylley as booise da'n Chiarn... It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord...; 1 *Cor. xv.* 52: *Ayns tullogh, ayns shallid, ec y chayrn s'jerree: (son bee'n cayrn er ny hellym, as bee ny merriu troggit seose gys y stayd nagh jed mow, as bee mayd er nyn gaghlaa).* In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

Y

hene, *pro.* self, own selves.

pene, *pro.* self, own. *Hene* changes to *pene* after the letter *m*.

heose, *adv.* up, above.

seose, *adv.* upwards, up.

neose, *adv.* from above, down.

neose seose, *adv.* down and up.

heurin, *s.* a he-goat; *pl. -yn*.

hiar, *s.* east, eastern. See also *har*. S

har, *s.* east; *kione-har* (eastward); *Gen. iii.*

24: *Myr shen deiyr eh magh yn dooinney: as hoie eh **kione-har** garey Eden Cherubim, as cliwe ailagh va chyndaa er dy chooilley heu, dy lhiettal y raad gys billey yn vea.* So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life. S

H

- my-hiar**, *a.* eastward, to the east.
- shiar**, *s.* east, eastward. *Prov.* “*Giare sheear liauyr shiar.*” [Short west, long east.]
- shiar-ass**, *s. m.* south-east.
- shiar-hwoaie**, *s. m.* north-east.
- niar**, *s. f.* from the east. S
- niar-ass**, *s. f.* from the south-east. S
- niar-hwoaie**, *s. f.* from the north-east. S
- hibbyn**, *s.* ivy; *pl.* -yn.
- hoal**, *adv.* hence, over, beyond; *hoal as noal* (hence and thence); *hoal as wass* (over and here).
- noal**, *adv.* from a place home, [hither], from the other side to this, from thence, from where the speaker is, opposed to *noon*.
- hoght**, *s.* eight; *pl.* -yn.
- hoght-cheead**, *s.* eight hundred.
- hoght-jeig**, *s.* eighteen.
- hoght-jeig as feed**, *s.* thirty-eight.
- hoghtoo**, *s.* eighth.
- hollyn**, *s. f.* holly.
- hollyn[-]straie**, *s. f.* sea holly, eringo.
- holt**, *s. m.* a hold or grasp.
- holt**, *v.* did (sic) hold or grasp; -agh, [77](#); -ey, [82](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
- holtey**, *v.*
- dy holtal*, *v.* to hold or grasp.
- holtit**, *pt.*
- horlth**, *v.* to call a cow or cattle.
- hug**, *pre. to.* This word is used instead of gys.
- huggey**, *p. p.* to him, unto him; -syn, *id. em.*
- huic**, *p. p.* to her; -ish, *id. em.*
- hic** or **huic**, *p. p.* to her; -ish, *id. em.*
- huc**, *p. p.* to them; -syn, *id. em.*
- hym**, *p. p.* to me; -s, *id. em.*
- hym[-]pene**, *p. p.* to myself.
- hooin**, *p. p.* to us, let us go. See *dooin*; -in, *id. em.*
- hood**, *p. p.* to thee; -s, *id. em.*
- hood[-]hene**, *p. p.* to thyself.
- hiu**, *p. p.* to you or ye; -ish, *id. em.*
- huggey as veih**, *adv.* hither and thither, to and fro.
- hullad**, *s. f.* an owl; *pl.* -yn.
- hurjuck** or **hurjucks**, *adv.* away pig, or away with thee pig.
- hurley-burley**, *adv.* higgledy-piggledy, confusedly.
- hut**, *in.* of dislike.
- hyss**, *v.* to set a dog on any thing; -agh; -in; -yms, &c.

I

I

This letter is radical in all words under it when it is initial, except a few from *f*.

ick, uick, or auick, *s. f.* a creek or gullet. In looking over Dr. Borlase's vocabulary of the Cornish language, (which is now nearly extinct), I found a word which exactly answers to our *ghaw, giau, guick* or *giuag*, a creek or gullet. There are not less than nine places in the south of this Island, the names of which end in *-ick* viz. —*Fleshick, Spoldrick, Parwick, Dressick, Saundrick, Grenick, Soderick, Pollick, and Garwick*

-id, *s.* This, in the Manks, is only an ending syllable to adjectives, and makes them substantives; its meaning is, for the most part, the same as the English *-ness*. See [89](#), &c.

idlee or **idley**, *s. m.* a string. Perhaps from a hat string.

Illiam, *s. m.* William.

illish, *s. f.* the handle or loop in a *creel*, hand basket, or reticule; *pl. -yn*.

imbagh, *s. m.* season; *pl. -yn*.

imbee, *a. d.* of the season or seasons.

imbaghoil, *a.* seasonable.

imbaghoilid, *s. m.* seasonableness.

imbea, *s.* carriage, character, conduct. No doubt a contraction of *immeeaght-bea*.

imbyl, *v.* brew; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *cha n'iml* or *n[']imlee*, *v.* [126](#). not brew;

-agh; **-in**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). I

dhimbyl, *v.* did brew or brewed. I

dymbyl, *v.* brewed or did brew. Y.

gimbyl, *v.* [61](#). brewing. I

er n'imbyl, *v.* hath, &c. brewed. I

thie imbyl, *s. m.* a brew house.

imlit, [85](#), brewed.

imleyder, *s. m.* a brewer; *pl. -yn*.

imlagh, *s.* the fine of groats [OED: Hulled, or hulled and crushed grain of various kinds, chiefly oats].

imlagh, *s.* the strange sheep to be turned off.

imlee, *a.* humble, not proud.

ny himlee, *s.* the humble. I

s'imee, *a.* how humble; *comp.* and *sup.* of *imlee*. I

imlee, *v.*

dimlee, *v.* did humble, humbled. I

gimlagh or **gimlaghey**, *v.* [61](#). humbling. I
er ny imlaghey, *v.* hath, &c. been humbled.

imlit, [85](#), humbled.

imleeid, *s. m.* humbleness, humility.

e himleeid, *s.* her humility. I

imleig, *s. f.* navel; *pl. -yn*.

e hemleig, *s.* her navel. I [*l. himleig ?*]

imman, *s. m.* a drove; *pl. -yn*.

imman, *v.* drive; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [88](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#); *cha n'imman*, *v.* not drive; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). I

dimman, *v.* did drive, drove. I

gimman, *v.* [61](#). driving. I

er n'imman, *v.* hath, &c. driven. I

e himman, *v.* her driving. I

immanit, [85](#). driven, drove.

s'immanit, *a.* how drove or driven. I

immanagh, *s. m.* a driver; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

y n'immanagh, *s.* the driver. I

lorg-immanagh, *s. f.* a goad; *Ecclesiast[es]* xii. 11: *Ta goan deiney creeney myr lorg-*

immanagh, *as myr treinaghyn eijrit shickyr liorish mainshtyrym y cho-chruinnaght, t'er nyn goyrt magh liorish yn un vochilley* The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies, which are given from one shepherd.

immee, *v. i.* go, begone, **-agh**, [77](#), &c.

dimmee, *v.* departed, did depart or walk away, did go. I

jimmee, *v.* did go, departed, went. I

immeeaght, *v.* going, acting.

gimmeeaght, *v.* [61](#). going; *pl. -yn*. I

er n'immeeaght, *v.* hath, &c. gone, departed, gone away. I

immeeit or **immit**, [85](#). gone.

immyr, *s. f.* a bed or butt of land, as many furrows as are put together between the ending furrows, a bed of seed in a garden.

imraghyn, *s. pl.* lands or beds.

I

imnea, s. m. anxiety, solicitude, concern, uneasiness for anything; *pl.* -yn, or -ghyn.
imneagh, a. anxious, solicitous, uneasy; *Mat.* vi. 25: *Ny bee-jee ro-imneagh son nyn mea, cre ee-ys, ny cre iu-ys shiu: ny foast son nyn girp cre ver shiu miu.* Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.

dy imneagh, adv. anxiously, &c.

s'imeagh, a. how anxious. I

s'imneae, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. I

neu-imneagh, a. insolicitous, unanxious.

imneays, s. m. anxiousness, anxiety.

neu-imneays, s. f. insolitude; inanxiety, unconcernedness.

imraa, v. mention, rehearse, speak of, repeat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n'imraa, v. not mention or speak of; -gh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. I

dimraa, v. did mention or express, &c. I

gimraa, v. 61. mentioning, repeating. I

imraait, 85. mentioned, spoken.

s'imraait, a. how often mentioned. I

neu-imraait, a. unexpressed, unspoken of.

imraader, s. m. a mentioner, &c.

y n'imraader s. the mentioner. I

imshee ['an imp, a sprite']

amshee, s. m. See *imshee*. [deest]

MacImshee, s. m. the son of discord or false peace.

inchyn, s. pl. brains. See also *enneeeyn*.

ingagh, s. f. a train of nets; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

y n'ingagh, s. the train. I

ingee, a. d. of a train or trains of nets.

ingan, s. m. an anvil; *pl.* -yn.

ingan, s. m. the issue, increase, or offspring of sheep, cattle, fowls, &c.; *Job* xxxix. 2
Vod uss goardrail ny meeaghyn t'ad goll; as nee foyd's ta'n traa daue dy ymmrkey nyn ingan? Canst thou number the months that they fulfil? or knowest thou the time when they bring forth?; *pl.* -yn.

ingin, s. f. the nail of a finger or toe, a hoof.

y n'ingin, s. the nail, the hoof. I

yngnyn, s. pl. nails, hoofs, or hooves,

claws, *Zech.* xi. 16: ...agh ee-ys eh feill ny roauyree, as raipee eh ny **yngnyn** oc ayns peeshyn. ...but he shall eat the flesh of the fat, and tear their claws in pieces.

ingney, a. d. of the nail or nails, or hoof.

bossan-ingney, s. m. nailwort, or witlow.

dy ingney, v. to cut with the nails or hoofs.

dy yngney, v. to cut with hoofs or nails.

ingnit, 85. cut with nails or hoofs.

yngnit, 85. cut with hoofs, nails, claws, &c.

ingyr, s. f. pus, ichor, corrupted matter of a sore.

yngyr, s. f. pus, matter, ichor, corrupted matter.

ingyragh, a. d. of pus or corruption.

yngyragh, a. d. of pus, matter, &c. See also *ingyr* and *ingyragh*, &c.

ingyr, v.

cha n'ingyr, v. 126. not gather pus, matter, or corruption as a sore; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. I

dhingyr, v. did gather pus, ichor, or matter. I

dyngyr, v. did gather pus, ichor, corruption, or matter. Y

gingyragh or **gingyraght**, v. 61. gathering pus or matter, as a sore. I

gyngiraght, v. 61. gathering pus or matter, festering, hatching some ill. Y

dy ingyraght, v. to gather pus or matter, to fester.

dy yngyraght, v. to gather pus, matter, &c.

er n'ingyragh, v. hath, &c. gathered pus, ichor, matter, &c. I

yngyrit, 85. gathered, festered.

ingyragh, a. pussy, ichorous, gathering pus.

injeig, s. f. a pringle [not in OED or EDD], a paddock, a small enclosure of land; *pl.* -yn. [cf. *brackan*]

injeigagh, a. being in pringles, &c.

injil, a. low, not high.

s'injil, a. how low. I

s'injilley or **s'inshley**, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* I

b'inshley, a. lowest, lowermost.

by-sinshley, *adv.* lowest or lowermost.

inshley, a. d. of lowness or low; *cheu ny inshley* (the low side).

I

injill* or **injillee**, *v.* make low, lower; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [88](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'injill, or *n'injillee*, *v.* not make low or abase: **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). I
cha n'inshl or *n'inshee*, *v.* not lower; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). I
dinjilee, *v.* did lower or make low. I
ginjillaghey, *v.* [61](#). lowering, abasing. I
ginshlaghey, *v.* [61](#). humbling, lowering, abasing. See also *ginjillaghey*, of which this is a contraction. I

dy injillaghey, *v.* to make or bring low, to abase, to subdue, to bring into a state of subjection.

er n'injillaghey, *v.* hath, &c. made low or abased. I

er n'inslhagh or *n'inshlaghey*. See *er n'injillaghey*. I

injillit, [85](#). made low, abased, humbled, depressed.

injillid, *s. m.* lowness, depression.

inshlid, *s. m.* lowness. A corruption of *injillid*.

innagh, *s m.* woof or weft. *Prov.* “*Lhig da'n innagh lhie er y chione s'jerree.*” [Let the woof lie at the last end.]

inneen, *s. f.* daughter, girl; *pl. -yn*.

ny hinneen, *s.* a daughter; *Luke* xiii, 16: *As nagh lhisagh y ven shoh ta ny hinneen da Abraham, ee ta satan er chiangley, cur-my-ner ny hoght bleeaney jeig shoh, ve er ny eaysley veih yn vondiaght shoh er laa yn doonaght?* And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day? I

yn neen, *s.* the daughter or girl; a contraction of *inneen*. I

inneenyn mac, *s. pl.* son['s] daughters.

inneenyn inneen, *s. pl.* daughter['s] daughters.

inneenyn braar as shuyr, *s.* brother and sister's daughters.

inneenyn daa huyr, *s. pl.* two sisters' daughters.

inneenyn daa vraar, *s. pl.* two brothers' daughters.

eirey inneen, *s. f.* an heiress.

liass inneen, *s. f.* a step daughter.

inney

innee, *a. d.* daughter of, girl of.

inney-veyl, *s. f.* a maid or girl that is hired for wages, a handmaid; *1 Kings* iii. 20: *As ren ee girree ec y vean-oie, as ghow ee my vac's veih my lhiattee, tra va dty inney-veyl ny cadley, as ghow ee eh 'syn oghrish eck, as hug ee yn lhiannoo marroo eck hene 'syn oghrish aym's.* And she arose at midnight, and took my son from beside me, while thine handmaid slept, and laid it in her bosom, and laid her dead child in my bosom.

Innyd, *s. f.* Lent. See *Laa-Innyd*.

Laa-Innyd, *s. m.* Ash Wednesday, the first day of lent; from *aoin* or *oine* (a fast); it ought to be *Laa-Aoinyd* (a day of fasting); though we have it not for fasting, it is in the Erse.

Oie-Innyd, *s. f.* the night before Ash Wednesday. *Prov.* “*Oie-Innyd bee dty volg lane; my jig laa Caish t ylow traast son shen.*” [On Shrove Tuesday (the eve of the fast) thy belly shall be full; before Easter day comes thou shalt fast for that.]

insh, *v.* tell or announce; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [88](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*Nagh insh dou cre va mee, agh insh dou cre ta mee.*” [Do not tell me what I was, but tell me what I am.]

cha n'inslhagh, *v.* not tell or announce; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). I

dinsh, *v.* told, did tell. I

ginsh, *v.* [61](#). telling, reporting. I

inshit, [85](#). told, announced.

s'inshit, *a.* how often told. I

neu-inshit, *a.* untold, unannounced.

insheyder, *s. m.* a. teller, one who announces.

irr or **irree**, *v.* rise; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*Eshyn lhieys marish moddee, irrys eh marish jargany.*” [He who lies with dogs will rise with fleas.]

cha n'irr, *v.* not rise; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). I

dirr or **dirree**, *v.* rose, did rise. I

jirree, *v.* did rise, or arose. I

girree, *v.* [61](#). rising, accruing. I

I

er n'irree, *v.* hath, &c. risen. I

irrit, [85](#). risen. *Obsolete*.

girree-magh, *v.* rising in rebellion.

irree, *s. f.* a passion, rising.

irreeyn, *s. pl.* risings, passions of the mind or soul. They are called passions, no doubt, on account of their passing in the mind; *yeearreeyn*, no doubt, is from hence.

irree-magh, *s.* a rebellion, *pl. -yn*.

irree-ny-greinney *s. m.* the rising of the sun.

irree-reesht or **irree-seose reesht**, *s.*

resurrection; *Mat. xxii. 31: Agh mychione*

irree-reesht ny merriu, *nagh vel shiu er lhaih shen va loayrit riu liorish Jee?* But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God?

Irree-seose; John xi. 24: Dooyrt Martha rish,

Ta fys aym dy n'irree eh reesht ec yn irree-

seose 'sy laa jerrinagh. Martha saith unto him,

I know that he shall rise again in the

resurrection at the last day.

irreyder, *s. m.* a riser; *pl. -yn*.

irreyder[-]magh, *s. m.* a rebel.

ish, *pro.* she, her; the *em.* of *ee*.

-it, *s. a.* postfix of the same import as *-ed*, English, and requires to be sounded *-iht*.

See [85](#).

iu, *v.* drink, swallow liquid; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'iu, *v.* [126](#). not drink; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**;

-ins; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). I

diu, *v.* drank, did drink.

j'iu, *v.* did drink, drank. See also *diu*. I

giu, *v.* [61](#). drinking. I

er n[']iu, *pt.* hath, &c. drank. I

iuit or **iut**, [85](#). drank, drunk.

s'iuit or **s'iut**, *a.* how drank up. I

neu-iuit, *a.* undrunk.

iuder, *s. m.* a drinker; *pl. -yn*.

iu[-]laynt, *s. m.* a toast, something said before drinking in company; *pl. -yn*.

siyn-iu, *s. pl.* drinking vessels.

iuoil, *a.* drinkable, fit to drink.

neu-iuoil, *a.* undrinkable.

iuoilid, *s. m.* drinkableness, fitness to drink.

yn, *s. m.* a tie on a thievish beast's forelegs.

J

J

For its sound see Remark 16; and for its changes see Remark 50. Words that come under it from other letters are so marked.

jaagh, s. f. smoke; *pl. -yn* or *-eynyn*.

dy yaagh, s. of smoke. J

jaagh, v. *id. -agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

yaagh, v. did smoke; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. J

jaaghey, v. smoking.

dy yaaghey, v. to smoke. J

jaaghit, 85. smoked.

ro yaaghit, a. too smoked. J

jaaghagh, a. smoky.

s'jaaghagh, a. how smoky. J

s'jaaghee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. J

ro yaaghagh, a. too smoky. J

jaagheyder, s. m. a smoker; *pl. -yn*.

jaggad, s. f. a jacket; *pl. -yn*.

e yaggid, s. his jacket. J

jaghee, s. f. tithe, tenth; *pl. -nyn*.

e yaghee, s. his tithe. J

jaghagh, a. titheable.

jagheoit or **jaghit**, 85. tithed.

jagheenys, s. m. tithing.

e yagheenys, s. his tithing trade. J

jaghin, s.

ard-jaghin, s. m. an archdeacon; *pl. -yn*.

jalloo, s. m. an idol, an image; *pl. -yn*. This word is sometimes used for nothing; as, *Cha row jalloo*.

e yalloo, s. his idol or image. J

jallooagh, a. idolatrous.

jallooder, s. m. an idolater; *pl. -yn*.

ny yallooder, s. an idolater. J

jalloony, s. m. idolatry; *pl. -syn*.

Jamys, s. m. James.

e Yamys, s. his James. J

jarg, v. can or canst, could or couldst; *-agh*, 77; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

cha yarg, v. could or couldst not; *-agh*; *-ee*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. J

jargin, s. 85. overcome, subdued.

jargan, s. f. a flea; *pl. -yn*. Perhaps it should be *jerkan*, from its leaping.

e yargan, s. his flea. J

bossan-jargan, s. m. fleawort.

cadley-jargan, s. m. a sensation of pain generally felt in the foot or feet attended with slight pricking pains all over the member, which is quite torpid at the time. [Pins and needles.] Perhaps it ought to be written *ghallar-jerkan*.

jarganagh, a. pulicose [OED: Infested with fleas; caused by or resembling the bite of a flea; of the nature of a flea].

jarganee, s. pl. small worms found in the gravel, on the sea shore, and used for bait to catch fish.

jargan-leoighyr, s. m. a lizard.

jarroo, adv. indeed, in truth, in verity; it is often used with *dy* before it; as, *dy jarroo-firrinagh* (indeed, and in verity, or truth); *Exod. ix. 16: As dy jarroo-firrinagh, er yn eer oyr shoh ta mee er dty hroggal seose, dy hoilshaghey aynyd my phooar, as dy vod m'ennym v'er ny ockley-magh trooid oolley'n theihll*. And in very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power; and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth.

dy jarroo-ta, adv. yes indeed, indeed it is, in reality it is so.

dty yarroo, s. thy indeed. J

jarrood, v. forget, forgetting; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

jarrood, s. m. a forget; *pl. -yn*.

dy yarrood, v. to forget; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. J

e yarroodey, v. his forgetting. J

jarroodit, 85.

s'jarroodit, a. how forgotten. J

ro yarroodit, a. too forgotten. J

neu-yarroodit, a. unforgotten.

jarroodeyder, s. m. a forgetter; *pl. -yn*.
jarroodagh, a.

s'jarroodagh, a. how forgetful. J

s'jarroodee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. J

ro yarroodagh, a. too forgetful. J

neu-yarroodagh, a. unforgettable.

J

Jasdil or Jasdyl, *a.* this word is used as an adjective after *Jerdein*, for Ascension-day or Holy Thursday. Some will have it that *Frasdyl* is the proper word. If *Jasdil* is the correct word it may be from *Jee as y theihll*, as Christ ascended to heaven on that day. If *Frasdyl*, it may be from *feaillys tool*, as some say it is improper to look or gaze as far as you can on that day. It may have some reference *Acts i. 11* [the Ascension narrative, but the word does not occur there].

jastan, *s. m.* a course or row of ling or heather laid on the ground from the hand of the puller; *pl. -yn*.

e yastan. See *jastan*. J

jastanagh, *a.* in courses or rows.

jastee, *s. m.* barm [OED: The froth that forms on the top of fermenting malt liquors, which is used to leaven bread, and to cause fermentation in other liquors; yeast, leaven], yeast; *pl. -yn*.

dy yastee, *a.* of yeast or barm. J

jasteeit, 85. barmed, yeasted.

jatter or jautter, *s. m.* a dealer.

e yatter, *s.* his dealer with. J

jatter or jautter, *s. m.* a debtor.

e yatter, *s.* his debtor. J

jatter or jautter, *s. m.* an author.

e yatter, *s.* his author. J

jea, *s. m.* yesterday.

e yea, *s.* his yesterday. J

jeadagh, *a.* diligent, careful, assiduous, prudent.

jeidagh, *a.* See *jeadagh*.

ro yeidagh, *a.* too snug [OED: Neat, trim] and tidy. J

neu-yeidagh, *a.* not assiduous, indiscreet.

jeadid or jeadys, *s. m.* diligence, care, spruceness.

jeidid or jeidys. See *jeadid*.

e yeidid, *s.* his tidiness, &c. J

jeaid, *s. m.* on an edge, as teeth by eating acids.

e yeaid, *s.* his sharpness of teeth. J

er-jeid, *a.* on edge, as teeth; *Jer. xxxi. 30*:

Agh yiom dagh unnane baase son e

pheccaghyn hene: dy chooilley ghooinneey ee-ys mess soor y villey-feeyney, bee e eeacklyn er-jeid. But every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge.

jean, *v. do, act, make, perform; it is used also for have; as, jean myghin orrin, (have mercy on us). Prov. "Jean traagh choud as ta'n ghrian soilshean."* [Make hay while the sun shines.]

jean-jee, *p.* do ye or you.

jin or jinn*, *v. do, perform, &c.; -agh*, 77; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87. See also *jean*.

nee, *v.* will or wilt, will or wilt do.

nee'm or neeym, *p.* I will; *-s, id. em.*

nym. See *nee'm*.

ne'oo, *p.* thou wilt; *-s, id. em.*

ren, *v.* did, didst; the preterit of *jean*.

jeannagh, *v.* See *jinnagh* [deest].

my yinnin, *v.* if I would, &c. do; *-s, id. em.* J

my yinnagh, *v.* if would or wouldst do. J

jannoo, *v.* doing, making, make, &c. acting, practising.

dy yannoo, *v.* to do, act, make, &c. J

er n'yannoo, *v.* hath, &c. done, made, performed. J

drogh-yannoo or -yantys, *s. m.* evil doings.

jeant, 85. done, finished, performed, acted, made, rendered.

s'jeant, *a.* how done or performed. J

jeant-magh, *v.* endued, made out.

neu-yeant, *a.* undone, unmade.

jeantagh, *s. m.* a doer, actor, maker, performer, &c.; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

drogh yantagh, *s.* a sinner, an evil doer or actor, a transgressor; *pl. 71*. J

drogh-yantagh, *s. m.* an evil doer, a sinner.

drogh yeantagh, *s.* an evil doer, a sinner.

Though this word is more analogous; yet, see *drogh-yantagh*. J

jeantagh, *a.*

s'jeantagh, *a.* how diligent. J

s'jeantee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. J

jeayst, *s. a joist; H[a]b. ii. 11:* Son nee'n

chlagh geomagh uss y voalley, as nee'n jeayst mastey'n fuygh freggryt eh. For the stone shall

J

cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it; *pl. -yn.*

jeapist, *s. f.* a joist. See *jeayst*.

Jecrean, *s.* Wednesday, (*dies Mercurii*), the day dedicated by the heathen to Mercury, the day of Mercury.

e Yecrean, *s.* his Wednesday. J

jee, *pro.* (added to verbs), ye or you, as *jean-jee* (do ye); *tar-jee* (come ye); *gow-jee* (go ye or take ye).

Jee, *s. m.* God, the creator and upholder of all things; *pl. -aghyn.* J

dty Yee, *s.* thy God. J

jeeghyn, *s. pl.* gods; *jeeghyn jalloo* (idol gods).

e yeeghyn, *s.* his idol gods. J

anjee, *s. m.* an atheist.

anjeeagh, *a.* atheistical.

ben-jee, *s. f.* a goddess; "yn ven jee," *Acts xix. 37*: *Son ta shiu er chur lhieu kionfenish ny deiney shoh, nagh vel edyr roosteyryn dy hiamballyn, ny foast er loayrt goan mollagtagh noi yn ven-jee eu.* For ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddess.

goo-Yee, *s. m.* the word of God, the Scripture.

chingey-jee, *s. f.* 5. a ringworm; *pl. chingaghyn-jee.*

yn Jeseys, *s. m.* the Deity, the Godhead.

e Yeys, *s.* his Godhead. J

jeeoil, *a.* divine, god like. This, and the two words following, I have never seen nor heard, but as the language stands in need of them, and the words purely Manks and appropriate, I have inserted them.

jeeoilagh, *s. m.* a divine, a theologian; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

jeeoilys, *s. m.* divinity, theology.

jeeagh, *v.* look, examine by sight, show, visit; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

jeeagh, *in.* look, see, behold.

yeeagh, *v.* did look, show, showed or appeared; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeeaghyn, *v.* looking, showing, seeming. *dy yeeaghyn*, *v.* to look; visit, or show. J

jeeaghit, [85](#). looked, shown, exhibited.

s'jeeaghit, *a.* how much shown or looked at. J

ro yeeaghit, *a.* too looked on or shown. J

jeeagheyder, *s. m.* a looker, a spectator, one that looks.

jeean, *a.* earnest, fervent, zealous, sudden.

dy jeean, *adv.* hastily, earnestly, suddenly.

s'jeean, *a.* how fervent or ardent, how much in earnest, in a hurry. J

s'jeeaney or **s'jeeanney**, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*; *Mark xiv. 31*: *Agh loayr eshyn ny*

s'jeeanney, *Dy beign dy gholl gy-baase mayrt, cha nobbin oo er coontey erbee.* But he spake the more vehemently, If I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise. J

ro yeean, *a.* too earnest, zealous or fervent.

J

neu-yeean, *a.* not zealous.

jeeanid, *s. m.* earnestness, fervor, zeal.

e yeeanid, *s.* his earnestness, zeal, ardency. J

jeear

mwing-jeear, *s. m.* a horse halter; *pl. -yn.*

jeear, *s.* (from *earree*), the desire, on oath by the desire.

jeeas, *s. f.* an ear or head of corn.

e yeeas, *s.* his ear or head of corn. J

jeetdrym-jeeas, *s. f.* the herb horse tail.

jeish

my-yeish, *a.* in ear, out of the blade.

jeeassagh, *a.*

s'jeeassagh, *a.* how full of ears or heads of corn. J

s'jeeassee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. J

jeeassyragh, *v.* cleaning, gathering ears or heads or corn.

dy yeeassyragh, *v.* to glean, to gather ears or heads of corn. J

jeeasseyder or **jeeasserey**, *s. m.* a gleaner; *pl. -yn.*

jeebin, *s. f.* a deeping [EDD: A breadth of a fishing-net] of nets, net.

e yeebin, *s.* his deeping of nets. J

jeebinagh, *a. d.* of network.

s'jeebinagh, *a.* how full of net work. J

s'jeebinee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58, J

ro yeebinagh, *a.* too much [in] deepings,

J

too much in mesh or net work. J

jeebinys, s.

e yeebinys, s. his net or mesh work. J

jeeig, s. f. 2 Sam. xx. 15, a ditch, a moat, or drain: *As haink ad, as chruinnee ad stiagh eh [Sheba] ayns Abel jeh Beth-maachah, as hrog ad yrjid noi'n ard-valley, as lhieen eh yn jeeig, as chleiy ooilley'nobble va marish Joab fo'n voalley dy lhieggal eh.* And they came and besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast up a bank against the city, and it stood in the trench: and all the people that were with Joab battered the wall, to throw it down; **jeeg**, Luke xiv. 5: *Quoi j'iu vees dow ny assyl echey er huittym ayns jeeg, nagh jean jeeragh y hayrn ass eh er y doonaght?* Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the sabbath day?; pl. **-yn** or **-inyn**.

e yeeig, s. his ditch or drain. J

jeeigey, a. d.

tuig-y-yeeigey, s. f. the twig of the ditch, called or corrupted by some to *treebey-yeeigey*, the twig of sallix or sally that grows spontaneously in marshy places.

jeeig, v. drain, ditch; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [84](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

yeeig, v. did ditch or drain; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeeigey, v. draining, ditching, tilting.

dy yeeigey, v. drain or make ditches; to tilt a cask. J

jeeigit, [85](#). drained, ditched, tilted.

ro yeeigit, a. too drained or ditched. J

jeeigeyder, s. m. a drainer or maker of ditches.

e yeeigeyder, s. his drainer, &c. J

jeeigagh, a. having ditches or drains.

s'jeeigagh, a. how full of ditches. J

s'jeeigee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. J

ro yeeigagh, a. too full of ditches, &c. J

jeeigey, s. m. a hollow or bend in, as a hollow or bend in the ridge of a house, the back of an animal, &c.; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

jeeigean, s. f. a rill, a very small stream of water.

e yeeigean, s. his small ditch or rill, J

jeeigeanagh, a. having rills or small

streams.

ro yeeigeanagh, a. too full of small ditches drains or rills of water. J

jeeill or **jeell**, s. f. havoc, waste, destruction, trespass, desolation; *Micah* iv. 11: *Nish myrgeddin ta ymmodee ashoonee chaglit dt'oï, ta gra, lhig dooin jeeill y yanno ayn-jee, as lhig da'n scoill ain jeeaghyn er Zion.* Now also many nations are gathered against thee, that say, Let her be defiled, and let our eye look upon Zion.

jeeill or **jeell**, v. commit<ting> havoc or waste; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

yeel, v. did [make] havoc or waste; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeellal or **jeelley**, v. committing havoc, waste or trespass.

dy yeelal, v. to make havoc, &c. J

jeellit, [85](#). worried, mangled, dirtied.

s'jeeillit, a. how worried, mangled, what havock done to. J

ro yeelit, a. too much made havoc of, wasted, dirtied, &c. J

jeelleyder, s. m. one that commits havoc, &c.

e yeeleyder, s. his damager or waster. J

jeelt, s. f. a saddle; pl. **-yn**.

jeelt ben, a woman's saddle.

jeelt eairkagh, a horned saddle.

jeelt lhiattagh, a side saddle.

jeelt, v. saddle; **-agh**, [77](#); **-al**, [79](#), or **-ey**, [82](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

yeelt, v. did saddle or saddled; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeeltal or **jeeltey**, v.

dy yeeltal or *yeeltey*, v. to saddle. J

jeeltit, [85](#). saddled, covered with a saddle.

s'jeeltit, a. how saddled. J

ro yeeltit, a. too saddled. J

jeeltteyr, s. m. a saddler; pl. **-yn**.

e yeeltteyr, s. his saddler. J

jeelym, s. m. any thing that is lost in the gathering, as corn when reaping or stacking; drops from a vessel on bringing a liquid; a remnant; *Jer.* xlvi. 5: *Ta Gaza er n'aase meayl; ta Askelon er ny yiarey jeh marish jeelym ny glionney: caid nee oo lhottay*

J

oo hene? Baldness is come upon Gaza; Ashkelon is cut off with the remnant of their valley: how long wilt thou cut thyself?; *pl. -yn.* **markym-jeelym**, *s. m.* the shaking or vibration of the sun shine on the ground on a hot sun shiny day.

jeen, *a.* stanch [OED: Impervious to water, not leaking; watertight] from leak, drop dry, a house is said to be so that takes no rain in.

s'jeen, *a.* how drop dry, how tight from leak. J

s'jeeney, *a. id., comp. and sup.* J

ro yeen, *a.* too stanch from rain or leak. J

jeenagh, *s. m.* the rinsing of the milking vessels, after the milk has been drained.

e yeenagh, *s.* his rinsing of the milking vessels. J

mooir[-]jeenagh, *a.* murky, dark, gloomy, of a sea colour, cloudy, looking for rain, watery.

jeenys, *s. f.* a wedge; *pl. -syn.*

e yeennys, *s.* his wedge; *pl. -syn.* J
jeenys, *v.* wedge; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

yeennys, *v.* did wedge; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeenysey or **jeenysal**, *v.* wedging, &c.

dy yeennysey, *v.* to wedge. J

jeenysit, [85](#). wedged.

s'jeenyssit, *a.* how wedged. J

ro yeenysit, *a.* too wedged. J

jeer* or **jeeree**, *v.* make straight; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

jeeree, *v.* straighten, make straight.

yeer* or **yeeree**, *v.* did straighten; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeeraghey, *v.* straighten, &c.

dy yeeraghey, *v.* to straighten. J

jeerit, [85](#). straightened, made straight.

ro yeerit, *a.* too straightened. J

jeereyder, *s. m.* a straightener; *pl. -yn.*

e yeereyder, *s.* his straightener. J

jeerid, *s. m.* straightness, directness, uprightness.

jeerys, *s. m.* justice, right, equity.

e yeerid or **yeerys**, *s.* his straightness or uprightness. J

neu-yeerys, *s. f.* injustice, iniquity,

crookedness.

jeeragh, *a.* straight, direct.

s'jeeragh, *a.* how straight or direct. J

s'jeeree, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. J

anjeeragh, *a.* not straight. Notwithstanding the etymology given under the word *oainjyr*, I hesitate not to say that *oainjyragh* came from this.

neu-yeeragh, *a.* indirect, not fair, not straight.

jees, *a.* two. This is the two used in counting no doubt a corruption of *daas*.

e yees, *s.* his two. J

jees-as-feed, *a.* twenty-two or two and twenty.

jees-as-daeed, *a.* two and forty.

ny-neesht, *a.* the two, the both [*sc. nyn nyees*; cf. *nyn droor*].

neesht, *adv.* besides, also, too; **ro** too, is nearly *syn.* *T[]eh shoh neesht ro veg* (this also is too little); **-agh**, *id. em.*

jeestyr, *v.*

yeestyr, *v.* did creak; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeestyrnee, *v.* creaking, as the creaking of tough wood on breaking, or a new saddle or new shoes on being wrought.

dy yeestyrnee, *v.* to creak, &c. J

jeetdrym-jereas, *s. f.* the herb horse tail.

jeh, *pro.*

yeh, (from *jeh*), of; *yn derrey yeh* (the either one of). J

jeh, *pre. of; adv. off.*

jeh, *p. p. of him; -syn*, *id. em.*

jeh-hene, *p. p. of himself, of itself, spontaneous.*

j'ee, *p. p. of her; as, te j'ee*, (it is of her); **-ish**, *id. em.*

jeu, *p. p. of them, of those, these; -syn*, *id. em.*

jeem, *p. p. of me; -s*, *id. em.*

jeem[-]pene, *p. p. of myself.*

jin, *p. p. of us; -yn* or **jeeyn**, *id. em.; Gen. iii. 22: Cur-my-ner ta'n dooinney myr-yien er*

jeet dy ve myr unname jinyn, *dy toiggal mie as sie.* Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil.

jeed, *p. p. of thee; -s*; *id. em.*

J

jeed[-]hene, *p. p.* of thyself.

j’iu, *p. p.* of ye or you; perhaps a contraction of *jeh-shiu*; *Gen.* xxxiv. 15: *Agh shoh myr choardys mayd riu: My vees shiuish myr ta shinyn, dy bee dy chooilley mac dooinney jiu er ny yiarey chymmylt.* But in this will we consent unto you: If ye will be as we be, that every male of you be circumcised; **-ish**, *id. em.*

jeh-chash, *a.* wild, unruly. The metaphor in this word is no doubt taken from *jeh*, (of), and *chash*, or *chosh* (of the feet); a horse or other unruly beast that rears its feet off the ground.

jeh-raie, *a.* ungovernable, hard to deal with.

jeh-shen, *p.* of that, thereof.

jeh-voylley, *p.* dispraise, censure, dishonour.

cur jeh, *v.*

cur-jee’d, *v.* undress, put off thee; **cur-jee’d dty eaddagh**, put off thy clothes.

Jeheiney *s. m.* Friday; (*dies veneris*), the day of Venus as the heathens dedicated it; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to **-aghyn**].

e Yeheiney, *s.* his Friday. J

Jeheiney-Cheays or **Jeheiney Chaisht**, *s. m.* Good Friday; the *Cheays* or *Chaisht* is from *Casherick*, no doubt.

jei, *p.* coming after, behind.

jei shoh; *adv.* henceforth.

ny yei, *p. p.* after him, behind him.

ny-jei, *p. p.* abaft or behind them, after them or us.

my yei, *adv.* after me, abaft me. J

my-yei, *adv. p.* after me.

ny-yeih, *adv.* nevertheless, notwithstanding, howbeit.

yeih. See *ny yeih*.

jeidey, *s.*

geidey or rather **jeidey**, *s. m.* a godfather, a man who stands sponser for a child at the baptismal font.

e gheidey, *s.* his godfather; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to **-aghyn**]. G.

jeigh, *v.* shut, close up; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

yeigh, *v.* did shut; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#).

dy yeigh, *v.* to shut. J

jeighit, 85. shut, shut up.

jeight, *pt.*

s’jeight, *a.* how shut or closed. J

ro yeight, *a.* too shut. J

neu-yeight, *a.* unshut.

jeighder, *s. m.* a shutter; *pl.* **-yn**.

e yeigheyder, *s.* his shutter. J

jeigh, *s. m.* a shut; *pl.* **-yn**.

jeih, *a.* ten; *jeih as feed* (thirty); *pl.* **-yn**.

e yeih, *s.* his ten. J

dy yheih, *a.* of ten; *Pls.* xxxiii. 2: *Moylley-jee yn Chiarn lesh y chlaasagh: gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee da lesh y lute, as y ghreie-chiaull dy yheih* strengyn. Praise the Lord with harp: sing praises unto him with the lute, and instrument of ten strings. J

jeih as daeed, *a.* fifty, or ten and forty.

jeih thousanyn as feed, *a.* thirty thousand. The *jeig* in this number [*‘jeih thousanyn jeig as feed’*] must be wrong in *Num.* xxxi. 45.

jeihoo, *a.* tenth.

e yeihoo, *s.* [his] tenth. J

jeig, *a.* [-]teen, a postfix used after ten to twenty.

jeigoo, *a.* [-]teenth; a posftix to ordinals from ten to twenty.

jeir, *s.* tear, tears. This word is alike in *sing*. and *pl.*, except the diaeresis *i* is used in the *pl.*, as, *jeir*; for a few tears we say *pl.* **-yn**.

e yeir, *s.* his tear; *pl.* **yeir**. J

jeirree, *a. d.* of tears, as in the phrase, *ayns y doo as y jeirree* (in blackness of tears).

e yeirree, *a. d.* of his tears. J

jeirk, *s. m.* an alm; *pl.* **-yn**.

e yeirk, *s.* [his] alm[s]; *pl.* **-yn**. J

jeirk, *v.* beg; **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#).

yeirk, *s.* did give alms; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jeirkit, [85](#). given in alms.

ro yeirkit, *a.* too given in alms. J

jeirkagh, *s. m.* a beggar, a pauper, a receiver of alms; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

e yeirkagh, *s.* his beggar; *pl.* 71. J

jeirkeydagħ, *s. m.* an almoner, a giver of alms; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

J

e yeirkeydagħ, s. his giver of alms or almoner.

jeirkid, s. m. beggary, paupery.

e yeirkid, s. his beggary. J

jeirkys, s. m. a collection of alms.

Jelhein or **Jelune**, s. m. Monday; (*dies Lunae*), the day dedicated to the moon, the moon's day.

e Yelhein or **Yelhuin**, s. his Monday. J

Lhein or **Lheiun**, s. Monday; as, *Doonaght as Lheiun* (Sunday and Monday).

jelliū, v. warp, warping; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

yelliū, v. did warp a web; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J

jelliuit (sic: stress), 85. warped.

ro yelliuit, s. too warped. J

jelliuder (sic: stress), s. m. one who warps; pl. -yn.

e yelliuder, s. his warper; pl. -yn. J

Jemavrt, s. m. Tuesday; (*dies Martius*), the day dedicated to Mars, the day of Mars.

e Yemayrt, s. his Tuesday. J

Jerdein or **Jerdune**, s. m. Thursday; (*dies Joveis*), Jupiter's day, or the day dedicated to Jupiter.

e Yerdein, s. his Thursday. J

jerk, v. expect, hope; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

yerk* or **yerkee**, v. did expect, trust, or hope; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J

jerkal, v. expecting, hoping.

dy yerkal, v. to expect, trust, or hope. J

jerkit, 85. expected, hoped.

ro yerkit, a. too expected or hoped. J

neu-yerkit, a. unexpected.

jerkeyder, s. m. an expecter; pl. -yn,

e yerkeyder, s. his expecter. J

jerkalys, s. m. expectation, hope; pl. -syn.

e yerkallys, s. his expectation, &c. J

jerlyn, s. f. darnel [OED: A deleterious grass, *Lolium temulentum*, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn]; pl. -yn.

dy yerlyn, <a.> of darnel. J

jerrey, s. m. end, conclusion, hinder ends. [pl. 67: change -ey to -aghyn].

gerrey, s. m. the end; *Psl. lxxvii. 8: Vel e*

vyghin dy slane er n'immeeagħt son dy bragh: as vel e yialdyn er jeet dy bollagh gys gerrey brā? Is his mercy clean gone for ever: and his promise come to an end for evermore? I suppose the *g* in this word is a mistake. See *jerrey*.

e yerrey, s. his end, his last, his hinder ends; pl. 67. J

jerree, a. d. of hindmost or last.

e yerree, s. [of] his hindmost or last; as, *fy-yerree* (at last, lastly, finally) [See *fey-yerrey*.] J

s'jerree or **s'tierree**, a. the last, the latest. J

er-jerrey, adv. lastly, in line, latterly,

behind, not in front.

fy-yerrey, adv. lastly, at last, finally, in fine.

fey-yerrey, adv. at last, lastly, finally. See also *fy*.

fy-yerrey-hoal, adv. at long last, &c.

jerrinagh, a. dernier, last; a. d. of or belonging to the latter end.

yerrinagh, a. d. of the last or latter; as, *lhiabbee-yerrinagh* (of the death-bed, or the bed that ends, or is final); *Mat. xii. 45: ...as ta stayd yerrinagh yn dooinney shen ny s'doogh na'n toshiagħt*. ...and the last state of that man is worse than the first. J

s'jerrinagh, a. how much tending to the last or latter end. J

s'jerrinee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. J

Jesarn, s. Saturday; (*dies Saturni*), the day dedicated to Saturn, Saturn's day.

e Yesarn, s. his Saturday. J

Sarn, s. m. a contraction of *Jesarn*, Saturday.

Harn, s. (from *Sarn*) Saturday; *Prov. Ta eayst Harn sy Vayrnt dy liooar ayns shiagħt bleeaney*. [A Saturday's moon in March is enough for seven years.] S

jesh, a. right, proper, suitable, neat, nice.

laue yesh, a. right hand. J

jeshey, a. pl. right, suitable, proper, neat, nice.

s'jesh, a. how right, becoming, suitable or proper. J

s'jeshey, a. id., comp. and sup. J

ro yesh, a. too right, proper, suitable, &c. J

neu-yesh, a. improper, unbecoming,

J

- unsuitable, unseemly, inapplicable, awkward.
- jeshid**, *s. m.* propriety, suitableness.
- jeshaht**, *s.* an instrument, implement, or utensil; *pl.* -yn.
- e yeshaght*, *s.* his implement, instrument, or utensil. J
- jeshal**, *s. f.* water agrimony, water hemp.
- jesheen** (sic: stress), *s. m.* an ornament, garnish, or embellishment; *pl.* -yn.
- e yesheen*, *s.* his ornament, &c. J
- yesheen**, *v.* did ornament, embellish; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
- jesheeney**, *v.* ornamenting, embellishing.
- dy yesheeney*, *v.* to adorn, embellish, &c. J
- jesheenit**, *pt.*
- ro yesheenit*, *a.* too ornamented, &c. J
- jesheeneyder**, *s. m.* one who ornaments.
- jesheenagh** *a.* ornamental, delicate; *Deu.* xxviii. 54: *Myr shen, y dooinney ta feer seyr as jesheenagh ny-vud eu, bee drogh hooill echey gys e vraar, as da ben e oghrish, as da e chloan vees er-mayrn.* So that the man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his eye shall be evil toward his brother, and toward the wife of his bosom, and toward the remnant of his children which he shall leave.
- ro yesheenagh*, *a.* too ornamental, too decorated, or set off. J
- jesheenys**, *s. m.* trimmings, embellishments; *pl.* -yn.
- e yesheenys*, *s.* his ornamenting, &c. J
- jeushan**, *s. f.* a hinge; *pl.* -yn.
- e yeushan*, *s.* his hinge. J
- jeushanagh**, *a.* having hinges.
- ro yeushanagh*, *a.* having too many hinges. J
- jeushanit**, 85. hinged.
- s'yeushanit**, *a.* how hinged. J
- ro yeushanit*, *a.* too hinged. J
- jeyd**, *s. m.* dad, dada, or daddy.
- dty yeyd*, *s.* thy dad, dadda, or daddy. J
- jiarg**, *a.* red, ruddy.
- jiargey**, *a. pl.* red, ruddy.
- yiargey**, *a. pl.* red. J
- s'jiarg**, *a.* how red. J
- s'jiargey**, *a. id., comp. and sup.* J
- jiarg[-]rooisht**, *a.* stark naked.

- feeyn-jiarg**, *s. m.* red wine.
- gorrym-jiarg**, *<s>[a].* purple.
- jiarg*** or **jiargee**, *v.* redden, make red; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- yiarg*** or **yiargee**, *v.* did redden; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
- yirgee**, *v.* did or didst redder. See also *yiargee*. J
- jiargagh** or **jiargaghey**, *v.* reddening, blushing, becoming red.
- dy yiargagh* or **yiargaghey**, *v.* to redder. J
- jiargin**, 85, made red, reddened.
- ro yiargin*, *a.* made too red or reddened. J
- jiargeyder**, *s. m.* one that makes red.
- e yiargeyder*, *s.* his reddener. J
- jirgid**, *s. m.* redness; *Mat. xvi. 2:* *Tra ta'n fastyr er, jir shiuish, Bee emshyr aalin ayn: son dy vel jirgid 'syn aer.* When it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather: for the sky is red.
- e yirgid*, *s.* his redness. J
- jiass** ['south']
- my yiass**, *adv.* southward., to the south.
- jiassid**, *s.*
- e yiassid*, *s.* his southernness. J
- jing**, *v.* jam, throng, press; -agh. 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- ying**, *v.* did jam, cram, throng, press, rushed; *Acts xix. 29:* *As va ooilley yn ard-valley bun-ry-skyn: as erreish daue v'er ghoail Gaius as Aristarchus, Macedonianee, sheshaghyn troailtee Phaul, ying ad stiagh ooilley dy cheilley ayns y theater.* And the whole city was filled with confusion: and having caught Gaius and Aristarchus, men of Macedonia, Paul's companions in travel, they rushed with one accord into the theatre; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
- jingey**, *v.* pressing, thronging, &c.
- dy yingey*, *v.* to jam, cram, throng, rush, press, &c. J
- jingit**, 85. pressed, thronged, jammed, trouched.
- s'jingit*, *a.* how pressed or thronged. J
- ro yingit*, *a.* too crammed, stuffed, &c. J
- neu-yingit**, *a.* unpressed.
- jingeypder**, *s. m.* one that presses or throngs.
- e yingeyder*, *s.* his rusher, presser, &c. J

J

jingleyr, s. m. a jangler; *pl.* -yn.

jingleyrys, s. m. a jangling.

jinnair, s. m. dinner; *pl.* -yn

dty yinnair, s. thy dinner. J

jinnaireagh, a. d. of dinner.

yinnaireagh, a. d. of dinner or dinners. J

jioarey

toshiagh-jioarey, s. m. a coroner or sheriff, a man sworn under the crown or king to cite before judges, hold inquests, execute writs, executions, &c. The etymology of this word, like many other, is hard to find; the Scotch Gaelic has *taoiseach* for a chieftain, the Irish have the same word for chieftain and captain, from either or both it may have been derived; but whence the *joarey* or *joaree* which is added ? Is it a corruption of *jeh-ree* (of the king), or *fo-ree* (under the king), and changed to *jo-ree* or *jo-rey*?

jiole, v. suck, sucking; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

yiole, v. did suck or sucked; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J

jiolit or **jiolt**, 85. sucked.

s'jiolit or **s'jiolt**, a. how sucked. J

ro yiolit, a. too sucked. J

jioleyder, s. m. one that sucks, a sucker; *pl.* -yn.

e yioleyder, s. his sucker. J

jiold, v. discard, cast off, dismiss, thrust out; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

yioold or **yioolt**, v. [did] discard, turn off, cast off, or dismiss; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J

jioldey, v. loathing, causing satiety, disgusting, causing a nauseous dislike, thrusting out; 1 Kings ii. 27: *Myr shoh ren Solomon jioldey rish Abiathar nagh beagh eh saggyrt y Chiarn; dy voddagh eh cooilleeney goo'n Chiarn, loayr eh mychione thie Eli ayns Shiloh.* So Solomon thrust out Abiathar from being priest unto the Lord; that he might fulfil the word of the Lord, which he spake concerning the house of Eli in Shiloh.

dy yiooldey, v. to discard or cast off, to dismiss on account of disgust or aversion. J

jioldit, 85. turned off by dislike.

s'jooildit, a. how discarded or turned off. J

ro yiooldit, a. too discarded, &c. J

jioldeyder, s. m. a discarmer, &c.

e yiooldeyder, s. his discarmer, &c. J

jioldagh, a. disgusting, cloyish, raising an aversion or nauseousness in the stomach, raising dislike by some offensive action.

s'joooldagh, a. how disgusting or nauseous. J

s'joooldhee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. J

ro yiooldagh, a. too cloyish or apt to turn on the stomach. J

jirkin, s. m. a coatee or short jacket; *pl.* [deest].

e yirkin, s. his jacket or coatee. J

jishig, s. m. papa, father; *pl.* -yn.

dty yishig, s. thy papa, thy father, colloquially. J

liass yishig, s. m. a step father.

jysick, s. father. See *jishig*.

jiu, s. m. to day, this day.

jiulean or **jiuleanagh**, s. m. a sojourner, a person that stays but a day or two, as the word would indicate, a cotler [sic: ? sc. cottier, OED: *spec.* In Ireland, a peasant renting and cultivating a small holding under a system hence called cottier tenure], or tenant.

e yiulean, s. his sojourner; *pl.* -ee [*pl.* of *jiuleanagh*]. J

ro yiuleanagh, a. too sojourner-like, too cotler or tenant-like. J

jiuleanys, s. m. sojourning, cottery, living as not at home.

joan, s. m. dust, any dry thing pulverised to powder or dust; *pl.* -yn.

joan, v. dust; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys. 88.

yoan, v. did dust or dusted; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J

joaney, v. dusting.

dy yoaney, v. to dust. J

joanit, 85. dusted, powdered.

s'joanit, a. how dusted. J

ro yoanit, a. too dusted. J

joaneyder, s. m. a duster; *pl.* -yn.

e yoaneyder, s. his duster. J

joanagh, a.

s'joanagh, a. how dusty. J

J

s'joanee, *a. id.*, [*comp. and sup.*,] 58. J
ro yoanagh, *a.* too dusty. J
joanlagh, *s. m.* dust of rain, mizzling or drizzling rain; *pl.* 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].
dy yoanlagh, *s.* of misling or drizzling rain. J
joanlaghey, *v.*
dy yoanlaghey, *v.* to missle or drizzle rain. J

joarree, *s. m.* a stranger; *pl.* **-yn**.
ny yoarree, *s.* a stranger. J
joarree, *a.* strange, remarkable, outlandish; *Neh.* xiii. 26: *Nagh ren Solomon ree Israel peccah liorish ny reddyn shoh? ga, mast' ymmodee ashoonyn cha row ree goll rishyn, va graih ec e Yee er, as ren Gee eh ny ree harrish Israel: ny-yeih, eer eshyn ren mraane joarree y chleayney gys peccah.* Did not Solomon king of Israel sin by these things? yet among many nations was there no king like him, who was beloved of his God, and God made him king over all Israel: nevertheless even him did outlandish women cause to sin.

s'joarree, *a.* how strange. J
ro yoarree, *a.* too strange. J
joarreeaught or **joarreeys**, *s. m.* estrangement, strangeness, a foreign or strange place.
e yoarreeaught, *s.* his strange or foreign place. J
e yoarreeys, *s.* his estrangement. J

jok, *v.*

yok, *v.* yoke; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms** **-ys**, [94](#). J

jokal, *v.*
dy yokal, *v.* to yoke. J

jokit, *pt.*
v'eh yokit, [85](#). he was yoked. J

jokal, *s. m.* a yoking, what a team can do at once whilst yoked together.
daa yokal, *s.* two yokings. J

jolg, *s. f.* a thorn; one of a set of knitting needles.
e yolg, *s.* his thorn or knitting needle. J

jilg, *s. pl.* thorns; knitting needles; the *pl.* of *jolg*.
dy yilg, *s.* of thorns; of knitting needles. J

jolgagh, *a.* thorny, full of thorns.

jolg-vrasnee, *s. f.* some will have it that this is the proper Manks for spur; *pl.* **jilg**.

jollys, *s. f.* voracity, ravenousness.
e yollys, *s.* his voracity or greediness. J

jollyssagh, *a.* ravenous, glutinous, immoderately fond of food, or in the gratification of any sensual desire.
s'jollyssagh, *a.* how ravenous or immoderately eager after any sensual gratification. J

s'jollysessee, *a. id.*, [*comp. and sup.*,] 58. J
ro yollyssagh, *a.* too voracious, greedy, too ravenous.

jollyssagh, *s. m.* a ravenous person or beast; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
jollyssid. See *jollys*.

joltagh, *v.* traversing; *Jer.* ii. 23: *Jeeagh reesht gys dty raad 'sy choan, cooinnee er shen t'ou er n'yannoo: t'ou myr dromedaree bieau joltagh er y raad.* See thy way in the valley, know what thou hast done: thou art a swift dromedary traversing her ways.

joltee, *a.* hasty, rash.

Jonee or **Joney**, *s. f.* Judith.

jonse, *s. m.* a jolt, or wince.
jonse, *v.*
yons* or **yonse**, *v.* did jolt or wince [OED: To kick restlessly from impatience or pain]; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). J

jonseragh, *v.* wincing, acting in a wild and untamely manner, said of a horse that winces.
dy yonseragh, *v.* to jolt or wince. J

jonsit, *pt.*
ro yonsit, *a.* too much jolted or winced. J

jonseyder, *s.*
e yonseyder, *s.* his wincer, &c. J

jooigh, *a.* this and *jollyssagh* are nearly syn. but with this difference, that *jooigh* is only to be applied to eagerness of appetite, *jollyssagh* to that and all other intemperate desires.

jooighey, *a. pl.*

yooighey, *a. pl.* greedy; as, *moddee yooighey* (greedy dogs). J

s'jooigh, *a.* how voracious or greedy. J

s'jooighey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* J

ro yooigh, *a.* too greedy. See *jooigh*. J

J

joooid, s. f. greediness, eagerness of appetite.

e yooid, s. his eagerness of appetite. J

jooighid. See *joooid*.

jough, s. f. drink. The Manks here surpasses the English, as that language has only the one word for verb and noun; the Manks verb of drink is *iu*; *pl. -yn*, or *-inyn*.

dy yough, s. of drink. J

beggan-jou-ee-ort, a bad wish; it either means too little drink, or too little appetite.

jouish, s. f. shears; *pl. -yn*.

e youish, s. his shears. J

joushag, s. f. a sharper, a termagant [OED: A violent, overbearing, or quarrelsome person (or thing personified); a blustering bully]; *pl. -yn*.

jouyl, s. m. devil. The *j* from *jee* and *ouyl* from *dewil* cruel, the cruel or evil god. The English I supposed to be formed in like manner, *d* from *dia* or *deus*, and *evil* added, the evil or bad god; *diabolus*, &c.

y youyl, s. <a>[the] devil. J

jouyil, s. pl. devils, diabolians.

dy youyil, s. pl. of devils. J

jouyllagh, a. devilish, diabolical.

s'jouyllagh, a. how devilish or diabolical J

s'jouyllee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J

ro youyllagh, a. too devilish or diabolical. J

jouyllid, s. m. devilishness, devilment.

joyn, v. join; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

yoyn, v. did join or joined; *-agh*. *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. J

joynal, v. joining.

dy yoynal, v. to join. J

joynit, 85. joined.

ro yoynit, a. too joined. J

joyneyder, s. m. a joiner; *pl. -yn*.

juail or **juailys** (sic: stress), deprivation, total loss.

dy yuail, s. of deprivation or loss. J

juail, v.

er yuail, v. hath, &c., deprived or lost. J

Juan, s. m. the familiar of John.

Yuan, s. John, voc. of Juan. J

Juan-mooar, s. m. the black -backed gull.

Juan-teayst, s. m. the jack-daw.

juist, s. m. a wooden dish; *pl. -yn*.

juistey, a. d of a wooden dish or dishes.

yuistey, a. d. of a wooden dish. J

clooid-juist, s. m. a dish clout.

jummal, v. wasting, destroying, embezzling, squandering, lavishing, consuming by riot; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-ey*, 82; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

jummaley, v.

er yummal, v. hath, &c., wasted, lavished or squandered; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. J

jummalit, 85. wasted, squandered, lavished, &c.

ro yummallit, a. too wasted, destroyed, &c. J

neu-yummalit, a. unwasted, unlavished.

jummallah (sic: stress), s. m. a wasteful person ; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

[ny] **yummallah**, s. a waster, a squanderer, &c.; *pl. 71*. J

jummaltagh, s. m. a waster, lavisher, &c.; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

[ny] **yummaltagh**, s. a waster, a squanderer, &c.; *pl. 71*. J

jummallah (sic: stress), a. wasteful, lavish, destructive; prodigal.

s'jummallah or **s'jummaltagh**, a. how wasteful or lavishing. J

s'jummalee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J

ro yummallah or **yummaltagh**, a. too wasteful or lavish, &c.; J

jummal, or **jummallys**, s.

e yummal or **yummallys**, s. his wastefulness, his lavishing or squandering. J

jummalid, s. m. wastefulness, prodigality.

junt, s. m. a seam in timber or stone, a joint ; *pl. -yn*.

drogh yunt, s. a bad seam or joint in wood, stone, &c. J

junt, v. joint[,] seam; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88

yunt, v. did joint or jointed; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*. J

juntal, v. jointing.

juntey, v.

J

dy yuntal or **yuntey**, *v.* to joint together in joints, to join in seams. J

juntit, 85. jointed, having joints.

ro yuntit, 85, too jointed. J

junteyder, *s. m.* a joiner.

e yunteyder, *s.* his joiner. J

juntagh, *a.* having joints or seams.

jurnaa or **jurnah**, *s. m.* a journey; *pl. -ghyn*.

e yurnaa or **yurnah**, *s.* his journey; *pl.*

-ghyn or **-yn**. J

jurnaaghey, *v.* journeying.

dy yurnaghey, *v.* to journey. J

jurnahys, *s.*

e yurnahys, *s.* his journeying. J

jus-nish, *adv.* just now.

juys, *s. m.* fir timber, fir, *Ez.* xxxi. 8: *Cha row*

ny cedaryn ayns garey Yee ny syrjey na eshyn:
cha row ny bilbyn-juys dy ve soylit rish eer e
vanganyn, as cha row yn billey-chesnut casley
rish e vanglaneyn, cha row billey erbee ayns
garey Yee casley rishyn son aalid. The cedars
 in the garden of God could not hide him: the fir
 trees were not like his boughs, and the
 chestnut trees were not like his branches; nor
 any tree in the garden of God was like unto him
 in his beauty.

dy yuys, *s.* of fir. J

jymmoose, *s. f.* wrath, ire, anger, indignation;
pl. -yn.

e yymmoose, *s.* his wrath, anger, fury,
 rage; *pl. -yn*. J

jymmoosey, *v.*

dy yymmoosey, *v.* to make wroth or angry.

J

jymmoosagh, *a.* wrath, indignant, inflamed
 with anger, furious, raging.

s'jymmoosagh, *a.* how wroth. J

s'jymmoosee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. J
ro yymmoosagh, *a.* too wroth or wrathful,
 angry. J

neu-yymmoossagh, *a.* not wrathful.

jymmoosagh, *s. m.* a wrathful, &c. person;
pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

K

K

This letter, like *f*, has no word from other letters. For its sound, see Remark 17; and its changes see 51.

kaart, s. m. a card; *pl.* -yn.

kaart, s. m. a quart; the weight of 7lbs. of wool; *pl.* -yn.

e chaart, his quart. K

byn gaart, s. your, &c. quart. K

kaart, v. card; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys. [88](#).

chaart, v. did card. K

kaartey, v. carding.

e chaartey, v. his carding. K

kaartee, a. d. of carding, or to card.

kaartit, [85](#). carded.

kaarteyder, s. m. a carder; *pl.* -yn.

kahngyr, s. f. a cancer; *pl.* -yn.

kail, s. f. cole, cabbage, colewort.

yn chail, s. the cole or cabbage. C.

byn gail, s. your, &c. cole or cabbage. K

bwilleen-kail, s. f. a cabbage; *pl.* -yn.

far-chail, s. f. weed or weeds.

kairdee, s. f. a smithy, a forge; *pl.* -yn.

byn gairdee, s. your, &c. smithy; *pl.* -yn. K

kairdagh, a. d. of a smithy or smithery.

kairdeey, s. f. smithery or smith craft.

kalk, v. calk, stop, the leak of a ship or boat; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys. [88](#).

cha galk, v. not calk; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#).

kalkey, v. calking, stopping leaks.

byn galkey, s. our, &c. calking.

kalkit, [85](#). calked.

kalkeyder, s. m. a calker; *pl.* -yn.

kalkin, s. m. a calking iron; *pl.* -yn,

Kargys, s. f. Lent, forty days before Easter set apart by the Church for fasting. Is the word from *kiar* (provide), and *gys* (to)? —to provide for that festival; or is it from *kiare* (four), and *jeih* (ten)? —the number of days it contains.

yn Chargys, s. the Lent. K

karr or **karree**, v. mend, repair; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys.

[88](#). **Kerree** ['punish'] is in *Isaiah* lxi. 4, for repair, when it ought to have been *karree*:

As trogee ad ny shenn tholtany, kerree ad traartyis ny shenn earishyn, as coamree ad reesht ny ard-valjyn treigit, traartyis ymmodee sheelogheyn. And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations. *my charrys*, v. if shall, &c. repair. K **charree**, v. did mend or repair. K **karragh** or **karraghey**, v. mending, repairing.

er charragh or **charraghey**, v. hath, &c. repaired and mended. K

karrit, [85](#). repaired, mended. [*Kerrit*] is in *Josh.* ix. 4, for mended or repaired where it ought to have been *karrit*: *Hie ad gys obbyr dy cooishagh, as lhig ad orroo hene dy ve chaghteryn reeoil, as ghow ad shenn saick erbyn assylyn, as siyn-feeyney, shenn, raipit, as kerrit*. They did work wilily, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors, and took old sacks upon their asses, and wine bottles, old, and rent, and bound up.

s'karrit, a. how mended or repaired. K

feer charrit, pt. 6. very much repaired or mended. K

karreyder, s. m. a mender, &c. *pl.* -yn.

kart, s. f. a cart; *pl.* -yn.

yn chart, s. the cart. K

byn gart, s. your, &c. cart;; *pl.* -yn. K or C

kartey, v. carting.

kartit, [85](#). carted.

s'kartit, a. how carted. K

cart[-]harnee, s. f. a cannon.

kart, v. muck rake; -agh, [77](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys. [88](#).

chart, v. did gather or rake mire; -agh; -aghey; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#).

kartey, v. raking muck or mire.

kartit, [85](#). muck raked.

s'kartit, a. how raked with a coal-rake. K

karteyder, s. m. a gatherer of muck or mire.

kay, s. f. mist, fog; *pl.* -ghyn..

yn chay, s. the mist or fog.

byn gay, s. your, &c. mist. K

K

kayeeagh, *a.* misty, foggy.

s'keayeeagh, *a.* how misty, *comp.* and *sup.* K

feer chayeeagh, *a.* very misty, &c. This word is used by aged Manks people when they wish for particular weather at the approach of the different seasons of the year; as, *arragh chayeeagh*; *sourey ouyragh*; *fouyr ghrianagh*; *as geurey rioeeagh*: [a misty spring, a gloomy summer, a sunny autumn and a frosty winter]. K

kayid, *s. m.* mistiness, fogginess.

yn chayid, *s.* the mistiness. K

kayt, *s. m.* a cat; *pl. kiyt*.

yn chayt, *s.* the cat. K

byn gayt, *s.* your, &c. cat. K

keiyt, *s. pl.* cats; the *pl.* of *kayt*.

e cheiyt, *s. pl.* his cats. K

byn geiyt, *s.* your, &c. cats. K

crow-cheyt, *s. f.* the herb bird's foot.

kaytag, *s. f.* a cat fish; *pl. -yn*.

yn chaytag, *s.* the cat fish. K

kease, *s. f.* buttock, ham.

yn cheays, *s.* the ham or buttock. K

byn gease, *s.* your, &c. buttock. The *pl.* is in 2 Sam. x. 4: *Shen-y-fa ghow Hanun sharvaantyn Ghavid*, as *ren eh baarey yn derrey lieh jeh ny faasaagyn oc*, as *yiare eh jeu* *byn goamraghyn 'sy vean, kiart rish nyn*

geasyn, as *Ihig eh'n raad daue*. Wherefore Hanun took David's servants, and shaved off the one half of their beards, and cut off their garments in the middle, even to their buttocks, and sent them away. K

keayn, *s. m.* ocean, sea.

yn cheayn, *s.* the ocean, the sea. K

byn geayn, *s.* your, &c. ocean or sea. K

keayin, *a. d.* of the sea or ocean.

blest keayin, *s. m.* a sea blast.

ynsagh-keayin, *s. f.* navigation.

keayn, *v.* cry, weep; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

cha geayn, *v.* not cry; *-agh*; *-ee*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; [94](#). K

cheayn, *v.* did cry, or cried; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*. K

keayney, *v.* crying, weeping.

caayney, *v.* braying; *Job xxx. 7: Mastey ny*

tammagyn ren ad caayney; fo'n undaagagh v'ad er nyn lostey. Among the bushes they brayed; under the nettles they were gathered together.

byn gaayne, *s.* your, &c. braying; *<Job xxx. 7>*[see above].

byn geayne, *s.* your, &c. crying, &c. K *er cheayne*, *v.* hath, &c. cried, K **keaynit as**, [85](#). cried out.

keayne, *s. m.* a crier, one that cries; *pl. -yn*.

keayrt, *adv.* once, one time; *pl. -yn*.

un cheayrt, *adv.* once, one time. K

keayrt dy row, *adv.* once on a time.

keayrt elley, *adv.* one time more.

keayrt ny ghaa, *adv.* many a time.

keck, *s. m.* the excrements or dung of any animal; *pl. -yn*.

keck, *v.* dung; *-agh*, [77](#) *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#). *cha geck*, *v.* not dung, or go to stool; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*, [94](#). K

check, *v.* 6. did dung, dunged; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). K

keckit, [85](#). dunged.

keckagh, *a.* excrementitious.

keckyeder, *s. m.* a voider of dung; *pl. -yn*

kecksee, *s. m.* one that is besmeared with excrements, a dirty fellow.

keddin

cheddin, *a.* same; *wheesh cheddin* (so much); *choud cheddin* (so far); *aght cheddin* (likewise).

myrgeddin, *adv.* also, likewise, in like manner.

keead, *s.* an hundred; *pl. -yn*

un cheead, *s.* 6. one hundred.

byn geead, *s.* your, &c. hundred; *pl. -yn*. K

keeadoo, *a<dv>*. hundredth.

yn cheeadoo, *a.* the hundredth. K

byn geadoo, *a.* our, &c. hundredth. K

keeagh, *s. f.* breast or pap [OED: A woman's breast or (now rare) nipple], the breast that gives milk; *pl. -yn*.

yn cheeagh, *s.* the breast or pap. K

byn geeagh, *s.* your, &c. breast. K

kee, *a. d.* of breast milk.

ben chee, *s.* a woman that gives suck. K

K

ben-chee, *s. f.* a woman that gives suck.
boandyr kee, a wet nurse.

keeaght, *s. m.* a plough; *pl. -yn*.

yn cheeaght, *s.* the plough. K

byn geeaght, *s.* their, &c. plough. K

kione keeaght, *s.* a plough head.

keeak, *s. m.* a cake; *pl. -yn*.

yn cheeak, *s.* the cake. K

byn geeak, *s.* your, &c. cake. K

keeayll or keeaill, *s. f.* sense, wit; *pl. -yn*.

yn cheeayl, *s.* the sense. *Prov.* “*Keeayl chionnit yn cheeayl share, mannagh vel ee kionnit ro gheyr.*” [Bought wit is the best wit, if it be not bought too dear.] K

byn geeayl, *s.* their, &c. sense or wit. K

keilley, *a. d.* of sense or wit.

e cheilley, *s.* [of] his wits. K

byn geiley, *a. d.* of your, &c. sense or wit. *Ec kionebyn geiley* (at their wits end). K

Prov. “*Kione mooar er y veggan cheilley, as kione beg gyn veg edyr. Towse cheilley rish.*” [A big head on the little (of wits), and a little head with none at all. Measure sense with it.]

merre-cheilley, *s. f.* deadness of wit or sense.

keeayll-vairey, *s. f.* mother's wit.

bun-cheeayl, *s. m.* a moral; *pl. -yn*.

mee[-]cheeayl, *s. f.* silliness, simplicity, nonsense.

mee[-]cheayllid, *s. m.* silliness, simpleness.

keeayllagh, *n.* sensible, witty.

s'keeayllagh, *a.* how sensible or witty. K

s'keeayllee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58.

feer cheeayllagh, *a.* very sensible or witty. K

mee[-]cheayllagh, *a.* silly, simple, nonsensical; *s. m.* a wantwit; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

neu-cheeayllagh, *a.* unwary unwittingly.

raa-keeayllagh, *s. m.* a maxim, an adage.

keeil, *s. f.* jaw, jamb, side or cheek.

yn cheeil, *s.* the jaw, the jamb or side of a place; as, *keeil doorrysh* (the cheek or jamb of the door). K

byn geeil, *s.* your, &c. jaw; *pl. -yn*. K

keeilley, *a. d.* of the jaw or cheek; *caigney-keeilley* (chewing the cud). Though in common conversation we say *caigney*

keerey. [see *keeir*]

cheeille, *a. d.* of the jaw. K

keeil ɔ̄iollee, *s.* hearth side, or fire side.

keeil doarlish, *s.* side of the gap.

keeil doorrysh, *s.* side of the door or door side.

keeill or keeihll, *s. f.* church, kirk.

yn cheeill, *s.* the church. K

byn geeill or **geeihell**, *s.* your, &c. church. K

kialteenyn, *s. pl.* churches.

e chialteenyn, *s.* his churches. K

byn gialteenyn, *s.* your, &c. churches. K

killagh, *a. d.* of a church; *Prov.* *Cha boght as lugh killagh* [As poor as a church mouse]; and, *Clagh ny killagh ayns kione dty hie wooar*. [A stone of the church be in thy big house, i.e., the kitchen.] This was once thought the greatest curse.

recortys-killagh, *s. f.* church register.

cheeillagh, *a. d.* of the church. K

killey, *a. d.* near the church, but not belonging to.

cheilley, *a. d.* of the church. K

keilleig, *s. f.* an enclosure belonging to a church or chapel; *pl. -yn*.

keeir, *s.*

yn cheeir, *s.* the cud. K

caigney keerey. [See *caigney-keeilley*.]

keeir, *a.* a dark colour, the natural colour of what is called in English a black sheep.

keeirey *a. pl.* sable, dark, blackish.

s'keeir, *a.* how dark coloured, sable. K

s'keeirey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* K

feer cheeir, *a.* very misty or dark; *<as,> keeir*, *v.*

cheeir yn oie orrin (the night darkened on us). K

keeirit, 85. made dark or black; *vel yn oie keeirit?* (is it night fall, or is the night as dark as it will be)?

keeir as gorrym, *s. m.* blue and the colour *keeir* mixed in wool being spun and wove into cloth is so called.

keeir-lheeah, *s. m.* those two colours of wool spun and wove into cloth are so called, and which was formerly the garb generally worn by the Manks peasantry.

yn cheeir-lheeah, *s.* the russet, or dark gray woollen cloth. K

K

keeiragh or **kayragh**, *s.* the darkness of the night, between day and night, or night fall. Is this word from *kay* (mist)?
yn cheeiragh, *s.* the night fall. K

keek, *s. m.* a peep; *pl. -yn*.

keek, *v.* peep; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#)

keekeyder, *s. m.* a peeper; *pl. -yn*.

keep, *s. m.* a sort of strong grass of the bent kind.

keesh. *s. f.* tax, fee, tribute; *pl. -yn*.

yn cheesh, *s.* 6. the tax or due. K

byn geesh, *s.* your, &c. tax or tribute. K

thie keesh, *s. m.* a custom house.

keeshagh, *a.* tributary.

kegeesh, *s.* fortnight; *pl. -yn*. *Prov.* “*Three kegeeshyn dy chegeeshyn slane, Ta voish laa'l Thomys sy Nollick gys laa'l Breeshey Bane.*” [Three fortnights of fortnights whole; these are from St. Thomas' Day in Christmas to White St. Bridget's Day.]

yn chegeesh, *s.* 6. the fortnight. K

byn gegeeish, *s.* your, &c. fortnight. K

keil or **keill***, *v.* conceal, hide, secrete; **-agh**; [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha geill* or **geil**, *v.* not conceal or hide; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**. K

cheil or **cheill***, *v.* 6. did conceal or hide; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K

keiltyn, *v.* concealing, secreting, &c.

er cheilltyn, *v.* hath, &c. concealed. K

byn geiltyn, *v.* your, &c. concealing, &c. K

keillit, [85](#). concealed, hid. secreted.

s'keillit, *a.* how concealed or hid. K

ro cheillit, *pt.* too concealed or hid. K

keilleyder, *s. m.* a concealer, a hider, purloiner.

keilleig, *s.* a fish called kellack or kellag [neither is in OED or EDD; probably Manx English, from Manx]; *pl. -yn*.

yn cheilleig, *s.* the kellag. K

keim, *s. f.* amble an ambling pace; *Prov.* “*My ta keim sy laair, bee keim sy lhiy.*” [If there is an amble in the mare, there will be an amble in the colt.]

keimagh, *a.* able to amble.

keimeragh, ambling, pacing.

keint, *s. m.* kind, sort, species, somewhat like.

yn cheint, *s.* 6. the sort, the kind. K

byn geint, *s.* your, &c. kind, sort. K

keird, *s. f.* trade, employment, occupation, business; *pl. -yn*.

yn cheird, *s.* the trade. K

byn geird, *s.* your, &c. trade. K

keirdey, *a. d.* of a trade, or business.

cheirdey, *a. d.* of a trade or trades. K

keirdagh, *s. m.* a tradesman, a craftsman; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *2 Kings xxiv.*

14: *As hug eh lesh ooilley Jerusalem ersooyl, as ooilley ny princeyn, as ooilley ny deiney niartal caggee, eer jeih thousaneyn cappee, as ooilley ny keirdee*, as ny gaauenyn. And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valour, even ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths.

keirn, *s. m.* the round [sc. rowan] tree, the mountain ash, a berry of its fruit.

yn cheirn, *s.* the mountain ash. K

keirn, *s. m.* a kind of bird.

keish, *a.* obese, fat; *s. f.* a fat pig.

yn cheish, *s.* the obese, the fat. K

keishid, *s. m.* obeseness, fatness.

keiyn, *a.* kind, delicate, &c.; *Prov.* xxix. 21:

Eshyn ta dy keiyn troggal e harvaant veih e aegid, gowee eh er dy ve e vac ec y jerrey. He that delicately bringeth up his servant from a child shall have him become his son at the length.

dy keiyn, *adv.* kindly, delicately; *[L]am.* iv. 5: *Adsyn va beaghey dy keiyn, t'ad treigit ayns ny straïdyn: adsyn va coamrit lesh scarleod t'ad lhie er ny torrany.* They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets: they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills.

keayn, *adv.* kindly or kind.

feer cheiyn, *a.* very kind, or kindly. K

kelk, *s. m.* chalk; *pl. -yn*.

yn chelk, *s.* 6. the chalk. K

byn gelk, *s.* your, &c. chalk. K

kelk, *v.* chalk; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#).

kelkal or **kelkey**, *v.* chalking.

K

kelkit, [85](#). chalked, scored with chalk.

kelkeyder, s. m. a chalker; pl. -yn.

kellagh, s. m. a cock. [pl. 71: change -agh to -ee]. The males of many fowls are called *kellagh*; as *kellagh guiy* (a gander); *kellagh tunnag* (a drake); *kellagh ny keylley* (a woodcock); but if none of those are mentioned with *kellagh*, the male of the hen is understood.

yn **chellagh**, s. the cock. K

byn **gellagh**, s. your, &c. cock; pl. 71. K

kellee, a. d. of a cock or cock.

chellee, a. d. 6. of the cock or cocks. K

kellagh, s. m. a wooden anchor with a stone in it. [pl. 71: change -agh to -ee].

kemmyrk, s. f. refuge, protection.

yn **chemmyrk**, s. 6. the refuge. K

byn **gemmyrk**, s. your, &c. refuge. K

kemmyrkagh, s. m. a refugee, one who stands in need of refuge or protection; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn **chemmyrkagh**, the refugee; pl. 71. K

kenjal, a. kind, benevolent, mellow.

s'kenjal, a. how kindly, mellow. K

s'kenjaley, a. id., comp. and sup. K

feer chenjal, a. 6. very kindly, or mellow. K

neu-chenjal, a. unkind, not kindly.

kenjallys, s. m. kindness, benevolence, kindness.

e **chenjallys**, s. his kindness, gentleness, benevolence. K

byn **genjallys**, s. your, &c. kindness. K

kenjallys-graihagh, s. m. loving kindness.

e **chenjallys-graihagh**, s. his loving-kindness. K

kennip, s. f. hemp; pl. -yn.

yn **chenip**, s. 6. the hemp. K

byn **genip**, s. your, &c. hemp. K

kennipey, a. d. hempen, of hemp.

genipey, a. pl. (sic) hemp; a. d. of hemp. K

keoie, a. wild, mad, in a rage, not tame.

s'keoie, a. how wild or mad. K

s'keoiey, a. id., comp. and sup. K

feer cheoie, a. 6. very wild, mad, or in a rage.

eaghcheoy, s. f. sciatic, rheumatism [lit. ‘mad horse’].

keoieid or **keoieys**, s. m. wildness, &c.

e **cheoieid**, s. his wildness, &c. K

byn **geoii-id**, s. your, &c. wildness, &c. K

keagh

er **keagh**, a. (from *keoi*), wild, raging.

goaill cheagh (sic), v. getting mad or in a rage. K

keoyeeagh, a. fulsome [OED *fulsome* A4b:

Offensive to the sense of smell, foul-smelling, rank. Also: strong-smelling, pungent], musty.

feer cheoyagh, a. very fulsome, or musty. K

kercheen, s. f. m. a cullion [OED: As a term of contempt: A base, despicable, or vile fellow; a rascal], a cringe, an underling, a very dependent being; pl. -ee.

yn **chercheen** (sic: stress), s. the underling or cullion. K

kercheenagh, a. servile, cringing, mean, dependent, cullionly, slavish, base.

feer chercheenagh, a. in a very cullionly manner. K

kercheenys, s. f. the act of doing the meanest actions for hire, mean dependancy, slavishness, base, meanness.

e **chercheenys**, s. his cullionness. K

kere or **khere**, s. f. a comb, wax; pl. -yn, or -nyn; <Psalm xix. 10>[see *kere-volley* below].

keer. See *kere*.

yn **chere**, s. the comb.

byn **gere**, s. your, &c. comb. K

kere-volley, s. f. honey comb, or rather a sweet comb; as the *volley* here comes from *millish*; [Psalm xix. 10: *Ny smoo t'ad dy v'er*

byn *yeearee na airh, dy jarroo, na mooarane airh ghlen: ny s'miljey neesht na mill, as y*

khere-volley. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey, and the honey-comb.]

kere, v. comb; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha gere, v. not comb; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. K

chere, v. did comb; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. K

kerey, v. combing, teasing, hackling [OED *hackle* v.²: To prepare (flax, hemp, etc.)

K

with a hackle or hackling machine, splitting, straightening, and combing the fibres in preparation for spinning].

dy cherey, *v.* to comb, to tease, or hackle.

K

kereit or **keret**, [85](#). combed, teased, &c.

s'keret, *a.* how well teased or combed. K

kereyder, *s. m.* a comber, teaser, &c.; *pl.*

-yn

yn cher<er>eyder, *s.* the comber, the teaser. K

kerr or **kerree**, *v.* punish; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);

-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

Kerree is in *Isaiah lxi. 4*, for repair, when it ought to have been *karree* [*q.v.*].

cha gerree or **gerr***, *v.* not punish; **-agh**;

-in; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**. K

cherr* or **cherree**, *v.* did punish; **-agh**; **-in**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K

kerraghey, *v.* punishing, taking vengeance.

kerrit, [85](#). punished. This word is in *Josh. ix. 4*, for mended or repaired where it ought to have been *karrit* [*q.v.*].

s'kerrit, *a.* how punished. K

kerraghey, *s. m.* punishment, vengeance; *pl.* 69 [change **-ey** to **-yn**].

e cherraghey, *s.* his punishment. K

ynn gerragh or **gerraghey**, *s.* your, &c. punishment.

kerreyder, *s. m.* a punisher; *pl.* **-yn**.

kerrin, *s. m.* a square of anything, a pane.

kerrinyn, *s. pl.* the *pl.* of *kerroo* and *kerrin*.

kern[-]riaghyl, *s. m.* a square; *pl.* 76 [*viz.* **kern-riaghil**].

kesh, *s. f.* froth, foam; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chesh, *s.* the froth or foam. K

kesh, *v.* froth, foam; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha gesh, *v.* not froth or foam; **-agh**; **-in**;

-ins; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). K

chesh, *v.* did froth or foam; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K

keshal, *v.* frothing, foaming, &c.

er cheshal, *v.* hath, &c. frothed, or foamed.

K

keshit, [85](#). frothed, foamed.

kesheyder, *s. m.* a frother, &c.; *pl.* **-yn**.

keshagh, *a.*

s'keshagh, *a.* how frothy or foamy. K

s'keshee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. K

keshag, *s. f.* a bunch of froth or foam that fly together. This word is applied to snow when it comes down like feathers, and to feathers when they get in bunches in a bed, &c.

yn cheshag, *s.* the bunch of froth, &c. K

keshagagh, *a.* in bunches, having bunches.

kesmad, *s. m.* a step, a pace; *pl.* **-yn**. [cf. **tesmad**]

yn chesmad, *s.* 6. the step; *pl.* **-yn**. K

ynn gesmad, *s.* your, &c. step; *pl.* **-yn**. K

kesmad-coshey, a foot step.

kesmadey, *v.* stepping, pacing.

kessey, *s.*

yn chessey, *s.* the cast off piece of land. K

ynn gessey, *s.* your, &c. cast off piece of land. K

kest, *s. m.* a turn or cast, a length spun by a roper at a time; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chest, *s.* the turn, or length spun by a roper at once.

kest, *v.* cast or struggle; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

kestal, *v.* twisting or struggling in wrestling.

kestit, [85](#). cast, turned off.

kesteyder, *s. m.* one who gives a cast, turn<s> or struggle; *pl.* **-yn**.

kewyl, *s. a keel; pl.* **-yn**.

yn chewyl, *s. 6. the keel. K*

mackewyl, *s. m.* a kelson or keelson [OED: A line of timber placed inside a ship along the floor-timbers and parallel with the keel, to which it is bolted, so as to fasten the floor-timbers and the keel together].

key, *s. m.* a quay; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

keyee, *a. d.* of a quay or keys [*sc.* quays].

key, *s. m.* cream; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

yn chey, *s.* the cream. K

ynn gey, *s.* your, &c. cream. K

keyjeen, *s. a cock's comb, a hen's comb; pl.* **-yn**.

keyjeenagh, *a.* having a comb as a cock.

keyl, *a.* fine, small, slender.

keyley, *a. pl.* fine, small, slender.

s'keyl, *a.* how fine or slender. K

K

- s'keylley**, *a. id., comp. and sup.*
feer cheyl, *a. very fine or slender.* K
- keyl**, *v. to make fine, small, or slender;*
-agh, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86;
-yms, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- keylagh**, *v. growing or getting fine, small, or slender.*
- keylit**, 85. made fine or slender.
- keylid**, *s. m. fineness, &c.*
- keylid-mean**, *s. the waist.*
- keyll**, *s. f. a wood, a forest.*
yn cheyll, *s. the wood or forest.* K
- keylljyn**, *s. pl. forests, woods.*
- keylley**, *a. d. of the wood or forest.*
- cheylley**, *a. d. of the wood or forest.* K
- cassan-ayns-keyll**, *s. m. a grove.*
- keyllagh** or **keyhlagh**, *s. f. a dryad, a wood nymph; a fabulous deformed old woman; as, keyllagh-ny-grummag [?], and y cheyllagh ghaney myr t'ou. [Ugly hag as thou art.]*
- yn cheyllagh*, *s. the Dryad or wood-nymph.* K
- keyllys**, *s. f. a strait, a firth, a narrow neck of sea, a sound; pl. -yn.*
sy cheylllys, *s. in the sound or strait.* K
- keym**, *s. a stile, or steps to go over a fence.*
yn cheym, *s. the style or step.* K
- keymyn**, *s. pl. steps on which to step over a river; the pl. of keym.*
- keym-Chreest**, *s. f. the herb centuary.*
- keynnagh**, *s. f. moss; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].*
- keynnee**, *a. d. of moss.*
- keyrrey**, *s. f. a sheep; pl. kirree.*
yn cheyrrey, *s. the single sheep.* K
- kirree**, *s. pl. sheep; the pl. of keyrrey.*
- e chirree*, *s. 6. pl. his sheep.* K
- kirree vooarey**, *a. pl. big sheep.* M
- keyrragh**, *a. d. of sheep.*
- cheyrragh**, *a. d. 6. of sheep.* K
- meeyl cheyrragh**, *s. f. a sheep-louse.*
- ny geyrragh*, *a. d. of sheep; John x. 1: Eshyn nagh vel goll stiagh er y dorrays ayns bwoaillee ny geyrragh, agh ta drappal seose er aight ennagh elley, t'eh shen ny vaarliagh as ny roosteyr. He that entereth not by the door*
- into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber.* K
- khenough**, *v. carping, cavilling.*
- Kherree**, *s. f. Kitty.*
- khyrloghe**, *a. unsound, carious.*
khyrloghey, *a. pl. unsound, &c.*
- s'khyrloghe**, *a. how unsound in body.* K
- s'khyrloghey**, *a. id, comp. and sup.* K
- khyrloghid**, *s. m. unsoundness, gourdiness [OED *gourdy*: Of a horse's legs: Swollen (as a morbid condition)].*
- kiadd**, *v. form; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*
- chiad** or **chiadd***, *v. 6. did form; -agh; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys; <Job xxxiii. 6>[See below]: There is no doubt but this word is from *chied* (first). K*
- kiaddey**, *v. forming, modelling; [Isa. xlvi. 7. Ta mee kiaddey yn soilshey, as croo yn dorraghys; ta mee janno shee as reill yn olk. Mish yn Chiarn ta bun ooilley ny reddyn shoh. I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things.] [Job xxxiii. 6: Cur-my-ner, ta mish cordail rish dty yeeearree ayns lieh Yee; ta mish myrgeddin er my **chiaddey** ass yn ooir. Behold, I am according to thy wish in God's stead: I also am formed out of the clay].*
- kiaddit**, 85. formed; <Isa. xlvi. 7>[See above, *kiaddey*].
- kialg**, *s. f. guile, deceit, craft, subtlety, wile, cunning; pl. -yn.*
- yn chialg*, *s. 6. the guile or deceit.* K
- kialgagh**, *a. hypocritical, crafty, deceitful, wily, sly.*
- s'kialgagh**, *a. how hypocritical, crafty, deceitful, or subtile.* K
- s'kialgee**, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.* K
- feer chialgagh**, *a. very hypocritical or deceitful.* K
- kialgeyr**, *s. m. a hypocrite, a deceiver, a subtle deceitful person; pl. -yn.*
- yn chialgeyr*, *s. the hypocrite or deceiver.* K
- kialgevrys** (sic: stress) or **kialgys**, *s. m. subtleness, craftiness, deceitfulness.*
- e chialgevrys** or **chialgys**, *s. his hypocrisy or subtlety.* K

K

yn gialgevrys (sic: stress), *s.* your, &c. subtleness, craftiness.

kialter, *s. m.* woollen cloth before it is milled or tucked.

yn chialter, *s.* 6. the unmilled woollen cloth. K

kialteragh, *a. d.* of woollen cloth unmilled. **eggey chialteragh**, *s.* a web of unmilled woollen cloth. K

kiangl* or **kiangle**, *v.* tie, bind, make fast, or secure; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*Kiangle myr noid, as yiow myr carrey.*” [Bind as an enemy, and you will have as a friend.] **cha giangl*** or **giangle**, *v.* not tie or bind; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K

chiangl* or **chiangle**, *v.* 6. did bind or tie; **-agh**; **-ey**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#); *Mat.* xvi. 19: *As ver-yms dhyt's ogheryn reeriaght niau: as cre-erbee **changlys** oo er y thalloo, bee eh **kiant** ayns niau: as cre-erbee eayslys oo er y thalloo, bee eh er ny eaysley ayns niau.* And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. K

kiangle, *v.* binding, tying, astringent.

kianglee, *a. d.* of binding or tying.

dy chiangle, *v.* to bind, tie, or make costive [OED = ‘constipated’]. K

er giangle, *v.* hath, &c. tied or bound. K

kianglt or **kiant**, [85](#). tied, bound, made fast, secure; costive.

s'kianlt, *a.* how tied or bound. K

feer chianlt, *pt.* very bound or tied. K

ro chianglt, *pl.* too bound, or too costive. K

kianglt booise, bound in thanks or bound to thanks.

kiangle, *s. m.* a tie, a bandage; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

kiangleyder, *s. m.* a tyer or binder; *pl.* **-yn**. **yn chiangleyder**, *s.* the binder or tyer. K

kiannoort, *s. m.* a governor; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn chiannoort, *s.* the governor. K

yn giannoort, *s.* our, &c. governor. K

kiannoortagh, *a. d.* of a governor.

kiannoortys, *s. m.* government; *pl.* **-syn**.

kiap, *s. m.* a block; *<Isa. lvii. 14>*, *<[Lev.] xix. 14>*[See below, **kiap-snapperal**]; a last; *pl.* **-yn**.

kap, *s.* See **kiap**.

yn chiap, *s.* the block or last. K

kip or **kipp**, *s. pl.* blocks or logs; the *pl.* of **kiap**.

e chip, *s.* 6. his blocks or lasts. K

kiapit, *pt.*

feer chiapit, *a.* very blockaded or confined. K

K

kiap-snapperal, *s.*

[*Lev.*] xix. 14: *Cha jean oo gweeaghyn da'n bouyr, ny **kiap**-snapperal y choyrt roish y doal; agh gowee oo aggle roish Jee: Mish y Chiarn.* Thou shalt not curse the deaf, nor put a stumblingblock before the blind, but shalt fear thy God: I am the Lord

yn chiap (sic)-**snapperal**, *s.* the stumbling block; *Isa.* lvii. 14: *Tilg-jee seose, tilg-jee seose, kiartee-jee yn raad, scugh-jee yn **kiap**-**snapperal** ass raad my phobble. Cast ye up, cast ye up, prepare the way, take up the stumblingblock out of the way of my people.* K

kiar or **kiare**, *a.* left.

laue chiare, *s.* left hand. K

kiar* or **kiare**, *v.* provide, resolve; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

kiare-jee, *p.* provide ye.

kiare-jee diu-hene, provide ye for yourselves.

cha giare, *v.* not provide or resolve. K

chiar* or **chiare**, *v.* did resolve, intend, did purpose, or provide; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K

kiarail, *v.* care, cares, careth, &c.; determine, &c.

er chiarail, *v.* hath, &c. intended, purposed, provided, or resolved. K

kiarit, [85](#). provided; resolved, determined, designed, settled to be.

s'kiarit, *a.* how designed or resolved. K

slane kiarit, *adv.* wholly resolved.

kiareyder, *s. m.* a provider; one that resolves.

kiarail, *s. f.* care, purpose, design, carefulness; *pl.* **-yn**.

carail, *s. f.* care; *pl.* **-yn**.

