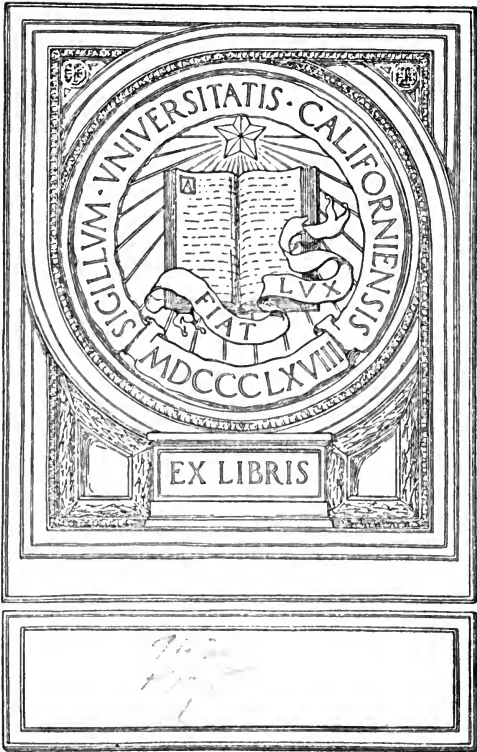


942
P175
d

UC-NRLF



5B 156 768



34
192

Dialect

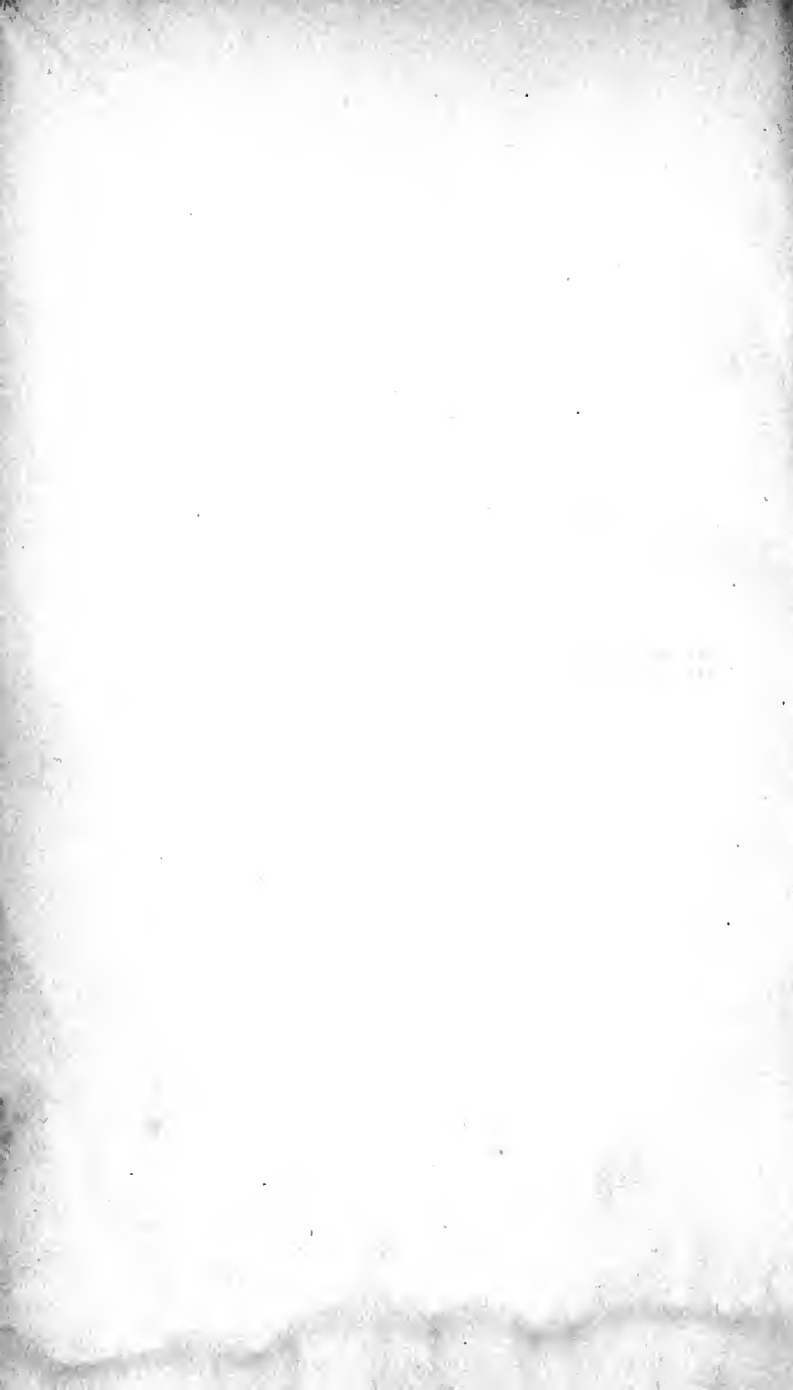
11.11.11



A DIALOGUE

IN THE

DEVONSHIRE DIALECT.



A
DIALOGUE
IN THE
DEVONSHIRE DIALECT,
(IN THREE PARTS)

By A LADY:

Mrs. Mary Reynolds Palmer

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A GLOSSARY,

BY

J. F. PALMER.

“... That tint of ancient phrase and that naïveté, which we have for ever lost, and which we like to recollect once had an existence.”—
Curiosities of Literature.

LONDON:

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN AND LONGMAN;
AND P. HANNAFORD, EXETER.

1837.

942
P175
d

TO VINU
ABSORBIA

Printed by Richard Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

TO

THOMAS COPELAND, ESQ., F.R.S.

MY DEAR SIR,

I OUGHT to apologize for connecting your name with the present production ; but I am unwilling to forgo the first public opportunity which has occurred of expressing my respect for your character, and acknowledging the reception of a long series of favours, from the first commencement of my professional studies.

I should also be deficient in gratitude if I did not acknowledge the obligations which I owe to you for your example and constant friendly assistance on various occasions.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

JAMES F. PALMER.

38, Golden Square,
Jan. 1, 1837.

M24874

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Dialogue, which was written, about the middle of the last century, by a sister of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, was designed to illustrate the most striking peculiarities of the Western dialect. In this object it appears completely to have succeeded, so that no apology seems necessary for presenting it to the public.

The Glossary which accompanies it was compiled during a late visit to Devonshire, which the Author was under the necessity of making for the benefit of his health. It applies only to the northern parts of the

county, and will probably be found defective in many particulars. The Author's object, however, will be fully answered if it serves as a nucleus for a more complete collection.

A

DEVONSHIRE DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

TWO COUNTRY PEOPLE.

FIRST PART.

RAB and BET meet. RAB coming over a stile.

RAB. **Z**O, Bet, how is't? How de try?

BET. Gracious! Rab, you gusht ma.

RAB. Why, Is did'n think thee wart sa zoon a-galled: but where hast a be thicca way? where com'st vro?

BET. I've be to vickrage to vet a book for dame. The passon zeth Is may read an, if Is don't fouss en, nor make dog's-ears o'an.

RAB. Pithee now, how dist vend time to read?

BET. Why I lost none, but shurty and work the harder, and don't stand dodeling whan thare's a book to be had.

B

RAB. O cryal! Bet, I'd a geed ever sa much if thee had but zeed the passon in the hood.

BET. Whan?

RAB. Why a leet rather. Thee cast'n think what hanticks and items a had; naddling his head, drowing out his hands, and blasting up his ees to the gurt oaks; than tellingto hiszell, and bamby out hard; (the goodger knowth what of venerable oaks, and ages past;) and whan a had greep'd down a wallige of muss, a quat down upon the mors of the tree and toz'd et, and zed words to et, and yean'd et away, an zeem'd in a brown stiddy, poaching es steck into the ground. I watch'd en to zee iv a made any zercles or gally-traps; if a had, I'd zoon a be go. Wull, to last, up a rak'd all to wance and vetch'd a vege away to thicca ploshett, ware you and I zeed the jack-a-lantern, and took a bard out of the springal that little maester had a-teel'd: a broke the twine an took the bard in es hand as buys do a shear-a-muze, whan they say Shear-a-muze, shear-a-muze, vlee over me head; an a told way en as thoft a war telling to a Christian, and zed a shud go an do zum o'at, I doan't know what 'twaz, and the poor thing was in such hast to do what a was bid, that a whisk'd away with half his arrant. O gimmeny! what a

pitte 'tis! 'tis a thousand pittes, vor a is a hover good man.

BET. Po, a fig's-end! An zo you zim a is maz'd, I'll warnis;—no more lookeedezee than you be. I say maz'd akether.

RAB. Na, na, don't be a nift: I zay no more than all the parish zeth, 'facks. I'm zure I'd crope on my hands and knees to do en good at midnart as soon as midday. Well but pithee, Bet, what dist thee make o'at than?

BET. Why I be of dame's meend, that one of his larning vendeth oceans of things that please en that other vokes see nort in: I, and may be that gall en too, and put en out a zorts, that other vokes make nort o'a; and more zo, mayhap 'tis es way to zay es prayers out a book.

RAB. Like anuw, sure.

BET. I'd a gurt meend to have up and told the passon just now-raret what a rant-a-come-scour we ha had to our houze to day. Poor dame is amost off her legs; turmoil'd to death between wan thing and t'ether: quite a cow'd out.

RAB. How happ'd thecca tantarra than?

BET. Why you must know that the puggen end of the linney neist to the peg's-looze geed way and was ruseing down: maester was staunding by

the tallut whan the cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance and made such a sture, that a come heal'd in brist and grute. Bet, siss a, go vet me the latin cup of best drink, the pilam is a go down my droat; I'm just a mickel'd. (You are sure a hath always some pertence or worther for gulging in a morning.) Well, dame was to brexfast, and had jist weeted out her first dish, and zed to an, You had better drink tay, John Hog. Barn your tay, siss a, 'tis the ruin of the nation; I wish 'twas cry'd treason to drink ort but organ tay; and way that, a witherly up with his voot and yand over the tea-kittle and flos'h'd out all the watter, takes up the tea-pot and stram-bang thecca go'th out of the winda, and tore I dunna how many quarrels; a shod the cream and slot-ter'd it all about, and O dear me! the bread and butter that many a poor soul woud a jump'd about ground vor, lied smeeching and frizzing in the vire. I snatch'd up the sugger and clapt et away, and raged away the tea-tackle, or a woud a het all off the board and tore it all in shords; a slat and scat the things about as thof the godger was in an. Wan wid a thort ha was begeded.

RAB. Od rabbet en, if I war dame I'd clow the joulter head o'an; I'd zee and break the lowering

lubber of his untowerdly fraxious tricks. What did her zay to et, good-now?

BET. Nort, but zift, an look'd as thof her was quealing away; than pray a call'd her a purting glum-pot, zed her'd a got the mulligrubs, and out a murch'd muttering, and slam'd the door arter en as thof a wid a tore down the darns.

RAB. Gimmeny! would any but a crowdling zokey take it to be kerpt over in this manner by sich a piggish lubby. I did'n think dame was such a zoft and vare totle.

BET. O cryal! Rab; her is'n the totle you zim, but thinks iv her was to begin to aggie way en there wid be no hoa. Dear hart! that ever such a vitty tidy wive shud vall to his lott: such a sturdly body, that can tern her hand to any kindest thing, and thof her looketh so puny and pinikin, her lowersteth and worketh so long as ort is to be do: cleanlyness her zeth is next to godlyness: her lov'th to zee every thing in print. I'm zure her hath no junketings or floistering doings, nor nare bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's-nest from week's-end to week's-end. A drap of tay and a book is all the comfort her hath, poor zoul. I wish her was'n such a houze-cat, but wud go more abroad; 'twid do her good.

RAB. I've hard her had a power of sweetharts whare her come vro. Hard to go dru the hood and take a crooked steek at last.

BET. The jail take her father, say I, 'twas his doing; I did'n care if the old tantarabobs had'n: a geed a good stub way her, too: I think a was a ginghed.

RAB. A huges heave-up trully if her had'n had a farding to marry such a stingy hunks: such a purse-proud hectoring braggadocia.

BET. O me! Bevore her married her was as peart as a burd. I meend whan a brort her home: her look'd as cherry as a crap of fresh apple blooth; but now, dear soul, her's like a daver'd rose,—sweet in the midst o'at.

RAB. I, the blue of the plum be a go zure.

BET. Her mother came way her, and a comely bowerly woman her was, as wan wid wish to zee, and a thorra paced huzzy, and wid'n tern her back to any boddy for making pots and puddings and standing pies. I coud'n abide her vather,—a shoul-a-mouth'd, hatchet-faced, bandy-legg'd wink-a-puss; vidgetting about arter wan: a boddy coud'n tern a dish for en.

RAB. Crymaces! I wish that instead of dame, thee maester had a had thecca scare-crow tagster

Mall Teazy: her's another guess homan than dame; none of your mealy-mouth'd ones, but tit for tat; wid a geed en as good as he brort, and a laugh'd and tack'd her hands at en, whan a was in his vagaries. Thecca spitfire woud a fitted en to a T.

BET. I sure, that her wid, way a zissarara. But had a ever a simathing arter that harum-scarum?

RAB. Is fath, that a had, and a wanted me pray to be es gubs, thank en; but es uncle strat the match. Much-how a coud leke zuch a zokey molkit, such an unsoutherly malkin.

BET. Her come vrom a good havage,—the very daps of her mother,—another such a haggagen, maundering, hawk-a-mouth'd trub: take mun every way, I don't think they have their peer.

RAB. Mall hath'n, I'm zure, for a mirchivus hizzy: 't was'n for want of a good will the nasty litter legtrapes had'n a blow'd a coal betwext you an me Bet.

BET. I sure, very true. Wull soce, I must trudge home; I'm a guess'd I've a be lack'd.

RAB. Why, stay a crum: I want to tell way ye. Wan I twitch'd tha by the gown yesterday arternune coming out a church, why didn't 'e look

about? I wud a treated tha upon some special buns and toping ale at the Pigeons. How did I lost tha?

BET. Dame and I did'n go the leach-way, but auver the vreath and down along the lane, and made the best of our way home. Good-now, dame can't abide such may-games and highdelows sabbath days: gracious! what a hurly-burly 't was; how the vokes veas'd out a church, higgeld-a-piggel, helter-skelter; such jetting, dreving and dringing.—I thort a shud a be squat to death. Well, I'll ne'er go to church again of a Rail Zin-day, I'll be bound vor't. Our zeat was as full as a coud stow, whan who shud come in but Joice Joland,—thecca gurt vat zess and Ruth Ramson, and wedg'd theresells in, panking and whizing, way their blowzy faces as rid as roost-cocks, tit-tering and vanning way their hatts as thof 't was cruel hot, buldering, quilstering weather.

RAB. That was to show their high-kick'd loady heads, prink'd out in the tip of the mode, way a lamming wallige of hair bevore and a vumping nug beheend, and a race of rory-tory ribbons, stuff'd out leek so many pincushons.

BET. How taring fine they were!

RAB. They cut a vlash, that they did; but their vrowsy bacon vaces bant vit to play tricks way. I long'd to het men a good slat in the chucks.

BET. Cryal me! how times be alter'd! their mothers ware their own hair, foap'd back way a vorrid cloth: if they were to peep out of their graves, they wid'n know their own children so transmogefied way their vripery, gausy gare, and their fallals to their elbows, and their vlypick'd, vlimsy, skittering gowns, reeping in the mux or wagging in the weend.

RAB. Well but, Bet, wot'n go up to Church Town to rail an zee the wraxlin? everybody keep'th holyday to day: the crowder and a whole gubby of men be go aready: thee shet dance for the cap.

BET. I can't go, zure.

RAB. Wull, very wull.

BET. You be a-purt now.

RAB. Fay! Bet, I'm a-guest thee wot'n meend my purting: why, but tell ma than why thee cast'n go.

BET. Don't be so pettish, and I wol: why, I be going to Thatchcott to zee my old gonmar.

RAB. Won wot go? how long vurst?

BET. I can't tell tha : I've a gurt many chures to do vust, and here be I driling away my time.

RAB. Pithee don't be spare about men : I'll meet tha here a leet odds of two o'clock.

SECOND PART.

RAB *and* BET.

RAB. I was a-guest thee wist'n come as it began to be mixly.

BET. I'se can't zay I'z much leek to walk in such vady, hazy weather.

RAB. 'Twill break up bamby : lookee dist zee, there's blue enough in the skey to make thee a pocket.

BET. Po! your eyes mystry.

RAB. I can zee that thee hast a cruel pretty gown on : 'tis an auver modest colour : spick and span new, is'n et? you must pay Biveredge. Bet.

BET. I zay zo too : why, I had'n last Ridmas : come pray don't you clum en.

RAB. Is'n a crim a-foust, not a voul vinger upon en : but how chonce I ne're zet sight upon en bevore?

BET. Why, a nare zeeth zin, you must know, but upon choice times. I zim we had best keep along the lane; 'tis cruel poachy in the field; besides, thicca bull yender look'th zo.

RAB. Why thee dist'n think a will bush tha mun?

BET. Odds! I want trust en.

RAB. I'll go and veass en away.

BET. Oh! no, no don't, for vear a shud gee tha a poke: do but zee: dith'en a look for all the gude in the world leek my maester?

RAB. Co, you pixy. Wull, but how go'th et at home? pritty vitty? or e'en zo zo?

BET. O no, nort but jowering and maundering all this day: whan a come home to dinner, the dog run out to the hatch, tweedling es tail to meet en. Stand awar way tha, siss a,—an a geed en a voot that made en yall agen. Well, thort I, we shall ha et bamby, and zo a had sure encugh. A was rannish vor es dinner, and cet zo skeemish that nort would please en forzooth;—his met was zam-zaw'd and a bowl'd to jouds; and no marvel, why did a lackee so long and make ma keep et zimmering in the crock? He zed his bread was a-clit and pindy; the dumpling was claggy; the cheese was a-buck'd and vinned; the cider was as thick as puddle and had a vinegar tang.

