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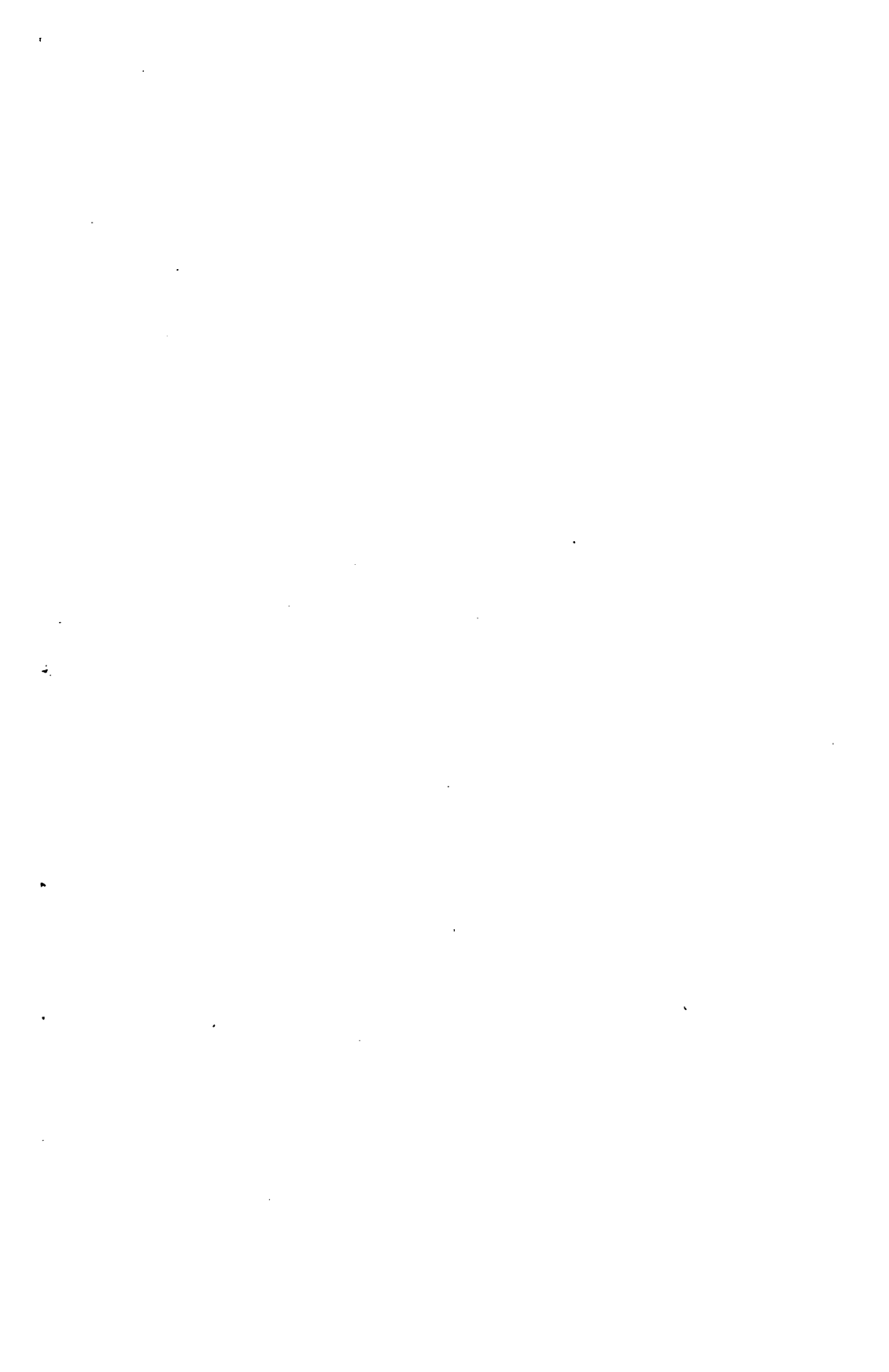
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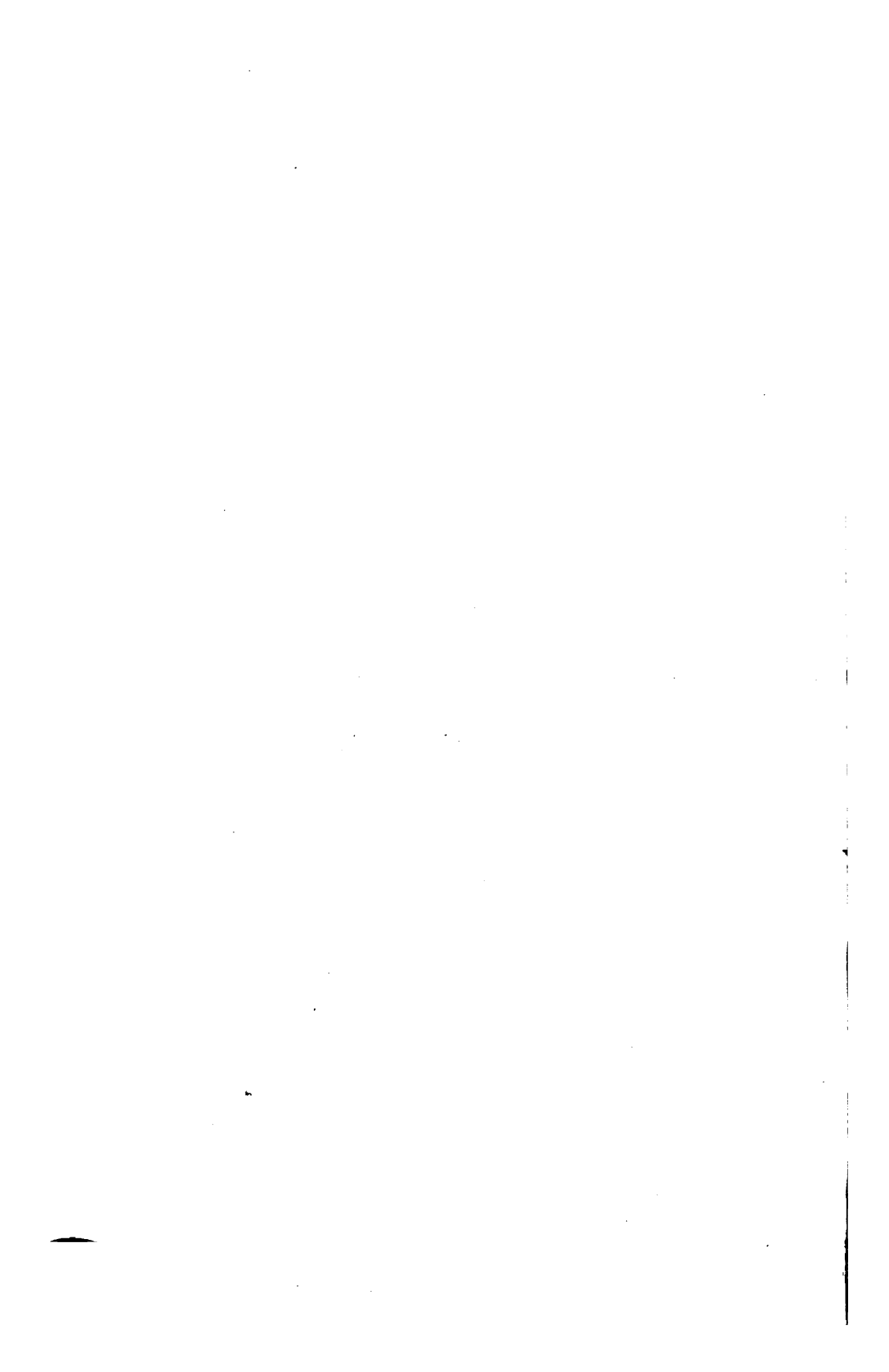


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Romani 9







THE DIALECT
OF THE
ENGLISH GYPSIES.

BY
B. C. SMART, M.D., & H. T. CROFTON.

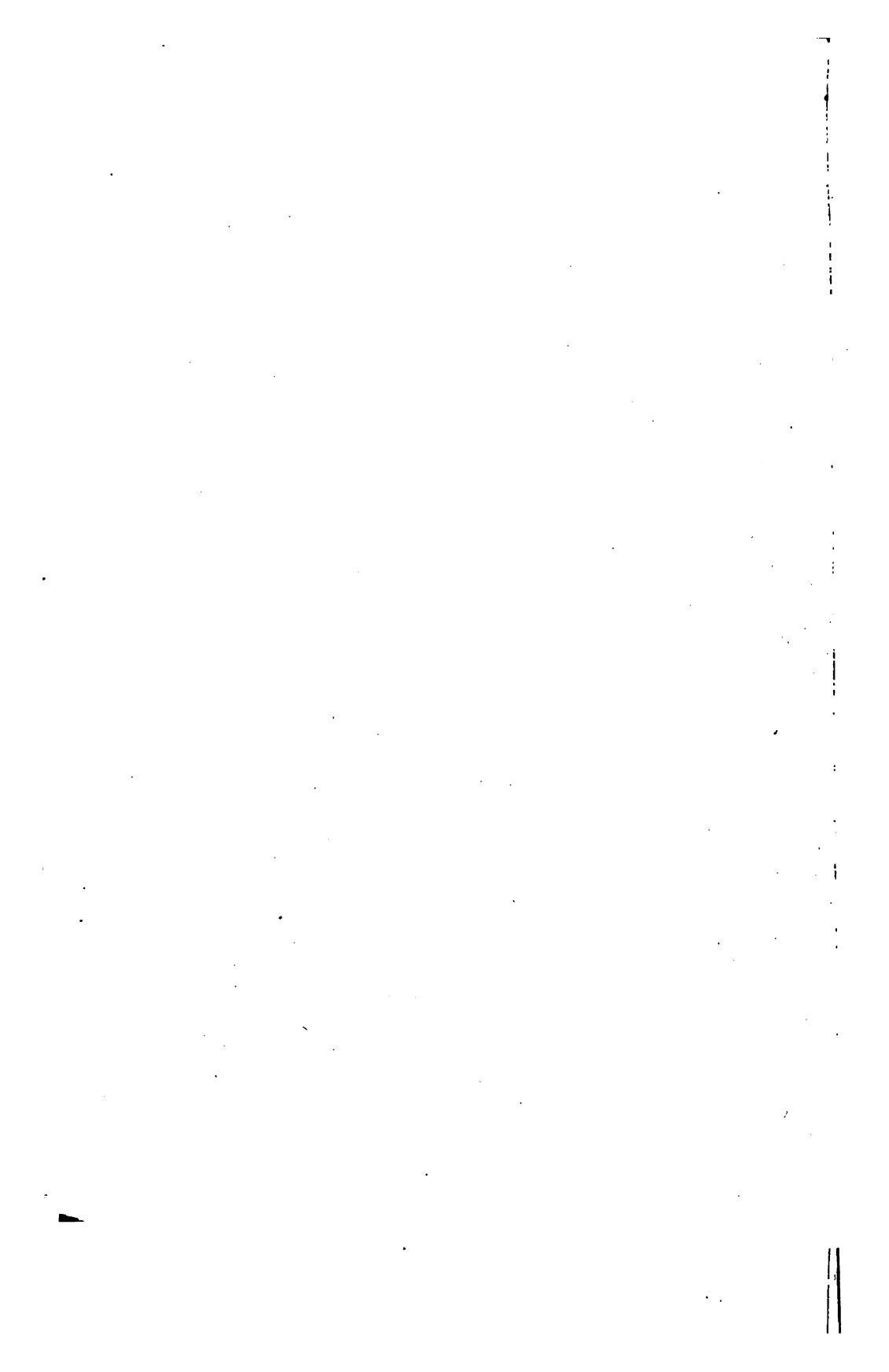
SECOND EDITION.
REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

LONDON:
ASHER AND CO.,
13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
1875.

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TO
DR. ALEXANDRE G. PASPATI,
OF CONSTANTINOPLE, AUTHOR OF
"ÉTUDES SUR LES TCHINGHIANÉS DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN,"
IN TOKEN OF THEIR HIGH APPRECIATION
OF HIS VALUABLE WORK,
AND IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE GREAT ASSISTANCE
THEY HAVE DERIVED THEREFROM
IN PROSECUTING KINDRED RESEARCHES,
THIS MONOGRAPH,
ON THE DIALECT OF THE ENGLISH GYPSIES,
IS WITH HIS KIND PERMISSION,
INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHORS.

NOTE ON ERRATA.

The critical reader is particularly referred to the list of "Corrigenda" at the end of this volume, to rectify various typographical and other inaccuracies which have been inadvertently overlooked in revising the proofs.

PREFACE.

LITTLE requires to be said by way of preface to the present work, unless it be in reference to its conjoint authorship. Although termed a Second Edition, and so far as one of its authors is concerned being but an extension of his previously published researches, yet it is far from being a *réchauffé* of a prior publication. It has received such additions to its material, and undergone such changes in its arrangement, that we think it may fairly be described, in the prevalent language of the day, as having passed through a process of evolution from a lower to a higher stage of development. The infusion into the work of fresh blood, and the contact with younger enthusiasm, have stirred a somewhat stagnating interest, and awakened a zymotic activity, which have led to combined and successful efforts to obtain further facts to fill former vacancies.

From a critical point of view, a book is apt to suffer from the confusion of style and want of unity which are the almost necessary features of literary partnership. Such considerations, however, are of little moment in connection with a scientific treatise which depends for its value, not upon manner, but upon matter. There are even in questions of fact positive advantages to be gained by collaboration, and notably the increased authority

which a statement derives from the corroboration of a second observer. Accordingly, we have in most instances carefully tested each other's results before adopting them as our own.

In the following pages we have endeavoured accurately to record facts as we found them, and to present them to our readers untingered by the personal medium through which they are transmitted. Whatever be the merits or defects of our undertaking, we claim an equal share of the praise or blame which may be bestowed upon it.

BATH C. SMART.

HENRY THOMAS CROFTON.

MANCHESTER,

June 15th, 1874.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1861 a short paper on the "Language of the English Gypsies" was read by one of the authors of the present work before the Ethnological Section of the British Association, then holding its annual meeting at Manchester. This paper was chiefly based upon a vocabulary which was submitted to the inspection of the members of the Section, and which the author, at that time a very young man engaged in the study of medicine, had himself collected in the tents of various Gypsy tribes. Subsequently this vocabulary was presented to the London Philological Society, in conjunction with some remarks upon Grammar, and is to be found printed in its Transactions for the year 1863, where it is entitled "The Dialect of the English Gypsies, by Bath C. Smart, M.D." Since the publication of this contribution towards a fuller knowledge of English Romanes, little has been written on the subject in this country of any scientific pretension, until the recent works of Borrow and Leland issued from the press. Both these writers have dealt with Gypsy topics in their own peculiar way. The picturesque mannerism of Mr. Borrow's well-known style, his roving experience, and evident sympathy with Bohemian life and character, impart a charm to all his works quite independent of their linguistic value. The latest production

of his pen is the first systematic treatise he has written on the English Gypsy dialect, which is only referred to casually in his previous publications. Whatever be the judgment passed upon his labours from a philological point of view, to him must be conceded the crown as the *facile princeps* of English Gypsy writers. His infectious enthusiasm awakens in the hearts of even staid, respectable readers a dangerous longing for the freedom of the wilds; and disposes them to admire, if not to emulate, the example of the Oxford scholar, whose romantic story Mr. Matthew Arnold has commemorated in elegant verse. He, chafing within the "studious walls" of his college, sick of the culture "which gives no bliss," at length broke through the restrictions and conventional proprieties of his stately Alma Mater, and, yielding to the "free onward impulse" of a nomadic nature,

"One summer morn forsook
His friends, and went to learn the Gypsy lore,
And roamed the world with that wild brotherhood,
And came, as most men deemed, to little good."

Mr. Leland in his work has subordinated the scientific to the popular element; and in so doing has evoked, as he probably intended, a wider interest in his subject than if he had confined his remarks within severer limits.

The books of both these authors will well repay the perusal of those interested in Gypsy literature, but still neither of them has exhausted the material to be obtained by a diligent investigator in the same field of research. Much good grain yet remains to be gathered in before the harvest be completed, and the record of this remarkable race be written in its full entirety. Here lies the *raison d'être* of our own little treatise. We believe we have new matter to place before our readers, having col-

lected sufficient data to warrant us in attempting, what has not been done before in this country, a tolerably complete exposition of the grammatical forms and construction of the 'deepest' extant English Romanes, namely, that spoken by the oldest members of the families most renowned among the Gypsies themselves for a knowledge of their ancient tongue.

These 'fathers in Israel,' the 'jinomeskros' or pundits of their tribe, are well acquainted with words and idioms which are unfamiliar to their sons, and will be almost unintelligible to the generation which shall come after them. Little else than bare root-words are to be obtained from the modernized Gypsy of the period; but in conversing with his patriarchal sire,

"Whose spirit is a chronicle
Of strange and occult and forgotten things,"

we have often been rewarded by hearing archaic terms and obsolete inflexions which, like the bones and eggs of the Great Auk, or the mummified fragments of a Dodo, are the sole relics of extinct forms. These need to be eagerly listened for and carefully treasured as the broken utterances of an expiring language.

Among these conservators of ancient ways, we have met with no Gypsy anywhere who can be compared with our friend Sylvester Boswell, for purity of speech and idiomatic style. No 'posh-and-posh' mumper is he, but a genuine specimen of a fine old 'Romani chal'—a regular blue-blooded hidalgo—his father a Boswell, his mother a Herne—his pedigree unstained by base 'gaujo' admixture. We have been especially indebted to him both for his willingness to impart information and for the intelligence which has enabled him satisfactorily to elucidate several doubtful points in the language. We mention his

name here with emphasis, because he himself wishes for some public acknowledgment of his services, and because we have pleasure in claiming for him a 'double first' in classical honours, as a Romanes scholar of the 'deepest' dye. Sylvester habitually uses in his conversation what he calls the "double (*i.e.*, inflected) words," and prides himself on so doing. He declares that he speaks just like his father and mother did before him, but that many of the younger folk around him do not understand him when he uses the old forms current in his early days. According to him, these degenerate scions of an ancient stock only speak the "dead (*i.e.*, uninflected) words," and say, when at a loss for an expression, "Go to Wester,— he speaks dictionary." He affirms that none can use the double words like some of the Hernes and Boswells; that most of the old-fashioned 'Romani chals' are either dead or have left England for America or elsewhere; but that nevertheless some few remain scattered over the country, though even they have lost and forgotten a great deal through constant intercourse with other Gypsies who only speak the broken dialect. To tell the truth, Wester himself occasionally lapses from his lofty pedestal, and we have noted from his lips examples of very dog-Romanes. He would, however, often recover himself from these slips, and arrest our reporting pencil in mid-career with "Stop, don't put that down!" and, after thinking for a moment, would tell us the same thing in 'deep' Romanes, or even find on further reflection "in the lowest deep a deeper still."

There are several dialects of the Anglo-Romanes. Sylvester Boswell recounts six: 1st, that spoken by the New Forest Gypsies, having Hampshire for its headquarters; 2nd, the South-Eastern, including Kent and the

neighbourhood; 3rd, the Metropolitan, that of London and its environs; 4th, the East Anglian, extending over Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs, Lincolnshire, Northampton, and Leicestershire; 5th, that spoken in the 'Korlo-tem,' or Black Country, having Birmingham for its capital; 6th, the Northern. We do not altogether agree with this classification, but it is interesting as a Gypsy's own, and we give it for what it is worth.

In addition, there is the Kirk Yetholm or Scotch Gypsy dialect, which is very corrupt, and anything but copious. Lastly, there is the Welsh Gypsy dialect spoken by the Woods, Williamses, Joneses, etc., who have a reputation for speaking 'deep,' but who mix Romani words with 'Lavenes,' *i.e.*, the language of the Principality.

For practical purposes, the English Gypsy tongue may be conveniently considered as consisting of two great divisions, *viz.*,—

1st. The Common wide-spread corrupt dialect, "quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus," containing but few inflexions, and mixed to a greater or less extent with English, and conforming to the English method in the arrangement of the sentences. This is the vulgar tongue in every-day use by ordinary Gypsies.'

2nd. The 'Deep' or old dialect, known only to a few aged Gypsies, which contains many inflexions and idioms; which has its own 'ordo verborum;' which closely resembles the principal Continental Gypsy dialects, *e.g.*, the German, Turkish, etc.; and which contains a minimum admixture of English words. This last, which will soon cease to exist, is *par excellence* the Gypsy language, of which the first is merely the corruption.

Dialectical variations, whether local or tribal, undoubtedly exist, and may perhaps help to explain the

discrepancies to be found in the writings of the different authors who have treated on the language of the English Gypsies. We think there is now sufficient evidence to enable us to estimate the nature and extent of topographical peculiarities. The materials most available for this purpose are: 1st, Dr. Richard Bright's imperfect and scanty, but at the same time valuable, examples of the dialect of the Norwood Gypsies, published in 1818; 2nd, Colonel Harriot's very excellent vocabulary obtained from the New Forest Gypsies, published in 1830; 3rd, our own vocabulary, principally collected in the North of England, but partly in the Eastern Counties, first published in 1863; 4th, the recent work of Mr. Leland, who appears to have conducted his researches principally in and around London, which may be taken to illustrate the peculiarities of the Metropolitan district, published in 1873; lastly, the "Lavo-lil" of Mr. Borrow, published in 1874, who, being an old resident in Norfolk, might be regarded as the exponent of the East Anglian dialect, were it not for the intrinsic evidence in his writings that many of his words have been procured from various and wide-spread sources. A comparative examination of the data furnished by these works, and our own additional experience, strongly incline us to the opinion that mere locality has very little influence in the formation or limitation of a genuine Gypsy dialect. The 'deeper' (*i.e.*, purer) Romanes a Gypsy speaks, irrespective of his whereabouts, the nearer he approximates to one common standard. The language of Dr. Bright's Norwood Gypsies in 1818 closely resembles that of our Lancashire Boswells in 1874.

Posh-Romanes, the corrupt broken dialect, is of course intermixed with provincialisms, and this varies in different parts of England. If an infusion of broad Yorkshire be

the excipient, the resultant mixture is not the same as when the vehicle is East Anglian. Seeing that Gypsies speak English like that of the surrounding population, it must happen that in turning English colloquialisms into Romanes, they follow the prevailing idiom of the district they frequent, and thus may arise special modes of expression. Romanes melts into the shape of the mould into which it is cast; or, to change the metaphor, its stream may be said to take the course of the channel, and to become impregnated with the soil of the country, through which it flows.

Our conclusion, then, is this: that local colouring does not affect Romanes proper, but only the medium in which it is conveyed.

But if we attach little importance to territorial variation, we are inclined to admit the probability of there being tribal differences of dialect. Whether these depend on the greater or less time which has elapsed since the separation of particular tribes from their Continental brethren, or whether on original and longer-standing peculiarities, are only matters for conjecture. It is likely that the Gypsies did not invade this island in a body, but landed in successive detachments, and thus a straggling immigration may have extended over a considerable period, and in that case the latest arrivals might be expected to speak the deepest Romanes. At all events, it is now a fact that certain Gypsy families speak their own language better than others; and words and idiomatic expressions habitually used in one tent may never be heard in another.

Dr. Paspati, in his "Memoir on the Tchingianés of the Ottoman Empire," minutely discriminates between the idioms spoken respectively by the 'Sédentaires' and the 'Nomades.' The words in these two dialects, as he gives

them, are sometimes so unlike as apparently to constitute separate branches of a common stock. In England, the distinction between the sedentary or settled Gypsies and their wandering brethren has not the significance which it has in Turkey, where, especially in the Danubian provinces, there are many villages inhabited by Gypsies alone. Kirk-Yetholm is the only place in Great Britain where there is a Gypsy colony of any magnitude, although 'kairengros,' or house-dwellers, are to be found scattered over the whole country. No general dialectical distinction, however, can be drawn between English Gypsies on these grounds. Our Gypsy settlers assimilate their speech more or less closely to that of their neighbours, according as the rust of disuse, and the forgetful lapse of time, gradually obliterate their primitive language, until in a generation or two there are left but few and imperfect traces of their original mother-tongue. In spite of all that has been said by Mr. Simson, in his "History of the Gypsies," our own experience supports the conclusion that a settled life is not favourable to the preservation of the language, but that those who use it with greater average purity are those who travel about the most, and have therefore greatest need for a secret language, and more frequent opportunities for its exercise and cultivation with others of their confraternity across whom they may come in the course of their wanderings.

Most of our Gypsies cease their roving habits during the colder months of the year, and take up their abode in or near our larger towns. The houses they temporarily occupy there present the same empty appearance as is seen in the homes of the sedentary Gypsies in the East. The whole household will be found squatting on the floor, and dispensing with all unaccustomed articles of furniture.

Many families also resort to towns for shelter and convenience during the winter, without abandoning their tent life. These encamp in unused yards, or on waste plots left for building purposes, for which they often pay a small ground-rent. The Gypsies' inveterate attachment to the tent in preference to a house is indicated, as Paspatis points out, in their very language: thus, he says, the Turkish Gypsies have twenty words applicable to a tent and its appurtenances, but only two referring to a house.

But the dignity of a town residence has few attractions even for the half-domesticated 'kairengro.' The nomadic instinct underlies his assumed character of a householder, and reappears as certainly as the traditional Tartar on scratching a Russian. With the first spring sunshine comes the old longing to be off; and soon is seen, issuing from his winter quarters, a little calvacade, tilted cart, bag and baggage, donkeys and dogs, 'rom, romni, and tickni chavis,' and the happy family is once more under weigh for the open country. With dark restless eye and coarse black hair fluttered by the fresh breeze, he slouches along, singing as he goes, in heart, if not in precise words,

" I loiter down by thorp and town ;
For any job I'm willing ;
Take here and there a dusty brown,
And here and there a shilling."

No carpet can please him like the soft green turf, and no curtains compare with the snow-white blossoming hedgerow thorn. A child of Nature, he loves to repose on the bare breast of the great mother. As the smoke of his evening fire goes up to heaven, and the savoury odour of roast 'hotchi-witchi' or of 'canengri' soup salutes his nostrils, he sits in the deepening twilight drinking in with unconscious delight all the sights and sounds

which the country affords. With his keen senses alive to every external impression, he feels that

“’Tis sweet to see the evening star appear ;
 ’Tis sweet to listen as the night winds creep
 From leaf to leaf ;”

he dreamily hears the distant bark of the prowling fox and the melancholy hootings of the wood-owls ; he marks the shriek of the “night-wandering weasel,” and the rustle of the bushes, as some startled forest-creature plunges into deeper coverts ; or perchance the faint sounds from a sequestered hamlet reach his ears, or the still more remote hum of a great city. Cradled from his infancy in such haunts as these, “places of nestling green for poets made,” and surely for Gypsies too, no wonder if, after the fitful fever of his town-life, he sleeps well, with the unforgotten and dearly-loved lullabies of his childhood soothing him to rest,—

“ *Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium.*”

Gypsies are the Arabs of pastoral England—the Bedouins of our commons and woodlands. In these days of material progress and much false refinement, they present the singular spectacle of a race in our midst who regard with philosophic indifference the much-prized comforts of modern civilization, and object to forego their simple life in close contact with Nature, in order to engage in the struggle after wealth and personal aggrandizement. These people, be it remembered, are not the outcasts of society ; they voluntarily hold aloof from its crushing organization, and refuse to wear the bonds it imposes. The sameness and restraints of civil life ; the routine of business and labour ; “the dull mechanic paces to and fro ;” the dim skies, confined air, and circumscribed space of towns ; the want of freshness and natural beauty ;—these conditions of

existence are for them intolerable, and they escape from them whenever they can. As in the present so in past time, their history for centuries may be written in the words of the Psalmist: "They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way; they found no city to dwell in."

If we extend our survey beyond mere provincial limits, and examine the English Gypsy dialect in relation to geographical variation, we find that it has been influenced by the languages of different countries in a similar way to that described as operating over district areas.

Dr. Franz Miklosich of Vienna, the well-known Slavonic scholar, has made a comparative study of the great geographical varieties of the Gypsy dialect in Europe. In the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gypsies, he finds Greek, Slavonic, Roumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients. He specifies thirty Slavonic and about an equal number of Greek words, which constitute the most important foreign elements in Anglo-Romanes; and concludes that the Gypsies entered England after they had sojourned among Greeks, Slaves, Magyars, Germans, and French.

But if the Anglo-Gypsies be regarded as travellers who arrived at their destination stained with the dust of the road along which their journey had lain, a special interest has since attached to them on account of their more complete insulation in this sea-girt land than elsewhere, and their long separation from the cognate tribes of the Continent. It is curious to note in Anglo-Romanes the rarity or absence of certain words which seem to be in common use in other countries; and, conversely, to find that our Gypsies have retained some words which are not met with in any other European Gypsy dialect. These will be especially referred to in a subsequent page.

A detailed analysis of the English Gypsy Vocabulary shows that the number of roots is comparatively small. But it is interesting to observe, as illustrating the natural growth of all languages, how in these few elements resides a potentiality which renders the language equal to express the simple wants and ideas of a nomadic people. A Gypsy knows how to make the best use of his limited stock of words, and is rarely at a loss for an expression. He is an adept at extemporary word-building. When requisite, he compounds and coins new names and phrases with great facility; and not in an altogether arbitrary fashion, but according to established usage, so that the fresh word sounds natural, and conveys a meaning to the ears of his fellows, hearing it perhaps for the first time. His comrades sit in judgment on the production, and after a critical examination, "welcome the little stranger," and commend it as 'a good lav,' or crush it in its birth, and pronounce it to be 'not tatcho,' if it doesn't come up to average excellence. Language is plastic in the Gypsy's mouth, and allows itself to be easily moulded into new forms. In this readiness of speech he presents a striking contrast to the slowness and poverty of utterance which characterizes the ordinary English rustic. If a Gypsy cannot find or frame a word to express a particular sense, he often accomplishes his end by means of a paraphrase. However fluent a 'rokeromengro,' or conversationalist, an outsider may be, the tongue of the alien is apt to stumble over the blanks which abound in the language and bar his progress, and he is forced to throw in English words to fill up the vacuities; but a knowing old 'Romani chal' adroitly doubles, and circumvents most such difficulties in a periphrasis, without extraneous aid or breaking the continuity of his 'rokeropen.' In these linguistic predica-

ments the 'gaujo's' extremity is the Gypsy's opportunity. The superior power of the skilful craftsman is best shown in the way he overcomes a defect in his tools. Like Paganini playing on one string, the Gypsy elicits from his imperfect instrument notes and phrases which a 'gaujo' in vain attempts to extract.

Place an English dictionary alongside of the Gypsy vocabulary, and on comparison many of our words will be found to have no corresponding Romani ones to express their meaning; but let it not be too hastily assumed that in such a case a Gypsy is unable to obviate the deficiency. "There is always a way of saying everything in Romanes, sir," a Gypsy once remarked to us, "if you can only find it out."

For example: the Gypsy has no single word answering to the English verb 'to untie.' If he wishes to give the direction, 'Untie the string,' he says, 'Mook o dori peero,' *i.e.*, Let the string loose.

There is no word for 'nephew'; but a Gypsy expresses the relationship 'He is my nephew' by reversing the order of ideas, and saying 'Lesko koko shom,' *i.e.*, I am his uncle.

In further illustration of this usage, we append a series of questions and the Romanes answers:—

Q. How would you say you were faint?

Ans. Mandi shom naflo pensa jawin' to sooto,—*i.e.*, I am ill like going to sleep (becoming unconscious).

Q. How would you say 'I humbled myself'?

Ans. Kairdóm mi kokkero choorokonó,—*i.e.*, I made myself poor (or lowly).

Q. How do you say 'Divide it'?

Ans. Del mandí posh ta too lel posh,—*i.e.*, Give me half, and do you take half.

Q. How can you ask for a spade?

Ans. Lel the kovva to'chin a hev adré o poov,—*i.e.*, Get the thing for cutting a hole in the ground (for delving).

Q. What is 'to pray to God'?

Ans. To del kooshto lavav kater mi Doovel,—*i.e.*, To give good words to God.

Q. What is 'to answer him'?

Ans. To del lav lesti, *i.e.*,—to give word to him.—(Comp. with Germ. ant-worten.)

Some of the descriptive definitions which take the place of a substantive designation are fanciful and poetical. Stars are 'Doods adré mi Doovelesko kerí,' *i.e.*, Lights in my God's home. Thunder is 'Mi Doovelesko Godli,' *i.e.*, My God's noise (or voice). Lightning is 'Mi Doovelesko yog,' *i.e.*, My God's fire. A Gypsy never mentions the name of God without prefixing 'mi,' after the manner of the opening invocation in Our Lord's Prayer.

The Gypsy word for a dog is 'jookel,' which becomes a generic term in constructing names for allied species which have no proper Romani designation. The Gypsy unwittingly adopts a strictly scientific nomenclature not unlike the binomial system of Linnæus. Thus:—

Jookel	=	Canis familiaris (the dog).
Lolo-veshkeno jookel—the	}	=	Canis vulpes (the fox).		
red wood-dog					
Boro hollomengro jookel—	}	=	Canis lupus (the wolf).		
'the great rapacious (or devouring) dog					

Naturalists have given the jackal (*Canis aureus*) a specific name referring to its colour, which is analogous to the Gypsy term for a fox, expressing both colour and habitat.

Another instance of the Gypsy's perception of analogy (whether scientific or culinary) may be taken from the vegetable kingdom. The Romani word for cabbage is

'shok,' but this is also applied as a generic name to the watercress, which is called 'panengri-shok,' *i.e.*, water-cabbage or water-wort. This appellation is quite correct, seeing that cabbages and cresses are closely related botanically, both belonging to the same natural order of plants—the Cruciferæ.

It is sometimes difficult to discover from its etymology how a particular word originated. We were puzzled to understand why 'lilengro,' from 'lil,' a book, should come to mean a star, until a Gypsy suggested the reason. It has an astrological significance, and refers to the practice of fortune-tellers and nativity-casters, who profess to read the heavens, to decipher the book of fate, in which the secrets of the unknown future are written in the language of the stars.

There are a few words, of which 'beshopen' may be taken as a good sample, which are singularly appropriate translations from other languages. Our word 'sessions,' from Lat. 'sedo,' to sit, is represented in Romanes by 'beshopen,' from 'besh,' to sit. We can hardly suppose that uneducated men like Gypsies were acquainted with the primary meaning, much less the Latin derivation, of 'sessions,' and yet its analogy to 'beshopen' is so exact that it can scarcely be attributed to chance.

Again, 'policeman,' from *πόλις*, a city, is turned by Gypsy tongues into 'gavengro,' from 'gav,' a town. So too 'potatoes' become 'poovengries' from 'poov,' earth, which recalls to mind the German 'erdbirne,' and the French 'pomme de terre.'

The foregoing examples will suffice to convey a general notion of the Gypsies' various methods of procedure in manipulating their mother-tongue to meet the exigencies of circumstances.

Slang and cant words peculiar to each country have become incorporated in the different Gypsy dialects, sometimes probably through a want of discrimination on the part of the reporter, who hearing them used has confounded them with the genuine Gypsy tongue. Most English Gypsies distinguish with great nicety between Romanes and the Cant tongue, in the use of which latter the greater part of them are likewise proficient. "That's not a 'tatcho lav,'" is a frequent Gypsy comment on hearing a canting phrase imported into a conversation which is being professedly carried on in their own proper dialect. Cant words are intermixed with Gypsy in the same way, and on exactly the same principle, as ordinary or provincial English, but to nothing like the same extent. Possibly some words of this class may have inadvertently found their way into our vocabulary; but if so, they do not occur in Hotten's Slang Dictionary (London, 1864), and we leave them to be relegated to their proper place by those who may detect their real character.

Before concluding these introductory remarks, it might be expected of us to say something on the Ethnology of the Gypsy race, but to expatiate on this subject would be beyond the scope of a strictly linguistic treatise. The Gypsy language is a member of the great Aryan family, and has long ago been ascertained to be closely allied to the Sanskrit. It is for scholars better versed than ourselves in the intricacies of comparative philology to determine to which of the Indian dialects in particular the Gypsy tongue is most nearly related. Pott, Ascoli, Paspatis, and others, have severally helped to solve 'the Eastern question' by tracing the homologies and affinities of the Romani vocabulary. Our first list of words, already referred to as published in the Transactions of the London

Philological Society, had the advantage of being overlooked by the Rev. George Small, for many years a resident in India, who corrected and added to the column of Oriental derivations. We have not attempted anything of the kind in the present work, which aims at being nothing more than a succinct exposition of the English dialect of the Gypsy language, as we have actually heard it spoken.

1998-1999



GYPSY GRAMMAR.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DIALECT.

THE presence of Gypsies in Scotland can be traced as far back as 1506, (Simson's "History of the Gypsies," p. 98,) and in England as far back as 1512 ("Notes and Queries," 1st Series, vol. xi., p. 326).^{*} Down to 1784, various statutes and authors mention that these foreigners spoke a language of their own, but we have not been able to learn that any examples are extant of earlier date than 1780.

About the year 1783, greater interest in the race and their language seems to have been aroused in this country, partly by the repeal (23 George III., c. 51,) of the statutes, rigorous in words, but obsolete in practice, against them, and partly by the publication in that year of the well-known German work of Grellman (translated into English by Raper, 1787).

Dating from 1780, we have several collections and specimens of this dialect, of more or less value, which we have arranged chronologically as follows:—

1780.—A collection taken down from the mouths of Gypsies in Somersetshire, by a clergyman resident there in 1780—
Edited, with notes, by W. Pinkerton, Esq., F.L.S. London, Hotten, 1865. (Advertised, but never published.)

^{*} On the authority of "The Art of Juggling," etc., by S. R. ; see also Bright's Travels (*post*), pp. 537, 538, and the authorities there cited.

- 1784.—MARSDEN, WILLIAM—"Archæologia," vol. vii., London, 1785, pp. 382—386. Twenty-eight words, and the numerals from 1 to 10, are given, and are stated to have been collected several years before 1784.
- 1784.—BRYANT, JACOB—"Archæologia," vol. vii., pp. 387—391. A considerable vocabulary arranged in the alphabetical order of the English words, and also stated to have been collected several years before 1784.
- 1784.—"The Annual Register," p. 83, Antiquities.—Bryant's vocabulary repeated.
- 1784.—RICHARDSON, Capt. DAVID—"Asiatic Researches," vol. vii., p. 474.—Twenty-seven of the words are taken from Bryant's vocabulary.
- 1812-13.—"Christian Guardian,"—A conversation by a Clergyman with a Gypsy named Boswell. See HOYLAND (next), p. 189.
- 1816.—HOYLAND, JOHN—"Historical Survey of the Customs, etc., of the Gypsies,"—York. Predari mentions an edition of 1832. Page 142, Comparative vocab. of several words and numerals, apparently taken from Marsden; p. 188, Specimens of their words, procured by friends.
- 1818.—BRIGHT, Dr. RICHARD—"Travels from Vienna through Hungary,"—Edinburgh. The Appendix (p. lxxix) contains a comparative vocab. of the English, Spanish, and Hungarian Gypsy dialects, as well as sentences in each of those dialects. A very valuable collection.
- 1819.—IRVINE, —,——"On the Similitude between the Gypsy and Hindi Languages."—Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, 1819.
- 1819.—HARRIOT, Col. JOHN STAPLES—"Observations on the Oriental Origin of the Romnichal."—Roy. Asiatic Soc. of Great Britain, vol. ii., London, 1830, pp. 518—588, read 5th Dec., 1829, and 2nd Jan., 1830; Predari, pp. 213, 258, says that the paper was read before the Society of Calcutta, 12th April, 1822; Harriot, p. 520, says he collected his vocabulary in the north of Hampshire, 1819-1820. The vocab. is arranged in the alphabetical order of the English words, and is an important addition to all preceding it.

- 1832.—CRABB, JAMES—"The Gypsies' Advocate,"—London, Nisbet Westley. 3rd edit., sm. 8vo, price 3s. 6d. Page 14, Vocab. of 26 words besides numerals 1—10, and 20, taken from Grellman, Hoyland, and Richardson ; p. 27, *pizharris*, in debt ; *armee devillesty*, God bless you.
- 1835.—JAMES, G. P. R.—"The Gipsy," 3 vols., London. Vol. 1, p. 36, *gazo*, peasant ; *raye*, gentleman.
- 1836.—ROBERTS, SAMUEL—"The Gypsies, their Origin, etc." London. 4th edit. (1839), 12mo ; 5th edit. (1842), post 8vo, Longman, price 10s. 6d. ; pp. 97—100. List of words collected by his daughters from Clara Hearn.
- 1841.—BORROW, GEORGE—"The Zincali, or Gypsies in Spain," vol. i., pp. 16—28, gives an account of the English Gypsies. The vocabulary (vol. ii.) gives one or two words ; and the Appendix to vol. ii. of *subsequent* editions (1843, 1846, 1861,) gives a short dialogue with a Gypsy, and translation of the Lord's Prayer and Creed, in English Romanes, varying almost with each edition.
- 1841.—BAIRD, Rev. JOHN—"Report to the Scottish Church Society," printed 1841 ; collected 1817—1831.
- 1844.—POTT, Dr. A. F.—"Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien," 2 vols. Halle. This profoundly learned work incorporates almost all the foregoing vocabularies.
- 1851.—BORROW, GEORGE—"Lavengro," etc., 3 vols., containing many words scattered throughout.
- 1851.—"Illustrated London News,"—Gypsy Experiences by a Roumany Rei : 13th Dec., pp. 655, 715, 777.
- 1856.—"Illustrated London News,"—"The Roumany-chi, or Gypsies," 20th Sept., p. 304 ; apparently by the same writer as the last. This article was reprinted separately at Bath, in 1870, by J. and J. Keene.
- 1857.—BORROW, GEORGE—"Romany Rye," a Sequel to "Lavengro," 2 vols., containing many words scattered throughout.
- 1858.—NORWOOD, Rev. T. W.—"On the Race and Language of the Gypsies"—Report of the British Association, etc., Leeds, p. 195 of Transactions of the Sections.

- 1860.—SMART, DR. B. C.—“The Dialect of the English Gypsies.” Published for the English Philological Society, by Asher and Co., Berlin, 1863, in the Society’s Transactions, and separately. The vocab. was begun in 1860, and some remarks on the dialect were printed in the British Association Transactions, 1861, and Trans. Ethnolog. Soc., vol. ii.
- 1862.—BORROW, GEORGE—“Wild Wales,” 3 vols. ; chapter xcvi. contains a conversation with an English Gypsy. From this and Mr. Borrow’s preceding works, nearly 300 words (including varieties of spelling) may be collected. From passages in chapters xiv. and xcvi., and on p. 233 of his “Lavo-lil,” (post), it would seem that the author considered Wales without a Gypsy inhabitant, which is by no means the case.
- 1865.—SIMSON, WALTER—“A History of the Gypsies, with specimens of their Language,”—London, Sampson, Lowe, and Co. From a passage on p. 466, the work seems to have been in MS. before 1840. Most of the Gypsy words were republished in “The Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew,” London, W. Tegg, 1873; and several of them are quoted by Dr. Paspati.
- 1872.—“The Times” (newspaper), Oct. 11—17, 2nd column, p. 1, an advertisement in English Romanes, copied as a curiosity into other papers; translated in “Notes and Queries,” 4th Series, vol. xi., p. 462, also in “Leland’s English Gypsies,” p. 184.
- 1873.—“Zelda’s Fortune,”—“Cornhill Magazine,” vols. 27, 28, 29. There are several words and sentences used in the course of the tale, the earlier ones resembling Hungarian rather than English Gypsy, but of these *questo*, p. 127, resembles Marsden’s *questo*, good = *kooshto*.
- 1873.—SMITH, HUBERT—“Tent-life with English Gypsies in Norway,”—London, H. S. King and Co., price 21s. Several words, etc., are scattered throughout, and on pp. 527—529 is a comparative vocab. of the English dialect, and that of Norway as given by Sundt.
- 1873.—MIKLOSICH, F.—“Über die Mundarten und die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas,” iii., Wien, Gerold’s Sohn, con-

tains remarks on this dialect grounded on some of the foregoing works.

- 1873.—LELAND, CHARLES G.—“The English Gipsies and their Language.” London, Trübner and Co., price 7s. 6d. Very valuable, both as respects vocab., and a knowledge of customs, etc.
- 1874.—BORROW, GEORGE—“Romano Lavo-lil, Wordbook of the Romany, or English Gypsy Language,”—London, Murray, price 10s. 6d., pp. 11—101; vocab. not, however, exhaustive of the words used in this, or of those used in his other works.
- 1874.—“The Athenæum” (newspaper), No. 2426, April 25—A Review of Borrow’s “Romano Lavo-lil.”
- 1874.—“The Academy” (newspaper), No. 101 (new issue), June 13—A Review of Miklosich, Leland, and Borrow’s “Lavo-lil.”
- In addition to the above, may be added “Notes and Queries,” 2nd Series, vol. xi., p. 129; p. 196, on Scotch Gypsies; 4th Series, vol. xi., p. 443; p. 462, and elsewhere.

ETYMOLOGY, ETC.

As far as possible, to each root-word is annexed the corresponding one in the Turkish, or Asiatic, Gypsy dialects, as given by Dr. Paspati in his “*Études sur les Tchinghianés*,” published in French, at Constantinople, in 1870. Where Dr. Paspati has afforded no comparison, we have had recourse to the German Gypsy dialect as given by Dr. Liebich in his “*Die Zigeuner*,” etc., published in German, at Leipzig, in 1863. Further than this, we have in few instances deemed it advisable to attempt anything that can be more strictly called Etymology, as we could add nothing original in this respect to the labours of Dr. Pott, Dr. Paspati, and Sr. Ascoli, who have appended to almost every word the oriental word or words akin to it.

The comparisons thus made will, it is hoped, add an additional interest to our work, as showing the resemblance

and difference in the two dialects, Turkish and English, after so long a separation as four centuries. We say four centuries, for Mr. Borrow in his "Lavo-lil," p. 212, asserts that the Gypsies first made their appearance in England in 1480, though we are not aware of his authority.

To those who, like M. Bataillard ("Les derniers travaux relatifs aux Bohémiens dans l'Europe orientale," Paris, 1872, pp. 47—53), lean to the theory of a long residence of the race in Turkey prior to a westerly drifting of these nomads, this comparison has, we venture to think, much to commend itself.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

To assist the pronunciation, we have endeavoured to adhere to a phonetic orthography, based on the Glossic system invented by Mr. A. J. Ellis, and used by the English Dialect Society and others.

In it the vowel sounds are expressed and pronounced as follows :—

<i>Ai</i> as in <i>Bait</i> .	<i>i</i> as in <i>Knit</i> .
<i>a</i> „ <i>Gnat</i> .	<i>ɔ</i> „ <i>Coal</i> .
<i>aa</i> „ <i>Baa</i> .	<i>o</i> „ <i>Not</i> .
<i>au, aw</i> , as in <i>Caul, carw</i> .	<i>eu</i> „ <i>Feud</i> .
Final <i>é</i> , as <i>ai</i> in <i>Bait</i> .	<i>u</i> „ <i>Nut</i> .
<i>ee</i> as in <i>Beet</i> .	<i>oo</i> „ <i>Cool, or foot</i> .
<i>e</i> „ <i>Net</i> .	<i>oi</i> „ <i>Foil</i> .
<i>ei</i> „ <i>Height</i> .	<i>ou</i> „ <i>Foul</i> .

It must be borne in mind, however, that these sounds, and more especially the *u* sounds, vary according to the county or district of which the individual is a native.

As to the consonants, the majority are pronounced as in English. We have discarded altogether the ambiguous *c*,

and substituted *k* or *s*, according as *c* would take the hard or soft sound. Throughout the book

Ch is to be pronounced as in *Church*.

Sh " " " *Shirt*.

G, gh " " " *Go* (never soft, as in *gin*).

F " " " *For* (never dull, as in *of*).

Dj, dg " " " *Fudge*.

Besides these, there is a deep guttural sound, which we have represented by χ , the sound being nearly that of *ch* in German.

ACCENT.

In the Turkish dialect, the accent is usually on the last syllable; but if the word is inflected, or liable to inflection, the accent is placed on the first syllable of the inflection, *e.g.*,

Bar-ó, great. Gen. *bar-éskoro*; pl. *bar-é*.

Besháva, I sit; *besh-éla*, He sits.

Relics of this system are found in the old dialect of this country, *e.g.*,

Bauró, great; pl., *bauré*.

Besh-óva, I sit; *besh-éla*, He sits.

Words too ending in *-éngro*, *-éskro*, (elsewhere shown to be inflections,) invariably take the accent on the first syllable of those terminations, in both the old and new dialects.

In the new dialect, dissyllables and trisyllables take an accent on the first syllable, and words of four or five syllables take an accent on the first and third, *e.g.*,

Báuro, great

Béshto, saddle

Béngalo, diabolic

Brísheno, rainy

Béroméngro, sailor *Sóvolohóloben*, oath
Bóshoméngro, fiddler *Tásserméngri*, frying-pan

The above are only general rules. There are several exceptions.

LETTER CHANGES, ELISIONS, ETC.

Interchanges of certain letters, initial or otherwise, frequently occur in Gypsy words, but always according to established rules, and this must be remembered in tracing their derivations.

Interchanges take place between the following letters :
 K and H, K and P, K and T, K and F, K and χ, χ and F, F and S, Sh and Dj, Sh and Ch, J and Y, D and B, B and V, V and W, L M N and R.

Examples.

K and H.

Kol, *Hol*, eat. *Kátcher*, *Hótcher*, burn.

K and P.

Chúkni, *Chúpni*, whip.

K and T.

Kúshni, *Túshni*, basket. *Kam*, *Tam*, sun.
Kóóshko, *Kóóshto*, good.

K and F.

Fárfifa, *Fárfika*, apron.

K and χ.

Yárduka, *Forjóχα*, apron.

χ and F.

Forjóχα, *Forjófa*, apron.

F and S.

Wáfedo, *Wásedo*, bad. *Násfelo*, *Náfelo*, ill.

Sh and Dj.

Kaish, *Kaidj*, silk. *Minsh*, *Mindj*, pudendum muliebree.

Sh and Ch.

Choom, Shoon, moon. *Chárdoka, Shárdoka*, apron.

J and Y.

Fóokel, Yákel, dog. *Forjóça, Yárduça*, apron.

D and B.

Lóbdni, Lóbbni, harlot.

B and V.

Bókocho, Vákasho, lamb. *Ltvena, Ltvena*, beer.

V and W.

Várdo, Wárdo, cart. *Vast, Wast*, hand.

L, M, N, R.

Shtrilo, Shllino, cold. *Dtnilo, Dtnvero*, fool.
Soom, Soon, smell. *Vániso, Váriso*, any.

The English Gypsies are in the frequent habit of confounding the liquids; and Mr. Borrow has remarked the same of the Spanish Gitanos ("Zincali," vol. ii., p. 4, preceding vocab.) According to Gilchrist ("Hind. Dict." vol. ii., 1790, p. 489), the natives of Hindustan so confuse the use of the liquids L, N, and R, that it is often difficult to say which of those letters ought to be adopted in spelling.

Besides this interchange of consonants, the Gypsies occasionally transpose them.

Examples.

Sóvlohol, Sólverkon, to swear.
Dooméksno, for *Doomésk'no*, broken-backed.
Sheréksno, for *Sherésk'no*, lawyer.

The dialect is also remarkable for its systematic elision of the letter *n* in certain words.

Examples.

English.	Turkish.	Meaning.
<i>Adré</i>	<i>André</i>	Into
<i>Aglál</i>	<i>Anglál</i>	Before

English.	Turkish.	Meaning.
<i>Haúro</i>	<i>Khanró</i>	Sword
<i>Máuro</i>	<i>Manró</i>	Bread
<i>Márikli</i>	<i>Manrikli</i>	Cake
<i>Meéro</i>	<i>Minró</i>	My
<i>Teéro</i>	<i>Tinró</i>	Thy
<i>Yóra</i>	<i>Anró</i>	Egg
etc.	etc.	etc.

Of the full forms, Mr. Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," supplies us with *ando*, *anglo*, *manro*, *manreckly*, etc.

Similar instances of this elision could be adduced in other dialects, but, so far as we are aware, not to the same extent as in this.

ARTICLE.

DEFINITE.

Dr. Paspati ("Tchinghianés," 1870, p. 39) says the Turkish Gypsies have borrowed their article from the Greeks, and the Asiatic Gypsies have none; and further states that among the wandering tribes in Turkey the use of the article is less frequent than among the Christian (settled) Gypsies. Amongst the Turkish Gypsies, the article is—masculine *o*, feminine *i* in the nominative, and *e* masculine and feminine in all other cases, of the singular; and *o* masculine and feminine in the nominative, and *e* masculine and feminine in all other cases, of the plural.

The English Gypsies have a masculine definite article *o*, and feminine *i*, but now hardly ever employ any other than the English word *the*, which they, like other foreigners, often pronounce *de*. Their own article, however, is preserved in certain phrases which have been retained in common use, *e.g.*,

Paúdel i padni, Over the water (transportation).

Dr. Bright, in his "Travels in Hungary," Edinburgh, 1818, Appendix, affords the following examples, obtained from a family of Gypsies residing at Norwood :—

Pre si o kam, The sun is up.

Le o gri, Catch the horse.

O tascho wast, The right hand.

Dalo o giv, Gives the snow (it snows).

In some families, from analogy to English, *o* is indeclinable, being used wherever *the* occurs, and irrespective of gender or case.

The Definite article is frequently omitted altogether, *e.g.*,

Boshéla jókel, Barks (the) dog, for The dog barks.

Rtseréla gáiro, Trembles (the) man, for The man trembles.

Choom see opré, (The) Moon is up.

INDEFINITE.

The English Gypsies invariably use the English word *a* for the indefinite article, and say, *e.g.*, *Mánda diks a gáiro*, not *Mánda diks yek gáiro*, which would mean I see one man. In the old dialect this article is very frequently omitted entirely. Example, *Dikóva gáiro*, I see a man.

NOUN.

GENDER.

Some of the nouns have a masculine termination in *-o*, and a feminine in *-i*. There are also masculine nouns and feminine nouns which end in a variety of consonants and vowels, but usually the gender is determined by that of the corresponding English word, *e.g.*,

Masculines in *-o*, with corresponding feminines in *-i*.

Chávo, boy
Chtriklo, bird

Cha(v)i, *Chei*, girl
Chtrikli, bird

Gatro, man
Gajújo, male Gentle
Pirino, male sweetheart
Ráklo, boy
 etc.

Gáiri, woman
Gajúji, female Gentle
Pirini, female sweetheart
Rákli, girl
 etc.

Masculines in *-o*.

Bairéngro, sailor
Baréngro, stallion
Bókroméngro, shepherd
Bobko, liver
Góno, sack
Kóko, uncle
 etc.

Feminines in *-i*.

Beébi, aunt
Bóoti, work
Chóori, knife
Kánni, hen
Kekáuvi, kettle
Múmbli, candle
 etc.

Masculine.

Chóovikón, wizard
Grei, horse
Gröv, bull
Ʒókel, dog
Krális, king
Manósh, man
Rom, husband
 etc.

Feminine.

Chóofhóni, witch
Grásni, mare
Gröv'ni, cow
Ʒókli, bitch
Kralssi, queen
Manóshni, woman
Rómni, wife
 etc.

Irregular.

Dad, father
Pal, brother
Rei, gentleman

Dei, mother
Pen, sister
Ráuni, lady.

DECLENSION.

To illustrate the declension, examples, from pp. 50, 51, of Dr. Paspati's "Tchinghianés," are subjoined.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>O rakló</i> , the boy	<i>I rakli</i> , the girl	<i>Rái</i> , lord
Gen.	<i>e rakléskoro</i> , of the boy	<i>e rakliákoró</i> , of the girl	<i>raitéskoro</i>
Acc.	<i>e raklés</i> , the boy	<i>e rakliá</i> , the girl	<i>raité</i>
1st Dat.	<i>e rakléste</i> , to the boy	<i>e rakliáste</i> , to the girl	<i>raitéste</i>
2nd „	<i>e rakléske</i> , in the boy	<i>e rakliáke</i> , in the girl	<i>raitéske</i>
Instr.	<i>e raklésa</i> , with the boy	<i>e rakliása</i> , with the girl	<i>raitésa</i>
Abl.	<i>e rakléstar</i> , from the boy	<i>e rakliástar</i> , from the girl	<i>raitéstar</i>
Voc.	<i>e rakléya</i> , Boy!	<i>e raklié</i> , Girl!	<i>ráia</i>

		PLURAL.	
Nom.	<i>Raklé</i> , boys	<i>Rakliá</i> , girls	<i>Raid</i> , lords
Gen.	<i>rakléngoro</i>	<i>rakliéngoro</i>	<i>raiéngoro</i>
Acc.	<i>raklén</i>	<i>raklién</i>	<i>raién</i>
1st Dat.	<i>raklénde</i>	<i>rakliénde</i>	<i>raiénde</i>
2nd „	<i>raklénghe</i>	<i>rakliénghe</i>	<i>raiénghe</i>
Instr.	<i>rakléndja</i>	<i>rakliéndja</i>	<i>raiéndja</i>
Abl.	<i>rakléndar</i>	<i>rakliéndar</i>	<i>raiéndar</i>
Voc.	<i>rakléle</i>	<i>rakléle</i>	<i>raidéle</i>

The inflections preserved in the English Gypsy dialect may be classed as follows :—

SINGULAR.

Genitive, *-éskoro* (plural, *-éngoro*).

A great peculiarity of this dialect is the large number of words ending in *-éskoro*, *-méskoro*, *-oméskoro*; *-éngro*, *-ménegro*, *-oméngro*. These endings were originally genitive forms, as will be gathered from the above declensions, but are now added to verbs and adjectives, as well as nouns, and thus form nouns denoting an agent, or possessor, the termination *-o* being masculine, and *-i* feminine or neuter, though these rules of gender are honoured more perhaps in the breach than the observance.

Examples.

-éskoro.

Baréskoro-grei, stallion, from *bar*, stone; *grei*, horse.

-méskoro.

Pógerméskori, hammer, from *póger*, to break.
Sásterméskoro, blacksmith, „ *sáster*, iron.

-oméskoro.

Chínoméskoro, chopper, from *chín*, to cut.
Pórnoméskoro, miller, „ *pórno*, flour.
Yógoméskoro, fire-range, gun, „ *yog*, fire.

-éngro.

Baréngro, stallion, from *bar*, stone.

-ménegro.

Tátterméngro, fryingpan, from *tátter*, to heat.
Bókoroméngro, shepherd, „ *bókoro*, sheep.

-oméngro.

Chínoméngro, hatchet, from *chin*, to cut.

Sometimes the forms *-éndri* and *-imóngeri* occur, e.g.,

Kótorendri, fragment, from *kótor*, piece.
Múter-imóngeri, tea, „ *múter*, urine.

Dr. Paspati remarks, in a letter to Dr. Smart, “your *-éngro*, or *-méngro*, is our (Turkish Gypsy) *-koro*, rendered *-ngoro* by the nasal *n*. Your *bokoroméngro*, a shepherd, is here (Constantinople) *bakréskoro*; pl. *bakréngoro*, a shepherd of many sheep, *bakrénghere*, shepherds of many sheep.”

From the above examples, and others to be found in the vocabulary, it would appear that the *m* is euphonic, and was originally added to nouns ending in vowels; and that the termination *-méngro*, which was thus formed, was sometimes with and sometimes without, the preceding vowel, attached to other roots as a termination denoting an agent, or possessor, and equivalent to the English termination *-er*.

Besides *-éskro*, etc., there are, in the English Gypsy dialect, the terminations *-ésko* and *-ésto*, in common use, both as genitives singular and adjectival terminations.

These may have arisen from a gradual confusion of the inflections for the genitive masculine (*éskoro*), and first and second Datives masculine (*éste* and *éske*) in the singular (see declension above), due to the influence of the idiom for possession “*Dobva stárdi see lésti*,” That hat is to him, = That hat is his, or That is his hat.

Examples.

-éskro.

Baréskro-grei, stallion, from *bar*, stone; *grei*, horse.

-ésko.

Béngesko-tem, hell, from *beng*, devil; *tem*, country.
Mi-dóvelésko-dood, moon, „ *Mi-dóvel*, God; *dood*, light.
Dásko tan, mother's tent, „ *Dei*, mother; *tan*, tent.
Réiesko-kair, gentleman's house, „ *Rei*, gentleman; *kair*, house.
 (Bright) *O tascho wasteskee wangesto*, The finger of the right hand.

-ésto.

<i>Chtriklésto kair</i> , birdcage,	from <i>chtriklo</i> , bird ; <i>kair</i> , house.
<i>Gádesto-bei</i> , shirt-sleeve,	„ <i>gad</i> , shirt ; <i>bei</i> , sleeve.
<i>Grtiesto-kóppa</i> , horserug,	„ <i>grei</i> , horse ; <i>kóppa</i> , blanket.
etc.	etc.

Sometimes the forms *-méstó* and *-oméstó* occur, from analogy to the forms *-més kro*, *-omés kro*, e.g.,

<i>Pórnóméstó</i> , miller,	from <i>pórno</i> , flour.
<i>Pógeróméstó</i> , hammer,	„ <i>póger</i> , to break.

The genitive is, however, usually formed by adding 's to the nominative, as in English, e.g.,

Mi-dobvel's-dívvus, Christmas ; lit. my god's day.

We have not been able to meet with any example of the feminine genitive form *-ákoro*.

Accusative : *-és*.

The only example we have heard is *pállá koorokéss*, after Sunday.

Dr. Pott, vol. i., p. 232, conjectures that "*Res*, nobleman," given by Col. Harriot ("R. Asiatic Society Transactions," 1830), is the accusative of *rei*, gentleman, (see declension above).

Mr. Borrow, in "Lavengro," vol. iii., pp. 53, 172, edit. 1851, has put "*Hir mi devlis*," and in "Romany Rye," vol. i., p. 230, edit. 1857, has put "*Hir mi diblis*" into the mouths of English Gypsies. *Devlis* and *diblis* appear to be accusative forms. The same expression, "*Heri devlis*," occurs on p. 126 of his "Lavo-lil," at the foot of the Lord's Prayer the Gypsy dialect of Transylvania.

Datives : 1st, *-éste* ; 2nd, *éske*.

Dr. Bright gives the following example : "*Deh acove a gresti giv chi*," Give to this horse corn, girl. See also remarks on the terminations *-ésko*, and *éstó*, under the head of genitive.

Instrumental : *-ésa*.

According to Pott, vol. i., p. 192, the instrumental case of

dewel, god, is *deweleha*, with god—the *-eha* representing *-esa* (*h = s* in some continental Gypsy dialects). Mr. Borrow, in "Lavengro," vol. i., p. 186, edit. 1851, has put "*Chal devlehi*," Go with God = good-bye, into the mouth of an English Gypsy. We have ourselves met with no examples of this inflection amongst nouns, though examples will be observed amongst the pronouns.

Vocative : *-eya, -a, -e*.

The only instances apparently extant in this dialect are *Déia*, Mother ! and *Réia*, Sir !

PLURAL.

Nominative : *-é*.

1. The few who still retain a knowledge of the old dialect, sound the nominative plural of nouns ending in *-o* in the singular, with an accent on the final syllable, which they pronounce *-é*.

The most ordinary instances are the plurals of the common words *gairo*, man, and *chóborodo*, mumper or tramp ; plural *gairé*, men ; *chóborodé*, mumpers or tramps.

Many other instances will be found in the vocabulary, *e.g.*,

<i>Bókero</i> , sheep ;	plural, <i>bokré</i> , sheep.	Pasp. <i>bakré</i> .
<i>Pétero</i> , foot ;	„ <i>peeré</i> , feet	„ <i>piré</i> .
	„ <i>Pelé</i> , q.v.	„ <i>pelé</i> .

2, 3. The plurals of other nouns end in *-aw*, or *-yaw*, equivalent respectively to *-á* and *-idá*, of the Turkish Gypsy dialect, and less correctly represented by *-or* and *-yor*, there being no true *r* sound in the syllable. The difference, however, between *-aw* and *-or*, *-yaw* and *-yor*, in ordinary English, is almost, if not quite, imperceptible.

Examples.

ENGLISH GYPSY.		TURKISH GYPSY.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
<i>Grei</i> , horse	<i>Gréiaw</i>	<i>Graíd</i>
<i>Hev</i> , hole	<i>Hévyaw</i>	<i>Kheviá</i>

ENGLISH GYPSY.		TURKISH GYPSY.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
<i>Nei</i> , nail	<i>Néiarw</i>	<i>Naid</i>
<i>Pen</i> , sister	<i>Pényaw</i>	<i>Penid</i>
<i>Vast</i> , hand	<i>Vástaw</i>	<i>Vastá</i>
<i>Yok</i> , eye	<i>Yókaw</i>	<i>Yaká</i>

4. More frequently, however,—and this is becoming the general rule,—the nominative plural is formed by the addition of *s*, as in English, *e.g.*,

Pen, sister; *Pens*, sisters.

Vast, hand; *Vasts*, hands.

Yok, eye; *Yoks*, eyes.

5. Sometimes two forms are combined, *e.g.*,

Bar, stone; *Báryaws*, stones.

Poov, field; *Póovyaww*, fields.

Ran, rod; *Rányaww*, rods.

Genitive: *-éngoro*.

See remarks on the genitive singular.

Examples.

Rookéngghi, or *Rookéngri Chóxas* (Wester), The coats of trees,—*i.e.*, leaves. *Shushéngghi hévyaw*, Rabbit-burrows.

Accusative: *-én*.

We have not met with any examples.

Dative: 1st, *-énde*; 2nd, *-énghe*.

The only instance that has occurred to us is, "*Yov see tárderin' shélo kotoréndi*," He is pulling rope to pieces, *i.e.*, He is picking oakum.

Instrumental: *-éndja*; Ablative: *-éndar*.

These cases are apparently obsolete, unless *gáver* in the following sentence may be regarded as an ablative: *Méndi jal yek gáver káter wáver*, We go from one town to another.

Vocative: *-ále*.

This inflection is, so far as we know, only retained in the word *choovále*, mates; a word which has a variety of modifications of sound, and is by no means uncommon.

Locative.

Dr. Paspati (p. 57) says, "Sometimes one hears the locative case, which probably existed formerly in the tongue," and quotes from p. 108 of Burns' Essay: "The termination of the locative *e* is the same in the two tongues," *i.e.* in Sanscrit and Pali, and amongst other examples mentions *keré* (*djal keré*, he goes home), which in the English Gypsy dialect would be, *e.g.*, *yov jals kéri*, he goes home, or, *yov see ghílo keré*, he is (has) gone home. Dr. Paspati adds that the abverbs *andré*, inwardly, *opré*, above, *telé*, below, are in the locative case. These forms are preserved in the English *adré*, in, *opré*, upon, *talé*, down.

Sometimes nouns appear to have been formed from the past participles of verbs, *e.g.*,

ENGLISH DIALECT.		TURKISH DIALECT.	
<i>Béshto</i> , saddle,	from <i>bes</i> , to sit.	<i>Besháva</i> , p. part. <i>beshtó</i> .	
<i>Bóshno</i> , cock,	„ <i>bosh</i> , to crow.	<i>Basháva</i> , „ <i>bashnó</i> .	
<i>Diklo</i> , handkerchief,	„ <i>dik</i> , to see.	<i>Dikáva</i> , „ <i>dikló</i> .	
<i>Moólo</i> , ghost,	„ <i>mer</i> , to die.	<i>Meráva</i> , „ <i>muló</i> .	

DIMINUTIVES.

Dr. Paspati (p. 45) states that the Turkish Gypsies form, from almost all nouns, in imitation of the Turks and Greeks, diminutives in *-oró*, as well as some in *-tchó*, a form borrowed from the Bulgarian language.

The English Gypsy dialect has one example at least of the latter form, *viz.*, *bókocho*, lamb, from *bókoro*, sheep.

Perhaps Dr. Bright's "*chaori*, female children," and our *chavoró*, chicken, are examples of the other form.

ABSTRACT NOUNS.

Dr. Paspati (p. 47) says, "Abstract nouns are formed from verbs, adjectives, and nouns" (p. 46); "they are very numerous, and always end in *be* or *pe*." He gives, amongst other examples,—

TURKISH GYPSY.

From verbs,	<i>Astaribé</i> , prize,	from <i>astardáva</i> , I seize.
	<i>Djibé</i> , life,	„ <i>djiváva</i> , I live.
	<i>Meribé</i> , death,	„ <i>meráva</i> , I die.
From adjectives,	<i>Mattipé</i> , drunkenness,	„ <i>mattó</i> , drunk.
	<i>Barvalipé</i> , wealth,	„ <i>barvaló</i> , rich.
	<i>Kalipé</i> , blackness,	„ <i>kaló</i> , black.
	<i>Nasfalibé</i> , illness,	„ <i>nasfaló</i> , ill.
	<i>Tchatchipé</i> , truth,	„ <i>tchatchó</i> , true.
From nouns,	<i>Benghipé</i> , devilry,	„ <i>beng</i> , devil.
	<i>Rupuibé</i> , silversmith } trade, }	„ <i>rup</i> , silver.
	<i>Trushuibé</i> , thirst,	„ <i>trush</i> , thirst.

He adds that inflections of these nouns are rare, but that the instrumental case shows that primitively they ended in *pen*.

In the English dialect, also, abstract nouns are formed from verbs, adjectives, and nouns, and retain the primitive endings of *pen* or *ben*, e.g.,

From verbs,	<i>Stáriben</i> , prison,	from <i>astardáva</i> (obsolete in Eng. dialect), I seize.
	<i>Jivoben</i> , life,	„ <i>jiv</i> , to live.
	<i>Mériben</i> , death,	„ <i>mer</i> , to die.
From adjectives,	<i>Móttoben</i> , drunken- ness, }	„ <i>móttö</i> , drunk.
	<i>Bárvalipen</i> , wealth,	„ <i>bárvalo</i> , rich.
	<i>Káulopen</i> , blackness,	„ <i>káulo</i> , black.
	<i>Náflopen</i> , illness,	„ <i>náflo</i> , ill.
	<i>Tátchipen</i> , truth,	„ <i>tátcho</i> , true.
From nouns,	<i>Chóomaben</i> , kissing,	„ <i>chóoma</i> , kiss, n. and v.
	<i>Bréedopen</i> , breed,	„ <i>breed</i> (Eng.), n. and v.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

The English Gypsy dialect has, in analogy to the English language, many compound nouns formed by the union of nouns with verbs, adjectives, and nouns, e.g.,

<i>Kanéngri-moosh</i> , gamekeeper,	from <i>kanéngri</i> , hare; <i>moosh</i> , man.
<i>Káuli-raúni</i> , turkey,	„ <i>káuli</i> , black; <i>raúni</i> , lady.
<i>Lólo-mátcho</i> , herring,	„ <i>lólo</i> , red; <i>mátcho</i> , fish.
<i>Meéasto-bar</i> , milestone,	„ <i>meéa</i> , mile; <i>bar</i> , stone.
<i>Moosh-chávi</i> , boy,	„ <i>moosh</i> , man; <i>chávi</i> , child.
<i>Póókering-kosht</i> , signpost,	„ <i>póókering</i> , telling; <i>kosht</i> , post.

<i>Pórni-raíni</i> , swan,	from <i>pórni</i> , white; <i>raíni</i> , lady.
<i>Stimmering-boódega</i> , pawnshop,	„ <i>stimmering</i> , pawning; <i>boódega</i> , shop.
<i>Tátto-paáni</i> , spirits, etc.	„ <i>tátto</i> , hot; <i>paáni</i> , water. etc.

PUNNING APPELLATIVES.

The English Gypsies have manufactured and adopted a class of words which are essentially of the nature of puns. They consist of words in which a fancied resemblance of sound in English has suggested their translation into *Rómanes*.

The German Gypsies have done the same, as will be seen on referring to p. 91 of Dr. Liebich's "Die Zigeuner," Leipzig, 1863, where amongst other instances he mentions—Vienna, *gwinakro foro* (honey town),—German *Wien*, Vienna, sounding like the German Gypsy word *gwin*, honey.

The following are examples of this practice by English Gypsies :—

Béngesko-mel, Devil's Die, for Devil's Dyke, Cambridge-shire.

Boóko-paáni-gav, Liver-water-town, for Liverpool.

Kálesko-tem, Cheese-country, for Cheshire.

Kaúlo-paáni, Black-water, for Blackpool, Lancashire.

Lálo-gav, Red-town, for Reading.