K

yn gairail, s. your, &c. care; *pl. -yn*. C
kiaralagh, a. careful, circumspect, industrious.

carailagh, a. careful.

s'kiaralagh, a. how careful. K

s'kiaralee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. K

s'cairailagh, a. how careful. C

s'cairailee, a. more and most careful. C

ro chiarailagh, a. too careful. K

neu-chiarailagh, a. uncareful, careless.

kiaralagh, s. m. a careful person; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

e chiarailagh, s. his careful one; *pl. 71*. K

carailys, s. f. carefulness.

ard-chiarail or ard-chiarails, s. f. the providence of God, foresight displayed in taking measures before hand; *pl. -yn; -syn*. *mee[-]chiarail*, s.

e veel[-]chiarail, s. his carelessness. M

kiare, a. four. This word cannot be better pronounced than *kr*, or care, English.

yn giare, s. your, &c. four. K

kiare-jeig, a. fourteen.

yn chiarjeig, s. the fourteen. K

kiare as feed, a. four and twenty.

yn chiare-as-feed, s. the Twenty-four Keys, the Manks House of Commons. K

kiare as daeed, a. four and forty.

kiare feed, a. fourscore.

yn chiarfeed, s. the eighty, or four score. K

kiare-feed as nuy persoony jeig, a. s.

ninety-nine persons; *Luke xv. 7: Ta mee gra riu, dy bee boggey myrgeddin ayns niau, jeh un pheccagh ta goaill arrys, ny smoo na jeh kiare-feed as nuy persoony jeig cairagh, nagh vel feme arrys*. I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repented, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance.

kiare chassagh, a. four-footed, quadruped.

kiare-filley, *adv.* four-fold.

kiarroo, a. fourth, the ordinal of four.

yn chiarroo, s. 6. the fourth; *Dan. vii. 23:*

Bee yn chiarroo veisht yn chiarroo reeriaght er y thalloo, agh bee casley rish reeriaght erbee elley as stroie-ys eh yn slane seihl, as nee eh stampey sheese eh, as brishey eh ayns peeshyn. The fourth beast shall be the fourth kingdom upon earth, which shall be diverse

from all kingdoms, and shall devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in piece. K

yn giarroo, a. your, &c. fourth. K

kerroo, s. m. a quarter, the fourth part.

kerrinyn, s. *pl.* the *pl.* of *kerroo* and *kerrin*.

kiark, s. f. a hen, the female of fowl; *pl. -yn*.

yn chiark, s. the hen; *pl. -yn*. K

yn giark, s. your, &c. hen; *pl. -yn*. K

kirk, a. d. of a hen or hens.

kirkey, a. *pl.* (sic) hen or hens.

kiark my-leydee, s. f. a goldfinch.

kiark rhennee, s. f. a partridge.

kiark ushtey, s. f. a coot.

breck-kiark, s. f. chicken pox.

connagh-ny-giark, s. f. the herb henbane.

cront-kione-kiark, s. m. a knot made by putting the two ends together as if one, and turning a knot on.

shirragh-ny-giark, s. m. the falcon, a hawk.

thie kiark, s. m. a hen house.

kiarkyl, s. m. a hoop; a circle; *pl. 76*

[**kiarkil**].

carkyl, s. m. a hoop, a circle; *pl. 76*

[**carkil**].

yn charkyl, s. the hoop, &c. C

yn garkyl, s. your, &c. hoop; *pl. -yn*, or 76. K

far-charkyl, s. m. a truss hoop.

lieh-charkyl, s. m. a semicircle.

carkylagh, a. *<a>* circular.

s'karkylagh, a. how circular. K

s'karkylee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. K

kiart, a. even, right, just, exact, flat, accurate.

cairt, a. correct, exact, just, even, flat.

cairtey, a. *pl.* just, right, even, exact.

s'kiart, a. how even, exact, just, level, flat. K

s'cairt, a. how even, exact, accurate, just, level, flat. C

s'kiartey, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.* K

s'cairtey, a. more and most even, exact, &c. C

feer chiart, a. very correct, exact, even, &c.

feer chaint, a. very exact, just, even, flat. C

anchiart, a. uneven, unequal.

s'anchiart, a. how uneven. A

K

s'anchiartey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* A
lieh-kiart, *s. m.* the even half.
lieh-chiart, *a.* uneven, odd, rough.
neu-chiart, *a.* uneven, not level, dissimilar, inaccurate.
neu-chiarty, *s. f.* unevenness, partiality, inaccuracy.
kiart* or **kiartee**, *v.* make even, right, accurate, flat, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
cairt, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
cha giart, *v.* not make even, fix or adjust. K
chiart, *v.* **-agh**; **-aghey**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K
kiartagh or **kiartaghey**, *v.* adjusting, fixing in order, preparing, getting ready, rectifying.
dy chiartaghey, *v.* to adjust or fix in order. K
yn giartagh, *s.* your, &c. char or job. K
cairtaghey, *v.*
dy chairtaghey, *v.* to fix, prepare, make even; **-in**, [83](#) **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
kiartit, [85](#). made right, even, just, or exact, fixed, finished.
cairtit, [85](#). fixed, finished.
s'kiartit, *a.* how fixed, prepared, made even. K
kiartey, *s. m.* a char, a job.
kiartaghyn, *s. pl.* chars, jobs, fixings.
kiarteyder, *s.*
yn giarteyder, *s.* your, &c. adjuster, &c. K
kiaull, *s.* clamour, noise, din; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn chiaull, *s.* 6. the clamour, noise; music.
yn giaull, *s.* your, &c. clamour, noise, or din. K
kiaullee, *a. d.* of music or melody.
chiaullee, *a. d.* of music or noise. K
fir-chiaullee, *s. pl.* musicians; *Rev. xviii. 22:* As cha bee kiaull claaseyderyn, as **fir-chiaullee**, as piperyn, as fir-chaynee, arragh er ny chlashtyn aynyd's. And the voice of harpers, and musicians, and of pipers, and trumpeters, shall be heard no more at all in thee.
kiaull-reggyrt, *s. f.* echo.

yn chiaull-reggyrt, *s.* the echo. K
kiaull, *v.* make clamour or noise; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
chiaull, *v.* [did make clamour or noise]
-agh; **-aghey**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K
kiaulley, *v.* noising, making music.
kiaullit, [85](#). made to sound.
kiaulleyder, *s. m.* a musician, a maker of noise, &c.; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn chiaulleyder, *s.* the musician. K
kiaulleeaght, *s. m.* music with instruments or voice; dancing, singing; *Luke xv. 25:* Nish va'n mac shinney mooie 'sy vagher: as tra haink eh er-gerrey da'n thie, cheayll eh
kiaulleeaght as daunsin. Now his elder son was in the field: and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard musick and dancing; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn chiaulleeaght, *s.* the noise or music. K
yn gialleeaght, *s.* your music, &c. K
kiaullane, *s.* a bell; a clarion [OED: A shrill-sounding trumpet with a narrow tube, formerly much used as a signal in war]; a clamourer; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn chiaullane, *s.* the bell or hand-bell. K
kiaullaneyder, *s. m.* a bellman, a crier; *pl.* **-yn**; *Ecclesiasticus xx. 15:* Son y veggan t'eh dy choyrt, t'eh mooaraghey dy creoi, t'eh fosley e veeal myr **kiaullaneyder**: t'eh geeasagh jiu, as shirrey reesht mairagh: ta lheid y fer dwoaiagh fenish Jee as dooinney. He giveth little, and upbraideth much; he openeth his mouth like a crier; to day he lendeth, and to morrow will he ask it again: such an one is to be hated of God and man.
yn chiaullaneyder, *s.* the bell-man. K
kibbin, *s. m.* a stake, spike, or peg driven or put into some thing to tie to; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn chibbin, *s.* 6. the peg, pin, or stake. K
kickl or **kickil**, *s. f.* tickle, titillation.
kickl or **kickil**, *v.* tickle or titillate; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
chickil, *v.* 6. did tickle; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K
kickley, *v.* tickling, titillating.
kicklit, [85](#). tickled.

K

- kicklagh**, *a.* ticklesome.
s'kicklagh, *a.* how ticklesome. K
s'kicklee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.* K
kiebbey, *s. m.* a spade; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
yn chiebbey, *s. 6.* the spade; *pl.* 67. K
kiebbagh, *a. d.* of a spade or spades.
kiebbey cleiye, *s. m.* a hedge spade.
kiebbey garey, *s. m.* a garden spade.
kied, *s.* leave, permission, allowance to do, &c.; *pl. -yn*.
yn chied, *s.* the leave or permission. K
byn gied, *s.* your, &c. liberty, or permission. K
kied, *a.*
chied, *<adv.>[a.]* first, foremost.
kimmagh, *s. m.* a criminal, culprit, felon, malefactor; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
kymmagh. See *kimmagh*.
yn chimmagh, *s. 6.* the criminal or culprit. K
kimmeey, *s. m.* criminality, felony.
yn chimmeey, *s.* the criminality. K
Kingeesh, *s. f.* Pentecost, Whitsuntide. Is this word from *chengees* (tongues in two), or from *quinquagist*, Latin, (fifty)?— the number of days from Easter to this feast.
yn Chingeesh, *s.* the Pentecost. K
byn Ghingeesh (sic), *s.* your, &c. Pentecost or Whitsuntide. K
kinjagh, *a.* constant, still, continual, regular, incessant.
s'kinjagh, *a.* how constant or regular. K
s'kinjee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.* K
ro chinjagh, *a. 6.* too constant. K
meein-chinjagh, *a.* moderate.
neu-chinjagh, *a.* irregular, inconsistent, unsteady.
kinjid, *s. m.* constancy, continuance, regularity.
yn chinjid, *s.* the regularity, the constancy.
kink, *s. m.* a wrinkle or double in a rope, yarn, or thread with too much twist [i.e. a kink]; *pl. -yn*.
kione, *s. m.* a head, an end; *pl.* see *king*. This word is also used for pass; as, *haink eh gy-kione* (and it came to pass).

- as-haink eh gy-kione** and it came to pass, or to an end.
yn chione, *s. 6.* the head, the end. K
byn gione, *s.* your, &c. head. K
king, *s. pl.* heads, chiefs, ends; the *pl.* of *kione*.
byn ghing, *s.* your, &c. heads. K [*sc. ging*]
ching, *a. d. 6.* of the head or heads. *gour e ching* (headlong).
er-e-chione, *adv. p.* on his head.
er-y-chione, *adv.* on the head, ahead.
kione-ardys, *s.*
e chione-ardys, *s.* his haughtiness; *Pro. xxv. 27: Cha vel eh follan dy ee rouyr mill; myr shen cha vel eh son goo dooinney, dy ve geiyrty dy gyere er e chione-ardys hene.* It is not good to eat much honey: so for men to search their own glory is not glory. K
kione-enee, *a.* present, or in presence.
kione-eiyrt or **-edeiyrt**, *s.* the head of the bed.
kione-emshir, *s.* a weather head in the air.
kione-fenish, *adv.* in audience of, present.
kiongoirt, *pre.* before, in presence of.
kione-hallooin, *s.* a cape or promontory.
kione-keeaght, *s.* a plough head.
kione-lajeragh, *a.* headstrong; *Hos. iv. 16: Son ta Israel creoi-wannallagh, myr colbagh*
kione-lajeragh: *nish nee yn Chiarn fassaghey ad myr eayin ayns aber aalin.* For Israel slideth back as a backsiding heifer: now the Lord will feed them as a lamb in a large place.
kione-my-laee, *s.* the drooping or lower end.
kione-roauyr, *s.* the best part, the thick end or head.
kione-tramman, *s. m.* the fish bull-head.
kione-y[-] cheilley, *adv.* through others, mixed.
ard-chione, *s. m.* superior.
cront-kione-kiark, *s. m.* a knot made by putting the two ends together as if one, and turning a knot on.
dooan-y-chione-cast, *s. f.* the herb self-heal.
gour-y-chione, *adv.* headlong, by the head.
kionnan, *[s.]* the dim. of *kione*, a lump less than a head, a bundle; *Acts xxviii. 3: As heih Paul kionnan dy vrasnagyn, as hug eh ad er yn aile, as haink ard-nieu ass y chiass, as Ilian*

K

eh rish e laue. And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand; *pl. -yn.*

yn chionnan, *s.* 6. the lump less than a head. K

ny-chione, *adv.* by the hand; *Jud. xvi. 26:* *As dooyrt Samson rish y yuillee va ny-chione, Lhig dou loaghtey ny pillaryn ta cummal seose y thie, dy voddy m goaill my aash.* And Samson said unto the lad that held him by the hand, Suffer me that I may feel the pillars whereupon the house standeth, that I may lean upon them; literally, a-head of,

ny-chione, *adv.* mingled among; *Num.*

xv<1>. 6 and 9: *Ny son rea, nee oo kiarail son ousal-arran, yn wheiggo ayrn jeh ephah dy flooys mestit lesh yn trass ayrn jeh hin dy ooil ny-chione.* Or for a ram, thou shalt prepare for a meat offering two tenth deals of flour mingled with the third part of an hin of oil.

Eisht ver eh lesh marish y dow, ousal-arran jeh three omeryn dy flooys, lesh lieh hin dy ooil ny-chione. Then shall he bring with a bullock a meat offering of three tenth deals of flour mingled with half an hin of oil.

kin-oie, *s.* (the *kin* from *kione*), the end of the night.

kin-oie mairagh, *s.* the end of to-morrow night.

kin-oie nuyr, *s.* the end of next night.

kionn* or **kionnee**, *v.* buy, purchase; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha gion or **gionn***, *v.* not buy; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#).

chionn* or **chionnee**, *v.* 6. did buy, bought; **-agh**; **-aghey**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). K

kionnagh or **kionnaghey**, *v.* buying, purchasing.

er gionnaghey, *v.* hath, &c. bought or purchased. K

kionnee, *a. d.* of buying or purchasing.

chionnee, *a. d.* of buying, &c.; as, *Ta feeagh y phing chionnee feer lhome.* [The purchasing value of a penny is very bare.] K

fer-chionnee (sic), *s. m.* a redeemer, a

ransomer.

aa-chionnagh, *v.* buying again, repurchasing.

kionnit, [85](#). bought, purchased.

s'kionnit, *a.* how purchased or bought. K

kionneeaght, *s. m.* a purchase; *pl. -yn.*

yn chionneeaght, *s.* the purchase. K

kionneyder, *s. m.* a buyer or purchaser.

yn chionneyder, *s.* 6. the buyer or purchaser.

yn gionneyder, *s.* your, &c. purchaser.

kip or **kipp**, *s. f.* a whip; *Pro. xxvi. 3: Ta kip son y chabbel, streean son yn assyl, as slat son dreeym yn ommydan.* A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass, and a rod for the fool's back; *pl. -yn.*

yn chipp, *s.* the whip; *pl. -yn.* K

kip or **kipp**, *v.* whip; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

kippit, *pt.*

s'kippit, *a.* how whipped. K

kirbyl, *s. m.* a lunch or luncheon; *pl. 76 [kirbil].*

kirkin, *s. m.* an unsteady, inconstant person; *pl. -yn.*

kirkinagh, *a.* wavering, fluctuating.

kirkinys, *s. m.* inconstancy.

kirt, *v.* make speed, away; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

kirtagh, *v.* making haste or speed.

kishan, *s. m.* a measure of eight quarts, a peck. *Prov. "Sheeu kishan dy yoan Mayrnt maaill bleeaney Vannin."* [A peck of March dust is worth a year's rent of Man.]

yn chishan, *s.* 6. the peck; *pl. -yn.* K

yn gishan, *s.* your, &c. peck, *pl. -yn.* K

kishan shellan, *s.* [m.] a bee hive.

kishaney, *v.* hiving.

kishtey, *s. m.* a chest; *pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].*

yn chishtey, *s.* the chest; *pl. 67.* K

kit, *s.* a piece of wood made small in both ends to play with.

kiun or **kiune**, *a.* calm, tranquil.

s'kiune, *a.* how calm or serene. K

s'kiuney, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* K

feer chiun or **chiune**, *a.* 6. very calm.

K

kiun* or **kiunee**, *v.* calm, tranquillize; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha giune, *v.* not calm; -agh; -e; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). K

chiun* or **chiune**, *v.* [did] calm; -agh; -aghey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). K

chiunee, *v.* did become calm. K

kiunagh or **kiunaghey**, *v.* calming.

kiunit, [85](#). calmed or becalmed.

s'kiunit, *a.* how calmed. K

kiuneyder, *s. m.* a calmer.

kiuney, *s. f.* a calm; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. The gender of this is settled under the proverb. See *chiuney*.

yn chiuney, *s.* the calm; *Prov.* “*Yn chiuney smoo erbee geay jiass sniessey j'ee.*” [The greatest calm of all, the South wind nearest to it; i.e. the greater the calm the nearer the South wind.]

yn givney, *s.* your, &c. calm; *pl.* 67. K

kiuttagh, *a.* left handed; *Jud.* iii. 15: *Agh tra ren cloan Israel accan gys y Chiarn, hrog y Chiarn seose daue fendeilagh, Ehud mac Gera, Benjamite, dooinney kiuttagh: as leshyn hug cloan Israel gioot gys Eglon ree Voab.* But when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised them up a deliverer, Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man lefthanded: and by him the children of Israel sent a present unto Eglon the king of Moab.

kyttagh, *a.* See *kiuttagh*, left handed.

laue chiuttagh, *a.* the left hand. K

koinney, *s. m.* ling, heather, gorse.

yn choinney, *s.* the heath, ling, or gorse. K

yn goinney, *s.* your, &c. heath, ling, &c. K

koinnee, *a. d.* of ling or gorse.

choinnee *a. d.* of heath or gorse. K

koinney-aadjin, *s.* gorse ling.

koinney-freiae, *s.* heather ling.

koir, *s. f.* a box, a chest; *pl.* **koiry**.

kred, *s. m.* a grunt, a hem, the act of discharging the breath with force; a sigh is made by drawing in the breath, this by forcing it out, a weak cough.

yn chred, *s.* the hem, &c. See *kred*. K

kred, *v.* hem, &c.; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha gred, *v.* not hem or grunt; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). C

kredal or **kredyragh**, *v.* grunting, or discharging the breath short with force.

krink, *s. m.* a knight; *Par[adise] Lost* [the form there, l. 104, is *pl. cringtyn*; *cringt* might well be the expected form < Eng. knight, as *cront* < knot]; *pl.* -yn.

krinkys, *s. m.* knighthood.

kritlagh, *s. m.* the refuse of a worn out garment. [See also *fritlag*.]

kuckl or **kuckle**, *v.* dry after rain; -agh, [77](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

kuckley, *s. m.* an interval of dry weather after rain; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

kurn, *s. m.* a can; *pl.* -yn.

yn churn, *s.* the can. K

yn gurn, *s.* your, &c. can. <C>[K]

kuse, *s. f.* a quantity; *pl.* -yn.

e chuse, *s.* his quantity. K

kute, *a.* keen, acute, cunning.

kutremys, *s. m.* a selected portion.

kyndagh, *conj.* because of, on account of.

kyndagh, *a.* ‘guilty’

s'kyndagh, *a.* how much because of, how criminal or guilty. K

s'kyndee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. K

kyndagh, *s. m.* the guilty one; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn chyndagh, *s.* 6. the guilty person or thing. K

by-chyndagh, *adv.* because of.

by-dty-chyndagh, *adv.* because of thee, in consequence of thee; *Jer.* xxxviii. 23: ...as

by-dty-chyndagh loshee ad yn ard-valley shoh lesh aile. ... and thou shalt cause this city to be burned with fire.

mee[-]chyndagh, *a.* 6. inculpable; *s. m.* an inculpable or an unblamable person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

neu-chyndagh, *a.* 6. unblamable, free from crime; *s. m.* a blameless, person; *pl.* 71;

Pro. vi. 17: *Shille moyrnagh, chengety vreagagh, as laueyn ta deayrtey yn uill neu-*

chyndagh. A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood.

kyndid, *s. m.* guilt, guiltiness.

K

e chyndid, *s.* 6. his guilt or guiltiness. K

mee[-]chyndid, *s. m.* inculpableness,
blamelessness.

kynney, *s. m.* kindred; *pl.* 68 [change -ey to
-eeyn].

dty chynney, *s. thy kindred.* K

kys, *adv.* (from *quis* or *fys*), how[?].

kys te, *adv. p.* how is it[?].

kys t'ee, *adv. p.* how is she[?]; **-ish**, *id. em.*

kys t'eh, *adv. p.* how is he[?].

kys teshyn, *adv. p.* *id. em.*

kys t'ad, *adv. p.* how are they[?]; **-syn**, *id. em.*

kys ta mee, *adv. p.* how am I[?]

kys ta mish, *id. em.*

kys t[']ou, *adv. p.* how art thou[?]; **-uss**, *id. em.*

kys ta shiu, *adv. p.* how are you or ye[?];
-ish, *id. em.*

kys v'ad, *adv. p.* how were they[?]; **-syn**,
id. em.

kys v'oo or **vou**, *adv. p.* how wert thou[?];
-uss, *id. em.*

L

L

This letter is one of the immutable consonants as set forth in first Remark, and also in [the] 18th.

laa, s. m. day. *Prov.* “*Tra hig y laa hig e<h> choyrle lesh.*” [When the day comes its counsel will come with it.]

laghyn, s. pl. days; the pl. of *laa*.

laa jeh'n vee, s. day of the month.

laa ny nuyr, s. the next day after tomorrow.

laa ny vairagh, s. lit. the morrow day.

laa-bleeaney, s. m. anniversary day.

laa-chiae, s. the other day. This *chiae* comes from *caghlaa* (change), the change of a day.

laa-feailley, s. a holy day, a festive day.

Laa-Innyd, s. m. Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent; from *aoin* or *oine* (a fast); it ought to be *Laa-Aoinyd* (a day of fasting); though we have it not for fasting, it is in the Erse.

laa'l, s. (*laa* and *eail*), day and festival, but perhaps ought to be from *laa* and *oiel*, the day and night of, or the vigil of the festival day.

Laa'l Breeshey, s. the feast of St. Brede or Bridget, kept on the first of February. *Prov.* “*Laa'l Breeshey bane, dy chooilley yeeig lane, dy ghoo ny dy vane;*” [White St. Bridget’s Day; every ditch full of black or of white] and,

“*Choud as hig y scell greinney stiagh Laa'l Breeshey, hig y sniaghtey my jig Laa Boayldyn.*” [As long as the sunshine appears on St. Bridget’s Day, the snow will come before May Day.]

Laa'l Chybbyr-Ushtey, s. m. Epiphany-day. This ought to be *Laa'l chebbal ooashley*, the day of offering worship, as the wise men of the East did, of which it is a commemoration.

Laa'l maccan; (Innocent’s day),

Laa'l Moirrey ny Gianle, s. m.

Candlemas-day, kept on the second of February. *Prov.* “*Laa'l Moirrey ny Gianle, lieh foddyr as lieh aisle.*” [Mary’s Feast Day

of the candles, i.e., Candlemas, half fodder and half fire.]

Laa'l Moirrey ny Sansh or Sanish, s. m. the Annunciation day, kept by the Church on the 25th day of March.

Laa'l Parick, s. m. St. Patrick’s day or Patrick-mas day, the festival of St. Patrick, kept on the 17th day of March. “*Laa'l Parick arree yn dow gys e staik as y dooinney gys e lhiabbee.*” [St. Patrick’s Day in spring the ox to his stake and the man to his bed.]

Laa'l Paul, s. m. St. Paul’s day, held the 25th day of January.

“*Laa'l Paul ghorrinagh gheayee, Ghenney er y theihll as baase-mooar sleih. Laa'l Paul aalin as glen, Palçhey er y theihll dy arroo as mein.*” [St. Paul’s Day stormy and windy, famine in the world and great mortality among people. St. Paul’s Day fair and clean, plenty in the world of corn and meal.]

laa-shynnee, s. a fox day [EDD: a single fine day followed by rain].

ard-laa, s. m. a high day; *John* xix. 31: *Shen-y-fa son dy nee laa yn aarlaghay ve, as nagh beagh ny kirp er y chrosh er laa yn doonaght (son va'n doonaght shen ny ard-laa) ghuee ny Hewnyn er Pilate, ny lurgaghyn oc dy ve brisht, as ad dy ve goit ersooyl.* The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day), besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

cour-y-laa, a. daily, by the day, diurnal.

laaoil, a. daily, diurnal; *Dan.* viii. 11: *As va pooar-caggee er ny choyrt da noi yn oural-laaoil, kyndagh rish drogh-yannoo, as cheau eh sheese yn ynrickys gys y thalloo.* And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground.

laad, s. m. a load, burden; pl. -yn.

laad, v. load, burden; -agh, [77](#) -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

laadey, v. loading, burdening.

laadit, [85](#). loaded, laden.

s'laadit, a. how loaded or laden. K

L

anlaadit, unloaded; disburdened; [85](#).

laadeyder, s. m. one who loads; pl. -yn.

laagh, s. f. mire, mud, slush; pl. -yn.

laaghey, a. d. of mire or mud.

laagh, v. to cover with mire, &c.; -agh, [77](#),

-ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#);

-ys, [88](#).

laaghit, [85](#). mired, muddled.

laaghagh, a. miry, full of mud.

s'laghagh, a. how miry.

s'laghee or **s'laghey**, a. more or most miry.

L

laaghan, s. a slough, a place of mire.

laair, s. f. a mare; pl. -eeyn.

laan, s. m. a stud, a mould; pl. -yn. *Cant.* v.

1[5]: *Ta ny lurgaghyn echey myr pillaryn marble soit er laanyn dy airh ghlen, ta'n eddin echey myr Lebanon, thollee myr ny cedaryn.*
His legs are as pillars of marble, set upon sockets of fine gold: his countenance is as Lebanon, excellent as the cedars.

laare, s. f. a floor; pl. -yn.

laarey, a. d. of the floor.

laare-vooie or **laare-voaillee**, s. the threshing or winnowing floor.

mwyllin laare, s. f. a floor mill.

laareagh, s. f. a flooring; pl. -yn.

laare, v. floor; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

laareaghey, v. putting on the floor.

laareit, [85](#). floored.

laareyder, s. m. a floorer; pl. -yn.

laatçh, v. lace; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

laatçhey, v. lacing.

laatçhit, [85](#). laced.

s'laatshit, a. how laced. L

laatçhey, s. m. a lace; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

laatçhagh, a. d. of lace.

s'laatshagh, a. how laced or covered with lace. L

s'laatshee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. L

laatçheyder, s. m. a lacer; pl. -yn.

labb, s. m. a blow, a severe blow.

lab, s. m. a lot, a great quantity.

labb, v. strike severely; -agh, [77](#); -ys, [88](#).

labbal, v. striking with something heavy.

labbit, [85](#). struck, &c.

labbeyder, s. m. a striker with weight.

labr or **labree**, v. labour, work; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

labrit, [85](#). laboured, wrought.

s'labrit, a. how laboured. L

labree, s. m. a labourer, a worker.

laboree or **labreeyn**, s. pl. workers, helpers; *Rom. xvi. 3: Bannee-jee Priscilla as Aquila my cho-laboree ayns Creest Yeesey.* Greet Priscilla and Aquila my helpers in Christ Jesus.

laboraught, s. m. labour, work; pl. -yn.

laccal, s. m. want, lack.

laccal, v. wanting, lacking. *Prov. “Tra ta fer laccal ben, cha vel eh laccal agh ben, Agh tra ta ben echey, t’eh laccal ymmodee glen.”* [When a man wants a wife, he wants nothing but a wife; but when he has a wife, he wants many (things) clean.]

laccallagh, s. m. one in want; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. See also *ymmyrçhagh*.

lagg, s. m. a hollow; pl. see *ligg*.

ligg, s. pl. hollows; the pl. of *lagg*.

laggan, s. a hollow, a dimple; pl. -yn.

laee

my[-]la’ee, a. with the descent, drooping.

kione-my-laee, s. the drooping or lower end.

lah, s. m. lad. Dr. Kelly in his Manks grammar says *lah* means sir; but I think it cannot mean that, as it is only used in familiar conversation; the feminine of which is *yah*.

lahn, v. mash; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [88](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lahney, v. mashing.

lahnit, [85](#). mashed.

lahneyder, s. m. a masher.

laiy, v. lay; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ym, [86](#); -ys, [88](#).

laiyal, v. laying.

laiyt, [85](#). laid; *Exod. xxvi. 32: As nee oo croghay ad er kiare pillaryn dy fuygh-shittim*

laiyt harrish lesh airh. And thou shalt hang it upon four pillars of shittim wood overlaid with gold.

L

lajer, *a.* strong.

lajerey, *a. pl.* strong.

s'lajer, *a.* how strong. For the *comp.* and *sup.* of this word see *stroshey*. L

stroshey, *a.* stronger, strongest, the *comp.* and *sup.* of *lajer* and *troshagh*.

lajeragh or lajerys, *a. d.* of strength; *Ez.*

*xlv. 9: ...cur-jee veue tranlaase as spooilley, as jean-jee briwnys as cairys, trog-jee nyn laue-
lajerys veih my phobble. ...remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice, take away your exactions from my people.*

kione-lajeragh, *a.* headstrong; *Hos. iv. 16:*

Son ta Israel creoi-wannallagh, myr colbagh

kione-lajeragh. For Israel slideth back as a backsiding heifer.

lajerid, *s. m.* strength, potency.

lane, *a.* full, much; *s.* a deal, much. *Prov. “Ta lane eddyr raa as jannoo;”* [There is much between saying and doing] and, “*Ta lane caillit eddyr y laue as y veeal.*” [There is much lost between the hand and the mouth.]

laane. See *lane*; *Luke v. 36: Cha vel dooinney erbee cur peesh dy eaddagh noa er shenn gharmad: er-nonney, ta chammah yn noa raipey yn laane lesh, as cha vel yn pheesh va goit ass yn noa coardail rish y chenn.* No man putteth a piece of a new garment upon an old; if otherwise, then both the new maketh a rent, and the piece that was taken out of the new agreeth not with the old.

laney, *a. pl.* full.

lane-doarn, *s. f.* a handful.

lane-duirn or laneyn-duirn, *s. pl.* handfuls, fistfuls.

lane-fo, *s.* defiance; *v.* to defy.

lane-marrey, *s. m.* high water.

lane-marrey traie, *s.* turned on the ebb.

lane-vie, *a.* indifferent, middling, very well.

baare-y-lane, *s. m.* high-water-mark.

lung-lane, *a.* quite full; *Ez. xxviii. 16:*

Liorish ymmodee dty varchantys, t'ad er dty lhieeney lung-lane dy hranlaase, as t'ou er n'yanno peccah. By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence, and thou hast sinned.

laneid, *s. m.* fulness, repletion, satiety.

lannoon, *s. m.* a twin; *pl. -yn*.

lannoonagh, *a. d.* of twins.

lansh, *s. m.* a great deal; *pl. -yn*.

lant, *s. f.* the lap of one board on another in clinch built vessels. *pl. -yn*.

laue, *s. f.* a hand; *pl. -yn*.

lauey, *a. d.* of the hand or hands.

laue-ry-laue, *adv.* hand in hand.

laue-scriuee, *s. f.* manuscript.

laue my height, *s. m.* a hand suit, bound to prosecute by giving the hand to the coroner or lockman on searching for stolen goods.

laue yn eaghtyr, *adv.* the upper or whip hand, victory.

argid-laue, *s. m.* ready money, cash.

ass-laue, *adv. p.* without delay, quickly.

barrey-laue, *s. f.* a hand barrow

er-louyn, *adv.* on a rope, by the hand, along.

fo[-]laue, *s. m.* a note of hand, a promissory note, a certificate or receipt under a person's hand, or from his hand; *pl. -yn*; or **foghyn[-]laue**.

fo-e-laue, *adv.* under his hand, his subscription; *Isa. xliv. 5: Jir fer, Lesh y Chiarn mish; as gowee fer elley ennym Yacob er hene; as ver fer elley fo-e-laue gys y Chiarn, as sliencoos eh-hene er cowrey Israel.* One shall say, I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel.

fo-laue-aspick, *s. m.* confirmation.

maidjey laue, *s. m.* a walking stick.

mwannal laue, *s. f.* the wrist, *pl.*

mwannallyn laue.

mwyllin laue, *s. f.* a hand mill.

my-laue, after *cheet* it is an *adv.* going on, coming on, going forward, getting better in health or circumstances.

rolaue, *adv.* before, beforehand.

sollaghey-laue, *s.* a bribe, something put into the hand to pervert the judgment;

Micah vii. 3: Dy vod ad dy jeean cur-rish olk, lesh nyn ghaa laue: ta'n prince geearree leagh, as yn briw shirrey sollaghey-laue. That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh, and the judge asketh for a

L

reward.

lauee, *a.* handy, dexterous.

s'lauee, *a.* how handy, *comp.* and *sup.*

lhag-lauee, *a.* faint-handed, feeble-handed.

lhome-lauee, *a.* empty-handed.

neu-lauee, *a.* unhandy.

laueys, *s. m.* handiness, speed; *v.*

perform~~ed~~ in a handy, dexterous, skilful manner.

lauean, *s.* ‘glove’

lauenyn, *s. pl.* gloves.

leac, *s. f.* a flat stone, a slate; *pl. -yn*.

lhic, *s. pl.* slates, flat stones.

leagh, *s. m.* reward, price, recompense; compensation; in *Ez.* xxii. 12 it is gifts:

Aynyd's t'ad er ghoaill leagh son deayrtey fuill.

In thee have they taken gifts to shed blood.

leagh-shiaullee, *s.* fare, payment of passage; *Jonah* i. 3: ...as hooar eh lhong goll gys Tarshish: myr shen deeck eh yn **leagh-shiaullee**, as hie eh er boayrd, dy gholl maroo gys Tarshish, veih fenish y Chiarn. ...and he found a ship going to Tarshish: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord.

leagh-mooar, *a.* precious, valuable.

mooar-leagh, *a.* precious, valuable; *Pro.* vi. 26: *Son liorish drogh-ven ta dooinney taynit sheese gys boghtynid: as nee ben adultrinagh shelg son y vioks mooar-leagh.* For by means of a whorish woman a man is brought to a piece of bread: and the adulteress will hunt for the precious life.

leaghyr or laghyr, *s. f.* coarse grass like rushes; from *laagh* (mire), and *aiyr* (grass), it grows in meadows in miry places.

jargan-leoighyr, *s. m.* a lizard.

leah, *adv.* soon, early.

s'leah, *a.* how soon or shortly. L

s'leaïe, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*; *Heb.* xii. 9: *Ny-sodjey, ta er ve ain ayraghyn dooghyssagh, dreill shin fo smaght, as hug shin arrym daue: nagh der mayd eisht foddey **sleaïe** biallys da Ayr ny spyrrydyn, as ve bio?* Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? L

leaum, *s. m.* a sudden heavy shower of rain, a squelch.

leayr or lheear, *a.* clear, evident.

[**s'leayr**], *v.* seeing, perceiving. See

Remarks [167](#) and 168. <S>

b[']leayr, *v.* saw clearly, did see.

chionn[-]leayrtys, *s. m.* the time between day-break and sunrise, and sunset and night; *pl. -yn*.

co[-]leayrtys, *s.* twilight, partaking of light and darkness.

yn **choleayrtys**, *s.* the twilight. C

com[-]leayrtys, *s. m.* the time between day-break and sunrise, and sunset and night.

The word is in its aspirated state in *Josh.* ii. 5: *As haink eh gy-kione mysh traa dooney ny giattey, 'sy chomleayrtys, dy jagh ny deiney magh.* And it came to pass about the time of shutting of the gate, when it was dark, that the men went out; *pl. -yn*.

yn chom[-]leayrtys or cho[-]leayrtys, *s.* the time when one is hardly able to see clear by reason of being dark or dusky.

The former of these words is in *Josh.* ii. 5 [see above], and the latter in *2 Sam.* xvii.

22: *Eisht hrog David er, as ooilley'n pobble va mārish, as chossyn ad harrish Jordan: cha row fer jeu nagh row er gheddyn harrish Jordan ec y cho-leayrtys.* Then David arose, and all the people that were with him, and they passed over Jordan: by the morning light there lacked not one of them that was not gone over Jordan.

C

com[-]leayrtagh or chionn[-]leayrtagh, *a.* hard to see, difficult to discern because of darkness coming on.

feer chom[-]leayrtagh or

chionn[-]leayrtagh, *a.* 6. very difficult to see or descry on account of darkness. C

leayst, *v.* rock, reel, swing, stagger; **-agh**, [77](#);

-ee, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#);

-ys, [88](#).

lheayst. See *leayst*.

leaystey, *v.* rocking, reeling, staggering; *Job* xii. 25: *T'ad rasey 'sy dorraghys fegoish soilshey, as t'eh cur orroo dy leaystey myr dooinney meshtal.* They grope in the dark without light, and he maketh them to stagger like a drunken man.

L

- leaystít**, [85](#). rocked, swung.
- leaysteyder**, *s. m.* one who rocks, &c., a rocker.
- leaystane**, *s. m.* a thing to rock or swing on; *pl.* -**yn**.
- leeid**, *v.* lead, conduct; -**agh**, [77](#); -**ee**, [80](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#).
- leeideil**, *v.* leading, conducting.
- leeidit**, [85](#). led, guided.
- s'leeidit**, *a.* how led or directed. L
- leeideilagh**, *s. m.* a leader, a conductor; *pl.* 71 [change -**agh** to -**ee**].
- leeideilagh purtey**, *s. m.* a pilot.
- ard-leeideilagh**, *s. m.* a captain; *Josh. v.* [13-]14: *Vel uss er y cheu ainyn, ny son nyn noidyn? As dooyrt eshyn, Cha nee nyn 'oï; agh myr ard-leeideilagh sheshaght caggee yn Chiarn ta mish er jeet.* Art thou for us, or for our adversaries? And he said, Nay; but as captain of the host of the Lord am I now come.
- leeideilys**, *s. m.* guidance, direction.
- leggad**, *s. m.* a legacy; *pl.* -**yn**.
- leggad**, *s. m.* a person to liking; a custom in former times of calling a lad and lass to be together at a supper, &c.
- leigh**, *s. f.* law; *pl.* -**aghyn**; French, *loi*.
- leigh ny hAgglish**, *s. f.* canon law.
- anleigh**, *s. m.* partiality in law.
- anleighagh**, *a.* contrary to law.
- leighder**, *s. m.* a lawyer, a pleader; *pl.* -**yn**.
- leighderaght**, *v.* at law, suing at law, pleading at court.
- leighthderys**, *s. m.* practice at law.
- leighoil**, *a.* lawful.
- leighoilid** or **leighoilys**, *s.* lawfulness.
- leih**, *s. m.* forgiveness.
- leih**, *v.* forgive; -**agh**, [77](#); -**ee**, [80](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#).
- dy leih**, *v.* to forgive; *Mat. vi. 14:* *Son my leihys shiuish da deiney nyn loghtyn, leihée nyn Ayr flaunyssagh myrgeddin diuish.* For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.
- leicht**, [85](#). forgiven, pardoned.
- s'leicht**, *a.* how forgiven.
- lent**, *s. m.* the lower edge of any thing that hangs down, the skirt; *pl.* -**yn**; opposed to *fent*.

- leoiae**, *s. f.* lead, metal; *pl.* -**yn**.
- leoaiy**, *a. pl.* (sic) leaden.
- leoaiy**, *a. d.* of lead.
- leod**, *v.* derogate, detract, disesteem, undervalue, dislike; -**agh**, [77](#); -**ee**, [80](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#).
- leodaghey**, *v.* becoming less in esteem or value, becoming disliked; *Eccl. x. 1:* *Myr ta beishteigyn marroo breinnaghey ooil chostal yn photecaree: myr shen ta kuse dy ommijys leodaghey eshyn, ta ayns goo mie son creenaght as ooashley.* Dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour: so doth a little folly him that is in reputation for wisdom and honour. *Prov. "Ta rouyr çhebbyn mie leodaghey mitchoor."* [Too many good offers degrade a rogue.]
- leodit**, [85](#). disesteemed, disrespected, disliked, derogated.
- s'leodit**, *a.* how derogated. L
- leoie**, *s. f.* ashes.
- leoh**, *a. d.* of ashes.
- lesh**, *pre.* with, towards; *p. p.* belonging to him, his.
- liesh**, *p.* See *lesh*. Both words are used.
- leshyn**, *id. em.*
- lesh[-]hene**, *p. p.* his own, belonging to himself.
- Ih'ee**, *p.* her own, belonging to her, hers; *Job xxxix. 16:* *T'ee creoghit noi e eeanlee, myr nagh beagh ad Ih'ee hene: ta'n obbyr eck ayns fardail gyn aggle.* She is hardened against her young ones, as though they were not her's: her labour is in vain without fear; -**ish**, *id. em.*
- lhieu**, *p. p.* with them, theirs; -**syn**, *id. em.*
- lhiam**, *p.* mine, my, belonging to me, with me; -**s**, *id. em.*
- lhiam-lhiat**, *s.* an inconstant or unsteady person.
- lhien**, *p. p.* with us, ours, belonging to us; -**yn**, *id. em.* See also *lhian*. *Heb. xii. 25:* *Jeeagh-jee nagh der shin cooyl rishyn ta loayrt: son mannagh ren adsyn scapail hug cooyl rishyn ren loayrt er y thalloo, foddey smoo cha jig eh Ihienyn, my hyndaa-ys mayd ersooyl voishyn ta loayrt veih niau.* See that ye refuse not him that speaketh. For if they escaped not who refused him that spake on earth, much

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more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven.

lhian, *pro.* our, ours, belonging to us, with us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

lhiat, *pro.* thine, belonging to thee, with thee, and sometimes thou; as, *cur lhiat eh* (bring thou him or it); **-s**, *id. em. Prov.*

“*Lhiat myr hoil oo.*” [(Be it) to thee as thou deservest.]

lhieu, *p. p.* with you or ye, yours; **-ish**, *id. em.*

lesh-traa, *adv.* deliberately.

lesh-y-cheilley, *adv.* one with another.

lesh y choonid, *adv.* rather narrow.

s'leish or **s'lesh**, *v.* belonging to, owning, owneth, &c. L

b[']lesh or **by-liesh**, *s. m.* ownership.

by-liesh, *adv.* belonging to, owner or owners of.

by-lesh, his, belonging to him; **-yn**, *id. em.*; *Obadiah*, 14: *Chamoo lhisagh oo v'er hassoo 'syn aa-gherrit, dy yiarey jeh adsyn by leshyn ren scapail; chamoo lhisagh oo v'er livrey seose adsyn by-leshyn va er-mayrn 'sy laa seaghnagh* Neither shouldest thou have stood in the crossway, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress.

b[']leshin, *v.* belonging to him.

by-lhieu, *adv.* belonging to them.

cur-lesh, *v.* bringing, carrying, &c.

er-lesh, *p.* he conceives or imagines; **-yn**, *id. em.*

er-lhiee, *p.* she imagines, &c.; **-ish**, *id. em.*

er-lhieu, *p.* they, &c. conceive, &c.; **-syn**, *id. em.*

er-lhiam, *p.* methinks, I conceive, or imagine.

er-lhien, *p.* we imagine or conceive; **-yn**, *id. em.*

er-lhiat, *p.* thou conceivest, &c.; **-s**, *id. em.*

er-lhieu, *p.* ye or you conceive, &c.; **-ish**, *id. em.*

leshtal, *s. m.* (from *lieh skeeal*) an excuse.

Prov. “*Cha daink rieau yn baase gyn leshtal.*” [Death never came without an

excuse.]

leshtal croobagh, *s.* a lame excuse.

leshtalagh, *s. m.* an excuser; *a.* excusable or excusatory.

lessoon, *s. f.* a lesson; *pl.* **-yn**.

lhag, *a.* loose, slack.

lag, *a.* loose, slack, not tight. See *lhag*.

s'lag, *a.* how slack or loose.

s'laggey, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

lhag-chreeagh, *a.* faint-hearted.

lhag-hastagh, *a.* weak in knowledge or understanding; *Pro.* xvii. 18: [NB the citation has *lhag-hushtagh*, to which the definition rather corresponds, not *lhag-hastagh*] *Ta'n dooinney lhag-hushtagh coyrt e laue, as t'eh goll raane fenish e charrey.* A man void of understanding striketh hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend].

lhag-lauee, *a.* faint-handed, feeble-handed.

lhag-laynt, *s. m.* indisposition.

lhag-layntagħ, *a.* indisposed, slightly disordered.

lhag-stayd, *a.* impotent; *Jud.* vi. 6: *As va Israel er ny injillagħey gys lhag stayd kyndagh rish ny Midianiteyn; as deiē cloan Israel gys y Chiarn.* And Israel was greatly impoverished because of the Midianites; and the children of Israel cried unto the Lord.

lhagg* or **lhaggee**, *v.* slacken, loosen; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

lhaggagħey, *v.* loosening, slackening; *Dan.* v. 6: *Eisht va eddin y ree er ny chaghlaa, as va sneih er e aigney, myr shen dy row juntyn e veegħyn er ny lhaggagħey, as woall e ghlioony noi-ry-hoi.* Then the king's countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another; *2 Kings* iv. 24: *As yeelt ee assyl, as dooyrt ee rish e sharvaant, Eiyr, as cur er dty hoshiagħt; ny lhaggee dty imman er my hon's, mannagh jir-ym rhyt.* Then she saddled an ass, and said to her servant, Drive, and go forward; slack not thy riding for me, except I bid thee; *Isa.* xxxiii. 23: *Ta dty choyrdyn er ny lhaggagħey; cha row fort ayndoo dy yanno shickyṛ yn chroan; cha row dy niart ayndoo dy skeayley yn shiaull.* Thy tacklings are loosed;

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they could not well strengthen their mast, they could not spread the sail.

lhaggit, *pt.*

s'lhaggit, *a.* how slackened or loosened. L
s'laggit, *a.* how loosened or slackened. L

lhaih, *v.* read; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

lhaiht, [85](#). read.

s'lhaiht, *a.* how read, or often read. L

lhaihder, *s. m.* a reader; *pl.* **-yn**.

lhampane, *s. m.* a languid, weak, limber [OED: Easily bent (without damage to shape or structure); flexible, pliant, supple], not stiff person; *pl.* **-e**. [*pl.* of *lhampanagh*]
lhampanagh, *a.* languid, limber, childish.
lhampnid or **lhampanys**, *s. m.* langour, want of stiffness, debility.

lhangeid, *s. m.* a lanket [OED Manx English = *languet*: A type of fetter for an animal]; *pl.* **-yn**.

lhannee, *s. f.* church-land, glebe-land; as, *thalloo lhannee*.

lhap, *v.* lap [OED: To coil, fold, wrap (a garment, or anything supple)], double; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

lhappal, *v.* lapping, doubling, folding.

lhappit, [85](#). lapped, doubled, folded.

lhargagh, *s. f.* a descent, declivity, a sloping side of a hill or mountain, down the hill; opposed to *ughtagh*; *pl.* **lhargeeyn**.

liargagh, *s. m.* (sic) a declivity or descent. See also *lhargagh*.

lhargee, *a. d.* of descent or declivity, of declining or sloping ground.

liargee, *a. d.* of declivity or going down; *Jer.* xlvi. 5: *Son ec ughtagh Luhith, nee keayney kinjagh goll seose; as ec liargee Horonaim, ta ny noidyn er chlashtyn eam dy hoyrt-mow.* For in the going up of Luhith continual weeping shall go up; for in the going down of Horonaim the enemies have heard a cry of destruction.

lhead* or **lheadee**, *v.* starve with cold [OED: To die or be almost dead *of*, or *with* cold. Also in hyperbolical use: to be extremely cold]; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

dy lheadey, *v.* to starve with cold.

er lhea, *v.* hath, &c. starved with cold.

lheamys, *s. m.* a blemish; *pl.* **-yn**.

lheamysagh, *a.* defective, having blemishes.

lheamysid, *s. m.* defectiveness.

lheamysit, [85](#). blemished, deformed.

lhean, *a.* broad, wide.

lheaney, *a. pl.* broad, wide.

s'lhean, *a.* how broad or wide. L

s'lhea, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* L

shlea, *a.* broader, wider, broadest, widest; the *comp.* and *sup.* of *lhean*.

co[-]lhean, *adv.* as wide, equally broad.

Colhean coliauyr (as broad as long).

jiulean or **jiuleanagh**, *s. m.* a sojourner, a

person that stays but a day or two, as the word would indicate, a cotler [i.e. cottier], or tenant; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *Lev.* xxv. 40: *Agh myr sharvaant falt, as myr*

jiulean *vees eh mayrt, dy hirveish oo gys blein y Jubile.* But as an hired servant, and as a

sojourner, he shall be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of jubile; and *Cant.* viii. 11: *Va garey-feeyney ec Solomon ayns Baalhamon, hoie eh yn garey-feeyney rish jiuleanyn;* *va dagh fer jeu son mayl y troar dy eect thousane peesh dy argid.* Solomon had a vineyard at Baalhamon; he let out the vineyard unto keepers; every one for the fruit thereof was to bring a thousand pieces of silver.

jiuleanys, *s. m.* sojourning, cotlery, living as not at home.

scaa[-]lhean, *s. m.* a broad scatter; *pl.* **-yn**.

skaalhean (sic: stress), *s. f.* dispersion, shed abroad; *Jer.* xxv. 34: *Gull-jee, shiuish vochillyn, as keayn-jee as seiy-jee shiu hene 'sy joan, shiuish leeideilee y chioltan: son ta laghyn nyn stroie as nyn scaalhean er jeet mygeayrt; as tuittee shiu ayns peeshyn myr saagh craie costal.* Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock: for the days of your slaughter and of your dispersions are accomplished; and ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel. See also *scaahean*.

lheanagh or **lheanaghey**, *v.* widening, &c.

lheanit, [85](#). sprained; widened.

lheaney, *s. a.* a sprain; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to

L

-aghyn].

lus y lheaney, s. f. bindweed, convolvulus.
lheead, s. m. breadth, width; *pl.* -yn.

lhee, s.

fer-lhee, s. m. a physician, a doctor or surgeon.

lheihys, v. heal, cure a wound.

gyn-lheihs, adv. incurable; 2 *Chron.* xxi. 18: *As lurg shoh oolley woall y Chiarn eh 'sy volg lesh doghan gyn-lheihs.* And after all this the Lord smote him in his bowels with an incurable disease.

lus-lheihs, s. f. Solomon's seal or heal; a species of bell-wort.

saase-lheihs, s. m. medicine; *Jer.* xlvi. 11: ...ayns fardail nee oo goaill ymmodee
saaseyn-lheihs; son cha bee oo er dty laanaghey. ...in vain shalt thou use many medicines; for thou shalt not be cured.
<dy> **lheihsagh**, a. medical, healing.

lheeah, a. hoary, gray, mouldy.

s'lheeah, a. how hoary or gray, *comp.* and *sup.* L

lheah-rio, s. f. hoar-frost.

cleaysh-lheeah, s. f. a moss that grows on rocks, and is used in dying red.

keeir-lheeah, s. m. those two colours of wool spun and wove into cloth are so called, and which was formerly the garb generally worn by the Manks peasantry.

lheaghey, v. getting hoary, gray, or mouldy.

lheaghys, s. m. hoariness, grayness, mouldiness.

lheean, s. m. the floor on which the meal falls from a flour mill.

lheeannee, s. f. a meadow.

lheantyn, s. *pl.* meadows.

lheannagh, a. d. of a meadow or meadows.

lus millish ny lheeanagh, s. f. meadow sweet.

lus ny binjey lheeanagh, s. f. meadow trefoil.

lheannag, s. f. a small meadow.

lheegh, s. f. a ladle; *pl.* -yn.

lheh

er-lheh, *adv.* apart, separately, severally, privately, chiefly; *a.* private, particular.

lheibeidjagh, a. unwieldy, cumbersome.

s'lheibeidjagh, a. how unwieldy, &c. L

s'lheibeidjee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. L

lheibeidjys or **lheibeidjid**, s. m. unwieldiness.

lheid, *pro.* such, like, of that kind.

lheie, v. melt, dissolve, soften, grow tender; disappear; -agh,[77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lheiht or **lheit**, [85](#). melted, dissolved, liquified.

lheieder, s. m. a melter, a dissolver, a founder; *Jer.* vi. 29, it is spelled *lheeider*: *Ta ny builg-sheidee losht, ta'n leoie er n'gholl naardey 'syn aile; ta'n lheieder lheie ayns fardail; son cha vel ny meecharaee er ny ghaartlian ass.* The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain: for the wicked are not plucked away; but in *Jer.* li. 17, it is *lheieder*: ...*ta keeayl dy chooilley lheieder lheie ersooyl marish e yalloo grainnit: son cha vel y jalloo lheiit agh fardail, as cha vel ennal ayndoo.*

...every founder is confounded by the graven image: for his molten image is falsehood, and there is no breath in them; *pl.* -yn.

lheie er sooyl, v. to dwindle away by degrees; to wear off, to vanish.

lhei, s. f. a place at sea noted for fishing on, by some called *aahley*.

lheiill or **lheil**, v. move, stir about slowly or heavily, use of limbs; *Acts* xiv. 8: *As va ny hoie ec Lystra dooinney dy row va er choayl lheiill e choshey, va ny vaccagh veih brein e vayrey, as nagh ren rieau shooyl.* And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked.

lheiltagh, s. m. a mover, one who can use or exercise his limbs; *pl.* -yn.

anlheiltagh, s. m. a person unable to move or help himself; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

lheiltys, s. m. exercise, motion.

anlheil or **anlheilty**, s. m.

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- <unable>[inability] to move about, imbecility, helplessness.
- lheim**, s. m. a leap, jump, limp, an embrace [i.e. mating] of animals; *pl. -yn*.
- lheim-surley**, s. m. a standing-jump.
- blein[-]lheim**, s. f. a leap year.
- lheim**, v. leap, &c.; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- lheimyragh** or **lheimyraght**, v. skipping, hopping, leaping, &c.; *Acts iii. 8: As lheim eh seose, as hass eh, as huill eh, as hie eh stiagh ayns y chiamble maroo, shooyl as lheimyragh, as cur moylley da Jee.* And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God; *Nah. iii. 2: Feiyr y chipp, as sheean freaney ny queeylyn, as lheimyraght ny cabbil, as leaystey ny fainee.* The noise of a whip, and the noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots.
- lheimmit**, 85. leaped, leapt, covered.
- lheimmeyder**, s. m. one who leaps, a jumper; *pl. -yn*.
- lheimmeyder-faiyr**, s. m. a grasshopper.
- corlheim**, v. hop, leap on one foot; **-agh**, 77; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- corlheimeraght**, v. hopping, capering, skipping.
- tarlheim** (sic: stress), v. alight, alighting, coming down from a horse or beast on which a person rides; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- harlheim**, v. did alight; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T
- tarlheimit**, 85. alighted.
- tarlheimerman**, s. m. a stile or step, made use of when mounting on, or alighting off, a beast.
- lheiney**, s. f. a shirt.
- lheintyn**, s. pl. shirts.
- lhei**, s. m. a calf; *pl. -ee*; *Prov. "Ta booa vie ny gha as drogh lhei ec."* [Many a good cow has a bad calf.]
- far-lhei**, s. m. a false conception of a calf, said to be generated between a cow and what is called a *tarroo-ushtey*.

- lhemeen** or **lhemyn**, s. a moth; *pl. -yn*.
- lhemeenagh**, a. mothy, having moths.
- lheng**, s. f. a halfpenny; *pl. -yn*.
- lherrym**, s. the larboard [port] quarter of a boat or vessel; *pl. -yn*.
- lhesh**, s. f. the hip; *pl. -yn*.
- lheshey**, a. d. of the hip or hips.
- lleshagh**, a. rocking in walking, as if the hips were weak.
- lheunican**, s. a sty on the eye lash; *pl. -yn*.
- lhiabbee**, s. f. a bed. Some say from *liehbee* (half meat).
- lhiabbaghyn**, s. pl. beds.
- lhiabbagh**, a. d. of a bed or beds.
- co[-]lhiabbagh**, s. m. f. a bed-fellow; a concubine; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
- lhiann**, v. flatten; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- lhiannaghey**, v. flattening by pressure, mangling, or pressing.
- lhiannit**, 85. pressed flat, flattened.
- lhiannag**, s. f. a flake; any thing flattened, pressed, or made flat; a pea-pod, &c. before it is full; as, *lhiannag phisheragh* [flat pea pod].
- lhiannan-shee**, s. f. a familiar spirit.
- lhiannoo**, s. m. a child. Some say this word is from *lieh-noo* (half a saint).
- lhiennoo**, *pl. of lhiannoo; Mat. ii. 16: Eisht Herod toiggal dy row eh mollit liorish ny deiney-creeney, v'eh erskyn-towse eulyssagh, as hug eh magh sarey, as varr eh ooilley ny lhiennoo-mec v'aysns Bethlehem, as ayns ooilley ny ardjin shen, veih daa vlein dy eash as fo, corrym rish y traa v'eh dy imneagh er vriaght jeh ny deiney creeney.* Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently enquired of the wise men.
- lhiennoo**, a. d. of children, of the child; *Mark ix. 24: As chelleeragh deie ayr y lhiennoo, as dooyrt eh lesh jeir, Hiarn, ta mee credjal; niartee lesh my chredjue faase.* And straightway the father of the child cried out, and

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said with tears, Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief;

lhiannooagh, *a.* childish, puerile.

lhiant, *v.* cleave, adhere to, stick close to; -**agh**, [77](#), &c.

lhian, *v.* cleave; -**agh**, [77](#); -**ee**, [80](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#).

lhiantyn, *v.* cleaving, adhering to, sticking close to.

lhiantagh, *a.* attached, adherent, united with, sticking to.

s'lhiantagh, *a.* how attached. L

s'lhiantee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. L

lhiantys, *s. m.* attachment, adherence.

lhiare or **liare**, *s. m.* leather. The orthography of both these words is used.

lhiareagh, *a.* leathern, of leather.

lhias or **lhiassee**, *v.* atone, ransom, amend, correct; replenish, manure; -**agh**, [77](#); -**ee**, [80](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#). This verb is supposed to be from *lheihys* and *aghey* (healing, making amends, making up what was lost, mending, atoning, healing up the breach); and in this way it is understood in manuring land, putting some thing on to make it as good as before.

lhiasaghey, *v.* atoning, ransoming, amending, correcting; manuring, replenishing.

lhiassee, *a. d.* of atoning, amending, &c.

lhiasit, [85](#). atoned, amended, recompensed; manured.

lhiasaghey, *s. m.* atonement, ransom, restitution.

lhiaseyder, *s. m.* an atoner, amender, recompenser; *Jer. li. 56*: *Er-yn-oyr dy vel y spooilleyder er jeet urree, eer er Babylon, as ta ny deiney niartal eck goit; ta ooilley ny bow'ghyn oc brisht, son nee yn Chiarn Jee, yn Lhiaseyder, dy shicky coolleeney*. Because the spoiler is come upon her, even upon Babylon, and her mighty men are taken, every one of their bows is broken: for the Lord God of recompences shall surely requite; manurer; *pl. -yn*.

lhiasagh, *s. m.* manure; amends, recompense. *Prov. "Ta dty lhiasagh dty ghoarn."* [Thy recompence is thy fist.]

lhiaass or **lhiassee**, *v.* allege, invent, contrive lies and tell them for truth; -**agh**, [77](#); -**ee**, [80](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#).

lhiaassagh, *v.* contriving and telling untrue stories.

lhiasaghey, *v.* to allege, feign, or contrive lies; *Neh. vi. 8*: *Cha vel fockle dy lheid as t'ou liassaghey, agh t'ou er hroggal yn goo shoh ass dty chree hene*. There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. See *lhia* [deest; sc. *lhiae*-vreaq ?].

dy lhiaassagh, *v.* to allege, invent, and fabricate lies, and tell what is not true of your own invention or fabrication.

lhiassee, *a. d.* of alleging lies. See *lhiae*.

lhiae-vreaq, *s. f.* a fabricated lie, a falsity alleged for truth; nearly of the same meaning with *breag-lhiasit*. The *lhiae* in this word would be *a. d.* of false allegation or contrivance.

lhiasit, [85](#). alleged, invented, contrived falsely, laid against in untruth; *Acts xxv. 27*: *Son er-lhiam pene dy row eh red neu resoonagh pryssoonagh y choyrt, as gyn soilshaghey ny cooishyn va Lhiasit n'oï*. For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him.

lhiaseyder, *s. m.* an aleger of untruths.

lhiaass, *<ad>v.* needs; *2 Tim. ii. 15*: *Bee uss imneagh dy phrowal oo hene firrinagh gys Jee, obbree nagh Lhiaass nearey 'ghoail, rheynn dy kiart yn goo dy ynrickys*. Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

liass, *<ad>v.* See *lhiaass*. S

s'liass, *v.* need, needeth, needs, &c. L

shlaiss, *<ad>v.* needs.

lhias dou, *adv.* need I[?].

lhastey, *a.* loath, reluctant, slow to do a thing.

liasstagh or **liasstey**, *a.* slothful, remiss, idle, sluggish, loath to do a thing, indolent, inactive. See also *lhiasstey*.

s'liastey, *a.* how loath, comp. and sup. L

loam-liastey, *a.* very reluctant or loath.

L

liasstid, s. f. sloth, indolence, reluctance, slowness, tardiness.

lhiastry, v. [be] in debt, owing.

lhiastryagh, s. m. a debtor, one that owes; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

lhiastryns, s. m. debt. Prov. "Share goll dy lhie fegooish shibber na girree ayns lhiastryns." [Better to go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.]

lhiattee, s. f. side; pl. **lhiaattaghyn** or **lhiatteeyn**; 2 Kings xix. 2[3]: *Lesh earroo my ainee ta mee er jeet seose gys yrjid ny sleityn, gys lhiaatteeyn Lebanon, as giare-ym sheese e viljyn thollee cedar, as e reih viljyn-juys*: With the multitude of my chariots I am come up to the height of the mountains, to the sides of Lebanon, and will cut down the tall cedar trees thereof, and the choice fir trees thereof.

lhiattee-ry-lhiattee, <s.>[adv.] side by side.

ry-lhiattee, adv. by the side, aside.

lhiaattagh a. d. lateral, of a side or sides. *jeelt lhiaattagh*, a side saddle.

lhie, v. lie, lay down; -agh, 77; -e, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lhie-ghreiney (sic), s. m. sunset, the setting of the sun.

lhieit or **lhiet**, 85. laid, lain.

lhieder, s. m. one that lies down; pl. -yn.

lhie-nane, v. said of a horse, cow, sheep, &c. lying on its back in a hollow, so that it cannot rise up of itself.

lhiaight, s. m. a lying place; a lair, a lodging place, a grave, a couch; Amos iii. 12 [see below: *cooill-lhiaight*]; a tomb, a sepulchre; 2 Sam. xxi. 14: *As craueyn Saul as Yonathan e vac, d'oanluck ad ayns cheer Venjamin ayns Zelah, ayns lhiaight Kish e ayr*. And the bones of Saul and Jonathan his son buried they in the country of Benjamin in Zelah, in the sepulchre of Kish his father; 2 Kings xxiii. 17: *Eisht dooyrt eh, Cre'n scrieu shen ta mee dy akin?*

As dinsh deiney yn ard-valley da, Shoh lhiaight yn dooinney dy Yee haink veih Judah. Then he said, What title is that that I see? And the men of the city told him, It is the sepulchre of the man of God, which came from Judah; pl. -yn.

cooill-lhiaight, s. f. a couch; Amos iii. 12:

...myr shen vees cloan Israel, ta cummal ayns Samaria as Damascus, er ny livrey myr veih corneil lhiaabbagh, ny **cooill lhiaight**. ...so shall the children of Israel be taken out that dwell in Samaria in the corner of a bed, and in Damascus in a couch.

lhiaight, v. lay in a place, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lhiaaghtey, v. laying or lodging in a place.

lhiaaghtit, 85. lodged, laid.

lhiaaghteyder, s. m. a layer down or depositor.

lhieen, v. fill, make full; -agh, 77 -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lhieent, 85. filled, made full.

liegh-lhieent, a. half-flood or flowed.

lhieeney, s. m. a filling; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

lhieeney-aigney, s. m. satisfaction.

aa-lhieeney, s. m. second filling, laying eggs the second time; [v.] to replenish, to fill again.

mooir lhieeney, s. m. the flowing of the sea, the flood tide.

lhieeneyder, s. m. one who fills; pl. -yn.

lhieeney, s. m. a spasm, pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

lhieg or **lhiegg***, v. fell, bring to the ground, fall, cast or throw down; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lhieggit, 85. fallen, felled.

lhieggeyder, s. m. a feller, one who throws down.

lhieggey, s. m. a fall, degradation; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. Prov. "Yiow moyrn lhieggey." [Pride will have a fall.]

lhieggey-ushtey, s. m. a waterfall, a cataract.

lhiet or **lhiett***, v. let, hinder, prevent, stop; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lhiettal, v. hindering, stopping, preventing, staying; Job xxxviii. 37: *Cre'n chreenaught oddys towse ny bodjallyn? ny quoi oddys moir ushtaghyn yn aer y lhiettal?* Who can number the clouds in wisdom? or who can stay the bottles of heaven.

lhiettalagh, s. m. a hinderer, a prevention;

L

pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *a.* preventive, obstructive.

Ihiettrimys, Ihietrymlys, or liettrimys, *s. m.* a hinderance, obstacle, or impediment. This word, the orthography of which is varied in three instances in the Manks Scriptures, is used for *difference* in *Exod. xi. 7: Agh noi veg jeh cloan Israel, cha jean moddey hene gleashagh e hengey, noi dooinney ny baagh: dy vod fys 've eu cre'n Ihietrymlys ta'n Chiarn dy yanno, eddyr ny Egyptianee as Israel.* But against any of the children of Israel shall not a dog move his tongue, against man or beast: that ye may know how that the Lord doth put a difference between the Egyptians and Israel; *Mal. iii. 18: Eisht nee shiu chyndaa, as ver shiu Ihiettrimmys eddyr y dooinney cairal, as mee-chairal; eddyr eshyn ta shirveish Jee as eshyn nagh vel shirveish eh.* Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not; *Acts xv. 9: As cha dug eh liettrimys erbee eddyr adsyn as shinyn, casherickey ny creeaghyn oc liorish credjue.* And put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith; *Rom. iii. 22: Dy jarroo cairys Yee, ta liorish credjue Yeesey Creest, dauesyn ooilley, as orroosyn ooilley ta credjal; son cha vel liettrimys erbee:* Even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference: Would not *caghlaa* or *anchaslys*, or *neuchaslys*, have been a better word? [Perhaps *barrier* conveys the sense that the translators intended with *liettrimys.*]

Ihiettrimysagh, *a.* obstructive, hindersome.

Ihieuan, *s. m.* elm; *pl. -yn.*

Ihieuanagh, *a. d.* of elm timber.

Ihig or **Ihigg***, *v.* let, permit, suffer, allow, gallop, shoot; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

Ihig-ort, *adv.* pretend, feign thyself.

Ihigey, *v.* galloping. *Lhigey'n laair vane* (running from service).

Ihiggey, *v.* letting, permitting, shooting. The *pl.* which is according to 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**], is in *Zec. iv. 2*, for

discharges, pipes, &c.: *Ta mee er yeeaghyn, as cur-my-ner cainlere slane airhey, as claare er e vullagh, as ny shiagh lampyn echey er, as shiagh Ihiggaghyg gys ny shiagh lampyn va er e vullagh.* And I said, I have looked, and behold a candlestick all of gold, with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps thereon, and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are upon the top thereof.

Ihiggit, [85](#). let, allowed, suffered to be.

Ihiggit, [85](#). galloped.

Ihiggit-shaghey, [85](#). postponed, procrastinated, let by, delayed.

Ihiggeyder, *s. m.* one who lets, permits, &c.

Ihiggeyder, *s. m.* one who gallops; *pl. -yn. 'slhig*, *v.* and let or permit. [*I. s'lhig?* See *bl* [']*lhig.*] *L*

cha b[']lhig, *v.* [167](#). will not let or permit. *cha b[']lhigagh*, *v.* would, &c. not let, &c.

Ihimmey, *adv.* save, except.

er-Ihimmey, *adv.* except, save.

Ihing, *s. m.* life time, days of life; *Psl. lxxii. 7: Ayns y Ihing echeysyn nee yn vooinjer*

chairagh bishaghey: dy jarroo, as palchey dy hee, choud as ta'n eayst farraghtyn. In his time shall the righteous flourish: yea, and abundance of peace, so long as the moon endureth; *Acts xi. 28: As hass seose fer jeu enmyssit Agabus as hoilshee eh liorish y Spyrryd dy beagh genney vooar er feaï-ny-cruinney; shen haink myrgeddin gy-kione rish*

Ihing *Claudius Cesar.* And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar; *2 Kings xxiii. 22: Shickyra row lheid y chaisht er ny reayll er-dy laghyn ny briwnyn ren Israel y vriwnys, ny rish Ihing reeaghyn Israel, ny reeaghyn Yudah.*

Surely there was not holden such a passover from the days of the judges that judged Israel, nor in all the days of the kings of Israel, nor of the kings of Judah.

Ihingey, *s. f.* a lisne [OED *lissen*: A cleft or seam dividing the strata of a rock; EDD (*s.v. lissom*): A narrow strip of anything; a streak; the strand of a rope; a layer,

L

stratum; the parting of stone in a quarry] or cavity in a river between rocks.

lhiondaig, s. f. an even grassy plot in a valley; pl. -yn.

lhionnaig, s. f. a strand or part of a rope or cord twisted by itself before it is topped; pl. -yn.

lhis* or **lhisagh**, v. should, ought; -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#).

lhiy, s. f. a colt; pl. -aghyn, or -nyn. The latter is in *Jud. x. 4*: *As va echey jeih mec as feed, va markiagh er jeih Ihynyn assyl as feed, as va oc jeih ard-valjyn as feed.* And he had thirty sons that rode on thirty ass colts, and they had thirty cities.

lhiyagh, a. coltish; ticklish.

lhoau or **loau**, a. rotten, putrid; *Prov. "Leah appee leah lhoau."* [Soon ripe soon rotten.]

lhoauey, a. pl. rotten, putrid.

s'loau, a. how rotten. L

s'loaeuy, a. id., comp. and sup. L

lhoau or **loau**, v. rot, putrify; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#). Num. v. 22: *As dy jed yn ushtey shoh, ta cur lesh y mollaght ayns dty vynnagh, dy chur er dty volg dy att, as dty lheeassid dy lhoau:* And this water that causeth the curse shall go into thy bowels, to make thy belly to swell, and thy thigh to rot.

lhoauee, a. d. of rottenness.

yn veishteig loauee, s. the palmer worm. B

lhoauid, s. m. rottenness.

loauys, s. f. rottenness.

lhon, s. m. a blackbird; pl. -yn.

lhong, s. f. a ship; pl. -yn.

lhuingey, a. d. of ship or ships, naval; *Rev. xviii. 17*: *As ren dy chooilley vainshter, as sheshaght Ihuingey, as shiolteyrynn, as ooilley ny va dellal er yn aarkey, shassoo foddey jeh.* And every shipmaster, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off.

lhong-chaggee, s. f. a man of war.

lhong-spooliee, s. f. a pirate [*sc. ship*].

lhong-vree, s. f. a steam-vessel.

lout-eaghtyrlhong, s. f. a ship's deck.

lhuingys, s. f. shipping.

Lhuingys Chaggee Reeoil Hostyn, s. the Royal Navy of Great Britain.
goaill-lhuingys, v. embarking; s. embarkation.

lhongey, s. m. a meal; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

lhongee, a. d. of a meal or meals.

traa-longee, s. f. meal-time.

lho, s. m. a shaft or thill [OED: The pole or shaft by which a wagon, cart, or other vehicle is attached to the animal drawing it]; pl. -ghyn.

lhoob, s. m. a loop; pl. -yn.

lhoob-ziarn, s. m. a link.

lhoob, v. bend, bow; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lhoobey, v. bending.

lhoobit, [85](#). bent, made crooked.

lhoobey, s. m. a bend, a bow; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

lhoobeyder, s. m. a bender; pl. -yn.

lhott, s. m. a wound; pl. -yn.

lhott, v. wound; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lhottey, v. wounding, hurting so as to cause a wound.

lhottit, [85](#). wounded.

lhotteyder, s. m. one that wounds.

lhoys

s'lhoys dou, etc. 'I dare'

cha lhoys, v. dare not. <S>

loys dhyt, p. darest thou[?].

b'loys, v. durst, darest.

by-loys, <ad>v. [167](#). durst or darest. See *bl[']loys*.

my v[']loys, v. if darest or durst. B

lhuan, s. f. any weak thing that comes out of due time, such as a lamb, calf, swarm of bees, &c.; pl. -yn.

looan, s. See *lhuan*.

Lhuans or **Lhunys**, s. m. Lammas [OED:

The 1st of August, ... observed as a harvest festival... Also, the part of the year marked by this festival].

lhuddyr, v. maul, mangle, hack and dirty

withal; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

L

dy lhuddyraghey or **lhuddyral**, *v.* to maul, mangle, &c. in an unskilful manner.

lhuggyrit, [85](#). mangled, dirtied, draggled in dirt.

lhuddyrey, *s. m.* a mangler, &c.; *pl.* 69 [change -ey to -yn].

lhun or **lhunn***, *v.* launch; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

The butt end of an oar is called *lhun*, because used to draw or launch a boat on.

lhunney, *v.* launching.

dy lhunnaghey, *v.* to launch.

lhunnit, [85](#). launched.

lunn, *s. See lhunn.*

lhunneyder, *s. m.* one who launches; *pl.* -yn.

lhune, *s. m.* ale, strong drink.

lhionney, *a. d.* of ale or beer.

thie lhionney, *s. m.* an ale house.

lhuss, *s. leeks, lentils, herbs.*

lus. See *lhuss*, an herb, leek.

lus-blaystal, *s. f.* savory.

lus feie y tooill, *s. f.* wild clary.

lus-lheihs, *s. f.* Solomon's seal or heal; a species of bell-wort.

lus-luna, *s. f.* moonwort.

lus millish ny lheeanagh, *s. f.* meadow sweet.

lus-skeilley, *s. f.* loosestrife, or willow-wort.

lus-thie, *s. f.* sengreen, houseleek.

lus ny binjey, *s. f.* dropwort.

lus ny binjey lheeanagh, *s. f.* meadow trefoil.

lus ny binjey mooar, *s. f.* crudwort.

lus ny chroshey (sic), *s. f.* cudwort, cotton weed, chaffweed, or dwarf cotton.

lus ny fahnnaghyn, *s. f.* wartwort, spurge.

lus ny freenaghyn mooarey, *s. f.* dove's foot, crane's bill.

lus ny geayee, *s. f.* anemone.

lus ny minnag, *s. f.* dandelion, piss-a-bed.

lus ny moal moirrey, *s. f.* common mallows.

lus ny moyl moirrey, *s. f.* marsh mallows.

lus yn aile, *s. f.* burnet.

lus y chengey veg, *s. f.* mouse-ear.

lus y chiolg, *s. f.* golden maiden hair.

lus y chollane, *s. f.* the herb robin run over

the hedge.

lus y chorran, *s. f.* sickle weed.

lus y cramman doo, *s. f.* knapweed or button wort.

lus y daa phing, *s. f.* money-wart, the herb twopence.

lus y drught, *s. f.* sun-dew.

lus y ghew, *s. f.* purging flax.

lus y ghoot, *s. f.* gerrard, goutwort.

lus y lheaney, *s. f.* bindweed, convolvulus.

lus y ryptar, *s. f.* allseed, rupture wort, little flax.

lus y tooill, *s. f.* clary or clear eye, eye bright.

lus y volley, *s. f.* lady's bed-straw.

lus y vooin, *s. f.* gladwin [OED *gladwyn* s.v. *gladdon*, A popular name of the iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*)] or stinking gladwin [OED *stinking gladdon* '*Iris foetidissima*'].

lus y wee or **wuigh**, *s. f.* woald or wold [OED *weld*: The plant *Reseda Luteola*, which yields a yellow dye], dyer's weed, for dying yellow.

lus y yiarey, *s. f.* flux weed.

oayl[-]luss, *s. f.* the science of botany.

slaan-luss, *s. f.* ribwort.

slane-luss or **slan-luss**. See also *slaanluss*, ribwort, called so in Manks on account of its quality in assisting nature to heal, when applied.

liack, *a.* like, equal. See also *liak* [deest, sc. *laik* ?].

laik, *adv.* like.

co[-]liack, *adv.* alike, equal. See also *coliak*.

co[-]liak, *adv.* alike, of the same likeness.

liack, *v.* approving of, liking; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

laik, *v.* to choose, to approve.

s'liack, *v.* do or doth like. L

by-liack or **by-laik**, *adv.* See also *b[']liack*, [167](#). did or didst like; Gen. xlviii. 17: *As tra honnick Joseph, dy dug e ayr e laue yesh er kione Ephraim, cha by-laik lesh eh.* And when Joseph saw that his father laid his right hand upon the head of Ephraim, it displeased him.

b[']liack, *v.* did or didst like.

liackal, *v.* liking.

liackit, [85](#). liked.

L

liaee, *v.* (from *liack*), liking; as, *cha vel liaee aym er* (I have no liking for it).

liass, *s.* (from *liehys* or *leighys*), law-step, or a step by law or marriage.

liass huyr, *s. f.* a step sister.

liass inneen, *s. f.* a step daughter.

liass vac, *s. m.* a step son.

liass voir or **liass ummug**, *s. f.* a step mother.

liass vraar, *s. m.* a step brother.

liass yishig or **liass ayr**, *s. m.* a step father.

The latter of these is seldom used.

liauyr, *a.* long, prolix, lengthy.

liauyrey, *a. pl.* long, lengthy.

s'liauyr, *a.* how long. L

s'lhiurey, *a.* longer, longest, the *comp.* and *sup.* of *liauyr*. L

cleaysh-liauyr, *s. f.* a long ear, slow in answering, forbearing.

co[-]liauyr, *adv.* as long, equal in length.

lhiuree, *v.* lengthen, make long.

lhiuragh or **lhiuraghey**, *v.* lengthening.

lhiurid, *s. m.* length, procerity; *pl. -yn*.

er-lhiurid, *adv.* at length, at full length, along on the ground.

lickly, *adv.* likely, probable, but not altogether certain, more for than against.
s'lickly, *a.* how likely, *comp.* and *sup.* L

lieckan, *s. f.* (from *lieh kione*), cheek; 1 Kings xxii. 24: *Agh hie Zedekiah mac Chenaanah er-gerrey, as woail eh Micaiah er y lieckan, as dooyrt eh, Cre'n raad ghow Spyrryd y Chiarn voym's dy loayrt rhyt's?* But Zedekiah the son of Chenaanah went near, and smote Micaiah on the cheek, and said, Which way went the Spirit of the Lord from me to speak unto thee?; Job xvi. 10: *T'ad er vlaakey orrym lesh nyn meeal: t'ad er my woalley er y lieckan dy naareydagh; t'ad er haglym ad-hene cooidjagh m'oī.* They have gaped upon me with their mouth; they have smitten me upon the cheek reproachfully; they have gathered themselves together against me; and Luke vi. 29: As *huggeysyn woaillys oo er y derrey lieckan, chyndaa myrgeddin yn lieckan elley:* as eshyn ghoys ersooyl dty chloagey, ny bee noi dty chooat y lhiggey lesh myrgeddin. And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other; and him that taketh away thy cloak

forbid not to take thy coat also; what is seen in a profile view of the head; *pl. -yn*.

lieckanagh, *a. d.* of the cheek or cheeks; *caslys lieckanagh* would be a profile likeness.

lieen, *s. m.* lint, flax, linen; *pl. -teeyn* or *-teenyn*. The *pl.* is used for nets, perhaps because they are made of flax; *Eccl.* vii. 26: *As hooar mee ny shirroo na'n baase yn ven ta'n cree eck ribbaghyn as lieenteenyn*, as e laueyn myr geulaghyn: *quoi-erbee ta dy wooiys Jee shaghnys ee, agh bee'n drogh yantagh goit lioree.* And I find more bitter than death the woman, whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands: whoso pleaseth God shall escape from her; but the sinner shall be taken by her; and *Mark* i. 18: *As chelleeragh hreig ad nyn lieenteenyn, as deijr ad er.* And straightway they forsook their nets, and followed him.

mwyllin lieen, *s. f.* a flax mill.

lieh, *s. m.* half, moiety; *pl. -ghyn*.

yn derrey-lieh, *s. m.* the one half.

liegh, *a.* half gone, half done, mid way.

lieh-charkyl, *s. m.* a semicircle.

lieh-chiart, *a.* uneven, odd, rough.

lieh-chiarty, *s. m.* unevenness.

lieh-chraue, *s. f.* a gristle.

lieh-hooillagh, *a.* monocular, one eyed.

lieh-hoost, *s. m.* threshing with one flail.

lieh-kiart, *s. m.* the even half.

liegh-lhieent, *a.* half-flood or flowed.

lieh my lieh, *adv.* half each, half apiece.

lieh-scoadey or **lieh-skew**, *a.* slopewise, obliquely.

cur-ny-lieh, *v.* impeaching, accusing.

er-y-lieh, *adv.* on the half, by the half.

fer loayrt as lheh, *s. m.* an intercessor.

my-lieh, *adv.* my behalf; *Deu.* xxxi. 19:

Shen-y-fa nish, scrieu-jee yn arrane moylle shoh diu hene, as ynsee-jee eh da cloan Israel: dy vod eh ve oc dy ghoaill, as dy vod yn arrane shoh ve son feanish my-lieh noi cloan Israel.

Now therefore write ye this song for you, and teach it the children of Israel: put it in their mouths, that this song may be a witness for me against the children of Israel.

liehid or **liehd**, *s. f.* half a breadth.

L

liehbage, s. f. a flock [OED *fluke*: A flat fish, esp. the common flounder, *Pleuronectes Flesus*], a flat fish; *pl.* -yn.

liehneen, s. m. the lining of a hedge, &c.

liggar, s. m. liquor, spirits; *pl.* -yn.

liggin, s. m. slack water, eddy water, dead water, where or when there is no tide or stream; *pl.* -yn.

limmer, s. the passage for water under the floorings of a boat or vessel.

lindevr, s. f. a lintel; *pl.* -yn.

lioar, s. f. a book; *pl.* -yn. This word is used as an oath, and it may seem strange that it is so used in our excellent translation of the Scriptures; *Isa.* xl. 24: *Dy jarroo, cha bee ad er nyn soiaghey; lioar, cha bee ad er nyn guirr.* Yea, they shall not be planted; yea, they shall not be sown; and *Mal.* ii. 2: ...ver-ym eer mollaght erriu, as ver-ym mollaght er ny bannaghtyn eu; *lioar, ta mee hannah er chur mollaght orroo, er-yn-oyr nagh vel shiu goaill eh gys nyn gree.* ...I will even send a curse upon you, and I will curse your blessings: yea, I have cursed them already, because ye do not lay it to heart, for yes or yea.

Cleragh-ny-Lioaryn, s. m. the Clerk of the Rolls.

lioaragh, a. d. of book or books; as, *ynsagh lioaragh* (book learning).

ynsagh-lioaragh, s. m. book learning, the use of letters, in contradistinction to the learning of any thing else.

lioaran, s. f. a small book, a pamphlet.

lioar-hasht, s. f. a library; *pl.* -yn.

lioarhan, s. f. (*lieh-arlane*) [see *farlane*], half a firlot [OED: A measure of capacity for corn, etc.], a quarter of a boll.

lioar, a.

dy lioar, *adv.* enough.

s[']lioar or *s[']lioar*, *adv.* hardly enough, enough, what sufficeth; *John* xiv. 8: *Dooirt Philip rish, Hiarn, jeeagh dooin yn Ayr, as s'lioar dooin eh.* Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us.

by-lioar or **by[-]lioar**, *<ad>v.* [167](#), would be enough. See also *blioar*.

b[']lioar, *v.* it would, &c. be enough.

liorish, *pre.* and *adv.* by; *p. p.* by him, by <the>, beside; *2 Kings xi. 20:* *As ghow ooilley pobble ny cheerey boggey, as va'n ard-valley ayns shee:* as va Athaliah er ny varroo *lesh y chlive liorish thie'n ree.* And all the people of the land rejoiced, and the city was in quiet: and they slew Athaliah with the sword beside the king's house; **-in**, *id. em.*

liorish[-]hene (sic: stress), *p. p.* by himself.

lioree, *p. p.* by her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

lioree[-]hene, *p. p.* by herself.

lioroo, *p. p.* by them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

lioroo[-]hene, *p. p.* by themselves.

liorym, *p. p.* by me; **-s**, *id. em.*

liorym-pene, *p. p.* by myself.

liorin, *p. p.* by us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

liort, *p. p.* by thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

liort[-]hene, *p. p.* by thyself.

lieriu, *p. p.* by you or ye; **-ish**, *id. em.*

list, s. f. a lean to one side.

list, v. **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

listal, v. leaning.

listit, [85](#). leaned.

litcher, s. m. a lazy person, a sluggard, an idler; *pl.* -yn.

litcheragh, a. lazy, slothful, idle, indolent, sluggish. “*Litcheragh goll dy lhie, litcheragh dy irree, as litcheragh dy gholl dys y cheeill Jedoonee.*” [Lazy going to bed (lie), lazy rising, and lazy to go to church on Sunday.]

s'litcheragh, a. how lazy. L

s'litcheree, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. L

litcheraght, s. f. laziness, idleness, indolence, slothfulness; *pl.* -yn.

livrey, v. deliver; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

livreit, [85](#). delivered.

s'livreit, a. how delivered. L

livreyee, a. d.

fer livreyee, s. m. a deliverer; *2 Sam.* xxii. 2: *Yn Chiarn my chreg, my hoor lajer; as my er-livreyee.* The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer.

livreyder, s. m. a deliverer.

livreys or **livrey-ys**, s. deliverance; *pl.*

-syn, *Jer.* xxx. 7: ...*eer earish hrimshagh Yacob; agh yiow eh livrey-ys.* ...it is even the

L

time of Jacob's trouble, but he shall be saved out of it.

loagan, *v.* stammer, staggering; *Isa.* xxix. 9: *T'ad er-meshtey, agh cha nee lesh feeyn; t'ad loagan, agh cha nee lesh jough lajer.* They are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger, but not with strong drink.

loaganagh, *s. m.* one that staggers; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

loaganys, *s.* staggering.

loaght, *v.* handle, feel; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

loaghtey, *v.* handling, feeling with hands.

loaghtee, *a. d.* of handling.

loaghtit, 85. handled, felt with the hand.

s'loaghtit, *a.* how handled or felt with hands. L

loaghteyder, *s. m.* a handler; *pl.* **-yn**.

loaghtrane, *s.* See *loaghrane*.

loaghrane, *s. f.* the handle of a flail. See *cass*.

loaghtyn or **lugh-dhoan**, *a.* brown; *Gen.* xxx.

