

They are still more frequent in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and may be said to abound amidst the true Anglians of Norfolk and Suffolk. The physical characters here traced cannot be, as Dr. Prichard conjectures in a parallel case in Germany, the effect of some centuries of residence in towns, for they are spread like an epidemic among the rural and secluded population as much as among the dwellers in towns. Unless we suppose such varieties of appearance to spring up among the blue-eyed races, we must regard them as a legacy from the Roman colonists and the older Britains, amongst whom, as already stated, the Iberian element was conjecturally admitted.

Adopting this latter view, there is no difficulty in regard to the other groups. They are of North German and Scandinavian origin, and the men of Yorkshire inherit the physical organization, and retain many of the peculiarities of language of their adventurous sires. In the words employed, in the vowel sounds, the elisions, and the construction of sentences, the Yorkshire dialects offer interesting analogies to the old English of Shakespeare and Chaucer, the Anglo-Saxon of the Chronicle, and the Norse, as it is preserved to us by the Icelanders.

I subjoin a few descriptive words common in East Yorkshire, with the English meaning:—

Beck	A brook.
Bank	A hill.
Brant.....	Applied to a steep hill.
Brig	A prominent ledge of rocks on the coast. (In its ordinary sense it is a bridge.)
Breea.....	Bank of a river. (Brae.)
Barf	Detached low ridge or hill.
Birk	The Birch tree.
Bugh* (<i>pron.</i> Buf)	A bough.
Cam	The top of a hedge bank.
Clarty	Dirty.
Cliff	Perpendicular rock.
Cõble.....	A boat.
Cobbles.....	Pebbles.

* This mode of pronouncing the terminal *gh* is employed in many words.