RAB. Zo, what next?

BET. Why, the ale was worse;—that was a-prill'd, was maukish, dead as dish-watter; a had

as leve drink the addle gutter, when, to be zure, the fob was abu the cup: well, a made a shuret to gulk down a quart o'at, bad as 'twas, and eat a good sliver of vlesh and a luncheon of pudding. Ot, quotha to dame, glumping eet? zo it sim you are a-purt with your meat; I, I, do ye: but I'll eat fire if you arn't had one fosal or other, and now you be a-quat you have no stomach make-wise, and this is your orts a-fried up for me; what clibby caught iz et? a may ream et a mile: I'll eat none o'at: and away a jet the cow-heels in a pet. I told en, but that whether a know et or no, that my dame was abu doing ort in higger-mugger. What then, siss a, was all that hurry-scurry vor whan I came in? To take up your dinner, says I. Is to be zure, says he. I have zummet to zay to you, Mrs. Prate-apace, an a glow'd upon ma: I find you be such a blab, that there iz'n the leastest, kindest thing do in my house but you blaze et over the parish; you must tell every living soul that I was bosky and vall'd into the mud-pool, must ye dem?

RAB. Hot, did a zure anew?

BET. Is sure, that a did, and the stink-a-puss woud a been buddled had'n dame and I tugg'd hard to hall en out; he'd no stroil to help hisself.

Why, quoth I to en agen, you want offer to zay so! me tell o'at! I ne'er squek't a word o'at. You tell a stramming fib, says he. Just then zombody dump'd to door, and in stump'd the old kicking Winkingham. Odds! thinks I, I'll be to meets with ye: zo I went vore-raret to the old man: Good-now getfer, said I, did I tell you that maester was drunk last Friday and vell into the mud-pool, and that dame and I lugg'd en out? The ould man grizzled: No sure, lovy, zed he, I ne'er had the leastest inkling for such a thing; this is the first time fegs.—How sheepish a look't! —Who tells the gurtest fibs now, said I?

RAB. Fore George, you wicked en, you wur thare quits way en.

BET. I thort I'd be up way en gap or to stile.

RAB. I shud a bost way laughing.

BET. No laughing sport for poor Batt: he clapper-claw'd en finely. Batt heard that maester was in his tantarums and had a been up in his chamber looking down dru the squinches in the planching, and was skulking out o' door wan maester glimps'd en and vell aboard en like a bull-dog. Here, you rapscaillon-ragamuffin, where be you slinking to? 'twas you trapping auver head, was it? what did you there michard? ods-wenderekins! speak; I'll

dawl thee jaws for thee : an way that a geed en zich a whister-clister as made his eyes strike vire.

RAB. The old smoker take the glittish gorbelly pig ! I wish some one wid maul he well,—a slou-dring lubber ! Ods dang et, I wish I had the trimming o'an, I'd larrup en to the true ben.

BET. O Jaykle ! this was but a vlee-bite ; iv you did but zee how he will fulsh and thump en, an the leet windle ne'er blubbereth or weeneth, but look'th pithest and sif'th. 'Tis enough to make a boddy's hart ache to zee the poor wise-more, in his leet scrimp, short jacket, like a bard that isn't flish, a-dared up in the morning by peep o'day to trouch in the mux arter the hosses,—squash, squash,—shatted up to the huxens in plid.

RAB. I zeed en one day,—the innocent face o'an like bassam, an es poor hands plimm'd up like pumples way chilbladders, his hair shivering an end way the weend, and a drap hanging to es nose like a concable.

BET. I, wan a com'th in, shiv'd way the cold, a can't come nare a blunk o'vire : an, may be, nort but a crum o'dry bread vor his supper.

RAB. No wonder a look'th so therle. Wan a was bound out, a was a perty strugg'd boy. Well soce, nobody knowth to whose stake their children

may come. He was the nestle-draft, an coud but jist tottle about whan his mother died. Her, poor homan, took by upon the death of her husband, and never gooded arter.

BET. I made shift to larn en to read and say es prayers. Wan day a was kneeling to my knee an zaying arter me, "Give us this day our daily bread," a ream'd es neck, way es sweet begging eyes, and zed saft in my ear, maan't es ask for a crum of butter upon et? I hugg'd en in: My precious lamb, quoth I, be a good boy, and you want lack butter upon your bread. Pretty soul! a made rare gammet vor us last neart. There was a whole rally of us at the Pigeons to wance, come for burm, and his maester was a-palavering away about religion as a always doth, whan he's half a-go. Come yender, zeth he to Batt; stand vore and pit your hands behind your back, and zay the chief end of man:—who made tha? Batt nadded es head, and zed, God. What did God make tha vor? speak, mumchance; hot did God make tha vor? hot dist stand digging thee head and stuttering zo for? Batt look'd up so harmless, and zed, To carry dung to Crowbere. Good sure, what a hullabaloo they zet up and zed a was a fule. I was ready to blake way

laughing. Es maester look'd brinded upon en :
You drumble-drone-dunder-headed-slinpole, if I
had a good smart switch in my hand, I'd twack
thee till I made thee twine like an angletwitch.
A was so mad as a scoff ;—es lips bever'd agen.

THIRD PART.

RAB *and* BET.

RAB. Jist bevore candle-teening the passon peep'd in upon us to put us in meend 'twas Zin-day nart, and Hog began vor to tell about the wickedness o'the times, an rin on a whole rig-marole of grievances. The passon clapt es hand on es shoulder, and tell'd en, "He that mines hiszell mines everything that concerns him." Hog pooched out es mouth, and look't glum, an did'nt know what to zay, an zeeing us all glinting at en, he got up and went spuddling in the vire, and zoon arter shabb'd off.

BET. I bant sorry to find a was so well a-ruged and roasted. T'other day you must know I went to winding, and took the boy way me to cry to 'em, and ruise away the pegs from muzzling in the corn:—'twas a tingling frost,—quite a-glidder down the lane; 'twas so hard avrore that the juggy-mire was all one clitch of ice; et blunk'd at the same time, an the weend huffed an hulder'd et in wans eyes: I was in a sad taking,—no

gwain to the lewside you know,—I must vace it ; though ma nose and lips were a-spray'd, and my arms as spragg'd as a long-cripple. By the time us a-do, the weend was a-go lie. Cryal ! I was a stugg'd in plid—I never was in sich a pickle avore—my coats was a dugg'd up and my shoes heal'd in mux, for 'twas as dark as a pit. Well to be sure, whan us come home maester was routing in the zettle (a pix take en!) bevore a gurt rouzing vire, enew to swelter wan, an we a-scrim'd way the cold. Dame sat upon the cricket knitting, and seeing Batt a shrimp'd up, her nadded and mean'd to en, that a shud come by the vire. The tiny pixy went to dring hiszell into the end of the zettle, and was a-jamm'd that a coud na get back nor vore. Maester raked. I, marry, siss he, come up, my dirty cousin ; why don't 'ee come and zit down in the zettle, cheek-by-jowl,—hail fellow well met? hey, tatterdemalion ! an way that a geed en sich a wap in the niddick that strambang a het es head agin the clovel, an made a bump in es brow. Dame coud'n help squeaking ; but he scrubb'd her off, way, Pray, Mrs. Tittle-goose, none of your documenting.—'Tis a poor barthless and motherless child, her said.—Who bid you put in your oar ?

—hold your wab :—'tis better you did.—What did ye mean by't both o'ye, dinging in my ears about thicca chat?—you uphold en,—that you do. The tap I geed en widn't kill a vlea. Than a vell walving and tossing and turning vrom zide to zide, querking and grunting in es kibby heels. T'other day a had a nymphing-gang :—a hath always wan glam or other, and mak'th et worse by his poustering.

RAB. A look'th a-boded, that's a zure thing, es vlesh hang'th so flabby about en. I'se war'n't dame's no easy place.

BET. O! that's sartin. Arter a had been dozing and zogging wan day, a call'd to dame, Come, siss he, muckle down on your marrow-bones and haul off my stocking, vor he's a clitch'd to my heel. Dame muckled down and jist touch'd en, whan a scream'd out, Gingerly, gingerly, how unvitty and cat-handed you go about et,—go thy ways, you fule.

RAB. I love dearly, Bet, to hear thee tell ; but, good loving now, let's tell o' zummet else.—Time slips away.

BET. I, Fegs, that it dith. I warnis our vokes wonder what the godger's a come o' me. I'll drive home.—I wish thee good neart.

RAB. Why there now. Oh, Bet! you guess what I ha to tell about, and you warnt hear me.

BET. I, say so, co;—a fiddle-de-dee,—blind mares.

RAB. There agen :—did ever any boddy hear the like. Well, soce, what be I to do?

BET. I wish, Rab, you'd leave vetting me. Pi-thee let's hear no more o'at.

RAB. Woll, I zee how 't is.—You'll be the death o' me, that's a zure thing.

BET. Dear hart, how you tell! I the death o' thee!—no, not vor the world, Rab. Why I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days. What whimzies you have!—Why do ye put yourself in such a pucker?

RAB. Why, because the minnet I go about to break my meend, whip soce, you be a-go, and than I coud bite my tongue.

BET. Why than will you veass me away when you know I can't abide to hear o'at? Good-now don't'ee zay no more about et: Us have always been good friends, let us bide so.

RAB. I've now began, and I want let thee go till thee hast a-heard me out.

BET. Well, I woll, but don't'ee cream my hand zo.

RAB. I don't know what I do nor what I zay : —many many nearts I ha'n't a teen'd my eyes vor thinking o'thee. I can't live so, 'tis never the neer to tell o'at; and I must make an end o'at wan way or t'other. I be bent upon't; therefore don't stand shilly-shally, but lookeedezee, iv thee disn't zay thee wid ha me, bevore thicca cloud hath heal'd every sheen o'the moon, zure an double-zure I'll ne'er ax thee agen, but go a soger and never zee home no more. Lock! lock! my precious, what dist cry vor?

BET. I be a cruel moody-hearted timersome boddy; and you scare wan, you do zo.—I'm in a sad quandory.—Iv I zay is, I may be sorry; and if I zay no, I may be sorry too, zimmet. I hop you widn't use me badly.

RAB. Dist think, my sweeting, I shall e'er be maz'd anew to claw out my own eyes? and thee art dearer to me than they be.

BET. Hold not so breach now, but hear first what I've to zay. You must know, Rab, the leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', but 'twill never goodee way an. I'll tell thee how I was choned.

RAB. Good-now, lovey, don't'ee think o'at. We shall fadgee and find without et I can work and

will work, an all my carking and caring will be for thee, and every thing shall be as thee woud ha' et. Thee shall do what thee wid.

BET. I say so too.—Co, co, Rab, how you tell! Why, pithee, don't'ee think I be sich a niny-hammer as to desire et. If 'tis ordain'd I shall ha thee I'll do my best to make tha a gude wife. I don't want to be cocker'd. Hark! hark! don't I hear the bell lowering for aight?—'tis, as I live: I shall ha et whan I get home.

RAB. If I let thee go now, will meet me agen to morrow evening in the dimmet?

BET. No. To-morrow morning at milking time I woll.

RAB. Sure?

BET. Sure and sure. So I wish thee good neart.

RAB. Neart, neart, my sweeting!

THE END.

Explanation of the Contractions used in the Glossary.

- Abb..... Abbreviation.
Belg..... Belgic language.
Corr..... Corrupted, or Corruption.
Da..... Danish language.
Du..... Dutch language.
Fr..... French language.
Germ..... German language.
Goth..... Gothic language.
Isl. or Ice.... Islandic or Icelandic language.
Lat..... Latin.
Mæso-Goth.. Mæso-Gothic language, as preserved in
 Ulphilas's Version of the Gospels.
N.E. North-Eastern parts of Devonshire.
Sax..... Anglo-Saxon language.
Suio-Goth.... Suio-Gothic language, or ancient lan-
 guage of Sweden.
Teut..... Teutonic language.

A GLOSSARY OF DEVONSHIRE WORDS.

A.

A, *pron.* he : also a prefix to many words of no very definite meaning, as avrore, aprilled, anutting, amost, &c. Sometimes it represents the Saxon *ge* prefixed to participles.

ABU, *prep.* above.

ACLIT. See **CLITCH**.

ADDLE-HEADED OR **PATED**, *a.* doltish, thickheaded.

A-FEARD, *part.* afraid. This old word is much used.

To AGGIE, *v. n.* to dispute, to murmur, to provoke or incite quarrels : from Aigu, Fr., or Egger, Da., to provoke ; hence perhaps the familiar phrase 'to edge another on.'

AGIN, OR **AGEN**, *adv.* against, by that time.

AGREEABLE, *adj.* acquiescent, consenting.

AJEE, *adv.* awry.

AKETHER, *adv.* indeed.

ALLER, *s.* the alder, *Betula alnus* of Linnæus. from Aldr, Sax., L in D mutato.

ALLERNBATCH, *s.* a kind of botch or old sore : from Ælan, Sax. to burn, and Bosse, Sax. a botch. In the N.E. parts only.

ALLERS, *s.* an acute kind of boil or carbuncle, so called from the leaves of the Aller being employed as a remedy, or from Ælan, Sax. to burn.

AN, *conj.* and, if.

ANGLE-BOWING, *s.* a kind of fencing against sheep, consisting of sticks bent into the ground at both ends: from Angel, Sax. a hook, and Bagan, to bend.

ANGLE-TWITCH, *s.* the common earthworm: from Angeltwecca, Sax. Lumbricus, from Angel, a hook, and Twicca, the generic term for earthworm.

ANPASSY, *i. e.* AND PER SE, or the contraction, &c. See Nares *in voce*.

ANT (of the verb to be), am not.

APPLE-PIE-BED, a school-boy joke, consisting in the duplication of one of the sheets in such a manner as to render an entry into bed impossible. This joke is sometimes practised by frolicksome young women on their lovers.

APRILLED, *adj.* applied to beer or milk which has turned, or is beginning to turn, sour: also metaphorically to a person whose temper has been discomposed.

A-PURT. See PURT.

AQUOT. See QUOT.

ARNT, have not, am not.

To ARGUFY, *v. a.* to argue.

ARRANT, *s.* errand.

ARISHES, *s.* the stubble-field after the corn has been garnered; hence Arish-mows, little stacks of corn set up *pro tempore* by the reapers. Arish-rakes, rakes constructed with large teeth, with which the gleanings are collected.

- ARTER, *adv.* after.
- ASLIN, *adv.* aslope.
- ASTROUT, *adv.* astride. In the N.E. only.
- AVRORE, or AVRAUR, *part.* frozen, from Bevroren, Du. to freeze: most of the northern languages retain the word frost, but in Dutch the *f* is changed into *v*.
- To AW, *v. a.* to owe. This orthography is met with in several old authors.
- To AX, *v. a.* to ask. This word, which now passēs for a mere vulgarism, is the original Saxon word. Dex and tax, into desk and task, exhibit similar transformations.
- To AXWADDLE, *v. n.* to wallow on the ground.
- AXWADDLER, *s.* the same as the verb. Also a dealer in ashes: from Aska, or Axe, Sax. ashes.

B.

- BAA-LAMB, *s.* the nursery term for a lambkin.
- To BACE, BASTE, or BUMBASTE, *v. a.* to beat soundly.
- BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS, *s.* the burrs or flower-heads of the common Burdock, *Arctium lappa* of Linnæus; called also Beggars' or Cuckholds' Buttons, for what cause I don't know. Also the name of the Campion flower, *Lychnis sylvestris* of Linnæus.
- BACKY, *s.* tobacco.
- BAGGAGE, *s.* a saucy wench, so called from such persons usually following the camp or baggage of an army.
- BAGINET, *s.* Bayonet.

To **BALLIRAG**, *v. a.* to abuse vociferously: from two verbs of the same import,—to bully and to rag.

BAMBY, *adv.* by and by.

BALUSTER, *s.* the banister or pilaster of a staircase.

The provincial orthography assimilates more nearly with the original etymon Balustre, Fr. than the modern reading.

BANDY, *s.* a game, like that of Golf, in which the adverse parties endeavour to beat a ball (generally a knob or gnarl from the trunk of a tree,) opposite ways.

From Bendan, Sax. to bend; because the stick with which the game is played is crook'd at the end; hence the verb to Bandy (a term at tennis), to beat to and fro, and the compound bandy-legged for crooked-legged.

To **BANG**, or **BANK**, *v. a.* to thump, to use excessive violence.

BARN-GUN, *s.* an eruption of pimples (Shingles, Herpes Zoster or Zona) on the trunk of the body: from Bærnan, Sax. to burn. It is a common but unfounded belief, that if the extremities of the zone meet the patient will certainly perish.

BARN-YOU, or **BARNISH YOU**, a common imprecation of the same import as Burn-you.

BARTHLESS, *adj.* houseless: from Barth (also a Southern phrase), signifying a warm shelter: from the Celtic or old Welsh vocable Bar, a bush; hence the nautical term Berth.

BARROW, *s.* a castrated boar.

BARTON, *s.* the demesne lands of a manor-house: sometimes for the manor-house itself, and sometimes

for fold-yards, granaries, and outhouses. Marshall says that it means a large farm; but the etymology would rather signify the farmstead, from Bere-tun, Sax. an area, locus ubi desectum frumentum teritur, from Bere, barley; hence Bern, a barn, (i. e. bere-ern) a place for barley.

PRISONERS'-BASE OR BARRS, *s.* a very ancient rustic game, still retained in most country schools. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 79, edit. 1830.