33 and 35: ...*dy chooilley unnane nagh vel breck as spottagh mastey ny goair, as loaghtyn mastey ny kirree, lhig da shen ve coontit myr griu vaarlee.* ...every one that is not speckled and spotted among the goats, and brown among the sheep, that shall be counted stolen with me. As scarr eh yn laa shen ny goair fyrryn va schimmeigagh as spottagh, as ooilley ny goair woirrym va breck as spottagh, as dy chooilley unnane va red ennagh dy vaneyd ayn, as ooilley ny va **loaghtyn** mastey ny kirree, as hug eh ad fo laueyn e vec. And he removed that day the he goats that were ringstraked and spotted, and all the she goats that were speckled and spotted, and every one that had some white in it, and all the brown among the sheep, and gave them into the hand of his sons. There is no word in English by which to express *loaghtyn* or *keeir*. *Lugh dhoan* is very descriptive of the colour — *lugh* (mouse), and *dhoan* (brown). These colours mixed will produce the shade which is understood by *loaghtyn*, or the word may be from *lhosht dhoan* (burnt brown).

s'loaghtyn, *a.* how dun and brown. L

loam, *a.* shorn, bare. See also *lhoam*. Both are used. *Prov.* “*Cronk ghlass foddey voym, Loam loam tra roshym eh*” [A green hill far from me, Bare, bare, when I reach it]; and another, “*Yn loam leigh yn loam chair;*” though some will have it to be, *yn loam aggair*. [The bare law, the bare right (or wrong).]

loamey, *a. pl.* bare.

s'loam, *a.* how bare or shorn. *Prov.*

“*S'loam ta laare y valley vargee.*” [Bare is the ground of the market town.] L

s'loamey, *a. id., comp. and sup.* L

loam-choshagh, *a.* bare-footed.

lhome-lauuee, *a.* empty-handed.

loam-liastey, *a.* very reluctant or loath.

lhoamid, *s. m.* bareness.

loam, *v.* bare; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

lhoam or **lhome**, *v.* bare; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

lomm, *v.* make bare; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

lhoamey, *v.* making bare.

lommey, *v.* making bare.

lhoamee, *a. d.* of making bare.

lommee, *a. d.* of baring.

lhoamit, 85. bared, made bare.

loamit, 85. made bare, bared.

lommit, 85. bared, made bare.

s'loamit, *a.* how bared. L

lhoameyder, *s. m.* one that makes bare.

lommeyder, *s. m.* one that makes bare.

lomman, *s. m.* a scorching wind that dries up and makes the ground bare of herbage; *Hos.* xiii. 15: *Ga dy vel eh messoil mastey e vraaraghyn, hig geay-niar er, hig lomman lajer veih'n Chiarn seose ass yn aasagh, as chyrnee eh seose ny farraneyn geill echey, as hed ny strooanyt ushtey echey naardey.*

Though he be fruitful among his brethren, an east wind shall come, the wind of the Lord shall come up from the wilderness, and his spring shall become dry, and his fountain shall be dried up.

lommanagh, *a.* scorching, baring.

loamrey, *s. f.* a fleece; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

lomrey, *s.* See *loamrey*.

L

loamr, v. fleece, shear off; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

lommyrt, v. shearing sheep, making bare by cutting off the wool or hair.

loamrit, 85. fleeced, shorn.

lomrit, 85. shorn bare of wool or hair.

s'loamryt, a. how shorn or fleeced. L

neu-lomrit, a. unshorn, unfleeced.

loamreyder, s. m. one that shears the fleece off.

lhommmyrt, s. m. the shearing of sheep.

lommyrtagh, s. m. a shearer of sheep; pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

lommyrtagh, a. anything made bare, as a sword, &c., unsheathed.

lhommmyrtagh, a. bare of cover; drawn; as, *cliwe lhommmyrtagh* (a drawn sword).

loayr, v. speak, spoke; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

loayrt, v. speaking.

loayrit, 85. spoken.

s'loayrit, a. how much spoken. L

fer loayrt as lheh, s. m. an intercessor.

fer loayrt er nyn son, s. m. one speaking for us.

loayreyder or **loayrtagh**, s. m. a speaker.

loayrtys, s. m. utterance to speak, or of speech.

coloayrt, v. conversing; **-agh**, 77, &c.

coloayrtagh, s. m. converser; pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

coloayrtys, s. m. conversation; pl. **-yn**.

loggyr, s. f. something got or allowed above expectation, or for luck.

logh, s. f. a lake, a pool; pl. **-yn**.

logan, s. f. a small lake; pl. **-yn**; the dim. of **logh**.

loghanagh, a.

s'loghanagh, a. how full of lakes. L

s'loghanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. L

loght, s. m. crime, offence, trespass, guilt, transgression, sin; pl. **-yn**.

ard-loght, s. m. felony, capital offence; pl. **-yn**.

gyn-loght, adv. without crime or guilt, innocent.

loghtynid, s. m. criminality, guiltiness.

neu-loghtynid, s. m. innocence, [being] not guilty.

loghtal, a. severe, violent, stern; deep as a cut, &c.; strong as a gale of wind.

s'loghtal, a. how severe or heavy. L

s'loghtaley, a. id., comp. and sup. L

loghtalid, s. m. severity, violence.

lomarcan, a. alone, deprived of company.

my-lomarcan, pro. a. I alone; *Job i. 16: Ta aile Yee er duittym veih niau, as er lostey seose ny kirree, as ny sharvaantyn, as er stroie ad, as ta mish my-lomarcan er scapail dy insh dhyt*. The fire of God is fallen from heaven, and hath burned up the sheep, and the servants, and consumed them; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.

londdeyr, s. f. a lantern; pl. **-yn**.

londdeyragh, a. d. of a lantern.

londernee or **londyrnee**, v. glaring, dazzling with lustre; *Nah. ii. 4: Nee ny fainee freaney ayns ny straidyn, nee ad roie noi-ry-hoi ayns ny raaidyn lheaney, nee ad loandernee myr lossey aile, nee ad roie myr ny tendreilyn*. The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings.

loo, s. m. an oath; pl. **-ghyn**.

looee, a. d. of an oath or oaths.

loo-ooaiagh (a false oath)

loo, v. swear; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

looit, 85 sworn.

s'looit, a. how sworn. L

loor, a. lusty, stout; *Gen. xl ix. 14: Ta Issachar ny assyl loor, croymmey eddyr daa errey*.

Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens.

loorid, s. m. lustiness.

lorg, s. m. a staff.

luirg, s. pl. staves; the pl. of **lorg**.

lorg-howshan, s. f. a measuring rule.

lorg-immanagh, s. f. a goad; *Ecclesiast[es] xii. 11: Ta goan deiney creeney myr lorg-immanagh, as myr treinaghyn eiyrit shickyr liorish mainshtyryn y cho-chruinnaght, t'er nyn goyrt magh liorish yn un vochille* The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened by

L

the masters of assemblies, which are given from one shepherd.

lorg-reeoil or lorg-reill, *s. f.* a sceptre.

lorg* or **lorgee**, *v.* drive or urge forward with a staff; -agh [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

dy lorgaghey, *v.* to excite or drive forward.

lorgit, [85](#). excited, urged.

losht, *s. f.* a bake stone, or baking board.

losht, *v.* burn; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lostey, *v.* burning; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

loshtee, *a. d.* of burning.

losht or **loshtit**, [85](#). burnt, burned.

s'losht, *a.* how burned. L

creayn-losht, *s. m.* burning ague; *Lev.* xxvi. 16: *Shoh myrgeddin neem's y yannoō riuish, ver-yms lhiam erriu atchim, consumption, as crayn-losht, ver naardey'n soilshey, as cur sneih er y chree.* I also will do this unto you; I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart.

lostey-chainley (sic), *s. m.* the churhing of women. Called so, perhaps, from the practice of burning a candle during the service in former times.

losteyder, *s. m.* one who puts things to burn.

loshagh, *a.* [?]

neu-loshagh, *a.* incombustible [*l. neu-loshagh?*].

loshtagh, *a.*

s'loshtagh, *a.* with what burning smart. L

s'loshtee, *a. id.*, 58. L

loss, *v.* blaze, flame; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lossey, *v.* flaming, burning in a blaze;

lossee, *a. d.* of flame or flaming, blazing.

lossey, *s. m.* a flame; *Luke* xvi. 24: *Ayr Abraham, jean myghin orrym, as cur Lazarus, dy vod eh baare e vair y hummey ayns ushtey, as my hengey y eayraghey; son ta mee er my horchaghey ayns y lossey shoh.* Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in

water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame.

lossaghyn, *s. pl.* burnings, flamings.

lossag, *s. f.* a small flame or flash.

lossan, *s. f.* luminous particles seen in the sea by night, and on fish that are not dry, in the dark; the aurora borealis or northern lights.

lossanagh, *a.* having luminous qualities, or [of the] aurora borealis.

s'lossanagh, *a.* how luminous. L

s'lossanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. L

losgan, *s. f.* a lamp; *pl.* -yn.

losserey, *s. f.* an herb; *pl.* 72 [change -ey to -eeyn] [*pl. lossreeyn* in the Bible].

losseree, *s. f.* herbage, herbs.

ard-losserey, *s. m.* ground-ivy, alehoof.

ard-losserey-firryn, the herb archangel.

lott, *s. f.* a lot.

lott, *v.* to allot; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lourane, *s. m.* a leper; *pl.* -e.

louraanagh, *a.* leprous.

s'louraanagh, *a.* how leprous. L

s'louraanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. L

louraanys, *loihrey*, or **loureys**, *s. f.* leprosy.

lout, *s. m.* a loft; *pl.* -yn.

lout-eaghtyr, *s. f.* a deck.

lout-eaghtyr[-]lhong, *s. f.* a ship's deck.

lout, *v.* loft; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

anlout, *v.* unloft; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -ey, [82](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

loutey, *v.* <a> lofting.

loutit, [85](#). lofted.

s'loutit, *a.* how lofted. L

louteyder, *s. m.* one who lofts.

louyr, *s. f.* an abort or abortion; a slink [OED:

An abortive or premature calf or other animal] or castling [OED: The offspring of an untimely birth] which has been some time dead before brought forth, so that it is partly rotten and stinking.

louyan, *s. f.* a small castling. *Prov.*

"*Lhiannoo ny louyan.*" [A child or a castling.]

L

low, *v.* allow; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lowit, [85](#). allowed.

s'lowit, *a.* how allowed. L

neu-lowit, *a.* disallowed.

lowal, *a.* lawful, allowable; *Luke* xiv. 3: *As dreggyr Yeesey, as loayr eh rish fir-ynsee yn leigh as rish ny Pharisceyn, gra, Vel eh lowal dy lheihys er laa yn doonaght?* And Jesus answering spake unto the lawyers and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath day?

s'lowal, *a.* how much approved or allowed of. L

s'lowaley, *a. id., comp. and sup.* L

mee[-]lowal, *a.* disallowable.

neu-lowal, *a.* disallowable, unfit immoral, immodest, illtimed.

lowaltys, *s. m.* approbation.

lowanse, *s. m.* a thing allowed; *Jer.* xxxvii. 21: *Eisht doardee Zedekiah yn ree Jeremiah dy ve ayns cooyrt y phryssoon, as dy choyrt da gagh-laa lowanse arran veih straid y fuinneyder, derrey veagh ooilley'n arran 'syn ard-valley baarit.* Then Zedekiah the king commanded that they should commit Jeremiah into the court of the prison, and that they should give him daily a piece of bread out of the bakers' street, until all the bread in the city were spent.

loweyder, *s. m.* an allower; *pl. -yn*.

mee[-]low, *v.* disallow; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

mee[-]lowal, *v.* disallowing.

mee[-]lowit, [85](#). disallowed.

lubban breck, *s. f.* a sea nettle.

lubberlab, *s. f.* the herb bogbane.

luddan-meā, *s. f.* a luminous oily spot on the surface of water; *Job* xli. 32: *T'eh cur er luddan-meā dy hoilshean ny yei; heillagh fer yn diunid dy ve lheeah.* He maketh a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary.

luff, *v.* loof [sc. luff], bear close to the windward; -agh, [77](#); -al, [79](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

luffal, *v.*

lugg, *s. f.* a sea or sand worm used for bait.

lugh, *s. f.* a mouse, a mole; *pl. -ee*; *Isa.* ii. 20:

Nee dooinney ayns y laa shen ceau gys ny lughee as ny craitnagyn, e yallooyn argid as e yallooyn airhey, ren ad, dagh dooinney da hene, dy ooashlaghey. In that day a man shall cast his idols of silver, and his idols of gold, which they made each one for himself to worship, to the moles and to the bats.

loagh, *s.* See *lugh*.

lughagh, *a. d.* of a mouse or mice.

lught, *s. m.* load, cargo, burden; what any thing can hold; *pl. -yn*.

lught-thie, *s. m.* a household, a family.

lught, *v.* -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

lughtagh or **lughtaghey**, *v.* taking in a cargo or load.

lughtit, [85](#). loaded, loaden.

neu-lughtit, unladen, unloaded.

anlught, *v.* unload.

anlughtit, [85](#). unladen.

lughteyder, *s. m.* one that loads; *pl. -yn*.

lune, *v.* slander; -agh, [77](#); -e, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

luney, *v.* slandering; *2 Sam.* xix. 27: *As t'eh er luney dty harvaant gys my hiarn y ree.* And he hath slandered thy servant unto my lord the king.

lunit, [85](#). slandered.

lunagh, *a.* rude, sarcastic, contemptuous, slanderous; *s. m.* a rude person; *pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]*; slanderers; *Mark* xv. [29]: *As loayr yn vooinjer va goll shaghey dy lunagh n'oi, craa nyn ghing, as gra, Ah, uss ta lhieggal y chiamble, as dy hroggal eh reesht ayns three laa.* And they that passed by railed on him, wagging their heads, and saying, Ah, thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days.

lung-lane, *a.* quite full; *Ez.* xxviii. 16: *Liorish ymmodee dty varchantys, t'ad er dty lheeney lung-lane dy hranlaase, as t'ou er n'yannoo peccah.* By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence, and thou hast sinned.

Lunnin, *s. m.* London.

lurg, *pre.* after, after him or it; -syn, *id. em.*

lurg-oolley, *adv.* after all.

L

lurg y thooilley, *a.* postdiluvian.

my lurg, *p. p.* after me; **-s**, *id. em.*

lurgey, *s. f.* a leg; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

lurgagh, *a. d.* of the leg or legs.

camlurgagh, *a.* bow legged.

largeydish, *s. f.* the herb penny-royal.

lutçh, *v.* to carry in a clumsy slovenly manner; **-agh**, [77](#), &c.

lutçhey, *v.* lubbering.

lutçhagh, *a.*

dy lutçhagh, *adv.* loobily.

lutçhynagh, *s. m.* a looby [OED: A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid, clownish person], a lubber [OED: A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout], an awkward clumsy fellow; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

M

M

This letter is an initial in words primarily initialised by *b*, by placing the pronoun *nyn* before them, as shown in Remark 41; for its own changes see 52.

Note. —*It may be well here to observe that a train of substantives and verbs radically in b, by placing nyn before them, might be here inserted, but for brevity's sake are omitted, except a few, as reference may be made to the radicals in b, and change the b to m, the meaning being the same.*

maaig, s. f. a paw, a claw; pl. **-yn**.

yn vaaig, s. the paw or claw. M

maaigagh, a. unhandy, clumsy with the hand.

s'maaigagh, a. how awkward in handling. M

s'maaigee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. M

feer vaaigagh, a. very unhandy. M

maaigerey, s. m. a person handling awkwardly.

maarderagh, s. m. a fornicator; a whore-monger; pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]: [1 *Cor.* v. 11: *Ny-yeih cha nee ooilley-cooidjagh rish maarderee yn theihll shoh, ny rish ny sayntoilee, ny ny tranlaasee, ny roosyn ta cur ooashley da jallooyn.* Yet not altogether with the fornicators of this world, or with the covetous, or extortioners, or with idolaters.] *yn vaarderagh*, s. the fornicator; <1 *Cor.* v. 11>.

maarderys, s. f. fornication, whoredom, adultery; *Mat.* v. 3[2]: *Quoi-erbee scarrys rish e ven, agh son oyr maarderys, dy vel eh cur urree poosey y vrishay: as quoi-erbee phoosys ish ta scart, t'eh ny vaarderagh.* Whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

dy vaarderys, s. of fornication or whoredom. M

maarliagh, s. m. a thief, one that steals.

yn vaarliagh, s. the thief; pl. 71 [change **-iagh** to **-ee**]. M

maarlee, s. pl. thieves, marauders.

dy vaarlee, s. of thieves. M

maarlys or **maarleey**, s. theft; *Mark* vii.

[21-]22: *Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghtyn, brishey-poosey, maarderys, dunverys, Maarlys, saynt, olkys, molteyrys, rouanys, drogh-hooill, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, ommijys.* For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness.

dy vaarleey or **vaarly**, s. of theft. M

maase, s. m. cattle, kine.

e vaase or **vaanse**, s. his cattle or kine. M
maaish, a. d.

e vaaish, s. [of] his cattle. See *Exod.* xiii. 12, where the word is in its radical state: *Dy der oo er-lheh da'n Chiarn ooilley yn chied ruggit, as jeh dty chied ingan maaish, bee ny fyrryne lesh y Chiarn.* That thou shalt set apart unto the Lord all that openeth the matrix, and every firstling that cometh of a beast which thou hast; the males shall be the Lord's. M

mabyl, s. m. maple.

mac, s. m. son, fitz.

mec, s. pl. sons; the pl. of *mac*.

dty vac, s. thy son; **-s**, *id. em.* M

e vec, s. his sons. M

mac[-]imshee, s. m. the son of discord or false peace.

mac[-]kewyl, s. m. a kelson or keelson.

mac[-]mollaght, s. m. son of a curse, son of perdition, the devil.

mac-soyley, s. m. an instance, a metaphor to illustrate by.

liass vac, s. m. a step son.

maccan, s. m. a little son; *Laa'l maccan*; (Innocents' day), kept by the Church in Christmas. It may be from a little son, or from *m'accan* (my moan).

madyr, s.

dy vadyr, s. of matter; pl. **-yn**. M

madyr, v. matter, import; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

madyral, v. regarding.

madyran or **madran**, s. m. the morning dawn, the twilight; pl. **-yn**.

M

yn vadran or **vadyran**, *s.* the dawn; *Matt.* xxviii. 1: *Tra va'n doonaght harrish, as y vadran cheet rish er y chied laa jeh'n chiaghtin, haink Moirrey Malaine, as Moirrey elley dy voddagh ad yn oiae y akin.* In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre; the morning; *Isaiah* xiv. 12: *Kys t'ou er duittym veih niau, O Lucifer, mac y vadran!* How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! M

mag, *s. m.* a failure in a rope.

maggane, *s. m.* numbness.

e vaggane, *s.* his numbness. M

magganagh, *a.* numb, clumsy, not acute in feeling.

s'maganeagh, *a.* how numb. M

s'maganee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. M

feer vagganagh, *a.* very numb. M

magganys, *s.* torpor, numbness.

dty vagganeys, *s.* thy numbness. M

maggle, *s. m.* a testicle; *pl. -yn.*

e vaggle, *s.* his testicle; *pl. -yn.* M

magh, *adv.* out, forth; opposed to *stiagh*.

magh-voish, *pre.* except, without, exclusive.

feddyn-magh, *v.* finding out, discovering.

fockley-magh, *v.* proclaiming, promulgating.

irree-magh, *s.* a rebellion, *pl. -yn.*

trooid-magh, *pre.* throughout, quite through.

tuittym-magh, *v.* falling out, quarrelling.

maghey, *adv.* forth, from hence forth, hence forward; *Isa.* xli. 22: *Lhig daue soiaghey magh nyn yallooyn, as faishnagh dooin cre vees maghey shoh:* Let them bring them forth, and shew us what shall happen.

magher, *s. m.* a field; *pl. -yn.*

yn vagher, *s.* the field; *pl. -yn.* M

magher banjee (a lea field)

magheragh, *a. d.* of the field; *Cant.* i[ii]. 5:

Ta mee cur currym erriu, O shiuish inneenyn Yerusalem, liorish y taitnys t'eu ayns shelg ny feaihee sleitagh as magheragh, nagh brish shiu e chadley, as nagh jean shiu doostey my ghrai, derrey saillish hene. I charge you, O ye

daughters of Jerusalem, by the roes, and by the hinds of the field, that ye stir not up, nor awake my love, till he please.

y vagheragh, *a. d.* of the field or fields. M

maidjey, *s. m.* a stick or pole; *pl.* 69 [change -ey to -yn]; *a.* anything made of timber in opposition to other stuff; as, *claare maidjey* (a wooden dish).

dty vaidjey, *s.* thy stick; *pl.* 69. M

maidjagh, *a. d.* of sticks or timber.

maidjey laue, *s. m.* a walking stick.

maidjey mastee, *s. m.* a mixing stick.

maidjey raue, *s. m.* an oar; *pl.* 69 [i.e.

maidjyn raue].

maihtaghey, *v.* pardoning; *Micah* vii. 18: *Quoi ta ny Yee casley rhyt's, ta leih mee-chairys, as maih'ghey yn shaghryns ocsyn ta er-mayrn ayns e eiracht?* Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage?

maiht, 85. pardoned; *Hymn* 160.

Eisht tra ta'n obbyr niartal jeant,

As slane nyn beccah maiht,

Gow shin gys niau as cur dooin ayrn,

Marish dty vooijer reiht.

[Then when the mighty work is done,
And our sin completely pardoned,
Take us to heaven and give us part,
With Thy chosen people. MWW]

Mail, *s. m.* Michael.

mainstyr, *s. m.* master; *pl. -yn.*

yn vainshter or **vainshtyr**, *s.* the master; *pl. -yn.* M

ben-ainshtyr, *s. f.* a mistress.

mainstyraght, *s. m.* mastery.

yn vainshtyraght, *s.* the mastery. M

mair, *s. f.* a finger.

meir, *s. pl.* fingers.

e vair, *s.* his finger. M

e veir, *s.* his fingers. M

mair chass, *s. f.* a toe.

marane, *s. f.* a thimble; *pl. -yn.*

yn varane, *s.* the thimble. M

mairagh, *s. m.* morrow, to-morrow; *pl. -yn.*

kin mairagh, *s.* the end of to-morrow night.

laa ny vairagh, *s.* the morrow or Morrow

M

day. M

laa ny vairagh, s. lit. the morrow day.

mam, s. f. the hands full when placed together by the little fingers.

mamm, s. f. a blain [OED: An inflammatory swelling or sore on the surface of the body, often accompanied by ulceration; a blister, botch, pustule]; *Exod.* ix. 9: *As hig eh dy ve joan myn ayns ooilley cheer Egypt, as bee eh ny askaid brishey magh ayns mammyn, er dooinney as er baagh, fud ooilley cheer Egypt.* And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man, and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt; *pl. -yn.*

e vam, s. his blain. M

manjoor, s. m. a manger; *pl. -yn.*

yn vanjoor, s. the manger; *pl. -yn.* M

mannagh, conj. (a compound of *my*, if, and *nagh*, not), if not, or not, unless, except. The translators of the Scriptures have spelled this word exactly as it is sounded; why did they not spell *my* (if) *ma*, throughout?

mannan, s. m. a kid; *pl. -yn.*

un vannan, s. one kid; *pl. -yn.* M

Mannin, s. f. the Isle of Man, the Island called Man or Mona; *Mannin veg veen* (little dear or favourite Isle of Man).

Ellan Vannin, s. Isle of Man. M

Manninagh, a. Manks, of or belonging to the Isle of Man.

Manninagh, s. m. a native of Man or Mona; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

dy Vanninagh, s. of a Manks person; *pl. 71.* M

Manninan Mac Lear, s. m. Neptune, son of the sea.

marchan, s. m. a merchant; *pl. -yn.*

yn varchan, s. the merchant. M

marchanys, s. m. merchandize.

e varchanys, s. his merchandize. M

margey, s. m. a fair, mart, market.

yn vargey, s. the fair or market; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]. M

margee, a. d. of a fair or market.

vargee, a. d. of the fair or market. *Cha vel*

y Vanninagh dy bragh creeney, dys y laa lurg y vargee. [The Manxman is never wise till the day after the fair.] M

balley-mergee, s. m. a market town.

thie mergee, s. f. a market-house.

mergey, a. d. of a market or fair.

marish, p. p. with, with him, besides; **-yn**, *id. em.*

maree, p. p. with her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

maroo, p. p. with them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

marym, p. p. with me; **-s**, *id. em.*

marin, p. p. with us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

mayrt, p. p. with thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

meriu, p. p. with you; **-ish**, *id. em.*

mark, s.

yn vark, s. the mark. M

markish, a. d. of mark.

mark* or **markee**, v. ride; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);

-in [88](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vark* or **varkee**, v. did ride or rode; **-agh**;

-in; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

markiaghey, v. riding.

er varkiaghey, v. [hath, &c.] rode or ridden. M

markagh, v.

er varkagh, v. hath, &c. rode. M

markit, [85](#). rode, ridden.

agh-markiagh, s. m. a riding horse.

markiagh, s. m. a rider; *pl. 71* [change **-iagh** to **-ee**].

yn varkiagh, s. the rider; *pl. 71.* M

markym-jeelym, s. m. the shaking or vibration of the sun shine on the ground on a hot sun shiny day.

marr, v. kill, slay; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [88](#);

-ins, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

marr-jee, v. i. kill ye, slay ye.

varr, v. did kill, slay, or slew; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

marroo, v. killing, &c.

marroo, a. dead, slain, killed; *cha marroo as clagh* (as dead as a stone).

s'marroo, a. how dead, how lifeless, *comp.* and *sup.* M

ro varroo, a. too dead or lifeless. M

marroo, s.

yn varroo, s. the dead or deceased person. M

M

merriu, s. pl. the dead.

merroo, s. pl.

shiu verriu or **verroo**, s. ye dead. M

clag-merriu, s. a knell.

merriuid, s. m. deadness.

merrooid, s.

e verriuid or **verrooid**, s. his deadness. M
marreyder or **marrooder**, s. m. a killer, a slayer, an avenger.

yn varrooder, s. the killer or slayer. M

marvanagh, a. mortal.

s'maryanagh, a. how mortal or frail. M

s'maryanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. M

feer varvanagh, a. very mortal or frail. M

neu-varyanagh, a. immortal, deathless.

marvanys, s. m. mortality, frailty, frailness.

e varvanys, s. his mortality, &c. M

marre-vaash, s. a pall, or covering used in olden times before the use of coffins, to put over the dead body on the bier.

e var-vaash, s. his pall. M

marragh, s.

ard-marragh, s. m. an admiral; pl. 71

[change -agh to -ee].

marran, s. mistake, error, wrong; *Psl.* lvi.

[5]: *T'ad gagh-laa goaill my ghoan marran: ooilley ny t'ad smooinaghptyn er te dy yanno olk dou.* They daily mistake my words: all that they imagine is to do me evil.

yn varran, s. the error or mistake. M

marranagh, s. m. one in error; pl. 71

[change -agh to -ee].

marranagh, a.

feer varranagh, a. very erroneous, &c. M

marranys, s. m. mistake, error; *Job* xix. 4:

As abbyr dy vel mee fo marranys, ta my

varranys *lhie orrym pene.* And be it indeed that I have erred, mine error remaineth with myself.

marrinagh, s. m. a mariner; pl. 71 [change

-agh to -ee], *Acts* xxvii. 30: *As myr va ny*

marrinnee *mysh cosney ass y lhong, as er*

lhiggey yn baatey sheese er yn ushtey... And as the shipmen were about to flee out of the ship, when they had let down the boat into the sea.

mart, s. m. a beef.

yn vart, the beef. M

feill vart, s. beef. M

muirt or **muihrt**, s. pl. beeves.

e vuihrt, s. his beeves. [M]

martar, s. m. a cripple; pl. -yn.

yn vartar, <v>[s]. the cripple. M

martarys, s. m. crippleness.

e vartarys, s. his decrepitude. M

martlhan, s. f. a maw worm [OED: A parasitic worm which infests the stomach or intestines of humans and other mammals; esp. a nematode of either of the genera *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris*]; pl. -yn.
yn vartlhan, s. the maw-worm. M

masoonagh, s. m. a mason; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

masoonys, s. m. masonry.

mast, v. mix, churn; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [88](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

mest, v. mix; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

vast, v. did mix or stir together; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). M

mastey, v. mixing, stirring, churning.

dy vastey, v. to mix or stir together. M

mastit, [85](#). mixed, churned, stirred.

ro vastit, [85](#). too mixed. M

mestit, [85](#). mixed; *Deu.* xv. 4 and 6. [*Mestit* is not in *Deu.* xv. 4 and 6, though *Deu.* xv. 4 and 7 have examples of *mast'* (see below). No doubt Cregeen intended *Numbers* xv. 4 and 6: *Eisht ver eshyn, ta chebbal gys y Chiarn lesh ortal-arran, omer dy flooyr mestit lesh yn chiarroo ayrn jeh hin (mysh three pyntyn) dy ooil.* Then shall he that offereth his offering unto the Lord bring a meat offering of a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of oil.]

Ny son rea, nee oo kiarail son urnal-arran, yn wheiggo ayrn jeh ephah dy flooyr mestit lesh yn trass ayrn jeh hin dy ooil ny-chione. Or for a ram, thou shalt prepare for a meat offering two tenth deals of flour mingled with the third part of an hin of oil.]

mastee, <pt.>[a. d.] of mixing or churning.

laue vastee, a. d. a hand to mix, &c. M

maidjey mastee, s. m. a mixing stick.

mastey-bainney, v. churning milk.

masteyder, s. m. a mixer, a churner.

yn vasteyder, s. the mixer. M

mastey, pre. among or amongst, amid or

M

amidst, mingled.

mast', *pre.* a contraction of *mastey* before a word beginning with a vowel; as, *mast'ain* (among us); *mast'eu* (among you); *mast'eckey* (among it or him); *mast'eck* (among her). This last is odd in the English, but the Manks requires it, as if a liquid of the feminine gender is mixed with something.

mayd, *pro.* we; *nee mayd* (we will).

main, *pro.* us, we; **-yn**, *id. em.* See *mayd*.

mayl or **mayle**, *s. m.* rent. This word is

written no less than four different ways in the Scriptures, the first of these is in *Cant.* viii. 11: *Va garey-feeyney ec Solomon ayns Baal-hamon, hoie eh yn garey-feeyney rish jiuleanyn; va dagh fer jeu son mayl y troar dy eeck thousane peesh dy argid.* Solomon had a vineyard at Baalhamon; he let out the vineyard unto keepers; every one for the fruit thereof was to bring a thousand pieces of silver; the latter in *Ezra* iv. 13: *Lhig da fys 've ec y ree nish, my vees yn ard-valley shoh troggit reesht, as ny voallaghyn soit seose, eisht cha jean ad geeck mayle, keesh, ny custom, as myr shen bee coayl as assee ayns cheet-stiagh y ree.* Be it known now unto the king, that, if this city be builded, and the walls set up again, then will they not pay toll, tribute, and custom, and so thou shalt endamage the revenue of the kings.

meyl

inney-veyl, *s. f.* a maid or girl that is hired for wages, a handmaid; *1 Kings* iii. 20: *As ren ee girree ec y vean-oie, as ghow ee my vac's veih my lhiattee, tra va dty inney-veyl ny cadley, as ghow ee eh 'sy n oghrish eck, as hug ee yn lhiannoo marroo eck hene 'syn oghrish aym's.* And she arose at midnight, and took my son from beside me, while thine handmaid slept, and laid it in her bosom, and laid her dead child in my bosom.

maail, *s. m.* rent; *pl. -teeyn*.

e vaail, *s. his rent; pl. -yn.* M

maaihll, *a. d.* of rent.

maill, *s. m.* rent; *pl. -yn*.

maillee, *a. d.* of rent, having on rent; *Acts xxviii. 30:* *As chum Paul ry daa vlein magh ayns e hie maillee hene, goaill-rish dy chooilley unnane va cheet huggey.* And Paul dwelt two

whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him.

eirinagh-maillee, *s. m.* a farmer that holds a farm on rent.

maalys, *s.*

far-vaalys, *s. m.* from *faiyr* (grass); and *maail* (rent); hired or rented grass; *Pro. xxvii. 26:* *Bee ny eayin ta son dty choamrey caillit, as farvaalys aber dty ghoair.* The lambs are for thy clothing, and the goats are the price of the field; *pl. -syn*.

maynrey, *a. happy.*

s'maynrey, *a. how happy, comp. and sup.*

M

feer vaynrey, *a. very happy.* M

mee[-]vaynrey, *a. unhappy.*

ro vee[-]vaynrey, *a. too unhappy.* M

neu-vaynrey, *a. unhappy, miserable.*

maynrys, *s. f.* happiness.

e vaynrys, *s. his happiness.* M

mee[-]vaynrys, *s. f.* unhappiness.

e vee[-]vaynrys, *s. his unhappiness.* M

maynragh, *s. m.* a happy person; *pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].*

mee[-]vaynragh, *s. m.* an unhappy one; *pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].*

mayrn. See *er-mayrn*.

er-mayrn, *a. remaining, to fore, left, yet alive.*

Mayrnt, *s. f.* March.

yn Vayrnt, *s. the March. Prov. "Ta'n Vayrnt chionney as yn nah vee fanney."* [March tightens, and the next month flays.] M

mea, *a. greasy, fat, luxuriant.*

meay, *a. See mea.*

s'mea, *a. how fat or greasy, how luxuriant, comp. and sup.* M

ro vea or **vaa**, *a. too fat or greasy, too luxuriant.* M

coll-meas, *s. f.* the herb lamb-quarter.

Perhaps it ought to be *kail-meas* (a fat or luxuriant cole or cabbage).

luddan-meas, *s. f.* a luminous oily spot on the surface of water; *Job* xli. 32: *T'eh cur er luddan-meas dy hoilshean ny yei; heillagh fer yn diunid dy ve lheeah.* He maketh a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary.

M

meeaylys, *s. m.* fatness.

yn veealys, *s.* the fatness. M

meaig, *s. f.* whey; *pl. -yn*.

yn veaig, *s.* the whey. M

meaigagh, *a.* wheyish.

meain or **meayn**, *s. f.* mine, ore.

yn veain or **veayn**, *s.* the mine. M

meanagh or **meainey**, *a. d.* of ore, mine, &c.

meaineyder, *s. m.* a miner; *pl. -yn*.

yn veaineyder, *s.* the miner. M

meaish, *s. f.* a mease, five hundred of herrings.

un veaish, *s.* one mease. M

mean, *s. m.* middle, interior.

yn vean, *s.* the middle. M

mean-oie, *s. m.* midnight.

munlaa, *s. m.* mid-day, noon, twelve o'clock.

yn vunlaa, *s.* the mid-day or noon. M

sy chesh-vean, *s.* 5. in the exact middle.

keylid-mean, *s* the waist.

meanagh, *a.* middlemost, of the middle.

mee veanagh, *s.* the middle month. M

meayl, *a.* bald, without hair or horns, depilous.

ro veayl, *a.* too bald or bare. M

meayll* or **meayllee**, *v.* make depilous; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

meayllaghey, *v.* making bald, baring of irregularities.

er veayllaghey, *v.* hath, &c. made bald or bare of hair, horns, &c. M

meayllit, 85. made bald or bare.

meayllee, *s. f.* a general name for a cow without horns.

yn veayllee, *s.* the cow void of horns. M

mee, *pro.* me, my; as *mish meehene* (me, myself).

mee[-]hene, *pro.* myself.

mee[-], un-, dis-, im-, in-, ir-; only used as an adjunct.

e vee[-], *adjunct*, his male (sic); un-, dis-, in-, ir-, &c. See *mee-*, of which this is a changeling. M

Note—I have only inserted a few of the words beginning with *mee-* (*adjunct*),

which will serve as examples.

mee[-]ammys, *s. m.* disrespect, irreverence.

mee[-]ammysagh, *a.* disrespectful; *s. m.* an irreverent person; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

mee[-]arrys, *s. m.* impenitence.

e vee[-]arrys, *s.* his impenitence. M

mee[-]arrysagh, *a.* impenitent; *s. m.* an impenitent person; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

yn vee[-]arrysagh, *s.* the impenitent one. M

mee-chairagh, *a.*

feer vee[-]chairagh, *a.* very unjust. M

mee[-]chairys, *s. m.* iniquity, injustice.

e vee[-]chairys, *s.* his injustice. M

mee[-]chairyagh, *a.* iniquitous, unjust; *s. m.* an unjust person; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

mee[-]cheeayl, *s. f.* silliness, simplicity, nonsense.

mee[-]cheayllagh, *a.* silly, simple, nonsensical; *s. m.* a wantwit; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

mee[-]cheayllid, *s. m.* silliness, simpleness.

mee[-]chiarail, *s.*

e vee[-]chiarail, *s.* his carelessness. M

mee[-]chordail, *s. m.* disagreement.

e vee[-]chordail, *s.* his disagreeing. M

mee[-]chordailagh, *a.* disagreeing.

mee[-]chordailys, *s. m.* disagreement.

e vee[-]chordailys, *s.* his disagreement. M

mee[-]chrauee, *a.* ungodly, wicked; *s. pl.* irreligious persons.

feer vee[-]chrauee, *a.* very ungodly, wicked, unrighteous, irreligious, &c. M

mee[-]chraueeagh, *s. m.* ungodliness, irreligion, wickedness, unrighteousness.

mee[-]chredjal, *v.* disbelieving.

mee[-]chredjue, *s. m.* disbelief, incredulity.

yn vee[-]chredjue, *s.* the disbelief. M

mee[-]chredjuagh, *a.* unbelieving; *s. m.* an unbeliever.

uss vee[-]chredjuagh, *s.* thou unbeliever. M

mee[-]chyndagh, *a.* inculpable; *s. m.* an inculpable or an unblamable person; *pl. 71*

M

[change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]chynnid, s. *m.* inculpableness, blamelessness

mee[-]gherjagh, s. *m.* uncomfortableness, distress, disconsolation.

e vee[-]gherjagh, s. his discomfort. M

mee[-]gherjoilagh, *a.* uncomfortable; *s. m.* a disconsolate person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]gherjoilys, s. *m.* discontent, unhappiness.

mee[-]ghiastyllys, s. *m.* uncharitableness.

mee[-]hastey or **mee[-]hastid**, s. *m.* heedlessness, inattention.

e vee[-]hastey or *vee[-]hastid*, s. his heedlessness. M

mee[-]hastagh, *a.* heedless, inattentive; *s. m.* an inattentive person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

ro vee[-]hastagh, *a.* too heedless. M

mee[-]hreisht, *s. f.* distrust.

mee[-]hreishteil, *s. f.* despair.

mee[-]hreishteilagh, *a.* distrustful, despairing; *s. m.* a despairing person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]hushtey, s. *m.* want or lack of knowledge, ignorance.

e vee[-]hushtey, s. his lack of knowledge, his simplicity, or ignorance. M

mee[-]hushtagh, *a.* without knowledge.

T

mee[-]hushtagh, *a.* without knowledge, ignorant.

ro vee[-]hushtagh, *a.* too simple or ignorant. M

mee[-]hushtagh, *s. m.* a person devoid of knowledge; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]hushtee, *s.* ignorant people. T

mee[-]lowal, *a.* disallowable.

mee[-]low, *v.* disallow; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

mee[-]lowal, *v.* disallowing.

mee[-]lowit, [85](#). disallowed.

mee[-]onneragh, *a.* dishonest; *s. m.* a dishonest person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]onnerid, *s. m.* dishonesty.

mee[-]onnoroil, *a.* dishonourable.

mee[-]onnoroilid, *s. m.* dishonourableness.

mee[-]ooasle, *a.* ignoble, mean.

mee[-]ooashley, *s. m.* indignity, dishonour.

e vee[-]ooashley, *s.* his dishonour. M

mee[-]ooashlaghey, *v.* indignant, profaning.

mee[-]ourys, *s. m.* insuspicion.

e vee[-]ourys, *s.* his insuspicion.

mee[-]ouryssagh, *a.* insuspicious.

ro vee[-]ouryssagh, *a.* too insuspicious.

M

mee[-]ouryssagh, *s. m.* an insuspicious person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

e vee[-]ouryssagh, *s.* his insuspicious one; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]reiltagh, *a.* unruly, turbulent, disloyal; *s. m.* an unruly person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn vee[-]reiltagh, *s.* the unruly one. M

mee[-]reilitys, *s. m.* unruliness, turbulence, disloyalty.

mee[-]rioose, *s. f.* (from *mee[-]frioose*), inattention, inadvertence, negligence.

e vee[-]rioose, *s.* his inattention. M

mee[-]rioosagh, *a.* inattentive, negligent, regardless of what is said or done; *s. m.* [a] negligent person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'mee[-]rioosagh, *a.* how careless, inattentive. M

s'mee[-]rioosee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]*

58. F.

ro vee[-]rioosagh, *a.* too inattentive. M

mee[-]vaynrey, *a.* unhappy.

ro vee[-]vaynrey, *a.* too unhappy. M

mee[-]vaynrys, *s. f.* unhappiness.

e vee[-]vaynrys, *s.* his unhappiness. M

mee[-]vaynragh, *s. m.* an unhappy one; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]viallagh, *a.* disobedient; *s. m.* a disobedient person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

feer vee[-]viallagh, *a.* very disobedient. M

mee[-]viallys, *s.* disobedience, rebellion.

e vee[-]viallys, *s.* his disobedience. M

mee, *s. f.* a month; *pl.* **-aghyn** or **-ghyn**. That the Manks had names of their own for the months is evident, as *mee ny Mannan*, *mee ny Meayllagh*, &c.

M

yn vee, s. the month; *pl.* **-ghyn**. M
meeagh, *a.*
ben veegh, *a.* a monthly woman. M
meeoil, *a.*
ben veeoil, *a.* a menstrual woman. M
mee, *s. f.* loin; *pl.* **-ghyn**. Scarcely used but in the *pl.*
dty vee, *s. thy loin; pl. -ghyn*. M
e veeghyn dy hymmey, *s. his bowels of compassion*; 1 John iii. 17: *Agh quoi-erbee ta cooid y theihll shoh echey, as fakin e vraar ayns feme as ta dooney seose e veeghyn dy hymmey voish; kys ta graih Yee tannaghtyn ayn?* But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? M
meeiley, *s. f.* a mile; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
un veeiley, *s. one mile; pl.* 67. M
mheeley, *s. a mile; pl.* 67. See also *meeiley*.
yn vheeley, *s. the mile.* M
my veelley mhillee ort, my dirty mile on thee, or my bad wish on thee.
meein, *a. tame, not wild, fine, soft*; 2 Kings xxiii. 6: *As hug eh lesh magh jalloo ny keylley veih thie yn Chiarn, cheu-mooie jeh Jerusalem, gys strooan Kidron, as losht eh eh ec strooan Kidron, as vroo eh eh cha meein as joan, as spreih eh yn joan er oaiaghyn cloan y phobble.* And he brought out the grove from the house of the Lord, without Jerusalem, unto the brook Kidron, and burned it at the brook Kidron, and stamped it small to powder, and cast the powder thereof upon the graves of the children of the people.
meen, *a. patient, dear, fine, mild, meek.*
dy meen, *adv. patiently, meekly.*
meeiney, *a. pl. tame, fine, soft.*
veeiney, *a. pl. tame; fine, small, &c.* M
meeney, *a. pl. patient, fine, dear, &c.*
veeney, *a. pl. patient, meek, &c.* M
s'meein or **s'meen**, *a. how tame, meek, mild; or how fine, as flour, powder, &c.* M
s'meeiney or **s'meeney**, *a. id. comp. and sup.* M
ro veein or **veen**, *a. too fine, small, or tame.* M
veein, *s. pet, dear, darling, favourite, &c.* M

veen, *[a]. See veein. Mannin veg veen (little dear Isle of Man).* M
feer veen, *a. very patient, mild, &c.* M
neu-veein, *a. untame; coarse.*
onname-veein, *s. f. the sow-thistle.*
meein-chinjagh, *a. moderate.*
meein[-]chinjid, *s. m. moderation.*
meein, *v. tame, assuage, abate; -agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).
meen, *v. to make mild, meek, &c.; -agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).
veein or **veeinee**, *v. did tame; make fine, small, or smooth; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys*, [94](#). M
veenee, *v. did abate, appease, &c.* M
meeinaghey, *v. taming, getting tame, fine or soft.*
meenaghey, *v. getting patient, mild, &c.*
dy veenagh or **veenaghey**, *v. to tame, make fine, small, or smooth; to moderate.*
er veenaghey, *v. hath, &c. abated, allayed, moderated, &c.* M
meeinit, [85](#). tamed, abated, softened.
meenit, [85](#). See *meeinit*.
ro veeinit, [85](#). too tamed, &c. M
meeineyder, *s. m. one who tames, a tamer.*
yn veeineyder, *s. the tamer, &c.* M
meenid, *s. m. patience, meekness.*
e veenid, *s. his patience, meekness.* M
meeit, *v. meet.* Though this word is a corruption of the English, yet it is made use of in the Manks hymns. For its Manks, see *quaail* and *quaaltagh*.
meek, *s. f. a wink, a twink or twinkle of the eye; <Psl. xxxv. 19>[for citation, see below, *meekey*].
meek, *v. to twinkle; -agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).
veek, *v. did wink, winked; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys*, [94](#). M
meekey or **meekeyragh**, *[v]. winking, peeping;* [Psl. xxxv. 19: *O ny lhig dauesyn ta my noidyn boggyssagh harrym dy aggairagh: chamoo lhig daue meekey lesh nyn sooillyn ta**

M

dwoiae oc orrym gyn oyr. O let not them that are mine enemies triumph over me ungodly: neither let them wink with their eyes that hate me without a cause.] *Isaiah viii. 19.* Gow-jee coyrlie jesusyn ta spyrrdyn faishnee oc, as jeh ny fir-obbee, ta **meekeyragh** as tassane. Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep, and that mutter.

meekit, [85](#). winked.

ro veekit er, a. too winked at. M

meekey, s.

yn veekey, s. the wink of the eye. M

meekey-sooill, s. the twinkling of an eye.

meekeyder, s. m. a winker; pl. **-yn**.

meekagh, a. a person is said to be so that keeps his eye lashes nearly closed.

s'meekagh, a. how meek eyed. M

s'meekee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. M

ro veekagh, a. too meek eyed. M

meel* or **meelee**, v. moisten, soften; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

veel* or **veelee**, v. did soften, softened;

-agh; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

meelaghey, v. softening, &c.

dy veelagh or **veelaghey**, v. to soften. M

meelit, [85](#). softened, moistened.

ro veelit, [85](#). too softened. M

meeleyder, s. m. a softener.

yn veeleyder, s. the softener. M

meeley, a. soft, moist, fine to the touch; a. pl.; *id. em.* (sic).

s'meeley, a. how moist, soft, yielding to the touch. M

feer veeley, a. very soft or moist. M

meer, s. f. a piece; pl. **-yn**. We have this word still retained in our language agreeable to that meaning, 1. *Sam. xiii. 20:* *Agh hie ooilley ny Israeliteyn sheese gys ny Philistinee, dagh dooinney dy choirt skian er e hock, as meer er e choulter, dy shleu e heigh, as e chiebbey.* But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his axe, and his mattock; it is the proper Manks of *piece*; the word *peelish*, which is too often made use of, is only a corruption of the English. Why some insist that it means bread may be easily accounted for; as, give the child a piece.

Cur meer da'n lhiannoo (give a piece of bread to the child). The above ellipsis may account for it. It is often the case that an article used in an action is called the action itself; for instance, tea for the meal, &c.

dy veer, s. thy piece; pl. **-yn**. M

meer, v. piece; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

meeraghey, v. piecing, or putting pieces together.

dy veeraghey, v. to piece. M

meereyder, s. m. piecer; pl. **-yn**.

meeyl, s. f. a louse; pl. **-yn**.

yn veeyl, s. the louse; pl. **-lyn**. M

meeyl cheyrragh, s. f. a sheep-louse.

meeyl chreen, s. f. a small worm or grub that eats away timber, also one that burrows under a person's skin and causes great itch, and on which is the following couplet:

*"Dy beagh ee er e bolg myr t'ee er e
dreeym,*

*Shimmey mac dooinney yinnagh ee harrish
y cheym."* [If it were on its belly as it is on its back, many a son of man would it do over the stile.]

meeyllagh, a. lousy.

s'meeyllagh, a. how lousy. M

s'meylee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58.

ro veeyllagh, a. too lousy. M

meg, s. f. a cosset [OED: A lamb (colt, etc.) brought up by hand; a pet-lamb, cade-lamb], a pet lamb.

meih, s. m. a balance, a weight, a scale; mult, much; pl. **-aghyn**.

veigh or **veih**, s. scale or balance; pl.

-aghyn, *Rev. vi. 5:* *As yeeagh mee, as honnick mee cabyl doo; as v'echeysyn va markiagh er piyr dy veihaghyn ayns e laue.* And I beheld, and lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand. M

veih, s. a balance; pl. **-aghyn**, *Isa. xlvi. 6:*

T'ad dy feoilt deaytey magh airh ass y sporran, as towse argid ayns y veih, as t'ad failley gaaue-airh, as ta eshyn janno jee jeh. They lavish gold out of the bag, and weigh silver in the balance, and hire a goldsmith; and he maketh it a god. See *veigh*. M

meih, v. balance, weigh; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);

M

-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

veigh or veih, v. did weigh or balance; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [84](#). M
meihey or meighey, v.

dy veihey or veighey, v. to weigh or balance. M

meihaghey, v. weighing, balancing.

er veihaghey, v. hath, &c., balanced or weighed. M

mehibit, [85](#). weighed, balanced.

meiheyer, s. m. one that weighs.

meil, s. f. a lip; pl. **-lyn**.

dty veil, s. thy lip; pl. **-lyn**. M

meil-baa, s. f. cowslip, preagle [?], pollianther.

meilley, s. f. a basin, a bowl; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn veilley, s. the basin or bowl. M

meinn, s. f. meal; pl. **-yn**.

yn veinn, s. the meal. M

garvain or **garveinn**, s. groats.

yn ghiare-veinn, s. the groats. G

meinney, a. pl. (sic) meal; a. d. of meal.

koir veinney, a. d. of meal box or chest. M

meiygh, a. benign, tender; *2 Kings*, xxii. 19:

Er-yn-oyr dy row dty chree meiygh, as dy vel oo er injillaghey oo-hene kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn... Because thine heart was tender, and thou hast humbled thyself before the Lord....

s'meiygh, a. how tender. M

s'meiyghey, a. id., comp. and sup. M

feer veiygh, a. very mild or tender, benign or gentle. M

meiygh, v. to be benign; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);

-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

meiyghhey, v. yearning with tenderness or benignity.

meiyghaghey, v.

dy veiyghaghey, v. to yearn with tenderness. M

meiyghit or **meiyght**, [85](#). drawn out in tenderness, &c.

meiyghid, s. m. benignity, tenderness.

meiyghagh, a.

ro veiyghagh, a. too tender or benign. M

meiyghys, s.

e veiyghys, s. his benignity. M

mennee, s. f. an awl; pl. **-yn**; *Exod.* xxi. 6:

Eisht ver e vainshtyr lesh eh fenish ny briwnyn; as ver eh lesh eh myrgeddin gys y dorrys, ny gys essyn y dorrys: as ver e vainshtyr mennee trooid e chleaysh; as nee eh shirveish eh choud as s'bio eh. Then his master shall bring him unto the judges; he shall also bring him to the door, or unto the door post; and his master shall bore his ear through with an aul; and he shall serve him for ever.

yn vennee, s. the awl. M

mennick, a. often, frequent.

s'mennick, a. how often or frequent. M

s'mennickey or **s'menkey**, a. id., comp. and sup; *Acts* xxiv. 26: *V'eh jerkal neesht dy beagh Paul er chur argid da, cour cosney e reamys: shen-y-fa v'eh cur fys er ny*

s'mennickey dy loayrt rish. He hoped also that money should have been given him of Paul, that he might loose him: wherefore he sent for him the oftener, and communed with him. M

ro vennick, a. too often, too frequent. M

anvennick. adv. seldom, not often.

s'anvennick, s. how seldom. A

s'anvenkey, a. id., comp. and sup. A

menkid or **mennickid**, s. m. frequency.

meoir, s. m. a moar [OED: In the Isle of Man: a bailiff or government officer], a man

sworn to collect the Lord's rent of a parish. *yn veoir*, s. the moar or collector of crown rent. M

meoir-aggliss, s. m. a beadle [OED: An inferior parish officer appointed by the vestry to keep order in church, punish petty offenders, and act as the servitor or messenger of the parish generally; a parish constable].

meoirsnys, s. m. the moarship.

yn veoirsnys, s. the moarship. M

merg, s.

gall-verg, s. f. bitter spite, or fury accompanied with revenge.

mergagh, a.

gall-vergagh, a. spiteful to an extreme, most ferocious.

yn veishteig vergagh, s. the canker worm.

B

merg* or **mergee**, v. rust; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);

-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

M

- mergit**, [85](#). rusted.
ro vergit, *a.* too rusty or rusted. M
- mergagh**, *a.* rusty.
s'mergagh, *a.* how rusty. M
- s'mergee**, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. M
feer vergagh, *a.* very rusty. M
- mergeyder**, *s. m.* something that rusts.
- mergey or mergys**, *s. m.* rust.
- mergid or mergys**, *s. m.* rustiness.
yn vergid, *s.* the rustiness. M
yn vergys, *s.* the rust. M
- mergey**, *s. m.* ensign; *Isa.* xxx. 17: ...*derrey vees shiu faagit myr aile son cowrey-caggee er mullagh slieau, as myr mergey er cronk.* ...till ye be left as a beacon upon the top of a mountain, and as an ensign on an hill.
- merre**, *s. f.* stupor, deadness of design to what is right, and, as it were, propelled to do what is wrong.
- merre-cheilley**, *s. f.* deadness of wit or sense.
- merrioose**, *s. f.* stupor, sluggishness. [*cf. mee-rioose.*]
- meshtal**, *a.* drunken.
feer veshtal, *a.* very drunken. M
- meshtey**. See *er-meshtey*.
- er-meshtey**, *a.* drunk or drunken. *Prov.* “*Laa er-meshtey as laa er ushtey.*” [A day drunk and a day on (*i.e.* drinking) water.]
- meshtalagh or meshteylagh**, *s. m.* a drunkard; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].
yn veshtallagh or veshteylagh, *s.* the drunkard. M
- meshtallys <or meshteylagh>**, *s. m.* drunkenness; *Rom.* xiii. 13 [NB *meshtyrys* in the text cited]: *Lhig dooin gimmeeaght dy onneragh myr ayns y laa: cha nee ayns rouanys as meshtyrys, cha nee ayns cloie as reaid, cha nee ayns streeu as troo.* Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.
- meshteylys**, *s. m.* inebriation, intoxication, ebriety, ebriosity. See also *meshtallys*.
e veshtallys or veshteylys, *s.* his drunkenness. M
- mess**, *s. m.* fruit.
yn vess, *s.* the fruit. M
- messoil**, *a.* fruitful, fertile.
s'messoil, *a.* how fruitful, *comp.* and *sup.* M
- feer vessoil**, *a.* very fruitful. M
- neu-vessoil**, *a.* unfruitful, infertile, infecund.
- messoilid**, *s. m.* fruitfulness.
yn vessoillid, *s.* the fruitfulness. M
- neu-vessoillid**, *s. m.* unfruitfulness.
- mettey**, *a.* tender, delicate.
feer vettey, *a.* very tender. M
- mettey-ys**, *s. m.* delicacy, delicateness; *Deu.* xxviii. 56: *Yn ven seyr as mettey ny mast' eu nagh jinnagh e cass y choirt er y laare son moyrn as mettey-ys, bee drogh hooill eck gys sheshey e oghrish, gys e mac, as gys e inneen.* The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness, her eye shall be evil toward the husband of her bosom, and toward her son, and toward her daughter.
- metteyid or mettys**, *s.*
e vetteyid or vettys, *s.* his tenderness. M
- meydlagh**, *a.* (from *mood*), heavy and slow in moving on account of size.
feer veyhdlagh, *a.* very unwieldy. M
- meydliid**, *s. m.* slowness and inactivity in moving.
meyhdlys, *s.*
e veyhdlid or veyhdlys, *s.* unwieldiness. M
- mheddyr**, *s. f.* a pail, a vessel like a noggin [OED: A small drinking vessel; a mug, cup, or ladle].
yn vheddyr, *s.* the pail, or piggin [OED: A (small) pail or similar vessel, *esp.* a wooden one with one stave longer than the rest serving as a handle; a vessel of this sort used as a milking pail. Also: a (wooden) drinking vessel; a scoop or ladle consisting of a can with a handle on the side; a lading-can]. M
- mheil**, *s. f.* a company of reapers or shearers in a field cutting corn; *pl. -yn*. The Welsh has *medal* for the same.
yn vheil, *s.* the company of reapers. M
- mheillea**, *s. f.* the term is used for the finishing of reaping corn; from *mheil* (a company of reapers), and *ea* from *fea* (the

M

reapers' rest).

yn vheillea, s. the harvest feast. M

mhill, v. mar, moil, spoil, dirty; or render useless. This word is written *mill*; but for the better sound's sake and a difference from *mill* (honey), the *h* is inserted; *Jam.* iii. 6: *As ta'n chenget ny aile, seihll dy vee-chairys: myr shen ta'n chenget mastey ny oltyn ain, dy vel ee milhey yn slane corp, as cur yn seihll bun-ry-skyn; as t'ee soit er aile liorish niurin.* And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity: so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

vhill, v. did dirty, spoil, or render useless;

-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M

mhilley, v. marring, spoiling, dirtying.

dy vhilley, v. to spoil, mar, moil, or dirty.

M

mhillee, a. d. of marring or spoiling.

my veelley mhillee ort, my dirty mile on thee, or my bad wish on thee.

mhillit, 85. spoiled, marred, &c.; *Jer.* xviii. 4: *As va'n saagh craie v'eh dy yanno mhilit ayms laue yn phasheyder; myrshen dy ren eh jeh reesht saagh elley, myr s'mie lesh hene dy yanno eh.* And the vessel that he made of clay was marred in the hand of the potter: so he made it again another vessel, as seemed good to the potter to make it.

s'millit, a. how spoiled. M

ro vhillit, a. too spoiled, &c. M

mhilleyder, s. m. a marrer, spoiler, &c.

yn vhilleyder, s. the spoiler, &c. M

mhinoogh, v. yawning, gaping.

dty vhinoogh, v. to yawn or gape. M

mhinoyr or **minoyragh**, a. mellow [OED: Of fruit: ripe; soft, sweet, and juicy with ripeness], mealy.

menoyr or **mhenoyragh**, a. (*myn* and *ooir*), mellow, mealy, goodly; *Jer.* xi. 16: *Ren y Chiarn uss y enmys, Billey-olive glass, aalin, as lesh mess menoyr; lesh feiyr anveagh t'eh er voaddey aile er, as ta ny banglaneyn eck er ny vrishay.* The Lord called thy name, A green olive tree, fair, and of goodly fruit: with the noise of a great tumult he hath kindled fire

upon it, and the branches of it are broken.

mhinoyrey, a. pl. mellow, mealy.

s'mhenoyr or **s'mhenoyragh**, a. how mealy or mellow. M

s'mhenoyrey or **s'mhenoyree**, a. id., comp. and sup. M

feer vhinoyr or **vhinoyragh**, a. very mellow or mealy. M

mhinoyrid, s. m. mellowness, mealiness.

menoyrid, s. m. mellowness.

e vhinoyrid or **vhinovrys**, s. his mellowness. M

mhioyer, s. m. the sense of feeling and touch acuteness of feeling, &c.

mioyer, s. See *mhioyer*.

e vhioyr, s. his feeling or use of faculties. M

mhioyerl, a. having the power and sense of feeling, and the use of the members.

feer vhioyr, a. very acute of feeling. M

mhollim, a. friable, earthy, ready to fall to pieces (when applied to earth); (when applied to fruit), mellow or getting rotten.

mholtney, a. pl. friable, brittle, mellow.

ro vhollim, a. too friable or brittle. M

mholt* or **mholtmee**, v. moulder, make friable or earthy; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

mholtmaghey, v. mouldering, making friable, earthy, or mellow.

er vholmagh, v. hath, &c., got friable. M

mholtmeyder, s. m. a crumbler, a moulder, or something that renders friable.

mholtmid, s. m. friability, mellowness.

e vholmid, s. his friability. M

mhuinneel, s. f. a sleeve.

e vhuinneel, s. his sleeve. M

e whuineel, s. his sleeve. M

doarn mhuinneel, s. f. a cuff.

fent-mhuinneel, s. f. a wrist-band.

mhuinneelagh, a. d.

smock whuineellagh, a. a shift having sleeves. M

mial, a. mansuete, mild, gentle, lenient, good natured.

mialys, s. m. mansuetude, mildness, clemency, lenity.

M

mian, s. m. (sounded *meean*), appetite, eager wish for some thing, a fond or hankering desire.

e vian, s. his eager wish or fond desire; *Isaiah xxix. 8: Bee eh eer myr tra ta dooinney accryssagh dreamal, as er-lesh dy vel eh gee; agh t'eh doostey, as ta e volg shang: ny myr tra ta dooinney paagh dreamal, as er-lesh dy vel eh giu; agh t'eh doostey, as cur-my-ner t'eh annoon as cha vel e vian jeant magh.* It shall even be as when an hungry man dreameth, and, behold, he eateth; but he awaketh, and his soul is empty: or as when a thirsty man dreameth, and, behold, he drinketh; but he awaketh, and, behold, he is faint, and his soul hath appetite. M

by-vian, v. would fain; *Luke xv. 16: As by-vian lesh e volg y lhieeney lesh ny bleaystyn va ny muckyn dy ee: as cha row dooinney erbee hug cooney da.* And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him.

glee[-]mian, s. f. concupiscence, lust.

miandagh, a. fond, longing for, having an appetite for, minded for, desirable; s. m. a person longing for something; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'miandagh, a. how earnestly wished for, longed for, how desirous to the mind or appetite. M

s'miandee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. M
ro viandagh, a. too hankering after, too fond of, longing too much for or after. M
miandid, s. m. eagerness of appetite, or mind for something desirable.

Mian, s. m. Matthew, Matthias. The both names are so called according to the old phrase: “*Laa'l Mian carragh skaa yn arroo sy n'ouyr, as marroo ny eayin sy n'arragh.*” [St. Matthew’s Day scurvy sheds the corn in the autumn, and kills the lambs in the spring.] The feast of St. Matthias is held on the 25th of February, and that of St. Matthew on the 21st of September.

e Vian, s. his Matthew or Matthias. M

mie, a. good.

dy mie, adv. well.

mie-ey, a. pl. good.

fir vie-ey, a. pl. good ones. M

s'mie, a. how good, well of. *Prov. “S'mie ve daaney agh s'olk ve ro ghaaney.”* [’Tis good to be bold, but bad to be too bold.] M
feer vie, a. very good, very well. M
mie-chreegh, a. well disposed, good hearted.

mie dy liooar, adv. well enough.

chammah, adv. (from *cho-mie*), as well.
lane-vie, a. indifferent, middling, very well.

thurn-mie, s. a good turn or job.

mie, s. m. good, weal.

yn vie, s. the good. M

mienyn, s. pl. virtues;

<Ecclesiasticus>[Wisdom of Solomon] viii. 7: As my ta dooinney graihagh er yn ynrickys, t'ee gymmyrkey mieyn (sic): son t'ee gynsaghey sheeltys as tushtey, cairys as dunnallys; Iheid ny giootyn as nagh vod ny s'vondeishee 've ec deiney ayns ooilley nyn mea. And if a man love righteousness her labours are virtues: for she teacheth temperance and prudence, justice and fortitude: which are such things, as men can have nothing more profitable in their life.

e vienyn, s. his virtues. M

mieys, s. f. goodness.

e vieys, s. his goodness. M

share, a. better, best; as, *ny share* (better), *yn dooinney share* (the best man), the comp. and sup. of *mie* (and so for all the adjectives). See also 58.

The possessive pronouns might here be all joined to this, as in the case of bare [see below], and the meaning the same, but in the present tense; as, share-da, share-lhiam, share-lhiat, &c. Prov. “Share soie son veg, na roie son veg.” [Better to sit for little than run for little.]

share, v. to better, improve, &c.; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -it, [85](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

sharagh or **sharaghey**, v. getting better, improving, getting in a state of convalescence.

shareit, [85](#). bettered, improved.

shareid, s. m. preferableness, superiority.

cha chare-lhiam, (sic) I would not rather.

M

S.

nagh nhare, *a.* is it not better or best[?]. S
bare, *a.* (from *by share*), best, the
 <future>[past] of *share*.

ny bare, better.

bare da, best for him.

bare dasyn, best for him, *em.*

bare j'ee, best for her.

bare j'eeish, best for her, *em.*

bare daue, best for them.

bare dauesyn, best for them, *em.*

bare dou, best for me.

bare dooys, best for me, *em.*

bare dooin, best for us.

bare dooinyn, best for us, *em.*

bare dhyt, best for thee.

bare dhyts, best for thee, *em.*

bare diu, best for you or ye.

bare diuish, best for you, *em.*

bare lesh, he would rather.

bare leshyn, he would rather, *em.*

bare lh'ee, she would rather.

bare lh'eeish, she would rather, *em.*

bare lhieu, they would rather.

bare lhieusyn <or *lhieuish*>, they, &c., would rather, *em.*

bare lhiam, I would rather; *Prov.* “*Chaw rieau bare-lhiam jeant magh.*” I would rather was never satisfied.

bare lhiams, I would rather, *em.*

bare lhiat, thou wouldst rather.

bare lhiats, thou wouldst rather, *em.*

bare [lhieuish, you] &c., would rather, *em.*

bare lhien, we would rather.

bare lhienyn, we would rather, *em.*

mill, *s. m.* honey; *mill er meer* (honey on a piece).

yn vill, *s.* the honey. M

molley, *a. d.* of sweetness [despite what Cregeen says here and below, it looks rather as though *molley* is the *a. d.* of *mill*, i.e. ‘of honey’]; *Psl.* xix. 10, Manks metre.

S'baght soylit huc ta meanyn airh,

Ny'n airh hene ta röit voue.

Yn vill, ny kerenyn-molley hene,

Cha vel cha millish roo.

[They (the judgements of the Lord) are directly comparable to mines of gold, or the gold itself

that flows from them; honey, or honeycombs themselves, are not so sweet as they. MWW]

kere volley, *a.* sweet comb, honey comb.

This word *volley* comes from *millish*, (sweet); and means *a. d.* of sweetness. M **kere-volley**, *s. f.* honey comb, or rather a sweet comb; as the *volley* here comes from *millish*.

lus y volley, *s. f.* lady’s bed-straw.

geirr-vill, *s. f.* bees’ wax, honey wax.

millish, *a.* sweet. *Prov.* “*Millish dy ghoall agh sharroo dy eek.*” [Sweet to take but bitter to pay.]

miljey, *a. pl.* sweet; *Cant.* i. 3: *Son blass dty ooiln miljey, ta dty ennym myr ooil er ny gheayrtey; shen-y-fa ta ny moidynyn ayns graih rhyt.* Because of the savour of thy good ointments thy name is as ointment poured forth, therefore do the virgins love thee.

s'millish *a.* how sweet, with what sweetness. M

smiljey, *a.* sweeter, sweetest, the *comp.* and *sup.* of *millish* (sweet).

feer villish, *a.* very sweet. M

duillag-villish, *s. f.* costmary, alcost.

lus villish ny lheeanagh, *s. f.* meadow sweet.

milljaghey, *v.* sweetening.

miljeyder, *s. m.* a confectioner; *pl. -yn.*

milljid or **milljys**, *s. f.* sweetness.

e viljid, *s.* his sweetness. M

milljag, *s. f.* (from *milljough*), a sweet drink, ale before the hop is added, mead.

millchea, *s. m.* mildew. Some might think this word an Anglicism, but I rather think the English word a Gaelicism, the *mill* from *mar* or *moil*, and *kay* mist (*millkay*).

millcheait, 85. mildewed.

milley, *s. m.* a million; 1 *Chron.* xxi. 5: *As ooilley adsyn jeh Israel v'ad, milley as keead thousane dy gheiney va son tayrn y clive.* And all they of Israel were a thousand thousand and an hundred thousand men that drew sword.

yn villey. See *yn vhille*, the million. M

un vhille, *s.* one million. M

dy vhillaghyn, *s.* of millions. M

mimmey, *s. f.* a godmother; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

M

dty vimmey, s. thy female sponsor at the font. M

ming, v. pinch, nip, bite; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
ving, v. did bite or pinch; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. M
mingey, v. pinching, nipping, &c.
er vingey, v. hath, &c., bit or pinched. M
mingit, 85. pinched, nipped.
ro vingit, a. too bit or pinched. M
mingeyder, s. m. a pincher, a nipper.
mhinag, s. f. a pinch, a nip; *pl. -yn*.
yn vhinag, s. the pinch or nip. M
lus ny minnag, s. f. dandelion, piss-a-bed.

minjeig, s. f. a bundle of heather, &c.

minjeig, s. f. a young hind or roe.
yn vinjeig, s. the kid of a hind. M

minnagh, s. m. guts, bowels, entrails, pith.
yn vinnagh, s. the guts, entrails or bowels, the pith of timber. M
e vynnagh, s. his bowels; *Job xx. 14*: *Ny-yeih ta e vee ayns e vynnagh jooldagh da, te gall ard-nieughyn cheu sthie jeh*. Yet his meat in his bowels is turned, it is the gall of asps within him. See *vinnagh*. M

minnid, s. f. a minute; *pl. -yn*.
yn vinnid, s. the minute. M

miol, v. tempt, entice; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
viol* or **viollee**, v. did tempt or tempted.
-agh; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. M
miolaghey, v. tempting, enticing, &c.
miolley or **miollagh**, v.
dty violley, v. thy tempting. M
dy viollagh, v. to tempt. M
er viollagh, v. hath, &c., tempted. M
miolit, 85. tempted, tried.
ro viollit, a. too tempted. M
mioleyder, s. m. a tempter, &c.; *pl. -yn*.
yn violleyder, s. the tempter. M
miolagh, s. m. a temptation, &c.; *pl. -yn*.
yn viollagh, s. the temptation. M

mirril, s. f. a miracle; *pl. -yn*.
mirrilagh, a. miraculous.
s'mirrilagh, a. how miraculous. M
s'mirrilee, a. *id.*, [*comp. and sup.*] 58. M

mish, *pro. me, emphatically*.

missilagh, a. precarious, fickle.
feer vissilagh, a. very precarious. M

missilid, s. m. uncertainty, &c.
yn vissilid, s. the uncertainty, &c. M

mitchoor, s. m. a rogue.
mitchooragh, a. roguish, mischievous.
s'mitchooragh, a. how roguish, mischievous, or fraudulent. M
s'mitchooree, a. *id.*, [*comp. and sup.*] 58.
mitchooraght, s. f. roguishness, mischief.

mithan, s. f. a mitten, a glove; *pl. -yn*.
yn vitthan, s. the mitten or glove. M

moal, a. mean, meagre, poor, gaunt, despicable, sorry, dim.
moalley, or, as in *Deu. xxviii. 65*,
moaldey, a. *pl.* poor, mean, meagre, despicable, sorry, and when applied to sight, dim: ...*agh ver y Chiarn dhyt ayns shen cree er-creau, as sooillyn moaldey, as souaigney*. ...but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind.

voalley, a. *pl.* mean, despicable. M
moal-hushtagh, s.
yn voal-hushtagh, s. the person having no great share of knowledge, a fool; *Prov. xxix. 20*: *Vel oo cur-my-ner dooinney ta siyragh ayns e ghoan? ta caslys share jeh'n voal-hushtagh na jehsyn*. Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. M

s'moal, a. how mean, poor, male, despicable. Some persons use *smoalley* as the *comp. and sup.* of this word, but I prefer *smelley*. M

s'melley, a. more or most mean, male, poor, despicable, the *comp. and sup.* of *moal*. M

feer voal, a. very poor, mean, or despicable. M

meillid, s. m. (from *moal*), despicableness, meanness, degeneracy, poorness.

e veillid, s. his despicableness, &c. M

mellid-chree, s. f. melancholy.

moandagh, a. blunt, not acute, dull on the edge, faltering, stammering, feeble; *Isaiah xxxii. 4*: *Nee yn cree ocsyn myrgeddin ta gyn tort toiggal tushtey, as nee yn chenget*

M

moandagh *loayrt dy floaill.* The heart also of the rash shall understand knowledge, and the tongue of the stammerers shall be ready to speak plainly.

s'moandagh, *a.* how blunt, dull, feeble, not acute. M

s'moandee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. M
feer voandagh, *a.* very faltering; blunt, feeble, dull. M

fer moandagh, *s. m.* a fumbler.

moandid or **moandys**, *s. m.* dullness, bluntness.

moar, *v.* moor, or tie in a harbour; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

voar, *v.* did moor; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-ys**, [94](#)

M

moaral, *v.* mooring.

er voaral, *v.* hath, &c. moored. M

moarit, [85](#). moored.

ro voarit, *a.* too moored. M

moareyder, *s. m.* one that moors.

moaryn, *s. pl.*

e voaryn, *s.* his moorings. M

moayn or **moayin**, *s. f.* turf.

yn voayn, *s.* the turf or peat. M

moanagh, *a. d.* of or belonging to turf.

moaney or **moanagh**, *a. [d.]* turfy, of turf; as, *grunt moaney* (turfy ground).

creagh voaney, *a. d.* a stack of turf. M

moanagh, *a.*

s'moanagh, *a.* how turfy. M

s'moanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. M

feer voanagh, *a.* very turfy. M

moanee, *s. f.* a turbary, a field of turfy soil; *pl.* **moaintyn** [*? pl. of moayn*] or

moaneeyn.

yn voanee or **voayneey**, *s.* the turbary, the field of turfy soil. M

moddey, *s. m.* a dog.

yn voddey, *s.* the dog. *Prov.* “*Ceau craue ayns beeal drogh voddey.*” [Throwing a bone in a bad dog’s mouth] and “*Baase y derrey voddey grayse y voddey elley.*” [The death of the one dog is the grace of the other.] M

moddee, *s. pl.* dogs. *Prov.* “*Ta ny moddee er chur nyn gione sy phot*” [The dogs have put their heads in the pot]; and, “*Rouyr*

moddee as beggan craueyn” [Too many dogs and [too] few bones.]

e voddee, *s.* his dogs. M

moddey airh, *s. m.* a mock sun [OED: A false sun; *spec.* = PARHELION *n.*: A bright spot in the sky, often associated with a solar halo and often occurring in pairs on either side of the sun (or occasionally above and below it), caused by the reflection of sunlight on ice crystals in the atmosphere; a mock sun, a sun dog]

moddey oaldey, *s. m.* a wolf.

creayn-voddee, *s. f.* the herb dog’s mercury.

faiyr-voddee, *s. f.* couch grass.

moddagh, *a.* doggish.

moggyl, *s. m.* a mesh; *pl.* **-yn**, or **mogglyn** [or *moggil*, see *voggil* below].

yn voggyl, *s.* the mesh. [M]

e voggil, *s.* his meshes. M

mogglagh, *a.* of mesh or net.

moghey, *a.* early.

s'moghey, *a.* how early, *comp.* and *sup.* M

feer voghey, *a.* very early. M

mogheyid or **moghid**, *s. m.* earliness.

e voghid, *s.* his earliness. M

moghrey, *s. m.* morning. A contraction of this word is used when Manks people meet each other of a morning; they say *mo’rey*, which is so like *morrow* that people who do not understand the language imagine they speak of tomorrow. To pluralize, the *y* changes to *eyn* [*i.e. moghreeyn*]. *Prov.* “*Foddee fastyr grianagh ve ec moghrey bodjalagh.*” [A sunny evening may follow a cloudy morning. MWW]
yn voghrey, *s.* the morning. M

mohlt, *s. m.* a mutton.

muhiilt, *s. pl.* muttons. The *pl.* of *mohlt*.

yn vohlt, *s.* the mutton. M

yn voulnt, *s.* the mutton. M

e vhoulnt, *s.* his mutton. M

mhuiltchin, *s. m.* a two year old mutton.

moidyn, *s. f.* a virgin, a maiden.

yn voidyn, *s.* the virgin or maiden. M

moidynagh, *a.* virginal.

voidynagh, *a.* virginal. M

M

moidynys, s. f. virginity, maidenhead.

[*yn*] **voidynys**, s. [the] virginity. M

moir, s. f. mother, a female parent, a dam; *Exod.* xxii. 30: *Nee oo er yn aght cheddin rish dty ghew, as rish dty chirree; rish shiagh laa bee eh er e voir, er yn hoghtoo laa ver oo dooys eh.* Likewise shalt thou do with thine oxen, and with thy sheep: seven days it shall be with his dam; on the eighth day thou shalt give it me.

e voir, s. his mother. M

mayrey, a. d. of a mother, maternal.

vayrey, a. d. of a mother. M

keeayll-vairey, s. f. mother's wit.

liass voir, s. f. a step mother.

moir-ny-ushtaghyn, s. f. a source of the waters; *2 Kings* ii. 21: *As hie eh magh gys moir ny ushtaghyn, as hilg eh yn sollan ayns shen, as dooyrt eh, Myr shoh ta'n Chiarn dy ghra, Ta mee er lheihys ny ushtaghyn shoh, cha bee ad veih shoh magh neu-follan, ny'n thalloo gennish.* And he went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters; there shall not be from thence any more death or barren land.

moiragh or **moiroil**, a. motherly, maternal.

Moirrey, s. f. Mary.

Oie'l Woirrey, s. Mary's night. M

Laa'l Moirrey ny Gianle, s. m.

Candlemas-day, kept on the second of February. *Prov.* “*Laa'l Moirrey ny Gianle, lieh foddyr as lieh aisle.*” [Mary's Feast Day of the candles, i.e., Candlemas, half fodder and half fire.]

Laa'l Moirrey ny Sansh or **Sanish**, s. m. the Annunciation-day, kept by the church on the 25th day of March.

onnane-Voirrey, s. f. the cardus-thistle.

mol, s. m. a mould; *pl. -yn*.

yn vol, s. the mould to cast anything in. M

mol, s. m. a nave [OED: The central part or block of a ... wheel, into which the end of the axle is inserted, and from which the spokes radiate; a hub]; *pl. -yn*.

yn vol, s. the nave. M

molg, s. f. a milt [OED: The spleen, *esp.*

(now) the spleen of an animal reared for

food]; *pl. -yn*.

yn volg, s. the milt. M

molgagh, a. having milt or milts.

feer volgagh, a. very milty. M

molk, v. macerate, mortify, rot; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

volk, v. did macerate or putrify; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

molkagh or **molkaghey**, v. macerating, the first stage of fermentation to rottenness.

dy volkaghey, v. to macerate, to putrify. M

molkey, v. rotting, putrifying.

molkit, [85](#). macerated, putrified.

ro volkit, a. too macerated. M

moll, v. deceive, cheat, dupe, disappoint; *Mat.* xxiv. 4: *Cur-jee twoaie nagh moll dooinney erbee shiu.* Take heed that no man deceive you; *Prov.* “*My yial dyn moll*” [My promise without deceit]. **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

voll, v. did deceive or cheat, did disappoint; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

olley, v. deceiving, cheating, disappointing.

dy volley, v. to cheat or deceive, &c. M

mallit, [85](#). cheated, deceived, duped, disappointed, mistaken.

s'mallit, a. how deceived or cheated. M

olleyder, s. m. one who disappoints.

ynolleyder, s. the disappointer. M

molteyr, s. m. a deceiver, a cheat, an imposter; *Prov.* “*Mollee yn molteyr oo my oddys eh.*” [The rogue will deceive you if he can].

yn volteyr, s. the deceiver, rogue or cheat. M

M

molteyragh, a. deceitful, fraudulent, insidious.

s'molteyragh, a. how deceitful. M

s'molteyree, a. *id.*, comp. and sup. M

ro volteyragh, a. too deceitful, roguish, &c. M

molteyrys, s. m. fraud, deceit, imposition, duplicity.

e volteyrys, s. his deceit, fraud, &c. M

mollag, s. f. a buoy; *pl. -yn*.

yn vollag, s. the buoy. M

M

mollagh, *a.* rough, rugged.

s'mollagh, *a.* how rough, how hairy. M

s'mollee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* M

ro vollagh, *a.* too rough. M

bossan-mollagh, *s. m.* a species of ragwort.

drein[-]mollagh, *s. m.* the bird tomtit.

mollid, *s. m.* roughness, ruggedness.

e vollid, *s.* his roughness. M

mollaght, *s. m.* a curse; *pl. -yn*.

yn vollaght, *s.* the curse. M

mollaght-mynney, *s. m.* an execration, a curse of curses, a double curse; *Jer. xlvi. 18, and xliv. 12: ...myr shen vees my eulys er ny gheayrtey magh erriuish, tra hed shiu gys Egypt: as bee shiu son ard-vollaght, as son atchim, as son mollaght-mynney, as son oltooan, as cha vaik shiu yn ynnyd shoh arragh. ...so shall my fury be poured forth upon you, when ye shall enter into Egypt: and ye shall be an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach; and ye shall see this place no more. — ...yow ad ooilley baase, beg as mooar, lesh y chliwe as y ghorte: as bee ad son ard-vollaght, as son atchim, as son mollaght-mynney, as son oltooan.... they shall die, from the least even unto the greatest, by the sword and by the famine: and they shall be an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.*

ard-vollaght, *s. m.* an execration; *Jer. xlvi. 18: [see above, under mollaght-mynney]*.

cloan-ny-mollaght, *s. pl.* cursed children. co-vollaght, *s.*

yn cho-vollaght, *s.* the conspiracy; *Acts xxvii. 13: As va erskyn da-eed jeu fo yn cho-vollaght shoh.* And they were more than forty which had made this conspiracy. C.

mac[-]mollaght, *s. m.* son of a curse, son of perdition, the devil.

mollaghtagh, *a.* cursed, accursed, blasphemous.

s'mollaghtagh, *a.* how accursed. M

s'mollaghtee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]*

58. M

ro vollaghtagh, *a.* too cursed or blasphemous. M

mollaghtid, *s.*

e vollaghtid, *s.* his cursedness. M

mollee, *s. f.* the eye brow; *pl. -yn*.

e vollee, *s.* his eye brow. M

mong, *v.* smile, smirk; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

vong, *v.* did smile or smirk; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

mongey, *v.* smiling, smirking.

dy vongey, *v.* to smile, to smirk. M

mongit er, [85](#). smiled on.

mong, *s.*

e vong, *s.* his smile or smirk. M

mongeyder, *s. m.* a smiler; *pl. -yn*.

yn vongeyder, *s.* the smiler. M

monney, *a.* much, many; mostly used negatively.

yn vonney, *s.* the much, the many. M

monney, *s. m.* manner, meaning.

cre'n vonney (sic), *s.* what manner, what meaning. [The Bible has *cre'n monney* ×9.] M

moodad, *s.*

yn vooad, *s.* the size, bulk or bigness. M

e wooad, *s.* his size, bigness. M

cre-woad, *adv.* how much.

cre wooad keyrt, how many times. M

mooads or **mooadys**, *s. m.* greatness, size, bulk, extremity; *Job xxxv. 15: Agh nish, er-yn-oyr nagh vel eh goaill kerraghey ayns e yymmoose, as nagh vel Job ayns mooadys e heaghyn er hoiggal eh.* But now, because it is not so, he hath visited in his anger; yet he knoweth it not in great extremity; *Isa. xl. 26: ...t'eh geomagh orroo ooilley lurg ny emlyn oc, lesh mooadys e niart; son t'eh niartal ayns pooar; cha vel unnane failleil.* ...he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth, *Neh. xiii. 22: Cooinee orrym, O my Yee, mychione shoh myrgeddin, as ymmyrk lhiam cordail rish mooadys dty vyghin.* Remember me, O my God, concerning this also, and spare me according to the greatness of thy mercy.

yn vooads or **vooadys**, *s.* the greatness, bulk, size or magnitude. M

e wooads or **wooadys**, *s.* his size, greatness, *em.* (sic) M

mooad* or **mooadee**, *v.* enlarge, extend, increase, magnify, exaggerate; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#);

M

- ys, 88.**
- vood**, v. [did] enlarge, extend; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys, 94.** M
- mooadaghey**, v. enlarging, increasing in magnitude, exaggerating.
- dy wooadaghey**, v. to enlarge or expand. M
- er vooadagh** or **vooadaghey**, v. hath, &c. enlarged, extended, magnified, increased in bulk. M
- mooaudit, 85.** enlarged, extended.
- mooadeyder**, s. m. an enlarger, &c.
- mooar**, a. big, large, great, vast, &c.
- mooarey**, a. pl. big, great, large, enormous, huge.
- kirree vooarey**, a. pl. big sheep. M
- dy mooar**, adv. greatly, largely, hugely, &c.
- feer vooar**, a. very great, large, big, huge. M
- feer wooar**, a. very big, great, or large. M
- cha mooar lesh**, v. he careth not on account of size; **-yn**, id. em.
- cha mooar lh'ee**, adv. she careth not, &c.; **-ish**, id. em.
- cha mooar lhiam**, adv. I care not, &c.; **-s**, id. em.
- cha by-vooar** [lesh], adv. careth not, careth not because of its bigness, size, or greatness; *Isa. xxxiii. 8: ...t'eh er vrishey yn conaant, t'eh er hoighey beg jeh ny ard-valjyn, cha by-vooar lesh dooinney erbee.* ...he hath broken the covenant, he hath despised the cities, he regardeth no man.
- s'mooar**, a. how big, great, large; *Luke i. 49: Son s'mooar ta'n Ooilley-niartal er n'yannoo er my hon, as s'casherrick ta e ennym.* For he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name. M
- smoo**, a. bigger, biggest, greater, greatest, larger, largest, more or most, the *comp.* and *sup.* of *mooar*. “*Eshyn smoo hayrys, smoo vees echey.*” [He who catches most shall have most.]
- fer-smoo**, s. m.
- yn er-smoo**, s. the greatest, mas. F
- chamoo**, conj. neither, not either, not more.
- scansh-smoo**, a. important.
- mooar[-]aignagh**, a. magnanimous.
- mooar[-]aignys**, s. m. magnanimity.
- mooar-leagh**, a. precious, valuable; *Pro. vi. 26: Son liorish drogh-ven ta dooinney taynit sheese gys boghtynid: as nee ben adultrinagh shelg son y viloys mooar-leagh.* For by means of a whorish woman a man is brought to a piece of bread: and the adulteress will hunt for the precious life.
- mooar-ooasle**, a. great honour, honourable; *Acts xxviii. 10: As ren ad myrgeddin soiaghey mooar ooasle y yanno j'in, as tra ghow shin lhuingys, laad ad shin lesh dy chooilley nhee ymmyrchagh er nyn son.* Who also honoured us with many honours; and when we departed, they laded us with such things as were necessary.
- mooar-rheynn**, s. m. a province.
- mooar-volgagh**, a. big bellied.
- bayrn-mooar**, s. m. a sea nettle.
- cuishlin-vooar**, s. an artery.
- yn feaynid-mooar**, s. m. the great expansive void without boundary or limit.
- Juan-mooar**, s. m. the black -backed gull.
- leagh-mooar**, a. precious, valuable.
- scansh-vooar**, s. f. importance.
- mooar*** or **mooaree**, v. grudge, envy, seeing big or large, too large to be given, or another to have; **-agh, 77**; **-ee, 80**; **-in, 83**; **-ins, 84**; **-ym, 86**; **-yms, 87**; **-ys, 88.**
- vooar** or **vooaree**, v. did grudge or begrudge; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys, 94.** M
- mooaraghey**, v. grudging, seeing too great for others to enjoy.
- dy wooaraghey**, v. to begrudge. M
- er vooaragh** or **vooaraghey**, v. hath, &c., grudged, &c. M
- mooarit, 85.** grudged.
- s'mooarit**, a. how grudged or begrudged. M
- mooareyder**, s. m. one who grudges.
- yn vooareyder**, s. the grudger. M
- mooaralagh**, a. haughty, ambitious, ostentatious.
- s'mooaralagh**, a. how haughty, &c. M
- s'mooaralee**, a. id., [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. M
- feer vooaralagh**, a. very haughty, &c. M
- ro wooaralagh**, a. too haughty or ambitious. M
- ard-vooaralagh**, a. imperious; *Ezek. xvi.*

M

30: Cre cha faase ta dty chree, ta'n Chiarn Jee
 dy ghra, fakin dy vel oo cur-rish ooilley ny
 reddyn shoh, obbyr ben-streebee **ard-**
vooaralagh! How weak is thine heart, saith the
 Lord God, seeing thou doest all these things,
 the work of an imperious whorish woman.
mooaralagh, s. m. a haughty person; *pl.* 71
 [change -agh to -ee].
yn vooaralagh, s. the haughty person. M
mooaralys, s. f. ambition, haughtiness,
 ostentation.
e vooaralys, s. his haughtiness, &c. M
e wooaralys, s. his haughtiness or
 ostentation. M
mooaran or **mooarane**, s. m. much, many;
 the *dim.* of *mooar*, a little much.
e vooarane, s. his much or mickle. M

moogh, v. quench, extinguish; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**;
80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**,
88.
voogh, v. did quench or quenched; **-agh**;
-in; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. M
mooghey, v. quenching, extinguishing.
dy vooghey, v. to quench. M
mooghit, 85. quenched, extinct,
 extinguished; *Isaiah xlivi. 17*: ...*nee ad lhe
 sheese cooidjagh, as cha n'irree ad arragh: t'ad
 mooghit, t'ad currit ass myr cainle*. ...they shall
 lie down together, they shall not rise: they are
 extinct, they are quenched as tow.
s'mooghit, a. how quenched. M
ro vooghit, a, too quenched. M
moogheyder, s. m. a quencher, &c.; *pl.*
-yn.
yn voogheyder, s. the quencher. M

mooidjeen, s. m. (from *mooie*, out, and *jeeyn*,
 of us) an outlawed or excommunicated.
 person, one out of the pale of the church, a
 miscreant; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn vooidjeen, s. the outcast or miscreant. M
T[]ou dty wooidjeen, s. thou art an
 excommunicated person. M
mooidjeenagh, a. behaving as a miscreant
 or outlawed person.
feer vooidjeenagh, a. See *mooidjeenagh*.
 M

mooidjeenys, s. m. miscreancy; *pl.* **-yn**.
e vooidjeenys, s. his miscreancy. M
e wooidjeenys, s. his outlawry. M

mooie, *adv.*

ch̄eu-mooie, s. m. outside, besides, except;
Acts viii. 1: ...*as v'ad ooilley er nyn skeayley
 magh trooid cheeraghyn Yudea as Samaria,*
ch̄eu mooie jeh ny ostyllyn. ...and they were
 all scattered abroad throughout the regions of
 Judaea and Samaria, except the apostles.
faagit-mooie, 85. Indicted by the petty or
 grand jury.

oirr-mooie, s. m. outside or edge, outer
 edge.

mooin, s. ['back']

er e vooin or *voin*, s. on top of, on his back
 or on him. M
er mooin y cheilley, *adv.* on one another,
 mounted on one another, pell mell.

mooin, v. i. piss, make animal water.

moon, v. piss, &c.; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**,
83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

vooin, v. did make urine; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**;
-ym; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. M

dy voon, v. to piss. M

moont, 85. pissed.

ro vooint, a. too pissed. M

mooneyder, s. m. one who makes water.

yn vooineyder, s. the maker of urine. M

moon, s. m. urine, piss, animal water.

dy voon, s. of urine. M

mooiney, a. pl. (sic) [?? a. d. of] urine or
 animal water.

moongoar, s. f. the herb orrage or orrach.
 This is <is> one of the quickest herbs
 known to grow and run to seed.

lus y vooin, s. f. gladwin [OED *gladwyn*
 s.v. *gladdon*, A popular name of the iris
 (*Iris Pseudacorus*) or stinking gladwin
 [OED *stinking gladdon* '*Iris foetidissima*'].

mooinjer, s. f. meiny [EDD: a family,
 household], domestics, servants about one,
 relatives, household; *Job i. 3*: *Va e chooid
 myrgeddin shiaght thousane keyrrey, as three
 thousaneyn dy chameellyn, as queig cheead
 whing dy ghew, as queig cheead assyl
 bwoirryn, as niart **mooinjer**; myr shen dy row
 yn dooinney shoh yn er s'berchee jeh ooilley
 deiney'n niar*. His substance also was seven
 thousand sheep, and three thousand camels,
 and five hundred yoke of oxen, and five
 hundred she asses, and a very great

M

household; so that this man was the greatest of all the men of the east.

yn vooijer, s. the domestics, the servants, the household. M

e wooinjer, s. his household or domestics. M

fir wooinjer, s. men-servants. M

mooinjerey, a. d. of a relation, servant, &c.

ben-vooinjerey, s. f. a kinswoman.

ben wooinjerey, s. a woman relation. M

fer-mooinjerey, s. m. a man-servant.

fir vooijerey, s. men servants. M

mooijer-veggey, s. pl. little ones about one.

ard-wooinjer, s. m. principal ones.

mooijerys, s. m. relationship, alliance, the state of being related.

e vooijerys, s. his relationship, &c. M

e wooinjerys, s. his relationship. M

mooir or muir, s. f. (*mare*, Latin) main, the sea; *Eccl.* i. 7 [see below].

yn vooir, s. the sea; *Eccl.* i. 7: *Ta ooilley ny awinyn roie gys y vooir, ny-yeih cha vel y mooir* (sic) *Ihieeney harrish: gys moir ny awinyn t'ad reesht chyndaa*. All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again. M

yn wooir, s. the sea. M

yn vuir, s. the sea. See also *vooir*. M

yn wuir. See *wooir*, the sea. M

marrey, a. d. of the main or sea.

baare varrey, a. d. <on the> surface of the sea. M

ben-varrey, s. f. a mermaid.

briw-marrey, s. m. a water bailiff.

fannag-varrey, s. f. a cormorant. See also *shag*.

goblan-marrey, s. [m.] a red-shank.

lane-marrey, s. m. high water.

lane-marrey traie, s. turned on the ebb.

sidoor marrey, s. m. a marine.

traie-varrey, s. f. low-water.

yn tidey-varrey, (the sea tide)

mooireerey, s. f. a billow; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; billows, the rising of the sea by wind, the motion made on standing corn by wind.

yn vuireirey, s. the billow. M

mooir-hraie, s. f. the ebb tide, low water.

yn vuir[-]hraie, s. the ebb tide. M

mooirjeenagh, a. murky, dark, gloomy, of a sea colour, cloudy, looking for rain, watery.

feer vuirjeenagh, s. very gloomy. M

mooirjeenys, s. f. appearance for rain, cloudiness, lowering, gloominess.

e vuirjeenys, s. his gloominess. M

mooirlaig, s. f. a sea worn stone.

yn vuirlaig, s. the stone worn by the sea. M

mooirlane, s. f. an edible sea tang.

yn vuirlane, s. the sea tang. M

mooir lhieeney, s. m. the flowing of the sea, the flood tide.

mooirchoor, s. m. a wreck; *pl.* -aghyn.

e vuirchooraghyn, s. his wrecks. M

mooirchoor, v. -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

mooirchoorey, v. wrecking.

mooirchooreyder, s. m. a wrecker; *pl.* -yn.

mooirchoorit, [85](#). wrecked.

moost, v. rouse, hastily or suddenly start<ing> out of a quiet posture; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

voost, v. did rouse, sally or rush; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). M

moostey, v.

er voostey, v. hath, &c., roused, &c. M

moostit, [85](#). roused, hustled.

moostey, s. m. a sudden rouse or spring from sleep or a quiet posture; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

moosteyder, s. m. a rouser; *pl.* -yn.

moosteyr, s.

yn voosteyr, s. the rouser. M

mooyll, s. f. a mull, a cape; *pl.* -yn.

yn voil, s. the mull. M

moughane, s. m. a cough; *pl.* -yn.

moughaneagh, a. having a cough.

s'moughanagh, a. how much coughing. M

s'moughanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.

moughaney, v. coughing.

mow, <v.>[a.] waste, decayed, destroyed.

s'mow, a. how wasted or decayed. M

s'mowey, a. id., comp. and sup. M

M

cur mow or *coyrt mow*, *v.* wasting, decaying, destroying, consuming; *Deu.* ix. 3: *Toig er-y-fa shen, yn laa jiu, dy nee yn Chiarn dty Yee eh ta goll royd myr aile ta coyrt mow: nee eh ad y stroie, as nyn lhieggal kiongoyrt rhyt.* Understand therefore this day, that the Lord thy God is he which goeth over before thee; as a consuming fire he shall destroy them, and he shall bring them down before thy face.

toyrt-mow, *s. f.* destruction, damnation, desolation; *Zep.* i. 15: *Ta'n laa shen, laa dy yymmoose, laa dy hrimshes, as dy arkys, laa dy hraartys as toyrt-mow, laa dy ghorraghys as dy ghooid, laa dy vodjallyn as dorraghys dullyr.* That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wosteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness.

moyl, *s.*

lus ny moyl Moirrey, *s. f.* marsh mallows.
lus ny moal Moirrey, *s. f.* common mallows.

moyll, *v.* praise, applaud; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*Moyll y laa mie fastyr*”. [Praise a good day in the evening.]

moyll y Chiarn, *in.* hallelujah.

voyll, *v.* did praise; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

moylley, *v.*

dy voylley, *v.* to praise, to applaud. M
dy ard-voylley, *v.* to magnify, to extol.

moyllit, [85](#). praised, applauded.

s'moyllit, *a.* how praised. M

ro voyllit, *a.* too praised. M

moylley, *s. f.* praise, applause, &c.

moyllee, *a. d.* of praise or applause.

dooinney-moyllee, *s. m.* an applauder, a praiser.

fir voyllee, *p.* praisers, applauders. M

moylley charane, a corruption, no doubt, of *moylley Hiarn* (praise to the Lord).

moylley Chreest, praise to Christ.

moylley rea or **ree**, praise to the King.

moylley Vartyn, praise to St. Martin.

moylley Voirrey, praise to St. Mary.

moylley Vreeshey, praise to St. Bridget.

cur-volley [**da**], *<d. a.>* giving him

gladness; *Jer.* xx. 15: *Dy doogh dy row da'n dooinney hug lesh y naight da my ayr, gra, Ta lhiannoo mac er ny ruggey dhyt; cur-volley da.* Cursed be the man who brought tidings to my father, saying, A man child is born unto thee; making him very glad.

jeh-voylley, *p.* dispraise, censure, dishonour.

mee[-]voylley, *s. m.* dispraise.

moylleyder, *s. m.* a praiser, an applauser.

yn voylleyder, *s.* the praiser. M

moyrn, *s. f.* pride, haughtiness. *Prov.* “*Yiow moyrn lhieggy*” [Pride will have a fall]; and “*Cha vel eh cheet jesh da moyrn, dy yanno red erbee ta laccal leshtal*” [It does not become pride to do anything which needs an excuse].

yn voyrn, *s.* the pride. *Prov.* “*Cha dennee rieau yn voyrn feayraght*” [Pride never felt the cold]. M

moyrnagh, *a.* proud, haughty.

s'moyrnagh, *a.* how proud. M

s'moynree, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. M

feer voyrnagh, *a.* very proud. M

moyrnagh, *s. m.* a proud person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

e voyrnree, *s.* his proud ones. M

mrastyr, *s. m.* an evening meal. Some think this to be the old Manks of dinner.

mrastyr-beg, *s. m.* a luncheon in the evening.

muc or **muck**, *s. f.* a pig, hog, swine; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vuck, *s.* the pig or hog. *Prov.* “*Lhig dy chooilley vuck reuyrey jee hene*” [Let every pig dig for herself].

muickey, or **muigey**, *a. d.* of swine or pigs.

ark[-]vuickey, *s. f.* a young pig.

muck-arkagh, *s.*

yn vuck-arkagh, *s.* the sow. M

muck-awin, *s. f.* a bear.

yn vuck-awin, *s.* the bear. M

bee-muck, *s. f.* the herb sowthistle; by some called *bainney-muck* because when broken or cut it exudes a milky juice; *lit.* food for swine.

curlagh-vuck, *s. f.* herb bur-reed.

onnane-vuck, *s. f.* the sow-thistle.

sharmane-vuck, *s. f.* sow thistle. See also *onnane meein* [*sc. onnane veein*]

M

muckagh, *a.* hoggish.

mucklagh, *s. m.* a hogsty or pigsty.

yn vucklagh, *s.* the pigsty. M

muinney, *s. m.* mesentery; it is called *inwards* in the English Bible; *Lev.* iii. 9: ...*yn eeh echey, as yn slane curpin shen nee eh 'ghoail jeh rish y chraue drommey: as yn eeh ta coodaghey yn mynnagh, as ooilley'n muinney.* ...the fat thereof, and the whole rump, it shall he take off hard by the backbone; and the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn vuinney, *s.* the mesentery. [M]

mullag, *s. f.* a cask, a keg; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vullag, *s.* the cask or keg. M

beaal-mullag, *s. m.* bung-hole of a cask.

mullagh, *s.* top, summit; *pl.* 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].

yn vullagh, *s.* the top, the summit, the height; as, *vel yn eayst ec y vullagh* (is the moon at the height or full) ? M

er-y-vullagh, *adv.* atop, on the top.

e vulleeyn, [*s. pl.*] his eminences. M

mullee, *a. d.* of the top or summit.

e vullee, *a. d.* [of] his top or head; *Acts* i. 18: *Nish ren y dooinney shoh magher y chionnaghey lesh y leagh dy vee-chairys; as tuittym gour e vullee, skeilt eh veih-my cheilley ayns y vean, as roie ooilley e vynnagh ass.* Now this man purchased a field with the reward of iniquity; and falling headlong, he burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out. <*pl.* **-yn**>. M

goll er mullagh ching, *v.* going at short notice, in a hurry or bustle.

mummig, *s. f.* the familiar of mother; appellations for grandmother on the mother's side in the Manks are, *mummig my yummig, ben my yisick wooar, as my warree.*

dty yummig, *s.* thy mother, colloquially. M

e ummug, *s.* his mother. M

liass ummug, *s. f.* a step mother.

murlhin, *s. f.* a hamper; *pl.* 72 [change **-in** to **-eeyn**].

yn vurlhin, *s.* the hamper. M

murran, *s. m.* a plague or contagious distemper.

murtaghey, *v.* bungling, fumbling.

dy vurtagh, *v.* to fumble, to work with a poor or blunt tool. [cf. *bhurtag.*] M

er vurtaghey, *v.* hath, &c. fumbled or wrought in a bungling manner. M

musthaa, *s. m.* a blunder [OED: Confusion, bewilderment, trouble, disturbance, clamour. *Obs.*], an uproar, a tumult. It may also be the Manks of muster; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vustaa or **vusthaa**, *s.* the bustle. M

musthane, *s.* spunk [OED *spunk* n.³: One or other of various fungi or fungoid growths on trees, esp. those of the species *Polyporus*, frequently used in the preparation of tinder], rotten wood turned to dust.

yn vusthane, *s.* the dust of rotten wood. M

mwaagh, *s. m.* a hare. *Prov.* “*Furree yn mwaagh rish e heshey.*” [The hare will wait for his mate.]

e waagh, *s.* his hare. M

mwaaee, *s. pl.* hares.

e waaee, *s.* his hares. M

mwane, *s. f.* the embryo of an egg in fowls, &c., the fetus of any other animal in the womb; *Job* iii. 16: *Er-nonney follit myr ymmirkey roish y traa cha beign ayn; myr mwaneyn nagh vaik rieau y toilshey.* Or as an hidden untimely birth I had not been; as infants which never saw light; *pl.* **-yn**.

mwannal *s. m.* the neck, the nape, the collar or cape; as in *Job* xxx. 18: *Liorish bree trome my ghoghan ta my choamrey er ny chaghlaa: te lhiantyn hym cha chion as mwannal my chooat.* By the great force of my disease is my garment changed: it bindeth me about as the collar of my coat.

e wannal, *s.* his neck. M

mwannal cass, *s. f.* the small of the leg.

mwannal cooat, *s. m.* the cape of a coat, &c.

mwannal laue, *s. f.* the wrist, *pl.*

mwannallyn laue.

mwannallys, *s. m.* the act of having the arm round the neck; being in close contact or dispute.