Lálo-peéro, Red-foot, for Redford.

Méilesto-gav, Donkey's-town, for Doncaster.

Moóshkeni-gav, Man-town, for Manchester.

Póbesko-gav, } A-norange-town, for Norwich.

Póboomuski-gav, }

Woodrus-gav-tem, Bed-town-country, for Bedfordshire.

DESCRIPTIVE APPELLATIVES.

They have also invented another class of words, nearly related to the last, and descriptive of some actual or fancied peculiarity.

Examples.

Choóresto-gav, knife-town, for Sheffield.

Chórkeno-tem, Grassy-country, }
Bárvalo-tem, Rich-country, } Yorkshire.
Kaúlo-gav, Black-town, Birmingham.
Lávines-tem, Wordy-country, Wales.
Pétro-délin'-tem, Foot-kicking-country, Lancashire.
Póbesko-peeméskri-tem, Apple-drink-country, Hereford-
 shire.
Póxtan-gav, Cloth-town, Manchester.
Távesto-gav, Cotton (thread)-town, Manchester.
Túlo-mas-tem, Fat-meat-country, Lincolnshire.
 etc. etc. etc.

The following tribes have punning appellatives in *Rómanes* :—

Cooper—*Wardéngro*.
 Gray—*Bal*.
 Herne—*Mátcho*.
 Lee—*Póbrum*.
 Lovell—*Kómomeskro*, *Kómelo*, pl. *Kómyaws*.
 Pinfold—*Pándoméngro*.
 Smith—*Petaléngro*.
 Stanley—*Baréngro*.
 Taylor—*Sivoméngro*.
 Young—*Tárno*.

To these Mr. Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," adds *Rossarmescro*, *Herne* (*Duck*, for *Heron*), and *Chóbma-místo*, *Buss* (*i.e.*, kiss)-well, *Chóbmoméngro*, *Busser* (*i.e.*, kisser), for *Boswell*. Both of these terms are, so far as we can find, unknown in the North, which is the more remarkable as the *Hernes* and *Boswells* are the chief tribes in the northern counties.

NOUNS PECULIAR TO THIS DIALECT.

Of these, the following appear to be the most remarkable and in commonest use :—

1. *Bángheri*, n., Waistcoat. Bryant, *bringaree*; Bright, *bangeri*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 22), *bengree*.

2. *Bor*, n., Friend, mate. Irvine, *mâ bâ*, don't, sir; Smith ("Tent Life in Norway," p. 22), *baugh*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 21), *baw*, *ban*.
3. *Bôuri*, n., Snail. Borrow ("Zincali," 1861 ed., p. 58), *boror*, snails; Lld. (Engl. Gs., p. 32ⁿ, 33, 34ⁿ, 223), *bawris*.
4. *Gâiro*, n., Man; *Gâiri*, Woman. Bright, *purugero*, old man; Borrow ("Zincali," 1843 ed., vol. ii., p. 145*), *geiro*, *gairy*; ("Zincali," 1861 ed., p. 17.) *geiro*; Simson ("History of the Gypsies," 1865, pp. 295, 331), *gourie*; Leland ("English Gypsies," pp. 146, 254), *geero*; (p. 221, 241, 254.) *geeros*, pl.; 57, *geeri's*, gen.; 256, *geeris*, pl.; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 48), *guero*, *gueri*.
5. *Forjôxa*, n., Apron. Almost every family pronounces this word differently. We have heard *chârdoka*, *jârifa*, *jârîka*, *jorjôffa*, *shârdoka*, *yârdooka*, and *yarduça*. Simson ("History of the Gypsies," pp. 315, 332), *jair dah*; Leland ("English Gypsies," p. 66), *rellico*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 54), *joddakaye*; Roberts, *shaducca*.
6. *Meila*, n., Ass. Bryant, *millan*, ass; *milo*, mule; Hoyland (Survey, etc., p. 188), *moila*; Bright, *mila*, *meila*; Harriot, *maila*, ass, donkey; *tane mail*, young donkey; Irvine, *myla*; Borrow ("Lavengro," 1851 ed., vol. iii., p. 228), *mailla*; Smith ("Tent Life in Norway," pp. 105, 106, 345, etc.), *merle*; Leland ("English Gypsies," pp. 29, 30, 90, 107, etc.), *myla*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 63), *mailla*.
7. *Swâgler*, *swégler*, n., Pipe, tobacco-pipe. Bright, *swegti*; Smith (p. 152), *swagler*; Leland ("English Gypsies," pp. 35, 113), *swâgler*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 93), *swegler*, *swingle*.

VARIOUS TERMINATIONS.

Class I. -ama, -amus, -imus, -omus.

Bitchama, sentence; *Rôkamus*, speech; *Kérimus*, battle; *Tárnomus*, youth.

Class 2. *-árus, -erus, -ero.*

Monkárus, monkey; *Rushárus*, rush; *Westárus*,
Sylvester; *Bósherus*, cough; *Bóshero*, fiddler.

Class 3. *-ári, -i.*

Besomári, besom-makers; *Burk-ári*, breasts; *Foosh-ári*, fern; *Rushári*, rushes; *Bluelegi*, bluelegs; *Nuti*, nuts.

Class 4. *-er.*

Bár-er, stone; *Gád-er*, shirt; *Róok-er*, tree.

Class 5. *-us, -os.*

Bostárdus, bastard; *Fáirus*, a fair; *Hánikos*, a well.

Class 6. *-um.*

Goóshum, throat.

Of these terminations, *-mus* (1) appears in many words to be equivalent to the termination *-pen*, or *-ben*; *-ári* (3) is probably the plural form of *-árus* (2), and the two forms *-árus*, *-ári*, may owe their origin perhaps to the termination *-oro* (see DIMINUTIVES); *-us*, *mus*, etc., are apparently cant terminations.

ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives, in the singular, almost invariably end in *-o* or *-i*, which are respectively masculine and feminine terminations, e.g.,

Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning.
<i>Báuro</i>	<i>Báuri</i>	Great
<i>Chiklo</i>	<i>Chikli</i>	Dirty
<i>Chobro</i>	<i>Choóri</i>	Poor
<i>Rínkeno</i>	<i>Rínkeni</i>	Pretty
<i>Roópuo</i>	<i>Roópui</i>	Silver

These terminations are even added to English adjectives, e.g.,

Déar-i dei, dear mother,
Fíne-o péios, fine fun.

The Gypsies in Germany do the same, as is shown in the following example taken from Pott :

Bunto bakro, ein buntes Schaf, a spotted sheep.

An instance in which a German word, with the normal Gypsy adjectival termination, appears prefixed to a Gypsy noun, occurs in the English Gypsy dialect, viz.,

Stiffo-pal, brother-in-law (*stief-bruder*).

Stiffi-pen, sister-in-law (*stief-schwester*).

We have also in this dialect what seems to be an example of a French word similarly treated, viz.,—

Bitti chei, little girl (*petite fille*).

For the plural, those who speak the ordinary dialect apparently prefer the termination *-i*, and the very few who speak the old dialect make use of *-é*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
<i>Chiklo drom</i> , dirty road	<i>Chikli drómaw</i> , dirty roads (ordinary dialect).	
<i>Chóro gatro</i> , poor man	<i>Chooré gairé</i> , poor men	} (old dialect).
<i>Póbro gatro</i> , old man	<i>Pooré gairé</i> , old men	
<i>Wáver bóbro</i> , another sheep	<i>Waveré bokré</i> , other sheep	

The following examples will illustrate the agreement between adjectives and nouns. The rule is, however, constantly violated by every Gypsy.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Báuro rei</i> , great gentleman	<i>Póbrí dei</i> , old mother
<i>Báuro padní</i> , great water	<i>Rinkeni rákli</i> , pretty girl
<i>Káisheno díklo</i> , silk handkerchief	<i>Róbpni roi</i> , silver spoon

Many of the adjectives in common use are almost pure Hindostani, Sanscrit, or Persian (*vide* Paspatis, p. 59), e.g.,

English Gypsy Adjective.	Oriental representative.	Meaning.
<i>Báuro</i>	<i>Bura</i> , Hind.	Great
<i>Bókolo</i>	<i>Bhookha</i> , Hind.	Hungry
<i>Kaúlo</i>	<i>Kala</i> , Hind.	Black
<i>Kóshko</i>	<i>Khoosh</i> , Pers.	Good
<i>Lólo</i>	<i>Lal</i> , Pers.	Red

English Gypsy Adjective.	Oriental representative.	Meaning.
<i>Lóngo</i>	{ <i>Lung</i> , Pers. <i>Lungra</i> , Hind. }	Lame
<i>Moólo</i>	<i>Mooa</i> , Hind.	Dead
<i>Mótto</i>	<i>Muttu</i> , Sans.	Drunk
<i>Nevo</i>	<i>Nuvu</i> , Sans.	New
<i>Nóngo</i>	<i>Nunga</i> , Hind.	Naked
<i>Póbro</i>	<i>Boorha</i> , Hind.	Old
<i>Shtrilo</i>	<i>Seera</i> , Hind.	Cold
<i>Shobko</i>	<i>Sookha</i> , Hind.	Dry
<i>Tátto</i>	<i>Tutta</i> , Hind.	Hot
etc.	etc.	etc.

Some adjectives are formed from Gypsy nouns by adding
-no or -lo, e.g.,

NOUN.	ADJECTIVE.
<i>Chik</i> , dirt.	<i>Chik-lo</i> , dirty.
<i>Kaish</i> , silk.	<i>Katshno</i> , silken.
<i>Roop</i> , silver.	<i>Roópno</i> , silver.

Dr. Paspati, p. 60, says, "The greater number of Turkish Gypsy adjectives end in -lo." More than half the adjectives in the English Gypsy dialect end in -lo or -no, e.g.,

-lo, m. ; -li, f.

<i>Bállí</i> , hairy	<i>Jobvli</i> , lousy	<i>Peévlo</i> , widowed
<i>Bárvalo</i> , rich	<i>Kaúlo</i> , black	<i>Rátvalo</i> , bloody
<i>Béngalo</i> , wicked	<i>Kómelo</i> , loving	<i>Shtrilo</i> , cold
<i>Bókolo</i> , hungry	<i>Moólo</i> , dead	<i>Shóbbli</i> , pregnant
<i>Choóralo</i> , bearded	<i>Násfalo</i> , ill	<i>Túllo</i> , fat
<i>Goódló</i> , sweet	<i>Peédlo</i> , drunk	<i>Túvlo</i> , smoky

-no, m. ; -ni, f.

<i>Hóino</i> , angry	<i>Kóshno</i> , wooden	<i>Rínkeno</i> , pretty
<i>Jobvni</i> , female	<i>Moóshkeno</i> , male	<i>Roópno</i> , silver
<i>Káishno</i> , silken	<i>Párno</i> , cloth	<i>Tárno</i> , young
<i>Ktno</i> , tired	<i>Paúno</i> , white	<i>Tíkno</i> , little

Some few end in -do, e.g.,

<i>Kíndo</i> , wet	<i>Kórodo</i> , blind	<i>Pórdo</i> , full, etc.
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These last in general have meanings akin to past participles; though the division between adjectives in *-lo*, *-no*, *-do*, and past participles with the same terminations, is by no means distinct.

Others have various terminations.

We have also adjectives in *-sko*, *-sto*, formed from the genitive singular, *e.g.*,

Králisko, royal, from *krális*, king.

Vénessto,
Vénesko, } relating to winter, from *ven*, winter.

[See remarks on the declensions of nouns, p. 14.]

We have several adjectives, in the very commonest use, which seem to be almost peculiar to the English Gypsy dialect, *e.g.*,

Koóshko, good (Persian, *koosh*).

The word occurs in Dr. Pott's work, but is taken from English sources. M. Böhlingk, in "Mélanges Asiatiques," tome ii., 2me livraison, 1854, has *känsto*, good. Dr. Paspati says, in a letter to Dr. Smart, "This word (*koóshko*) is unknown to me."

The word *Latscho*, or *Laczo*, takes its place in most dialects,—*e.g.*, instead of *Koóshko divvus*, Good day, one would say *Latscho dives*.

Almost all English Gypsy vocabularies contain the word:—

Bright—*Coshko*, *kosliko* (? *li* for *h*).

Harriot—*Kashto*, *kashko*.

Irvine—*Kooshka*.

Borrow—*Kosgo*, *kosko*, *koshto*, *kushto*.

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Cushgar*,
kushgar.

Hubert Smith—*Cushty*.

Leland—*Kushto*, etc.

Another adjective which appears peculiar to this dialect is

Rínkeno, pretty.

Mr. Hubert Smith, in his "Tent Life with English Gypsies in Norway," London, 1873, p. 332, says, "In the Italian Gypsy, it (*rankny*) is pronounced *rincano*." This assertion may perhaps be accounted for on referring to Predari, "Origine e Vicende dei Zingari," etc., 8vo, Milan, 1841 (see "Tent Life," etc., p. 165), for Predari has taken words from Kogalnitschan's "Esquisse sur l'hist., et la langue des Cigains," 8vo, Berlin, 1837 (see Pott, i. 25), and Kog. contains many English Gypsy words and phrases taken from Roberts.*

The word for *pretty*, on the Continent, is,—Liebich, *Schukker*; Paspati, *Sukár, Shukár*; Pott, *Schakker, Szukar*, etc., which is represented in this dialect by *Shookár*, an adverb meaning *gently, nicely, easily*.

Rínkeno is represented in most of the English Gypsy vocabularies:—

Bright—*Richini*.

Harriot—*Rickeno*.

Borrow—*Rinkeno, rikkeni*.

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Rinckne*;

ditto, 20th Sept., 1856—*Rinkni*.

Hubert Smith—*Rankny*.

Leland—*Rikkeno, rinkeni, rinkni*.

Another of these adjectives is

Vásavo, bad, evil.

The pronunciation varies slightly with individuals. The word may be spelt *wásedo, wáfedo*, or *wáfro*.

The only word resembling these is Borrow's Spanish Gypsy *basto*, adj., evil, which is apparently connected with his *bastardo*, s.a., affliction, evil, prison.

Most of the English vocabularies represent this word, *e.g.*,

* This theory of the origin of *rincano* viâ Kogal is strengthened by the statement ("Tent Life," p. 479,) that "the French Gypsies use *wuddress* for bed," whereas there is no *w* in the French alphabet, but "*wuddress, lit*" occurs in Kogal, who wrote his book in French, and *rincana*, and *wuddress*, both occur in Roberts.

Bright—*Waffro*.

Harriot—*Vasavo, vesavo*.

Borrow—*Vassavo, vassavy, vassavie, wafudo, wafodu, wafudupénes* (sins).

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Vafardes*.

Leland—*Vessavo, wafro, wafri, wafrodearer* (worse).

A fourth peculiar adjective is

Bitto, little.

Mr. Hubert Smith, p. 527, quotes *bittan* as Norwegian Gypsy for *little*, according to M. Sundt.

It probably owes its origin to the French *petit*. The English *bit*, though corresponding with this adjective in sound, is never synonymous with *small*. The English say indifferently "a *bit* of bread" and "a little bread"; and English Gypsies may perhaps have confused these two phrases, from the assonance of a *bitto* = a small, and a *bit o'* = a bit, or small piece, of.

The following forms occur in former collections:—

Bryant—*Bittu, bottoo*.

Bright—*Bitta, bitto*.

Harriot—*Bitta, biti, bite, beti, bete*.

Borrow—*Biti, beti*.

Leland—*Bitti*.

COMPARISON.

The comparative degree is formed by adding *-datr, -dár*, or *-dâiro*, to the positive. There seems to be no form for the superlative beyond the English methods of adding *-est*, or prefixing *most*, to either the positive or comparative,—in the former of which cases the feminine termination *-ê* seems preferred to the masculine. At times the comparative is used as a superlative.

Examples.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>Báuro</i> , great	<i>Báurodár</i>	<i>Báúriest</i> , <i>baurodárest</i> , most <i>baúrodar</i>
<i>Choóro</i> , poor	<i>Choórodár</i>	<i>Choóriest</i> , <i>choorodárest</i>
<i>Póóro</i> , old	<i>Póórodár</i>	<i>Póóriest</i> , most <i>póórodar</i>
<i>Tárno</i> , young	<i>Tárnoddár</i>	<i>Tárniest</i> , most <i>tarni</i>
<i>So boótoder too koméssa ?</i>		What do you want most ?
<i>O kolé so komóva feterdatr.</i>		The things I want most.

These forms for the comparative are fast dying out, and giving way to English formations ; they are, however, still in ordinary use in several families.

The Turkish Gypsies use a similar termination. Dr. Paspati, p. 56, gives

Baró, great ; *Baredér.*
Kaló, black ; *Kaledér.*
Tiknó, young ; *Tiknedér.*

The comparative degree in Persian is formed by adding *-tur* or *-tar*, e.g.,

Door ; *Doortur.*

Sometimes this degree in the English Gypsy dialect is formed irregularly, e.g.,

Kobshko, good ; *Fétterdár*, better.

ADVERB.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-nes* or *-es*, e.g.,

Bóngo, lame ; *Bónges*, lamely.
Choóro, poor ; *Chóbrones*, poorly.
Rómano, gypsy ; *Rómanes*, gypsily.
Tátcho, true ; *Táchenes*, truely.

Some are formed irregularly, e.g., *Kobshko*, good ; *míshto*, well. *Míshto* they use occasionally as an adjective, and say *míshto dívvus*, good day.

The following examples are from Continental Gypsy vocabularies :—

Baro, great ; *Bares*.
Latcho, good ; *Latches*.
Tchulo, fat ; *Tchules*.

SOME ABSTRACT NOUNS

Are formed from adjectives, by adding *-pen* or *-ben*. [See remarks on the noun, p. 19.]

AUXILIARY VERB.

Dr. Paspati (p. 80) gives the following, as the inflection of the verb *to be*, in the Turkish Gypsy dialect :—

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Me <i>isám</i> , I am	Amen <i>isám</i> , We are	<i>Isómas</i>	<i>Isámas</i>
Tu <i>isán</i> , Thou art	Tumen <i>isán</i> , Ye are	<i>Isánas</i>	<i>Isánas</i>
Ov <i>isí</i> , He is	Ol <i>isí</i> , They are	<i>Isás</i>	<i>Isás</i>

In the English Gypsy dialect, parts of this verb are not unfrequently employed in conversation, *e.g.*,

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Shom</i>	<i>Shom, shem</i>	<i>Shó'mas, sas</i>	<i>Shúmas</i>
<i>Shan</i>	<i>Shan</i>	<i>Shánas</i>	<i>Shánas</i>
<i>See</i>	<i>See</i>	<i>Sas</i>	<i>Sas</i>

A few examples will serve to show the use now made of this verb.

PRESENT.

Kinó shom, I am tired.
Sar shan, pal, How art thou, brother ?
Sar shan, choováli, How are ye, mates ?
So see, What is it ?
finéla méndi shem akéi, He knows we are here.
Dobsta Rómani-chálaw see akéi, Many Gypsies are here.

IMPERFECT.

Mánda sas kéker kóbrdno 'dré mi mérrípen, I was never beaten in my life.

Beéno shō mas, I was born (Wester Bos.)

Too shánas náflo, Thou wast ill.

Yov sas beéno aglál mánda, He was born before me.

Ménda shúmas wáfedo, We were bad.

Wáveré sas wélling, Others were coming.

It is also used in the sense of *must*, e.g.,

So shom te keráw, What must I do? What am I to do?

It occasionally takes the meaning of *have*, a usage derived from the form *Mánda see*, To me there is, = I have (*est mihi*), e.g.,

Yov see a pórnno stárdi, He has a white hat.

Too shanas trin gréiaw, Thou hadst three horses.

To be able, can (*posse*).

Mr. Borrow ("Romano Lavo-lil," London, Murray, 1874, p. 18,) gives * *astis mangué*, I can.

Wester Boswell uses the following forms, viz.: *Sastís*, or *Sustís* (can); *Nastís*, or *Nastíssa* (cannot); *Tastís*, or *Tustís* (If I can). Liebich has *Sasti* (can), *Nasti* (cannot); but does not represent our third form. Paspati has the second form only, viz., *Nasti* and *Nastik* (cannot).

Examples.

Sar sastís te yek moosh del? How can one man give?

Pókkeróva toot, Rei, tastís, I will tell you, sir, if I can.

Yov'll kair toot tátcho, tastís, He will cure you, if he can.

Nastís wantasóva, I cannot want.

"*Hol dóbva.*" "*Nastíssa.*"—"Eat that." "I cannot."

* cf. Pasp., p. 48 : ASTI (As) it is.

VERB.

According to various authorities, the German, Hungarian, and Turkish Gypsies have a peculiar conjugation of their own. The Gitanos of Spain assimilate their verbs to the Spanish conjugation. In this country the Gypsy dialect exhibits only remnants of the ancient mode of conjugating the verb, which now generally conforms to the English method in preference.

To elucidate the few remarks to be made on this point, specimens of the conjugation of the Turkish Gypsy verb, taken from pp. 87 and 89 of Dr. Paspati's recent work, are subjoined.

Láva, to take. *Keráva*, to make.

Participle.

Linó, f. *liní*, pl. *liné*. *Kerdó*, f. *kerdtí*, pl. *kerdé*.

Gerund.—*Kerindós*.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.		
1	<i>Láva</i> , or <i>lav</i>	<i>Lása</i> , <i>las</i>	<i>Keráva</i> , - <i>ráv</i>	<i>Kerása</i> , - <i>rás</i>
2	<i>Lása</i> , „ <i>las</i>	<i>Léna</i> , <i>len</i>	<i>Kerása</i> , - <i>rés</i>	<i>Keréna</i> , - <i>rén</i>
	<i>Lésa</i> , „ <i>les</i>		<i>Keréla</i> , - <i>rél</i>	<i>Keréna</i> , - <i>rén</i>
3	<i>Lála</i> , „ <i>lal</i>	<i>Léna</i> , <i>len</i>		
	<i>Léla</i> , „ <i>lél</i>			

Imperfect.

<i>Lávas</i>	<i>Lásas</i>	<i>Kerávas</i>	<i>Kerásas</i>
<i>Lásas</i>	<i>Lénas</i>	<i>Kerásas</i>	<i>Kerénas</i>
<i>Lélas</i>	<i>Lénas</i>	<i>Kerélas</i>	<i>Kerénas</i>

First Aorist.

According to the Settled Gypsies.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Liníóm</i> , <i>lióm</i>	<i>Liníám</i>	<i>Kerghióm</i>	<i>Kerghiám</i>
<i>Liníán</i> , <i>lián</i>	<i>Liníán</i>	<i>Kerghián</i>	<i>Kerghián</i>
<i>Liníás</i> , <i>liás</i>	<i>Liníás</i>	<i>Kerghiás</i>	<i>Kerghiás</i>

According to the Wandering Gypsies.

<i>Linóm</i>	<i>Linám</i>		<i>Kerdóm</i>	<i>Kerdám</i>
<i>Linán</i>	<i>Linán</i>		<i>Kerdán</i>	<i>Kerdán</i>
<i>Linás</i>	<i>Linás</i>		<i>Kerdás</i>	<i>Kerdás</i>

Second Aorist.

According to the Settled Gypsies.

<i>Liniómas</i>	<i>Liniámas</i>		<i>Kerghiómas</i>	<i>Kerghiámas</i>
<i>Liniánas</i>	<i>Liniánas</i>		<i>Kerghiánas</i>	<i>Kerghiánas</i>
<i>Liniás</i>	<i>Liniás</i>		<i>Kerghiás</i>	<i>Kerghiás</i>

According to the Wandering Gypsies.

<i>Liniómas</i>	<i>Linámas</i>		<i>Kerdómas</i>	<i>Kerdámas</i>
<i>Liniánas</i>	<i>Liniánas</i>		<i>Kerdánas</i>	<i>Kerdánas</i>
<i>Linás</i>	<i>Linás</i>		<i>Kerdás</i>	<i>Kerdás</i>

Future.

<i>Kamaláva, -láv</i>	<i>Kamalása, -lás</i>		<i>Kamakeráva</i>	<i>Kamakerása</i>
<i>Kamalésa, -lés</i>	<i>Kamaléna, -lén</i>		<i>Kamakerása</i>	<i>Kamakeréna</i>
<i>Kamaléla, -lél</i>	<i>Kamaléna, -lén</i>		<i>Kamakeréla</i>	<i>Kamakeréna</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2 <i>Le, lo</i>	<i>Len</i>		<i>Ker</i>	<i>Kerén</i>
3 <i>Me lel</i>	<i>Me len</i>		<i>Me kerél</i>	<i>Me kerén</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

<i>Te láva, -lav</i>	<i>Te lása, -las</i>		<i>Te keráva</i>	<i>Te kerása</i>
<i>Te lésa, -les</i>	<i>Te léna, -len</i>		<i>Te kerésa</i>	<i>Te keréna</i>
<i>Te léla, -lel</i>	<i>Te léna, -len</i>		<i>Te keréla</i>	<i>Te keréna</i>

In most instances the English Gypsy verb consists of the bare root, e.g.,

English Gypsy.	1st Pers. Sing., Pres., Turkish Gypsy.	Meaning.
<i>Chin</i>	<i>Tchin-áva</i>	Cut
<i>Fin</i>	<i>Djan-áva</i>	Know
<i>Kair</i>	<i>Ker-áva</i>	Make
<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin-áva</i>	Buy
<i>Koor</i>	<i>Kur-áva</i>	Fight
<i>Mor</i>	<i>Mar-áva</i>	Kill
<i>Pen</i>	<i>Pen-áva</i>	Say
etc.	etc.	etc.

The few inflections still extant may be grouped as follows ;—

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1st pers., sing., -ov, -áva.

In deep Rómanes this termination is still used, not only for the present tense, but the future also, *e.g.*,

<i>Andáva, I bring</i>	<i>Dáva, } I give</i>	<i>Fináva, I know</i>
<i>Chináva, I cut</i>	<i>Deláva, }</i>	<i>Fáva, } I go</i>
<i>Chiváva, I put</i>	<i>Háva, I eat</i>	<i>Faláva, }</i>
<i>Dikáva, I see</i>	<i>Hócheráva, I burn</i>	<i>Kairáva, I make</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

The same termination is occasionally added to English verbs, *e.g.*,

Thinkasáva, I think ; Wantasáva, I want.

This form of -áva, or -ávava, is often contracted in rapid conversation, *e.g.*,

Parikráw, or Páriko toot, Thank you.

Fináw, I know.

Law, I take.

As comparisons of the old with the ordinary dialect, the following examples will serve :—

<i>Fáva mé, I am going</i>	<i>Mándi's jálin'</i>
<i>Fináva mé, I know</i>	<i>Mándi jins</i>

A 'v,' which appears to be the remains of *-ava*, or rather of the lengthened form *-avdva*, is found in the English dialect annexed to the root of many of the commonest verbs :—

Hindustani.	Root.	Turkish Gypsy.	English Gypsy.	Meaning.
<i>A-na</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>A-v-áva</i>	<i>A-v</i>	Come
<i>Ro-na</i>	<i>Ro-</i>	<i>Ro-v-áva</i>	<i>Ro-v</i>	Cry
<i>See-na</i>	<i>See-</i>	<i>Si-v-áva</i>	<i>Si-v</i>	Sew
<i>So-na</i>	<i>So-</i>	<i>So-v-áva</i>	<i>So-v</i>	Sheep
<i>Dho-na</i>	<i>Dho-</i>	<i>To-v-áva</i>	<i>To-v</i>	Wash
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

2nd pers., sing., *-ása, -ésa*.

A few of the old Gypsies still use this form, pronouncing it *-ása, -ésa*, and frequently contracting it to *-ás, -és*, e.g.,

Too jinésa, thou knowest ; *jása*, goest ; *dikésa*, seest ; *jivésa*, livest ; *kairésa*, or *késa*, doest ; *komésa*, or *komés*, lovest ; *shoonésa*, hearest.

Too rókerása, or *rókerás*, thou speakest ; *poókerás*, tellest.

Examples.

Jinésa too Westárus? Do you know Sylvester ?

Komés too bálovás? Do you like bacon ?

Jinova, pal, sorkón kobvaw too poókerás mándi see tátcho,
I know, brother, everything thou tellest me is true.

3rd pers., sing., *-éla, -él*.

This termination is also in use at the present time, e.g.,

Boshéla, barks.

Kairéla, makes.

Brtshinéla (brtshin-déla), rains.

Nasheréla, loses.

Chivéla, puts.

Rokeréla, talks.

Jála, goes.

Trashéla, fears.

Kanéla, stinks.

Yivéla (yiv-déla), snows.

English Gypsy verbs, in the ordinary dialect, are frequently merely contracted forms of this termination. This is generally the case if the root ends in a vowel, or the liquid *r*, e.g.,

Root.	3rd Pers. Sing., Pres., according to Paspatis.	English Gypsy Verb.	Meaning.
<i>Dé-</i>	<i>Déla</i>	<i>Del</i>	Give
<i>Ja-</i>	<i>Jála</i>	<i>Jal</i>	Go
<i>Lé-</i>	<i>Léla</i>	<i>Lel</i>	Get
<i>Ker-</i>	<i>Keréla</i>	<i>Kel</i>	Play
<i>Kha-</i>	<i>Khála</i>	<i>Kol, hol</i>	Eat
<i>Mer-</i>	<i>Meréla</i>	<i>Mel</i>	Die
<i>Per-</i>	<i>Peréla</i>	<i>Pel</i>	Fall
<i>Ter-</i>	<i>Teréla</i>	<i>Til</i>	Hold
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Examples from the Old Dialect.

Yöi jinéla man, She knows me.

Yov jivéla pósha mándi, He lives near me.

Yov peeréla místo, He walks well.

3rd pers., plur., *-éna, -en*.

The old dialect retains this termination, e.g.,

Chivéna, They put. *Riggeréna*, or *riggerén*, They carry.

Jinéna, They know. *Wéna*, or *wen*, They come.

Examples.

Kek né jinéna yon, They do not know.

Chivéna yon kek gorgiokonés adré lésti, They put no English in it (their talk).

PAST FORMS ; *vide* Paspatis's AORISTS.

There appears to be no distinction between the imperfect and aorists, but only one form for both.

1st pers., sing. and plur., *-dóm, -óm*.

Blsserdóm, I forgot *Hónjedóm*, I itched

Dióm, } I gave *Kairdóm*, I made

Deldóm, } I gave *Libóm*, I took

Chidóm, I put *Pedóm*, I fell

Ghióm, I went *Woóserdóm*, I threw
Hodóm, I ate

Examples.

Ghióm mé, I went.
Ghióm méndi, We went.

These are contracted forms of past participles, + *shom*, as *katrdo* + *shom* = *kairdóm*, I made; see Paspáti. 2nd pers., sing. and plur., -*án*.

Lián, Thou hast got.
Ghián, Ye went.
Múterdán, Ye micturated.

Examples.

Sávo chetrus lián to atch akéi, What time hast thou got to stay here (in prison)?
Múterdán too ti-kókeró? Have you wet yourself?

These are contracted forms of past participles + *shan*, as *katrdo* + *shan* = *kairdán*, Thou hast done.

3rd pers., sing. and plur., -*dás*, -*tás*, -*ás*.

<i>Chingadás</i> , He tore.	<i>Fivdás</i> , He lived.
<i>Diás</i> , He gave.	<i>Kairdás</i> , He made.
<i>Dookadás</i> , He hurt.	<i>Kindás</i> , He bought.
<i>Yon ghiás</i> , They went.	<i>Liás</i> , He got.
<i>Pendás</i> , He said.	<i>Mooktás</i> , He left.
<i>Yon jindás</i> , They knew.	<i>Pedás</i> , He fell.
etc.	etc.

These are contracted forms of past participles + *see*, as *katrdo* + *see* = *kairdás*, He made.

Occasionally this termination is used for the 2nd person singular, somewhat in accordance with that person of the imperfect of Paspáti's conjugation, and in these cases sometimes takes a final 'a' e.g.,

Bísserdás too? Hast thou forgotten?
Diktássa too? Did you see?

3rd pers., plur., *é*, formed from past participle plural.

Yon hodé, = They ate } (Wester Bos.)
Yon pedé, = They fell }

The following sentences, spoken by Sylvester Boswell, well illustrate the above forms, *-óm*, *-án*, *-ás*,—

Dióm o bitto jobkel, so hodás I gave away the little dog, which
o mas, o wáver dívvus, too ate the meat, the other day, thou
kindás. boughtedst.
Dióm les káter bitto tárno rei I gave it to a little young gentle-
akti, ta jivéla pósha mándi, man here, that lives near me,
and you liás les párdel o padni and he took it over the water to
káter Boóko-padni-gav. Liverpool.
Too kairdán o mas ? Have you done the meat ?

Future.

In the Turkish dialect this tense is formed, from analogy to modern Greek, by prefixing the verb *kamáma*, to wish, desire, etc. As already mentioned, the present tense in English. Rómanes serves also for the future, the meaning being determined by the context, or accompanying circumstances.

Example.

Dikóva tálla o hótchiwttchi. I will look after the hedgehog.
Mándi latchóva yek. I will find one.
Mauróva lésti, ta mérrov lésti. I will slay it, and shave it.
Yósheróva lésti. I will clean it.
Chivóva lésti káter yog, I will put it to the fire,
Ta kérav lésti, ta hóva lés mómghi. And cook it, and eat it myself.
SYLVESTER BOSWELL.

IMPERATIVE.

2nd pers., sing. The verbal root, as *dik*, see! *kair*, do!

Although the forms *dé*, give, and *lé*, take, exist, the English Gypsies generally use *del* and *lel*.

1st pers., plural.

According to Wester Boswell's usage, this is formed by the addition of *-as* to the root, with the accent on the added syllable.

Examples.

OLD DIALECT.	NEW.
<i>F'ás méngghi</i> , Let us go	<i>Mook's jal</i>
<i>Dik-ás méndi</i> , Let us look	<i>Mook's dik</i>
<i>Latch-ás méngghi</i> , Let us find	<i>Mook's latch</i>
<i>Ker-ás méngghi</i> , Let us make	<i>Mook's kair</i>

Harriot (see Pott, vol. i., p. 348) has the following examples:—

Ne pala! jas amego, (sic) *ti chinnās amego* (sic) *bete giv*,

Now mates, let us go, and let us cut a little corn.

Pāravāsa, Let us change.

Jas omingo, (sic) Let us go.

Pott (vol. i., pp. 346, 475) gives several instances taken by him from Puchmayer's "Románi Czib" (Pott, vol. i., p. 20, Source 25), e.g., *dschas*, *shas*, and *javas*, let us go; *dikkas* and *te dikas*, let us see; *ma das*, do not let us give; and conjectures that the form is borrowed from the 1st person plural of the present conjunctive.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The Turkish Gypsies form the present subjunctive by prefixing *te* to the present indicative. The English Gypsies do the same.

Examples.

<i>The Beng te lel doóva Rei.</i> I'll <i>chiv</i> a <i>choóvi adré</i> his <i>rátváli see</i> .	The Devil take that Gentleman. I'll put a knife in his bloody heart. "The most wishfullest thing as you can say against any one." CHARLIE BOSWELL.
<i>The Beng te lel toóti.</i>	The Devil take you. NED BOSWELL.
<i>Beng te lel toot.</i>	Devil take you.
<i>Delóva méro lav káter mi-</i> <i>Dóovel yov te jal káter</i> <i>yov.</i>	I will give my word (I will pray) to God that he may go to him.
<i>Te wel tetó králisom.</i>	May thy kingdom come. SYLVESTER BOSWELL.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

They invariably use the English termination *-ing*, which they pronounce *-en'* or *-in'*, e.g.,

Kómin', loving. *Kóren'*, fighting.

Past.

It ends in *-do*, *-no*, or *-lo*, e.g.,

<i>Chórdó</i> , stolen,	from <i>Chor</i> ,	to steal.
<i>Dándo</i> , bitten,	„ <i>Dan</i> ,	„ bite.
<i>Móoklo</i> , left,	„ <i>Mook</i> ,	„ leave.
<i>Násherdó</i> , lost,	„ <i>Násher</i> ,	„ lose.
<i>Pógerdo</i> , broken,	„ <i>Póger</i> ,	„ break.
<i>Dikno</i> , seen,	„ <i>Dik</i> ,	„ see.
etc.		etc.

In deep Rómanes the past participle ends in *é* in the plural, and is used for the 3rd person plural of the perfect. (See above.)

Some verbs are formed from past participles of verbs which are otherwise believed to be extinct in this dialect, e.g.,

<i>And</i> , to bring,	vide <i>andó</i> , p. part. of Turk. Gypsy <i>andva</i> .
<i>Hínder</i> , cacare,	„ <i>khindó</i> , „ „ <i>khidva</i> .
<i>Kístér</i> , to ride,	„ <i>uklistó</i> , „ „ <i>uklidva</i> .

LOST VERBS.

Besides those last mentioned, there are other verbs which seem to be lost in the English Gypsy dialect, though their roots are retained in derivatives, e.g.,

ENGLISH GYPSY.

Beéno, born.
Bólesko-dívuvus, Christmas Day.

Póosoméngro, fork.
Stárdó,
Stáriben, } prison.
Stáriben, etc. }

See TURKISH GYPSY.

Benáva, to lie in,
Boláva, to baptize, christen (Borrow, "Lavo-lil," p. 24, inserts this verb).

Pusaváva, to stick, spur.

Astaráva, to seize, arrest.

COMPOUND VERBS.

These are numerous and in most cases mere literal translations from the English, *e.g.*,

<i>Atch apré</i> , Arise,	lit. Stand up.
<i>Del apré</i> , Read,	„ Give (attention) on.
<i>Lel apré</i> , Arrest,	„ Take up.
<i>Fal adré</i> , Enter,	„ Go in.
<i>Wobser apré</i> , Vomit,	„ Throw up.
<i>Fal pálla</i> , Follow,	„ Go after.
etc. etc.	etc.

In every case the inflection is added to the verb, *e.g.*,

Wobsedóm apré, I vomited.

Ghióm adré, I entered.

Ghióm pálla, I followed.

NOTE.—The pure inflections given above are not usually met with in the ordinary dialect, which inflects its verbs after the English mode in preference. Even among those who still retain a knowledge of the old dialect, the inflections are frequently confused, *-élla* being used for *-élsa*, *-élsa* for *-énna*, etc.

Westárus (Sylvester) Boswell asserts that it is only some of the Hernes and Boswells who know how to use the ‘double words’ (inflected), and that most Gypsies use simply the ‘dead words’ (uninflected).

PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The following are the inflections of the Turkish Gypsy pronouns according to Dr. Paspati, “Tchinghianés,” pp. 66, 67, and those still in use among the English Gypsies, arranged in parallel columns for more convenient comparison.

TURKISH GYPSY.		ENGLISH GYPSY.	
	SINGULAR.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>Me, I</i>	<i>Mé, mánái</i>	<i>Men, ménái</i>
Gen.	<i>Mángoro</i>	<i>Mángí's, mánái's</i>	[<i>Amanái's</i> , Lld. Eng. G., p. 251.]
Acc.	<i>Mán</i>	<i>Man, mánái, mángí</i>	<i>Men, ménái</i>
Dat. 1.	<i>Mánde</i>	<i>Mánái, to mánái, to mángí</i>	{ <i>Méndi</i> [<i>Lamande</i> , Bw., "Zincali," 1861 ed., pp. 19, 262.]
" 2.	<i>Mánghe</i>	<i>Máná, with mánái</i>	<i>Ménsa</i>
Instr.	<i>Mánája, méná</i>	[<i>Mander</i> , Bw., "Lavo-li," p. 64]	
Abl.	<i>Mánár</i>		

TURKISH GYPSY.		ENGLISH GYPSY.	
	SINGULAR.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>Tu, thou</i>	<i>Too, tooí</i>	<i>Tumén, tuménái</i>
Gen. ?		<i>Toókí's, tooí's</i>	
Acc.	<i>Tút</i>	<i>Toót, tooí, túki</i>	<i>Tumén, tuménái</i>
Dat. 1.	<i>Túite</i>	<i>Toóti, tooí</i>	<i>Tuménái</i>
" 2.	<i>Túke</i>	<i>Toósa, with tooí</i>	
Instr.	<i>Túáa</i>		
Abl.	<i>Túáar</i>		

THIRD PERSON, SINGULAR.

TURKISH GYPSY.		ENGLISH GYPSY.	
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
Nom. <i>Ov, ol, he</i>	<i>Oi, ai, she</i>	<i>Ov, yov, yuv, yovv</i>	<i>Yci, yoi</i>
Gen. <i>Lékoro</i>	<i>Lákoro</i>	{ [<i>Olescro</i> , Bw., "Zinc," 1843 ed., vol. ii. p. 145*— <i>lescro</i> , Bw., "Lavo- p. 61] <i>lésko, lésti's</i> }	{ [<i>Lóki, láki, lásti's</i> }
Acc. <i>Les</i>	<i>La</i>	<i>Les, lésti</i>	[<i>La</i> , Bw., "Lavo- <i>lii</i> ," p. 60] <i>las, láti</i>
Dat. 1. <i>Léte</i>	<i>Láte</i>	<i>To lésti, to léski</i>	<i>To láti, to láti</i>
" 2. <i>Léke</i>	<i>Láke</i>	<i>With lésti</i>	{ [<i>Lása</i> , Harriot; <i>lasa, lasar</i> , Bw., "Lavo- " <i>lii</i> ," p. 60] }
Instr. <i>Lésa</i>	<i>Lása</i>	[<i>Lestar</i> , Bw., "Lavo- <i>lii</i> ," p. 61]	[<i>Leter</i> , Bw., "Lavo- <i>lii</i> ," p. 60]
Abl. <i>Léstar</i>	<i>Lástar</i>		

PLURAL, SAME FOR BOTH GENDERS.

TURKISH GYPSY.		ENGLISH GYPSY.	
Nom. <i>Ol</i>	Dat. 2. <i>Lenghe</i>	<i>Yon, yaun</i>	<i>To lenghi, to lénai</i>
Gen. <i>Lengoro</i>	Instr. <i>Léndja</i>	<i>Lengheri, lenghi, lénai, lénai.</i>	[<i>Lensar</i> , Bw., "Lavo- <i>lii</i> ," p. 60]
Acc. <i>Len</i>	Abl. <i>Léndar</i>	<i>Len, lénai</i>	[<i>Lendar</i> , Bw., "Lavo- <i>lii</i> ," p. 60]
Dat. 1. <i>Lénde</i>		<i>To léndi, to lenghi</i>	

Ló, He ; pl, *lé*, They.

Besides the forms *yov* and *yoi*, he and she—pl, *yon*, they—we have met with *lo*, he (of which the feminine would be *li*, she), and *lé*, they. These pronouns are only used after the auxiliary verb *to be*, so far as we can find. Dr. Pott (vol. i., p. 242) quotes the same remark as having been made by Graffunder, though he adduces instances from other writers showing that this is not an invariable rule.

The following sentences we noted down as we heard them :—

O rashéi, kobsho sas-ló, The clergyman was a good man ; lit., good was he.

'*Faw wáfedo see-ló adré lésko zee*, He is so jealous ; lit., so evil is he in his heart.

Pobkeroméngri see-lé, They are 'informers.'

Koshé see-lé konáw, They (hedgehogs) are good (to eat) now.

Tóblo see-lé, They are fat.

POSSESSIVES.

<i>Mi</i> , mine ; Pasp., <i>mo, mi</i> ,	<i>Ti</i> , thine ; Pasp., <i>to, ti</i>
<i>Mínno</i> ,	<i>Tévo</i> , thine ; Pasp., <i>tinró</i>
<i>Méero</i> ,	} mine ; Pasp., <i>minró</i> , <i>Lésko</i> , his ; Pasp., <i>léskoro</i> ,
<i>Méiro</i> ,	
<i>Móvo</i> , our ; Pasp. <i>amaró</i> ,	<i>Láki, lóki</i> , her ; Pasp., <i>lákoro</i> ,
	<i>Léngheri, lénghi</i> , their ; Pasp., <i>léngoro</i>

Péski, his ; Pasp., *po* (of which the Dative would be *péske*).

N.B.—Mr. Borrow, "Lavo-lil," pp. 13, 174, gives *minro*, *minri*, my.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Akóvva, kóvva, This ; pl. *kólla*, These ; Pasp. *aká*, pl. *aklé* ;
kadává, pl. *kadalé*.

Adóvva, dóvva, That ; pl. *dólla, dúlla*, Those ; Pasp., *odova*,
pl. *odolé*.

INTERROGATIVES, RELATIVES, ETC. ETC.

<i>Kei</i> , Where ; Pasp., <i>ka</i> , adv. locat., <i>q.v.</i>	<i>Ɔáfri</i> , Such ; Pasp., <i>asavkó</i>
<i>Kókeró</i> , Self (<i>Ipsé</i>)	<i>Sávo</i> , <i>so</i> , Which, what ; Pasp., <i>savó</i> , <i>so</i>
<i>Kon</i> , <i>ko</i> , Who ; Pasp., <i>kon</i> , <i>quis</i>	<i>Sor</i> , All ; Pasp., <i>sarró</i>
<i>Nógo</i> , Own	<i>Ta</i> , who, which, that ; Pott, <i>ke</i> ; Pasp., <i>ka</i> , rel. pron.

These words are classed together in accordance with Pott's and Paspati's arrangement.

NUMERALS.

- 1 *Yek* ; Pasp., *yek*, p. 75.
- 2 *Doóí* ; " *dúí*, "
- 3 *Trin* ; " *trin*
- 4 *Stor* ; " *star*
- 5 *Pansh* ; " *pantch*, *pandj*.
- 6 *Shov* ; " *shov*.
- 7 *Doóí trinyáw ta yek* ; *trin ta stor* [*Afta*, Bryant ; *Hefian*, Marsden ; Pasp., *eftá*].
- 8 *Doóí storáw* [*oítoo*, Bryant ; Pasp., *ohtó*], and see 18.
- 9 *Doóí stóraw ta yek* [*enneah*, Bryant ; *Henya*, Marsden ; Pasp., *eniá*].
- 10 *Desh* ; Pasp., *desh*.
- 11 *Desh ta yek* ; Pasp., *desh u yek*, etc.
- 18 *Déshto* ; Pasp., *desh u ohtó*.
- 20 *Bish*, or *doóí desháw* ; Pasp., *bish*.
- 30 *Trin desháw* ; Pasp., *trianda*.
- 40 *Stor desháw* ; " *saránda*.
- 50 *Pansh desháw* ; " *pentnda*.
- 60 *Shov desháw*, etc. ; Pasp., *extnda*.
- 100 *Desh desháw* ; Bw., *shel* ; Pasp., *shel*.
- 1000 *Mille*, Bw., "Lavo-lil," p. 154.

Besides the above forms, we may note the following :—

- 6 *Sho*, Bw., "Lavo-lil," p. 89 ; Pasp., *sho*.

7 *Efta*, Lld., Eng. G., p. 218, and *hefta*, p. 15; Bw. "Lavo-lil," p. 42, *eft*.

9 *Ennyo, nu*, Bw., "Lavo-lil," p. 5. Mr. Borrow, "Lavo-lil," pp. 154—162, gives *trianda*, 30; *shovardesh*, 60; and several other numerals.

For 7, 8, and 9 we have ourselves only heard the corrupt compound forms given above.

From the numerals there are formed

Yékino, adj., single; and *yékorus*, adv., once.

Panshéngro, n., five pound bank-note. Pasp., p. 77. *panchengeré*, gen. pl.; of five piastres.

Mr. Borrow supplies the following:—

Duito, second, "Lavo-lil," p. 408.

Trito, third, "Lavo-lil," p. 96; and "Zinc," 1843 ed., vol. ii., p. 145*.

PREPOSITIONS.

<i>Adrál</i> , 'drál, Through.	<i>Párdel</i> ,	} Over.
<i>Adré</i> , 'dré, Into, in.	<i>Pérdal</i> ,	
<i>Aglál</i> , 'glál, } Before, in	<i>Paudál</i> ,	
<i>Agál</i> , 'gal, } front of.	<i>Paúdel</i> ,	
<i>Apósh</i> , Against; v., <i>Pósha</i> .	<i>Posh</i> ,	} Opposite, near, by,
<i>Apré</i> , 'opré, 'pré, Upon, on, up.	<i>Pósha</i> ,	
<i>Avrée</i> , 'vree, Out of, out,	<i>Sar</i> , With.	
away, off, from.	<i>Talé</i> , 'alé, 'lé, Down, under,	
<i>Fon</i> , from.	beneath.	
<i>Katár</i> , 'kátar, 'káter, To, unto,	<i>Tálla</i> , Under, beneath, behind,	
at.*	after, except.	
<i>Ke</i> , To (<i>ke-divvus</i> , to-day).	<i>Te</i> , To	
<i>Palál</i> ,	} About, concerning.	
<i>Pálla</i> ,		
<i>Paúli</i> ,		
} After, behind, back.	<i>Toostál</i> ,	
	<i>Trróstal</i> ,	

* *Katár*, prep., = Hel., ἀπὸ; M. G., ἐκ; Paspatis.

The following variations and additions are taken from Borrow's "Lavo-lil," etc. :—

Ando, In.

Anglo, Before.

Inna, *inner*, In, within.

Hir, By, "Lavengro," 1851 ed., vol., iii., pp. 53, 172.

Pa, For, " " " vol. i., p. 325.

Mr. Leland, "English Gypsies," p. 232, gives *muscro*, Through, in the centre of.

Of these, *te*, *ke*, and *sar* are also postpositions, *te* and *ke* forming the dative, and *sar* forming the instrumental case of the pronouns in this dialect, and of those cases of the nouns also in the Turkish and other dialects.

N.B.—Many of these prepositions are also used adverbially.

SYNTAX, IDIOMS, ETC.

The arrangement of words in a Gypsy sentence, with few exceptions, is strictly in accordance with the English language. The following peculiarities may, however, be mentioned :—

(1) The order of a sentence is often reversed, in deep Rómanes in connection with the verb *to be*, e.g.,

Tátcho see, It is right.

Bókalo shom, I am hungry.

Hóxano shom, I am a liar.

Beéno shō mas, I was born.

'Faw see, It is so.

Tíkno chor see yov, He is a little child.

(2) The nominative case often follows the verb it governs, e.g.,

Kóbromóngro sas metro dad, My father was a soldier.

Tógono shom mé to dik toot akéi, I am sorry to see thee here.

Kek na jinova mé, I do not know.

Kek na jinéna yon, They do not know.

(3) The verb *to be* is frequently used without pronouns, e.g.,

Sar shan, How are you ?

Bókaló shan, Are you hungry ?

See also (1).

(4) In asking questions, the sense is frequently determined only by the tone, the pronoun when expressed often preceding the verb, e.g.,

Too díds o báuro chóori káter moosh? Did you give the big knife to the man ?

Too rígherdás o kóshni keré? Did you bring the basket home ?

Lon see tóoti? Have you got any salt ?

Kek shoonésa too? Don't you hear ?

Examples of the following will be found in other parts of the grammar:—

(5) The article, definite and indefinite, is frequently omitted.

(6) The adjective precedes the noun.

(7) Possession is denoted by the auxiliary verb and the pronoun in the dative case (*cf.* Pasp., p. 29).

(8) The use of the present tense for the future.

(9) The formation of the subjunctive by the optative particle *te* preceding the verb.

(10) Intensity is denoted by a repetition of the word, e.g.,

Dobvoreé dobvoreé, Very far indeed,—*cf.* Pasp., p. 171,

Nakéla sigó sigó o bersh, The year passes very quick.

(11) The elision of *or* between two numerals, e.g.,

Yek dóbí, One or two ; *Dóbí trin*, Two or three, etc.,—*cf.* Pasp., pp. 594, 610.

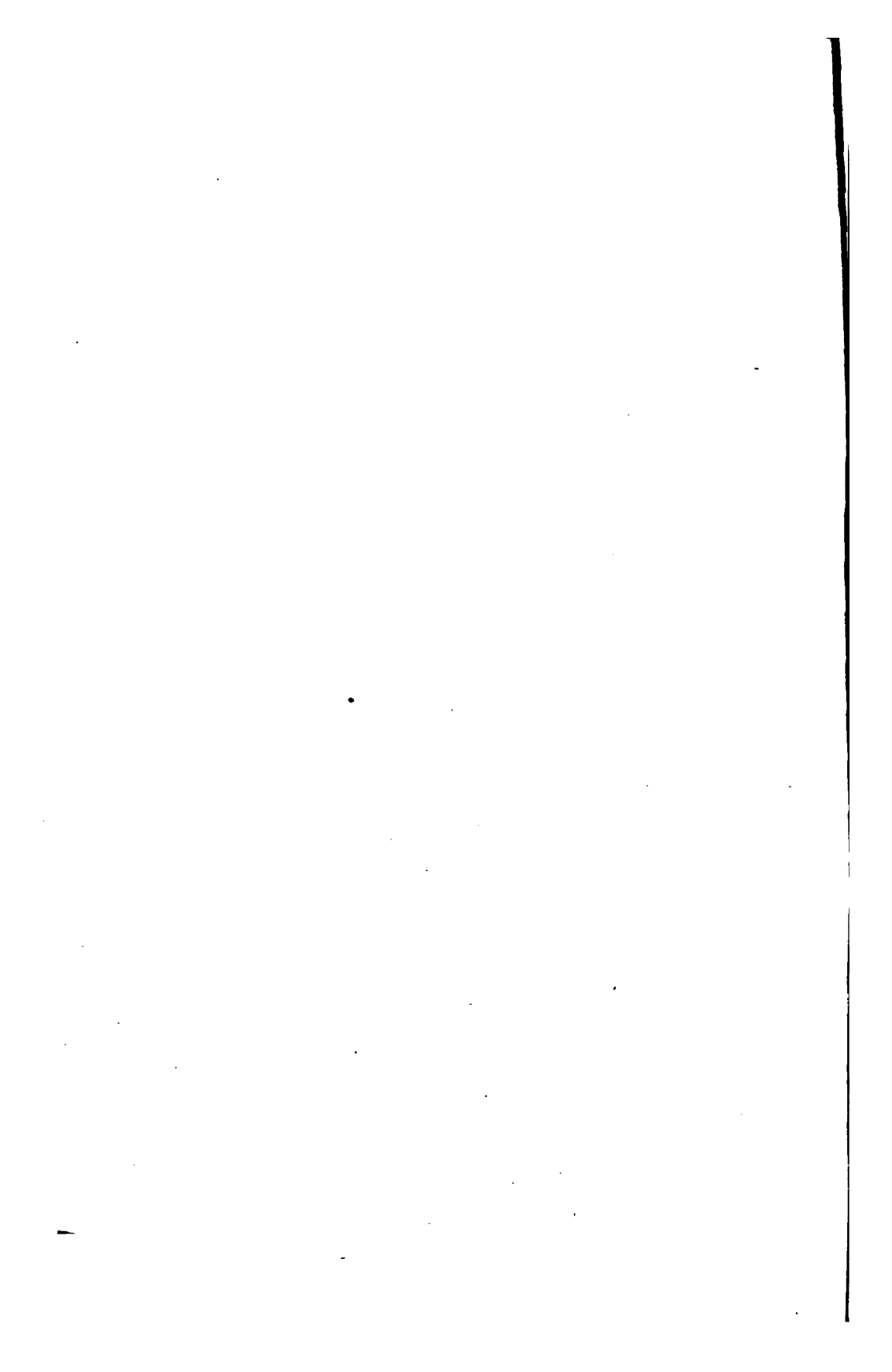
(12) The use of double negatives for emphasis,—*cf.* Pott, ii., p. 321.

(13) Negation. There are three classes of negatives :

- (a) *Kek*, with derivatives *kéker*, *kékero*, *kékeno*.
- (b) *Ma*, variously pronounced *maa*, *maw*, *mo*, usually *maw*.
- (c) *Na*, *naw*, *né*, with derivatives *nei*, *náni*, *nasttssa*, *nestts*.

Class (a) are used chiefly in giving negative answers ; (b) with the imperative in prohibiting ; and (c) in making negative assertions.

It is remarkable that *kek*, which is so frequently used in this dialect, should be apparently without a representative in the Turkish, except perhaps *káne*, Any, some, none,— about which, however, see Pasp., p. 266.



GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—Cross references are given between brackets ().

A.

Aáva, } *adv.*, Yes, truly, certainly, verily (óurli). Pasp.,
Aávali, } *va*; *beli* (As.); Lieb., *awwa*

Adói, *adv.*, There ('doi, odói). Pasp., *otid*; abl., *otár*

Adoósta, *adv.* and *adj.*, Plenty, enough ('doósta, 'dósta).
Lieb., *docha*

Adoóva, *pron.*, That ('doóva, adúvel). Pasp., *odová*

Adúlla, *pl.*, Those

Adrál, *prep.*, Through ('dral). Pasp., *andrál*, from within

Adré, *prep.*, In, into, to ('dré). Pasp., *andré*, in.

Káired adré, enclosed, fenced in; lit., made in

Adróm, *adv.*, Away ('drom)

Adúlla, *pron. pl.*, Those

Adúlla *folki*, so kek nanéi koméla mándi, Those
people who do not love me

Adúvel, *pron.*, That (adoóva)

Agál, } *prep.*, Before, in front of, in the presence of ('gal,
Aglál, } 'glal). Pasp., *anglál*, *angál*

Póshaglál, Opposite; lit., close before

Ajáv, *adv.*, Thus, so ('jav). ? Pasp., *adjái*, yet, still, again;
aveká, thus

Akéi, *adv.*, Here ('kei). Pasp., *aká*

Dídakeis, or Dítakeis, *n. pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies, who,
instead of 'dik-akel,' say 'did-, or dit-, akel,' for
'look here'

Akónyo, *adv.*, Alone (bikóyno)

- Akóva, *pron.*, This ('kova). Pasp., *akavá*
 Aládj, *adj.*, Ashamed ('ladj). Pasp., *ladj*, shame
 Alé, *prep.*, Down ('lé, talé). Pasp., *telé*
 Besh alé, Sit down
 Chin alé, Cut off, cut down
 Amándi, *pron.*, To me (mándi)
 Améndi, *pron.*, We (méndi). Pasp., *dat. pl.*, *aménde*
 And, *v.a.*, To bring, fetch, etc. (hand). Pasp., *andáva*
 Andóva, I do, or will, bring, etc.
 Andéssa, You bring
 Ánlo, *p. part.*, Brought
 Ánlo apré, Brought up, educated
 Andadóm, I brought
 Andás, } He brought, they brought
 Andadás, }
 Ángar, *n.*, Coals (vángar, vóngar). Pasp., *angár*, coal
 Ánghitérra, *n., pr.*, England. French, *Angleterre*
 Apópli, *adv.*, Again (pópli)
 Apósh, *prep.*, Against
 Apré, *prep.*, Upon, on, up ('pré, opré). Pasp., *opré*
 Atch apré, To awake, get up
 Dé, or del, apré, To read
 And apré, } To educate, bring up
 Hand apré, }
 Jiv apré, To live uprightly
 Lel apré, To arrest, take up
 Pand apré, To close, shut up
 Til apré, To raise, hold up
 Woóser apré, To vomit, throw up
 Yoóser apré, To sweep, clean up
 Asár, ? *adv.*, ? Also. This word, or particle, is in frequent use, sometimes separately, apparently for emphasis, and sometimes as an adjunct to a *gdujo lav*, in order to disguise it. It frequently follows verbs in the imperative; *cf.* Vaill., Gramm. Romm., 71, *Gati sar londis'*, prépare la salade; and Mikl., ii., 5, 6. Mr. Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," gives

- (p. 18), "*Asā, asau*, ad., also, likewise, too; *meero pal asau*, my brother also. *Asarlas*, ad., At all, in no manner;" (p. 110) "It is my *Dovvel's kerrimus*, and we can't help *asarlus*;" (p. 144) "But it was *kek koskipen asarlus*." Our examples are:—
- Besh páuli, asár?* Do sit down (lit., back), won't you?
Dik, oddi, asár, mi Dobveléngi? Do look there, won't you, for God's sake?
- Rak, asár, tí tobulo.* Do mind your tobacco
Too róker asár, sar see dóva chído talé? Do you speak as it is put down?
- Mándi róker asár mstó kendw sig.* I will speak well immediately
- Pand asár lésti opré káter rook.* Do tie him up to (a) tree
- Meéro rom pands asár mandl opré.* My husband shuts me up
- And asár mándi a kóbsi padni.* Do bring me a little water
- Help *asár men, kair o wárdo jal opré o drom.* Do help us (to) make the cart go on the road
- Méndi* forgive *asár tobtí.* We do forgive you
- There's the *Béngesto-hév*, and the *Béngesto-mél asár.*
 There's the devil's ditch, and the devil's die (dyke) too
- Shan tobtí jálin' to Stockport asár?* Are you going to Stockport too?
- O bítto chávo* wants *asár to jin, kon shan too.* The little boy wants to know who you are
- So too* want *asár?* What do you want?
- Shobnedóm lésti kórin' asár mándi.* I heard him calling to me
- Dóoi méndi* had *asár kómeni o' léndi.* Both of us had some of them
- Mándi* did *asár komóva to jal.* I did want to go
- Yov kom'd asár láti.* He pitied her
- Sas so you* promised *asár.* It was what he promised

- Kair too sus asár koméssa.* Do just as you like
Well, if I wasn't thinking *asár ajáw!* Well, if I
wasn't thinking so!
- Atch, v.,* To stop, stand, halt, etc. (hatch). Pasp., *atcháva*
Atchóva, I stand, I do stand, I am standing, I will
stop, stand, arise, etc.
Atchéssa, You stop, thou stoppest
Atchéla, He stops
Atchéna, They stop
Átching, Standing, floating
Átchlo p. part. and adj., Stopped, still
Átched, Stood
Atchdás, }
Atchtás, } He stood, arose
Atchdém, We stopped
Yon atchté, They stood
Atch apré, Awake, get up
Átching apré apópli, Resurrection ; lit., standing up
again
- Atrásh, adj.,* Afraid (trash). Pasp., *trasháva,* to fear
Aúra, n., Watch, hour (*óra, háura, yórra*)
- Av, v.,* To come (hav, 'wel, 'vel). Pasp., *aváva*
Avél, or awél, v., To come, e.g., *yon sas avélin',*
They were coming
Avéla, He comes
Avéssa, Thou wilt come
Ava tá, Come ye, come along!
Av pálla, Follow ! lit., come after
Av'in', }
Av'ering, } Coming
Wéla, wénna, vióm, viás, vié. See *Vel*
- Avrée, or Avrí, prep. and adv.,* From, out, out of, off, away
(vree). Pasp., *avri*
Avri-rig, Outside, crust
- Awóver, adj.,* Another (*ovávo, wóver, wáver*). Pasp., *yavér,*
other
Aváveré, pl., Others

Azer, *v.*, To lift (had) ; *cf.* Pasp., *lázdava, ushtáda* ; Vaill.,
Gramm. Romm., *asarao*
Ázerdás, He, or they, lifted

B.

Badjaárus, n., Badger

Báiro, n., Ship. See *Béro*. Pasp., *beró*

Bal, n., Hair. Pasp., *bal*

Bálaw, pl., Hairs

Bal, sing., } Grays, a Gypsy tribe ; as if *grey hairs*.

Bálaws, pl., } Compare Borrow's Spanish Gypsy,
bullas, grey hairs

Bálaws, pl., Hernes, a Gypsy tribe

Bálaw- }
Báleno- } *mátcho*, Herring

Báleno, }
Bály, } *adj.*, Hairy

Kralis's báuro báleno jóókel, Dandelion (flower) ;
lit., Queen's big hairy dog

Bal-choóri, Knife

Bálans, }
Bálanser, } *n.*, One pound sterling, a sovereign

Báleno-mas, }
Bálovás, } *n.*, Bacon (*baúlo*). Pasp., *balanó-mas*

Bang, n., Devil (*Beng*). Pasp., *beng*

Bángarée, n., Waistcoat

Bánga, n. pl., Whiskers. ? German *Wange*, cheeks, or is
bánga due to the assonance of *waistcoat* and
whiskers ?

Bar, n., Stone. Pasp., *bar*

Baráv, pl., Stones

Báryaw, pl., Stones, testicles, pillars

Baréngri, n., pr., Stanleys, a Gypsy tribe ; as if
'stonely.' Pasp., *baréngoro*, stony

Baréngro- }
Baréskro- } *grei*, Stallion, horse

- Bísh'ning báuro bars, Hailing ; lit., raining big stones
- Meeästo- }
Poókering- } bar, Milestone
- Soónakei *with* tátcho bars adré lis, Jewelry ; lit., gold with real stones in it
- Bar, *n.*, One pound sterling, sovereign. Pasp., *paró*, heavy
- Bárvalo, *adj.*, Rich, wealthy. Pasp., *barvaló*
- Bárvalo-tem, Yorkshire
- Bárvalopen, *n.*, Wealth, riches. Pasp., *baravalipé*, wealth
- Bárvalo bar, Diamond
- Déshbár, *n.*, Ten-pound note
- Barséngri, } *n.*, Shepherd. Lieb., *Bershero* ; ? French, *Ber-*
Baséngro, } *gère*
- Bastárho, *n.*, Bastard (Boshtárdus)
- Báulo, *n.*, Pig. Pasp., *baló*
- Baulé, *pl.*, Pigs
- Baúlesto-fóros, Pig fair, pig market
- Baúlesko-mas, Pork
- Bálovás, }
Báleno-mas, } *n.*, Bacon
- Baúlesko-moóy, Pigface, a nickname
- Baúleski túlopen, Lard ; lit., pig's fat
- Báuro, *adj.*, Great, big, large, broad, deep, etc. Pasp., *baró*
- Báuri, *adj. f.*, Pregnant, 'big with child'
- Báuri-chérikł, }
Baúro-chérikł, } Pheasant
- Báuri-dei, Grandmother
- Baúrodár, *comp.*, Bigger. Pasp., *baredér*
- Baúro-béresto-gav, Liverpool ; lit., big-ship-town
- Baúro-bíshno, Hail
- Baúro-choóri, Sword
- Baúro-dířklo, Shawl
- Baúro-dood, Lightning
- Baúro-gav, London

- Baúro-hóloméngro, }
 Baúro-hóloméskro, } Glutton
 Baúro-hóbenéskro, }
 Baúro-paáni, Ocean, sea, deep water
 Baúro-rei, Gentleman
 Baurýó, } *n.*, Assizes; due to the assonance of
 Baúri, } 'Assize' and 'a size' (a big thing)
- Baúri, *n.*, Snail (bouíri)
 Bával, *n.*, Wind. Pasp., *balvál*
 Bavéngro, }
 Pógado-bávaléngro, } *n.*, Broken-winded horse
 Bával-pógaméngri, Windmill
Bechō'vihóniéd, Bewitched (chō'vihóni)
 Beébee, or Beébi, *n.*, Aunt. Pasp., *bíbi*
 Beéno, *p. part.*, Born. Pasp., *bendó*, delivered
 Beené, *pl.*, Born
 Posh-beénomus, *Placenta*, after-birth
 Beénopen, *n.*, Birth
 Bei, *n.*, Sleeve, bough. Pasp., *bái*, sleeve
 Gádesto-bei, Shirt-sleeve
 Beng, *n.*, Devil (Bang). Pasp., *Beng*
 Béngaw, *pl.*, Devils
 Beng, *adj.*, Evil, wicked
 Béngalo, *adj.*, Wicked, devilish, diabolic. Pasp.,
bengaló
 Béngesko, }
 Béngesko-díking, } ditto, ditto
 Béngesko-gaíro, *n.*, Enemy
 Béngesko-tan, Hell; lit., Devil's place
 Béngeski- } hev, { The Devil's Ditch, near Balsham,
 Béngesti- } { Cambridgeshire
 Béngesko-mel, The Devil's Dyke, near New-
 market
 Berk. See Burk
 Béro, *n.*, Ship, boat, barque (Baíro). Pasp., *beró*
 Beréngro, }
 Béroméngro, } *n.*, Sailor. Pasp., *beréskoro*

- Béresto-sheréngro, } Captain
 Tátcho-beréngro, }
 Béresto-plóχta, A ship's sail
 Béro-gav, }
 Baúro-béresto-gav, } Liverpool
- Besh, v.,** To sit. Pasp., *besháva*
 Beshóva, I sit
 Beshéla, He sits
 Beshtás, He sat
 Beshás, Let us sit
 Bëshoméngro, *n.*, Chair
 Béshto, *n.*, Saddle (*bóshto*). Pasp., *beshtó*, sat
 Bëshopen, *n.*, Sessions. Pasp., *beshipé*, residence
 Baúro-poókinyuski-bëshopen, Assizes; lit., great judges' session
- Besh, n.,** Year. Pasp., *bersh*
 Bëshaw, }
 Besháw, } *pl.*, Years
 Beshéngro, *n.*, A one-year-old horse, a yearling. This word is also used with other numerals in stating a person's age; so Pasp., *Ist bish-u-pandj bershéngoro*, He is twenty-five years old, which in the English dialect would be 'You see a bish-ta-pansh beshéngro'
- Besomaári,** Besom-makers
- Beúrus, n.,** Parlour, the best room of a house; cf. Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *buro*, cavern
- Bíkin, } v. a.,** To sell. Pasp., *bikndva*
Bik, }
- Biknóva, I do, or will, sell
 Bíkinéssa, }
 Bíkinássa, } Thou sellest
 Bíkinéla, He sells
 Bíkindé, They sold
 Bíkindás, He sold
 Bíkinás, Let us sell
 Bíkinoméngro, }
 Bíkoméngro, } *n.*, Pedlar, licensed hawker

- Bíknomus, *n.*, Auction sale
- Bikónyo, } *adv.*, Alone, unbegun, not done (akónyo, pokén-
Bikónya, } *yus*). Pott, ii., 345, *pokoino, bokōno*, quiet
Muk lésti bikónyo, Leave it alone
- Bíssio, } *n.*, Spur. Pasp., *bust*, a spit
Bísko, }
- Bish, *adj.*, Twenty. Pasp., *bish*
- Bíshno, *n.*, Rain (bríshindo)
Baúro bíshno, Hail
Bíshning, Raining
Bíshning baúro bars, Hailing
- Bísser, *v.*, To forget. Pasp., *bistráva*
Bíssadóm, I forgot
Bíssadás, He forgot
- Bísser, *v.*, To avoid (*nísser*)
- Bísser, *v.*, To send. See next
- Bítcher, *v.*, To send, to sentence. Pasp., *bitchaváva*
Bítcherénna, They send
Bitchadás, He sent
Bítchadi paúdel, Transported; lit., sent over. Pasp.,
bitchavó
- Bítchama, *n.*, Sentence, judgment
- Bítchaméngro, *n.*, A convict
- Bítto, *m.*, } *adj.*, Small, little, thin, narrow, lean. ? French,
Bítti, *f.*, } *petit*. Sundt, *bittan*, a bit
Bítta ta bítta, Little by little
Bítadér, *comp.*, Smaller, less
- Bíván, *adv.*, Raw. Pott, ii., 406, *Bivant mass*, raw meat
(taken by Pott from Zippel)
Bívano, *adj.*, Raw
Bíván-kosht, Green-wood
- Blue-ássa*, *adj.*, Blue
- Blue léggi*, *n. pl.*, Toadstools; lit., *blue legs*, because one
variety (*Agaricus personatus*), much esteemed by
the Gypsies as a delicacy, has blue stalks
- Bó'bi, } *n.*, Pea (*bóobi*). Pasp., *bóbi*
Bóbbi, }

- Báuro- }
 Hólin'- } bóbbi, Broad-bean
 Grei-bóbbi, Horse-bean
- Bok, *n.*, Hunger. Pasp., *bok*
 Bókalo, *adj.*, Hungry. Pasp., *bokaló*
 Báuro bókalo-ben, Famine
- Bok, }
 Boxt, } *n.*, Luck, fortune. Pasp., *bakht*
 Bókalo, }
 Bóky, } *adj.*, Lucky. Pasp., *bakhtalo*
 Koóshko bok, Health, happiness
 Koóshki bóky, Happy
- Bókocho, *n.*, Lamb (*vákasho*, *bókoro*). Pasp., *bakritchó*
 Bókochésto-pur, Tripe
- Bókoro, }
 Bókro, } *n.*, A sheep (*bókocho*). Pasp., *bakró*
 Bokré, *pl.*, Sheep
 Bókoroméngro, }
 Bókroméngro, } *n.*, Shepherd (*barséngri*)
 Bókoméngro, }
 Bókoréngro, }
 Bokré's-peeré, Sheep's feet
 Lávines-bókro, Goat; lit., Welsh sheep
- Bólesko-dívvus, *n.*, Christmas Day. Pasp., *boláva*, to baptize, to *christen*
- Bóngali-gáiro, *n.*, Rich man. Only heard once; questionable; *cf.* Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *banik*, richard
- Bóngo, *adj.*, Left, wrong, crooked, lame. Pasp., *bangó*
 Bóngo-wast, Left hand
 Bóngeš, *adv.*, Wrongly
 Bóngo-grei, Spavined horse
- Bónnek, *To* lel bónnek, to lay hold of. Pasp., *búrnek*, handful
- Boóbi, *n.*, Pea, bean (*bōbi*). Pasp., *bōbi*, bean
 Kaúlo-boóbi, Black bean
 Boóbi bóshno, Peacock

- Boódega, } *n.*, Shop (boórika). French, *boutique*; Italian,
 Boódika, } *bottéga*; Spanish, *bodega*
 Boódegaméngro, *n.*, Shopkeeper
 Símmering boódega, Pawnshop
 Boogénya, *n.*, A pock (boóko). Pasp., *pukní*, abscess; Pott,
 ii., 396; Mikl., i., 5
 Boogényas, *pl.*, Smallpox
 Boóko, *n.*, Liver. Pasp., *bukó*, intestine
 Boókesto-paáni-gav,
 Boóko-paáni-gav, } *n. pr.*, Liverpool
 Boóko-paáni,
 Bookésto-gav
 Boóko, *n.*, Smallpox (boogénya)
 Bool, *n.*, Rump. Pasp., *bul*
 Booléngries, }
 Boóliéngries, } *n. pl.*, Breeches, knee-breeches
 Boóloméngro, *n.*, Contra naturam peccator
 Bool-koóva, Chair
 Grō'vneski-bool, Beef-steak
 Boóno, *adj.*, Proud, boasting, swaggering; Pott, ii.,
 407
 Boónélopus pénsa rei, As stuck-up as a lord; lit.,
 swaggering like gentleman
 Boóinus-, or boóínous-, moosh, A swaggering fellow
 Boot, }
 Boóti, } *adj.*, Much. Pasp., *but*
 Boótodair, *comp.*, More. Pasp., *butedér*
 O bootodaír, *superl.*, Most
 Boot adoósta, Very many, very much
 Boóti, }
 Boótsi, } *n.*, work. Pasp., *butí*
 Boóti, }
 Boótsi, } *v.*, To work
 Boótiéngro, }
 Boótsiéngro, } *n.*, Servant, worker
 Boótiesto-várho, Knifegrinder's barrow
 Boótsi-*ing* gáiro, Working man

- Shov divvusáw too boótiéssa, Six days shalt thou labour
- Bor, *n.*, Mate, friend. ? In too general use to be the common Eastern Counties provincial word
- Bor, *n.*, Hedge. Pasp., *bári*, garden
 Bóryaw, *pl.*, Hedges
 Boréngri, *n.*, Hedge-stake
- Bórlo, Fig. See Baúlo
- Bóro, Great. See Baúro
- Boryó, Assizes. See Bauryó
- Bosh, *v.*, To fiddle. Pasp., *bashaváva*, to play on any instrument
 Bosh, *n.*, Fiddle
 Bóshero, *n.*, Fiddler
 Bósherus, *n.*, Cough
 Bóshervénna, They are fiddling
 Bóshoméngri, *n.*, Piper, fiddler, a fiddle, music
 Bóshoméngro, *n.*, A fiddle, fiddler
 Wásto-bóshoméngro, *n.*, Drum
- Bosh, *v.*, To bark. Pasp., *basháva*, to cry, call, sing
 Boshéla, It barks
 Bóshadé, They barked
 Bóshno, *n.*, Cock. Pasp., *o bashnó bashél*, the cock crows
- Boshtárdus, *n.*, Bastard (*bastárdo*)
- Bóshto, }
 Boshtó, } *n.*, Saddle (*béshto*). Pasp., *beshtó*, sat
 Bóshta, }
- Bóuri, *n.*, Snail (*baúri*). Vaill., Gramm. Romm., *buuro*
Breedopen, *n.*, Breed
- Bríshindo, *n.*, Rain. Pasp., *brishindó*
 Brísheno, *adj.*, Rainy
 Bríshinéla, It rains
 Bishning, Raining
 - Bíshning baúro bars, Hailing
 Baúro bíshno, Hail
- Bró'gies, *n.*, Knee-breeches
- Búmbaros, *n.*, Monkey. ? Bw.'s Span. Gypsy, *bombardo*, lion, and *bombói*, foolish

- Bungaárus, n.*, Bung, cork
Bur, n., Gate
Burk, n., Breast. Pasp., *brek*
Burkáari, pl., Breasts

CH.