BASSAM, or BISSAM, *s.* heath: from Besm, Sax. Scopæ, the common broom being made of it.

TO BATTIL OR BATTLE, *v. a.* to render fertile; the following being, according to Ray, a common provincial expression: "Ashes are an excellent improvement to battil barren land." I have never, however, met with the expression, and believe it to have fallen into disuse.

BATTING, *s.* the art of snaring birds at night with a net and lantern: from Battre, Fr. to beat, because the ivy-tod or roosting-place is beaten in order that the birds may be driven out.

TO BE, *v. n.* This verb is generally inflected on the infin. mood in the pres. tense, as, I be, thou beest, we be, &c., and in the preter. I war or was, thou wert, he wur.

BEAM OR BEEND, *s.* a band of withy or straw.

BEAT and BURNING-BEAT, *s.* peat- or sod-burning; an agricultural operation, which appears to have originated in Devonshire, and hence is called Denshiring in many parts. It consists in spading, velling, or ploughing off the turf (spine) from old fallow lands, scuffling or tormenting the sods so as to knock out the earth they contain; then laying them in heaps (beat-

barrows) to dry, and burning them; finally, the ashes thus obtained are distributed over the soil previously to the operation of the plough, and are said to enrich and meliorate it in a remarkable degree, partly perhaps by the salts which they contain, and partly by disintegrating a tenacious and clayey soil, and rendering it more pervious to moisture.

BEGEGED, *p. part.* bewitched, hog-ridden, quasi be-hagged.

BEGORZ, one of a numerous tribe of expletives, most of which are foolish evasions of oaths.

TO THE TRUE BEN, to good purpose, soundly, to the utmost degree. The phrase *Ful bene* is used by Gawin Douglas, and is explained by Dr. Jamieson, full well, from the Latin *Bene*. Latin etymologies, however, are rarely admissible.

BELIKE, *adv.* probably. An old English word, but now only used in low language.

BETOATLED, *p. part.* affected with imbecility, besotted with stupidity.

TO BEVER, *v. n.* to tremble, to quiver: from *Beven*, Teut. *contremere*.

BEWHIVERED, *p. part.* bewildered, frightened.

BETTERMOST, *adj.* somewhat superior.

BIVEREDGE, *s.* garnish money, or money for drink, demanded of any one having a new suit of clothes. If the wearer happen to be a damsel, she is generally saluted with a kiss on the occasion, which she is expected to permit as a forfeit. Also a composition of cider, water, and spice.

BLACKHEAD, *s.* a boil or pinswell, from the black spot which appears at the apex.

To **BLAKE**, *v. n.* to cry till out of breath, to burst with laughing.

To **BLAST**, *v. n.* to cast up the eyes in astonishment.

BLIND-MARES, fudge, twaddle, fiddlededee ; sometimes a deception or cheat.

BLOOD-SUCKER, *s.* the common leech.

BLOODY-WARRIOR, *s.* the common wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* of Linnæus.

BLOOTH, *s.* blossom : from Blüthe or Bluoth, Germ.

BLOW, *s.* a bladder : from Blawan, Sax. flare, sicut blæddre à blæd, flatus.

To **BLOW A COAL**, is to make mischief or sow dissention between neighbours.

BLOW-MAUNGER, *s.* a fat pursy person. In the N.E. only.

BLOWZE, *s.* a contemptuous term applied to a slattern, with red face, vulgar finery, and uncombed hair.

BLUFF, *adj.* surly, churlish.

BLUNK, *s.* any light flaky body. Flakes of snow are so called ; also the large ignited particles which ascend during a conflagration.

To **BLUNK**, to snow, to emit sparks.

BODED, *part. adj.* overlooked, infatuated.

BONE-SHAVE, *s.* the sciatica or rheumatism of the hip, from its being apt to give a peculiar crippled gait to the patient ; hence probably the Exmorian charm :

“ Bone-shave right
 Bone-shave straight
 As the water runs by the stave
 Good for bone-shave.”

I found this word recognized at Berry Narbor, but nowhere else.

BOOSTERING, *part. pres.* labouring busily, so as to sweat.

- BOOSY** or **BOSKY**, *adj.* tipsy, inebriated.
- BORRID**, *part. adj.* i. e. boarded; sus catuliens.
- To BOST**, *v. a. & n.* toburst. Burstled or Borsten is used for ruptured.
- To BOTHER**, *v. a.* to perplex with senseless loquacity. Bothered, or Both-eared, talked to at both ears at the same time; hence the noun *Botheration*, to the same import. The word, I believe, is indigenous to Devonshire and Cornwall, as well as Ireland.
- To BOW**, *v. a.* the common word for to Bend.
- BOWERLY**, *adj.* applied to a female of an imposing handsome presence, arising from health and *embonpoint*.
- BOY'S-LOVE**, *s.* southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum* of Linnæus.
- BRAGGADOCIO**, *s.* a vain boasting fellow.
- BRANDIS**, *s.* a trivet, *abb.* of Brandires: from Brandiron, Sax., ejusdem significationis.
- BRAKE**, *s.* Spinetum, Dumetum, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood: from Brake, Sax. a fern.
- BRAUNDY**, *adj.* smutty: from Brandig, Germ. blighted.
- BRAVE**, *adj.* insignis, egregius, eminently fine; said also of a person in good health.
- BRAVELY**, *adv.* smartly, cleverly, excellently well; the same as Brawly in Scotch: from Braf, Sw.
- BRAWN**, *s.* the smut of corn: from Brand, Germ. Also the stump of a tree: from Brennan, Sax. to burn. Hence Christmas-brawn, a massy piece of fire-wood, the Yule-Clog of the North.
- BREACH**, *s.* a plot of land preparing for another crop.
- To BREATH**, *v. n.* to bray, to neigh.

BRICK, *s.* a loaf shaped like a brick.

BOARDING-BRIDGE. See **CLAPPER**.

To BRING GWAIN, an idiom signifying to spend profusely, to accompany another person partly on the road.

BRINDED, *part. adj.* bold, angry?

BRISS or BRIST, *s.* dust, rubbish. **BRISS-AND-BUTTONS**, sheep's droppings.

To BRIT, *v. a.* to indent.

BROCKING, *s.* a mungrel jade that is apt to throw her rider. In the N.E. only.

BROODY, *adj.* Brodige henne, Sax. a broody hen, i. e. one that incubates, or is ready to do so. From Broeden, Teut. incubare.

BROWN-GEORGE, *s.* a large earthen pitcher.

BUCKED, *part. adj.* spoken of cheese that has a strong hircine flavour and is filled with little holes, like Gruyère; also of milk which has become sour from being kept in a foul bucket. Undoubtedly from Bucca, Sax. the buck or male animal, especially the goat.

To BUDDLE, *v. a.* to suffocate.

BUDDLED, *past part.* obrutus mero, half-seas over with liquor.

BUEINGS, *s.* joints, from the verb to Bow.

BULDERING, *adj.* hot and sultry, as when the air is charged with thunder.

BULLACE, *s.* a variety of wild plum or sloe, the fruit of the blackthorn. Used by Chaucer in the Romance of the Rose.

BULLED, *part. adj.* said of a cow appetens maris.

BURM, *s.* barm, yeast: from Beorm, Sax.

To BUSH, *v. a.* arietare, to butt or strike with the head.

- BUTT**, *s.* any large vessel. Pure Saxon. The term is used generically in Devonshire for a dung-cart, a beehive, a fishing-basket, &c.
- BUTTER-AND-EGGS**, *s.* a species of daffodil or lent rose, *Narcissus biflorus* of Linnæus.

C.

- CAB**, *s.* any sticky substance, a cold sweat. Linen laid by moist and rumped is said to be 'all of a cab.'
- CABBY**, *adj.* moist, sticky, clammy.
- CADDY**, *s.* the caddis-worm, or grub of the May-fly.
- CANDLE-TEENING**, *s.* candle-lighting, *primis tenebris*: from Tynan, Sax. to inflame.
- CAPEL**, *s.* the horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail.
- CAT-HANDED**, *adj.* awkward. See **COOCHY-HANDED**.
- CATS'-TAILS**, *s.* the catkins of the hazel-nut.
- CAUCH**, *s.* any disgusting mixture or mess.
- CAUCHY**, *adj.* foul, disgusting, clammy.
- TO CAULK OR CALK**, *v. a.* to roughen a horse's shoes in order that he may not slip in frosty weather.
- CAVE OF POTATOES**, *i. e.* a pit of potatoes earthed up and thatched over for the winter.
- CAW**, *s.* the disease of sheep, in which hydatids or flukes breed in the liver.
- CAW'D**, *part. adj.* affected with the rot or caw.
- CASS'N, CASS'N'T**, cannot, canst thou not.
- CHAT**, *s.* a tell-tale; *abb.* of chatterbox.
- CHEEK BY JOWL**, *i. e.* cheek to cheek, or on terms of

- great familiarity with another. Ceac, Ceole, and Geagl, signify cheek in Saxon.
- CHERRY, *adj.* red and blooming; color incarnatus.
- CHILBLADDERS, *s.* chilblains.
- CHIMLEY, *s.* chimney. *Chimley-crooks*, the trammels or moveable hooks which hang from the soot-bar.
- CHIT, *s.* a nursery term applied to forward and troublesome children.
- To CHONCE, *v. a.* to cheat, from Joncher, Fr. to wheedle.
- CHOPS, *s.* the mouth.
- CHUCKS, *s.* the cheeks.
- CHUFF, *adj.* churlish, surly: from Joffu, Old Fr. a blunt clown.
- To CHUMP, *v. a.* to masticate audibly, *corr.* from Champ.
- CHURES, *s.* little jobs performed by the day, from Cyrre, Sax. work; hence the verb [Exmoor] to Chewry, and the proverb cited by Ray, "That char is char'd, as the good wife said when she had hanged her husband." Chare, negotium: Junius.
- CLAGGY, *adj.* clammy, tenacious, viscous, as waxy potatoes or imperfectly baked bread: from Klæg, Dan.
- CLAPPER, *s.* a plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge. Perhaps from Klampe, Belg. a beam.
- To CLAPPER-CLAW, *v. a.* the mingled reprehension of an enraged woman, who spares neither words nor blows: from Clippar, Sax. the tongue of a bell, and Claw, Sax. to strike.
- CLATHERS, *s.* clothes.
- CLIBBY, *adj.* sticky, adhesive.
- CLIDER, *s.* the herb called goosegrass, *Galium aparine* of Linnæus.

To CLINCH, *v. a.* to confirm an improbable story by a lie.

CLINCHER, *s.* a corroborative falsehood, as when one lie is capped by another still greater.

CLINKERS, *s.* smiths' cinders.

To CLITCH, *v. n.* to stick, to adhere; in the preterite, clit; applied particularly to bread made of new or damaged wheat, which is then apt to sweat or run together, or to be 'all a clit.' To the same import is the expression 'a clitch of ice' in the preceding dialogue. To *Unclitch* is also common.

CLITCHY, *adj.* sticky, tenacious.

CLODHOPPER, *s.* a country bumpkin, an awkward lout.

Clodpoll has reference to the mind rather than the body, and signifies an ignoramus.

CLOAM, *s.* earthenware or crockery goods of any sort.

CLOTTING, *s.* a practice among anglers for catching eels, which consists of stringing a number of earthworms on worsted thread, and then making a bundle or clot of them. The teeth of the eel become inextricably entangled in the fibres of the worsted, and thus is caught. From *Klotte*, Belg. *Globus*.

To CLOUT, *v. a.* to bang or strike with a dish-clout: from *Clot*, Sax. a cloth.

CLOUTED, *part. adj.* congealed, coagulated; corrupted from *Clotted*.

"Then will I lay out all my larderie
Of cheese, of cracknells, curds and clouted cream."

(*Barnefield's Affect. Sheph.* 1594.)

CLOUTED-SHOES are shoes shod with plates of iron both at the points and heels.

CLOVEL, *s.* the cross-beam of the mantelpiece.

- To **CLUCK**, *v. n.* to call, as when a hen calls her chickens: from Cloccan, Sax. *glocire*.
- To **CLUM** or **CLAM**, *v. a.* to rumple or soil by handling, from Clumian, Sax. to daub, foul, or besmear.
- CLUMMERSOME**, *adj.* dirty, sluttish.
- CLUMMING**, *s.* the process of raking together into heaps the turf-roots or spine of a ploughed field previous to the operation of beat-burning.
- To **CLUMP**, *v. n.* to tramp or tread noisily.
- CLUMPY** or **CLUMPISH**, *adj.* that which has adhered or aggregated together.
- CLUTTER**, *s.* noise, bustle, hurry-scurry.
- Co, Co!** *interj.* i. e. Come, come! equivalent to Pooh, pooh!
- COB-NUT**, *s.* a large nut. Cob is used in composition as an augmentative, as cob-loaf, cob-swan, cob-horse, &c. The game of cob is common in Devonshire, and is played on the poll of a hat.
- COB-WALL**, *s.* a mud wall, in which is incorporated straw, for the purpose of making it bind.
- COCKERNONY**, *s.* a small 'cock's egg', ut aiunt, which if hatched is supposed to produce something exceedingly noxious. Also a priggish little coxcomb. "Delicatulus atque inter maternos tantum amplexus nutritus puer." (Junius.) In Chaucer, Cockeneye, unde Cockney.
- COCKLE** or **CUCKLE BUTTONS**, *s.* See **BACHELORS' BUTTONS**.
- COCKLEART**, *s.* day-break, prima lux. In the N.E. only.
- CODGER**, *s.* a familiar expression for a mean old person: from Cadger, a huckster, or mean trafficker.

- CODGER'S-END, *s.* the end of a shoemaker's thread.
- CODGLOVE, *s.* a thick glove without fingers, worn by hedgers and ditchers.
- COIN, *s.* a projecting angle or corner is always so called. From Coin, Fr. a corner.
- To COLTEE, *v. a.* to be skittish, to play the hoyden.
- COMB, *s.* the balk or narrow slip which is left in velling the land.
- COMBE, *s.* a valley. Used principally in composition, as e. g. Ilfracombe, Paracombe, Challacombe, &c. From Comb, Sax. ejusdem significationis.
- COMFORTS, *s.* comfits, fairing.
- CONCABLE OR CONKERBELL, *s.* an icicle.
- CONDIDDED OR DIDDLED, *past part.* dispersed, mislaid, frittered away, stolen.
- COOCHY-HANDED, *adj.* left-handed, from Gauche, Fr. left.
- CORNDER. *s.* a receding corner or angle.
- COW-FLOP OR FLOP-DOCK, *s.* the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* of Linnæus.
- COWS-AND-CALVES, *s.* lords and ladies, the parts of fructification of the *Arum maculatum*.
- CHRYAL, CRIAL, OR O CRYAL, *interj.* expressive of surprise or alarm, probably a corruption of O Christ!
- CRAP, *s.* a bunch, from Cropp, Sax. the extreme part of anything. "Crophe rote," root and branch, (Spenser). Also the stomach of an animal. From Crop, Sax. the craw of a bird.
- CRAP-FULL, *adj.* chock-full, satiated to repletion.
- CRAZY OR CRAZED, foolish, insane : from Ecraser, Fr.
- To CREAM, *v. a.* to squeeze, to press together, *v. n.* to be affected with fugacious chilliness.

CREAMY, *adj.* chilly. The comparison I believe is drawn from the appearance which cream presents while undergoing the operation of boiling: during this process the surface is continually agitated by an undulatory motion, very significant of the creeping chilliness intended to be expressed.

CRICKET, *s.* a low four-legged stool.

CRIDS, *s.* curds.

CRIM or **CRUM**, *s.* the least bit possible: 'Stay a crim', 'not worth a crim'. From Cruma, Sax. a small particle of bread.

CRIME, *s.* report; as e. g. 'the crime of the country'.

To **CRIMP** or **SCRIMP**, *v. n.* to be niggardly in a high degree: from Krimpen, Teut. scanty.

To **CRINKLE**, *v. a.* to wrinkle, to bend under a load.

By reduplication Crinkle-crankle: from Krankelin, Da. to twist, to exhibit a great many anfractuositities.

CRIPS, *adj.* crisp. Claps, aps, waps, and haps are examples of a similar vicious pronunciation depending on the transposition of the final letters.

CROCK, *s.* a big-bellied iron vessel with three dwarf legs.

Originally an earthen vessel: from Crocca, Sax. vas fictile.

To **CROON**, *v. a.* to whine or murmur in a low suppressed tone: from Kreunen, Du. to groan.

To **CROOP**, *v. a.* to rake together; corradere atque accumulare nummos.

To **CROPE**, *v. a.* to creep slowly and heavily; augmentative of Creep.

CROWBERE, the name of a farm-house near Torrington.

CROWD or **CROWDY-KIT**, *s.* a fiddle: from Crwth, Welsh.

