A Glossary With Some Pieces of Verse was originally published in 1867. The book is an account of Yola, a language once spoken in a few remote areas of Wexford, Ireland, where I grew up and where most of my family still live. The origins of Yola are still disputed but the generally held belief is that it gradually emerged amongst English settlers who had followed the Norman barons Richard de Clare and Robert Fitzstephen to Ireland in the 12th century. By the 14th century, their dialect had developed to such a degree as to be distinct from the mainstream spoken English language.

Between 1800 and 1827, Jacob Poole, a local farmer, collected a large number of words (though reportedly not exhaustive), compiling a dictionary of translations into modern English. The glossary was published 40 years later, with additional ‘editorial observations’ by William Barnes. Further editions have since been published; Poole’s Glossary by Diarmaid O’Muirithe & T P Dolan (with ‘corrected etymologies’) in 1979, and again as The Dialect of Forth and Bargy, by the same editors, in 1996.

The original 1867 edition – more elliptical, and certainly more typographically satisfying than the other versions – has recently been republished by For Further Information, using a digital copy sourced from Google Books. This excerpt, produced for The Metapress, extracting 18 pages of Poole’s dictionary, from A–E, is a further derivation of the published forms of the book. The complete version, printed on demand via Lulu, is available for the cost of production – £3.73*, in the spirit of the book’s public domain status – from the FFI website: www.forfurtherinformation.org

Wayne Daly
Publisher, For Further Information
June 2009

POSSIBLE TITLES:
A. A GLOSSARY WITH SOME PIECES OF VERSE
B. GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT OF FORTH & BARGY
C. POOLE’S GLOSSARY
D. YOLA ZONGS
E. SONGS, METRICAL PIECES ETC.

*Subject to change

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A

GLOSSARY,
&c.

Words marked thus (†) are added from a list furnished to Dr. Russell by the late Mr. Hore of Wexford.
Words marked thus (*) indicate such as are incorporated from Vallancey’s Glossary, and are not found in Mr. Poole’s Manuscripts.
Words marked thus (‡) have been obtained from Stanyhurst’s notice of Wexford, in Holinshed’s Chronicle.

A.

A. The. [In later times the.]
Aagar. Eager.
Aake. Ache.
Aam. Them. [O.E. ham, em. A.S. heom, which is not a corruption of them, but a true form of the objective plural of he.] Aalhouse, (see Howse) Aalhouse. Alehouse.
Aamzil, Amenil, Amenille, Aamezill. Themselves.
Aany. Any.
Aar. There, their.

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OF FORTH AND BARONY. 23

Angish. Poverty. [The root Ang, Eng, means to pinch, to straiten, and angish is pinchedness or straitness of life.]
Aanoo. Another.
Apan, Apa. Upon.
*Arent. Around.
Arich. The morning. [A.S. Aear. Early.]
†Arkagh. Eager. [Irish, aréac, hungry, ravenous.
Armon. The side-lace of a car.
Armenmeneen. Working at night. [Irish, aréan, sitting up late.]
*Arum. Within. Within the house. [I should, however, have taken arún, A.S. to mean abroad, out of the house.]
Asean. [A.S. W.E. Aaxen.] Asheen.
Aseep. Asleep.
*Asarte. Run away.
At. That, which.
At, ath. Eat. e.g. “Ich at mee three meals,” I ate my three meals.
Atheen. Eating.
†Attercrop. [A.S. Atter-coppa; after, poison; coop, a head, or a coop or cup.] A spider.
Aught. Any, anything. e.g. “Geeth hea aught?” Doth he get any or anything?
Aul. All.
Aulaveer. Altogether.
Awy. Away: e.g. “Awy wough it.” Away with it.

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GLOSLARY OF THE DIALECT

Aboo. Above.
Abut, Abouten. [A.S. Abdatan.] About.
Adee. Ha!
Adh. At.
Af, Av. If, of.
O.E., W.E., afaer, afraid, frightened. Our word afraid means rather “driven away in a fright,” from the verb to fray.
Agone. Ago; e.g. “A while ago.” [So, W.E.]
Agyn. Again.
Agyther. Together. [Agyther is on-gather, d’gather; i.e. in a gathered state.]
Aloge. Below. [A-low, on-low, at-low, is as well grounded as below, by-low. If the gh be not taken from the Irish, then logh is an earlier form than low.]
Amach, Ammache. A dwarf. [Irish, abac, a dwarf.]
Amanse. Among. [A.S. Aman, on mense, together.]
Ameel. Achee. [Ameel means what is in a meal state, or in a mingled lot.]
*Ameve. To move.
Anizoe, Amaze. Wonder, amazement.
Angerth. Angry [anger’d]
OF FORTH AND BARONY.