M

- mwannallagh**, *a. d.* of the neck or necks.
ard-wannalagh, *a.* stiff-necked.
creoi wannallagh, *a.* stiff-necked; *s.* stiff-necked person. M
creoï-wannallagh, *a.* stiff-necked.
creoi wannallys, *s.* stiff-neckedness, stubbornness. M
- mwarree**, *s. f.* a grandmother; *pl. -yn.*
e warree, *s.* his grandmother. M
- mwashag**, *s. f.* a wig, a bunch of hair; *pl. -yn.*
yn washag, *s.* the wig or tuft of hair. M
- mwashag**, *s. f.* a blowze [OED *blowze* 2: ‘A fat, red-faced, bloted wench, or one whose head is dressed like a slattern’ (Bailey 1731)]; *pl. -yn.*
- mwatlag**, *s. f.* a large sea snail, a wilk or walk [*sc.* whelk]; *pl. -yn.*
e watlag, *s.* his wilk or walk. M
- mwing**, *s. f.* a mane; *pl. -yn.*
yn wing, *s.* the mane. M
mwing-jeear, *s. m.* a horse halter; *pl. -yn.*
- mwyllin**, *s.* a mill or miln.
yn wyllin, *s.* the mill or miln. M
mwyljyn, *s. pl.* mills.
e wyljyn, *s.* his mills. M
mwyljey, *a. d.* of a mill or mills.
wyljey, *a. d.* of a mill or mills. M
mwyllinagh, *a. d.*
wyllinagh, *a. d.* of a mill or mills. M
mwyllin arroo, *s. f.* a corn mill.
mwyllin fasnee, *s. f.* a winnowing machine.
mwyllin geayee, *s. f.* a wind mill.
mwyllin laare, *s. f.* a floor mill.
mwyllin laue, *s. f.* a hand mill.
mwyllin lieen, *s. f.* a flax mill.
mwyllin ushtey, *s. f.* a water mill.
mwyllin walkee, *s. f.* a tuck mill.
clagh-wylin, *s.* a millstone.
mwyllar, *s. m.* a miller; *pl. -yn.*
yn wyllar, *s.* the miller. M
mwyllaragh, *a. d.* of a miller.
wyllaragh, *a. d.* of or belonging to a miller.
mwyllarys, *s.*
e wyllarys, *s.* his millership or his trade or craft of a miller. M
- my**, *conj.* if, suppose that, allow that.
my ren, *v.* if did, if done.
my she shen, *adv.* if it be, if that should.

- my ta dy gha**, *adv.* if is or not, if it is or not.
my va dy gha, *adv.* if it were or not.
my veggan lhiat, *adv.* if too little for thee, or if thou thought too little.
- my**, *pre.* before; *Gen. 1. 16. My dooar eh baase* (before he died): *As hug ad chaghteryn gys Joseph, gra, Hug dt'ayr sarey my dooar eh baase, gra...* And they sent a messenger unto Joseph, saying, Thy father did command before he died, saying....
- my voym baase**, *adv.* before I die.
- my**, *pro.* my, mine, me. It is always sounded *mhe* or *mey*.
- m'**, *pro.* a contraction of *my* before a word beginning with a vowel; as, *m'olt* (my hair)
- my-chour**, *p. p.* for me provided for me.
- my-laue**, *pro. s.* my hand.
- my-lieh**, *adv.* my behalf; *Deu. xxxi. 19: Shen-y-fa nish, scrieu-jee yn arrane moyllee shoh diu hene, as ynsee-jee eh da cloan Israel: dy vod eh ve oc dy ghoail, as dy vod yn arrane shoh ve son feanish my-lieh noi cloan Israel.* Now therefore write ye this song for you, and teach it the children of Israel: put it in their mouths, that this song may be a witness for me against the children of Israel.
- my-lomarcan**, *pro. a.* I alone; *Job i. 16: Ta aile Yee er duittym veih niau, as er lostey seose ny kirree, as ny sharvaantyn, as er stroie ad, as ta mish my-lomarcan er scapail dy insh dyt.* The fire of God is fallen from heaven, and hath burned up the sheep, and the servants, and consumed them; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.
- my lurg**, *p. p.* after me; **-s**, *id. em.*
- my-yei**, *adv. p.* after me.
- m'y**, *adv. pro.* that and me (a contraction of *y* in *dy* (that), and *m* in *mee* (me); *Rom. vii. 11: Son peccah goaill vondeish liorish yn anney, ren m'y volley, as liorish ren eh m'y varroo.* For sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me.
- my**, *prep.* [*cf. mysh*]
- my-cheilley**, *a.* continuous, together.
- my-chione**, *p. p.* about, concerning; of who, of whom; **-eshyn**, *id. em.*
- my-e-chione**, *p. p.* about him, of him,

M

concerning him; *<John x. 36>*[see below].

my-y-chione, *p. p.* of which, about which

my-chionesyn, *p. p.* about him, *em.* See also *mychione-eshyn*; [*John x. 36: Vel shiu gra mychionesyn ta'n Ayr er chasherickey, as er choyrt gys y theihll, T'ou loayrt goan-mollaghtagh; er-yn-oyr dy dooyrt mee, She Mac Yee mee?* Say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? *Isa. xxix. 16: Dy firrinagh bee shoh yn camlaagys euish er ny choontey myr cray yn phasheyder: son jean yn obbyr gra mychione-syn ren eh,* Cha ren eshyn mee? Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay: for shall the work say of him that made it, He made me not?]

my-chione eck, *p. p.* about her, concerning her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

my ny gione, *p. p.* about them, about whom; **-s**, *id. em.*; *<Jud. vi. 1[3]>*[see below]:

my nyn gione, *p. p.* about them; **-s**, *id. em.*; *Jud. vi. 1[3]: ...cre ta er jeet jeh oolley e virrilyn my-nyn-gione dinsh nyn ayraghyn dooin?* ...where be all his miracles which our fathers told us of?

my-chione oc, *p. p.* about them, &c.; **-syn**, *id. em.*

my my chione, *p. p.* about me, concerning me; **-s**, *id. em.*

my-dty chione, *p. p.* about thee, concerning thee; [*1 Sam. xix. 3: As hem's magh as shassym liorish my ayr 'sy vagher raad t'ou follit, as loayr-ym rish m'ayr my-dty-chione; as cre-erbee yioym magh insh-ym dhyt.* And I will go out and stand beside my father in the field where thou art, and I will commune with my father of thee; and what I see, that I will tell thee. **-s**, *id. em.*]

my-choau, *adv.* in chaff.

mygeayrt, *pre.* about, concerning.

mygeayrt y mysh, *p. p.* about him; **-in**, *id. em.*

mygeayrt y mo'ee, *p. p.* about her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

mygeayrt y moo, *p. p.* about them; **-syn**. *id. em.*

mygeayrt y moom, *p. p.* about me; **-ys**,

id. em.

mygeayrt y mooin, *p. p.* about us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

mygeayrt y mood, *p. p.* about thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

mygeayrt y miu, *p. p.* about you or ye; **-ish**, *id. em.*

my-heear, *a.* westward, to the west.

my-hiar, *a.* eastward, to the east.

my-hwoaie, *a.* northward, to the north.

my-laue, after *cheet* it is an *adv.* going on, coming on, going forward, getting better in health or circumstances.

my[-]la'ee, *a.* with the descent, drooping.

myleeaney, *s. f.* this year.

my[-]nealoo, *a.* fainted, fell in a trance or swooned; [*Dan. viii. 27: As huitt mish Daniel my-nealoo, as va mee ching son earish: lurg shen hrog mee orrym, as hie mee mysh cooishyn y ree.* And I Daniel fainted, and was sick certain days; afterward I rose up, and did the king's business; and I was astonished at the vision, but none understood it.]

my-ner, *in.* behold; as, *ver oo my-ner.*

my-rass, *a.* bolled [OED: Having bolls; esp. having seed vessels, in pod, in seed], in seed.

my vlaa, *a.* in flower.

my-yeish, *a.* in ear, out of the blade.

my yiass, *adv.* southward, to the south.

my- [originally dependent form of *by-*]

my-lesh, *v.* belonging, owning.

my-lhieu, *pro. pl.* the owners.

my-lioar, *adv.* could hardly.

my-niessey, *adv.* next to, by, nearest to; [*Num. ii. 20: As my-niessey dasyn vees tribe Vanasseh: as captan cloan Vanasseh, vees Gamaliel mac Pedahzur.* And by him shall be the tribe of Manasseh: and the captain of the children of Manasseh shall be Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur.]

myghin, *s. f.* mercy; *pl. -yn*.

e vyghin, *s.* his mercy. M

ard-vyghin, *s. m.* great mercy; *pl. -yn*.

myghinagh, *a.* merciful, clement.

s'myghinagh, *a.* how merciful. M

s'myghinee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. M

feer vyghinagh, *a.* very merciful. M

neu-vyghinagh, *a.* unmerciful, inclement.

M

myghinagh, *s. m.* a merciful person; *pl.* 71
[change **-agh** to **-ee**].

dy vyghinee, *s. of* merciful ones. M
myghinid or **myghinys**, *s. f.* mercifulness.
e vyghinid, *s.* his mercifulness. M
neu-vyghinid, *s. m.* unmercifulness.

myn, *a.* small, fine, as flour, &c.

myney, *a. pl.* small, fine, &c.

s'myn, *a.* how small or fine. M

s'myne, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* M

feer vyn, [a]. very fine, small, &c. M

mynaghey, *v.* mincing, making small.

dy vynaghey, *v.* to make small, &c. M

myn-chyrl, *s. pl.* little cares or ones.

myneash, *s. m.* minority.

mynlagh, *s. m.* the fine of meal or flour.

myngyr, *v. i.* pilfer, steal small things; **-agh**, [77](#), &c.

vyngyr, *v.* did pilfer or steal small things; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). M

myngyraght, *v.* pilfering, picking and stealing, stealing small things.

dy vyngyraght, *v.* to pilfer or steal petty things. M

mynejig, *s. f.* a package; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn vynjeig, *s.* the small package. M

mynney, *s. m.* a double curse, a great oath.

mollaght-mynney, *s. m.* an execration, a curse of curses, a double curse; *Jer.* xlvi. 18: ...as bee shiu son ard-vollaght, as son atchim, as son **mollaght-mynney**, as son oltooan, as cha vaik shiu yn ynnyd shoh arragh. ...and ye shall be an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach; and ye shall see this place no more; and *Jer.* xliv. 12: ...yiw ad ooilley baase, beg as mooar, lesh y chliwe as y ghorey: as bee ad son ard-vollaght, as son atchim, as son **mollaght-mynney**, as son oltooan. ...they shall die, from the least even unto the greatest, by the sword and by the famine: and they shall be an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.

myntrey, *s. f.* mint; *Luke* xi. 42: Agh smerg diuish Pharisheeyn: son ta shiu jagheenys
myntrey, rue, as *dy chooilley horch dy lossreeyn*, agh s'beg ta shiu soiaghey jeh briwnys as graih Yee: ad shoh lhisagh shiu v'er n'yanno, gyn faagail y chooid elley gyn

jannoo. But woe unto you, Pharisees! for ye tithe mint and rue and all manner of herbs, and pass over judgment and the love of God: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

yn vhyntey, *s.* the herb mint. M

myr, *conj.* as, like.

myr-chaagh, *adv.* withal, along with; 2

Sam. x[i]. 17: As vrish deiney'n ard-valley magh, as ren ad caggey rish Joab: as huitt paart jeh deiney Ghavid; as hooar Uriah yn Hittite e vaase **myr-chaagh**. And the men of the city went out, and fought with Joab: and there fell some of the people of the servants of David; and Uriah the Hittite died also.

myr dy beagh, *adv.* as it were.

myrgeddin, *adv.* also, likewise, in like manner.

myr-haynt, *adv.* covetously.

myr ragh, *adv.* as not. [*sc. myr nagh ?*]

myrragh, *adv.* as like, as would, as were.

myr shen, *adv.* as that, in that manner.

myr shoh, *adv.* thus, as this.

myr te, *adv.* as it is.

myr t[']eh, *adv.* as he is.

myr va, *adv.* as was.

myr ve, *adv.* as before, as it was, as it were; *statu quo*.

myr v'eh, *c. p.* as he was.

myr veagh, *adv.* as would be.

myr v[']ou t[']ou, *c. p.* as thou wert, so thou art.

myr-yein, *a.* as it were real, in a pretended manner, sham. *Prov.* “*Cadley [l. cadlee ?] ny moddee tra ta ny mraane creearey.*”

[The dogs sleep while the women sift. (The proverb does not illustrate **myr-yein**, and seems to be misplaced.)]

mysh, *p. p.* about, about him; **-in**, *id. em.*

moo'ee, *p. p.* about her, about her body; **-ish**, *id. em.*

mo'ee, *p. p.* on her or about her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

m'ee, *p. p.* about her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

mimbee, *p. p.* about her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

mumboo, *p. p.* about them; **-syn**, *id. em.*
See also **moo**.

moo, *p. p.* about them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

moom, *p. p.* about me; **-s**, *id. em.*

M

mooin or **muin**, *p. p.* about us, or mounted on us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

mood, *p. p.* about thy body, about thee.

cur mood, <*p.*>[*i.*] dress; *Acts x[1]i. 8:*
As dooyrt yn ainle rish, Cur dty chryss ort, as kiangle ort dty vraagyn: As ren eh shen. As dooyrt eh rish, Cur mood dty gharmad, as eiyr orrym's. And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals. And so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me. **-s**, *id. em.*

miu, *p. p.* about you or ye; **-ish**, *id. em.*

myskid or **myskit**, *s. m.* malice, hatred.

e vyskid or **vyskit**, *s.* his malice or spite, M
myskidagh, *a.* malicious; *Ez. xxv. 15: Er-yn-oyr dy vel ny Philistinee er ghellal dy elgyssagh, as er ghoail cooilleeney lesh cree myskidagh, dy stroie Judah, ayns nyn shenn noidys.* Because the Philistines have dealt by revenge, and have taken vengeance with a spiteful heart, to destroy it for the old hatred.
feer vysgidagh, *a.* very malicious or spiteful. M

N

N

This letter is one of the immutables, and does not change; words primarily initialled by vowels come under it, and some from *f*, *g*, *s*, &c. as shown. The reader is not to expect the whole of the branch words or derivatives, but as many of them will appear as may show how the changes are effected. The changelings from *f* to *n* all change to *v* in sacred or solemn discourse or writing.

na, *adv.* than.

naar or **naaree**, *v.* shame, disgrace; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

naaraghey, *v.* shameing.

naarit, *pt.* shamed.

nearey, *s. f.* shame, bashfulness.

er-nearey, *a.* ashamed, for shame.

naarey, *s. f.* shame. See *nearey*.

naareydagh, *a.* shameful, bashful.

naarildagh, *a.* bashful.

s'naareydagh or **s'naarildagh**, *a.* how much ashamed. N

s'naareydee or **s'naarildee**, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* N

naareyder, *s. m.* one who shames; *pl.* **-yn**.

naardey, *a.* waste, decayed, abolished.

s'naardey, *a.* how reduced to nothing, how decayed or annihilated. N

naboo, *s. m.* a neighbour; *pl.* **-yn**.

nabooagh, *a* neighbourly.

naboonys or **nabooys**, *s. m.* neighbourhood.

naggyr, *a.* out of use; above what is wanted; idle; neglected.

nagh, *adv.* not. There are two words in the Manks for *not*; this for interrogating and commanding negatively; the other word (*cha*), is for answering negatively or denying. *Ny* is often used instead of this word, but I think improperly; as, in *Jer.* xlivi. 2, “*Ny gow sheese gys Egypt*,” and in. *2 Kings* ii. 18, “*Ny gow Jee*,” which ought to have been *nagh*.

nagh lhig y Jee, *in.* let not God or God forbid!

nagh vod ve, *adv.* [that] cannot be, impossible.

naight, *s. m.* news, narrative, narration, tale.

bee naight, *s. m.* a novelty in meat, some new or delicate meat to eat, a dainty.

naigheagh, *a.* giving to tell news or tales.

naim, *s. m.* uncle, the father or mother's brother; *2 Kings* xxiv. 17: *As ren ree Vabylon Mattaniah naim Jehoiachin ree ny ynnyd, as chaghlaa eh yn ennym echey gys Zedekiah.* And the king of Babylon made Mattaniah his father's brother king in his stead, and changed his name to Zedekiah; *Lev.* xxv. 49: *Foddee e naim, ny mac e naim eshyn y easley, ny fer erbee jeh e chynney; ny my ta fort echey, foddee eh feaysley eh hene.* Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, may redeem him, or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his family may redeem him; or if he be able, he may redeem himself; *pl.* **-yn**.

naisht, [v. espouse, bargain to marry;] **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

naishtey, *v.* bargaining in marriage.

er nastey or **naistey**, *v.* hath, &c. espoused, &c.; *Hos.* ii. 19: *As nee'm oo y nastey rhym pene son dy bragh, dy jarroo nasht-ym oo rhym pene ayns cairys, as ayns briwnys, as ayns kenjallys-ghraiagh, as ayns myghinyn.* And I will betroth thee unto me for ever; yea, I will betroth thee unto me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in lovingkindness, and in mercies.

naishtee, *a. d.* of espousals, or matrimonial.

nastee, *a. d.* of espousals.

bargane-nashtee, *s. m.* a matrimonial contract.

naisht, *pt.* espoused, promised in marriage, bargained to marry.

nasht. See *naisht*.

naishtit, *pt.* See *naisht*.

napin, *s. m.* a turnip; *pl.* **-yn**.

nar, *adv.* [let] no[t], nor, or never; *Mark* xi.

14: *As dreggyr Yeesey, as dooyrt eh rish, Nar ee dooinney erbee mess jeeds veih shoh magh er son dy bragh.* As cheayll e ostyllyn eh. And Jesus answered and said unto it, No man eat

N

fruit of thee hereafter for ever. And his disciples heard it.

narra noain dhyt, *adv.* may it not otherwise be known to thee, or may it inevitably, of necessity, or fate come on or to thee. [= *Nara noain dhyt, Nara'n yioin dhyt, Nar row noauyn dhyt.*]

nastee, *adv.* gratis, for nothing, nought; *Job* i. 9: *Eisht dreggyr Satan y Chiarn, Vel Job goaill aggle roish Jee nastee?* Then Satan answered the Lord, and said, Doth Job fear God for nought?

nasteeagh, *adv.* gratuitously.

nastey-Nollick, *s. m.* a Christmas box, a gift given at Christmas, a gratuity.

naunt, *s. f.* an aunt; *Lev.* xviii. 14: *Cha jean oo roostey nearey braar dt'ayrey, cha jig uss er-gerrey da'n ven echey: dty naunt ee.* Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy father's brother, thou shalt not approach to his wife: she is thine aunt.

nay, *adv.* nay; 1 *Chron.* xxi. 24: *As dooyrt ree David rish Oman, Nay agh son shickyrys kionnee-yms eh ec y slane price: son cha goym shen ny ta lhiat's da'n Chiarn, ny oural-losht y hebbal nastee.* And king David said to Ornan, Nay; but I will verily buy it for the full price: for I will not take that which is thine for the Lord, nor offer burnt offerings without cost.

neayr, *pre.* since, so long since, ago; *Mark* ix. 21: *As denee eh jeh'n ayr echey, Caid neayr as haink shoh er? As dooyrt eh, T'eh er ve myr shoh neayr as v'eh ny lhiannoo.* And he asked his father, How long is it ago since this came unto him? And he said, Of a child; **-ys**, *id. em.*

neéal or **nealloo**, <*v.*>[*adv.* in a] swoon or faint.

tuittym neéal, *v.* falling lifeless; [L]am. ii. 11: *Ta my hooillyn moal lesh jeir; ta my chree seaghnit, ta my aane er ny gheayrtey magh er y thalloo, er coontey toyrt-mow inneen my phobble, er-yn-oyr dy vel yn chloan as ny oikanyn tuittym neéal ayns straídyn yn ard-valley.* Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people; because the children and the sucklings swoon in the streets of the city; swooning or

fainting.

my[-]nealloo, *a.* fainted, fell in a trance or swooned; *Dan.* viii. 27: *As huitt mish Daniel my-nealloo, as va mee ching son earish.* And I Daniel fainted, and was sick certain days.

neéal, *s. m.* aspect, countenance.

neal. Though this word is in *Joel* ii. 6, it ought to be written *neéal*, which see:

Kiongoirt roo bee sleih dy mooar seaghnit, bee neal dy ghorraghys er dy chooilley eddin.

Before their face the people shall be much pained: all faces shall gather blackness.

neealeraght, *v.* changing countenance or aspect.

neeu, *a.* reduced to want, undone; *Job* xviii.

12: *Nee'n niart echey goll neeu, as bee toyrt-mow chion ec e lhiattee.* His strength shall be hungerbitten, and destruction shall be ready at his side. *Pro.* vi. 30: *Cha vel deiney jeeaghyn er loght y vaarliagh dy ve wheesh, my t'eh geid dy yanno magh e egin, tra t'eh goll neeu.* Men do not despise a thief, if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry; and *Isa.* viii. 21: *As hed ad trooid y cheer ayns chennid ghyere, as gortey: as hig eh gy-kione, tra vees ad roit neeu lesh accyrys, dy bee ad ayns lheid yn angaish dy jean ad gwee mollaght er nyn ree as nyn Yee, as jeeaghyn seose.* And they shall pass through it, hardly bestead and hungry: and it shall come to pass, that when they shall be hungry, they shall fret themselves, and curse their king and their God, and look upward. See *neunhee*.

nep, *s. f.* the herb hoar-hound.

ner

cur-my-ner, *in.* behold, see, lo; *cur-jee-my-ner* (behold ye).

my-ner, *in.* behold; as, *ver oo my-ner*.

neu[-], an adjunct, un[-], in[-], dis[-], im[-], ir[-], &c. and of the same meaning with *am[-]*, *an[-]*, *mee[-]*, &c.

neu-aalin *a.* inelegant, uncomely.

neu-aarloo, *a.*

s'neu-aarloo, *a.* how unprepared. It may be well here to remark that the *s'* may be placed before all the adjectives, having *neu* before them, and for abridgement I

N

- have inserted only a few, as [in what follows].
- neu-aash**, *s. f.* uneasiness, discontent.
- neu-aashagh**, uneasy, not easy.
- neu-aasid**, *s. m.* disquiet, discontentedness, difficulty.
- neu-abyl**, *a.* unable, impossible.
- neu-aggindagh**, or **neu-agginagh**, *a.* undesirable, unminded for, averse.
- neu-aggindys**, *s. f.* undesirableness.
- neu-aghtal**, *a.* unskilful, awkward.
- neu-aghtallys**, *s. f.* unskillfulness, &c.
- neu-ainjyssagh**, *a.* unacquainted.
- neu-ammyssagh**, *a.* undutiful<ness>; *s. m.* an undutiful person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
- neu-appee**, *a.* immature, unripe.
- neu-arryltagh**, *a.* unwilling, involuntary.
- neu-arrylty**, *s. f.* unwillingness, reluctance.
- neu-atchimit**, *a.* unawed.
- neu-atçhimid**, *s. m.* unawedness.
- neu-chadjin**, *a.* uncommon, rare; *Dan. ii.* 11: As te red **neu-chadjin** ta'n ree dy hirrey, as cha vel fer erbee elley oddys soilshaghey shoh fenish y ree, er-lhimmey jeh ny flaunyssee hene, nagh vel y cummal oc marish deiney. And it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and there is none other that can shew it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh.
- neu-chaghlaaee**, *a.* unchangeable, invariable, immutable.
- neu-çaglit** (sic: *l. neu-haglit ?*), *a. 5.* ungathered.
- neu-chaglit**, *a. 6.* unbounded, unlimited.
- neu-chairagh** *a.* unjust, unrighteous, unfair.
- neu-chasley**, *a.* different, unlike.
- neu-chaslys**, *s. f.* difference, unlikeness.
- neu-cheeayllagh**, *a.* unwary unwittingly.
- neu-chenjal**, *a.* unkind, not kindly.
- neu-chiarailagh**, *a.* uncareful, careless.
- neu-chiart**, *a.* uneven, not level, dissimilar, inaccurate.
- s'neu-chiart**, *a.* how uneven, &c. N
- neu-chiarty**, *s. f.* unevenness, partiality, inaccuracy.
- neu-chinjagh**, *a.* irregular, inconsistent, unsteady.

- neu-chooie**, *a.* unfit, incapable, inordinate, indecent; *Col. iii. 5:* Smaghtee-jee er-y-fa shen ny oltyn thallooinagh eu, maarderys, neu-ghlennid, yeearree **neu-chooie**, drogh vian, as saynt seihltagh, ta dy chur ammys da jallooyn: Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry.
- neu-chorrym**, *a.* unequal, disproportionate.
- neu-chorrymid**, *s. m.* inequality, partiality; *<Isaiah>[James] iii. 17:* Agh y chreenaught ta veih'n yrjey t'ee hoshiught glen, eisht sheeoil, meen, as aashagh dy ve coyrlit, lane dy erreeish as dy vessyn mie, fegooish **neu-chorrymid**, as fegooish craueeaght-oalsey. But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.
- neu-chorrymit**, *a.* unequalled, unparalleled.
- neu-chreen**, *a.* unripe, unwithered.
- neu-chreeney**, *a.* unwise, simple.
- neu-chummaltit**, *pt.* uninhabited.
- neu-chyndagh**, *a. 6.* unblamable, free from crime; *s. m.* a blameless, person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *Pro. vi. 17:* Shilley moyrnagh, chengey vreagagh, as laueyn ta deayrtey yn uill **neu-chyndagh**. A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood,.
- neu-enit** or **neu-fenit**, *pt.* unasked, unsolicited.
- neu-ennaghtagh**, *a.* unfeeling, insensible; *s. m.* an unfeeling person; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
- neu-erreeishagh**, *a.* incompassionate; *s. m.* a person void of compassion; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
- neu-feagh**, *a.* unquiet, restless.
- neu-feaghid**, *s. m.* disquietude.
- neu-feeu**, *a.* unworthy, wanting merit, mean, inadequate, defective.
- s'neu-feeu**, *a.* how unworthy. N
- neu-feeuid**, *s. m.* unworthiness, worthlessness, meanness.

N

neu-fill, *v.* unfold, unfurl.
neu-filley, *v.* unfolding, unfurling.
neu-firrinagh, *a.* untrue, unfaithful; *s. m.* an unfaithful person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
neu-firrinid, *s. m.* unfaithfulness, perfidiousness.
neu-firriny, *s. f.* untruth, false assertion.
neu-focklagh, *a.* ineffable, unspeakable.
neu-focklid, *s. m.* ineffability, unspeakableness.
neu-foiljagh, *a.* unblameable, faultless; *s. m.* a faultless person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
neu-follan, *a.* unwholesome, prejudicial, insalubrious, corrupt.
neu-follanid, *s. m.* unwholesomeness, &c.
neu-fondagh, *a.* insufficient, incapable, insolvent; *s. m.* an incapable person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
neu-fondid, *s. m.* insufficiency.
neu-fuidagh, *a.* unbefitting, indecent.
neu-fuidid, *s. m.* indecency, indiscretion.
neu-gherjagh, *s. m.* discomfort.
neu-gherjoil, *a.* disconsolate.
neu-gherjoilid, *s. m.* disconsolateness.
neu-ghlen, *a.* unclean, impure, corrupt.
s'neu-ghlen, *a.* how unclean. N
neu-ghlennid, *s. m.* uncleanness, impurity, lewdness, incontinence.
neu-ghoaiagh, *a.* untidy, slovenly, uncivil, imprudent.
neu-ghoaiys *s. f.* untidiness, slovenliness, imprudence, want of decency.
neu-gholl[-]ry[-]cheilley, *a.* dissimilar.
neu-gholl[-]ry[-]cheillid, *s. m.* dissimilarity.
neu-ghooghsagh, *a.* unnatural, disaffectionate, monstrous; *s. m.* an unnatural person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
neu-ghooghyssid, *s. m.* disaffection, unnaturalness.
neu-ghooie, *a.* unkindly; barren; 2 *Kings* ii. 19: ...*ta'n ard-valley shoh soit er boayl aalin, myr ta my hiarn fakin: agh ta'n ushtey neu-follan, as ta'n thalloo neu-ghooie.* ...the situation of this city is pleasant, as my lord

seeth: but the water is naught, and the ground barren.
neu-ghooyteilagh, *a.* undoubtful.
neu-ghooytit, *a.* undoubted.
neu-ghortit, *a.* unhurt.
neu-haaghey, *v.* unfrequenting.
neu-haaghit, *a.* unfrequented.
neu-haitnyssagh, *a.* displeasing, unpleasant.
neu-harroogh, *a.* unthrifty, careless.
s'neu-harroogh, *a.* how unthrifty. N
neu-harroorghys, *s. f.* unthriftness, sloth.
neu-hastagh, *a.* unmindful, insensible, regardless.
neu-heelt, *a.* intemperate, inebriated.
neu-heeltys, *s. f.* intemperance, inebriety.
neu-heihlltagh, *a.* immaterial, incorporal.
neu-heihlltys, *s. m.* immateriality.
neu-hickyrr, *a.* unsure, unsteady, unstable.
neu-hickyrys, *s. f.* uncertainty, precariousness, unsteadiness.
neu-hoiggaltagh, *a.* not having understanding, ignorant.
neu-hoiggaltys, *s. f.* want of understanding.
neu-hoilshit, *a.* unenlightened; undeclared.
neu-hoit, *a.* unset, unplanted.
neu-hreishteilagh, *a.* not to be trusted, perfidious, treacherous.
neu-hurransagh, *a.* insufferable, not to be endured.
neu-hushtagh, *a.* foolish<ly>; 1 *Chron.* xxii. 8: *S'mooar ta my loght, son shen ta mee er n'yannoo: agh nish gueeym ort, gow ersooyl peccah dty harvaant, son ta mee er n'yannoo dy feer neu-husthagh.* I have sinned greatly, because I have done this thing: but now, I beseech thee, do away the iniquity of thy servant; for I have done very foolishly.
neu-hwoaiagh, *a.* unwary, incautious.
neu-imneagh, *a.* insolicitous, unanxious.
neu-immeays, *s. f.* insolicitude; in anxiety, unconcernedness.
neu-imraait, *a.* unexpressed, unspoken of.
neu-inshit, *a.* untold, unannounced.
neu-iuit, *a.* undrunk.
neu-iuoil, *a.* undrinkable.
neu-lauee, *a.* unhandy.

N

neu-loghtynid, *s. m.* innocence, [being] not guilty.

neu-lomrit, *a.* unshorn, unfleeced.

neu-loshagh, *a.* incombustible.

neu-lowal, *a.* disallowable, unfit immoral, immodest, illtimed.

s'neu-lowal, *a.* how disallowable. N

neu-lowit, *a.* disallowed.

neu-lughtit, unladen, unloaded.

neu-nhee, *a.* reduced to mere nothing, useless for anything.

neu-nieet, *a.* unwashen, unwashed.

neu-oayllagh, *a.* unaccustomed *Jer.* xxxi. 18: *Tou er my cherraghey, as va mee smaghit, myr dow neuoayllagh er y whing.* Thou hast chastised me, and I was chastised, as a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke.

neu-onneragh, *a.* dishonest.

neu-onnerid, *s. m.* dishonesty.

neu-ooasle, *a.* ignoble, disgraceful.

neu-raipit, *a.* unrent, unturn.

neu-rea, uneven, not even.

s'neu-rea, *a.* how uneven, &c. N

neu-resoonagh, *a.* unreasonable.

neu-rheynnit, *a.* undivided, undistributed.

neu-ronsooilagh, *a.* unsearchable, inscrutable, inexplorable.

neu-ruggit, *a.* unborn.

neu-sampleyrit, *a.* unexampled, unprecedented.

neu-scansh, *s. f.* disregard, disesteem.

neu-scanshoil, *a.* disregardful.

neu-scelt, uncloven, uncleaved.

neu-schleioil, unskilful.

neu-skaht, *a.* unshook, unshaken, unshed.

neu-skee, *a.* untired, unwearied.

neu-skilt, *a.* unshelled.

neu-slayntoil, *a.* unhealthy.

neu-slayntoilys, *s. f.* unhealthiness.

neu-smaghit, *a.* uncorrected.

neu-smoonit, *a.* unthought.

neu-sniemmit, *a.* unknit, unnoosed.

neu-sniewit, *a.* unspun.

neu-soo-oil or **neu-hoo-oil**, *a.* unjuicy.

neu-speeint, *a.* unpeeled.

neu-speiyt, *a.* unhacked.

neu-spreit, *a.* unsprinkled.

neu-stampit, *a.* untrodden.

neu-stoamey, *a.* unstately.

neu-stoamid, *s. m.* unstateliness.

neu-vaasoil, *a.* immortal, deathless.

neu-vaghtal, *a.* indistinct, undiscernible.

neu-vaihit, *a.* undrowned.

neu-vanglanagh, *a.* without boughs.

neu-varb, *a.* unharsh, pleasing.

neu-varyanagh, *a.* immortal, deathless.

neu-vashtit, *a.* unbaptized.

neu-vaynrey, *a.* unhappy, miserable.

neu-veayn, *a.* unpermanent.

neu-veein, *a.* untame; coarse.

neu-vessoil, *a.* unfruitful, infertile, infecund

neu-vessoilid, *s. m.* unfruitfulness.

neu-vlays, *s. m.* distaste, insipidness.

neu-vlays, *a.* unsavory, insipid.

neu-vodjalit, *a.* unclouded.

neu-voght, *a.* not poor.

neu-vondeish, *s. f.* disadvantage.

neu-vondeishagh, *a.* disadvantageous, unprofitable.

neu-vooiys, *s. f.* ingratitude.

neu-wooiys, *s.* See *neu-vooiys*.

neu-voosal, *a.* unthankful.

neu-wooisal, *a.* unthankful. See also *neu-voosal*.

neu-vraaragh, *a.* unbrotherly.

neu-vroie, *a.* unboiled.

neu-vyghinagh, *a.* unmerciful, inclement, illenient.

neu-vyghnid, *s. m.* unmercifulness.

neu-walkit, *a.* untucked, unmilled.

neu-whaalt, *a.* unsewed.

neu-whuinnit, *a.* unreaped, unshorn, unpulled.

neu-wooagh, *a.* unwilling, displeased.

neu-yarroodagh, *a.* unforgettable.

neu-yarroodit, *a.* unforgotten.

neu-yeant, *a.* undone, unmade.

neu-ycean, *a.* not zealous.

neu-yeeragh, *a.* indirect, not fair, not straight.

neu-yeerys, *s. f.* injustice, iniquity, crookedness.

neu-yeidagh, *a.* not assiduous, indiscreet.

neu-yeight, *a.* unshut.

neu-yerkit, *a.* unexpected.

N

neu-yesh, *a.* improper, unbecoming, unsuitable, unseemly, inapplicable, awkward.

neu-yallit, *a.* unbleached.

neu-yallit, *a.* unpromised.

neu-yientit, *a.* unconceived.

neu-yingit, *a.* unpressed.

neu-yllit, *a.* uncalled.

neu-ymmydagh, or **neu-ymmydoil**, *a.* unuseful, useless.

neu-ymmyr̄chagh, *a.* unnecessary, needless

neu-ymmyrkit, *a.* unborene.

neu-ynrick, *a.* insincere, unrighteous, unjust.

neu-ynsit, *a.* unlearned, untaught, illiterate; *Rom. i. 14:* *Ta mee fo kiangley chammah da ny Greekyn as da ny Barbarianee, chammah da'n (vooinjer) ynsit, as da'n neu-ynsit.* I am debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise, and to the unwise.

neu-yummalit, *a.* unwasted, unlavished.

neu-yymmoossagh, *a.* not wrathful.

nhedderagh, *v.* fidgeting or fidging.

nhee, *s. m.* thing; *pl.* **-aghyn** or **-ghyn**.

neu-nhee, *a.* reduced to mere nothing, useless for anything.

niart, *s. m.* might, strength; *pl.* **-yn**. It is used adjectively for great, large, &c. as in *Job. i. 3: Va e chooid myrgeddin shiaght thousane keyrrey, as three thousaneyn dy chameellyn, as queig cheead whing dy ghew, as queig cheead assyl bwoirryn, as niart mooinjer; myr shen dy row yn dooinney shoh yn er s'berchee jeh ooilley deineyh niar.* His substance also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels, and five hundred yoke of oxen, and five hundred she asses, and a very great household; so that this man was the greatest of all the men of the east.

er-niart, *adv.* by might or force of arms.

goaill-niart, *v.* prevailing; *a.* prevalent.

niart* or **niartee**, *v.* give might or strength; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#) **-yms**, [87](#), **-ys**, [88](#).

niartey, *v.* strengthen, make mighty.

dy niartaghey, *v.* to strengthen.

niartit, [85](#). strengthened, made mighty.

niartal, *a.* mighty, strong, potent.

s'niartal, *a.* how mighty, or strong; *comp.* and *sup.* N

by-niartal, *adv.* because of strength, those of strength; *Psl. lxxviii. 52: As woall eh ooilley yn chied v'er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt: yn vooinjer b'yrjey as by-niartal ayns cummallyn Ham.* And smote all the first-born in Egypt: the most principal and mightiest in the dwellings of Ham.

ooilley-niartal, *a.* almighty, omnipotent.

niartallagh, *s. m.* a mighty person; *pl.* [71](#) [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *Pro. xxi. 22: Ta dooinney schleioil cosney stiagh er ard-valley ny niartallee*, as *Ihieggal troshid y treishtel oc.* A wise man scaleth the city of the mighty, and casteth down the strength of the confidence thereof.

niartallys, *s. f.* mightiness, dignity.

niarteyder, *s. m.* a strengthener; *pl.* **-yn**.

niau, *s. m.* heaven; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

niee, *v.* wash; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#) **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

niaghyn, *v.* washing.

nieeaghyn, *v.* washing. See also *niaghyn*.

nieet, *pt.* washed.

neu-nieet, *a.* unwashed, unwashed.

niaghyn, *s. m.* washing; *pl.* **-yn**.

nieeder, *s. m.* a washer; *pl.* **-yn**.

nieu, *s. f.* venom, virulence, poison.

ard-nieu, *s. m.* a serpent; *pl.* **-yn**.

nieunagh, *a.* venomous, virulent.

s'nieunagh, *a.* how poisonous or venomous. N

s'nieunee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* [58](#). N

nieunys, or **nieunid**, *s. f.* venomousness.

nish, *adv.* now, this time; **nishtagh**, *id. em.*

niurin, *s. m.* hell; *pl.* **-yn**.

niurinagh, *a.* hellish, infernal; *s. m.* an inhabitant of hell; *pl.* **-yn** (sic).

niurinys, *s. f.* hellishness.

noa, *a.* new, modern, recent.

noaey, *a. pl.* new, modern, &c.

s'noa, *a.* how new or modern; *comp.* and *sup.* N

ass-y-noa, *adv.* anew, over again.

thalk-noa, *a.* spick-span new.

noaid, *s. m.* newness, recentness.

N

noadyr, *conj.* neither, not either.

noain, *a.* of necessity, of irresistible power, free from choice, [by] inevitable fate.

noin. See *noain*.

noght, *s.* to-night, this night.

yn oie-noght, *s. f.* this very night.

noid, *s. m.* an enemy, an adversary; *pl. -yn*

noidagh, *a.* hostile, at enmity.

noidey, *a. d.* of an enemy; *Jer. xxx. 14:*
...son ta mee er dty lhottay lesh lhott **noidey**,
lesh smaghtaghey fer dewil, son mooadys dty
vee-chairys; son dy row dty pheccaghyn
ymmodee. ...for I have wounded thee with the
wound of an enemy, with the chastisement of a
cruel one, for the multitude of thine iniquity;
because thy sins were increased.

noid-ny-hanmey, *s. m.* the enemy of souls
[sc. the devil].

noidys, *s. f.* enmity, hostility, animosity.

nonney, *adv.* else, or. See also *er-nonney*.

er-nonney, *adv.* else, or else, at least.

noo, *s. m.* a saint; *pl. -ghyn*.

noo, *a.* holy, sacred, hallowed, divine.

noon, *adv.* to a part from home, [hence], to the other side from this, to beyond somewhere, over.

noon as noal, *adv.* hence and thence, to and fro.

tar noon, *adv.* come over; *Acts, xvi. 9:* Hass dooinney jeh Macedonia liorish, as ghuee eh er, gra, *Tar noon gys Macedonia, as cooin lhien.* There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us.

nurree, *s. f.* last year, the past year.

nuy, *s. m.* nine.

nuy-jeig, *a.* nineteen.

nuy as feed, *s. m.* twenty and nine.

nuy feed, *s. m.* nine score or 180.

nuy feedoo, *a.* hundred and eightieth.

nuir, *s. m.* next day after to-morrow.

kin-oie nuyr, *s.* the end of next night.

laa ny nuyr, *s.* the next day after to-morrow.

ny, a prefix or particle used in composition, and when prefixed to adjectives makes the comparative <case>[degree]; as, *ny share*

(better); *ny saa* (younger), &c.; and when prefixed to other words signified, literally, *a*, in English; as in *ny vud* (among); *ny chour* (for him), but more literally it would be (*a* for him); *ny hrooid* literally (*a* through him).

ny, *adv.* not. This word, which is a corruption of *nagh*, ought not to be. See *nagh*.

ny, *art. pl.* the, the article used before plural nouns; it is also used before [feminine] singular nouns in the genitive or ownership case; as, *eaghtyr ny hooirrey* (the surface of the earth, or rather the earth's surface); *skianyn ny geayee* (the wings of the wind, or more literally the wind's wings); *cliaghtey ny cheerey* (the country's custom). It is also used for the article *a* and *an*, as in the service of baptism, *ny heirey* (an heir); *ny henn ghooinney* (an old man); *ny vreagerey* (a liar); *ny lomarcan* (alone).

ny, *conj.* or, nor; as, *eshyn ny mish* (he or I); *dooinney ny ben* (man or woman); *ny mish* (nor I); *ny eshyn* (nor he).

yn, *pro.* our, their, your; ours, theirs, yours, and sometimes them, these, those, we, &c. or where it is placed in *Luke, xiii. 2:* *Vel shiuish sheiltyn dy row ny Galileanee shoh nyn beccee erskyn ooilley ny Galileanee, er-y-fa dy duillee ad lheid y baase?* Suppose ye that these Galilaeans were sinners above all the Galilaeans, because they suffered such things?, and in *Acts ii. 32:* *Shoh yn Yeesey cheddin ta Jee er hroggal seose, myr ta shinyn ooilley nyn veanishyn.* This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses, and such like places the last *n* must be redundant.⁴¹ This word causes great changes in the initials of primary words. See Remark 118.

⁴¹ Why does Cregeen think the final *-n* is redundant? These are plural predicate nominals with possessive determiners, so *yn* is what you would expect.

O

O

O, *interj.* oh!

oabbyr, *s. f.* a seedlop [EDD *seed-lip*: A hopper or basket used to hold the seed when sowing], a hopper; *pl.* -yn.

y n[']oabbyr, *s.* the seedlop or hopper. O
e hoabyr, *s.* her seed lop. O

oaiagh, *a.* perjured, forswn. A person is said to be so when he swears a thing to be true, which he knows to be false. *Loo-oaiagh* (a false oath).

oaieys, *s. f.* perjury.

oaie or **oaye**, *s. f.* a grave; -ghyn.

oaye, *s. f.* grave. See *Hymn Book* for this spelling, which would I think have been better; as *oaie* is used for front or face.
ny hoaie, *a. d.* of the grave; *Pls.* lxxxvi. 13: ...as t'ou er livrey m'annym veih diunid ny
hoaie. ...and thou hast delivered my soul from the nethermost hell. O

ny hoaiaghyn, *s.* the graves; *Luke* viii. 27: As tra v'eh er n'gholl er thalloo, haink ny whail ass yn ard-valley, dooinney dy row va ry-foddey seaghnit lesh drogh-spyrrdyn, as cha row eh ceau eaddagh, chamoo duirree eh ayns thie erbee, agh mastey ny **hoaiaghyn**. And when he went forth to land, there met him out of the city a certain man, which had devils long time, and ware no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombs. O

clagh-oaie, *s.* a gravestone.

oaie, *s. m.* face, front; *Jer.* xxxii, 33: Son t'ad er jyndaa cooyl rhym, as cha nee nyn **oaie** orrym. And they have turned unto me the back, and not the face; *pl.* -yn.

fraue-oaie, *s. f.* a feature; *pl.* -yn.

oainjyr, *s. f.* a harlot, a concubine. For the etymology of the *oain* in this word and the three following, I find that in the dictionary, by the Rev. W. Shaw, M.A., it [i.e. Sc.G. *oin*] is a person or thing on loan or hire.

ben-oainjyr or **ben-oainjyragh**, *s. f.* a harlot, a concubine.

oainjyragh, *a.* illegitimate, out of marriage, base born; *lhiannoo oainjyragh* (a bastard); in ludicrous language called *fer*

thammag.

dy oainjyragh, to bastardize.
oainjyrys, *s. f.* bastardy.

oaldey, *a.* wolfish, voracious, rapacious, eager after prey, wild.

moddey oaldey, *s. m.* a wolf.
oalee

doo-oalee, *s. f.* a spider; *pl.* -yn.

oalsum, *s. m.* a tie on a thievish cow, a rope tied from the horn or head to the leg.

oalsumit, [85](#). tied from the horn to the leg.

oalyss, *s. f.* a charm, a divination *Ez.* xxii. 22:

Ec y laue yesh va'n oalyss son Jerusalem, dy phointeil captanyn, dy osley yn veeal ayns y dunverys, dy hroggal seose coraa lesh yllaghey, dy oardaghey greïnyn brishee noi ny giattyn, dy cheau seose carnane, as dy hroggal toor-caggee. At his right hand was the divination for Jerusalem, to appoint captains, to open the mouth in the slaughter, to lift up the voice with shouting, to appoint battering rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort.

e hoalys, *s.* her charm. O

oalyssagh, *s. m.* an enchanter; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee];
oalyssagh, *adv.* enchantingly.

oanluck, *v.* bury, inter, deposit in the earth or in stones; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#) -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha n'oanluck, *v.* 128. not bury or inter; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). O

doanluck, *v.* did bury or inter, buried. O.

goanluck, *v.* [61](#). bury, inter; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). O

goanluckey, *v.* [61](#). burying, interring.

er n'oanluckey, *v.* hath, &c. buried, &c. O

oanluckit, [85](#). buried, interred.

s'oanluckit, how buried. O

oanluckey, *s. m.* a funeral or burial, *pl.*

<76>[67? change -ey to -aghyn].

e hoanluckey, *s.* her burial. O

oanluckee, *a. d.* of a funeral, execuies, or burial.

oanluckeyder, *s. m.* a burier, one who buries.

oanrey, *s. m.* a petticoat; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

O

oard or **oardee**, *v.* order, ordain; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

oardr or **oardree**, *v.* will order, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'oard or **n'oardr**, *v.* not order or ordain; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#).

O

doardee, *v.* did ordain or ordained, did order or ordered.

goardaghey, *v.* ordering, ordaining. O
goardrail (sic: stress), *v.* ordering, ordereth, &c. O

dy oardaghey, *v.* to order or ordain.

dy oardrail (sic: stress), *v.* to set in order, &c.

er n'oardaghey or **n'oardrail** (sic: stress), *v.* hath, &c. ordered or ordained. O

oarerit, [85](#). ordered, ordained.

oardagh, *s. m.* ordinance, order; *pl.* **-yn**.

Prov. “*Obbyr dyn oardagh obbyr dyn booise.*” [Work without order is work without thanks.]

oardailys (sic: stress), *s. f.* order or ordering.

oarlagh, *s. m.* an inch; *pl.* [72](#) [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**]. *Prov.* “*Tra tou jannoo yn trie jean yn oarlagh.*” [When thou art making the foot, make the inch.]

oarn, *s. f.* barley; *pl.* **-teeyn**.

e hoarn, *s. f.* her barley. O

ushag roauyr ny hoarn, *s. f.* the bunting.

oaseir, *s. m.* an overseer, *a.* guardian; *pl.* **-yn**.

oaseirys, *s. f.* guardianship, &c.

oash, *s. m.* habit. Used more in a bad sense; as, *drogh-oash* (a bad habit).

oasht, *s. f.* a yearling sheep, a sheep of one year. It is used for ewe and male, as in *Exod.* xii. 5: *Bee'n eayn fegoishi lheamys, oasht fyrryn: nee shiu goaill eh veih ny kirree, ny veih ny goair.* Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats.

oashyr, *s. f.* a blade of corn or grass; *Exod.* ix. 32: *Agh cha row'n churnagh n'yn shoggyl naardey, son cha row ad foast ass yn oashyr.*

But the wheat and the rie were not smitten: for they were not grown up; *pl.* **-yn**,

oashyr, *s. f.* a stocking, hose; *pl.* **-yn**; *Dan.*

iii. 21: *Eisht va ny deiney shoh kianlt ayns nyn gooatyn, nyn oashyrynn*, as *nyn idd, as nyn eaddagh elley, as v'ad ceaut stiagh ayns mean yn choirrey aileagh-loshtee.* Then these men were bound in their coats, their hosen, and their hats, and their other garments, and were cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.

oashyr-slobbagh, *s. f.* a stocking having no sole to the foot, but a lappet covering the top of the foot, with a loop to the fore toe and a heel strap.

oashyr-voynnee, *s. f.* a stocking without a foot but having a string under the foot.

oast, *a.* frequented, resorted to; as, *thie oast* (an inn, a public house), a house where people frequent or resort, to drink strong drink or liquor. See *ben-oast*.

oast-rick, *s. m.* a public or ale-house sign.

ben-oast, *s. f.* the land-lady of a public house or inn.

thie oast, *s. m.* an inn, a public house.

oasteyder, *s. m.* an inn-keeper, a publican.

oastys, *s. f.* what is sold by the publican, or perhaps the authority or licence whereby they are permitted to sell or retail. *Vel ad shoh freayl oastys myleeaney?* [Are these keeping the licence this year?]

oayl[-]luss, *s. f.* the science of botany.

oayll, *s. m.* a haunt, a place much frequented or used, usage.

oayldyn, *s. pl.* haunts, lurking places.

oayll, *a.* as in *gobbag-oayll*, a species of dogfish, that stays on frequented places. I believe this to be the word, and not *gobbag-ghoal*, as the fish is not blind.

oayll[-]aashagh, *a.* easy disposed, not violent.

gyn-oayl, *a.* foreign.

uyll, *a.* (from *oayl*), a frequented watering place; as, *logh-uyll* (a pool or lake near a house where animals go to water).

oayllagh, *a.* wonted, habitual, customary, usual, inured to by habit, acquired by long practice, acquainted with.

s'oayllagh, *a.* how used of. O

s'oayllee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* O

O

dy ve oayllagh, *v.* to be accustomed, used of, usual.

anoayllagh, *a.*

s'anoayllagh, *a.* how unaccustomed. A

s'anoaylee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* A

neu-oayllagh, *a.* unaccustomed *Jer.* xxxi.

18: *T'ou er my cherraghey, as va mee smaghit, myr dow neuoayllagh er y whing.*

Thou hast chastised me, and I was chastised, as a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke.

oayltagh, *a.*

anoayltagh, *a.* unaccustomed. See also *neu[-]*.

bollagh, [v]. (from *by[-]oayllagh*), wont, or used of; *1 Sam.* xviii. 10: *As haink eh gy-kione ny lurg shoh dy daink spyrryd olk veih Jee er Saul, as veih branlaadee ayns mean e hie; as ren David cloie lesh e laue, myr bollagh eh: as va shleiy ayns laue Saul.* And it came to pass on the morrow, that the evil spirit from God came upon Saul, and he prophesied in the midst of the house: and David played with his hand, as at other times: and there was a javelin in Saul's hand.

boallagh, usage. See *bollagh*.

boallin, *v.* I was used, or wont; *Judges*, xvi. 20: *As ghoisht eh ass e chadley, as dooyrt eh, Hem's magh myr boallin, dy chraa mee-hene. As cha row fys echey dy row y Chiarn er hreigeil eh.* And he awoke out of his sleep, and said, I will go out as at other times before, and shake myself. And he wist not that the Lord was departed from him; -s, *id. em.*

oayrd or oard, *s. f.* a hammer; formerly applied to big and little, but now generally applied to a sledge hammer; *pl. -yn*

oard, *s. f.* a large hammer. See *oayrd*.

ob or obb*, *v.* deny, refuse, disown; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha n[']ob or *n['']obb**, *v.* 128. not deny; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). O

dob, *v.* did deny or denied, did refuse or refused, did object or objected. O.

gobbal, *v.* denying, denies, &c. O

dy obbal, *v.* to deny, refuse, forbid.

e hobbal, *s.* her denial. O

er n'obbal, *v.* hath, &c. denied. O

obbit, [85](#). denied, refused, forbidden.

s'obbit, *a.* how denied. O

obbeyder, *s. m.* a denier; *pl. -yn*.

obbaltagh, *s. m.* an abstainer; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

obbaltys, *s. f.* abstinence; *pl. -syn*

ob, *s. m.* hops.

obaiba or obaihagh, *s.* a word to call or frighten deer.

obb, *s.*

obbee, *a. d.* of enchantment or sorcery.

fir-obbee, *s. pl.* wizards, sorcerers; 2

Chron. xxxiii. 6: ...*myrgeddin hug eh geill da traaghyn, as deiyr eh er obbeys, as chliaghtee eh buitcheraght, as ren eh dellal rish spyrrydyn-faishnee, as rish fir-obbee: d'obbree eh shen ny va olk ayns shilleyn chiarn, dy vrasnaghey eh gys corree.* ...also he observed times, and used enchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards: he wrought much evil in the sight of the Lord, to provoke him to anger.

obbeys, *s. f.* ariolation, enchantment, sorcery.

e hobbeys, *s.* her sorcery divination, &c.

Acts, xvi. 16: *As haink eh gy-kione, myr va shin er y raad goll gys padjer, dy daink ben aeg dy row nyn guail, ayn-jee va spyrryd faishnee, as v'ee tayrn ymmodee cosney da ny mainshteryn eck, liorish e hobbeys.* And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying. O

obbr* or **obbree**, *v.* work; -agh, [77](#); -in, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha n'obbr* or **n'obbree**, *v.* not work;

-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). O

dobbree, *v.* did work, wrought, &c. O.

gobbragh or **gobbraghey**, *v.* working. O

dy obbraghey, *v.* to work, to labour, to operate, to ferment, to toil.

er n'obbraghey, *v.* hath, &c. wrought. O

obbrit, [85](#). wrought.

s'obbrit, *a.* how wrought. O

obbyr, *s. f.* work, labour, toil, operation, action; *pl. -aghyn* [*sc. obbraghyn*]. *Prov.*

"*Obbyr laa yn ghulley buigh* (or *buee*), *obbyr laue*" (manual). [The day work of the yellow boy (gold) is hand (manual)]

O

work.]

e hobbyr, s. her work. O

e hobbraghyn, s. her works. O

obbree, s. m. a worker, a workman; *pl.* -yn.

e hobbree, s. her worker. O

ard-obbree, s. m. an architect; *pl.* -yn.

obbrinagh, s. m. a mechanic; *pl.* 71

[change -agh to -ee].

oe, s. m. f. a grandchild, a son or daughter of a son or daughter; *pl.* -ghyn.

e hoe, s. her grand-child; *pl.* -ghyn. O

aa-oe, s. m. a great grandchild.

oenyn, s. f. oxlip or cowslip.

offishear, s. m. an overseer, an officer; *pl.* -yn.

oghe, s. f. oven; *pl.* -yn. *Prov.* "Yn oghe gyllagh toyn losht da'n aiee." [The oven calling 'burnt breech' to the kiln.]

ogher, s. f. a key; *pl.* -yn.

e hogher, s. her key; *pl.* -yn. O

oghriish, s. f. bosom; *pl.* -yn.

dy oghrishey, v. to embosom.

oghrishit, [85](#). embosomed.

oghsan, s. f. rebuke, reproof; *pl.* -yn.

oghsanagh, a. reprehensible.

ought or ught, s. f. the corn that a set of reapers cut at once through a field.

ught, s. f. lap. See *oght*; *pl.* -yn.

oghyr, s. f. the roe or spawn of fish; *pl.* -yn.

oghyragh, a. d. of roe or spawn.

öi, *pre.* against; as, *dt'oi* (against thee); -s, *id. em.* N

noi, *pre.* & *p. p.* against, against him; -syn, *id. em.*

e hoï, *pre.* against her.

m'oi, *p. p.* against me; a contraction of *my* and *noi*.

ry-hoï or ry-oi, *adv.* reserved against, for and against.

roi, *adv.* reserved for, provided for or against.

noi ry hoï, *adv.* against one another.

noïys, s. f. opposition, prejudice.

oie, s. f. night; *pl.* -ghyn. *Prov.* "Oie mooie, as oie elley sthie

Olk son cabil, agh son kirree mie." [A night outside and another night inside, bad

for horses but good for sheep.]

ny hoie, s. of the night, the night. O

er-oie, *adv.* by night, on the night.

fud-ny-hoie, *adv.* through the night.

kin-oie, s. (the *kin* from *kione*), the end of the night.

mean-oie, s. m. midnight.

trimshey ny hoie, s. the dead of the night.

Oie-Innyd, s. f. the night before Ash Wednesday. *Prov.*

"*Oie-Innyd bee dty volg lane*

My jig laa Caisht yiow traast son shen."

[On Shrove Tuesday (the eve of the fast) thy belly shall be full; before Easter day comes thou shalt fast for that.]

oie'l or eail, s. f. eve, even or vigil, the night preceding a feast or festival, whether the first or last of these is best, perhaps ought to partake of both; as, *oielaa'l* the eve or night of the festival.

eil or oiel, s. the night of.

yn oie-noght, s. f. this very night.

oie-rehollys, s. f. a moon light night.

oik, s. m. office; *pl.* -yn.

fer-oik, s. m. an officer, a person in office.

e ir-oik, s. his officers. F

oikan, s. m. an infant; *pl.* -yn. There is a pronunciation of this word on the south side of the island *oinkan* or *inkan*.

e hoikan, s. her infant. O

oikanagh, a. infantile, infantine.

oikanys, s. f. infancy, first part of life.

oir or oirr, s. m. edge, verge, the edge of anything not sharp; the sharp edge is *foyr*.

oirr-cruinney, s. m. the horizon.

oirr-mooie, s. m. outside <or> edge, outer edge.

oirr[-]sthie, s. m. <the> inside edge or verge.

oirrag, s. f. a ridge or drill; *pl.* -yn.

dy oirrysey, v. to chaff off the edge by tossing.

oirrysit, [85](#). chaft [see under *gaaig*], the edge worn.

olk, a. evil, bad, noxious, wicked.

dy olk, *adv.* wickedly, badly.

dy holk, *adv.* evil, wickedly; *Psalm cix. 19*, in the day of the month Psalms: *Shoh myr nee eh taghyrt da my noidyn veih'n Chiarn: as*

O

dauesyn myrgeddin ta loayrt dy holk noi m'annym. Let it thus happen from the Lord unto mine enemies: and to those that speak evil against my soul. O

olkey, *a. pl.* evil, bad, wicked.

s'olk, *a.* how evil, ill, bad. *Prov.* “*Myr s'olk ayn smessey ass.*” [The more evil in it, the worse out of it.] O

smessey, *a.* worse, worst.

olk, *s. f.* evil, injury, mischief

y n'olk, *s.* the evil, the injury. O

uilk, *s. pl.* evils; the *pl.* of *olk*. See also *huilk*; *Deu.* xxxi. 17: *Nagh vel ny huilk shoh er jeet orrin, er-yn-oyr nagh vel y Chiarn nyn Yee ny mast' ain?* Are not these evils come upon us, because our God is not among us? *ny huilk*, *s.* the evils. U

olkid, *s. m.* badness, evilness.

olkyssagh, *s. f.* wickedness, iniquity, malignity, corruption of manners, moral, ill.

olkyssagh, *a.* evil disposed, wickedly designed; *s. m.* an evil disposed person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'olkyssagh, *a.* how wicked, iniquitous. O

s'olkysssee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* O

ollagh, *s. f.* cattle. Though this word does not require the *pl.* article, it requires the *pl.* adjective.

y n'ollagh, *s. pl.* the cattle. Though this word is seldom found in its present orthography, it is inserted as pronounced. See *nah*. O

e hollagh, *s.* her cattle. O

ollee, *a. d.* of cattle.

breck-ollee, *s. f.* the cow pox.

oltaghey ollee (a cattle salute, a fight)

tarroo-ollee, *s. m.* a cow's bull, in opposition to other bulls.

thie ollee, *s. f.* a cow-house.

ollaghan, *s. m.* an angle, the angle on a hedge spade for the foot; *pl.* **-yn**.

ollan, *s.* wool; *pl.* **-yn**.

olley, *a. d.* of wool, woollen.

braain-olley, *s. m.* the shell of the razor fish bruised to powder.

cass-olley, *s. f.* hairs of old wool that adhere to sheep, whereby the fleece is kept on longer at shearing time; some will have it to mean *caslys olley* (the sign of new

wool, or new growth); it is common to call leg, *cass*; as, *cass stoyl* (the foot of a stool); *cass vrish* (a broken leg).

eglhin[-]olley, *s. m.* linsey woolsey [OED: Orig. a textile material, woven from a mixture of wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp].

snaie-olley, *s. m.* woollen yarn.

ollanagh, *a.* woolly.

ollay, *s. f.* a swan; *pl.* **ollee**.

Ollick, *s. f.* Christmas; from *Yule* or *Yulic*, Scotch, or *halg* (holy), Saxon. *Prov.* “*Ollick vog rhullic vea.*” [A soft Christmas, a fat churchyard.] *yn Nollick*, *s.* the Christmas. O

ollish, *s. f.* sweat, perspiration; *pl.* **-yn**.

cheet-magh-ollish, *s. f.* 5. perspiration.

gollish, *v.* [61](#). sweating. O

ollym, *s. m.* alum.

olt, *s. f.* an organ, a faculty of the body, a member, a limb of the body; *pl.* **-yn**.

oltey, *s. m.* a member of society, a member of a body of people; *pl.* **-nyn**.

olt or oltee, *v.* salute or give refreshment;

-agh, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

oltee-jee, *v.* salute ye, or give ye refreshment; 1 *Peter* v. 14: **Oltee-jee** y cheilley lesh paag dy ghrailh [creestee]. Greet ye one another with a kiss of charity.

goltaghey, *v.* saluting; *Luke*, x. 4: *Ny cur-jee lhieu sporran, ny spagey, ny braagyn: as ny jean-jee cumrail ayns goltaghey dooinney erbee er y raad.* Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes: and salute no man by the way. O

dy oltaghey, *v.* to salute; *Mark*, xv. 18: *As ren ad toshiaght dy oltaghey da, Dy vannee dhyt, Ree ny Hewlyn.* And began to salute him, Hail, King of the Jews; to receive; *Matt.* x. 4 [not in the cited verse. Was *Luke* x. 8 intended, where *dy oltaghey* corresponds to ‘receive’?: As ard-valley erbee dy jed shiu stiagh ayn, as ad dy oltaghey nyn mea, ee-jee lheid as vees soit reue. And into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you, eat such things as are set before you]; to get the members or organs of the body refreshed

O

by meat, drink or sleep. *oltaghey ollee* (a cattle salute, a fight).

oltaghey-bea, *s.* refreshment in life by being brought to partake of meat, drink or sleep which sustain nature; *Acts xxviii. 7: Ayns ny ardyn shen va thieyn as thalloo lesh kiannoort ny hellan, va enmyssit Publius, hug dooin oltaghey-bea, as aught ry three laa dy arryltagh* In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.

oltooan, *v.* reproach, disgrace; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'oltooan, *v.* not reproach; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). O

doltooan, *v.* did reproach or blaspheme. O.

goltooan or **goltooaney**, *v.* reproaching, reviling, scandalizing, &c. O

dy oltooaney, *v.* to reproach, to upbraid.

er n[']oltooaney, *v.* hath, &c. reproached.

O

oltooanit, [85](#). reproached, upbraided.

s'oltooanit, *a.* how reproached. O

oltooan, *s. m.* a reproacher, &c.

oltooanagh, *a.* reproachful, reproachable; *s. m.* upbraider, one who reproaches; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s'oltooanagh, *a.* how reproachful. O

s'oltooanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. O

ommidan, *s. m.* a fool; *pl.* **-yn**.

ommidjagh, *a.* foolish.

dy ommidjagh, *adv.* foolishly.

s'ommidjagh, *a.* how foolish. O

s'ommidjee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. O

ommidjys, *s. f.* foolishness.

oney, *a.* innocent.

dy oney, *adv.* innocently.

s'oney, *a.* how innocent, *comp.* and *sup.* O

onid, *s. m.* innocence.

onnane, *s. f.* a thistle; *pl.* **-yn**.

onnane-franagh, *s. f.* the down or cotton thistle.

onnane-veein or **onnane-vuck**, *s. f.* the sow-thistle.

onnane-Voirrey, *s. f.* the cardus-thistle.

onnaneagh, *a.* thirstily.

Onnee, *s. f.* Ann.

onnor, *s. m.* honour.

onneragh, *a.* honest.

s'onneragh, *a.* how honest. O

s'onneree, *a. id., em. [comp. and sup.,]* 58.

O

mee[-]onneragh, *a.* dishonest; *s. m.* a dishonest person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

neu-onneragh, *a.* dishonest.

onnerid, honesty.

mee[-]onnerid, *s. m.* dishonesty.

onnoroil, *a.* honourable.

s'onnoroil, *a.* how honourable, *comp.* and *sup.*

mee[-]onnoroil, *a.* dishonourable.

onnoroilid, *s. m.* honourableness.

mee[-]onnoroilid, *s. m.* dishonourableness.

oo, *pro.* thou, sometimes thee and thy; as, *hooar mee thie oo* (I got thee home); *oohene* (thyself).

oo[-]hene, *pro.* thyself.

ooasle, *a.* worthy, noble, excellent, exalted, sublime, magnificent.

oasley, *a. pl.* worshipful, reverent, noble, sublime.

s'ooasle, *a.* how worthy, noble, great, illustrious, exalted, sublime, magnificent, *comp.* and *sup.* O

mee[-]ooasle, *a.* ignoble, mean.

mooar-ooasle, *a.* great honour, honourable; *Acts xxviii. 10: As ren ad myrgeddin soiaghey mooar ooasle y yanno j'in, as tra ghow shin lhuingys, laad ad shin lesh dy chooilley nhee ymmychagh er nyn son.* Who also honoured us with many honours; and when we departed, they laded us with such things as were necessary.

neu-ooasle, *a.* ignoble, disgraceful.

ooashl or **ooashlee**, *v.* worship, pay adoration, reverence, do homage; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [88](#).

*cha n'ooashl** or *n[']ooashlee*, *v.* not worship; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). O

gooashlagh, *s. [61](#).* worship, worshippeth, &c. O

gooashlaghey, *v. [61](#).* worshipping. O

dy ooashlaghey, *v.* to worship, to do

O

homage.

dy wooashlaghey *v.* to worship, O

Note.-I have initialled these words from o, with w, though I never saw them so written; yet nothing is more common than to hear them so spoken.

er n'ooashlaghey, *v.* hath &c. worshipped

O

ooashlit, [85](#). worshipped, revered.

wooashlit, [85](#). worshipped. O

s'ooashlit, *a.* how worshipped. O

mee[-]ooashlaghey, *v.* indignifying, profaning.

ooashley, *s. m.* worship, adoration, honour, dignity, &c.

ooashlee, *a. d.* of worship, &c.

ard-ooasley, *s. m.* adoration; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

mee[-]ooashley, *s. m.* indignity, dishonour.

e vee[-]ooashley, *s.* his dishonour. M

ooashleyder, *s. m.* a worshipper, &c.; *pl.* -yn.

yn wooashleyder, *s.* the worshipper. O

ooashlid or **ooashlys**, *s. f.* excellency, eminency, dignity, nobleness.

ooh, *s. f.* an egg; *pl.* -yn.

oohey, *a. pl.* (sic) eggs; *a. d.* of eggs.

ny hoobyn, *s.* the eggs. *Prov.* “*Lhig dy chooilley ushag guirr e hoobyn hene.*” [Let every bird hatch its own eggs.] O

oohagh, *a.* oviparous.

ooh, *s. f.* an udder; *pl.* -ghyn.

ooig, *s. f.* a pit; *pl.* -yn.

ny hooigyn, *s.* the pits. O

ooigey, *a. d.*

ny hooigey, *a. d.* of the pit<s>. O

ooiganagh, *a.* full of pits.

s'ooiganagh, *a.* how full of pits. O

s'ooiganee, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. O

ooill, *s. f.* oil; *pl.* -yn.

e hooil, *s.* her oil. O

ooill, *v.* oil or anoint; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha n'ooill* or **n[']ooilee**, *v.* not oil or anoint; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). O

dooilee or **dooillee**, *v.* did oil, did anoint.

gooillagh, *v.* oil, oils, oileth, &c. O

gooillaghey, *v.* oiling. O

dy ooillaghey, *v.* to oil or anoint.

er n'ooillaghey, *v.* hath oiled or anointed O

ooillit, [85](#). oiled, anointed.

s'ooillit, *a.* how anointed or oiled. O

ooilleyder, *s. m.* one who oils or anoints.

ooilley, *a.* all; *s. m.* all, the whole.

ooilley as ass, *adv.* all and all; *lit.* all and out.

ooilley cooidjagh, *adv.* altogether, quite.

ooilley-niartal, *a.* almighty, omnipotent.

ooilley-niartalys, *s. f.* excellency; *Job xl.*

10: *Coamree nish oo-hene lesh ard-ooashley as ooilley-niartalys*; as *soie oo-hene magh lesh gloyr as aalid*. Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency; and array thyself with glory and beauty.

ooilley-tushtagh, *a.* all-knowing, omniscious.

dy chooilley, <*adv.*> every. See *dy*.

hoshiaght oilley, *a.* first of all. T

oir, *s. f.* earth, soil, mould [OED: In *sing.* and (later) *pl.*: earth, *esp.* loose, broken, or friable earth; surface soil. Now chiefly Sc. and Eng. *regional*].

oirrey, *a. pl.* (sic) earth, mould, soil.

oirrey, *a. d.* of the earth or soil.

ny hooirrey, *a. d.* of the earth or mould. O

ooir, **oorir***, or **oirree**, *v.* earth, mould; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha n[']ooir or **n[']oorir***, *v.* not earth or mould; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#).

O

dooir or **dooirree**, *v.* did earth or cover with mould. O

gooirragh or **gooirraghey**, *v.* [61](#). earthing.

O

dy ooirraghey, *v.* to earth or mould.

er n'ooirraghey, *v.* hath, &c. earthed, &c.

O

oirrit, [85](#). earthed, moulded.

s'ooirrit, *a.* how earthed. O

oirreyder, *s. m.* one who earths or moulds.

oirragh, *a.*

s'ooirragh, *a.* how earthy. O

s'ooirree, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. O

ooley, *s. m.* estimation; *Lev. vi. 6:* *As ver eh lesh yn ortal-locht echey gys y Chiarn, rea gyn lheamys ass y chioltan, marish yn ooley*, son

O

oural-logh gys y taggyrt. And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the Lord, a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest.

ooleyder, s. m. an estimator; *pl. -yn*.

oolit, 85. estimated; determined; *Exod. xxi. 22: My nee deiney streeu, as gortaghey ben torragh, myr shen dy jig ee roish e traa, as dyn assee sodjey; bee eh dy shickyer ny cherraghey, rere myr ver dooinney'n ven er, as bee eh oolit lurg oardagh ny briwnyn.* If men strive, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her, and yet no mischief follow: he shall be surely punished, according as the woman's husband will lay upon him; and he shall pay as the judges determine; amerced: *Deu. xxii. 19: As bee eh oolit ayns keead shekel dy argid, as ver ad shen da ayr y ven aeg.* And they shall amerce him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel.

oollee or oolee, a. guilty, chargeable with crime.

olleeid, s. guiltiness, conviction of guilt.

oonl* or **oonlee**, v. ablute, wash; **-agh**, 77; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

*cha n[']oonl** or *n[']oonlee*, v. not ablute or wash; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. O

doonlee, v. did ablute or wash. O.

goonlagh or **goonlaghey**, v. abluting washing. O

dy oonlaghey, v. to wash the body or parts thereof.

er n'oonlaghey, v. hath, &c. abluted or washed. O

oonlit, 85. abluted, washed, eluted.

oonley, s. m. an ablution, a lavation; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

oonlaghyn, s. pl. ablutions, lavations; *ooanlaghyn* (washings), *Heb. ix. 10: Yn chirveish cheddin va shassoo ny lomarcan ayns bee as jough, as ymmodee oonlaghyn as oardaghyn foalley, kianlt orroo derrey imbagh yn stayd noa.* Which stood only in meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances, imposed on them until the time of reformation.

oonlee, a. d. of abluting or washing the

body.

oonleyder, s. m. an abluter; *pl. -yn*.

oor, a. fresh, not salt.

oorey, a. *pl.* fresh, not salt.

s'oor, a. how fresh.

s'oorey, comp. and sup. O

oor* or **ooree**, v. freshen, make fresh; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

*cha n'oorey** or *n[']ooree*, v. not refresh or freshen; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. O

dooree, v. did refresh, or refreshed.

gooragh or **gooraghey**, v. refreshing, freshening. O

dy ooraghey, v. to refresh or freshen.

er n'ooraghey, v. hath, &c. refreshed or freshened. O

ooree, a. d. of refreshing or freshening.

oorit, 85. refreshed, freshened.

ooreyder, s. m. a refresher; *pl. -yn*.

ooridagh or **ooriltagh**, s. m. refreshment.

ooriltagh, a.

s'ooriltagh, a. how freshening or

refreshing. O

s'ooriltee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. O

oor, s. f. an hour; *pl. -aghyn* or **-yn**.

e hoor, s. her hour; *pl. -yn*. O

noorey vie ort, adv. the good hour, the good hour to die, or the good earth on thee.

ooreyder-greiney, s. m. a sun-dial.

oyyl, s. f. an apple; *pl. -yn*.

e hooyl, s. her apple. O

ooley, a. *pl.* (sic) apple, apples.

ooylagh, a. d. of apples.

orçh, s. f. orts [OED *ort*: A fragment of food left over from a meal; fodder left by cattle; a refuse scrap; leavings. Usually in *pl.*], refuse; *Lam. iii. 45: T'ou er n'yanno shin myr jeelym, as orçh mastey'n pobble.* Thou hast made us as the offscouring and refuse in the midst of the people.

orçh, v. *idem*; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

dy orçhal, v. to make orts.

orçhit, 85. made orts or refuse of.

ordaag, s. f. a thumb; *pl. -yn*.

ordaag-chass, s. f. a great toe; *pl.*

ordaagyn-cass.

O

ordaagagh, *a. d.* of the thumb or thumbs.
ordaagagh, *a.* clumsy in the fingers.

orraghey, *s. m.* a shot. Generally applied to the shot of an arrow; as, *orraghey sidey*; *pl.* 69 [**orraghyn**].

osn* or **osnee**, *v.* sigh; **-agh**, 77; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

*cha n'osn** or *n'osnee*, *v.* not sigh; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. O

dosnee, *v.* did sigh, sighed, sobbed. O.

gosnagh or **gosnaghey**, *v.* 61. sighing. O
dy osnaghey, *v.* to sigh or sob.

er n'osnaghey, *v.* hath, &c. sighed. O

osnit, 85. sighed; as, *t[]eh osnit ass* (he is sighed out).

osney, *s. m.* a sigh or sob.

osnee, *a. d.* of a sigh or sob.

osneyder, *s. m.* one who sighs or sobs; *pl.* -yn.

ostyl, *s. m.* apostle, disciple; *pl.* -yn.

e hostyl, *s.* her apostle; *pl.* -yn. O

ostyllagh, *a.* apostolic.

s'ostylagh, *a.* [how] apostolic. O

s'ostylee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. O

ostyllys, *s. m.* apostleship.

oural, *s. m.* a sacrifice, an offering; *pl.* -yn.

e houral, *s.* her sacrifice or offering. O

ourallagh, *a. d.* sacrificial, of a sacrifice.

dy ouralley, *v.* to offer sacrifice.

er n'ouralley, *v.* hath, &c. sacrificed. O

ourys, *s. f.* suspicion;

drogh-ourys (suspicion of ill).

mee[-]ourys, *s. m.* insuspicion.

e vee[-]ourys, *s.* his insuspicion.

gourys, *v.* suspecting, surmising, guessing.

O

ouryssagh, *a.* suspicious, suspecting.

s'ouryssagh, how suspicious. O

s'ouryssee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. O

mee-ouryssagh, *a.*

ro vee[-]ouryssagh, *a.* too insuspicious. M

ouryssagh, *s. m.* a suspicious person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee-ouryssagh, *s.*

e vee[-]ouryssagh, *s.* his insuspicious one; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

ouw, *s. f.* the herb, marsh penny wort. Said to be injurious to sheep that eat it. *Prov.* “*Cha*

nee tra ta'n cheyrrey gee yn ouw te çheet r'ee.” [It is not when the sheep eats the marsh pennywort that it comes to her, *i.e.*, the evil effects do not appear till after.]

ouyr, *a.* dun, a dun colour.

s'ouyr, *a.* how dun. O

s'ouyrey, *a. id. comp.* and *sup.* O

ouyragh, *a.* dunnish, dull, gloomy.

yn ow, *s.* the howe [? *i.e.* The Howe (place-name, Braddan, Lonan, Maughold, Rushen)].

oyr, *s. m.* cause, reason, motive, occasion; *pl.*

-yn.

e hoyr, *s.* her cause or motive; *pl.* -yn. O

er-yn-oyr, *conj.* because, on the cause.

gyn-oyr, *adv.* without cause.

P

P

For its sound, see Remark 24 and 25. This letter like *c* and *g*, goes over the same words twice, to have the aspirate *h* in them.