- TO CROWD, *v. n.* to fiddle. CROWDER, *s.* fiddler.
- CROWDLING, *adj.* stupid, dull, sickly.
- CROWNER, *s.* coroner : from Corona, Lat. ; hence the dialectical orthography is more correct.
- CROW-TOE OR CROTTO, *s.* a species of ranunculus.
- CRUB, *s.* a crust, or bottom of a loaf.
- CRUBBY, *adj.* dry crusty bread is so called.
- TO CRUDLE, *v. n.* to collect together as frightened chickens.
- CRUEL, *adv.* highly intensive, as 'cruel hard', 'cruel fast', &c. The expression is equivalent to d——d, and is I believe peculiar to the county.
- TO CRUMPLE, *v. a. & n.* to draw into wrinkles, to contract ; thus Guernsey cows are said to have crumpled horns, from the circumstance of these being stunted and wrinkly : from Crump, Sax. crooked.
- CRUMPLIN, *s.* a degenerate dwarf apple.
- CRUMPLY, *adj.* the state of being much wrinkled.
- TO CRUNCH. See SCRUNCH.
- CRYMACES, *interj., abb.* of 'Christ of mercies', or *corr.* of Grammercy, i. e. Grande mercie, Fr.
- TO CUDDLE, *v. a.* to lie close together, to fondle, to join in a mutual embrace.
- TO CUFF, *v. a.* to beat. To cuff over a good story, to dilate upon it ; to cuff out the tea, to pour it out.
- CULVER, *s.* the common and old name for a wood-pigeon. Pure Saxon.
- C'UP, C'UP, C'UP! a call to cattle to fetch them home from the field : *abb.* of 'Come up !
- CUSTICK OR CUSTIS, *s.* the schoolmaster's ferule. Perhaps from Kussen, Du. a pad : that is, metonymi-

cally, the cushion of the hand; or *corr.* of 'Cut, stick!'

i. e. 'Stick, do your duty'.

To CUT, *v. a.* to beat soundly.

D.

Th, or the Saxon ð, is not unfrequently pronounced as

D in Devonshire, as the following examples testify:

Draw, ðrapan, throw; drash, ðæpŷcan, derschen Du.

thrash; dru, ðurh, through; dræd, ðræð, thread;

drish, ðriŷc, thrush; dashel, ðiŷtel, thistle; droat,

ðrote, ðrota, throat; drashel, ðæpŷcald, threshold;

drang, ðrang, a throng.

DAB, *s.* a chit, an insignificant person, a proficient in any feat or exercise: also a slight blow.

DAD, DADDY, DA DA, father: from Tad, Germ.

DAME, *s.* an appellation bestowed on yeomen's wives.

Forby says that in Norfolk it is applied only to the lowest females, and that it would be offensive to designate thus a farmer's wife.

DANG IT, OD DANG IT, DASH MY BUTTONS, or I'M DASH'D, are various forms of vulgar exclamation, or corrupt oaths.

DAPPER, *adj.* alert, active, strenuous. Dapper, Belg.

DAPS, *s.* likeness. 'The very daps of her mother', the exact likeness of her.

To DARE, *v. a.* to frighten. Mostly a nursery term; it is used however by Shakspeare and Beaumont and Fletcher.

DARK, *adj.* blind; as e. g. 'dark in one eye'.

DARNS or DERNS, *s.* the door-posts, or rather the frame-

- work of the door, which is let into the masonry : *abb.*
of Door-ends.
- DARTER or DAFTER, *s.* daughter.
- DASHEL, *s.* thistle. Milky-dashel, the sowthistle, which
when cut across exudes a milky sap, called by the
country-people the Virgin Mary's milk. See LADIES'
THISTLE.
- DAVERED, *part. adj.* faded, withered : from Daveren,
Teut. to tremble.
- DAVING, *s.* a boarded partition.
- TO DAWL, *v. a.* to dash.
- DEAVE, *adj.* deaf. 'As deave as a door-nail'; a nut
without a kernel is said to be deave: Dove noot, Teut.
Deaf-corn is pure Saxon.
- DEM, you slut.
- DESPERD, *adj.* desperate; a common augmentative.
- DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX or PIXY-PUFF, *s.* the puck-fist or
puff-ball.
- DIBS, *s.* money; as e. g. 'Down with your dibs'.
Perhaps from the process of dibbling (planting),
having something of the methodical character of
counting out money.
- DIGGINGS AND DOINGS, an idiomatic phrase equivalent
to proceedings.
- TO tell DILDRAMS or DOLDRUMS, to tell improbable
stories.
- DIMMET, *s.* crepusculum vespertinum, the dusk of the
evening.
- TO DING, *v. a.* to push or drive, to reiterate, to impor-
tune with tedious perseverance : from Denegan, Sax.
to beat.

DISHWASHER, *s.* the water-wagtail, *Motacilla baarula* of Linnæus.

To DOATEE, *v. n.* to nod the head during sleep.

DOBBIN, *s.* an appellation for an old jaded horse: from Dobgend, Sax. a decrepid old man.

IN DOCK OUT NETTLE, a sort of incantation repeated by persons who have been nettle-stung, having first applied a dock-leaf to the aggrieved part. See Wilbraham *in voce*: I am not aware, however, that it is expressive of inconstancy in Devonshire, as it seems to be in Cheshire.

SOUR-DOCK, *s.* sorrel, *Rumex acetosa* of Linnæus.

To DOCUMENTIZE, *v. n.* to preach, to moralise.

DODELING OR DAWDLING, *part. pres.* idling, trifling, loitering.

DOG'S-EARS, *s.* the corners of the leaves of a book which have been turned down from frequent fumbling.

To TELL DWALE, to talk or mutter incoherently.

DOUSE, *s.* chaff.

To DOUT, *v. a.* the old word to extinguish; *abb.* of 'Do out'.

DOWL, *s.* the devil.

DRÆD, *s.* thread: pure Saxon.

DRAGGLETAIL, *s.* a slut.

DRAKES, *s.* a slop, a mess, a jakes: from Dreck, Germ.

DRANG OR DRANG-WAY, *s.* a narrow passage: from Drang, Germ. (from dringen), a throng: or Thringen, Sax. to throng. "Drang: multitudo concurrentium qui se mutuo premunt." Vide Wachter *in voce*. Also a cul-de-sac between two blind walls, employed as a receptacle for shords and refuse. These words exist

in most of the northern languages, but are mostly spelt with the th or Sax. δ .

To DRASH, *v. a.* to thrash.

DRASHEL, *s.* threshold; also a flail.

'DRATT'N or OD-RAT-EN, a coarse imprecation.

To DRAW or DROW, *v. a.* to throw; in the preterite Draw'd or Droed.

DRECK-STOOL, *s.* the lower part or sill of the door-frame.

DREDGE, *s.* a mixture of oats and barley.

DRILING, wasting time, drawling.

To DRING, *v. a.* to throng or push: from Thringen, Sax. to squeeze.

DRISH, *s.* thrush.

DRIZZLE or DRIZZLING, *s.* a Scotch mist, i. e. an unintermitting small rain.

DROAT or DRAUGHT, *s.* throat.

To DROW, *v. a.* to dry. A countryman, being asked what pilm was, answered, "Why, mux, adrow'd to be sure;" a true Devonshire answer to a Devonshire question. Also, to draw out or extend.

DRU, *prep.* through.

DRUGEIOUS, *adj.* huge.

To DRUM or DRUB, *v. a.* to beat soundly.

DRUMMING or DRUBBING, *s.* a good beating.

To DRUMBLE, *v. n.* to hum or mutter in a sleepy monotonous manner: perhaps from Drwm, Welsh, sad.

DRUMBLE-DRONE, *s.* the humble-bee; also, metaphorically, a lethargic stupid person.

DUBBED, *adj.* blunt.

DUBBY, *adj.* dumpy, short and thick.

DUBEROUS, *adj.* doubtful.

DUCKS AND DRAKES a sport which consists in making flat stones strike and rebound from the water's surface, exclaiming at the same time 'Dick, duck, drake!' or 'Dick, duck, mallard!' To play ducks and drakes with one's fortune, to be a spendthrift.

DUDE, *past part.* of the verb to Do. Sometimes, as in Chaucer, Do is used, as e. g. 'I've a do it'.

To **DUG UP**, *v. a.* to gird or tuck up.

To **DUMP**, *v. a.* to knock heavily, to stump; perhaps from Doomp, Ice. a clumsy serving-girl.

DUMPS. To be down in the dumps, to be out of sorts or low-spirited: hence the *adj.* Dumphy, sullen, subtristis, from Dom, Du. melancholy.

DUNDER-HEADED, *adj.* thick-skulled, logger-headed.

To **DWALE** or **DWALLEE**, *v. n.* to mutter deliriously: from Dwellian, Sax. or Dwaelen, Belg. errare, vagari, from Dwale, Sax. a sleeping potion. Dwale, according to Chaucer, is the deadly nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara* of Linnæus.

E.

EA have almost always the sound of è French, as e. g. in cream, mean, ream, &c. which might be spelt more correctly craym, mayn, raym, &c.

To **EAVE**, *v. n.* to thaw: probably from the water which drops from the eaves at such times.

EES, *adv.* yes.

EET or **IT**, *adv.* yet.

EMMET, *s.* an ant, from Æmette, Sax.

ENEUGH or **ENEW**, *adv.* enough.

EVET, *s.* a small newt or lizard: from Efeta, Sax.

EVIL, *s.* a three-pronged dung-fork.

F.

F and V are interchangeable letters in most cases, the sound for the most part being intermediate.

FACKS! FATH! FEY! FECS! *interj.* corruptions or evasions of the asseveration 'By my faith'.

TO FADGEE AND FIND, *v.* to work for one's daily bread: from the verb to Fag, with the infinitive termination in ee, so common in the west.

FAGGETT, *s.* a term of contempt applied to females, as 'lazy faggett': perhaps the feminine of fag, a drudge.

FAIRING, *s.* comfits, sweetmeats, or gingerbread nuts, bought at a fair.

FALLALS, *s.* the falling ruffs of a woman's dress.

FERREL, *s.* the frame of a slate. Vérole, Fr. a ring.

FEW, *adj.* some, a little, as e. g. give me a few broth.

I know of no other noun with which it is thus used.

FIGS, *s.* raisins. Plum-pudding, and plum-cake are universally called figgy pudding and figgy cake in Devonshire, as e. g. in the following rhyme:

" Rain, Rain, go to Spain;
Come again another day:
When I brew and when I bake,
I 'll give you a figgy cake."

FINNIKIN, *adj.* finical.

FISHER, *s.* a sweetmeat, consisting of apples baked in a kind of batter, invented by Dr. Fisher, bishop of Exeter.

FITCHEE, *s.* the fitch, *Viverra fœtida* of Linnæus: Fissau, Fr. Fist, Sax. (unde Fiest, Old English) flatus ventris.

FLABBERGASTED, *part. adj.* bothered, confounded, frightened.

FLAMMAKIN, *s.* a blowsy slatternly wench.

FLANNIN, *s.* flannel.

FLISH, *adj.* fledged.

FLOISTERING, *adj.* skittish, hoydenish.

To FLOSH, *v. a.* to spill: from Fluysen, Belg. fluere.

FLUSTERATION, *s.* nervous excitement, confusion from sudden surprise.

To FOAP or VROPE BACK, *v. a.* to comb or smooth back.

FOB, *s.* froth, spuma cerevisiæ.

To FOB, *v. n.* to mantle, to ferment, to foam.

FORREL, *s.* the cover or boarding of a book.

To FOUSS, *v. a.* to soil. Fousty, frowsy, and fusty all mean the same thing, viz. fetid or musty: from Fist, Sax. flatus ventris.

FOZY, *s.* a tit-bit, a choice delicacy.

FRUNTED, *p. past*, per aphœresin, affronted. Similar examples of elision are very common in all provincial dialects.

To FULCH or FULK, *v. a.* to squeeze: at taw, to edge on unfairly. See SNIGGLE.

FULL-STATÉD, *adj.* spoken of a leasehold estate which has still three lives on it. Fullsuttén in Mæso-Goth. is of analogous import. See Ihre *in voce*.

FUMP, *s.* the gist, the cream of the joke.

FURNACE, *s.* a boiler.

FUSTILUGS, *s.* a gross unwieldy person.

FUZ, *s.* furze.

G.

G final is generally omitted in the pronunciation of participles present.

To GAB, *v. n.* to prate loquaciously: from Gabban, Sax.

Hence also, by reduplication, Gabble, to the same import.

GAD-A-BOUT, *s.* a gossiping rambling sort of person.

GAFFER, GETFER, GONMER, GRAMFER, *s.* the compellations of a man, corresponding to Grammar, &c.

To GALL OR GALLY, *v. a.* to frighten. In the preterite Galled or Gusht: from Agælan, Sax. In Shakspeare, Gallow.

GALLIBAGGER, *s.* a bull-beggar, a bugbear.

GALLIMENT, *s.* a stuffed figure set up in a field to frighten away birds, a scarecrow.

GALLISE, *s.* gallows.

GALLITRAPS, *s. i. e.* gallows-traps or mysterious circles, into which whosoever entered, having committed any public offence, became infatuated to his own discovery.

To GALLIGANT OR GALLANT, *v. n.* to play the hoyden, to flirt.

GAMMERELLS OR GAMBRILS, *s.* the hocks or lower hams of an animal; also a butcher's stretcher, by which the carcass of an animal is suspended in the shambles. In Suffolk, Cambril. From Cambré, Fr. crooked, according to Moor.

- GAMMET, *s.* fun, merriment.
- GANNY-COCK, *s.* a turkey.
- To GAP or to STILE, a proverbial expression by which is signified that a person will not be behindhand another in any matter.
- GAPE'S-NEST, *s.* a sight or raree-show. Perhaps it has a similar meaning to mare's-nest. Gapes-seed has the same signification in some counties.
- To GATHER, *v. a.* to glean.
- To GAWK, *v. a.* to hawk and spit.
- GAWKEE or GAWK, *s.* a loutish idiotical person: from Geek, Germ. a fool.
- To GEE, *v. a.* to give. In the *pret.* Geed. G hard.
- GEESE, *s.* the under-strap or girth of a horse's harness.
- To GEESE, *v. a.* to girth or bind.
- GEE UP, GEE AUVER, and COM'MITHER. Imperatives addressed to the leading horses of a team, signifying Go on, Go on the other side, Come on this side.
- GERRED, *p. part.* bedaubed.
- GIB-A-LAMB, *s.* a young lambkin that has just dropped from its dam. Lamgimber, Isl. agna quæ annum implevit.
- GIGGLET, *s.* a laughing romp, a tom-boy; for which reason wakes and fairs are sometimes called gigglet-fairs: from Gægl, Sax. lascivus.
- GIMMENY, OH GIMMENY, *interj.* doubtless a colloquial contraction of some profane ejaculation.
- GINGHED, *past part.* bewitched, infatuated.
- GLADDIE, *s.* the yellow-hammer, *Emberiza Citrinella* of Linnæus.
- GLAM, *s.* a wound, ulceration, or botch.

- A-GLIDDER, *adv.* slippery: from Glidan, Sax. to slip.
This word, however, expresses the double sense of both to glide and to glitter.
- To GLINT, *v. n.* to look askew or furtively: from Glenna, Isl. In Spenser, Glent.
- GLITTISH, *adj.* gluttonish.
- To GLOW or GLOWR, *v. a.* to stare earnestly and angrily at a person, to have a lousing aspect, frontem obnubilare: from Gloeren, Du. to look askew.
- GLUMPY, GRUMPY, or GLUMPING, *adj.* sullen from smothered resentment.
- GLUM-POT, *s. quere?* 'As grave as a mustard-pot' is a similar phrase.
- Go. Often put for Gone, as 'The corn be a-go lie', 'He be a-go fishing'. In the *pret.* gōōd.
- GODGER, *s.* what the godger! i. e. what the pox! goujere being a French name for that malady.
- GOOD-DEN, *adv.* a contraction of Good-dayen, the Saxon plural of day. According to Nares it was formerly applicable to any time after noon; but in Devonshire it is used for good evening only.
- GOOD-NOW and GOOD-SURE, interjectionary expletives.
- To GOODEE, *v. a.* to prosper, to be of any profit or advantage. 'It wa'nt goodee', or 'It gooded', are very common.
- GOODGER, *s.* goodman; the correlative of goodie, i. e. good-wife.
- GOOSE-CAP, *s.* a silly person.
- GOOSE-CHICKENS, *s.* the proper etymon of goslings; also the catkins of the salix or willow.
- GORBELLY or GORBELLIED, *s.* ventricosus, having a large

- paunch : from Gor, an intensive Welsh particle, and belly ; or perhaps from Gorre, which in the old romance language signified a sow. See Nares *in voce*.
- GORE, *s.* in sempstry, a diagonal seam, the effect of which is to give breadth to the lower part of the dress : from Gore, a term of similar import in heraldry.
- GORED, *p. part.* that which has gores.
- GOSSIPS, *s.* the godfathers and godmothers at a christening.
- TO GRABBLE, *v. n.* to grope, to grub up, to seize any loose bodies undistinguishably in the dark.
- GRACIOUS OR GOOD GRACIOUS, common interjections.
- GRAMMER, GONMAR, GRONMER, OR GRANNY, *s.* a grandmother, or old withered woman ; the correlatives of Gaffer, &c.
- GRAMMER'S PIN, a pin of a large size.
- GRAVELIN, *s.* a small migratory fish, about six inches in length, commonly reputed to be the spawn of the salmon ; so called from affecting the gravelly shallows. See Mag. of Nat. Hist. No. 45.
- TO GREEP, *v. a.* to grabble, to clutch with the fingers ; from Greipan, Mæso-Goth. to seize.
- GREGORIES, *s.* the name of the Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus by the Frithelstokians.
- GRIBBLE, *s.* a young crab-stock, used for grafting.
- GRIDDLE, *s.* a gridiron.
- TO GRIDDLE, *v. n.* to collect round the fire.
- TO BE BEGRIMED, *v. pass.* to be thoroughly bedaubed with dirt : from Gryma, Icel. to dirt.
- GRIPPING, *s.* the operation of water-furrowing a field.
- TO GRIZZLE, *v. n.* to laugh or grin. A very opposite

- meaning is given to it in Suffolk, unless Moor be mistaken.
- GRIZZLEDEMUNDY, *s.* one that is perpetually laughing without cause, a stupid oaf.
- GROANING, *s.* parturition. Groaning-cheese and Groaning-ale are common, I believe, everywhere : we have, however, a particular addition in Devonshire, which consists in dividing the cheese the moment the labour commences, with a view of expediting the process. A similar superstition prevails of drawing the locks and bolts of a house in which a person is dying, from the belief that the separation of the soul from the body will thus be rendered more easy.
- GROPING, *s.* a method of catching trout by tickling them under the belly. See *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.
- GRUBBY, *adj.* poor, shrunken, stunted.
- GRUFF, *adj.* savage, chuff, austere : Groff, Belg.
- GRUMPY, *adj.* glumpy.
- GRUTE, *s.* gravel, dirt, grit : from Gritta, Sax.
- GUBBS, *s.* a go-between or gooseberry. 'To play gooseberry' is to give a pretext for two young people to be together.
- GUBBY, *s.* posse, crowd.
- TO GULK or GULGE, *v. n.* to gulp or swallow voraciously.
- GUMPTION, *s.* common sense, motherwit, shrewdness.
- GURT, *adj.* great. In Scottish, Girt.
- GUSHT, the *pret.* of Gally, frightened.
- TO GUTTLE or GUZZLE, *v. n.* to feed greedily.
- GWAIN, going.