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

†Beter. A lane bearing to a high-road. [See Bougher.]
Baulkls. [Balks.] Unsawed timber.
Baush. Bash. The palm of the hand. [It may be the hollow of the hand, as the root-meaning would imply a hollowing up.]
Bawen. [Irish, bín, a leasfield, untilled, level fields.]
A basecourt or quadrangle.
Bawkoon. Bacon.
Beans. Bean.
Beards. Beard.
Beathes. [W.E. Beast.] Cows.
Beebber, Bibber. [O.E., E.E., Bibber; W.E., Biver.]
To tremble. [as with cold.]
†Bebereens. Trembling.

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

Bee. By.
Beedher. Peter, a man's Christian name.
Been. Beas.
Beleave. Belief.
†Bellee. Belly.

Glossary of the Dialect

Baloon. Bellow.
†Benagh. [Irish, boasht.] A heifer; a cow from two years old and upwards, which never had a calf.
Ber. To bear or carry.
Beatheas. Beside.
Beasworth. [W.E. Beesmoor.] To beasmear.
Betseede. Betide.
Bhlock. Black.
Biddades. Potatoes.
Bidge. To buy. Bidge is in wear an earlier root-form (the 5th) than buy (the 9th).
*Blé. To boil. This is a vulgar pronunciation in Ireland.
Billeden. [Billy.] William.
Blauke. To blare, blow, bleat, bawl.
Blaukoon. [W.E. Blaking.] Bawling, crying, bleating.
Bláik is in wear an earlier form (the 7th) than blow (the 8th).
Blautheer. [W.E. Blather.] Bladder.
Blay. To blow, shout.
Blayoon, Blayson. Blowing, shouting.
Blauyke. [A blesting.] A cry of a kid or calf. (See Blauke.)
†Blaze. Bleaze. A faggot.
Blent. Plenty.
Blooken. Fresh; e.g., "Bloooden sales." Fresh eels.
Blin. Mistaken; e.g., "Ich as (or 'chao) greatly blin," I was greatly mistaken.

Glossary of the Dialect

speech. It is a good word. Did the Forthers make it?]
Breed. Bread.
Breede. Bride.
Brekvast. [W.E. Brekvast.] Breakfast.
Brown. A firebrand; e.g., "Host brown," a hot stick of fire. [W.E. Bron.]
Brooks, †Brough. To break.
Brute. [Dorset, brots.] Bread.
Brogue. Irish, a shoe.
Bryne, †Brian. The brain.
Buckate. Bucket.
Budhheree. A battery.
Bucyren. To frighten.
Burilles. Birds.
Burge. A bridge.
Busha. A bush.
Bushoon. Growing bushes.
Busk, pl. Buskées. A thick small cake of white meal, read in a song as "spiced bread," or a small tambourine, or buscan, made of sheepskin stretched on a hoop. [The root-meaning of busk would be what is bowed or bunched up; and notwithstanding what some have said of biscuit, as from the hybrid Latin bēs and the French ois, twice baked, which it is not, I
cannot help thinking that biscuit was a biakst, a diminutive from some such stem as bisk, and a按钮, a button. Buthose, *Bodhos, *Bothi, *Boithig. Bod. [A.S. Bodig.]
Heathos. See Boggin.
Bothosea. Buter, greasy! Or worn in the buttery, *Buthither. Butter. (This is a vulgar pronunciation of butter throughout Ireland.)
Bye, Buye. A boy. [W.E. bwoy.]

C.

Cakse. A cake.
Cale. A calf.
Cambaute. A crooked bat, or stick. [Cæwe is the Irish for crooked.] *Cape. A man’s great coat. [Cape, Spanish, a sort of cloak.]
*Caroles. Christmas carols.
Cauna. [Irish, cæn.] A country cabin; also a tent used at fairs.
Caule, Caule (pl. Caules) A horse. [Can caule or cöl be the primary stem of the diminutive form caule, cöl; as calet, col*F When so, it is interesting.]
Caunthe. Called.
Cauhe. [Cæwa.] Care.
Cauhe. A way or road. [Irish, cahe, a causeway.]
Caut. Catherine, a woman’s name.
*Cha. Ich ha, I have.