- Chábi, n., s. and pl.*, Child, children (*chávi*). Pasp., *tchavé*
Cháho, n., Coat (*chúkka, choófa, choóko*). ? Pasp., *sharga*, ridinghood, "probably Turkish *chóha*, cloth, which the Greeks call *σόχα*."—Extract from a letter from Dr. Paspati
Cháirus, n., Time (*cheérus*). Pasp., *keros*; "*καρος*, pronounced in Crete and Cyprus *τσαρὸς*."—Extract from a letter from Dr. Paspati
Mi-dúvelésko-cháirus, } Heaven, universe, world,
Doóvelésto-cháirus, } eternity
Gívesto-cháirus, Harvest
Vénesto-cháirus, Winter
Chal, n., Fellow, chap
Rómani-chál, A Gypsy
Rómani { *-chaláw,* }
 { *-chálaw,* } *pl.*, Gypsies
 { *-chalé,* }
Chálav, v., To touch, meddle (*chárvo*). Pasp., *tchardva*, to lick; *tchalavdva*, to beat
Cham, n., Leather, cheek, tin. Pasp., *tcham*, cheek; Lieb., leather
Chárdoka, n., Apron (*choróva*, to cover; *járika, járika, jórjoça, jorjóffa, shárdoka, yárdooka, yárduça*). Pasp., *utchardó*, covered. Baudrimont ("Vocabulaire de la langue des Bohémiens habitant sur les pays Basques Français," Bordeaux, 1862,) has *urúka*, mantle, and Francisque Michel ("Pays basque," Paris, 1857,) has *uraka*, cape, both conjecturally referred by M. Ascoli (p. 157) to *urav*, to dress

- Chára, } *v.*, To touch, meddle, tease (chálav). Pasp., *tchar-*
 Chárvo, } *ráva*, to lick
 Charás, Let us tease
 Chárer opré, To vomit
 Cháver, *v.*, To betray, inform, tell, *sed quære*
 Chávo, *m.*, } *n.*, Child. Pasp., *tchavó*, *m.*; *tchaví*, *f.*;
 Chávi, *f.*, } *tchavé*, *pl.*
 Chávi, }
 Chavé, } *pl.*, Children
 Chávies, }
 Kóshno-chávi, Doll; lit., wooden-child
 Moósh-chávi, Boy; lit., man-child
 Chavorí, *n.*, Chicken. See Pott, ii., 199, *czarví*, das
 Huhn; dimin., *czarvóri*
 Cheérus, }
 Cheer, } *n.*, Time (cháirus). Pasp., *keros*
 Chei, *n.*, Lass, daughter, girl. Pasp., *tchéi*
 Chéiaw, }
 Cheiáw, } *pl.*, Girls. Pasp., *tchaid*
 Chéias, }
 Chein, *n.*, Moon (choom, shool, shoon). Pasp., *tchon*
 Chellé mauré, *pl.*, Loaves (Chóllo): Lieb., *zëlo*
 Chériklo, *m.*, }
 Chérikli, *f.*, } *n.*, Bird (chíriklo). Pasp., *tchiricli*
 Baúro-chériklo, *m.*, }
 Baúri-chérikli, *f.*, } Pheasant
 Rómani-rókering-chériklo, A parrot
 Chériklesto-kair, Birdcage
 Cheúri, *n.*, Knife (choóri). Pasp., *tchorí*, *tchurí*
 Chib, *n.*, Tongue (chiv, jib). Pasp., *tchip*
 Chíchi, }
 Chi, } *n.*, Nothing. Pasp., *hitch*
 Chíchikeni-dróm, 'No thoroughfare,' a private road
 Chidé, They put.
 Chído, *p. part.*, Put. } See Chiv
 Chidóm, I did put. }
 Chik, *n.*, Dirt, filth, mud, ashes, sand, earth, soil, etc. Pasp.,
tchik

- Chfkesko chumba, Dunghill
 Chfklo, *m.*, }
 Chfkli, *f.*, } *adj.*, Dirty. Pasp., *tchikalb*
 Chikéngries, *n.*, 'Bankers,' who repair canal banks
 Chin, *v. a.*, To cut, dig. Pasp., *tchindva*
 Chinóva, I do, or will, cut
 Chinéla, He cuts
 Chínlo, }
 Chin'd, } Cut
 Chindóm, I did cut
 Chínoméskro, }
 Chínoméngro, } *n.*, Bill, chopper, cleaver, hatchet,
 Chínomóngri, } knife, letter
 Poóvo-chínoméngri, Plough
 Chínoben, *n.*, Wound, cut
 Chin talé, *or* alé, To cut off, or down
 Chíngar, *v.*, To quarrel, scold, tear. Pasp., *tchingár*, mis-
 fortune, the origin of a quarrel, brawl
 Chíngerénna, They quarrel
 Chingadás, He tore, quarrelled, etc.
 Chíngariben, *n.*, Quarrel
 Chíriklo, *n.*, Bird (*chéríklo*). Pasp., *tchirikló*
 Chiriklé, *pl.*, Birds
 Chíti, *n.*, Chain. ? German, *kette*
 Chiv, *v.*, To put, place, pour, etc. Pasp., *tchiváva*, to throw
 Chivóva, I do, or will, put
 Chivés, }
 Chivéssa, } Thou puttest
 Chivéla, He puts, will put
 Chivénna, They put
 Chidóm, }
 Chivdóva, } I did put
 Chivdás, }
 Chidás, } He placed, put
 Chidém, We put, did put
 Chído, }
 Chidé, *pl.*, } *p. part.*, Put

Yon chidé, They put

Chiv it adré your shéro, Remember ; lit., put it into your head

Chived upon, Cheated ; lit., put upon, imposed on

Chived to wódrus, Confined (of a woman) ; lit., put to bed

Chiv, *n.*, Tongue (chib). Pasp., *tchip*

Chívoméngro, }
Chívoméngri, } *n.*, Letter, lawyer, knife

Chívlo-górjer, Magistrate, justice of the peace (chúvno-górjer). Lieb., *tschiwalo rai*, der Polizei-direktor

Chivéngro, *n.*, Lawyer

Chok, }
Chókker, } *n.*, Shoe, boot. Pasp., *tchekmi* (As)

Chókaw, }
Chóyaw, } *pl.*, Shoes, boots

Chokéngro, }
Chokéngri, } *n.*, Shoemaker

Gréi-esto chok, Horseshoe

Néi-esto chók, Hobnailed boot

Chókka, } *n.*, Coat (chúkka, cháho). Sundt, *tjokka*, Skjoert ;

Chóxo, } Pott, ii., 178

Pállani chókka, Petticoat ; lit., behind-coat

Chóllo, *adj.*, Whole, entire (chellé). Pasp., *tchaló*, satisfied.

Pott, ii., 256 ; Mikl., i., 7

Chóllo maúro, Loaf ; lit., whole bread

Chellé mauré, *pl.*, Loaves

Chong, *n.*, Knee, hill (choong). Pasp., *tchang*, leg

Chóngaw, *pl.*, Knees

Chooáli, } *n.*, *voc. pl.*, Mates ! (choováli, chowáli). Pasp.,

Choobáli, } *tchavále*

Choófa, *n.*, Coat (cháho, choóko, chúkka, chókka)

Chúffas, *pl.*, Petticoats (shoóba)

Choófhóni, *n.*, Witch (chō'vihóni, choóvikon). Pasp., *tcho-vekhanó*, ghost

Choókni, }
Chooknée, } *n.*, Whip (choópni). Pasp., *tchukni*

- Choóko, *n.*, Coat (cháho, etc.)
 Yogéngri-choóko, Shooting-coat
- Choom, *n.*, Moon (chein, shoon, shool). Pasp., *tchon*,
tchomút
- Choóma, *n.*, Kiss. Pasp., *tchumí*
 Choóma, *v.*, To kiss
 Choómeróva, I do, or will, kiss
 Choómadóm, I kissed, I did kiss
 Choomadás, He kissed
 Choómaben, *n.*, Kissing
- Choómba, } *n.*, Hill, chin (choónga, chúmba, dúmba). Pasp.,
 Choómbo, } *túm*ba, hillock
- Choómoni, *n.*, Something (chúmoni). Lieb., *tschomont*
- Choónga, *n.*, Hill (choómba, dúmba). Pasp., *túm*ba, hillock
- Choong, *n.*, Hill, knee (chong). Pasp., *tchang*, leg
- Choóngar, *v.*, To spit (chúngar). Pasp., *tchungardva*
 Choóngarben, *n.*, Spittle
- Choópni, *n.*, Whip (choókni). Pasp., *tchupní*
- Choóralo, *adj.*, Bearded. Pasp., *tchor*, beard
 Choóralo-moót, Bearded face
- Choóri, *n.*, Knife. Pasp., *tchorí*, *tchurí*
 Baúro choóri, Sword
 Choóresto-gav, Sheffield
 Poóvesto-choóri, Plough
- Choóro, *m.*, } *adj.*, Poor, humble (chóro). Pasp., *tchoró*
 Choóri, *f.*, }
- Choóreno, } *adj.*, Poor
 Choórokno, }
- Choórokné, *pl.*, Mumpers
- Choóroméngro, } *n.*, Tramp
 Choórodo, }
- Choórodé, } *pl.*, Tramps
 Choórodoné, }
- Choórodár, *comp.*, Poorer
- Choórones-gav, Wakefield ; lit., poorly town (poorly
 = weak = wake)
- Choórokono-lav, A mumper's word

- Choováli, *n., voc. pl.*, Mates, companions (chawáli, etc.)
 Choóveno, *adj.*, Poor (chúveno)
 Choóvenes, *adv.*, Humbly
 Choóvikon, *n.*, Witch (chō'vihóni). Pasp., *tchovekhanó*, ghost
 Choóvihóneski mátkka, Bewitched cat
 Chor, *n.*, Grass. Pasp., *tchar*
 Choréngri, *adj.*, Grassy, green
 Chór-diking, *adj.*, Green ; lit., grass-looking
 Chor-óyxtaméngro, Grasshopper
 Dándiméngri-chor, *pl.*, Nettles
 Chórkeno-tem, Yorkshire
 Chor, *v. a.*, To steal. Pasp., *tchoráva*
 Choróva, I do, or will, steal
 Chórdo,)
 Chórno,) } *p. part.*, Stolen. Pasp., *tchordó*
 Chórdeno,)
 Chordné, *pl.*,)
 Chor,)
 Chóroméngro,) } *n.*, Thief. Pasp., *tchor*
 Chor, *n.*, Son, lad. Pasp., *tcho*, child ; *gor* (As), boy
 Givéngro chor, Farmer's lad
 Chóro, *adj.*, Poor (choóro). Pasp., *tchoró*
 Chórokonés, *adv.*, Humbly
 Chóro,)
 Chóra,) } *n.*, Plate, dish. Pasp., *tcharó*
 Chor,)
 Choróva, I cover, wrap up. Pasp., *utcharáva*
 Choróva les pardál o' yog, I will cover it up with
 ashes
 Chordás, They covered
 Chórda, *v.*, To 'cover' (in coltu). Pasp., *utcharáva*, to cover,
 or *tchordáva*, to pour ; *tchoraibé*, seminal fluid
 Chóvono, *adj.*, Poor (chúveno, choóveno)
 Chōvihóni, *n.*, Witch (choó'fihóni, choóvikon). Pasp., *tcho-*
 vekhanó, ghost
 Chúffas, *n. pl.*, Petticoats (choófa, shoóba)
 Chúkka, *n.*, Coat (cháho, choóko, etc.)

- Chukkéngro, }
 Chukkéngri, } *n.*, Policeman
- Chúmba, *n.*, Hill, chin (choómba, choóngá, dúmbo). Pasp.,
túmba, hillock
- Chúmba kálesko tem, Derbyshire
- Chúmoni, *n.*, Something (choómoni). Lieb., *tchomont*
- Chúngar, *v.*, To spit (choóngar). Pasp., *tchungaráva*
- Chúngar, *n.*, Skewer, spit
- Chúveno, }
 Chúvni, } *adj.*, Poor (choóveno, chóvono)
- Chúvno-górjer, Magistrate, justice of the peace
 (chívlo górjer)

D.

- Dad, }
 Dádus, } *n.*, Father. Pasp., *dad*
- Daádi, *voc.*, Father!
- Dadéngro, }
 Dadoméngro, } *n.*, Bastard; because 'fathered' on
 Dádlo, } the putative parent
- Poóro-dad, Grandfather
- Stíffo-dad, Father-in-law
- Dádesko kair, Father's house
- Mi dádeski boótsiéngri, My father's servants
- Dan, adv.*, Than
- Dánder,)
 Dand, } *v. a.*, To bite. Pasp., *dantáva*
 Dan, }
- Dándo, }
 Dánlo, } *p. part.*, Bitten. Pasp., *dantó*
- Dan, *n.*, Tooth
- Dányaw, }
 Danáw, } *pl.*, Teeth
- Choóro-bítto-dándoméngro, Mouse; lit., poor little
 biter
- Dándiméngri-chor, Nettles; lit., biting-grass

- Dánderméskri, *n.*, Pepper
 Dánoméskri, *n.*, Mustard
 Dánding-píshum, Wasp ; lit., biting-fly
- Dash, *n.*, Cup. Pasp., *tási*
 Doódás, } *n.*, Cup and saucer ; lit., two cups, or
 Doóí-dash, } cuplike things
- Dásko. See Dei
De, article, The
 Dé. See Del
- Dedro*, } *adj.*, Dear
Dedri, }
- Dei, *n.*, Mother. Pasp., *déi, ddi*
 Déiesko, }
 Dásko, } *gen.*, Mother's. Pasp., *daiáskoro*
 Déiä, *voc.*, Mother !
 Baúri-dei, }
 Poóri-dei, } Grandmother
 Stíffi-dei, Mother-in-law
- Del, *v. a.*, To give, kick, hit, read (*dé*). Pasp., *dáva*, to
 give, kick, hit, speak
 Dé, To give, kick
 Dóva, }
 Delóva, } I do, or will, give, etc.
 Delóva meéro lav káter mi-Doóvel, I pray ; lit., I give
 my word to God
 Déla, }
 Deléla, } He gives, will give, etc.
 Deldóm, }
 Dióm, } I gave, etc.
 Méndi dióm, We gave
 Diás, He gave, forgave, etc.
 Diás drován opré o woóda, He knocked hard at the
 door
 Díno, *n.*, Gift ; lit., given. Pasp., *p. part.*, *dinó*
 Dié, They gave
 Dé }
 Del } opré, *v.*, To read

Déloomus-opré, Writing

Del-*to-mándi*, Present ; lit., a give to me

Peéro-délling-tem, Lancashire ; lit., foot-kicking country

Déломéngro, *n.*, Parson, lucifer match, kicking horse

Déломéskro, *n.*, Hammer

Den, *adv.*, Then

Desh, *adj.*, Ten. Pasp., *desh*

Deshbar, Ten-pound bank-note

Déshto-haúri, } Eighteen-pence. Pasp., *desh-u-shtó*,

Déshti-kórri, } eighteen

Desh-ta-yék, Eleven. D. ta doói, -trin, -stor, -pansh, -doói-trináw, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. and so on ; doói desháw, 20

Dídakeís, *n. pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies. See Akéi

Diás, He gave. } See Del

Dióm, I gave. }

Dik, *v. a.*, To see, look. Pasp., *dikáva*

Dikóva, I look, see

Te dikóv avrí, dikóva, If I look out, I see

Dikéssa, } Thou lookest, ye look, see

Too dikés, }

Dikéla, He sees

Dikéla pénsa raúni, She looks like a lady

Diktóm, } I saw

Diktoóm, }

Diktássa, Thou didst see, ye saw

Diktás, He saw, looked

Dikás, Let us look

Too diktás? Have you seen? (Properly *diktán*; see p. 37)

Diktás kómeni? Did you see anything? (Properly *diktán*; see p. 37)

Diktána, They saw, (properly *diktás*)

Díkto, } *p. part.*, Seen. Pasp., *dikló*

Díkno, }

Dik pálla, *v.*, To watch, attend to ; lit., look after

Béngesko-díking, Diabolic, ugly ; lit., devil-looking
 Koóshko-díking, Handsome, good-looking
 Dídakéis, *pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies. See Akéi
 Dískoméngro, *n.*, Looking-glass
 Door-dískoméngro, Telescope ; lit., far-seeing thing
 Dískoméngri, *n.*, Portrait, likeness, photograph,
 picture
 Díkimus, }
 Díkomus, } *n.*, Sight

Wáfedo díkomusti chei sas yót. She was an ugly girl

Dítklo, *n.*, Handkerchief, necktie, etc. Pasp., *dítkló*

Baúro-dítklo, Shawl

Dínilo,

Dínlo,

Dinlée, *f.*,

Dínvero,

} *n.*, Fool. Pasp., *diniló*

Dinlé, *pl.*, Fools

Dínveres, *adv.*, Foolishly

Dínveri, *adj.*, Silly, foolish

Diás.

Dié, Díno. }

Dióm.

Dívio, }

Dívioo, }

adj., Mad, wild. Lieb., *dívio* ; Mikl., i., 9

Dívíaw, *pl.*, Lunatics

Dívio-kair, Asylum, madhouse

Dívi-gáiri, Midwife ; lit., madwife. Due to assonance

Dívvus, *n.*, Day. Pasp., *dívés*

Divvusáw, *pl.*, Days

Ke-dívvus,

Kónva-dívvus, } To-day

Te-dívvus, }

Kóliko-dívvus, yesterday

Kroókingo-dívvus, Sunday

Mi-dúvel's-dívvus, }

Mol-dívvus, }

Bólesko-dívvus, }

} Christmas Day

- Ovávo-dívvus, To-morrow
 Trin-dívvusés-pálla-koóroko, Wednesday; lit., three days after Sunday, and so on for the other days of the week
 Dívvusly, *adv.*, Daily
 Dívvusy roózha, Daisy
 'Doi, *adv.*, There (adoí, odói). Pasp., *otíá*; abl., *otár*.
 Dólla, *pron.*, Those (dúlla). Pasp., *odolé*
 Dood, *n.*, Light. Lieb., *tūt*
 Doódaw, }
 Doódyaw, } *pl.*, Lights, stars
 Doódoméngro, *n.*, Lantern
 Doódoméngro, }
 Doódeno, } *adj.*, Light (*lucidus*)
 Doódengei, }
 Doódoméskri, *n.*, Lucifer-match
 Doódesko moólo, Will-o'-th'-Wisp
 Baúro-dood, Lightning
 Midoóvelésko-dood, Moon, lightning
 Dood-yógengei-kósheters, Firebrands; lit., light-fire-sticks
 Kaúlo-dood, Dark-lantern
 Doódás, *n.*, Cup and saucer (dash)
 Doódum, *n.*, Belly, womb. Pasp., *dudúm*, gourd
 Doóí, *adj.*, Two. Pasp., *dúí*
 Doóí-méndeí, We two, or both of us
 Doóí-léndeí, They two, or both of them
 Doóí kólli, Florin, a two-shilling piece; lit., two things
 Doóí-dash, }
 Doódás, } Cup and saucer (dash)
 Doóí trin, Two or three
 Yon ghién avrí doóí ta doóí ketané, They went out by twos (*ghién*, for *ghiás*)
 Doóker, *v.*, To hurt, pain, ache. Pasp., *dukáva*, to feel pain
 Doóker, *n.*, An ache. Pasp., *duk*
 Doókeróva, I punish

- Doókadás, He did hurt
 Doókadno, *p. part.*, Tormented
- Doómo, *n.*, Back. Pasp., *dumó*
 Dooméngro, } *n.*, Broken-backed horse ; doom-
 Dooméksno-grei, } *éksno* for *dooméskano*
- Door, *adj.* and *adv.*, Far, long. Pasp., *dur*
 Door, *n.*, Distance
 Door door dósta, }
 Doovori-doovori, } A very long way, very far off
 Doórdair, } *comp.*, Farther. Pasp., *duredér*
 Doóroder, }
- Door-díkoméngro, *n.*, Telescope ; lit., far-seer
- Doóri, *n.*, String, twine (dóri). Pasp., *dori*
- Doórik, *v.*, To tell fortunes, predict (dúkker). Lieb., *turke-
 wawa*
 Doórikapen, *n.*, Fortune-telling, prediction. Lieb.,
turkepenn
- Doosh, *n.* and *adj.*, Evil ; bad, unlucky, etc. Lieb., *dosch*
 Doóshalo, *adj.*, Unlucky, etc.
- Doósta, *adj.* and *n.*, Enough, many, much, plenty, very
 (adoósta, dósta). Lieb., *docha* ; Mikl., i., 10
 Door doósta, Long enough
- 'Doóva, *pron.*, That (adoóva). Pasp., *odová*
 'Glal doovéski kair, In front of *that* house
 Dúlla kólla, *pl.*, *Those* things
- Doóvel, *n.*, God (dúvel). Pasp., *devél*
 Doóvelkanésto, *adj.*, Divine, holy. Pasp., *devlicanó*
 Mi doóveléski cháiros, Eternity, for ever, the World,
 universe ; lit., my God's time
 Dúvelésko chávó, Christ ; lit., God's Son
 Mi-doóvelésko, *adj.*, Religious. Pasp., *devléskora*
 Mi-doóvelésko-dood, The moon
 Mi-dúveléski gairé, Saints
 Mi-dúvelésko maúroméngri, Jews ; lit., my God's
 slayers
 Mi-doóvelésko bítta fólki, Fairies ; lit., my God's
 little people

- Dúveléski Joóvel, The Virgin
 Mi-dúvelésto-tem, Sky
 Mi-doóvelésko-gódlí, Thunder ; lit., my God's voice
 Mi-dúvelésko-kéri, Heaven
 Mi-doóvelénghi, }
 Mi-doóvelésti, } For my God's sake
 Mi-dúvel, By God !
 Mi-dúvel's moosh, Clergyman
 Mi-dúvel's dívvus, Christmas Day
 Doovorí, A long way off. (Door.) ? A contraction of
door-avrée ; compare, however, Böht., part i. (*adj.*) : "A
 lengthened form, -oro, m., and ori, f., is much affected
 by both adjectives and nouns, e.g., *terno*, young, *ternoró*,
ternorí, very young"
 Dórdí', *interj.*, Lo, behold, see, look ! ? Pasp., *otár dik*
 Dóri, *n.*, String, twine, riband, navel (doóri). Pasp., *dort*
 Doriō'v, *n.*, Ocean, sea, river (doyáv). Pasp., *dardv*
 Dósta, *adj.* and *n.*, Plenty, etc. See Doósta
 Dósta kómeni, A great multitude
 Dósta dósta besháw, Very many years
 Dósta ta dósta, Enough and to spare
 Dóva, *pron.*, That, it. See Doóva
 Dóva, I give. See Del
 Dovál, }
 Dovyál, } *n.*, Sea. Pasp., *devryál*
 Doyáv, *n.*, Sea (doriō'v). Pasp., *dardv*
 Drab, *n.*, Poison, drug, medicine. Pasp., *drab*, herb, root,
 physic
 Drabéngro, }
 Drabéngri, } *n.*, Druggist, doctor
 Tátcho-drabéngro, Doctor of medicine
 'Dral, *prep.*, Through (adrál). Pasp., *andrdl*, from within
 'Dré, *prep.*, In (adré). Pasp., *andré*
 Dríllaw, *n. pl.*, Berries, gooseberries (dúril)
 Drom, *n.*, Road, way, path, lane, street, etc., fashion,
 manner. Pasp., *drom*, road ; Mikl., i., 10
 Dromáw, *pl.*, Roads

- Bauré drómaw, Highroads
 Baúri-gávesti-drómaw, Streets; lit., big town-roads
 Bítti-gávesti-drómaw, Lanes; lit., little town-roads
 Droóven, *adv.*, Slowly. Pott, ii., 318, *dirwanés, drovven*, etc.
 Droóveno, }
 Droóven, } *adj.*, Tiresome, wearisome
 Drován, *adv.*, Hard, forcibly, slowly
 Dúkker, *v.*, To tell fortunes, predict (doórik). Lieb., *turke-*
wawa
 Dúkkeróva, I tell fortunes
 Dúkkerin', *n.*, Fortune-telling
 Dúkkeriben, *n.*, Fortune
 Dúkkadno, *p. part.*, Predicted
 Dúlla, }
 Dúlli, } *pl.*, Those (doóva). Pasp., *odová*; *pl.*, *odolé*
 Dúmbo, *n.*, Hill, mountain (choómba, etc.) Pasp., *túmbe*,
 hillock
 Dúril, *n.*, Gooseberry (dríllaw). Lieb., *heril*, a pea; Pott,
 ii., 167
 Duriléski-gór, Gooseberry-tart
 Dúvel, *n.*, God, sky, star. See Doóvel. Pasp., *devél*, God, sky

E.

- Ei, an ejaculation of woe, alas!
 'Es, *pron.*, It (les)
 Eézaw, *n. pl.*, Clothes. Sundt, Beretning om Landstryger-
 folket, 1852; *isar*, (*pl.*), Kløeder

F.

- Fáirus, *n.*, Fair (fóros)
 Grelesto-fáirus, Horse fair
 Férradair, }
 Féttadair, } *adj., comp.*, Better. Lieb., *fedidír*
 Féttadáiro, }
 Féttedáiro toóti, Better than you

- So komóva féterdáir, What I want most
 O feterdáir plóyta, The best robe
- Filisin, *n.*, Hall, mansion. Lieb., *filezzin*
- Fino*, *adj.*, Fine
- First-adáir*, *adj.*, First
First-adáir o' liléi, Spring ; lit., first of summer
- Fiz, *n.*, Enchantment, charm
- Folki* (pron. fō'ki), *n.*, Folk, people
- Follasé, }
 Follasáw, } *n. pl.*, Gloves. Lieb., *forlozzo* ; Pott, ii., 394
 Fóllasies, }
- Fon, *prep.*, From. German, *von*
- Foozhaári, *n.*, Fern
- Fordé*, }
Fordel, } *v.*, To forgive (*dé*, *del*)
Forgive-asár, Forgive
Fordelonesty, *n.*, Forgiveness
- Fóros, *n.*, Market town (*fairus*). Pasp., *fóros*
 Baúlesto-fóros, Pig fair
- Fóshono, *adj.*, False, counterfeit, imitation
 Fóshono wóngushis, False rings ; rings made of
 imitation gold
 Maw kair toóti kek kómeni fóshono koókelo, Thou
 shalt not make any graven image ; lit., don't make
 to thee not any false doll
- Full, }
 Fool, } *n.*, Dung, excrement. Pasp., *ful*
 Full-várdo, Dung-cart

G.

This letter must be invariably pronounced hard, as in *go*, and not as in *gin*.

- Gad, *n.*, Shirt. Pasp., *gad*
 Gádaw, *pl.*, Shirts
 Gádesto-bei, Shirt-sleeve
 Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg

Gáiro, *n.*, Man. Only applied to *gáijás*. Pasp., *kur*; *gor*
(As), boy; Sundt, *gaer* (*pl.*), Folk

Gáiri, }
Gairí, } *f.*, Woman

Gairé, *pl.*, Men

Peévlo-gáiro, Widower

Peévli-gáiri, Widow

Vardéngro-gáiro, Miller

Yek *o'* mi doóvel's tátcho gairé, An angel

'Gal, *prep.*, Before (*agál*, 'glal). Pasp., *anglál*, *agdí*

Gárav, }
Gárer, } *v. a.*, To hide. Pasp., *gheraváva*

Garóv, I do, or will, hide

Gárido, }
Gáridnó, } *p. part.*, Hidden
Gárered, }

Gáridnes, }
Gárones, } *adv.*, Secretly, hidden, unknown

Gáradóm, }
Garavóm, } I hid

Gáradás, }
Garavás, } He hid

Gáújo, } *n.*, Stranger, English person, one who is not a
Gáújer, } Gypsy. (*Górjo*.) Pasp., *gajó*

Gav, *n.*, Town, village. Pasp., *gav*, village

Gaváw, *pl.*, Towns

Gavéngro, }
Gavéngri, } *n.*, Policeman

Báuro-gav, London

Báuro-béresto-gav, }
Boóko-paáni-gav, } Liverpool

Stéripén-gav, County town; lit., prison town

Méndi jals yek gáver káter wáver, We go from one
town to the other

Ghián, You went.

Ghiás, He, she, they went. } See Jal

Ghién, They went. }

- Ghil, *v. a.*, To sing (ghiv). Pasp., *ghilidbava*
 Ghfli, *n.*, Song (ghíveli). Pasp., *ghill*
 Ghflyaws, *pl.*, Songs, broadsheets, handbills, newspapers
 Ghilyéngri, *n. pl.*, Newspapers
- Ghilo, }
 Ghilé, } *p. part.*, Gone. See Jal. Pasp., *ghelb, ghel*
- Ghínjer, } *v.*, To count, reckon. Pasp., *Ghendva*; pass.,
 Ghínya, } *ghenghiováva*
- Ghióm, I went. See Jal
- Ghiv, *v. a.*, To sing (ghil)
 Ghivóva, I do, or will, sing
 Ghíveli, *n.*, Song (ghfli)
 Ghivéna, They sing
- Ghiv, *n.*, Corn, wheat. Pasp., *ghiv*
 Ghivéngro, }
 Ghivéskro, } *n.*, Farmer
 Ghivésto-cháiros, Harvest; lit., corn-time
 Ghivésto-kair, Farmhouse
 Ghivésto-shéro, Ear of corn
 Ghiv-pooséngro, Wheat-straw stack
 Ghiv-poov, Wheat-field
 Lívena-ghiv, Barley; lit., beer-corn
- Ghiv, *n.*, Snow (iv, hiv, shiv, yiv). Pasp., *iv, hiv, biv, víf*
 'Glal, *prep.*, Before (gal, agál, aglál). Pasp., *anglál, angdl*
 Póshaglál, *adv.*, Opposite; lit., close before
 Tátcho-'glal, *adv.*, Opposite; lit., right before
- Góдли, *n.*, Noise, dispute, quarrel, row, summons (gúdli, goóдли)
 Mi-doóvelésko-góдли, Thunder
- Gót, *n.*, Pudding, pie, tart. Pasp., *gói*, a thick sausage
 Gó'ta, *pl.*, Puddings
 Gó'tóngo-gúnno, Pudding-bag
- Góno, }
 Gonnó, } *n.*, Sack (gúnno, kányo). Pasp., *gonó*
- Goódro, *m.*, }
 Goóдли, *f.*, } *adj.*, Sweet. Pasp., *gudlb*, gentle, sweets

- Goódlí, *n.*, Sugar, summons
 Goódlópen, *n.*, Sweets, sweetmeats. Pasp., *gudlipe*,
 gentleness
 Goóroni, *n.*, Bull. Pasp., *gurt*, ox ; adj., *guruwanó*
 Goóshum, *n.*, Throat
 Górishí, trin-górishí, Shilling. Pasp., *ghroshia*, piastres,
 from the Turkish *ghrush* ; compare also German
groschen ; Sundt, *gurrís* ; Skilling ; Pott, i., 52 ;
 Mikl., i., 13
 Gorjo, } *n.*, Englishman, stranger, alien, gentile, any one who
 Gorjer, } is not a Gypsy. Pasp., *gadjó* ; Mikl., i., 11
 Górsí, *f.*, Stranger. Pasp., *gadjí*
 Gorjé, *pl.*, English persons, Gentiles. Pasp., *gadjé*
 Górsíkana-drom, non-Gypsy fashion
 Gaúrsíkana jínómus, Learning fit for an alien
 Boot gaujé-kani *fólk*-i see-lé konáw, They are all like
 Gentiles now
 Górsíkane, }
 Górsíkane, } *adv.*, English
 Górsíjone, }
 Chívlo- }
 Chúvno- } górsjer, Magistrate
 Paanéngro-górsjer, Sailor ; lit., water-gentile
 Poovéngri-górsjer, Irishman ; lit., potato-gentile
 Yogéngri-górsjer, Gamekeeper ; lit., gun-gentile
 Gózvero, *adj.*, Artful, sly. Lieb., *godswéro* ; Pasp., *godialó*
 Gráínsí, }
 Gránza, } *n.*, Barn. Lieb., *granscha*, stable
 Grásní, *n. f.*, Mare. Pasp., *grasní*
 Grásní-méila, She-ass
 Grétno, *adj.*, Green
 Grei, *n. m.*, Horse. Pasp., *grái*
 Gréiaw, }
 Gréiáw, } *pl.*, Horses
 Greiéngro, *n.*, Horsedealer, groom
 Gréiesto-chok, Horseshoe
 Gréiesti-chóxaw, *pl.*, Horseshoes

Gréiesto-chúkni, Horsewhip
 Gréiesto-fáirus, Horse-fair
 Gréiesto-kóppa, Horse-rug
 Gréiesko-menéngro, Horse-collar
 Gréiesto-prástering, Horse-race
 Baréngro- } grei, Stallion
 Baréskro- }
 Deloméngro-grei, Kicking horse
 Dooméksno-grei, Brokenbacked horse
 Grúnchi-grúnchi-grei, Insatiable horse ; by onoma-
 topœa



Grésti, *n.*, The *mayor* of a town. (The form of this word is the dative of *grei*, but it is probably a corruption of *grásni*)

Groóvni, } *n.*, Cow. Pasp., *guruvnó*
 Groóven, }

Groóvenesko-mas, Beef

Moóshkeni-groóvni, Ox, bull ; lit., male cow

Groóvni roózha, Cowslip (flower)

Gröv, *n.*, Bull. Pasp., *guruv*

Grövneski-bool, Beef-steak

Gúdli, *n.*, Noise (gódli)

Gúnno, *n.*, Sack, bag (gónno). Pasp., *gonó*

Gur, *n.*, Throat (kaúri, kur, kárlo). Pasp., *kort* ; Mikl., i., 13

H.

This letter is in many instances interchangeable with K, and in such cases is a relic of an original aspirated *K*, e.g., *hol* and *kol*, to eat (*khála*, Pasp.)

Had, *v. a.*, To raise, lift (*ázer*). Lieb., *hadawa*

'Hámyas, *n. pl.*, Knee-breeches (*rokámyas*)

Hand, *v. a.*, To bring (and). Pasp., *andva*

Hánik, } *n.*, Well. Pasp., *khantnk*
 Hánikos, }

Hárri, *n.*, Penny (*hórro*, *haúro*, *kórro*). Lieb., *cheiro*

Hatch, *v.*, To stand, halt, stay, stop, etc. (*atch*). Pasp., *atcháva*, to remain

- Hatch-paúli-kánni, Guineafowl; lit., stay-back fowl, because provincials call them 'comebacks,' from their cry
- Hav, *v.*, To come (av, 'vel). Pasp., *avdva*
- Haw, *particle*, ? eh
 Too shánas náfelo wáver dívvus, haw? You were ill the other day, eh?
- Haw, *v.*, To eat (hol, kol). Pasp., *kháva*
- Hawmés-kro, *n.*, Table
- Haúrini, *adj.*, Angry, cross, savage (hóino, kórni). Pasp., *kholinákoro*
- Haúro, *n.*, Copper (hárrí, hórro, kórro)
- Haúrongo, *adj.*, Copper (hólono)
- Haúro, *n.*, Sword. Pasp., *khanró*
- Héka, *n.*, Haste (yéka, hókki). Pott, ii., 173, suggests *sik*, quick as the etymon
- Héro, }
 Hérer, } *n.*, Leg, wheel. Lieb., *hero*. Pasp., *gher*, thigh
- Heré, *pl.*, Wheels
- Wárdesko-heré, Cart-wheels
- Heréngries, *n. pl.*, Leggings
- Hérengro-mátcho, Crab; lit., legged-fish
- Hev, *n.*, Hole, window, grave (kev). Pasp., *khev*
- Hévaw, }
 Hévyaw, } *pl.*, Holes, windows
 Hévyaws, }
- Hévly, } Holy. From the assonance of *Hole* and
 Héveski, } *Holy*
- Moósheno-hev, Armpit
- Hínder, }
 Hínd, } *v.*, Cacare (kinder). Pasp., *khendáva*
- Híndo, }
 Híndi, } *adj.*, Dirty, wretched, squalid, filthy
- Híndi-kair, Privy. Pasp., *khéndi*
- Híndi-kákarátchi, Parrot; lit., dirty magpie
- Híndo-tem, } Ireland. ? *cf.* Pasp., *htndyemi*, the
 Híndi-teméskro, } end of the world

- Híndo-kónva, A coarse expression sometimes used for mustard; *cf.* múterimóngeri
- Híndi-teméngro, Irishman
- Híndi-teméngri-gairé, *pl.*, Irishmen
- Híndi-teméngri kóngri, Catholic Church; because so many Irish are Roman Catholics, or, in common parlance, Catholics
- Hiv. *n.*, Snow (*iv*)
- Hoax, *v.*, To cheat (hókano). Pasp., *khokhaváva*
- Hóben, *n.*, Food, victuals, eatables (hóiben, kóben). Pasp., *khabé*
- Hóben-cháiros, Supper-time
- Hóbenéngro, *m.*, } *n.*, Cook, one who sells food
- Hóbenéngri, *f.*, }
- Hóbenéskro, *n.*, Table
- Báuro hóbenéskro, A glutton; *lit.*, big eater
- Hodás, He ate. See Hol
- Hódjerpen, *n.*, Gonorrhœa (hótchopen)
- Hódno, } I ate, eaten. See Hol
- Hodóm, }
- Hóino, *adj.*, Angry (hō'no, etc.) Lieb., *hoino*; Mikl., *i.*, 12
- Hóinomus, } *n.*, Anger, vexation
- Hóiben, }
- Hóined, } Vexed
- Hóied, }
- Hotnous, *adj.*, Angry
- Hóχaben, } *n.*, Lie, falsehood (hoókapen, hoax)
- Hóχani, }
- Hókano, } *n.*, Liar, lie; *adj.*, false. Pasp., *khokhavno*
- Hóχanó, }
- Hokané, *pl.*, Lies
- Hóχter, } *v.*, To jump (óχta). Pasp., *ukkkidva*, to arise, get
- Hókter, } up
- Hok, }
- Hókki! Look! Here! (heka, yéka). Pott, *ii.*, 173
- Hol, *v.*, To eat (haw, kol). Pasp., *khidva*, to eat; *kháló*, eaten

- Hóva, }
 Holóva, } I do, or will, eat
 Hóla, He eats
 Holéssa, Thou eatest, you eat
 Hodóm, I ate
 Hodás, He ate, he has eaten
 Hodé, }
 Hodén, } They ate
 Hódno, }
 Hólled, } *p. part.*, Eaten
 Hólben, }
 Hóloben, } *n.*, Food (kóben). Pasp., *khábé*
 Hóben, }
 Hóleno, }
 Hólono, } *n.*, Landlord
 Holéskro, }
 Hólomus, *n.*, Feast, supper. Vaill., p. 70, *Andeas o hamos*, On a servi; p. 71, *To hamos pe meseli*, Mets le plat sur la table
 Baúro-hóloméngro, Glutton
 Baúro-hóloméngro-joókel, }
 Baúro-hóloméskro-joókel, } Wolf; lit., big-eating dog
 Lólo-hóloméngri, Radish
 Gréi-esko lólo-hólomengri, Horse-radish
 Hólono, *adj.*, Copper (haúrongo)
 Honj, *n.*, The itch
 Honj, *v.*, To itch. Pasp., *khándjiovava*
 Hónjedóm, I itched
 Hónjifed, *adj.*, Mangy
 Hó'no, *adj.*, Angry, cross, etc. (hóino, haúrini, kórni). Lieb., *hoino*
 Hoófa, *n.*, Cap, captain (koófa). Dr. Paspati says in a letter, "from the Greek *κούφια*, a cap"
 Hoókapen, *n.*, Lie, falsehood (hóχaben). Pasp., *khokham-nibé*, *khokhaimbé*
 Hoólavers, *n. pl.*, Stockings (*oúlavvers*). Lieb., *cholib*; Mikl., i., 4
 Hoóra, *n.*, Watch (óra). Pasp., *óra*

Hórro, }
Hórri, } *n.*, Penny (hárrí, kórro, haúro)

Posh-hórri, Halfpenny

Shoo-khórri, Sixpence

Désto-hórri, Eighteenpence

Hótcher, }
Hotch, } *v. a.*, To burn (káchar). Lieb., *chadschewawa*

Hótcheróva, I do, or will, burn

Hótcheréla, It burns

Hótchedo, *p. part.*, Burnt

Hótchedé, *pl.*, Burnt, also They burnt

Hótchedóm, I burnt

Hótchedás, He burnt

Hótcheropen, }

Hótcheroben, } *n.*, Gonorrhœa (hódjerpén)

Hótchopen, }

Hótchi-wítchi, Hedgehog. Vaill., Gramm. Romm., *Hoc'a*,
épíe, pique; *hoc'aviça*, porc, épine, hérisson; *hoc'lo*,
herissé, piquant

Hótcher mé, I said. An irregular verb; used in narration,
like 'quotha.' Vaill., *hiotosarao*, jeter les hauts
cris; Pasp., *khuyásava*, to call, cry to any one

Hótchi-yov, He said

Hótchi-yór, She said

Hótch'ov, He said, I said

Hóva, I eat. See Hol

I.

I, *f.*, *def. art.*, The. Pasp., *i*

I'ngrinies, *n. pl.*, Welsh Gypsies, ? Ingrams

Iv, *n.*, Snow (ghiv, hiv, shiv, yiv). Pasp., *iv*, etc.

Iv-bar, Snowball

J.

Jáfra, }
Jáfri, } *adj.*, Such. Pasp., *asavkó*

Maw kel jáfri gódli, Don't make such a noise
 Kek na komóva jáfri tanáv si kólí, I do not like
 such places as these

Jal, *v.*, To go (jaw, jil, jol, ghflo). Pasp., *djáva*

Jóva, } I do, or will, go
 Jalóva, }

Jalássa, } Thou goest, you go
 Jássa, }

Jála, He goes

Jalóm méndi, We will go

Yov te jal, That he may go

Ghióm, I, or we, went

Ghiás, He went

Ghián, Ye went

Ghilé, They went

Ghflo, *p. part.*, Gone. Pasp., *gheló*

Jas méngghi pardál kóla poovyáv, Let us go over
 those fields

Jáled, Went

Jal pálla, To follow; lit., go after

Jal shookár, Go softly

Jámba, *n.*, Toad (jómbe). Pasp., *zámba*, frog

Járika, } *n.*, Apron (jorjóffa, etc.)
 Járifa, }

Jas, Let us go. } See Jal
 Jássa, You go. }

Jaw, *v.*, To go (jal, etc.) Pasp., *djáva*

Jaw paúli, *v.*, To return, go back

'Jaw, *adv.*, Thus so (ajáv). Pasp., *adjiti*, yet, still, again;
aveká, thus

'Jaw see ta 'jaw see, Amen; lit., so it is and so
 it is

'Jaw mándi, So do I

Jeer, *n.*, Rump. Pasp., *ghür*, groin

Jib, *n.*, Tongue, language (chiv). Pasp., *djib* (As); *tchip*

Jído, *adj.*, Alive, lively. See Jiv

Jil, *v.*, To go. See Jal

- Jin, *v.*, To know. Pasp., *djináva*
 Jinóva, }
 Jináv, } I know
 Kek na jinóm mé, *I don't know* (? jináv mé)
 Jinéssa, *Ye know, thou knowest*
 Jinéla, *He knows*
 Jinénna, *They know*
 Jindóm, *I knew*
 Jindássa, *Thou didst know, you knew*
 Jindás, *He knew, they knew*
 Jínlo, *p. part.*, *Known*
 Jínoméskro, *adj.*, *Wise, clever, knowing, sharp,*
'fly'
 Jínoméskro, }
 Jínoméngro, } *n.*, *A knowing person, wise man*
 Jínoméskri, *pl.*, *Wise men*
- Jiv, *v.*, To live. Pasp., *djiváva*
 Jivóva, *I live*
 Jivéssa, *Thou livest, ye live, thou shalt live*
 Jivéla, *He lives*
 Jivénná, *They live*
 Jivdás, *He lived*
 Jívdo, }
 Jívó, } *adj.*, *Alive, living.* Pasp., *p. part.*, *djivdó*
 Jído, }
- Jívoben, *n.*, *Livelihood, life.* Pasp., *djibé*
 Jiv apré, *v.*, *To live uprightly*
- Job, *n.*, *Oats* (jöv). Pasp., *djov*, *barley*; Mikl., *i.*, 47
 Jób-pooséngro, *Oat straw stack*
- Jó'l-ta, *A signal-cry, the meaning of which is obsolete.*
 ? Bryant, *shulta*, here (sed q., *shulta* = *shoonta*,
hear!), Leland, *Engl. G.*, p. 227, *jóter*
- Jol, *v.*, *To go.* See Jal
 Jómba, *n.*, *Toad* (jámba). Pasp., *sámba*, *a frog*; Mikl., *i.*, 47
 Jóngher, *v.*, *To awake.* Pasp., *djangáva*
 Joókel, }
 Jook, } *n. m.*, *Dog* (yákel). Pasp., *djukél*

- Joókli, *f.*, Bitch. Pasp., *tchukll*
 Kanéngro-joókel, Greyhound ; lit., hare-dog
 Vesh-joókel, Fox ; lit., wood-dog
 Baúro-hóloméngro-joókel, }
 Baúro-hóloméskro-joókel, } Wo:f ; lit., big-eating dog
 Kralis's baúro báleno joókel, Dandelion (flower) ;
 lit., Queen's big hairy dog
 Joóva, *n.*, Louse. Pasp., *djuv*
 Joové, *pl.*, Lice
 Joóvli, *adj.*, Lousy. Pasp., *djuvaló*
 Joóvel, *n.*, Woman. Pasp., *djuvel*
 Joóvyaw, *pl.*, Women
 Joóvni, *adj.*, Feminine, female. Pasp., *djuvlicanó*
 Joóvni-kóllaw, *pl.*, Women's clothes
 Joóvisko-más, } Mutton ; lit., female meat ; or,
 Joóviko-mas, } The flesh of a cow which has died
 in calving
 Joóvioko-st ádi, Bonnet ; lit., female hat
 Jorjóffa, } *n.*, Apron (járifa, chardókka, etc.) Böhtlingk,
 Jorjóxa, } Part i., p. 35, *jäudäräka*, shawl
 Jõv, *n.*, Oats (job). Pasp., *djov*, barley
 Jóva, I go. See Jal
 Fusta konáw, Just now

K.

This letter in some words is interchangeable with 'h,' and, in such cases, is a relic of an original aspirated 'k,' e.g., *kol, hol*, originally *k-hol*, to eat.

- Kaáfní, *adj.*, In foal (kávni). Pasp., *kabní*
 Káchar, *v.*, To burn (hótcher). Lieb., *chadschewawa* ; Pasp.,
kizdizava, to take fire
 Kair, *n.*, House. Pasp., *ker*
 Kairáw, *pl.*, Houses
 Kairéngro, *n.*, Housedweller, housekeeper
 Káiriko-tan, Brickfield
 Kéri, }
 Keré, } *adv.*, At home. Pasp., *keré*

Chíriklésto-kair, Birdcage
 Ghivésto-kair, Farmhouse
 Híndi-kair, Privy
 Králisko-kair, Palace
 Loódopen-kair, Lodging-house

Kair, *v. a.*, To do, make, etc. (*kérav, kel*). Pasp., *ke-
ráva*

Kairóva, }
 Keróva, } I make, do make, I will make, or do, etc.
 Kelóva, }

Keráv, }
 Keréssa, } Thou makest
 K'éssa, }
 Kerés, }

Kairéla, }
 Keréla, } He, she, it, does, or will, make, do, etc.
 Keléla, }

Kairénna, }
 Kerénna, } They make, dance, etc.

Kédo, }
 Káirdo, } *p. part.*, Done, made. Pasp., *kerdó*
 Káired, }

Te.kérav teéro drom, To make thy way

Kedóm, I did, I made, I did do, I have done

Kedás, }
 Kerdás, } He made

Kedás wáfedo, He sinned, he suffered; lit., he did
 bad

Kairdán, Thou hast cooked, done

Yon kerdé, They cooked

Kedé a baúro gódlí, They made a great noise

Kerás ménghi, Let us cook, make, dance, play

Kair posh, To help; lit., do half

Kair tátcho, To cure; lit., make right

Káired adré, Enclosed, fenced in

Káiropen, *n.*, Doings, dealings, actions

- Kériben, }
 Kérimus, } *n.*, Behaviour, doing
 Káioméngro, }
 Kéroméngro, } *n.*, Creator, maker
 Kal-kélimus-tem, Cheshire; lit., cheese-making
 country
 Kaij, }
 Kaish, } *n.*, Silk. Pasp., *kesh*
 Káijino, }
 Káisheno, } *adj.*, Silken. Pasp., *keshanó*
 Kákarátchi, *n.*, Magpie. Pasp., *karakáshka, kakaráshka*
 Híndo-kákarátchi, *n.*, Parrot; lit., dirty magpie
 Kal, *n.*, Cheese. Pasp., *kerál*
 Kaléngri, *n.*, Buttermilk, whey
 Kál-márekli, Cheesecake
 Kálesko-
 Kal-kélimus- }
 Kal-kélin'- } *tem*, Cheshire, as if *Cheesheshire*
 Chúmba-kálesko-tem, Derbyshire; lit., hill-cheese-
 county
 Káliko, *n.*, Yesterday, to-morrow (*kóliko*)
 Lóva léndi *to mándi's hóben adré káliko saúla*, I will
 have them for breakfast (lit., to my food) (in) to-
 morrow morning
 Káliko koóroko, Last Sunday
 Kam, *n.*, Sun. Pasp., *kam*
 O kam see opré (or, *átched opré*), The sun has
 risen
 O kam see béshed (or, *béshed talé*), The sun has set
 Kámora, } *n.*, Chamber, room. Lieb., *kamóra*; see Mikl.,
 Kamóra, } *i.*, 17; Pasp., in a letter, says "Greek *κάμερα*,
 from *κάμαρα*, a vault"
 Kándér, }
 Kan, } *v.*, To stink. Pasp., *kandáva*
 Kand, }
 Kan, } *n.*, A stink, unpleasant smell
 Kanéla, It stinks

- Kánlo, }
 Kánelo, } *adj.*, Stinking
 Kánloo, }
 Kanlé, *pl.*, }
 Kánlo-poóruma, Garlic ; lit., stinking onion
- Kan**, *n.*, Ear. Pasp., *kann*
 Kánaw, *pl.*, Ears
 Kanéngro, } *n.*, Hare
 Kanéngri, }
 Baúri-kanéngri-moosháw, *pl.*, Hernes ; lit., big-hare-
 men
 Kanengré, *pl.*, Hares
 Kanéngro-joókel, Greyhound
 Kanéngro-moosh, Gamekeeper
 Kanéngro, }
 Kanéngri, } *n.*, Earring
 Kánoméngro, }
 'Shoóko kanéngri, Deaf person
- Kánna**, *adv.*, When, now (*kónna*). Pasp., *kánna*
 Kánna yuv sas lelled opré, When he was arrested
 Kánna sig, Immediately (*kenáw sig*)
- Kánni**, } *n.*, Hen, fowl. Pasp., *kagni* ; Liebich, *kachnin*. See
Káyni, } Mikl., i., 16
 Kánniaw, }
 Kánnia, } *pl.*, Hens, fowls
 Hatch-páuli-kánni, Guineafowl, called 'comebacks'
 by provincials, from the cry
- Kányo**, *n.*, Sack (*góno*). Pasp., *gonó*
Kárló, *n.*, Throat (*kur, gur*). Pasp., *kurló*
- Kas**, *n.*, Hay. Pasp., *kas*
 Kaséngro, *n.*, Hayrick
 Kásoni, *n.*, Billhook
- Káter**, } *prep.*, To, unto, at. Pasp., *kátar*, from where,
Kátar, } whence ; *kátár*, from ; *akátár*, from here ; *okátár*,
Katár, } from there. Lieb., *gatter*, hither
- Kátsers**, } *n.*, Scissors. Pasp., *kat*
Kátsies, }

Káteni, }
 Kátenes, } *adv.*, Together (*kétané, to-ketané*). Pasp., *ketané*
 Káténé, }

Kaúlo, *m.*; Kauli, *f.*; Kaulé, *pl.*, Black. Pasp., *kaló*

Kaúlo, *n.*, Common, heath, a term which is said to have originated with the large black waste lands about Birmingham and the Staffordshire Potteries

Kaúlóben, *n.*, Blackness

Kaúlóméskro, *n.*, Blacksmith

Kaúlóméskro-koóva, Anvil; lit., blacksmith-thing

Kaúlo-boóbi, Black bean

Kaúlo-dood, Dark-lantern

Kaúlo-gav, Birmingham, London; lit., black town

Kaúlo-tem, 'The Black Country,' either Manchester, Birmingham, the Staffordshire Potteries, or Lancashire

Kaúli-raúni, Turkey; lit., black lady

Kaur, *v.*, To shout, call (*kor*). ? Pasp., *tchárdava*

Kaúri, *n.*, Penis (*kórrí*)

Kaúri, *n.*, Neck (*kur*). Pasp., *kort*

Kávakéi, This here

Kávodói, That there

Kávni, *adj.*, In foal (*kaáfní*). Pasp., *kabní*

'Kávi, *n.*, Kettle (*kekávi*)

Kedás, He made. See Kair

Ke-dívvus, *n.*, To-day

Kédo, *p. part.*, Made. } See Kair

Kedóm, I made. }

Kei, *adv.*, Where. Pasp., *ka*

'Kei, *adv.*, Here (*akeí*)

Kekávi, *n.*, Kettle (*'kávi*). Pasp., *kakkávi*

Kek, *adv.*, No, not. ? Pasp., *kanék*, none

Kéker, *adv.*, No; *adj.*, None

Kékero, *adj.*, None

Kékera mándi, }

Kéker mándi, } No, not I; an emphatic negation

- Kéker adré lin, Empty ; lit., none in them
 Kek-kómi, *adv.*, Never, no more
 Kék-kom, *v.*, To hate ; lit., not-love
 Kek-kómeni, None, nobody, no one (kómeni)
 Kel, *v.*, To do, act, play, dance, make, cook, etc. (*kair*).
 Pasp., *keráva*, to make ; *keldáva*, to dance
 Kelóva, I will make
 Kéla, It will do
 Keléla péias, It is playing ; lit., it makes fun
 Kelled, Made
 Kelling, Dancing
 Kélopen, *n.*, Spree, dance, dancing, ball. Pasp.,
 kelibé
 Kéломéngro, *n.*, Doer, performer
 Spingaáro-kéломéngro, Skewer-maker
 Kélimus, *n.*, Play. Vaill., *kelimas'*
 Kal-kélimus-tem, Cheshire ; lit., cheese-making
 country
 Kenáw, } *adv.*, Now (*kánna*). Pasp., *akand*
 Knaw, }
 Kenáw-sig, Just now, immediately (*kánna-sig*) ; lit.,
 now soon, or quick
 Képsi, *n.*, Basket (*kípsi*)
 Kérav, To cook. }
 Keráw, I do. } See *Kair*
 Keré, } *adv.*, At home. Pasp., *keré*
 Kéri, }
 Kériben, } Behaviour.
 Kérimus, }
 Kerénna, They make. } See *Kair*
 Keréssa, Thou makest, etc. }
 Kérmo, *n.*, Worm (*kírmo*), Pasp., *ker mó*
 Keróva, I do. See *Kair*
 Késser, *n.*, Care ; *v.*, To care
 Késseréla, He cares
 Késter, *v.*, To ride (*kíster*). Pasp., *uklistó*, mounted
 Kesterdás, He rode

- Késterméngro, *n.*, Jockey
- Kétané, } *adv.*, Together (káteni). Pasp., *ketane*
 Kétanes, }
- Kév, *n.*, Hole, window (hev). Pasp., *khev*
- Kil, *n.*, Butter. Pasp., *kil*
 Kil-maúro, Bread and butter
 Kil-kóro, Buttercup (flower)
 Kil-píshum, Butterfly
- Kílli, *n.*, Earring. Pasp., *tcheni*
- Kin, *v.*, To buy. Pasp., *kináva*
 Kindóm, I have bought
 Kindás, He bought
- Kínder, *v.*, To relieve the bowels (hínder). Pasp., *khen-
 dáva*
- Kíndo, *adj.*, Wet, sweaty. Pasp., *tünde* (As). Pott, ii.,
 103
- Kínger, *v.*, To tease, bother, weary, vex. Pasp., *khniovava*,
 to be tired
- Kínno,)
 Kinó,) *p. part.*, Tired, weary. Pasp., *khinó*
 Kíni,)
 Kíní,)
- Kípsi, *n.*, Basket (képsi)
- Kírmo, *n.*, Worm (kérmo). Pasp., *kermó*
- Kísi, *n.*, Purse. Pasp., *kist*
- Kísi, *adj.*, Much ; sar kísi, how much. Lieb., *gizzi*
 Sávo kísi, What a lot of
- Kíster, *v.*, To ride (késter). Pasp., *uklistó*, mounted
- Kítchema, *n.*, Inn. Lieb., *kertschimma*. See Mikl., i., 19
 Kítchemáw, *pl.*, Inns
 Kítcheméngro, *n.*, Innkeeper
- Klérin, *n.*, Key. Pasp., *klidí*
 Klérin,)
 Klísin,) *n.* and *v.*, Lock
- Klísináw, *pl.*, Locks, a Gypsy tribe
- Klísméngro, *n.*, Bridewell, lock-up, police-station,
 rabbit-trap

- Klísi, *n.*, Box
 K'naw, *adv.*, Now (kenáw)
 Ko, *pron.*, Who (kon). Pasp., *kon, ka*
 Kóko, *n.*, Uncle. Pasp., *kak*
 Kokálos, } *n.*, Bone, rib, thigh (kokoólus). Pasp., *kókkalo*
 Kókalo, }
 Kókero, }
 Kokeró, } *adj.*, Self, lonely, alone. Pasp., *kórkoro*, alone
 Kókeri, }
 Kokeré, *pl.*, Selves
 Kókerus, *n.*, Week (koóroki, kroóko, etc.) Pasp., *kurko*
 Kokoólus, *n.*, Bone (kokálos). Pasp., *kókkalo*
 'Kólyaw, *pl.*, Bones
 Koókelo, *n.*, Doll. Lieb., *gukkli*
 Kol, *v.*, To eat (hol, haw). Pasp., *khava*
 Kóben, *n.*, Food, victuals, eatables (hóben, hólben).
 Pasp., *khabe*
 Kóliko, } *n.*, Yesterday (kálíko). Pasp., *kórkoro*,
 Kóliko-dívvus, } *kólkoro*, alone; Lieb., *kókeres*, retired,
 alone
 Kóliko-'saúla, To-morrow morning
 Kólla, } *n., s.* and *pl.*, Thing, things, shillings (kónva, koóva).
 Kólli, } Pasp., *ková*. This is really a plural form; compare
 'kova, this, and 'dóva, that
 Kóllaw, } *pl.*, Things, shillings
 Kolé, }
 Doói-kólli, Florin, two-shilling piece
 Joóvni-kóllaw, Woman's clothes
 Mútering-kólla, Urinal
 Pansh-kólla, Crown, five-shilling piece
 Pansh-kólenghi-yek, A five-shilling one
 Práastering-kólli, Railway train
 Wáfedi-kólli, Misfortunes; lit., evil things
 'Kólyaw, *n. pl.*, Bones (kokoólus)
 Kom, *v.*, To love, owe, wish, desire, want, like, etc. Pasp.,
kamáma
 Kómer, *v.*, To love

- Komóva, I do want, I want, like, wish, etc.
 Koméssa, }
 Komés, } You like, thou lovest, thou wantest
 Komés too? Do you like?
 Koméla, He wants, or will want, he likes
 Koménna, They wish
 Kom asár, *imperat.*, Love thou
 Kómoben, *n.*, Love, friendship, mercy, pity
 Kómomus, *n.*, Love
 Kómoméskro, }
 Kómelo, } *n.*, Lovell, a Gypsy tribe
 Kómomúso, }
 Kómomusti, } *adj.*, Loving, kind, dear
 Kómelo,
 Kómelo-gáiro, Friend
 Komyáw, *pl.*, Friends
 Kómyaws, *pl.*, Lovells. See above
 Kek-kom, *v. a.*, To hate; lit., not love
 Kómeni, *adj.*, Some, somebody (choómeni, kúmeni)
 Kek-kómeni, None, nobody, not any
 Dósta-kómeni, A great multitude
 Kómi, *adj.*, More. Pott, ii., 90
 Kómódair, *comp.*, More
 Kek-kómi, *adv.*, Never, no more, not again
 Kon, *pron.*, Who (ko). Pasp., *kon*, *ka*
 Kon, *adv.*, Then, therefore
 Besh toóki 'lé kon, Sit down then
 Kon, Sor-kon, All, every. Mikl., ii., 35, *sekon*; Vaill., *se kono*;
 Mikl., i., 46
 Sór-kon kólli, All things, everything
 Konáfni,
 Konaáfi, }
 Konáfia, *pl.*, } *n.*, Turnip (kráafni)
 Gréiesko- }
 Baúlesko- } konaáfi, Beetroot
 Bókro- }
 Kóngali, *n.*, Comb. Pasp., *kangli*

- Kónga, }
Kóngl, } *v.*, To comb
- Kóngeri, }
Kóngrí, } *n.*, Church. Pasp., *kangherí*
- Kóngrí lil, Bible
- Koófa, *n.*, Cap (hoófa)
- Koókelo, *n.*, Doll, goblin (kokoólus). Lieb., *gukkli*
- Koóko, *n.*, Week (koóroko)
- Koónjonés, *adv.*, Secretly, unknown; ? connected with
Koónsus, a corner. See also Bikónyo, Akónyo
- Koónsus, }
Koónshi, } *n.*, Corner. Lieb., *guntsch*
- Koor, *v.*, To fight, beat, strike, knock, etc. Pasp., *kuráva*
- Kooróva, I do, or will, fight
- Koórdno, *p. part.*, Beaten
- Koorás, Let us beat
- Koordás, He beat
- Koordém méngghi, We fought
- Koóroben, }
Koórimus, } *n.*, Battle
- Koóroméngri, *n.*, Drum, tambourine
- Koóroméngro, *n.*, Soldier, pugilist, etc.
- Koórimóngerí, *n.*, Army
- Koóroko, } *n.*, Sunday, week (kókerus, kroóko, koóko, etc.)
Koóroki, } Pasp., *kurkó*, Sunday, week
- Yórakána-koóroko, Easter Sunday; lit., egg Sunday
- Koóroko, *n.*, Thunder; by a lispíng assonance of
thunder and *Sunday*
- Yek dívvus pálla koorokéss, Monday; lit., one day
after Sunday
- Koórona, *n.*, Crown, five-shilling piece. French, *couronne*
- Koóri, *n.*, Cup, pot (kóro, kúra). Pasp., *koró*
- Koósi, *n.*, A little. Pott, ii., 96, *kutti*
- Kooshné, *pl.*, Baskets (kúshni). See Mikl., i., 18
- Koóshto, } *adj.*, Good (kóshto, kúshto). Lieb., *gutsch*,
Koóshko, } happy; Böhtl., *känsto*, good; Sundt, *kiska*,
good; Pott, ii., 93, *kucz*, theuer

- Koóshriben, }
 Koóshriben, } *n.*, Goodness, good
 Koóshkopen, }
 Koóshko-bok, Happiness, good health
 K̄oóshko-bóky, Happy
 Koóshko-dfking, Handsome, good-looking
 Koóva, *n.*, Thing (*kólla, kóvva*). Pasp., *ková*
 Koóvaw, *pl.*, Things
 Bool-koóva, Chair
 Gad-koost-koóva, Clothes-peg
 K̄auloméskro-koóva, Anvil
 Mútterimóngeri-koóva, Teapot
 Táto-koóva, Pepper
 Lálo-koóvaw, Cherries, currants
 Kóppa, *n.*, Blanket. Lieb., *gappa*; Pasp., *kirpa*, a dish-clout
 Greíesto-kóppa, Horserug
 Peéresto-kóppa, Carpet
 Kor, *v.*, To call (*kaur*). ? Pasp., *tchárdava*
 Koróva, I do call
 K̄órdo, *p. part.*, Called
 Koródóm, I called
 Kordás, He called
 Korδέ, They called
 Kóroméngro, *n.*, One who calls at shops, and steals
 money by sleight of hand
 Mookás méndi kor asár dúla *folki*, Let us call those
 people
 Kor, *n.*, Brow, eyebrow
 K̄óro,
 K̄óredo, }
 K̄órodo, } *adj.*, Blind. Pasp., *koró*
 Kórdi,
 Kordé, }
 Kóredé, } *pl.*, Blind people
 Kórodomus, *n.*, Blindness
 Kórni, *adj.*, Cross, ill-tempered (*haúrini, hóno, hóno*).
 Pasp., *kholínákoró*

- Kórro, } *n.*, Penny (hórro, hórri, hárrri). Lieb, *cheiro*; *cheir-*
 Kórri, } *engero*
 Déshti-kaúri, Eighteenpence
 Shookhaúri, Sixpence
- Kóro, } *n.*, Cup, pot (kooiri, kúra). Pasp., *korá*
 Kórro, }
 Koréngro, *n.*, Potter
 Koréngri, *pl.*, Potters
 Koréngri-tem, }
 Kóresko-tem, } Staffordshire
- Kórri, } *n.*, Thorn, tent-peg, pudendum virile (kaúri). Pasp.,
 Kóro, } *kar*, penis; *kanró*, thorn
 Baúro-kaurengro-moosh, A descriptive appellation
- Kor'ri, *or* Kaúri, *n.*, Throat (kur). Pasp., *korá*
- Kósher, } *v.*, To lick, to clean (yoóso). Pasp., *kosháva*
 Kósser, }
 Kósserín' plóyta, Towel; lit., cleaning-cloth
 Kósseróva les yoózho, I will cleanse it
 Kossadé, They licked
- Kóshno-chávi, Doll (kóshteno)
- Kóshto, *adj.*, Good (koóshto)
 Koshté, *pl.*, Good
 Kóshtoben, }
 Kóshtomus, } *n.*, Goodness, peace
 Keróva ni kóshtodair les, I will do my best
- Kosht, *n.*, Stick. Pasp., *kasht*, *kash*
 Koshtáw, *pl.*, Sticks
 Koshténgro, *n.*, Woodcutter. Pasp., *kashéskoro*
 Kóshteno-tíkno, Doll (kóshno-chávi). Pasp., *kashtu-*
 nank
 Dood-yógengi-kóshters, Firebrands
 Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg
 Moóshkero-kosht, Constable's staff
 Poókering-kosht, Signpost
 Yoósering-kosht, Broom
- Kósser. See Kósher

- Kótor, *n.*, Piece, part, guinea-piece. Pasp., *kotór*, a piece indeclinable
 Kotoré, }
 Kótoráw, } *pl.*, Pieces
 Kótoréndri, *n.*, Fragment
 Kótoréndi, Pieces, to pieces
 Kónva, *n.*, Thing (koóva, etc.) Pasp., *ková*
 Lflesko-kónva, Paper; lit., book thing
 Modesto-kónva, Looking-glass
 'Kónva, *adj.*, This (akónva). Pasp., *akavá*
 Kónva-dívvus, To-day
 Kraáfni, } *n.*, Nail, button, turnip (konáfia, konáfni). Pasp.
 Kráfni, } (p. 451), *kárfia*; Mikl., ii., 37, 132 (Kolomyjer
 Kreise Galiziens Vocab.), *karfn*, nail
 Krális, *n.*, King. Pasp., *krális*. See Mikl., i., 18
 Kralisí, }
 Králisi, } *n.*, Queen. Pasp., *krallícha*
 Krallíssi, }
 Králisko-kair, }
 Králiskésko-kair, } Palace
 Králisko-poóro-kair, Castle
 Králisko-rook, Oak; called frequently 'royal oak'
 Králisom, *n.*, Kingdom
 Kralis's } báuro báleno joókel, Dandelion (flower);
 Kraliskésko } lit., Queen's }
 King's } big hairy dog
 Krámbrookos, *n.*, Drum. Lieb., *tambuk*
 Kreéa, *n.*, Ant. Pasp., *kiri*
 Kreéaw, *pl.*, Ants
 Kroóko, *n.*, Week (koóroko, etc.) Pasp., *kurkó*
 Kroókingo-dívvus, }
 Kúlfo, } *n.*, Sunday
 Kúmbo, *n.*, Hill (dúmbo)
 Kúmeni, *adj.*, Some, somebody (kómeni)
 Vániso-kúmeni, Anybody
 Kur, *n.*, Throat (kárlo, kor'ri, gur). Pasp., *kurló, koré*
 Kúra, *n.*, Cup (kóro)

- Kúrri, *n.*, Tin, solder. Pasp., *kalái*, tin
 Kúshni, *n.*, Basket (tushni, trooshni, etc.) Pasp., *kóshnika*
 Kooshné, *pl.*, Baskets
 Kúshto, *adj.*, Good (koóshto)
 Kúshto-moóshi, Right arm

L.