- The words preceding [viz. **pa-** to **pe-**], under this letter, and those subsequent to the word *phynnodderee*, would here all change from *p* to *ph*, but to avoid so much repetition a few only are given as examples. The verbs are all given; the preterit of each could not be shown without their insertion.

paa or **paagh**, *a.* thirsty, athirst. The first is used in common conversation and in poetry, the latter in scripture.

s'paa or **s'paagh**, *a.* how thirsty; first [viz. **s'paa**] *comp.* and *sup.* P

ro phaa or **phaagh**, *a.* too thirsty. P

paays, *s. f.* thirst; **-syn.**

e phaays, *s.* his thirst. P

byn baays, *s.* your, &c., thirst; *Hag.* i. 6:

...ta shiu giu, agh cha vel shiu er chuir *byn*

baays. ...ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink. P

paag, *s. f.* a kiss; *pl. -yn.*

byn baag, *s.* your &c., kiss; *pl. -yn.* P

paag, *v.* kiss; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

phaag, *v.* did kiss or kissed; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. P

paagey, *v.* kissing, salute by joining lips.

paagit, 85. kissed.

s'paagit, *a.* how kissed. P

paageyder, *s. m.* one who kisses.

yn phaageyder, *s.* the kisser. P

Paaie, *s. f.* Peggy.

Phaaie, *s.* Peggy, *voc. case.* P

paal, *s. f.* a pen, a coop; *pl. -yn.*

paard or **paart**, *v.* part, depart; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cha baart, would, &c., not part; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94, 158. P

phaart or **phaard**, *v.* did part or depart; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. P

P

paardail or **paartail**, *v.* parting with, departing.

er baartail, hath, &c., departed. P
paardit, 85. expired, departed.

paart, *s. m.* some, part, part of.

byn baart, *s.* your, &c., part.

aart-ny-paart, lot nor part.

pabyr, *s. m.* paper; *pl. -yn.*

byn babyr, *s.* your, &c., paper; *pl. -yn.* P

pabyrey, *a. pl.* (sic) paper; *a. d.* of paper.

pabyr-craitnagh, *s.* parchment.

pabyr, *v.* paper; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83;

-ins, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

phabyr, *v.* did paper or papered; **-agh**; **-ee**;

-in; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. P

pabyral, *v.* papering.

pabyrit, 85. papered.

s'pabyrit, *a.* how papered. P

pabyreyder, *s. m.* a paperer; *pl. -yn.*

padjer, *s. f.* prayer; *pl. -yn.*

byn badjer, *s.* your, &c. prayer; *pl. -yn.* P

padjeragh, *a. d.* of prayer.

paggad, *s. m.* a packet; *pl. -yn.*

paggan, *s. f.* a cloth used under a child, a double [OED *double 5*: A fold; a folded piece of stuff]; *pl. -yn.*

paggey, *s. m.* a pack; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

pairk, *s. m.* a park; *pl. -yn.*

paitchey, *s. m.* a child; *pl. 69* [change **-ey** to **-yn**].

byn baitchey, *s.* our, &c., child; *pl. 69.* P

paitchagh, *a.* childish.

paitt, *s. f.* pest, pestilence, plague.

paittagh, *a.* pestilential, plaguy.

paittoil (sic: stress), *a.* pestilent, pestiferous.

s'paittoil (sic: stress), *a.* how pestilential, *comp.* and *sup.* P

palchey, *s. m.* plenty; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

byn balchey, *s.* your, &c., plenty; *pl. 69* (sic) [change **-ey** to **-yn**]. P

palchey, *a.* plentiful, plenteous.

dy palchey, *adv.* plentifully, copiously.

s'palchey, *a.* how plentious or plentiful, *comp.* and *sup.* P

slane palchey, *s.* abundance; 1 *Chro.* xxix. 21: *As heb ad ourallyn gys y Chiarn, as*

P

ourallyn-losht er laa-ny-vairagh, eer thousane dow, as thousane rea, as thousane eayn, marish nyn ourallyn-feeyney as ourallyn elley ayns slane palchey, son ooilley Israel. And they sacrificed sacrifices unto the Lord, and offered burnt offerings unto the Lord, on the morrow after that day, even a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, with their drink offerings, and sacrifices in abundance for all Israel.

palchid or **palchys**, *s. f.* plenteousness; 1 Sam. xxv. 6: *As myr shoh nee shiu gra rishyn ta beaghey ayns palchys, Shee dy row ort hene, as shee dy row gys dty hie, as shee da ooilley ny t'ayd.* And thus shall ye say to him that liveth in prosperity, Peace be both to thee, and peace be to thine house, and peace be unto all that thou hast.

pandoogh, *v.* panting, pant; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88. **phandoogh**, *v.* did pant or panted; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. P

panney, *s. m.* a pan; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

pannys, *s. f.* penance; *pl.* **-syn**.

byn banys, *s. your, &c., penance; pl. -syn.*
P

papan, *s. m.* a pope; *pl.* **-yn**.

papanagh, *a.* papistical, popish; *s. m.* a papist; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
papanys, *s. f.* popery.

parane, *s. f.* a wild parsnip; *pl.* **-yn**.

pardoon, *s. m.* pardon, forgiveness; *pl.* **-yn**.
byn bardoon, *s. your, &c. pardon.*
pardoon, *v.* pardon, remit; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

phardoон, *v.* did pardon or pardoned; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94.

P

parدوونey, *v.* pardoning, forgiving.

parدوونit, 85. pardoned, forgiven.

s'parدوونit, *a.* how pardoned. P

parدوونeyder, *s. m.* a pardoner; *pl.* **-yn**.

pargys, *s. m.* paradise; *pl.* **-yn**.

byn bargys, *s. your, &c., paradise.* P

parick, *s. f.* a small lobster; *pl.* **-yn**. *Prov.* “*Ta daa pharick jannoo un ghimmagh.*” [Two small lobsters make a large one.] P

Parick, *s. m.* Patrick.

un Pharick, *s. m.* one Patrick.

duillag-Pharick, *s. f.* plantain.

Parlane, *s. m.* Bartholomew. The festival of this saint is kept on the 24th of August.

Prov. “*Laa'l Parlane,*

daa honn goll sy nane.” [St.

Bartholomew's Day, two waves going in one.]

partan, *s. f.* a crab; *pl.* **-yn**.

croag-partan, *s. f.* water seagram; crab's claws. [?l. *croag-phartan*]

parteays, *s. m. f.* a partner; *pl.* **-syn**.

byn baarteays, *s. your, &c. partner.* P

pash, *s. f.* an earthen pan, a panmug [OED: Eng. *regional* (now chiefly north-west.) a large earthenware vessel used to hold milk, butter, etc.], a potsherd; *Pro.* xxvi. 23: *Ta meillyn shliawn lesh cree olkyssagh, myr pash craie coodit lesh trustyr dy argid.* Burning lips and a wicked heart are like a potsherd covered with silver dross.

pasheyder, *s. m.* a potter; *pl.* **-yn**.

patrag, *s. f.* a partridge; *pl.* **-yn**.

peajeog, *s. m. f.* a niggard, a miser; *pl.* **-yn**.

peajeogagh, *a.* niggardly.

s'peajeogagh, *a.* how miserly or niggardly.

P

s'peajeogee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. P*

peajeogys, *s. f.* niggardliness.

peamad, *s. m.* a pavement; *pl.* **-yn**.

peccah, *s. m.* sin; *pl.* **peccaghyn**.

byn beccah, *s. your, &c. sin.*

peccagh, *s. m.* a sinner; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn pheccagh, *s.* the sinner. This word and its radical are often used for person; as *Jer.* xlivi. 6: *Eer deiney, as mraane, as cloan, as inneenyn y ree, as dy chooilleypheccagh daag Nebuzaradan captan y ghard, marish Gedaliah mac Ahikam...* Even men, and women, and children, and the king's daughters, and every person that Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard had left with Gedaliah the son of

P

Ahikam... , and *Acts* xiii. 11: As chelleeragh huitt kay as dorraghys er; as hie eh mygeayrt râsey shirrey **peccagh** dy gholl ny chione. And immediately there fell on him a mist and a darkness; and he went about seeking some to lead him by the hand. It is generally sounded as if written *phy'agh*, and the radical *py'agh*. P

yn beccagh, s. m. your, &c. sinner. P
py'agh or p'agh, s. m. a person. No doubt this is a contraction or a corruption of *peccagh* (a sinner), which see; it is used in common talk, and with some propriety when in opposition to *baagh*, as *py'agh ny baagh* [human or animal].

peccoil, a. sinful, wicked, vile.

s'peccoil, a. how sinful, comp. and sup. P
peccoillys, s. f. sinfulness.

Peddyr, s. m. Peter. In general improperly pronounced *peedyr*, the Manks of pewter.
bossan-Pheddyr, s. m. Peter's wort.

peeaghane, s. a stuffing of the breath passage, a hoarseness, dyspnoea.

peeaghanagh or peeaghanit, a. stuffed up in the breath passage, so as not to be able to speak above the breath, hoarse.

s'peeaghanit, a. how unable to speak above the breath. P

peeagheree, s. caterwauling or cat rutting.

peedyr, s. m. pewter; pl. -yn.

peedyragh, a. d. of pewter.

peegagh, s. m. a large skate or ray fish, a thornback [OED: The common ray or skate (*Raja clavata*) of British seas]; pl. -yn.

peeikear, s. m. a spy, a descrier; pl. -yn.

peeikearagh, v. spying, descrying, prying.
peeikearys, s. f. the craft or business of a spy.

peek, s. f. the top of a gable.

peeley, s. f. (from *pill* [deest]), a fortress, a pile or tower; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

peeoge, s. f. a puny, petty, tiny thing; pl. -yn.

peesh, s. f. piece, part of the whole; pl. -yn.

peesh, v. to put pieces together; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#). -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#). We could well do without this

word. See *meer*.

pheesh, v. did piece or pieced; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

pell, s. m. the prominence of the belly.

pellag, s. f. a small division of something, generally applied to the division of a cart load in small heaps or parts; pl. -yn.

pelt, s. m. the felt or skin; pl. -yn.

penn, s. 'pen'

skynn-phenney, s. f. a pen-knife; *Jer.*

xxxvi. 23: As haink eh gy-kione, tra va Jehudi er lhaih three ny kiare dy ghuilliagyn, dy yiare yn ree eh lesh **skynn-phenney**, as cheau eh 'syn aile eh va er y chollagh, derrey va oolley yn lioar losht 'syn aile va er y chollagh. And it came to pass, that when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife, and cast it into the fire that was on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed in the fire that was on the hearth.

perkin, s. m. a prater, an impudent, saucy fellow, a pragmatic [OED: An officious or meddlesome person, a busybody; a conceited person]; pl. -yn; *Ecclesiasticus* xx. 8: Ver sleih feoh da'n **perkin**: as bee dwoiae oc ersyn ta goaill rouyr taggloo er. He that useth many words shall be abhorred; and he that taketh to himself authority therein shall be hated.

perkinagh, a. prating, pratling in matters not concerned in, pragmatical.

perkinys, s. f. prate, pragmaticalness.

perkyn, s. f. a porpoise, a herring-hog [OED = *grampus*: The popular name of various delphinoid cetaceans, having a high falcate dorsal fin and a blunt rounded head, and remarkable for the spouting and blowing which accompanies their movements], pl. 72 [change -yn to -eeyn]. *Yn pherkyn wooar* (the great sea or herring-hog).

pern, s. 'reel'

gailley-pern, s. m. a fish which I do not know the English name of. [sc. anglerfish, devilfish, frogfish]

perree, s. m. a short jacket without a tail; pl. -yn.

P

persoon, s. m. a person; *pl.* -yn.

byn bersoon, s. your, &c. person. P

persoonagh, *adv.* in person, personally.

pesmad, s. f. a parsnip; *pl.* -yn.

person, s. m. a rector; *pl.* -yn.

personagh, *a. d.* of a rector.

personys, s. f. the office of a rector.

phadevr, s. m. a prophet; *pl.* -yn. That this word is not initialled as it ought, see *adeyr*. *e adeyr*, s. m. his prophet. This word is from *phadeyr*, but ought to be from *fadeyr*, as it undergoes the changes of *f*, and not of *p*.

byn vadevr, s. your, &c. prophet; *pl.* -yn; themselves, prophets; *Acts xv. 32*: *As myr va Judas as Silas byn vadevrynn ad-hene, choyrlee ad ny braaraghyn lesh ymmodee goan, as hickyree ad [ad ayns byn gredjue]*. And Judas and Silas, being prophets also themselves, exhorted the brethren with many words, and confirmed them. Ph

phadevragh, *a. d.* of a prophet.

phadevr-ben, s. f. a prophetess.

phadevrys, s. m. prophecy.

e adevrys, s. his, &c. See *phadevrys*. F

phynnodderee, s. m. a satyr; *Isa. xxxiv. 14*:

Hig beishtyn oaldey yn assagh dy cheilley marish beishtyn oaldey yn ellan, as nee yn phynnodderee gyllagh da e heshey. The wild beasts of the desert shall also meet with the wild beasts of the island, and the satyr shall cry to his fellow. That this word stands precisely in the same predicament as the word *phadeyr*, there can be no doubt; derived from *fynney* (hair or fur), and *oashyr* or *oashyree* (of stockings or hose); the name seems to imply that its hair or fur is its covering.

pian, s. m. (sounded *pee-an*), pain; *pl.* -yn. I think that this word is nothing more than a corruption of the English, and could be well dispensed with. See *guin*.

byn bian, s. your, &c. pain. P

phian, *v.* did pain or pained; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

pianey, *v.* paining.

pianit or piant, [85](#). pained.

s'piant, how pained. P

piandagh, *a.* painful; *s. m.* a person in pain; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'piandagh, *a.* how painful. P

s'piandee, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. P

pibbin, s. f. a puffin; *pl.* -yn.

byn bibbin, s. your, &c. puffin. P

pibbyr, s. m. pepper; *pl.* -yn.

byn bibbyr, s. your, &c. pepper. P

pibbyragh, *a. d.* of pepper.

bossan-pepyragh, s. m. pepperwort, dittander.

phibbyr, *v.* did pepper or peppered; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins: -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

pick, s. f. a pick-axe.

byn bick, s. your, &c. pick-axe. P

pick, s. f. pitch; *Isa. xxxiv. 9*: *As bee ny strooanyn eck chyndaït gys pick*, as *y joan eck gys brimstone*, as *hig y thalloo eck dy ve pick-loshee*. And the streams thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning pitch.

byn bick, s. your, &c. pitch. P

pick-hallooin, s. f. slime, bitumen.

pieanat, s. f. a magpie; *pl.* -yn or the -at changed to -ee [*viz.* *pieanee*].

piggyl, s. f. pickle; *pl.* -yn.

pihtt, s. f. a woman's privity.

pillagh, s. m. a pillow; *Ez. xiii. 18*: *Smeg da ny mraane ta whaalley pillaghyn [obbee] fo dagh uillin, as janno reddyn [obbee] son king jeh dy chooilley eash, dy chleayney ammeenyn!* Woe to the women that sew pillows to all armholes, and make kerchiefs upon the head of every stature to hunt souls!; *pl.* -yn.

pin or pinn*, s. f. a peg;. *Ez. xv. iii*: *Vod y fuygh echey ve goit son obbyr erbee? ny, jean deiney janno pin jeh dy chroghey saagh erbee er?* Shall wood be taken thereof to do any work? or will men take a pin of it to hang any vessel thereon?; *pl.* -aghyn.

ping, s. f. a penny; *pl.* -yn.

byn bing, s. your, &c. penny. P

lus y daa phing, s. f. money-wart, the herb twopence.

piob, s. a pipe, flute; *pl.* -yn.

P

pirragh, s. f. a species of gull, pinquin [sc. penguin ?]; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

pishag, s. f. a spell, conjuration.

pishagagh, a. incantatory, magical.

s'pishagagh, a. how much for spells or charms.

s'pishagee, [a.] *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. P
pishagys, s. f. magic, enchantment.

pisheyragh, v. whispering.

pishin, s. m. a kitten; *pl.* -yn, or 72 [change -in to -eeyn].

pishyr, s. f. peas or pease; *pl.* -yn.

byn bishyr, s. your, &c. pease. P
pishyragh, a. d. of peas.

piyr, s. f. a pair, a couple; *pl.* -yn.

byn biyr, s. your, &c. pair. P

piyr, v. pair; -agh, [77](#); -al, [79](#), or -ey, [82](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

phiyr, v. did pair or paired; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

piyral or piyrey, v.

piyrit, [85](#). paired, coupled.

s'piyrit, a. how paired. P

plaase, s. f. a palace; *pl.* -yn.

byn blaase, s. our, &c. palace. P

plaastyr, s. m. plaster; *pl.* -yn.

plaastr* or **plaastree**, v. plaster; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

phlaastyr, v. did plaster, &c.; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

plaastrail, v. plastering.

plaastrit, [85](#). plastered.

s'plaastrit, a. how plastered. P

plaastreyder, s. m. a plasterer; *pl.* -yn.

plaggad, s. m. oats, from the time it is in ear till threshed, has a right to be so called. It is always *corkey*, but not *sheel* till threshed and winnowed.

plaiynt, s. complaint; *pl.* -yn.

byn blaiynt, s. your, &c. complaint. P

plaiynt, v. complain; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

phlaiynt, v. did complain, &c.; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -it; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

plaiyntit, [85](#). complained.

s'plaiyntit, a. how complained of. P
plaiyntagħ, s. m. a complainer; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

pleat, s. m. prate, prattle, talk. *Prov.* “*Boayl ta gioee ta keck, as boayl ta mraane ta pleat.*” [Where there are geese there is dirt, and where there are women there is prattle.]
pleat, v. *idem*; -agh; [77](#); -ee; [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha bleed, v. not plead; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. P

phlead, v. did plead or talk, &c.; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

pleateil or **pleatey**, v. pleading, pratling, talking, prating.

pleatit, [85](#). talked.

pleateyder, s. m. a pleader, or prater.

pleadeilys, s. discourse, joint talk.

ploogh, v. smother, stifle; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha bloogh, v. not smother or stifle; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. P

phloogħ, v. did smother or stifle, &c.; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

plooghey, v.

plooghee, a. d.

gorley-plooghee, s. the quinsy.

ploogħit, [85](#). smothered, stifled, suffocated.

ploogheyder, s. m. a smotherer; *pl.* -yn.

ploogħane, s. f. a suffocating fume.

ploogħanit, pt.

s'ploogħanit, a. how suffocated. P

ploogħanagh, a.

s'ploogħanagh, a. how suffocating. P

s'ploogħanee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. P

P

pluck, v.

cha bluck, v. not pull or pluck; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. P

phlück, v. did pluck or pull; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). P

pluckit, pt.

s'pluckit, a. how pulled. P

poagey, s. m. a bag; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

byn boagey, s. your, &c., bag; *pl.* 67. P

dy phoagey, v. to bag, jut, bulge or swell.

P

poanrey, s. m. beans; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

byn boanrey, s. your, &c. beans. P

pobble, s. m. people, audience, population.
byn bobble, your, &c. people, community.

P

poddash, s. f. pottage [OED: A soup, stew, or porridge]; *pl.* -yn.

byn boddash, s. your, &c. pottage; *pl.* -yn.

P

podjal, s. f. a flagon, jug, urn; *Isa.* xxii. 24: *As nee ad eshyn y choamrey lesh ooilley gloyr thie e ayrey, yn sheeloghe as yn slught, ooilley ny siyn beggey, voish siyn-cappan eer gys siyn-podjal.* And they shall hang upon him all the glory of his father's house, the offspring and the issue, all vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of flagons.

poggaid, s. f. a pocket; *pl.* -yn.

poh, *in.* of dislike.

pohll, s. f. a pole stone; *pl.* -yn. Stones fastened to both ends of herring nets to sink them when fishing. One is called *pohll y vaatey*, and the other *pohll famman*.

pohlld, v. uphold, warrant, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha bohld, v. would not uphold or warrant; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. P

phohlld, v. did uphold, &c.; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, 94. P

pohldey or **pohlldal**, v. upholding, warranting.

pohldit, 85. upholder, warranted.

s'pohllit, a. how upheld. P

pohlder, s. m. an upholder, &c.

pohllinagh, s. m. a mermaid, or rather a merman; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

pohnnar, s. m. a child grown between infancy and adolescence. There appears to be three stages before puberty, in the Manks language: *oikan*, *pohnnar*, and *scollag* or *scoilg*.

byn bohnna, s. your, &c. boy or girl; *pl.* -yn. P

poht, s. m. a pot; *pl.* **poyt**.

byn boht, s. your, &c. pot. P

pooiyt, s. *pl.* pots.

phuyt, a. d. of the pot or pots; as, *cooid y phuyt*.

poinht, s. a lace of leather or thong; *pl.* -yn.

pouint, s. *pl.* laces, strings, thongs.

poinnee, a. stout, sturdy, stiff.

poinneeid, s. m. stoutness, sturdiness.

point or **poinsh**, v. appoint, bid, or order;

-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha boinsh v. 158. not appoint; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym, -yms, 94. P

phoint or **phoinsh**, v. did appoint; -agh; &c., -ys, 94. P

pointeil, v. appointing, bidding.

byn boinsheil v. your, &c. appointing. P

pointit, 85. appointed, bidden.

s'pointit, a. how appointed. P

poll or **pohll**, v. mat, or stick together; -agh,

77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

pholl, v. did mat or adhere; -agh; &c. -in; -ym; -ys, 94. P

polley, v. sticking together without weaving, as wool in a hat.

pollit, 85. matted, stuck together.

s'pollit, v. how matted. P

poll or **pohll**, v. prune; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

pollal, v. pruning, cropping.

pollagh, s. f. marsh parsnip.

pollan, s. a saddle cloth, a cloth for the back of a horse; *pl.* -yn.

byn bollan, s. your, &c. saddle cloth. P

polt, s. m. a blow, stroke, or thump; or perhaps it means the sound or report of a blow, shot, &c., more than the blow, &c. itself.

byn bolt, s. your, &c. knock or thump.

ayns-polt, adv. in an instant, in as short a time as a blow could be given.

polt, v. strike, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

[*cha*] **bolt**, [v. not strike;] -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. P

P

pholt, *v.* did thump, thumped; **-agh**, &c.; **-ys**, [94](#). P
poltal or **poltey**, *v.* striking, thumping, &c.
politit, [85](#). thumped, struck.
s'poltit, *a.* how struck, or thumped. P
polteyder, *s. m.* a thumper, &c.; *pl.* **-yn**.
pontreil, *s. f.* a plummet [OED *plummet* 2a:
A ball of lead or other heavy material
attached to a plumb line for determining the
vertical; (also) the whole instrument,
including line and weight; a plumb rule]; 2
Kings xxi. 13: *As sheeyn-yms magh harris
Jerusalem line towshan Samaria, as pontreil
thie Ahab: as neem's glenney Jerusalem myr ta
claare er ny ghlenney, rubbey eh, as chyndaa e
veeal fo.* And I will stretch over Jerusalem the
line of Samaria, and the plummet of the house
of Ahab: and I will wipe Jerusalem as a man
wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside
down.

pooar, *s. m.* power, puissance, authority; *pl.*
-aghyn; *vel* *pooar ec yn eayst[?]* (does the
moon shine[?]).

yn **booar**, *s.* our, &c. power; *pl.* **-aghyn**. P
pooaragh, *a. d.* of power or might.
pooar-gioal, *s. m.* an execution.
slane pooar, *s.* authority; *Esther* ix. 29:
*Eisht scrieu Esther yn ven-rein, inneen Abihail,
as Mordecai yn Ew, lesh slane pooar, dy
choyrt ayns bree yn screeuyn elley shoh son
Purim.* Then Esther the queen, the daughter of
Abihail, and Mordecai the Jew, wrote with all
authority, to confirm this second letter of Purim.
pooaral, *a.* powerful, mighty, puissant.
pooaragh, *a.*
s'pooaragh, *a.* how powerful or mighty. P
s'pooaral, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.* This
change in the termination is contrary to the
general rule. [Surely, properly the *comp.*
and *sup.* of *pooaral*; see above.]

pooar, *s. m.* token, warrant; *pl.* **-yn**.

poodyr, *s. m.* powder; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn **boodyr**, *s.* your, &c. powder; *pl.* **-yn**. P
poodyr or **poodyree**, *v.* powder or dust;
-agh, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#);
-yms, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
cha boodyragh, <185>[\[158\]](#). would, &c.
not powder; **-in**; **-ins**; **-y[m]**; **-y[s]**. P
phoodyr, *v.* did powder, powdered; **-agh**,

&c.; **-ys**, [94](#). P
poodyral, *v.* powdering.
poodyrit, [85](#). powdered, dusted.
pooishee, *s. f.* a posy, a flower.
poos or **poose**, *v.* marry, wed, wife; **-agh**, [77](#);
-ee, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#);
-ys, [88](#).
cha boose, *v.* not marry; **-agh**; **-in**;
-ym; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#).
phoose, *v.* did marry, married; **-agh**; **-in**;
-ym; **-ys**, [94](#). P
poosey, *v.* marrying, wedding.
poost, [85](#). married, wedded.
s'poost, *a.* how married or wedded. P
ben-phoost, *s. f.* a married woman, a wife.
dooinney-poost, *s. m.* a married man, a
husband.
poosey, *s. m.* a marriage, a wedding; *pl.* 67
[change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].
yn **boosey**, your, &c. *pl.* **boosaghyn**,
marriages. P
poosee, *a. d.* of marriage, matrimonial,
conjugal.
ben-phoosee, *s. f.* a bride.
dooinney-poosee, a bridegroom.
brishey-poosey, *s. m.* adultery, a breach of
marriage.
pooseyder, *s. m.* one who marries.
pootch, *s.* a pouch; *pl.* **-yn**.
pootchagh, *a.* poutish, sullen, sulky.
pootchid, *s. m.* sullenness, sulkiness.
possan, *s. m.* a parcel. Generally applied to
sheep.
yn **bossan**, *s.* your, &c. parcel. P
postyr, *s. f.* a scold, a bully; *Ecclesiasticus*
xxvi. 27: *Bee briaght foddey as gerrit jeant
son postyr dy ven veeallagh, ee hene ver
scaalhean er nyn noidyn.* A loud crying woman
and a scold shall be sought out to drive away
the enemies.
poyll, *s. f.* puddle, pool.
puill, *s. pl.* pools, puddles; *pl.* of *poyll*.
poyll sluggee, *s. f.* a whirlpool.
prash, *s. m.* brass; *pl.* **-yn**.
prashey, *a. d.* of brass, brazen.
prasheyder, *s. m.* a brazier; *pl.* **-yn**.
prashit, [85](#). brazed, lined with brass.

P

prayll, *v.* pray, praying. I have inserted this word although not without an objection. See conclusion of introduction, page 15. [‘The verb *to pray* occurs above two hundred times in the English Scriptures; yet the translators have not once used that mongrel word, PRAYLL, or its parent, PRAYAL (see Remark 79), which, and the like, are now generally used without reserve. I do not, however, allude to the Clergy, who, to their credit, always say GOAILL PADJER, EC PADJER, JANNOO PADJER, &c.’]

preach, *v.* preach, publish a religious oration. *cha breach*, *v.* not preach; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 84. P

phreach, *v.* did preach; &c. -ys, 94. P

preacheil, *v.* preaching.

byn breacheil, *v.* your, &c. preaching. P

preachit, 85. preached.

preachoor, *s. m.* a preacher; *pl.* -yn.

byn breachoor, *s.* your, &c. preacher; *pl.* -yn. P

preis or preays, *s. f.* pressure of business;

Mark ix. 25: Tra honnick Yeesey dy row yn pobble ayns Preis chionney dy cheilley, vaggyr eh er y spyrryd neu-ghlen... When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the foul spirit....

preissal, <*v.*>[*a.*] pressing.

s’preisal, *a.* how pressing or busy. P

premee, *s. f.* a necessary or privy.

prindeys (sic: stress), *s. m. f.* an apprentice; *pl.* -syn.

byn brendeys (sic: stress), your, &c. apprentice; *pl.* -syn. P

prinjeig, *s. f.* paunch, the belly tripe; *pl.* -yn.

prios, *s. m.* price; *Gal. pl.* -yn.

prise, *s. f.* a fulcrum; *pl.* -yn.

pris<e>, *v.* raise by lever on a fulcrum [*i.e.* prise]; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ym, 86; -ys, 88.

prisal, *v.* raising by lever and fulcrum.

prisit, 85. raised by lever.

prow, *v.* prove, try, evince; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. *cha brow*, *v.* not prove; -agh, 77, &c. P

phrow, *v.* did prove, try or experience, proved; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

prowal, *v.* proving, trying, depositing.

dy phrowal, *v.* to prove, to depose, or swear on oath. P

prowit or prowit, 85. proved, deposited, tried.

s’prowit, *a.* how proved or sworn, how experienced. P

prowal, *s. m.* proof, experience, deposition; *pl.* -yn.

byn browal, *s.* your, &c. proof or proving; *pl.* -yn. P

prowaltagh, *s. m.* a prover, a deposer; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn phrowaltagh, *s.* the prover or deposer. P

byn browaltagh, *s.* your, &c. deponent or deposer; *pl.* 71. P

prowaltys, *a.* probatory, probationary.

prowalys, *s. f.* probation, trial.

prugh, *v.* hoard; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ym, 86; -ys, 88.

prughit, 85. hoarded.

prughag, *s. m.* a hoarder, a miser; *pl.* -yn.

Prov. “Tash’t prughag as ee lughag.”

[Store miser and eat mouse.]

pryssoon, *s. m.* a prison.

byn brysoon, *s.* your, &c. prison.

pryssoon, *v.* imprison; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha brysoon, *v.* [not imprison;] -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. P

phryssoon (sic: stress), *v.* did imprison or incarcerate; -agh, &c.; -ys, 94. P

pryssoney, *v.* imprisoning.

pryssoneyder, *s. m.* one who imprisons.

pryssoonit, 85. imprisoned.

s’pryssoonit, *a.* how imprisoned. P

pryssoonagh, *s. m.* a prisoner; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

byn brysoonagh, *s.* your, &c. prisoner; *pl.* 71. P

puckler, *s. m.* a snug farmer on a small farm.

puddase, *s. f.* a potato; *pl.* -yn.

byn buddase, *s.* your, &c. potato; *pl.* -yn. P

puht or puit, *v.* push; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,

83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

P

phutt, *v.* did push, &c.; **-agh**, &c.; **-ys**, [94](#).
P

puhtey *v.* pushing.
puhtit, [85](#). pushed.
puhteyder, *s. m.* a pusher.
puhttagh or **puittagh**, *a.* pushing, apt to push.
tarroo-puhttagh, *s. m.* a pushing bull.

puiddihn, *s. f.* pudding; *pl.* **puiddeeyn**.

puihe, *in.* away cow, begone cow.

pundaig, *s. f.* a hard stem of grass; *pl.* **-yn**.
pundaigagh, *a.* having hard stems.

pundail, *s.* a pinfold or pound.
byn bundail (sic: stress), *s.* our, &c.
pinfold; *pl.* **-yn**. P

pundail, *v.* impound; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
phundai (sic: stress), *v.* did impound, &c.; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-ys**, [94](#). P

pundailit, [85](#). impounded.

pundaileyder, *s. m.* an impounder; *pl.* **-yn**.

punt, *s. m.* a pound, 20 shillings; *pl.* see *puint*.
puint, *s. pl.* pounds; *pl.* of *punt*.
byn buint, *s.* your, &c. pounds.

punt, *s. m.* a small yawl or boat; *pl.* **-yn**.

purt *s. f.* port, harbour, haven. The best *pl.* of this word is *puit*, but in scripture it is *purtyn*.
byn burt, *s.* your, &c. port, harbour. P

puirt, *s. pl.* harbours, ports, havens.
byn buirht, your, &c. ports, &c. P

purtey, *a. d.* of a port or harbour.
leeideilagh purtey, *s. m.* a pilot.

Purt-Noo-Moirrey, *s.* Port St. Mary. This safe and excellent harbour, which has been greatly improved of late years by the building of a new quay, no doubt took its name from a Catholic Chapel which formerly stood adjacent thereto, called St. Mary's, now razed from the foundation.

Purt-ny-Hinshey or **Innysey**, *s.* Peel, literally, the harbour of the Island —the town and harbour of Peel. Some say that this word is derived from *ny hinshley*, (the low situation); others from *ny ynsee* (the seat of the literate): but it is obviously from *inch* or *innys* (an island), the genitive article

ny changes *inch* to *hinch* and [-]ey; in that case, the harbour of the Peel Island.

Purt-Sheearan or **Sheear ayn**, *s.* Port Erin, the most western port or harbour of the Island, now generally called Port Iron. *beéal y phurt* (the entrance into the harbour)

puss, *s. f.* cheek. See also *puiss*; *pl.* **-yn**.

puiss, *s. f.* a cheek; *pl.* **-yn**.

byn buiss, *s.* your, &c. cheek. P

puss, *v.* puff; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

pussal or **pussey**, *v.* getting swelled in the cheeks with choler.

pussagh, *a.* having fat or chubbed cheeks, choleric, puffy.

py, *s. f.* a pie; *pl.* **-aghyn**.

pyht, *in.* pshaw, of contempt.

pyle, *s. f.* a sharp pointed iron or ferrule on an arrow; *pl.* **-yn**.

pyle, *s. f.* an emeroid [i.e. haemorrhoid, pile]; *pl.* **-yn**.

pynjourlyn, *s. pl.* pincers.

pynt, *s. m.* a pint; *pl.* **-yn**.

pynteraght, *v.* pinting, drinking pints.

pyshoon, *s. m.* poison; *pl.* **-yn**.

pyshoon, *v.* poison; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

pyshooney, *v.* poisoning.

[er] *byn byshooney*, *v.* hath, &c. them poisoned. P

pyshoonit, [85](#). poisoned.

s'pyshoonit, *a.* how poisoned. P

pyshoonagh, *a.* poisonous, pernicious.

pyshooneyder, *s. m.* one who poisons.

Q

Q

This letter for its sound see Remark 26, and for its changes see 54, 159, and 160.

quaagh, *a.* gruff, sour, torvous [OED *s.v.*]

torve: Stern in aspect; grim, fierce-looking], morose, sullen, sulky, estranged, alien; *Pls.* lxix. 8: *Ta mee myr dooinney joarree da my vraaraghyn: dy jarroo myr fer-quaagh da cloan my vayrey.* I am become a stranger unto my brethren: even an alien unto my mother's children.

s'quaagh, *a.* how gruff, sullen or morose, how strange or aliened. Q

s'quaiae, *a. id. comp.* and *sup.* Q

quaaghey, *v.* getting gruff or gloomy.

quoie or **quaine**, *s.* (from *quaagh*) estranged, alien people, strange people.

quaail, *v.* to meet, to confront on meeting.

my whail, *v.* to meet me. Q

yn guail, *v.* to meet us; *Gen.* xxiv. 6[5]:

Quoi yn dooinney shoh ta ayns y vagher shooyl

yn guail? What man is this that walketh in the field to meet us? Q

yn gwaill, *v.* to meet us. See also *guail*.

Psalm cxlv. 5, Manks metre:

Yn Chiarn t'eh dooie as myghinagh,

Arryltagh dy hauail,

E chorree shooyl lesh kesmad moal

E vyghin cheet nyn gwaill.

[The Lord is kind and merciful,

Willing to save,

His wrath walks with a tardy step

His mercy comes to meet us. MWW] Q

qualtey, *v.* meeting, coming face to face.

er whailtey, *v.* hath, &c. met. Q

qualtit, 85. met, assembled.

quaaltagh or **qualtagh**, *s. m.* one who

meets; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*]. *Pro.*

xvii. 12: *Lhig da muc-awin t'er choayl e*

quallianyn ve quaaltagh dooinney, roish

ommydan ayns farg. Let a bear robbed of her

whelps meet a man, rather than a fool in his

folly. *Hos.* xiii. 8: *Ver-ym quaaltagh daue myr*

y vuc-awin ta er choayl e quallianyn, as raip-ym

skairt y chree oc. I will meet them as a bear

that is bereaved of her whelps, and will rend

the caul of their heart.

The first person met on New Year's Day, or

on going on some new work, &c. A company of young lads or men, generally went in old times on what they termed the *qualtagh*, at Christmas or New Year's Day to the house of their more wealthy neighbours; some one of the company repeating in an audible voice the following rhyme:—

"Ollick ghennal erriu as blein feer vie,

Seihll as slaynt da'n slane lugh thie.

Bea as gennallys eu bio ry-cheilley,

Shee as graih eddyr mraane as deiney.

Cooid as cowrym, stock as stoyr.

Palchey phuddase, as skaddan dy-llooar.

Arran as caashey, eeym as roayrt.

Baase, myr lugh, ayns uhllin ny soalt.

Cadley sauçhey tra vees shiu ny lhie,

As feeackle y jargan, nagh bee dy mie."

[A merry Christmas on ye, and a very good year,

Long life and health to the whole household.

Your life and mirth living together,

Peace and love between women and men.

Goods and wealth, stock and store,

Plenty potatoes and enough herring.

Bread and cheese, butter and beef,

Death, like a mouse, in the stackyard of the barn.

Sleeping safely when you lie,
and the flea's tooth, may it not be well.]

When this was repeated, they were then invited in to partake of the best that the house could afford.

yn whaaltey, *s. the meeter.* Q

yn guaaltey, *s. your, &c. meeter.* Q

quaaltys or **qualtys**, *s. f.* a meeting, an interview; *Pls.* lxxxv. 10: *Ta myghin as firrinys er choyrt qualty d'y cheilley: ta cairys as shee er phaagey yn derrey yeh yn jeh elley.*

Mercy and truth are met together:

righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

quaiyl, *s. m.* a court, a place where justice or judgment is administered, perhaps called so because people have to confront the judge or one another; *pl. -yn.*

yn whaiyll, *s. the court;* *pl. -yn.* Q

yn guaiyl, *s. your, &c. court.* Q

quaallagh, *a.* of or belonging to a court.

Q

ard whuaiyl, *s.* the council. Though this spelling is made use of, I think it better written *whaiyl*, which see. Q

Quaiyl-Ardreiltagh, *s. m.* the chancery court. This has no doubt been corrupted to what you hear *Quaiyl-Andrailagh*; some say the latter is from *Quaiyl-Wandrailagh* (the wandering court), but I prefer the first.

Quaiyl Andrailagh, *a.* See *Quaiyl Ardreiltagh*.

quaiyl-theay, *s. f.* the common law.

quallian, *s. m.* a cub, a pup or whelp; *pl. -yn*.

e whuaillan, *s.* his pup or whelp. Q

quallianagh, *a. d.* of a cub or whelp.

Coill, *s. m.* a general name for a dog; as, *Coill-voddee*, a corruption of *qual* in *quallian*.

queel or queeyl, *s. f.* a wheel; *pl. -yn*.

yn whueeyl, *s.* the wheel. Q

byn gueeyl, *s.* your, &c. wheel. Q

queeylagh, *a. d.* of a wheel or wheels.

barrey-queeylagh, *s. <f>[m].* a wheel-barrow.

queeyllagh, *s. f.* a band or bandage; *pl. 72* [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**]. This word is seldom used for any thing but the band of a sheaf; it ought to be the Manks of *felloe*.

yn whueeyllagh, *s.* the band; *pl. 72*. Q

queeyllaghey, *v.* binding, wheeling.

queeyllit, 85. wheeled, bound.

queeylleyder, *s. m.* a wheelwright, a binder.

seyir-queeyl, *s. m.* a wheelwright.

queig, *a.* five; *pl. -yn*. Latin *quinque*.

yn wheig, *s.* the five; *pl. -yn*. Q

queigoo, *a.* the fifth.

yn wheigooo, *s.* the fifth. Q

queig-jeig, *a.* fifteen.

yn wheig-jeig, *a.* the fifteen. Q

queig-jeigoo or queigoo-yeig, *a.* fifteenth.

yn wheig-jeigoo or wheigoo-yeig, *a.* the fifteenth. Q

queig as feed, *a.* twenty-five or more, *lit.* five and twenty.

yn wheig as feedoo, *a.* the twenty-fifth. Q

quiggal, *s. f.* the distaff, the lint or tow put on the distaff to spin; *pl. -yn*.

yn whuiggal, *s.* the distaff; it is also applied to the lint on the distaff. Q

byn guiggal, *s.* your, &c. distaff; *pl. -yn*. Q

quiggalagh, *a. d.* of or belonging to a distaff, or the lint or flax on the distaff.

quing, *s. f.* a yoke, a swingletree [OED: In a plough, harrow, carriage, etc., a crossbar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened, giving freedom of movement to the shoulders of the horse or other draught-animal.]

e whing, *s.* his yoke; his large swingletree. Q

whing-jear, *s. m.* the leading horse or bullock in a yoke or team, the beast that is foremost inside.

quiver, *s.*

yn whiver, *s.* the quiver; *Gen. xxvii. 3: Gow nish, er-y-fa shen, ta mee guee ort, dty wappinyn, dty whiver as dty vhow, as immee royd magh gys y vagher, as taare feieys er my hon. Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some venison.* Q

quoi, *pro.* who, whom, which, whose.

quoi ec ta fys, *p.* who knows[?].

quoi-erbee, *pro.* whoever, whosoever, whomsoever.

quoif, *s. f.* a woman's cap, or headdress; *pl.*

-yn, or *quoivyn*.

byn goif, *s.* your, &c. woman's cap; *pl. -yn*. Q

byn guoif, *s.* your, &c. woman's cap. Q

quoiney. See *coiney*. [deest; is *coinney* = *koinney* intended?]

R

R

This letter is one of the immutables in the Manks language, and changeth not; neither do many words from other letters come under it, except a few from *f* where *r* is the second letter.

raa, s. m. a saying; *pl.* -ghyn.

raah, s. m. report.

raa-creeney, s. m. a wise saying, a proverb; *pl.* **raaghyn-creeney**.

raa-dorraghey, s. m. dark saying, a riddle; *Jud.* xiv. 12: *Ver-yms magh raa-dorraghey: my oddys shiu dy jarroo bun y choirt dou er cheu-sthie jeh shiaght laa yn vannish, as feddyn magh eh, eisht ver-yms diu jeih brelleenyn as feed, as jeih caghlaghyn as feed dy gharmadyn.* I will now put forth a riddle unto you: if ye can certainly declare it me within the seven days of the feast, and find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets and thirty change of garments; and 15: *As haink eh gy-kione er y chiaghtoo laa, dy dooyrt ad rish ben Samson, Jean dty heshey y chleayney, dy vod eh ginsh dooin yn raa-dorraghey, er-nonney nee mayd uss as thie dty ayrey y lostey lesh aile.* And it came to pass on the seventh day, that they said unto Samson's wife, Entice thy husband, that he may declare unto us the riddle, lest we burn thee and thy father's house with fire.

raa-keeayllagh, s. m. a maxim, an adage.

rahoil or **raa-oil**, a. famous, successful;

Ecclesiasticus xx. 9: *Ta drogh-ghooinney ayn ta raahoil ayns e ghoogh-yannoo; as ta cosney ayn ta chyndaa gys coayl.* There is a sinner that hath good success in evil things; and there is a gain that turneth to loss.

raa-oilagh, a. proverbial.

abbyr, v. say, say on.

abbyragh. See *y[i]arragh*.

cha n'abbyr, v. not say; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). A

jir or **jirr***, v. say, sayest, sayeth, &c.; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#); *Mat.* xvii. 20: *Dy beagh yn gredjue wheesh grine dy rass mustard, jirragh shiu rish y slieau shoh, Scugh veih*

shoh noon gys shid, as nee eh scughey: as cha bee nhee erbee ro-ghoillee diu. If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you. G.

yarr or **yiarragh**, v. (from *jir*) would or wouldst say; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). J

cha n'yar or **n'yiarr***, v. not say; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#), G

cha n'iarr, v. not say; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#); *Gen.* xliii. 7: ...as dinsh shin da cordail rish bree ny goan shoh; voddagh fys ve ain son shickyrys, dy **niarragh** eh, Cur-jee lhiue nyn mraar sheese. ...and we told him according to the tenor of these words: could we certainly know that he would say, Bring your brother down? Y

jirrit, [85](#). See *grait*, said.

gra, v. say, saying, saith, sayest.

gra-agh. See *yiarragh*.

dy ghra, v. to say; *cre t[']ou dy ghra* (what thou sayest); *Luke* xxii. 60: *As dooyrt Peddyr, Ghooinney, cha s'aym cre t'ou dy ghra.* And Peter said, Man, I know not what thou sayest. G

er ghra, v. said, hath, &c. said. G

dooyrt, v. said, did say.

raait, [85](#). said, spoken.

grait, [85](#). said, spoken.

raad, s. m. a road, way, vent.

raaidyn, s. pl. roads, ways; *Job.* xiii. 27: *T'ou cur my chassyn neesht ayns ny stockyn, as sooil ghery ayd er oolley my raaodyn.* Thou puttest my feet also in the stocks, and lookest narrowly unto all my paths.

fo-raad, a. under way or weigh.

goaill raad, v. prevailing; *1 Chron.* xxi. 4:

Ny-yeih, ghow goan y ree raaad noi Joab.

Nevertheless the king's word prevailed against Joab.

raad, adv. where.

raad, v. ride at anchor, to give way; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

raadey, v. anchoring.

raadee, a. d. of anchorage.

R

raah, s. m. prosperity; *Pl. lxxiii. 3: As cre'n-oyr? va mee seaghnit er coontey ny mee-chrauee: ta mee myrgeddin fakin drogh 'leih ayns lheid y raah.* And why? I was grieved at the wicked: I do also see the ungodly in such prosperity.

raalish, s. m. loose, empty talk; *pl. -yn*.

raane, s. m. bail, surety, guarantee; *pl.*

raanteeyn or **raanteenyn**; *2 Chron. xxv. 24: As ghow eh ooilley'n airh as yn argid, as ooilley ny siyn v'er ny gheddyn ayns thie Yee fo currym Obed-edom, as tashtaghyn thie'n ree, as raanteenyn myrgeddin, as hyndaa eh reesht gys Samaria.* And he took all the gold and the silver, and all the vessels that were found in the house of God with Obededom, and the treasures of the king's house, the hostages also, and returned to Samaria.

raanteenys, s. f. suretiship.

raau* or **raaue**, v. warn, admonish; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

raauit, [85](#). warned, admonished.

s'raauit, a. how warned. R

raaue, s. m. a warning, a caution; *pl. -yn* **rauee**, a. d.

fer-raauee, s. m. a monitor, a warner.

fer raauee or **raaueyder**, s. m. a warner, an admonisher, a monitor; *pl.* of the former *fir [raauee]*, of the latter **-yn**.

radling, s. m. pales, railing; *Ecclesiasticus xxii. 18: Myr nagh vod radling troggit er yn yrjey shassoo noi niart ny geayee: myr shen cha vod cree agglagh, ayns smooinaghtyn ommydan, shassoo noi aggle erbee.* Pales set on an high place will never stand against the wind: so a fearful heart in the imagination of a fool cannot stand against any fear.

rag, s. m. a short storm; *pl. -yn*.

raghidey, a. able to go or walk about.

raghtal, a. rash, violent.

s'raghtal, a. how rash or violent. R

raghtalid, **raghtalys**, or **raghlid**, s. m. rashness, violence.

raghtanys, s. f. rigour; *pl. -yn*.

rah, s. m. a hago [not in OED or EDD], funk [OED: A powerful, unpleasant smell, esp. a

pungent, earthy, or musky odour of sweat or other bodily excretions; a stink], a strong smell; it is also used for a strong taste.

rahagh, a. rammish [OED: Having a pungent or disagreeable smell or taste]; strong scented.

rahgyl, s. f. the herb horseradish, poor man's pepper.

raiee, s. f. a quarter of a year.

raigh, s. f. a rein; *pl. -yn*. This word was formerly applied to the reins or ropes from the horse gear to the harrow.

jeh-raie, a. ungovernable, hard to deal with.

raip, v. rend, tear, lacerate; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

raikey, v. rending, &c.

raipee, a. d. of rending or tearing.

raipit, [85](#). rent, torn, lacerated.

s'raipit, a. how rent or torn. R

neu-raipit, a. unrent, untorn.

raikey, s. m. a rent or tear.

raikeyder, s. m. a render, a tearer; *pl. -yn*.

raip-roayrt, s. f. a spring tide that tears things away.

rais* or **raise**, v. grope, move slowly; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

raisey, v. groping, moving slowly.

raisit, [85](#). groped, stirred.

raisey, s. m. a grope, a move, as in the dark; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

raiseyder, s. m. one who gropes.

raistyl, s. m. a rake; *pl. -yn*.

raistylagh, a. rakish, dissolute.

rangan, s. m. a worn out animal; *pl. -yn*.

rank, a. high or rapid in growth, luxuriant, rapid, hasty growth. Whether the Manks or the English can lay the best claim to this word I cannot decide, but I believe the Manks to be a much older language.

s'rank, a. how luxuriant, *comp.* and *sup.*, or **s'rankey**. R

rankid or **rankys**, s. rankness, luxuriance, exuberance, hastiness, rapidity.

rannee, s. m. a roguish fellow, a wag.

rag-rannee, s. m. an arch rogue.

R

rap, s. m. a counterfeit, a base coin.

rap, s. m. a little rogue.

rass, s. m. seed; pl. **-yn** or **-inyn**. Phrase, *rass as cass*. [Seed and foot, i.e. root and seed, or root and branch.]

my-rass, a. bolled [OED: Having bolls; esp. having seed vessels, in pod, in seed], in seed.

resh, a. d. of seed; as, *arroo resh* (seed corn); *snaie resh* (the vital thread).

rass, v. rip, undo a sewing; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

rassey, v. ripping, undoing a sewing, undoing any work.

rasst or **rast**, [85](#). ripped.

s'rast, a. how ripped.

rassey, s. m. a rip, a rent in the seam; pl. 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

rasseyder, s. m. a ripper, a render of work.

rassag or **reeassag**, s. f. a creel [OED: A large wicker basket; formerly applied to the large deep baskets, coupled in pairs across the backs of horses, for the transport of goods; now applied to a basket used for the transport of fish and borne upon the back, to a potato-basket, and the like].

roddag, s. f. a very coarsely woven creel, or straw rope net work.

rastagh, a. gusty, squally, rapidity of wind, windy, boisterous; *Mat. xiv. 30: Agh gennaghtyn yn gheay rastagh, v'eh agglit: as aarloo dy gholl fo, dyllee eh, gra, Hiarn, saue mee*. But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me.

s'rassstagh, a. how squally or gusty. R

s'rasstee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. R

rastid, s. m. gustiness, squalliness.

ratçh, s. m. a run. It might have been the original Manks of race, but it is now only generally applied to a run or race before a jump; pl. **-yn**.

ratçh, v. **-agh**, [77](#); &c.

ratçhal, v. making runs.

ratçhit, [85](#). run or pulled quickly.

ratçheyder, s. m. a runner of short runs.

raue, a. d. of the stroke of an oar, or rowing.

maidjey raue, s. m. an oar; pl. 69 [i.e. **maidjyn raue**].

Raue, s. f. Rome.

Raueagh, a. Romish.

raun, s. f. a seal, a sea-calf; pl. **-teeyn** or **-yn**;

Lam. iv. 3: Ta eer raunyn ny marrey tayrn magh nyn sheeintyn, t'ad cur keeagh da ny quallianyn oc. Even the sea monsters draw out the breast, they give suck to their young ones.

roaun or **roauyn**. See *raun*.

re, s. f. the moon, one of the names of the moon; the same word which the Rev. Wm. Shaw gives in his Gaelic dictionary for moon; although the translators of the Bible have written it *ray*, *Isa. lx. 19*, the same as a ray of light: *Cha bee yn ghrian ny smoo dty hoilshey 'sy laa, chamoo son ray-sollys bee yn eayst ayd son soilshey dhyt*. The sun shall be no more thy light by day; neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee.

ray. See *re*.

re-hollys vooar y n'ouyr, s. f. the great harvest moonlight, called so from the moon's rising about or near the same time for a week successively, at the time of full, caused by the situation of the earth and moon at or after the autumnal equinox.

re-hollys vooar ny gabbyl, s. f. the moonlight-that immediately follows the former.

oie-rehollys, s. f. a moon light night.

rea, a. even, level, plain, smooth.

s'rea, a. how even or regular, comp. and sup. R

neu-rea, uneven, not even.

rea-id, s. m. smoothness, evenness.

rea, s. m. a ram, a tup; pl. **-ghyn**.

reagh, a. ruttish, wanton, merry, sportive, lecherous.

s'reagh, a. how merry or wanton. R

s'reaie, a. id., comp. and sup. *Prov. "Tra sreiae yn chloie, share faagail jeh"* [When the play is merriest, 'tis best to leave off] and "*Myr smoo yn cheshaght, sreiae yn chloie*" [The more the company the merrier the play.]

reays, a. riggish [OED: Esp. of a woman:

R

sexually immodest, promiscuous; wanton], tupping, wanting the tup or ram.

reäid, s. m. wantonness, merriment, sport, mirth, lecherousness.

readan, s. f. a windpipe; a sharp puff or blast of wind; pl. -yn.

reagh or **reaie**, v. disentangle, decide, clear; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

reaghey, v. unravelling, clearing, disentangling, deciding.

reait, [85](#). decided, disentangled, unravelled, cleared, settled.

s'reat or **s'reait**, a. how decided or disentangled. R

reaghey, s. m. decision, disentanglement; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

reaghee, a. d. of disentanglement, clearance.

reagheyder, s. m. a decider, &c.; pl. -yn.

reaghys, s. f. decision; settlement.

fer-reaghys, s. m. an umpire.

reaish, s. f. a span; pl. -yn. This word, no doubt, ought to be the Manks of cubit.

reajagh, a. orderly, correct, discreet.

reajid or **reajys**, s. discretion, order.

reap, s.

cean-reap, s. f. [47](#). corn-creak, rail.

reayrt or **reayrtys**, s. m. view, extention of sight, reach of view.

rheyrt or **rheyrty**. See *reayrt*.

rheyrtysagh, a. within the reach of sight or view.

recort, v. record, register; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

recortey, v. recording, registering.

recortit, [85](#). recorded, registered.

recortys, s. f. a record, a register; pl. -syn.

recortys-killagh, s. f. church register.

recortysser, s. m. a recorder, a registrar; pl. -yn; 1 Kings iv. 3: *Jehoshaphat mac Ahilud, yn recortysser*. Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud, the recorder.

red, s. m. a thing; pl. -dyn. *Nhee* is nearly syn. with this word, but there are words that *nhee* will not agree with; as, *un red* (one thing); *un nhee, red elley, nhee elley*, the

nhee does not sound so agreeably with these. *Prov.* “*Ta'n red ta goit dy mie ny share na'n red ta jeant dy mie.*” [The thing that is taken well is better than the thing that is done well.] And “*Cha nee eshyn ta red beg echey ta boght, agh eshyn ta gearree mooarane.*” [It is not he who has little that is poor, but he who desires much.] **red-hene**, s. m. the thing itself.

ree, s. m. king; pl. -aghyn or -ghyn.

moylley rea or **ree**, praise to the King.

reeoil, kingly, royal, regal.

s'reeoil, a. how royal or kingly, comp. and sup.

ardys-reeoil, s. m. royal highness.

lorg-reeoil, s. f. a sceptre.

reeriaght, s. m. kingdom; pl. -yn.

rein. See *ben-rein*.

ben-rein, s. f. a queen, king's wife.

reeall, v. wriggle [OED: Irish English = riddle v., use a riddle — A coarse-meshed sieve, used to separate sand from gravel, ashes from cinders, etc.], cleanse corn; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

reealley, v. wriggling, cleansing corn in a sieve; *Jer.* iv. 11: *Geay fowanagh veih sleityn ard yn aasagh noi inneen my phobble, cha nee son fasney, ny son reealley*. A dry wind of the high places in the wilderness toward the daughter of my people, not to fan, nor to cleanse; and *Amos* ix. 9: *Son cur-my-ner, ver-ym sarey, as nee'm creearrey thie Israel mastey dy chooilley ashoon, myr ta arroo er ny reealley ayns creear, ny-yeih, cha bee yn grine sloo caillit er y thalloo*. For, lo, I will command, and I will sift the house of Israel among all nations, like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth.

reeallit or **reealt**, [85](#). wriggled.

s'reealt, a. how wriggled. R

reealleyder, s. m. a wriggler; pl. -yn.

reeayllagh, s. m. anything thinly scattered or spread; pl. -yn.

reean, s. m. a rattle or tightness in the breast or chest, a difficulty in breathing.

reeast or **reeastane**, s. m. a rough, uneven, uncultivated piece of ground; pl. -yn.

ushag reaisht or **reeast**, s. f. the mountain

R

plover.

reeastagh, *a.* coarse, rude, uneven, rough; when applied to cloth having large and small threads; when applied to land having hillocks and hollows.

s'reeastagh, *a.* how uneven, coarse, rough, &c.

s'reeastee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. R

reeastid, *s. m.* unevenness, coarseness, roughness.

rastane, *s. m.* an uncultivated piece of land.

rastanagh, *a.* uncultivated, unimproved by tillage.

s'rastanagh, *a.* how uncultivated. R

s'rastanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. R

rastanid, *s. m.* uncultivation.

reejerey, *s. m.* regent prince, viceregent, prince; *Hos. iii. 4:* *Son bee cloan Israel ry-foddey gyn ree, as gyn reejerey, as gyn ousal, as gyn jaloo, as gyn ephod, as gyn teraphim.* For the children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and without teraphim; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

reen, *a.* tough, ropy, viscid, gluey.

reene, *a. pl.* tough, ropy, &c.

s'reen, *a.* how tough or ropy. R

s'reeney, *a. id., comp. and sup.* R

reen or **reenee**, *v.* toughen, to get tough; -agh, 77; -ys, 88.

dy reenaghey, *v.* to toughen, get tough.

reenit, 85. toughened, &c.

reeneyder, *s. m.* something that toughens.

reenid, *s. m.* toughness, &c., hard[ness] to be chewed.

reesht, *adv.* again; -agh, *id. em.*

giennaghtyn reesht spyrrydoil, *s.* spiritual birth, regeneration.

irree-reesht or **irree-seose reesht**, *s.*

resurrection; *Mat. xxii. 31:* *Agh mychione irree-reesht ny merriu, nagh vel shiu er lhain shen va loayrit riu liorish Jee, gra... But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying.... Irree-seose; John xi. 24: Dooirt Martha rish, Ta fys aym dy n'irree eh reesht ec yn irree-seose 'sy laa jerrinagh.*

Martha saith unto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day.

reih, *s. m.* choice; *pl. reighyn*.

reih, *v.* choose; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. *Reih as teigh* (pick and choice).

reihit or **reicht**, 85. chosen. *Cloan reiht* (the elect).

s'reiht, *a.* how chosen or elected. R
reihder, *s. m.* a chooser; *pl. -yn*.

reill, *v.* rule. reign, govern; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

reill or **reilley**, *v.* governing.

reillt, 85. ruled, governed.

s'reillt, *a.* how ruled. R

reill, *s. m.* rule, reign; *pl. -yn*.

reiltys, *s. f.* rule, government.

ard-reill or **ard-reiltys**, *s. m.* principality, chief rule, monarchy; *pl. -yn*.

mee[-]reiltys, *s. m.* unruliness, turbulence, disloyalty.

fer-reill, *s. m.* a ruler, magistrate, or person in authority.

fir-reill, *s. pl.*

ir-reill, *s. rulers; Isaiah xlix. [7]: Myr shoh ta'n Chiarn, Saualtagh Israel dy ghra, as e Er-casherick, rishyn ta sleih soiaghey beg jeh, rishyn ta dwoiae yn ashoon, rish sharvaant dy ir-reill...* Thus saith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and his Holy One, to him whom man despiseth, to him whom the nation abhorreth, to a servant of rulers. F

lorg-reill, *s. f.* a sceptre.

reiltagh, *s. m.* a ruler, a magistrate; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

ard-reiltagh, *s. m.* a monarch; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

mee[-]reiltagh, *a.* unruly, turbulent, disloyal; *s. m.* an unruly person; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

yn vee[-]reiltagh, *s.* the unruly one. M

reir or **rere**, according to, to the utmost of, as far, as far as possible.

reirey, *v.* reaching, extending.

reis, *s. m.* race; *pl. -yn*. *Gael.*

remlad, *s. m.* a remnant, a narrow stripe of cloth, &c.; *pl. -yn*.

R

renaig, s. f. a hair, one hair; *pl.* -yn.

renaigagh, a. hairy, having hairs.

resoon, s. m. reason, rationality; *pl.* -yn.

resoon, v. reason; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;

-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

resooney, v. reasoning, arguing.

resoonit, 85. reasoned.

resoonagh, a. reasonable, rational.

s'resoonagh, a. how reasonable. R

s'resoonee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. R

neu-resoonagh, a. unreasonable.

resooneyder, s. m. a reasoner, an arguer.

resowir or resowr, s. m. a receiver; *pl.* -yn.

reuyr or rouyr, v. dig, delve, root; -agh, 77;

-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;

-ys, 88.

reuyrey, v. digging, delving, rooting.

reuyrit, 85. dug, delved, rooted.

s'reuyrit, a. how dug or delved. R

reuyreyder, s. m. a digger; *pl.* -yn.

rourey, s. f. a headland, a piece of land in the end of a field, called so, no doubt, because in old times, generally dug.

rey, done, done with, a total failure; *Rev.*

xviii. 14: As ta ny messyn va yeeperree dty chree orroo, er n'immeeaght voïd, as dy chooilley nhee va millish as mie, er n'immeeaght voïd as t'ou **rey** roo son dy bragh.

And the fruits that thy soul lusted after are departed from thee, and all things which were dainty and goodly are departed from thee, and thou shalt find them no more at all; *Hymn*, 76 [*rey* is not in *Hymn* 76; maybe *Hymn* 26 is intended: *Ta oolley yn caggey rey rish*, All battle is done away with].

reyggyrym, s. *pl.* a few, some few; *Zec. xi.*

11: As ve brisht er y laa shen: myr shen hoig **reyggyrym** treih yn chioltane, ren farkiaght orrym, dy nee goo yn Chiarn ve. And it was broken in that day: and so the poor of the flock that waited upon me knew that it was the word of the Lord.

regiryn. See *reyggyrym*.

rheam or ream, s. m. realm; *pl.* -yn.

rheamys, s. room, space, extent.

rheamyssagh, a. roomy, spacious, extensive, capacious.

s'reamyssagh, a. how roomy. R

s'reamyssee, a. more or most roomy. R

rheamyssid, s. m. roominess, spaciousness.

rhenagh, s. f. fern; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

rhennee, a. d. of fern.

kiark rhennee, s. f. a partridge.

rhesar, s. f. razor; *pl.* -yn.

rheynn, v. divide, distribute; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

reynn. See *rheynn*; *Exod. xv. 9: Dooyrt y noid, Hem er nyn eiyrt's, berr-ym orroo, reynn-ym y spoilley: bee cooilleeney m'aigney aym orroo; my chliwe nee'm y hayrn, nee my laue ad y stroie*. The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my lust shall be satisfied upon them; I will draw my sword, my hand shall destroy them; and *Acts* xiii. 19: *As tra v'eh er stroie shiaght ashoonyn ayns cheer Chanaan, reynn eh yn thalloo oc orroo liorish cron*. And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot.

rheynnit, 85. divided, distributed.

s'rheynnit, a. how divided. R

neu-rheynnit, a. undivided, undistributed.

rheynn, s. m. a division, a distribution; *pl.* -yn.

mooar-rheynn, s. m. a province.

rheynneyder, s. m. a divider; *pl.* -yn.

ronney, s. m. a portion, share, division; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

cooid-ronney, s. m. portion of goods divided.

e chooid-ronney, s. his dividend. C

stoyr-ronney, s. m. a dividend; but it is generally understood to be a remainder after division not worth dividing.

rhollan, s. f. a whirler, spool, a nave; *pl.* -yn;

sheeves [EDD *sheave, sheeve*: A pulley-wheel; a pulley of any kind]; *1 Kings* vii. 33: As va obbyr ny queeylyn casley rish obbyr queeyl fainagh; va ny essylyn oc, as ny

rhollanyn oc, as ny croughyn oc, as ny spakyn oc oolley roit. And the work of the wheels was like the work of a chariot wheel: their axletrees, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all molten.

rhollanagh, a. having spools, &c.

R

- rhum**, s. m. room, apartment; *pl.* -yn.
rum-aarlee, s. m. a kitchen.
- Rhumsaa**, s. f. Ramsey, a town in the parish of Maughold.
- rhusag**, s. f. an amulet; *pl.* -yn.
- ribbag**, s. f. a piece, part, or parcel rent or torn off from something.
- rubbag**. See *ribbag*.
- ribbeh** or **ribbey**, s. f. a snare, trap, or gin, something to entrap unwarily; *pl.* <76>[67. change -ey to -aghyn].
- ribbeyder**, s. m. an ensnarer, a fowler; *Pro. vi. 5: Jean oo hene y livrey, myr y feeaïh veih laue y chelgeyr, as myr ushag ass laue y ribbeyder*. Deliver thyself as a roe from the hand of the hunter, and as a bird from the hand of the fowler; *pl.* -yn. See also *ceanleyder*.
- ribl** or **ribil**, v. ripple; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys 88.
- ribley**, v. rippling.
- riblit**, 85. rippled.
- ribleyder**, s. m. a rippler; *pl.* -yn.
- riblas**, s. m. a lath under the scraw of a thatched house; *pl.* -syn. See also *thooane*.
- rick**, s. ‘sign’
- oast-rick**, s. m. a public or ale-house sign.
- rick**, s. m. a satisfactory answer; a resolve[;] uniformity of rule, a steady determined manner, settled rule; *pl.* -yn.
- rieau**, <s. m.>[adv.] ever, the ever that is past; *rieau er dy henney* (ever since); *er dy rieau* (from everlasting); *cha row rieau* (never was).
- er-dy-rieau**, adv. from eternity, for the ever which is past, all the time that hath been. See *rieau*.
- rieugh**, a. real, not imaginary.
- con[-]rieugh**, a. imaginary, not real.
- riftan**, s. m. a refused person, a worthless fellow; *pl.* -yn.
- riggan**, v. rut; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ys, 88.
- rigganey**, v. rutting.
- riggyl**, s. m. a ram half castrated; *pl.* -yn.
- rimlagh**, s. f. a fishing line; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].
- rimlee**, a. d. of a fishing line.

- rimmeig**, s. f. a weal, a stripe, a streak, a mark made in the skin by the blow of a whip or rod, &c.; *pl.* -yn.
- rimmeig**, v. to make weals, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- rimmeigit**, 85. streaked, striped, variegated.
- s'rimmeigit**, a. how striped. R
- rimmeigagh**, a. having weals, stripes, or streaks.
- s'rimmeigagh**, a. how full of stripes, or weals. R
- s'rimmeigee**, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. R
- rimmeigeyder**, s. m. one who makes weals, streaks, &c.
- rimmey**, s. m. a rim, a ledge; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; 1 Kings vii. 36: *Son er plaityn ny rimmaghyn*, as er ny boarderyn ren eh grainnaghey cherubim, lionyn, as biljyn-palm, cordail rish cummey dagh unnane oc; as reddyn elley ooilley mygeayrt. For on the plates of the ledges thereof, and on the borders thereof, he graved cherubims, lions, and palm trees, according to the proportion of every one, and additions round about.
- ring**, s. f. a verse, a subdivision; *Gael.*
- rinkyn** or **roankyn**, s. pl. things separated or scattered from the main body.
- rio**, s. m. frost, ice; *pl.* -ghyn.
- rioee**, a. d. of frost or ice.
- lheeah-rio**, s. f. hoar-frost.
- rio**, v. freeze, coagulate; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ys, 88.
- riojit**, 85. frozen, coagulated.
- s'riojit**, a. how frozen. R
- rioeeagh**, a. frosty, icy.
- rioder**, s. m. a freezer; *pl.* -yn.
- rish**, adv. p. with, by, unto him, with him; -yn, id. em.
- rish-hene**, p. p. to himself, with himself.
- r'ee**, adv. p. to her, unto her; -ish, id. em.
- roo**, p. p. to them, with them, unto them; -syn, id. em.
- roo-hene**, p. p. to themselves.
- rhym**, p. p. to me, unto me; -s, id. em.
- rooin**, p. p. to us, used in, doing to us; -yn, to us, em.

R

rhyt, *p. p.* to thee, unto thee; **-s**, *id. em.*
riu, *p. p.* to you, unto you or ye; *dy ghoail*
riu (to receive you); *Luke ix. 5: As quoi-*
erbee nagh jean goaill riu, tra aagys shiu yn
ard-valley shen, crie-jee yn eer joan jeh ny
cassyn eu, son feanish nyn 'oi. And whosoever
 will not receive you, when ye go out of that city,
 shake off the very dust from your feet for a
 testimony against them; **-ish**, *id. em.*

cur-rish, *v.* doing, practise; *Micah ii. 1:*
Smerg dauesyn ta shêgin er mee-chairys, as
smooinaghtyn er yn olk er nyn lhiabbaghyn!
cha leah's ta'n moghrey soilshaghey t'ad cur
rish, er-yn-oyr dy vel eh ayns pooar nyn laue.
 Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil
 upon their beds! when the morning is light, they
 practise it, because it is in the power of their
 hand.

cur-roo, *p.* having to do to or with [them];
-syn *id. em.*

cur-rhym, *v.* doing with me, having to do
 with me: **-s**, *id. em.*

goaill-rish, *v.* acknowledging, admitting;
dy ghoail-rish (to acknowledge or admit).

riyr, *adv.* last night, yester-night.

arroo[-y][-riyr, *s. f.* the night before last.
 This word may be a corruption of *earroo*,
 number, the night that numbered before last
 night.

roa, *s. m.* a row; *pl. -ghyn*.

roa, *v.* to set in row; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**,
[83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

roaghey, *v.* making in rows.

roait, [85](#). rowed.

roagan, *s. f.* a scollop; *pl. -yn*.

roauyr, *a.* fat, thick.

roaurey, *a. pl.* fat, thick.

s'roauyr, *a.* how fat or thick. K

s'riurey, *a.* fatter, fattest the *comp.* and
sup. of *roauyr*. R

kiione-roauyr, *s.* the best part, the thick end
 or head.

roauyragh, *s. m. f.* a fat one. This word is
 seldom used, but I find the plural in *Zec. xi.*
 16: ...*trog-yms seose bochilley ayns y cheer,*
nagh jean jeeaghyn lurg ny [kirree] cailjey,
chamoo shirrey son yn eayn, ny lheihys adsyn
ta doghanit, ny gymmyrkey lesh shen ta er-
trogloo: agh ee-ys eh feill ny roauyree, as

raipee eh ny yngnyn oc ayns peeshyn. ...I will
raise up a shepherd in the land, which shall not
visit those that be cut off, neither shall seek the
young one, nor heal that that is broken, nor
feed that that standeth still: but he shall eat the
flesh of the fat, and tear their claws in pieces.

riurid, *s. f.* fatness, fat. It is contracted to
riuid, and also used for thickness or
 largeness in circumference; *pl. -yn*.

reuid or **reurid**, *s. m.* fatness, fat; *Psalm*
 xvii. 10: *T'ad dooint ayns y reuid oc hene: as*
ta'n beeal oc loayrt reddyn mooaralagh. They
 are inclosed in their own fat: and their mouth
 speaketh proud things.

roayrt or **roart**, *s. f.* the spring tide, a great
 flow of any thing; *pl. -yn*; *vel y roayrt ec y*
vullagh (is the spring at the height) ? *Prov.*
 "Lurg roayrt hig contraie." [After spring
 tide comes neap tide.]

bioghey-roayrt, *s. m.* the first rising of the
 spring tide after a neap.

raip-roayrt, *s. f.* a spring tide that tears
 things away.

robbee, *s. f.* a ruffle; *pl. -yn*.

rock, *v.* cockle [OED: Of cloth, paper, or the
 like: To bulge out in parts so as to present
 an uneven, wrinkled, or creased surface; to
 go into rucks, to pucker], pucker; **-agh**, [77](#);
-ee, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#);
-ys, [88](#).

rockey, *v.* cockling, puckering.

rockit, [85](#). cockled, puckered.

rockey, *s. m.* a pucker, &c.; *pl. 67* [change
 -ey to -aghyn].

rockeyder, *s. m.* one who cockles, &c.

roddagagh, *s. m.* moor gall [= OED *moor-*
ill: Disease seen in livestock (esp. cattle)
 grazing on moorland, or attributed to this;
 esp. (a) redwater (bovine babesiosis); (b) a
 (supposed) form of enteritis often
 accompanied by muscular stiffness and
 grunting respiration]; *pl. -yn*.

roddan, *s. f.* a rat; *pl. -yn*.

roibage or **robaig**, *s. f.* a wisker; *pl. -yn*.

roie, *v.* run, running, ran; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#);
-in, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

roight, [85](#). run through.

roït, [85](#). run, cast, melted, molten; 1 *Kings*

R

vii. 33: As va obbyr ny queeylyn casley rish obbyr queeyl fainagh; va ny essylyn oc, as ny rhollanyn oc, as ny croughyn oc, as ny spakyn oc ooilley **roit**. And the work of the wheels was like the work of a chariot wheel: their axletrees, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all molten.

s'roit, *a.* how run, cast, melted, or molten.

R

roie-folley, *s.* the bloody flux [OED *bloody flux*: Bloody diarrhoea ... bleeding from another part of the body, *spec.* menstrual bleeding, *esp.* when excessive or prolonged].

fer-roie, *s. m.* a deserter, a runner.

roieder, *s. m.* a runner; *pl.* -yn.

roig, *s. f.* the King's evil [OED: Scrofula (tuberculous infection of the lymph nodes of the neck)].

roih, *s. f.* an arm; *pl.* -aghyn.

roish, *adv.* before, anterior, before him; -yn, *id. em.*

roish-hene, *p. p.* before himself.

roe, *p. p.* before her; -ish, *id. em.*

roie[-]hene, *p. p.* before herself.

rhymbee, *adv. p.* before her; *hie ee rhymbee* (she went away, on the way before her); -ish, *id. em.*

roue, *p. p.* before them; -syn, *id. em.*

roue-hene, *p. p.* before themselves.

rhymboo, *adv. p.* before them; *hie ad rhymboo* (they went away or on before them); -syn, *id. em.*

roym, *p. p.* before me; -s, *id. em.*

roym[-]pene, *p. p.* before myself.

roin, *p.* before us; -yn, *id. em.*

roin[-]hene, *p. p.* before us, before ourselves.

royd, *p. p.* before thee; -s, *id. em.*

royd-hene, *p. p.* before thyself.

royd oo, *p. p.* away thou, begone thou.

reue, *adv. p.* before you or ye, or go ye, begone; -ish, *id. em.*

reue[-]hene, *adv. p.* before yourselves.

rhymbiu, *adv. p.* before you or ye; -ish, *id. em.*

roish y thooilley, *a.* antideluvian.

roie, *adv.* before now; [1] Sam. xvii. 30: As hyndaa eh veihsyn, dy loayrt ny goan cheddin

rish fer elley: as dreggyr y pobble eh myr dooyrt ad roie. And he turned from him toward another, and spake after the same manner: and the people answered him again after the former manner.

rolaue, *adv.* before, beforehand.

rolaueid or **rolaueys**, *s. m.* anticipation, the act of being before hand.

rollag, *s. f.* the hollow an oar works in on the gunwale of a boat [i.e. rowlock]; *pl.* -yn.

rollage, *s. f.* a star; *pl.* -yn.

rollageagh, *a.* starry; *Cant.* vi. 4: *Tou uss aalin, O my ghraih myr Tirzah, stoamey myr Jerusalem, gloyroiil myr slane sollyssid*

rollageagh yn aer. Thou art beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem, terrible as an army with banners. [NB Manx and English texts do not correspond here.]

s'rollageagh, *a.* how starry. R

s'rollagee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. R

rollageydagh, *s. m.* an astrologer, an astronomer; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

rollageydys, *s. f.* astrology, astronomy.

rolley, *s. f.* a roll; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

rowley, *s. m.* (sic) a roll; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

roll or rowl, *v. roll*; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

rowl, *v. roll*; *Mat.* xxvii. 60: As doanluck eh eh ayns yn oaie noa echey hene, v'eh er chleiy ass y chreg: as **rowl** eh clagh vooar er beeal yn oaie, as jimmee eh roish. And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed; *Mark* xv. 46: As chionnee eh aanrit-keyl as ghow eh neose eh, as hoill eh eh ayns yn aanrit, ass doanluck eh eh ayns oaie va cleight ayns creg, as **rowll** eh clagh er beeal yn oaie. And he bought fine linen, and took him down, and wrapped him in the linen, and laid him in a sepulchre which was hewn out of a rock, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulchre; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

rowlal, *v. rolling, rolleth.*

rowlit, [85](#). rolled; *Mark* xvi. 4: As tra v'ad er yeeaghyn, honnick ad y chlagh **rowlit** ersooyl: son v'ee feer vooar. And when they looked,

R

they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great.

rollit, [85](#). rolled.

rolleyder, s. m. a roller; *pl.* -yn.

rowleyder, s. m. a roller; *pl.* -yn

Romanagh, s. m. a Roman; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ronneeaght or **ronniaght**, s. m. reverie or revery [OED: Wild or uncontrolled behaviour; wantonness, revelry], ribaldry, a foolish song, ranting talk, raving in drink, &c.; *Job* xxx. 9: *As nish cha vel mee agh son ronniaght daue, dy jarroo, ta mee son an-ghoo oc.* And now am I their song, yea, I am their byword; *pl.* -yn.

rons* or **ronsee**, v. search, ransack [OED: To search (a place, collection of things, receptacle, etc.) thoroughly for something; To examine thoroughly; to question, scrutinize closely; to investigate in detail], rummage; -agh, [77](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

ronsagh or **ronsaghey**, v. searching, ransacking, rummaging.

ronsit, [85](#). ransacked, searched.

s'ronsit, a. how ransacked or searched. R **ronsey**, s. m. a search, a ransack; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

ronseyder, s. m. a searcher, &c.; *pl.* -yn. ronsoilagh, a.

neu-ronsoilagh, a. unsearchable, inscrutable, inexplorable.

roo, s. m. a ruff; *pl.* -ghyn.

rooit, s. f. a peal; as, *rooit harnee*, (a peal of thunder); *pl.* -yn.

roon, s. f. rancour, resentment, malice, spite.

roonagh, a. rancorous<ness>, spiteful, perverse; *Mat.* xvii. 17: *O heeloghe vee-chredjuagh as roonagh, caid ta mish dy ve meriu?* O faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you?; revengeful, malignant, vindictive.

s'roonagh, a. how rancorous or spiteful. R

s'roonee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. R

roonid, s. m. rancorousness, &c.

roost, s. m. rind, bark, peel.

roost, v. strip, make bare, peel off, unbark; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#);

-yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

rooisht, v. strip<ped> naked, bare<d> of covering; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

roostey, v. making naked.

rooishtit, [85](#). stript or stripped, made naked or bare of clothing.

s'rooishtit, a. how stripped or bared. R

roosteen, s. m. a naked person; *pl.* -ee [*pl.* of *roosteenagh*]; *Isa.* lviii. 7: *Nagh nee dy rheynn dty arran er ny accryssee, as dy der oo lhiat ny ymmyrchee ta gyn fastee gys dty hie?* tra hee oo yn **roosteen**, dy der oo eaddagh da; as nagh jean oo oo hene y cheiltyn veih dty eill hene? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?

roosteenagh, a. naked, in want of clothes.

rooisht, [a.] stripped naked, bared of covering.

rooishtey, a. *pl.* naked, uncovered.

s'rooisht, a. how naked or bare. R

cass-rooisht, a. bare-foot, bare-footed.

jiarg[-]rooisht, [a.] stark naked.

rooisht, s. m. the naked; *Job* xxiv. 7: *Cha vel ad cur aaght ny eaddagh da'n rooisht, myr shen nagh vel coodagh oc veih'n feayraght.*

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold.

coshee-rooisht, s. *pl.* barefeet or barefooted travellers.

rooishteyder, s. m. a person or thing that strips or makes naked.

rooishtid, s. m. nakedness, nudity.

roostey, v. robbing.

roostit, [85](#). robbed, rifled; *Zec.* xiv. 2: *Son chaglee-ym ooilley ny ashoonee noi Jerusalem dy chaggey, as bee'n ard-valley er ny ghoail, as bee ny thieyn er ny roostey...* For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled.... [NB *er ny roostey*, not *roosit*, in the citation here.]

roosteyr, s. m. a robber; *pl.* -yn.

roosteyrys (sic: stress), s. f. robbery; *Psl.* lxii. 10: *O ny treisht-jee ayns aggair as*

R

roosteyrys... O trust not in wrong and robbery....

rosh, v. reach, stretch; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

raink, v. did arrive or arrived.

roshtyn, v. reaching.

er roshtyn, v. hath, &c. reached, arrived.

er-roshtyn, v. hath, &c. reached or arrived.

roshit, 85. reached, extended.

s'roshit, a. how reached. R

rosheyder, s. m. one who reaches; pl. -yn.

rouail, v. roving, roaming, rambling, wandering; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

rouaillagh, a. unsettled, of a roaming, rambling, unsteady mind, devious.

rouaillagh, s. m. a rover, rambler, &c.; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'rouaillagh or **s'rouaillagh**, a. how roving, roaming, or disposed to wander. R
s'rouailee or **s'rouailee**, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. R

rouaultys, s.

rouaultys-aigney, s. m. the roving or wandering of the mind.

rouan, s. m. riot, uproar.

rouan, v. *idem*; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

rouanagh (sic: stress), a. riotous; s. m. a rioter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'rouanagh, a. how riotous. R

s'rouanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. R
rouanid or **rouanys** (sic: stress), s. f.

riotousness, rioting.

rour or **rouyr**, too much; *Exod. xviii. 18: Nee oo son shickyrys, goll naardey chammah oo hene as y pobble ta mayrt: son ta'n errey shoh ro hrome er dty hon; te rour dhyt's dty lomarcan dy ymmyrkey.* Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou, and this people that is with thee: for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone; too many, over and above what should be.

roud, adv. too far, too late.

ro, adv. too; from *rouyr* or *rour*, too much; *ro[-]chreoi* (too hard). There is another *ro*, before, as, *rolaue* (before hand), this latter is from *roish* [q.v.].

rouyl, s. m. rage, fury; a. rabid, furious, frantic. See *er-roul*.

er roul or **er-rouyl**, a. in a rage, outrageous, violent, disorderly.

rub or **rubb***, v. wipe, rub; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

rabbit, 85. wiped, rubbed.

s'rabbit, a. how rubbed. R

rubbee, a. d.

clooid-rubbee, s. m. a. towel.

rubbeyder, s. m. a rubber, a wiper.

clagh-rubban, s. a rubbing stone.

ruck, s. f. a rick of turf or hay; pl. -yn.

ruck, v. rick; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ruckit, 85. ricked.

s'ruckit, a. how ricked. R

rukeyder, s. m. one who makes ricks.

rugg or **raggyr**, v. did bare, was or wast born, did come by birth; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88; [as, *yn laa ruggyr mee* (the day of my birth); *ruggyr ee lhiannoo mac* (she brought forth a male child); born. *Acts xxii. 3: Ta mish dy firrinagh my ghooinneay ta my Hew, ruggyr ayns Tarsus, ard-valley ayns Cilicia, agh va mee troggit ayns yn ard-valley shoh, ec cassyn Ghamaliel, as ynsit lurg agh t'synrick leigh nyn shenn-ayrynn, ayns graih jeean gys Jee, myr t'euish ooilley jiu.* I am verily a man which am a Jew, born in Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God, as ye all are this day.]

er ruggaghtyn, v. hath, &c. borne.

er ny ruggey, v. hath, &c. been born.

ruggit, 85. born, brought forth.

neu-ruggit, a. unborn.

ruggyr, s. m. birth, the time of birth;

ruggagh, a. rugged, rough, uneven, harsh.

s'ruggagh, a. how rugged or uneven. R

s'ruggee, a. id., 58. R

ruillick or **rhullick**, s. f. a grave yard, a place set apart to bury the dead in, a churchyard.

ruilickey, a. d. of a grave or church-yard.

rumbyl, s. the edge or skirt of a garment;

Nah. iii. 5: Cur-my-ner ta mish dt'oï, ta Chiarn

R

*ny flaunyssee dy ghra, as bee dty rumbyllyn
troggit er dty eddin, as jeeagh-yms da ny
ashoonyn dty nearey, as da ny reeriaghtyn dty
scammylt.* Behold, I am against thee, saith the Lord of hosts; and I will discover thy skirts upon thy face, and I will shew the nations thy nakedness, and the kingdoms thy shame.

rhumbyl, s. m. the edge or skirt of a loose garment; *Num. xv. 38: Loayr rish cloan Israel, as oardee, dy der ad fringeyn er rhumbyllyn nyn gharmadyn, trooid ny sheelogheyn oc, as dy der ad er fringe ny rhumbyllyn rybban gorrym.* Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments throughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blue.

runt, a. round, circular, globular.

runtey, a. pl. round, circular.

s'runt, a. how round. R

s'runtey, a. id., comp. and sup. R

runt, v. to make round, &c.; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

runtaghey, v. rounding.

runtit, [85](#). rounded.

runtagh, a. roundish, oval.

runtag, s. f. a round lump of a thing.

runtid, s. m. roundness.

ruy, a. reddish, brown.

ruyey, a. pl. brown, reddish.

s'ruy, a. how reddish or brown. R

s'ruyey, a. id., comp. and sup. R

argid-ruy, s. m. copper money, pence.

fyn-ruy, a. having brown hair or fur.

ruyghey, v. getting brown, reddening.

ruyid, s. m., brownness, reddishness.

ruagh, a. inclined to red, brown.

raugh (sic), a. [of] a light red colour.

ruissagh, a. ruddy, reddish, of a fresh blooming colour.

s'ruishagh, a. how ruddy. R

s'ruishee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. R

ry, (sounded *re*), to be, to, by, and sometimes a. This particle or adjunct is used before words as the following.

ry-akin, v. to be seen. *Cha jinnagh dooinney ta coyrt dy ve ry-akin dy bragh jeirk sy dorraghys.* [A man who gives in

order to be seen would never do alms in the dark.]

ry-cheilley, adv. together, stuck together.

ry-chlashtyn, v. to be heard.

ry-chleayshyn, adv. by the ears.

ry-chosh, adv. by the feet, by foot.

ry-ennaghtyn, v. to be felt, or being felt.

ry-foddey, adv. by a long time.

ry-gheddyn, v. to be had or found.

ry-heet, v. to come, being to come.

ry-heshaght, v. to be in company, accompanying.

ry-hoi or **ry-oi**, adv. reserved against, for and against.

roii, adv. reserved for, provided for or against.

ry-hrostey, v. to be fasting.

ry-lheayst, adv. by the thigh, on the thigh; *Cant. iii. 8: T'ad oolley glackey nyn gliwenyn, aghthal ayns caggey, dagh dooinney as e chliwe ry-lheayst, son arrey ny hoie.* They all hold swords, being expert in war: every man hath his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night.

ry-Ihiattee, adv. by the side, aside.

rybban, s. m. a riband; pl. -yn; *Num. xv. 38:*

Loayr rish cloan Israel, as oardee, dy der ad fringeyn er rhumbyllyn nyn gharmadyn, trooid ny sheelogheyn oc, as dy der ad er fringe ny rhumbyllyn rybban gorrym. Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments throughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blue.

rubbان. See *rybban*.

rydlan, s. f. a cribble [OED: a sieve], a riddle

[OED: A coarse-meshed sieve, used to separate sand from gravel, ashes from cinders, etc.]; pl. -yn.

ryptar, s. f. rupture; pl. -yn.

lus y ryptar, s. f. allseed, rupture wort, little flax.

S

S

This letter, for its sound and changes, see Remark 28, &c. The feature of all the adjectives and the participles past of the language (which only I have marked participles) when initialled by this letter [viz. *s'*], is a feature that is not, perhaps, in any other language, but peculiar to the Manks alone; when such adjective ends in *-agh*, that *-agh* generally changes to *-ee* in the comparative and superlative degrees. See 58.

saagh, *s. m.* a vessel; *pl. siyn*.

yn taagh, *s.* the vessel. S

e haagh, *s.* his vessel. S

siyn, *s. pl.* vessels; the *pl.* of *saagh*.

e hiyn, *s.* his vessels. S

siyn-iu, *s. pl.* drinking vessels.

saase, *s. m.* a means, method or measure; *pl. -yn*.

e haase, *s.* his mean or method. S

saase-lheihys, *s. m.* medicine; *Jer.* xlvi. 11: *Immee seose gys Gilead, as gow yn chielliu costal, O voidyn, inneen Egypt: ayns fardail nee oo goaill ymmodee saaseyn-lheihys; son cha bee oo er dty laanaghey.* Go up into Gilead, and take balm, O virgin, the daughter of Egypt: in vain shalt thou use many medicines; for thou shalt not be cured.

saaseagh, *a[dv].* by means, measures or methods.

Sasilagh, *s. m.* a Methodist; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

saauie, *s. m.* a saw; *pl. -yn*.

e haaue, *s.* his saw; *pl. -yn* (sic). S

saauie, *v.* saw; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

saauveal, *v.* sawing.

saauit, 85. sown or sawed.

saauveyder, *s. m.* a sawer or sawyer; *pl. -yn*.

saayll, *s. m.* sale; *pl. -yn*.

sack, *s. m.* sack. This word is nearly the same in all languages, and is thought to be an antediluvian word; *pl. seick*.

yn tack, *s.* the sack. S

e hack, *s.* his sack. S

saick, *a. d.* of a sack or sacks.

e haick or **heick**, *s.* his sacks. S

saggyrt, *s. m.* a minister, a priest or clergyman; *pl. -yn*.

yn taggyrt, *s.* the priest or parson. S

e haggyrt, *s.* his parson or priest. S

yn daggyrt, *s.* your, &c. parson, priest, or minister. S

ard-saggyrt, *s. m.* high priest; *pl. -yn*.

bwoid-saggart, *s. m.* the herb orchis satiricon.

corkey-taghyrt, *s. m.* long bearded oats. (sic, *l. taggyrt?*)

saggyrtagh, *a. d.* of a priest or parson.

saggyrtys, *s. f.* priesthood, &c.

yn taggyrtys, *s.* the priesthood. S

e haggyrtys, *s.* his ministry or priesthood. S

yn daggyrtys (sic), *s.* your, &c. ministry or priesthood. S

sahll or **saill**, *s. m.* saim [EDD: Lard, *esp.* hog or goose lard; fat; grease; train-oil], the white flesh of pork, &c.; the blubber of fish, &c.; grease; *Psl.* cxix. 70: *Ta'n cree oc cha roauyr as saill: agh ta my haitnys er ve ayns dty leigh.* Their heart is as fat as brawn: but my delight hath been in thy law. *Prov.* "Slaa sahll er toyn muck roauyr."