OF FORTH AND HABSY. 30

Glossary of the Dialect

‘Cham. Ich am, I am.
Chaa. A chamber. [W.E. chambour.]
Chaa. Ich ha, I was.
Chemia. Chips as *Thobias Butcher thought.
Chi. A small quantity; e.g., “A chi of barach,” a little barley.
Chick. Chicken.
Chisoe. A chisel.
*Chivio. A hunt.
Chood. Ich ood, I would.
[Chote, I wot. Ich tuit, I know.]
Choulie. The cheek. [W.E. chaul, chowl, the chin, or under chin.]

Cheek by jowl.
With faces fondly set together.

Choulie. Cheeks or jamb, as the posts of a door, chimney, &c.
Church. A church.
Churchre. A church.
Chugh. Chuff.
*Chull. Ich will, I will.
Cleps. [O.E.] To call, name; y-clep, ec-clep. Called, named.

“In heaven y-clep’d Ephraim.”—Milton.

Cloua. A simpleton, a silly man. [Irish, cloingeog, a simpleton or stonehead, from cloe, a stone; or English clout, a clodlike doll as clait, N.E. a doll.]
Clugereoseh. A flock, clutch, crowd.

OF FORTH AND HABSY. 31

Co. Quoth, saith, e.g., “Co thou,” quoth thou; “Co ha,” says he.
Coale. To make cold, to chill.
Coaribhed. Searched, e.g., “Coaribhed an recoribhed,” searched and researched.
+Cole. Cold.
Comfoort. Comfort.
Comman, Comman. [Irish, comain.] The hurly or burry. The Welsh word, “commawny,” battle.
Whence with back, little, backgammon.
Comrie. Trust, confidence.
Comdulce. A candle.
*Conmishelag. A collection or gathering of many things.

Coros. Wooden cups or vessels, without handles; some are made square, others round. [See Kon.]
Coulane, *Coulane, Coulane. [Irish, colán, from cét.]
The back of the head or body.
+Coulacanan. [Irish, cathacan.] A mixed dish of winter greens and potatoes, butter and pepper.
Cooold. A pigeon. [Irish, coló, A.S. culere, W.E. culure, a wood-pigeon.]
Coom. Come, e.g., “Come to thee met.” Come to thy meat. Come to breakfast, dinner, or supper.
“Come thee wyse.” Come thy ways.

Cooon. Corn.
*Corrap. [E.E. Corrope, Copper-rose.] The red poppy.
Corute. Tumbling or thrusting one another down; wrestling.
Corus. Feverish.

Glossary of the Dialect

Correte, Correte, pl. Correteas. A carrot.
Cortere. A quarter. [See Curthere.]
Coshes. Conscience.
Cosheur. A feast. [Irish cosheur, a feast.]
Cotleagh. A small gate.

Correate. (See Correte.)
Cousane. A big hole, as in a fence; a secret hole.
[See Cusane.]
Cowealenn. Sodding, e.g., “A war cowdealeen wincor.” They were scolding with one another.
Cowlee (A). Is when the bowl goes beyond the goal. Cowlee man. The keeper of the goal at the game of ball.

Cown. A comb.
Cozeen. Kinsfolk, cousin. [Nephews were formerly called cousins in England.]
Crap, pl. Crepas. Part of a faggot or bush, whithered, cut, but not made into faggots.
Craeeen. Choking.
Craeet. The danger of choking for want of a drink in eating.
Crewest, Crowest. A crust.
Crocke. Crook.
*Crookeen, Crooken. Crounness, peevishness. [Croaking!]

Crowe. A crow.
Cub. A small gull.
Cuck. A cock.
Curkan. Sitting on the ham.  
Curokto, fCurogh. Snappish, contrary.  
Curnale. A corner.  
Cursape. To overturn.  
Curtshere, tCortere. A quarter, e.g.  
Arneau curthere. The spring;  
Zummer curthere. The summer;  
Harrest curthere. Autumn;  
Wenter curthere. Winter.  
Cusseranno. A pathway. [Irish, còrsa, a pathway through fields.] (See Caushe.)

D.

Daasly. Daily.  
[Das, Dash, slap.]  
Daunen. The [dawning] dawn.  
Dansth. Danced.  
Dap. A touch, or tap.  
Dean't. To be dazed; to look, behold, look up. [From the root of dare, which meant to daunt.  
Dare, N. E. and dare, are from the same root.  
Dearn, N. E. is daunted, downcast.]  
[Dee. Die.]  
Deed. Dead.  
Deenes. Dennis.  
Deenes. Times, e.g. "Dreee denses," Three times.  
Deen. To dress, e.g. "Deen theenzl," Dress thyself.  
Deervil. Devil.  
[Del. Until. "Del Ich," Until I.]