- Ladj, *n.*, Shame (*aládj*). Pasp., *ladj*
 Ládj-fully, *adv.*, Shamefully
 Ládjipen, *n.*, Goodness (*látcho*). Pasp., *latchipe*
 Láki, } *pron.*, Her (*láti*, *lóki*). Pasp., 2nd dat., *láke*; gen-
 Lákro, } *lákoro*
 Lálo, *adj.*, Red (*lólo*). Pasp., *loló*
 Lálo-gav, Reading; lit., red-town
 Lálo-píro, Redford; lit., red-foot
 Lálo-koóvaw, Cherries, currants; lit., red things
 Las, He, or she, got (*lel*). Pasp., *liás*, *las*
 Las, *pron.*, Him, it (*les*, *lis*, 'es). Pasp., *les*
 Lása, With her. Pasp., *lása*
 Latch, *v.*, To find. Pasp., *lasdóva*, to pick up
 Latchóva, I do, or will, find
 Latchénna, They find
 Látchno, *p. part.*, Found
 Latchdóm, I found
 Latchás méngghi, Let us find
 Látcho, *adj.*, Good, fine (*ládipen*). Pasp., *latchó*
 Láti, *pron.*, To her, with her, her (*láki*). Pasp., 1st dat., *láte*,
 to her
 Lav, *n.*, Word, name. Pasp., *lav*
 Lávaw, }
 Laváw, } *pl.*, Words
 Lávyaw, }
 Lávines, *adv.* used as a *noun*, Gibberish
 Lávines-tem, Wales; lit., wordy country
 Lávines-rókerben, Welsh language; lit., wordy talk
 Lávines-gaújo, Welshman

Lávines-gairé,
Lávinéngri-gaujé, } *pl.*, Welshmen

Del lav, *v.*, To answer, pray

Del koóshto lávaw, To pray ; lit., give good words

Delóva meéro lav káter mi-doóvel, I pray God

Law, I take. See Lel

Lé, *pr. pl.*, They. Pott, i, 242

Boot gaujákani *fólki* see-lé konáw, Very Englishified
folk are they nowadays

Poókeroméngri see-lé, They are informers

Koshté see-lé konáw—toólo see-lé, They (hedge-
hogs) are good now (to eat)—they are fat

Kanlé see-lé, They are putrid

I.é, Take! See Lel

'I.é, *prep.*, Down (alé, talé)

Leéno, *p. part.*, Taken. See next

Lel, *v.*, To take, get, obtain, catch, etc. Pasp., *léva*

Lóva, }
Lelóva, } I do, or will, get, take, etc.
Law, }

Léla, He takes, catches, he will take, etc.

Lióm, I got, obtained, etc.

Liás, }
Las, } He, or they, got. Pasp., *liás, las*

Lián, You took, got, etc.

Lié, They took

Leéno, }
Linó, } *p. part.*, Got, taken, begotten. Pasp., *linó*
Lélo, }

Beng te lel toóti, Devil take you

Lel kóshtoben, Please ; lit., take the goodness

Lel mótti, To get drunk

Lel opré, To apprehend ; lit., take up *Lel bonnek*

Lel trad, Take care! mind!

Lel veéna, Take notice

Len, *pron.*, Them (lin). Pasp., acc., *len*

Léndi, *pron.*, To them, them, their (lénti). Pasp., 1st dat., *lénde*

Shoon léndi, Remember! lit., hear them

Léngheri, }
Lénghi, } *pron.*, Their (léndi)
Lénti, }

Lénsa, With them. Pasp., *lénsa*

Les, *pron.*, Him, it (las, 'es, lis). Pasp., acc., *les*

Lésko, *pron.*, His. Pasp., gen., *léskoro*

Lésti, *pron.*, His, her, it. Pasp., 1st dat., *léste*

Lián, Ye got.

Liás, He, or they, got. } See Lel

Lívena, *n.*, Beer (lívena, 'víni). Lieb., *lowina*

Lié. See Lel

Lik, *n.*, Nit. Pasp., *lik*

Líkyaw, *pl.*, Nits, flies

Lil, *n.*, Book, paper. Pasp., *lil*

Liláw, }
Lílyaw, } *pl.*, Books

Lílesko-kóva, Paper; lit., book-thing

Liléngro, *n.*, Star, because 'read' by astrologers

Mi doóvelésko lil, } Bible; lit., my God's book, or

Kóngri lil, } church book

Pánsb bálanser lil, Five-pound note

Lilel, }
Lílei, } *n.*, Summer. Pasp., *nildí*

Bígnomus } *o'* lilel, { Spring; lit., beginning, or first,
Fírstadair } of summer

Pálla-lilel-see-párdel, Autumn; lit., after summer is over

Linó, *p. part.*, Taken. See Lel

Lióm, I took. See Lel

Lívena, *n.*, Beer (lívena, lovína, 'víni). Lieb., *lowina*; Mikl.,
i., 28

Livenéngro, *n.*, Brewer, beerseller

Livenéngries, *n. pl.*, Hops

Póbesko lívena, Cyder; lit., apple-beer

Lívena ghiv, Barley

Lo, *pron.*, He. Pott, i., 242

- Yov ghiás káter tan kei sas-ló, He went to the place
where he was
O rashéi, koóshto sas-ló, The priest was a good man ;
lit., the priest, good was he
'Jaw wáfedo see-ló adré lésko zee, He is so jealous
Lod, *v.*, To lodge. Pasp., *lodáva*
Loódopen, *n.*, Lodging
Lóki, *pron.*, Her (láki)
Lóko, } *adj.*, Heavy. Pasp., *lokó*, light (*levis*) ; Mikl., i., 22.
Lokó, } This is an example of the confusion of opposite
meanings remarked by Mr. Leland, Eng. Gyp-
sies, p. 126
Kek nanef lóko, It is light
Chómoni sas adré, lokó, Something was inside,
heavy
Lólo, *adj.*, Red (lálo, lúller). Pasp., *loló*
Lóli-mátcho, Red-herring
Lólo hóloméngri, Radish ; lit., red-eating thing
Grelesko lólo hóloméngri, Horseradish
O lólo wéshkeno-jóokel, The fox
Lólo-matché, *pl.*, Salmon ; lit., red-fish
Lóli, *n.*, Farthing (lúli)
Lónderi, *n. pr.*, London (Lúndra). French, *Londres*
Lon, *n.*, Salt. Pasp., *lon*
Lóndo, *adj.*, Saline, salt. Pasp., *londó*
Lóndo-paáni, }
Lóndudno-paáni, } The sea ; lit., salt water
Lóndo mátcho, Salt fish
O hō'no lóndo paáni, The angry waves
Long, *adj.* and *v.*, Lame, to lame. Vaill., *lang* ; Sundt,
longaló ; Pott, ii., 337
Longé, *pl.*, Lame people
Loóbní, } *n.*, Harlot (lúbni, lúvni). Pasp., *lúbni* ; Mikl., i.,
Loódni, } 21
Loóbníaw, *pl.*, Harlots
Loóberiben, *n.*, Prostitution
Loódopen, *n.*, Lodging, barn (lod)

- Loódopen-kair, Lodging-house
 Loor, *v.*, To rob, plunder, steal
 Loórdo, }
 Loóred, } *p. part.*, Robbed
 Loóroméngro, *n.*, Thief
 Loóripen, *n.*, Booty, plunder
 Loóvo, }
 Lóvo, } *n.*, Money (lúva). Pasp., *love'*
 Lóva, I take. See Lel
 Lovína, *n.*, Beer (lívena)
 Lúbni, *n.*, Harlot (loóbní). Pasp., *lubní*
 Lúli, *n.*, Farthing (lólí)
 Lúller, *v.*, To blush (lóló). Pasp., *lólíavava*
 Lúlleróva, I do, or will, blush
 Lúndra, }
 Lúndro, } *n. pr.*, London (Lónderi). French, *Londres*
 Lúva, *n.*, Money (loóva). Pasp., *love'*
 Lúvni, *n.*, Harlot (loóbní)

M.

- Maa, *prohibitive particle*, Do not (maw). Pasp., *ma*
 Maloóna, *n.*, Thunder. Mikl., i., 24
 Mályaw, *n. pl.*, Companions, mates. Pasp., *mal*
 Man, }
 Mándi, } *pron.*, I, me (méngghi, móngghi). Pasp., acc., *man*;
 Mángghi, } 1st dat., *mánde*; 2d 1 dat., *mánghe*
 Mándi see lésti, It is mine; lit., to me is it
 A del-to-mandi, A gift, present
 Manoósh, *n.*, Man, male (moosh). Pasp., *manúsh*
 Manoóshni, *n.*, Woman (mónoshi). Pasp., *manushní*
 Mánsa, *pron.*, With me. Pasp., instr., *mánsa*
 Mántchi too, }
 Mántcha too, } Cheer up! Vaill., *manjao*, I console
 Máriaikli, *n.*, Cake. Pasp., *manrikló*
 Kal-máriaikli, Cheesecake
 Mas, *n.*, Meat, sheep. Pasp., *mas*

- Masáw, *pl.*, Meats, victuals
 Maséngro, *n.*, Butcher. Pasp., *maséskoro*
 Maséngro's maúrin' kair, Slaughter-house
 Masáli, *n.*, Frying-pan
 Joóvioko-mas, Mutton
 Moóshkeno-mas, Beef
 Balovás, Bacon
 Moólo-mas, Carrion
 Mátchka, *n.*, Cat. Pasp., *mátchka*; Mikl., i., 23
 Tíkno mátchka, Kitten; lit., little cat
 Mátcho, } *n.*, Fish. Pasp., *mátchó*
 Mátchi, }
 Mátchaw, }
 Mátcháv, } *pl.*, Fish
 Mátché, }
 Mátcho, *n. pr.*, Heron, Herne, a Gypsy tribe; as if
herring
 Mátchoméngro, } *n.*, Fisherman. Pasp., *mátchéngoro*,
 Mátchéngro, } fish-seller
 Sápésko mátcho, Eel; lit., snaky-fish
 Hérengo-mátcho, Crab; lit., leggy-fish
 Báleno-mátcho, Herring
 Lólo-mátcho, Red-herring
 Lóli-mátché, *pl.*, Salmon
 Moóshkeno- }
 Pelé- } mátcho, Cod-fish
 Rínkeni bar mátcho,
 Rínkeni mátchaw ta jals talé o baryáv, } Trout
 Refeski mátché, *pl.*,
 Maur, *v.*, To kill. See Mor. Pasp., *maráva*
 Maúro, *n.*, Bread. Pasp., *manró, maró*
 Mauréngro, *n.*, Baker
 Chóllo maúro, Loaf
 Chellé mauré, *pl.*, Loaves
 Kil-maúro, Bread and butter
 Mávi, *n.*, Rabbit
 Maw, *prohibitive particle*, Do not (maa). Pasp., *ma*

Mé, *pron.*, I. Pasp., *me*

Meéa, *n.*, Mile. Vaill., *miga*; Sundt, *mijan*; Pott, ii., 454;
i., 88

Meéasto-bár, Milestone

Meéro, *m.*, } *pron.*, My (meíro, míno). Pasp., *minró*
Meéri, *f.*, }

Meíla, *n.*, Donkey, ass (móila). Pott, ii., 454, suggests
for etymon Lat. *mulus*, Gael. *muil*, *muileid*,
etc.

Meílesto-gav, Doncaster; as if, donkey's town

Meílesko-tem, Yorkshire

Grásní-meíla, She-ass

Posh grei ta posh meíla, Mule

Meíro, } *pron.*, My (meéro). The first syllable appears to
Meíri, } have been influenced by the English word

Mel, *v.*, To die (mer)

Béngesko-mel, The Devil's Dyke, near Newmarket,
Cambridgeshire

Men, *n.*, Neck. Pasp., *men*

Gréiesko-menéngro, Horse-collar

Men-wériga, Necklace

Dúla baúro-menéngri-cheriklé, Herons; lit., those
great-necked birds

Men, *pron.*, We, us. Pasp., *amén*

Méndi, *pron.*, To us, we, us. Pasp., 1st dat., *améndé*

Méngghi, *pron.*, Me, we (mángghi). Pasp., 2nd dat. s., *mánghe*;
pl., *aménghe*

Koordém méngghi, We fought

Ménsa, With us. Pasp., instr., *améndja*

Kek yon te wel pósha ménsa? May they not come
along with us?

Mer, *v.*, To die (mel). Pasp., *meráva*

Meróva, I do, or will, die

Merénna, They do, or will, die

Merdás, He died

Merdé yon besh ghiás konáw, They died a year ago
now

- Mériben, } *n.*, Death, life. Pasp., *meribé*. Life is, to
 Méripén, } a Gypsy, an abstract idea or state, and
 death is a fact. It terminates life. The Gypsies
 have therefore taken the preceding state as part
 of the terminating fact, making death part of a
 man's life, and thus call life and death by the same
 name. See also remarks on Lóko
 Méripén tánaw si dikéla, Murdering places as they
 look (lit., looks)
 Shó'mas te meróva, I must have died
- Mérikli, *n.*, Bead. Pasp., *minrikló*
 Mérikliés, }
 Mérikios, } *pl.*, Beads, bracelets
- Meróva, I die. See Mer
- Mi-, *adj.*, My. The words *Doóvel*, *Dível*, God, generally
 take this word as a prefix. Pasp., *mo*, *mi*
- Mindj, }
 Minsh, } *n.*, Pudendum muliebre, woman. Pasp., *mindj*, *mintch*
- Míno, *adj.*, My (meéro, méro). Pasp., *minró*
- Mísali, } *n.*, Table. Pasp., *mesáli*, towel; Lieb., *messelin*,
 Misáli, } tablecloth; Mikl., i., 24
- Míshto, }
 Místó, } *adv.*, Well. Pasp., *mishtó*, *mistó*
 Mistó, }
- Míshto, }
 Místó, } *adj.*, Good, glad
- Moíla, *n.*, Donkey, ass (meíla)
 Moílesto-gav, Doncaster; lit., donkey's town
- Móker, *v.*, To foul, dirty. Pasp., *makáva*, to spot, stain
 Móχodo, } *adj.*, Dirty, filthy, etc. Pasp., *makló*,
 Moókedo, } stained; *makavdó*, painted
 Móχadi fólk-i, Dirty people
 Pardál sor moχodé posh-kedó Rómani-chals, Over
 all dirty half-breed Gypsies
- Móкто, }
 Móχto, } *n.*, Box (moóкто). Lieb., *mochton*
 O múllo móχto, The coffin

- Mol**, *n.*, Wine (*mul*). Pasp., *mol*
 Kóla so kels o mol, Grapes ; lit., things which make
 the wine
- Moll**, *adj.*, Worth (*mool*). Lieb., *moll*
 Yek shósho adré o kóro see moll doót adré o wesh,
 One rabbit in the pot is worth two in the wood
- Mólos**, }
Mólov, } *n.*, Lead. Lieb., *molewo*
- Mong**, *v.*, To beg, pray, request. Pasp., *mangáva*
 Mongóva, I do beg, pray, etc.
 Mong asár ! Beg !
 Móngaméngro, *n.*, Beggar
- Mónghi**, *pron.*, I, me (*mánghi*)
 Jaw mónghi káter woódrus, I will go to bed, or, Let
 me go to bed
- Mónoshi**, *n.*, Woman (*manoóshni*). Pasp., *manushní*
 The commonest words for 'woman' are *mónoshi*,
jobvel, and *gatri*, and they are generally used
 indiscriminately, though *gatri* is seldom, if ever,
 applied to a Gypsy
- Moói**, *n.*, Mouth, face. Pasp., *múí*
 Mooíaw, *pl.*, Faces, mouths
 Moói-éngro, }
 Moo-éngro, } *n.*, Lawyer
- Moóesto-kóva, Looking-glass, mirror
 Moói-kokálos, Jawbone
 Choóralo-moói, Bearded face
- Mook**, *v.*, To let, allow, leave, lend (*muk*). Pasp., *mukáva*
 Mookóva, I will leave
 Moóklo, *p. part.*, Left, lent. Pasp., *mukló*
 Mooktás, He left, let
 Mookté, They left
 Mookás, Let us leave
- Moókedo**, *adj.*, Dirty, filthy (*móχodo*). Pasp., *makavóv*,
 painted ; *makló*, stained
- Moókto**, *n.*, Box (*mókto*). Lieb., *mochton*
- Mool**, *adj.*, Worth (*moll*). Lieb., *moll*

- Moólo, *adj.*, Dead. Pasp., *muló*
 Moólo, *n.*, Ghost, devil (*múlo*)
 Tátcho-moólesko tan, A regular haunted spot; lit.,
 true ghost's place
 Doódesko-moólo, Will-o'-th'-Wisp
 Moolé, *pl.*, Ghosts
 Moóloméngro, *n.*, Halter
 Moólo-más, Carrion. Pasp., *muland-mas*
 Moóleno-rook, Yew; lit., dead-tree, because common
 in churchyards
 Moónjer, *n.* and *v.*, Nudge, pinch, squeeze; *cf.* Borrow,
 "Lavo-lil," *munjee*, a blow on the mouth or face
 Moónjeróva toot, I will give you a nudge
 Moónjadóm lati's wast, jindás yór so mándi ker'd, I
 squeezed her hand, (and) she knew what I meant
 Moosh, *n.*, Man. Pasp., *mursh, mrush*, boy, male
 Moosháw, }
 Moóshaw, } *pl.*, Men
 Moosh, *adj.*, Male
 Moósh-chávi, Boy; lit., male child
 Moóshkeno, *adj.*, Masculine, male. Pasp., *murshnó*,
 manly
 Moóshkeni-gav, Manchester
 Moóshkeni-groóvni, Ox, bull
 Moóshkeni-groovné, Oxen
 Moóshkeno-grei, Stallion
 Moóshkeno-más, Beef
 Moóshkeno-mátcho, Cod-fish
 Kanéngro-moosh, Gamekeeper
 Peiáskro-moosh, Actor
 Mi-dúvel's-moosh, Parson
 Moóshi, }
 Moósho, } *n.*, Arm. Pasp., *must*
 Moóshaw, *pl.*, Arms
 Moósheno-hev, Armpit
 Kék-moóshéngri, Maimed people; lit., armless people
 Kúshto-moóshi, Right arm

Moóshaw *of the rook*, Branches

Wásteni-moóshaw, Arms

Moóshkero, } *n.*, Policeman, constable. Dr. Paspáti, in a
Moóshero, } letter, says, " = one who looks, observes
= *móskero*"

Moóshkero-kosht, Constable's staff

Mooténgri, *n.*, Tea (*múterimóngeri*)

Moótsi, } *n.*, Skin. Pasp., *mótt*; *meshén, mezin* (As.), leather;

Moótska, } Lieb., *móttin, móttzin*, leather; Mikl., i., 25

Mor, *v.*, To kill, slay, murder (*maur*). Pasp., *maráva*

Moráva, I do, or will, kill

Moréla, He does, or will, kill

Mordás, He killed

Mórdeno,

Mordené, *pl.*,

Mórdno,

Mórdo,

Móred,

} *p. part.*, and *adj.*, Killed. Pasp., *maráb*

Mi-Dúvelésko-maúroméngri, Jews

Móro, *pron.*, Our. Pasp., *amaró*

Mórov, *v.*, To shave. Pasp., *maraváva*, to shave; from
maráva, moráva, to rub

Mórováva, I do, or will, shave

Móroméngro,

Mórovméngro, } *n.*, Razor

Morméngro, *n.*, Barber, razor (*márvaméngro*)

Móttö, *m.*, } *adj.*, Drunk, intoxicated. Pasp., *mattó*

Mótti, *f.*, }

Móttoméngro, *n.*, Drunkard

Móttoben,

Móttopen, } *n.*, Drunkenness. Pasp., *mattipé*

Lel mótty, To get drunk

Móuseus, *n.*, Mouse

Muk, *v.*, To let, leave, allow (*mook*). Pasp., *mukáva*

Mukáva, I do, or will, leave, etc.

Mukéla, He leaves

Muktás, He left

- Mul, *n.*, Wine (mol). Pasp., *mol*
 Mul, *adj.*, Worth (moll). Lieb., *moll*
 Múlo, *n.*, Ghost, devil (moólo)
 Múloméngro, *n.*, Halter
 Wéshni-múlo, Owl
 Múlo-chériklo, Goatsucker; lit., death-bird. "It
 cries kek-kek, and some one will die"
 Adré o múlo raáti, In the middle, or dead, of
 night
 Múmbli, } *n.*, Candle. Pasp., *momell, mumell*, wax taper
 Múmli, }
 Munkáros, *n.*, Monkey
 Múravmángro, *n.*, Barber (mórov). Pasp., *muraváva*, to
 shave
 Múter, *n.*, Urine. Pasp., *mutér*
 Múter, *v.*, To micturate. Pasp., *mutráva*
 Múterdán too ti-kókero? Hast thou wet thyself?
 Mútering-kóla, Urinal
 Múterimóngeri, *n.*, Tea (mooténgri)
 Múterimóngeri-koóva, Teapot

N.

- Na, *negative*, No, not. Frequently used for emphasis (naw).
 Pasp., *na*
 Kek na jinóva mé, I do *not* know
 Kek na jóva, I am *not* going
 Kek na jinénna yon, They do *not* know
 O dínilo kek na jinéla, The fool doesn't know
 Na, *conj.*, Nor
 Diktóm chíchi, na shoondóm chíchi, I saw nothing,
 nor heard anything
 Náfalo, *m.*, } *adj.*, Ill, sick, poorly (násfalo). Pasp., *nasvaló*,
 Náfali, *f.*, } *nasfalo*
 Náfloben, } *n.*, Illness, sickness. Pasp., *nasvalibé*
 Náflopen, }
 Shílalo-náflopen, Ague; lit., cold-illness

- Yógenghi-náflofen, Fever ; lit., fiery-illness
 Nágo, *adj.*, Own (nógo)
 Naish, *v.*, To run (nash). Pasp., *nasháva*, to depart
 Naneí, *negative*, Not, nor (na, nei). Pasp., *nándi*
 Kek naneí, No, it is not ; not at all
 Kek naneí yek, nanéi wáver, Neither one, nor the
 other
 Kek naneí komóva, I do not wish, like, want, etc.
 Kek naneí yek kosht, Not a single stick
 Kóvva póbo see naneí goódo, This apple it not
 sweet
 Kek lúva naneí lésti, He has no money. Pasp., *lové*
nándi
 Násfalo, *adj.*, Ill, sick (náfalo). Pasp., *nasfaló*, *nasvaló*
 Násher, } *v.*, To run (naish). Pasp., *nasháva*, to depart
 Nash, }
 Nashénna, They run
 Nashdás, He ran
 Násherméngro, *n.*, Runner, policeman, constable
 Náshing-joókel, Greyhound ; lit., running dog
 Náshin' paáni, A stream, running water
 Násher, *v.*, To lose, waste, hang. Pasp., *nashaváva*, to
 lose
 Násheréla, He hangs, he will lose
 Nashedás, He lost, wasted, hanged
 Náshedo, }
 Náshado, } *p. part.*, Lost, hung, hanged. Pasp., *nashító*
 Náshdo, }
 Náshered, }
 Nashedé, *pl.*, Tátcheni Rómani-chals *are* sor nashedé,
 True Gypsies are all lost
 Náshedo gáiro, Hangman
 Nastíssa, } Cannot ; I, you, he, they cannot ; unable, etc.
 Nastís, } (nestís). Pasp., *násti*, *nástik* ; see Pott, vol. i.,
 pp. 367—380 ; Böhtl., *nashiti* ; Lieb., *nasti*
 Nastís mándi jinóva-les, I cannot understand it
 Nastís yov latchéla láti, He cannot find her

- Nav, *n.*, Name. Pasp., *nav*
 Návo, *adj.*, New (*névo*)
 Naw, }
 Né, } *negative*, No, not (*na*). Pasp., *na*
 Né shom mé bókolo, I am not hungry
 Né, *adv.* or *interj.*, Now
 Né moóshaw! Now, men!
 Né chawóli! Now, mates!
 Nei, *negative*, No, not (*na*, *nanel*)
 Kek nei jinénna yon, They do not know
 Nei ler kek lóvo, He has no money
 Nei, *n.*, Finger nail, any kind of nail. Pasp., *nái*, finger nail
 Nefaw, pl., Finger nails
 Nefesto-chókker, Hobnailed boot
 Nestís, *negative*, Cannot (*nastíssa*). Pasp., *násti*
 Névo, *m.*, }
 Névi, *f.*, } *adj.*, New (*návo*). Pasp., *nevó*
 Névus, *adj.*, Own (*nógo*)
 Nísser, *v.*, To miss, avoid; *cf.* Pasp., *nikáva*, to pass; *niglistó*,
 p. part., gone out; *nispeláva*, to hide
 Nok, *n.*, Nose. Pasp., *nak*
 Nokéngro, n., Snuff, glandered horse
 Nóngo, *adj.*, Naked, bald, bare. Pasp., *nangó*
 Nóngo-peéro, adj., Barefoot
Northeréngri-gairé, Scotchmen; lit., Northern-men
 Nótheréngri-tem, Scotland; lit., Northern-country
 Nótheréngghi chiriklé, pl., Grouse; lit., Scotch birds
Núti, pl., Nuts

O.

- O, *m. def. art.*, The. Sometimes indeclinable, like English
 the. Pasp., *o*
 Odoí, }
 Odóí, } *adv.*, There (*adoí*, 'doi). Pasp., *otid*
 Ókki. *Mándi poókeróva too ókki yek rínkeno tárho rei*, I
 tell you *there is* a handsome young man

- Óχτα, }
 Óχτερ, } *v.*, To jump (hóokter). Pasp., *ukhkiáva*, to arise
 Oχténa, They jump
 Jána ti oχtén, They will jump ; lit., they are going
 to jump
 Óχterer, *n.*, Jumper
 Chor-óχtaméngro, *n.*, Grasshopper
 Ólivas, }
 Oúlavrs, } *n. pl.*, Stockings, socks (hoólavers). Lieb., *cholíb*
 Opré, *prep.*, Upon, on, up (apré, 'pré). Pasp., *opré*
 Diás opré adré o raáti, It appeared in the night
 Óra, *n.*, Watch, hour (aúra, hóra, yóra). Pasp., *óra*
 Our, } *affirmative particle*, Yes, truly, etc. (aáva). Pasp.,
 Oúry, } *va* ; Lieb., *auwa*
 Ov, *pron.*, He (yov). Pasp., *ov*
 Ovávo-dívvus, To-morrow (awáver). Pasp., *yavér*

P.

- Paáni, páni, *or* paúni, *n.*, Water. Pasp., *pantí*
 Paanéngro, *n.*, Boat
 Paanéngro-gaújo, Sailor
 Panéngro, *n.*, Turnip
 Paánesto- }
 Panéngri- } shok, Watercress
 Paáni- }
 Paánisko-kóva, Bucket, pail, anything to hold water
 Paánisko-tan, Swamp, moss, watery place
 Paániski-hev, Well
 Paúdel-i-paáni, }
 Paúni-ed, } Transported
 Baúro-paáni, }
 Lóndo-paáni, } The sea
 Londúдно-paáni, }
 Táttö-páni, Any kind of spirituous liquor, *e.g.*, brandy
 Pal, *n.*, Brother, mate. Pasp., *pral*
 Stíffo-pal, Brother-in-law

Palál, } *prep.*, After, behind, ago, bygone (paúli). Pasp.,
Pálla, } *palál, palé*

Av pálla, To follow; lit., come after

Dik pálla, To watch; lit., look after

Jal pálla, To follow; lit., go after

Pállani-chókka, Petticoat

Beng pálla man, An enemy; lit., devil after me

Pályaw, *n. pl.*, Rails, palings. Pott, ii., 361, *pall*, board,
plank; ? Pasp., *bell*, post

Pánder, } *v.*, To shut, fasten, close, tie, bind, etc. Pasp.,
Pand, } *pandáva*
Pan, }

Pánd-asóva, I fasten, etc.

Meéro rom pands asár mándi opré adré o kair, *My*
husband shuts me up in the house

Pandadóm, I shut, did shut

Pandadás, }

Pandás, } He, she, they bound, fastened, etc.

Pándadas, }

Pánlo, }

Pándado, } *p. part.*, Shut, etc. Vaill., p. 54, *is pandado*

Pánded, } *udar*, the door is shut

Pándoméngro, } *n.*, Pound for stray cattle, sheepfold,

Pánoméngro, } pen, fold, pinfold; *n. pr.*, Pinfold,
a Gypsy tribe

Pand opré, Shut up! be silent

Pándjer, *v.*, To wheedle? ? cf. *pándjer*, to fasten, enclose, *take*
in; also Pott, ii., 374, "*panscheraf*, biegen; p. durch,
durchkriechen"

They lel'd jaw klssi lúvva by pándjerin' the gaujos,
They got so much money by wheedling the Gen-
tiles

Páni, Water. See Paáni

Pandj, } *adj.*, Five. Pasp., *pandj, pantch*
Pansh, }

Panshéngro, *n.*, A five-pound bank-note

Pansh-kóla, Crown, five-shilling piece

Stor-pansh, Twenty

Pápin, *n.*, Goose. Pasp., *pápin*

Papínyaw, *pl.*, Geese

Pápini, } *n.*, Goose ; sometimes applied to ducks
Pápinéngri, } or turkeys

Moóshkeno pápin, Gander

Pápini-drilaw, Gooseberries (drílaw)

Pára, *v.*, To change, exchange (púra). Pasp., *paruváwa*

Párapén, *n.*, Change, small money (púrabén). Pasp.,
paruibé, change of clothes

Párav, *v.*, To thank, bless (párik)

Párdal, } *prep.*, Over, across (paúdel). Pasp., *perddl*, beyond
Párdel, }

Párdel, *v.*, Forgive. Párdel mándi *for* yéka, Forgive me for
once

Párdonos, *n.*, Pardon, forgiveness

Párik, *v.*, To thank, bless (párav). Lieb., *parkerwawa*

Párikaróva, }
Párik'ró, } I thank
Páriko, }
Párik'raw, }

Párikabén, } *n.*, Thanks
Páriking, }

Páriktóm, I thanked

Párno, *adj.*, Cloth. Pasp., *partnd*, *beránd*, tent-cloth ; Lieb.,
párne, die Windeln

Pártan, *n.*, Cloth (póktan). Pasp., *pokhtán*

Pásheréla, He believes. See Pátser

Pátrin, } *n.*, Leaf, trail-sign. Pasp., *patrin*
Pátin, }

Patrínaw, } *pl.*, Trails
Patréní, }

Pátser, *v.*, To believe (pázer). Pasp., *pakidwa* ; Lieb., *pat-
schāwa*

Patsóva, I believe

Patsdóm, I believed

Pásheréla, He believes

Yon kek naneí patserénna, They will not believe
 Pátsadé, They believed
 Pátsaben, *n.*, Belief. Lieb., *patschäpenn*
 O raúni pátsied so yóí pen'd, The lady believed what
 she said

Paudál, }
 Paúdel, } *prep.*, Over (párdal). Pasp., *perdál*, beyond

Bítchadi-paúdel, }
 Paúdel-i-paáni, } Transported

Paúli, }
 Paulé, } *prep.*, Behind, back (pálla). Pasp., *palé*

Hatch-paúli-káni, Guineafowl
 Jal-paúli, To return

Paúni, Water. See Paáni

Paúno, *adj.*, White (pórno). Pasp., *parnó*

Paúpus, *n.*, Grandfather. Pasp., *pápus*

Pázer, *v. a.*, To trust (pásseróva). Pasp., *pakiáva*

Pázorus, *adj.*, Indebted

Pázérova, I obtain credit, get on trust

Pázeroiben, *n.*, Credit, trust

Pedás, He fell. }
 Pedé, They fell. } See Per

Pédliaw, *n. pl.*, Nuts (pétliaw, pévliaw). Lieb., *pendach*,
 walnut

Pee, *v.*, To drink. Pasp., *piáva*

Pióva, I drink, I will drink

Piéla, He drinks, or will drink

Pidóm, I drank

Pidás, He, or they, drank

Pidé, They drank

Peédlo, *p. part.*, Drunk, drunken. Pasp., *piób*

Píaben, }
 Píamus, } *n.*, Drink

Peeméngro, *n.*, Teapot, drunkard

Píaméngro, *m.*, }
 Píaméngri, *f.*, } *n.*, Drunkard

Píaméskri, *n.*, Tea

Pfáméskri-skoodálin, Teapot
 Póbesko-pfáméskri-tem, Devonshire
 Méndi see dósta te hol ta pi, We have plenty to eat
 and drink

Peer, *v.*, To walk, stroll (*pírav*). Pasp., *pírdva*

Peeréla, He walks

Peerás, He walked

Peérdo, *n.*, Tramp, vagrant

Posh-peérdo, Half-breed

Peéroméngro, *n.*, Stile

Peéromus, *n.*, Roaming. Vaill., p. 78, *Is nasul pírmasko*,

Il est difficile de marcher

Peéri, *n.*, Cauldron, stewpan, copper. Pasp., *píri*

Peéro, } *n.*, Foot (*píro*). Pasp., *pínró*, *píró*
 Peéri, }

Peeré, *pl.*, Feet

Bokré's peeré, Sheep's feet

Peéresto-kóppa, Carpet

Peéro-déling-tem, Lancashire; lit., foot-kicking county

Peévlo, *adj.*, Widowed. Pasp., *pívliló*

Peévlo-gaíro, Widower. Pasp., *pívló*

Peévli-gaíri, Widow. Pasp., *pívlí*

Péias, *n.*, Play, fun, sport, game. Lieb., *perjas*

Peiáskro-moosh, Actor

Pek, *v.*, To roast. Pasp., *pekáva*

Pekóva, I do, or will, roast

Pekó, *p. part.*, Roasted. Pasp., *pekó*

Pel, *v.*, To fall. See Per. Pasp., *peráva*

Pél'd, Fell

Pelóva, I do, or will, fall

Peléla, He falls, or will fall

Pelé,

Péloné, } *n. pl.*, Testicles. Pasp., *peló*; *pl.*, *pelé*
 Pélonos, }

Péleno-grei, Stallion

Péleno-chávo, Boy

Peléngro, *n.*, Stallion

Pelé-mátcho, Cod-fish

Pen, *v.*, To say, tell. Pasp., *penáva*

Penóva, I say, I will say

Mándi penóva yó'll mer, I say (think) she will die;

cf. Pott, ii., 346, "akeáke pennawamè. So meine ich's [eig. doch ich sage s. pchenav]"

So penéssa? What do you say?

Penéla, He says

Pendás, He said

Pendé, } They said
Pendén, }

So pendán? What did you say?

Pen, *n.*, Sister. Pasp., *pen*

Pényaw, *pl.*, Sisters. Pasp., *penid*

Stíffi-pen, Sister-in-law

Pénna, They will fall. See Per

Pénsa, } *adj.* and *adv.*, Like (péssa). ? Pasp., *pentchya* (As.),
Pénsi, } after
Pénza, }

Dikéla pénsa raúni, She looks like (a) lady

Per, *v.*, To fall (pel). Pasp., *peráva*

Peróva, I fall

Peréla, He, or it, falls

Pelóva, I will fall

Yon pénsa, They will fall (pénna = perénna)

Pedóm, I fell

Pedás, He fell

Yon pedé, They fell

Per, *n.*, Belly, stomach, paunch. Pasp., *per*

Peráw, *pl.*, Stomachs

Yoósho adré léngghi peráw, Clean in their eating

Pér-doóka, Stomach-ache

Péski, *pron. reflexive*, Himself. Pasp., *pes*; dat., *péske*

Ghiás péski, He took himself off

Diás péski kókeri wáfedo-kérimus, He gave himself trouble

Viás péski akeí, He came here himself

- Praásterdás péski pénsa grei, He ran off like a horse
- Péssa, *adj.*, Like (pénsa)
- Pésser, *v.*, To pay. Lieb., *pleisserwawa*, *pozinawa*
- Pésseróva, I do, or will, pay
- Péssado, *p. part.*, } Paid
- Péssadé, *pl.*, }
- Péssadóm, I paid
- Pétal, *n.*, Horseshoe. Pasp., *pétalo*
- Petaléngro, *n.*, Blacksmith; *n. pr.*, Smith, a Gypsy tribe
- Kekávvi-pétalengré, Tinkers; lit., kettle-smiths
- Soónakei-petaléngro, Goldsmith
- Petalésto-kóva, Anvil
- Pétliaw, } *n. pl.*, Nuts (pédliaw)
- Pévliaw, }
- Píaben. } See Pee, to drink
- Píamus, etc. }
- Pidóm, etc. }
- Pikó, } *n.*, Shoulder. Pasp., *pikó*
- Píkio, }
- Piké, *pl.*, }
- Pióva, I do, or will, drink. See Pee
- Pírav, *v.*, To walk (peer). Pasp., *piráva*
- Píriv, *v. a.*, To open, woo, court, make love to. Pasp., *pirávdva*
- Pírino, *m.*, } *n.*, Sweetheart, lover. Pasp., *pirianó*
- Pírini, *f.*, }
- Pírivdo, *p. part.*, Opened
- Pírivdás, He opened
- Píro, *adj.*, Open, loose
- Píro, *n.*, Foot (peéro). Pasp., *piró*
- Písham, *n.*, Flea, fly, honey (poóshuma). Pasp., *pushúm*,
flea
- Goóddlo-písham, } Bee; lit., sweet flea
- Goóddlo-píshamus, }
- Dándin' písham, Wasp

Kil píšam, Butterfly

Pláshta, }
Plóchta, } *n.*, Cloak, cloth. Lieb., *blaschda*; Mikl., i., 30
Plóχta, }

Béresto-plóχta, Sail

Póbo, }
Póbi, } *n.*, Apple. Pasp., *pabái*

Pobé, *pl.*, Apples

Póbomus, *n.*, Orange

Pobomúski-gav, } *n. pr.*, Norwich; lit., orange town,
Pobomústi-gav, } from the assonance of *an orange*
and *Norwich*

Pobéngro, }
Póbesko-lívena, } *n.*, Cyder

Póbesko-rook, Apple-tree

Póbesko-gav-tem, Norfolk

Póbesko-pláméskri-tem, Devonshire

Wáver-témeski-lólo-póbo, Orange; lit., other-country
red apple

Bítto-lólo-póbi, Cherries; lit., small red apples

Pó'chi, *n.*, Pocket (poótsi). Pasp., *boshka*; Lieb., *pottizza*

Póger, }
Pog, } *v.*, To break. Pasp., *pangáva, bangáva*

Bóngo, *adj.*, Crooked. Pasp., *pangó, bangó*, lame

Bónges, *adv.*, Wrongly

Pogadóm, I broke

Pogadás, He broke

Pógado, }
Pógered, } *p. part.*, Broken. Pasp., *pangló*

Pógado-shéro, Cocked hat, broken head

Pógado-bávaléngro, }
Póga-bával-grei, } Broken-winded horse

Póga-chóngaw-grei, Broken-kneed horse

Pógaméngri, }
Bával-pógaméngri, } *n.*, Windmill

Pógaroméngro, *n.*, Miller

Pógaroméngri, *n.*, Treadwheel

- Pógaromésti, }
 Pógaroméskro, } *n.*, Hammer
 Póga-kairéngro, *n.*, Burglar
 Pökényus, *n.*, Judge, justice of the peace (póókinyus). Lieb.,
pōkōnō, peaceful; Pott, ii., 345, *pokoino*, *bokōno*,
 quiet; ii., 461, *pokoinepen*, peace; Mikl., i., 31
 Póktan, }
 Póχtan, } *n.*, Cloth (pártan). Pasp., *pokhtán*
 Póχtan-gav, Manchester
 Póχtan-keloméngro, Weaver; lit., cloth-maker
 Póngdíshler, *n.*, Pocket-handkerchief
 Poodj, *n.*, Bridge, sky. Pasp., *purt*, *búrdji*, bridge; Pott,
 ii., 382
 Poóder, }
 Pood, } *v.*, To blow, singe, shoot. Pasp., *purdáva*, *puđáva*
 Pood toóvlo, To smoke tobacco
 Poódao, *p. part.*, Blown
 Poóéla, He blows
 Poóderéna, They shoot, blow
 Poóélers, }
 Poódaméngro, } *n.*, Bellows
 Poódaméngri, }
 Poó-h-tan, *n.*, Tinder; ? cloth; *cf.* póktan
 Poókinyus, *n.*, Judge (pōk-ényus)
 Poóker, *v.*, To tell
 Poókeróva, I do, or will, tell
 Poókeróva kek-kómeni ta mándi diktás (diktóm)
 toot akei adré stéripén, I will tell no one that I
 saw you here in prison
 Pookrás, You told
 Poókadás, He told
 Poókeroméngro, *n.*, Watch, clock
 Poókeroméngri, *pl.*, Betrayers
 Poókering-bar, Milestone
 Poókering-kosht, Signpost
 Poórav, }
 Poóros, } *v.*, To bury

- Pórásto, } Buried (pósado)
 Poórosed, }
 Poórostóm mi poóro dad, I buried my old father
 Poóro, *m.*, } *adj.*, Old. Pasp., *phuró, phurt*
 Poóri, *f.*, }
 Poórokono, *adj.*, Ancient, old-fashioned
 Poórodár, *comp.*, Older. Pasp., *phuredér*
 Poóroder-rook, Oak ; lit., older (oldest) tree
 Poóro-dád, *n.*, Grandfather
 Poóri-déi, *n.*, Grandmother
 Poóro-dad's Chávez, Grandchild
 Poórdas, *n. pl.*, Stairs. Harriot, *padras* ; cf. Pott, ii., 382
 Poórumi, *n.*, Onion, leek, garlic (póruma). Pasp., *purúm* ;
 Mikl., i., 31
 Poórum, *n. pr.*, Lee, a Gypsy tribe ; as if *Lee-k*
 Kánlo poóruma, Garlic ; lit., stinking onion
 Poos, *n.*, Straw. Pasp., *pus*
 Poóskeno, } *adj.*, Straw
 Poóskeni, }
 Pooséngro, *n.*, Straw rick, stack
 Ghiv-pooséngro, Wheat stack
 Job-pooséngro, Oat stack
 Poóshom, *n.*, Wool. Pasp., *posóm, posóm*
 Poóshuma, *n.*, Flea, bee (písham). Pasp., *pushúm, flea*
 Poóshuméngro, *n.*, Fork. Pasp., *pusaváva, to prick, spur*
 Poósoméngri, *n.*, }
 O greí-esko póssoméngri, } Spur (poshaári)
 Pootch, *v.*, To ask. Pasp., *putcháva*
 Pootcháva, I ask
 Pootchéssa, Thou askest
 Pootchdóm, I asked
 Pootchdás, } He asked
 Pootchtás, }
 Pootchtém, We asked
 Pootchté, They asked
 Poóтчlo, *p. part.*, }
 Pootchlé, *pl.*, } Asked, invited

- Pootchás, Let us ask
 Maw too pootch troóstal vániso kóva ta naneí see
 teéro, Do not covet (lit., ask for) any thing that
 is not thine
- Poótsi, *n.*, Pocket (pō'chi). Pasp., *bóshka*; Lieb., *pottissa*
- Poov, *n.*, Earth, field. Pasp., *phuv, puw*
- Poóvyaw, *pl.*, Fields
- Poovéla, *n.*, Field-path
- Poovéngri, }
 Poovyéngri, } *n.*, Potato
- Poovéngri-gav, Manchester. A name used by
 Cheshire Gypsies on account of the loads of
 potatoes sent there
- Poovéngri-gaújo, Irishman; because potatoes enter
 largely into the diet of the Irish
- Poóvesto-choóri, }
 Poóvo-chínoméngri, } Plough
- Poóv-várdo, }
 So o gshivéngro chinéla o poov opré, Plough; lit.,
 what the farmer cuts the field up (with)
- Pópli, *adv.*, Again (apópli). Pasp., *pálpale*, Derrière; Vaill.,
 p. 51, *de duma mandi parpali*, Réponds-moi, *sostar*
ni dès duma parpali? Pourquoi ne réponds-tu
 pas? Mikl., ii., 52, 1032, "*papále*, *adv.* von neuem,
 wieder; *papále* megint; Born: 118"
- Por, *n.*, Feather (pur). Lieb., *por*; Mikl., i., 29
- Pórongo-wúdrus, Feather-bed
- Chérikléski-por, Wing
- Pórásto, *adj.*, Buried (poórav)
- Pórho, *adj.*, }
 Pordé, *pl.*, } Full, heavy. Pasp., *perdó*
- Pórho, *v.*, To fill. Pasp., *peráva*
- Póri, *n.*, Tail, end. Pasp., *port*
- Pórno, *adj.*, White (paúno). Pasp., *parnó*
- Pórno, *n.*, Flour
- Pórnomésti, *n.*, Miller
- Pornéngri, *n.*, Mill

- Pórni-raúni, Swan
 Pórno-sáster, Tin ; lit., white iron
 Póruma, *adj.*, Gaelic ; from assonance of *garlic* and *gaelic*
 (poórumi)
 Pósado, *p. part.*, Buried (poórav)
 Posh, *adj.*, Half. Pasp., *yék-pásh*
 Posh-hórri, Halfpenny
 Posh-koórona, Halfcrown
 Posh and posh, }
 Posh-peérdo, } Half-bred
 Pósh *free*, Turnpike ; lit., half-free, because passengers
 are not tolled, but carts are
 Kair-posh, Help ; lit., do half
 Posh, *prep.*, After. ? from assonance of *half* and *hafter*
 Posh-aglál, Opposite ; ? lit., half before
 Posh-beénomus, Placenta, after-birth
 Pósha, *adv.* and *prep.*, Near, by, besides. Pasp., *pashé*
 Pósh-rig, Besides
 Dósta *fólk*-i sas pósha yóí, Much people was with
 her
 Posháári, *n. pl.*, Spurs (poóshuméngro)
 Póshli, *adj.*, Confined. Pasp., *páshlo*, bedfast, bedridden
 Poshlé, *pl.*, Women who have been confined
 Yoi sas poshlé (-f) adré woódrus, She was confined
 in bed
 Práster, } *v.*, To run. Sundt, *prashita*, springe, hoppe ; Pott,
 Praáster, } ii., 244
 Prásteréla, He runs
 Prásterdás, He ran
 Prásterméngro, *n.*, Runner, policeman, deserter
 Prásteroméngro, *n.*, Deserter
 Prásterméngri, }
 Prastérimus, } *n.*, Horse-race
 Grelesto-prástering, }
 Prástering-kóli, Railway train
 Prásterin' kíster, Railway journey
 Prástering-wárdesko-átching-tan, Railway station

- Wárdesko-prástermégri, Wheel, cart-wheel
 Práster túki! Be off! Run!
 Prárchadi, *n.*, Flame. ? Pasp., *práhos*, cinders
 'Pré, *prép.*, Upon, on, up (apré, opré). Pasp., *opré*
 Pré-éngro, *adj.*, Upper
 Pur, *n.*, Feather (por). Lieb., *por*
 Pur, *n.*, Stomach, belly, paunch (per)
 Bókochésto-pur, Tripe
 Púra, *v.*, To change, exchange (pára). Pasp., *paruwáva*
 Púreréd, Changed
 Púrabén, *n.*, Exchange (párapén)

R.

- Raáti, *n.*, Night. Pasp., *ratt*; *arattá*, during the night
 Raátia, *pl.*, Nights
 Raátsenghi- }
 Raátenghi- } *chíriklo*, Owl
 Raátenghi-chei *chíriklo*, Nightingale; lit., *night-girl*
 (*vulg-gal*) bird
 Ke-raáti, To-night
 Rak, } *v.*, To guard, protect, take care of, mind. Pasp.,
 Rákker, } *arakáva*
 Rak toóti! Take care!
 Rak ti toóvlo, Mind your 'baccy
 Ráklo, *m. n.*, Boy. Pasp., *rakló*
 Rákli, *f. n.*, Girl. Pasp., *raklí*
 Rákliá, *pl.*, Girls
 Rákli, *pl.*, Boys
 Ran, *n.*, Rod, osier, etc. Pasp., *ran*
 Rányaw, *pl.*, Rods
 Rányaw *to kair kúshnies*, Osiers; lit., rods to make
 baskets
 Ránjer, *v.*, To remove, take off. Lieb., *ranschkirwawa wri*,
 I undress
 Ráshei, }
 Ráshrei, } *n.*, Parson. Pasp., *rashái*

Ratt, *n.*, Blood. Pasp., *ratt*

Ráttvalo, }
 Ráttfullo, } *adj.*, Bloody. Pasp., *rattvaló*
 Ráttvali, }

Dúlla bítta kóla (so) pees o ratt, so see *chiv'd opré náflo fólki* te kair léndi kóshto, Leeches; lit., those little things (which) drink the blood, which are put on sick people to cure them

Raúni, }
 Raunf, } *n.*, Lady. Pasp., *ránni*

Raúnia, *pl.*, Ladies
 Kaúli-raúni, Turkey
 Pórni-raúni, Swan

Rei, *n.*, Gentleman. Pasp., *rái*

Réi-aw, *pl.*, Gentlemen
 Relä, *voc.*, Sir!
 Doóva relesko kair, That gentleman's house
 Relesko-kérimus, Gentlemanly behaviour
 Relaly, *adj.*, Gentlemanly
 Baúro-rei, Gentleman
 Relesko-várdo, Carriage; lit., gentleman's cart
 Relesko roózh-poov moosh, Gardener; lit., gentleman's flower-ground man
 Releski matché, *pl.*, Trout
 Relakana ta gaújikana jínomus, Learning fit for a gentleman and Englishman

Répper toot, Remember

Réssi toot! Make haste!

Rés-les apré, Rouse him up

Rétsi, }
 Rétsa, } *n.*, Duck (*rútsa*). Lieb., *retsa*; Mikl., i., 35

Retzé, *pl.*, Ducks
 Bítto- }
 Tfkno- } *rétsa*, Duckling

Rídžil, *n.*, Partridge. Used by Isaac Herne's family

Rído, *p. part.*, Dressed. }
 Rídadé, They dressed. } See Riv

Rig, *n.*, Side. Pasp., *rik*

Rígher, } *v.*, To carry, keep, bring. Lieb., *rikkerwawa*, to
Rig, } stop
Ríker, }

Rígheróva, I do, or will, keep

Rígher toot míshto, Take care of yourself

Rígherénná, } They keep
Rígherén, }

Ríghadóm, I carried

Yon ríghadás-les, They (that) carried him

Ríkeno, *adj.*, Pretty (*rínkeno*)

Ríknies, *pl.*, Trousers (*rokéngries*, etc.)

Ril, *v.*, Pedere; also used as a noun. Pasp., *rül*; Lieb.,
rill

Rínkeno, *m.*, } *adj.*, Pretty (*rínkeno*). Pott, ii., 264, gives

Rínkeni, *f.*, } *rajkano*, from Puchmayer's Hungarian

Rínkené, *pl.*, } "Rómani Czib," and suggests that the
word *rínkeno* is an adjective formed from the
dative plural of *rai*, i.e., *rénge*. See also Sundt's
"Landstrygerfolket," 1852, *rankanó*, gentle, noble.
Predari has, p. 270, *rincano*, and p. 259, *arincino*,
both apparently taken from Roberts

Rínkenés, *adv.*, Prettily

Rínkenodér, *comp.*, Prettier

Rínkeni márchaw ta jals talé o baryáw, Trout; lit.,
pretty fishes that go under the stones

Rísser, *v.*, To shake, tremble. Pasp., *lisdráva*

Rísseréla, He trembles

Rísser toot, Be quick (*réssi*)

Rísser toot apré, Be quick, and get up; lit., shake
yourself up

Riv, *v.*, To wear (rood). Pasp., *uryáva*

Rído, *p. part.*, Dressed

Rídadé, They dressed

Rívoben, *n.*, Apparel, clothes (*ródi*, *roódopen*)

Yov rivdás lésko kókeró adré kóoshto eezáw sórkon
chéerus, He always dressed in fine clothes

Yon sas ridé sor adré kaij, They were dressed all in silk

Röd, }
Röd'er, } *v.*, To search, seek. Pasp., *rodáva*

Röd'adom, I searched, sought

Rödé, They searched

Roódopen, *n.*, Search. Pasp., *rodipé*

Ródi, }
Ródi-ing, } *n.*, Clothing, apparel (roódo, riv)

Roi, }
Rói, } *n.*, Spoon. Pasp., *rói*

Rólyaws, *pl.*, Spoons

Róiengré, Spoon-makers

Róker, *v.*, To talk, speak. Pasp., *vakeráva*; Mikl., i., 34

Rókeréla, He talks

Kómeni rókeréla troostál mándi, Some one is talking about me—"That's what we say when we sneeze"

Rókerdás, }
Rókadás, } He talked
Rókerás, }

Rokrás, You talk

Rókerdé, They talked

Rókeropén, }
Rókerpén, } *n.*, Conversation, language, speech.
Rókeriben, } Pasp., *vakeribé*
Rókerimus, }

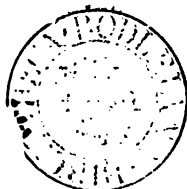
Rókeroméngro, }
Rókeroméngro, } *n.*, Lawyer

Rókeroméskro, *n.*, Talker

Báuro rókeroméngri, *pl.*, Prophets

Rókerin' chíriklo, Parrot

Rokéngries, }
Rokónyus, }
Rokrényus, } *n. pl.*, Trousers (ríknies)
Roxínyes, }
Roxínya, }



- Rom, *n.*, Husband, bridegroom, a male Gypsy. Pasp., *rom*
 Rómeni, }
 Rómni, } *n.*, Wife, bride. Pasp., *romní*
 Rómadi, }
 Rómano, } *adj.*, Gypsy. Pasp., *romanó*
 Rómani, }
 Rómano-drab, probably Spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*), the berries of which, according to Lindley, "are poisonous to all animals except birds"
 Rómani-chal, A male Gypsy
 Rómani-chálaw, *pl.*, Gypsies
 Rómanes, *adv.*, Gypsy, the Gypsy language. Pasp., *romanés*
 Rómano chíriklo, Magpie; lit, Gypsy bird
- Rómer, *v.*, To marry
 Rómado, }
 Rómered, } *p. part.*, Married (*rómadi*)
 Rómadóm, I married
 Rómerobén, *n.*, Marriage
 Rómeromus, *n.*, Wedding
- Rood, *v.*, To dress (*riiv*)
 Roódo, *p. part.*, Dressed (*rído, ródi*)
 Roódopen, *n.*, Dress, clothing. Pasp., *urydíbē*
- Roódopen, *n.*, Search (*road*). Pasp., *rodipé*
- Rook, *n.*, Tree. Pasp., *ruk*
 Roókaw, }
 Rookáw, } *pl.*, Trees
 Roókaméngro, *n.*, Squirrel
 Roókenghi-chóyas, Leaves; lit, tree-coats
- Roop, *n.*, Silver. Pasp., *rup*
 Roópono }
 Roópno, } *m.*, } *adj.*, Silver. Pasp., *rupovanó*
 Roópni, *f.*, }
 Roópnoméngro, *n.*, Silvermith
- Roózlo, }
 Roózlus, } *adj.*, Strong (*rúzlo*). Pasp., *zorabó*
 Sor-roózlo, Almighty

- Roózlophen, *n.*, Strength
 Rōv, *v.*, To cry. Pasp., *rováva*
 Rōvóna, I do, or will, cry
 Rōvéna, They cry
 Rōvdé, They cried
 Rō'zali, }
 Rō'sheo, } *n.*, Flower. Mikl., i., 35
 Roózho-poov, Flower garden
 Roózhaw-poóvaw, *pl.*, Flower gardens
 Groóveni roózha, Cowslip
 Dívusy roózha, Daisy
Rushári, *n. pl.*, Rushes, reeds
 Rútsa, *n.*, Duck, goose (*rétsi*). Lieb., *retza*
 Rúzlo, }
 Rúzino, } *adj.*, Strong, coarse (*roózlo*). Pasp., *zorabó*
 Rúzlo mas, Coarse meat

S.

- 'Saála, *n.*, Morning (*saúla*). Pasp., *disiola*, it dawns; *disára*,
 early
 Sadás, He laughed. See Sav
 Sáke-os, *n.*, Sake
 Sal, *v.*, To laugh (*sárler*, *sav*). Pasp., *asáva*
 Sáling, }
 Sálimus, } *n.*, Laughing, laughter, laugh
 Saléla, He laughs
 Saldóva (*for* *Sadóm*), I laughed
 Sálamánca, *n.*, Table. Pasp., *salán*
 Sálivárido, }
 Sálivárus, } *n.*, Bridle (*sólivéngro*, *solivárido*). Pasp., *suliváridí*
 Sap, *n.*, Snake, serpent, eel. Pasp., *sapp*, snake
 Sápaw, *pl.*, Snakes. Pasp., *sappá*
 Sápesco-mátcho, Eel
 Sápesco-mátcho-moótsi, Eel-skin
 Sápin, }
 Sápinis, } *n.*, Soap. Pasp., *sapunt*; Mikl., i., 36

- Sar, *prep.*, With
 Sar, *adv.*, How, as. Pasp., *sar*, how
 Sar 'shan, How are you?
 Sar koméssa, If you please
 Sárler, *v.*, To laugh (sal, sav). Pasp., *asáva*
 Sárshta, }
 Sársta, } *n.*, Iron. Pasp., *shasttr*, *sastér*
 Sáster, }
 Sárstera, } *adj.*, Iron
 Sástera, }
 Sástraméskro, *n.*, Blacksmith. Pasp., *sastiréskoro*
 Sástera-bíkinoméngro, Ironmonger
 Sástermángro, *n.*, An iron-grey horse
 Sas, ^{3rd} *sing.* and *pl. imperf.* Was, were. Pasp., *isás*
 Yov sas náshedo opré o rook, He was hanged on the
 tree
 Yon sas wáfedo náfalo, They were very
 Sáster, Iron. See Sarshta
 Sastís, Able, can (sítis, stastís). Lieb., *sasti*; Pasp., *sastó*,
 sound, healthy; Pott, ii., 370—380; *cf.* Lat., *valeo*
 Sar sastís te yek moosh del, How can one man give?
 'Saúla, }
 'Saúlo, } *n.*, Morning ('saála). Pasp., *disiolo*, *disára*
 Kóliko-saúla, To-morrow morning
 Kesaúla, This morning
 Sav, *v.*, To laugh (sal, sárler). Pasp., *asáva*
 Sávaben, } *n.*, Laugh, laughter. Pasp., *asaibé*
 Sávapen, }
 Sadás, He laughed
 Sávo, *pron.*, Who, what (so). Pasp., *savó*, *so*
 Sávo shan too, Who art thou?
 Sávo cheérus, What time? when?
 'See, *3rd sing.* and *pl. pres. ind.*, Is, are, has, have. Pasp.,
 ist
 See-éngro, *adj.*, Spirited, lively (*zee*)
 Shab, *v.*, To run away, "A mumper's word." Pott, ii., 14,
 schuf dich! be off! Sundt, p. 394, skubba! go!

- Sham, We are (shem). Pasp., *isám*
 Ta sórkon kóvaw sham mé (méndi), And all that we
 have ; lit., and all things are to us
- 'Shámas, We were (shúmas). Pasp., *isámas*
 'Sor kíno shámas, We were all tired
- 'Shan, *2nd sing.* and *pl. pres.*, Art, are, hast, have. Pasp., *isán*
 Too 'shan kérdo míshto, Thou hast done well
 Too 'shan lésti, You have it
 Sar shan, How art thou ? how are ye ?
- 'Shánas, *2nd sing.* and *pl. imperf.*, Thou wast, ye were.
 Pasp., *isánas*
 Too 'shánas náfalo wáver dívvus, haw ? You were ill
 the other day, eh ?
 'Shánas kinó ? Were you tired ?
- Sháni, *n.*, Mule
- Shanéngro, *n.*, Lawyer, liar (shoon). The two meanings are
 due to their assonance
- Shárdoka, *n.*, Apron (chárdoka, etc.) ? Pasp., *utcharób*,
 mantle, covered. Pott, ii., 231, 252, "*shaducca*,
 apron, Kog.," is from Roberts; Böht., *jändärdka*
- Shaúháúri, *n.*, Sixpence (shookháúri)
- Shélo, *n.*, Rope, cord (shólo). Pasp., *sheló, sholó*
 Kóva, so too kairs shélo, Flax ; lit., thing which you
 make rope (of)
- Sheléngro, *n.*, Whistler (shol)
- 'Shem, *1st pl. pres.*, We are ('sham). Pasp., *isám*
 Méndi 'shem akeí, We are here
- Shéro, *n.*, Head (shóri). Pasp., *sheró*
 Sheréngro, *n.*, Bridle, captain, chief, headman, leader
 Béresto-sheréngro, Captain of a ship
 Shéroméngro, *n.*, Lawyer
 Sheréksno, *n.*, Lawyer ; for *sheréskano*
 Ghívesto-shéro, Ear of corn
 Pógado-shéro, Cocked hat
 Chiv *it adré your shéro*, Remember ; lit., put it into
 your head. Compare Pasp., *sherdva man* ; Lieb.,
rikkerwāwa an o schēro

- Shil, *n.*, Cold, catarrh. Pasp., *shil*
 Shílino, *adj.*, Cold (shírilo). Pasp., *shilaló*
 Shílo-tem, The north
- Shing, *n.*, Horn. Pasp., *shing*
 Shíngaw, *pl.*, Horns
- Shírilo, *adj.*, Cold (shílilo). Pasp., *shilaló*
- Shiv, *n.*, Snow (*iv*, *ghiv*, *hiv*, *yiv*). Pasp., *iv*, etc.
- Shok, *n.*, Cabbage. Pasp., *shakh*
 Shókyaw, *pl.*, Cabbages
 Paáni-shok, }
 Panéngri-shok, } Watercress
- Shol, *v.*, To whistle (*shool*). Pasp., *shóndava*
 Sheléngro, *n.*, Whistler
 Sholóva, I whistle. Lieb., *schollewāwa*
- Shólo, *n.*, Rope, cord (*shélo*). Pasp., *sholó*, *sheló*
- 'Shom, *1st sing.* and *pl. pres.*, I am, we are (*shem*). Pasp.,
1st sing., *isóm*; *1st pl.*, *isám*
- 'Shó'mas, *1st sing.* and *pl. imperf.*, I was, we were (*shúmas*).
 Pasp., *1st sing.*, *isómas*; *1st pl.*, *isámas*
 Mandi shó'mas 'jaw kinó, I was so tired
 Beéno shó'mas adré Dovárus, I was born at Dover
 Méndi shó'mas yékera a baúro haúro kekávvi, We
 once had a large copper kettle
- Shoóba, *n.*, Gown, frock (*shoóva*)
 Chúffas, *pl.*, Petticoats
- Shoóbli, *adj.*, Pregnant (*shoóvlo*, *q.v.*)
- Shookár, *adv.*, Nicely, quietly, slowly. Pasp., *shukár*
 Jal shookár, Go slowly, easily, nicely
 Shookáridáir, *comp.*, Slower, easier
 Shoókar, *adj.*, Quiet, still
 Shoóker! Silence! Keep quiet!
 Shoóko, *adj.*, Dumb
 Róker shookés, *adv.*, Speak low
- Shookháuri, *n.*, Sixpence (*shauháuri*, *shov*, *háuri*)
- 'Shoóko-kanéngri, Deaf person, Pasp., *kashukó*, deaf
- Shoóko, *adj.*, Dry. Pasp., *shukó*

- Shoóko-maúroméngri-tem, Suffolk; lit, dry bread fellows' county
- Shool, *v.*, To whistle (shol). Pasp., *shondáva*
 Shoolóva, I whistle
 Shooldé, They whistled
- Shool, }
 Shoon, } *n.*, Moon. Pasp., *tchon*
 Shoónaw, *pl.*, Months
- Shoon, *v.*, To hear, listen, hearken, etc. Pasp., *shundáva*
 Shoonóva, I hear
 Shoonéssa, Thou hearest
 Shoonéla, He hears
 Shoónta! Listen! Hark!
 Shoonóm, We will hear
 Shoónedóm, }
 Shoóndom, } I heard
 Sar kek shoonénna, If they will not hear
 Shoondás, He heard
 Shoondé, They heard
 Shoon léndi! Remember! lit., listen to them
 Shoon-to-kóngri, A bell; lit., hark to church
 Shoónaben, }
 Shoónaméngri, } *n.*, Newspaper
 Shanéngro, *n.*, Lawyer, liar; from assonance
- Shoot, }
 Shoóto, } *n.*, Vinegar. Pasp., *shut, shutkó*
 Shoótelo, }
 Shoótle, } *adj.*, Sour. Pasp., *shutló*
 Shoótle chor, Sorrel; lit., sour grass
 Shoot shokáw, Lettuce, any plant used in making salad
- Shoóva, *n.* Gown (shoóba)
 Shoóvlo, *adj.*, Swollen. Pasp., *shuvló*
 Shoóvli, *f.*, Pregnant (shoóbli)
- Shor, *v.*, To praise. Pasp., *ashardáva*
 Shoróva, I do praise
 Shóring his kókeró, Bragging, boasting

Shóroben, *n.*, Boast

Shoró, }
Shóro, } *n.*, Head (shéro, shúro). Pasp., *sheró*
Shóri, }

Shoréngro, *n.*, Chief, captain, foreman, headman,
lawyer

Báuro-shoréngro, Lord

Shóro jínomus gáiro, A learned man ; lit., head-
knowledge-man

Shórokno, *n.*, Chief, master

Shórokno gáiro, A headman, clever fellow, collegian

Shórokne gairé, *pl.*, Clever men

Shórokono moosháw, Disciples ; lit., chief men

Shoshó, }
Shóshi, } *n.*, Rabbit (shúshi). Pasp., *shoshói*

Shoshé, *pl.*, Rabbits

Shov, *adj.*, Six. Pasp., *shov, sho*

Shookháuri, }
Shaúháuri, } *n.*, Sixpence (háuri)

Shúmas, *1st pl. imperf.*, We were (shómas, shámas). Pasp.,
isámas

Shúro, *n.*, Head (shéro, shóro). Pasp., *sheró*

Shúshi, *n.*, Rabbit (shóshi). Pasp., *shoshói*

Shushé, *pl.*, Rabbits

Shúshenghi hévyaw, Rabbit-holes

'Si, Is (see). Pasp., *ist*

Si, *conj.*, As. ? From assonance of *is* and *as* when spoken
quickly

Jaw door si too, As far as you

Kek na komóva jáfri tanáw si kóli, I do not like
such places as these

Méripén tánaw si dikéla, Murdering places as they
look (lit., looks)

Sig, *adj.* and *adv.*, Quick, soon, early, just. Pasp., *sigó*

Sígdair, *comp.*, Sooner, earlier, before

Ken sigáw, Immediately ; lit., just now

Sígo toóti, Bestir yourself, be quick

- Sfker, *v.*, To show. Pasp., *sikáva*
 Sfker, *n.*, Gold
 Sfkeróva, I show, I will show
 Sikadás, He showed
 Sfkle, *adj.* and *p. part.*, Accustomed, used. Pasp.,
sikló
 Mándi *couldn't* jiv adré a gav, mándi's so sfkle to the
 bával, I couldn't live in a town, I am so accus-
 tomed to the open air
 Sfkeroméngro, *n.*, Show, showman, circus, pleasure-
 grounds, moon
 Sfkeroméngro, *n.*, Signpost
 Siménsa, *n.*, Cousin, relation, kin. Miklosich, über die
 mundarten, etc., part ii., p. 71, No. 456, *semence*
 Sor see ménsi, We are all relations
 Símmer, *v.*, To pawn, pledge. Lieb., *simmeto*, a pledge ;
 Pasp., *simadl*, sign
 Símmering boódega, Pawnshop
 Símmeroméskro, Pawnbroker
 Sítis, If I can (*stástis*)
 Siv, *v.*, To sew. Pasp., *siváva*
 Sivdúm, I sewed
 Unsívdo, Unsewn
 Sívoméngro, *n.*, Tailor ; the name too of the Taylor
 tribe of Gypsies (*soovéngro*). Pasp., *sübndskeero*
 Soov, *n.*, Needle. Pasp., *suu*
 Skámin, *n.*, Chair. Pasp., *scamnl*, stool ; Lieb., *stammin*
 Skaminé, }
 Skáminyaw, } *pl.*, Chairs
 Skáminéngro, *n.*, Chair-mender, chair-bottomer
 Ráshei skámin adré o kóngri, kei o ráshei beshéla,
 Pulpit ; lit., priest-chair in the church, where the
 priest sits
 Sken, *n.*, Sun (*kam*, *tam*). Pasp., *kam*
 Skō'ni, *n.*, Boot. Lieb., *skorni*
 Skō'nyaws, *pl.*, Boots (*skrúnya*)
 Skoodálin, *n.*, Plate. ? Italian, *scodella*, porringer

- Skoodflin, *n.*, Teapot
 Píaméskri skoodálin, Teapot
 Kóshtudno skoodflaw, Wooden dishes
 Skrúnya, *n. pl.*, Boots (skōnyaws). Lieb., *skornia*; Mikl.,
 i., 37
Slugus, n., Slug
 Sménting, } *n.*, Cream. Lieb., *schmindāna*; Mikl., i., 40
 Sméntini, }
 So, *pron.*, What (sávo). Pasp., *so*
 Sólivárdo, } *n.*, Bridle (sálivárdo). Pasp., *sulivári*
 Sólivéngro, }
 Sólivaré, *pl.*, Bridles
 Sólohóloomus, *n.*, Oath (sóverhol, súlverkon). Pasp., *sovél*;
sovél khalibm, I have sworn
 Soom, }
 Soon, } *v.*, To smell. Pasp., *sungáva*
 Soong, }
 Soongóva, I smell
 Soongéla, He smells
 Soóngimus, *n.*, Smell
 Soom a kan, Smell a stink
 Soónakei, *n.* and *adj.*, Gold. Pasp., *soonakái*
 Soónakei-pétaléngro, Goldsmith
 Soónaka wériga, Gold chain
 Soóti, *v.*, To sleep, coire (sōv). Pasp., *sováva*, p. part., *suttó*,
sottó
 Soóto, } *n.*, Sleep (sútto)
 Soóti, }
 Soóto, *adj.*, Asleep, sleepy
 Sootéla, He sleeps
 Soótadóm, I slept
 Sootadás, He slept
 Jaw káter sútto, Go to sleep
 Yon soótedé, They slept
 Dúla kóla (so) kairs toóti te jal *to* soóto, Poppies;
 lit., those things (which) make you go to sleep
 Soov, *n.*, Needle (siv). Pasp., *suu*

- Soovéngro, *n.*, Tailor (sívoméngro). Pasp., *sübnáskoro*
- Sor, *n* and *adj.*, Everything, all; *adv.*, quite. Pasp., *sarró, sóre*
- Sor-kon kólli, Everything; *cf.* Mikl., ii., 35, 133 (Bukowina Vocab.), *sekon shíba*, alle sprachen; ii., 55, 1271 (Hungarian Vocab.), *sako*, every
- Sór-kon-cheérus, } Always, often; lit., every time
Sór-kon-cháirus, }
- Sórsin, *n.*, Plate; ? from *saucer*
- Sóski, *adv.*, Why; lit., for what (so). Pasp., dative, *sóske*, for what, why
- Sóski kedás-les tálla? Why did you do it?
- Sóski too naneí róker to mándi? Why don't you speak to me?
- Söv, *v.*, To sleep, coíre (soóti). Pasp., *sováva*
- Sovdóm, I slept
- Sovdé, They slept
- Sóverhol, } *v.*, To swear, curse (súlverkon, sólohóloomus).
Sóvlohol, } Pasp., *sovel-khalóm*, I have sworn; lit., I have eaten oath
- Sóvlohóloben, } *n.*, Curse, oath
Sóverhóloben, }
- Spingl, } *n.*, Pin. ? French, *épingle*. Pott, ii., 248. *spinaf*,
Spíngher, } I stick
Spink, }
- Spíngo, *n.*, Brooch
- Spíngo, *v.*, To pin, fasten with wooden skewers
- Spingaárus, *n.*, Skewer, spit
- Spingaáro-kélooméngro, Skewer-maker
- Staádi, } *n.*, Hat. Pasp., *stadlk*
Stádi, }
Státi, }
- Staádia, } *pl.*, Hats
Staadé, }
- Joóvioko-staádi, Bonnet; lit., female hat
- Staáni, *n.*, Deer, stag. ? Pott, ii., 247, *stirna*, cat

- Stánya, *n.*, Stable. Lieb., *steinia*; Mikl., i., 38
- 'Stárido, }
'Stárdi, } *n.*, Prison ('stéripén, 'staúri). Pasp., *astardí*, that
'Stáribén, } which one holds; *astaribé*, arrest
- Stári, *n.*, Star. Pasp., *stiari* (As.)
- Stástis, If it is possible, if he can (*sastís, tastís*)
- 'Staúri, *n.*, Prison ('stárdi)
- Stékas, *n.*, Gate, turnpike (*stígher*). ? Provincial English, *steek*, to shut, or from *stakervava*, to tread, walk, Pott, vol. i., p. 437 (from Puchmayer's "Románi Czib")
- 'Stérimus, }
'Stéripén, } *n.*, Prison ('stáribén). Pasp., *astaribé*, arrest
- 'Stéroméngro, }
'Stéromésti, } *n.*, Prisoner
- 'Stéripén-gav, *n.*, County town
- Stífo-dad, *n.*, Father-in-law. German, *stief-*; English, *step-*
Stífi-dei, Mother-in-law, } Miklosich, "über die mun-
Stífo-pal, Brother-in-law, } darten," etc., part ii., p. 69,
No. 279, and p. 70, No. 376, *shtyfdaj, shtyfdad*
- Stífi-pén, Sister-in-law
- Stígher, *n.*, Gate, turnpike (*stékas*). Pott, ii., 246, gives *i stika*, path, and compares *fuss-steig*, footpath; Mikl., i., 39
- Pésser-stígher, Turnpike
- Stor, *adj.*, Four. Pasp., *star*
Trin-stor, Seven; lit., three-four
Doói-trinyáv ta yek, Seven; lit., two threes and one
Doói storáv, Eight; lit., two fours
Stor-pansh, Twenty; lit., four fives
Stor-peeréngro, Frog
- Strángli, *n.*, Onion. "A mumper's lav, it means poórumi"
Stúghi, *n. pl.*, Stacks. *cf.* Harr., *stagus*, a rick; Pott, ii., 246; Mikl., i., 39
- Súlverkon, *v.*, To swear, curse (*sóverhól, sólohólomus*). Pasp., *sovél-khalíbm*, I have sworn
- Sundayus, Sunday

- Sus. Kair too sus asár koméssa, Do just as you like.
 ? *Sus* = so as, with the particle *asár* attached, to
 disguise the English words
 Sútto, *n.*, Sleep (soóto). Pasp., *suttó*
 Swágler, } *n.*, Tobacco-pipe
 Swégler, }

T.