H.

H. The aspiration of this letter is usually reversed ; but Devonshire is not peculiar in this respect.

HAGGAGE, *s.* a slatternly hag: from Hægeste, Sax. a witch.

HAGGAGEN, *adj.* slatternly, disgusting.

HAGGLE-TOOTH, *s.* i. e. aggle- or angle-tooth, so called when any of the second or permanent set appears prematurely through the gum and makes a projection.

HAM, *s.* a rich water meadow or pasture land. Ham is the Saxon for a farm.

HANGE, *s.* the pluck of any animal, especially the lights or lungs.

HANTICK, *adj.* mad, crack-brained.

HANTICKS, *s.* odd ways, tricks, gesticulations.

HANTINGS, *s.* the handles which fix on to the sneed of a scythe.

HART, *s.* the haft or handle of an instrument, by metonymy: from Hart's-horn, from which it is made.

HATCH, *s.* the half-door of cot-houses ; also a sliding-pannel to answer the same purpose.

HATCHET-FACED, *adj.* i. e. lean and furrowed by deep lines: from Hacher, Fr. concidere. The strokes of the graver on the copper plate are still denominated hatchings.

HAVAGE, *s.* breed, ancestry: from Avus, Lat.

HAUCHEE-PAUCHEE OR ALL TO PAUCH, said of potatoes which have been boiled to a mash ; *corr.* of Hodge-Podge, alias Hoche-pot (Chaucer) · from Hacher, Fr. to cut in pieces, or Hutspot, Belg.

HAULM, *s.* the dried stalks of potatoes, beans, peas, and such like : from Healme, Sax. culmus, stipula.

HAWK-A-MOUTH'D, *part. adj.* one that is perpetually hawking and spitting, foul-mouthed.

HAY-MAIDENS, *s.* the ground-ivy, *Glechoma hederacea* of Linnæus.

To HEAR-TELL, *v. n.* to learn by common report. In the *pret.* Year-d-tell, in opposition to modern caprice, which sounds the H hard.

To HEAVE, *v. a.* the usual word for to throw or project.

HEAVE-UP, *s.* disturbance, fuss, to-do.

HECKEMAL, *s.* the tom-tit or tit-mouse.

HEFT, *s.* weight : from Heaven, Sax. to lift.

To HELE, *v. a.* In the original sense, to hide or cover ; in Devonshire to roof over with heling-stones or slates, to besmear or daub with dirt, to earth up potatoes : from Helan, Sax. to hide.

HELLIER, *s.* a tiler.

HELTER-SKELTER, *adv.* tumultuously. Several cognate expressions, as hodge-podge, hoppetyhoy, harum-scarum, hum-drum, humpy-dumpy, higgledy-piggledy, hurly-burly, hub-bub, hocus-pocus, hurry-scurry, hullabaloo, hoyty-toyty, hippety-hoppety, &c. are as common in Devonshire as elsewhere. They are found in Todd, and their etymologies traced as far as possible.

HER, *pron.* for she in the *nom. case.*

To HIDE, *v. a.* to beat. Also the noun Hiding, beating.

HIGH-DE-LOWS, *s.* boisterous merry-makings.

HIGH-KICKED, *part. adj.* high-heeled, aspiring, conceited.

To **HITCH**, *v. a.* to fasten or hang up. As in the following sense, to tie a horse to a gate, to suspend a hat to a nail. To hook up is used in the same sense, from Hiegan, Sax.

HIZY-PRIZY, *s.* Nisi Prius.

HOA, *s.* stop, cessation: from the interjection Ho! commanding a halt.

To **HOBBYHORSE**, *v. n.* to romp. *Love's Labour Lost*, iii. 1.

HOBBYHORSE, *s.* a hoyden, a tomboy, a rantipole. Also a sort of Saturnalia practised annually on Holy Thursday in the neighbourhood of Combemartin, in commemoration of the wild man of the woods.

HOCKY, the game of. See **BANDY**.

HOG, *s.* a yearling sheep; a heap or barrow of potatoes: from Hog, Suio.-Goth. *cumulus*.

HOLM-SCREECH, *s.* the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus* of Donovan.

HOOD, *s.* wood.

HOOP, *s.* the bull-finch.

HORRY, *adj.* mouldy.

HORSE, *s.* various supports are so called, as a horse to air linen, a stand (keeve-horse) on which barrels are rested, &c.

HORSE-CORN, *s.* the small corn which is separated by sifting.

HORSE-SNAP, *s.* knapweed, *Centauria jacea* of Linnæus.

HOT or **OT**, *pr. interj.* what!

To **HOTCH**, *v. a.* to drive cattle.

HOUDERY, *adj.* cloudy, overcast. 'It is houdery for rain', i. e. it threatens rain.

HOVER or **HUVER**, *s.* a hole under the hanging bank of

a river, where fish are generally found : *dim.* of Hofe, Sax. a house ; F in V mutato : or from Hovio, Welch, imminere.

HUCK, *s.* the hock or ham : from Hog. Sax. poples. In the pl. Huxen. 'Muxen up to the Huxen', i. e. crottè with dirt up to the hams.

HUCK-MUCK, *s.* a little short stuggy fellow, a sort of stick-i'-the-mud.

To HUFFLE, *v. n.* to shift, to waver.

HUGGERMUGGER, *adj.* 'In huggermugger fashion', in a mean underhand manner, the contrary to straight-forward : from Hugger, Sax. to lurk about.

To HULDER, *v. n.* to drive by the wind, to hurtle.

HULKIE, *s.* a huge loutish fellow.

HULKING, *adj.* unwieldy, untoward.

HUMMAN or UMMAN, *s.* woman.

HUNCH, *s.* a huge lump of food, as opposed to a slice.

HUNGRY, *adj.* stingy.

HUNKS, *s.* a covetous miserly fellow : Hunskur, Isl.

HURRISOME, *adj.* hasty.

HURTLBERRY, *s.* the fruit of the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, the bilberry, or whortleberry ; from Heorotberg, Sax.

Heidelbeere is one of the German names for this fruit.

HUZZY, *s.* a needle-and-thread case : *abb.* of Housewife.

I.

I, is and ēēs, *adv.* ay, yes. 'I sure', 'is sure', and 'ēēs sure' are equally common. 'I, I Sir' is always the reply on board ship.

J.

- JACK-I'-THE-LANTERN** or **JACK-A-T-WAD**, *s.* an ignis fatuus. The latter term from Wad, Belg. or Vadum, Lat. a swamp or ford.
- JACK-O-LONG-LEGS**, a summer fly, *Tipula*, with very long legs.
- JAKES**, *s.* spurcitia, sordes, any mess or litter.
- JAM**, *s.* a squeeze. The same word is always used on board ship.
- OH JAYKLE**, *interj.* O Jesus!
- To JET**, *v. a.* to throw, to jog, to nudge.
- To JIB**, *v. n.* said of a draught-horse that goes backwards instead of forwards: another sea phrase.
- JIBB**, *s.* the form or stand on which beer-barrels are rested. A long jibb, a long chin or face.
- JIFFY**, *s.* an instant, the twinkling of an eye.
- JIM-CRACK**, *s.* any piece of trumpery contrivance, rattle-traps.
- ILT** or **ELT**, *s.* a gelt sow.
- ILTHIN**, *s.* an inflammation of the finger.
- A LAUGHING JOCKEY**, *s.* a walking-stick made out of a vine-shoot.
- To JOGGLE** or **JOGGEE**, *v. a. dim.* of to jog.
- To RIDE JOLIPHANT**, so called when two females ride together on the same horse, one before on a side-saddle, and another on a pillion behind.
- JORUM**, *s.* a huge pot or mess of anything fluid.
- JOUDS** or **JAGS**, *s.* rags.
- JOULTER**, *adj.* Joulter-head, a blockhead. In Todd it is Jolt-head.

- JOWERING**, *part.* swearing. Query from Juro, Lat. to swear? See Nares, who gives an example to this effect from R. Hayman's Quodlibets.
- INIAN** or **INGAN**, *s.* onion; as in Scotland.
- ISE**, *pron.* I, as 'Ise warrant me', 'Ise like to see'n'.
- ITEMS**, *s.* tricks, fancies, caprices.
- JUNKET**, *s.* the meaning of this word is restricted in Devonshire to curds and clouted cream; but the derivative from this, Junketing, has a much wider sense, including all kinds of merry-making and feasting. From Gioncata, Ital. cremor lactis coagulatus, sic dicta quia in junceis calathis circumfertur. (*Skin-ner.*)
- JUGGY-MIRE**, a swamp or bog. I suspect from the verb to Joggy, *dim.* of to jog, from the undulatory nature of the surface.

K.

- KEE**, *s.* kine, cows.
- KEIVE** or **KEEVE**, *s.* the mashing-tub or vat used in brewing.
- KEENDEST** or **KINDEST**, *adv.* 'any keendest thing', anything whatsoever.
- KERCHER**, *s.* the omentum or caul of an animal.
- To **KERN**, *v. n.* the setting of corn or fruit is always so called: from Kerne, Teut. a kernel.
- To **KERP**, *v. a.* to tyrannize or crow over another.
- KESS**, *s.* a cap.
- KIBBY**, *adj.* sore: from Kibe, the old English word for chilblain: from Kerb, Germ. or Gibws, Welch, ejusdem significationis.

KICKHAMMER, *s.* a stammerer.

KICKING, *adj.* smart, well dressed, showy. 'All the kick', an idiomatic phrase, meaning all the fashion; hence high-kicked, of the same signification as high-flying. Quere, an epithet applied to wrestlers?

KICKSHAWS, *s.* foreign dishes, trumpery new inventions of any sort, rattle-traps.

A KIDDON OF MUTTON OR VEAL. A loin of those meats, because the kidney is situated in that part.

KILL, *s.* a kiln.

KIT, *s.* a family or gang: the phrase 'As like as two kittens' sufficiently explains the origin of this word.

KITTIBATS, *s.* a sort of buskins or gaiters.

KNAT, *s.* a small parterre of flowers, i. e. a knot or cluster.

L.

LAB OR LABB-O'-THE-TONGUE, *s.* a tittle-tattle, a blab.

TO LACKEE, *v. n.* to lack, to be absent from home, to loiter.

LADIES' THISTLE, *s.* the *Carduus Benedictus* of Linnæus.

From its broad leaves being dappled with white, in testimony, it is said, of the Virgin's having once employed them as a convenient receptacle for milk when no other was at hand.

LAI'D BY THE WALL. Said of an unburied corpse.

LAKE, *s.* any small rivulet is so called.

LAMBS-WOOL-SKY, a collection of white orbicular masses

of cloud (the cirrostratus of meteorologists) which pretty certainly prognosticates rain.

LAMMING, *adj.* huge, great. To lam, in the sense of to beat, is a provincialism in many counties, from whence may easily be deduced the adjective lamming; exactly in the same manner as whapping, whanging, banging, and fifty other similar expressions, are directly deducible from their respective verbs, which are all verbs of verberation.

LAMPS'D, *part. adj.* lamed, injured.

LARK, *s.* a rattlepate or wild fellow; also a spree or innocent frolic.

To **LARK**, *v. n.* to play wild pranks. The corresponding nautical phrase, 'To Skylark' is a sufficient account of the origin of this term.

To **LARRUP**, **TO LICK**, **TO LUMP**, **TO LEATHER**, **TO LACE**, are different verberatory words in vulgar use, and which abound in all provincial dialects.

LATHING, *s.* invitation: from Geladhian, Sax. to bid.

LATTIN, *s.* iron plates tinned over: from Lattoen, Du. a mixture of copper and zinc. The *adj.* lattin is still universally used in Devonshire instead of tin, as e.g. 'Lattin spoons', 'Lattin cups', &c.

LAW, *interj.* Lo! from La, Sax.

LEACHWAY, *s.* properly Lich-way, the path by which the dead are carried to burial; the way of all flesh: from Lic or Lice, Sax. a carcase; hence Liche-wake, the vigils which were held over the dead in Catholic times. Lich-owl, the death or screech-owl; Lichfield, &c.

- LEAPING-STOCK. See STEPPING-STONE.
- LEASTEST OR LITTLEST, *adj.* smallest.
- TO LEAZE, *v. a.* to clean wheat or wool.
- LEERY OR LARY, *adj.* hungry, empty, unladen. Leer, Germ.
- LEET, *adj.* little, as 'Leet odds', little difference. In Cheshire Lite. From Lidt, Da. a little.
- LEG-TRAPES, *s.* a slattern.
- LENDY, *adj.* pliable. Thus 'fine lenty grass', "lenta salix" — Virgil.
- LEWSIDE, the sheltered side, i. e. the leeward.
- TO LEWSTRY, *v. n.* to work hard like a lusty wench.
- LIKES, *s.* likelihood, prospect; as 'a good likes of apples', for a prospect of a good crop.
- LIME-ASH, *s.* a composition of sifted ashes and mortar, beaten together, and laid down as a flooring for kitchens and outhouses.
- LINNEN OR LUNNEN, *s.* London.
- LINHAY, *s.* an open shed attached to farm-yards.
- TO THROW LIN-SHERDS, i. e. Lent-Shords, a custom practiced at Ilfracombe, which consists in throwing broken shords into the windows of the houses on one of the days of Lent.
- LISSOM, *adj.* lithe, pliant; *abb.* of lightsome: *s.* a row of straw in a bonnet.
- LIST, *s.* the close dense streak which sometimes appears in heavy bread: from List, Sax. a strip or border.
- LOADY, *adj.* heavy, so much encumbered as to be top-heavy.
- LOCK, LOCK-A-DAISY, *interj.* the same as lack-a-day, i. e. alas the day! ejaculations of surprise.

- LOCKS-AND-KEYS, *s.* the seed-pods of the ash and sycamore.
- LOFF, LOFTER, *adj.* low, lower.
- LOLLIPOPS, *s.* a sweet lozenge made of treacle, butter, and flour.
- To LOLLOP, *v. n.* to slouch in walking, to lean with the elbows on the table; by reduplication from to Loll: from Loll, Icel. a slow step.
- LONG-CRIPPLE, *s.* the common speckled viper, which is not venomous. Perhaps it has received this curious name from the circumstance of its being easily crippled, or from the wriggling mode of its progression.
- LONGFUL, *adj.* long, as respects time.
- LOOKEEZEZEE, *i. e.* Look do you see, pronounced as one word.
- PEG'S-LOOZE, *s.* a hogstye.
- LORN, *part. adj.* forsaken, solitary.
- LOUCH, LOUCHING, *s.* and *adj.* slouch, slouching.
- LOUSTRING OR LOWERING, *part. pres.* idling and lolling about.
- To LOWER, *v. n.* to strike as a clock with a prolonged sound, to have a threatening gloomy aspect.
- LOWERSTETH, *v. n. pres. tens.* exerteth.
- To Low or LAW, *v. a.* to pile up one thing on another, as *e. g.* to law the mow, Loe or Lowe signifies a hill in the North. From Hlæw, hlaw, Sax. acervus.
- LUBBY, *s.* a lubber, homo iners, telluris inutile pondus.
- LUNCHEON, *s.* a huge lump of any food.

M.

MADE, *s.* a meadow: Mæd, Sax.

MAKE-WISE, *s.* a pretence, a feint; used also adverbially: from Wisa, Sax. guise.

MALICE, *s.* marsh-mallow, *Malva sylvestris* of Linnæus.

MALLS, *s.* measles.

MARL, *s.* marvel.

To MAUL, *v. a.* to beat unmercifully.

MAUND, *s.* a hamper, or small basket, in which game is sent: from Mand, Sax. a hand-basket. Hence Maundy Thursday; quia sc. illo die rex pauperibus, quibus pedes lavat, uberiores eleemosynas distribuit. (Junius.)

To MAUNDER, *v. n.* to grumble or talk to oneself, to be in a brown study.

MAZZARD, *s.* a species of standing black cherry, not peculiar to but much cultivated in Devonshire.

MAZED, *part. adj.* obstupefactus, bewildered, infatuated; a 'mazed man' is a madman or an idiot: from Mase, Sax. a whirlpool, signifying a whirling perplexity of thought. 'Mazy Jack', the parish fool. Mazy also means giddy, thoughtless, frolicsome.

To MEAN, *v. a.* to motion by the hand, to indicate by dumb-show.

MEETS, *s.* tit for tat, as 'I'll be meets with him'.

MELTED, *past part.* bread made of new or damp corn is said to be melted, i. e. it is heavy and very tenacious.

MEN or MUN, *pron.* them, as 'Put mun in the house'.

MENDS, *s.* amends.

MENGY, *s.* a minnow.

MICHARD, *s.* a truant schoolboy.