[Smearing grease on a fat pig's breech.]

e hahll, *s.* his saim or fat, blubber on fish. S
sahllagh, *a.* having saim, &c.

siae, *adv.* what satisfies, enough.

e haie, *s.* his satiety, his enough. S

saeid, *s. m.* satiety. See *sonnys*.

sail, *s. m.* seal.

sail, *v.* seal, secure; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 88; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.
sailit, 85. sealed.

saill, *v.* salt; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 88; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

haill, *v.* did salt; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. S

sailley or **salley**, *v.* salting.

dy hailley, *v.* to salt. S

saillt, 85. salted.

ro haitl, *a.* too salted. S

salleyder, *s. m.* a salter; *pl. -yn*.

e hailleyder, *s.* his salter. S

saailley, *s. f.* brine, sea-water, salt-water; *Ez.* xlvi. 11: *Agh ny ynnydyn laaghey t'ayn, as ny claddeeyn, cha bee ad er nyn lheihys,*

S

bee ad shen fo saailey gennish. But the miry places thereof and the marshes thereof shall not be healed; they shall be given to salt.

dy hailey, s. of brine or salt water. S

saillevr, s. f. a salt cellar; *pl. -yn*.

sailjey, a. salt.

ro hailjey, a. too salt. S

sailjys, s. f. saltiness.

yn tailjys, s. the saltiness. S

sailjid, s.

e hailjid or *hailjys*, s. his saltiness. S

sollan, s. m. salt; *pl. -yn*.

y tollan, s. the salt. S

dy hollan, s. of salt. S

sollanagh, a. saltish, salty.

samark, s. a shamrock; *pl. -yn*.

e hamark, [s.] his shamrock. S

samarkagh, a. having shamrocks.

samarkee, a. *id., comp.* and *sup.*

sambyl, s. m. a sample; *pl. 76* [i.e. **sambil**].

e hambyl, s. his sample. S

samplevr, s. m. example, pattern, precedent for others to imitate.

e hamplevr, s. his example. S

sampleyragh, a. exemplary, sign; *Num.*

xxvi. 10: *As ren y thalloo fosley e beeal, as sluggey ad sheese cooidjagh marish Korah tra va'n cheshaght shen giarit jeh, as ren yn aile stroie daa cheead as jeih deiney as daeed: as haink ad dy ve raaue sampleyragh.* And the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up together with Korah, when that company died, what time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men: and they became a sign.

sampleyree, a. *id., comp.* and *sup.*

neu-sampleyrit, a. unexampled, unprecedented.

sannish or **sonnish**, s. f. a whisper; *pl. -yn*.

e hannish, s. his whisper. S

sannish or **sonnish**, v. to whisper or susurrate; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee* [80](#); *-in*, [88](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

sansheraght, v. whispering.

sansherry, s. m. whisperer; *pl. sansherryn* (*sic*).

sansh or **sanshit**, a. announced. As, *laa'l Moirrey ny Sansh*.

sap, s. f. a wisp [EDD: A small bundle of straw or hay used for lighting a fire], the outside of timber; *pl. -yn*.

e hap, s. his wisp. S

sar* or **sare**, v. command, enjoin; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

har or **haree**, v. did command or commanded; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). S

sarey, v.

dy harey, v. to command or enjoin. S

sarit, [85](#). commanded, enjoined. A

ro harit, [85](#). too enjoined or commanded. S

sarey, s. m. a command, precept or injunction; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

fo-harey, *adv.* under command.

sareyder, s. m. a commander; *pl. -yn*.

e hareyder, s. his commander. S

sarkyl, s. f. weed, sarcole [Manx English < *sarkyl*? In OED the only sense given for *sarcole* is 'hoe']. See also *far-chail*.

sarrah, s. m. sir, in contempt.

sau, a/n.

my haaue, s. my safety; *Acts vii. 49: Niau my stoyl-reeoil, as y thalloo stoyl my choshey: cren thie hroggys shiu dooys? ta'n Chiarn gra: ny cre vel ynnyd my haaue?* Heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool: what house will ye build me? saith the Lord: or what is the place of my rest? S

sau or **sau**, v. save; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

hau* or **haue**, v. did save or saved; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, [94](#). S

sauail, v. saving, saveth, &c.

dy hauail, v. to save. S

sauit, [85](#). saved.

saueyder, s. m. a saver; *pl. -yn*.

sauallagh, s. m. a salvor; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

saualtagh, s. m. a saviour; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

yn taualtagh, s. the Saviour. S

dty haualtagh, s. thy Saviour. S

saualtys, s. f. salvation, redemption.

yn taualtys, s. the salvation. S

dty haualtys, s. thy salvation. S

sauçhey, a. safe, not dangerous.

S

dy sauçhey, *adv.* safely.

sauçhys, *s.*

e haueçhys, *s.* his safety. S

Sauin, *s. f.* Hollantide, (from *saeu* save) either from All Souls or All Saints Day, kept by the church of Rome on the first and the other on the second of November, to pray for the salvation of all souls and saints departed, to have them saved.

yn Tauin, *s.* the Hollandtide. S

dy Hauin, of Hollantide, of the 1st of November, or as it is now, the 12th. S

Souney, *a. d.* of November or Hollantide.

Sauiney, *a. d.* See *Souiney*.

saveen, *s. f.* slumber.

saveen, *v. id., -agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

saveenagh, *a.* slumbering, sleepy; *s. m.* one that slumbers; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

saveenee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

saveenys, *s. f.* supineness, sluggishness; *pl.* *-yn*.

sawm, *s. f.* a psalm; *pl.* *-yn*.

saynt, *s. f.* covetousness, eagerness after gain.

It is also used when the plough is set to gripe the land too much; *pl.* *-yn*.

yn taynt, *s.* the covetousness. S

yn thaynt oc, *s.* their covetousness; *Psalms*, lxxviii. 19: *Ren ad Jee y hrial ayns nyn greeaghyn: as hirr ad bee son y thaynt oc.*

They tempted God in their hearts: and required meat for their lust. [S]

dty haynt, *s.* thy covetousness. S

ynn daynt, *s.* your, &c. covetousness. S

sayntoil, *a.* covetous, lustful.

sayntoilagh, *a.* covetous, voraciously eager after gain; *s. m.* a covetous person; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

sayntoilee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

ro hayntoilagh, *a.* too covetous. S

scaa, *s. m.* a shade, a shadow.

scaa[-]liaghee, *s. f.* an umbrella, a shade to cast off rain.

scaaghey, *v.* shadowing; *Heb.* ix. 5: *As er-y-skyn ny cherubim dy ghloyr scaaghey yn stoyl-myghin: mychione oc cha vod mayd nish coyrt slane coontey.* And over it the cherubims of glory shadowing the mercyseat; of which we

cannot now speak particularly.

scadoo, *s.* shadow, dark shade.

scadooagh, *a.* shadowing, shady.

scadooee, *a.* more shady, most shady.

scaalley, *s. m.* a scale; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

scaaillagh, *a.* scaly, squamous.

scaaillee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

scaallit, *a.* covered with scales.

scaan, *s.* an apparition, a ghost, a spectre, a spirit; *pl.* *-yn*; *Luke* <x>xxiv. 37: *Agh v'ad seaghnit ayns nyn aigney as agglit, as heill ad dy nee scaan v'ad dy akin.* But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit, and *Mat.* xiv. 26: *As tra honnick ny ostyllyn eh shooyll er y cheayn, v'ad atchimagh, gra, She scaan t'ayn; as deie ad magh ayns aggle.* And when the disciples saw him walking on the sea, they were troubled, saying, It is a spirit; and they cried out for fear. **scaanjoon**, *s. f.* a phantom, a skeleton; *pl.* *-yn*.

scaaney, *s. m.* a crack, flaw, or fissure; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

scaant, [85](#). cracked, having flaws.

scammalt, *s. m.* a scaffold; *pl.* *-yn*.

scammylt, *s. f.* scandal, reproach, defamation.

scammyltagh, *a.* scandalous, reproachful, infamous, vile, disgraceful; *s. m.* a person who defames or reproaches; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

dy scammyltey, *v.* to scandal or reproach.

scammyltit, [85](#). scandalized, &c.

scammyltid or **scammyltys**, *s. f.* disgracefulness, scandalousness.

scansh, *s. f.* regard, consequence, respect.

scansh-smoo, *a.* important.

scansh-vooar, *s. f.* importance.

neu-scansh, *s. f.* disregard, disesteem.

scanshoil, *a.* regardful, &c.

scape, *s. m.* an escape, a shield; *pl.* *-yn*.

scap* or **scape**, *v.* escape<d>; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

scaap, *v.* did escape; *1 Sam.* xix. 12: *Er shoh lhig Michal David sheese trooid uinniag: as hie eh er-chea, as shoh myr scaap eh.* So Michal let David down through a window: and

S

he went, and fled, and escaped.

scapail, v. escaping.

er scapail, v. hath, &c. escaped.

scapit, 85. escaped, avoided, untaken.

scapaltagh, s. m. one who escapes; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

scar or **scarr*** v. separate, disperse, sever; sometimes used instead of the word spread; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

scarrey, v. separating, spreading, disuniting, disjoining, severing.

scarrit or **scarrt**, 85. separated.

scarreyder, s. m. a separator; *pl.* **-yn**.

scarrey, s. m. a separation, a disunion; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

scarree, a. d. of separation or severance.

scarrey veih yn agglish, s. f. schism.

scarleod, s. m. scarlet, a red colour.

scarrag, s. f. a skate or ray fish; *pl.* **-yn**.

scell, s. m. a beam or ray of light; *pl.* **-yn**.

scell-greiney, s. m. a sun-beam.

scelt, v. cleave asunder; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

skeilt, v. split or rent; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

scelt, 85. cloven, split, bursted.

neu-scelt, uncloven, uncleaved.

skeilt-chassagh, a. cloven-footed.

scelteyder, s. m. a cleaver, a splitter; *pl.* **-yn**.

skeiltan, s. m. a lath; *pl.* **-yn**.

scolt, v. split; **-agh**, 77; **-ys**, 88.

scoltey, v. splitting.

scoltey, s. m. a split or burst; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

scolteyder, s. m. one who splits.

schimmeig, s. f. a streak or stripe; *pl.* **-yn**.

schimmeig, v. streak, stripe, variegate; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

schimmeigey, v. streaking, variegating.

schimmeigit, 85. streaked, striped.

schimmeigeyder, s. m. one who streaks, &c.

schimmeigagh, a. having streaks, stripes; variegated, how streaked, &c.

schimmeigee, a. id., comp. and sup.

schlei, s. f. skill, art, dexterity.

schleial or **schleioil**, a. skilful, artful, ingenious, dexterous.

neu-schleioil, unskilful.

schoill (sic), s. m. a school; *2 Kings xxii. 14:*

Myr shen hie Hilkiah yn saggyrt, as Ahikam, as Achbor as Shaphan, as Asahiah gys Huldah yn phadeyr, ben Shallum mac Tikvah, mac Harhas, va harris ny coamraghyn casherick; (nish v'ee cummal ayns Jerusalem ayns schoill ny phadeyrym;) as ghow ad coyre j'ee.

So Hilkiah the priest, and Ahikam, and Achbor, and Shaphan, and Asahiah, went unto Huldah the prophetess, the wife of Shallum the son of Tikvah, the son of Harhas, keeper of the wardrobe; (now she dwelt in Jerusalem in the college;) and they communed with her; *pl.* **-yn**.

schoillar (sic), s. m. f. a scholar; *pl.* **-yn**.

scoarnagh, s. f. the throat; *pl.* 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].

scoarnee, a. d. of the throat.

scobbey, s. m. a snack, a repast; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

scoadey, s. a sloop, a smack [OED: A single-masted sailing-vessel, fore-and-aft rigged like a sloop or cutter]; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

scoidey, s. m. obliqueness, aslope, askew.

croan[-]scoidey, s. m. a boom.

lieh-scoadey, a. slopewise, obliquely.

scoidan, s. m. the sheet of a sail; *pl.* **-yn**.

scolb, v. chip [EDD *chip* 4: Of young birds: to break or begin to crack the shell], break the shell; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

scolbey, v. chipping; stirring to rise from bed.

scolbit, 85. chipped, &c.

scold, [v.] scald; **-agh**, 77; &c.

scoldey, v. scalding.

scoldee, a. d. of scalding.

gorley-scoaldee, s. the lues venerea [viz. syphilis].

scoldit, 85. scalded.

scoldey, s. m. a scald; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

scollag, s. m. a stripling, a boy in a state subject to stripes, as stripling implies. The

S

Manks etymology might be one fit for school or a scholar.

shenn-scollag-aeg, *s. m.* a bachelor.
scoilg, *s. m. f.* a slender grown child.
skiolg, *s. m.* (from *s'keyl*), a slender youth.

scoodyn, *s. f.* a nasty scruff or scum, found on vessels which are not kept properly clean; *pl. -yn*.

scooir, *v.* scour or scrub; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scooirey, *v.* scouring, scrubbing.

scooirt, [85](#). scoured.

scooirey, *s. m.* a scouring; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

scooiree, *a. d.* of scouring.

scooireyder, *s. m.* a scourer; *pl. -yn*.

scooyr, *s. f.* drunkenness, intoxication.

scooyrit, *a.* drunk, intoxicated.

scowan, *s. f.* a lung or light; *pl. -yn*.

scoylg, *s. f.* a shriek; *pl. -yn*.

scoylg, *v.* shriek; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scoylgey, *v.* shrieking.

scoylgit, [85](#). shrieked.

scoylgeyder, *s. m.* a shrieker.

scoylgagh, *a. <to be>* shrieking often.

scoylgernee, *v.* cackling as a hen.

scrabey, *v.* scratching or scraping.

scrabit, [85](#). scratched, scraped.

scrabeyder, *s. m.* a scraper, &c.

scrabage, *s. f.* a scratch; *pl. scrabaghyn* [*pl. of scrabey*].

scra-chraaee, *s. f.* a quagmire, a shaking bog.

scraig, *s. f.* a scraw [EDD: A thin strip of sward or turf; a sod used in thatching roofs]; *pl. -yn*.

scraaee, *a. d.* of scraws.

scraig, *v.* **-agh**, [77](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scra or scraigey, *v.* scrawing; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scraigey, *[v.]* covering with scraws.

scraait, [85](#). covered with scraws.

scraigeyder, *s. m.* one who scraws.

screau, *s. f.* a kiln last [EDD: A dry measure, varying in amount, used for corn, &c], as

much corn as is put on the kiln to dry at once; *pl. -yn*.

screb, *s. f.* scab; *pl. -yn*.

screbbagh, *a.* scabby, how scabby. *Prov.* “*Ta un cheyrrey screbbagh doghaney yn clane shioltane.*” [One scabby sheep inflects the whole flock.]

screbbee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

screbbid, *s. m.* scabbedness, scabbiness.

scred, *s. f.* a gasp; *pl. -yn*.

screeagh, *a.* screech; *Isaiah xxxiv. 14:* ...*nee yn hullad-screeagh myrgeddin fastee y ghoall ayns shen, as ynnyd fea y gheddyn er e son hene.* ... the screech owl also shall rest there, and find for herself a place of rest.

scragh, *s. f.* a scream; *pl. -yn*.

screeb, *s. f.* a scratch or scrape. This is nearly of the same meaning as *scrabage*, but, perhaps with this difference that *screeb* is the action of several sharps drawn over, *scrabage* but of only one sharp;

screeb, *[v.]* **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

screebey, *v.* scratching or scratting.

screebit, [85](#). scratched, scraped.

screebeyder, *s. m.* a scratcher; *pl. -yn*.

scribider, *s. m.* a grater; *pl. -yn*.

screeu, **scrieu**, or **scriu**, *v.* write, scribble, wrote; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

screeuee, *a. d.* of writing or penmanship; as *fedjag-screeuee* (a pen); *Psalm xl<i>xv. 2:*

Ta my hengey myr fedjag-screeuee: yn scrudeyr tappee. My tongue is the pen: of a ready writer.

laue-scriuee, *s. f.* manuscript.

screeut or **scrut**, [85](#). written, scribbled.

far-screeu, or **far-scrieu**, *s. m.* forgery; *pl. -yn*.

far-scrieuder, *s. m.* a forger; *pl. -yn*.

screeudeyr or **scrudeyr**, *s. m.* a scribe, writer or scribbler; *pl. -yn*.

screeueyrys [*l. screeudeyrys ?*], *s. f.* writing, penmanship.

screeuyn, *s. m.* a letter, an epistle; *Acts xv. 23: As hug ad screeuyn lhieu er yn aght shoh.* And they wrote letters by them after this manner. *pl. screeunyn*.

S

scri, v. descry, espy; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scrial, v. descrying, espying.

scriit, pt.

scriit, a. how descried or spied.

scrialtagh, s. m. a descrier, a spy; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

scriptyr, s. m. scripture; *pl.* **-yn**. “*Te coontit tushey ooasle dy hoiggal leighyn as cliaghtaghyn y cheer ta dooinney cummal ayn. Agh cre wooad s’ooasle eh dy hoiggal slattyssyn niau as leighyn beaynid dy bragh farraghtyn ta ain ayns ny scriptyryn casherick.*” [’Tis accounted noble knowledge to understand the laws and customs of the country wherein man dwells. But how much more noble it is to understand the statutes of heaven and the laws of everlasting eternity we have in the Holy Scriptures.]

scriptyragh, a. scriptural.

scrobbag, s. f. the crop of a fowl, a gizzard; *pl.* **-hyn**; *Lev. i. 16*: *As gow-ee eh ass ny scrobbaghyn echey marish y chlooie, as tilgey ad rish yn altar er y cheu har, liorish ynnyd y leoie.* And he shall pluck away his crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes.

scrobbaghyn, s. *pl.* the dewlap of oxen.

scrod, v. screw; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scrodey, v. screwing.

scrodit, [85](#). screwed.

scrodeyder, s. m. a screwer; *pl.* **-yn**.

scroda, s. f. a screw; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

scroo. See *scroda*.

scroig, s. f. a crust, a scruff; *pl.* **-yn**.

scruin, s. f. swarm of bees.

scryss, s. m. a pareing, a shaving.

scriss-ny-greg, s. f. a moss that grows on rocks, and is used in dying red.

far-scryss, s. m. the scarfskin [OED: The outer layer of the skin; the epidermis, cuticle] or furfur [OED: Dandriff, scurf], the cuticle, the scruff [*sc.* scurf] or dandriff.

scriss, v. pare, shave; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#)

scrisssey, v. pareing, shaving.

scrivist, [85](#). pared, chaft [see under *garaig*], shaved.

scrissseyder, s. m. a parer, a shaver.

scrissan, s. m. a pareing, a thin skin or scum.

scudlagh, s. m. a luggage; *pl.* 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].

scugh, v. remove, move, shift; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scughey, [v]. removing, &c.

scughit, [85](#). shifted, removed, moved.

scughey, s. m. removal; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

scugheyder, s. m. a remover; *pl.* **-yn**.

scuirr, v. cease, desist, leave off; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). *Prov.* “*Tra scuirrys y laue dy choyrt scuirrys yn veéal dy voylley.*” [When the hand ceases to give, the mouth ceases to praise.]

er scuirr, v. hath &c. ceased or left off.

scuirreyder, s. m. one who ceases, &c.

scuitch, v. scourge; **-agh**, [77](#); **-al**, [79](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scuitchal, v.

scuitchit, pt.

scuitcheyder, s. m. a scourger; *pl.* **-yn**.

scuyr, s. m. a skewer; *pl.* **-yn**.

scuyr, v. **-agh**, [77](#); **-al**, [79](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-yn**, [88](#).

scuyral, v.

scuyrit, pt.

scuyreyder, s. m. one who skewers.

seaghin or **seaghyn**, s. m. affliction, sorrow, grief, trouble, agitation. This word comes from *seiy* (to agitate).

e heaghyn, s. his trouble or affliction. S

seaghin or **seaghyn**, v. afflict, trouble, grieve, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

heaghñ* or **heaghnee**, v. did trouble or agitate; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

seaghney, v. afflicting, troubling.

dy heaghney, v. to trouble, afflict, or agitate. S

S

seaghnit, [85](#). grieved, troubled, &c.
ro heaghnit, [85](#). too troubled or afflicted. S
seaghneyder, s. m. one who afflicts or troubles.

e heaghneyder, s. his troubler. S
seaghinagh or **seaghynagh**, a. afflictive, grievous, sorrowful, troublesome.

seihll, s. f. world; for the gender of this see Job ix. 24: *Ta'n seihll er ny choyrt ayns laue ny mee-chrauee...* The earth is given into the hand of the wicked. [NB. the example actually shows, in *er ny choyrt*, that *seihll* is masculine gender]; time in the world, a man's life-time in the world; pl. -**yn**.

y teihll, s. (from *seihll*) the world. S
theihll, s. See also *teihll*.
e heihll, s. his time in the world; his world; *laghyn-e-heill* (days of his life). S
cre-theihll, <adv>[pron]. whatever, where ever.

seihill, a. d. of the world.

seihllt, a. d. of the world, worldly.

seihlltagh, a. of or belonging to the world; secular, corporeal; how worldly; opposed to *spyrrydoil*.

seihlltee, a. id., comp. and sup.

ro heighlltagh, a. too worldly. S

neu-heihlltagh, a. immaterial, incorporal.

seihlltagh, s. m. a worldling.

seihlltee, s. worldlings.

seihlltid or **seihlltys**, s. worldliness or worldly-mindedness.

e heihlltid, s. his worldliness, his worldly mindedness. S

sey, s. m. a shank, that part of an instrument that goes into the handle; a push or shove, a thrust.

sey, v. to push or shove; -**agh**, [77](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#).

heiy, v. did push; -**agh**; -**in**; -**ins**; -**ym**; -**yms**; -**ys**, [94](#). S
dy heiy, v. to push, &c. S

sey, v. 'mix, stir'

heiy, v. did toss, agitate, mix, &c.; -**agh**; -**in**; -**ins**; -**ym**; -**yms**; -**ys**, [94](#). S

dy heiy, v. to mix, stir, &c. S

seyt, [85](#). stirred, mixed, muddy, agitated, troubled, rolled; Isa. ix. 5: *Son ta dy chooilley vagher-caggee yn treanagh lesh*

tharmane boiragh, as garmadyn seiyt ayns fuill; agh bee shoh lesh lostey, as stoo son yn aile. For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood; but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire.
ro heiyt, [85](#). too agitated, mixed, muddy, &c. S

laue my height, s. m. a hand suit, bound to prosecute by giving the hand to the coroner or lockman on searching for stolen goods.
seiyeyder or **seiyder**, s. m. an agitator, a mixer.

seigh, s. m. a mix or stir. *Quallian jeh'n chied seigh* (a pup of the first litter); pl. -**yn**.

seiyjagh, a. agitatious; sore; *Micah* ii. 10: *Trog-jee erriu, as gow-jee reue, son cha nee shoh yn ynnyd-vaghee eu: er-yn-oyr dy vel eh neu-ghlen, nee eh shiu y stroie lesh stroialtys*
seiyjagh. Arise ye, and depart; for this is not your rest: because it is polluted, it shall destroy you, even with a sore destruction.

sessenagh, s. m. a sergeant, a sexton; pl. 71 [change -**agh** to -**ee**].

ny hessenagh, s. a sexton or sergeant. S

sett, s. f. a plant, a piece of potato to plant; *Ez.* xvii. 5: *Ghow eh myrgeddin sett jeh mess y cheer, as phlant eh eh ayns magher messoil, hoie eh eh myr billey-shellagh liorish ushtaghyn mooarey.* He took also of the seed of the land, and planted it in a fruitful field; he placed it by great waters, and set it as a willow tree; pl. -**yn**.

sett, v. plant; -**agh**, [77](#); -**ee**, [80](#); -**in**, [83](#); -**ins**, [84](#); -**ym**, [86](#); -**yms**, [87](#); -**ys**, [88](#).

settal, v. planting, setting.

settit, [85](#). planted, set.

seyir, s. m. a carpenter, a wright, a joiner.

yn teyir, s. the carpenter. S

e heyir, s. his carpenter; pl. -**yn**. S

seyirey, a. d. of a carpenter or wright.

sieyr, s. pl. carpenters, joiners, wrights; the pl. of *seyir*; 2 Kings xxii. 6: *Da ny sieyr, as da ny mainshtyry obbree, as masoonee, dy chionnaghey fuygh as claghyn cummit, dy yanno seose yn thie.* Unto carpenters, and builders, and masons, and to buy timber and hewn stone to repair the house.

seyir-clagh, s. m. a mason; *Galic.*

S

sieyr-clagh, s. pl. masons.

seyir-queeyl, s. m. a wheelwright.

seyirsny, s. f. carpentry.

seyr, a. free, clear, at liberty; *dooiney seyr* (a gentleman, a man clear of labour, an independent person).

aigney-seyr, s. m. free will.

ben-seyr, s. f. a gentlewoman.

yn ven heyr s. the gentlewoman. S

dooinney-seyr, s. m. a gentleman.

seyrey, a. pl. clear<, justify>.

seyr, v. to free, clear, or set at liberty, to justify [OED: To absolve; to declare to be innocent or righteous]; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88. **heyr**, s. did free, set at liberty, justify, clear, &c.; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94 S

seyrey, v. [justify]

dy heyrey, v. to justify, free, clear, &c. S

seyrit, 85. justified, freed, cleared.

ro heyrit, 85. too justified, freed, &c. S

seyrsny, s. f. freedom, justification.

sgairt, s. f. <the> midriff or diaphragm, a partition; pl. **-yn**.

shag, s. m. a cormorant; pl. **-yn**. A low word.

shaghey, adv. by, *dy gholl shaghey* (to pass by).

shaghey, pre. past, past by.

shaghey-eh-hene, adv. out of his senses or reason.

cur shaghey, v.

dy chur-shaghey, v. to adjourn. C.

lhiggit-shaghey, 85. postponed, procrastinated, let by, delayed.

shaghym, p. by me, past me (*shaghey aym*).

shaghin, p. past us, by us (*shaghey ain*).

shaghyd, s. by thee, past thee, a contraction of *shaghey ayd*.

shagh[n]* or **shaghin**, v. shun, avoid, eschew, spare, escape; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

shaghyn, v. shun. *Prov. "Shaghyn dagh olk."* [Shun each evil.]

hagh[n] or haghnee, v. did spare, spared, shunned, or evaded; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S

shaghney, v. shunning, avoiding, &c.; pl.

67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

dy haghney, v. to spare, shun or eschew. S

shaghnit, 85. spared, shunned, avoided.

shaghneyder, s. m. a sparer, shunner, &c.; pl. **-yn**.

shaghryny, v. See *er-shaghryny*.

er-shaghryny, v. astray, bewildered, bewrayed [EDD: Seized with a foolish fit of talking], having erred from the right way.

shaghrynah or shaghrynagh, s. m. an estray, one astray.

shaghryny, s. f. the state of being astray, or out of proper mind or senses, confusion; *Gen. xi. 7: Tar-jee, lhig dooin goll sheese, as ayns shen coyrt shaghryny* *er y ghlar oc, nagh vod yn derrey-yeh toiggal glare yn jeh elley*. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech; deviation, error; *James v. 20: Lhig da fys 've echey, dy jean eshyn ta chyndaa yn peccagh veih*

shaghryny *e raad, sauail annym veih baase, as ymmodee peccaghyn y choodaghey*. Let him know, that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.

shaghryny credjue, s. heresy; *Acts xxiv.*

5: Ta shin er gheddyn yn dooinney shoh fer erskyn towse boiragh, as doostey anvea mastey ooilley ny Hewnyn er feai-ny-cruinney, as ny ard-leeideilagh ayns shaghryny credjue ny Nazarenee. For we have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes.

shalee, s. f. quest, pursuit, design.

e halee, s. his quest or pursuit. S

shallid, s. f. the twinkling of an eye; pl. **-yn**.

e hallid, s. his twinkling. S

shalmane, s. a mushroom, fungus, club-top, frog-cheese; pl. **-yn**.

e halmane (sic: stress), s. his mushroom. S

shamyr, s. f. a chamber; pl. **-yn**.

e hiamyrr, s. his chamber. S

shamyrdar, s. m. a chamberlain; *2 Kings*

xviii. 11: As ghow eh ersooyl ny cabbil va reeaghyn Yudah er chasherickey gys y ghrian,

S

*ec giat thie yn Chiarn, liorish shamyr Nathanmelech yn **shamyrdar**, cheu-mooie jeh'n ard-valley, as ren eh lostey fainee yn ghrian lesh aile.* And he took away the horses that the kings of Judah had given to the sun, at the entering in of the house of the Lord, by the chamber of Nathanmelech the chamberlain, which was in the suburbs, and burned the chariots of the sun with fire. *Esth. ii. 15: Nish tra va coarse Esther, inneen Abihail, naim Mordecai (va er ghoaill ee son e lhiannoo hene) er jeet mygeayrt dy gholl stiagh gys y ree, cha hir ee veg, agh ny ren Hegai **shamyrdar** y ree, va currym ny mraane er phointeil.* Now when the turn of Esther, the daughter of Abihail the uncle of Mordecai, who had taken her for his daughter, was come to go in unto the king, she required nothing but what Hegai the king's chamberlain, the keeper of the women, appointed; *pl. -yn.*

shameyder, *s. m.* See *shamyrdar*.

shang, *a.* lank, lean, empty, not swelled or puffed out. This word is very expressive of the state; *Gen. xli. 21*, where the English is “ill favoured”: *As tra v'ad erreish gee ad, cha row eh ry-akin orroo, dy row ad er n'ee ad, agh v'ad kinjagh cha shang as v'ad roie.* And when they had eaten them up, it could not be known that they had eaten them; but they were still ill favoured, as at the beginning; and in *Isa. xvii. 4: As hig eh gy-kione ayns y laa shen, dy bee gloyr Yacob jeant thanney, as riurid e challin jeant shang.* And in that day it shall come to pass, that the glory of Jacob shall be made thin, and the fatness of his flesh shall wax lean.

shangey, *a. pl.* lank not plump.

ro hang, *a.* too lank or empty bellied. S
shang, *v.* to be lank, lean, not plump; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.

shangagh, *v.* getting lank, less in bulk or thickness, getting shrunk, and not so full or plump.

dy hangagh, *v.* to become lank. S

shangit, 85. shrunk, or grown lank.

shangid, *s. m.* lankness, emptiness of the belly or bowels, inanition, leanness; *Job xvi. 8: As t'ou er my choodaghey lesh craplagnyn, ta feanish m'oï: as ta'n shangid, ta*

ry-akin orrym, gymmyrkey feanish gys my eddin. And thou hast filled me with wrinkles, which is a witness against me: and my leanness rising up in me beareth witness to my face.

e hangid or **hangys**, *s.* his lankness. S
shanglane, *s. m.* one that is lank or empty.
e hanglane, *s.* his lank creature; S
shanglaney, *v.* becoming empty bellied.
shanglanit, 85. shrunken by want of food.
shanglanagh, *a.* empty bellied, *comp.* and *sup.*; *s. m.* an empty person or beast; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].
ro hanglaneagh, *s.* too lank or empty bellied. S
shanglanid, *s. m.* the state of being empty.

shapp, *s. f.* a shop; *pl. -yn*.

yn chapp, *s. 5.* the shop. S
e hap, *s.* his shop. S

sharkagh, *s. m.* a porpoise; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

sharmane, *s. f.* a sermon; *pl. -yn*.

e harmane, *s.* his sermon. S
sharmane-vuck, *s. f.* sow thistle. See also *onnane meein* [*sc. onnane veein*].
sharmaney, *v.* preaching sermons.
sharmanagh, *a.* sermonlike; *s. m.* one who preaches sermons, a preacher; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

Sharmane, *s. [?]*

Charmane, *a. d.* of Germane. (sic) S

sharragh, *s. m.* a foal; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

e harragh, *s.* his foal. S

sharree, *a. d.*

harree, *a. d.* of a foal or foals; as, *laair harree*. S

charree, *a. d.* 5. of foals, as *Ballaçharree*. S

sharroo, *a.* bitter, acrid, *comp.* and *sup.*

shirroo, *a.* more or most bitter; the *comp.* and *sup.* of *sharroo*; *Eccl. vii. 26: As hooar mee ny shirroo na'n baase yn ven ta'n cree eck ribbaghyn as lieenteenyn, as e laueyn myr geulaghyn: quoi-erbee ta dy wooijs Jee shaghnys ee, agh bee'n drogh yantagh goit lioree.* And I find more bitter than death the woman, whose heart is snares and nets, and

S

her hands as bands: whoso pleaseth God shall escape from her; but the sinner shall be taken by her.

ro harroo, *a.* too bitter. S

sherruid, *s.* bitterness; *pl. -yn*.

dy herriuid, *s.* of bitterness. S

shartanse, *a.* several. See also *shiartanse*.

shiartanse, *a.* several. See also *shartanse*.

yn ɿhiartanse, *s.* 5. the several. S

e hiartanse, *s.* his several. S

sharyaant, *s. f.* a servant; *pl. -yn*.

yn ɿharyaant, *s.* 5. the servant. S

e harvaant, *s.* his servant. S

shaslagh, *s. f.* bent-grass; *pl. -yn*.

dy hasslagh, *s.* of bent [EDD: Any coarse grass, esp. that found on moorlands or near the sea]. S

shaslee, *a. d.* of bent-grass.

shass, *v.* stand, stop; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

hass, *v.* did stand, stood; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S

hass ee, *p.* she stood.

shassoo, *v.* standing.

dy hassoo, *v.* to stand. S

shass, *s.*

shass-greiney geuree, *s.* the winter solstice.

shass-greiney souree, *s.* the summer solstice.

shassoo, *s. m.* erection; *pl. -yn*.

shasseyder, *s. m.* a stander; *pl. -yn*.

shast, *a.* sterile, barren, dry. See also *shiast*.

shiast, *a.* dry, sterile, barren, not giving milk.

shiastey, *a. pl. idem*.

boandyr shast, a dry nurse.

booa hiast, *a.* a dry cow, a cow that does not give milk. S

hast. See *hiast*.

shawk, *s. f.* the hawk or glede [OED: kite]; *Deu. xiv. 13: As yn shawk, as y shyrragh, as y vulture lurg e cheint.* And the glede, and the kite, and the vulture after his kind.

shawm, *s. m.* the cornet; *pl. -yn*; *Psl.*

[x]cvii[i]. [7]: *Lesh caymyn myrgeddin as shawmyn*: O jeeagh-jee shiu hene gennal kiongoyt rish y Chiarn y Ree. With trumpets

also and shawms: O shew yourselves joyful before the Lord the King.

shayll, *s. f.* succession, rotation, gradation, turn about, first come first served; *Esth. i[i].*

12: *Nish tra haink shayll dagh moidyn mygeayrt, dy gholl stiagh gys ree Ahasuerus, erreish j'ee v'er ve daa vee jeig, cordail rish cliaqtey mraane...* Now when every maid's turn was come to go in to king Ahasuerus, after that she had been twelve months, according to the manner of the women....

dty hayll, *s.* thy turn in rotation. S

sheadin or **sheading**, *s. f.* a division into six, as the Island is; the district of a coroner from *shey-rheynn*.

sheain or **shee-ain**, *s. p.* peace to us; a prayer for the peace and blessing of God.

sheain eh mie orrin, *in.* an interjection of wonder or surprise, praying that God might diffuse his good peace on or among us.

sheayn ny mea, *in.* (probably a contraction of *shee ayns nyn mea*) peace in your life, peace be to ye. *Prov. "Sheayn dty hie as dty aaght ta'n fer driaght ec dty ghorrys."*

[Peace to thy house and thy lodging, the chainer is at the door. (Or, preferably, Peace on thy house and lodging, the officer of justice is at thy door.)]

sheayn, *v.*

heayn or **heayne**, *v.* did pray or ejaculate [OED: To utter suddenly (a short prayer)];

-agh; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S

sheayney, *v.* praying ejaculatory prayers; as, *shee Yee dy row marin, shee Chrest hooin, &c.* [The peace of God be with us, the peace of Christ to us.]

dy heayne, *v.* to pray or ejaculate for protection, peace, &c. S

sheaynt, 85. blest with peace; *thalloo*

sheaynt (land of peace); *Jer. xii. 5: My t'ou er roie rish coshee, as t'ad er n'yanno skee*

jeed, kys eisht oddys oo cummal magh rish cabbil? as my t'ou tooillit oc 'sy thalloo

sheaynt, *raad va dty haitnys, eisht cre nee oo ayns thooillaghyn Yordan?* If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? and if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustedst, they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the

S

swelling of Jordan? In *Amos* vii. 9, the sanctuaries are called *thieyn sheaynt*: *As bee ard-yynydyn Isaac nyn draartys, as bee thieyn-sheaynt Israel er ny chur naardey; as nee'm brishey magh noi thiye Yeroboam lesh y chliwe.* And the high places of Isaac shall be desolate, and the sanctuaries of Israel shall be laid waste; and I will rise against the house of Jeroboam with the sword. *fer sheaynt* (one who had performed) [?], *sheayne* (peaceable).

sheayne, s. m. one who performs ejaculations.

sheane, s. f. a wen [OED: A lump or protuberance on the body, a knot, bunch, wart]; *Lev.* xxii. 22: *Doal, ny brisht, ny baccagh, ny lesh sheane, ny broan, ny screb, cha jean shiu ad shoh y hebbal gys y Chiarn, ny ural lesh aile y yanno jeu, er altar y Chiarn.* Blind, or broken, or maimed, or having a wen, or scurvy, or scabbed, ye shall not offer these unto the Lord, nor make an offering by fire of them upon the altar unto the Lord; *pl. -yn.*

sheanse, s. m. science; *pl. -yn.*

sheckter, s. m. an executor; *pl. -yn.*

sheckter-ayns-treisht, s. m. administrator. **sheckteragh**, s. f. goods, money, or effects left a person by will; a legacy.

sheckters, s. f. executorship.

shee, s. f. peace; *pl. -ghyn.*

y chee, s. 5. the peace of the peace. S

e hee, s. his peace S

shee dy row marin, peace be with us.

shee dy row mayrt, peace be with thee.

shee dy row meriu, peace be with you.

shee dy row hiu, peace be to you.

shee dy vea, welcome

shee dy vea dty valley, welcome to thy home.

Ihiannan-shee, s. f. a familiar spirit.

sheeoil, a. peaceable, quiet, *comp.* and *sup.* or *sheeoiley*.

sheebabin, s. m. soap; *pl. -yn.*

e heeabyn, s. his soap. S

sheeabinagh, a. soapy.

sheeabinee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

ro heeabynagh, a. too soapy. S

sheealthagh, s. m. a mediator, an intercessor, an appeaser. Bishop Wilson's book on sacrament,⁴² page 40: *She eshyn yn ural ain, nyn sheealthagh as nyn vendelagh.* He is our sacrifice, our mediator, our advocate; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

sheean, s. m. sound, noise, clamour. The Hebrew *sheon* is very like the Manks. The literality of this word would be *shee* (peace) and *an, dim.* (little peace).

dty heean, s. thy sound or noise. S

sheean, v. noise, sound, &c. Though this word is seldom used as a verb singly, it is sometimes used pronominally, and with the terminations; **-agh**; **-al**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; & **-ys**, [88](#).

sheeanal, v.

sheeanit, pt.

sheeanagh, a. sonorous, sounding.

ro heeanagh, a. too noisy. S

sheeanane, s. f. accent; *pl. -yn.*

sheeb, s. m. a blast of wind that drifts something before it; a sharp scold; *pl. -aghyn.*

sheeb, v. drift, drive with wind; scold; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

heeb or **heebb***, v. blew, blasted, did blow; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#); *Hag.* i. 9: *Va shiu jerkal rish mooarane, as cur-jee myner, haink beggan jeh; as tra hug shiu lhieu thie eh, heeb mee ersooyl eh.* Ye looked for much, and, lo it came to little; and when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it. S

sheebey, v. drifting before the wind, as snow, sand, &c.; *pl. 67* [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].

er heebey, v. hath, &c. blown or blew away with the wind. S

sheebit, [85](#). drifted, driven.

ro heeblt, [85](#). too driven or drifted. S

sheebeyder, s. m. a drifter; *pl. -yn.*

sheebane, s. m. the continuation of a blast of wind, &c., that drives; the *dim.* of *sheeb*; *pl. -yn.*

e heebane (sic: stress), s. his wind, or thing driven with the wind. S

⁴² *A Short and Plain Instruction for the Better Understanding of the Lord's Supper...*, Whitehaven: Ware, 1777.

S

sheeidey, s. m. silk; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

yn Ɂheeidey, s. [5]. the silk. S

dy heeidey, s. of silk, silken. S

sheeidagh, a. d. silken, of silk.

sheeiney or **sheeint**, s. f. a teat, dug, nipple, pap; first *pl.* 67 [i.e. **sheeinaghyn**], last *pl.* **sheeintyn**.

yn Ɂheeiney or **Ɂheeint**, s. 5. the teat or dug, the pap or nipple. S

dty heeiney, or **heeint**, s. thy teat or dug. S

sheeintagh, a. papillous, having paps or teats, mammeated.

sheel, s. m. oats, from the time it is threshed till sown, or dried for the mill. This word is for seed, *Job* xxi. 8: *T'ad fakin yn sheel oc bishaghey māroo, as nyn sluight kiongoyrt rish nyn sooillyn*. Their seed is established in their sight with them, and their offspring before their eyes; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn Ɂheel, s. 5. the oats. See **sheel**. S

dy heel, s. of threshed oats. S

sheel correy, s. m. seed oats.

sheel, v. filter, strain, sile [OED: To strain; esp. to pass (milk) through a sieve or strainer], &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

heel, v. filtered, did filter, did sneak away, **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

sheeley, v. straining, filtering.

dy heeley, v. to filter, &c. S

sheelaghey, v. filtering.

sheelit, [85](#). filtered, strained.

sheelyder, s. m. one who strains, filters, &c.

shollane, s. f. a strainer, a filterer; *pl.* **-yn**.

sheel, v. sober; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

heel, v. [sobered, did] sober, **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

sheelaghey, v. sobering.

dy heelaghey, v. to sober, &c. S

sheelit, *pt.*

sheelt, a. sober, temperate.

sheeltey, a. *pl.* sober, temperate, *comp.* and *sup.*

neu-heelt, a. intemperate, inebriated.

sheeltid, s. m. soberness.

sheeltys, s. f. sobriety, temperance.

dy heeltys, s. of soberness, of temperance.

S

sheel, v. ‘sneak away’

heel, v. did sneak away, **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

sheeley, v. sneaking.

dy heeley, v. sneak away, &c. S

sheelit, *pt.*

sheeloghe, s. m. a generation, age; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn cheeloghe (sic: stress), s. 5. the generation. S

e heeloghe, s. his generation. S

sheeyl, s. This word is used in the Manks

translation of Milton’s *Paradise Lost*, for a contraction of *sheelnaue*, which see.

sheelnaue, s. mankind, human beings. This word no doubt is from **sheel** (seed) as in *Job* xxi. 8 [see above]; and *naue* a corruption of *niau* (heaven), the seed or offspring of heaven.

dy heelnaue, s. of mankind. S

sheeyn, v. stretch, extend, distend; **-agh**, [77](#);

-ee, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

heeyn, v. stretched, did stretch; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-it**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

sheeyney, v. stretching.

dy heeyney, v. to stretch. S

sheeyney-magh, v. stretching out.

sheeynt, [85](#). stretched, extended.

ro heeynt, [85](#). too stretched. S

sheeyney, s. m. a stretch; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

sheeyneyder, s. m. a stretcher; *pl.* **-yn**.

sheeynag, s. f. a line, a straight line.

shegin, v. lurking for, lying in wait; *Luke* xi.

54: *Lhie ayns farkiaght er e hon, as shegin er tayrtyn red ennagh ass e veéal son oyr plaiynt n'oí*. Laying wait for him, and seeking to catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him.

sheygin, v. watching for prey. See also **shegin**.

sheh, s. f. hide, felt [OED *felt* n.⁴: a skin or hide]; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

yn Ɂheh, s. 5. the hide, the pate [OED *pate* n.¹ 3b: The skin of a calf’s head]. *Prov.*

“*Shegin goaill ny eairkyn marish y Ɂheh.*”

S

[’Tis necessary taking the horns with the hide.] S

e heh, s. his hide. S

nyn gheh (sic: see *nyn jeh*), s. your, &c. hide or pate. S

nyn jeh, s. your, &c. hide. Sh

sheid, s. m. a blow, blast or puff of wind; *pl.* -aghyn [= *pl.* of *sheidey*].

sheid, v. blow, expel wind; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

heid, v. blew, did blow; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). S

sheidey, v. blowing.

dy heidey, v. to blow. S

sheidee, a. d. of blowing.

heidee, a. d. of blowing. S

builg-sheidee, s. f. bellows; *Jer.* vi. 29: *Ta ny builg-sheidee losht, ta'n leoie er n'gholl naardey 'syn aile; ta'n lheeider lheie ayns fardail; son cha vel ny meechrauee er ny ghaartlian ass.* The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain: for the wicked are not plucked away.

sheidit, [85](#). blown.

ro heidit, [85](#). too much blown. S

sheidey, s. m. a windy or blowing time; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

sheideyder, s. m. a blower; *pl.* -yn.

sheillagh, s. f. salix, black willow<s> or sally. *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee] [*Isaiah* xliv. 4: *As aasee ad seose myr maste'yn faiyr, as myr shellee rish ny coorseyn-ushtey.* And they shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water courses.]

dy heillagh, s. of sallow, sallix, of black sally. S

sheillee or **shellee**, a. d. of salix or willow; <*Isaiah* xliv. 4.>[See *sheillagh*.]

shellee, a. d. See *sheillee*.

heilllee, a. d. of sallow or sallix. S

shelg or **sheilg**, v. hunt, hunting; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

heilg or **helg**, v. did hunt, hunted; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). The first spelling is in *Gen.* xxvii. 30: *As haink eh gy-kione, erreish da Isaac v'er choyrt e vannaght da*

Jacob, as scoan va Jacob er n'immeeaght veih fenish Isaac e ayr, dy daink Esau e vraar stiagh veih e heilg. And it came to pass, as soon as Isaac had made an end of blessing Jacob, and Jacob was yet scarce gone out from the presence of Isaac his father, that Esau his brother came in from his hunting., and the latter in *Jer.* xvi. 16: ...as ver-ym fys er ymmodee shelgeyry, as nee ad y helg ad veih dy chooilley lieau, as veih dy chooilley chronk, as veih guaggyn ny creggy. ...and after will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks. S

shelgit, [85](#). hunted.

shelgeyr, s. m. a hunter, *pl.* -yn.

yn chelgeyr (sic: stress), s. 5. the hunter, S

e heilgeyr, s. his hunter. S

shelgeyrys, s. f. huntsmanship; *pl.* -yn.

e heilgeyrys, s. his hunting. S

shell* or **shellagh**, v. imagine, suppose, conjecture; -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

heill, v. did suppose or imagine, supposed, imagined; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). S

sheiltyn or **shein**, v. supposing, conjecturing, thinking; *Acts* xiv. 19: *As haink shiartanse dy Hewnyn veih Antioch as Iconium, as chleaynee ad y pobble, as ren ad Paul y chlaghey as y hayrn magh ass yn ard-valley, sheltyne dy row eh marroo.* And there came thither certain Jews from Antioch and Iconium, who persuaded the people, and having stoned Paul, drew him out of the city, supposing he had been dead.

sheltyne, v. See *sheiltyn*.

er heiltyn, v. hath, &c. supposed or imagined. S

shellan, s. f. (sic) a bee; *pl.* -yn.

yn chellan, s. f. (sic) the bee. S

e hellan, s. his bee; *pl.* -yn. S

shellan-mooar, s. f. (sic) a large bee.

kishan shellan, s. f. (sic) a bee hive.

shelleig, s. f. a bee-hive; *pl.* -yn.

shelley, s. saliva, spittle; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn chelley, s. the saliva or spittle. S

[e] **helley**, s. his saliva or spittle; *pl.* 67. S

S

shelliu, s. f. salve; *pl.* -yn.

yn ȝhielliu, s. 5. the salve; *Jer.* xlvi. 11: *Im mee seose gys Gilead, as gow yn chielliu costal, O voidyn, inneen Egypt.* Go up into Gilead, and take balm, O virgin, the daughter of Egypt. S

dy helliu, s. of salve; *pl.* -yn. S

shelloo, s. a herd of cattle; *pl.* -yn.

yn ȝhelloo, s. 5. the flock. S

e helloo, s. his herd; *pl.* -yn. S

shen, pro. *adv.* that, so, these, those, thence.

shen bee eh, *adv.* so be it, amen.

shen-y-fa, *adv.* therefore, wherefore.

er-shen, *adv.* on that, thereon, thereupon.

shenn, a. old, aged, senile.

yn ȝhenn, s. 5. the old. S

ny henn ghooinney; s. an old man. S

shenn-ayr, s. m. fore-father, progenitor.

shaner, s. m. grandfather; *dty henn shaner* (thy great-grandfather).

shenn-shaner, s. m. great-grandfather.

shenn-scällag-aeg, s. m. a bachelor.

shenn-ven-aeg, s. f. an old maid.

shinney, a. elder, eldest, senior; *comp.* and *sup.* of *shenn*.

by hinney, a. senior, elder. S

fer-shinney, s.

yn er-shinney, s. the eldest one, *masculine*. F

shinneyid, s. m. seniority, oldness.

shennid, s. m. oldness, senesence.

e hennid, s. his seniority or old age. S

shendiaght, s. m. age, old age, aged, the old, the aged.

yn ȝhenndiaght, s. 5. the aged, the old. S

shanstyr, s. m. a senator, an elder; *pl.* -yn.

yn ȝchanstyr, s. 5. the senator or elder; *Acts* iv. 23: *As erreish da'n raad ve lhiggit daue, hie ad gys nyn sheshaght hene, as hug ad coontey daue jeh ooilley ny va ny ard saggyrtyn as y chanstyr er ghra.* And being let go, they went to their own company, and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them. S

e hanstyr, s. his elder or senator. S

sheshey, s. m. a companion, an equal, a mate, one of a pair, a match, a husband; *Gen.* iii.

6: *As tra honnick y ven dy row yn billey mie son beaghey: as aalin gys y thooill, as billey dy ve er ny yeearree dy yanno creeney: ghow ee*

jeh'n vess, as ren ee gee; as hug ee myrgeddin

da e sheshey va maree, as ren eshyn gee.

And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

Prov. “*Ta sheshey chammah as ayrn.*” [A companion is as good as a share.]

yn ȝcheshey, s. 5. the companion. S

e heshey, s. his companion, mate, equal, fellow, &c. S

my ven-heshey, s. my wife; *Job* xix. 17: *Ta*

m'ennal dwoaiagh da my ven-heshey hene, ga dy ghuee mee urree er graih chloan my chorp hene. My breath is strange to my wife, though I intreated for the children's sake of mine own body; all those words compounded with *ben*, (a woman or wife) might be here inserted, but the reader may refer to *ben*, and change them to *ven*, as required. B

sheshee, a. d. of a companion, or *pl.*

Though this word is in *Heb.* x. 33, for companions, the plural of *sheshey*, I think *sheshaghyn* would be more correct: *Ayns ayrn tra va shiu soit magh son shilley dy ghannidys daue, chammah liorish oltooanyn as seaghyn; as ayns ayrn tra va shiu nyn sheshee dauesyn hurr y dellal cheddin.* Partly, whilst ye were made a gazingstock both by reproaches and afflictions; and partly, whilst ye became companions of them that were so used.

e heshaghyn, s. his companions, fellows, equals, mates, matches. S

my ven heshee, a. d. my affianced or

betrothed wife; *Gen.* xxix. 21: *As dooyrt Jacob rish Laban, Cur dou my ven, (son ta my hraa cooilleenit) dy vod ee ve my ven-heshee.*

And Jacob said unto Laban, Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled, that I may go in unto her; in *Job* ii. 9, it is *heshey*: *Eisht dooyrt e ven-heshey rish, Vel oo foast shassoo er dty ynricks?* Then said his wife unto him, Dost thou still retain thine integrity? S

sheshaght, s. company, society; *pl.* -yn.

yn ȝcheshaght, s. 5. the company. *Prov.*

“*Myr sloo yn ȝcheshaght share yn ayrn, Myr smoo yn ȝcheshaght s'reiae yn chloie.*” [The smaller the company the better the share;

S

the bigger the company the merrier the play.] S

e heshaght, s. his company; *pl.* -yn. S
ry-heshaght, <*v.* to be> in company, accompanying.

shesheragh or **shesheraght**, s. f. a team to plough with. Perhaps from being formerly made by partners; *pl.* 72 [change -agh or -aght to -eeyn].

yn Ɂhesheraght, s. 5. the plough team. S

e hesheraght, s. his plough team. S

nyn jesheraght, s. your, &c. team to plough. Sh

shesheree, a. d. of or belonging to a team to plough.

greie hesheree, s. a plough team gear. S

Ɂhesheree, a. d. 5. of the plough team. S

dty heshereeyn, s. thy plough teams. S

shey, a. six; *pl.* -ghyn.

e hey, s. his six;

e heyjeig (his sixteen). S

shey-jeig, a. sixteen.

shey-jeigoo or **sheyoo[-]yeig**, a. sixteenth.

sheyoo, a. sixth.

yn Ɂheyoo, s. 5. the sixth. S

e heyoo, s. his sixth. S

sheyn

ny-sheyn, *adv.* presently, by and by.

shiaght, a. seven; *pl.* -yn.

yn Ɂhiaght, s. 5. the seven. S

e hiaght, s. his seven; *pl.* -yn. S

shiaght[-]jeig, a. seventeen.

dty hiaght[-]jeig, s. thy seventeen. S

shiaght[-]jeigoo or **shiaghtoo[-]yeig**, a. seventeenth.

shiaghtoo, a. seventh.

yn Ɂhiaghtoo, s. 5. the seventh. S

shiaghtin, s. f. a week; *pl.* -yn or 72 [change -in to -eeyn].

yn Ɂhiaghtyn or *yn Ɂhiaghtin*, s. 5. the week. S

e hiaghtin, s. his week; *pl.* -yn. S

shiaull, s. m. a sail; *pl.* shiauihll.

shiauill, v. sail, float; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

hiauill, v. did sail, sailed; *Acts xxvii. 13:* As feaysley lesh geay meeley jiass sheiltyn dy row oc nish nyn yioin, **hiauill** ad ry lhiattee Crete. And when the south wind blew softly,

supposing that they had obtained their purpose, loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete;

-agh; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S
hioill, v. sailed; *Mat. ix. 1:* As ghow eh lhuingys, as **hioill** eh harrish, as haink eh gys e ard-valley hene. And he entered into a ship, and passed over, and came into his own city. See *hiauill*. S

shiaulley, v. sailing, floating.

shiaullagh or **shiaullaghey**, v. fixing, getting in order to sail, or to do any other work, getting equipped.

shiaullee, a. d. of sailing or getting in order.

leagh-shiaullee, s. fare, payment of passage; *Jonah i. 3:* Agh dirree Jonah seose dy roie er-chea gys Tarshish veih fenish y Chiarn, as hie eh sheese gys Joppa; as hooar eh lhong goll gys Tarshish: myr shen deeck eh yn **leagh-shiaullee**, as hie eh er boayrd, dy gholl maroo gys Tarshish, veih fenish y Chiarn. But Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship going to Tarshish: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord.

shiaullit, [85](#). set in order.

shiault, [85](#). sailed, floated.

shiaulleyder, s. m. a person who can set an instrument in order to work; *pl.* -yn.

shiaulteyr or **shiolteyr**, s. m. a sailor; *pl.* -yn.

ny hiaulteyr, s. a sailor. S

shoalteyr, s. m. a sailor; [1] *Kings ix. 27:*

As hug Hiram ayns ny lhongyn e harvaantyn, **shoalteyry** schleiol ayns shiaulley, marish sharvaantyn Solomon. And Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon; *pl.* -yn.

shiaulteyrys, s. f. sailorship, the business or craft of a sailor.

shibbag, s.

yn Ɂhibbag, s. f. 5. the gentle blow or tap; *pl.* -yn. <C>[S]

shibber, s. m. supper; *pl.* -yn.

“Dy ve aashagh syn oie,
monney shibber nagh ee;

S

*er nonney n'oo plaiynt,
ec laccal dty laynt.*" [To be easy in the night, much supper don't eat, or else you will complain at wanting your health.] And,
 "Shibber eddrym, lhiabbee ghlen." [A light supper, a clean bed.]
yn ɬibber, s. 5. the supper. S
e hibber, s. his supper; *pl. -yn*. S
shibberagh, a. d. of supper, belonging to supper.
shickyrs, a. sure, certain, steadfast; stable, steady, fixed, fast, firm.
dy shickyrs, adv. surely, certainly, firmly, &c.
shickyrey, a. pl. sure, certain, &c.
shickyree, a. the comp. and sup. of *shickyrs*.
anshickyrs, a. unsteady, unsure, inconstant, wavering. See also *neuhickyrs*.
neu-hickyrs, a. unsure, unsteady, unstable.
shickyrs* or **shickyree**, v. make sure, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hickyrs* or **hickyree**, v. did make sure or certain; did establish, confirm, or fasten; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
shickyragh or **shickyraghey**, v. making sure, fast, or certain.
dy hickyragh or **hickyraghey**, v. to certify establish, or make sure. S
shickyrit, 85. secured, established, made steadfast or sure.
ro hickyrit, 85. too established, made too sure or certain. S
shickyreyder, s. m. an affirmer, a seurer.
shickyrys, s. f. certainty, security, confidence.
son shickyrys, adv. positively, confidently, assuredly.
shid, adv. yonder, there.
shill, v. shed, spill; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88,
hill or **hiyll**, v. did drop or shed; did spill or drain; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
hiyll, v. [did] shed, did drop, or drain. See also *hill*. S
hyll, v. [did] shed, drop. See *hill*. S
shilley, v. shedding, spilling, draining, dropping.

dy hilley, v. to shed drop or drain. S
dy hiylley, v. to shed. drop or drain. S
shillit, 85. shed; drained.
shillee, s. f. a mass or assemblage of thin slate, or bits of thin stone.
shilleeid, s. f. a slug or soft snail; *pl. -yn*.
e hilleeid, s. his slug or soft snail. S
shilley, s. m. sight, look, view; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].
dty hilley, s. thy sight, visit, or look. S
shillagh, a. d. of sight or sights.
shilley-faggys, a. purblind.
shilley-sooilley, s. f. (sic) eye-sight.
shilley-yindyssagh, s. m. spectacle; 1 Cor. iv. 9: *Son ta mee smooinaghtyn dy vel Jee er hoaghey magh shinyn ny ostyllyn er-jerrey ooilley, myr deiney faagit mooie son baase. Son ta shinyn shilley yindyssagh da'n seihl, as da ainleyn, as da deiney.* For I think that God hath set forth us the apostles last, as it were appointed to death: for we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men.
aa-hilley, s. m. second sight.
ass-shilley, adv. out of sight. Prov. "Ass shilley ass smooinaghtyn." [Out of sight, out of mind.]
shillish, s. See *ɬillys*.
[yn] ɬillys, s. f. 5. [the] cherry. See also *shillish*.
shimmey, a. how many, many.
cha nhimmey, a. not many. S
shin, pro. we, us; -yn, id. em.
shin-hene, pro. ourselves.
shioltane, s. f. a flock; *pl. -yn*.
yn ɬioltane, s. 5. the flock. S
e hioltane, s. his flock; *pl. -yn*. S
shioltaney, v. flocking.
dy hioltaney, v. to make into flocks. S
shioltanagh, a. being in flocks.
shir or **shirr***, v. ask, seek, endeavour, require; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hir or **hurr***, v. did seek, or enquire, sought, besought, asked; Jud. v. 25: *Hir eh ushtey, as hug ee da bainney; hoie ee roish eeym ayns claare stoamey.* He asked water, and she gave

S

him milk; she brought forth butter in a lordly dish; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S **shirrey**, v. seeking, asking, endeavouring; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

dy hirrey, v. to seek, ask &c. *Prov.* “*Goll thie yn ghoayr dy hirrey ollan.*” [Going to the goat’s house to seek wool.]

shirrit or **shirrt**, 85. sought, desired, bidden, asked, invited, solicited, required.

ro hirt, 85. too sought or besought. S

shirrey, s. m. a request; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

shirreyder, s. m. an asker, seeker.

shirk, v. shrink, dry up, contract, shrivel; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

hirk* or **hirkee**, v. did shrink, shrunk, or shrank; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S

shirkaghey, v. shrinking, shrivelling, &c. *dy hirkagh* or **hirkaghey**, v. to shrink, &c. S

shirkit or **shirgit**, 85. shrivelled, shrunk.

ro hirkit, 85. too shrunk. S

shirkeyder, s. m. a shriveller.

shiryeish, s. m. service, servitude.

yn chiryeish, s. 5. the service. S

sherveish, v.

dy herveish, s. to serve, to minister. S

shiryeishagh, a. serviceable, &c.; s. m. one that serves or officiates; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

yn chiryeishagh, s. 5. the server, the minister. S

e herveishagh, s. his server or officiator. S

shiu, pro. ye, you; **-ish**, id. em.

shlearagh, a. delaying, postponing, procrastinating time.

shleayst, s. f. thigh, flank; *pl.* **-yn**; *Lev.* iii. 4:

As yn daa aarey, as yn eeh t'orroo liorish ny shleaystyn, as y skairt erskyn yn aane marish ny aaraghyn; shen nee eh goaill ersooyl. And the two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away.

slheeayst, s. f. thigh; *pl.* **-yn**; *Gen.* xxiv. 9:

As hug y stiurt e laue fo slheeayst Abraham e vainshtyr, as ren eh breearrey da, mychione y

chooish shen. And the servant put his hand under the thigh of Abraham his master, and sware to him concerning that matter.

yn cleayst, or **cleeaysid**, s. the thigh. S

e lheeayst, s. his thigh. S

ry-lheayst, adv. by the thigh, on the thigh; *Cant.* iii. 8: *T'ad ooilley glackey nyn gliwenyn, aghthal ayns caggey, dagh dooinney as e chliwe ry-lheayst, son arrey ny hoie.* They all hold swords, being expert in war: every man hath his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night.

slheeasid, a. d. of the thigh. [In the Bible, *slheeasid* is just an alternative form for *slhe(e)ayst*.]

e lheeasid, s. of his thigh; *Gen.* xxxii. 25:

As tra honnick eh nagh chossyn eh er venn eh rish kione e lheeasid: as va slheeasid Yacob ass ynnyd, myr v'eh gleck rish. And when he saw that he prevailed not against him, he touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob’s thigh was out of joint, as he wrestled with him. S

shlee, a. more or most in number.

shhee, a. more or most in number; *Jud.* xvi.

30: *Myr shen dy varr eh ny slhee ec e vaase, na v'eh er varroo ooilley e vea roie.* So the dead which he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life. *Prov.* “*Myr sniessey da'n oie slhee mitchoor.*” [The nearer the night, the more rogues.]

shleeu or **shlieu**, v. sharpen, whet; **-agh**, 77;

-ee, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-yn**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

shlieeu. See *shleuu*.

shleuu, a. d.

clagh-shleuu, s. a whetstone.

shleevit or **shleeut**, 85. sharpened, whetted; a. fain, keen, bent for.

sleggan-sleuu, s. f. foxglove.

shleuder, s. m. a sharpener; *pl.* **-yn**.

shleiy, s. f. a spear, a scimitar, a short sword; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

shliawin or **shliawn**, a. slippery, slape [OED: Slippery; smooth. Also *fig.*, crafty, cunning, deceitful], or slapy [EDD *slapey*: Slippery; also *fig.* deceitful, untrustworthy]; sly, insidious.

shliawney, a. *pl.* slippery, slapy; *Jer.* xxiii.

S

12: *Shen-y-fa bee'n immeeaght oc myr raaidyn shliawney 'sy dorraghys; bee ad immanit er nyn doshiaght, as tuittee ad ayn.* Wherefore their way shall be unto them as slippery ways in the darkness: they shall be driven on, and fall therein.

shliawinagh or **shliawnaghey**, *v.* getting slippery.

shliawnid or **shliawnys**, *s.* slipperiness, slappiness.

shliee, *v.* lick or lap up; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

sliee (sic), *v.* did lick. See also *shlee*.

dy lheeagh, *v.* if would lick. S

dy liee, *v.* to lick or lap with the tongue; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S **er lhee** or **liee**, *v.* hath, &c. licked, lapped, or cleansed with the tongue.

shlieet, [85](#). licked or lapped up.

shlieeder, *s. m.* one that licks; *pl.* **-yn**.

shleraig, *s. f.* a small lick, a stinted bit.

sleig, *s.* a small bit or morsel. [*cf. shleaig* ?]

shlig, *s. f.* a shell, a sherd; *Isaiah xxx. 14:* ...*myr shen nagh bee er ny gheddyn ayns y vrishey echey wheesh shlig dy ghoaill aile veih'n chiollagh, ny dy hroggal ushtey ass yn phouyl.* ...so that there shall not be found in the bursting of it a sherd to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit; *pl.* **-gyn**.

yn tlig, *s.* the shell. S

shliggagh, *a.* shelly.

shliggee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.*

shlingan, *s. f.* the shoulder, or back part of the shoulder; *pl.* **-yn**.

yn clingan, *s.* the back of the shoulder. S

dty lingan, *s.* thy shoulder. S

e lhingan, *s.* his shoulder; *pl.* **-yn**. S

shlinganagh, *a. d.*

linganagh, *a. d.* of the shoulders. S

lhinganagh, *a. d.* of the shoulder. S

shnoag or **shnoagerey**, *s. m.* a sneakup

[OED: A mean, servile, or cringing person; a sneak; a shirk]; *pl.* **-yn**.

shnoagagh, *a.* sneaky or sneaking.

shnoagyraught, *v.* sneaking.

shoggyl, *s. f.* rye; *Exod. ix. 32: Agh cha row'n churnagh ny'n shoggyl naardey, son cha row'*

ad foast ass yn oashyr. But the wheat and the rye were not smitten: for they were not grown up; *pl.* **-yn**.

faiyr-shoggyl, *s. f.* rye grass.

shoh, *adv.* this, here.

er-shoh, *adv.* whereupon, on this.

sholl, *s. f.* the wax of the ear, the natural greasiness or eek [EDD *eik*: The natural grease or perspiration that oozes through the skin of sheep; the liniment used for greasing sheep; the dressing or oil in woollen cloth] of wool; *pl.* **-yn**.

e holl, *s.* his earwax, or eeking in wool. S

shoill, *v.* walk; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

hooyl or **hooyll***, did walk, walked; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

huill, *v.* did walk; *Esther ii. 11: As huill Mordecai dy choilley laa roish cooyrt thie ny mraane dy vriaght kys va Esther, as cre'n erree harragh urree.* And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women's house, to know how Esther did, and what should become of her; *Acts iii. [8]: As lheim eh seose, as hass eh, as huill eh, as hie eh stiagh ayns y chiamble maroo, shooyl as lheimyragh, as cur moylley da Jee.* And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

shooyll, *v.* walking. *Yn un shooyll* (the one fate or pass).

shoillit or **shooylt**, [85](#). walked.

shooyll-ny-dhieyn, *v.* begging.

shooilleyder, *s. m.* a walker, a pedestrian.

er-sooyl, *in.* away; *pt.* gone.

er-sooyl-jee, *adv. p.* away with you or ye.

er-sooyl-lhiat, *adv. p.* away with thee.

cur-er-sooyl, *v.* averting, turning off.

shoushan, *s. f.* a shive [EDD: A small wild onion; a spring onion, *esp. Allium Schoenoprasum*]; *pl.* **-yn**.

shu, *v.* sue, prosecute; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

shual, *v.* sueing, prosecuting.

shuit, [85](#). sued, prosecuted.

shualtagh, *s. m.* plaintiff, a complainant;

S

pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

shuit or shooit, *s. m.* a suit; *pl.* **-yn**.

shuddyr, *s. f.* scissors; *pl.* **-yn**.

shughlaig, *s. f.* sorrel or sourdock.

shughlaigagh, [a]. abounding in sorrel.

shugyr, *s. m.* sugar; *pl.* **-yn**.

shuilg, *v.* nibble, eat in small morsels; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

shuilgey, *v.* nibbling, eating by small morsels.

shuilgit, [85](#). eaten slowly, &c.

shuilgeyder, [s]. a nibbler; *pl.* **-yn**.

shuit or shooit, *s. m.* a shift [OED *shift* 5a: An expedient necessitated by stress of circumstances; a forced measure] or effort; *pl.* **-yn**.

shuitit, [85](#). shifted, &c.

shuitelagh, *s. m.* a shifter, a proger [OED: A person who solicits for something, esp. habitually; a beggar]; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

shune, shioon, or shuin, *s. f.* a rush; *pl.* **-yn**.

e hune, *s.* his rush. See also *hioon*. S

e hioon, *s.* his rush; *pl.* **-yn**. S

shunagh, *a. d.* rushy, of rushes.

shutternee, *v.* neighing.

dy hutternee, *v.* to neigh. S

shuyr, *s. f.* a sister; *pl.* **-aghyn**.

y chuyr, *s.* the sister; *Jer.* iii. 10: *As ny-yeih son ooilley shoh, cha vel y chuyr foalsey eck Judah er hyndaa hym's lesh e slane cree, agh aynts molteyrys, ta'n Chiarn dy ghra.* And yet for all this her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but feignedly, saith the Lord; *Gen.* xxxiv. 31: *As dooyrt ad, Kys by-lhoys da dellal rish y chuyr ain, myr rish streebagh?* And they said, Should he deal with our sister as with an harlot?. S

e huyr, *s.* his sister; *pl.* **-aghyn**. S

shayrraghyn, *s. pl.* sisters. A corruption of *shuyrraghyn*, probably because it sounds better in opposition to *braaraghyn*.

dty hayraghyn, *s.* thy sisters; *Ez.* xvi. 45: *T'ou uss inneen dty vayrey, ta dwoiae eck er e sheshey, as e cloan, as t'ou uss shuyr dty hayraghyn, oc va dwoiae er nyn sheshaghyn,*

as er nyn gloan. Thou art thy mother's daughter, that loatheth her husband and her children; and thou art the sister of thy sisters, which loathed their husbands and their children.

S

shayrey, *a. d.* of a sister or sisters.

e hayrey, *a. d.* of his sister; *Gen.* xxix. 13: *As haink eh gy-kione, tra cheayll Laban imraa jeh Jacob mac e hayrey, dy roie eh ny whail, as ghow eh aynts e roihaghyn eh, as phaag eh eh, as hug eh lesh eh gys e hie.* And it came to pass, when Laban heard the tidings of Jacob his sister's son, that he ran to meet him, and embraced him, and kissed him, and brought him to his house. S

liass huyr, *s. f.* a step sister.

shuyrys, *s.*

e huyrys, *s.* his sisterhood. S

shyml or **shymlee**, *v.* pine or languish; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

hyml* or **hymlee**, *v.* did pine or decay; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

shymley, *v.* pining, languishing.

dy hymley, *v.* to pine or waste away. S

shymlee, *a. d.*

gorley-shymlee, *s.* a consumption.

shymlit, [85](#). pined away.

shymleyder, *s. m.* one who pines as in a consumption.

shynnagh, *s. m.* a fox; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

shynnee, *a. d.* of a fox or foxes.

laa-shynnee, *s.* a fox day [EDD: a single fine day followed by rain].

shynney, *v.* do or doth like or love.

cha nhynney, *v.* like not, do not like. S

bynney, *s.* did prefer, or hold in estimation, had fondness for, did like; the past time of *shynney*.

shyragh, *s. m.* a kite; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

shirragh-ny-giark, *s. m.* <the>a falcon, a hawk.

side, *s. f.* an arrow, a shaft; *pl.* **-yn**.

syde, *s. f.* an arrow; *Exod.* xix. 13: *Cha benn laue rish nagh bee eh dy jarroo er ny chlaghey, ny er ny varroo lesh syde: lhig da ve baagh ny*

S

peccagh cha jig e vioys lesh. There shall not an hand touch it, but he shall surely be stoned, or shot through; whether it be beast or man, it shall not live. See *side*.

y tide, s. the arrow, the shaft. S

e hide, s. his arrow; *pl. -yn*. S

sidey, a. d. of an arrow or shaft.

sideyr, s. m. an archer; *pl. -yn*.

ny hideyr (sic: stress), s. an archer; *pl. -yn*.

S

sideyrey, s.

sideyragh, a. d. of archery.

sideyrys, s. f. archery.

e hideyrys, s. his archery. S

sidoor, s. m. a soldier; *pl. -yn*.

e hidoor, s. his soldier; *pl. -yn*. S

sidooragh, a. d. of a soldier.

sidoor marrey, s. m. a marine.

sidoorys, s. f. soldiery, soldiership.

e hidoorys, s. his soldiery. S

sie, a. sad, bad, ill.

siey, a. pl. sad, bad, ill.

sie, s.

dy hie, a. (sic) of bad, ill, badly. S

y tie, s. the ill, the bad. S

siyr, s. m. haste, hurry, expedition.

e hiyr, s. his haste or hurry. S

siyrragh, a. hasty, expeditious, in a hurry.

siyrree, a. more or most hasty.

ro hiyrragh, a. too hasty, &c. S

siyrrree, v. hasten, make haste, move swiftly.

hiyrrree, v. did hasten or hastened. S

siyrraghey, v.

dy hiyrraghey, v. to hasten, to hurry. S
siyrrit, pt.

ro hiyrrit, [85](#). too hastened or hurried. S

siyrrid, s. m. hastiness, expeditiousness.

e hiyrrid, s. his hastiness or hurry. S

skaal, s. f. a flat dish, a saucer; *pl. -yn*.

skaaley, s. f. a flat wooden dish used in wort [? OED *wort* n.²: A sweet liquid produced by steeping ground malt or other grain in hot water, which is then fermented to produce beer and distilled malt liquors; unfermented beer].

skabbag, s. f. a lock or handful of green flax; *pl. -yn*.

skah, s. f. a mark in the ear of sheep; *pl. -ghyn*.

skah, s. f. a strong wind that sheds or shakes corn or fruit; *pl. -ghyn*.

skah, v. shed, shake; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

scaa, shed. See also *scaa* and *skah*.

skahee, a. d. of shedding or shaking.

skahit or **skaht**, v. shook, scattered, shed.

scaht, [85](#). shook. See *skaht*.

neu-skaht, a. unshook, unshaken, unshed.

skaheyder, s. m. a shedder or shaker.

skaig or skeag, s. f. a haw; *pl. -yn*.

drine skeag (the haw thorn), &c.

skaigagh, a. having hawthorn berries or haws.

skairt, s. f. the caul; *Hos. xiii. 8: Ver-ym quaaltagh daue myr y vuc-awin ta er choayl e quallianyn*, as *raip-ym skairt y chree oc*. I will meet them as a bear that is bereaved of her whelps, and will rend the caul of their heart; *pl. -yn*.

skeab, s. f. a besom [i.e. a broom]; *pl. -yn*.

skeab, v. sweep; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

skeabey, v. sweeping, brushing.

skeabit, [85](#). swept, brushed.

skeabeyder, s. m. a sweeper; *pl. -yn*.

skeaban, s. f. a brush; *pl. -yn*.

skeah or skeay, s. spew, vomit.

skeeah, s. See *skeah* and *skeay*.

skeah or skeay, v. vomit, &c.; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

skeayit or skeayt, [85](#). spewed, vomited.

skeayder, s. m. one who spews or vomits.

skeayagh, a. squeamish; *Isa. xxiv. 9: Cha jean ad giu feeyn lesh arrane; bee jough lajer*

skeayagh dauesyn ta dy iu eh.

They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it.

skaugh, s. f. disgust, nauseousness.

scoigh, s. f. squeam [not in OED in this sense ? = nausea], disgust; *pl. -yn*.

skeayl, v. spread, scatter, dispel, dispense;

-agh, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

skeayley, v. spreading, scattering; *pl. 67*

S

[change -ey to -aghyn].

skeaylt, [85](#). spread, scattered.

scaalhean, s. m. a broad scatter; *pl. -yn*.

skaalhean (sic: stress), s. f. dispersion, shed abroad; *Jer. xxv. 34*: ...son ta laghyn nyn stroie as nyn **scaalhean** er jeet mygeayrt; as tuittee shiu ayns peeshyn myr saagh craie costal. ...for the days of your slaughter and of your dispersions are accomplished; and ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel. See also *scaahean*.

scaaheaney, v. scattering; *Isa. xli. 16*:

Fasnee oo ad, as hed ad lesh y gheay, as nee geay-chassee ad y scaaheaney. Thou shalt fan them, and the wind shall carry them away, and the whirlwind shall scatter them.

skeddan, s. m. a herring, herrings; *pl. -yn*.

scaddan, s. m. herring. See also *skeddan*. C

skee, a. tired, weary, fatigued.

skeey, a. *pl.* tired, weary.

neu-skee, a. untired, unwearied.

skeeys, s. f. tiresomeness, wearisomeness.

skeeagh, a. tiresome, wearisome.

skeeal, s. f. story, tale, narrative, tidings; *pl. -yn*.

far-skeeal, s. f. a fable; *pl. -yn*.

skeealagh, a. having stories.

s'keealee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] [58](#).

far-skeealagh, a. fabulous.

skeealerey or **skeealleyder**, s. m. a storyteller, a news-monger; *Pro. xviii. 8*: *Ta focklyn skeealleyder myr lhottyn, as ta'n ghah oc roshyn eer gys y chree*. The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the innermost parts of the belly.

skeerey, s. f. (from *scarrey*), a parish; *pl. 67*

[change -ey to -aghyn].

skyll or **skyll**, s. f. (corrupted from *skeerey*), a parish.

skeet, s. m. a creeping, sneaking fellow.

steet, s. Though this is the orthography in *Jude 4* [see below], I have written it *skeet*, which see. [See *skeetagh*.]

skeetagh, a. in a sneaking manner. [*Jude 4*: *Son ta shiartanse dy gheiney dy steetagh er hayrtyn stiagh, nyn gour va'n vriwnys shoh roie er ny oardaghey; deiney mee-chrauee, chyndaa grayse yn Jee ain gys rouanys, as*

gobbal yn ynrycan Chiarn Jee, as nyn Jiarn Yeeseay Creest. For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.]

skeetee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup.

skeiee, s. f. the scathe [not in OED or EDD in this sense] or stilt [OED: The handle of a plough], of a plough.

skeilley, s.

skielley, s. m. hurt, harm, scath [i.e. *scathe*: hurt, harm, damage]; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

lus-skeilley, s. f. loosestrife, or willow-wort.

skeiy, s. f. a faggot or bundle of something to shut a door or gap; *pl. -ghyn*. “*Skeiy sy doarlish.*” [A bundle of faggots in a gap.]

skelf, s. m. a rail; *pl. -yn*.

skelim, s. a whim, a freak [OED: A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious humour, notion, whim, or vagary]; *pl. -yn*.

skelimagh, a. whimsical, freakish.

skelimee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup.

skell, v. to vanish, to disappear; *Luke xxiv.*

31: As va ny sooillyn oc er nyn vosley, as hug ad enney er; as skell eh ersooyl ass nyn shilley. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight.

-agh, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

skelloo, s. f. a shelf; *pl. -yn*.

skelt, s. a squat; *pl. -yn*.

skelt, v. to squat; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

skeltagh, a. apt to squat.

skeltee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup.

skeltagh, a. apt to start aside.

skeltee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup.

skeog, s. f. a lock of hair or flax, &c., *pl. -yn*.

skiog. See *skeog*.

kiog, s. f. a lock or ringlet of hair or flax; *pl. -yn*. Whether this word is in its proper form or not I cannot tell, but as I find it

S

pluralized in *Numbers* vi. 5: (*Ooilley ny laghyn t'eh fo kiangley'n vreearrey shoh, cha jig razor er e chione: derrey vees ny laghyn harrish, ayndoo t'eh dy scarrey eh hene gys y Chiarn, bee eh casherick; as nee eh lhiggey da kiogyn folt e ching gaase.* All the days of the vow of his separation there shall no razor come upon his head: until the days be fulfilled, in the which he separateth himself unto the Lord, he shall be holy, and shall let the locks of the hair of his head grow), I have inserted it, yet I think it ought to be initialled by *s*, as in *Jud. xvi. 13: Eisht dooyrt Delilah rish Samson, T'ou foast dy m'y volley, as ginsh breagyn dou: insh dou cre lesh oddys oo ve kianlt. As dooyrt eh r'ee, My nee oo rheynn folt my ching ayns shiagh skeogyn, as fee ad dy cheilley, as janno ad shickyrl lesh kibbin 'sy gharmin [hed my niart voym].* And Delilah said unto Samson, Hitherto thou hast mocked me, and told me lies: tell me wherewith thou mightest be bound. And he said unto her, If thou weavest the seven locks of my head with the web.

skeoigh, *a.* spruce, tidy.

skeoighey, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

schoigh, *a.* snug, trim, warm.

schoighey, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

skawgh, *a.* neat, trim, compact.

sker, *s. f.* a rock in the sea; *pl. -yn.*

skerin, *s. m.* a splice or scarf; *pl. 72 [change -in to -eeyn] or -yn.*

skerit, 85. spliced, scarfed.

skew

lieh-skew, *a.* slopewise, obliquely.

skian, *s. f.* a wing; *pl. -yn.*

skianagh, *a.* winged, having wings; *s. m.* a winged creature, a fowl; *pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. Eccl. x. 20: Ny jean y ree y oltooan, eer ayns dty smooinaghtyn, as ny loayr dy olk jeh deiney ooasle ayns dty hiamyr lhiabbagh: son nee eean jeh'n aer yn coraa y chur lesh, as ver yn skianagh briaght er y chooish.* Curse not the king, no not in thy thought; and curse not the rich in thy bedchamber: for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter.

skianit, 85. winged, pinioned.

skibbylt, *a.* light of foot, nimble; *2 Sam. ii.*

18: ...va Asahel coshee cha **skibbylt** as feeaïh 'sy vagher. ...and Asahel was as light of foot as a wild roe.

skibbyltey, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

skihll, *v.* shell, strip of the shell or husk; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

skihlley, *v.* shelling, taking off the shells, husks, or hulls.

skihlt, 85. shelled, hulled.

neu-skilt, *a.* unshelled.

skihlley, *s. m.* a shelling.

skihllee, *a. d.* of shelling.

skihlleyder, *s. m.* one who shells, &c.

skilleig, *s. f.* a narrow stripe of any thing; *pl.*

-yn.

skilleigagh, *a.* being in narrow stripes.

skilleigee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58.

skillin, *s. f.* a shilling, *pl. 72 [change -in to -eeyn].*

skimmee *s. m.* a crew, a boat or ship's crew.

skir or **skyrr***, *v.* slip, slide; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

skyrr, *v.* slip, slide. See *skir*. The former word is used in *Pls. xviii. 36: Nee oo raad lhean dy liooar foym dy immeaught: nagh skyrr my chesmadyn.* Thou shalt make room enough under me for to go: that my footsteps shall not slide; and *Jer. ii. 19: Nee dty vee-chraueeaght hene uss y smaghtaghey, as nee dty chooyl-skyrraghtyn hene oo y gheyrey:* Thine own wickedness shall correct thee, and thy backslidings shall reprove thee; and *iii. 12: Chyndaa uss reesht, Israel chooyl-skyrraghtyn, ta'n Chiarn dy ghra.* Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the Lord.

skirrey, *v.* slipping, sliding.

skirraghtyn, *v.* *Pro. xiv. 14: Bee eshyn ta cooyl-shirraghtyn [l. skirraghtyn] ayns e chree, skee jeh ny raaidyn echey hene: agh bee dooinney mie jeant-magh veih hene.* The backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways: and a good man shall be satisfied from himself.

er skirraghtyn, *v.* hath, &c. slipped or slidden; *<Pro. xiv. 14>[see above]:*

skirrit, 85.滑了，滑倒。

S

skirreyder, s. m. a slider or slipper.
skirraghtagh, s. m. one that slides or slips; pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
skyrraghtagh, a. apt to slide or slip.
skyrraghtee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*
cooyl-skirraghtagh, s. m. a backslider; pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

skirrag, s. f. a splinter; pl. **-yn**.

skon, s. m. meat or drink got by intrusion
[OED: The action of thrusting oneself in in an encroaching manner, or of introducing something inappropriately; uninvited or unwelcome entrance or appearance; encroachment on something possessed or enjoyed by another].

skort, s. f. a chasm; pl. **-yn**.

skyn ‘top’

bun-ry-skyn, *adv.* topsy-turvy, upside down.

er-skyn, *adv.* above; super.

er-skyn-earroo, a. innumerable.

er-skyn-insh, a. unutterable, unspeakable.

er-skyn-towse, a. immeasurable.

er-e-skyn, *adv. p.* above him; **-s**, *id. em.*

er-my-skyn, *p. p.* above me; **-s**, *id. em.*

er nyn skyn, *adv. p.* above us, you, them.

er-dty-skyn, *adv. p.* above thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

skynn, s. f. a knife; pl. **-aghyn**. *skynnyn* is used for the plural in *Pro. x[xx]*. 14: *Ta sheeloghe ayn, ta nyn veeacklyn myr cliwenyn, as nyn veeacklyn-keill myr skynnyn, dy stroie ny boghtyn jeh'n thalloo, as ny ymmyrchee veih mastey deiney.* There is a generation, whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw teeth as knives, to devour the poor from off the earth, and the needy from among men.

skynn-attey, s. f. a dagger; *Jud. iii. 16, 21*: *Agh hug Ehud lesh skynn-attey (dy ghaa foyr, cubit er lhiurid; as chiangle eh eh fo e eaddagh er e heu yesh.* But Ehud made him a dagger which had two edges, of a cubit length; and he did gird it under his raiment upon his right thigh. *As hug Ehud magh e laue chiare, as ghow eh yn skynn-attey veih e lheayst yesh, as roie eh stiagh eh 'sy volg echey.* And Ehud put forth his left hand, and took the dagger from his right thigh, and thrust it into his belly.

skynn-phenney, s. f. a pen-knife; *Jer.*

xxxvi. 23: *As haink eh gy-kione, tra va Jehudi er lhaih three ny kiare dy ghuilliagyn, dy yiare yn ree eh lesh skynn-phenney, as cheau eh 'syn aile eh va er y chollagh, derrey va oolley yn liolar losht 'syn aile va er y chollagh.* And it came to pass, that when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife, and cast it into the fire that was on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed in the fire that was on the hearth.

skyoll, s. f. a great deal, a large quantity.

skyoltagh, a. profuse.

skyoltys, s. f. profusion.

skyrtlagh, s. f. a lap full; pl. 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].

slaa, v. daub, besmear, plaster; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

dy laa, v. to daub or besmear; *Ez. xiii. 10, 11, 12*: *Er-yn-oyr, dy feer, er-yn-oyr dy vel ad er chur shaghryns er my phobble, gra, Shee, tra nagh row shee ayn; as hrog fer voalley, as cur-my-ner va feallagh elley dy laa harrish eh lesh morter gyn-bree. Abbyr roosyn ta dy laa eh lesh morter dyn-bree, Dy jean eh tuittym: hig thooilley hrome-liaghee, as tuittee shiuish, O chlaghy mooarey sniaghtee, as nee geay rastagh eh y scoltey. Cur-my-ner, tra ta'n voalley er duittym, nagh bee eh er ny ghra riuish, Cre'n erree t'er y vorter lesh ta shiu er laa eh?* Because, even because they have seduced my people, saying, Peace; and there was no peace; and one built up a wall, and, lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar: Say unto them which daub it with untempered mortar, that it shall fall: there shall be an overflowing shower; and ye, O great hailstones, shall fall; and a stormy wind shall rend it. Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it? **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S

slaait or **slaiyt**, [85](#). daubed, besmeared, plastered.

slaadaah, v. painting.

slaader, s. m. a dauber, &c.; pl. **-yn**.

slane, a. whole, total, hale.

yn clane, s. the whole. S

slaney, a. pl. whole, healed.

S

slane jeant magh, *a.* complete, perfect.
slane kiarit, *adv.* (sic) wholly resolved.
slane palchey, *s.* abundance; 1 *Chro.* xxix. 21: *As heb ad ourallyn gys y Chiarn, as ourallyn-losht er laa-ny-vairagh, eer thousane dow, as thousane rea, as thousane eayn, marish nyn ourallyn-feeyney as ourallyn elley ayns slane palchey, son ooilley Israel.* And they sacrificed sacrifices unto the Lord, and offered burnt offerings unto the Lord, on the morrow after that day, even a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, with their drink offerings, and sacrifices in abundance for all Israel.

slane pooar, *s.* authority; *Esther* ix. 29: *Eisht scrieu Esther yn ven-rein, inneen Abihail, as Mordecai yn Ew, lesh slane pooar, dy choyrt ayns bree yn screeuyn elley shoh son Purim.* Then Esther the queen, the daughter of Abihail, and Mordecai the Jew, wrote with all authority, to confirm this second letter of Purim.
slane tusthagħ, *a.* [having] perfect knowledge.

slane-ynrick, *a.* perfect; *Job* i. 1: *Va dooinney ayns cheer Uz, va'n ennym echey Job; as va'n dooinney cheddin slane-ynrick as jeeragh, goaill aggle roish Jee, as shaghney olk.* There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job; and that man was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil.

slane-yntsit, *a.* perfect; *Isa.* xlvi. 19: *Quoi ta doal, agh my harvaant? ny bouyr, agh my hagher? quoi ta cha doal rishyn ta slane yntsit, cha moal ayns soilshey as shirveishagh y Chiarn?* Who is blind, but my servant? or deaf, as my messenger that I sent? who is blind as he that is perfect, and blind as the Lord's servant?

slane-ayd, *p. p.* farewell with thee; *-s, id. em.*

slane-lhiat, *p. p.* fare thee well.

slane[-]lhieu, *p. p.* fare ye well, or farewell with you.

slaan, *v.* heal; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

slaanagh or **slaanagħey**, *v.* healing, getting whole.

slaneagħey, *v.* healing, making whole.

dy laanagħey, *v.* to heal, to make whole. S

slaanee, *a. d.* of healing.

laanee, *v.* [did] heal, cure.

slaanit, [85](#). healed, made whole.

slaneagħey, *a.* sanative, healing.

slaaneyder, *s. m.* a healer; *pl. -yn*.

slane-luss or **slan-luss**. See also *slaanluss*, ribwort, called so in Manks on account of its quality in assisting nature to heal, when applied.

slaan-luss, *s. f.* ribwort.

slaneid, *s. m.* wholeness, perfection.

asslaanid, *s. m.* pravity, not in a perfect state.

slaynt, *s. f.* health, saneness, sanity; *pl. -yn*.

yn tlaynt, *s.* the health. S

yn claynt, *s.* the health. S

e laynt, *s.* his health. S

corp-as-slaynt, *s. m.* kind love and best respects.

asslaynt, *s. f.* out of health, sickness, disease, illness, disorder; *pl. -yn*.

iu[-]laynt, *s. m.* a toast, something said before drinking in company; *pl. -yn*.

lhag-laynt, *s. m.* indisposition.

slayntoil, *a.* healthy, healthful, sane, sound.

slayntoiley, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

neu-slayntoil, *a.* unhealthy.

slayntoilid, *s. m.* healthiness.

slat or **slatt**, *s. f.* a rod; the yard [OED *yard*

11a: The virile member, penis] of an animal; a badge of office. *Slat ayns moon* (some punishment or chastisement provided).

yn tlat, *s.* the rod. S

yn clat, *s.* the rod, the wand; *fer y clat* (the coroner or lockman [OED: *Manx English*. A deputy or assistant to the coroner]).

e lat, *s.* his rod, his lath. S

ynn glat, *s.* your, &c. rod. S

slat-eeastee, *s. f.* a fishing rod.

slattag, *s. f.* a small rod; the *dim.* of *slat*.

yn tlattag, *s.* the small rod. S

yn clattag, *s.* the small rod, the *dim.* of rod. S

e lattag, *s.* his small rod; *pl. -yn*. S

slattey, *s. m.* yarding; a custom in this Island, in former times, that the constituted authorities could notice any man or woman servant and make him or her serve for one

S

year at very low wages.

sladdan, s. f. a wash staff [not in OED or EDD; Hiberno-English = a *beetle*: ‘a thick long piece of wood with a handle, used in beating coarse cloths for the purpose of cleaning them⁴³’]; *pl. -yn*.

yn claddan, s. the wash staff. S

yn chladdan (sic), s. the wash-staff. S

slattys, s. m. a statute, a decree or precept; *pl. -syn*.

yn clattys, s. the statute. S

e lattys, s. his statute; *pl. -syn*. S

sleab, s. m. a slave; *pl. -yn*.

sleayd, s. f. a trail, sledge or drag.

sleayd, v. trail, drag; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#); *Ez. xxix. 4*: *Agh ver-yms dooanyh ayns dty cheeillyn's, as ver-ym er eeastyn dty awin dy lhiantyn gys dty scaailey, as sleayd-ym seose oo ass mean dty awinyn, as nee ooilley eeastyn dty awin lhiantyn gys dty scaailey*. But I will put hooks in thy jaws, and I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick unto thy scales, and I will bring thee up out of the midst of thy rivers, and all the fish of thy rivers shall stick unto thy scales.

sleaydey, v. trailing, dragging.

sleaydit, [85](#). trailed, dragged, sledged.

sleaydeyder, s. m. one who trails; *pl. -yn*

sleaydagħ, a. trailsome [not in OED or EDD, but NB EDD *traily*: 1. *adj.* Slow of motion; drawling. 2. Reluctant to work, lazy; untidy, slovenly], &c.

sleaydee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

sleayst, s. f. a shovel; a fan; *pl. -yn*.