- Ta, *conj.*, And. Pasp., *ta*
 Dad ta dei, Father and mother
 Ta, *conj.*, Than (te)
 Yov si bitadér ta mándi, He is less than I. ? Ta
 = Engl. *to*, which is sometimes used provincially
 in this sense. Some Gypsies similarly use *nor*,
 others *dan, den* (than)
 -ta, emphatic suffix to verbs in the imperative. Pott, vol. i.,
 p. 310
 Shoónta, chawóli! Listen, mates!
 Avatá! Come here!
 Ta, *conj.* and *pron.*, That. Pasp., *ka*
 Yov pendás ta mándi jals pálla wáver moosháw, He
 was jealous; lit., he said that I go after other men
 Wáfedo bával ta ands kek kóshto bok, A bad wind
 that brings no good luck
 Yov ta sas moólo, He that was dead
 Taf, *n.*, Thread (tav, tel). Pasp., *tav*
 Talé, *prep.*, Down, under, beneath (telé, alé, 'lé). Pasp., *telé*
 Tálla, *adv.*, After, afterwards, except, without
 Tálla, *prep.*, Under, beneath, behind
 Tall' *of a* báuro wesh, Alongside of a big wood
 Tállani-chóxa, Under-petticoat
 Lel talé, To peel
 Chin talé, To cut off, cut down
 Lel o moótsi talé o póbo, Peel the orange; lit., take
 the skin off the orange
 Tam, *n.*, Sun (kam, sken). Pasp., *kam*

- Támlo, *adj.*, Sunny, light. A corruption of *kámlo*
- Támlo, *adj.*, Dark. Pasp., *tam*, blind; Mikl., i., 43
- Támlo raáti, Dark night
- Tan, } *n.*, Camp, place, tent. Pasp., *tan*, place; *katína*,
Táno, } tent
- Tánaw, *pl.*, Places
- Tan, *v.*, To encamp
- Kair ti tan tálla o rook avrí o kam, Pitch your tent
under the tree out of the sun
- Tárder, *v.*, To pull, stretch. Pasp., *traddáva*, to draw
- Tardadóm, I pulled
- Tárdadás, He pulled
- Tárdadé, They pulled
- Tárdering shélo kótoréndi, Picking oakum; lit.,
pulling rope to pieces
- So too tarders matché avrí o paáni troóstal, Fish-
hook; lit., what you pull fish out of the water with
- Tárno, *adj.*, Young (*taúno*). Pasp., *ternó*
- Tárno, *n.*, Child
- Tárno, *n. pr.*, Young, a Gypsy tribe
- Tárnodar, } *comp.*, Younger
Tarnodaír, }
- Tárnomus, *n.*, Youth
- Tásser, *v.*, To choke, drown. Pasp., *tasáva*
- Tássado, *p. part.*, Choked
- Tássadás, He choked
- Tastís, If he can, if I can, if it be possible, etc. (*stastís*,
tússis). A combination of *te sasto isí*; vide Pott,
i., 370; ii., 242
- Keróva-les, *tastís*, I will try to do it; lit., I will do
it, if I can
- Róker too, *tastís*, Speak, if you can
- Sor o kóli peléla adrál lésti, *tastíss*, All the things
(everything) will fall through it, if they can (or
that can)
- Tátcho, } *adj.*, Good, true, right, real, holy, ready, healthy,
Tátcheno, } well, safe. Pasp., *ichatchunó*, true

Tátchipen, *n.*, Truth. Pasp., *tchatchipe*
 Tátcho wast, Right hand
 Tátchené gairé, or *fólki*, Holy men, angels
 Tátchnes, *adv.*, Right
 Kair tátcho, To cure, comfort; lit., make right
 Yov sas o tátcho yek o' lésko dei, He was the only
 son of his mother
 Tátcho-'glál, Right opposite, face to face
 Tátcho beréngro, Ship captain
 Tátcho-bars, Jewels
 Tátcho dósta, Sure enough

Táttav, }
 Táttér, } *v.*, To warm. Pasp., *tattiaráva*

Tátterméngri, *n.*, Frying-pan
 Táttö, *adj.*, Warm, hot. Pasp., *tattó*
 Táttoben, *n.*, Heat, summer. Pasp., *tattibé*, heat
 Táttö-koóva, Pepper
 Táttö-páni, Alcohol, ardent spirits; *cf.* American
 'fire-water'

Tav, *n.*, Thread (taf, tel). Pasp., *tav*
 Távesto-gav, Manchester; lit., cotton-town

Taúno, *m.*, }
 Taúni, *f.*, } *adj.*, Young (tárno). Pasp., *ternó*

Te, *prep.* and *conj.*, To, for, at, how, with, what, than, but,
 etc. Pasp., *te*

Tedívvus, To-day

Biknóva-les te te vániso lúva, I will sell it too for
 any sum

Te dóva cheérus o' raáti, At that time of night

Te goódló see, How sweet it is

Yon pandás yov opré te lésti, They tied he (him) up
 with it

Keléla peiás te lésti nógo póri, It is playing with its
 own tail

Te wáfedo moosh see yov, What a bad man he is

Dórdi, te goódló pobé see odoí, chavóli! Look, what
 ripe apples are there, mates!

Yóí see wáfedodáir te yov, She is worse than he
 Kek kómeni sas ker'd man koóshto te yov, No one
 but he cured me

Te, *particle*, used to form the *subjunctive*; *vide* Grammar,
 p. 39. Pasp., *te*

Beng te lel toot, Devil take you

Te wel mándi te bítcheróva-len avrí, If I send them
 away

Te jinéssa too? Do you know?

Shó'mas te meróva, I must have died

Te dikóv avrí, dikóva, If I look out, I see

Teéro, *pron.*, Thine, thy, your. Pasp., *tinro*

Tei, *conj.*, Also, too, indeed. Pott, i., 308, *tai*; Mikl., ii., 58
 (1454), *taj*

Dósta brishno wéla talé ta hiv tei, Much rain comes
 down and snow too

Bíknóva les tei te vániso lúva, I will sell it too for
 any sum

Tel, *n.*, Thread (*tav*). Pasp., *tav*

Telé, *prep.*, Down, etc. (*talé*). Pasp., *tele*

Tem, *n.*, Country, county, district, neighbourhood, etc.
 Pasp., *tem*, people, world

Temáw, *pl.*, Countries

Teméngro, *n.*, Countryman, rustic

Wáver-teméngro, Foreigner

Híndo-tem, Ireland

Híndi-teméngro, Irishman

Teméskri, *adj.*, Country

Kaúlo-tem, The 'black-country'

Wátchkeni-tem, Wales

Mi-Dúvelésto-tem, Heaven, the sky

Dóla teméski Rómani-chals, The Gypsies of that
 county

Wáver témeski lólo póbo, Orange; lit., other-country
 red (yellow) apple

Chórkeno-tem, Yorkshire

- Thinkóva,* } *v.*, I think
Thinkasóva, }
 Ti, *pron.*, Thine, thy. Pasp., *ti*
 Tíkno, } *adj.*, Small, little. } Pasp., *tiknó*, young, small
 Tíkeno, } *n.*, Child. }
 Kóshteno tíkno, Doll
 Til, *v.*, To hold. Pasp., *terdva*, to have; 3rd pers. sing.,
 teréla; Vaill., p. 73, *Ti pa'as men, tilas ik kárdán*,
 Si tu m'en crois, nous prendrons une voiture
 Til'd, *p. part.*, Held
 Til apré, To raise; lit., hold up
 Tíloméngri, *n.*, Reins, pincers, snaptrap
 Mi Doóvel kek tiléssa (*tiléla*) lésti sor tátcho, God
 will not hold him guiltless
 Yov tildás lésko shóro opré, He held his head up
 Tōbár, *n.*, Axe, hammer. Pasp., *tovér*, axe
 Tō'ver, }
 Tō'fer, } *n.*, Hammer, axe, anvil
 Tō'ber, }
 Tō'ber kōvs (coves), Highwaymen. "That's mumpers' talk"
 Toketané, *adv.*, Together
 Too, *pron.*, Thou, you. Pasp., *tu*
 Toóki, }
 Toóti, } Thy. Pasp., 1st dat., *túte*; 2nd dat., *túke*
 Toot, }
 Toóti, } *pron. acc.*, Thee, you. Pasp., acc., *tut*
 Tússa, *pron. instr.*, With thee. Pasp., *túsa*
 Mántchi too! Cheer up!
 Tood, *n.*, Milk. Pasp., *tut*
 Tood, *v.*, To milk
 Toof, *n.*, Smoke (toov, túvlo). Pasp., *tuw*, tobacco for
 smoking
 Toógeno, }
 Toógno, } *adj.*, Sorry, grieved (*túgno*). Pott, ii., 307; Mikl.,
 Toognó, } i., 10, 41
 Toógnus, }
 Toógeno, *adj.*, Lonesome, lonely

- Toog, { *v.*, To grieve
 { *n.*, Sorrow
- Mi toog *is quite* mistó, I am quite well
- Toóki, *pron.*, Thee (túki, too). Pasp., 2nd dat., *túke*
- Toóshni, *n.*, Basket, faggot (kúshni, trúshni, túshni). Pasp.,
kóshnika
- Toótchi, *n.*, Breast (Lat., *mamma*). Pasp., *tchutchí*
 Tootcháv, *pl.*, Breasts
- Toóti, *pron.*, Thee, thy, for thee (too). Pasp., 1st dat., *túte*
- Toov, *n.*, Smoke (toof). Pasp., *tuw*, tobacco
 Toov, *v.*, To smoke
 Toóvlo, *n.*, Tobacco (túvlo)
 Toóvlo-gónno, Tobacco-pouch
- To-ráati, To-night
- Tórrro, *adj.*, High. Pasp., *khór*, deep
 Tórrropen, *n.*, Height
- Tōv, *v.*, To wash. Pasp., *továva*
 Tōvóva, I will wash
- Tōver, *n.*, Axe (tōbár). Pasp., *tover*; Mikl., i., 42
- Trad, *To* lel trad, to take care. ? A translation of *prenez*
garde, corrupted into *grade*, and then *trad*
- Trad, *n.*, Order, notice, etc., e.g., *mándt delš toóti*
kóshsto trad to kair doóva, I order you to do so ;
 lit., I give thee good order to do that ; *del man*
trad, show me ; ? lit., give me advice
- Trash, } *v.*, To fear, frighten, astonish. Pasp., *trasháva*,
 Trásher, } to fear
- Trashóva, I fear, I am afraid
 Trashéla, He fears, frightens
 Trashénna, They fear
 Tráshedo, }
 Tráshered, } *p. part.*, Frightened, afraid, astonished
- Tráshful, *adj.*, Fearful
 Atrash, Afraid
- Trash, *n.*, Fear, fright, astonishment
 Trash see mándi, I am afraid ; lit., fear is to me
- Tráslo, *adj.*, Thirsty (troóshlo). Pasp., *trushaló*, thirsty

'Tré, *prep.*, In ('dré)

Trin, } *adj.*, Three. Pasp., *trín*
Tring, }

Trin-górishí, Shilling

Trin-ta-stor,

Trín-stor,

Doóí trinyáw ta yek, } Seven

Troópo, } *n.*, Body, corpse. Lieb., *trupo*; Mikl., i., 42
Troópus, }

Troópus, }

Troópia, } *n. pl.*, Stays

Troopé, }

Troosh, *n.*, Thirst. Pasp., *trush*

Troóshlo, *adj.*, Thirsty (tráslo). Pasp., *trushaló*

Troóshel, } *n.*, A trail formed by three heaps of grass at
Troóshilo, } cross-roads. Pasp., *trushúl*, cross

Troóshní, *n.*, Can, quart, any large vessel, bundle (kúshní,
túshní). Lieb., *tuschni*, flask, bottle

Troostál, } *prep.*, About, of, concerning. Lieb., *trujal*
Troóstal, }

Mándi koméssa (*komóva*) te shoon troostál lésti, I
would like to hear about him

So keréssa o patréní troostál? What do you make
trails of?

So too tárders matché avrí o paáni troóstal, Fish-
hook; lit., what you pull fish out of the water with

Troostál meéro kóshto kómomusti Doóvel ker'd
mándi kóshto, However my good kind God made
me well

Túkki, *pron.*, Thee (toóki)

Túllo, *m.*, } *adj.*, Fat, stout, plump. Pasp., *tuló*
Túlli, *f.*, }

Túllopen, }

Túllipen, } *n.*, Fat, grease, ointment

Túllo-mas-tem, Lincolnshire; lit., fat-meat county

Túgno, *adj.*, Tiring, fatiguing (toógno)

Tuméndi, *pron.*, To ye, ye. Pasp., 1st dat. pl., *tuménde*

- Túshni, *n.*, Faggot, basket (toóshni, etc.) Pasp., *kóshnika*
basket
- Tússa, *pron.*, With thee, thee. Pasp., *túsa*
- Tússis, }
Tustís, } If it be possible (tastís)
- Túvlo, }
Túvli, } *n.*, Tobacco (toov, etc.) Pasp., *tuu*, tobacco
- Túvlopen, *n.*, Tobacco

V AND W.

These letters are almost always interchangeable.

- Wáfedo, *adj.*, Bad (vásavo, wásedo)
Wáfedo *folki*, Enemies
Wáfedo gáiro, Enemy
Wáfedo rókering gáiro, Chatterer
Wáfedopen, *n.*, Wickedness
Wáfedes, *adv.*, Ill
Wáfedodáir, *comp.*, Worse
Wáfedo-dfking-tan, Wilderness; lit., bad-looking
place
Wáfedo bával ta ands kek koóshto bok, (An) ill wind
that brings no good luck
- Wagyaúro, *n.*, Fair, market (walgaúrus)
- Vákasho, *n.*, Lamb (bókocho, bókoro). Pasp., *bakritchó*
- Válin, }
Wálin, } *n.*, Bottle, glass. Lieb., *walin*
- Válinésko-men, *n.*, Bottle-neck, neck of a bottle
- Walgaúrus, *n.*, Fair (wagyaúro, wélingaúro). This word
occurs in the following forms in English collec-
tions:—Bright, *varingera*; Harriot, *vail goro*;
Roberts, *waggaulus* (Pott, ii., 77, and Predari, p.
274, give the same word from Kogalnitschan, who
took it from Roberts); "Illustrated Lond. News,"
1851, p. 715, *vellgouris*, pl.; Leland, *welgooro*, pp.
50, 56, 66, 114, 212; *wellgooros*, pl., 137; *well-*
goóras, pl., 211; Borrow, "Lavo-lil," *weggaulus*,

welgorus, welgaulus. Bryant, Irvine, Simson, and Borrow's earlier works do not include the word. Pasp., p. 255, in voce, *inkliávu*, "panayiréste (G. M. *παυήρρυσος*)," to the fair; Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *vagail*, foire

Vánger, *n.*, Coals, money (ánger, vónger). Pasp., *angár*, coal
Wángústers, *n., pl.*, Rings (vóngusti, etc.) Pasp., *angustrí*
Vániso, *adj.* and *n.*, Any, anything (váriso, wóriso). Miklo-
sich, über die Mundarten, part ii., p. 60, No. 1612,
valaso; No. 1622, *vareko*; No. 1626, *vareso*

Vániso kúmeni, Anybody

Wántasóva, I do want

Too *wántasár*, Thou wantest

Várdo, } *n.*, Cart. Pasp., *vordón*
Wárdo, }

Wárdéngro, *n. pr.*, Cooper, a Gypsy gang

Wárdesko-heré, *pl.*, Wheels; lit., cart legs

Wárdesko-kóla, Harness; lit., cart things

Wárdesko-prasterméngri, Wheel; lit., cart runner

Prásteríng-wárdesko-atching-tan, Railway station;
lit., running-cart's stopping-place

Boóttesto-várdo, Knifegrinder's barrow; lit., working
cart

Refesko-várdo, Carriage; lit., gentleman's cart

Poov-várdo, } Plough; lit., earth-cart (?bavéngro,
Várdo-bavéngro, } for poovéngro)

Wárdi, *n. pl.*, Cards. From the assonance of *cards*
and *cards*

Wárdi, *pl.*, Carts

Wárdi-gairé, Carters

Váriso. See Vániso

Váro, *n.*, Flour (vóro). Pasp., *varó*

Varéngro, } *n.*, Miller, flour
Vardéngro, }

Várter, *v.*, To watch. Lieb., *garda*, precaution

Raklé vart asár láti, Boys watch her

Vartínimi, They are watching us

- Vast, }
 Vásti, }
 Vas, } *n.*, Hand, fist. Pasp., *vast*
 Wast, }
 Wásto, }
- Vástaw, }
 Wástaw, } *pl.*, Hands. Pasp., *vastá*
- Wasténgries, *n. pl.*, Handcuffs
 Wásteni-moóshaw, *pl.*, Arms
 Wásto-bóshoméngro, Drum
 Yógesto-wástaw, *pl.*, Tongs
 Wast hánik, Anvil ; lit., hand-well. Due to assonance
- Vásavo, } *adj.*, Bad (*wáfedo*). ? Formed from, Pasp., *bezhé*,
 Wásedo, } sin ; or from *peis*, bad ; Ousely's "Travels in
 Persia," iii., 400 (see Pott, ii., 368)
- Vas, bálo-vas, *n.*, Bacon (mas)
- Wáver, *adj.*, Other, others (*wóver*, etc.) Pasp., *yavér*
 Wáveré, *pl.*, Others
 Wáver-teméngro, Foreigner ; lit., other-country (man)
- Veéna, *n.*, Excuse
 Veénlo, *adj.*, Excused
 Lel veéna, Take notice
- 'Vel, }
 'Wel, } *v.*, To come, become (*avél*, *awél*). Pasp., *éla*, come !
- Wéla, He comes
 Welássa, }
 Weléssa, } Thou comest
- 'Vísá *wi*' mándi talé koo (k'o) kíтчема ? Will you
 go with me down to the inn ? Welsh Romanes
- Wénna, }
 Ven, } They come
- Vióm, I came
 Vián, You came
 Viás, He came
 Sor méndí viám, We all came
 Viém akéi o wáver koóroko, We came here last (lit.,
 the other) Sunday

Kánna vián toméndi akeí? When did ye come here?

Vién, They came, began, became

Wél'd, *p. part.*, Came

Wel pálla, To follow; lit., come after

Te 'wel, May it come, or become

Te wel kóva koósi poov meéro nógo, Would that
this little field were my own

Yon te vel sor tatchó. Kek yon te wel pánlo. They
will be all right. They will not be put in the
'pound'

Te vel yov akeí, If he were to come here

Kek mándi te wel líno opré, I shall not be arrested

Te wel toot rínkeni, If you be pretty

Te wel mándi te mer, If I happened to die

Wélingaúro, *n.*, Fair (walgaúrus)

Ven, They come. See Vel

Ven, } *n.*, Winter. Pasp., *vent, vend*
Wen, }

Vénlo, } *adj.*, Wintry
Wénlo, }

Vénesto-chaírus, } Winter, winter-time
Ven-cheérus, }

Véndri, *n.*, Gut, intestine. Lieb., *wenterja*

Wéndraw, *pl.*, Entrails

Wénna, They come. See Vel

Vériga, }

Vérigo, } *n.*, Chain. Bw., Span. G., *beriga*; Pott, ii., 80;

Vériglo, } Mikl., i., 44

Wériglo, }

Men-wériga, Necklace

Vesh, }

Wesh, } *n.*, Forest, wood. Pasp., *vesh*

Wéshaw, }

Wesháw, } *pl.*, Woods

Veshéngro, } *n.*, Gamekeeper, one who takes care of

Weshéngro, } a wood, forester

Wéshni-múllo, Owl

- Vesh-joókel,
 O lólo-wéshkeno-joókel, } Fox
 Wéshkeni-tfloméngri, Trap, snare
 'Víni, *n.*, Beer (lövína). Lieb., *lowina*
 Vióm, I came. See 'Vel
 Wisht, }
 Wíshto, } *n.*, Lip. Pasp., *vusht*
 'Pré-éngro-wisht, Upper lip
 Tálani-wisht, Under lip
 Wólsho, *n. pr.*, Wales (Wótchkeni). Lieb., *walschdo*; Pott,
 i., 53, *Walldscho*, French
 Wálshenéngro, *n.*, Welshman
 Kek mándi *can* róker Wólshítikka, I cannot speak
 Welsh. Lieb., '*walschdíkko temm*, welschland,
 Frankreich'
 Vóngar, } *n.*, Coals, money (vángar, ángar). Pasp., *angár*,
 Wóngar, } coal
 Wóngali-gafri, }
 Wóngaréngries, } *n. pl.*, Colliers
 Vónka, } *adv.*, When. ? Mikl., ii., 36 (59), *anké*, noch (in
 Wónka, } Kolomyjer Kreise Galiziens Vocab.)
 Vónka see raáti, When it is night
 Wónka jáfra iv pedás talé, When there was such a
 snowstorm
 Wónka mándi vióm akeí, When I came here
 Vóngusti,
 Vóngushi, } *n.*, Ring, finger. Pasp., *angustré*, ring; *angusht*
 Wóngushi, } finger
 Vóngus,
 Vongshéngri, *n.*, Glove
 Fóshono-wóngushies, False rings, rings of imitation
 gold
 Vongushté, }
 Vongéshters, } *pl.*, Rings
 Wast-vóngushté, }
 Vóngustché, } *pl.*, Fingers
 Woóder, *n.*, Door. Pasp., *uudár*

- Voódrus, } *n.*, Bed (wúdress). Pott, ii, 78; Mikl, i, 27
 Woódrus, }
 Chíved to woódrus, Confined
 Woódrus-gav-tem, Bedfordshire
 Opré woódrus, Upstairs; lit, upon bed, but used for
 upstairs. O baúro kamóra see opré woódrus, The
 big room is upstairs
- Woóser, } *v.*, To throw
 Woósher, }
 Woóseróna, I do, or will, throw
 Woóser apré, To vomit
 Woósadóm apré, I vomited
 Woósadás, He threw
 Woósered, *p. part.*, Thrown
- Vóro, *n.*, Flour (váro). Pasp., *varó*
- Wóriso. See Váriso
- Wótchkeni-tem, Wales (Wólsho). Pott, i, 53, *Wallscho*,
 French
 Wótchkenéngro, *n.*, Welshman
- Wóver, *adj.*, Other (awóver, ovávo, wáver). Pasp., *yavér*
- Wúdrus, *n.*, Bed (woódrus)
 Wúdrus-shóroméngro, Pillow
 Wúdrus-dándiméngri, Bug; lit., bed-biter

Y.

- Yákel, *n.*, Dog (jóokel). Pasp., *djukél*
- Yárdooka, } *n.*, Apron (jorjóχα, etc.)
 Yárduχα, }
- Yaun, *pron.*, They (yon). Pasp., *ol*
- Yek, *adj.*, One. Pasp., *yek*
 Yékino, *adj.*, Single, only
 Yékorus, }
 Yékos, } *adv.*, Once
 Yékoro, }
 Yékera, }
 Yéka, }

Yov kom'd asár léndi doóí sar yékera, He loved them both equally; lit., them both as one

Yéka, *n.*, Haste (héka)

Yiv, *n.*, Snow (iv, etc.) Pasp., *viv, iv*, etc.

Yivyéla, It snows (yiv [d]éla, it gives snow)

Yog, *n.*, Fire. Pasp., *yag*

Yog-chik, Ashes; lit., fire-dirt

Yogéngro,

Yogéngri,

Yógoméngri, } *n.*, Gun

Yógoméskro,

Yogéngri-choóko, Shooting-coat

Yógoméngro,

Yogéngri gaujo, } Gamekeeper

Yog-moosh,

Yogéngries, *n. pl.*, Lucifer matches

Yógesto-wástaw, *pl.*, Tongs

Dood-yogéngghi-kóshter, Firebrand

Yógengghi náfloopen, Fever; lit., fiery illness, *pyrexia*

Yógongo-tan, Fireplace

Yói, } *pron.*, She. Pasp., *ói*
Yoi,

Yok, *n.*, Eye. Pasp., *yak*

Yókaw,

Yókyaw, } *pl.*, Eyes. Pasp., *yaká*

Yokéngries, *n. pl.*, Spectacles

Yóky, *adj.*, Knowing, wideawake, sharp

Yóky rívoben, Fine linen

Yóky fólki, Fine people

Cocky yóki, Squinting, cockeyed. A nickname for the Boswell tribe about Manchester

Yon, *pron.*, They (yaun). Pasp., *ol*

Yoóso, } *adj.*, Clean, clear. Pasp., *kosháva, ghosháva*, to

Yoózo, } clean; *ushandva*, to sift

Yoóser, *v.*, To clean (*kósher*)

Yoózheróva, I clean

Yoózhadóo o kair tátcho, I swept the house clean



Yoózhadé, They swept
 Yoózhadás, He swept
 Yoóser apré, To sweep, clean up
 Yoósering kosht, Broom, brush
 Yoózhoben, Cleanliness

Yóra, *n.*, Watch, hour, clock (*óra*, etc.) Pasp., *óra*, watch

Yóro, } *n.*, Egg. Pasp., *vanró*, *arnó*
 Yóri, }

Yórakana-koóroko, Easter; lit., Egg-Sunday

Yóresko-chóxa, Egg-shell

Yov, }
 Yow, } *pron.*, He (*ov*). Pasp., *ov*
 Yuv, }

Z.

Zee, *n.*, Heart, soul. Pasp., *oght*; *ghi* (As.)

Zeeáw, *pl.*, Hearts

See-éngro, *adj.*, Spirited

Zímen, *n.*, Soup, broth. Pasp., *zumí*; Lieb., *summin*.

APPENDIX

TO THE

GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

THE words in this Appendix are taken from a variety of Anglo-Romany sources, from which those words only are extracted which we have not ourselves heard, and which have their representatives in foreign Gypsy vocabularies, or seem to us otherwise noteworthy.

The following contractions are used :

- Bw. 1 Z., 2 Z.—Borrow, "Zincali," 3rd edition, 1843, in 2 vols.
" Z.—Borrow, "Zincali," 1861 edition, in 1 vol.
" 1 L., 2 L., 3 L.—Borrow, "Lavengro," 1851 edition, in 3 vols.
" 1 R., 2 R.—Borrow, "Romany Rye," 1857 edition, in 2 vols.¹
" W.—Borrow, "Wild Wales," 1868 ed., 1 vol., post 8vo, ch. xcviij.
" Ll.—Borrow, "Lavo-lil," 1874.
- Bnt.—Bryant's Vocabulary, contained in the "Annual Register," 1784.
- Bgt.—Bright's "Travels through Lower Hungary," 1818.
- Böht.—Böhtlingk's "Über die Sprache der Zigeuner in Russland, Mélanges Asiatiques," vol. 2, part 2.
- Boorde.—Andrew Boorde, "Introduction of Knowledge" (A.D. 1547), reprinted 1870, for Early English Text Society, by Trübner and Co., London, p. 218. See "The Academy," 25 July, 1874, p. 100.
- Hotten.—"Slang Dictionary," 1864.
- Harr.—Col. Harriot's Vocabulary, published in "Royal Asiatic Soc. Transactions," 1830.
- I.L.N.—"Illustrated London News."
- Irv.—Irvine's Vocabulary, published in "Bombay Literary Society's Transactions," 1819.
- Lld.—Leland, "English Gypsies," 1873.

- Lieb.—Dr. Liebich, "Die Zigeuner," etc., 1863.
 Mikl.—Miklosich, "Über die Mundarten und die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas," Vienna, 1872.
 Pasp.—Dr. Paspati, "Tchinghianés ou Bohémiens de l'Empire Ottoman," 1870.
 Pott.—Dr. Pott, "Die Zigeuner," etc., 1844
 Sim.—Simson's "History of the Gypsies," 1865.
 Smith.—Smith's "Tent-life with English Gypsies in Norway," 1873.
 Vaill.—Vaillant, "Grammaire Rommane," Paris, 1868.

A.

- Afta, Seven. Bnt. (eft, heft-wardesh); Pasp., *eftá*
 Ambrol, } Pear. { Bw., 3 L., 209; 1 R., 245; } Pasp., *ambról*
 Ambrell, } Boorde;
 Andé, Into. Bw., 1 L., 325; } Pasp., *andé*
 Ando, In. Bw., Ll., 17; }
 Anglo, Before. Bw., Ll., 17; Pasp., *anglé*
 Astis, Possible, it is possible. Bw., Ll., 18 (estist)
 Artav, To forgive, pardon. } Bw., Ll., 18, 130; *artavàvam*,
 Artapen, forgiveness. } 210; Vaill., *ertiça*, pardon

B.

- Bedra, Pail. Bw., Ll., 264 (pitaree); Pasp., *beláni*, *beldi*,
 trough; Mikl., i., 44
 Bolla, To baptise. Bw., Ll., 24; Pasp., *boláva*
 Bo, Stove. Bw., Ll., 265. Pasp., *bov*
 Beshaley, Stanley, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll., 22

C.

- Calshes, Breeches. Sim., 300, 315; Pott, ii., 170
 Chaori, Lasses. Bgt.; Pasp., *tchaiort*, lass
 Choomomengro, Boswell tribe. Bw., Ll., 82
 Chungalo, Void, without form. Bw., Ll., 119; Pasp., *tchungaló*
 Colec, Anger. Bnt.; Pasp., *khóln*
 Corbatcha, ? Whip. Bw., W.; ? Böht., *karbatscho*, whip
 Covantza, Anvil. Bw., 3 L., 192; Pasp., 42, *govantícha*

D.

- Dearginni, It thunders. Bw., 1 L., 338; Bgt., Hungn. G.,
derguner; Mikl., ii., 42, No. 309, *derginjel*
 Devlehi, With God. Bw., 3 L., 186; 1 Pott, 191, *devleha*
 Deue lasse, For God's sake. Boorde; Pasp., *devlésa*
 Dook, Ghost, spirit. Bw., 2 L., 241; 3 L., 66; 1 R., 114,
 115, 193, 210, 233. Pasp., *dúkhos*; Lieb., *tucho*;
 Mikl., i., 10
 Dugilla, Lightning (? dearginni). Bgt.
 Duito, Second. Bw., Ll., 40; Lieb., *duito*

E.

- Efage, Irish Gypsy. Harr.
 Eft, Seven. Bw., Ll. (aft, heft-wardesh). Pasp., *eftá*
 Enneah, Nine. Bnt.; Pasp., *eniá*
 Enyovardesh, Ninety. Bw., Ll., 156. Pasp., *iniá far desh*
 Estist, May be. Bw., Ll., 138 (astis)

G.

- Grommena, }
 Grovena, } s. and v., Thunder; to thunder. Bw., Ll., 47;
 Grubbena, } Pasp., *kúrmi*; Mikl., i., 13
 Grondinni, It hails. Bw., 1 L., 338; 1 Pott, 104, *grados*;
 Polish, *grad*; Russ., *gradi*; Mikl., i., 12

H.

- Harko, Copper. Bw., W., 344; 1 Pott, 107, *hart'as*; 119,
 Pchm., *charkom*
 Harkomescro, Coppersmith. Bw., 3 L., 53
 Horkipen, Copper. Bw., Ll., 51
 Heftwardesh, Seventy. Bw., Ll., 158; Pasp., *eftá far desh*
 Hetavava, To slay, etc.; Bw., Ll., 49
 Hir, By. Bw., 3 L., 53, 172; 1 R., 230; Bw., Hungn. G.,
 Ll., 126, *heri*

Hushti, Wide awake there. Lld., 102; Pasp., *ushtidva*, I
get up; *usht!* get up!
Husker, To help. Lld., 209

I.

Inna, In, within. Bw., Ll., 51

K.

Kater (myla barforas?), How farre (is it to the next
towne?) Boorde; ? Pasp., *kebor*, combien
Kona, A meal. Irv.; Hind., *khana*, dinner; Mikl., i., 20
Koppas, Times. Lld., 221; Lieb., *koppa*, time

L.

Lach ittur ydyues, Good morow. Boorde; Pasp., *latchó to*
divés, bon ton jour = bon j.; Pott, ii., 331, *latschidir*
diwes, einen bessern Tag
Later, From her. Bw., Ll., 60; Pasp., *látar*
Lendar, From them. Bw., Ll., 60; Pasp., *lendar*
Lestar, From him. Bw., Ll., 160; Pasp., *léstar*
Lullero, Dumb. Lld., 107; Pasp., *lalóri*

M.

Malleco, False. Bw., Ll., 63; ? Pasp., *makló*, stained
Mander, From me. Bw., Ll., 64; Pasp., *mándar*
Manrickli, Cake. Bw., 3 L., 52; Pasp., *manrikló*
Manro, } Bread. { Bw., 2 L., 167; } Pasp., *manró*
Manor, } { Boorde; }
Mille, Thousand. Bw., Ll., 154; Bw., Span. G., Zinc., *milan*
Mokkado tanengre, Marshall, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll., 232
Mole pis lauena, Wyl you drynke some wine (lit., Pray will
you drink beer). Boorde; Pasp., *molisardva*;
Mikl., i., 24
Mormusti, Midwife. Bw., Ll., 68; Lieb., *mamischizza*

Mosco, A fly. Bw., Ll., 68; Pasp., *makt*; Lieb., *madzlin*
 Muscro, Through. Lld., 232; Pasp., *maskaré*, in the middle
 Mushipen, Lad. Bw., Ll., 69, 176; Pasp., *manushipe*,
 humanity

N.

Nick, To take away, steal. Bw., Ll., 71; Pasp., *nikáva*, to
 go out
 Nill, River, etc. Lld., 113; Pasp., *len*

O.

Ochto, Eight. Bw., Ll., 154; Pasp., *okhtó*
 Oitoo, Eight. Bnt.; Pasp., *ohtó*
 Olescro, His. Bw., 2 Z., 145*
 Opral, Above. Bw., Ll., 72 (pral); Pasp., *oprál*

P.

Pa, For. Bw., 1 L., 325; Bw., Span. G., *pa*
 Paloo, Cup. Irv.; Pasp., *báli*, *pal*
 Paningosha, Handkerchief. Roberts, 98; Pott, ii., 348, *pand-*
schoche; Mikl., i., 31
 Panschto, Fifth. Bw., Ll., 120; Lieb., *panschto*
 Pashall, With. Lld., 225; Pasp., *pashál*, near
 Pauvero, } Poor. Lld., 29, 203, 234; French, *pauvre*
 Pauveri, }
 Penchava, To think. Bw., Ll., 76, 142, 156, 162; Pasp.,
pintcharáva, to understand, know
 Peneka, Nut. Bgt.; } 1 Pott, 120, 191, *pennach*;
 Penlois, Nuts. Bw., Ll., 77; } 108, *pelenda*, Bisch.
 Peshota, Bellows. Bw., 3 L., 192; Lld., 39; Pasp., *pishót*;
 Mikl., i., 33
 Phar, Silk. Bnt.; Lieb., *pār*
 Pindro, Hoof. Bw., 3 L., 194; Pasp., *pinró*
 Pitaree, Basket. Irv. (bedra)

- Pitch, To stick. Lld., 116; Mikl., ii, 34 (112), Bukowina
Vocab., *pisdeas*, er stiees
- Plaistra, Pincers. Bw., 3 L., 193; Pasp., *kláshta*; Mikl., i, 16
- Poshavaben, False laughter. Smith, 382
- Powiskie, Musket. Sim., 314; Bw., Ll., 318, *pushca*; Pasp.,
pushka; Mikl., i, 33
- Prala, To seize. Bw., 3 L., 192
- Pral, Up. Lld., 247, sky; Harr. } (opral); Pasp., *oprál*
- Praller, Above. Lld., 221; }
- Prosser, } To ridicule. Lld., 94; Pasp., *prásáva*
- Pross, }
- Put, Abyss. Bw., Ll., 119; Bw., Span. G., *butron*, *putar*

R.

- Rek of the tarpe, ? the vault of heaven. Bw., Ll., 120
- Rin, File. Bw., 3 L., 194; Pasp., *rin*
- Romanie, Whisky. Sim., 296, 314, 333; Pott, ii, 274,
rapánus
- Rossarmescro, Herne, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll., 85

S.

- Sano, Soft. Lld., 231; Pasp., *sannó*
- Selno, Green. Lld., 29; Lieb., *sennělo*; Mikl., i, 47
- Shel, Hundred. Bw., Ll., 140, 154, 158, 162; Pasp., *shel*
- Sherrafo, and Sharrafo, Religious. Bw., Ll., 89, 122
- Shovardesh, Sixty. Bw., Ll., 154; Pasp., *shov far desh*
- Shukara, Hammer. Bw., 3 L., 193; Pasp., *tchokdnos*
- Surrelo, Strong. Ll., 29, 31, 177, etc.; Lieb., *sorělo*; Pasp.,
zoráló
- Swa, Fear (f for t?), Bgt.; Pasp., *ásfa*, *ásva*, tears
- Swety, Folk. Bw., 1 R., 84; Ll., 92; 1 Pott, 107, *svaetos*,
swieto; Mikl., i, 39

T.

- Tarpe, Heaven. Bw., Ll., 120; Bw., Span. G., *tarpe*
- Teeyakas, Shoes. Sim., 297, 315, 332; ? Pasp., *tridák*

- Trianda, Thirty. Bw., Ll, 158; Pasp., *triánda*
 Trito, Third. Bw., 2 Z., 145* ; Lieb., *trinto*
 Tschar, Ashes. I.L.N., 1851, Dec., p. 715; Pasp., *tchar* (As.)
 Tschammedini, A slap on the face. Bgt.; 1 Pott, 173,
dschamtinya; Lieb., *tschammadini*

V.

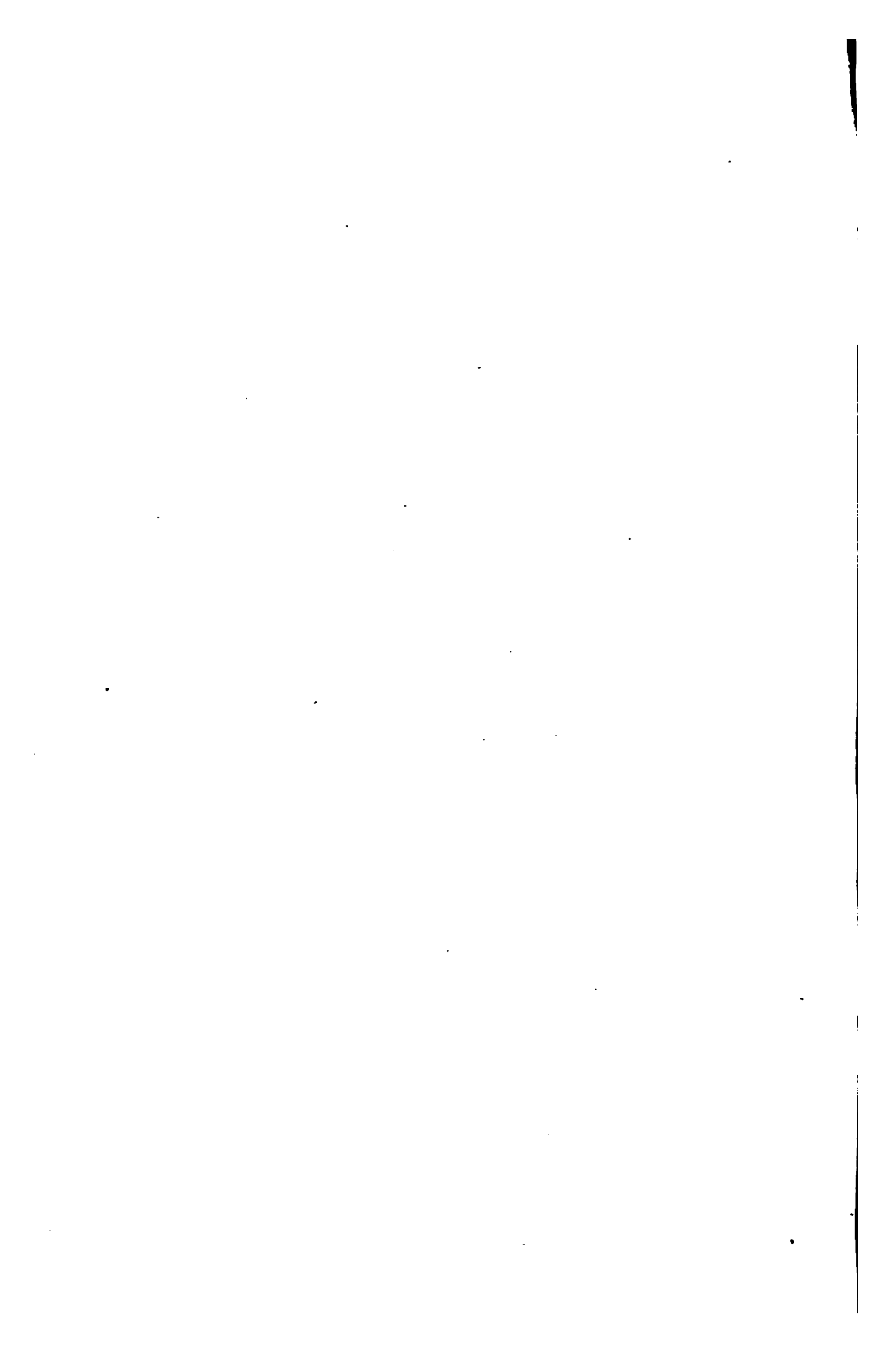
- Vastro, Hand. Smith, 528; Pasp., *vastoró*, a little hand
 Villarminni, It lightens. Bw., 1 L., 338; Mikl., ii, 60 (1642),
villáminel; (1643), *villamo*
 Vol, To fly. Bw., Ll, 120, *vollán*, 210; Mikl., ii, 33, *volavèl*,
vuravel, fliegt
 Voker, To talk. Hotten, 266; Pasp., *vrakeráva*

Y.

- Yeckto, First. Bw., Ll, 119; Lieb., *jekkto*

Z.

- Zezro, Left (hand). Bgt.; Bw., Span. G., *iesdra*; Lieb.,
serwes



ENGLISH-GYPSY VOCABULARY;

OR,

Index to the Principal Words and Roots

IN THE GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY AND ITS APPENDIX.

NOTE.—Words marked with an asterisk (*) will be found in the Appendix to the Gypsy-English Vocabulary.

A.	
About, Troostál	Alone, <i>Akónyo</i> , <i>bikónyo</i> , <i>kó- kero</i> , <i>kokeró</i>
Above, <i>Apré</i> , <i>opré</i> , <i>pré</i> , <i>opral</i> ,* <i>praller</i> *	Along, <i>Talé</i> (o drom)
Ache, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , <i>Doóker</i>	Already, <i>Kenáv</i>
Across, <i>Páudel</i> , <i>párdel</i>	Also, <i>Tei</i>
Actions, <i>Káiropen</i>	Altogether, <i>Sor-ketané</i> , <i>ketané</i>
Active, <i>Sig</i>	Always, <i>Sor cheéruses</i> , <i>sorkón cheérus</i>
Actor, <i>Peiáskro-moosh</i>	Am, <i>Shom</i>
Afraid, <i>Tráshlo</i> , <i>atrásh</i>	Amen, 'Jaw see ta 'jaw see
After, <i>Pálla</i> , <i>palál</i> , <i>tálla</i>	Anchor, <i>Béresto tšloméngri</i>
After-birth, <i>Poshbeenimus</i>	Ancient, <i>Poóro</i> , <i>poórokono</i>
Again, <i>Apópli</i> , <i>pópli</i>	And, <i>Ta</i>
Age, <i>Poóroben</i>	Angel, <i>Yek o' midoóvel's tá- tcho gairé</i>
Ago, <i>Pálla</i> , <i>ghiás</i> , <i>q.v.</i>	Anger, <i>Colee</i> *
Air, <i>Bával</i>	Angry, <i>Hóino</i> , <i>hóno</i> , <i>háurino</i> , <i>kórni</i>
Alehouse, <i>Kítchema</i>	Ankle, <i>Píresto-kokálos</i>
Alien, <i>Gajúo</i>	Another, <i>Wavér</i> , <i>awóver</i> , <i>ová- vo</i> , <i>wóver</i>
Alive, <i>Jívdó</i> , <i>jívo</i> , <i>jído</i>	
All, <i>Sor</i>	
Allow, <i>Mook</i> ...	

Answer, Poóker, del lav káter	Away, Adróm, avri
Ant, Kreeá	Awful, Tráshful
Anus, Jeer	Axe, Tóver, tobár
Anvil, Covantza,* kaúlomés- kro-kóva, pétalésto-kóva, wast-hánik	B.
Any, Vániso, váriso, wóriso	Baby, Tíkno chávo, tárho chávo
Apple, Póbo	Back, <i>n.</i> , Doómo
Apple-tree, Póbesko rook	Back, <i>adv.</i> , Paúli, pálla
Apprehend, Lel opré	Bacon, Bálovás
Apron, Járifa, járika, jorjófa, jorjóxa, chárdoka, shárdoka, yárduxa, yárdooka	Bad, Vásavo, wásedo, wáfedo, béngalo, doosh
Are, Shan, see, <i>q.v.</i>	Badger, <i>Badja</i> arus
Arm, Moóshi, moósho, wást- eni-moosh	Badness, Wáfedopen
Armpit, Moósheno-hev	Bag, Gúnno
Army, Koórimóngeri	Baker, Mauréngro
Artful, Gózvero	Bald, Nóngo
As, 'Jaw, sar	Ball (<i>dance</i>), Kélopen
Ascend, Jal opré	Baptise, Bolla *
Ashamed, Aládj, ladj	Barber, Morméngro, múrav- mángro
Ashes, Chik, yog-chik, tschar*	Bare, Nóngo
Ask, Pootch	Barefoot, Nóngo-peéro
Asleep, Soóto	Bark, <i>v.</i> , Bosh
Ass, Méila, móila	Barley, Lívina-ghiv
Assize, Bauryó, baúri, baúro- poókenyuski-béshopen	Barn, Gránza, gráinsi, loód- open
Astonish, Trásher	Basket, Képsi, kípsi, kúshni, túshni, toóshni, troóshni, pitaree *
Asylum, Dívio-kair	Bastard, Dadéngro, dádló, dádómeéngro, boshtárdus, bostárdo, bastárdo
Attorney. See Lawyer	Bathe, Jal adré <i>the</i> paáni
Auction, Búkinopen	Battle, Koóroben, koórimus
Aunt, Beébi	Be, See, vel, wel
Autumn, Pálla lileí	
Avoid, Nísser	
Awake, <i>v.</i> , Jónger, atch opré, hushti*	

Beads, Mérikios, mériklias	Bible, Mi-doóvelésko-lil
Beak, Chíriklesto nok	Big, Baúro
Bean, Boóbi	Bigger, Baurodár
Bearded, Choóralo	Billhook, Chínoméngro, kás- soni
Beat, Koor, del	Bind, Pándér, pand, pan
Beating, Koóroben	Bird, Chériklo, chíriklo
Beautiful, Rínkeno	Birdcage, Chériklesto kair
Become, Vel, wel, <i>g.v.</i>	Birmingham, Kaúlo-gav
Bed, Voódrus, woódrus	Bit, <i>n.</i> , Kótor, koósi
Bedfordshire, Woódrus-gav- tem	Bitch, Joókli
Bee, Písham, poóshamer, goódo-píshamer, goódo- písham	Bite, Dándér, dan
Beef, Moóshkeno-más, groó- venesko-más	Bitter, Shoótko (lit., sour)
Beer, Lívina, lovína, 'víní	Black, Kaúlo
Beerseller, Lívenéngro	Blackbird, Kaúlo-chériklo
Before, Anglo,* aglál, 'glal, agál, 'gal	Blackness, Kaúlo-pen, kaúlo- ben
Beg, Mong	Blackpool, Kaúlo gav, kaúlo- paáni-gav
Beggar, Móngaméngro	Blacksmith, Kaúloméskro, kaúloméngro, sástraméskro, pétaléngro
Begging, Mongamus	Blanket, Kóppa
Behaviour, Káiro-pen, kéri-ben, kérimus	Blaze, Yog, hótcher, kátchar
Behind, Pállá, palál, paúli	Bless, Párav, párik
Belief, Pátsaben	Blind, Korédo, kórdi, koró
Believe, Pátser	Blindness, Kórodomus
Bell, Shoon-to-kóngri	Blood, Ratt
Bellows, Peshota,* poódamén- gri, poodélas	Bloody, Ráttvalo, rattfullo
Below, } Talé, alé, 'lé, tálla	Blow, <i>v.</i> , Pood
Beneath, }	Blow, <i>n.</i> , Koor
Bend, Kair bóngo	Boar, Moóshkeno baúlo
Bent, Bóngo	Boast, <i>v.</i> , Shor
Berry, Dúril	Boat, Béro, paanéngro
Better, Féterdaíro, féradair	Body, Troópus, troópo
	Boil, Kérav
	Bone, Kokálos, kokoólus

Bonnet, Joóvioko stárdi	Bright, Doódeno, doódenzi, doódoméngro
Book, Lil	Bring, And, hand, rígher
Boot, Skó'ni, <i>pl.</i> , skrúnya, chok, chókka	Bristle, <i>n.</i> , Baúlesko bal
Booty, Loóripen	Broad, Baúro
Born, Beéno	Broadsheets, Ghílyaws
Bosh, Lavines	Broken, Pógado
Bosom, Berk	Broken-kneed horse, Peléngro, póga(do)-chóngaw-grei
Boswell, Choomomengro *	Broken-winded horse, Pógado bávaléngro, bavéngro, póga- bával-grei
Both, Doói	Broken-backed horse, Doom- éngro, dooméksno-grei
Bother, Kínger, chára	Brooch, Spíngro
Bottle, Válin, wálin	Broom, } Yoósering-kosht
Bottle-neck, Válinésko-men	Brush, }
Bough, Bei	Broth, Zímen
Bowels, Véndri, wéndraw	Brother, Pal
Box, Móχto, mókto, moókto, klísi	Brother-in-law, Stífo-pal
Boxer, Koóroméngro	Brow, Kor
Boy, Chávo, moosh-chávi, ráklo	Bull, Goóro, gröv, goóroni, moóshkeni-groóvni
Brandy, Tátto paáni	Bung, <i>Bungárus</i>
Bread, Manro, * mauro	Burn, Hótcher, hotch, kát- char
Bread and butter, Kil maúro	Bury, Poórav, poóras
Break, Póger, pog	Business, Káiropen, jívoben, boóti, boótsi
Break-wind, Ril	Butcher, Maséngro
Breast, Berk, toótchi (<i>nipple</i>)	Butter, Kil
Breath, Bával	Buttermilk, Kaléngri
Breeches. See Trousers	Button, Kráfní
Brick, Chíkino-kóva	Buy, Kin
Brickfield, Chíkino tan, kaíriko tan	By, <i>prep.</i> , Hjr *
Bride, Rómadi, rómeni, rómní	By, <i>adv.</i> , Pósha, posh
Bridegroom, Rom	
Bridewell, Klísoméngro	
Bridge, Poodj	
Bridle, Sheréngro, sólivéngro, sólovárdo, sálivárus, shóllo- várdo	

C.

Cabbage, Shok, <i>pl.</i> , shókyaw	Cheater, Kóroméngro
Cake, Manrickli,* márekli	Cheek, Cham
Caldron, Peéri, kekávi	Cheer up, Mántchi too
Call, Kor	Cheese, Kal
Cambridgeshire, Dóva tem kei o shórokóné gairé jivénna	Cherries, Láló koóvaw
Camp, Tan	Cheshire, Kálesko-tém, kal- kélíng-tém, kal-kélimus-tém
Can, Sástis, <i>vide</i> Tástis	Chief, Shórokno
Cannot, Nastíssa, nestís	Child, Chávo, chábo, táрно, tíkno, tíkeno
Candle, Múmbli	Chin, Choómbó, chúmba, kúm- bo
Cannon, Baúro-yógoméngri	Choke, Tásser
Cap, Koófa, hoófa	Chopper, Chínoméskro
Captain, Sheréngro, shoréngro, béresto-sheréngro	Christ, Mi-dúvelesko Chávo
Cards, Wárdi	Christmas Day, Bóllesko-dív- vus, mi-dúvel's-dívvus, mol- dívvus
Care, Késser, trad	Church, Kóngri
Carpet, Peéresto-kóppa	Circus, Síkoméngro
Carriage, Réiesko-várdo	Clean, Yoóso, yoózo
Carrion, Moóломás	Clean, <i>v.</i> , Yoóser, yoósheróva, kósher, kósser
Carry, Rígher, ríker, rig	Clean up, Yoóser apré
Cart, Várdo, wárdo	Clear, <i>adj.</i> , Yoósho, doódo- méngro, doódeno
Castle, Králisko-poóro-kair	Cleaver, Chínoméngro, chínó- méskro
Cat, Mátchka	Cloak, Plaáshta, plóχta, plóch- ta
Certainly, Our, ourli, aáva, aávali	Clock, Óra, yóra
Chain, Chítiti, vériga, wériga, vériglo, wériglo	Close, <i>v.</i> , Pand apré
Chair, Béshoméngro, boól- koóva, skámin	Cloth, <i>adj.</i> and <i>n.</i> , Párno
Chamber, Kamóra	Cloth, <i>n.</i> , Pártan, póktan, póχ- tan
Change, <i>v.</i> , Pára, púra	Clothes, } Eézaw, rívoben, Clothing, } ródi, ródi- <i>ing</i>
Change, <i>n.</i> , Párapen	
Chap, <i>n.</i> , Chal	
Charm, <i>n.</i> , Fiz	
Cheat, Hoax, chiv opré	

Clothes-peg, Gad-kosht-koóva, troósheni	Corpse, Troópus, troópo, moólo
Coals, Ángar, wóngar, wóngar	Cough, Bósherus, shel
Coarse, Rúzlo	Count, Ghínja, ghínja
Coat, Cháho, chóχα, chóka, choóko, choófa, chúka	Country, } Tem
Cock, Bóshno	County, }
Codfish, Moóshkeno-mátcho	Country, <i>adj.</i> , Teméskri
Coffin, Múlo móχto	Countryman, Teméngro
Coñre, Késter, chórdá, sōv lásá	County-town, Stéripén-gav
Cold, <i>n.</i> , Shil	Court, <i>v.</i> , Kom, píriv
Cold, <i>adj.</i> , Shílino, shírilo	Cousin, Siménsa
Collar, Menéngro	Cover, <i>v.</i> , Choróva
Colliers, Wóngaréngries, wón-gali-gáiri	Cow, Groóvni, groóven
Comb, <i>n.</i> , Kóngali	Crab, Heréngro-mátcho
Comb, <i>v.</i> , Kongl, kóngá	Creám, Smenting, sméntini
Come, Av, avél, awél, 'vel, 'wel, áver	Creator, Káíroméngro
Companions, Mályaw	Cress, Panéngri shok
Confined, Chived to woódrus, póshli	Crooked, Bóngo
Constable, Moóshkero	Cross, <i>adj.</i> , Hóino, hóno, kórni
Conversation, Rókeropén, rókerben, rókerobén, rókamus	Crow, Kaúlo chíriklo
Convict, <i>n.</i> , Bítchaméngro	Crown (five shillings), Koórona, pansh kóla
Cook, <i>n.</i> , Hóbenéngro, hóbenéngri	Cry, <i>v.</i> , Rōv
Cook, <i>v.</i> , Kérav, kel, kair	Cup, Dash, koóri, kóro, kúra, paloo *
Cooper, <i>n. pr.</i> , Wardéngro	Cup and saucer, Doór-dash, doo-das
Copper, <i>adj.</i> , Harko,* horkipen,* haúrengo, hólono	Curse, <i>v.</i> , Sóverhol, súlverkon, sóvlohol
Copper, <i>n.</i> , Haúro	Curse, <i>n.</i> , Sólohólmus, sóvlo-hóloben, sóverhóloben
Coppersmith, Hárkoméskro *	Cut, <i>v.</i> , Chin
Cord, Shólo, shélo	Cut off, Chin talé, chin alé
Corn, Ghiv	Cut, <i>n.</i> , Chínoben
Corner, Koónsus, koónshi	Cyder, Pobéngro, póbeskopáméskro

<p>D.</p> <p>Dance, <i>v.</i>, Kel Dance, <i>n.</i>, Kélopen Dark, Támlo, kaúlo Daughter, Chei Day, Dívvus, divéz Dead, Moólo, múlo Deaf, 'Shoóko Deaf person, 'Shoóko kanén-gri Dear, Kómelo Death, Méripen Deceit, Hoókaben Deep, Baúro Deer, Staáni Derbyshire, Chúmba-kálesko-tem Deserter, Práster-méngro, prástero-móngro Devil, Bang, beng Devil's Dyke, Béngesko-hev Devilish, Béngalo, bengésko Diamond, Bárvalo-bar Die, Mer, mel Dig, Chin <i>the</i> poov Dirt, Chik Dirty, <i>adj.</i>, Chíklo, híndi, moókedo, móχodo Dirty, <i>v.</i>, Móker Distance, } Door Distant, } Divine, Doóvelkanésto, doóvelésko Do, Kair, kel Doctor, Tátcho drabéngro, drabéngro</p>	<p>Doer, Kéломéngro Dog, Joókel, jook, yákel Doll, Koókelo, kóshno chávi, kóshteno tíkno Doncaster, <i>n. pr.</i>, Meílesto-gav, mollesto-gav Donkey, Méila, móila Don't, Maw, ma Door, Woóda Down, Talé, alé, 'lé Dress, <i>v.</i>, Rood Dress, <i>n.</i>, Roódopen, rívoben, joóvni-kólaw Drink, <i>v.</i>, Pee, pióva Drink, <i>n.</i>, Píaben, píamus Drown, Tásser Drug, Drab Druggist, Drabéngri Drum, Krámbrookos, koóroméngri, wásto-bóshoméngro Drunk, Mótto, peédlo Drunk, To get, Lel mótti Drunkard, Móttoméngro, peeméngro, píaméngro Drunkenness, Móttoben Dry, Shoóko Duck, Rétza Dumb, Shoóker, kek tátcho adré <i>the</i> moo, lúllero * Dung, Full, chik Dunghill, Chíkkesko-chúmba</p> <p style="text-align: center;">E.</p> <p>Ear, Kan Earring, Kanéngro, kíli, káno-méngro</p>
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Earth, <i>n.</i> , Poov, chik	Fair, <i>n.</i> , Fáiros, wagaúro, walgaúrus, wélingaúro
Earth, <i>adj.</i> , Poóvesto	Fairies, Mi-doóveléski-bítta-fólki
Easter, Yórakana koóroko	Fall, <i>v.</i> , Peróva, pel
Easy, Shookár	False, Fóshono, malleco*
Eat, Kol, hol, haw	False laughter, Poshavaben*
Eatables, Kóben, hóben, hóben	Falsehood, Hoókapen
Educate, And apré	Famine, Baúro bókalobén
Eel, Sap, sápesko-mátcho	Far, Door
Egg, Yóro, yóri	Farmer, Ghivéngro
Eight, Oitoo,* ochto,* doóstoráw	Farmhouse, Ghívesto kair
Eighteen-pence, Déshto-haúri, désti-kóri	Farther, Doórdair
Encamp, Tan	Farthing, Lóli, lúli
Enchantment, Fiz	Fashion, Drom
Enemy, Wáfedo gáiro	Fasten, Pándér, pand, pan
England, Ánghiterra	Fast, Pánlo
English, Gaújokones, gaújones	Fat, <i>adj.</i> , Túlo
Englishman, Gaújo, Ánitrákeró (Ánghiterrákeró)	Fat, <i>n.</i> , Túlopen
Enough, Doósta, dósta	Father, Dad, dáduš
Entire, Chólo	Father-in-law, Stífo-dad
Entrails, Wéndraw, vénderi	Fear, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Trash
Every, Sórkon	Fearful, Tráshful
Evil, Doosh	Feather, Pur, por
Except, Tálla	Feather-bed, Pórongo-wúdrus
Exchange, Púrabén	Fellow, Chal
Excuse, <i>n.</i> , Veéna	Female, } Joóvni, joóvioko
Eye, Yok	Feminine, }
Eyebrow, Kor	Fern, Foozhári
Eyeglasses, Yokéngriés	Fetch, Rígher
	Fiddle, <i>v.</i> and <i>n.</i> , Bosh
	Fiddle, <i>n.</i> , Bóshoméngro, bóshoméngri
	Fiddler, Bóshero, bóshoméngro, bóshoméngri
	Field, Poov
	Fiery, Yógesko

F.

Face, Moóí
Fagot, Túshni, toóshni

Fight, <i>v.</i> , Koor	Follow, Av pálla, jal pálla
Fight, <i>n.</i> , Koóroben, koórimus	Food, Kóben, hólben, hóben
File, Rin *	Fool, Dínilo, dínvero, dínlo
Fill, Pórder	Foolishly, Dínveres
Filth, Chik	Foolish, Dínveri
Find, Latch	Foot, Peéro, píro, peéri
Fine, <i>Fine-o</i>	For, Pa *
Finger, Vóngusti, vóngushi, vóngus	Forcibly, Drován
Finger-nail, Nei	Forget, Bísser
Fire, <i>n.</i> , Yog; <i>adj.</i> , Yógesko	Foreign, Gaújokones
Firearm, Yogéngro, yógoméngro, yogéngri	Foreigner, Gaújo, gauji, wáverteméngro
Firebrand, Dood-yógengi-kóshter	Forest, Vesh
Fireplace, Yógoméskro, yógongotan	Forgive, Artav, * <i>fordé, fordél, párdel</i>
First, <i>Fírstadáir</i>	Forgiveness, Artapen, * <i>fordéloness</i>
Fish, Mátcho, máchi	Fork, Pósoméngro
Fisherman, Mátchoméngro, matchéngro	Foretell, Doórik, dúker
Five, Pansh	Fortune, Bok, dúkeriben
Five-pound note, Panshéngro	Fortunes, To tell, Doórik, dúker
Five shillings, Koórona, pansh kóla	Fortune-telling, Doórikapen, dúkeropen
Flame, Prárchadi	Foul, <i>v.</i> , Móker
Flea, Poóshamer, písham	Four, Stor
Flies, Líkyaw	Fox, Vesh-joókel, o lólo weshkeno-joókel
Florin, Doói kóli	Fragment, Kótoréndri
Flour, Váro, vóro, pórho	Friday, Pansh dívveses pálla koóroko, Doói dívveses 'glal koóroko
Flower, Rósalí, rósheo	Friend, Bor, mal, pal, kómelo gáiro
Fly, <i>n.</i> , Mosco; * <i>v.</i> , vol*	Friendship, Kómoben
Foal, Tárno-grei, grei's tíkno	Frightened, Tráshedo
In foal, Adré kaáfni, kávní	Frock, Shoóba
Fold, Pándoméngro	
Folk, Folki, sweti *	

Frog, O stor heréngro bengesko kóli ta jals adré o paáni so pióva	Glutton, Baúro-hóломéngro
From, Avrí, fon	God, Doóvel, dúvel
Frying-pan, Masáli, tátterméngri	Go, Jóva, jaw, jal, jil, jol
Full, Pórdo	Go back, Jaw paúli
Fun, Péias	Go slowly, Jal shookár
Further, Doórdair	Goat, Lávines-bóokro
	Gold, Soónakei
	Goldsmith, Soónako-pétaléngro
	Gonorrhœa, Hótcheropen, hótchopen, hódjerpen
G.	Good, Koóshko, koóshto, kúsh-to, kóshto, míshto, tátcho, tátcheno, látcho
Gamekeeper, Kanéngri-moosh, yog-moosh, veshéngro, yó-éngri-gaújo	Goodness, Koóshkopen, koósh-tiben, koóshtoben, kóshtoben, látchipen
Gaol, Stéripén	Good health! } Koóshto bok!
Garden, Roózhopooov, bor	Good luck! }
Garlic, Póruma	Goose, Pápin, pápini, pápinéngri
Garments, Rívoben	Gooseberry, Dúril
Gate, Bur, stékas, stígher	Gown, Shoóba
Gentile, <i>n.</i> , Gaújo, gaúji	Grandchild, Poóro-dad's chávo
Gentile, <i>adv.</i> , Gaújokones, gaújones; <i>adj.</i> , Gaújokono	Grandfather, Poóro-dad, paúpus
Gentleman, Rei	Grandmother, Poóri-dei, baúridei
Gentlemanlike, Reialí	Grass, Chor
Genuine, Tátcho	Grassy, Chóresto, chórkeno choréngri
Get, Lel, rígher	Grasshopper, Chór-óχtaméngro
Get up, Atch opré	
Ghost, Múlo, moólo	Grave, <i>n.</i> , Hev
Gift, Díno (lit., given)	Gray, <i>n. pr.</i> , Bal (lit., hair)
Gipsy. See Gypsy	Grease, <i>n.</i> , Túlopen
Girl, Rákli	Great, Baúro
Give, Del, dé	
Glad, Míshto	
Glandered horse, Nokéngro	
Gloves, Vongshéngri, fólasé, fólasáv	

Green, <i>Gretno</i> , chor-díking, choréngri, selno*	Handbills, Ghflyaws
Greenwood, Bivan-kosht	Handcuffs, Wasténgries
Greyhound, Kanéngri-joókel, shóshi-joókel	Handkerchief, Dfloklo, pósh-neckus, póngdishler
Grieve, Toog	Hang, Násher
Grieved, Toógno, toógeno, toógnus	Happiness, Koóshko-bók
Ground, Tan, chik, poov	Hard, <i>adv.</i> , Drován
Grouse, <i>Nótheréng</i> hi chíriklo	Hare, Kanéngro, kanéngri
Guinea, Kótor	Hark! Shoónta!
Guineafowl, Atch paúli kánni	Harlot, Loóbni, loódni, lúbni
Gun. See Musket	Harness, Wárdesko kóla
Gut, Vénderi	Harvest, Ghívesto-chaírus
Gypsy, <i>n.</i> , Rom, Rómani-chal, kaúloméngro; <i>adj.</i> , Rómani	Haste, Héka, yéka
Gypsy language, Rómanes	Hasten! Réssi toot, kair héka
	Hat, Staádi, stádi
	Hatchet, Chínoméngro
	Hate, Kek-kom
	Have, Si, shan, <i>q.v.</i>
	Hawker, Bfkinoméngro, bfko-méngro, kaúroméngro
H.	Hay, Kas
Hail, <i>n.</i> , Baúro bíshno; it	Hayrick, Kaséngro
hails, grondinni*	He, Ov, yov, yow
Hair, Bal	Head, Shéro, shóro, shoró, shúro
Hairy, Báleno, bály	Hear, Shoon
Half, Posh	Heart, Zee
Half-breed, Dídakéi, pósh-peérdo	Heat, Táttoben
Halfcrown, Posh-koórona	Heaven, Dúvel, midúvelesko cháirus, midúvelesko-kéri
Halfpenny, Posh-hóri	Heavy, Lóko (<i>q.v.</i>), pórho
Hall, Fílisin	Hedge, Bor
Halt, Atch	Hedgehog, Hótkhi-wítchi
Halter, Múloméngro	Hedgestake, Boréngri
Hammer, Déloméskro, pógeroméskro, pógeromésti, tobar, tóver, shukara*	Height, Tórropen
Hand, Vast, wast, vásti, vas, vastro*	Hell, Béngesko-tan
	Help, Kair-posh, husker*

Hen, Kánni, káχni	Horse-fair, Gréiesto-fáiros
Her, Láki, lóki, lákro, láti	Horse-whip, Gréiesto-chúkni
Here, Akéi, 'kei	Horse-rug, Gréiesto-kóppa
Herefordshire, Póbesko píameski tem	Horse-collar, Gréiesto-menéngro
Heren, } <i>n.pr.</i> , Mátcho, Rossar-	Hot, Táttö
Heron, } <i>mescro</i> ; * <i>pl.</i> , Baúro-	Hound, Joókel
Herne, } <i>kanéngri</i> - moosháw,	Hour, Ora, yóra
Bálaws	House, Kair
Herring, Mátcho, báleno	House-dweller, } <i>Kairéngro</i> ,
mátcho	Housekeeper, } <i>kairéngri</i>
Hide, Gárav, gára	How, Sar
Hidden, <i>adv.</i> , Gárones, gáridnes; <i>adj.</i> , gáridno, gárido	How d'ye do? Sar shan?
High, Tórró	Humble, Choóro, choóreno, choórokno
Highway, Baúro drom	Humbly, Choóvenes
Hill, Chong, choong, choónga, choómba, kúmbo, dúmbo	Hundred, Shel*
Him, Las, les, lésti	Hung, Náshedo
His, Lésko, lésti's, olescro*	Hunger, Bok
Hit, Del, koor	Hungry, Bókalo
Hold, <i>n.</i> , Bónek; <i>v.</i> , Til	Hurt, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Doóka
Hole, Kev, hev	Husband, Rom
Holy, Doóvelkanésto	
Home, Keré, kéri	I.
Honey, Písham	I, Man, mé, mándi, mángħi
Hoof, Gréiesto-píro, píndro*	Ill, Násfelo, náffelo, doosh
Hop, <i>v.</i> , Hok	Illness, Náffelopén
Hops, Lívenéngries	Illtempered, Kórní
Horn, Shing	Imitation, Fóshono
Horse, <i>n.</i> , Grei; <i>adj.</i> , Gréiesto	Immediately, Kenáw sig
Horse-dealer, Grei-éngro	In, Adré, 'dré, ando,* inna*
Horse-shoe, Pétal, grei-ésto-chok	Indebted, Pázeros
Horse-race, Prastérimus, prásterméngri, greiesto-prástering	Inflame, Kátcher
	Injure, Doóka
	Inn, Kítchema
	Innkeeper, Kítcheméngro

Intestine, Vénderi
 Into, Andé, * adré, 'dré
 Ireland, Híndo-tem, Hindi-teméskro-tem
 Irishman, Hindi-teméngro, poovéngri-gaújo
 Irish Gypsy, Efage *
 Iron, *n.*, Sáster, saásta, saáshta
 Iron, *adj.*, Sástera
 Is, See
 It, Les
 Itch, *n.* and *v.*, Honj

J.