Del. To dig [delve.]  
Delteen. [Delving.] Digging.  
Delight. Delight.  
†Deneen. Dineen.  
Dereeling. Darling.  
Detch. To thotch.  
Deuseen. A dozen.  
Dhen. Ten.  
Dher. A door, e.g., "Lhunze a dher," Open the door. "Thyme a dher," Shut the door.  
Dhernaphis. Turnips.  
Dhew. Dheew.  
Dhicks. Dhicks. That, e.g., "Dhicks poake," That pocket. [W.R. Thilk, this. In the Forth address to the Earl Mulgrave it seems that dhick means this; and dhicks means that; as "na dhick wys, nar dhicks," Neither this way, nor that.]

Dhing. A thing.  
Dhirtee. Thirty.  
Dhough. Dough.  
Dhonal, †Donel. A dunc. [A good lawful stem.  
Dunnas, S.E. is dull of hearing.]  
Dhourk. Dark.  
†Dhrashal. [W.E. Dreasal.] The sail, consisting of three parts, the sail, the hand-staff, and the connecting tie or link, called "ye bunyan," made of sailakin or sheepakin—all a dhrasel.  
[In W.E. the hand-staff is so called, as is the

Draf. Stripped.  
*Don. [W.E. the same.] To put on, as clothes, dress.  
Doth na. Do not.  
Doughtere. Daughter.  
Drv. To draw.  
Draft. A stroke with an axe or stick.  
Draugh, †Drowe. [W.E. drow.] To throw, e.g., "Draugh a corce," or "Draugh a theeres, Throw one another. "Ich drous ham," I threw him.  
[Draugh. Through W.E. drouch.]  
†Draught. A drawing stroke with a weapon. (See Draft.)  
Drashe. Thread.  
Drewee. To drive, or a drove. See Dhreewe.  
†Drostal. [O.E. Throstel.] A blackbird.  
†Drowe. To throw.  
Drv. True.  
Drummasen. [Irish, spooms, a girdle which crosses the back.] A girth over the horse’s back to keep up the trace [a ridge tie.]  
Drush, †Drish. A thrush.  
Dug. A dog.  
Dunder. Thunder.  
Durk. Dark.  
Dwante. Twenty.  
*Drithes. To look on, behold.
### Glossary of the Dialect

| E. | [Eeth, Eeef. [A.S. eath. N.E. eath, eith.] Easy. This word may give a clue to enteete, the noon rest; as en-eeth, the backseasing or relaxation.] |
| Ear. | [Ee.] Before. |
| Earcheoe, Earche. Every, each. [Earch and every are both formed by wordwear from the A.S. æfer-eoe, ever-ching-on; thus, |

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Earnough. [Irish, spóirneach, wild, funny.] Comical, e.g., "A goode earnough," A droll man. 
Eathheet, Eathheit. Evening. 
Eave, Eave. 
Edward, Edward. 
Ee-go. Gone, e.g., "He's ce-go," He's gone. 
Eee. A, the. 
Eeeloon, Iloon. [Irish, oiteis, island.] 
Een, eene. The end, e.g., "Ill eee," Ill end. 
Eenewe, Enough. 
Eerish. Irish. 
Eeraw, Iram. 
Eerat. [Rant.] Torn. 

### Glossary of the Dialect (continued)

| *Elf, Elvies. O.E. A fairy. |
| Eth. [W.E. Ever.] A newt. |
| Equest. [Aghast.] Fear. |
| Equested. Frightened. |
| Ee, Ein, Eya. |
| Eight. To eat. |
| Eileanagh. The elder tree. |
| Elles. Else. |
| Enothee. An ant hill. [W.E. Emmet, an ant.] |
| "Entees kneaquns," an ant hill. In Irish, knockeen means a little hill. |
| Enteete. A siesta or sleep at noon. (A custom still maintained in the Barony of Forth.) |
| Ere. Ever. |
| *Erich. Every. [See Earchee.] |
| Erroane, Errone. Errand. |
| Ee. An ae. |
| Et. That. |
| Ee. A point of the compass, as "What ete does the wind blow from?" [N.E. Airt.] |
| *Everich. Every, all. |
| Eysthe. Asked. |
| Eyer. Ever. |
YOLA YOLA

yola

YOLA

yola Yola

Found signs from Yola Farmstead, Tagoat, County Wexford, August 2008