[*yn*] **cleayst**, s. f. [the] fan; *Matt. iii. 12*: *Ta'n cleayst echey ayns e laue, as nee eh dy bollagh e laare-vooie y ghlenney, as gowee eh e churnaght stiagh ayns e hie-tashee: agh loshtee eh yn choau lesh aile nagh bee er ny vooghey*. Whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire; *Luke iii. 17*: *Ta'n cleayst echey ayns e laue, as fasnee eh dy*

bollagh e laare-vooie, as gowee eh yn churnaght stiagh ayns e hie tashee; agh yn coau nee eh y lostey lesh aile nagh bee er ny vooghey. Whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and will gather the wheat into his garner; but the chaff he will burn with fire unquenchable; *pl. -yn*. S

sleean, s. f. a goad; *pl. -yn*; *Ecclesiasticus xxxviii. 25*: *Kys yiow eshyn mooarane ynsagh ta cummal y cheeaght, as ta boggyssagh jeh'n sleeān; ta gimman y chesheragħt, ta cur-rish obbyr vagheragħ, as e haggloo mysh ny dew?* How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?

sleetčħ, s. f. slime; *pl. -yn*.

sleetčħagħ, a. slimy.

sleetčħee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

sleetčħal, v. lurking, sneaking.

sleggan, s. f. a cleaver; *pl. -yn*.

sleggan-sleeu, s. f. foxglove.

sleick, v. slake [OED: Of lime: To become hydrated or slackened], as lime; *-agh*, [77](#); *-ee*, [80](#); *-in*, [83](#); *-ins*, [84](#); *-ym*, [86](#); *-yms*, [87](#); *-ys*, [88](#).

slaaiķ, s. m. This word ought to be used for mortar, a composition that would daub.

sleickal, v. slaking.

sleickit, [85](#). slaked.

sleih, s. m. [96](#). people, inhabitants.

yn cleih, the people. S

dy leih, s. (from *sleih*), of people. S

slibbin, s. m. sloven; *pl. -yn*.

slibbinagh, a. slovenly.

slibbinee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

sliēau, s. m. a mountain.

yn clieau, s. the mountain. S

fo lieau, s. under a mountain; *Rev. vi. 14*: *As hie'n aer ass shillej myr duillag lioar ta fillit; as va dy chooilley lieau as ellan scughit ass nyn undin*. And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together; and every mountain and island were moved out of their places. S

sleityn, s. *pl.* mountains.

O leityn, s. *pl.* O mountains! S

sleitagh, a. mountainous, hilly; how hilly.

sleitee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

⁴³ John Walker, *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*. New edn, by Townsend Young. Dublin, 1849.

S

sliennoo, s. m. (from *slane noo*) surname; as in the case of Jacob to Israel; Simon to Peter, &c.; or from *slaan noo*, to rub or anoint with some unctious matter at time surnamed.

liennoo, s. surname; as, *cre dty liennoo[?]* (what is thy surname[?]).

sliennoo, v. to surname: -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#). <*dy*> **lhiennoo**, [v]. <of>[did] surname, surnamed; *Mark* iii. 16[-17]: As *Simon lhiennoo eh Peddyr*. As *Jamys mac Zebedee*, as *Ean braar Yamys* (as **lhiennoo** eh *adsyn Boanerges*, *ta shen dy ghra*, *Cloan ny taarnee*). And Simon he surnamed Peter; And James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; and he surnamed them Boanerges, which is, The sons of thunder.

sliennooit, [85](#). surnamed.

sliman, s. m. a loose garment; *pl.* -yn.

sling, s. f. a weaver's sliae [OED *slay*: An instrument used in weaving to beat up the weft].

slissag, s. f. a hame [? = OED *hame* n.³]: Each of two curved pieces of wood or metal placed over, fastened to, or forming, the collar of a draught horse], a slice; *pl.* -yn. *yn clissag*, s. the hame.

sloat, s. m. abatement from rain.

sloatail, v. abating raining.

slobbagh, a. sloppy, having slop.

oashyr-slobbagh, s. f. a stocking having no sole to the foot, but a lappet covering the top of the foot, with a loop to the fore toe and a heel strap.

slock, s. f. the live part in a horn.

slouree, s. f. a rackentree [EDD *reckan*: An iron bar or hook in a chimney for suspending pots over a fire; a crane]; what a pot or a kettle is suspended by when hung on the fire; *pl.* -yn.

slug or slugg, v. swallow, gulp; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

my lhugg, v. if swallow; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). S

sluggey, v. swallowing, gulping.

dy lhuggey or luggey, v. to swallow or gulp up; *Isa.* xl ix. 19: *Son dty ynnodyn-vaghee faase as treigit, as cheer dty hraartys, bee ad dy jarroo nish ro choon son ny cummaltee, as bee adsyn ren uss y lhuggey seose eebrit foddey jeh.* For thy waste and thy desolate places, and the land of thy destruction, shall even now be too narrow by reason of the inhabitants, and they that swallowed thee up shall be far away. S

sluggee, a. d. of swallowing.

poyll sluggee, s. f. a whirlpool.

sluggit, [85](#). swallowed, gulped.

sluggeyder, s. m. a swallower; *pl.* -yn.

e lhuggeyder, s. his swallower. S

sluggid, s.

yn cluggid, s. m. the narrow part of the throat, the part where we swallow through the glottis. S

sluggag, s. f. a gulp, a swallow; *pl.* -yn.

sluggane, s. f. slake [? see EDD *sloke*, *slukane*: A name given to various species of *Algae*,] or sloake [? EDD *s.v. slock*: a drink, a draught].

sluht, s. f. slut; *pl.* -yn. *Prov.* “*Guilley*

smuggagh dooinney glen,

Inneen smuggagh sluht dy ven.”

[A snotty boy, a clean man. A snotty girl, a slut of a woman.]

sluhtagh, a. sluttish.

sluhtee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58.

slught, a. some, some little.

slught, s. m. issue, posterity, progeny, offspring.

yn clught, s. the offspring; *Acts* xvii. 28:

Son aynsyn ta shin bio, as biyrr, as baghey; myr sheer da paart jeh ny bardonee eu hene ta gra, Son ta shinyn neesht jeh'n clught echeysyn. For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring. S

e luight, s. his offspring, seed, or issue. S

booaliught, s. f. the herb mayflower.

slughtoil, a. fruitful in children.

slyst, s. m. border, suburb, environ; *pl.* -yn.

yn clyst, s. the region, suburbs, borders. S

S

smaght, s. m. correction, chastisement; *pl.* -yn.
thie smaght, s. m. a house of correction.
smaght, v. correct, chastise; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smaghtaghey or smaghtey, v. correcting, afflicting, chastising, chastening.
smaghtit, 85. corrected, afflicted.
neu-smaghitit, a. uncorrected.
smaghteyder, s. m. a correcter.
smair, s. f. a berry; *pl.* 73 [**smeir**].
smeireeagh, a. [?] pecking berries.
smale, s. f. a spark; *pl.* -yn.
smalee, a. d. of sparks; *Exod.* xxxvii. 23: *As ren eh e shiaght lampyn, as e smalyderyn, as e phlaityn smalee dy glen airh.* And he made his seven lamps, and his snuffers, and his snuffdishes, of pure gold.
smaleagh, a. producing sparks.
smalyder, s. m. a snuffer; *pl.* -yn.
smarage, s. f. a live coal of fire that has ceased to blaze; *pl.* -yn.
smarageagh, a. having live coals that have ceased to blaze or flame.
smaragee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*
smarr, v. grease; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smarrey, v. greasing.
smarrit or smarrt, 85. greased.
smarrey, s. m. grease; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
smarreyder, s. m. a greaser; *pl.* -yn.
smeggyl, s. f. the chin; *pl.* -yn.
smerg, *in.* wo, a denunciation of calamity.
smergey, a. more or most woful.
smiggyl, s. f. a small diminutive creature.
smigh, s. f. snuff [OED: That portion of a wick, etc., which is partly consumed in the course of burning to give light], the snuff of a candle.
smighyl, s. f. a small particle of fire, as the snuff of a candle.
smittan, s. f. smut.
smiddagh or smittagh, a. smutty, spotted with black.
smiddee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58.

smoash, v. smash, crush; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smoashit, 85. smashed, crushed.
smock, s. f. a shift; *pl.* -yn.
smock whuineellagh, a. a shift having sleeves. M
smoghan, s. m. stink, bad smell; *Amos* iv. 10: *...as ta mee er choyrt er smoghan ny campyn dy heet seose gys ny stroanyn eu: ny-yeih cha vel shiu er hyndaa hym's, ta'n Chiarn dy ghra.* ...and I have made the stink of your camps to come up unto your nostrils: yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.
smoghanagh, a. stinking, having stink.
smoghanee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*
smoghane, s. m. a suffocating or smouldering fume.
smoghaney, v. smouldering.
smoghanit, 85. smouldered.
smood, v. smooth, calender [OED: To pass through a calender; to press (cloth, paper, etc.) between rollers, for the purpose of smoothing, glazing, etc.]; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smoodal, v. smoothing, &c.
smoodit, 85. smoothed.
smooin, v. think, recollect, consider; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smooinee, v. This word, through custom, is often made use of instead of *smooin*; as in *John* xvi. 2: *Ver ad shiu magh ass ny kialteenyn: as ta'n oor cheet, quoi-erbee varrys shiu, dy smooinee eh dy bee eh shirveish Jee.* They shall put you out of the synagogues: yea, the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service; and the *Prov.* “*Cha smooinee rieau er yn olk nagh ren.*” [One never thinks of the evil one did not do. MWW]
smooinagh or smooinaghey, v. thinking, recollecting, considering.
smooinit, 85. thought of, recollected.
neu-smooinit, a. unthought.
smooinagh, s. m. a thought; *pl.* -yn.
aa-smooinagh, s. m. second thought, reflection.
sursmooinagh, s. m. consideration; *pl.*

S

- yn.**
- smooineyder**, s. m. a thinker; *pl. -yn.*
- smooir**, v. smile, smirk, titter; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
- smooirey**, or **smooirooil**, v. smiling, tittering.
- smooirit**, [85](#). smiled, laughed.
- smooirey**, or **smooirooil**, s. m. a kind of stifled or smothered laugh.
- smooireyder**, s. m. one who laughs a little.
- smoirlagh**, s. *pl.* broken bits, fragments; *pl.* 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].
- smooirane**, s. all in broken bits or fragments.
- smorig**, s. f. snuff [OED:*snuff* n¹ 5: A fit of indignation; a huff, pet, rage, passion], huff, pet.
- smorigagh**, s. snuffish, pettish.
- smug**, s. f. a snot, a spit; *pl. -gyn.*
- smug-cooag**, s. f. cuckoo spittle.
- smuggagh**, a. snotty.
- smuggee**, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*
- smuggey**, v. snotting, spitting.
- smuggit**, [85](#). snotted, spat.
- smuir**, s. m. marrow; *pl. -yn.*
- smuiragh**, a. marrowy.
- smuiree**, s. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*
- Snaal**, s. m. [Snaefell,] a mountain in the parish of Maughold, called so from *sniaghtey* (snow) as its summit is often in winter covered with snow; it is said to be 600 yards above the level of the sea, and a few feet higher than Baroole.
- snagger**, v. gnash; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
- snaggeragh** or **snaggeraght**, v. gnashing.
- snaggyder**, s. m. a gnasher; *pl. -yn.*
- snaid**, s. f. a needle; *pl. -yn.*
- snaidey**, a. d. of a needle or needles.
- snaie**, s. m. thread, a quantity of yarn or thread; *pl. -nyn.*
- snaie-olley**, s. m. woollen yarn.
- snaa**, a. d. of thread, yarn, or nets.
- snap**, s. m. a nap of sleep; *pl. -yn.*
- snaperaght**, v. taking naps of sleep.
- snapheyder**, s. m. one who takes naps.
- snapperal**, v. stumbling, stumbleth, &c.
kiap snapperal (a stumbling block).
- yn chiap-snapperal**, s. the stumbling block. K
- snauane**, s. m. a slumber (a corruption of *saveenys*).
- snauane**, s. m. a fibre of gossamer.
- snauanee**, s. *pl.* gossamers, fine fibres on the ground on a fine day in unsettled weather.
- snaue**, v. creep, swim; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
Gamylt is better Manks for swim, but *snaue* is what is used.
- dy naau** or **naaeue**, v. to creep, to swim; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**, **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). S
- snaueyder**, s. m. a creeper.
- sneeu**, v. spin, spinning; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#) **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
- sneeuee**, a. d. of spinning.
- sneeuit**, [85](#). spun.
- neu-snieuit**, a. unspun.
- sneeuder** or **sneaueyder**, s. m. a spinner; *pl. -yn.*
- sneg**, s. f. a latch; *pl. -yn.*
- sneggagh**, a. captious [OED: Apt to catch at faults or take exception to actions; disposed to find fault, cavil, or raise objections; fault-finding, cavilling, carping], snappish, how captious.
- sneggee**, a. *id. comp.* and *sup.*
- sneih** or **snee**, s. f. vexation, anything that vexes one; *pl. -yn.*
- sneihagh**, a. vexatious, how vexatious.
- sneihhee**, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*
- sniaghtey**, s. m. snow; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
- dy niaghtey*, s. of snow. S
- sniaghtee**, a. d. of snow.
- sniaghtey-garroo**, s. m. hail.
- sniem** or **sniemm***, s. a noose or running knot, a bow knot; *pl. -yn.*
- sniem** or **sniemm***, v. noose or knot; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
- sniemmey**, v. noosing; knitting, as a bone after being broke, piecing together.

S

sniemmit, [85](#). noosed, knitted, pieced.
neu-sniemmit, *a.* unknit, unnoosed.
sniemmeyder, *s. m.* knitter; *pl.* **-yn**.

snieng, *s. f.* a nit, a louse egg; *pl.* **-yn**.
sniengagh, *a.* nitty, having nits.
sniengan, *s. f.* an ant, a pismire [OED: an ant]; *pl.* **-yn**.
breckan-sniengan, *s. m.* a medley colour.
snienganagh, *a.* having ants or pismires.
snig, *s. f.* a fillip [OED: A smart blow (with the fist, etc.)], a sharp stroke or blow.
snog or **snuig**, *s. m.* a nod; *pl.* **-yn**.
snog or **snuig**, *v.* nod; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-it**, [85](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
snoggal, *v.* nodding.
snoggit, *pt.*
snooid or **snoaid**, *s. f.* a length of hair in a fishing line or gear; *pl.* **-yn**.
soaill or **soill**, *v.* wrap, or bind round; <*Isaiah xx[viii]. 20>*[See below, *soilley*]; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
soill, *v.* See *soaill*.
hoail or **hoaill**, *v.* did wrap or swathe; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S
soailley or **soilley**, *v.* wrapping round.
soilley, *v.* wrapping, binding up; *Isa. xxx. 26*: *Myrgeddin, bee soilshey yn eayst myr soilshey yn ghrian, as bee soilshey yn ghrian shiaght-filley, myr soilshey shiaght laa, 'sy laa ta'n Chiarn soill* seose assee e phobble, as *Iheihys guinn nyn lhottyn*. Moreover the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the Lord bindeth up the breach of his people, and healeth the stroke of their wound. [*Isaiah xx[viii]. 20*: *Son ta'n Ihiabbee ro yiare son dooinney dy heeyney eh-hene er; as yn eaddagh Ihiabbee ro choon da dy hoilley eh-hene ayn*. For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it: and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it.]
soaillee, *a. d.* of wrapping round.
cryss-soillee, *s.*
yn chryss-soillee, *s.* the swaddling cloth. C
soaillit, [85](#). wrapped round.

soailleyder, *s. m.* a wrapper; *pl.* **-yn**.
soaillagh, *a.* sumptuous, warmly clad.
soaillid, *s. m.* luxury; *pl.* **-yn**.
soailtagh, *s. m.* an effeminate person; *pl.* **71** [change **-agh** to **-ee**]; *1 Cor. vi. 9*: *Nagh vel fys eu nagh vow ny mee-chrauee eiraght ayns reeriaght Yee? Ny bee-jee mollit: chamoo yiow maarderee, ny adsyn ta cur ooashley da jallooyn, ny adsyn ta brishey-poosey, ny ny soailtee, ny adsyn ta cur rish peccah noi dooghys*. Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind.

soalt, *s. f.* a barn; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn toalt, *s.* the barn. S
e hoalt, *s.* his barn; *pl.* **-yn**. S
ynn doalt, *s.* your, &c. barn; *pl.* **-yn**. S
soaitl, *a. d.* of a barn or barns.
toaitl, *a. d.* of a barn.

soar, *s. m.* a smell; *pl.* **-yn**; (used to good and bad).
soar, *v.* smell, scent; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [88](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
hoar, *v.* smelled, did smell; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). S
soaral, *v.* smelling, scenting.
dy hoaral, *v.* to smell. S
soarit, [85](#). smelled.
soareyder, *s. m.* a smeller; *pl.* **-yn**.

sock, *s. f.* a plough share.
e hock, *s.* his plough share. S
sick, *s. pl.* plough shares; *pl.* of *sock*.

sockeragh, *a.* easy, tardy, moderate, slow, plain; *Gen. xxv. 27*: *As daase ny guillin as va Esau ny helgeyr gastey, dooinney magheragh: agh va Jacob ny ghooinney sockeragh cummal ayns cabbaneyn*. And the boys grew: and Esau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field; and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents.

sockeree, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*
ro hockeragh, *a.* too easy or slow. S

soddag, *s. f.* a bannock [EDD: A cake composed of oatmeal or barley mixed with water and baked on a girdle]; *pl.* **-yn**.
e hoddag, *s.* his bannock. S

S

soddag-verreen or **soddag-verrin**, *s. m.* (sic) a thick clapped cake; a cake generally understood as the last of a baking, and left longer on the griddle to harden; 1 *Kings* xvii. 18: *Ny bee aggle ort; immee, as Jean myr t'ou er ghra: agh jean dooys hoshiaght soddag berreen, as cur lhiat hym eh, as eisht jean er dty hon hene, as son dty vac.* Fear not; go and do as thou hast said: but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son. *yn toddag valloo* (the dumb cake).

sogh, *s. f.* a surge [not in OED or EDD in sense related to *sob, groan*]; a sob or groan; *pl. -yn*.

e hogh, *s.* his surge or sob. S

sogh, *v.* surge, sob, groan; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

soghal, *v.* sobbing, surging, groaning; *Ez.* xxx. 24: *As neem's niartaghey roihaghyn ree Vabylon, as ver-ym my chliwe ayns y laue echeysyn: agh brish-ym roihaghyn Pharaoh, as nee eh soghal kiongoirt rish, myr soghyn dooinney ta guint gy-baase.* And I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon, and put my sword in his hand: but I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a deadly wounded man.

soghit, 85. surged, sobbed.

sogheyder, *s. m.* a sobber, groaner; *pl. -yn*.

soi or **soie**, *v.* set, sit, plant; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

soie, *v.* sit, set, plant.

hoi or **hoie**, *v.* did sit, set, sat; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym** **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S

dy hoie, *v.* to sit. S

soiagh or **soiagh**, *v.* setting, planting.

soiagh [jeh], [v.] having respect to; *Gen.* iv. 4: *As hug Abel lesh myrgeddin jeh toshiaght e hioltane, as y chooid s'riurey.* As ren y Chiarn **soiagh** jeh Abel as e oural. And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering.

dy hoiagh or **hoiagh**, *v.* to set or plant. S

er hoiagh, *v.* hath, &c. set or planted. S

bargane-soiagh, *s. m.* a lease.

dy hoiagh-magh, *v.* to set forth,

represent, describe. S

ard-soiagh, *s. m.* acceptance.

soiagh-jeh, *s. m.* acceptance, approbation.

soiagh-beg, *v.* despising, slighting.

soit, 85. set, seated, planted.

hoit, 85. set, planted; 2 *Sam.* xx. 8: *Tra v'ad ec y chlagh voor hoit t'ayns Gibeon, ren Amasa leeideil ad.* When they were at the great stone which is in Gibeon, Amasa went before them. S

ro hoiet, 85. too set, too seated. S

soit-jeh, 85. accepted, set by; 1 *Sam.* xviii.

30: ...as *haink eh gy-kione, erreish daue v'er n'gholl magh, dy ren David gymmyrkey eh-hene ny s'dunnal na ooilley sharvaantyn Saul; myr shen dy row'n ennym echey dy mooar soit jeh.* ...and it came to pass, after they went forth, that David behaved himself more wisely than all the servants of Saul; so that his name was much set by.

neu-hoit, *a.* unset, unplanted.

soieder, *s. m.* a sitter, a setter; *pl. -yn*.

soiederagh, *a.* sedentary.

soieag, *s. f.* a seat or sofa, a seat made of matted straw; *pl. -yn*.

yn toieag, *s.* the seat or boss [OED *boss* n.⁵: A seat consisting of or resembling a bundle of straw; a hassock]. S

e hoieag, *s.* his boss, or straw seat. S

sole y dorrys, *s.* the threshold of the door;

Zeph. i. 9: *Ayns y laa cheddin neem's kerraghey adsyn ooilley ta lheim harrish sole y dorrys, ta lhieeney thie nyn mainshtyr lesh meechairys as molteyrys.* In the same day also will I punish all those that leap on the threshold, which fill their masters' houses with violence and deceit.

soll* or **sollee**, *v.* defile, pollute, soil, **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

holl or **hollee**, *v.* did defile or sully; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S

sollaghey, *v.* soiling, defiling, polluting.

dy hollagh, or **hollaghey**, *v.* to defile or sully. S

solley, *v.*

dy holley, *v.* to defile or sully. S

sollit, [85]. defiled, soiled, polluted; *Isaiah* xxviii. 8: *Son ta ooilley ny buird sollit lesh*

S

skeay as broïd, myr shen nagh vel boayl erbee glen. For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean.

ro hollit, 85. too defiled or sullied. S
sollaghey-laeu, s. a bribe, something put into the hand to pervert the judgment; *Micah* vii. 3: *Dy vod ad dy jeean cur-rish olk, lesh nyn ghaa laue: ta'n prince geearree leagh, as yn briw shirrey sollaghey-laeu.* That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh, and the judge asketh for a reward.

solleyder, s. m. a defiler, polluter.

sollaghyn, s. f. cloudy [OED s.v. *crowdie*], a kind of pottage made of oatmeal and the water or broth wherein flesh meat had been boiled, and the fat of the broth poured thereon.

dty hollaghyne, s. thy cloudy; pl. -yn. S

sollys, a. light, bright, shiny.

sollysey, a. id., comp. and sup.

ro hollys, a. too light or bright. S

sollyssid, s. m. brightness, lustre.

dty hollyssid, s. thy light or brightness. S
soilsh or **soilshee,** v. enlighten, declare, illumine; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hoilsh or **hoilshee,** v. did enlighten, declare, publish, proclaim, divulge or elucidate; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

soilshagh or **soilshaghey,** v. enlightening, declaring, publishing, exhibiting, showing, setting forth, revealing.

dy hoilshagh or **hoilshaghey.** v. to enlighten, declare, &c. S

soilshit, 85. enlightened, exhibited, shown. **ro hoilshit,** too shown or exhibited, too declared or published. S

neu-hoilshit, a. unenlightened; undeclared.

soilshey, s. m. light, illumination; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

y toilshey, s. the light. S

dy hoilshey, s. of light; pl. 67. S

yn döilshey, s. your, &c. light, sight. S
soilshee, a. d.

hoilshee, a. d. of light or enlightening<s>. S

soilsheyder, s. m. an enlightener, &c.; pl.

-yn.

soilshean (sic: stress), v. shining, shineth, shines.

dy hoilshean, v. to shine or give light.

soilsheanagh, a. shiny, bright, splendid, radiant, glittering; *Hab.* iii. 11: *Hass y ghrian, as yn eayst ayns nyn ynnyd: ec soilshey dty hideyn ren ad getlagh as ec sollyssid dty shleiy soilsheanagh.* The sun and moon stood still in their habitation: at the light of thine arrows they went, and at the shining of thy glittering spear; how shiny.

soilsheanee, a. id., comp. and sup.

ro hoilsheanagh, a. too enlightening, &c. S

son, pre. for, because of, in search of.

son shen as ooilley, conj. notwithstanding, for that and all.

son wheesh, conj. forasmuch, whereas; *Isa.* xxix. 13: **Son wheesh** as dy vel n pobble shoh tayrn er-gerrey dooys lesh nyn meeal, as dy my ooashlaghey lesh nyn meillyn, agh ta'n cree oc er ny scughey foddey voym...

Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me....

er-e-hon, p. p. for him, for it. *Prov.* "Dy chooilley ghooинney er e hon hene, as Jee son ooilley." [Every man for himself and God for all.]

er e<h> hon, pre. for him or it. S

er-e-son, p. p. for her.

sondagh, a. sordid, avaricious, greedy of gain, selfish.

sondee, a. id., comp. and sup.

ro hondagh, a. too avaricious. S

sondid, s. m. sordidness, churlishness.

e hondid, s. his avariciousness. S

sonderey, s. m. a greedy or selfish person; pl. 68 [change -ey to -eeyn]. *Prov.* "Ta'n breagerey molley yn sonderey." [The liar deceives the greedy person.]

sonnaase, s. f. arrogance, ambition.

e honnaase, s. his arrogance, ambition. S

sonnaasagh, a. arrogant, haughty, self-conceited.

sonnaasee, a. more arrogant, most arrogant, the *comp.* and *sup.* of sonnaasagh.

S

ro honnaasagh, *a.* too arrogant, too ambitious. S

sonnys, *s. f.* satiety, abundance, plenitude, luck.

e honnys, *s.* his satiety or abundance. S

sonney, *a. d.* of satiety or plenty.

arkan-sonney, *s.* a hedge hog, or a fabulous creature ominous of plenty; a fat little pig.

faiyr-sonnys, *s. f.* a kind of soft, whitish grass that grows in rich land.

sonnyssagh, *a.* abundant, copious, abounding in plenty; *Jer.* li. 13: *O uss ta cummal er ymmodee ushtaghyn, sonnyssagh ayng berchys, ta dty yerrey er jeet, as towse dty haynt.* O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in treasures, thine end is come, and the measure of thy covetousness.

sonnyssee, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

soo, *s. m.* juice, essence, substance; *pl. -ghyn.*

e hoo, *s.* his juice or substance. S

soo, *v.* soak, suck up; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 88; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

hoo, *v.* did soak or suck up; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. S

sooit, 85. soaked, soaked up.

sooid, *s. m.* juiciness.

sooder, *s. m.* a soaker, sipper, tippler; *pl. -yn.*

e hooder, *s.* his soaker. S

soo-oil, *a.* juicy, having juice, *comp. and sup.*

neu-soo-oil or **neu-hoo-oil**, *a.* unjuicy.

sooane, *s. f.* wash-brew [OED: Oatmeal boiled to a stiff jelly]; *pl. -yn.*

sawane, *s. f.* wash-brew.

soodraght, *s. m.* the recussion of a wave on the shore; *pl. -yn.*

sooslagh, *s. m.* a composition of liquid wherein there is some substance.

sooee, *s. f.* soot; *pl. -yn.*

dy hooee, *s.* of soot.

sooeagh, *a.* sooty.

sooeey, *a. pl.* (sic) sooty.

soogh, *a.* plenary, substantial, solvent, plentiful.

sooghid, *s. m.* substance, plenteousness, plenariness, substantialness.

sooill, *s. f.* an eye; *pl. -yn.*

y tooill, *s.* the eye. S

e hooill, *s.* his eye; *pl. -yn.* S

sooilley, *a. d.* of the eye or eyes.

feanish-sooilley, *s.* an eye witness.

shilley-sooilley, *s.* [m.] eye-sight.

sooill ny geayee, *s. f.* the wind's eye, the point the wind blows from; *Acts xxvii. 15: As tra va'n lhong er ny imman noon as noal, as nagh row ee son jannoo raad noi sooill ny geayee, lhig shin jee tuittym lesh.* And when the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we let her drive.

clagh-y-tooill, *s.* the apple of the eye.

lus feie y tooill, *s. f.* wild clary.

lus y tooill, *s. f.* clary or clear eye, eye bright.

meekey-sooill, *s.* the twinkling of an eye.

sooillagh, *a.* having eyes.

lieh-hooillagh, *a.* monocular, one eyed.

soor, *a.* sour, leavened. Hebrew *seor*; Welsh *sur.*

soorey, *a. pl.* sour, leavened.

ro hoor, *a.* too sour. S

soor or **sooree**, *v.* sour, leaven; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

sooragh or **sooraghey**, *v.* souring, leavening.

soorit, 85. soured, leavened.

soorid, *s. m.* sourness, leaven.

e hoorrid, *s.* his leaven or sourness. S

sooree, *s. f.* courtship. *Prov.* “*Sooree ghiare, yn tooree share.*” [Short courting the best courting.]

yn tooree, *s.* the courtship. S

dooinney-sooree, *s. m.* a wooer, a courter.

sooree, *v.* wooing, courting.

dy hooree, *v.* to court, to woo. S

soost, *s. f.* a flail; *pl. -yn.*

yn toost, *s.* the flail. S

e hoost, *s.* his flail; *pl. -yn.* S

sooisht, *a. d.* of a flail.

sooishtey, *a. d.* of flails.

lieh-hoost, *s. m.* threshing with one flail.

sorçh, *s. m.* sort, kind, a species; *pl. -yn.*

y torçh, *s.* the sort. S

e horçh, his sort; *pl. -yn.* S

nyn dorçh (sic), *s.* your, &c. sort, kind, &c.

S

S

soarçh, s. See *sorçh*.**sorçh**, v. assort, sort; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.**sorçhit**, 85. assorted, sorted.**ro horçhit**, 85. too sorted. S**sorçheyder**. s. m. an assorter; pl. -yn.**sornaig**, s. f. a sewer or covered drain.**Sostyn**, s. England.*Ree Hostyn*, s. the king of England. S**Sostnagh** or **Sostynagh**, a. English, British, or Saxon; s. m. an Englishman, a Briton.**ben Hostnagh**, s. an English woman. S**Sostnee**, s. pl. English people.**dy Hostnee**, s. of English people. S**sou**, s.**sou-aigney**, (*sie* or *seiy-aigney*), s. f. bitterness; 1 Sam. xviii. 8: As va Saul feer chorree, as hug y raa shoh **sou er e aigney**... And Saul was very wroth, and the saying displeased him...; grief of mind, sorrow of spirit; Lam. iii. 65: *Ver oo daue sou-aigney, hig dty vollaght orroo*. Give them sorrow of heart, thy curse unto them.**sou-aignagh**, a. in a state of bitterness of mind or spirit.**sou-aignee**, a. id., comp. and sup.**souid**, s. m. an old worn out horse.**souir** or **sour**, as spelled in *Numbers* xi. 18:*...ta shiu er cheayney ayns clashtyn y Chiarn, gra, Quoi ver feill dooin dy ee? son va shin dy sour ayns Egypt... ye have wept in the ears of the Lord, saying, Who shall give us flesh to eat? for it was well with us in Egypt...; or as in Job xxxi. 20, souyr: Mannagh vel e veeghyn er my vannaghey, as mannagh row eh jeant souyr lesh loamraghyn my chirree. If his loins have not blessed me, and if he were not warmed with the fleece of my sheep; a. warm, snug, comfortable, not in want as respects circumstances.***ro houir**, a. too snug or comfortable. S**souirid**, s. m. solace, warmth, snugness.**e houirid**, s. his snugness, &c. S**sourey**, s. m. summer. Perhaps from *souir* (warm).**sy tourey**, s. in the summer. S**dy hourey**, s. of summer. S**souree**, a. d. of summer.**y touree**, a. d. of summer. S**laa houree**, a. d. of a summer's day. S**thie souree**, s. [m.] a summer house.**sourinagh**, a.**eeym hourinagh**, a. summer butter. S**sows**, s. f. a sudden blow or slap; pl. -yn.**soyl** or **soylee**, v. compare, typify; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.**soylee**, v. will, &c. compare. This is shown above, but this word has the pronominal coalesced with it in some places in Scripture, as, *soylee-ym*, Mat. vii. 24: *Quoi-erbee er-y-fa shen ta clashtyn ad shoh my ghoan's, as janno ymmyd mie jeu soylee-ym eh gys dooinney creeney hrog e hie er creg.*

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock.

sol* or **solee**, v. compare; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.**hoyl** or **hoylee**, v. did compare, typify or liken; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S**hiollee**, v. like to have happened. *Prov. "Haghryr eh ny share na hiollee eh."* [It happened better than it might have been.]**hoylee**, See *hiollee*.**solley ta**, adv. so is, or it is.**solley va**, adv. so was, or so it was.**holley-va**, adv. so was or were. S**soylaghey**, v. comparing, typifying, matching.**solaghey**, v. comparing, compareth, &c.**dy hoylagh**, v. to compare typify, or liken. S*er ny hoylaghey*, v. to be compared, or being compared, typified or likened; Mat. xiii. 24: *Ta reeriaght niau er ny hoylaghey gys dooinney chuirr rass mie ayns e vagher*. The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field. S**soylit**, 85. compared, matched with.**solit**, 85. compared.**soylaghey**, s. a comparison; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn]; Jud. viii. 2 and 3: *As dooyrt eh roo, Cre ta mish nish er n'yannoo ayns**soylaghey jeuish?* *Nagh vel jeelym fouyr-*

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*feeyney Ephraim ny share na slane fouyr-feeyney Abiezer? Ta Jee er livrey gys nyn laueyn princeyn Vidian, Oreb as Zeeb: as creva mish abyl dy yannooy ayns **soylaghey** jeuish? Eisht va'n chorree oc er ny veiyghey, tra dooyrt eh shoh.* And he said unto them, What have I done now in comparison of you? Is not the gleanings of the grapes of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abiezer? God hath delivered into your hands the princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb: and what was I able to do in comparison of you? Then their anger was abated toward him, when he had said that.

mac-soyley, *s. m.* an instance, a metaphor to illustrate by.

cosoyl, *v.* compare, liken; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-aghey**, [82](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cosoyllagh or **cosoylaghey**, *v.* comparing.

cosoyley, *s. m.* a comparison, metaphor, simile, &c.; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

soylley, *s. m.* enjoyment, fruition, possession. *e hoylley*, his enjoyment or fruition. S

spaag, *s. f.* a spattle [*? Dictionary of the Scots Language*: A plough-spade or other small spade], the foot of a fowl, the foot in contempt; *pl.* **-yn**.

spaagagh, *a.* splay-footed,

spaagee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

spaagit, *a.* having spattles.

Spaaineny, *s. f.* Spain

Spaainagh, *a.* Spanish.

spaal, *s. f.* a shuttle; *pl.* **-yn**.

spaal fidderagh (a weaver's shuttle, or the shuttle of a weaver).

spaar, *v.* spare, save, do without; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

spaarail, *v.* sparing, saving.

spaarit, [85](#). spared, afforded, saved.

spaarailagh, *a.* frugal, sparing.

spaarailee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

spaarailys, *s. f.* frugality, savingness.

spaareyder, *s. m.* a sparer; *pl.* **-yn**.

spaaee, *s. f.* a swathe of grass from the scythe.

spagey, *s. m.* a scrip [*? = OED scrip n.¹*: A small bag or pouch, esp. one carried by a

pilgrim, shepherd, or beggar]; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

spain, *s. m. (spein)*, a spoon; *pl.* **-yn**.

spake, *s. f.* a spoke; *pl.* 69 [change **-e** to **-yn**];

*1 Kings vii. 33: As va obbyr ny queeylyn casley rish obbyr queeyl fainagh; va ny essylyn oc, as ny rhollanyn oc, as ny croughyn oc, as ny **spakyn** oc ooilley roit.* And the work of the wheels was like the work of a chariot wheel: their axletrees, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all molten.

sparroo, *s m.* a sparrow; *pl.* **sperriu**.

sperriu, *s. pl.* sparrows; *Luke xii. 6: Nagh vel queig **sperriu** er nyn greck son daa farling, as cha vel unname oc jarroodit kiongoyrt rish Jee?* Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?

spattan, *s.* light lodged corn [EDD *lodge* v.: Of corn or grass: to lie flat, to be beaten down by wind and rain; *gen.* in *pp*]; *pl.* **-yn**.

speckleyryn, *s. pl.* spectacles.

speeik, *v.* pry, peep, spy; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

speeikearragh or **speeickey**, *v.* prying, peeping, descrying.

speeikear, *s. m.* a pryer, peeper, spy; *pl.* **-yn**.

speein, *v.* peel, strip off the rind, skin, husk, or bark; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

speiney, *v.* peeling, taking off the rind, &c.

speeinit or **speeint**, [85](#). peeled.

neu-speeint, unpeeled.

speineyder, *s. m.* a peeler; *pl.* **-yn**.

speieneig, *s. f.* the rind or peeling; *pl.* **-yn**.

The pl. is often used for splinters; as, *Te brisht ayns speineigyn.* [It is broken into splinters.]

spynneig, *s.* See *speineig*.

speineigagh, *a.* having peelings, how full of peel or rind.

speineiggee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

speek, *s. f.* a peak [OED *peak* n.² A: A projecting point; a pointed or tapering extremity], a spire; *pl.* **-yn**.

S

speegeen or **speekeen**, *s. f.* a small peak or spire.

speeikeenagh, *a.* spiry.

speeikeenee, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*

speiy, *s. f.* a hack [OED: A tool or implement for breaking or chopping up], mattock, or hoe; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

speiy, *v.* hack, hoe; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

speiyt, [85](#). hacked.

neu-speiyt, *a.* unhacked.

speyder, *s. m.* a hacker; *pl.* **-yn**.

spelt, *s. f.* a wattle or hurdle; *pl.* **-yn**.

speyr, *s.* the sky.

spinçh, *s. f.* a scullion [OED: A domestic servant of the lowest rank in a household who performed the menial offices of the kitchen; hence, a person of the lowest order, esp. as an abusive epithet]; *pl.* **-yn**.
spinçhyraght, *v.* scullioning, doing the work of a scullion.

spinney, *s. m.* elasticity; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

spinnycan, *s. f.* the disease in fowls, called the pip; *pl.* **-yn**.

Spitlin, *s. m.* supposed to have been the name of a saint, for which there are two days in the year, *laa'l Spitlin souree* (18th May), *laa'l Spitlin geuree* (18th November).

splughan, *s. f.* a pouch; *pl.* **-yn**.

spoar, *s. m.* space; *pl.* **-aghyn**.

spoht, *s. m.* a spot; *pl.* **-yn** or **sput**.

sputt, *s. pl.* spots; the *pl.* of *spoht*.

spohttagh, *a.* spotty, full of spots.

spohttit, *a.* spotted, how spotted.

spoiy, *v.* geld, splay [OED = *spay*], castrate; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

spoiyt, [85](#). gelded, splayed.

fer **spoiyt**, *s. m.* an eunuch, one deprived of his genitals; *pl.* *fir* [*spoiyt*].

spoiyder, *s. m.* a gelder, a splayer.

spollag, *s. f.* a chip; *pl.* **-yn**.

spollagagh, *a.* chippy, having chips.

spollagee, *a. id. comp.* and *sup.*

sponk, *s. m.* tinder, burnt cloth to catch fire from the spark of flint and steel.

sponk, *v.* dry or parch up; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

sponkey, *v.* drying up with drought.

sponkit, [85](#). dried up with drought.

sponnag, *s. f.* a span [?], a trick, or error; as the *Prov.* “*Ta'n chied sponnag lowit.*” [The first trick is allowed.] [The first error is overlooked. G.W. Wood.]

spooill or **spooill**, *v.* spoil, rob, plunder; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

spooillit or **spooilt**, [85](#). spoiled, plundered.

spooilley, *s. m.* spoil, prey, plunder; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

spooilee, *a. d.*

lhong-spooilee, *s. f.* a pirate [sc. ship].

spooilleyder, *s. m.* a spoiler, a robber; *pl.* **-yn**.

spooyt, <*a>*[*s*]. spout; *pl.* **-yn**.

spooyt, *v.* spout; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

spooytey, *v.* spouting, squirting.

spooyeragh, *v.* spurting, squatting [EDD *squat* v.²: To spill a liquid; to splash with water or mud; to squirt].

spooytit, [85](#). spouted, squirted, sputted [sc. *spurted* or *sputtered*].

spooyeragh, *s. m.* spurtalbe drink, only fit to be spurted out.

spooyteyrey, *s. m.* a squirter, a sputterer.

spooytlagh, *s. m.* something poured through a spout.

sporran, *s. a purse; pl.* **-yn**.

sporran-y-vochil, *s. f.* shepherd's purse, mithridate.

spotçh, *s. a joke, a jest; pl.* **-yn**.

spotçh, *v. joke, jest; -agh*, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

spotçhal or **spotçheragh**, *v.* joking, jesting.

spotçhit, [85](#). joked, jested.

spotçheyder, *s. m.* a joker, jester.

spotçhagh, *a.* jocose, jocular.

sprang-

sprangagh, *a.* out of rule, not regular.

sprangan, *s.* something that causes

S

- unevenness.
- spranglane**, *s.* something made up irregularly.
- spreih**, *s. m.* a sprinkle, a splash.
- spreighyn**, *s. pl.* sprinkles, splashes.
- croan[-]spreie**, *s. m.* a bowsprit.
- spreih**, *v.* sprinkle, splash; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- spreiht**, 85. sprinkled, splashed.
- neu-spreit**, *a.* unsprinkled.
- spreihder**, *s. m.* a sprinkler; *pl.* **-yn**.
- spret**, *s. m.* a start, struggle, shove;
- spret**, [*v.*] **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- spretal**, *v.* starting, struggling, &c.
- spretit**, 85. started, &c.
- spreteyder**, *s. m.* one that starts, &c.
- sproag or sproaig**, *s. f.* something saved sparingly; *pl.* **-yn**.
- sproghan**, *s.* the crop of a fowl; *pl.* **-yn**.
- sprogh**, *s. f.* vexation, spleen wrought up to frenzy.
- sproghit**, 85. vexed, vexed so above measure as to be frantic.
- spulg**, *s. f.* a peck or pinch off the bone.
- spulg**, *v.* peck, pick, &c.; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ym**, 86; **-ys**, 88.
- spolg**. See *spulg*.
- spulgey**, *v.* pecking or pinching the flesh off the bone.
- spulgit**, 85. pecked, &c.
- spulgeyder**, *s. m.* a pecker, &c.
- spulgaig**, *s. f.* a sharp or smart pinch, or nip off the bone; *pl.* **-yn**.
- spyr**, *s.* a collar beam; *pl.* **-yn**.
- spyrryd**, *s. m.* spirit; *pl.* **-yn**.
- Spyrryd-Noo**, *s. m.* Holy Ghost.
- spyrrydoil**, *a.* spiritual, immaterial, *comp.* and *sup.*
- spyrrydys**, *s. f.* spirituality.
- spyt tog**, *s. f.* spigot; *pl.* **-yn**.
- staa**, *s. m.* three men making hedges together, two of them cutting the sod and one lifting. This word perhaps is derived from *staayney*, to oppose or stand firm against in wrestling or at this work; these men called a *staa* formerly made fold hedges; *pl.* **-yn**.
- staabyl**, *s. m.* stable; *pl.* 76 [i.e. **staabil**].
- staayn**, *v.* oppose, stand firm against; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- staayney**, *v.* strenuously opposing, opposition vehemently pushing against, or standing firm against; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]; *Prov.* xxi. 29: *Ta'n drogh-ghooinney staayney e eddin: agh son y dooinney onneragh, t'eh goll jeeragh er y raad*. A wicked man hardeneth his face: but as for the upright, he directeth his way.
- staaynit**, 85. standing statue, like in opposition to some force.
- staaynt**, 85. set or stuck up against, confronting, set in opposition, stiffened up.
- staayneyder**, *s. m.* a strenuous opponent.
- staghyll**, *s. m.* an awkward person; *pl.* **-yn**.
- staghylagh**, *a.* awkward, awkwardly.
- staghylee**, *a. id., comp.* and *sup.*
- staghylys**, *s. f.* awkwardness.
- staik**, *s. f.* a stake; *pl.* **-yn**.
- staik**, *v.* stake, &c.; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- staikey**, *v.* staking.
- staikit**, 85. staked, anchored.
- staickeyder**, *s. m.* a staker; *pl.* **-yn**.
- staik**, *s. f.* a stitch in the body; *pl.* **-yn**.
- stainney**, *s. m.* tin; *pl.* 67 [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
- stainnagh**, *a. d.* of tin.
- stalk**, *s. m.* a stalk or stem.
- sthilk**, *s. pl.* stalks, stems.
- stamack**, *s. f.* stomach; *pl.* **-yn**.
- stamp**, *v.* tread, trample; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
- stampey**, *v.* treading, trampling.
- stampit**, 85. trod, trodden, trampled.
- neu-stampit**, *a.* untrodden.
- stampeyder**, *s. m.* a treader; *pl.* **-yn**.
- stang**, *s. f.* a wooden horse, a stock.
- stangit**, 85. set on the wooden horse.
- stannair**, *s. m.* a hawk; *pl.* **-yn**.

S

stappan, s. m. a stump; a small one, as that of corn after being cut; *pl.* -yn.

stabban, s. m. a small stump; *pl.* -yn.

stappanagh, a. how stumpy.

stappanee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58.

stark, a. stiff, inflexible.

starkey, a. *pl.* stiff, &c., and the *comp.* and *sup.* of *stark*.

stark, [v.] stiffen.

styrik, v. stiffen or lay stiff; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. See *stark*.

starkagh or **starkaghey**, v. stiffening, getting stiff.

styrkit, 85. stiffened.

styrkeyder, s. m. a stiffener; *pl.* -yn.

stayd, s. m. state, case, pomp; *pl.* -yn.

stayd-noa, s. m. regeneration; *Mat. xix. 28:* 'Sy **stayd noa**, tra nee Mac y dooinney soie er stoyl-reeoil e ghloyr, dy jean shiuish myrgeddin t'er n'eiyrt orrym's soie er daa stoyl-reeoil yeig, briwnys daa heeloghe yeig Israel. Ye which have followed me, in the regeneration, when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.'

lhag-stayd, a. impotent; *Jud. vi. 6:* As va Israel er ny injillaghey gys **lhag stayd** kyndagh rish ny Midianiteyn. And Israel was greatly impoverished because of the Midianites.

staydoil or **staydoilagh**, a. stately, pompous;

staydoilagh, s. m. a pompous person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

staydoillys, s. f. pompousness, pomposity.

steab, s. f. a dart; *pl.* -yn.

Steaon, s. m. Stephen.

steat or **steait**, s. f. estate, or State of America; *pl.* -yn.

state-hallooin, s. m. (sic) a farm; *Mat. xxii. 5:* Agh hoie adsyn beg jeh as hie ad rhymboo, fer gys e **state-hallooin**, as fer elley gys e varchantys. But they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise.

steillin or **steillyn**, s. m. steel.

sterrym, s. m. storm; *pl.* -yn.

sterrymagh, a. stormy, how stormy.

sterrymee, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

sterrymid, s. m. storminess.

sterrymit, 85. stormed.

sthangan, s. f. a small debt; *pl.* -yn.

sthanganagh, having small debts.

sthanganee, a. *id.*[, *comp.*] and *sup.*

sthap or **sthapp***², s. f. a stop or pause; *pl.*

-yn.

sthap or **sthapp***², v. stop, pause; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

sthappal, v. stopping.

sthappit, 85. stopped.

sthappal, s. m. a stoppage; *pl.* -yn.

sthappeyder, s. m. a stopper; *pl.* -yn.

sthartey, s. m. a job or spell of work; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

stheg, s. f. a steak or slice of meat; *pl.* -yn.

sthowk, s. m. stock, fund, race; *pl.* -yn.

sthowkan, s. f. the body of a plant, a small stock.

stholl or **sthole**, v. sprout or branch forth, ramify or grow in many stalks from the one root; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

stholey, v. sprouting, sputting, shooting from the one root, growing prolific.

stholut, 85. sprouted, ramified.

stholl, s. m. a stall, a station; *pl.* -yn.

stholl, v. *id.* -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

sthollal, v. stationing, stalling.

sthollit, 85. stationed, stalled.

stholleyder, s. m. one that stations.

sthook, s. f. a pile or shock of sheaves, made generally of twelve.

sthook, v. make into piles or stooks.

sthooley, v. making into piles, shocks, stooks.

sthookit, 85. made in stooks or shocks.

sthooleyder, s. m. one who makes stooks.

sthowyr, s. m. a staff or pole.

sthewir, s. pl. staves, poles; *pl.* of *sthowyr*.

sthowran, s. m. a statue; a person in contempt, standing as a pole or statue; *pl.*

-yn.

S

sthurneish, *s. f.* stubbornness.

sthurneishagh, *a.* stubborn, how stubborn.
sthurneishee, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

stiark [or **s'tiark**], *a.* few, seldom, how few; *Mat. vii. 14:* *Er-yn-oyr dy nee chion ta'n giat, as coon ta'n raad ta leeideil gys bea, as s'tiark ad ta dy haaghey eh.* Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Prov. "Stiark keayrt ta dooinney siyragh <an>[gyn] seaghyn."* [A hasty man is seldom without trouble.]

stiur* or **stiure**, *v.* steer or guide a vessel on a passage by the helm or rudder; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

stiurey, *v.* steering.

stiurit, [85](#). steered.

stiurey, *s. m.* a rudder; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

stiuree, *a. d.* of a rudder or rudders.

stiureyder, *s. m.* skipper, steerer, or helmsman.

stiurt, *s. m.* a steward; *pl. -yn*.

stiurtey, *a. d.* of a steward or stewards.

stiurtagh, *a.* stewardlike.

stiurty, *s. f.* stewardship.

stoamagh or **stoamey**, *a.* stately, ornamental, proportionable in the members.

neu-stoamey, *a.* unstately.

stoamid, *s. m.* stateliness, grandeur.

stooamid, *s. m.* this word is in 1 *Cor. xi. 15*, for glory: *Agh my ta folt liauyr er ben, te stooamid j'ee: son ta'n folt eck er ny choyrt j'ee son coodagh.* But if a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her: for her hair is given her for a covering, and in [xii.] 23 <verses> for honourable: *As ny oltyn shen jeh'n chorp, sloo ta shin dy choontey jeu, orroo smoo dy stooamid ta shin dy stowal, as ny oltyn neuyesh ain er nyn goamrey lesh onnor foddey smoo.* And those members of the body, which we think to be less honourable, upon these we bestow more abundant honour; and our uncomely parts have more abundant comeliness. *Stoamid*, perhaps, is the word meant.

stoandey, *s. m.* a standish [OED: A stand

containing ink, pens and other writing materials and accessories], a kind of barrel; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

stoo, *s. m.* stuff, substance, element, material;

pl. -ghyn.

sthoo, *s.* See *stoo*.

stoo-thie, *s. m.* household furniture.

stooalt, *a.* solid.

stooaltys, *s. f.* solidity.

stott, *s. m.* a steer, a bullock.

sthitt, *s. pl.* steers, bullocks.

stow, *v.* bestow; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#);

-ins, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

stowal, *v.* bestowing.

stowit or **stowt**, [85](#). bestowed.

stowaltagh, *s. m.* a bestower; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

stoweyder, *s. m.* one that stows.

stoyl, *s. m.* a stool, a seat.

stuill, *s. pl.* stools, bases.

stoyl-coshey, *s. m.* a foot-stool.

stoyl-reeoil, *s. m.* a throne or regal seat.

stoyl-shicky, *s. m.* a form.

stoyr, *s. m.* store, treasure; *pl. -yn*.

stoyr, *v. id.; -agh*, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

stoyr-ronney, *s. m.* a dividend; but it is generally understood to be a remainder after division not worth dividing.

thie stoyr, *s. m.* a store or warehouse.

stoyral or **stoyrey**, *v.* storing, treasuring.

storail, *v.* storing, sparing, saving.

stoyrit, [85](#). stored, treasured.

stoyreyder, *s. m.* a storer; *pl. -yn*.

strah, *s. f.* a plain, level country; a

champaign; *pl. -ghyn*; 2 *Kings* xiv. 25: *Ren eh seose ardyn Israel veih cagliagh Hamath gys keayn y strah...* He restored the coast of Israel from the entering of Hamath unto the sea of the plain....

straid, *s. f.* a street; *pl. -yn*.

straiddye, *a. d.* of a street or streets.

y traid, *s.* the street. S

e hraid, *s.* his street; *pl. -yn*. S

nyd draid, *s.* our, &c. street. S

S

stram

stramlag, s. f. a cranked or awkward thing; *pl.* -yn.

camstram, a. zigzag, cranked [OED *crankle* v.: To bend in and out, to wind, twist; ‘to run in flexures and windings’ (Johnson); to run zig-zag].

strane, s. m. a file of men, a rank.

strap, s. m. a line or string; *pl.* -yn.

straue, s. f. a straw; *pl.* -yn. For a quantity of straw, see *coonlagh*.

streean, s. f. a bridle; *pl.* -yn or -teeyn.

y **treean**, s. the bridle. S

e **hreean**, s. his bridle; *pl.* -yn. S

streean-volgagh, s. f. a martingale [OED: A strap or arrangement of straps fastened at one end to the noseband, bit, or reins of a horse and at the other to its girth, in order to prevent it from rearing or throwing its head back, or to strengthen the action of the bit].

streebagh, s. f. a strumpet, whore, or prostitute; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee], or rather 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

streebee, a. d. of a strumpet or whore.

streebeys, s. f. whoredom, prostitution.

streeu or **streiu**, s. f. strife, contention; *pl.* -ghyn.

streeu or **streiu**, v. strive, contend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

streeuit, 85. striven

streeuder, s. m. a contender, or striver; *pl.* -yn.

streeuailtagh, a. apt to strive, or be at variance; s. m. a contentious person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

streeuailtee, a. more or most apt to strive.

streeuailtys, s. f. contentiousness, discord.

streighyr or **streiyr**, v. sneeze or neese [OED *neese*: sneeze]; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

streigheragh or **streigherne**, v. sneezing; 2 Kings iv. 35: ...as ren y lhiannoo

steghernee shiaghk keayrtn, as doshil y lhiannoo e hooillyn. ... and the child sneezed seven times, and the child opened his eyes.; Job xli. 18: Liorish yn **streiyraght** echey ta

soilshey brishey magh, as ta e hooillyn my ferrooghyn y voghrey. By his neesings a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning.

streigherit or **streiyrit**, 85. sneezed.

streigheyder, s. m. a sneezer; *pl.* -yn.

streipe, s. f. a stirrup; *pl.* -yn.

streir, s. m. a rope or string; as, *muck er streir*.

streng, s. m. a string; *pl.* -yn.

strep, v. struggle, wrestle, wallow [OED: To roll about, or lie prostrate and relaxed in or upon some liquid, viscous, or yielding substance]; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

streb, v. struggle, wrest; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;

-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

strepey, v. struggling, wallowing; 2 Sam.

xx. 12: As va Amasa ny lhiie strepey ayns e uill ayns mean y raad-voor. And Amasa wallowed in blood in the midst of the highway.

strebin or **strepey**, v. struggling. See *strepey*.

strepit, 85. struggled, wallowed.

strepeyder, s. m. a struggler; *pl.* -yn.

streyr, s. f. the handle or gear fixed forward of a pillion on a horse; *pl.* -yn.

strig or **strigg***, v. stripe or draw from a teat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

striggey, v. milking the stripplings.

strigit, 85. drawn by strokes, milked.

striggey, s. drawing milk by stripes or strokes.

striggeyder, s. m. a drawer of milk by stripes or strokes.

strig or **strigg***, s. f. a draw or stripe of milk from a teat; *pl.* -yn.

strig-ghounagh, s. f. a stripper [EDD: A cow not in calf, but giving very little milk], or a cow more than one year on the same milk.

striggagh, a. slow in giving the milk.

striggee, a. id., comp. and sup.

striggle, s. f. a whet-board, the instrument with which a mower whets or sharpens his scythe.

strigyl, s. f. a strikeless [EDD: a smooth,

S

straight piece of wood, with which the surplus grain is struck off, to level it with the rim of the measure]; *pl.* -yn.

strinnoogh, *v.* snoreing.

stritlag, *s. f.* a jade, jilt [OED: A woman who has lost her chastity; a harlot or strumpet; a kept mistress], trollop [OED: An untidy or slovenly woman; a slattern, slut; also, sometimes a morally loose woman], or trull [OED: A female prostitute].

stroie, *v.* destroy, waste, spend; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

stroieder, *s. m.* a spender, a waster; *pl.* -yn.

stroialtagh, *s. m.* a destroyer, a spender, a prodigal; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ard-stroialtagh, *s. m.* a great waster; *Prov.* xviii. 9: *Eshyn neesht ta liastey ayns e obbyr eeh ny vraar da'n ard stroialtagh*. He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.

stroialtagh, *a.* wasteful. prodigal.

stroin, *s. f.* a nose; *pl.* -yn or -teeyn.

stroaney, *a. d.* nasal, of the nose.

stroanyn, *s. pl.* nostrils.

stroineen, *s. f.* a nozzle [= nozzle, but NB OED *nuzzle* v. To put a ring into the nose, as of a hog], a pig's ring.

stron, *s. m.* a snort or snuffle; *pl.* -yn.

stron, *v. id.*; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

stronan, *s. m.* a snuffler.

stronnagh, *a.* sounding through the nose or nostrils.

stronnee, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

stroo, *s. m.* the current of a stream; *pl.* -yn.

strooan, *s. f.* a stream; *pl.* -yn.

y trooan, *s.* the stream. S

strooanagh, *a.* steamy, full of streams.

strooanee, *a. id., comp. and sup.*

stroos or **strooys**, it appears so, (perhaps from *streeu*, strife); there has been a strife in me how it is, and it is so settled by me that it will or shall be as I say; the emphatic of *stroohene*.

stroo[-]hene, *p.* it appears to me or myself, I am persuaded in myself, I imagine or suppose, methinks.

struane, *s. f.* a triangular bannock. But it ought to be written *s'troorane*.

struge, or **strug***, *s. f.* a gentle stroke of the hand.

strooig, *s.* See *struge*.

struge, or **strug***, *v.* to draw or stroke the hand gently over; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

strugey, *v.* stroking, drawing the hand gently or kindly over. This word is used for *strike* in *2 Kings*, v. 11: *Hig eh son shickyrys magh hym's, as shassoo, as geamagh er ennym y Chiarn e Yee, as strugey e laue harrish y boayl doghanagh, as slaanaghey yn lourane*. He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper.

strugit, [85](#). stroked gently.

strugeyder, *s. m.* one who strokes.

strull, *s. f.* a rinse; *pl.* -aghyn [*pl.* of *strulley*].

strull, *v.* rinse; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

strulley, *v.* rinsing, streaming, shedding out; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

strullit or **strult**, [85](#). rinsed, shed.

strulleyder, *s. m.* a rinser; *pl.* -yn.

strumpag, *s. f.* a strumpet, a harlot; *Amos* vii.

17: *Bee dty ven ny strumpag 'syn ard-valley, as nee dty vec as dty inneenyn tuittym lesh y chliwe...* Thy wife shall be an harlot in the city, and thy sons and thy daughters shall fall by the sword; *pl.* -yn.

stubbins, *s. m.* a cat without a tail.

stubbyl, *s. m.* stubble.

studdyl, *s. m.* a timber in a vessel's side.

stugg or **stuggey**, *s. m.* a stoutling [not in OED or EDD], a part or piece of a thing, a thing not so big or stout as shall be; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

thuggey, *s. m.* about half size; *pl.* 67.

stuitt, *a.* stout, neat, trim.

stuittey, *a. id., comp. and sup.; a. pl.* stout, neat, trim.

stundayrt, *s. m.* a yard; *pl.* -yn. This might be the Manks of standard, and perhaps right, as this (the yard) was the only standard

S

measure in use; therefore called *stundayrt* (standard).

styrr, v. hiss; used to set a dog on.

suggane, s. m. a straw rope; *pl.* -yn.

dy huggane, s. of straw rope. S

suggane-corrag, s. m. a straw rope made on the thumb.

bwhid-suggane, s. *pl.* stones set in the walls of a thatched house to tie the ropes to.

sugganagh, a. d. of straw rope.

suggain, v.

huggain, v. did bind with straw rope; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

dy hugganey, v. to bind with straw rope. S

sugganit, *pt.*

ro hugganit, 85. too much bound with straw rope. S

sumark, s. f. a primrose; *pl.* -yn.

e humark, s. his primrose. S

sunder, s. m. a sumner [OED: One who is employed to summon persons to appear in court; esp. a summoning officer in an ecclesiastical court. Most recently surviving in the Isle of Man] or sexton; *pl.* -yn.

e hunder, s. his sumner or sexton. S

sunderagh, a. d. of the sumner, &c.

sunderys, s. f. sumnership.

sunt, a. sound, sane, not unhealthy.

suntid, s. m. soundness.

sur or **surr***, v. suffer, allow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

sur-jee, v. suffer ye.

surr, v. See *sur*.

hur or **hurr***, v. did suffer, suffered; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

surrel, v. suffering, enduring.

dy hurral, v. to suffer pain. S

surranse, v.

dy hurranse, v. to undergo, sustain, suffer. S

surrit or **surrt**, 85. suffered, permitted.

ro hurt, 85. too much suffered. S

surranse, s. f. suffering, sufferance.

surranssagh, a. d. of suffering.

surranse-foddey, s. f. long-suffering, forbearance.

dty hurranse-foddey, s. thy long suffering.

S

surranssagh, a. patient, suffering; *Heb.* x.

36: *Son te ymmyrchagh diu dy chummal rish dy surransagh; lurg diu v'er n'yannoo aigney Yee, dy vod shiu yn gialdyn y gheddyn.* For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise. sufferable, able to suffer.

surranssee, a. more or most able to suffer.

ro hurrangsagh, a. too sufferable. S

neu-hurrangsagh, a. insufferable, not to be endured.

surranssagh, s. m. a sufferer; *pl.* 71

[change -agh to -ee];

surranssee, s. *pl.* sufferers.

e hurransee, s. his sufferers. S

sur[-]smooinaght, s. m. consideration; *pl.* -yn.

sur[-]dremagh, a. trust-worthy, sufficient, fit to trust. The simile in this word is taken from whether a horse will suffer to be rode on the back, *sur dreemagh*, sufferable on the back.

surdremee, a. *id.*, comp. and sup.

ro hurdremagh, a. too trustworthy. S

surdremid, s.

e hurdremid or **hurdremys**, s. his trustworthiness. S

surl or **surl***, v. sprawl, toss, tumble; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hurl, v. did toss or tumble; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

surlaghey, v.

dy hurllaghey, v. to toss or tumble. S

surllit, 85. sprawled, tumbled.

ro hurllit, 85. too tossed or tumbled. S

surlley, s. m. a sprawl, toss, or tumble; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

lheim-surley, s. m. a standing-jump.

surlleyder, s. m. a sprawler, a tumbler; *pl.* -yn.

surn, s. f. a fire-place in a kiln, or under an oven; *pl.* -yn.

sorn or **surn**, s. f. the fire-place in a kiln.

yn thurn, s. the fire-place of a kiln. S

Sushin, s.

Laa'l Sushin, a. Swithin's day. This day is marked in the calender on the 15th of July,

S

and is said that if it rains on this day, there will not be a day without rain for forty days afterwards.

Sushtal, *s. m.* Gospel. This word no doubt is *su* from *sheeu* (being of worth) and *shtal*, from *skeegal*, (news or tidings, worthy or valuable news, or tidings).

yn Tushtal, *s.* the gospel. S

e Hushtal, *s.* his gospel. S

sushtalagh, *s. m.* an evangelist, a gospel believer.

ny hushtallagh, *s.* an evangelist. S

sym, *s. m.* a sum; *pl. -yn*.

e hym, *s.* his sum; *pl. -yn*. S

ard-sym, *s. m.* the principal; *pl. -yn*.

symn, *v.* cite, summon, publish bans of matrimony; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

symney, *v.* citing, summoning. publishing matrimonial bans; *s. m.* a citation; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to **-aghyn**].

symnit, [85](#). summoned, cited, &c.

symneyder, *s. m.* a summoner, &c. *pl. -yn*.

synnin, *s. f.* a tug or thong, from the middle of the small swingletree [OED: In a plough, harrow, carriage, etc., a crossbar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened, giving freedom of movement to the shoulders of the horse or other draught-animal] to the end of the large one, in which irons are now used; *pl. -yn*, or **synneeyn**.

T

T

This letter and its changes see remarks 30 and 59; it takes in derivatives from S. Most words in *T* would sound better, according to the Manks pronunciation with *h* after them, as shown in Remark 30.

taagh, v. frequent, visit often; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

haagh, v. frequented, did frequent; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). T

taaghey, v. frequenting, resorting often to, visiting. I would have written this word *thaaghey*, only it is used in *PSL.* cxlii. 9 without an *h*: *Livrey m'annym ass pryssoon, dy voddym booise y choyrt da dt'Ennym: as shoh my ver oo dou, eisht nee deiney crauee taaghey my heshaght.* Bring my soul out of prison, that I may give thanks unto thy Name: which thing if thou wilt grant me, then shall the righteous resort unto my company, and in *John* xviii. 20: *Loayr mee dy foshlit rish y theihill: dynsee mee kinjagh ayns y cheeill, as ayns y chiamble, raad ta ny Hewlyn kinjagh taaghey, as dy follit cha vel mee er ghra nhee erbee.* I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing.

thaaghey, v. See *taaghey*.

thaghey, v. frequenting, &c.; it is written thus in the Psalter; *PSALMS*, cxix. [23]: *Ren princeyn myrgeddin soie as loayrt m'o: agh ta dy harvaant thaghey eh-hene ayns dty lattyssyn.* Princes also did sit and speak against me: but thy servant is occupied in thy statutes. See *taaghey*.

dy haaghey, v. to frequent. T

yn daaghey, v. your, &c. frequenting; *JUD.* v. 6: *Ayns laghyn Shamgar mac Anath, ayns laghyn Jael, cha row ny raaidyn-mooarey er yn daaghey, as ghow ny troailtee raaidyn follit.* In the days of Shamgar the son of Anath, in the days of Jael, the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through byways.

taaghit, [85](#). frequented, resorted to.

s'taaghit, a. how frequented. T

ro haaghit, [85](#). too frequented. T

neu-haaghit, a. unfrequented.

taagheyder, s. m. one that frequents a place.

taah or **taa**, s. m. a weld, a solder.

taah or **taa**, v. weld, solder, mix<ed>; *Dan.* ii. 43: *As son wheesh as dy vaik oo yiarn kione y chray hallooin, nee ad seiy ad hene fud sluight deiney, agh cha jean ad lhiantyn dy cheilley, eer myr nagh vel yiarn **taah** rish cray.* And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

thaaa, v. weld, solder; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#);

-ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -ys, [88](#);

thaaa, v. welding, soldering.

dy haah, v. to weld, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). T

taahit or **taaht**, [85](#). welded, soldered.

s'taait, a. how welded or soldered. T

taahder, a. m. a welder; *pl.* -yn.

taal, v. flow as milk from the udder to the teat when milked or sucked; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -ys, [88](#).

haal, v. flowed, or did flow, as milk to the udder; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, [94](#). T

taaley, v. flowing of milk from the udder to the teat.

dy haaley, v. to flow with milk. T

taalit, [85](#). flowed.

taarnagh, s. m. thunder; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

dy haarnagh, s. of thunder; *pl.* 72. T

taarnee, a. d. of thunder, belonging to thunder.

rooit haarmee, (a peal of thunder)

sheean haarnee, a. d. the sound or noise of thunder T

taarnaghey, v. thundering.

dy haarnaghey, v. to thunder. T

taau or **taaue**, a. idle; out of employment.

ny haaue, s. idle. *Prov.* "Cha vow laue ny haaue veg." [An idle hand will receive nothing.] T

yn daaue, v. your, &c. being idle, out of

T

- employ.** T
taauid, s. m. idleness.
- taaue,** s. f. a squeam [not in OED in this sense ? = nausea] or qualm [OED: A sudden feeling or fit of faintness or sickness. In later use: esp. a sudden feeling of nausea]; a reach in vomiting; pl. -yn.
- taaueynnee** or **taauernee**, v. reaching or forcing to vomit.
- dy haauyrnee*, v. to reach in vomiting. T
- tack,** s. m. a tax; pl. -yn.
- e hack*, s. his tax. T
- tackeydagh**, s. m. a person taxed; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
- tackeyder**, s. m. a taxer, an usurer; pl. -yn.
- taggad**, s. f. a tack or tache [OED: A contrivance for fastening two parts together; a fibula, a clasp, a buckle, a hook and eye, or the like], a small nail; pl. -yn.
- e haggad*, s. his tack, or small nail. T
- taggloo**, v. talking, conversing.
- dy haggloo*, v. to talk. T
- er haggloo*, v. hath, &c. talked. T
- tagloo**, s.
- yn daggloo*, s. your, &c. talk or conversation. T
- taghyr**, s. m. hap, chance.
- taghyryn**, s. pl. a few, some that happen.
- taghyr**, v. happen; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
- cha daghyr*, v. will not happen; -in; -ym; &c. T
- dy daghyragh*, v. if would happen. T
- haghr** or **haghyr**, v. happened, did happen; -agh; -in; -ins; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T
- taghyrt**, v. happening, occurring.
- dy haghyrt*, v. to happen. T
- er daghyrt*, v. hath, &c. happened. T
- taghyrit**, [85](#). happened.
- drogh-haghyrt**, s. m. a disaster, an ill hap.
- trooid-taghyrt**, adv. accidentally.
- taghys**, s. f. itch; pl. -yn.
- e haghys*, s. his itch. T
- yn daghys*, s. your, &c. itch. T
- taghyssagh**, a. itchy, infected with itch.
- s'taghyssagh**, a. how itchy. T
- s'taghyssee**, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T
- ro haghysagh*, a. too itchy. T
- taill**, s. f. the rynd that bears the millstone [OED *rind* n.²: An iron fitting serving to support an upper millstone].
- taill**, v. cut or mark the tally; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
- taillit**, [85](#). tallied.
- tailley**, s. m. tally; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; Exod. v. 18: *Reue shiu, er-y-fa shen, gys nyn obbyr: son cha vow shiu veg y choonlagh, ny yeih shegin diu tailley ny breekyn y choyrt stiagh.* Go therefore now, and work; for there shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks.
- tailleyder**, s. m. one who tallies.
- taittin**, s.
- cha daittyn lhiam*, v. I had not pleasure or delight. T
- by-haittyn**, adv. because of pleasure or delight, to pleasure or delight in.
- my haittym*, v. if I will have pleasure &c. in; -s, id. em. T
- my haittin*, v. if I would have pleasure or delight. T
- taitnys**, s. f. pleasure, delight; pl. -yn.
- e haitnys*, s. his pleasure. T
- yn daitnys*, s. your, &c. delight or pleasure.
- taitnyssagh**, a. pleasant, delightful, acceptable; Acts xxiv. 27: *Agh ec kione daa vleïn haink Porcius Festus ayns ynnyd Felix: as son dy row Felix booiagh janno nhee taitnyssagh da ny Hewnyn, daag eh Paul ny phryssoonagh.* But after two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' room: and Felix, willing to shew the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.
- s'taitnyssagh**, a. how pleasing, delightful, or desirable. T
- s'taitnyssee**, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T
- ro haitnyssagh**, a. too pleasing. T
- neu-haitnyssagh**, a. unpleasing, unpleasant.
- taitnyssid**, s. f. pleasantness, delightfulness.
- talk**, v. walk, walk slowly; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).
- dalk** [ad?], v. will they walk on slowly[?].
- cha dalk**, not walk slowly; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. [94](#). T

T

halk, v. did walk; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

talkal, v. walking slowly.

dy **halkal**, v. to walk slowly. T

er **dalkal**, v. hath, &c. walked slowly. T

talkit, [85](#). walked in slow pace.

talkeyder, s. m. a slow walker; *pl.* **-yn**.

tallagh, v. murmuring, grumbling, complaining.

e **hallagh**, s. his murmuring. T

nyn **dallagh**, v. your, &c. murmuring, grumbling. T

tallit, [85](#). murmured, grumbled.

talleyder, s. m. a murmur, &c.; *pl.* **-yn**.

tammylt, s. m. a while; *pl.* **-yn**.

e **hammylt**, s. his while. T

tammyltagh, a. in whiles, nows and thens.

[‘occasional’]

s’tammyltagh, a. how much in whiles. See [58](#)

[**s’tammylee**, *comp.* and *sup.*]. T

tann, v. tarry, continue, abide; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

hann* or **hannee**, v. did abide, continue, tarry, or endure; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

tannaght or **tannaghtyn**, v. continuing, tarrying, abiding, or continueth, tarrieth, abideth, or endureth.

dy **hannaght** or **hannaghtyn**, to continue, abide, tarry, or endure.

er **dannagh** or *er* **dannaghtyn**, v. hath, &c., continued, remained, abode, &c. T

tannit, [85](#). continued, &c.

tanneyder, s. m. an abider or continuer. *tannaghtagh*, a.

s’tannaghtagh, a. how continual, &c. T

s’tannaghtee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58.

T

tannys, s. f. tenantry, tenant; *pl.* **-yn**.

e **hannys**, s. his tenantry or tenant. T

nyn **dannys**, your, &c. tenantry or tenants.

tannyssagh, a. tenantable.

tapp, s. m. a plaything, a top; *pl.* **-yn**.

e **happ**, s. his top; *pl.* **-yn**. T

tappag, s. f. a tuft of feathers, or hair on the head; *pl.* **-yn**.

e **happag**, s. his tuft. T

tappagh, a. [?]

ushag happagh, s. f. the lark or tuft bird. [*l.* *happagagh* ?]

tappagagh, a. tufty, having tufts.

s’tappagagh, a. how tufty. T

s’tappagee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. T

tappagit, [85](#). tufted.

tappee, a. quick, fast, speedy.

s’tappee, a. how quick, fast, or rapid.

tappeeys or **tappeeid**, s. m. speed,

quickness, fastness of motion.

tappey, s. m. temperament, temperature, equanimity of temper. That which a person loses, when he gives way to passion; *chaill ad nyn dappay* (they lost their evenness of temper).

nyn **dappay**, your, &c. temperature or temper. T

tarlheim (sic: stress), v. alight, alighting, coming down from a horse or beast on which a person rides; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

harlheim, v. did alight; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

tarlheimit, [85](#). alighted.

tarlheiman, s. m. a stile or step, made use of when mounting on, or alighting off, a beast.

tarmayne, v. managing well, making the best of things.

tarmaynit, [85](#). managed well.

tarmaynagh, a. economical, managing well, husbanding; s. m. an economist; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

s’tarmaynagh, a. how economical. T

s’tarmayne, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. T

tarmaynys, s. f. economy, good management; *pl.* **-syn**.

e **harmaynys**, s. his economy. T

tarragh, s. m. a girth; *pl.* 72 [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].

e **harragh**, s. his girth. T

tarree, a. d. of a girth.

tarroo, s. m. Taurus, a bull.

e **harroo**, s. his bull. T

teirroo, s. *pl.* bulls; *Psalms*, l. 13: *Vel oo smooinaghtyn dy nee-ym feill teirroo*: as dy

T

niu-ym fuill goair? Thinkest thou that I will eat bulls' flesh: and drink the blood of goats?
terriu, s. pl. bulls; *Jer.* l. 11: *Er-yn-oyr dy ren shiu boggyssagh as craid, shiuish stroideryn my eiracht; son dy vel shiu er n'aase roauyr myr yn cholbagh ec faiyr, as dy vel shiu buirroogh myr terriu.* Because ye were glad, because ye rejoiced, O ye destroyers of mine heritage, because ye are grown fat as the heifer at grass, and bellow as bulls.

therriu, s. pl. bulls; *Gen.* xxxii. 15: *Jeih camelyn as feed bluight, marish ny sharree, daeed booa, as jeih therriu, feed assyl bwoirryn, as jeih sharree.* Thirty milch camels with their colts, forty kine, and ten bulls, twenty she asses, and ten foals.

e herriu, s. his bulls. T

tarroo-deyill, s. m. the bull-worm.

tarroo-ollee, s. m. a cow's bull, in opposition to other bulls.

tarroo-puhttagh, s. m. a pushing bull.

tarroo-ushtey, s. m. a nondescript animal.

tarroogh, a. thrifty, industrious.

s'tarroogh, a. how thrifty, comp. and sup. T

ro harroogh, a. too thrifty. T

neu-harroogh, a. unthrifty, careless.

tarrooghid or **tarrooghys**, s. f. thrift, thriftiness, industry.

e harrooghid, s. his thriftiness or thrift. T

drogh-harrooghys, s. m. ill thrift; *Eccl.* v. 14: *Agh ta'n verchys cheddin cherraghtyn liorish drogh-harrooghys; as t'eh geddyn mac as cha vel nhee erbee ny laue.* But those riches perish by evil travail: and he begetteth a son, and there is nothing in his hand.

tash, a. damp, dank, moist.

s'tash, a. how damp or moist. T

s'tashey, a. id., comp. and sup. T

ro hash, a. too damp. T

tashagh, v. getting damp, damping.

dy hashagh, v. to dampen. T

tashid, s. m. dampness, moisture.

e hashid, s. his dampness. T

tasht, v. treasure, keep, store; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

dasht oo, v. wilt thou keep or treasure[?]; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T

hasht, v. did treasure up in store; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, [94](#). T

tashtey, v. treasuring, storing, depositing.

dy hashtey, v. to treasure or store. T

tashtit, [85](#). treasured, stored.

ro hashtit, [85](#). too treasured. T

tashtey, s.

tashtaghn, s. pl.

nyd dashtaghn, s. pl. your &c. treasures.

T

tashtee, a. d. of treasuring or keeping store.

hashtee, a. d. of treasure. T

lioar-hasht, s. f. a library; pl. -yn.

tashteyder, s. m. a treasurer, a storer.

e hashteyder, s. his treasurer. T

tast, v. heed, attend, notice, observe; -agh, [77](#);

-ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#);

-ys, [88](#).

cha dast, v. not heed, or not <led to> be mindful, or pay attention to; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T

hast, v. did heed or heeded; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#).

tastal, v. heeding, attending to, observing.

dy hastal, v. to heed, to attend to what is said, done, bid, or directed. T

tastit, [85](#). heeded, observed.

tastey, s. m. notice, heed, observation.

tastid, s. m. sagacity, attention.

e hastey or **hastid**, s. his intellect, sagacity, heed, notice. T

nyd dastey, s. your, &c. notice, heed, &c. T

mee[-]hastey or **mee[-]hastid**, s. m. heedlessness, inattention.

e vee[-]hastey or **vee[-]hastid**, s. his heedlessness. M

tasteyder, s. m. one who heeds.

tastagh, a. knowing, sagacious, intelligent, discerning.

s'tastagh, a. how intelligent or quick of discernment. T

s'tastee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T

ro hastagh, a. too sharp of notice; *gyere hastagh* (sharp of notice, heedful). T

lhag-hastagh, a. weak in knowledge or understanding; *Pro.* xvii. 18: [NB the citation has *lhag-husthag*, to which the definition rather corresponds, not *lhag-hastagh*] *Ta'n dooinney lhag-husthag* coyrt

T

e laue, as t'eh goll raane fenish e charrey. A man void of understanding striketh hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend.
mee[-]hastagh, *a.* heedless, inattentive; *s. m.* an inattentive person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ro vee[-]hastagh, *a.* too heedless. M
neu-hastagh, *a.* unmindful, insensible, regardless.

taster, *s. m.* a thresher with a flail; *pl.* -yn.

e hastder, *s.* his thresher. T
tasteraght, *v.* threshing; *Isa. xli. 15:* *Cur-my-ner, nee'm oo y yanno myr greie noa gyere-feeacklagh, ry-hoi tasteraght: as nee oo tasteraght ny sleityn, as broo ad dy myn, as nee oo ny croink myr coau.* Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff.

tasterys, *s. f.* the threshing.

tauint, *v.* saunter; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

tauntryaght, *v.* sauntering.

tauntryrys, *s. f.* the action of sauntering.

tayr, *v.* catch. The Methodist Hymn Book has it *thayr*, which spelling I would have adopted, but that it is not in our translation of the scriptures. See also *taare*; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

taar or taare, *v.* catch. See also *tayr*; the three words are used for the same meaning; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha dayr, *v.* not catch; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; 94. See also *daare*. T

daare or daar*, *v.* catch; as, *daare oo* (canst thou catch[?]). See also *dayr*; both words are used in the Scriptures; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

hayr or hayrr*, *v.* caught, catched, or did catch; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 88. *Prov. "Eshyn ghuirryss skeilley hayrrys skeilley."* [He who hatches harm catches harm.] T

haare, *v.* did catch, caught. See *hayr*. T

tayrtyn, *v.* catching.

tayrit, 85. caught.

s'taarit, *a.* how caught or taken. T

tayreyder, *s. m.* a catcher; *pl.* -yn.

taaree, *s. f.* a worthless catch, a trifle; *pl.* -yn.

tharee, *s.* See *taaree*.

e hayree, *s.* his worthless catch. T

tayrn, *s. m.* a draw; *pl.* -yn.

tayrn, *v.* draw, deduce; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. *cha dayrn*, *v.* not draw<n>; -agh; -in; -it, 85; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

hayrn, *v.* drew, did draw; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

tayrnit, 85. drawn, deduced.

s'tayrnit, *a.* how drawn. T

ro hayrnit, 85. too drawn. T

ass-tayrn, *s. f.* a rush candle case.

tayrneyder, *s. m.* a drawer; *pl.* -yn.

e hayrneyder, *s.* his drawer. T

tead or teid, *s. m.* a rope, *pl.* -dyn. See Walker's Dictionary on the word tether.

teidd or tedd. See *tead*; a rope or tether.

e heidd, *s.* his rope or tether. T

teaum, *v.* teem [OED *teem* v.²]: To empty out or remove the contents of; to pour out liquid from (a vessel)], empty, pour out; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heaum, *v.* did teem, teemed; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

teaumey, *v.* teeming, pouring.

dy heaumey, *v.* to teem or pour. T

teaumee, *a. d.* of teeming.

teaumit, 85. teemed, emptied.

s'teaumit, *a.* how teemed or emptied of water. T

ro heaumit, 85. too teemed or emptied. T

teaum, *s. m.* a teem, spill or pour; *pl.*

-aghyn [pl. of *teaumey* ?].

teaumeyder, *s. m.* a teemer; *pl.* -yn.

e heaumeyder, *s.* his teemer. T

teaym, *s. f.* a whim, conceit, an odd freak [OED: A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious humour, notion, whim, or vagary], fancy, or fit; *pl.* -yn.

e heaym, *s.* his whim. T

teaymagh, *a.* whimsical, fantastical, freakish, heady [OED: Impetuous, precipitate; wilful, headstrong, unruly;

T

capricious]; 2 Tim. iii. 4: *Traitooryn, teaymagh, ard-aignagh, ny s'graihee er eunyssyn y vea shoh na er Jee.* Traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God.

s'teaymagh, *a.* how whimsical, freakish, or fantastic. T

s'teaymee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. T

ro heaymagh, *a.* too whimsical. T

teaymid, *s. m.* whimsicalness, headiness, &c.

teayst, *s. f.* dough; *pl. -yn.*

theayst, *s. f.* dough; *Jer. vii. 18:* *Ta'n chloan teiy spollagyn, as ta ny ayraghyn foaddey yn aile, as ny mraane fuinney yn theayst, dy vroie keeakyn da ben-rein yn aer...* The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead their dough, to make cakes to the queen of heaven. See also *teayst*.

nyd deayst, *s. your, &c. dough.* T

Juan-teayst, *s. m.* the jack-daw.

teaystagh, *a.* doughy, not hardened.

teaystag, *s. f.* a dumpling; *pl. -yn.*

teaystn* or **teaystnee**, *v.* knead, or bake; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

cha deaystn* or **deaystnee**, *v.* not knead; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym 94.* T

heaystn or **heaystnee**, *v.* did knead or kneaded; *-agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* T

teaystney, *v.* kneading.

dy heaystney, *v.* to knead. T

er deaystney, *v.* hath, &c. kneaded. T

teaystnee, *a. d.* of kneading.

teaystnit, 85. kneaded.

teaystneyder, *s. m.* a kneader; *pl. -yn.*

teigh, *s. f.* a hatchet; *pl. -yn.*

e heigh, *s. his hatchet; pl. -yn.* T

nyd deigh, *s. your, &c. hatchet; pl. -yn.* T

teiy, *v.* pick, gather, pick up; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.* *Prov. "Raad ta jees ta reih, as raad ta troor ta teiy."* [Where there are two there is choice, and where there are three there is pick.]

heigh or **hei**, *v.* did peck or pick; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* T

teiyt, 85. picked, gathered.

ro height, 85. too pecked or picked. T

teiyder, *s. m.* a picker; *pl. -yn.*

teks, *s. m.* a text; *pl. -yn.*

tempr, *v.*

hempr, *v.* did temper, tempered; *-agh; -in;*

-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

tempreil, *v.*

dy hempreil, *v.* to temper. T

temprit, *pt.*

ro hemprit, 85. too tempered. T

tempyr, *s.*

e hempyr, *s.* his temper. T

tend, *v.* attend, wait on; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

dend, *v.* 7. attend; as, *mannagh dend eh* (if he attend not); *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, 94.* T

hend, *v.* attended, did attend; *-agh; -in;*

-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

tendeil, *v.* attending, waiting on.

dy hendeil, *v.* to attend. T

tendit, 85. attended, waited on.

s'tendit, *a.* how attended. T

tendreil, *s. m.* lightning. *Ten from teine (fire), Erse; and dreil from drillin, (a small particle of fire)*

dy hendreil, *s.* of lightning. T

tendreilagh, *a.* having lightning.

tennalt, *s.*

daa hennalt, *s. two tenons; Exod. xxvi. 17:*

Bee daa hennalt ayns un voayrd, kiart ry-cheilley; shoh myr nee oo ooilley buird y chabbane. Two tenons shall there be in one board, set in order one against another: thus shalt thou make for all the boards of the tabernacle. T

terrish, *s. m.* something severe.

tesmad, *s. f.* (from *tessen* and *maidjey*) a cross stick or bar, a step or rundle [OED *rundel* n.² 6: A rung of a ladder] in a ladder, a bar in a barrow, &c.; *pl. -yn.* [cf. *kesmad*] *e hesmad*, *s. his cross-bar or rundle.* T

tessen, *a.* cross, transverse, athwart.

s'tessen, *a.* [how] cross or transverse, *comp. and sup.* T

ro hessen, *a.* too cross or transverse. T

bossan-tessen, *s. m.* crosswort.