Jail, Stéripén
 Jews, Midúvelesto-maúroméngri
 Jockey, Késterméngro
 Judgment, Bítchama
 Jump, Hókter, hok, óχta
 Jumper, Hóχterer
 Just now, Kenáw sig
 Justice of the peace, Chívlo-gaújo, chívno-gaújo, pókényus, poókinyus

K.

Keep, Rígher, ríker
 Kettle, Kekávvi, 'kávvi
 Key, Klérin, klísin
 Kick, *v.*, Del, dé
 Kill, Maur
 Kin, Siménsa
 Kind, *adj.*, Kómelo, kómo-muso

King, Krális
 Kingdom, Králisom, tem
 Kiss, *n.* and *v.*, Choóma
 Knee, Chong, choong
 Knife, Choóri, chivoméngro, chínoméngro
 Knock, *v.*, Koor, dé
 Know, Jin
 Knowing, Yóki, jinoméngro, jínoméskro

L.

Lad, Chab, chábo, chávo, mushipen.* See Boy
 Lady, Raúni
 Lamb, Bókocho, vákasho
 Lamé, Long, bóngo
 Lancashire, Píro-déling-tem
 Landlord, Hóleno, holéskro
 Lantern, Doódoméngro
 Lard, Baúleski túlopen
 Large, Baúro
 Lass, Chei. See Girl
 Last, Kóliko
 Laugh, *v.*, Sav, saí, sárler
 Laugh, *n.*, Sávaben, sávapén
 Laughter, *n.*, Sálimus, sáling
 False laughter, Poshavaben *
 Lawyer, Shanéngro, sheréskno, chívoméngro, rókeroméngro, rókeroméngro, shoréngro, shéroméngro, moó-éngro, moo-éngro
 Lead (metal), Mólus, mólov
 Lead, *v.*, Rígher
 Leaf, Pátrin

Lean, <i>adj.</i> , Bító, bíti	Live, Jiv
Leather, Cham	Livelihood, } Jívoben
Leave, <i>v.</i> , Mook	Living, }
Leaves, Roókenghi chóxas	Lively, Jído
Lee, <i>n. pr.</i> , Poórum	Liver, Boóko
Leek, Poórumi	Liverpool, Boóko-paáni, boó- kesto-paáni-gav, béro-gav, baúro-béresto-gav
Left, <i>adj.</i> , Bóngo, zezro *	Loaf of bread, Chólo maúro
Left, <i>p. part.</i> , Moóklo	Lock, <i>v.</i> , Klísín
Leg, Héro	Lock-up, <i>n.</i> , Klísoméngro
Leggings, Heréngries	Lodge, <i>v.</i> , Lod
Lent, Moóklo	Lodging-house, Loódoopen
Let, Mook	London, Lundro, Lónderi, Lúndra, Kaúlo-gav, Baúro- gav
Letter, Chínoméngro, Chívó- méngro	Lonely, Kókeró, toógeno
Liar, Hóxano, hókeno, sha- néngro	Long, Door
Lice, Joové, joóvas	Very long way, Doovori-doo- vori
Lick, <i>v.</i> , Kósher	Look! Dórdi! hókki!
Lie, Hóxaben, hóxani, hoók- apen	Look, <i>v.</i> , Dik
Life, Méripen, jívoben	Looking-glass, Dfkoméngro, moóesto-kóva
Lift, Had, ázer	Loose, Píro
Light, <i>n.</i> , Dood	Lose, Násher
Light (lucidus), <i>adj.</i> , Doódeno	Louse, Joóva
Light (levis), <i>adj.</i> , lóko (gene- rally used for <i>heavy</i>)	Lousy, Joóvli
Lightning, Baúro-dood, mi- dúvelesto-dood, mi-doóvel- esko-yog, villarminni *	Love, <i>v.</i> , Kom; <i>n.</i> , Kómoben
Like, <i>v.</i> , Kom; <i>adj.</i> , Pénsa, pénza, sar	Lovell, <i>n. pr.</i> , Kómoméskro, kómelo
Likeness, Dikoméngri	Lover, Pírino, píriini
Lincolnshire, Túlo-mas tem	Lucifer-match, Déloméngro, doódoméskri
Lip, Wisht	Luck, Bok
Listen, Shoon	Lucky, Bókaló
Little, Tíkno, bíto	
A little, Koósi	

M.

Mad, Dívio	Meal, Kona *
Made, Káirdo, kédo	Meat, Mas, -vas
Magistrate. See Justice of the peace	Meddle, Chálav, chárvo, chára
Magpie, Kákarátchi, rómani- chal-rókering chíriklo	Mercy, Kómoben
Maid, Rákli	Midnight, Múlo raáti
Make, Kair, kel	Midwife, Mormusti, *dívi-gáiri
Maker, Kéroméngro	Mile, Meéä
Make love, Píriv	Milestone, Mcéasto bar, poók- ering bar
Male, Moóshkeno	Milk, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Tood
Man, Gáiro, mánoosh, moosh	Mill, Pornéngri, pógaméngri, bávál-pógaméngri
Manchester, Poovéngri gav, Moóshkeno gav, Távesto- gav, Póχtan gav	Miller, Pógeroméngro, porno- mésti, varéngro, vardéngro- gáiro
Mangy, Hónjified	Mind! Lel trad! Rak! Lel veéna!
Mansion, Fílisin	Mine. See My
Many, Doósta, dósta	Miss, Nísser .
Mare, Grásni	Monday, Yek dívvus pálla koóroko
Market-town, Fórus	Monkey, Búmbaros, <i>munkáros</i>
Married, Rómedo	Money, Lúva, ángar, vóngar, vángar, wóngar
Marry, Rómer	Month, Shoon
Marshall, <i>n. pr.</i> , Mokkado tan- engre *	Moon, Shoon, shool, chein, choom, síkerméngro, mī- dúvelesko-dood
Masculine, Moóshkeno	More, Boótodair, kómi, kómo- dair
Master, Shórokno gáiro	Morning, Saúla, saála
Match, Déloméngro, doódo- méskri	This morning, Kesaúla
Mate, Bor	Mother, Dei
Mates! Choováli! chawóli! mályaw!	Mother-in-law, Stífi-dei
May, Te (preceding verb)	Mountain, Dúmbo
May be, Estist *	Mourn, Rōv
Mayor, Grésti	Mouse, <i>Mouse-us</i>
Me, Man, mándi	

- Old-fashioned, Poórokono
 On, Opré, apré, 'pré
 Once, Yékorus
 One, Yek
 One-year-old horse, Beshén-
 gro
 Onion, Poórumi, strángli
 Only, *adj.*, Yékino
 Open, *v.*, Píriv; *adj.*, Píro
 Opened, Pírivdo
 Opposite, Pósh-aglál, tátcho
 'glal
 Orange, Póbumus
 Order, *n.*, Trad; *v.*, Del trad
 Osier, Ran
 Other, Wáver, wóver
 Our, Móro, méndi's, amandi's*
 Out, out of, Avrí
 Over, Paúdel, párdel
 Owe, Kom
 Owl, Wéshni-múlo
 Own, *adj.*, Nógo, nágo, névus
 Ox, Moóshkeni-groóvni
- P.
- Pail, bedra*
 Pain, *n.* and *v.*, Doóka
 Palace, Králisko kair, krális-
 késko kair
 Pales, palings, Pályaw
 Paper, Lil, lílesko kóva
 Pardon, *v.*, Artav,* *fordél*,
fordé, párdel
 Pardon, *n.*, Artapen,* *fordélo-*
ness, párdonos
 Parlour, Beúrus
- Parrot, Rómani-chal-rókering
 chíriklo, Híndo-kákarátchi
 Parson, Ráshei, ráshei, délo-
 méngro, mi-dúvel's moosh
 Part, Kótor
 Partners, Mályaw
 Partridge, *Ridjil*
 Path, Poovéla, drom
 Paunch, Pur
 Pauper, Choóredo. See Tramp
 Pawn, *v.*, Símmen
 Pawnshop, Símmenring boó-
 dega
 Pay, *v.*, Pésser
 Pea, Boóbi
 Pear, Ámbrol*
Pedere, Ril
 Pedestrian, Peeréngro
 Pedlar, Bíkinoméngro, bíko-
 méngro
 Pen (fold), Pánoméngro
 Penny, Kóri, hóro, hóri, hári
 People, *Folki*, sweti*
 Pepper, Dánderméskri, tátto-
 koóva
 Performer, Kéломéngro
 Petticoats, Chúffas, shoóva,
 shoóba, pállani-chókka
 Pheasant, Baúro chériklo, réi-
 esko chériklo
 Photograph, Díkoméngri
 Physician, Drabéngro
 Pick, *v.*, Tárder
 Pie, Góí
 Piece, Kótor
 Pig, Baúlo
 Pig-face, Baúlesko moóí

Pig-fair, Baúlesto fóros	Potter, Kóroméngro, koréngro
Pillow, Woódrus shéroméngro	Pothook, Sáster
Pin, Spingl, spínger, spink	Pouch, Gúnno
Pincers, Tíloméngri, plaistra *	Pound (£1), Bar, bálanser, bálans
Pinch, <i>v.</i> , Moónjer	Pound (for cattle), Pánoméngro
Pinfold, <i>n. pr.</i> , Pánoméngro	Pour, Chiv
Pipe, Swágler, swégler	Powerful, Rúslo, rúzino
Piper, Bóshoméngri	Power, Rúzlipen
Place, <i>v.</i> , Chiv ; <i>n.</i> , Tan	Praise, <i>v.</i> , Shor
Placenta, Poshbeénimus	Pray, Mong, mole *
Plate, Chóro, chor, sórsin, skoo-dálin	Predict, Doórik, dúkker
Play, <i>v.</i> , Kel ; <i>n.</i> , Kélimus, péias	Pregnant, Baúri, shoóbli, shoóvli (of women) ; kávní, kaávní (of animals)
Please ! Lel koóshtoben !	Present, <i>n.</i> , Del- <i>to</i> -mánda, díno
Pleasure-grounds, Síkerméngro	Pretty, Rínkeno, ríkeno
Pledge, <i>v.</i> , Símmar	Prettily, Rínkenes
Plenty, Doósta, dósta	Prison, Stáriben, stériben, stérimus, stárho, staúri
Plough, Poov-várho, poóvesto-choóri, poóvo-chínoméngri, várho-bavéngro	Prisoner, Stéroméngro, stéromésti
Plunder, <i>v.</i> , Loor ; <i>n.</i> , Loóriben	Privy, Hínda kair
Pocket, Poótsi, pō'chi	Prognosticate, Doórik
Poison, Drab	Prostitute, Lúbni
Policeman, Gavéngro, moóshkero, násherméngro, prásterméngro, chukéngro	Protect, Rak
Poor, Choóro, chúveno, choóreno, choórokno	Proud, Boóino
Poorer, Choórodár	Public-house, Kítchema
Pork, Báleno-mas, baúleskomas	Pudding, Góí
Post, Kosht	Pudding-bag, Góíongo gúnno
Possible, Astis,* sástis, stastís, tastís, <i>q.v.</i>	Pudendum muliebre, Mindj, minsh
Pot, Koóri, kóro	Pudendum virile, Kóri, kaúri
Potato, Pšovéngri, poovyéngri	Pugilist, Koóroméngro
	Pull, Tárdar
	Purse, Kísi
	Put, Chiv

Q.

Quarrel, *v.*, Chíngar
 Quarrel, *n.*, Chíngariben, gódlí
 Quart, Troóshni
 Queen, Kralísi, Králisi
 Quick, Sig
 Be quick, Sígo toot, réssi toot,
 kair ábba
 Quietly, Shookár

R.

Rabbit, Shóshi, mávi
 Rabbit-trap, Klísoméngro
 Race, *v.*, Práster
 Race, *n.*, Prásterméngri
 Rails, Pályaw
 Railway train, Prástering kóli
 Rain, Bríshindo, bíshno
 It rains, Bríshinéla
 Rainy, Brísheno, bíshavo
 Raise, Had, til apré
 Raw, Biván, bívano
 Razor, Móroméngro
 Read, Del apré, Dé apré, del
 Reading, *n. pr.*, Lálo-gav
 Real, Tátcho, tátcheno
 Reckon, Ghínja, ghínja
 Reeds, *Rushári*
 Red, Lólo, láló
 Redford, *n. pr.*, Lálo peéro
 Red-herring, Lóli mátcho
 Reins, Tílo méngri
 Relation, Siménsa
 Relieve the bowels, Kínder,
 hínder, híngher, hind

Religious, Mi-dúvelesko
 Remember, Chiv *it* adré *your*
 shéro, shoon léndi, kek bíser,
 répper toot
 Remove, Ránjer
 Resurrection, Átching apré
 apópli
 Return, *v.*, Av paúli, jaw paúli
 Rib, Kokálo
 Riband, Dóri
 Rich, Bárvalo
 Riches, Bárvalopen
 Ride, Késter, kíster
 Rider, Késterméngro
 Ridicule, *v.*, Prosser,* pross*
 Right, *adj.*, Tátcho, tátcheno
 Right, *adv.*, Tátchnes
 Right, *n.*, Tátchopen
 Right arm, Kúshto moóshi
 Ring, *n.*, Vóngus, vóngusti,
 vóngushi
 River, Dorióv, Doyáv, nill*
 Road, Drom
 Roast, Pek
 Rob, Loor
 Rock, *n.*, Bar
 Rod, Ran
 Room, Kamóra
 Rope, Shélo, shólo
 Royal, Králisko
 Row (noise), Gúdli, gódlí
 Rump, Bool
 Run, *v.*, Násher, práster
 Runner, Násherméngro, Prás-
 terméngro
 Rushes, *Rushári*

S.	
Sack, Góno, gúnno, kányo	Send, } Bítcher, <i>n.</i> , Bítcha-
Saddle, Béshto, bóshto, bóshta	Sentence, } ma
Safe, Tátcho, tátcheno	Serpent, Sap
Sail, <i>n.</i> , Béresto plóχta	Servant, Boótiéngro, boótsién-
Sailor, Beréngro, béroméngro,	gro
paanéngro-gaújo	Sessions, Béshoven
Saints, Mi-dúveleski gairé	Seven, Afta, *eft, *doóí trinyáv
Sake, <i>Sáke</i> -os	ta yek, trin ta stor, trínstor
Saliva, Choóngarben	Seventy, Heftwardesh, * doóí
Salt, <i>n.</i> , Lón, lon	trinyáv ta yek desháv
Salt, <i>adj.</i> , Lóndo, lóndudno	Sew, Siv
Sand, Chik	Shake, Rísser
Saturday, O dívvus 'glal koó-	Shame, <i>v.</i> , Ládjer; <i>n.</i> , Ladj
roko	Shamefully, Ládj <i>fully</i>
Savage, Haúrini	Sharp, Jínoméngro
Say, Pen	Shave, Mórov
Scent, Soóngimus	Shawl, Baúro díklo
Scissors, Kátsers, kátsies	She, Yóí, yoi
Scold, <i>v.</i> , Chíngar	Sheep, Bókoro, bókro, mas
Scotland, <i>Nórtheréngri</i> -tem	Sheffield, <i>n. pr.</i> , Choóresto gav
Scotchmen, <i>Nórtheréngri</i> gairé	Shepherd, Barséngri, baséngro,
Sea, Doriō'v, doyáv, dovál,	bókoroméngro, bókromén-
dovyál, baúro páni, lóndo	gro, bókoméngro, bókorén-
paáni, lóndudno paáni	gro
Search, <i>v.</i> , Rōd, rōder	Shilling, Tringórisi, kólli
Search, <i>n.</i> , Roódoopen	Ship, Béro
Second, Duito*	Shirt, Gad
Secretly, Koónjones, gárones,	Shirt-sleeve, Gádesto bei
gáridnes	Shoe, Chok, chóka
See! Dórđi! hókki!	Shoemaker, Chokéngro
See, <i>v.</i> , Dik	Shoot, Poóder
Seek, Rō'der, rōd	Shooting-coat, Yogéngri choó-
Seize, Til, prala*	ko
Self, Kókero	Shop, Boódega, boódika, boó-
Sell, Bíkin, bik	rika
	Shopkeeper, Boódegaméngro,
	boórikaméngro

Shoulder, Pikó	Sleeve, Bei
Shout, <i>v.</i> , Kaur	Slowly, Droóven, shookár
Show, <i>v.</i> , Ssker	Sly, Gózvero, jínoméskro, yóky
Showman, } Siskerméngro	Small, Bfto, tskno
Show-gardens, }	Smallpox, Boókenyus, boóko
Shut, <i>v.</i> , Pánder	Smell, <i>v.</i> , Soon, soom; <i>n.</i> , Soóngimus, soónaben
Sick, Násfalo, náffalo	Smith, <i>n. pr.</i> , Pétaaléngro
Sickness, Náfflopen	Smith, Sásterméngro, pétal- éngro, kaúloméskro
Side, Rig	Smoke, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Toov
Sign-post, Poókering-kosht, siskeroméngro	Smoke tobacco, Pood toóvalo
Silence! Shoóker, shookár	Snail, Bouíri
Silk, Kaish, kaidj, p'har *	Snake, Sap
Silken, Kaisheno, kaídjino	Snaptrap, Klísoméngro, pán- doméngro, tfloméngro
Silly, Dínveri	Snare, Tfloméngro
Silver, <i>n.</i> , Roop; <i>adj.</i> , Roópeno	Snow, Iv, yiv, ghiv, shiv, hiv
Silversmith, Roópnoméngro	It snows, Yivyéla
Sing, Ghil, ghiv	Snowball, Iv-bar
Single, Yékino	Snuff, Nokéngro
Sir! Refá!	So, Ajáw, 'jaw
Sin, Wáfedopen	Soap, Sápanis, sápan
Sister, Pen	Soft, Sano *
Sister-in-law, Stfí-pen	Soldier, Koóroméngro
Sit, Besh	Something, } Choómoni, kú- Some, } meni, kómeni
Six, Shov, sho *	Son, Chor
Sixpence, Shookaúri	Song, Ghíli, ghíveli
Sixty, Shovardesh *	Soon, Sig
Skewer, Chúngar, spingárus	Sorry, Toógeno, toógno, toóg- nus
Skewer-maker, Spingáro-kélo- méngro	Soul, Zee
Skin, Moótsi	Sour, Shoótle
Sky, Dúvel, poodj, midúve- lesto-tem	Sorrel, Shoótle-chor
Slap on the face, Tschamme- dini *	Sovereign (Ł 1), Bar, bálans, bálanser
Slay, Maur, hetavava *	
Sleep, <i>v.</i> , Sov, soóter	

Sovereign, Krális, kralísi	Stinking, Kánelo, kánlo
Spavined horse, Bóngo grei	Stockings, Olivas, hoólavas,
Spectacles, Yokéngries	oúlavers
Spirited, See-éngro	Stone, Bar
Spirits, Tátto paáni	Stop, Atch
Spit, <i>v.</i> , Choóngar, chúngar	Stove, Bo*
Spittle, Choóngarben	Stranger, Gaújo
Spit, Spingárus	Straw, <i>n.</i> , Poos; <i>adj.</i> , Poóskeno,
Sport, Pefás	poóskeni
Spree, Kélopen	Straw-stack, Pooséngro
Spring, <i>Fírstadair, or bígno-</i>	Street, Drom
<i>mus, o' lílei</i>	Stretch, <i>v.</i> , Tárder
Spur, Bisko, poósoméngri	String, Dóri, doóri
Squirrel, Roókaméngro	Strong, Rúzlo, rúzino, roózlus,
Stable, Stánya	surrelo*
Stacks, <i>Stíghi</i>	Such, Jáfri, jáfra
Staff, Kosht	Suffolk, Shoóko-maúromén-
Staffordshire, Koréngri-tem,	gro-tem
kóroméngro-tem	Sugar, Goódló
Stag, Staáni	Summer, Táttooben, líléi, lílei
Stallion, Baréskro-grei, barén-	Summons, Goódlí
gro-grei, péleno-grei, pelén-	Sun, Kam, tam, sken
gro-grei, moóshkeno-grei	Sunny, Támlo (kámlo)
Stand, } <i>v.</i> , Atch	Sunday, Koóroki, Kroókingo-
Stay, }	dívvus, Kúlphe
Stanley, <i>n. pr.</i> , Baréngri, Besh-	Supper-time, Hóben-chaírus
ley*	Swan, Pórno-raúni
Star, Stári, líléngro, dúvel, mi-	Swear, Sóverhol, súlverkon,
doóvelesko-dood	sóvlohol
Station, Prástering-wárdesko-	Sweaty, Kíndo
átching-tan	Sweep, <i>v.</i> , Yoóser apré
Stays, Troópus	Sweet, Goódló
Steal, Chor, loor, nick*	Sweetheart, Píriño, píriño
Stick, <i>n.</i> , Kosht	Sweetmeats, Gúdlópen
Stile, Peéroméngro	Swelled, swollen, Shoóvlo
Still, <i>adj.</i> , Átchlo, shoókar	Sword, Haúro, baúro-choóri
Stink, <i>v.</i> , Kándér, hínder, kan	

T.	The, O
Table, Misáli, mísali, sálamán- ka, hauméskro, hóbenéskro	Thee, Toot, toóti
Tail, Póri	Their, theirs, Lénti, lénghi
Tailor, <i>n.</i> and <i>n. pr.</i> , Sívomén- gro, suvéngro	Them, Len
Take, Lel, lé	Then, Kon
Take care, Lel trad	There, Adoí, odoí, 'doi
Take care of, Rak	They, Yaun, yon
Take notice, Lel veéna	Thief, Chor, chóroméngro, loó- roméngro
Take off, Ránjer	Thin, Bító
Take up, Lel opré	Thine, Teéro
Talk, <i>v.</i> , Róker, voker; * <i>n.</i> , Rókeropén. See Conver- sation	Thing, Kóva
Talker, Rókeroméskro	Think, Penchava, * <i>thínkasóva</i>
Tambourine, Koóroméngri	Third, Trito*
Tart, Góri	Thirst, Troosh
Tea, Múterimóngri, mooténgri, píaméskri	Thirsty, Troóshlo
Tea-kettle, Kekávvi	Thirty, Trianda*
Teapot, Múterimóngri-koóva, peeméngro, píaméskri-skoo- dálin, skoodílin	This, Akóva, 'kóva
Tear, <i>v.</i> , Chíngar	Thorn, Kóro
Tease, Kínger, chára	Those, Dúla, dóla
Teeth, Dányaw	Thou, Too, toóti
Telescope, Door-díkoméngro	Thousand, Mille*
Tell, Pen, poóker	Thread, Tav, taf, tel
Tell fortunes, Doórik, dúkker	Three, Trin
Ten, Desh	Throat, Kárló, kaúri, kur, gur, goóshum
Tent, Tan	Through, Adrál, 'dral, muscro*
Testicles, Pelé, pélonos	Throw, Woóser, woósher
Thank, Párik, párikaróva, pa- rikráw	Thunder, Maloóna, koóroko grommena, *grovena, *grub- bena, *mi-dúvelésko-góдли
That, <i>conj.</i> , Te; <i>pron.</i> , Ta, adoóva, adúvel, 'doóva	It thunders, Deargínni *
	Thursday, Stor dívvusés pálla koóroko
	Thus, Ajáw, 'jaw
	Thy, Teéro, toóti, toóki, ti
	Tie, <i>v.</i> , Pándér, pand, pan

Time, Cháirus, <i>pl.</i> , koppas *	Tremble, Rísser
Tin, Kúri, cham	Trickster, Kóroméngro
Tinder, Poótan	Tripe, Bókochesto-pur
Tired, Kíno, kinó	Trousers, Rokónyus, roχínys,
Tiresome, Droóveno, droóven	roχínya, riknias, rokhámyas,
Tiring, Túgno	'hámyas, rokéngries, rokrén-
To, Ke, katar, kátar, káter	yes, bró'gies, booléngries,
Toad, Jámba, jómba	booliéngries
Tobacco, Túvlo, toóvlo, túvlo-	Trout, Releski-mátcho
pen	True, Tátcho, tátcheno
To-day, Kedívvus, kedivéz,	Trust, <i>v.</i> , Pázer; <i>n.</i> , pázeroben
kóva dívvus, tedívvus	Truth, Tátchipen
Together, Ketané, ketanés,	Tuesday, Doóí dívvuses pálla
katené, káténi, kátenes	koóroko
Tollgate, Stíggher. See Turn-	Turkey, Kaúli raúni, pápini
pike	Turnip, Konáfia, konáfni,
To-morrow, Ovávo dívvus	kraáfni, panéngro
To-morrow morning, Kóliko-	Turnpike, Póshfree, stékas,
saúla	stíggher, pésser-stíggher
Tongs, Yógesto-wástaw	Twenty, Bish, stor-pansh
Tongue, Chib, chiv, jib	Two, Doóí
Too, Tei	Two shillings, Doóí-kóli
Tooth, Dan	
Touch, Chárvo, chálav, chára	
Towel, Kóssering plóχta	
Town, Gav	
Trail, Pátrín, páten, troóshel	
Train, Prástering-kóli, poodj	
Traitor, Poókeroméngro	
Tramp, Choórodo, choóro-	
méngro, peérdo	
Transported, Bítchadi paúdel,	
paúdel-i-paáni, paúnied	
Trap, Pándoméngro	
Treadmill, treadwheél, Póge-	
roméngri	
Tree, Rook	
	U.
	Unable, Nastíssa, nestís
	Uncle, Kóko, kok
	Under, <i>prep.</i> , Talé, alé, 'lé
	Under, <i>adj.</i> , Tállani
	Up, upon, Opré, apré, 'pré
	Upper, Pré-éngro
	Urine, } Múter
	Urinate, }
	Urinal, Mútering kóla
	Us, Men, méndi
	Used, Síklo

V.	We, Men, méndi
Vagrant, Peérdo	Wealth, Bárvalopen
Very, Boot, boóti	Wealthy, Bárvalo
Verily, Aáva, our. See Yes	Wear, Riv
Vessel, Troóshni	Wearing apparel, Rívoben
Vex, Kínger	Wearisome, Droóveno, droó- ven
Victuals, Kóben, hóben, hól- ben, hólen	Weary, <i>adj.</i> , Kíno, kinó
Village, Gav	Wednesday, Trin dívvuses, pálla koóroko
Vinegar, Shoóto	Week, Koóroki, kroóko, koóko, kókerus
Vinegry, Shoóto	Weep, Röv
The Virgin, Doóveleski-joó- vel	Well, <i>adv.</i> , Míshto, mistó, tátcho; <i>s.</i> , Hánik, hánikos
Vomit, Woóser apré	Welsh Gypsies, Ingrinies
	Welshman, Wótchkenéngro, Lávinéngro, Lávinés-gaújo
W.	Welsh language, Lávinés ró- kerben, Wólshítíkka
Wagon, Wárho, várho	Were, Shámas, sas, <i>q.v.</i>
Waistcoat, Bángerí	Wet, Kíndo
Wakefield, <i>n. pr.</i> , Choórones- gav	Whale, Baúro-mátcho
Wales, Wólsho, Wótchkeni- tem, Lávinés-tem	What, Sávo, So
Walk, Peer, píriv	Wheat, Ghiv
Warm, <i>v.</i> , Táto	Wheat, <i>adj.</i> , Ghívesto
Warmth, Táttopen	Wheat-stack, Ghiv-poosén- gro
Was, Shómas, sas, <i>q.v.</i>	Wheedle, Pándjer
Wash, Töv	Wheel, Héro, wárdesko-prás- terméngri, wárdesko-heré
Watch, <i>n.</i> , Óra, yóra, hóra, poókeroméngro	When, Kánna, kónna, vónka, wónka, sávo-cheérus
Watch <i>v.</i> , Várter, dik pálla	Where, Kei
Water, Paáni, páni, paúni	Whey, Kaléngri
Watercress, Paánesto-shok, paáni-shok, paanéngri-shok	Whip, Choókni, choópni
Watery, Paánisko	Whiskers, Bánga
Way, Drom	

Whistle, <i>v.</i> , Shol, shool	Woo, Píriv
Whistler, Sheléngro	Wood, Vesh, kosht
White, Pórno	Woodcutter, Koshténgro
Who, Ko, kon, sávo	Wooden dishes, Kóshtudno skoodflyaw
Whole, Chólo	Wool, Poósham
Whore, Lúbni	Word, Lav
Why, Sóski	Work, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Boóti, boótsi
Wicked, Vásavo, wásedo, wáfedo, béngalo	Worker, Boótiéngro
Wickedness, Wáfedopen	World, Sweti,* doóvelestochaíros
Widow, Peévli-gáiri	Worm, Kérmo
Widower, Peévlo-gáiro	Worth, Mool, mol
Widowed, Peévlo	Wound, Chínoben
Wife, Rómeni, rómni, rómi	Wrexham, <i>n. pr.</i> , Réltum
Wild, Dívio	Wrong, Bóngo
Will-o'-th'-Wisp, Doódesko-moólo	Wrongly, Bónges
Wind, Bával	
Windmill, Bával pógaméngri	
Window, Hev, kev	
Wine, Mol, mul	
Winter, Ven, wen; <i>adj.</i> , Vénesto	
Wintry, Vénlo	
Wise, Jínoméngro	
Witch, Choófihóni, choóvikon, chō'vihóni	
With, Sar, pashal*	
Within, Inna*	
Withy, Ran	
Wolf, Baúro-hólo-méngro-joókel	
Woman, Gáiri, joóvel, man-oóshni, moóshni, mónoshi	
Woman's bonnet, Joóviokostaádi	
Woman's clothing, Joóvni kóla	
Womb, Doódum	
	Y.
	Ye, Tuméndi
	Year, Besh
	Yearling, Beshéngro
	Yes, Aáva, aávali, our, óúwa, óúrlí
	Yesterday, Kóliko, kóliko-díy-vus, káliko
	Yew, Moóleno rook
	Yonder, Odói, adói, 'doi
	Yorkshire, Bárvalo-tem, Chór-keno-tem, Melesko-tem
	You, Too, toot, toóti
	Your, yours, Teéro, toóti's
	Young, <i>adj.</i> and <i>n. pr.</i> , Tárho, taúno
	Younger, Tárnodár
	Youth, Tárnomus,



GENUINE ROMANY COMPOSITIONS

REFERRING TO

Peculiar Habits and Customs in Vogue among English Gypsies.

IN numerous instances Gypsy customs have been related to us in Rómanes by Gypsies themselves, and it has appeared to us to be of considerable interest and value to take down these communications as we received them, and to preserve the *ipsissima verba* made use of by our informants. It would be beyond the scope of the present work, to which we have set strictly linguistic limits, to enter into details concerning manners and traditional observances which are still to be found among the Gypsies of this country. But, incidentally, it has become necessary to refer to them, in order to explain certain allusions which might otherwise be imperfectly understood. We have therefore introduced, where necessary, in the following pages, a few explanatory notes to render clearer the meaning of particular passages and expressions, but at the same time wish to disclaim any intention of treating comprehensively a subject which has a special interest apart from the language. In spite of the numerous violations of every grammatical rule, these compositions are (as far as our experience goes) written in the "deepest" English Rómanes extant.

PITCHING A TENT.*

Né, chōwóli, kair ti greíaw te jal sig. Raáti see wélin' sig opré méndi. Kek tan see méndi kóva raáti te sov talé; kek bíto shoóko tan méndi latchóva kóva raáti te jaw *to* soóto opré.

So sig see o praásterméngro jinéla méndi shem akeí, yov koméla *to* chiv méndi door dósta opré o drom, *or to* lel mén opré. Yov see tátcho dósta. Chivéla men adré o stéripén, ta bíken sor móri greíaw, ta wárdi, ta sórkon kóvaw sham mé (mendi).

Konáw, chōwóli, kair sig. Kair tí tan opré. Dósta bríshno wéla talé, ta hiv tei. Méndi sor meróva *to*-raáti te

* The old-fashioned Gypsy encampments, once so frequent in shady lanes and secluded spots, have almost entirely disappeared from some parts of England. Hence it has been too hastily assumed that these inveterate strollers have forsaken tent-life and become permanent house-dwellers. Even Mr. Borrow makes the remark ("Lavo-lil," p. 221,) that you may "walk from London to Carlisle, but neither by the roadside nor on heath or common will you see a single Gypsy tent." This is certainly a mistake. Harassed by the rural police, deprived of his accustomed camping-grounds by Enclosure Acts, the Gypsy, like the bittern, has been extirpated from many of his old haunts—ancient commons and wastes from which "the Northern farmer" and other pioneers of modern agriculture have "raäved an' rembled un oot"—but he has only shifted his quarters, and not changed his habits. On our coasts where holiday-makers congregate, and in the neighbourhood of popular watering-places, still as heretofore are

"The Gypsies all the summer seen,
Native as poppies to the green,"

their tents having become a permanent feature in many such localities. Here they ply their traditional vocations, and reap a rich harvest from the visitors, a seaside flirtation being hardly deemed complete unless a Gypsy sybil has told the fortune of the amorous couple.

The Gypsy willingly pays a small ground-rent for the patch he occupies, and then his frail tent becomes as much his castle as an Englishman's house, and is as safe from the intrusion of prastermengros, and other unwelcome visitors. We know of an instance at Blackpool where a Gypsy, though living in a tent, has been so long a squatter on the same spot as to have been assessed for the poor-rate, which he duly discharges.

shil, ta and choómoni te kair a koóshto yog tei. Chiv o tan talé koóshto.

Dósta bával wéla kóva raáti. Poóderéla men o bával sor opré kóva raáti. Mi chávi merénna o' shil. Chiv sor o rányaw adré o tan tátcho, *to* hatch míshto, ta spínger o kóppa opré o rányaw tátcho, *to* kel *it* hatch míshto. O chóro chávi rovéna tálle léngi hóben. Mi Doóvel, so mándi kairóva te lel léndi hóben te hol. Chíchi naneí mándi te del léndi. Merénna yon tálle hóben.

TRANSLATION.

Now, mates, make your horses go quick. Night is coming quick upon us. No tent is there for us this night to sleep under; no little dry place shall we find this night to go to sleep on.

As soon as the policeman knows we are here, he will want to put us very far on the road, or to take us up. He is fit enough (for that). He will put us in prison, and sell all our horses and carts, and everything we have.

Now, mates, be quick. Put your tent up—much rain comes down and snow too. We all shall die to-night of cold; and bring something to make a good fire too. Put the tent down well. Much wind will come this night. My children will die of cold. Put all the rods in the ground properly, to stand well, and pin the blanket on the rods properly to make it stand well. The poor children cry for their food. My God, what shall I do to get them food to eat? I have nothing to give them. They will die without food.

CHOOSING A CAMP.

Kei jássa tuméni, chavóli, tedívvus te sov?
Méndi jaw káter dóva ghivéskro kair. Yov koméla Rómano-chaláw.

Kei see dóva?

Dór, kei atchdém yek besh paúli, wónka jáfra iv pedás talé.

Jinóva konáw sávo tan see. Kei viás o Rei káter méndi te del méndi jaw kíssi kas te del maúri greiáw. Our, jinóva konáw. Jas ménghi odóí te atch. Kek yov penéla kek wáfedo to méndi. Méndi koméla. Atchás* odóí a koó-roko, te méndi koms. Yov deléla men koshtáw te hótcher. Yov mookéla men chiv maúri greiáw adré lésko pooy-yáw. Yon te vel sor tátcho. Kek yon te wel pánlo. Atchás* méndi adré maúri woódrus tátcho te sov. Kek te atch opré to dik tálla maúri greiáw adré o múllo raáti.

TRANSLATION.

Where are you going, mates, to-day, to sleep?

We are going to that farmer's house. He likes Gypsies.

Where is it?

There, where we stopped a year back, when so much snow fell.

I know now where the place is. Where the gentleman came to us to give us so much hay to feed our horses with. Oh yes, I know now. Let us go and stop there. He will not rate at us. He likes us. Let us (or, we will) stay there a week, if it suits us. He will give us some firewood, and let us put our horses in his fields, where they will be safe, and not be put in the pound. We shall rest in bed safe asleep, and not have to get up to look after our horses in the dead of night.

O MOÓLO.

Kei jássa, choowáli, te sōv tedivvus? Mook méndi jal to soóto adré dóva gránsa.

Káter dóva tan, kei dóva kóshto Rei, te Raúni, jivéla. Kei o moólo sas díknó.

Kek mándi jal odof te sōv. Mándi shom trash te dík moolé, te wel tráshedo o' mi mériben. Gaújé poókadáš mándi dósta chafruses, o moosh, ghivéngro sas-ló, nashadáš lésko kókero opré o rook adré o koónsa, kei méndi jálin' te atch.

* First pers., pl., pres., or fut., indicative, or the Imperative V. Gram., p. 39.

So keréssa kon? Jássa too odói, te atchás?
 Kékera mándi.
 Kei jássa kon?
 Adré *a* wáver poóro drom, yek mee doóroder. Döf
 méndi atchéssa.* Kek kómeni charás (*sic*) méndi.

TRANSLATION.

THE GHOST.

Where are you going to sleep to-day, mates? Let us go to sleep in that barn.

At that place where that kind gentleman and lady live—where the ghost was seen.

I will not go and sleep *there*. I am afraid of seeing ghosts, and being frightened to death. The Gentiles have told me many a time how the man, he was a farmer, hanged himself on the tree in the corner where we are going to stop.

What will you do, then? Will you go there and stop?

Not I!

Where will you go, then?

Down another old road, a mile further on. We will stop there. No one will dsiturb us.

A CAUTION.

Maw mook teéro greiáw, chawóli, jal talé dóva drom, kei see dóva kóshto chor. Yon te vel pandadó.

TRANSLATION.

Do not let your horses, mates, go down that road, where that good grass is, or they will be put in the pound.

THE HAUNTED CAMP.

“I can just about remember the old times when our old folk hardly spoke any Gaujines. They were timid folk. You might hear them say:—

* First pers., pl., pres., or fut., indicative.

"Kon see doóva, dádi?"

Who is that, father?

"Kékena jinóva mé. Diktás kómeni?"

Not know I. Did you see any (thing)?

"Kek mándi. Shoondóm choómoni. So shoondóm ghiás

.Not I. I heard something. What I heard went

pénsa groóvni."

like (a) cow.

"Jaw opré o drom. Dik so see."

Go up the road. See what it is.

"Ghióm justa konáv. Kek naneí mándi diktóm chíchi,

I went just now. No not I saw nothing,

na shoondóm chíchi. O beng see, tátcho dósta."

nor heard nothing. The devil it is, sure enough.

"Maw trash toóti."

Don't fear thou.

"Trash see mándi."

Fear is to me.

"Mántcha too! Atch o koósi. Shoondóm-les popli.

Cheer up! Wait a bit. I heard it again.

Kómeni sas mórdno akéi. Avéla yov apópli."

Some one was killed here. Comes he again.

"Wónka 'saula vels, jaw móngghi akéi. Kek na komóva

When morning comes, go I hence. No not I love

jáfri tanáv see kóli, pósha baúro wesháv. Méripen tanáv

such places as these, near great woods. Murdering places

see dikéla."

as it looks.

"Ei, dórdi! Wáfedo díking tan see kóva. Tátcho

Eh, look! Evil looking place is this. True

moolesko tan see kóva, patsóva mándi ajáv."

ghost's place is this, believe I so.

"Kaúlo raáti see. Sórkon wáfedi kóli see opré méndi.

Dark night it is. Every evil thing is upon us.

Yek wáfedo ková kairs dósta wáver wáfedi kóli."

One evil thing makes plenty of other evil things.

WESTER BOSWELL.

SUPPER-TIME.

Né, chawóli, kair koósi yog. Shílalo shom mándi. Chiv o kekávi opré o yog, te kel píaméngri. Bókalo shom. Dósta hóben see mándi.

Dósta groóveni-mas see mándi. Kindóm-les káter dová koóshto yoózho maséngro's boódiga. Beshás sor méndi talé, te porder maúri peráw mishtó. Tálla méndi ghivóva, te keŕ o bóshoméngri. Sor méndi kerás méndi. Mook sor dúla tárno raúnia ker ménsa. Tálla yon déla men lúva, ta lel méndi koóshto nav.

TRANSLATION.

Now, mates, make up a little fire, for I am cold. Put the kettle on the fire, and make tea. I am hungry. I have lots of food, and plenty of beef, which I bought at that nice clean butcher's shop. Let us all sit down and satisfy our appetites. Afterwards we will sing, and play the violin. Let us all set to. Let all those young ladies dance with us. Afterwards they will give us some money, and give us a good name.

HEDGEHOG HUNTING AND GYPSY CAKE.*

"Né moóshaw! Kóshto dood-raáti see konáw. Jas
Now men! Good light night it is now. Let
 méngghi perdál kóla poovyáw. Díkás méndi pálla doór-trin
us go over these fields. Let us look after two (or) three
 hóthchi-wítchi. Koshté see-lé konáw. Toólo see-lé (or) léndi).
hedge-hogs. Good (pl.) are they now. Fat are they.
 Mándi jinóva poovyáw kei used to ven dósta. Latchás
I know fields where used to come plenty. Let us find

* See also "Dinner Dialogue."

ménghi doóí-trin to-raáti. Avésa mándi?" "Oúa. Mándi two (or) three to-night. Will you go (with) me?" "Yes. I jal túsa." "Nashéna sor konáw párdal o poovyáw kóla go with you." "They run all now over the fields these doód-raátiá. Kerás ménghi Rómani márikli o' doói. light-nights. Let us make (a) Gypsy cake or two. Lóva léndi to mándi's hóben adré kálíko 'saula. I will have them to my breakfast in to-morrow morning. Keróva mángghi a Rómani márikli. (Márikli see kédó o' I will make for me a Gypsy cake. (Cake is made of pórho.) Keróva kóshto yog. Chivóva-les adré a hev flour.) I will make (a) good fire. I will put it in a hole adré o yog. Choróva-les pardál o' yog. Keróva-in the fire (ash). I will cover it over with fire (ash). I will cook les. Chinóva les opré. See man dósta kil, chivóva kil it. I will cut it up. Is me sufficient butter, I will put butter opré, ta holóva les mómghi sor mi, or meéro, kókeró." on, and I will eat it myself all my-self."

"You make them of flour and water, and roll them well. Then you make a hole in the ashes, wood ashes are best, and put the cake in, and cover it over with ashes, and when it is cooked you just cut off the burnt part, and it eats so sweet."*

WESTER BOSWELL.

PATRÉNI.

Kei jássa, choowáli?

Méndi jáls yek gáver té o wáver. Sor mendí jála, ta mándi jóva mi kókeró.

Kek na jináw mé sávo drom ta mándi jála.

* Another standard dish among the Gypsies is *moolo-mas*, or the flesh of animals which have sickened and died unattended in their last moments by the butcher. They sometimes make a kind of broth or soup of snails, which they call *bouri-stimmen*, and which is not unsavoury.

Mook méndi jal káter o Mellesto-gav Praásterimus, ta dikás o gréiaw praásterin'. Door door dósta; doóvorí akeí; door dósta see pardál odói.

Kek na jinóva o drom.

Mookóva patréní opré o drom te jin sávo drom ghióm mé.

So keréssa o patréní troóstal? Kek na jinóva.

Poókeróva toot kon. Keróva-les koósi chor, koósi dán-diméngri-chor. Woóseróva lésti talé opré o drom so jóva:

Mi Doóvel jal toósa. Atch káter mi Doóvel.

Maw jal talé dóva drom: See a chíchikeni drom. Kóva drom jála káter bítto gav. Koóshko dívvus, Bor.

Yon ghiás léndi kétané yek t'o wáver.

TRANSLATION.

TRAILS.

Where are you off to, mates?

Going from one town to the other. We are all going, and I am going myself.

I do not know which way I shall go.

Let us go to Doncaster Races, and see the horses run. It is a very long way; a great distance from here; far away over in *that* direction.

I do not know the way.

I will leave a sign on the road by which you will know which way I have gone.

What will you make the sign with? I do not know.

I will tell you then. I will make it of a little grass,—a few nettles. I will throw them down on the road I go.

Goodbye. God bless you.

Do not go down *that* road. There is no thoroughfare. *This* road leads to the village. Good day, mate.

They went away together, both of them.*

* The patrin, or Gypsy trail, deserves a few words of explanation. As the Gypsies are a wandering and vagabond race, it has always been necessary for them to have some way of pointing out to stragglers the

LAMENT ON THE DECAY OF THE LANGUAGE.

Kánna sas mándi *a* Tíkno, sor o poóro *fólki* rókerdé tátcho poóro Rómani laváv. Kek nanei see jaw síklo konáv, see sas béshaw doósta palál.

Konáv o táro *fólki*, kek yon rókerénna tátcho konáv. Boot gaujé-kani *fólki* see-lé konáv. Kek né jinénna lénghi kókeri so see tátcho ta wáfedo. Kánna too pootchés léndi tátcho lávaw, kek yon *can* poóker toot o tátcho drom o' léndi.

Meéro kókeró rígheróva o tátcho poóro laváv.

Mándi penóva meéro kókeró, "Kek Rómani-chals jivénna konáv, pénsa mi kókeró adré tátcho poóro Rómani-chal-rókerimus, ta kóshto poóro tátcho laváv. Sor gaujé see o *fólki* konáv. Mándi see *a* tátcho poóro Rómano-chal pardál sor móxadé posh-kedó Rómani-chals."

Komóva te róker troóstal jáfri poóri rókeroben.

TRANSLATION.

When I was a lad, all the old folk spoke good old Gypsy words. They are not so much used now as they were many years ago.

direction taken by the rest of the gang. As, moreover, in civilized countries they must travel more or less along the principal roads and highways, any ordinary spoor or trace would soon be effaced by the subsequent traffic. Hence arose the patrin-system, the invention of certain recognizable signs, by which the caravan on the march could indicate to loiterers the path it had taken, and guide them safely to the halting-place. Different kinds of patrins :

(1) Three heaps of grass (or any plant agreed upon) placed on the left-hand side of the road taken (day-patrin).

(2) Pieces of rag, generally three in number, tied to the twigs of the hedge on the left-hand side of the road taken (day-patrin).

(3) Boughs, or cleft sticks, pointing down the road taken (night-patrin).

(4) Marks and signs on the road itself—generally a cross (used in snowy, dusty, or dirty weather).

(5) Stones placed in a certain manner on the left-hand side of the road taken (used in windy weather).

(6) Shoe-prints or foot-marks, etc., etc.

Now the young folk do not talk deep. They are too gaujo-like now. They do not know what is right or wrong. When you ask them deep words they cannot tell you their real meaning. I myself preserve the good old words.

I say to myself, "There are no Gypsies now so well up as myself in real old Gypsy talk, and good old deep words. The people are all English now. I am a pure old Gypsy, above all these dirty half-bred Gypsies."

I like to talk about such ancient speech.

EHEU, FUGACES!

Kánna sas mándi a tíkno,—koóshto cheéruses sas,—sor meéro chóro *fólki* sas jído sor adré koóshtomus, ta míshto sas yon.

Konáw (kenáw) see-lé sor mooló, ta ghilé. Kek nanef mándi konáw kei shom moóklo sor kókeró. Te wel mándi te mer, kek kómeni pósha mándi te del mándi koósi paáni, te ker mandí kóshto. Sor meéri chávi, ta meéri *fólki*, dei, ta dad, ta pé naw, sor see moólo.

Kek nanef mándi konáw, yek pal, yek pen adré Ánghi-terra. Kek yon wels te dik mándi.

Mándi poótches meéro *dearo* Doóvel te koóshto boxt. Yov dels mándi sor mándi poótches tálla. Nanef yov te atch *to* mandí, mándi te wel kerdó sor kétané. Tátcho shom konáw, párik mi-Doóvel. Yov see sor koóshto káter mándi. Yov shoonéla tei meéro mongámus *to* lesti.

TRANSLATION.

When I was a lad,—good times were they,—all my poor people lived in peace, and were at ease.

Now they are all dead, or gone. There is no one here but myself, and I am left all alone. Should I die, there is no one near me to give me a drop of water to relieve me. All my children, and my people, my mother, father, and sisters, all are dead. I have not now one brother, one sister in England. They never come to see me.

I ask my dear God for good luck, and he grants me all I ask for. If he did not stand by me, I should be done for altogether. I am well now, thank God. He is all-merciful to me. He hears, too, my petition.

FUNERAL RITES.

Ei! dórdi! chawáli. So mándi keróva kenáv? Meéro chóro poooro dad see moólo konáv. So shom te keráv te lésti koláv, so yov muktás pálla lesti?

Hótcheróva-len sor. Sórkon koováv tálla saásterá kóli. Woóseróva sor dúlla 'dré o baúro paáni.

Delóva meéro lav káter mi Doóvel, yov te jal káter yov te atch odóí adré Koóshtoben, sor mi Doóvelésti chaíros.

TRANSLATION.

Alas! alas! my friends. What shall I do? My poor old father is no more. What must I do with all he left behind?

I will burn them all.* Everything except those things that are of iron, and those I will cast into the deep.

God grant he may rest in peace with Him for ever.

Cuthbert Bede sent to "Notes and Queries" (2nd Ser., iii., 442), in 1857, an account of a grand funeral of a Gypsy, followed by the destruction of his property, clothes, blankets, fiddle, books, and his *grindstone*,—the last being thrown into the river Severn, and the others burnt.

SOMETHING ABOUT GYPSY BURIALS.—Those who know little about Gypsies would have been astonished had they visited the encampment at Ashton, outside Birmingham, last week. Many who were led by curiosity, or "to have their fortune told," or for some other equally good reason,

* "Des verstorbenen Zigeuners Kleider, insoweit er sie nicht mit in die Erde genommen, sein Bett oder was sonst ihm zum Lager und zur Decke gedient hat, werden unter freiem Himmel verbrannt."—*Vide* Liebich's Zigeuner, p. 55.

to pay the Gypsy camp a visit last Wednesday, must have thought the demon of destruction possessed the nut-brown people. Men were smashing up a van, such as the Gypsies use for their residence ; women were breaking chairs ; children tearing up dresses, breaking crockery, and setting fire to whatever of the remains would burn ; whilst the Queen of the Gypsies superintended the work. Those whose curiosity led them to inquire the reason, discovered that it is the Gypsies' custom after a funeral to destroy everything that belonged to the deceased member of the fraternity. They had just returned from the burial of a dead sister, and straightway commenced to break up and burn everything that belonged to her. Even the horse that drew her residential van had to be shot ; and the husband and children through this folly are left for a time without home comforts.—*Catholic Times*, Dec. 13th, 1873.

One instance came under our notice, not far from Manchester (at Cheadle), where a favourite dog of the deceased was destroyed, and its body added to the funeral pile.

For further particulars concerning Gypsy burials, *vide* Crabb (pp. 29, 30) ; Borrow's "Lavo-lil," (pp. 299, 300) ; Hone's Year Book, 1832 ; Table Book, 1827 ; Liebich (pp. 52—56) ; and N. and Q.

HORSE-DEALING.

Né, chowaáli, jóva ménghi káter velgaúro. And sor ti greiaw apré. Yoózher léndi míshto. Kair léndi *to* dik míshto, *and* del dóva póga-bával grásni koósi báuleski túlopen. Chivóva-les adré lóki moór *to* atch lóki bával koósi ; ta biknóva-les, tastís.

And dóva nokéngro grei akei *to* mándi. Pand asár lésti opré káter rook. And asár mándi *a* koósi paáni. Tovóva-les míshto ; ta kósseróva-les yoózho tálla. Dóva kéla. Biknóva-les tei, te vániso lúvva. Yov bikindás sor lésko greiaw káter dova welgaúro adré o Lávines-tem. Bikinás améndi sor móro greiaw *te* chiv léndi adré lóvo.

HORSE-DEALING.

Now, mates, let us be off to the fair. Bring up all your horses. Clean them well, and make them look smart, and give that broken-winded mare a little lard. I will put it in her mouth to ease her breathing a little, and I will sell it, if I can.

Bring that glandered horse here to me, and tie it up to the tree, and bring me a little water. I will wash it well, and wipe it clean afterwards. There, that will do. I will sell it too, at any price. *He* sold *his* horses at that fair in Wales. Let us sell all our horses, and turn them into cash.*

ZUBA B——.

A GYPSY'S ACCOUNT.

Kóva liléi, shoondóm, Rómani-chal táрно joóvel adré o Chúmba-kálesko tem, shoondóm, sas adré o Ghilyéngri.

Yóí ghiás káter o baúro kair. Diktás yóí doóí trin raúnya. Pootchté yóí yon, "Mook man doókeróva toot. Mándi poókeróva too ókki yek rínkeno táрно rei. Koméssa toot te lel lesti te rómmer toot? Yov mol dósta lóvo. Moók man doóker toot. Poókeróva toot sor troostál yov, kánna too léi lésti."

Yóí pendás, "Our. Too doóker mándi. So dóva toot?"

* Instead of lard, some Romani-chals prefer to tie a little aloés (which they call 'alows') in a piece of muslin, under the horse's tongue, 'which will hatch the baval misto.' Another way of treating a nokengro is to stuff its nose full of nettles (dandimengri chor) an hour or two before offering it for sale. On removing the plug, a great quantity of purulent and highly offensive discharge comes away. The animal's nose is then well washed and syringed with spring water.* Gypsies display much skill in managing a horse so as to conceal its defects and show it off to the best advantage. They have been known to buy a worthless animal, and after clipping its coat, and manipulating it in other ways, to sell it again on the same day for a high price to its former owner. Their great love for horses—especially for other people's horses—brought many unlucky Gypsies to the gallows in those days when horse-stealing was a capital offence.

* These customs are but little practised nowadays.

“Yek kótor.” O raúni diás yóí a kótor. Yoí pootchtás láti kómoder tálla.

Yóí pendás láti te chiv óri te vongushté adré a móχto.

O Raúni ándadás sor dúla kóli, yoí pootchté o' léndi. Tálla yóí chidás láti's wast opré o móχto, sor pardál lésti, akeí and odóí. Yóí pendás káter raúni, “Too mookás mándi lel kóva. Moók-les káter mándi yek koórokó. Tálla mándi and asár lésti paúli pópli káter too. Tálla wénna dósta lóvo te soónaka, ta bárvali kóli adré lésti, wónka mándi and lésti paúli káter too.”

O raúni kedás ajáw. Ghiás yon (yoí), o Rómani chei, kéri. Righadé (righadás) o kóli pardál o chaírus.

Tálla diktás o raúni, yoí kek ne viás paúli, yóí poókadás opré láti. Kánna sig bíтчadás o prásterméngro pálla láti. Liás láti. Chidás yóí adré stéripén.

Adré o saúla liás láti aglál o Pokényus. O Pokényus pendás káter láti, “So shan too akeí troostál?”

Yóí pendás, “O Raúni odóí pootchtás mándi te doóker láti, te poóker láti kánna yóí lela o táno rei te lati's rom. Yóí pendás, o raúni; ‘dóva toot vániso. Poóker man tátchó.’”

Pendás o Pokényus káter raúni. “See dóva tátcho?”

“Our.” Raúni pendás. “Kek yóí ándadás meéri kóli paúli see yóí pendás.”

O Pokényus pendás. “See toóti teéri kóli paúli konáw?”

“Our.” Hótchi raúni. “Sor tátcho see konáw. Kek naneí mándi te ker wáfedo te yóí.”

“Too liás sor ti kóli paúli. Kek naneí too koméssa te chiv kóva joóvel adré o stáripén?”

“Naw.” Pendás o raúni.

“Jaw toóki kon.” Pendás o Pokényus. “Maw mook mándi dik toot adré kóva gav kek kómmi.”

O Pokényus pendás káter raúni, “Te baúro dínlí shánas too te mook teéri kóli te jáfri kómeni. Kek na too jindás, too sas o dínlí? Kek naneí o Rómani chei sas dínlí. Jaw toóki. Maw mook mándi dik toot akeí kek kómmi.” “Kek naneí mándi nastís doókeróva toot.”

TRANSLATION.

I heard this summer (about) a young Gypsy girl in Derbyshire, (and) I heard it was 'in the papers.'

She went to a (the) big house, and saw two or three women. She asked (one of) them, "Let me tell you your fortune. I tell you there is a nice young man; would you like to have him to marry you? He is worth plenty of money. Let me tell you your fortune. I will tell you all about him, (and) when you'll be married."

The woman replied, "Very well, you may tell me my fortune. What shall I give you?" "A guinea" (said the Gypsy). The woman gave her a guinea, (but the Gypsy) afterwards asked her for more. She told her to put (some) watches and rings in a box, (and) the woman fetched all those things that she asked of her. The Gypsy then passed her hand here and there, all over the box, (and) said to the woman, "You will let me take it. Lend it me a week; after (that) I will bring it back again to you, (and) then there'll be lots of money, gold, and precious stones in it, when I bring it back to you."

The woman did so. The Gypsy girl went home, but kept them more than the week.

When the woman saw she did not return, she gave information, and the constable was sent after her at once, and apprehended her, and locked her up.

The next morning he took her before the Justice of the Peace, who asked her what she was there for.

She replied, "That woman asked me to tell her her fortune, and tell her when she would get her young man for a husband. She said she would give me anything to let her know the truth."

The Justice asked the woman if it was correct.

"Yes," said the woman; "(but) she did not bring my things back as she promised she would."

Then the Justice asked if she had recovered her things.

"Yes," said she, "they are all right now. I do not want to do harm to her."

"You have got all your things back, and don't wish to have the girl put in prison?" said the Justice.

"No," replied the woman.

"You can go, then," said the Justice to the Gypsy girl. "Don't let me see you in this town any more."

And he said to the woman, "What a big fool you were to lend your things to one like her. Don't you know that you were the fool? The Gypsy girl was no fool. Get off with you. Don't let me see you here any more." And he told the Gypsy girl he could not punish her.

"Manchester Guardian" account, August 13, 1874:—

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.—At the Ashton-under-Lyne County Petty Sessions, yesterday, a Gypsy named Zuba B—— was charged with fortune-telling and obtaining goods under false pretences. Mary Ann Ellice, a domestic servant at Oldham, said that on Sunday night she went with her sister Hannah to a field at Fitton Hill, in which there was a Gypsy encampment. The prisoner asked them into a tent, and witness gave her a shilling to tell her fortune. The prisoner told her there was a young man who wore a pen beside his ear who loved the ground she walked upon. (Laughter.) Witness took off her glove, and prisoner, seeing a ring on her finger, asked to look at it. Prisoner tried it on her finger, and then got her brooch and cuffs from witness. She touched the end of witness's finger with the brooch, the ring, and the shilling, and then rolled them up and put them in a cigar-box, and said it would take till Wednesday to "make the charm work."* She told witness to be sure to come for them on Wednesday night. She became uneasy on Monday, and went to the field, but the Gypsies had gone. (Laughter.)—Hannah Ellice said the prisoner also told her there was a young man who loved the ground she walked on. The prisoner got her watch and guard, and also wanted her brooch and skirt, but she

* A well-known trick. See Bw., Zincali, i., 319; Lavo-lil, 244.

would not leave them. Prisoner looked at her hand, and said there was luck before her, and all that. (Laughter.) Prisoner told them to go home, and tell no one, not even their parents. Prisoner told them the tribe had taken the field for nine months.—Mr. Mellor, M.P. (one of the magistrates): Have you received any education?—Witness: No, sir, I have not.—Superintendent Ludlam: Perhaps you don't understand. Have you ever been to school? Can you read and write?—Witness: No, sir.—Sergeant Barnett proved that he apprehended the prisoner at Bardsley on Tuesday night, and recovered the property.—Mr. Thomas Harrison, the presiding magistrate, dismissed the case, but counselled the prisoner to be cautious. Addressing the girls, he said it was most extraordinary that silly people should go to such places to have their fortunes told. It served them right if they lost their money.

KOKERI INDIKI.

A DIALOGUE.

So see dóva?

'*Kókeri Indiki*' (Cocculus Indicus) Rei. [Chivóva-les adré o paáni.

Sóski, mi pal?

Maw pootch mándi jáfri dínili koováw. Komés too mátkho, Rei?

Ourli, pal. Komóva-les dósta.

'*Kókeri Indiki*' kairéla sor o matcháw posh-mótko. Lióm dósta *and* dósta *wi*' lésti.

THE WHITE DOG.

A DIALOGUE.

Dóva see *a* rínkeno paúno jóókel odoí, pal!

Our. Latchadómk-les yek dívvus adré o baúro-gav.

So see lésko nav?

Sebastopol. Poóker mándi o feterdáir drom *to* kair lesti kaúlo.

Nástis poókeróva toot.

ADRÉ STÉRIPEN.

A DIALOGUE.

Sar shan, chei? Toógeno shom mé, *to* dik toot adré stéripén akeí. So see too akeí tálla?

For doókerin' adré o bauro gav.

Sávo cheérus lián, *to* atch akeí?

Trin shoónaw. Mi rom see adré stéripén tei!

Sóski?

For chórin' a grei, mi pal! The ráttvalo praástermén-gros poóker'd hoókapens troóstal lésti. Yov see tárderin' shélo kótoréndri konáw. Yov's peérin' opré o pógeriméngri.

Toógno shom *to* shoon lésti. Poókeróva kek-kómeni, ta mándi diktás (diktóm) toot akéi adré stéripén.

Párrik mi Doóvel te kék avél akei kek-kómeni *so long as* too jivéssa. Jinéssa too "*The Trumpet,*" a tíkeni kíchemá adré *de* gav?

Kékerá mándi.

Mooktóm mi koóshnies odoí. Poóker móri *fólki* ajáw, mi pal.

Our. Keróva-les, tastís.

Koóshto dívvus.

Til opré *your* zee. Mántchi too.

TRANSLATION.

IN PRISON.

How are you, my child? I am grieved to see thee here in prison. What are you here for?

For telling fortunes in the city.

How long have you to stop here?

Three months. My husband is in prison too!

What for?

For horse-stealing, mate. The cursed constables committed perjury about it. He is picking oakum now, and working on the treadwheel.

I am sorry to hear it. I will not tell any one I have seen you here in prison.

God grant that you may never come here as long as you live. Do you know "The Trumpet," a small public-house in the town?

No, I do not.

I left my baskets there. Tell our people so, friend.

Certainly I will do, if I can.

Good day.

Keep up your spirits. Cheer up.

REMARKS SHOWING A GYPSY'S DISLIKE TO MIXED MARRIAGES.

O Rómani-chei kedás kóshto láti-kókeri tall' sor láti's loóberiben. Kek nanéi yóí rínkeni. Wáfedo díkomusti chei sas yóí. O moosh, yov sas kórodo, ta loóbní yek sas-ló. Yov sas baúro dínelo te woóser lésko kókeró adré jáfra wáfedo chei's wastáw.

Yóí sas chíchi féterdér te loóbní. Yóí sas yek. Yóí atchéla opré dromáw adré o Gav, pósha kíchemáw, te dik tálla o gairé te del yóí trin-górishí, te shau-háuri, te sōv *wi'* láti. Bítta gaujé, raklé, vart asár láti dósta cháiruses, te jal adré wesháw, te mook wárdi-gairé te sōv *wi'* láti, *and* dóva see tátcho. Gaujé penéla jaw troostál láti konáw.

Mánda penóva, wónka yov jivéla láti yek besh, yov násharéla sor lésko lóvo, ta sor lésko zee, ta wel te jal ta mong maúro te hol, kánna sas-ló (see-ló) bókaló. Yóí sig keléla dóva lesti.

Yóí léla sor lésko wóngur. Yóí déla lésti káter láti's dad ta dei, te wel yóki *fólki*, tálla sor láti's loóberiben.

Dórdi! dordi!! Sávo baúro Dínelo sas-ló!!!

Tales.

O CHOÓRODO'S GOZVERO KERIMUS.

Yek raáti *a* Choórodo ghiás káter Drabéngro te áтч-les opré, te wel káter lésti choóri Rómni. Yóí sas poshlé adré woódrus.

Kánna o Drabéngro shoondás lésti, yov róker'*d* to lésti, *and* o Choórodo poochtás-les, so yov léla te wel káter lésko Rómni, te dóva cheérus *o'* raáti.

O Choórodo pendás "Meéri Rómni see chiv'*d* káter woódrus. Mándi penóva yóí// mer. Wel, Rei, te dik *at* láti. Mándi delova toot *a* kótor te kair o féterqér *to* láti, tastís."

O Drabéngro ghiás. Kánna sor sas kedó, o Choórodo diás o Drabéngro yek kótor. O Drabéngro diktás yov sas *a* choórokono moosh. Yov diás-les posh-kótor paúli, ta dóva kótor sas wáfedo yek.

Kánna o Rei diktás o kótor, yov latch'*d* lesti avrí. Wáfedo sas.

Kánna o Drabéngro diktás o kótor wáfedo sas, kenáw-sig o Drabéngro ghiás te dik pálla o Choórodo, te poóker yov wáfedo kótor sas, yov diás lésti.

Yov ghiás káter tan, kei sas-ló.

O Choórodo kerdás sor léski kóli opré. Ghiás péski. Yov jindás wáfedo kótor sas.

TRANSLATION.

THE MUMPER'S ARTFUL DODGE.

A mumper one night went to a doctor to call him up to attend his poor wife, who was confined to bed.

As soon as the doctor heard him, he answered; and the mumper asked him what fee he would want to attend his wife at that time of the night. He said to the doctor, "My wife is confined, and I fear she will die. Come and

look at her, sir. I will give you a guinea to do the best you can for her."

So the doctor went; and when he had finished, the mumper handed him a guinea. The doctor, however, seeing he was a poor man, returned him half the fee; but the guinea was bad, and the doctor found it out as soon as he examined it. He immediately set off to look for the mumper, and to tell him the guinea he had paid was a bad one. He went to the place where he had been, but the mumper had packed up his goods and taken himself off, for he knew the guinea was bad.

O JÍNOMÉSKRO HÍNDI-TEMÉNGRO.

Yek cháirus *a* tátcho koóshto Drabéngro jivdás adré o Meslesko-tem. Yek shílalo raáti, yov sas kíno dósta. Shoondás *a* moosh. Yov sas *a* Híndi-teméngro. Viás káter lésko kair. Diás drován opré o woóda. Yov pendás káter Drabéngro, "Kair sig, ta wel mánsa. Meéro chóro poóro rómni see 'pré mér-*in*'. Wel káter yóí. Mándi déla (dóva) toot yek kótor."

O Drabéngro pendás *to* lésti, "Kek mándi jóva toósa, Jaw wáfedo shílalo raáti see, ta o dromáw see jaw wáfedo ta chíklo."

O Híndi-teméngro pendás káter Drabéngro, "Wel tooti mánsa, mi Doóveléski! Mándi dóva toot yek kótor, te kel láti te jiv te mer."

O Drabéngro ghiás lésti. Kánna yov viás odóí káter yóí, yóí sas boot náfelo te mer. O Drabéngro diás yóí koósi drab te pee. Tálla yov ghiás péski kókeró keré pópli.

Adré o saúla, o Drabéngro shoondás yóí sas moólo.

Yov ghiás káter o Híndi-teméngro. Pootchtás-les pálla lésko kótor.

O Híndi-teméngro pendás káter o Drabéngro, "Kek mándi dóva toot 'dóva kótor."

Tálla o Drabéngro liás gódli lésti. Liás-les opré káter o Pookényus te lel lésko lúva. Kánna yov sas aglál o Poo-

kényus, o Pookényus pootchtás-les, "Sar sas kóva. Too kek naneí pésser'd o Drabéngro?"

O Pookényus pootch'd o Híndi teméngro, "See toót moóíéngro te róker toóki?"

"Kek," hótchi yov, o poóro Híndi-teméngro, "Mándi see meéro nógo rókeroméngro."

O Pookényus pendás káter o Híndi-teméngro, "Too see laváv te pen te pootch lésti vániso?"

"Our, Rei!" pendás káter Pookényus.

"Pootch lésti, kon."

"Drabéngro!" hótchi o Híndi-teméngro, "Too kerdás meéro rómni te jiv?"

"Kek," hotch' o Drabéngro.

"Too kairdás yoi te mer kon?"

"Kek," hótchi o Drabéngro.

"So mándi te del toot lúva troostál kon? Too kek naneí kair'd yoi te jiv. Too kek naneí maur'd láti. Sávo Koósh-topen kairdás too tálla? Konáv, Rei," pendás o Híndi-teméngro káter Pookényus, "So mándi te kair? Te del yov lúva te kek?"

O Pookényus pendás, "Kek naneí yov ker'd lésko boótsi tátcho, ta yov pendás te kel láti te jiv te mer. Yov ker'd kek o' léndi. Te yov sas te kair o joóvel te jiv, mándi kairóva te del o Drabéngro o kótor so too pendás. Te wel yov te maur láti, mándi chivóva-les paúli káter o Baúri, ta yov véla náshado, kairin' mériben."

"So mándi te kair konáv, Rei, kon?" pendás o poóro Híndi-teméngro, "Too jálin' te chiv mándi adré stéripén troostál lésti, te mook mándi yoózho?"

Pendás o Pookényus, "Yoózho shan. Too shan tátcho. Jaw toóki kei too koméssa."

TRANSLATION.

THE KNOWING IRISHMAN.

Once upon a time there was a downright clever doctor living in Yorkshire, and one cold night he was very

tired, when he heard a man. It was an Irishman, who had come to the house. He knocked at the door hard, and said to the doctor, "Make haste and come with me. My poor old wife is nearly dead. Come to her, and I will give you a guinea."

The doctor replied, "I will not go with you; it is such a wretchedly cold night, and the roads are so bad and muddy."

The Irishman said to the doctor, "Do come with me, for God's sake. I will give you a guinea whether you kill or cure her."

So the doctor went with him, and when he reached the place she was evidently on her death-bed. The doctor gave her a little medicine to drink, and then he took himself off home again.

In the morning the doctor heard she was dead.

He went to the Irishman, and asked for his fee.

The Irishman said to the doctor, "I will not pay you that guinea."

Then the doctor took out a summons against him. He summoned him before the justice to obtain his money. When he appeared before the justice, the justice asked him, "How is this? You have not paid the doctor?" The magistrate asked the Irishman if he had a lawyer to defend him.

"No," said the old Irishman; "I am my own lawyer."

The magistrate said to him, "Have you any questions to ask him?"

"Yes, sir," he said to the magistrate.

"Ask him, then."

"Doctor," said the Irishman, "did you make my wife live?"

"No!" cried the doctor.

"You made her die, then?"

"No!" cried the doctor.

"What am I to pay you for, then? You did not make her live. You did not kill her. What good did you do,

then? Now, sir," said the Irishman to the magistrate, "what am I to do—pay him, or not?"

The magistrate said, "He did not do his work properly, for he said he would kill or cure her, and he did neither. If he had made the woman live, I would make you pay the doctor the guinea you promised. If he be the cause of her death, I will remand him to the assizes, and he will be hanged for committing murder."

"What am I to do now, sir, then?" said the old Irishman. "Are you going to put me in gaol for it, or acquit me?"

The magistrate answered, "You are clear. You are all right. Go where you like."*

KING EDWARD AND THE GYPSY.

Dósta dósta beshdw ghids kondw, sas a baiuro
 Many many years gone (by) now, (there) was a great
Krális adré Ánghiterra; Edwardus sas lésko nav—kobsho
 King in England; Edward was his name—(a) good
kómelo rei sas-ló.
 kind gentleman was he.

Yek dívvus yov késterdás, sor bikónyo, adrál a baiuro
 One day he rode, all alone, through a great
támlo wesh. Wónka yov sas ajálin' talé a bítto rook, a baiuro
 dark wood. When he was going under a little tree, a big
kosht lel'd bónnek o' lésti's bal. O ráttvalo grei praáster'd
 bough took hold of his hair. The cursed horse ran
avri, ta mooktás Edwardus náshedo opré o rook.
 off, and left Edward hanged on the tree.

