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Mauricius, not by Mn. Welsh aw (Pr. Brit. aw), as in O. Cornish caul Welsh cawl from Lat. caulis. ${ }^{3}$ The $b$ for Lat. $p$ is regular; cf. Welsh cybydd<Lat. cupidus, Welsh pobl<Lat. populus. For Pr. Brit. we may postulate a form with *coub-.

In the Lindisfarne Gospels Mt. 8, 23 ' in nauicula ' is glossed in lytlum scipe $\pm$ in cuople. If we emend cuople to *couple the word would agree well with the postulated Pr. Brit. form in vocalism; we may regard it as the first instance of the British loan-word coble. ${ }^{4}$ The $p$ in the Lindisfarne form is probably due to reanalogy with Lat. caupulus (cf. grēcisc beside the regular crēcisc 'graecus' in Lindisfarne). ${ }^{5}$

A.S.C.R.

## OBTHRUST IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.

In his article on "English Names and Old English Heathenism" in Essays and Studies (xix, 58-9), Professor Dickins mentions OE. Fyrs, or perhaps ON. purs, as being probably the second element of the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire dialectal Hob-thrush or Hobthrust; Hob is a diminutive of Robert (cf. Hobgoblin). No Middle English form with metathesis of $r$ is recorded in NED., Stratmann-Bradley or Mayhew-Skeat; but Dr. G. R. Owst (Literature and Pulpit in Medieval England, p. 270) cites from a sermon of Master Rypon of Durham a reference to 'a certain demon-in English Thrus'-which ground corn till furnished with a fine new coat. Nor is any form of Hobthrust recorded as current in Lincolnshire in either edition of Edward Peacock's Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham or in Wright's English Dialect Dictionary.

[^0]From the little village of Hibaldstow in North Lindsey, Lincolnshire, there is a country lane leading to the Carrs or clay-land; by the side of this lane is a tiny bubbling spring which gurgles noisily. One of the inhabitants of the village relates how, in the 18go's when very young, he was terrified by older boys who told him to listen there for the Obthrust. Like the Pyrs of the Cottonian Gnomic Verses (43), it was said to dwell alone in the marsh-land in the depth of the country.

A still further corruption of Hobthrus is noted by Professor Dickins from South Lincolnshire. Forty years ago the epithet Jacob Thrust could be applied to a boy, clearly in the sense of 'imp.'

Esther Dinah Clarke.

PRYMSKVIDA 8r-83.
Thor's hammer has been stolen by the giant Thrymr, who promises to restore it only if the goddess Freyja be given to him in marriage. Freyja indignantly refuses the proffered alliance and Thor is with difficulty induced to take her place disguised in bridal veil and women's weeds. In the following stanza (vv. 8r-83) the Codex Regius, our only manuscript text of authority, reads (with abbreviations expanded):

Pa quap loci laufeyiar sonr. mvn ec oc mep per ambót vera. vid scolom aka tvau i iotv $n$ heima.

This is in the conventional orthography:
Đá kvà Loki, Laufeyjar sonr:
" Mun ek ok med pér ambótt vera;
vit skulum aka tvau i Jotunheima."
(Then spake Loki, son of Laufey: " I too will go with thee to be thy handmaid; we two must drive to Giant-homes ').

Since Bugge (1867) all editors with the exception of Neckel have emended tvau on the assumption that the feminine pl. tvar is more appropriate than the neuter since both Thor and


[^0]:    ${ }^{3}$ See H. Pedersen, Vergleichende Grammatik der keltischen Sprachen i§ı31.
    ${ }^{4}$ The Lindisfarne form can hardly be explained as a direct loan from Latin; corresponding to a Latin au we should expect O.E $\bar{e} a$ in early loan-words (cf. ceas: Lat. causa) and OE. $\vec{a} w, \bar{a} u$ in late ones (cf. cäuel: Lat. caulis); see K. Luick, Historische Grammatik der enolischen Sprache § 216 .
    ${ }^{5}$ It is possible that a (learned) reformate with *coup-also existed in Pr. Brit.; cf. Mn. Welsh epistol beside M. Welsh ebostol: Lat. epistola; see Pedersen,op. cit. § 144 note 4.