T

crantessen, s. m. diameter; *pl.* **-yn**.
feyshtey-tessen, v. cross examining.
tessenagh, *adv.* transversely, &c.
tessenid, s. m. crossness.
tey, s. m. tea; *pl.* **-ghyn**.
thaal, s. an adze; *pl.* **-yn**.
e haal, s. his adze. T
thaggyr, s. f. a large drain over a stream.
thagher, s. m. a causeway; *pl.* **-yn**.
taaghda or **taagher**, s. m. a causeway; *pl.* **-yn**.
thaish, s. f. noise made by the emission of a person's breath, conversing not louder than the breath; *hug me enney er liorish yn thaish echey* [I recognised him by the murmur of him.]; *cheayl mee thaish jeh* [I heard the sound of his breath]. According to Mr. Macpherson *thaish* or *taise*, in Celtic, means a ghost.
thalhear, s. m. a tailor; *pl.* **-yn**.
yn daleair, s. your, &c. tailor. T
thalk-noa, *a.* spick-span new.
dy halk-noa, of spick and span new. T
thalloo, s. m. land, terra, earth. I have marked this word as I think it ought to be, as passages are at variance on its gender. See *Psl. cvi. 17: Myr shen doshil y thalloo*, as *slug eh seose Dathan: as choodee eh sheshaght Abiram*. So the earth opened, and swallowed up Dathan: and covered the congregation of Abiram; and *Mark iv. 28: Son ta'n thalloo cur magh mess j'ee hene, hoshiaght yn chass, eisht yn jeeas, ny lurg shen, yn arroo creen ayas y jeeas*. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. *Goll dys thalloo* (going to stool).
e halloo, s. his land, earth. T
yn dhalloo, s. your, &c. land, earth, terra. T
thallooin, *a. d.* of land or terra.
hallooin, *a. d.* of land or earth. T
airh-hallooin, s. [f]. yarrow, millfoil.
balley-hallooin, s. m. a farm.
craa-hallooin, s. m. an earthquake.
eerey hallooин, [the length that a plough team plough in a field without turning.]

kione-hallooin, s. a cape or promontory.
pick-hallooin, s. f. slime, bitumen.
state-hallooin, s. m. a farm; *Mat. xxii. 5: Agh hoie adsyn beg jeh as hie ad rhymboo, fer gys e state-hallooin, as fer elley gys e varchantys*: But they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise.
thallooinagh, *a.* territorial, earthy, terrestrial, composed of land.
s'thallooinagh, *a.* how terrestrial or earthly. T
s'thallooinee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58.
ro hallooinagh, *a.* too earthly. T
thalloooinid, s. m., **thalloooinys**, s. f. earthliness.
thammag, s. f. a thicket, a bush; *pl.* **-yn**.
e hammag, s. his bush. *Prov. "Ta drogh hammag ny share na magher foshlit."* [A bad bush is better than an open field.]
nyn dammag, s. your, &c. thicket or bush. T
thammagagh, *a.* full of thickets, bushy.
s'thammagagh, *a.* how bushy. T
s'thammadgee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58.
T
ro hammagagh, *s.* too bushy. T
thanney, *a.* thin, not thick, tenuous.
s'thanney, *a.* how thin. T
s'theinney, *a.* thinner, thinnest, *comp.* and *sup.* of *thanney*.
ro hanney, *a.* too thin.
thann* or **thannee**, *v.* thin, rarify; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
thannee, *v.* make thin, rarify.
hann, *v.* did make thin or thinned; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T
thannaghey, *v.* making thin.
thannit, [85](#). made thin, thinned.
thanneyder, s. m. one who makes thin.
thannid, s. m. thinness, tenuity, liquidity.
thannid, s. f. a hoggerel [OED: a young sheep, esp. one in its second year] or thave [EDD: a young ewe sheep that has not yet borne a lamb], a sheep in its third year.
thanyanee, *v.* astonish, amaze.
thanyanagh, *a.* astonishing.
s'thanyanagh, *a.* how astonishing. T

T

s'thanyanee, *a.* more or most astonishing.

T

thanyaneys, *s. f.* astonishment; *Ez.* iv. [16]:
Ny-sodjey, dooyrt eh rhym, Vac y dooinney,
cur-my-ner, neem's bun yn arran y vrishey ayns
Jerusalem, as nee ad arran y ee liorish towse,
as thanvaneys. Moreover he said unto me,
 Son of man, behold, I will break the staff of
 bread in Jerusalem: and they shall eat bread by
 weight, and with care; and they shall drink
 water by measure, and with astonishment.

tharmane, *s. m.* an alarm; *Joel* ii. 1: *Sheid-jee yn trumpet ayns Zion, as trog-jee tharmane caggee ayns my chronk casherick: Ihig da ooilley cummaltee ny cheerey ve er-creau.* Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; a confusion or confused noise; *Isaiah* ix. 5: *Son ta dy chooilley vagher-caggee yn treanagh lesh tharmane boiragh, as garmadyn seiyt ayns fuill; agh bee shoh lesh lostey, as stoo son yn aile.* For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood; but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire. rumbling; *Jer.* xlvi. 3: *Ec feiyr stampay yngyn e chabbil trean, ec sheean ny fainee, as tharmane ny queeylyn, bee ny ayraghyn cha Ihag-lauee shen nagh bee ad abyI jeeaghyn lurg nyn gloan hene.* At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the rumbling of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands. It is also used for a severe blow or stroke.

e harmane, *s.* his alarm. T

tharmanagh, *a.* noisy, alarming, rushing or rustling.

tharmaneys, *s. f.* noisiness, or the sound or noise of people in confusion.

tharrar, *s. f.* an auger; *pl. -yn.*

tharrys, *s. f.* the work of an auger.

tharrey, *s. f.* the essence or best part, the pith or juice.

thartagh, *a.* costive, bound in the body.

[‘constipated’]

s'thartagh, *a.* how costive or bound. T

s'tharteree, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. T

thassane, *s. f.* a murmuring noise, as of the rolling of a stream of water; the sound of unintelligible talk, &c.

thaue or thoë, *v.* a word used to drive sheep.

theay or theo, *s. f.* the public, the peasantry, the common people, the laity, (in opposition to the clergy); the vulgar, the people of a country, the populace, (in opposition to the rulers). *Prov.* “*Stroshey yn theay na yn chiarn.*” [The people are stronger than the lord.]

quaiyl-theay, *s. f.* the common law.

theinniu, *v.* thaw, liquify; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

henneu, *v.* thawed, did thaw; **-agh**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

theinniu, *v.* thawing, liquifying.

er dhenniu, *v.* hath, &c. thawed, melted, or liquified. T

theinniuit, [85](#). thawed.

s'theinniuit, *a.* how thawed. T

ther, *s. m.* tar; *pl. -yn.*

herr, *v.* tarred, did tar; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

terral, *v.*

dy herral, *v.* to tar, or cover with tar. T

thie, *s. m.* a tenement, a house or home; *pl. -yn.*

e hie, *s.* his house; *pl. -yn.* T

yn dhie, *s.* your, &c. house, home; *pl. -yn.* T

thie baanrit, *s. m.* a bedlam.

thie cloie, *s. m.* a play-house.

thie errey, *s. m.* an infirmary.

thie imbyl, *s. m.* a brew house.

thie keesh, *s. m.* a custom house.

thie kiark, *s. m.* a hen house.

thie lhionney, *s. m.* an ale house.

thie mergee, *s. <f>[m].* a market-house.

thie oast, *s. m.* an inn, a public house.

thie ollee, *s. <f>[m].* a cow-house.

thie smaght, *s. m.* a house of correction.

thie souree, *s. <f>[m].* a summer house.

thie stoyr, *s. m.* a store or warehouse.

thie veaghee, *s. f.* a dwelling house.

thie veg, *s. f.* a necessary or privy.

banistie, *s. m.* housewifery, the management of house affairs or of a family

T

- by a mistress.
- ben-thie**, *s. f.* the woman of the house.
- coamrey-yn-thie**, *v.* keeping the house in repair.
- farrys-thie**, *s. m.* management in housekeeping, economy.
- far-thie**, *s. m.* (from *fer-thie*), the man of the house.
- fer-thie**, *s. m.*
- yn er-thie**, *s.* the man of the house; *Mat.* xx. 11: *As tra v'ad er ghoaill eh, ren ad tallagh noi yn er-thie.* And when they had received it, they murmured against the goodman of the house. F
- far-thie-mooar**, *s. m.* major domo, the great man of the house.
- lught-thie**, *s. m.* a household, a family.
- lus-thie**, *s. f.* sengreen, houseleek.
- shooyll-ny-dhieyn**, *v.* begging.
- stoo-thie**, *s. m.* household furniture.
- sthie**, *adv.* in, within, within a house or place; opposed to *mooie*.
- cheu-sthie**, *s. m.* 5. inside. There is a very improper change of the word *cheu* to *lheu* on the south-side of the Island.
- oirr[-]sthie**, *s. m.* the inside edge or verge.
- stiagh**, *adv.* in, into; opposed to *magh* (out)
- cheet-stiagh**, *s. m.* 5. an income; *pl. -yn*.
- goaill-stiagh**, *v.* including, taking in.
- thieoil**, *a.* domestic.
- thieoilagh**, *s. m.* a domestic; *pl.* 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].
- thioll**, *v.* bore, pierce; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.
- hioll** or **hoyll**, *v.* did bore or perforate, bored, perforated; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. *Psl. xxii. 17: Hoyll ad my laueyn as my chassyn: foddym ooilley my chraueyn y choontey: t'ad shassoo gindys as jeeaghyn orrym.* They pierced my hands and my feet; I may tell all my bones: they stand staring and looking upon me. T
- hoyll**, *v.* did bore or perforate. See also *hioll*. T
- thiolley**, *v.* boring holes.
- dy hiolley**, *v.* to bore, to perforate. T
- thiollit**, 85. bored, holed.
- thollit**, *pt.*
- s'thollit**, *a.* how bored or holed. T
- ro hiollit*, 85. too bored or perforated. T
- thiolley**, *s. f.* a thowl [? OED *thole* n.¹] 2: A pin or peg]; *pl.* 67 [change *-ey* to *-aghyn*].
- thiolleyder**, *s. m.* a borer; *pl. -yn*.
- thit**, *s. f.* a lisp; *pl. -yn*.
- thittagh**, *a.* lisping.
- thoagan**, *v.* gape with the mouth open, staring; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.
- thoaganagh**, *s. m.* one who gapes or stares.
- thoaganys**, *s. f.* gaping, staring.
- thollane**, *s. m.* a dizzard [OED: a foolish fellow, idiot, blockhead], dizziness.
- thollaneagh**, *a.* dizzy, capricious.
- s'thollanagh**, *a.* how, dizzy, heady or capricious. T
- s'thollane**, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.] 58. T
- ro hollaneagh*, *a.* too dizzy or heady. T
- thollaneys**, *s. f.* caprice, giddiness.
- e hollaneys*, *s.* his dizziness. T
- thollog**, *s. f.* a crab louse; *pl. -yn*.
- thollog faiyr**, *s. f.* a shrew mouse, a field mouse.
- tholtan**, *s. m.* a house in ruins or in a ruinous state, a house left to have holes in its roof; *pl. -yn*.
- e holtan*, *s.* his old house in decay. T
- yn dholtan*, *s.* your, &c. house in ruins, T
- Thomaase**, *s. m.* Thomas.
- e Hom*, *s.* his Thom. T
- e Homase*, *s.* his Thomas. T
- Thomys**, *a. d.* of Thomas.
- thoo**, *s. m.* thatch; *pl. -ghyn*.
- thooee**, *a. d.* of thatch.
- thoo**, *v.* thatch; *-agh*, 77; *-ee*, 80; *-in*, 83; *-ins*, 84; *-ym*, 86; *-yms*, 87; *-ys*, 88.
- hoo**, *v.* did thatch or thatched; *-agh*; *-in*; *-ins*; *-ym*; *-yms*; *-ys*, 94. T
- thooit**, 85. thatched, covered with thatch.
- s'thooit**, *a.* how thatched. T
- goal-thoo**, *s.* thatch held or made sure on a house, &c., by forks made of briars or wattles, which are cut in short junks, bent, twisted and pointed, and pushed through the thatch into the straw to bind the thatch on; whence. I suppose. this kind of thatching takes its name.
- goal-thoo**, *v.* thatching in the above

T

manner; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

gallthoo. See *goal-thoo*.

thooder, s. m. a thatcher; pl. -yn.

e hooder, s. his thatcher. T

thooane, s. f. a rib or lath on the roof of a house under the scraws; pl. -yn.

thooaney, v. ribbing or lathing.

thooilley, s. f. a torrent, a flood, an inundation or deluge; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

ny hooilley, s. a flood; *Gen.* ix. 15: As cooin-yms er my chonaant, ta eddyr mish as shiuish, as dy chooilley chretoor bio, jeh dy chooilley eill; as cha jig ny ushtaghyn arragh, dy ve ny **hooilley** dy stroie dy chooilley eill. And I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh. T
roish y thooilley, a. antideluvian.

thoot or toot, s. m. a booby, an idiot; pl. -yn.

toot, s. m. an oaf, an idiot; pl. -yn. I think this word is better written *thoot*.

e hoot, s. his oaf. See *toot*. T

thootagh, a. oafish, not having common sense.

s'tootagh, a. how oafish. T

s'tootee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T
ro hootagh, a. too much an oaf or idiot. T

thootid, s. m. oafishness, idiotism.

thootç or thootçhey, s. m. a short space of time.

thoree, s. m. a highwayman, one that robbeth on the highway; pl. -yn.

e horee, s. his highwayman; pl. -yn. T

thoreeah, v. committing robbery on the highway.

thoreeaught, v.

dy horeeaught, v. to rob on the highway. T

thoreeaught or thoreeys, s. f. robbery, highway robbery.

dy horeeys, s. of highway robbery. T

thornane, s. m. a wooden hammer or mallet; pl. -yn, or 69 [change -e to -yn].

thorran, s. f. a dunghill; pl. -yn.

ny horran, s. a dunghill; *Ezra* vi. 11: Quoi-erbee hed noi'n order shoh, Ihig da fuygh ve raipit neose jeh e hie, as soit seose: Ihig da-

hene ve croghit er, as e hie ve jeant ny **horran** son shoh. Whosoever shall alter this word, let timber be pulled down from his house, and being set up, let him be hanged thereon; and let his house be made a dunghill for this. T
thorranagh, a.

s'thorranagh, a. how full of dunghills. T

s'torrancee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T

thort, s. f. consideration, circumspection, heed, thought or thoughtfulness; hardly ever used but in the negative. See *gyn-tort*.

e hort, s. his heed, thought, &c. T

nyndort, s. your, &c. thoughtfulness, &c. T

gyn-tort, a. without thought or consideration; s. incircumspection.

thousane, s. m. a thousand; pl. -yn.

daa housane, s. two thousand. T

thow, s. m. a line used to tie the buoy to the net in fishing; pl. -ghyn.

thow, v. tow, haul; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

e how, s. his buoy line; pl. -yn. T

how, v. did tow, towed, drag by a rope on the water; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94

thowal, v. towing, hauling.

thowit, 85. towed, hauled.

thowder, s. m. a tower, a hauler.

thowt, s. m. a thwart; pl. -yn.

thoyn or thoin, s. f. the arse, anus or fundament; *thoyn ry hoyn*, (to draw tails) [?].

e hoyn, s. his anus or bottom. T

nyndoyn, s. your, &c. anus or bottom. T

thoanney, a. d. of the backside, or bottom, of the arse or anus.

hoaney, a. d. of the anus. T

toanneey. See *thoanney*.

aghery-hoaney, s. f. a crupper.

three. See *troor*.

e hree, s. his three; 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 6: *Myr shoh hooar Saul baase, marish e hree mec, as e armyder, as oilley ny deiney va mygeayrt-ymysh myrgeddin, er y laa cheddin.* So Saul died, and his three sons, and his armourbearer, and all his men, that same day together. T
ad ny dhree, s. they the three. T

T

trass, *a.* third, the ordinal of *troor*. See also *tress*.

tress, *a.* third. See also *trass*.

e hrass, *s.* his third. T

trass yeig, *a.* the thirteen [?]. J

trass yeigoo, *a.* the thirteenth. J

troor, *a.* three; the radical of *droor*; *Gen.* ix. 19; obsolete in common talk.

e hroor, *a.* his three. T

byn droor, *a.* these three; *Gen.* ix. 19: *Ad shoh byn droor nec Noah: as lioroosyn va'n slane seihll jeant magh lesh cummaltee.* These are the three sons of Noah: and of them was the whole earth overspread. *Num.* xii. 4: *As loayr y Chiarn dy siyragh rish Moses, as rish Aaron, as rish Miriam, Tar-jee magh byn droor gys y chabbane agglis.* As haink ad *byn droor magh.* And the Lord spake suddenly unto Moses, and unto Aaron, and unto Miriam, Come out ye three unto the tabernacle of the congregation. And they three came out. T

threshee, *s. f.* the third course of sods on a fold hedge.

treen, *s. f.* a township that divides tithe into three.

trooane or **troorane**, *s.* a triangle.

e hruane, *s.* his triangle. T

trooaneagh, *a.* triangular.

thruss, *s. f.* truss, a bundle of straw; *pl. -yn.*

e hruss, *s.* his truss; *pl. -yn.* T

thum or **thumm***, *v.* dip, immerse; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

tum, *v.* See *thum*.

cha dum or **dumm***, *v.* not dip or plunge; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). T

hum or **humm***, *v.* did dip, dipped; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

thummey, *v.* dipping, immersing.

dy hummey, *v.* to dip or plunge. T

er dummey, *v.* hath, &c. dipped, plunged, &c. T

thummit, [85](#). dipped.

s'thummit, *a.* how dipped. T

thummey, *s. m.* a dip, an immersion; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

thummeyder, *s. m.* a dipper; *pl. -yn.*

thummid, *s. m.* bulk, size.

e hummid, *s.* his size or bulk. T

byn dummid, *s.* your, &c. bulk, &c. T

thummidagh, *a.* bulksome, lumbersome.

s'thummidagh, *a.* how bulksome. T

s'thummidee; *a. id., [comp. and sup.]* 58. T

ro hummidagh, *a.* too bulksome. T

thunnag, *s. f.* a duck; *pl. -yn.*

e hunnag, *s.* his duck. T

thunney, *s. m.* a ton; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

daa hunney, *s.* two tons; *pl. 67.* T

thunnit, [85](#). inured.

ro hunnit, [85](#). too inured. T

thurn, *s.*

e hurn, *s.* his job; *drogh-hurn* (a bad job). T

thurn-mie, *s.* a good turn or job.

drogh-hurn, *s. m.* an ill turn or job.

thurrick. *s. f.* a short space of time. A low word.

thurrys, *s. f.* a tour, journey, mission.

chyrrys, *s. 5.* a tour or journey; [1] *Sam.* xvii. 28...*cha row chyrrys ayd ayns shoh, agh dy akin y chaggey.* ...for thou art come down that thou mightest see the battle.

e hyrrys, *s.* his tour or journey. This word appears, by [1] *Sam.* xvii. 28, to be from *ch*, but which seems to me to be from *t*.

thurryssagh, *s. m.* a tourist; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

tidey, *s. f.* tide; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**]; *tidey-hraie*, (the ebb tide). See also, *mooir-hraie*, *yn tidey-varrey*, (the sea tide).

e hidey, *s.* his tide; *pl. 67.* T

tidee, *a. d.* of the tide or tides.

tilg, *v.* throw, cast, vomit; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

dhilg, *v.* will, &c. throw or cast[?]; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ym**, &c. T

cha dilg, *v.* not throw or cast; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). T

hilg, *v.* did throw or cast; threw, or threw up, vomited; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-ym**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

tilgey, *v.* throwing, casting, vomiting.

dy hilgey, *v.* to throw, to vomit, to eject by vomit. T

T

er dhilgey, *v.* hath, &c. thrown up, vomited. T
tilgit, 85. thrown, cast, vomited.
tilgey, *s. m.* a vomit; an abortion or miscarriage in beasts. *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
tilgee, *a. d.* of vomiting or throwing up.
tilgeyder, *s. m.* a thrower, a caster.
tingleyr, *s. m.* a tinker; *pl.* -yn.
tingleyragh, *a. d.* of a tinker.
tinglevrys, *s. f.* the trade or craft of a tinker.
toallee or **thollee**, *a.* great of stature, tall and corpulent withal, robust, athletic.
toallee, *a.* tall and strong, robust, athletic, corpulent; *Deu.* i. 28: *Ta'n sleih ny s'troshey, as ny s'toallee na shinyn.* The people is greater and taller than we; and ii. 10: *Ren ny Emimee cummal ayn rish earishyn foddey, pobble mooar as ymmodee, toallee myr ny Anakimee.* The Emims dwelt therein in times past, a people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims.
ro hoallee, *a.* too robust, tall and strong. T
ro hollee. See *hoallee*. T
toar, **toarr*** or **toarrey**, *v.* dung; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hoar, *v.* did dung, or dunged; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
toarragh or **toarraghey**, *v.* dunging, manuring by cattle, &c.; dunging the land.
dy hoaragh or **hoaraghey**, *v.* to dung or manure with dung. T
toarrit, 85. dunged.
s'toarit, *a.* how dunged. T
ro hoarit, 85. too dunged., &c. T
toarrey, *s. m.* a dung; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
e hoarey, *s.* his dung, &c. T
toarreyder, *a. m.* a dunger; *pl.* -yn.
tobbyr, *s. f.* a f<r>ont; *pl.* -yn.
e hobbyr, *s.* [his] font. T
tubbir or **tubbyr**, *s. f.* a laver, a font; *pl.* -yn
togher, *v.* wind yarn or thread; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hogher, *v.* did wind, wound; -agh; -in;

-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
togherys, *v.* winding; also said of a pregnant woman.
dy hogherys, *v.* to wind on a ball or bottom. T
croan-togherys, *s.*
yn chron-togherys, *s.* the winding blades.
togetherit or **toghrit**, 85. wound.
s'togherit, *a.* how wound up. T
ro hogherit, 85. too wound up. T
toghreyder, *s. m.* a winder; *pl.* -yn.
toght, *v.* choke, strangle; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha doght, *v.* not choke or strangle; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym, 94. T
hoght, *v.* did choke, choked; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
toghtey, *v.* choking, strangling.
dy hoghtey, *v.* to choke, to strangle. T
er doghtey, *v.* hath, &c. choked, &c. T
toghee, *a. d.* of choking or strangling.
toghtit, 85. choked, strangled; *Acts xv. 29: Shiu dy reayll shiu hene veih bee chebbit gys jallooyn, as veih fuill, as veih reddyn toghtit as veih maarderys: voue shoh my reaillys shiu shiu-hene, nee shiu dy mie.* That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well.
s'toghtit, *a.* how choked or strangled. T
ro hoghtit, 85. too choked or strangled. T
toghteyder, *s. m.* one who chokes.
toghyr, *s. f.* dowry, portion; *pl.* -yn.
dty hoghyr, *s.* thy portion or dowry. T
nyn doghyr, *s.* your, &c. dowry or marriage portion. T
toig or **toigg***, *v.* understand; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha doig, *v.* will not understand; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T
hoig or **hoigg***, *v.* understood, did understand, had knowledge of; *Mat. xiv. 35: As tra hoig cummaltee yn voayl shen quoiv'eh, hug ad fys magh gys ooilley yn cheer mygeayrt, as hug ad lhieu huggey ooilley adsyn va doghanit.* And when the men of that place had knowledge of him, they sent out into all that

T

country round about, and brought unto him all that were diseased; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T
toiggal, v.
dy hoiggal, v. to understand. T
er doiggal, v. hath, &c. understood. T
toiggit, 85. understood.
s'toiggit, a. how understood. T
ro hoiggit, 85. too understood. T
toiggeyder, s. m. one who understands.
toiggal, s. f. understanding.
yn doiggal, s. your, &c. understanding. T
toiggalagh or **toiggaltagh**, a. having understanding; s. m. a person that understands; pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
s'toiggaltagh, a. how knowing or able to understand, how skilful in judgment. T
s'toiggaltee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. T
neu-hoiggaltagh, a. not having understanding, ignorant.
toiggaltys, s. f. intellect, understanding.
toill, v. earn, deserve; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
cha doill, v. merit, earn, or deserve not; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, 94. T
hoil or **hoill***, v. did deserve, merit, earn; was worthy of reward or punishment; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T
toilli, v. earning, deserving, meriting.
dy hoilli, v. to deserve or merit rewards or punishments. T
er doilli, v. hath, &c. deserved, merited or earned. *Er doilli* to reward, &c. T
toillit, 85. earned, deserved.
s'toillit, a. how earned or deserved. T
ro hoillit, 85. too earned, merited. T
toilleyder, s. m. one who earns or deserves.
toilchin, v. deserving, meriting, demeriting.
er hoilchin, v. hath, &c. deserved, earned, merited. T
er doilchin, v. hath, &c. merited, &c. T
toilchinagh, a. meritorious, meritorial.
s'toilchinagh, a. how meritorious. T
s'toilchinee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58. T
toilchinagh, a. d.
hoilchinagh, a. d. of merit, meritorial, of deservings. T
toilchinys, s. f. deservings, merits.
dty hoilchinys, s. thy merit or deserving. T

yn doilchinys, s. your, &c. deservings, merits or deserts. T
tonn, s. f. a wave; *pl.* **-yn**.
e honn, s. his wave; *pl.* **-yn**. T
tonnagh, a. wavy.
tooill, v. toil, labour; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.
hooill, v. did toil or tire; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T
tooilleil, v. tolling, tireing.
dy hooilleil, v. to toil or <told>[tire]. T
tooillit, 85. toiled, fatigued.
s'tooillit, a. how toiled or weary. T
ro hooillit, 85. to[o] toiled or tired. T
tooilleil, s. f. toil, fatigue.
tooilleilagh, a. tiresome, toilsome, laborious.
ro hooilleilagh, a. too toilsome, &c. T
toolleyder, s. m. a toiler; *pl.* **-yn**.
tooilley or **tooilliu**, a. more, more besides what is.
tooir, v.
hooir, v. did forebode or threaten; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T
toor, s. m. a tower; *pl.* **-yn**.
e hoor, s. his tower; *pl.* **-yn**. T
yn door, s. your, &c. tower; *pl.* **-yn**. T
tooragh, a. towery.
ro hooragh, a. too towery. T
tooran, s. f. a turret, a small tower; a round corn stack; pronounced *thurran*; *pl.* **-yn**.
thurran, s. See *tooran*.
e hoorran or **hurran**, s. his round corn stack. T
e hurran. See *hoorran*. T
tootey, s. f. what might adhere by touching.
torcan, s. f. suffocating fume, reek, vapour of smoke; *Acts ii. 19:* As *soilshee-ym yindyssyn ayns yn aer heose*, as *cowraghyn er y thalloo wass*; *fuill as aile*, as **torcan** *dy yaagh*. And I will shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke; *pl.* **-yn**.
e horcan, s. his suffocating fume. T
yn dorcan, s. your, &c. fumes. T
torcaney, v.
dy horcaney, v. to stifle with fume. T
torcanagh, a. fumy, suffocating, reeky.

T

s'torcanagh, *a.* how fumy or reeky. T
s'torcanee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. T
torcanys, *s. f.* suffocation.

torçh* or **torçhee**, *v.* torment; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha dorçh or **dorçhee**, *v.* not torment; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). T
horçh or **horçhee**, *v.* did torment or tormented; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T

torçhaghey, *v.* tormenting, torturing.

dy horçhagh, *v.* to torment. T

er ny horçhaghey, *v.* being tormented. T

er nyn dorçhaghey, *v.* being tormented. T

torçhit, [85](#). tormented, tortured.

ro horçhit, [85](#). too tormented. T

torçhagh, *s. m.* torment, torture; *pl.* **-yn**.

nyn dorçhagh, *s.* your, &c. torment; *pl.* **-yn**.

torçheyder, *s. m.* a tormentor; *pl.* **-yn**.

torragh, *a.* pregnant.

thorragh, *a.* pregnant. See also *torragh*.

s'torragh, *a.* how pregnant. T

s'torree, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. T

ben horragh, *a.* a pregnant woman. T

trome-torragh, *a.* big with child.

thorrid, *s. m.* pregnancy.

torrid, *s.* See *thorrid*.

toshiaght, *s. m.* beginning, commencement, first, foremost, forepart; *pl.* **-yn**.

er dty hoshiaght, *in.* go on, go forward; *p. p.* on before thee; **-ys**, *id. em.* T

nyn doshiaght, [*s.*] our, &c. beginning, &c.

hoshiaght ooilley, *a.* first of all. T

cheet-er-y-hoshiaght, *v.* 5. coming forward, prospering, gaining in any thing.

goaill-toshiaght, *v.* beginning, commencing.

toshee, *a.* foremost. *Laa'l Moirrey thoshee* (Mary's foremost or first feast).

fer-toshee, *s. m.* the foremost, the first in procession.

fer hoshee (sic), *a.* the first or foremost one. T

toshiaghey, *v.* giving beginning, setting forward.

dy hoshiaghey, *v.* to forward, to expedite. T

toshiagh-jioarey, *s. m.* a coroner or sheriff, a man sworn under the crown or king to cite before judges, hold inquests, execute writs, executions, &c. The etymology of this word, like many other, is hard to find; the Scotch Gaelic has *taoiseach* for a chieftain, the Irish have the same word for chieftain and captain, from either or both it may have been derived; but whence the *joarey* or *joaree* which is added? Is it a corruption of *jeh-ree* (of the king), or *fo-ree* (under the king), and changed to *jo-ree* or *jo-rey*?

e hoshiagh[-]jiorrey, *s.* his coroner. T
toshee-yioarree, *s. pl.* coroners, shrieves [i.e. sheriffs].

e hoshee[-]yiorrey, *s.* his coroners. T

toshtal, *a.*

hoshtal, *a.* left. Would the etymology of this word be too far fetched, if it were said to be from *tasht?*—the hand kept or stored up more than the other. T

tost or **tostagh**, *a.* silent, tacit.

ny host, *s.* silent; *Prov.* “*Ta chenget ny host ny share na olk y ghra.*” [A silent tongue is better than evil speaking.] T

bee-dty-host, *in.* silence, or be thou silent.
nyn dhost, *adv.* we silent; as, *bee mayd nyn dhost* (we shall be silent).

dy tostagh, *adv.* silently, tacitly.

ro hostagh, *a.* too tacit or silent. T

tostid, *s. m.* silence, tacitness.

e hostid, *s.* his silence or tacitness. T

towl, *s. m.* a hole; *pl.* **tuill**.

e howl, *s.* his hole; *pl.* **e huill**. T

tuill, *s. pl.* holes; *Luke ix. 58:* *As dooyrt Yeesey rish, Ta tuill ec ny shynnee, as idd ec eeanlee yn aer, agh ec Mac yn dooinney cha vel boayl, ayn dy chur e chione fo.* And Jesus said unto him, Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.

thuill, *s. pl.* holes.

e huill, *s.* his holes.

nyn dhuill, *s. pl.* your, &c. holes. T

tuill, *a. d.*

huill, *a. d.* of hole or holes. T

towse, *s. m.* a measure; *pl.* **-yn**; It is also made use of for weighing; as, *t'ou er ny howse*

T

ayns ny meihaghyn as er dty gheddyn eddrym; Dan. v. 27. [Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting.]
byn dowse, s. your, &c. measure. T
ass-towse, *adv.* out of measure, exceedingly, beyond everything.
towsh, v. measure, weigh; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-yn**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
howsh* or **howse**, v. did measure, measured; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). <E>[T]
towse, v. measuring.
towshit, [85](#). measured, weighed.
ro howshit, [85](#). too measured. T
towsheyder, s. m. a measurer, a weigher.
towshan, s. m. a measurement, <the> measure; *pl.* **-yn**.
e howshan, s. his measurement; *pl.* **-yn**. T
byn dowshan, s. your, &c. measurement. T
lorg-howshan, s. f. a measuring rule.
trie-howshan, s. a foot-rule.

toyrt or **toyrty**s, s. f. a donation, a present, some thing given gratis or unasked; *pl.* **-yn**.
e hoyrt, s. his donation or gift. T
e hoyrt-booise, s. his giving of thanks. T
e hoyrtys, s. his donative or present; *pl.* **-syn**. T
toyr-mow, s. f. destruction, damnation, desolation; *Zep.* i. 15: *Ta'n laa shen, laa dy ymmoose, laa dy hrimshy, as dy arkys, laa dy hraartys as toyrt-mow, laa dy ghorraghys as dy ghooid, laa dy vodjallyn as dorraghys dullyr.* That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness.
e hoyrt-mow, s. his destruction. T
byn doyrt-mow, s. their, &c. destruction. T
toyr-mowys, s. f. destructiveness.
toyrtysagh, s. m. a donor, a bestower; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

traa, s. m. time; *pl.* **-ghyn**.

e hraa, s. his time; *pl.* **-ghyn** or **-yn**. T
byn draa, s. our, &c. time. T
traa-longee, s. [m.] meal-time.
traa t'ayn, *adv.* present time, time that is, already.
arrey-traa, a watch, a time-piece.

ayns-traa, *adv.* in time, timely.
cour-y-traa, a. as the time comes.
er-y-traa *t'ayn ta lhie yn stayd beayn ain* (on our present time depends our future state).
foddey dy hraa, *adv.* for a long time.
lesh-traa, *adv.* deliberately.
tra, *adv.* when; used in affirmations and assertions, but not in interrogations, except when *cre'n* is placed before it; as, *cre'n tra* (what time). *Prov.* “*Tra ta thie dty naboo er aile gow cairail jeh dty hie hene.*” [When thy neighbour's house is on fire take care of thy own house.]
traagh, s. f. hay; *pl.* **-yn** or **-inyn**.
e hraagh, s. his hay; *pl.* **-inyn**. T
byn draagh, s. your, &c. hay. T
traart, s.
ny haart (sic), s. a defeat, rout, or overthrow. T
cur-haart, [v.] overthrow; *Job xxvi. 12: T'eh dy rheynn yn aarkey liorish e phoar, as liorish e hushtey t'eh cur haart ny mooaralee.* He divideth the sea with his power, and by his understanding he smiteth through the proud. *traartit*, pt.
s'traartit, a. how desolated. T
traartys, s. f. (from *treih haghyrtys*), destruction of inhabitants, desolation; *Job v. 22: Er traartys as genney cha jean oo agh garaghtee: chamoo gowee oo aggle roish beishtyn ny hooirrey.* At destruction and famine thou shalt laugh: neither shalt thou be afraid of the beasts of the earth.
e hraartys, s. his desolation. T
ny haartys (sic), s. a desolation. T
byn draartys, s. your, &c. overthrow. T
traartyssit, [85](#). desolated.
traartyssagh, a. desolating; s. m. a desolater; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
s'traartyssagh, a. how desolating. T
s'traartysssee, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. T
traast, v. squeeze, press; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
hraast, v. did squeeze or press: **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T
chraisht, v. did squeeze. This word ought to be written *hraast*; but as it occurs in *Jud.*

T

vi. 38, I have inserted it: As shen myr ve: son dirree eh dy moghey laa-ny-vairagh, as hionn eh dy-cheilley yn loamrey, as **chraisht** eh yn drught ass y loamrey, lane meiley dy ushtey.

And it was so: for he rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of the fleece, a bowl full of water; the radical is *traast*. T

traastey, v. squeezing, pressing.

dy hraastey, v. to squeeze or press. T

ynn draastey, s. your, &c. squeezing. T

traastit, 85. squeezed, pressed.

s'traastit, a. how squeezed. T

ro hraastit, 85. too squeezed or pressed. T

traast, s. m. a squeeze; *pl. -aghyn* [*pl. of traastey*].

traasteyder, s. m. a squeezer; *pl. -yn*.

traaue, v. plough; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

hraau* or **hraaue**, v. did plough, ploughed; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T

dy hraaue, v. to plough or make furrows. T

dy chraaue, v. to plough. This change ought not to be. See *hraaue*. T

ynn draaue, v. your, &c. ploughing. T

traauee, a. d. of ploughing.

traauit, 85. ploughed.

s'traauit, a. how ploughed. T

ro hraauit, 85. too much ploughed. T

traaueyder, s. m. See *erroo* ['ploughman'].

traie* or **traih**, s. f. shore; *pl. -yn*.

e hraie, s. his shore; *pl. -yn*. T

ynn draie, s. their, &c. shore. T

straie or **straih**, a. d. of the shore.

hollyn[-]straie, s. f. sea holly, eringo.

traie-varrey, s. f. low-water.

con[-]traie, s. f. the neap tide. The *con* in this word is supposed to come from *coon* (narrow), as the shore is narrow at this time.

mooir-hraie, s. f. the ebb tide, low water.

yn vuir[-]hraie, s. the ebb tide. M

tidey-hraie, (the ebb tide).

traie* or **traih**, v. ebb, abate; **-agh**, 77; **-e**, 80; **-ys**, 88.

cha draieagh, v. would not, &c. ebb or abate.

hraie, v. did ebb or abate; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**;

-ym; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T

er-draie, v. hath, &c. abated, ebbed, &c.

trait, 85. ebbed, abated.

s'traihit, a. how ebbed or abated. T

traiotor, s. m. a traitor, a betrayer, a treacherous person, one who commits treason; *pl. -yn*.

traiotoragh, a. traitorous, treacherous.

traiitorys, s. f. treason, treachery.

tramman, a. foul, entangled, amiss.

s'tramman, a. how foul, wrong, or amiss. T

s'trammaney, a. *id.*, *comp.* and *sup.*

ro hramman, a. too foul or too entangled. T

kione-tramman, s. m. the fish bull-head.

tramman, s. f. the elder tree.

dy hramman, s. of elder. T

tramylt, a. sturdy, stout.

tramyltey, a. *pl.* sturdy.

ro hrammylt, a. too sturdy or stout. T

tranlaase, s. f. tyranny, oppression, persecution, severity.

ynn dranlaase, s. your, &c. tyranny, &c. T

tranlaas, v. tyrannise, oppress; **-agh**, 77; **-ee**, 80; **-in**, 83; **-ins**, 84; **-ym**, 86; **-yms**, 87; **-ys**, 88.

cha dranlaasagh, a. would not, &c. tyrannise.

hranlaas* or **hranlaase**, v. did tyranize or oppress; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, 94. T

tranlaasey, v. tyrannising, oppressing, persecuting.

dy hranlaasey, v. to tyranize, oppress, or harass. T

tranlaasit, 85. tyrannised, oppressed, &c.

s'tranlaasit, a. how tyrannized or oppressed. T

ro hranlaasit, 85. too oppressed, &c. T

tranlaasagh, a. tyrannical, &c.

s'tranlaasagh, a. how tyrannical or oppressive.

s'tranlaasee, a. *id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*] 58. T

tranlaasagh, s. m. a tyrant, an oppressor, a persecutor; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

e hranlaasagh, s. his tyrant or oppressor; *pl. 71*. T

T

- byn dranlaasagh**, your, &c. tyrant, oppressor, &c.; *pl.* 71. T
- trartagh**, *a.* glutted, overstalled ['surfeited'].
- traval**, *s. f.* a trowel; *pl.* -yn.
- trean**, *a.* valiant, heroic.
- treaney**, *a. pl.* valiant, mighty.
- s'trean**, *a.* [how] valiant or stout. T
- s'treaney**, *a. id., comp. and sup.* T
- ro hrean**, *a.* too valiant or strong; *Psl.* xxxv. 10: *Nee ooilley my chraueyn gra, Hiarn, quoi ta casley rhyts, ta livrey yn boght veihsyn ta ro hrean da: dy jarroo yn boght, as eshyn ta ayns treihys, veihsyn ta dy spooilley eh?* All my bones shall say, Lord, who is like unto thee, who deliverest the poor from him that is too strong for him: yea, the poor, and him that is in misery, from him that spoileth him? T
- treanagh**, *s. m.* a valiant person; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee]; valiant persons, the mighty; *Job* xii. 21: *T'eh dearytey magh nearey er princelyn, as t'eh lhaggaghey niart ny treanee.* He poureth contempt upon princes, and weakeneth the strength of the mighty.
- ny hreanagh**, *s.* a valiant man; *pl.* 71. T
- treanid**, *s. m.* valianthood, might, strength.
- e hreanid**, *s.* his valour or strength. T
- treeah or trush**, *s. f.* used to call a pig.
- treickn**, *v.* beetle, strike with a beetle [EDD: A heavy wooden mallet, often bound with iron, used for driving stakes, laying flagstones, &c.]; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- hreickn*** or **hreicknee**, *v.* did beetle or beat with a beetle; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
- treickney**, *v.* striking with a beetle or bruiser.
- dy hreickney**, *v.* to beetle or beat. T
- treicknit**, 85. beetled, bruised.
- s'treicknit**, *a.* how beetled. T
- ro hreicknit**, 85. too beetled or beaten. T
- treickneyder**, *s. m.* one who strikes with a beetle.
- treicknane**, *s. f.* a beetle; *pl.* -yn.
- e hreicknane**, *s.* his beetle; *pl.* -yn. T
- treig**, *v.* forsake, desert, abandon; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

- cha dreig**, *v.* not forsake, abandon, or leave; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym, 94. T
- hreig** or **hreigg***, *v.* did forsake, forsook; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
- treigeil**, *v.* forsaking, deserting, abandoning.
- treigey**, *v.*
- er hreigeil** or **hreigey**, *v.* hath, &c. forsaken or abandoned. T
- er dreigeil**, *v.* hath, &c. forsaken, &c. T,
- treigit**, 85. forsaken, abandoned, forlorn.
- s'treigit**, *a.* how forsaken. T
- treigeilagh** or **treigeyder**, *s. m.* a forsaker, a deserter; *pl.* 71 [**treigeilee**] and **treigeyderyn**.
- byn dreigeilagh**, *s. your, &c. forsaker, deserter, &c.* T
- treih**, *a.* miserable, wretched, forlorn, pitiable; and when applied to complexion means sallow, pale, &c.
- s'treih**, *a.* how miserable, wretched, forlorn, pitiful, dismal, pale; *comp. and sup.* T
- ro hreih**, *a.* too wretched or miserable, too pale, T
- treih-hrimshagh**, *a.* doleful, lamentable.
- treihagh**, *adv.* miserably, pitifully.
- treihid**, *s. m.* miserableness, paleness.
- e hreihib**, *s.* his wretchedness, &c. T
- treihys**, *s. f.* misery; *pl.* -syn.
- e hreighys**, *s.* his misery; *pl.* -syn. T
- treill**, *a.* ready to venture.
- trein**, *v.* nail, fasten with nails; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
- hrein** or **hreinn***, *v.* did nail or nailed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
- treiney**, *v.* nailing.
- e hreinney**, *v.* [his] nailing. T
- treinit**, 85. nailed, fastened with nails.
- s'treinnit**, *a.* how nailed.
- ro hreinnit**, 85. too nailed. T
- treiney**, *s. f.* a nail; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
- e hreinney**, *s.* his nail; *pl.* 67.
- treineyder**, *s. m.* a nailer.
- treisht*** or **treishteil**, *s.* trust, hope; *pl.* -yn.
- byn dreisht**, *s. your &c., trust, hope, confidence, &c.* T

T

sheckter-ayns-treisht, *s. m.* administrator.
mee[-]hreisht, *s. f.* distrust.
mee[-]hreishteil, *s. f.* despair.
treisht*, *v.* trust, hope for; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
cha dreisht, *v.* not trust, confide, &c.; **-agh**; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). T
hreisht, *v.* did trust or hope, trusted; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T
treishteil, *v.* trusting, hoping.
dy hreishteil, *v.* to trust or hope. T
treishtit, [85](#). trusted, credited.
s'treishtit, *a.* how much trusted. T
ro hreishtit, [85](#). too much trusted. T
treishteyder, *s. m.* one who trusts; *pl.* **-yn**.
treishteilagh, *a.* worthy of trust, trusty.
s'treishteilagh, *a.* how trusty. T
s'treishteilee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. T
mee[-]hreishteilagh, *a.* distrustful, despairing.
neu-hreishteilagh, *a.* not to be trusted, perfidious, treacherous.
treishteilagh, *s. m.* a trustee; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
e hreishteilagh, *s.* his trustee or trusty one; *pl.* 71. T
byn dreishteilagh, *s. m.* your, &c. trustee, &c.; *pl.* 71. T
mee[-]hreishteilagh, *s. m.* a despairing person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
treishtelys, *s. f.* trustiness, faithfulness, fidelity.
trelleen, *s. m.* the glanders, a disease which horses are subject to [OED *the glanders*: a contagious disease in horses, the chief symptoms of which are swellings beneath the jaw and discharge of mucous matter from the nostrils].
e hrelleen, *s.* his glanders. T
trelleenagh, *a.* diseased with the glanders.
trenshoor, *s. f.* a trencher; *pl.* **-yn**.
treoghe, *a.* (from *treig*) widowed, forsaken.
s'treoghe, *a.* how widowed or forsaken; the comp. and sup. <of>[is] **s'treoghey**. T
ben-treoghe, *s. f.* a widow; *pl.* see *mraane* [*treoghe*].
ben hreoghe, *s.* a widow; *pl.* see *mraane*, which word, according to the rules of

Manks, ought to be the true spelling, and not *ben-treoghe*. T
treoghs, *s. f.* widowhood; *Isa.* xlvii. 9: *Agh berree yn daa red shoh ort's 'sy tullogh, er yn un laa, baase clienney, as treoghs*. But these two things shall come to thee in a moment in one day, the loss of children, and widowhood.
e hreoghs, *s.* his widowhood. T
treoghan, *s. f.* an orphan; *pl.* **-yn**.
trew, *s. f.* the quincy [i.e. quinsy]. This disease is also called *gorley-plooghee*.
trick, *a.* quick in succession.
trie, *s. f.* a foot, twelve inches; it is also used for the sole of the foot; as, *fo trie my chass* (under the sole of my foot); *trie oashyr* (the foot of a stocking); *pl.* **-yn**.
daa hrie, *s.* two feet in measurement. T
trie-howshan, *s.* a foot-rule.
Trilleen, *s. f.* the Pleiades.
trimshagh, *a.* heavy, sorrowful, mournful, grievous.
s'trimshagh, *a.* how sorrowful or mournful, how loaded with grief or heaviness. T
s'trimshee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. T
ro hrimshagh, *a.* too sorrowful, &c. T
treih-hrimshagh, *a.* doleful, lamentable.
trimshagh, *s. m.* a sorrowful person; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
e hrimshagh, *s.* his sorrowful one; *pl.* 71. T
trimshey, *s. m.* heaviness, grief, sorrow.
e hrimshey, *s.* his sorrow or grief. T
byn drimshey, *s. your, &c.* sorrow, grief, &c. T
by-hrimshey, *adv.* for or because of sorrow or sadness.
trimshey ny hoie, *s.* the dead of the night.
Trinaid, *s.*
O Hrinaid, *s.* O Trinity. T
tro, *s. f.* trait; as, *chied tro* [?].
troa, *s. f.* the surge of a stream.
traw or **troa**, *s. f.* the surge of a stream.
troagyr, *v.* trudge, march; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
troagyraght, *v.* trudging, marching.
troagyrit, [85](#). trudged, marched.

T

troagyrey, s. m. one who trudges; *pl.* 68 [change -ey to -eeyn].

troailt, v. travelling; labour; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#). **yn** **droailt**, s. their, &c. travelling or journey, your, &c. labour in child birth. **T** **er-troailt**, v. travailling in child birth.

hroailt, v. did travel or travail; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). In expressing this word when an adjective, after *lhiabbee* as *lhiabbee-hroailt*, the *r* is often omitted or not sounded; as, *lhiabbee-hoalt* (the bed of travail or lying-in bed). **T**

er-droailt, v. hath, &c. travelled.

troailtit, [85](#). travelled, traversed.

s'troailtit, a. how travelled. **T**

troailtagh, s. m. a traveller; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

ny hroailtagh, s. a traveller; *pl.* 71. **T**

troailtagh-crauee, s. m. a pilgrim.

troailtys, s. f. pilgrimage, travel; *pl.* **-syn**. **dty hroailtys**, s. thy pilgrimage. **T**

yn **droailtys**, s. your, &c. pilgrimage, &c. **T**

troar or **troayr**, s. f. crop, what comes off the land in harvest; *pl.* **-yn**; *Hag.* i. 11: *As deïe mee son fowan er y thalloo, as er ny sleityn, as er yn arroo, as er y feeyn noa, as er yn ooil, as er dty chooilley nhee ta'n thalloo dy ymmirkey, as er deiney, as er maase, as er slane troayr y thallooin.* And I called for a drought upon the land, and upon the mountains, and upon the corn, and upon the new wine, and upon the oil, and upon that which the ground bringeth forth, and upon men, and upon cattle, and upon all the labour of the hands.

e hroar or **hroayr**, s. his crop; *pl.* **-yn**. **T** **yn** **droar** or **droayr**, s. your, &c. crop. **T**

trochoil or **trocoil**, a. favourable, affectionate; *Jer.* xv. 5: *Son quoi vees trocoil ort, O Yerusalem? ny quoi nee uss y ghobberan? ny quoi hed dy lhiattee dy ênaght kys t'ou?* For who shall have pity upon thee, O Jerusalem? or who shall bemoan thee? or who shall go aside to ask how thou doest?

s'trochoil, a. how favourable or lenient. **T**

s'trochoiley, a. id., comp. and sup. **T**

ro hrochoil, a. too affectionate or favourable. **T**

trochoilyls, s. See *trocairys*.

trocairys, s. f. justice blended with mercy; (*tro* from *treoghe*, and *cairys*, justice), such, justice as a widowed person would expect; mercy, affection, favourableness; *Pro.* xx. 28: *Ta myghin as firrinys coadey yn ree as ta e stoyl-reeoil cummit seose liorish* **trocairys**. Mercy and truth preserve the king: and his throne is upholden by mercy.

e hrocairys, s. his affection or favour. **T**

trrog or **trogg***, v. lift, rear, train, build; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#); take, *Mat.* xvii. 27: *Ny-yeih, son nagh bee comys er ny chur hooin, immee uss gys y cheayn, as lhig sheese dooan, as trog y chied eeast hig hood: as tra vees oo er vosley e veeal, yiow peesh dy argid ayn.*

Notwithstanding, lest we should offend them, go thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt find a piece of money; and *Pro.* xxii. 6: **Trog** **dty lhiannoo** 'sy raad, *lhisagh eh goaill: as tra t'eh shenn cha jean eh treigeil eh.* Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

trog-ort, p. arise, arise thou; [1] *Chron.* xxii. 16: **Trog ort**, *er-y-fa shen, as gow er dty hoshiaght, as y Chiarn dy row mayrt.* Arise therefore, and be doing, and the Lord be with thee.

as hrog ad orroo, and they arose. **T** **cha drog** or **drogg***, v. not lift, rear, build, raise, train; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). **T**

hrog or **hrogg***, v. did lift, rear, build, train, or raise; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). **T**

troggal, v. lifting, rearing, training, building; *Phrase:* *troggal y vair veg* (raising the little finger).

dy hroggal, v. to lift, rear, build, train, &c. **T**

er droggal, v. hath, &c. reared, lifted, trained, built, or raised. **T**

aa-hroggal, v. rebuilding, lifting again.

trogit, [85](#). lifted, reared, built, trained.

s'trogit, a. how lifted, reared, built. **T** **ro hroggit**, [85](#). too lifted, reared, &c. **T**

T

troggeyder, s. m. a lifter, founder, &c.; pl. -yn.

er troggilloo or troggloo, a. a lifting; a beast is said to be so, when by reason of leanness or sickness it cannot rise without help; *Zech. xi. 16*: ...*trog-yms seose bochilley ayns y cheer, nagh jean jeeaghyn lurg ny [kirree] cailjey, chamoo shirrey son yn eayn, ny lheihys adsyn ta doghanit, ny gymmyrkey lesh shen ta er-toggloo*. I will raise up a shepherd in the land, which shall not visit those that be cut off, neither shall seek the young one, nor heal that that is broken, nor feed that that standeth still.

e hroggilloo, s. his lifting, &c. T

troid or **troidd***, v. scold, chide, quarrel with the tongue; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha droid or **droidd***, v. not scold; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T

hroid or **hroidd***, v. did scold or chide; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T

troiddey, v. scolding, chiding; *Exod. xvii. 2*: As ren y pobble **troiddey** rish Moses, as dooyrt ad, Cur dooin ushtey dy iu. As dooyrt Moses roo, Cre'n-fa ta shiu **troiddey** rhym's? cre'n-fa ta shiu brasnaghey'n Chiarn?

Wherefore the people did chide with Moses, and said, Give us water that we may drink. And Moses said unto them, Why chide ye with me? wherefore do ye tempt the Lord?; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dy hroiddey, v. to scold or chide. T

er droiddey, v. hath, &c. scolded. T

ynn droiddey, s. your, &c. scolding; pl. 67. T

troiddit, [85](#). scolded, chid, or chode.

troiddeyder, s. m. a scolder, a termagant [OED: A violent, overbearing, or quarrelsome person (or thing personified); a blustering bully].

e hroiddider, s. his one who scolds. T

trome, a. heavy, weighty; it is also used to express with young, or with child.

trommey or **tromey**, a. pl. heavy, weighty, grievous; *Acts xxv. 7*: As tra v'eh er jeet, hass ny Hewnyn haink veih Jerusalem mygeayrt, as hug ad stiagh ymmodee foijyn **tromey** gys lieh Phaul, nagh voddagh ad

prowal. And when he was come, the Jews which came down from Jerusalem stood round about, and laid many and grievous complaints against Paul, which they could not prove.

s'trome, a. how heavy or weighty. T

strimmey, heavier, heaviest, the *comp.* and *sup.* of *s'trome*.

ro hrome, a. too heavy or weighty. T

dromm, a. drowsy, dull, torpid; 90th *Psl.* Manks metre:

Son ayns dty hilley thousane bleïn

Cha vel agh myr un laa.

Ny myr oor ceaut er dromm ny hoie,

Nagh vel mooar geill ain da.

[For a thousand years in Thy sight
Are as but a day.]

Or as an hour spent in the drowsiness of the night,

That we give no great heed to. MWW]. T

trome-chadlagh, a. drowsy.

trome-chooishagh, a. important, of great weight or consequence.

trome-torragh, a. big with child.

trommrys, s. f. heaviness. See also *trimmid*, which is employed when any thing having weight or heaviness is spoken of; *trommrys* for heaviness on the body, dejectedness, melancholy, pensiveness; as in the *Phrase*: “*chingys ny trommrys*” [sickness or dejectedness].

dy hrommrys, s. of heaviness. T

trimmid, s. m. heaviness, weight.

e hrimmid, s. his weight or heaviness. T

ynn drimmid, s. your, &c. weight or importance. T

troo, s. f. envy; pl. -yn or -ghyn.

troo, v. envy, grudge; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

hroo, v. did envy or grudge, envied; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T

trooit, [85](#). envied, grudged.

trooder, s. m. an envier; pl. -yn.

trooagh, a. envious, grudging.

s'trooagh, a. how envious. T

s'trooee, a. more envious, most envious. T

ro hrooagh, a. too envious. T

trooid, adv. through, from one end or side to the other.

trooid-magh, pre. throughout, quite

T

- through.
- trooid-taghryt**, *adv.* accidentally.
ny hrooid, *p. p.* through him, throughout;
-syn, *id. em.* T
ny-hrooid, *p. p.* through him; **-syn**, *id. em.*
- troosyn**, *s. f.* trousers, hose.
byn drusyn, *s.* their, &c. trousers. T
- troshagh**, *a.* strong; *s. m.* a strong creature;
pl. 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**]. See also *lajer*.
stroshey, *a.* stronger, strongest, the *comp.* and *sup.* of *lajer* and *troshagh*.
ro hroshagh, *a.* too strong. T
- troshid**, *s. m.* strength, potency, &c.
e hroshid, *s.* his strength. T
byn droshid, *s.* your, &c. strength. T
- trost**, *v.* fast, abstain from food; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
- troshft**, *v.* fast, abstain from food.
- hroshft**, *v.* did fast, fasted; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**; **-ys**, [94](#). T
- trostey**, *v.* fasting, abstaining;
dy hroshtey, *v.* to fast. T
- ry-hrostey**, *v.* to be fasting.
- trostey**, *s. m.* a fast; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].
- byn drostey*, *s.* our, &c. fasting. T
- trostee**, *a. d.* of a fast or fasting.
- trostit**, [85](#). fasted. Not used.
- troshtagh**, *a.*
- s'troshtagh**, *a.* how much for fasting.
- s'troshtee**, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] 58.
- troshtagh**, *s.*
- e hroshtagh*, *s.* his faster; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**]. T
- trosteyder**, *s. m.* a faster; *pl. -yn*.
- trouise**, *s. f.* trash, trumpery, rubbish; *pl. 69* [change **-e** to **-yn**].
- e hrouse*, *s.* his rubbish. T
byn drouse, *s.* their, &c. rubbish. T
- troyt**, *v.* trot; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
- troytit**, [85](#). trotted.
- trotyeyder**, *s. m.* a trotter; *pl. -yn*.
- trubbyl**, *s.* trouble; *Luke viii. 49*: *Choud as v'eh foast loayrt, haink fer veih thie fer-reill yn synagogue, gra rish, Ta dty inneen marroo; ny cur trubbyl sodjey da'n Vainshter*. While he yet spake, there cometh one from the ruler of the synagogue's house, saying to him, Thy daughter is dead; trouble not the Master.
- trughanagh**, *s. m.* one who murmurs, a murmurer [OED: *esp.* a person who complains against authority]; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].
- trughanagh**, *v.* murmuring, grumbling.
- trughaney**, *v.* murmuring, complaining.
- trughanys**, *s. f.* murmur, grumble.
- trustyr**, *s. f.* dirt, filth, nast [EDD: Dirt; filth; also *fig.* obscenity]; *pl. -yn*.
- e hrustyr*, *s.* his filth, dirt, or nast. T
byn drustyr, *s.* your, &c. dirt. T
- trustyragh**, *a.* dirty, filthy. See *broigh*.
- trutlag**, *s. f.* a starling; *pl. -yn*.
- try**, *v.* attempt, try; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).
- tryal**, *a.* the mill-stone grit is so called. *Clagh tryal*.
- tuarystral**, *s. f.* the shape and carriage of the body, the form or appearance; *Ez. x. 2[2]*: As va cummey ny eddinya oc co-chaslys ny eddinya shen honnick mee liorish awin Chebar, yn **tuarystral** oc as ad-hene: hie ad dy chooilley unnane jeerah erbyn doshiaght. And the likeness of their faces was the same faces which I saw by the river of Chebar, their appearances and themselves: they went every one straight forward; the fashion; *Ez. xlivi. 11*: As my t'ad goaill nearey son ooilley ny t'ad er n'yannoo, jeeagh daue cummey yn thie, as y **tuarystral** echey, as ny raaidyn echey stiagh, as ny raaidyn echey magh, as dy chooilley chummey jeh, as ooilley ny oardaghyn echey, as ooilley ny slattyssyn echey as ooilley ny leighyn echey: as scrieu sheese eh 'sy chilleys ocsyn, dauesyn dy reayll yn slane oardaghey jeh, as ooilley ny slattyssyn echey, as ad y chooilleeney. And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house, and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the coming in thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof: and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them; the

T

resemblance; *pl.* -yn.

e huarystal, *s.* his shape, resemblance, comparison; *Isa.* xlvi. 5: *Quoi gys nee shiu mee y hoylaghey, as m'y chormal, as jannoo my huarystal, shin dy ve co-laik?* To whom will ye liken me, and make me equal, and compare me, that we may be like? T

nyn duarystal, *s.* your, &c. shape, resemblance, or picture. T

gless-huarystal, *s.* [f.] a looking-glass, a mirror.

tubbag, *s. f.* a tub, a bushel or measure of four pecks; *pl.* -yn.

e hubbag, *s.* his tub or bushel. *Prov.* “*T'ou towse e arroo liorish dty hubbag hene.*” [You are measuring his corn with your own bushel.] T

tuig, *s. f.* a twig; *pl.* -yn.

tuig-y-yeeigey, *s. f.* the twig of the ditch, called or corrupted by some to *treebey-yeigey*, the twig of sallix or sally that grows spontaneously in marshy places.

tuinney, *s. m.* the universe; *Gael.*

e huinney, *s.* his universe. T

tuitt, *v.* fall; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#), -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

cha duitt, *v.* not fall; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym -yms, [94](#). T

huitt, *v.* did fall, fell, devolved; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T

tuittym, *v.* falling.

dy huittym, *v.* to fall, devolve, drop. T

er duittym, hath, &c. fell or fallen. T

tuittym-magh, *v.* falling out, quarrelling.

tuittym neeal, *v.* falling lifeless; [*Lam.* ii. 11: *Ta my hooillyn moal lesh jeir; ta my chree seaghnit, ta my aane er ny gheayrtey magh er y thalloo, er coontey toyrt-mow inneen my phobble, er-yn-oyr dy vel yn chloan as ny oikanyn tuittym neeal ayns straidyn yn ard-valley.* Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people; because the children and the sucklings swoon in the streets of the city; swooning or fainting.

tuittym, *s. m.* a fall; *pl.* -yn.

tuitteyder, *s. m.* one who falls; *pl.* -yn.

tuitteyder-magh, *s. m.* one who quarrels.

tuittymagh, *a. d.* of falling, incident to falling.

tullagh, *s. f.* an instant; *pl.* 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

e hullagh, *s.* his instant. T

tullaughtagh, *a.* instantaneous.

tun, *v.* draw ale off in casks; -agh, [77](#); -ee, [80](#); -in, [83](#); -ins, [84](#); -ym, [86](#); -yms, [87](#); -ys, [88](#).

hunn, *v.* did tun, tunned; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, [94](#). T

thunney, *v.* tunning.

tunney, *v.* filling casks with ale or beer.

See *thunney*.

dy hunney, *v.* to tun. T

thunnit, [85](#). tunned.

ro hunnit, [85](#). too tunned. T

turneir or **turneyr**, *s. m.* an attorney; *pl.* -yn.

turneiragh, *a. d.* of an attorney.

turneirys, *s. f.* attorneyship, the practice of an attorney; *pl.* -syn.

tushtey, *s. m.* knowledge; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dy hushtey, *s.* of knowledge. T

nyn dushtey, *s.* your, &c. knowledge. T

mee[-]hushtey, *s.* want or lack of knowledge. T

mee[-]hushtey, *s. m.* want or lack of knowledge, ignorance.

e vee[-]hushtey, *s.* his lack of knowledge, his simplicity, or ignorance. M

tushtagh, *a.* knowing, having knowledge.

s'tushtagh, *a.* how knowing or versed in knowledge. T

s'tushtee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58. T

mee[-]hushtagh, *a.* without knowledge. T

mee[-]hushtagh, *a.* without knowledge, ignorant.

ro vee[-]hushtagh, *a.* too simple or ignorant. M

neu-hushtagh, *a.* foolishly; *1 Chron.* xxi.

8: ...agh nish gueeym ort, gow ersooyl peccah dty harvaant, son ta mee er nyannoo dy feer

neu-hushtagh. ...but now, I beseech thee, do away the iniquity of thy servant; for I have done very foolishly.

oolley-tushtagh, *a.* all-knowing, omniscious.

slane tushtagh, *a.* perfect knowledge.

T

tushtagh, s. m. a knowing one; *pl.* 71

[change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]hushtagh, s. m. a person devoid of knowledge; *pl.* 71 [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

mee[-]hushtee, s. ignorant people. T
moal-hushtagh, s.

yn voal hushtagh, s. the person having no great share of knowledge, a fool; *Prov.*

xxix. 20: *Vel oo cur-my-ner dooinney ta siyragh ayns e ghoan? ta caslys share jeh'n*

voal-hushtagh na jehsyn. Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. M

tutler, s. m. a tattler, a tale bearer; *pl.* -**yn**.

tutleragh or **tutleraght**, v. tattling, tale bearing.

tutlerys, s. f. the practice of tale bearing.

twoiae, s. ‘vigilance, caution’

cur twoiae, v. beware, take heed.

cur-twoiae, v. beware, be aware.

er twoiae, a. aware, vigilant.

er-dty-hwoaie, adv. on thy look out, on thy aware or alert.

bee dty hwoaie, adv. beware thou, be thou cautious. T

[*er nyn*] **dwoiae**, a. aware; as, *bee-jee er nyn dwoiae* (beware ye, or be ye aware);

Mat. vii. 15: Bee-jee er nyn dwoiae jeh phadeyryna foalsey, ta cheet hiu ayns coamrey

keyrragh, agh cheu-sthie t'ad nyn moddee-

oaldey jollyssagh. Beware of false prophets,

which come to you in sheep's clothing, but

inwardly they are ravening wolves; *Col. ii. 8:*

Bee-jee er nyn dwoiae nagh gow dooinney

erbee vondeish erriu trooid ynsagh foalsey as molteyracht, lurg cliaughtaghyn deiney, lurg

ynsagh annoon y theihill, as cha nee lurg

Creest. Beware lest any man spoil you through

philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.

twoaiagh, a. aware of, apprehensive, cautious, on the look out.

neu-hwoaiagh, a. unwary, incautious.

twoiae, s. f. north.

twoiae sheear hwoaie, s. north northwest.

twoiae as gys y sheear, s. north and by west.

twoiae shiar hwoaie, s. north northeast.

my hwoaie, a. northward. T

my-hwoaie, a. northward, to the north.

goll-twoiae, s. m. a rainbow; *pl.* -**yn**.

U

U

As a radical initial, is like the other vowels in the Manks language. See Remarks.

udlan, s. f. a swivel; *pl. -yn*.

ugh or ogh, an interjection of disappointment, frustration, or defeat.

ogh or och. See *ugh*.

ugh cha nee, *in*. Dr. Kelly in his Manks grammar says the meaning is "wo is me."

ugh choin she, *in*. O that it is.

ughtagh, s. f. ascent, acclivity, a rising ground; *pl. 72* [change **-agh** to **-eeyn**].

ughtee, a. d. of ascent or acclivity.

uhllin, s. a stack-yard or hagyard [EDD *haggard*: a stack-yard].

uhlley, a. d. of the stack-yard or hagyard.

uillin, s. f. elbow. *Prov.* "Sniessey yn uillin na yn doarn." [Nearer is the elbow than the fist.]

uiljyn, s. *pl.* elbows.

e huillin, s. her elbow. U

sy n'uillin, s. in the elbow. U

guilliney, v. [61](#). elbowing. U

uin nag, s. f. a window; *pl. -yn*.

sy n[?]uin nag, in the window. U

uin nag-chlea, s. f. a sky-light or literally a roof-light.

far-uinnag, s. f. a false window, an imitation of one, a recess in a wall.

ullaagagh, s. f. woodbine, honeysuckle.

ullee, a. conversant; *Ec[clesiasticus]*. xxxix.

3: *Shirree eh magh folliaughtyn raaghyn-creeney, as bee eh ullee ayns coraaghyn-dorragey*. He will seek out the secrets of grave sentences, and be conversant in dark parables; ready, prepared; *Matt. xxii. 4*: *Cur-my-ner ta mee er n'aarlaghey my yinnair: ta my ghew as my veiyn beijht marroo, as dy chooilley nhee ullee; tar-jee gys y vannish*. Behold, I have prepared my dinner: my oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are ready: come unto the marriage; [xxiv.] 44: *Shen-y-fa bee-jee shiuish myrgeddin ullee: son ec lheid yn oor as nagh vel shiu smooinaghtyn er, hig yn Mac dooinney*. Therefore be ye also ready: for in

such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.

ullymar, s. f. wormwood; *pl. -yn*.

un, a. one. *Un* is only part of the word

unnane (one); *un* is always used before substantives; as, *un laa* (one day); *un red* (one thing), &c.; but the whole word *unnane*, or the latter syllable *nane*, is used before other words.

yn un chooid, s. the same, one and the same; *Gen. xli. 26*: *Ta ny shiaght booaghyn mie, cowraghey shiaght bleeantyn; as ta ny shiaght jeeassyn mie shiaght bleeantyn: ta'n dreamal yn un chooid*. The seven good kine are seven years; and the seven good ears are seven years: the dream is one.

unnane, s. f. one. This word is not made use of before substantives as it is a substantive itself. See *un* and *nane*.

nane, s. f. and a. one; a contraction or part of the word *unnane*, what is used in familiar talk; *pl. -yn*. U

breck-sy-nane, s. f. spots or freckles on the skin, caused by the heat of the sun.

unnanejeig, a. eleven.

annanjeig. See *unnanjeig*.

nane jeig, a. eleven. U

nane jeig as feed, a. thirty-one. U

nane jeigoo, s. eleventh. U

unnaneys, s. f. unity, union.

unnaneysagh, a. in union,

unnaneysey, v. uniting, to unite.

unnaneysit, [85](#). united.

undaagagh, s. f. nettles.

undin, s. m. foundation, basis; *pl. -yn*.

e hundin, s. her foundation. U

undinagh, a. fundamental.

unjin, s. m. ash, *teil* [OED: The lime or linden tree, *Tilia europaea*]; *Isa. vi. 13*:

...*myr bun billey-unjin ny darragh, ta'n soo oc ayndoo, tra t'ad tilgey nyn ghuillagyn, shen myr vees yn slught chrauee ayns y bun echey*.

...as a *teil* tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves: so the holy seed shall be the substance thereof.

unjinagh, a. d. ashen, of ash.

U

unnish, *s. f.* an onion; *pl. -yn*.

e hunnish, *s.* her onion; *pl. -yn*. U

bog-unnish, *s. f.* the herb osmondroyal or water-fern.

far-unnish, *s. f.* a scallion [i.e. shallot, spring onion]; *pl. -yn*.

urley, *s. m.* an eagle.

urlee, *s. pl.* eagles.

e hurley, *s.* her eagle. U

use, *s. m.* interest; *pl. -yn*.

ushag, *s. f.* a bird; *pl. -yn*. *Prov.* “*Ta ushag ayns laue chammah as jees sy thammag.*” [A bird is the hand is as good as two in the bush.]

ushag happagh, *s. f.* the lark or tuft bird.

ushag reaisht or **reeast**, *s. f.* the mountain plover.

ushag roauyr ny hoarn, *s. f.* the bunting.

ushag voltee, *s. f.* the wagtail.

ushag wee, *s. f.* the yellow hammer.

edd-ushag, *s. m.* a bird's nest.

ushtey, *s. m.* water; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

ny hushtey, *s. of water*. U

ushtey-bio. See *bioghey roayrt* [*s. m.* the first rising of the spring tide after a neap.]

guilley-ny-ushtey, *s. m.* the smallest of the young at a litter or birth.

kiark ushtey, *s. f.* a coot.

lhieggey-ushtey, *s. m.* a waterfall, a cataract.

moir-ny-ushtaghyn, *s. f.* a source of the waters; *2 Kings ii. 21*: *As hie eh magh gys moir ny ushtaghyn, as hilg eh yn sollan ayns shen.* And he went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there.

mwyllin ushtey, *s. f.* a water mill.

tarroo-ushtey, *s. m.* a nondescript animal.

usht or **ushtee**, *v.* water, moisten, wet;

-agh, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#);

-yms, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#)..

cha n'usht or **n[']ushtee**, *v.* not water;

-agh; **-ee**; **-in**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). U

dushtee, *v.* watered, did water. U.

gushtagh or **gushtaghey**, *v.* [61](#). watering.

U

dy ushtagh or **ushtaghey**, *v.* to water, to steep in water.

er n'ushtaghey, *v.* hath, &c. watered. U

ushttit, [85](#). watered, steeped.

ushteyder, *s. m.* a waterer; *pl. -yn*.

ushlagh, *a.* watery, wet.

s'ushlagh or **s[']ushtlagh**, *a.* how watery.

U

s'ushlee, *a. id.*, [*comp.* and *sup.*,] [58](#). U

ushylagh, *s. m.* a very light and weak person, a mere skeleton.

uss, *pro.* thee; the *em.* of *oo*.

V

V

V, as a radical initial, see 32; mostly all words under it come from *b*, *f*, and *m*, only some of which are shown [in their respective places, in this edition].

vaidjin, *adv.* a while since, a while ago, just now past.

var-a-mish, *p.* I'll warrant.

veih, *p. p.* from, from him; **-syn**, *id. em.*

voish, *pre.* from.

woish, *pre.* from. *Prov.* “Woish y laue gys y veal” (from hand to mouth). V

cre veih, *adv.* whence, where from.

veih my cheilley, *adv.* asunder.

veih shid, *adv.* from thence.

veih shoh, *adv.* hence, from hence.

voish, *p. p.* from him; **-yn**, *id. em.*

woish, *p. p.* from him; **-yn**, *id. em.* V

vo'ee, *p. p.* from her; **-ish**, *id. em.*

voue, *p. p.* from them; **-syn**, *id. em.*

woue, *p. p.* from them; **-syn**, *id. em.* V

woue-hene, *p. p.* from themselves. V

voym, *p. p.* from me; **-s**, *id. em.*

wooym, *p. p.* from me; **-s**. *id. em.* V

wooym[-]pene, *p. p.* from myself. V

voin, *p. p.* from us; **-yn**, *id. em.*

wooin, *p. p.* from us; **-yn**, *id. em.* V

wooin[-]hene, *p.* from ourselves. V

void, *p. p.* from thee; **-s**, *id. em.*

veue, *p. p.* from you or ye; **-ish**, *id. em.*

weue, *p. p.* from you; **-ish**, *id. em.* See *veue*. V

weue-hene, *p. p.* from yourselves. V

magh-voish, *pre.* except, without,

exclusive.

venee, *s.* inherent propensity; a low word.

ventr, *v.* did venture or ventured; **-agh**; [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

dy ventreil, *v.* to venture.

yn ventyr, *s.* the venture; *pl.* **-yn**.

vest, *s. f.* a waistcoat.

veyge, *s.*

yn veyge, *s.* the voyage; *Acts xxvii. 10:*

*Gheiney vie, ta mee cur tastei dy bee yn
veyge shoh lesh mooarane coayl as assee,
cha nee ynrycan jeh'n lught as y lhong, agh*

myrgeddin jeh nyn mioys. Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the lading and ship, but also of our lives.

vondeish, *s.* advantage, profit; *pl.* **-yn**.

wondeish (sic: stress), *s.* advantage, profit. V

neu-vondeish, *s. f.* disadvantage.

vondeishagh, *a.* advantageous, profitable.

wondeishsagh (sic: stress), *a.* advantageous, profitable. V

s'vondeishagh, *a.* how advantageous. V

s'vondeishee, *a. id., [comp. and sup.,]* 58.

V

W

W

This letter, as primary initial, is seen in the following columns, and also as initial in derivatives where it is second letter, or where *oo*, *u* and sometimes *o* are next after primary mutable initials in a word.

Note. — *The derivatives from v are only used in common conversation, and not in sacred or solemn language.*

wagaan, *v.* stroll idly.

wagaantagh, *s. m.* a vagrant or vagabond; *a.* in a vagabond, vagrant manner.

s'waggaantagh, *a.* how vagabond or vagrant.

s'waggaantee, *a. id.*, [comp. and sup.,] 58. W

wagaantys, *s.* vagrancy.

wahll, *in.* well.

walk, *v.* tuck [OED: To dress or finish (cloth) after it comes from the weaver] or mill woollen cloth; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

walkey, *v.* tucking, milling.

walkee, *a. d.* of tucking or milling.

mwyllin walkee, *s. f.* a tuck mill.

walkit, *pt.* tucked, milled.

s'walkit, *a.* how tucked. W

neu-walkit, *a.* untucked, unmilled.

walkeyder or **walker**, *s.* a tucker or miller of woollen cloth, a fuller; *Mark ix. 3:* As *haink y coamrey echey dy ve sollys, erskyn towse gial myr y sniaghtey; nagh row walker er y thalloo oddagh janno cha gial roo.* And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can white them.

wandrail, *v.* wandering.

wandrailagh, *a.* wandering; *s. m.* a person that wanders.

wandrailys. *s.*

wandrailyssyn, *s. pl.* wanderings.

wappin, *s. m.* a weapon; *pl. -yn*.

wappinagh, *a.* having weapons.

war, *s. m.* the stroke of an oar in rowing or plying; *pl. -yn*.

wardoonagh, *s. <a.>* a warden; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

wardoor, *s. m.* a jailor; *pl. -yn*; *Acts xvi. 23:*

As tra v'ad er woalley ad dy dewil, hilg ad ad ayns pryssoon, as doardee ad yn wardoor dy reayll ad dy sauchey. And when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely.

warp, *s. m.* a cast, a three [EDD *s.v. warp*:

Isle of Man. When the fishermen tell out their herrings they add to every 100, three fishes, which they distinguish by the name of ‘warp,’ and then they throw in a single herring, which they call ‘tally’ (S.M.); *pl. -pyn*.

warp, *v.* wrap, bind round; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

warpal, *v.* wrapping, binding round.

warpit, *pt.* wrapped, bound.

warrag, *s. f. m.* a wit; *pl. -yn*.

warree, *a.* witty, crafty, &c.

s'warree, how witty, crafty or cunning; *comp. and sup.* W

wass, *adv.* below, down. It is sometimes used in opposition to *hoal*; any where the speaker is; *ayns shoh wass* (here below).

wed, *s. m.* wad or wadding.

whaal or **whayll**, *v.* sew; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'whaal, *v.* not sew; **-agh**, &c. W

dwhaayl, *v.* did sew, sewed; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). W.

whaaley, *v.* sewing.

dy waaley, *v.* to sew.

dy oaley, to sew. Perhaps this word ought to be written *aaley*. W

er n'whaaley, *v.* hath, &c. sewed. W

whaaylit, *pt.*

whaalt, *pt.* sewed.

s'whaaylit or **s'whaaylt**, *a.* how sewed. W

neu-whaalt, *a.* unsewed.

whaaley, *s. m.* a sewing or seam; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

whaaleyder, *s. m.* one who sews.

whaalley, *s. m.* a clinch nail; *pl. 67* [change **-ey** to **-aghyn**].

wheddyr, *s. f.* a barb; *pl. -yn*.

wheddyragh, *a.* barby, having barbs.

W

wheesh, *adv.* as much, so much; *cre wheesh*,
cre whillin, (how much).

ayns-wheesh, *conj.* inasmuch, insomuch.
cre-wheesh, *a.* how big or how great.

whilleen, or as it is always pronounced
whillin or **whyllin**, *adv.* as many, so many;
 (how many).

cre-whelleen, *a.* how many. The *ee* in the
 last syllable is to be sounded as *i*.

whoig or **whaig**, *s. f.* a thrum [? EDD has four
 entries *thrum sb.*]; *pl. -yn*.

whush, *in.* hold thy peace, hush.

wistad, *s. f.* worsted.

woishleeyn, *s. pl.* pennyworts.

wollad, *s.* a wallet.

wor, *v.* This word is used to make a horse go
 off to the right, to *chee* or *gee*.

Y

Y

Y, as a radical initial, does not change, but all words radically in *j* come under it.

y, (article) the contraction of *yn*. It is often used before words beginning with a consonant; as, *y dooinney*, (the man); *goll gys y vagher*, (going to the field), &c. It is sometimes used in composition for a, as in *Luke ix. 3. Ny lhig da daa chooat y pheesh y ve eu.* [Neither have two coats apiece.]

yagh, *in.* anon [OED *anan*]; said to the speaker when the hearer does not well know what is said, a notice to repeat what was said before.

yah or yagh, *s. lass; pl. -yn.*

yarnaig, *s. f.* a hank of yarn or thread; *pl. -yn.*

yeal, *s. f.* a thong, a string of hide; *Acts xxii. 25: As myr v'ad dy chialley eh lesh yeeallyn, dooyrt Paul rish y chaptan-keead va ny hassoo liorish, Vel eh lowal diuish dy scuitchal dooinney ta ny Romanagh as gyn deyrey?* And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?

yeal. See *yeal*.

yeal-chassee, *s. f.* a piece of thong tied between the handle and the rod of a flail, whereon it works.

yeal, *v. beat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

cha n'eeall, *v. not beat; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94.* Y

dedeal, *v. 8. did beat, beat or bet.* Y

yeealley, *v. beating.*

geealley, *v. 61. beating.* Though the radical of this word is in *y*, as *yeeall*, the *y* is cast away and it seems to come from *e*.

er n[']eealley, *v. hath, &c. beaten.* Y

yeealt, *85. beaten.*

yeealley, *s. m. a beating; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].*

yeealleyder, *s. m. a beater.*

yeeilley, *s. ‘satiety’*

yn neeilley, <v>[s]. their &c. eating Pro. i. 31. Shen-y-fa nee ad gee jeh mess y raad oc hene, as bee yn neeilley oc jeh yn groutyn

hene. Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices. E

Yeeseay, *s. m. Jesus.*

Yernagh, *s. m. an Irishman; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a. Irish, any thing Irish.*

y Nernagh, *s. the Irishman.* Y

Yernish, *s. f. the Irish language.*

yiarn, *s. m. iron; pl. -yn.*

sy n'yiarn, *s. in the iron.* Y

yiarn-foldyragh, *s. f. a scythe or sithe.*

yiarn-giarree, *a. an edged tool.*

lhoob-iyarn, *s. m. a link.*

yiarn, *v. iron; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

dy yiarnal or yiarney, *v. to iron.*

er n'yiarn, *v. hath, &c. ironed, smoothed.* Y

yiarnit, *85. ironed, finished with iron.*

s'yiarnit, *a. how ironed, or covered with iron.* Y

yindys, *s. m. wonder, admiration, amazement; pl. -syn.*

goaill-yindys, *v. wondering. See also gindys.*

yindyssagh, *a. wonderful, wonderous; s. m. a wonderer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].*

dy yindyssagh, *adv. wonderfully, &c.*

s'yindyssagh, *a. how wonderful or wonderous.*

s'yindyssee, *a. id., comp. and sup.* Y

shille-yindyssagh, *s. m. spectacle; 1 Cor. iv. 9: Son ta shinyn shille yindyssagh da'n seihll, as da ainleyn, as da deiney.* For we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men.

gindys, *v. 61. wondering; Psl. xxii. 17:*

Hoyll ad my laueyn as my chassyn: foddyr ooilley my chraueyn y choontey: t'ad shassoo gindys as jeeaghyn orrym. They pierced my hands and my feet; I may tell all my bones: they stand staring and looking upon me. Y

yioin, *s.*

yn yioin or yioyn, *s. their, &c. knowing or knowledge; Isa. lvii. 9: Hie oo gys y ree lesh dty ooillyn millish as lesh ymmodee dty spiceyn costal, as hug oo dty haghteryn foddey 'sy yioyn*, *as ren oo ginjillaghey oo hene dy jarroo*

Y

gys joan ny hooirey. And thou wentest to the king with ointment, and didst increase thy perfumes, and didst send thy messengers far off, and didst debase thyself even unto hell; [the citation illustrates 'sy yioyn 'in the distance,' which does not appear to be the same word as *yioin* 'knowledge'.] their, &c. purpose; *Acts xxvii. 13: As feaysley lesh geay meeley jiass sheiltyn dy row oc nish nyn yioin, hiauill ad ry lhiattee Crete.* And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete.

jeh yioin, adv. knowingly.

yoin. See *yioyn*; *Pro. xxiv. 28: Ny bee feanish noi dty naboo jeh dty yoin, as ny jean foalsaght lesh dty veillyn.* Be not a witness against thy neighbour without cause; and deceive not with thy lips.

shione, v. do or doth know.

cha nhione or nione, v. know not. *Prov. Share yn olk shione dooin, na yn olk nagh nhione dooin.* [Better the evil that we know than the evil which we know not.] S

narra noain dhyt, adv. may it not otherwise be known to thee.

bione, v. knew, did know, the past tense of *shione*.

yll or yllée, v. shout, cry out, exclaim, call; *-agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

dyll or dyllee, v. called or did call, did visit or name. Y.

gyllagh, v. *61.* shouting, calling. *Prov. "Yn oghe gyllagh toyn losht da'n aiee."* [The oven calling burnt bottom to the kiln]

gillagh. See *gyllagh*.

dy yllagh, v. to call, to shout or cry out.

er yllaghey (sic), v. hath, &c., called, &c.

yllit, 85. called, shouted for.

s'yllit, a. how called, or shouted to. Y

neu-yllit, a. uncalled.

yllagh, s. m. a call or shout; *pl. -yn.*

ylleyder, s. m. a caller, shouter, exclainer.

ymmodee, a. many, great many.

ymmyd, s. m. use; *pl. -yn.*

ass-ymmyd, a. out of use, obsolete.

ny hymmydyn, s. the uses. Y

ymmydey, v. using.

ymmydit, 85. used.

ymmydagh or **ymmydoil** (sic: stress), *a.* useful.

s'ymmydagh, a. how useful. Y

neu-ymmydagh, or neu-ymmydoil (sic: stress), *a.* unuseful, useless.

ymmydoilid or **ymmydys, s. f.** usefulness.

ymmylt. See *ymmilt*.

ymmilt or **ymmylt,** *v.* tumble or roll, as a horse does after work; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.* **dymmylt,** *v.* did tumble or roll as a horse. Y.

gymmilt or **gymmiltey, v.** *61.* rolling or tumbling as a horse will after work, wallowing; *<2 Pet. ii. 22.>*[See *ymmylt*, *s.*] Y

dy ymmyley, v. to roll, tumble or wallow.

ymmyltit, 85. rolled, tumbled, wallowed. **ymmylt, s.** 'wallowing';

[*2 Pet. ii. 22: Ta'n moddey er jyndaa reesht gys y skeeah echey hene; as y vuc va nieet, gys yn ymmylet eck 'sy laagh.* The dog is turned to his own vomit again; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.]

ymmyltagh, s. m. a tumbler or roller; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

ymmyrçh, s. f. need, necessity; *pl. -yn.*

gymmyrçh, v. [be] in need or necessity. Y **ymmyrçagh, a.** needful, necessary; *s. m.* a necessitous person; *pl. 71* [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

s'ymmyrçagh, a. how needful, necessary. Y

s'ymmyrçhee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. Y

neu-ymmyrçagh, a. unnecessary, needless.

ymmyrk, v. bear, bear with, behave; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

cha n'ymmyrk, v. not bear; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym -yms, 94.* Y

dymmyrk, v. bore or did bear, sustain, or testify.

gymmyrkey, v. bearing, bearing up, bringing forth, behaving, sustaining. Y

dy ymmyley, v. to bear, to bear up, to

Y

bring forth, to carry, sustain, behave, &c.
er n'ymmyrkey, v. hath, &c. borne.

ymmyrkit, [85](#). borne, sustained, supported, carried, &c.

s'ymmyrkit, a. how borne or sustained. Y
neu-ymmyrkit, a. unborne.

ymmyrkey, s. a birth. *Job* iii. 16: *Er-nonney follit myr ymmyrkey roish y traa cha beign ayn; myr mwaneyn nagh vaik rieau y toilshey*. Or as an hidden untimely birth I had not been; as infants which never saw light; *pl.* 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

ymmyrt, v. row with oars; **-agh**, [77](#); &c. **-ys**, [88](#).

dymmyrt, v. did row with oar, rowed. Y

gymmyrt, v. [61](#). rowing, rowing with oars. Y

ymmyrtit, [85](#). rowed.

ymmyrtagh, s. m. a rower; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yndyr, v. graze, browse, feed on grass; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

gyndyr, v. [61](#). grazing, browsing, feeding on grass. Y

dy yndyr, v. to feed on grass, to graze.

yndyrit, [85](#). grass eaten, grazed.

yndyragh, s. m. one that grazes, a grazier; *pl.* 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ynnyd, s. f. a stead, impression, place, station, site, vestige; *pl.* **-yn**.

ass-ynnyd, adv. out of place, out of joint.

ayns ynnyd, adv. in lieu, place, stead of, in joint.

syn-ynnyd, adv. in lieu of, instead, in place of.

ynnyd-veaghee, s. f. a dwelling place.

ynnyd y vreck, s. f. the marks of the small pox.

ynnydagh, a. having impressions, marks of what had been, local.

ynrican, a. only, onely or one like. This word would have been more analogous had it been spelled *unrican*.

unrick, a. only. This orthography is used in the Manks Hymn Book, hymn cxlviii. 3, and [is] perhaps more analogous: *Uss, unrick, uss, baileym ve aym,*

Treig-ym yn seihll as shen ny t'aym.

*Cur dou oo hene, cur oo hene dou,
Roish nhee dy vel ayns shoh ny niau.
[Thee alone, thee, I would wish with me,
I will abandon the world and that which I have.
Give Thyself to me, give me Thyself,
Before any thing that is here or in heaven.
MWW]*
See *ynrican*.

ynrick, a. (from *un*, one, and *rick*, settled rule); sincere, upright, just, perfect; 1 *Chron.* xxix. 9: *Eisht va'n pobble ayns ard voggey son feoiltsy nyn jebballyn, er-yn-oyr lesh cree ynrick, dy ren ad chebbal dy arryltagh gys y Chiarn*. Then the people rejoiced, for that they offered willingly, because with perfect heart they offered willingly to the Lord; *dooinney ynrick*, (a man of one settled rule in any thing good).

s'ynrick, a. how sincere, candid, upright, or just, *comp.* and *sup.* Y

neu-ynrick, a. insincere, unrighteous, unjust.

slane-ynrick, a. perfect; *Job* i. 1: *Va dooinney ayns cheer Uz, va'n ennym echey Job; as va'n dooinney cheddin slane-ynrick as jeeragh, goaill aggle roish Jee, as shaghney olk*. There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job; and that man was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil.

ynrickys, s. f. sincerity, uprightness, integrity, righteousness, truth.

yns* or **ynsee**, v. learn, teach, instruct; **-agh**, [77](#); **-ee**, [80](#); **-in**, [83](#); **-ins**, [84](#); **-ym**, [86](#); **-yms**, [87](#); **-ys**, [88](#).

cha n'yns or *n[']ynsee*, v. not learn, not teach; **-agh**; **-in**; **-ins**; **-ym**; **-yms**, [94](#). Y

dynsee, v. taught, did teach, learned or did learn, did gain, or impart knowledge. Y.

gynsagh or **gynsaghey**, v. [61](#). teaching, learning. Y

dy ynsaghey, v. to learn, to teach, to instruct, to receive instruction.

er m'ynsaghey (sic), v. hath, &c. been taught.

er n'ynsaghey, pt. hath, &c. learned, taught. Y

ynsit, [85](#). learned, taught.

dy ynsit, adv. learnedly.

Y

s'ynsit, *a.* how learned, taught, instructed, or educated. Y

neu-ynsit, *a.* unlearned, untaught, illiterate; *Rom. i. 14: Ta mee fo kiangley chammah da ny Greekyn as da ny Barbarianee, chammah da'n (vooinjer) ynsit, as da'n neu-ynsit.* I am debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise, and to the unwise.

slane-ynsit, *a.* perfect; *Isa. xlvi. 19: Quoi ta cha doal rishyn ta slane ynsit, cha moal ayns soilshey as shirveishagh y Chiarn?* Who is blind as he that is perfect, and blind as the Lord's servant?

ynseydagh, *s. m.* a learner, a pupil, a scholar; *pl. 71* [change **-agh** to **-ee**].

ynseyder, *s. m.* a teacher; *pl. -yn*.

ynsagh, *s. m.* learning, literature, erudition, instruction, doctrine; *pl. -yn*.

ynsee, *a. d.* of learning or teaching.

fer ynsee, *s. m.* a teacher, a taught person.

fer-ynsee, *s. m.* a teacher.

e er-ynsee, *s.* his teacher, *mas. F*

fir ynsee, *s. pl.* teachers, taught persons.

fir-ynsee, *s. pl.* teachers, instructors.

ynsagh-lioaragh, *s. m.* book learning, the use of letters, in contradistinction to the learning of any thing else.

ynsagh-keayin, *s. <f>[m].* navigation.

ynsoil, *a.* teachable, able to learn.

yskan, *s.* an ell; *pl. -yn*.

yskid, *s.* shank or hough [EDD: The hock of an animal; the leg or lower part of the thigh of a man; the ham, thigh, hip]; *2 Sam. viii. 4: ...as yiare David feh-yskid ooilley ny cabbil fainee, agh haue eh keead jeu son whilleen fainagh.* ...and David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for an hundred chariots; *Josh. xi. 9: As ren Joshua roo myr doarddee yn Chiarn da: yiare eh feh yskid nyn gabbil, as losht eh nyn vainee lesh aile.* And Joshua did unto them as the Lord bade him: he houghed their horses, and burnt their chariots with fire); the part an animal has below the trunk of the body; *pl. -yn;* *yskidyn liauyrey* (long shanks).