A póbro Rómáni-chal, so sas odot, beshin' pénsa sap
 An old Gypsy man, who was there, lying like (a) snake
adré o chor, díktás-les. Yov ghids káter o Krális. Yov
 in the grass, saw him. He went to the King. He

* This is a well-known anecdote.

chindás o kosht talé, ta mooktás Edwardus jal peéro apópli.
 cut the bough down, and let Edward go free again.
O Krális diás-les párikabén, ta pendás lésti, "Kon shan
 The King gave him thanks, and said to him, "Who art
too?" Yov róker'd ajáw: "A póbro chóbro Rómani-chál
 thou?" He spoke thus: "An old poor Gypsy (man)
shom mé." O Krális pendás, "Mookóva toot te jal kèi too
 am I." The King said, "I will let thee go where thou
koméssa, ta sov kei too koméssa, adré sor mi králisom; ta
 likest, and sleep where thou likest, in all my kingdom; and
sor wáver Rómani-chálaw tei see peéro to kel ajáw."
 all other Gypsies . . . too are free to do so."*

O CHÓROMÉNGRO.

Mándi diktóm a baúro gaíro. Ghiás adré dóva kair.
 Liás chómoni avrí pánlo adré a baúro jorjávxa. Chómoni
 sas adré, lóko (sas). Kek né jindóm mé so sas adré lésti.

Sar sig yov diktás mándi, praastadás péski pénsa grei.
 Ghiás, gáradás léski kókero. Kékera diktóm lésti kék-
 kómi.

Tállá yov sas ghiló, o raúni káter kair viás adré o kair.
 Diktás sor láti's roópeno kóli, ta soónaka óra, ta soónaka
 wériga, ta mérikli, ta vongéshtas, sas sor ghilé.

Dóva gaíro liás léndi sor. Ghiás péski sor kóshto yoózho
 te léndi.

TRANSLATION.

THE THIEF.

I saw a big man. He went into that house. He took
 something out tied in a big apron. Something was inside
 heavy (lit., light). I did not know what was in it.

As soon (as) he saw me, he himself ran like (a) horse.
 He went; he hid himself. I never saw him any more.

After he was gone, the lady at (the) house came into

* Edward VI. reigned 1547—1553, but all histories have ignored
 this incident! Perhaps it is based on some New Forest tradition of
 the death of Richard, grandson of William I.

the house. She saw all her silver things, and gold watches, and gold chains, and bracelets, and rings, were all gone.

That man took them all. He himself went all right clean (off) with them.

MI DOÓVELESKO BÍTTA FÓLKI.

Shoondóm yékera, dósta besháw ghilé, sas varéngro. Jivdás aglál o Králisko poóro kair káter Kellingworth pósha Warwick. Chúmbea see odór, ta o Králisko poóro kair see opré-les. Kóshto rei sas-ló. Koméla sórkon kóshto jívomus, te lívena, ta sor wáver píamus.

Yek dívvus adré o saúla ghiás avrí, te lésko váro, ta greiáw tei, te jal káter o baúro gav te bíkin lésko váro.

Kékera viás paúli pópli. Kékera diktás yon. O váro, ta greiáw viás paúli. Yov kek viás.

Tállá doór besháw yov viás apópli, ta andadás káter lésko rómní, toóvlo, ta toóvlo choráw, ta baúri swégler.

Poókerdé lésti, "Kei shánas too sor dúla cháirus, sor dúla doór besháw?"

Pendás yov, "Talé dóva baúro kair odór. Kek naneí see doór besháw. Kálíko raáti mándi sas welín' kéri, ta mi Dúvelésko bítta fólki viás. Yon atchté sor ketané aglál mándi, sor troostál. Liás mándi talé adré a baúro fíno rinkeno tan odór, talé o králisko poóro kair.

Hodóm sórkon kóshto hólomus, ta peedóm sórkon píamus ta mándi koms, lívena, ta mol, ta tátto paáni tei. Kek naneí paáni see odór! Sas léndi dósta dósta toóvlo, ta baúri swégler. Diás dósta káter mándi. Kelénna, bóshervénna, gshivénna tei sor o raáti. Dór see dósta roópni kóli ta soónaka.

Kánna saúla viás, yon mookté mándi jal, ta mándi ánda-dóm kóva toóvlo, ta toóvlo koráw, ta baúri swégler. Dik asár at léndi. Diktássa jáfri kóli adré teéro méríben?"

"Kékera," pendé yon, "see dóva sor tátcho?"

"Our," pendás yov, "opré meéro kóshto zee."

Dóva see so gaujé pendé káter mándi. Kánna mándi sas odór, sas kómeni siménsi o' dóva varéngro adré o gav.

TRANSLATION.

THE FAIRIES.

I heard once, many years ago, there was a miller, who lived opposite Kenilworth Castle, near Warwick. There is a hill there, and the castle stands on it. The miller was a jovial sort of fellow, fond of good living, and liquor.

One day, early in the morning, he set off with his cart and horses to go to town and sell his flour.

He never returned. They never saw him again. His cart and horses came back, but he did not.

After two years, he returned, and brought his wife some 'baccy, 'bacca dishes, and long pipes.

They asked him where he had been all those two years.

He replied, "Under the castle, yonder; but it isn't two years. Last night I was coming home, and a whole lot of fairies came and stood in a ring round me, and then they took me off to a splendid place under the castle over there.

"I ate of the best, and had every kind of drink I like—ale and wine, and spirits too. There's no water *there!* They had lots of 'baccy, and great long pipes, and they gave me plenty. They were dancing, and fiddling, and singing too all night long, and there were heaps of gold and silver.

"As soon as it was morning they let me go, and I brought this here tobacco, and 'bacca dishes, and pipes away with me. Just look at 'em. Did you ever see such things in your lives?"

"Not we," said they. "Is it all true?"

"Yes," said he; "upon my honour it is."

That is a story the people told me; and when I was there, some of the miller's descendants were still living in the village.*

* Versions of this story are common to almost all mythologies.

HOW PETALENGRO WENT TO HEAVEN.

OLD DIALECT.

Mandi pookerova toot sar Petalengro ghiás kater mi Doovelesko kerí :—

Yek divvus mi Doovel viás adré bitto gav. Kek nanéj kitchema sas adói. Yov ghiás adré Petalengro's kair. Yov sootadás odoi sor doova raati.

Adré o saula o Petalengro's poori romni pendás. "Komova te jal adré mi Doovolesko kerí kanna merova."

Mi Doovel diktás adré laki moof. Yov pendás "Maw trash. Too nastís te jal adré o bengesko tan. Odoi see rovoben ta kairing wafedo mooláw ta danding ti danáw. Tooti see kek nanéi danáw. Too jasa adré meero kerí."

Yov pendás kater laki rom. "Delova tooti stor kola. So bootodáir too komesa te lel?"

O Petalengro pendás "Komova. O moosh so jala opré meero pobesko rook, nastis te wel talé. Doova see yek kova.

"Komova. O moosh so beshela opre o kova so mandi kerova greiesti choxa opré, nastis te atch opré apopli. Dula see doof kola

"Komova. O moosh so jala adré meero bitto sastera mokto, nastissa te wel avrí. Dula see trin kola

"Komova. Meero hoofa see mandi adré sorkon cheerus, ta kanna beshova opré-les kek moosh nastís te kair mandi te atch opré. Dula see o stor kola so komova feterdáir."

Mi Doovel pendás yov 'Our' kater sor dula kola, so yov pootchdás-les. Yov ghiás opré lesko drom.

Palla doova o Petalengro jivdás dosta dosta besháw.

Yek divvus o Bauro-shorokono-mulo-moosh viás. Yov pendás kater o Petalengro "Av mansa!"

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Mook mandi pen 'kooshko divvus' kater meeri poori romni. Too jasa opré meero rook te lel pobé."

Yov ghiás opré o rook. Nastís te wel talé apopli. O Petalengro kedás-les pen "Mookova toot bikonyo bish besháw." Yov pendás doova. Yov viás talé.

Palla bish beshaw, yov viás *apopli*. Yov pendás "Av mansa!"

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Too shan kinó. Besh talé opré doova kova." Sas o kova so yov kedás o greiesto choxa opré.

Yov beshtás talé opré lesti. Nastissa te atch opré *apopli*. O Petalengro kedás-les pen "Mookova tootí bikonyo bish beshaw *apopli*." Yov pendás doova. Yov atchdás opré.

Palla bish beshaw *apopli* o BENG viás. Yov pendás "Av mansa."

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Kek jaw sig, mi pooro chavo! Mé shom jaw kooshto sar tooti. Mook mandi dik tooti jal adré kova bitto sastera mokto."

Yov ghiás adré-les. Nastissa te wel avrí. O Petalengro chidás o mokto adré o yog. Kanna les sas loho-tatto yov chidás-les opré o kova so yov kedás o greiesto choxa opré. Yov koordás-les sar sor lesko roozlophen. O Beng rovdás ta kordás avrí sor o cheerus "Mook mandi jal. Mookóva tooti bikonyo adré sor cheerus." Kanna o Petalengro sas sor kino, yov mooktás o Beng jal.

Palla waver doosta dooro cheerus mi Doovel bítchadás yek o' mi Doovel's tatcho gairé. Yov pendás "Av mansa kater o Bengesko tan."

O Petalengro pendás "Sor tatcho."

Kanna o Beng diktás-les, yov pendás "Jal avrí sig, wafedo gairo. Kek komova tooti akéi."

Jaw o tatcho gairo liás-les kater mi Doovel's tem. Mi Doovel pootchdás "Welessa too avrí o Bengesko tan?"

O Petalengro pendás "Kek." Mi Doovel pendás "Jal avrí sig, wafedo gairo. Kek komova tooti akéi."

O Petalengro pendás "Mook mandi dik adré teero kair." Mi Doovel pivvdás o wooda. O Petalengro wooserdás lesko hoofa adré. Prasterdás. Beshtás talé opré-les, ta pendás kater mi Doovel "Nastissa too te kair mandi jal kenáv."

Doova şeş sar o Petalengro ghiás kater mi Doovel's kair.

THE SAME.

NEW DIALECT.

Mandi'll pooker tooti *how the* Petalengro jal'd adré mi Doovel's kair.

Yek divvus mi Doovel wel'd adré a bitti gav, *and* latch'd kekeno kitchema odói, *so he* jal'd adré *the* Petalengro's kair, *and* sooter'd odói sor doova raati.

Adré *the* saula *the* Petalengro's poori romri pen'd. "I'd kom to jal adré mi Doovel's kair *when* mandi mers," so mi Doovel dik'd adré lati's mooí, *and* pen'd "Maw trash Tootí *can't* jal adré *the* Bengesko tan, 'cause odói *there's* rovoben *and* danding o' danyaw, *and* tooti's danyaw are sor nasher'd avrí *your* mooí. Tooti *shall* jal adré meeri kair."

And he pen'd to lati's rom "Mandi'll del tooti stor kovas. So *does* tooti kom?"

"*The* Petalengro pen'd "Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* jals opré meero rook to lel pobos, *can't* wel talé apopli. Doova's yek kova.

"Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* beshes opré *the* kova mandi kairs greiesto chokas opre, *can't* atch opré apopli. Doova's doof kovas.

"Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* jal s adré meeri bitto sastera mokto, *can't* wel avrí apopli. Doova's trin kovas.

"Mandi koms *as* meeri hoofa *may be mine* adré sor cheerus, *and when* mandi beshes apré lesti kek moosh *can* kair mandi atch opré apopli. Doova's *the* stor kovas *as* mandi koms."

Mi Doovel pen'd, "Our," to sor doova kovas, *and* jal'd opré lesti's drom.

Palla doova *the* Petalengro jiv'd boot adoosta beshes.

Yek divvus *the* Bauro-shorokono-moolo-moosh wel'd *and* pen'd to *the* Petalengro, "Av *with* mandi."

The Petalengro pen'd, "Atch a koosi, Bor! Mook mandi pen 'Kooshto divvus' to meeri poori romni. Tooti *can* jal

opré meeri rook, *and lel some pobos,*" *and when he jal'd opré the rook, he couldn't wel talé apopli, so the Petalengro kair'd him pen* "Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo bish beshes" *and sar sig as he pen'd doova he could wel talé.*

Palla bish beshes *he wel'd apopli and pen'd,* "Av with mandi," *and the Petalengro pen'd,* "Atch a koosi, Bor! Tooti's kini. Besh talé opré doova kova."

He besh'd talé opré the kóvva he kair'd greiesto chokas opré and couldn't atch opré apopli, so the Petaléngro kair'd him pen, "Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo bish beshes apopli," *and sar sig as he pen'd doova he could atch opré.*

Palla bish beshes *apopli the Beng wel'd and pen'd,* "Av with mandi," *and the Petalengro pen'd,* "Atch a koosi, Bor! Kek so sig, mi poori chavi. Mandi's as kooshti as tooti. Mook mandi dik tooti jal adré kovva bitti sastera mokto asár," *He jal'd adré lesti and couldn't wel avri so the Petalengro chiv'd it adré the yog, and when it was sor lolotatto he chiv'd it opré the kova he kair'd greiesto chokas opré and koor'd lesti with sor his roozlopen, and the Beng rov'd and kor'd avri sor the cheerus,* "Mook mandi jal. Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo 'dré sor cheerus," *and when the Petalengro was quite kíno, he mook'd the Beng jal.*

Palla a baúro cheerus mi Doovel bitcher'd *yek of his tatcho gairies, who pen'd to the Petalengro,* "Av with mandi to the Bengesko tan," *and the Petalengro pen'd,* "Sor tatcho."

When the Beng dik'd lesti, he pen'd, "Jal avri sig, you wafedo gairo. Mandi *doesn't* kom tooti akei."

So the tatcho gairo lel'd him to mi Doovel's tem, and mi Doovel pootch'd lésti, "Has tooti wel'd from the Bengesko tan?"

And the Petalengro pen'd, "Keker," *so mi Doovel pen'd,* "Jal avri sig, you wafedo gairo. Mandi *doesn't* kom tooti akei."

And the Petalengro pen'd, "Mook mándi dik adré *your* kair," *and sar sig as mi Doovel piv'd the wooda, the Petalengro wooser'd his hoofa adré, and praster'd, and besh'd*

talé opré lestí, and pen'd to mi Doovel, "Tooti *can't* kair mandí jal kenáw."

Doova's *the* drom *the* Petalengro jal'd adré mi Doovel's kair.*

Translations.



**THE TARNO BOSHNO AND THE BARVALO
BAR.**

THE YOUNG COCK AND THE DIAMOND.

*A tarno boshno wi' doof trin kannies, lesko romnies, sas
A young cock with two (or) three hens, his wives, was
dikin' for choomoni to hol opré a chikesko-chumba. Yov
looking for something to eat on a dung-hill. He
latched odol a barvalo bar and pen'd ajáw: "Mandí'd
found there a diamond, and said thus: "I'd
sigadáir latch a koosi ghiv te chiv adré mi pur dan sor
sooner find a little corn to put into my belly than all
the barvalo bars talé the kam."
the diamonds under the sun."*

SAR THE JOOKEL NASHERED HIS MAS.

HOW THE DOG LOST HIS MEAT.

*A chooro dinilo jookel sas peerin' posha the paani-rig wi'
A poor foolish dog was walking near the water-side with
koosi mas adré leski mool. Diktás kumeni kova pensa
a little meat in his mouth. He saw some thing like*

* This story is taken from "Hone's Every Day Book," ed. 1857, vol. i., p. 447. The translations were originally my own, but have been so altered, amended, and criticised by Gypsy auditors, that we have included them here, as examples of the two dialects.— H. T. C.

waver mas adr  o paani. Yov pirived lesko danyaw to other meat in the water. He opened his teeth to lel o waver mas, ta mookt s o tatcho kova pel tal  get the other meat, and let the real thing fall down adr  o paani. Jaw sor lesko hoben sas nashedo. Yek into the water. So all his food was lost. One shosho adr  o k ro see mol doot adr  o wesh. rabbit in the pot is worth two in the wood.

THE LOLO-WESHKENO JOOKEL AND LESKO PORI.

THE FOX AND HIS TAIL.

Yek divvus a lolo-w shkeno-jookel sas lino by lesko pori One day a red-wood-dog (fox) was caught by his tail adr  a tilomengro. Yov pend s kater his kokero, "So in a trap. He said to himself, "What kerova mandi ken w? Nast s lova lesti avr  apopli." shall I do now? I cannot get it out again." Tardad s-les ta mookt s-les palla lesti adr  o weshkeni-He pulled it and left it behind him in the wood-tilomengro. Palla doova yov sas al dj t  sikker his holder (-trap). After that he was ashamed to show him-kokero kater leski palaw. Kord s-len toketan , ta pend s self to his mates. He called them together, and said aj w: "Mook sor mendi chin moro pory w tal . Kek nanel thus: "Let all of us cut our tails off. No kooshto jafri koli to mendi." Talla a pooro jinomeskro good (are) such things to us." But an old knowing jookel pend s, "Kanna meero nogo pori see lino adr  yek, dog said, "When my own tail is taken in one, kerova aj w, tast s, talla righerova-les ken w." I will do so, if I can, but I will keep it now."

THE BAURO HOLOMENGRO JOOKEL AND THE
TIKNO BOKOCHO.

THE WOLF AND THE LITTLE LAMB.

Yek divvus a bauro holomengro jookel ghiás kater *the*
One day a big ravenous dog (wolf) went to the
paani-rig to pee, and a tikno bokocho sas odoí tei,
water-side to drink, and a little lamb was there too,
peen' kek door from lesti. *And the bauro holomengro*
drinking not far from him. And the wolf
jookel sas doosta bokalo, and dik'd the tikno bokocho, and
was very hungry, and saw the little lamb, and
pen'd, "Hoíno shom mé tusa. Kairessa sor o paani
said, "Angry am I with thee. Thou makest all the water
mokado." Pendás o tikno bokocho, "Kek mandi see.
dirty." Said the little lamb, "Not I is it.
O paani nashers talé from tooti to mandi, 'jaw nastissa
The water runs down from thee to me, so cannot
mandi kair o paani mokado." Pendás o bauro holomengro
I make the water dirty." Said the wolf,
jookel, "Tooti's jaw wafedo sar teero dad ta dei;
"Thou art as bad as thy father and mother,"
mandi maurdóm lendi dooí. Mandi maurova tooti." Yov
I killed them both. I will kill thee." He
hodás lesti opré.
ate it up.

PATER NOSTER.

(Compare six versions, Pott, ii., 472, *et seq.*; also those
in the Appendices to Borrow's "Zincali," and in his
"Lavo-lil.")

Moro Dad, so see adré mi Duvellesko kerí, te wel teero
kralisom; Too zee *be* kedo adré chik, jaw see adré mi
Duvellesko kerí. Del mendi kova divvus moro divvusly

mauro ; ta *fordel* mendi moro wafedo-kerimus, pensa mendi *fordels* yon ta kairs wafedo *aposh* mendi, ta lel mendi kek adré wafedo-kerimus. Jaw keressa te righer mendi avrí wafedo. Jaw see ta jaw see.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

CREED.

(Compare two versions, Pott, ii., 470, 471; and those in Borrow's "Lavo-lil.")

Mandi patser * adré mi Duvel, o Dad sor-ruzlo, kon kedás mi Duvelesko kerí, ta chik ;

Ta 'dré Duvelesko Chavo, lesko yekino tikno, moro Duvel, kon o Tatcho Mulo lino. Beeno palla o Tatchi Tarni Duveleski Juvel, so's nav sas Mary, ta kedás wafedo talé Pontius Pilate, jaw sas mordno opré o rook, moolo ta poorosto. Yov jal'd talé adré o Bengesko Tan. Trin divvuses palla doova yov wel'd opré *apopli* avrí o Mulo Tan. Yov jal'd opré adré mi Duvelesko kerí, beshtás opré o tatcho wast *of* mi Duvel, o Dad sor ruzlo. Avrí doova tan yov avesa † *apopli*, pensa pookinyus, te bitcher o jido ta o mulo.

Mandi patser * adré o Tatcho Mulo, o tatcho Hinditemengro's Kongri, o rokerin' *of* koshto *folki*, o *fordeloness of* wafedopens, o atchin' opré *apopli of* o troopus, ta o meriben kedo *for* sor chairus. Jaw see ta jaw see.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

(Compare Pott, ii., 488.)

I.

Mandi shom teero tatcho Doovel. Kek komeni Doovel's see tooti talla mandí.

* Patsova.

† Avela.

II.

Maw kair tooti kek komeni foshono kookelo, na kek pensa waver kova palla lesti ta see adré Duvelesko kerí opré, adré o chik talé, *or* 'dré o paani talé o chik. Maw pel talé kater lendi. Maw pootch lendi te del tooti variso. Maw pen teero lavyaw kater léndi, 'jaw mandi teero tatcho Doovel shom tatcho Doovel, ta kairova o chavé dooker *for* o dad's wafedo-pens 'jaw door sar o pooro dad's chavé, ta lenghi chavé tei, so kek nanei komela (komenna) mandi, ta siker komoben kater lendi so komesa (komenna) mandi ta kairesa (kairenna) meero tatcho trad.

III.

Maw lel teero Doovel's nav bonges, jaw mi Doovel kek tilesa (tilela) lesti sor tatcho so lels lesko nav bonges.

IV.

Maw bisser te righer tatcho o Kooroko divvus. Shov divvusaw too bootiesá ta kair sor so see tooti te kair, talla o trin ta stor divvus see o tatcho doovel's kooroko. 'Dré lesti maw kair komeni booti, too, ta teero chavo, ta teeri chei, ta teero mooshkeni bootiengro, ta teero joovni bootiengro, teeri groovné, ta o gaújo so see adré teero tan. Jaw 'dré shov divvusaw mi Doovel kedás mi Doovelesko kerí, ta o chik, o bauro londo paani, ta sor so see adré lesti, ta beshtás talé o trin ta stor divvus ta kedás chichi. Jaw mi Doovel pendás kooshto o trin ta stor divvus ta kedás-les tatcho.

V.

Kair kooshtoben kater teero dad ta teeri dei, 'jaw too jivesa bauro cheerus adré o tem so teero tatcho Doovel dels tooti.

VI.

Maw too maur.

VII.

Maw sōv sar gairies talla teero nogo romni. Kek nanei too sōv troostal waver moosh's romni.

VIII.

Maw too chor.

IX.

Maw sovlohol bonges *aposh* o gairé so see posha tooti.

X.

Maw too pootch troostal vaniso kova ta naneí see teero. Maw kom o moosh's kair so see posha tooti. Maw kom lesko romni, na lesko bootiengro, ta lesko bootiengri rakli, na lesko mooshkeni groovni, na lesko meila, na variso kova so see lesti.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.

(Psalm xxiii. 1—6, Bible Version.)

1. O Doovel see meero bokorengro *so* odoi mandí nastís *wantasova* chichi; *or*, Meero Doovel see meero bokorengro kek nanneí *wantasova*.

2. Yov kairs (kairela) mandí te sov telé adré o chorengri poovyaw. Yov *leleth* mandí posh-rig o shookár paani; *or*, o atchlo paani.

3. Kairela tatcho *to* mandí's meripen, kanna shom mullo. Yov *sikereth* mandí adré o tatcho drom ajáv lesko nav's *sake-os*.

4. Our. *Though* mandí *peereth* adrál o kaulo meripen-drom, mandí's kek *atrash of* kek wáfedo, *for* too shan posha mandí. Teero ran, ta teero kosht kaireнна yon mandí kooshtoben.

5. Too kairéss *a* misalli 'glal mandí, aglál meero wafedo-*folki*. Too chivéss tulipen opré meero shoro, ta meero koro *nasheth* párdal.

6. Tatcho kooshtoben, ta tatcho komoben, wel palla mandí sor o divvuses te meero meriben; ta mandí jivova adré mi Doovelesko kair sor mi meriben.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

THE SEVEN LOAVES MIRACLE.

(Mark viii. 1—8.)

1. Adré kola divvusáw, kanna sas dosta komeni odof lelin' chichi sor kova cheerus, mi Doovel pootchtás lesko *folki*, ta pendás kater lendi.

2. Mandi shom toogno talla sor o *folki*. Yon sas mandi trin divvusáw, ta kek nanef lendi sas yon te hol sor kova cheerus.

3. Te wel mandi te bitcherova-len avrí kater lenghi kairáw, yon penna [perenna] talé o' bok. Dosta lendi vién door dosta.

4. Lesko nogo *folki* pendás to yov. "Sar sastís te yek moosh del jaw kisi moosháw mauro dosta te hol te porder lenghi peráw adré kova wafedo-dikin' tan?"

5. Yov pootchtás lendi. "Sar kisi chelé mauré see toot?" Yon pen'd, "Door trinyáw ta yek."

6. Yov pendás lendi te besh talé o poov (*or*, *chik*). Yov liás o dooř trinyáw ta yek chelé mauré. Yov del'd parikabén kater mi Doovel. Yov pogadás o mauro, diás-les kater leski *folki* te besh aglál lendi sor. Yon kair'd ajáw.

7. (Ta) yon lián door trin bitta matchi. Yov del'd lesko kooshto lav, ta pookadás yon te besh lesti talé aglál lendi.

8. Jaw yon hodé ta lenghi peráw sor lendi pordé sas. Yon lel'd opré, talla yon hodé, dooř trinyáw ta yek kooshné pordo o' pogado hoben, so sas mooklo talla yon porder'd sor lendi peráw.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

LOVE YOUR ENEMIES.

(Luke vi. 27—31.)

27. Mandi pooker kater too, "Kom asár teero wafedo *folki*. Kair koshto kater dula te kairs wafedo kater toot.

28. Kom too dola *folki* kanna yon pen wafedo laváw kater tooki. Mong asár mi Duvel kanna yon kels bonges kater tooki.

29. Kanna yon del toot pré yek rig *o'* ti moor, chiv *o* waver kater lendi. Yov te lela teero plashta, maw penaw te yov lela teero choxa tei.

30. Del kater sorkon moosh ta pootchela vaniso kova toti. Dova komeni lela teero koli pootch lesti kek komi.

31. Kair too kater waver mooshaw, jaw too komessa lendi te kel tooti.

THE WIDOW'S SON.

(Luke vii. 11—15.)

11. Ta *wel'd* ajaw *o* divvus palla, yov *jal'd* adré *a* shorokono gav. *O* nav sas Nain. Dosta *o'* lesti shorokono mooshaw ghién lesti, ta dosta waver *folki*.

12. Talla yov viás kater *o* stigher *o* bauro shorokono gav, yov diktás *a* moolo moosh and'*d* avri *o* stigher. Yov sas *o* tatcho yek *o'* lesko dei. Yoř sas *a* peevli gairi, ta dosta *folki* sas posha yoř.

13. Kanna mi Doovel diktás yoř, yov kom'*d* lati. Pendás mi Doovel kater lati. "Maw rōv too."

14. Yov viás. Chivdás lesko vast opré *o* kova so yon righer'*d* *o* moolo gairo opré. Yon (ta) rigadás-les atchté lendi (*or* yon atch'*d*). Pendás mi Doovel, "Tarno moosh, (ta) sas moolo, atch opré jido."

15. Yov, ta sas moolo, atchtás lesko kokero opré. Talla atchtás opré, rokadás. Meero Doovel talla dél'*d* kova tarno moosh *to* lesko dei.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

THE SUPPER.

(Luke xiv. 16—24.)

16. Yek raati gairo kedás bauro holomus, ta poochdás boot doosta *folki* te *wel*, ta hol lesti.

17. Ta yov bitchadás lesko bootsiengro, *at* hoben-chairos, te pen lendi, kon sas poochlo, "Av. Sor kola see tatcho k'naw. *Wel* adré."

18. Ta yon sor, *with* yek zee, welessa (vién) te kel veena. O *firstadér* pendás kater lesti, "Mandi kindóm kotor poov, ta jova te dik lesti. Mongova tooti kair mandi veenlo."

19. Ta yek waver pendás, "Mandi kindóm pansh *joke* mooshkeni groovni, ta jova te dik palla lendi. Mandi mongova tooti kair mandi veenlo."

20. Ta yek waver pendás, "Mandi romedóm kedivvus kater joovel, mandi nastissa te wel."

21. Palla doova o bootsiengro welassa (viás) ta sikadás kater lesko Rei dula kola. Ta kanno o Shorokno-pardal-o-kair shoondás, yov sas hoíno, ta pendás kater o bootsiengro, "Jal avrí sig adré o bauré-gavesti-dromaw, ta adré o bitté-gavesti-dromaw, ta and adré kova tan dula mooshaw ta joovels so see choorokné, ta o kek-mooshengri, ta o longé, ta o korodé."

22. Ta o bootsiengro kedás ajáw, ta yov wel'd apopli, ta pendás kater lesko Rei. "Rei! mandi kedóm sor too pendás, ta sor o skaminé kek nanéi pordo."

23. Ta o Rei pendás kater o bootsiengro, "Jal avrí ta dik adré o bauré dromaw, ta talé o boryaw, ta kair lendi wel adré, sar meero kair *be* pordo."

24. Mandi pookerova tumendi kek nanéi dula gairé so sas poochlé holessa (holenna) yek koosi meero hoben."

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

(Luke xv. 11—32.)

11. Yekorus yek gairo sas dooí chavé.

12. Ta o tarnodaír pendás kater lesko dad. "Dad! Dé mandi o kotor *o'* kóli ta peréla mandi." Ta yov diás lendi lesko jivoben.

13. Ta, kek dósta divusáw palla, o tarnodaír chavo chidás sor ketané ta yov liás lesko drom adré dóoro tem, ta odoi yov nashedás sor lesko kola 'dré wáfedo jivoben.

14. Ta kanna yov nashedás sor, oddí sas bauro bokaloben adré doova tem ta yov viás te kom kumeni te hol.

15. Ta yov ghiás ta pandás lesti kokero kater gavengro of doova tem, ta o moosh bitchadás-les adré o poovyaw te del hoben kater baulé.

16. Ta komessa (komdás) te porder lesko pur *with* o kola so o baulé hodé. Ta kek gairo diás leski vaniso.

17. Ta kanna yov diktás lesti kokero yov pendás, "Sar kisi mi daleski pessadé bootsiengri si mauro dosta ta dosta, ta mandí merova bokalo.

18. Mandi atchova opré ta jova kater meero Dad, *and* penova lesti, Meero Dad! Kedóm wafedo aposh mi Doovel ta tooti.

19. Ta mandí shom kek komi mol *to be* kordo teero chavo. Kair mandí sar yek *o'* teero pessado bootsiengri."

20. Ta yov atchdás ta viás kater lesko Dad. Ta kanna yov sas ajáv *a* bauro door avrí, lesko dad diktás-les ta yov sas dosta toogno, ta nashdás, ta pedás opré lesko men ta choomadás-les.

21. Ta o chavo pendás kater lesti dad, "Mandi kedóm wafedo apósh mi Doovel ta 'dré teero dikimus ta mandí shom kek komi mol *to be* kordo teero chavo."

22. Ta o dad pendás kater lesko bootsiengri, "And avrí o feterdaír ploxta ta chiv-les opré lesti, ta chiv wongusti opré lesko wast, ta choxáv opré lesko peeré.

23. Ta and akeí o tikno groovni so see kedo tullo, ta maur lesti, ta mook mendi hol ta *be* mishto adré moro zeeáv.

24. Jaw mi chavo sas mulo ta see jido apopli. Yov sas nashedo talla see yov latchno apopli." Ta yon vián (viás) *to be* mishto adré lenghi zeeáv.

25. Lesko poorodaír chavo sas adré o poov. Jaw yov viás ta sas posha o kair yov shoondás o boshomengri ta o kelopen.

26. Ta yov kordás bootsiengro ta pootchdás, "So see?"

27. O bootsiengro pendás, "Teero pal viás ta teero dad mordás o tullo tikno groovni, jaw yov liás-les sor kooshto apopli."

28. O poorodáir chavo sas hoño ta pendás yov'd kek jal adré. Jaw lesko dad viás avri ta pootchdás-les te wel adré.

29. Ta yov diás lav ta pendás kater lesko dad, "Dordi ! So kisi beshaw mandi kedóm sorkon kola too pootchdás (pootchdán) mandi? Kekeno cheerus mandi pogadóm teero trad. Kekeno cheerus too diás man bokoro te kel peias sar meero komýáw.

30. Jaw sig meero pal avela, maurdás too lesti o tullo tikno groovni, ta yov nashedás sor teero jivoben sar loobniáw."

31. Lesko dad pendás, "Mi chavo ! Too shan mansa sorkon cheerus ta sor meero kola see tooti.

32. Tatcho sas mendi te kel peias. Teero pal sas mulo. Yov see jido apopli. Yov sas nashedo ta see latchno apopli."

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

(Luke xvi. 19—31.)

19. Yekorus sas barvalo moosh kon sas rido adré lolo poxtan ta yoki rivoben ta hodás kooshko hoben sórkon divusáw.

20. Sas mongamengro tei. O nav see lesti *Lázarus*. Yov sas chido kater o wooda sor naflo ta pordo o' wafedo tanaw.

21. Yov pootchdás o barvalo gairo to mook yov lel o bito kotoré o' mauro so pedás talé o barvalo gairo's misali. Jookels vián tei ta kossadé lesko wafedo tanáw opré lesti.

22. O mongamengro merdás, ta yek o' mi Doovel's tatcho gairé liás-les adré *Abraham's* berk adré mi Duvelesko tem. O barvalo moosh merdás tei, ta yov sas poorasto.

23. Kanna yov sas adré o Bengesko tan, yov sas dookadno ta diktás *Abraham* doovorí adré mi Duvelesko tem, ta diktás *Lazarus* adré lesko berk.

24. O Barvalo moosh rovdás ta pendás, "Méero dad, Abraham! Te wel tooti komoben opré mandi ta bitcher Lazarus te chiv lesko nei adré paani ta kel meero chib shilalo. Shom dosta dookadno adré kova yog."

25. Abraham pendás, "Chor! Kek bisser too? Adré teero meripen ta liás (lián) kooshti kola, pensa Lazarus liás wafedo kola. Kenáw yov see kedo mishto ta too shan dookadno.

26. Ta, poshrig sor dula kola, bauro hev see chido posh drom o' mendi ta tooti, jaw dula gairé so komena te jal avrí mi Duvellesko tem kater tooti odoi nastissa, ta dula gairé so komena te wel avrí o bengesko tan akéi nastissa."

27. O barvalo moosh pendás, "Kair mandi dova koshto, Dad, te bitcher Lazarus kater meero dadesko kair.

28. Pansh palaw see mandi. Mook Lazarus pooker lendi. Trashova yon wena akéi adré kova wafedo bengesko tan."

29. Abraham penela kater lesti, "Moses ta waveré bauro rokeromengri see lendi. Mook ti palaw shoon kater lendi."

30. O barvalo moosh pendás, "Kek, dad Abraham. Sar yek moosh ghiás kater lendi avrí o mulo tem yon kerena mishto."

31. Abraham pendás. "Sar kek shoonena Moses ta o waveré bauro rokeromengri, yon kek nanéi patserena sar yek moosh avela kater lendi avrí o mulo tem."

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

ZACCHÆUS.

(Luke xix. 1—6.)

1. Ta Jesus viás adré ta ghiás adrál Jericho.

2. Ta dordi sas odoi a Moosh, lesko nav Zacchæus. Yov sas a shorokono Moosh, ta barvalo sas-ló.

3. Ta yov kedás o feterdaír te dik Jesus kon yov sas, ta nastís kel ajaw. A bito moosh sas yov.

4. Ta yov nashedás ta ghiás opré adré *a* rook te dik lesti, *for* yov sas te peer talé dova drom.

5. *And* kanna Jesus viás kater tan, yov diktás opré ta diktás-les odoi, ta pendás lesti. "Zacchæus, kair yeka ta av talé, atchova ke-divvus kater teero kair."

6. Yov kedás yeka, vias talé ta liás-les keré *wi'* tatçho zee.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

(Luke x. 11—18.)

11. Mandi shom o kooshto bokromengro (*or* Basengro). O kooshto Basengro dela lesko meripen *for* o bokré.

12. *But* yov kon see pessado te dik palla o bokré, ta kon's see kek nanéi o bokré, kanna dikela o bauro-holomengro-jookel *welin'*, mukela o bokré ta prasterela, ta o bauro-holomengro-jookel lela len, ta kairela o bokré praster sor paudel o tem.

13. O gairo, kon see pessado te dik palla o bokré, prasterela sar sig yov see pessado, ta yov kesserela kek *for* o bokré.

14. Mandi shom o kooshto Basengro, ta mandi jinova meeri bokré, ta mandi shom jinlo *of* meero.

15. Sar o Dad jinela mandi, ajáv mandi jinova o Dad, ta mandi chivova talé meero meeripen *for* o bokré.

16. Ta mandi shan waver bokré, kon shan (*or* so see) kek *of* meero pandomengro. Yon tei mandi andova dula tastís, ta yon shoonesa (shoonenna) mandi, kanna mandi kaurova lendi, ta mandi kelova yek pandomengro, ta kek nanéi *but* yek basengro pardel o bokré.

17. Meero Dad komessa (komela) mandi, 'jaw see mandi chivova talé meero meripen, ta lelova lesti *apopli*.

18. Kek moosh lels lesti *amandi*, mandi chivova lesti talé mi-kokero. Mandi kerova te chiv lesti talé, ta lel lesti *apré* *apopli*. Meero Dad diás mandi kovva kova te kair.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

Miscellaneous.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Sor o Lundra Romani chalé mookté Lundra konáw.* Sor vién talé kova *Notherengri* tem. Komela lesti feterdér konáw, kei yon *used* asár te ven yek chairus. Sor adré waver dromáw righerén lendi kokeré, *for* sor jals kater paaneska gaváw konáw. Bitá kerimus kek nanéi kelela lendi konáw. Yon venna sor reiaw ta raunia konáw. Nanéi yon konáw sas yon beshaw dosta paulé. Trashenna te atch adré o bauro gaváw yek cheerus. Konáw yon atchenna 'dré o feterdér gaváw te yon latchenna. Konáw choorokono hoben kek kela lendi konáw. Yon lela o feterdér masáw, ta cheriklé, ta kanya, ta papinyaw, ta shoshé, ta kanengré, ta gofa. Jivenna konáw opré o feterdér hoben see adré o tem.

All the London Gypsies have left London now.* All come down to these northern parts. They like it better now, (than) where they used to go once. They all keep themselves in other ways, for all go to watering-places now. Small sport does not do for them now. They are all become gentlemen and ladies now. They are not now as they were many years ago. They used to be afraid to stop in the big towns once. Now they stop in the best towns they can find. Poor victuals won't do for them now. They get the best meat, birds, hens, geese, rabbits, hares, and puddings. They live now on the best food there is in the land.

SPEED THE PARTING GUEST.

Chairus see konáw te jal te kerí. Too atchessa bootodér akei, too nasherela teero prasterin' kister kater Mooshkeni-

* This is not the case.

gav. Kair sig kerí, ta maw nasher teero chairus. Talla too nasher ti chairus, too atchessa adré kova gav sor raati ti kokeró. Kek ti cheiáw jinela (jinenna) kei shan too. Yon bitcherenna prastermengri palla tooki te latch tooki popli. Ajáw kair sig, jaw tooki. Kair o feterdér tooki kerí, ta mi Doovel jaw tusa. Kair sig, wel apopli kater mandi popli. And mandi choomoni koshtó. Ta pooker o waver rei te and mandi dosta tovlo te toov monghi kanna shom kokeró a' raati.

It is time now to go home. If you stop longer here, you will lose your train to Manchester. Make haste home, and don't waste your time. If you waste your time, you will stop in this town all night (by) yourself. Your servants don't know where you are. They will send policemen after you to find you again. So make haste, be off. Make the best of your way home, and God be with you. Make haste, come again to me. Bring me something nice. And tell the other gentleman to bring me plenty of tobacco for me to smoke when I am alone at night.

THE CHILD'S CAUL.

And mandi kova so see tikno beeno troostál paudel lenghi mooíaw. Lel mandi a mootsi talé o tikno, kanna see beeno. Mootsi see pardál lenghi mooíaw, kanna see yon beené.

NAUSEA.

Savo wafedo soong see akeí. So see? Soongela jaw wafedo. Mandi soongova kand akeí, boot dosta te kair mandi te charer opré. Mook mendi jas talé o bauro drom.

What a bad smell there is here. What is it? It smells so bad. I smell a something here, sufficient to make me vomit. Let us go down the main road.

STAG-HUNT.

Dikás mendi kater dulla staani. Yon pooderenna lendi te lendi yogomengri.

Let us watch these stags. They are shooting them with their guns.

AN ASSAULT.

Yon tardadé dova chookní avrí meero wast. Yon dié man pardál o shoro lesti. Yon sovlohol'd kater mandí. Pendás kater mandí, "Too rattfullo poooro jookel. Maurova toot."

They wrenched that whip out of my hand. They hit me on the head with it. They swore at me. They said to me, "You cursed old hound. I will kill you."

HIDING.

Dik odot! Hokki!! Moosh wela palla mendi. Praster tooki! Hoxyter tooki pardál dova bar, ta kair sig te garav toot. O gairo dikela kater mandí. Yon kair'd godli. Yon kordé avrí. You rovdé, shooldé tei. Kek yon shoondé lendi. Te wel sor mendi mordené. O Beng sas adré lenghi kannáw, kek nanéi shoondé mendi.

Look there! See! A man is coming after us. Run! Jump over that hedge, and be quick and hide yourself.

The man is watching me. They made a noise. They called out. They bawled, and whistled too. They did not hear them. We shall all be killed. The devil was in their ears, that they did not hear us.

WASHING, SHOPPING, ETC.

Mook mendi tōv mauro koli adré kova nashin' paani. Kossier lesti avrí. Ghióm kater masengro boodika. Mandí diktóm o feterdér kotor o' mas. Lióm-les talé. Lióm o

choori. Chindóm-les, sar mandi komova. Kek o rei pardál o boodika pen'd chichi kater mandi. Chichi nanei pendás. Sadás mandi. Pendás mandi, "Too jinessa—teero *folki* jinenna—so see o feterdér mas. Too komessa sorkon chairus te lé o grōvneski bool.

Let us wash our clothes in this stream. Clean it out. I went to the butcher's shop. I saw the best piece of meat. I took it down. I took the knife. I cut it, as I like. The shopman said nothing to me. He said nothing; he laughed at me. He said to me, "You know—your people know—which is the best meat. You like always to take the beefsteak."

STEALING A WIFE.

Rinkené see-lé? Te wel mandi kater teero kair, chorova monghi yek o' teero rinkenodér raklia te lel yek mandi. Righerova lati te wel meero romni, te wel yoř rinkenés, ta koshtó, ta kek loobni. Kek né too wela palla mandi te lel yoř pauli popli. Maw lel mandi opré troostál chorin' teero bootsi-*in'* rakli.

Are they pretty? If I come to your house, I will steal one of your prettiest girls, that I may have one. I will keep her to be my wife, if she is pretty, and good, and not loose. Don't come after me to take her back again. Don't take me up for stealing your servant girl.

SICKNESS AND RECOVERY.

Mandi kaliko kooroko shō'mas jaw nafelo adré meero chooro pur. Wafedo dosta sas mandi te mer. Kek komeni sas posha mandi te del mandi koosi paani. Shō'mas te meróva.

Troostál meero koshto komomusti Doovel ker'd mandi koshto, ta sor tátcho popli, ta tatcho shom konáv. Parik

meero koshto Doovel. Kek komeni sas ker'd man kooshto te yov.

Last week I was very ill (in my poor stomach). I felt as if I was going to die (lit., bad enough was I to die). No one was near me to give me a drop of water. I must die.

But my good merciful God cured me and made me right again, and now I am well. Thank God. No one cured me but He Himself.

PAZEROBEN.

Mandi see adr  pazeroben. Mandi pazerova dova kova. Pazerova monghi dova kova tast s. Kek nane  kek lovo adr  meero poosti kon w. Pesserova lesti waver chairos.

CREDIT,

I am in debt. I will get that thing on trust. I will get that thing on trust, if I can. I have no money in my pocket now. I will pay for it another time.

IPSE DIXIT.

Jinessa too Westaurus? Jinessa too o pooro Romano chal? Lesko nav see Westaurus.

Kooshto jinomeskro see yov. Yov jins bootod r talla sor tumendi. Kekera shoond m jafra moosh see yov. Yov see kooshto dosta jinomengro te kel *a* shorokono Pookenyus, ta moo engro. Kekera shoond m vaniso Romani-chal talla yov te roker pensa yov rokerela. Meero waver gairo ta jals *wi*" mandi see *a* mootengro. Mandi see *a* tatcho Drabengro. Yov, ta mandi, pens yek *to* awaver, "Mendi *jal n*' te kel *a* moo engro *of* yov te dik palla mendi, te besh adr  o Bauri, kanna o shorokon  rokerenna te o sterimengri. Yov *will* pooker mendi sorkon lav w te wel Romani-chal w adr  steripen ta jal agl l o Pookenyus. Yov see koshto dosta lesti, te kel aj w."

Kekera shoondóm jafra jinomeskro moosh see yov adré mi meriben.

Do you know Sylvester Boswell? Do you know the old Gypsy? His name is Sylvester. He is a capital scholar. He knows more than all the rest of you. I never heard such another. He is sharp enough to be a Lord Chief Justice, or a lawyer. I never heard any Gypsy but him to talk as he talks. My friend (lit., my other man that goes with me) is a lawyer. I am a doctor. He and I say one to another, "We (are) going to make a lawyer of him to look after us, and sit at the Assizes, when the bigwigs plead for the prisoners. He will always send us word if any Gypsies come to prison to go before the Justice. He is quite fit to do so."

I never heard such a clever man as he in all my life.

A REMINDER.

Maw bisser, rei, meeri poori staadia, too pendás too andessa mandi. Parikeráw toot, rei. Too shan koshto reiáw kater mandi. Mandi komova tumendi, reiaw. Ta maw bisser dova poori ploxta too pendás te and *to* mandi. Kair sig tei, rei, tastís. Mandi komova te lel lesti sig, jaw kisi brishno wela talé konáw, ková wen cheerus.

Dosta brishno, ta hiv, ta shilalo divvusáw, ta raatia wela (wenna) sig. Dova kelela man koshto. Kela mandi te sōv shooko, ta tatto kova wen.

Do not forget, sir, my old hats which you promised you would bring me. Thank you, sir. You are good friends to me. I like you, sirs. And do not forget that old tarpaulin you promised to bring to me. Make haste too, sir, if you can. I would like to have it soon, so much rain comes down now, this winter time.

Much rain, and snow, and chilly days and nights will come soon. That (tarpaulin) will make me snug, and make me sleep dry and warm this winter.

A PROUD MAN.

Yov tildás leski shoro opré, pensa shorokono rei sas-ló.
Boonus sas-ló adré lesti, so yov ker'd.

He carried his head high, as if he were a lord. He was conceited about everything he did.

A PEDESTRIAN.

Dik *at* doova moosh. Peerela opré o drom sig. Yov jala pensi *a* shoshi-jookel. Yov kels lesti te gaujés te dik *at* lesti. Talla kedás-les, yov jals pootchas sorkon reiáw ta raunyaw te lel luva *o'* lendi, te lel lesko jivoben.

TRANSLATION.

Look at that fellow. He races along the road on foot as fleet as a greyhound. He does it to attract the Gentiles' attention. When he has finished, he asks all the gentlemen and ladies, and gets money from them, and gets his living in that way.

THE LICENCE.

See man *a* chinomengri, o pokenyus diás mandí. Pessa-dóm lesti. Yon, yekera, sas doo' kotoráw. Konáw see-lé pansh koli. Mandi see yek pansh kolenghi yek, te bikin vaniso kova. Kek trash.'pré mandí te jal te bikin koli, so komova. Kek mandí te wel lino opré troostal lesti.

TRANSLATION.

I have a licence, which the magistrate gave me. I paid for it. Once, they were two guineas; now they cost five shillings. Mine is a five shilling one, and is a general hawker's licence. I am not afraid to go and sell anything I choose. I shall not be taken up for it.

THE GREYHOUND.

Shool palla o jookel, chawoli! O yogomengri see akei
Whistle after the dog, mates! The gamekeeper is here

adré kova vesh. Maurela o choro jookel, ta yov dikela
 in this wood. He will kill the poor dog, if he sees
 lesti nashing talla o kanengri.
 it running after the hares.

THE FROG.

We have often asked Gypsies for the *Romani lav* for a frog. Charlie Boswell told us it was the "*tikeni koli as jals adré de paani, and lels de drab avri*" [little thing that goes into the water and takes the poison out]. Wester Boswell told us it was "*O stor-herengro bengesko koli ta jals adré o paani so piova*" [the four-legged diabolic thing that swims in the water which I drink]. The Gypsies in general consider any water, into which a frog goes, is fit to drink. Although they appear to have forgotten the *word* for frog, they use for toad the word which means frog in other dialects, vide *jamba, jomba* (Vocab.), but are confused when questioned about it, and say 'it is no *tatcho lav* (true word), but means *jumper*.'

THE GYPSY'S CAT.

Dik at o matchka. Kelela peias ta lesti nogo pori.
 Look at the cat. It is making fun with it own tail.
 Avela kanna shoolova.
 It will come when I whistle.

A SQUABBLE.

Dordi, dordi, choovali. Te wafedo moosh see yov.
 Pookerdás wafedo hoχaben opré mendi, o rattvalo jookel.
 Maurova lesti wonka mandi til bonnek o' lesti. Jaw see
 lesko loobni romni. Yoř see wafedodér te yov. Koorás
 amendi yon dooř, avri morro *folki's* drom, kek yon te wel
 posha mensa, jaw meriben *folki* ta pookeromengri see yon.
 Chichi nanei lendi te meriben *folki*. Pookeromengri see-
 lé. Nasherela sor mendi bonges palla lenghi nogo wafedo-
 kerimus.

Just see, mates, what a blackguard he is. He has been telling wicked lies about us, the cursed dog, I will murder him when I get hold of him. That creature his wife is just as bad. She is worse than he. Let us thrash them both, and drive them out of our society, and not let them come near us, such cut-throats and informers as they are. They are nothing but murderers. They are informers. We shall all come to grief through their misdoings.

THE APPLE-TREE.

Dordi, te goodlo pobé see odof, chowali! Maw poger o rook, chowali, mi Doovelenghi. Sor mendi te wel linó.

See, mates, what ripe apples are over there! Do not break the tree, for God's sake, mates, or we shall all be caught.

POLITE INQUIRIES.

"Sar shan, pal?" "Kek mishto, bor. Sar shan tooti? Too shanas naflo waver divvus, hor?" "Ourli; sor mendi shō'mas (shumas) wafedo dosta, waver divvus viém pardel lesti. Meero chei sas romedo o waver kooroko. Sor mendi sas motto. Koordém menghi, ta saldova (sadóm) mandi. So sas o vaveré *a-kairin'* sor o cheerus? Kaireнна; Boshervenna, ta ghivenna tei, sor o cheerus, wonka saula viás adré.

"How are you, mate?" "Not very well, friend. How are *you*? You were ill the other day, eh?" "Yes, I was; we were all ill enough the other day we came here over it. My daughter was married the other week, and we all were drunk, and fought with one another, and I laughed." "What were the others doing all the time?" "They dance, and fiddle, and sing too, all the while, till day-break."

THE JINOMESKRO GREI-ENGRO.

NEW DIALECT.

Mandi'll pen tooti, rei, a kooshto drom to kair a nokengro to dik sor tatcho. *When you're jalin' to bikin yek, lel koosi dandermengri chor, chiv it adré the grei's nok, and mook it atch odói till you wels to the Walgaurus, then tarder it avrí, and sor the wafedo kanipen will av avrí tei. And mand'i'll pen tooti konáw how to kel a bavengro. Jaw to the drabengro boodiga, and kin koosi Alowës. Kel it opré adré a bit o' crape. Chiv it adré the grei's mooí. When you avs to the Walgaurus, do you dik, you'll lel it avrí popli, and dova'll hatch the grei's baval mishto. A moosh, as mandí jins, bikin'd a bavengri grasni for bish bar by kelin' ajáw, and kin'd it popli for desh bar. Some Romani-chals chivs kil adré the grei's mooí, but the waver drom's the fetterdairest.*

THE KNOWING HORSE-DEALER.

I will tell (say) you, sir, a good way to make a glandered horse look all right. When you are going to sell one, take a few nettles (lit., a little biting-grass, put them (it) into the horse's nostrils, and let them stay there till you come to the fair; then pull them out, and all the bad matter will come out too. And I will tell you now, how to 'cook' a broken-winded horse. Go to the druggist's shop, and buy a little aloes. Do it up in a bit of crape. Put it in the horse's mouth. When you come to the fair, do you see, you will take it out again, and that will stop the horse's wind well.* A man that I know sold a broken-winded mare for twenty pounds by doing so, and bought it again for ten pounds. Some Gypsies put butter in the horse's mouth, but the other way is the best.

* Some Gypsies adminster butter scrapings and brown paper, worked up into a ball. Our friend Louis L.— declares it to be the "fetterdairest drom."—*Vide* p. 204.

Belating to Dexter and his Family.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mandi sas beeno kater Dovár. Kooromongro sas meero Dad. Beeno shō'mas adré o Kooromongri. Meero Dad, kanna shō'mas beeno, yov sas dikin' pardál o bauro yogomengri. Talla yov viás keré, ta mooktás sor kooromongri kerimus. Yov wel'd talé o Meilesko-tem, ta 'doi yov atch'd for beshaw dosta, and sor morro tikné sas anlo apré adré dova tem, and 'doi atch'd sor mendi talla yov sas mord'nó adré o Lincoln-tem. Yov merdás kanna mandí shō'mas a tikno chor.

Mi-Doovelesko yog pedás talé apré lesti, and maur'd lesti, awaver yek tei, door ketané. Door simensa sas yon. Lenghi folki chiv'd lendi door adré yek hev. 'Door mooktóm lendi, choori folki. Toogno sas mé dosta talla. Yov rivdás lesko kokero adré kooshto eezáw sorkon chairus.

Kanna yov sas poorosto, mandí lióm Romni, ta ghióm sor pardal o tem. Mandí ghióm sor pardal Ánghiterra, Notherengri-tem, and o Lavines-tem, wonka mandí vióm akef.

TRANSLATION.

I was born at Dover. My father was a soldier, and I was born in the army. My father, when I was born, was in charge of the great gun (Queen Anne's pocket-piece). After a while he came home, and left the army. He came down into Yorkshire, and there he stayed for many years, and all our family were brought up in that county, and there we all stayed after he was killed in Lincolnshire. He died when I was a lad.

The lightning struck him, and killed him and another, both together. They were cousins. Our people put them both in one grave. There I left them, poor fellows. I was much grieved at it. He always dressed well.

When he was buried, I took a wife, and went all over the country. I went all over England, Scotland, and Wales, until I came here.

HIS RESIDENCE AT CODLING GAP.

Mandi jivela konáv adré o poov, kei o gaujé kels dola kola, so yon ker kairáv te jiv adré, avrí o chik.

Te wel kova koosi poov, kei atchova mé konáv, morro nogo. Kelcla man Rei sor meero meriben.

Mandi komova te jiv kater o bauro londo paani. Mandi komova te jiv akef, kei shom konáv, besháv dosta. Kek mandi te vel kino o' lesti, jafra rinkeno tan see.

Kanna shom adré meero woodrus, te dikóv avrí, mandi dikova sor o Bauro Gav, o Bookesko Gav, ta sor o paani, ta bairé jala kater sorkon temáv.

Diktóm dova bauro yog sas hotcherela. Kanna shom (shó'mas) mandi adré meero woodrus, diktóm sor.

Yeka kova besh, adré kova lilef, diktóm bauro bairo sor dood, ta kolé sas hotchadé, ta sor o paani sor sas pardál o' dood. Sor o koli sas atchin' opré o paani. Sor dood sas. Diktás mishto, ta rinkenes diktás.

TRANSLATION.

I live now in the field, where the Gentiles make those things of clay with which they build houses to live in.

Would that this little field, where I am stopping now, were mine. It would make me a gentleman for life.

I like to live by the seaside. I would like to live here, where I am now, for many a long year. I should never be tired of it; it is such a pretty place.

When I am in bed, if I look out, I see all the city of Liverpool, and the river, and the ships going to every land.

I saw that great fire [at the landing-stage] when it was burning. When I was in bed I could see it all.

Once this year, this very summer, I saw a large vessel all

on fire, and the cotton bales were burnt, and the whole river was in flames. All the bales were floating in the river blazing. It looked well ; 'twas a pretty sight indeed.

VERSES AS WRITTEN BY
WESTER.

AND
HIS OWN TRANSLATION.

I.

After many roming years,
How sweet it is to be
In love, and peace, and kindness,
With all you see.

I.

Talla boot peeromus besháw,
Te goodlo see te atch
Adré Komomus, ta Kooshtoben,
Te sor mendi dik.

II.

So let all enjoy the mind of me,
And that you will plainly see,
That love to God, and peace with
man,
Will bring you to a Happy Land.

II.

Jaw mook sorkon ti zee o' mandí,
Te too'll tatcheni dik,
TeKomomus katermi *dearo* Duvel,
te koshtomus te sor moosháw.
Dova and'a tooti kater tatcho poov,

III.

The rite way. First to love your
Christ
First, and obey His Holy Word,
Then you will find that you will
be rite,
And make your road quite
Strat, in Heaven to dwell,
For ever and ever. Amen.

III.

O tatcho drom te ker aglál té kom
teero Duvelesko Chavo,
Kom lesti ta lesti heveski lavaw,
Talla too'll latch te too'll atch
tatcho,
Ta kerav teero drom tatcho
Opré, adré mi Duvelesko Tem te
jiv,
Besháw ta besháw. Amen.

Written by SILVESTER BOSWELL, in the
1874th year of our dear Lord.

LETTERS *written by* WESTER—(1) *Reply to ours inquiring whether he knew anything respecting* MATILDA BOSWELL, *aged 40, and* LUCRETIA SMITH, *Queen of the Gypsies, aged 72, both of whom were buried at Beighton, in Derbyshire, in 1844.* (See N. and Q., 5 S., vol. ii., p. 76.)

Seacombe, Aug. the 1s, 1874. Comlow Rei kec manday
Jin Doler temeskey Ronnichel mandy Ached Jaw kissey
Beshaw ovre Dover tem keckeno Jin Chichey trustal a

Lendy keck yoye sas keck Cralacy pardal o Romenaychell
keck mandey Jinover Joffero Nave Rrie Komena sas youne
yoye sas keck Cralacy.

Patcer mandy mandy sea terowe poorow Romineychill,
SILVESTER BOSWELL.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Komelo Rei,—Kek mandi jin dola temeski Romani-chal.
Mandi atched jaw kisi beshaw avrí dova tem, kekeno jin
chichi troostál lendi.

Kek yoř sas kek Kralisi pardál o Romani-chal. Kek
mandi jinova jafri nav, Rei, komeni sas yon. Yoř sas kek
Kralisi.

Patser mandi, mandi see teero pooro Romani-chal.

TRANSLATION.

Dear Sir,—I do not know the Gypsies of that county. I
(have) stayed so many years out of that county, (that) I
know nothing about them.

She was no Queen of the Gypsies.* I do not know such
a name, sir, (or that) there (lit. they) were any (of that
name.) She was no Queen.

Believe me, (that) I am, thy old Gypsy.

(2.)

Seacombe Aug. the 4th 1874 Costo Rieo mandy bisad
mearo cocrow pockerer to trustal merro burrow Dadesco
tacho nave. Shedrich Boswell sas lesco nave to Richard
Matcho sas mearrow Dieesco purrow Dadesco tacho nave
Dover se tacho—the grandfather of me on the Boswell side
Was shedrich Boswell and the farther of my mother Richard
Harring and the name Emanuel Was his brother You
Will Plesse to tell Mr Smart the same as he has got it Rong

* Aged Gypsies are styled Kings and Queens after death, or on
visiting new places, to gain respect and profit from the *gaujos*.

By my forgetfulness. Plesè To returne me answer from this

Mandy shom tearrow tacho porrow Romnichel
S. BOS. WESTER.

Cere sig ta Bicher catter mandy porley.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Koshto Reia. Mandi bisser'd meero kokero pookerer too troostal meero pooro-Dadesko tatcho nav. Shadrach Boswell sas lesko nav, ta Richard Matcho sas meero Deiesko pooro-dadesko tatcho nav. Dova see tatcho. . . . Mandi shom teero tatcho pooro Romani-chal. . . . Kair sig ta bitcher kater mandi pauli.

TRANSLATION.

Good Sir,—I forgot to tell you about my grandfather's proper name. Shadrach B. was his name, and R. Herne was my mother's grandfather's proper name. That is true. . . . I am thy true old Gypsy. . . . Be quick and send me an answer.

(3.)

Seacombe, Oct. 4, 1874. romno rye so se to trustal kec nanni to bicher Eser to Catter manday ta pocker Esa mandy ta to shanush molo o jido mandy shomos tognò paller tote kec nini to mucestr mandy o jor Cova Drome Bicher ta mandy a chinamongry Cer sig paller lesty ta muck mandy gin o toty mandy pucker Eser to ta to Cer mandy Wafodo to Ceresa te cockero Wafodo Catter te cockero jor mandy shounomos toty sig.

Mandy shanous totys coshto poorey Ry Romenichel.
WESTEROUS.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Romano Rei. So see too troostal, kek nanei too bitcher-essa too kater mandi, te pookeressa mandi te too shanas moolo o' jido.

seecombe oct 4th 1874
romno Rye so se to trustal hec
nanni to Bicher Eser to Catter manday
ta Bocher Esa mandy ta to shanash
molo o jido mandy shomos
togro paller tote hec nini to
mucser mandy o for bou Drome

Bicher ta mandy a chima mongry
laer sig paller Lesty ta
much mundy jin o toty
mandy juiker Eser to ta ta
laer mandy Kafodo toberesa
te bockero Kafodo Catter te
bockero for mandy shounomos
toty sig

mandy shamous
tots boshito
poorey by Romeruchel
Kesterous



Mandi shōmas toogno palla tooti. Kek nanei too mookessa mandi ajaw, kova drom.

Bitcher te mandi a chinomongri. Ker sig palla lesti, ta muk mandi jin o' tooti.

Mandi pookeressa too, ta too ker mandi wafedo. Too keressa ti kokero wafedo kater ti kokero; jaw mandi shoonomus tooti sig. Mandi shanas (shom) tooti's koshto poori Rei Romanichal

WESTÁRUS.

TRANSLATION.

Gypsy Gentleman,—What art thou about, that thou dost not send to me, to tell me if thou wert dead or alive?

I was grieved about thee. Thou wilt not leave me so, in this way.

Send me a letter. Make haste about it, and let me know about thee.

I tell thee that thou art doing me harm. Thou art doing harm to thyself; so (send) me news from thyself soon.

I was thy good old gentleman,

GYPSY SYLVESTER.

(4.)

Merow Commlow Rie maw Cesser trustal o Dover trustal mandy Jin overe tearrow Zea Jaw Coshto Catter mandy Bicher so Comesa ta mandy vanaso Dinow Cearra mandy saw se tacho trustal Dover Pucher youne ta Cack Bissea mearrow Plockter ta stardyear and Lendy a Dray o Bicher Lendy a Draye a Borrow Cusheney so youne Chivener o Canyowre or Canneys a Dray mearrow Chocha tye to penas mandy ta Cusey tovelow ta swegglor Coshto yeck ty Patsea mandy Rie tacho se mandy Catter ta mendy Duye coshto Rieo mandy shom to mendys tacho Beano Romenichel ta Ceck gorgoconness much.

WESTER BOSWELL, sicker Cover

Catter o Drabengro Rie tye.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Meero komelo rei. Maw kesser troostal adova troostal.

Mandi jinova teero zee jaw koshto kater mandi. Bitcher so komessa *to* mandi. Vaniso dino kair'a mandi. Sor see tatcho troostal dova. Pooker yon te kek bisser meero ploxyta, ta staadia; and lendi adr , *o'* bitcher lendi adr , *a* bauro kushni, so yon chivenna o kanyaw, *or* kannies adr . Meero choka tei, too pen(d)as mandi, ta koosi toovlo, ta swegler, koshto yek tei. Patser mandi, rei, tatcho see mandi kater tumendi doo  koshto reiaw. Mandi shom tumendi's tatcho beeno Romani-chal, ta kek gaujikanes moosh.

W.B., Siker kova kater o drabengro rei tei.

(5.)

Mearo Comlo rye mandy se velover ta totoes Care ta Dickover tut Dickavree ta Dickesa mandy o pray o Dueyeny Dives trustal Corroco Dives mandy veller to tuty o pray Dover Dives tacho ta Comesa mearro Dovel.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Meero komelo rei. Mandi see velova *to* tooti's kair te dikova toot. Dik avri, ta dikessa mandi opr  o doo eni divvus troostal (palla) Kooroko-divvus. Mandi vela *to* tooti, opr  dova divvus, tatcho, te komessa (komela) meero Doovel.

TRANSLATION.

My dear sir. I am coming to your house that I may see you. Look out, and you will see me on the second day after Sunday. I will come to you, on that day, safe, if my God be willing.

HIS GENEALOGY IN HIS OWN WORDS.

Sophia Herne was born at Pirton, and was the mother of Sylvester Boswell. Teiso (Tasso) Boswell was his father. Teiso Boswell was killed, and one of his own cousins, two aged men, by lightning and thunder at Tetford in Lincolnshire, near Horncastle. His cousin's name was called No Name, because he was not christened till he was an

old man, and then they called him Edward. This occurred on August 5th, 1831.

Sarah Herne, the daughter of No Name, was the mother of my eldest son, Simpronius Bohemia Boswell. He was born on the 8th of July, 1832. She was a beautiful woman. Her face was darker than mine, and hair black as a raven, which hung in curls all down her shoulders,* and eyes like two plums.

Sophia and Teiso's children were—1, Maria; 2, Lucy; 3, Sage; 4, Betsy; 5, Dorēlia; 6, Edward; 7, Delāta; 8, Sylvester.

The father of Sophia was Richard Herne; and Bonny was her mother. Richard Herne was buried at Haslingfield, near Cambridge. Bonny died twenty-three years ago, above a hundred years old. Richard Herne's brother was Emanuel.

Sophia's sisters were Lucy, Ally, Sage, Margaret, Ann, and Sarah. Sarah was the mother of Mantis Buckland. Nan married Jasper Smith.

The father of Teiso was Shadrach Boswell, and Cinderella Wood was the mother of Teiso. Shadrach was a soldier, and died in Holland, and was buried there. Both my grandfathers used to fight on stages.

Maria, my sister, married John Grey, a fiddler.

Lucy, my sister, married Riley Boswell, who died at Harrow-on-the-Hill. She is now in America.

Sage, my sister, married Joseph Smith. She died in America, and left a large family.

Betsy (Elizabeth), my sister, married Job Williams, the son of Jim of the Lávines-tem. He is dead. She is in America. Her daughter married Jasper Gray.

Dorēlia, my sister, married Kaleí Herne. His sons are Yoben, Edward, Minnie, and Nelson.

Edward, my brother, married Siári Draper, of the

* A not uncommon mode of tiring the hair among the older female Gypsies is to tie it in four knotted loops, something after the style of a horse's tail.

Lávines-tem. They live at Blackpool. Their children's names are Dorēlia, and Emma, Alma (a boy), Tobias, and William.

Delāta, my sister, married Allen Boswell, and died in childbed in Lincolnshire.

Sylvester married Florence Chilcott at Yarmouth. He was born at Dover, in 1811, in the army. Florence was born at Norwich, in January 1820, and died in the forty-third year of her age, and was buried at East Ham, near London. One of her sisters married Tom Lee, who has a daughter named Ada, and three sons—Walter, Edgar, and Bendigo.

This is the family of Sylvester and Florence Chilcott :—

1. Byron, born at Benwick, Cambridgeshire, in 1839.
He is a fiddler, and now lives in Wales.
2. M'Kenzie, born on Ascot racecourse, on the Derby day, 1842.
3. Oscar, born at Bray, near Windsor, in 1844.
4. Bruce, born at Stisted, near Braintree, Essex, in 1847.
5. Julia, born at Litherland, Sefton, near Liverpool, in 1850.
6. Wallace, born at Sutton, in Cambs, in 1853.
7. Trafalgar, born at Plaistow, Newtown, Essex, in 1856.
8. Laura, born at Burrow, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, in 1859, and since dead.

NOTE.—Isaac Herne (*vide* "The Chase") is the son of Neabei, or Nearboy Herne, and Sinf, commonly called 'The Crow,' who is said to have instructed Mr. Borrow in 'deep' Romanes; and Neabei was the son of Richard Herne, Sylvester's maternal grandfather. Isaac married a daughter of .Pyramus Gray, and his children are 'Eza, Trainit, 'Lenda, and Collia.

Dialogues.

I.

Kooshko divvus, nogo pal. Sar shan, *my* pal?
'*Tis a* shilino divvus.

Ourli, yivyela.

Kei see tooti koko ghilo *to*-divvus ?

Yov ghiás koliko-divvus *to* Lalo peero wagyaura.

Kei see tooti rinkeni pen ?

Meiri pen's adré adoova gav *a*-doorikin.

Shoon, pal! Boshela jookel.

Dik savo see! *A* gaujo ?

De nashermengro.

Maw poger adoova bor, dinelo !

Keker, pal, 'tis *a* bauro rei.

Yov's *a* kooshto kestermengro.

Our, *and* yov's koshto roodo.

Dik! Adoova see lesti filisin.

Ranjer tooti staadi.

Mook's jal adré akova kitchema *for* choomoni *to* pee.

Besh tooki 'lé, pal.

Akova see wasedo livena.

Kooshto *for* chichi.

Mook's pee *a* wover trooshni livena.

Kooshto bok *to* tooti, pal.

Adoova Hindi-temengro's posh-motto.

Kova moosh *is a* grei-engro.

Atch apré, pal! Mook's jal avrí popli.

Our, meiri tano's *a* kooshto door fon akéi.

Savo see *de* tatcho drom.

Talé adoova chikli drom.

Dik! Akéi's *de* patrin apré *de* bongo vas'.

TRANSLATION.

I.

Good day, my own brother. How do you do, brother ?

It is a cold day.

Indeed it is. It is snowing.

Where has your uncle gone to-day ?

He went yesterday to Redford fair.

Where is your pretty sister ?

My sister's in the town there telling fortunes.

Listen, mate! The dog is barking.
 Look who it is! A stranger?
 The policeman.
 Do not break the hedge, you fool!
 No, brother. It's a gentleman.
 He is a good rider.
 That he is, and well dressed.
 Look. That's his house.
 Touch your hat.
 Let us go into the inn there for something to drink.
 Sit down, brother.
 This is bad beer.
 Good for nothing.
 Let us drink another quart of beer.
 Good luck to you, brother.
 That Irishman is half drunk.
 This fellow is a horse-dealer.
 Get up, brother. Let us go out again.
 Certainly. My camp is a good distance from here.
 Which is the right way?
 Down that dirty lane.
 Look! Here's the trail on the left hand.

II.

'Tis a kooshto door to the forus.
 Ourli. Kinf shom.
 Besh tooki 'le, Dei, *and* mook mandi jaw to mong a bit
of hoben.
 Keker, *my* Pal. *'Tis doosh to jaw odoi.*
The bauro rei, as jivs odoi, is a Pokenyus.
He'll bitcher the nashermengro to lel tooti to steripen.
 Mook's jaw a wover drom.
My beebi's a steromeskri kenaw at the bauro gav for
chorin' at the moilesto-gav.
She'll be bitchadi paudel.
 Dik! *The nashermengro is lelin' a mongamengro to*
steripen.

The Beng has chiv'd wastengries apré lesti.
 Riserela gairo.
 Mantchi too, pal.
 Til apré *your zee!* Maw *be a-ladj!*
 Lesti nok *is* sor rat.
 Yov's *a* kooshto kooromengro.
 Pooker *the* tatchipen! Maw roker hookapens!
A bairengro del'd *the* moosh *a* kaulo yok, *and a* pogado
 shero.
 Hok 'doova bor, pal!
 Chor dooi trin poovengries, *and some* shokyaw.
 Chiv 'em adré *the* gono.
The ghivengro awél akei.
 Wooser *de* gono adoi, *and* garav *your* kokero.
 Maw roker!
 Lel trad! Lel veena!
He's jaw'd.
 Tatcho see 'doova.

II.