- To MICHE, *v. n.* to skulk or absent oneself from school without leave. Old French.
- MICKLED, *past part.* benumbed, suffocated.
- MIRCHIVUS, *adj.* mischievous.
- MIZZLY OR MIXLY, *adj.* drizzly: from Mist, whence mistle and mizzle.
- MOAT, *s.* the stump or root of a tree.
- MOLKIT, *s.* i. e. moll-cat; a molly-caudle, an effeminate fire-side person. A boy is so called that is not suffered to rough the world like other boys.
- MOLLYCAUDLE, *s.* a sawny.
- MOODY-HEARTED, *adj.* melancholy. To have a 'cruel small heart', or to be 'chicken-hearted', are common expressions for a timid and pitiful disposition.
- MOOR, *s.* a barren waste, terra arida et inculta; whence Dartmoor, Exmoor, moor-fowl, &c.: from Mor, Sax. or Moar, Isl. ejusdem significationis. Morland, regio montana. "On morium lande," in locis palustris. (Gen. xli. 2.)
- To MOP, *v. a.* to mob or wrap up.
- MOPPER, *s.* a kerchief tied over the head and under the chin.
- MORS or MAURS, *s.* roots. See MOOR, from whence probably this is derived, in consequence of the abundance of roots in heathy ground; or possibly from Wealmora, Sax. a carrot or tap-root. It occurs in one of the Saxon homilies, and also in Berinus's Fables. Vide Junius *in voce* MORE.
- MORT, *s.* hog's-lard.
- MOUTH-SPEECH, *s.* speech. Thus a person is said to

- have lost his mouth-speech when he has been stunned by a blow.
- Mow**, pronounced Mue, *s.* a rick or stack. Muan, Sax. Hay-mow is quite as common as corn-mow, though in most other counties it is hay-stack or hay-rick. Wind-mows are large pokes temporarily set up in the field in unsettled weather.
- MOYLE**, *s.* a mule. An old English word which has nearly fallen into disuse.
- To MOYLY**, *v. n.* to drudge like a mule.
- Mow-STEADS**, *s.* the little pillars or supports which raise the mow from the ground.
- MUCH-HOW**, *interj.* indeed, surprising, extraordinary !
- MUCK**, *s.* cow's droppings, or any similar filth. Mok, Sw. See MUX, from which Muck differs in a slight degree.
- To MUCKLE DOWN**, *v. n.* to knuckle down.
- MUGGETS**, *s.* chitterlings, a calf's pluck, i. e. the maw and guts.
- MUGGY**, *adj.* as applied to weather conjoins the ideas of softness, humidity, and murkiness; dank: from Mwgg, Welsh, tepidus.
- To MULL**, *v. a.* to pull or tumble about.
- MULLIGRUB-GURGIN**, *s.* a meal-grub which feeds exclusively on gurgin or gurgions, a very coarse meal which is given to hounds. In the N.E. only.
- MULLIGRUBS**, *s.* tormina of the bowels, bad temper.
- MUM-CHANCE**, *s.* a taciturn person, a silly oaf: from a game of that name which was played with dice in great silence. According to Grose, Mome signifies a fool.

To MUNCH, *v. a.* to masticate audibly.

MUSS or MUZE, *s.* moss.

MUX, *s.* mud, particularly that of the road; clean dirt, if the expression may be allowed. Also the *adj.* Muxy, from Meox, Sax. cœnum, fimus; from $\mu\nu\xi\alpha$, mucus.

To MUZZLE, *v. a.* to eat like a swine with the snout or muzzle in the food, to tear or grub up the ground with the snout. Todd has Nuzzle.

To MYSTRY, *v. a.* to deceive; a mere verbalization of the *s.* mist.

N.

NADDLING, *part. pres.* nodding.

NAIL-SPRING, *s.* a superficial whitloe, onyxis lateralis, so called from the edge of the nail springing off and involving the soft parts.

NAN! *interj. abb.* of Anan! What did you say? Forby conjectures that it may come from the French interrogative Ain; but Boucher, with more probability, considers it to be a reduplicative of the Saxon or Gothic particle An, which is defined to be "particula interrogationibus præmissa."

To NAP, *v. a.* to give a smart audible rap: from Knaap, Erse. Also the noun, to the same import.

NAPE, *s.* where a rising ground falls off on either side, so as to form an ascending ridge, that ridge is called the nape; summitas vel supercilium montis: from Cnæpp, Sax. a protuberance; hence also the nape of the neck.

NARE, *adv.* never.

NASTIC, *adj.* asthmatic, short-breathed.

NATION, *adv. abb.* of damnation : intensive.

NATLINGS, *s. i. e.* nottlings or little knots, the intestines of a young pig tied into knots and fried.

NEART or NART, *s.* night.

NED and NEDDY, *s.* the ass or common jackass. Polwhele, in a note to his History of Devonshire, says that the common appellation of this animal is assegar, for which he has assigned a Greek etymology; but I have never heard this term, and do not believe that it is ever used by the common people.

NEEL, *s.* a needle. Naael, Du.

NEIST, *adv.* near, next to.

NESTLE-DRAFT, *s.* the last and weakest child of a family, the degenerate offspring of exhausted powers : from Nestling, Sax. an unfledged bird, and Drof, refuse. In Somersetshire Nestle-tripe signifies the weakest bird of a brood.

NEWSING, *part. pres.* the common phrase for gossiping.

NIDDICK, *s.* the nape of the neck. In Nares it is No-dock, or, as he supposes, No-dock, *i. e.* having no tail. See NAPE.

TO NIFF, NIFFY, or TAKE NIFF, *v. a.* to take offence at trifles, to be huffy. In the *pret.* Nift.

NIFFE, *s.* a slight offence : from Nifle, Fr.

NIGGLING, *adj.* contemptible, mean : from Niuggr, Icel. a miser.

NINNI-WATCH, *s.* a vain hope, a longing expectation. Ninny and Ninny-hammer are common words for a simpleton.

- NIPPY**, *s.* membrum virile, a nursery term: from Nypele, Sax. mammilla.
- NITCH**, *s.* a bundle of reeds.
- NIVER-THE-NEAR**, *adv.* to no purpose.
- NORT**, *s.* naught: from Ne auht, Naht, Sax.
- NOSE-GIG**, *s.* a toe-piece to a shoe.
- NOT** or **KNOT SHEEP**, *i. e.* not-headed, polled or without horns; a large inland species, with long combing wool; as contradistinguished from the small or mountain breed, which have usually large horns.
- TO NUDGE**, *v. a.* to jog.
- NUG**, *s.* a knot or protuberance.
- NYMPHING-GANG**, *s.* a whitlow.

O.

- O** is often pronounced as a, and oo as the French u: stap, rat, and clat are examples of the former, and stule, fule, and schule of the latter.
- OAKS**, *s.* the clubs of playing-cards, from the resemblance which they bear to the oak-leaf.
- OAK-WEB**, *s.* the common cockchaffer, *Melolontha solstitialis* of Linnæus.
- O'AN**, **O'AT**, of him, of it.
- OD** and **ODDS**, *s.* abbreviations of the name of the Deity. Odds-death! odds-life! odds-lifelings! odds-heart! odds-heartlings! odds-fish! odds-heft! odds-pitikins! odds-bodikins! odds-bobs! odds-wowks! &c. were formerly in general use, especially in Catholic times. The only expressions, however, of this kind which

yet remain in Devonshire are, odds-wenderekins! odds-zooks or zounds! od-dang-it! od-rat-et! and od-rabbit-et!

THAT IS OF IT, a common idiomatic phrase for that is it.

OH GIMMENY! OH CRYAL! OH JAYKLE! See the respective words.

OLIVER, *s.* a small eel, I believe the spawn of the common eel.

OONTY, *adj.* empty.

OPP, *s.* space, *abb.* of opening, has only one application that I am aware of, viz. in dibbling, to indicate by the opps or spaces in one row the proper spots where the dibble should be applied in a succeeding row.

ORGAN, *s.* marjoram, *Origanum vulgare* of Linnæus.

ORT, *pron.* aught: from Auht, Sax.

ORTS, *s.* scraps, fragments, anything vile and worthless; *corr.* from Oret, from Orettan, Sax. vilefacere. Lye says, "vox est agro Devoniensi usitatissima;" but according to Horne Tooke it is one of the most common words in the English language.

OT, *pron. interj.* what.

OURN, *pron.* ours.

OUT-HURLING, *s.* a rude country sport is so called.

OVER-CRAPPED, *part. adj.* surfeited. See CRAP.

TO OVER-GET, *v. a.* to overtake.

TO BE OVERLOOK'D, *v. p.* to be bewitched or blasted by some hag; an opinion still deeply rooted in many parts of the county. See WHITWITCH.

OVVIS OR OFFIS, *s.* the eaves of a house.

OWETS OR WHETS, *s.* oats.

P.

- PAD, *s.* a woman's pack-saddle.
- PADDICK, *s.* a small inclosure : from Parruc, Sax., which word is still preserved in Westmoreland.
- To PADDLE, *v. n.* to trample in the wet.
- To PALCH, *v. a.* to patch, also to walk slowly.
- PAME, *s.* a christening blanket.
- PAN-CROCK, *s.* a little earthen pot.
- To PANK, *v. n.* to pant.
- PAPER-SKULL'D, *adj.* silly, superficial.
- PARFIT, *adj.* perfect.
- To PARWHOBLE, *v. n.* to talk continuously, so as to engross the conversation.
- PASSON, *s.* parson.—*Passon in the Pulpit.* See COWS-AND-CALVES.
- PATIENTABLE, *adj.* patient.
- To PAYZE, *v. a.* to poise or hold in equiponderance, so as to form a rough judgement of the weight of any body.
- PEART, *adj.* saucy, brisk, impertinent: from Pert, Du. acer, vegetus; whence Malapert. 'As peart as a sparrow' is a common phrase for a lively little chit.
- PECK, WORLD, or OCEAN OF TROUBLES, common intensive idioms, signifying a great number.
- PEER, *s.* pair.
- PENNARD or PENNETH, *s.* a pennyworth.
- PERISHED, *part. adj.* killed; as 'perished with the cold', 'perished with hunger'.

PERTENCE, *s.* pretence. Such instances of vicious pronunciation, depending on a transposition of letters, is not uncommon.

PIC, *s.* a pitchfork : from *Pik*, Sw. a pike.

PICKLE, *s.* a wag, a dirty little mischievous boy.

PIG-A-BACK, said of schoolboys that ride on one another's backs, straddling, as an Irishman would carry a pig.

PILAM or **PILM**, *s.* dust. Also the *adj.* *Pilmy*, dusty.

PILLER or **PEEL**, *s.* pillow. In the *pl.* *peels* or *pails*.
Pyle, Sax.

PIN-BONE, *s.* the hip-bone ; I suppose from the ball of the hip-joint being likened to the head of a pin.

PINCHVART, *s.* i. e. pinchfarthing, a miserly niggard.

PINDY, *adj.* musty.

TO PING, *v. a.* to push. In the *pret.* *Pung*.

PINIKIN, *s.* delicate.

PINSWILL, *s.* a boil : from *Pynighen*, Sax. to afflict.

TO TAKE PIP or **A PET**, to take a matter ill, to be huffy.

PIPING, *part. pres.* crying, wheezing, frizzling.

TO PISPER, *v. a.* to make mischief by whispering secrets : from *Pester*, Fr.

TO PITCH, *v. a.* to pave roughly.

PI'THEE, i. e. *prithe*, or *pray thee*. A familiar expression still common among the old people.

PITHEST or **PITIS**, *adj.* pitiful.

PITY-HOLE, *s.* the grave, i. e. piteous hole ; or else a pleonasm consisting of *Pit* and *Hole*.

PIXY or **PIX**, *s.* from *Puke*, (the etymon of *Puck*,) Isl. a demon, a fairy. Many are the accounts which I have heard of the freaks and fancies of these sprites ;

an old servant of my father's was a firm believer on this subject and often declared that he had listened to their midnight merry-makings, as they danced

“ those rings and roundelays
 which yet remaine
 on many a grassy plaine ;”

and as often, when he happened to be belated in returning home at night, he was pixy-led in some large field, the gate of which he found it impossible to find, but on the contrary, with persevering assiduity, always found his way into some ditch or quagmire,—the effect doubtless of his neighbour's hospitality. It is commonly believed to be one of the chief delights of these mischievous sprites to pinch “black and blue” those who thwart their revels or otherwise interfere with their proceedings, and many are the instances that I have heard of this kind.

PIXY-PUFF, *s.* a broad species of fungus, *Lycoperdon giganteum* of Linnæus, such as Puck is usually represented as sitting on.

PIXY-RINGS, *s.* these rings are indicated by an exuberant growth of grass, depending on the presence of a number of minute fungi, which, like cutaneous diseases in the human body, affect the circular arrangement, and cause sheep and cattle to reject the grass which grows on these parts.

PIXY-SEATS, *s.* the entangled knots which are sometimes seen in horses' manes that have been at grass, and which are supposed to be the work of these elves.

PIXY-STOOL, *s.* a small species of acuminated fungus,

- having a long stalk, and generally growing in clusters: I believe the *Agaricus fimetarius* of Linnæus.
- PLANCHES, *s.* the planks of a flooring: from Planche, Fr.
- PLANCHING, *s.* The flooring itself, and not the laying of it down, as it is in Todd.
- PLAT-VOOTED, *part. adj.* splay-footed.
- PLID, *s.* dirt.
- TO PLIM or PLUM, *v. n.* to swell or blister up.
- PLOSHETT, *s.* a water meadow: from Plash, Du. a swamp.
- PLUFFY, *adj.* puffy, spongy, porous.
- PLUM, *adj.* soft, velvety. Meteorologically it means a damp, soft atmosphere: from Plume, Fr. a feather.
- TO POAT or POATEE, *v. a.* to push or kick with the feet from Pota, Sw., or Poteren, Belg., fodicare vel agitare.
- PODGER, *s.* an earthen pipkin.
- POKE, *s.* a cock of hay: from Peac, Sax. anything acuminated.
- TO POOCH, *v. a.* to pout or make mouths at a person: from Pocca, Sax. a little pouch.
- POPPLE, *s.* a pebble.
- POTICARY, *s.* apothecary. Per aphæresin. The *a* is dropped, as in many other words, as 'torney (attorney), 'sizes (assizes), 'prentice (apprentice), &c.
- POTS, *s.* the paniers or dung-pots of a pack-saddle.
- POTS AND PUDDINGS, a sort of sausage meat and black puddings, boiled in the intestines of a pig.
- BLOODY-POT, *s.* the same as black puddings, only baked in an earthen vessel instead of boiled.
- WHITE-POT, *s.* a mixture of flour, milk, and treacle

baked together in a large earthen pot, a common resource of economical mothers and house-keepers.

POTTLE-BELLIED, *adj.* big-bellied.

To POUCH, *v. a.* to play with a stick in poachy or clayey soil: from Pocher, Fr. to pierce.

To POUSTER, *v. a.* to quack with salves and poultices.

POWER, *s.* a common augmentative, as 'a power of money', 'a power of sweethearts'. 'Est hederæ vis'—Hor.

PRESENTS, *s.* white spots on the finger nails, which are supposed to augur some approaching good fortune. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. p. 639.

PRILLED, see APRILLED.

To PRINK, *v. n.* to dress gaily, to deck for show: from Prouken, Du. In Milton, Prank.

PRINT, *s.* neat and exact order, methodical disposition. "Her lov'th to see everything in print", i.e. in order. It occurs in Shakspeare.

PUCKER, *s.* fuss, bustle, ridiculous distress: from Fudar, Icel. Pudder, *corr.* to pucker.

To PUDDLE, *v. n.* to tipple.

PUG, *s.* a thrust or blow with the fist: also the verb to Pug. See PUGGEN.

PUGGEN, *adj.* applied to buildings means the gable end. Evidently the *adj.* of Pug, *corr.* from Puck, which by a metonymy is used for anything short, thick and irregularly orbicular; thus Pug-faced, Pug-nosed, little Pug, &c.

PUMPLE, *s.* pimple; also the *adj.* Pumpyly.

PUMPLE-VOOT, *s.* club-foot.

PUNG, see PING.

TO PURT, TO BE A-PURT, TO PURTEE, *v. n.* to be sulky or resentful in consequence of some imagined affront: from Bouter, Fr. to pout. Pouting and Purting are used almost indifferently.

PUSS, *s.* a purse.

TO PUTCH, *v. a.* to pitch or toss. Pitching is the duty (generally assigned to some skilful hand) of unloading the wains as they return from the cornfield, and handing up their contents to those who *tread* the mow.

Q.

QUANDORY, *s.* a dilemma: from Qu'en dirai? Fr.

QUARREL, *s.* a pane of glass: from Quarré, Fr.

QUAT, *part.* squat, weary of eating, dull.

QUE, *s.* a small crescentic-shaped piece of iron on the heel or toe of a clown's shoe.

TO QUEAL AWAY, *v. n.* to faint away, to die away: from Quelen, Teut. to languish. In Johnson, Quail.

TO QUERK, *v. n.* to grunt, to moan from pain.

QUILSTERING, *adj.* sweltry, close; applied to weather.

R.

RABBET, see ODDS.

RABBLE-ROTE, *s.* a repetition of a long story: from Rab-belen, Teut. to chatter, and Rotine, Fr. custom.

RACE, *s.* a succession, a great number. In the preceding dialogue we have 'a race of rory-tory ribbons'.

RAGAMUFFIN, *s. i. e.* one muffled in rags, a tatterdemallion; a ragamuffin set, tag-rag and bob-tail.

RAIL or **ROUL**, *s.* a revel, a wake.

TO RAKE or **RAKE UP**, *v. n.* to start up suddenly; se erigere, attollere: from *Raeeka*, Suio.-Goth. to extend, or *Roidir*, Fr. to stiffen. Also to cover up the fire to keep it alive.

RALLY, *s.* a conflux or collection of persons.

RAMES, *s.* the dried stalks of beans, peas, potatoes, &c.: from *Ramus*, Lat. a branch. Also adjectively, as e.g. a *Rames-horse*, for a horse that looks half starved.

TO RAMPADGE, *v. n.* to prance about, to scour up and down stairs.

RAMPING, *adj.* augmentative, as 'ramping spirits', 'ramping distracted', 'ramping mad', &c.

RAMSHAKLED, *part. adj.* out of repair.

RANNISH, *adj.* hungry, ravenous: from *Rogner*, Fr. to gnaw.

RANT-A-COME-SCOUR, *s.* a clamorous scold, a man in a violent passion.

TO RAP, *v. a.* to exchange or swap.

TO RAPE UP, *v. a.* to bind or lace tightly.

RAPSCALLION, *s.* a scampish vagabond. In Shakspeare *Rampallian*.

RARE-MOUSE, *s.* a bat: from *Hreremus*, Sax. *vesperilio*: from *Hreran*, to agitate. See *SHEAR-A-MUZE*.

RAZE, *s.* a swinging fence set up in a water-course to prevent the passage of cattle.

TO REAM, *v. n.* to extend, to stretch, to widen: from *Raemen*, Teut. to stretch out. Also to skim milk: from *Ream*, Sax. *cremor lactis*.

REAMY, *adj.* ductile, tenacious.

TO REAR, *v. a.* to mock, to gibe.

REART or RARET, *adv.* right; a common augmentative, as 'now raret', now instantly; 'raret vorred', straight forward; 'raret up', quite upright.

To REART, *v. a.* to right, or put anything in order.

RECK, *s.* the bacon-rack of country kitchens, which is fixed to the ceiling.

I RECKON, I GUESS, *v. a.* are idiomatic in Devonshire, illustrating a remark that has more than once been made, that most of the dialectical peculiarities of our transatlantic neighbours are probably to be ascribed to the exportation of local provincialisms from the mother country.—'Another guess person', a different sort of person altogether.

REEPING, *part. pres.* trailing in the dirt.

REMLET, *s.* a remnant.

RID-MASS, *s.* I believe the first of November.

RIP- or RIFF-RAFF, *s.* a base and worthless fellow, tag-rag and bob-tail.

To RIP UP, *v. a.* to disclose or bring to view old grievances.

RIST, *s.* rust; RISTY, *adj.* rusty.

RITTLE, *s.* the death-rattle.

RITTLING, *part. pres.* rattling, snoring.

ROILE, *s.* an abusive female; also the verb to Roily, to rate and scold.

ROOST-COCK, *s.* the common barn-door cock.

RORY-TORY, *adj.* having a mixture of all sorts of flaring colours, showy, dashing.

ROUND-SHAVING, *s.* a lecture, jobation, or reprimand.

ROUSE, *s.* noise, intemperate mirth; the old word for carouse.

ROUSEN, *s.* report.

ROUSING or ROWZING, *adj.* in the same sense as roaring; 'a great rousing fire', i. e. lively and brilliant.

To ROUT, *v. a.* to bluster, to make a great stir.

ROUZ-A-BOUT, *s.* a gadabout, a rude bustling person.

RUBBLE, *s.* loose gravelly rubbish.

To RUCKEE, *v. a.* to cower, to stoop, to squat: from Wrigan, Sax., or rather Hruka, contraction. In Chaucer, Rouk. Also to Rock, as 'ruckee the cradle', rock the cradle: from Rokke, Sax. to shake.

To RUE, *v. a.* to skreen or riddle corn.

To RUGE, *v. a.* to slide down a declivity, to clear the board by a sudden sort of sweeping motion.

To RUISE, *v. a.* to drive or frighten away.

RUMPLE, *s.* a large debt contracted by little and little.

To RUMPLE, *v. a.* to crease, to tumble.

To RUSE, *v. n.* to rush or slide down a declivity with a rustling noise.

RUST, *s.* the mildew of wheat.

S.

S. The proper hissing sound of this letter is seldom expressed. See Z.

SACER-EYED, *adj.* i. e. saucer-eyed, having large staring eyes.

SAFE-GUARD, *s.* a sort of half-habit or brown stuff petticoat.

SARMENT, *s.* sermon.

SART, *adj.* and *adv.* soft, softly.

SARTIN, *adj.* certain.

SAUCE, *s.* [cant term] insolence.

SCALES, *s.* skittles. In some old works it is spelt skayles: from Quilles, Fr.

SCAT, *s.* a passing shower. Also the *adj.* Scatty, showery.

“When Haldown has a hat,

Let Kentowne beware a skatt.”—*Risdon*.

Or squat, as it is printed in the edition of 1811. The transition from scad (the Somersetshire word for the same thing), and scud, is very easy. Also a slap on the face.

To SCAT, *v. a.* to dash any fragile body on the ground, to burst or rupture from too great tension, to slap.

To SCOAST, *v. a.* to exchange. Scorse is an old English word.

SCOFF or SCOT, *s.* ‘As mad as a scoff’; in allusion, I suppose, to the irascibility of the Scotch.

SCRAPT or SCRATCH’D, *part. adj.* said of the ground that has only been slightly frozen, so as to present a scruffy or cracked surface.

To SCRAT, *v. a.* to scratch.

SCRAWF, *s.* refuse.

SCRIM’D, *part. past.* shrivelled up or benumbed with cold: from Krimpen, Teut.

SCRIMP, *s.* a skin-flint; also a pinch.

SCRIMPY, *adj.* mean, scant, miserly.

To SCRIMP, *v. a.* to give short measure or short commons: from Krimpen, Teut. short.

To SCRUBB OFF, *v. a.* to rid oneself unceremoniously of another’s company: from Schaben, Germ. to scrape off.

TO SCRUNCH or SCRUMPEE, *v. a.* to crush with the teeth any harsh brittle substance, as unripe fruit. A dog eating a soft cartilaginous bone, or a hog feasting on mast or apples, are said to scrunch. Snow also, partially frozen, scrunches under the feet.

SCUD, *s.* a scab.

SCUDDER OF VLAME, *s.* a passing shower. In the N.E. only.

SHAB, *s.* the mange or itch of animals.

TO SHAB OFF OR AWAY, *v. n.* to retreat clandestinely, to skulk away unobserved. Common in the North. Mr. Brockett derives it, through a series of modifications, from Schaben, Germ. to scrape off. In Shakspeare, Shog.

SHABBY, *adj.* mangy, itchy.

SHAB-RAG, *s.* [cant] i. e. a shabby ragamuffin.

SHAPE, *s.* a portrait or picture. Genuine Saxon.

SHARPS, *s.* the shafts of a cart.

SHATTED, *part. adj.* bespattered.

SHEAR, *s.* crop, as e. g. a good shear of grass.

SHEAR-A-MUZE, *s.* a bat, i. e. a shorn-mouse, which it somewhat resembles. This corresponds with the French term, Chauvesouris. Mus calvus; quòd nullas neque plumas in alis membranaceis, neque pilos in capite habeat. See RARE-MOUSE. Also called a Leather-bird.

SHEEN, *s.* brightness, shining. A good old English word.

SHEENSTRADS, *s.* spatterdashes.

SHEER, *s.* a sheath.

SHET, SHET'N, *v. def.* shall, shall not.

TO SHET, *v. a.* to fling, to toss, to throw away.

SHILLARD OR SHILLETH, a shilling's-worth.

- SHIPPIN, *s.* a cow-house. Perhaps originally sheep-pen : from Scipene, Sax. a standing or stall.
- To SHIRK, *v. a.* to avoid by petty artifice the fulfilment of an engagement, to slink from a point of duty.
- SHOD, *pret.* of to Shed, an old English word, to spill. In the preceding dialogue it is 'a shod the cream'.
- SHOOL, *s.* shovel. Shool-gruting, shovelling up the earth in the operation of gripping.
- To SHOORT FOR IT, a common idiom signifying to shift for a living by hook or by crook.
- SHOWL-A-MOUTH'D, *adj.* i. e. shovel-mouth'd, capacious.
- SHRUMP-SHOULDERED, *adj.* hump-backed.
- SHUG, *adj.* menacing.
- SHURD, *s.* sherd. 'To take a shurd too much', to exceed the bounds of temperance.
- SHURET, *s.* a shift.
- To SHURTY, *v. a.* to bustle about with great activity.
- To SHY, *v. a.* to fling; also to start as a horse.
- SICK FEATHERS, the young ungrown feathers at the time of moulting.
- SIGHTS, *s.* a common augmentative.
- SILLER, *s.* silver; as in Gam. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 24.
- To SIM, *v. n.* to seem. 'I sim', at the termination of a sentence, is often equivalent to I think; but at the beginning, to I prefer: whence Simathing, liking.
- SISS, *s.* a huge fat woman.
- 'SIZES, *s.* assizes.
- SKEEMISH, *adj.* delicate, manœuvring, covetous.
- SKIRTING, *s.* a sort of half-ploughing, preparatory to beat-burning.
- SKITTERING, *adj.* slight, flimsy, fly-away.

- SKIVER, *s.* a skewer. Skiver-tree, and skiver-wood, the common spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus* of Linnæus, so called from its uses.
- TO RIDE SKYMATON or SKYMINGTON, an old custom for taming a shrew. See Hudibras, part ii. cant. 2. *ad finem*; and Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 108.
- TO SLAM, *v. a.* to bang.
- SLAMMING, *adj.* great. See LAMMING.
- SLAP-DASH, *s.* (in masonry) rough-cast.
- SLAP-DASH, *adv.* precipitately, undistinguishably.
- SLAT, *s.* a slap.
- TO SLAT, *v. a.* to slap, to dash violently on the ground, to slit or cleave: from Slitan, Sax. to slit.
- TO SLEEP AWAY, an idiomatic phrase signifying a gradual decay, whether of living animals or vegetables. A log of wood which burns away without the production of flame is said to sleep away.
- TO SLIGHT, *v. a.* to slake lime.
- SLIN-POLE, *s.* a simpleton.
- SLIVER, *s.* slice: from Slisan, Sax. to cut.
- SLOP-WASH, as opposed to great wash, is in large families a small intermediate wash, for which the business of the house is not suspended, nor extra assistance called in.
- TO SLOTTER, *v. a.* to slot, to spill. Also the *s.* Slot or Slotter, and the *adj.* Slottery or Slotty.
- SLOUDRING, *adj.* clumsy, loutish.
- SLOW-WORM, *s.* the blind-worm, *Anguis fragilis* of Linnæus: Slaw-wyrm, Sax.
- TO SLUER, SLUZE, or SLEUZY, *v. n.* to slide, as mire or sludge would do in descending a declivity; to ruse.

SLUMMAKING, *adj.* slatternly, unwieldy, lazy: from Sluymon, Teut. slumber.

SLUSH, *s.* drippings and scum, which, being collected, form the cook's perquisites? From Slask, Suio-Goth. humor sordidus, in the N.E. only.

To SLUSH, *v. a.* to slop, to spill.

SMACK, *adv.* intensive; equivalent to right, suddenly.

SMITCH or SMEECH, *s.* Any animal matter, such as feathers, thrown on the fire, is said to make a smitch.

To SMITCH or SMEECH, *v. a.* to smirch or blacken with smoke; *corr.* from Smutch, an old English word, from Smut.

SMITCHY or SMEECHY, *adj.* reechy, black, ammoniacal.

WHITE SMOCK, *s.* a species of bird-weed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

SNAGGLE-TOOTH, *s.* See HAGGLE-TOOTH.

SNEED, *s.* the handle of a sithe. Pure Saxon.

To SNIGGLE, *v. n.* (at taw) to shuffle the hand forwards in an unfair manner; nearly the same as to fulk. Unde Sniggler and Snigglings.

SNITE, *s.* a snipe, *Scolopax gallinago* of Linnæus: from Snita, Sax.

SNOOZE, *s.* a casual nap, a siesta.

To SNOOZE, *v. n.* to slumber.

IF-A-SA-BE, *i. e.* if it so be. Generally pronounced as one word, which might perhaps be adduced as an obvious example of the tendency of spoken languages to become monosyllabical.

SOAKY, *adj.* tame, effeminate, molly-caudlish.

SOCE or ZOCE. Formerly a very common and innocent interjectionary expletive, but now falling rapidly

into disuse. Probably the voc. case pl. of Socius, Lat. a companion.

TO SOAK, *v. n.* to sit lazily over the fire.

SOGER, *s.* soldier.

SOWL or ZOWL, *s.* the sole of a plough, and *per synecd.* the plough itself.

SPALLIARD, *s.* a sparrow. In the N.E. only.

SPALLS, *s.* chips: from Spiaell, Suio-Goth. 'to draw vore spalls', to cast one's faults in one's teeth. In Johnson, Spill.

SPARE, *s.* slow. Also in composition, as a spare-bed, a spare room, &c. i. e. an empty one.

SPARKY or SPARKED, *adj.* dappled, speckled, pied; said of any animal, but particularly of cows: from Sprechlot, Suio-Goth. spotted.

SPEARS or SPEAR-STICKS, *s.* the pointed sticks, doubled and twisted, used for thatching.

SPICK AND SPAN, quite new, bran new. See Nares *in voce.*

SPILL, *s.* stalk: from Spijlen, Du.; hence 'to run to spill', or 'to be spill'd', i. e. run to seed.

SPINE or SPEND, *s.* the green sward. Thus a fine spend of grass or fine spendy grass, i. e. grass of a fine quality. The hide of an animal is also called the spine, from Spina, Lat. a bristle, to which a blade of fine grass may not unaptly be compared.

SPRAGG'D, *part. adj.* 'Spragg'd as a long-cripple', i. e. superficially rough and harsh.

TO SPRAY, *v. n.* said of the skin when it becomes rough and chappy from the effects of cold.

SPREE, *adj.* spruce, sprack, gay.

SPREE, *s.* a lark, a merry frolic.

SPREEING, *s.* larking, merry-making.

SPRINGAL, *s.* a springe, a snare for birds: from Spring-
aller, Fr. to spring.

To SPUDDLE, *v. a.* to kick, to rake or stir the ground, as
chickens do in search of food; to make a violent flap-
ping and agitation, like a dying animal.

SPUNK, *s.* rotten touchwood, and figuratively courage,
vivacity and spirit.

SPUNKY, *adj.* mettlesome, lively.

SQUAB- or SQUAT-PIE, the elements of a mutton- and
apple-pie united.

SQUAILING or SCALING, *part. pres.* playing at scales or
nine-pins.

To SQUAT, *v. a.* to compress.

SQUINCH, *s.* a chink between the boardings of the floor;
also the quince, *Pyrus Cydonia* of Linnæus.

STAKE, *s.* lot or charge.

STAP, *s.* absence or stay, as e. g. 'You've made a short
stap of it'.

STAR-BASON, *s.* an impudent looking fellow.

STEAN or STANE, *s.* a large upright jar of baked clay:
from Stena, Sax.

STEEHOPPING, *part. pres.* gadding, gossiping, romping
up and down stairs. I suppose from Stege, Suio-
Goth. a stairs, which Chaucer calls Steyers or Steye.

To STEEL, *v. a.* to iron clothes.

STEEP, *s.* a sort of denticulated rack-work, by which a
barrel is canted over when nearly run out.

To STEEP, *v. a.* to tilt or give an inclination to a barrel
which is nearly run out; to dress or trim a hedge.

- STEEPERS, *s.* in trimming hedges, the central branches, cut half through and laid lengthways, are so called.
- STEEVED, *past part.* stiffened, as e. g. 'steeved with cold': from Stifian, Sax. to grow stiff; also to cover up.
- STEM, *s.* the handle of a tool.
- STEPPING-STONE, an erection (most generally approached by steps,) to facilitate mounting and dismounting on horseback.
- STICKLE, *s.* the swift and shallow part of a river, i.e. the rapids.
- STICKLE, *adj.* steep, as e. g. 'a stickle path'.
- STINK-A-PUSS, *s.* an opprobrious appellation, in allusion perhaps to a mangy cat or polecat. See WINK-A-PUSS. Possibly *corr.* of sink-apace: 'I would not so much as make water, but in a sink-apace'.—*Twelfth Night*, i.3.
- STINTED, *part. adj.* said of a mare that is gotten with foal, because the sexual appetency then ceases.
- STITCH, *s.* a stack or bundle of ten sheaves of corn set up one against another in the field, with one other (called the hat) reversed to serve as a temporary thatch.
- TO STITCH, *v. a.* to set up corn in stitches.
- TO STIVER, *v. n.* to bristle, to stand an end from fright.
- LEAPING-STOCK, *s.* the same as Stepping-stone.
- STRAD, *s.* a piece of leather tied round the leg, to serve as a gaiter.
- STRAM, *s.* a loud and sudden noise.
- TO STRAM, *v. a.* to beat, to spring or recoil with noisy violence, to dash violently on the ground. In Todd it is Strammash: from Strammazare, Ital.

- STRAM-BANG or SLAM-BANG, *adv.* violently, startlingly.
- STRAMMER, *s.* a huge lie.
- STRAMMING, *s.* a noisy banging.
- STRAMMING, *adj.* great.
- STRAPPING, *adj.* great.
- TO STRAT, *v. a.* to stop, to hinder.
- STRIKE, *s.* the piece of wood with which the overplus of a corn-measure is swept off: from Streichen, Sax. a rod or wand.
- TO STROAK, *v. a.* to draw the after-milk of a cow.
- STROAKINGS, *s.* after-milk.
- STRUGG'D, *adj.* applied to a stout, fat, broad-shouldered, chubby-cheeked boy.
- STROIL or SPROIL, *s.* strength, agility. Also the common conchgrass, *Triticum repens* of Linnæus; so called in consequence of the creeping nature of its root: from the old English word Strowl, to wander.
- A GOOD STUB, a good round sum of money.
- STUERDLY, *adj.* thrifty, housewifely: from Stiward, Sax. steward.
- STUGGED, *past part.* stuck: 'stugged in plid'.
- STUGGY, *adj.* short and thick, an epithet applied to a little boy.
- STURE, *s.* a steer or young bullock: from Stiurs, Goth.; also a dust, fuss, or disturbance.
- TO STURTLE, *v. a.* and *n.* to startle, to shy as a horse, to run about the field as young bullocks do when maddened by flies in hot weather.
- SUENT, *adj.* even, regular: from Suivant, Fr. following in regular succession.
- SUENTLY, *adv.* evenly, regularly.