It is a long way to the city.
 Yes. I am downright tired.
 Sit down, mother, and let me go to beg a little food.
 No, my brother. It is no good to go there.
 The gentleman that lives there is a magistrate.
 He will send the policeman to take you to prison.
 Let us go another way.
 My aunt is a prisoner now at the town for stealing at
 Doncaster.
 She will be sent to penal servitude.
 Look! the policeman is taking a beggar to prison.
 The devil has put handcuffs on him.
 The man is trembling.
 Cheer up, brother.
 Keep up your spirits! Don't be ashamed!
 His nose is covered with blood.

He is a capital boxer.
 Tell the truth! Don't tell lies!
 A sailor gave the man a black eye, and a broken head.
 Jump that hedge, brother.
 Steal two or three potatoes, and some cabbages.
 Put them into the sack.
 The farmer is coming this way.
 Throw the sack there, and hide yourself.
 Don't speak.
 Take care! Look out!
 He has gone.
 That's right.

III.

Mé shom bokalo.
 Del mandi choomoni *to* hol.
 Lel mandi *a* tuli hotchiwitchi.
 Hol 'doova bokochesto pur.
 Del mandi *a* choori *to* chin *my* mauro.
 Del mandi *a* poosomengro.
 Bitcher *the* chavi *to the* boodega *for a* koosi balo-vas.
 Chiv paani adr  *the* kekavi,
 Our, *I'll* kel woriso *for* tooti.
 Kair *a* kooshko yog.
 Chiv wongur opr , *and* lel mandi *the* poodomengro.
 Kei's *the* saashter?
The paani see tatto. Lel mandi *the* peemengro.
 Maw pec *the* muterimongeri *without* goodlo.
 M  shom traslo.
 Pee *a* koosi livena, tood, kalengri, mool.
There's chichi adr  *the* valin.
 Meiri pur see pordo ken w. Pordo see meiri pur.
 Lel mandi *my* swagler.
 Meiri swagler see pogado.
 Kova tuvlo *is* kek mool *a* full.
 Riley! Jaw *to the* boodega *for some* feterdauro.
 Del *the* moosh tring hauri.

Riley! *You* bauro dinelo! *You* wasedo bang! 'Tis
 kooshto *for* chichi.
 Maw chinger, palaw.
 Maw! Maw kel ajáw!
 Besh talé *apopli by the* yog.
 Our! Pootch Pyramus *to* lel lesti boshamengro.
 Keker! Mook's jal *to* woodrus.
 Kooshko raati.

III.

I am hungry.
 Give me something to eat.
 Get me a fat hedgehog.
 Eat that tripe.
 Give me a knife to cut my bread.
 Give me a fork.
 Send the lad to the shop for a little bacon.
 Pour (some) water into the kettle.
 Yes, I'll do anything for you.
 Make a good fire.
 Put (some) coal on, and get me the bellows.
 Where's the pot-hook?
 The water boils. Get me the teapot.
 Don't drink the tea without sugar.
 I am thirsty.
 Drink a little beer, milk, whey, wine.
 The bottle is empty.
 I have had enough now. I am satisfied.
 Give me my pipe.
 My pipe is broken.
 This tobacco is perfectly worthless.
 Riley! go to the shop for some better.
 Give the fellow threepence.
 Riley! You great fool! You blackguard! It's good
 for nothing.
 Don't quarrel, brothers.
 Pray don't do so.

Sit down again by the fire.

Yes. Ask Pyramus to get his fiddle.

No. Let us go to bed.

Good night.

DINNER DIALOGUE WITH WESTER.

Wester. Bokalo shan too ?

Self. Ourli. Shom dosta.

W. Mandi merova o' bok, jaw bokalo shom. Mandi see posh mulo.

S. Kei jivela o masengro ?

W. Yov jivela adré o gav. Kek door see, mi Rei.

S. Lel kova posh-koorona, ta jal kater boodega, *and* kin mandi koosi groovenesko-mas, *and a* chollo mauro.

W. Parikráw toot, Rei.

[WESTER goes, and returns with the provisions.

Conversation continued:

Jalova to lel dooŷ trin koshtaw, ta koosi wongur del mandi *a* delomengri.

S. Dova see *a* kooshto yog.

W. Kek nanéi. Kenáw-sig te wel *a* koshto yog Yoosherova o tatermengri mishto, ta chivova koosi tulopen adré-les. Komess too balovás, Rei ?

S. Our.

[*While he is busy cutting the bacon, his cat comes and smells at the meat. He addresses her thus:*

W. Jaw tooki choovihoneski matchka. Chichi nanéi dova toot. Jaw adré o shushenghi hevyaw. Maur lendi ta hol lendi ti kokero. Porder ti pur ajáw.

[*After a bit, the dog watches his opportunity, and runs off with half our dinner. WESTER no sooner sees this than he gives vent to his rage in the following terms:*

Dik odói asár, mi Doovelenghi! O rattvalo jookel!

[*He takes a stout stick, and rushes out of the tent.*

The bauro holomengro. Maurova lesti konáw-sig. Jinova kei see ghilo.



[*A great row ensues, and soon after WESTER re-appears with the meat in triumph. He washes it in the bucket, and proclaims it as good as ever; we however object to it, so another steak is cooked. A day or two after this occurred, we visited him again, when he informed us:*

Dióm o bito jookel so hodás o mas o waver divvus too kindás. Dióm-les kater bito tarno rei akeí ta jivela posha mandí, ta yov liás-les kater Booko-paani-gav.]

W. Del mandí *the* mauro, Rei. Komés, too *the* avrí-rig?

S. So see dova?

W. *The* hotchedo kotor *o' the* mauro, Rei. . . Mook mandí del tooti koosi dandimengri.

S. Parikráw toot.

W. Lon see tooti?

S. Our.

W. And mandí o lon, ta tatto kova, ta hindi kova. Parikráw toot. Kenáw lon see mandí tei. Kova lon see kek moxodo. Chidóm tatto-kova *wi'* lesti. Komés too hotchiwitchi? Our, kooshto see dova. Poorokono holoben see *a* koshto hotchi-witchi, ta *a* kooshto marikli.* Dova see pooro Romani-chal's holomus. Yon sas jaw yoozho adré lenghi peráw. Yon (hotchi-witchi) see kek kooshto adré o lileí. Yon see bauri konáw.

[*He added:*

Jaw monghi. Dikova talla o hotchi-witchi. Mandí latchova yek. Andova lesti keré. Maurova lesti, ta morrov lesti. Yoosherova lesti. Chivova lesti talé o yog, ta kerav lesti, ta hova-les monghi.]

Mé shom trooshlo. Del mandí choomoni *to* pee. Akei see kooshto paani. Mandí's del *d* apré sor piamus *o'* livena. Chiv les avrí. Parikráw toot. Kooshto see dova. Del mandí koosi *ginger*-livena. Lel o *bungarus* avrí valinesko men.

* See p. 197, "Hedgehog Hunting and Gypsy Cake."

TRANSLATION.

Wester. Are you hungry ?

Self. Certainly, I am very hungry.

W. I am dying of hunger, I am so hungry. I am half dead with it.

S. Where does the butcher live ?

W. He lives in the town, not far off, sir.

S. Take this half-crown, and go to the shop, and buy me a little beef, and a loaf of bread.

W. Thank you, sir.

[*WESTER goes and returns.*

I will go for two or three sticks and a little coal. . . . Give me a match.

S. That is a good fire.

W. Not it, but it will be soon a capital one. I will clean the frying-pan well, and put a little grease in it. Do you like bacon, sir ?

S. Yes.

[*The cat comes, and smells at the meat. He says to it,*

Get off with you, you bewitched cat. There is nothing there for you. Go to the rabbit-holes, and kill some for yourself, and have a good meal in that way.

[*The dog steals the meat.*

W. Just look there, for God's sake. The cursed dog! the glutton! I will kill it this instant. I know where he is gone.

[*The dog was thrashed, and the meat rescued, and on our next visit :*

W. I gave away the little dog which ate the meat you bought the other day. I gave it to a young fellow here who lives near me, and he took it to Liverpool.

[*Dialogue continued :*

Give me the bread, sir. Do you like the avri-rig ?

S. What is that ?

W. The burnt part of the loaf, sir. Let me give you some mustard.

S. Thank you.

W. Have you any salt?

S. Yes.

W. Hand me the salt, pepper, and mustard. Thanks. Now I have some salt too. This salt is not dirty. I have mixed pepper with it. Do you like hedgehog? That I do; is not it good? Old-fashioned food is a good hedgehog and potatoes, and a nice cake. That is what the old Gypsies used to eat. They were rather dainty about their food. Hedgehogs are not good to eat in summer. They are with young now. I will go and look for a hedgehog. I will find one, and bring it home. I will kill it, and shave it. I will clean it, and put it in the ashes, and bake it, and eat it myself. I am thirsty. Give me something to drink. Here is good water. I have become a teetotaler. Pour it out. Thank you. That is good. Give me a little ginger-beer, and draw the cork.

Extracts from our Notebooks,

Illustrating peculiar Modes of Expression, and points of Grammar.

Yon rokerela lenghi Romanes, sor adr  Romanes. Chivena yon kek gaujikanes adr  lesti.

Adr  *the Notherenghi* tem sor o Romani chal w see korengri, *besomaari*, chorod , kekavi-Petalengr , roiengr .

O Lavines gair , ta o *No(r)therengri* gair , ta Hinditemengri gair , yon rokers lenghi lavaw sor katen  adr  lenghi rokerben so see kordo sar o poruma rokerben.

Rokerela Lavines rokerob n. Adr  o Lavines tem o Romanies, see *Woods, Roberts, Williams, and Jones*.

Yov rokerela misto ken w. Mandi rokeras r misto ken w sig. Too roker as r sar see doova chido tal . Kek nan i jinessa too so penova mandi, tooti  atcho Romani-chal tei? Keker mandi, mandi lova meero sooverholoben. Kek mandi pookerova toot vaniso koovaw talla

sor tatcho. Kek nanéí mandí pookasova toot chichi so see wafedo. Jinova, pal, sorkon koovaw too pookerás mandí see tatcho. Wonka yon righerenna lesti adré *to* lendi kokeri, talla chivs lesti adré tatcho wastaw, *to* waver reiaw, jinomeskri troostal lesti, doova koova kairela lendi mol dosta luvva.

They (Welsh Gypsies) talk their Gypsy all in Gypsy. They mix no English with it.

In Scotland all the Gypsies are potters, besom-makers, mumpers, tinkers, or spoon-makers.

The Welsh, and Scotch, and Irish pronounce their words all together in their language, which is called the Gaelic tongue.

He talks the Welsh language. In Wales the Gypsies are Woods, Roberts, etc.

He talks well now. I shall speak well directly. Just you speak as it is put down. Don't you understand what I say, and you a real Gypsy too? Not I, I'll take my oath. I won't tell you anything but what is true. I will not tell you anything that is wrong. I know everything, my brother, that you tell me is right. When they keep it to themselves, and afterwards put it in right hands (or give it) to other gentlemen, who are learned about it, it will make them worth much money.

Continued.

Pookerova toot, Rei, tastís.

Kek shoonesa too ; kona shom mandí rokerin' troostal dulla kolla.

Doova, see *a* choorokonó lav. Kek ne jinenna yon o tatcho Romani lav, pensa moro lavaw. Rokerenna posh dinveres posh gaujikanes.

Soski too nanéí roker *to* mandí? Roker tooti, tastis.

Kek na mandí rokerova, nastís mandí jinova-les.

Savo motto moosh see yov. Yov see motto sor divvus, lesko pal tei, motto sas-ló. Doova see dooi lavaw chidé ketané.

Yov pootchtás mandi, "Too diktás (diktán) a moosh jal kova drom?"

Nanei too kek dad ta dei? Merdé yon besh ghiás konáw. Kon's chavo shan too? Maw rōv, tikno!

Doova see meeri deieski pen, meeri beebi.

Nanei pookerova toot avrí meero nogo mooť.

Lel kova tringorishi. Maw nasher lesti.

Komova reiakana ta gaujikana jinomus.

I will tell you, sir, if I can.

Don't you hear, when I am speaking about those things?

That is a mumper's word. They do not know the right Gypsy word, like our words. They talk half bosh and half English.

Why do not you speak to me? Speak, if you can.

I do not speak; I cannot understand it.

What a drunken man he is. He is drunk all day long; his brother too was a drunkard. That is two words joined together.

He asked me, "Did you see a man go this way?"

Have you no father or mother? They died a year ago now. Whose child art thóu? Don't cry, child.

That is my mother's sister, my aunt.

I will not tell you with my own lips (*lit.*, out of my own mouth).

Take this shilling. Don't waste it.

I like aristocratic English learning.

Continued.

Kei jivela yov? Yov jivs tatch' aglál dova reiesko kair Yov jivdás mansa.

Sar door see doova tan? Doovorí, doovorí.

Dik *folki*, savo kisi starni 'glal dooveski kair. Kon's kair see doova? See a bauro rei's filisin.

Kova tan see pordo rookáw.

Besh tooki 'lé kon.

Jaw kater sooto, sar komessa. O kam see besh'd.

Mook les bikonyo.

Diktassa too dova koova? Our, diktóm dulla kola.

Te jinessa too dulla kola? Our, pal, jinova sorkon kolli.

Doova moosh jindás-les.

Mook mendi jal, ta maur kanengré! So dikessa palla?

Dikova o yogomengro; awela akei.

Nastís yov te latch lati.

Del lesti kater o grei. Del lesti koosi kas te hol.

Mendi dióm o greiaw kas.

Maw kair toot jaw chorikanes. Kek luva naneí lesti;
kek naneí mandi tei. Kek naneí yov mauro. So see yov
te kair?

Kanna meeri romni see shoovli, nastís yoi peerela. Ko-
mova a divi gairi, ta o drabengro, te wel ta dik lati.

So mandi dova toot dova yek papin? Dova toot trin
posh-kooroni lesti.

Mendi bikindás o grei kater dova yek moosh.

Lel ti jib, ta yoozher lesti (o roi). Kosher ti wishtáv
konáv.

Kon kerdé-les. Too shanas? Kek mandi, lova meero
sovloholoben.

Where does he live? He lives right opposite that
gentleman's house. He lived with me.

How far is that place? Very far indeed.

Look! what a lot of stags (there are) before that house.

Whose house is it? It is a great gentleman's mansion.

This place is full of trees.

Sit down then.

Go to sleep, if you like. The sun is set.

Leave it alone.

Did you see that? Yes, I saw those things.

Do you know those things? Yes, brother, I know
everything. That man knew it.

Let us go and kill hares. What are you watching? I
see the gamekeeper; he is coming here.

He cannot find her.

Give it to the horse. Give it a little hay to eat.

We gave the horses hay.

Don't make yourself so humble. He has no money ; I have none either. He has no bread. What is he to do ?

When my wife is *enccinte*, she cannot walk. I want a midwife and the doctor to come and see her.

What shall I give you (for) that single goose? I will give you 7s. 6d. for it.

Take your tongue, and lick it (the spoon). Lick your lips now.

Who did it? Was it you? Not I, I will take my oath.

Continued.

Mi Doovelenghi, Chowali, maw kel ajáv. Too trashela mandi.

Maw kel ajáv. Keressa too dova apopli, moonjerova toot.

Moonjadóm lati's wast. Jindás yoi so mandi ker'd.

Maw atch aglál mandi ajáv. Mook man dikás. Atch pauli.

Choomerova toot te wel toot rinkeni.

Te wel yov akeí konáv, yov pooker asár mendi, so yon penenna.

Yov peldás adré o paani kei o bairé jals.

Hotcher o poryáv, adré o yog, talé o papin.

O poori joovel diás o wooda, ta o chei adré o kair pendás, "So komessa too, poori gairi?" Yoi pendás, "Choori poori joovel shom mé." (*Vide Pasp.*, p. 582.)

Hokki, doosta gaujé wen akei to mendi.

Gaujé shoonenna men. O gaujé see welin'. So mandi kerova konáv.

Rak asár ti toovlo. Righerova lesti, pensa mi yokaws adré mi shoro.

Diktóm leski yokaw pordo paani.

Keker mi yokaw te dikova yoi apopli.

Bissadás too doova biti lil, so pookers toot o tatcho laváv?

Mandi bissadóm lesti.

Yon chivenna lesti opré o misali.

For God's sake, mates, don't do so. You frighten me.

Don't do so. (If) you do that again, I will pinch you.

I squeezed her hand. She knew what I meant (lit., did).

Don't stand in the front of me like that. Let me see.

Stand back.

I will kiss you if you are pretty.

If he were to come here now, he would tell us what they say.

He fell into the river (lit., the water where the ships sail).

Singe the feathers, in the fire, off the goose.

The old woman knocked (at) the door, and the girl in the house said, "What do you want, old woman?" She said, "I am a poor old woman." Cf. Pasp., 582.

Look out! A lot of strangers are coming here to us.

The Gentiles hear us. The Gentiles are coming. What shall I do now?

Take care of your tobacco. I will keep it, like my eyes in my head.

I saw his eyes full of tears.

May my eyes never see her again.

Did you forget that little book which tells you the right words (*i.e.*, an *English Dictionary*)?

I forgot it.

They put it on the table.

Continued.

Roker too avrí, jaw mandi *can* shoonova toot.

Roker shookés.

O ven see boot shilalo.

Mook mendi jal, *or* jalóm (*sic*) mendi, kater sooto.

Mendi dióm yon (*for* lendi,) kil ta mauro.

Dordi, doova's a tarno rei pirivin' a tarni rauni.

Yov see bitadér ta mandí,

O kam kedás mandi kaulo. O kam see jaw tatto.
 Yoi kek na kedás-les. Yov pendás lati kek nanéi te kel
 ajáw.

Mandi shom kino. Mandi besh'd alé, mandi shōmas jaw
 kino. Mandi chor'd mandi adré o koppa, jaw shilalo sas
 mandi.

Soskí kedás-les talla ?

Kei mendi jal *to* lel paani te pee ? Mandi jinova.
 Pardel kova stigher, talé dova poov, posh *o' a* bauro rook,
 'doi see *a* rinkeno tan *o'* paani. O paani vel avri o hev odoi.

Kek nanéi mandi *can* chiv meero wast jaw door see too.

Kei see mendi te jal te atch tedivvus ?

Kanna vián tumendi akeí ?

Viém akeí o waver Kooroko.

Kedé *a* bauro godli o waver divvus.

Kon sas doova ? Kek na jináw mé.

Pooker mandi choomoni te and tooti.

And mandi kon *a* koshto bauro matcho. Kerova-les
 monghi *o'* kooroko divvus *to* mi hoben.

Yov kom'd asár lendi dooř sar yekera.

Yon ghién avri dooř ta dooř ketané.

Tardadóm-les talé.

Speak out, so that I can hear you.

Speak low.

The winter is very cold.

Let us go to sleep.

We gave them bread and butter.

Look, there is a young gentleman courting a young
 lady.

He is less than I.

The sun made me black. The sun is so hot.

She did not do it. He told her not to do so.

I am tired. I sat down, I was so tired. I wrapped
 myself in the blanket, I was so cold.

What did he do it for ?

Where shall we go to get water to drink ? I know.

Over this gate, down that field, by the side of a big tree,
there is a pretty spring. The water comes out of the hole
there.

I cannot reach as far as you.

Where shall we go to stop to-day ?

When came ye here ?

We came here the other Sunday.

They made a great noise the other day.

Who was that ? I do not know.

Tell me something to bring you.

Bring me then a good big fish. I will cook it on Sunday
for dinner.

He loved them both equally.

They went out two and two together.

I pulled him down.

Continued.

Kek yov mook mandi jal avrí. Kek yov komela man te
roker to waver moosháw, jaw wafedo see-ló.'dré lesko zee.
Yov pendás ta mandi jals palla waver moosháw.

Maw wooser baryáw !

Rak tooti. Maw ker a hev adré o kooshni. Sor o koli
pelela adrál lesti, tastís.

Yon hotchadé lenghi koli.

Yon bikindé o jookel kater dova rei.

Yon yoozhadé lenghi skrunya.

Yon rodé palla lenghi dei.

Yon merdé troostál o bogenya.

Yon ridadé lenghi kokeré tatcho mishto.

Yon pidé pensa matché.

Yon vién sor koordené mishto.

Yon atchté trin divvusáw adré dova tan.

Mendi shoondás sor yon pendé.

Yon pandadás opré dova trooshni o' koshtáw.

Yon andás mendi opré mishtó, pensa reiáw ta raunia.

Mookás mendi pootchás sor dulla *folki*.

Mookás sor mendi kerás opré o boshomengri.

Yon lié o moosh, talla yon chidé-les 'dré o steripen.
 Chidé-len sor adré o steripen.
 Yov azadás lesti opré.
 Mendi shom sorkon cheerus kairin' a godli yek te waver.
 Mendi see sorkon chairus chingerenna kater yek te waver.

He will not let me go out. He does not like me to speak to other men, he is so jealous. He said that I go after other men.

Don't throw stones.
 Take care. Don't make a hole in the basket. All the things will fall through it, if they can.
 They burnt their things.
 They sold the dog to that gentleman.
 They cleaned their boots.
 They cried for their mother.
 They died of the smallpox.
 They dressed right well.
 They drank like fishes.
 They all got well beaten.
 They stayed three days in that place.
 We heard all they said.
 They tied up that bundle of sticks.
 They brought us up well, like gentlemen and ladies.
 Let us ask all those people.
 Let us all play on the fiddle.
 They arrested the man, afterwards they put him in prison.
 They put them all into the prison.
 He lifted it up.
 We are always making a row with one another. We are always quarrelling with one another.

To test the resemblance between the Turkish and English Gypsy dialects, we asked in English the following sentences taken at random from Dr. Paspati's book. The parallelism could be drawn much closer by carefully selecting corresponding English Gypsy words, but, on principle, we have preferred a Gypsy's own-language, even when unnecessarily discordant.

TURKISH-GYPSY.

Savó mas kaména [pl.]? (p. 75)
Asavké manushénde te na bik-
nés. (75)

Me yaká na diklé asavké sukár
romniá. (75)

Isí ohtó divés k' alióm avatiá.
(74)

Sostar marghiás tut? (74)
Djanén so khuyazghióm tumén?
[pl.] (74)

Sostar utchardán i khandng?
(74)

Terávas do pralén. (76)
Dinómas toot, ta na linávas len.
(100)

Astartó i tchirikliá, ta tchindó
la, pekló la, khaló la. (100)—[*Singular used.*]

Tavdé mas, khalé, pelé, sutté
péske. (100)

Me, sar t' astaráv avaklé tchiri-
kliá [sg.]? (104)

Leskere bal baré isás, ta um-
blavdó les opré ko karadjíl. (157)

Kamáma yek báli pái te piáv.
(159)

Tu nána djanés, mo gadjó ka
bandél man andré ko ker. (160)

O grast paravghiás po bandipé.
(160)

Nánasti panlióm me yáka. (160)

ENGLISH-GYPSY.

Sávo mas too koméssa [sg.]?
Kek too bikin te jafra moosháw.

Meeri yokáw kekera dikté jafra
rinkeno joovel
Dooi-stor divvuses (see) kanna
mandi vióm akei.

So diás toot troostál?
Too jinessa so mandi kordóm
toot troostál? [sg.]
Soski chordán too o hanik?

Mandi sas dool paláw.
Mandi dióm lendi toot, ta kek
naneí too lián len.

Yon tildás o chiriklo, chindás les
shoro talé, chidé-les adré o koro,
ta hodé-les.—[*Plural used.*]

Yon kerdé o mas, hodé-les,
ghién talla kater woodrus, ghién
lendi sor to sooto.

Sar see mandi te lel kolla
chiriklé [pl.]?

Dosta balaw 'sas opré lesko
shoro, ta yon pandadás-les opré o
rook ta lesti.

Komova koro paani te pee.

Kek na jinessa too, meero rom
pands asár mandi opré adré o kair
O grei pogadás lesko shelo.

Kek mandi pandadóm m
yokáw.

I raklí, ta sar ghelé péske,
panliás pi vudár. (160)

Ovoklé divesénde, isás yek
manúsh, ta terélas trinén raklién,
penghiás, me kamadjáv polinàte,
putcháva tuméandar, so kaméla
tumar' oghi, t' anáv tuménghe.
[*pl.*] (394.)

O rakli pandadás o wooda,
kanna yon sor ghilé avrí.

Adré kola divvusáw 'sas a
moosh. Trin rakliaw sas yov.
Yov pendás lendi. "Jalova kater
o bauro gav. So komessa toot
mandi te and pauli tooti [*sg.*]?"

New or Broken Dialect.

[*It is scarcely necessary to observe that there is no precise line of demarcation between the old and new dialects.*]

THE BENGAULER.

Mandi *never* dik'd a gaujo to roker Romanes, pensa a Bengauler mandi *once met in Derbyshire*. We were jalin' along the drom with our vardos, and I was the shorenagro and mandi dik'd a moosh beshin' apré a stigher, and his mooí was kaulo pensa Romani-chal, and he pen'd to mandi, "Sar shan, pal?" and I dik'd at lesti, and yov kek pen'd variso till some gaujos sar lenghi's vardos had jal'd past, and then I said, "Are you a Romani-chal?" and he pen'd, "Kek, mandi shom a Bengauler. Mandi didn't kom to roker aglál dula gairi," and then we roker'd a bauro cheerus, and mandi jin'd sor yov pen'd. So you dik the Bengaulers can roker Romanes.

TRANSLATION.

I never saw a Gentile (able) to talk Gypsy like a Bengaul man that I once met in Derbyshire. We were going along the road with our waggons, and I was the chief, and saw a man sitting on a gate, and his face was dark like a Gypsy. He said to me, "How are you, mate?" I looked at him, but he said nothing till some Gentiles with their

carts had gone past, and then I said, "Are you a Gypsy?" He said, "No; I am from Bengal. I did not like to talk before those men;" and then we talked a long time. I understood all he said, so you see the Bengalese can talk Gypsy.

THE THREE WORDS.

BY ISAAC M——.

Look here, Koko! If tooti 'll del mandi pansh kofi, mandi 'll pooker tooti trin lavyaw tooti doesn't jin.

"Keker, *my pal. Kek if mandi jins lesti. Pooker mandi so see the lavyaw adré Gaujines, and mandi 'll bet the five shillings mandi jins Romanes for lendi.*"

"Ourli. Doova see tatcho, *Ike. Pooker the Rei 'dré Gaujines and dik if he doesn't jin the Romanes.*"

"Well, Koko. Pooker mandi sar tooti'd pen, '*Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair.*'"

"Chiv *the boshto and solivardo 'pré the grei and jal to the welgaurus.*"

"Doova 's kek sor tatcho, Koko. Mandi 'd pen '*Dordi, chawoli; jal and lel the boshto and solivardo. And the vardo akei, and chiv the grei adré lesti and mook 's jal to the welingaurus, and have some peiäs.*' Doova 's the tatcho drom to pen so mandi pootch'd tooti."

"*All right, Mr. H——; I see, 'six of one and half a dozen of the other.' And what are the other words?*"

"Pooker mandi, Koko, so see *the Sun adré Romanes.*"

"*The Sun. Well, I call that Kam.*"

"Keker, Pal. *It's Tam, not Kam. And what's a signpost?*"

"*A siker-dromengro, or a sikermengro.*"

"*Well, a sikermengro might do, but that's a show. We calls a signpost a pookerin'-kosht, but I see tooti jins doosta Romanes, and (getting up to leave the tent) I dare say as how you jins more lavs than any of mendi, but 'the great secret' you'll never jin. Only tatcheno Romanies jin DOOVA, and they'll never pooker TOOTI.*"

[*And off he went, leaving us to conceal our discomfiture by cracking with the rest an old joke on Freemasonry and red-hot pokers. After a while, the moth returned to singe its wings a little more in the candle, and was asked if there were any more five-shillingworths of words we did not know, and in reply we were asked,*

"Pooker mandi so see a beurus?"

"A brewery?"

"No; a beurus."

"A Livena-kelin' kair?"

"Keker; that's a brew-house. I said a beurus."

"Well, I don't know that word at all."

"It's a parlour, Koko. The shorokono tan of the kair, I thought mandi'd latch choomoni tooti didn't jin, besides 'the great secret,' and tooti'll never get to jin DOOVA."

TRANSLATION.

"Look here, old fellow (lit., Uncle)! If you'll give me five shillings, I'll tell you three words you do not know."

"Not I, my friend; not if I know it. Tell me what are the words in English, and I'll bet the five shillings I know Gypsy for them."

"Yes, that's fair, Ike. Tell the gentleman in English, and see if he does not know the Gypsy."

"Well, old boy. Tell me how you would say, 'Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair.'"

"Chiv the boshito, and solivardo 'pré the grei, and jal to the welgaurus." (Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair.)

"That is not quite right, old cock. I would say, 'Dordi, chawbli, jal and lel the boshito and solivardo. And the vardo akei, and chiv the grei adré lesti, and mook's jal to the welingaurus, and have some peias.' (Hi, mates, go and get the saddle and bridle. Bring the cart here, and put the horse to, and let us go to the fair, and have some fun.) That's the right way to say what I asked you."

"All right, Mr. H——; I see : six of one, and half a dozen of the other. And what are the other words?"

"Tell me, old fellow, what the sun is in Gypsy."

"The sun. Well, I call that *Kam* (Sun).

"No, friend. It's *Tam*, not *Kam*. And what is a Signpost?"

A *Siker-droméngro* (Show-road-thing), or a *Sikerméngro* (Shower)."

"Well, a *Sikerméngro* might do, but that is a Show. We call a Signpost a *Pookering-kosht* (a Telling-post), but I see you know plenty of Gypsy, and I dare say you know more words than any of us, but 'the great secret' you will never know. Only real Gypsies know *that*, and they will never tell *you*."

He went out, but returned not long after, and said,—

"Tell me, what is a *beurus*?"

"A brewery?"

"No, a *beurus*."

"A *Livena-kein'-kair* (beer-making house)?"

"No, that's a brew-house. I said a *beurus*."

"Well, I don't know that word at all."

"It's a parlour, old cock. The best room of the house. I thought I would find something you did not know, besides the 'great secret,' and you will never get to know *that*."

THE CHASE.

BY IKE M——.

You jin Wester, Koko. Lesko dad was a kooromengro adré the kooromongri, and he was killed by lightning. Lesko dei was a Matcho. Romani-chals used to chin alé lenghi wongushties then, so they wouldn't 'press' them. And they chased my dad. A Kooromengro opré a grei wel'd, and my dad praster'd avri, and the kooromengro kister'd palla lesti, and my dad lel'd talé his choxas, and hokter'd adré the paani, and jal'd to the wover rig, and the Kooromengro had a yogomeskro adré his wast, and he

hokter'd pardal *the paani opré his grei, and wel'd to my dad and pen'd 'Atch, or tooti's a moolo moosh.'* *And some used to pander lenghi wongushties with dori, and lime, and soft soap, to kair them bongo, so they wouldn't lel them for the Kooromongri.*

TRANSLATION.

You know Sylvester, mate. His father was a soldier in the army, and he was killed by lightning. His mother was a Herne. Gypsies used to cut off their fingers then, so that they would not 'press' them. And they chased my father. A soldier on a horse came, and my father ran off, and the soldier rode after him, and my father took off his shoes, and jumped into the river, and swam to the opposite bank. The soldier had a gun in his hand, and he jumped over the stream on his horse, and came up with my father, and said, "Stop, or you're a dead man." Some used to tie their fingers with string, and lime, and soft-soap, to make them crooked, so that they would not take them for the army.

IKE'S DOG.

BY IKE M—.

The Bauro Steripen's the Bailey [the New Bailey, Salford], Koko. And they bitcher'd me a godli for a jookel, as they pen'd mandi'd chor'd. But I didn't chor lesti. It was my nogo jookel. Mandi jin'd lesti when it was barn. And I lel'd Mr. R—s, the rokeromengro, to roker for mandi. And they kair'd mandi pesser pash bar for the jookel, and lel'd lesti from mandi, and del'd lesti to the Rei. And mandi pesser'd the rokeromengro stor bar more. And yek divvus, when mandi was atchin' over odoi by Belle Vue [pleasure-grounds near Manchester], the jookel wel'd to my tan apopli. And when they wel'd, and pen'd as mandi must del it opré apopli, mandi pen'd 'Keker. Mandi's pesser'd nearly desh bar for lesti, and mandi'll kek del it opré.' And I jal'd to the rokeromengro, and he

pen'd *they couldn't* lel *the* jookel, 'cause mandi'd pesser'd *the* pansh bar. And mandi righer'd doova jookel a bauro cheerus, and called it 'Bailey.'

TRANSLATION.

The big prison is the New Bailey at Salford, mate. They sent me a summons about a dog, which they said I had stolen; but I had not stolen it. It was my own. I had known it from a pup. I got Mr. R——s, the attorney, to speak for me. They fined me five pounds for the dog, and took it from me, and gave it to the gentleman. I paid the attorney four pounds more.

One day when I was stopping yonder by Belle Vue pleasure-grounds, near Manchester, the dog came back again to my tent. They came, and said I must give it up again. I said, "No; I have paid nearly ten pounds for it, and I will not give it up." I went to the attorney, and he said they could not take the dog, because I had paid the ten pounds. And I kept that dog a long while, and called it 'Bailey.'

'PUMPING.'

BY PHILIP M——.

Koliko raati, rei, doof trin o' mendi's *folki were* adré *the* kitchema odoí pardal *the* drom. And a rei was odoi as had doosta luva *wi'* lesti, and he was posh motto, and pootch'd mendi's *folki* to dik lesti kerí, as he was trash he'd be loordo opré *the* drom. And as they were jalin' kerí *wi'* lesti a praastermengro wel'd and pen'd, they was kairin' a bauro godli, and were sor motto. And the rei pen'd they were kek motto, and pooker'd lesti to jal avrí lesti's drom, and mook him akonyo. And the praastermengro wouldn't jal avrí *the* drom. Ajáw the rei lel'd lesti by the pikio, and kair'd lesti jal avrí *the* drom. And the praastermengro lel'd him opré for lesti, and pen'd as he'd 'assulted' him. But they mook'd the rei jal kerí, and pen'd as they'd bitcher

him a godli. And mand'i'd kom to jin, rei, if the pookinyus will mook lesti roker for his kokero, or must lesti lel a rokeromengro to roker for lesti.

TRANSLATION.

Last night, sir, two or three of us were in the inn there across the road. A gentleman was there that had a good deal of money with him; and he was half drunk, and asked us to see him home, as he was afraid he would be robbed on the road. As they were going home with him, a policeman came, and said they were making a great noise, and were all drunk. The gentleman said they were not drunk, and asked him to get out of his way, and leave him alone. The policeman would not get out of the way, so the gentleman took him by the shoulder and made him get out of the way. The policeman took him up for it, and said that he had assaulted him; but they let the gentleman go home, and said they would send him a summons. I want to know, sir, if the magistrate will let him defend himself, or must he get an attorney to defend him?

WAVER-TEMENGRI ROMANIES.

BY FENNIK P—.

Did mandi ever dik any waver temengri Romanies, rei? Our. Yekorus See a doosta beshes kenaw. Mandi sas at Bury (Lanc.), welgaurus, and Wester Bossel, and Ike H—, and boot adoosta waver Romanies tei. And some waver Romani folki sas odoi as mendi didn't jin. Yon atch'd talé a bitto drom sor by lendi kokeros. They were more copper like adré lendi mooraw dan mendi and kek as you might pen tatchi kauli folki. They were doosta barvali folki—sor with roopni kollies and sonakei—wi' bauri roopni wangushters apré lendi vongushies and adré lendi kanyaw tei, and roopni kollies, peemengries, Koros, shoodilaw, and bauro vardos, and fino greis, and roodo sor adré kaish, and wi' fino rivoben opré lendi dummos. Kavakei folki

were waver temengri Romanies, *don't you jinéss, rei, and had lel'd sor kavodoi roopni kollies and jaw kissi luva by panjerin' the gaujos. They was a waver breedopen to mendi.*

We were sor adré a kitchema palla the welgaurus yek raati rokerin' about kavakei folki, don't you jinéss, and Wester kom'd to lel lendi to jal mensa. Yov was beseen wi' lendi roopni kollies, and sonakei, don't you dikéss, rei. He kom'd to roker wi' lendi, but bless you, rei, he couldn't jin posh o' sor lendi rokeropen. They roker'd so deep, don't you dikéss. Yov jin'd dosta, but kek sor o' lesti, komodáir dan sor mendi.

'It'd be mishto to lel lendi to jal mensa,' hotchov, 'they're such barvali folki' hotchov.

And mandí pen'd to lesti, 'Maw chiv your píko avrí, they'll none jal mensa—they'll kek demean their kokeros to the likes o' mendi—they're komodair to jal wi' kralisies, and bauri reíaw, patsova toot,' hotchov.

Meéro chor—kavakeí tarno moosh akeí met a tarno Frenchi Romani-chal yek cheerus at Newcastle. Yov'd kekeni romni, or vardo, or chavies wi' lesti. Yov sas a tarno unromedo moosh—a wild sort of a tarno moosh. Yov roker'd dosta Romanes yov didn't jin.

And a waver cheerus mandí was adré the Korengi-tém, and a kaulo moosh sas odoi adré a kitchema mendi atch'd at. He was holin' kal-mauro and peein' pobesko-livena. Kavakeí moosh dik'd at mendi a bauro cheerus. 'Sarshan, pal?' hotchov—as it might be your kokero, rei, to-raati. "Sarshan, bor?" hotchov, "shan tooti Romani?"

"Kek, I'm an Injun," hotchov.

"Does tooti jiness Romanes?" hotchov.

"Our, pal, doova's mandí's nogo chib," hotchov. And we roker'd ketnes a bauro cheerus; and he didn't-jin sor mandí pen'd to lesti, don't yon dikéss, rei, and mandí didn't jin' sor leski's lavyáw, but mandí jin'd dosta.

Mandí shoon'd there were some waver temengri Romanies wel'd to Epping Forest doot trin beshaw ago, but mandí

didn't dik 'em mi kokero ; I only heard on 'em, don't you dikéss, rei.

Kavakéi moosh *has wel'd adré the French tem.* Yov's a Petalengro. *He dik'd the Romanies odol, but they don't roker their lavs tatcho pensa mendi does ; and when they wels to a bauro gav they jals to the shorokono praastermengro, and pens ' mendi koms to atch akei a cheerus,' and the moosh dels lendi trin stor divvuses or a kooroko to atch and pookers lendi kei they're to atch, and doova's mishtier dan akei. The praastermengros akei kair mendi jal sar sig as we atch and mandi's too naflo and pooro to jal opré the droms sor the raati when mandi's kino and the vardo's too bauro to jal opré the drom adré the kaulo raatis, so mandi atches akei opré the Kaulo.*

Doova moosh odol *as mandi was rokerin' about jivs adré the gav akei.* Yov romer'd a gauji, *and yov's a barvalo moosh kenáw, and leski's romni kek jins a lav o' Romanes as ever I heard on.*

FOREIGN GYPSIES.

BY PHCENIX S—.

Did I ever see any foreign Gypsies, sir? Yes, once. It is a good many years ago. I was at Bury Fair; and Sylvester Boswell, and Isaac H., and a lot of other Gypsies too. Some other Gypsies were there that we did not know. They camped down a lane quite by themselves. They were more copper-like in their countenances than we, and not, so to speak, real black people. They were rather rich folk, with all sort of gold and silver things, and big silver rings on their fingers and in their ears too; and silver articles—teapots, cups, and dishes; and large waggons, and splendid horses; and they were dressed in silk from head to foot, and had fine clothes on their backs. These people were foreign Gypsies, don't you know, sir, and had got all those silver articles and so much money by wheedling the Gentiles. They were of another breed to us. We were all

in an inn after the fair one night, talking about these people, don't you know, and Sylvester wanted to get them to join us. He was dazzled by their gold and silver, don't you see, sir. He wanted to talk with them; but bless you, sir, he could not understand half of all their talk. They spoke so deep, don't you see. He understood a good deal, but not all; more, however, than any of us. "It would be a good thing to get them to join us," he said; "they are so rich," said he. I answered, "Don't put your shoulder out; they will never agree to join us. They will not condescend to join such as us. They are more likely to join kings, and lords, I believe you," said I.

My son, this young man, met a French Gypsy once at Newcastle. He had no wife, or waggon, or family with him. He was a young bachelor—a wild sort of a young fellow. He talked plenty of Gypsy my son did not understand.

And another time I was in Staffordshire, and a black man was there in an inn at which we halted. He was eating bread and cheese, and drinking cyder. This fellow stared at us a long while. "Sarshan, pal," (How do you do, friend?) said he, just as you might have done to-night, sir. "Sarshan, bor?" (How do you do, mate?) said I; "Are you a Gypsy?" "No, I am an Indian," said he. "Do you know Gypsy?" said I. "Yes, friend, that is my own language," he answered. We talked together for some time, and he did not understand all I said to him, don't you see, sir; and I did not understand all his words; but I understood sufficiently.

I heard there were some foreign Gypsies who came to Epping Forest two or three years ago; but I did not see them myself. I only heard about them, don't you see, sir.

This man has travelled in France. He is a Smith. He saw the Gypsies there; but they do not pronounce their words properly, like we do. When they arrive at a town, they go to the chief constable, and say, "We want to stop here for a time," and the man grants them leave to stay three or four days, or it may be a week, and tells them

where they must camp, and that is better than here. The policemen here make us go as soon as we stop; and I am too ill and old to travel all night when I am tired; and my waggon is too big to travel during dark nights, so I stay here on the Common.

That man that I was talking about lives in the town here. He married a Gentile, and he is a well-to-do man now; and his wife does not know a single Gypsy word, so far as I ever heard.

THE POGADO SHERO.

BY ISRAEL P——.

Ourli! mandi's *bin to the welgaurus at* ——. *I leled mi shero poger'd odoi. You can feel the hev akei adré mi bal stil. It kair'd me divio and I was chiv'd adré the divio kair. It dookers mandi still sometimes. How was it done? Why, a ratvalo gaujo opré a grei wel'd kesterin' adrál the welgaurus, and I was atchin' odoi, and he pen'd to mandi, "You ratvalo jookel, jal avri the drom." (He roker'd lesti adré gaujines you jin.) And, without more ado, he up with a bauro chookni he had adré his wast, and del'd mandi a knock with it opré mi shero. It knocked mi staadi off, and poger'd mi shero, and I pel'd talé opré the poov, and I was nasfalo for a bauro chairus, and jal'd divio, and was chiv'd adré a divio kair, and the gaujo never did nothing for mandi. The Beng te lel lesti. He kester'd away, and mandi never dik'd him apopli."*

TRANSLATION.

THE BROKEN HEAD.

Yes, I've been to the fair at ———. I got my head broken there. You can feel the hole here in my hair still. It made me mad, and I was put in the asylum. It hurts me still sometimes. How was it done? Why a cursed Gentile on a horse came riding through the fair, and I was standing there; and he said to me, "You cursed dog, get out of the way." He said it in English, you know. And,

without more ado, he up with a big whip he had in his hand, and gave me a knock with it on my head. It knocked my hat off, and cracked my skull, and I fell down on the ground, and I was ill for a long time, and went mad, and was put in an asylum, and the Gentile never did anything for me. The devil take him. He rode away, and I never saw him again.

INNOCENCE.

BY ISRAEL P——.

Keker, pal! mandi *didn't* jin as they was chordi kovas. You dik, me and mandi's romni akéi jin'd Bill, and lesti's romni wel'd to lati, and pen'd, "Will you pawn these koppas for mandi?" So she pawned 'em, you dik, and she del'd her a trin-gorishi, and then she wel'd apopli, and pootch'd her to kin the tickets, and she kin'd em, you dik, but she didn't jin' as the koppas was chor'd. They wanted to make us 'fences,' you jin, without our jining it.

TRANSLATION.

No, mate, I didn't know that they were stolen property. You see, I and my wife here knew Bill, and his wife came to her, and said, "Will you pawn these blankets for me?" So she pawned them, you see, and she gave her a shilling; and then she came again, and asked her to buy the tickets, and she bought them, you see; but she didn't know that the blankets were stolen. They wanted to make us 'fences,' you know, without our knowing it.

AN INQUIRY.

BY ISRAEL P——.

Keker, mandi *doesn't* jin — Sherratt. Doova's kek a Romani nav. She must be a choorodi. (To his wife)—Mary, av akei. Kova rei pens as there's a monoshi adré the divio kair at P—— as he thinks is 'posh and posh,'

and kek a moosh has been to dik lati for a besh kenáw. He pens as lati was beeno adré Gloucester. Does tooti jin lati? Mandi jins Glossop, but kek Gloucester. Mandi doesn't jin booti about kova part of the tem, you dik, rei. Mandi wels from Yorkshire. . . . Ourli, pal, mandi's jivin' adré a kair kenáw, 'cause it's winter, you dik.

TRANSLATION.

No, I don't know — Sherratt. That's not a Gypsy name. She must be a mumper. (To his wife)—Mary, come here. This gentleman says that there is a woman in the asylum at P——, whom he thinks is a half-breed, and not a single person has been to see her for a year now. He says that she was born in Gloucester. Do you know her? I know Glossop, but not Gloucester. I don't know much about this part of the country, you see, sir. I come from Yorkshire. . . . Yes, mate, I am living in a house now, because it is winter, you see.

WELSH GYPSIES.

In September 1874 I met with a Welsh Gypsy, Oliver Lee, at Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales. His father was an English Gypsy from the Midland Counties; his mother was one of the Woods, patricians amongst Welsh Gypsies. He was born, and had always lived, in Wales; was about twenty-two years old, but, unlike most of the rising generation in England, he could converse in both deep and broken Romanes, as well as Welsh and English.

He and his wife had just been joined by some of her relatives, natives of Worcestershire, but Welsh by adoption; whose children spoke English with a Welsh accent, and some of whom had married amongst the Welsh.

I gathered from Oliver that his two aunts, Mary Wood, nicknamed Taw (W., silent), and Caroline Wood, both aged about forty, spoke Romanes habitually, and only used English or Welsh when talking to gaujos.

After satisfying myself of Oliver's knowledge of the old forms, I read to him "The Widow's Son," "The Licence," "Zuba B——," and "The Fairies," all of which he interpreted correctly to his companions, the eldest of whom seemed to have a hazy recollection of several of the verbal inflections, and kept exclaiming, "It's just as I used to hear the old folk talking when I were a lad." A reference to the stories themselves will indicate how far the deep Anglo-Romanes corresponds with the current Welsh-Romanes. We did not, however, think we were warranted in concluding that the dialects were so far distinct that we must exclude my notes from the vocabularies, and we therefore incorporated the following, as far as the advanced state of the printing of our dictionary was then practicable.

Gypsies are called in Welsh '*Gyptians*, *Gipsiaid*, and *Teulu Abram Hood* (A. H.'s family). The origin of the last term is obscure; possibly, *Hood* is *Wood* inflected. H. T. C.

Anitrákero (Anghiterrakero), *n.*, Englishman. A feminine genitive form.

Ker abba, Make haste.

Bignomus o' lilei, Spring (lit., *beginning* of summer).

Bor, *n.*, Garden. Bourus, *n.*, Snail. *Bullus, n.*, Bull.

Kek chalavár mandi, Don't bother me.

Cham odol, Halt! ? From *atch*; the termination seems anomalous.

Chinomongri, *n.*, One pound sterling; cf., *chinda*, shilling, silver, Sim., 305, 333. A £1 note (now abolished).

Choro gono; boot choro *for* mandi *to* righer *it*. A heavy sack; too heavy for me to carry it.

Cherikléski por, Bird's tail. Dei-eski folki, Mother's people. Joovieski chuḡa, Petticoat.

Deshin', Praying.

Kek latcho see. Bishavo divéz see ke-divéz. It is not fine. It's a rainy day, to-day.

Dikóm o Beng; diás opré adré o raati, I saw a ghost (lit., the devil); it appeared in the night.

Didás-les manghi, He gave it to me. Dino sas manghi, It was given to me.

Eiävéla, *n.*, Understanding. Volunteered, in answer to my inquiry for the Romanes of "I do not understand you." ? 'Hi! he's coming!' (used as a signal.)

Yon ghiävenna, They are singing.

Godlieskro, *n.*, Bell.

Hev = minsh. *Hillaarus, n.*, Hill. Hingher = Hinder.

Hoxtamangro, *n.*, Toad. Holon, *n.*, Landlord.

Jinova monghi, I know. Mé jinova sor, I know everything.

Too jinessa sor, Thou knowest everything.

Jas amenghi, *or*, Jas asár menghi, *or*, Jolta, Let us go.

Lensa jas'd yot, She went with them. Janna ti oxtén, They will jump (lit., They are going to jump). Jom odoř mi kokero, I went there alone. Yoř ghiás, She went.

Kandela, It stinks.

Ke-divéz, To-day. Kaliko divéz, Yesterday. Ke-raati, To-night. Kaliko raati, Last night. Ke-saula, This morning. Kaliko saula, To-morrow morning.

Kerav o mas, Boil the meat. O mas see kedó, The meat is boiled.

Komás (? komova) ti lá-les, I would like to have it.

Kesserova kek, *or* Kek kesserova monghi, I don't care.

Lakro, Hers. Jom lása, I went with her. Sōv lasa, cořre. Jom lensa, I went with them.

'Doř see mauro, ta mas, ta lovína; ta so see doř popli, There is bread, and meat, and what is there besides.

Ladger o moosh, Shame the man. Várter *how he* lullers, Look! how he blushes. Lullerova, I am blushing.

Koro, Blind. Kurri, Tin. Mootska, Skin.

Nei-les kek lovo, He has no money.

Oxtenna, They jump. Janna ti oxtén, They will jump.

Kek pandóm okáv sor o raati, I never closed my eyes all night.

Pardel mandi *for* yeka, Forgive me for once.

Pek o mas, Roast the meat. Pekova mas, I will roast the meat. O mas see pekó, The meat is roasted.

Poordas, Stairs. Stor-peerengro, Frog.

Repper toot, Remember.

Sastermangro, An iron-grey horse. *Slugus, n.*, Slug.

Shomas kino, I was tired. Shanas kinó, Were you tired?

Sor kino shamas, We were all tired. Sor lendi sas kino tei, They were all tired too.

Söv, *v.*, Coñre. Sooter, *v.*, To sleep.

Strangli, *n.*, Onion = poorumi.

Tarder, *v.*, To stretch. Tré o saula, In the morning.

Vartínimi, They are watching us.

Vissa *wi'* mandi talé koo kitchema? Will you go with me down to the inn?

Yov viás, He came. Sor mendi viám, We all came.

Kek mandi *can* roker Wolshitikka, I cannot talk Welsh.

Wolsho, *n. pr.*, Wales. Wolshengro, *n.*, Welshman.

Money.

Loli,	Farthing.
Posh-hori,	Halfpenny.
Hori, hauri,	Penny.
Dooñ-, trin-, stor-, hori,	Twopence, threepence, fourpence.
Pandj hori,	Fivepence.
Shōhauri, shookori,	Sixpence.
Trin-gorishi, koli,	Shilling.
Deshto-kori,	Eighteenpence.
Pansh-kolaw, koorona,	Crown, five shillings.
Posh-koorona,	Half-crown.
Balans, bar,	Sovereign, pound.
Posh balans,	Half-sovereign.
Kótor,	Guinea.
Posh-kótor,	Half-guinea.
Panshengro,	Five-pound note.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

After 19th line, insert,—†547, Boorde, Dr. Andrewe, "The first Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge, made by Andrew Boorde of Physyche Doctor," reprinted 1870, edited by F. J. Furnivall, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and published for Early English Text Society, by Trübner and Co., London; p. 218. See also "The Academy," July 25th, 1874, p. 100. "The earliest known Specimen of the Gypsy Language," by F. J. Furnivall.

NOTE.—The specimen referred to occurs in Chapter xxxviii., which "treteth of Egypt, and of theyr mony and of theyr speche," and comprises thirteen sentences in all, which we insert here *in extenso* :—

Good morrow! *Lach ittur ydyues!*
How farre is it to the next towne? *Cater myla barforas?*
You be welcome to the towne. *Maysta ves barforas.*
Wyl you drynke some wine? *Mole pis lauena?*
I wyl go wyth you. *A vauatosa.*
Sit you downe, and dryncke. *Hyste len pee.*
Drynke, drynke, for God sake! *Pe, pe, deue lasse!*
Mayde, geue me bread and wyne! *Achae, da mai manor la vene!*
Geue me fleshe! *Da mai masse!*
Mayde, come hyther! harke a worde! *Achae, a wordey susse!*
Geue me aples and peeres! *Da mai paba la ambrell!*
Much good do it you! *Iche misto!*
Good nyght! *Lachira tut!* (Pp. 217, 218.)

That Boorde collected these phrases from Gypsies, and not from "Egipcions," no one who knows anything about the language can have the slightest doubt. His description, moreover, of the people is very graphic :—

"The people of the country be swarte, and doth go disgisyd in theyr apparel, contrary to other nacyons; they be lyght fyngerd, and vse pyking; they haue litle maner, and euyl loggyng, & yet they be pleas(a)unt dausers. Ther be few or none of the Egipcions that doth dwell in Egipt, for Egipt is repleted now with infydele alyons."

It may also be safely assumed that Boorde obtained his examples from *English Gypsies*, seeing that a trace of English is evident in combination with Gypsy proper. Thus in his tenth sentence occurs the expression "*a wordey susse (tusa) = a word with thee*. Most of Boorde's sentences have been dissected and explained in a previous portion of our work. According to Professor Miklosich, to Dr. Zupitza of Vienna, belongs the honour of having first recognized the true character of our English Doctor's examples of "Egipt speche," which are admitted to be the oldest known specimens of the Gypsy language.

It is a curious circumstance that modern research should be indebted to two of our own countrymen for the earliest ethnographical and linguistic data which have been found relating to the Gypsy race. The first historical reference to the Gypsies occurs in the work of an Irishman, entitled "*Itinerarium Symonis Simeonis et Hugonis Illuminatoris ad Terram Sanctam*," primus eruit ediditque Jacobus Nasmith, A.M., S.A.S., Cantab., MDCLXXVIII., Ex. Cod. MS., in Bibliotheca Coll. Corp. Christi Cant., No. 407. Simon Simeon vel Simeonis (Fitz Simeon, in the vernacular), 'was a Minorite of the rule of St. Francis, of a Convent established in Dublin, from which city, in company with another friar, Hugh the Illuminator, he commenced his pilgrimage on the 15th of April, 1322.' He informs the readers of his Itinerary, in somewhat Quixotic language, that having 'despised the summit of honour,' he was 'inflated with the Seraphic ardour of visiting the Holy Land.' (*Vide* "Retrospective Review," 2nd Series, vol. 11, pp. 232—254.) On their way the two friars made a short stay in the island of Crete, where, it appears, they saw the Gypsies, whom Fitz-Simeon described in a passage to which Bryant originally directed attention. M. Bataillard, of Paris, has recently pointed out that it referred to the island of Crete, and not to Cyprus, as had been previously supposed. There are some small verbal inaccuracies in Bryant's transcript of this passage, which would be scarcely worth indicating if they had not been repeated by most subsequent writers, who seem not to have verified the quotation by consulting the prime authority. The passage taken verbatim from Nasmith, the first and last editor of the "*Itinerarium*," (p. 17, lines 21—31,) stands thus: "*Ibidem et vidimus gentem extra civitatem ritu Græcorum utentem, et de genere Chaym se esse asserentem, quæ raro vel nunquam in loco*

aliquo moratur ultra xxx dies, sed semper velut a deo maledicta vaga et profuga post xxx^m diem de campo in campum cum tentoriis parvis oblongis nigris et humilibus ad modum Arabum, *et* de caverna in cavernam discurrit; quia locus ab *eis* inhabitatus post dictum terminum efficitur plenus vermibus et *aliis* immunditiis, cum quibus impossibile est *cohabitare*."

Page 5, after 14th line, insert: 1874.—"The Times," July 21, 2nd col., p. 1, an announcement in Romanes of Mr. Hub. Smith's marriage to Esmeralda Lock; repeated in "The Guardian," July 22;—also, "Illustrated London News," October 31, p. 214, an announcement in Romanes of Romany Ballads, by Prof. Palmer, Mr. Leland, and Miss Tuckey.

Grammar.

NOUN.

Page 14.—After paragraph commencing "Besides," add "According to M. Vaillant, (Grammaire Rommane, Paris, 1868, p. 37,) the Roumanian Gypsy noun forms its genitive in -esko, *m.*, -eski, *f.*, and the genitives of the pronouns (40) are *sing.*, *manki*, *tuki*, *leski*, *laki*; *pl.*, *amenki*, *tumenki*, *lenki*; while the possessive adjectives (41,) are *sing.*, *maro*, *tiro*, *lesko*, *amaro*, *tumaro*, *lengo*; *pl.*, *miri*, *tiri*, *leski*, *amari*, *tumari*, *lenj'i*. The agreement in this respect, as otherwise, between the two dialects is remarkable."

Page 15, line 14.—*Akoro.*, *vide* Anitrakero (Anghiterra-kero), Welsh Gypsy. Also in the two insults, *Ti doki hev* (Lieb., *dakri*), and *Mi booliokri*.

Page 16.—*Plural.*—Sometimes the plural ends in *i*, and probably results from a softening of the final *é* sound, which is a common plural termination in the deep dialect.

Page 21.—*Nouns peculiar to the dialect.*—We have since met with several of these words in foreign Gypsy Vocabularies.

Page 22.—After *Class I.*, read, “Similar terminations forming abstract nouns are frequent in the Roumanian Gypsy dialect; *vide* Vaillant.”

ADJECTIVE.

Page 23.—Rankano (fornem) and kiska (god) occur in Sundt. Latcho is inserted in our vocabulary, but we have only met with it once (*vide* Welsh Gypsies). On one occasion we heard an English Gypsy use Tatcho divvus for Kooshto or Latcho divvus. Lachi and comp. Lachittur are met with in Boorde.

VERB.

Page 35.—Av, Rov, Siv, Sov, Tov, etc.

Av-ava, Rov-ava, Siv-ava, etc.

According to some authorities, the first *v* in these verbs really forms part of the root (*vide* Pasp., Pott, etc.) A comparison with the Sanscrit supports this view.

Page 36.—To follow 15th line. 1st pers., pl., *-ása, -ás*. We have met with the forms *-assa, -as, -essa*, for the 1st pers., pl., pres. and fut., e.g., *Doi mendi atchessa*, or *atchassa*. There we will stop.

Page 37.—We have met with several examples of the 1st pers., pl., of the perfect ending in *dém*, e.g., *koordém* (*koordo + shem*), We fought. *Chidém* (*chido + shem*), We put.

Page 40.—To follow Past Participle:—

The *Passive voice* is formed, in deep Romanes, by the past participle preceded by one of two auxiliary verbs.

1st. By the verb to be, *shom, shan, see*, etc., q.v.

Examples.

Mandi shom mooklo sor kokero, I am left all alone.

Yov sas dikno, He was seen.

Yov sas anlo apré adré dova tem, He was brought up in that country.

2nd. By the verb to become, 'wel, 'vel, etc., q.v., especially when the future is to be expressed.

Examples.

O gret te vel panlo, The horse will be pounded.

Mandi te vel kerdo, I shall (or should) be done (for).

Compare 'vel and 'wel with Dr. Paspati, page 80. *Uvav(a)*, *Uves(a)*, *Uvel(a)*, etc. Dr. Paspati first pointed out the existence of the verb *Uvava*, to become, which had always been previously confounded with *Avava*, to come.

PRONOUNS.

Pages 42, 43.—The promiscuous use of dative and accusative forms for the accusative is also met with in the German Gypsy dialect (*vide* Liebich, p. 102).

The pronoun in the dative is frequently found following verbs, and then apparently often partakes of the nature of a reflexive pronoun, *e.g.*—

Besh-tooki 'lé, Sit yourself down.

Hoxter-tooki, Jump ; *Praster-tooki*, Run.

Holova-les monghi, I will eat it myself.

Ghiás-peski, He took himself off.

See Pasp., *e.g.*, p. 608, sentence 40, *kamadjav mánghe*, je m'en irai.

 Dictionary.

The following words were omitted, or have been since collected :—

Boońńova, *v.*, I boast. See Boońno

He boońns *his* kokero, He praises himself. Note :

Boońnelopus, p. 61, is probably Boońnela pes

Dikomengri, }
 Diksomengri, } Watchers, watchmen

Dikomeskro hev, Window

Dooteni, Second
 Gaveskro (gavengro), Policeman
 Jindo moosh, Scholar
 Kitchemeskro, Innkeeper
 Klisinomengro, Lock
 Koosh, *n.* and *v.*, Lie, falsehood ; *cf.* Pasp., *kushipe*
 Moskro (mooshkero), Constable
Mumparus, Mumper
 Okki, add “(hokki) ; *cf.* Pasp., *aká*, ceci
 Okki, lel-les tooti, Here ! take it !
 Okki, *a* rei wela 'kei, Look out, there is a gentleman
 coming here !”
 Panomeskri-gav, Watering-place
 Peker, *v.*, To roast ; Pekedo, *p. part.*, Roasted
 Raatenghi kova, Nitre
 Roomus, Romanes
 Shoonomus, }
 Shoonopen, } News
 Stanyamengro, Stableman
 Staromeskries, Prisoners
 Spongo, Match
 Tatchomus, Truth
 Tatti-peerengri, Irish, *i.e.*, hot (blooded) tramps
 Trashermengro-kova, Lightning
 Tilomeskro, Pot-hook
 Weshenghi-chiriklo, Wood-pigeon.

See also the following Tales.

Genuine Romany Compositions.

[Want of space prevents our giving Translations.]

THE BALL.

Né chavoli, too jassa mansa kater dova bitto welgauro
 tedivvus? Mandi jinova yek koshto kair adré o bitto gav

—shorókono kair see—kei see bauro kelin'-kamora. Pendás o rauni kater mandi o waver divvus, te wel te yoi's kair te bosher opré o welgauro divvus, yoi dela mandi posh-kotor, ta sor meero hoben, ta piamus, te atchova odoi sor raati, te wel mé te komova. Too wel mandi, too lela posh so mandi lelova. Bosherás too mansa ?

Our. Jova mé toosa. Nastís mandi bosherova sar koshto sar too, jinéss. Mandi kairova o feterdér tastís.

Ava-tá kon ! Jaw menghi !

"Sar shan, Rauni ?"

"Sar shan," hotchi yoi. "Too viás kon ?"

"Our, Rauni."

"Lelessa tumendi chomoni te hol, wonka too jala opré te kel ?"

"Our, Rauni, sar koméssa, parikeráw toot."

Beshném mendi talé 'glal o misali. Dosta hoben sas opré lesti. Hodém ta pidém, so mendi komdás. Talla mendi ghiém opré o pōdas. Boshadém koosi. Kanna-sig dosta ta dosta raunia ta reiáw vién adré. Komdé men mishto. Boshadém adré dova kamora sor raati. Yon keldé sor o raati mishto tei, raunikana dromáw (*quadrilles, vales, etc., not hornpipes*). Mendi kedém mishto lendi tei. Talla mendi kedé bosherin' lendi, yon, ta o shorokono rei, del'd mendi pash kotoráw. Pendé te mendi. "Waver cheerus mendi wela akei." A vaver besh mendi kelova lendi apopli.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Yekera, kanna tarno tatcho rinkeno dikomusti chavo sas mé, ghióm kater a rauneski loobno kair. Ridóm mi kokero adré tarno joovel's rivomus. Pandadóm meero kokero opré tatcho, pensa rinkeno tarno joovel. Meero bal sas boot opré mi shoro, dosta lesti, sar woosera~~d~~ pardál meeri piké. Kaulo sas, pensa chiriklo's poryas.

Kanna sig yek o' lendi pootchdás mandi, te atch opré ta kel. "Our," hotchi yoi, "mandi jinova sor teero folki kelela mishtó."

Talla mandi atchdás opré te kerova *wi*' lendi. Kanna yon dikté (sar) mandi ker'*d*, yon pendé kater mandi, "Kek nanéí too *a* joovel, too keressa 'jaw mishto. Kek tarno joovel kerassa pensa too. Too see *a* moosh, tatcho dosta. Dikova tei." Vién kater mandi. Tardadé meero choxa ta shooba opré. Talla dikté mooshkeni rivopen opré mandi, sor o kair *o*' lendi sadé koshto dosta te maur lenghi kokeré.

Talla yon dela mandi sorkon kova, mol, ta tatto paani, ta vaniso te piova, komdé mandi 'jaw boot. Yon pendé, kekera yon dikté jafra kova kedo ajáv adré lenghi meriben.

THE PUGILIST.

Kanna shom (shōmas) mé tarno moosh, kek na kessadóm troostál vaniso moosh, bitto *o*' bauro. Feterdér sas o moosh, feterdér mandi komdé lesti. Kek mandi charered' o bitto moosháv. Nanéí lendi koshto dosta mandi.

Mandi jindóm koorova vaniso moosh, gaujé ta Romani-chaláv. Mandi shōmas o feterdér bitto moosh adré [o] Stor Temáv. Kek-komeni koorela man. Yon sor jindás, (*or* jindé) dova.

Kanna yon diké man, yon penenna yek *to* waver, "Kova see o feterdér bitto moosh troostál sor moosháv *so ever* diktóm. Jaw sig si-ló adré lesko koorin'. Yov dela troostál lesti wastáv, pensa o bitto grei. Kek yov kessered [*for*] kek moosh so yov koordás. Yov koordás sor o feterdér Romani-chaláv adré lesko temáv." Yov penela konáv, te pooro si-lés, yov koorela vaniso pooro moosh adré Anghiterra. Lesko nav see jinlo mishto kater sorkon Romani-chaláv. Yov penela lesko kokero, keker nanéí yov koordno. Kek moosh adré Anghiterra, kek nanéí koordás lesti adré sor leski meriben.

Yek Romano moosh koordás te lesti, chiv'*d* lesti avri lesti jinomus bitto koosi chairus. Yov atchdás opré popli te koor yov, *bit* kek o waver moosh wela, ta lesti [o Romano

moosh] ghiás kater Drabengro te ratcher (*bleed*) lesti, keker o Drabengro kela 'jaw, yov koördno sas 'jaw wafedo.

WHY WESTER WON'T EAT MUTTON.

Mandi shōmas yekera adré o lileí jala (*going*) pardál o poovyáw. Diktóm bokrengro (*or* bazengro), kooserin' te yoosherela bokré. Sor sas (*or* si-lé) pardál wafedé tanáw, sor pardál lenghi shoré, ta lenghi piké, posh hodno talé, ta kandás pensa *a* hindo-kair. O bokrengro sas draberin' o' lendi, te sor [*had*] koli (*rags*) chiv'd pardál lenghi shoré. Yov sas draberin' o' lendi, pensa o wafedo hotchado moosh.

Talla dova mandi pendóm, kek mandi hola bokro's mas kek-komi, vonka mé jiv.

(Note to page 197, line 20.)

Gypsies everywhere evince a strong love for music, but their talents in this respect appear to greater advantage in foreign lands than in this country. With our English Gypsies the favourite instruments are the tambourine and the 'boshomengri,' or fiddle, especially the latter, and we know several good executants on the strings. One of the most gifted and renowned violinists among the Gypsies, in recent times, was a man named Horsery Gray, who died some years ago. We have been told by a Romani-chal that when Horsery had heard a tune he could play it off straight-way, putting in such "variations, grace-notes, shakes, and runs," that none of his *confrères* could compare with him. He played entirely by ear, and not from notes. The gaujos sent for him from long distances to hear his hornpipes.

When an old acquaintance of ours, Charley Boswell, lost a favourite child, he refused to be comforted, abstained from food, becoming much emaciated in consequence, and spent all his time for several weeks after the child's death in playing on his fiddle. He seemed to find his only consolation in confiding his grief to his instrument, and

touching chords which responded in sympathy with his own sad mood.

The Gypsy is always foremost among the "feast-finding minstrels" which attend our English fairs and country wakes. He is to be seen in his glory at a 'kelopen' or frolic, when the mirth grows fast and furious, as with flashing eyes and excited mien he flourishes his fiddle-bow and plays the music which keeps in time the flying feet of the dancers. The Gypsy girls are not averse to air their accomplishments on these occasions, and exhibit the same lightness of toe and natural grace which are said to distinguish their continental sisters. Highly favoured is the village swain who has a "dark ladye" from the tents for his partner in the dance.

There are no English tunes with which we are acquainted which can be said to be peculiarly Gypsy. The Abbé Listz has made an extensive collection of Gypsy airs in the Slavonic provinces of the Austrian Empire, where Gypsies abound. "The natives dwelling on the Danube—Hungarians, Moldavians, Slavonians, Wallachians, and others—owe their music to the Gypsies, . . . and many of their melodies have become the national airs of those countries. Their music has been principally developed on the hospitable soil of Hungary, and from thence it has spread all over the Danubian Principalities. The Magyars have adopted them as their national musicians, and there is hardly a village without their minstrels called Lautars."—*Vide* Preface to "Gypsy Melodies, etc.," by Charles K. Laporte (London, Augener and Co.); also, "Die Zigeuner und ihre Musik in Ungarn, von Franz Listz.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page
xiii, line 4 from foot, for 'Tchingianés' read 'Tchinghianés'
xxi, ,, 19, for 'sedo' read 'sedeo'
5, ,, 9, for '11' read '17'
6, ,, 24, after 'ee' read 'and final *i*'
7, ,, 13, *dele* 'or liable to inflection'
14, ,, 25, for 'stárdi' read 'staddi'
15, ,, 27, after 'Prayer' add 'in'
18, ,, 8, after 'keri' add 'or *jála keré,* and *dele* 'or, you
see ghílo keré, he is (has) gone home'
22, last line, for 'battle' read 'dealings'
24, line 24, for 'SINGULAR,' 'PLURAL,' read 'MASCULINE,'
'FEMININE'
26, *dele* first paragraph
35, line 9, for 'sheep' read 'sleep'
38, ,, 8, for 'boughtedst' read 'boughtest'
44, ,, 27, *dele* from 'of' to '*peske,*' and add, 'Peski is
generally used as a reflective pronoun, *cf.* Pasp.,
pes, péske'
46, line 23, for '*avree, 'vree,*' here and elsewhere read
'*avri, 'vri.*'
46, last lines, for '*Toostál, Trróstal,*' read '*Troostál,*
Tróstal'
48, line 17, after 'following' read 'five'
48, ,, 29, for '*dobvoreé, dobvoreé,*' read '*doovort, doovort*'
52, ,, 15, add '(dólla,) Pasp., *odolé*' ; last line, for
'bikonyo' read 'bikonyo'

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- 55, for 'Bangarée' read 'Bángaree'
- 71, line 10, for '-*shtó*' read '-*ohtó*'
- 75, " 16, for 'navel' read 'umbilical cord'
- 81, " 14, add '*cf. Lieb., grisni, das Gericht, das Amt*'
- 88, " 20, for '*jändäräka, shawl,*' read '*jändäräka, Frauenrock*'
- 95, " 6, after '*adj.,*' add 'and *pron.*'
- 95, lines 18, 19, 20, cancel from 'Pasp.' to 'alone,' and substitute 'Pott, ii., 107'
- 98, line 19, for '? Pasp., *tchárdava*' read 'Pasp., *akaráva*'
- 101, " 25, for '*ládipen*' read '*ladjipen*'
- 103, " 8; *dele* 'her'
- 113, " 10, for 'it' read 'is'
- 114, " 11, for 'ler' read 'les (*lesti*)'
- 124, lines 4 and 5, should be in the first margin
- 131, line 24, for 'road' read '*röd*'
- 133, " 17, add 'ill'; line 22, for '*dlsiolo*' read '*dlsiola*'
- 134, " 3, for 'are to us' read 'are (have) we'
- 137, " 2 from foot, for 'ken sigáw' read 'kenáw sig'
- 141, " 7, for '*stief*' read '*stief*'
- 147, " 1, for 'ková' read 'kóva'; and line 8, for 'dová' read 'dóva'
- 151, " 23, for '*éla, come!*' read '*aváva, to come; uváva, to become*'
- 189, " 9, *dele* ', after '*divvuses*'
- 195, " 21, for '*dsiturb*' read '*disturb*'
- 219, " 9, for '*Doovolesko*' read '*Doovelesko*'
- 220, " 7, for '*tooti*' read '*tooti*'
- 230, " 5, for '*toti*' read '*tooti*'
- 235, " 23, for '*meeripen*' read '*meripen*'
- 237, " 2 from foot, *dele* 'a'
- 238, " 16, for 'bar' read 'bor'
- 245, " 19, after 'grass' add ')

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