TO SUFF, SIFF, or SUFFY, *v. n.* to sob, to sigh: 'the wind suffs among the trees': from Siffler, Fr.

SUMMIN, *s.* arithmetic.

SURE-AND-SURE, a common interjectionary exclamation, equivalent to indeed.

SWAPPING, *adj.* huge.

SWASH, *s.* refuse, hog-wash. This and the following word in the N.E. only.

SWASH-BUCKET, *s.* the common receptacle of the washings of the scullery.

SWAUR, *s.* the swath or line of grass left by the sithe: from Zwad, Du.

SWEETHEARTING, *part. pres.* courting, gallanting.

SWEETING, *s.* i. e. sweet-one; *dim.* of Sweet: also, according to Ascham, a sweet apple.

TO SWELTER, *v. n.* to perspire, to be overcome with heat: from Swelta, Isl. to suffocate; or Sweltan, Sax. to swelt, an old English word for to swoon.

SWINGING, *adj.* great: from to Swinge, to beat.

SWINKY, *adj.* pliant; said of a soft brush or very flexible rod; perhaps from Switch, i. e. switchy or swinky.

T.

TACK, *s.* a slight blow.

TO TACK, *v. a.* to clap with the hands, to slap.

TACKLE or TACKLING, *s.* a horse's harness. In composition it is used generically; as, tea-tackle, fishing-tackle, &c.

TO TACKLE, *v. a.* to harness.

TAGSTER, *s.* a scold, a virago.

To TAKE ON, OR TO TAKE BY, to be much affected by any melancholy event.

TALLUT OR TALLET, *s.* a hay-loft.

To TAN OR TANBASTE, *v. a.* to hide, to beat.

TANTARA OR TANTARUMS, *s.* noisy and passionate conduct, hurly-burly.

TANTARABOBS OR TANTARABOBUS, *s.* the Diable, or 'old smoker', as he is sometimes called: perhaps from the Latin Tartara, and Bob, an old cant term for thief.

To TARE, *v. a.* to tear, rend, crack, or break: in the *pret.* tored or tared. 'To tear along', to make violent haste.

TARING, *adj.* great, topping, noisy, blustering.

TATTERDEMALLION, *s.* a scurvy sort of fellow, a ragamuffin.

TATY, *s.* potatoe.

To TEEL, *v. a.* to till or set a trap.

To TEEN, *v. a.* to light, to close; as, e. g. to teen the eyelids: from Tynan, Sax. *accendere aut claudere*. In Milton, Tine. Also to change, as e. g. the moon teens, for the moon changes.

To TELL OR TELLY, *v. n.* to relate, to converse, to count: to tell or talk out, to wander incoherently, as in a delirium.

TETTIES OR TETS, *s.* the teats or mammillæ of a female.

THEE, *pron.* often put in the *nom. case* for Thou.

THERLE, *adj.* ill-nourished, gaunt, delicate.

THEY, *pron.* often used in the *acc. case* for those.

THIC and THICCA, and THEC and THECCA, corresponding to the Ce, Cela; and Celui, Celui là of the French. Chaucer has Thilk.

- 'THICKLISTED, *adj.* short-breathed.
- 'THINGAMY or THINGUMBOBS, a ludicrous phrase for something you don't recollect, equivalent to What-d'ye-call-'m.
- THOFT or THOF, *adv.* though : an old English word.
- THORT, the *pret.* of to Think. Fort (fought) and Brort (brought) are similar examples.
- THRISHELL, *s.* a thrush.
- THUMPING, *adj.* great.
- TIFFLES, *s.* any light downy particles, such as the flocks of down which fly about the room when the beds are made up. In the north called Tuffleties.
- TIMERSOME, *adj.* timid.
- TING, *s.* the girth which secures the panniers of a pack-saddle.
- To TING, *v. a.* to beat, to girth, to bind.
- To TIP, *v. a.* to incline to one side, to capsizе ; whence Tipple, and the phrase 'Tip us a draught'.
- TITTLE-GOOSE, *s.* a foolish blab.
- TOIT, *s.* a cushion or hassock to kneel on.
- TOPING or TOPPING, *adj.* excelling, tip-top, frothy, smart.
- TOR, *s.* the Saxon for a tower or steep hill, used principally in composition, as Brent-Tor, Torbay, Tarrington, &c.
- TOSSY-TAIL, *adv.* topsy-turvy : in the N.E. only. In Somerset it is Top-over-tail.
- TOTE, *s.* the whole : 'the whole tote', a frequent pleonasm : from Totus, Lat.
- TOTLE, *s.* a loiterer, a person of no pluck.
- To TOTLE, to loiter, to exhibit imbecility.
- To TOTTLE, *v. n.* to walk unsteadily, as a child : from Touteren, Du. to stagger.

- TOWN, *s.* the court or farm yard.
- To TOZE, *v. a.* to tease, to pull abroad, to tug or haul about. A term especially in use among wool-carders : from Tozzare, Ital., or Tæsan, Sax., to pull in pieces.
- TRADE, *s.* a generic word, equivalent to stuff; as 'green trade', 'garden trade', 'doctor's trade', &c.
- To TRANSMOGEREFY, *v. a.* to transform.
- To TRAP, *v. a.* to tramp as with pattens.
- TRAPES, *s.* a slattern.
- To TRAPES, *v. n.* to trail in the dirt.
- TRIG, *s.* a quoin or wedge to stop a barrel from rolling : from Trega, Goth.
- To TRIM, *v. a.* to beat.
- TRIMMEL, *s.* a large wooden salting tub.
- TROLUBBER, *s.* a hedger and ditcher. In the N.E. only.
- TRONE, *s.* a ridge of hay previously to its being made into pokes.
- To TROUNCE, *v. a.* to beat.
- To TROUNCH, *v. n.* to tramp or walk in the mud.
- TRUB, *s.* a trull, a sluttish vixen, a virago.
- TRUCKLE, *s.* a caster : from Trochlea, Lat. a pulley.
- To TRUCKLE, *v. a.* the common word for to roll.
- HOW DE TRY, *i. e.* How do you do.
- TUNNER, *s.* a tunnel or large wooden funnel : from Tænel, Sax.
- TURMIT, *s.* a turnip.
- 'TURNEY, *s.* attorney.
- TURVES, *s.* the *pl.* of turf. These are differently denominated, as skim-turves, consisting of the spine of the land; pit-turves, consisting of the roots or peat; and tan-turves manufactured out of tan for the pur-

pose of fuel. 'To have a right of turvee over a common', to have a right of digging peat.

To TWACK, *v. a.* to thwack.

To TWEEDLE, *v. a.* to twist.

To TWICK, *v. a.* to jerk suddenly anything out of another person's grasp.

U.

UNSOUTERLY, *adj.* unhandy, untoward.

To BE UPSIDES WITH A PERSON. To be even with, or a match for, another. See To GAP, or to STILE.

UPZETTING, *s.* i. e. sitting-up, a debauch or gossip at a neighbour's.

V.

V and F are constantly interchangeable.

VADY, *adj.* damp, foggy: from Vadum, Lat. a swamp.

To VAG, *v. a.* to thump.

VAIR or VEYRE, *s.* a species of weazel.

To VANG, *v. a.* to bang, to take or receive; 'to vang to', to take the vows or sponsorship of a child in baptism: from Fangan, Sax. to take.

VARDIN, *s.* farthing.

VARDLE, *s.* bundle: from Fardeel, Belg. a pack. Hence the saying, 'Good bye pack and vardle', by a person on leaving his house. In Spenser, Fardel.

VARE, *adj.* In the preceding dialogue 'a soft and vare tole'; Perhaps *corr.* of very: as 'the veriest ass', 'the veriest fool', &c.

VARMINT, *s.* vermin.

- VATHER or VADER, *s.* father.
- VEAKING, *adj.* fretful, peevish. 'To be in a veak', to be in a bad humour.
- To VEASE, *v. a.* to thrust, to squeeze.
- To VEASS AWAY, *v. a.* to drive or frighten away.
- A VEGE, *s.* a vantage-run in taking a leap: from Vegere, Lat. to strengthen; 'reculer pour mieux sauter'. Quere, also a small rod? from Veges, Lat. a young shoot.
- VELL, *s.* the salted stomach of a calf, from which rennet is made.
- VELLING, *s.* an agricultural operation of the same nature as spading or skirting.
- To VEND, *v. a.* to find.
- To VESSY, *v. n.* Said of two persons who read alternate verses out of a book.
- To VET or VETCH, *v. a.* to fetch. This orthography is still to be seen in several old parish Bibles. In Spenser, Fet.
- VETING, *part. pres.* courting.
- To VIG, *v. a.* to dig or scratch like a dog.
- VINID or VINNY, *adj.* mouldy. Finew'd is an old English word. Finig, Sax.
- To VINNY, *v. n.* to become mouldy: from Finegian, Sax. mucescere.
- To VIT, *v. a.* to fit, to procure or dress meat.
- VITTY, *adj.* right, suitable, dextrous, becoming; and UNVITTY, possessing the contrary of these qualities, but especially mal-adroit.
- VLY-PECKED or VLEE-PICKED, *part. adj.* low-lived, i. e. marked with fly-spots or flea-bites; a certain mark of plebeian or vulgar circumstances.

VOKES, *s.* folks.

VONT, *s.* font. 'To stand to the vont', to stand sponsor to a child.

VORE, *s.* the furrow made by a plough.

VORE, VORRAD, *adv.* forward; Vore-raret, right forward.

VOR'N, for him.

VORRID, *s.* forehead.

VRRAMP-SHAKEN, *adj.* distorted.

VREATH, *s.* a raddling of furze or brushwood as a stop-gap to a hedge. It is spelt Frith by Carew; and may be derived from Fretum, Lat. a net; or Wrydham, Sax. to intertwist. See Skinner *in voce* Vrith.

VRO, *prep.* from.

To VUMP, *v. a.* to knock, to thump, to vamp.

VUMPING, *adj.* great.

VUR, VURDER, FURDEST, *adj.* far, further, furthest.

VUSTIN-FUME, *i. e.* a bursting fume or great rage.

W.

WAB, *s.* gabble, nonsense.

To WADGE, *v. n.* to wager or bet.

WALLIGE, *s.* a loose bundle of anything.

To WALLUP, *v. a.* to beat.

WALLUPING, *adj.* great.

WALVING OR WAMBLING, *part. pres.* *i. e.* wallowing or lolling from side to side; also Borborygmy. From Walwian, Sax. to tumble about. See Chaucer *in voce* Walwing.

- WAN, *s.* one.
 To WANCE, *adv.* at once.
 WENDEREKINS. See ODDS.
 WANGED, *adj.* tired.
 WANGERY, *adj.* soft, flabby.
 WANT, *s.* the old English word for a mole, from Wand, Sax. Want-snap, a mole-trap.
 WAPPER-EYED, *adj.* sore-eyed.
 WAY, *prep.* i. e. wi' or with.
 HEAD-WEAR, *s.* i. e. a weir-head, or the point where the water is diverted from the main channel.
 To WARN, *v. n.* to warrant; as, 'I'll warns', or warnis, or warnt.
 WARRE AND WAREE, *s.* worse and worse. Warre, Suio-Goth.
 WASHAMOUTH, *s.* a blab. In allusion to the loquacious propensities of this class.
 WASH-BREW, *s.* flummery; oatmeal boiled in water till it acquires a gelatinous consistence.
 DISH-WASHER, *s.* the water-wagtail, *Motacilla boarula* of Linnæus.
 WATER-TABLE, *s.* the ditch or fosse of a hedge.
 To WEEN, *v. a.* to whimper, to cry fretfully like a baby.
 To WEET OUT, *v. a.* to pour out, as in the preceding dialogue. Probably this is an error of the pen for Mete or Meet out, which by a transposition of letters would form teem, a northern word, of the above import.
 WHAP OR WHOP, *s.* a blow.
 WHAPPING, *adj.* great.
 WHERE OR WARE, *adv.* whether.
 WHIRRET, *s.* a smart box on the ear.

- WHISTER-CESTER, *s.* a smart box on the ear; [Exmoor] whister-poop; [Somerset.] whister-twister.
- WHISH or WHIST, *adj.* sad, melancholy, pitiful. Both are old English words for silent.
- WHITTLE, *s.* the wrapper in which a child is carried to the christening: from Hwital, Sax. a mantle.
- WHIT-WITCH, *s.* a witch always employed on the benevolent side; used, as Horne Tooke has said it may be, for its correlative Wizard. This remains of superstition is far from being obsolete.
- WHY-VOR, *adv.* wherefore.
- TO WIND, *v. a.* to winnow corn.
- WINDIR or WINDA, *s.* window: from the supposed origin of the word—wind-door.
- WINDLE or WENNEL, *s.* the red-wing, *Turdus iliacus* of Donavan; as remarkable for its tameness and shrivelled appearance in severe frosts, as for its shyness and plumpness at other times. Among the Romans it was esteemed a great delicacy.
- WINK-A-PUSS, *s.* a term of contempt.
- WIN-SHEET, *s.* the cloth on which winnowing is performed.
- WISE-MORE, *s.* wiseacre.
- WITHY, *s.* a tough young stick, generally of the willow or sallow tribe, *Salix caprea* of Linnæus: from Withig, Sax.
- WITHERLY or A-WITHERLY, *adv.* hastily, with sudden anger and violence. 'With a wither' is a north-country phrase. Also faded, withered.
- WITHY-WINE, *s.* the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* of Linnæus.

TO WITNESS OR TO STAND WITNESS TO, to stand sponsor to a child in baptism.

WOL, *v. def.* will.

WORLD OR WURDLED, *s.* a common augmentative, as e. g. "a world of good," "a world of troubles."

WORTHER, *pron.* other.

WRAXLIN, *s.* wrestling: Sax. Wraxlung.

WRING, *s.* a press, as e. g. a cheese-wring; a cider-wring: from Wringan, Sax. obtorquendo constringere.

Y.

YAVILL, *s.* a common, a heath.

TO YAW, *v. a.* to hew.

TO YEAN OR YEN AWAY, *v. a.* to throw: Sax. Heafian, the *h* being changed for *y*, as in similar instances.

In the *pret.* Yand.

YEIFER, *s.* a heifer, a young cow.

YETH, *s.* heath.

YETH-HOUNDS, i. e. S'DEATH-HOUNDS, OR YELL-HOUNDS, as they are sometimes called; dogs without heads, supposed to be the unembodied or transmigrated spirits of unbaptized children, which, having no resting-place, ramble about the woods at night, making a wailing noise. Sometimes the pack is attended by an acephalous huntsman. The belief in this superstition, monstrous as it appears, is very general in the north of Devon.

YETTS, *s.* oats.

- YOKE or YOCK, *s.* the grease of wool. The yock is said to be up at the season of sheep-shearing.
- YOKEY, *adj.* yellow or tawny? 'A yokey molkit', a tabby cat. Applied also to clothes which have a bad smell or colour, or to wool that is oily.
- YUMMERS, *s.* embers.

Z.

- ZAM-ZAWED, or ZAM-ZOD, *part. adj.* meat overboiled, shreddy; properly however it signifies only par-boiled. From Sam, Sax. half, and Sod, sodden.
- ZELLAP, *s.* the seed-lip or vessel in which the tiller carries his seed.
- ZESS, *s.* a pile of sheaves in the barn, a fat blowsy woman, a corn hutch.
- ZETTLE, *s.* settle, i. e. the high-backed screened form usually placed before the fire in kitchens and public-houses: from Setl or Setol, Sax. a seat.
- ZIDLE-MOUTH, i. e. with the mouth all on one side; an ugly fellow: used reproachfully.
- ZIMMET. Of the verb to seem: it seemeth to me.
- ZIN, *s.* the sun, a son.
- ZOGGING, *part. pres.* dozing.
- ZOKEY or SOAKY, *s.* a mollycaudle, a sawny, a milksop. See to SOAK.
- ZOOKS and ZUGGERS, *interj.* zounds. See ODDS.
- ZISSARARA or SISSARARA, *adv.* with a wanion, with a vengeance, to good purpose. Sometimes as a verb,

as e. g. ' I'll zissarara you'. Nares adduces authority to show that it is a corruption from Certiorari, the name of a writ at law.

ZOWERSWAPPED OR ZOWERSOPPED, *adj.* i. e. sour-sapped crabbed, ill-natured.

ZUMMET OR ZUMMO'AT. *pron.* somewhat.

THE END.

Nearly ready, by the same Author,

THE WORKS OF JOHN HUNTER, F.R.S.

INCLUDING

A NEW LIFE OF THE AUTHOR ;

HIS VARIOUS PAPERS

IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS ;

AND A COPIOUS COPY OF

HIS SURGICAL LECTURES.

WITH NOTES AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

In Four thick Volumes 8vo. Illustrated by One Volume
4to of Plates.

“ John Hunter was the greatest man whom this country has produced in medical science, without excepting even the immortal discoverer of the circulation—perhaps the greatest man in the combined characters of physiologist and surgeon that the whole annals of medicine can furnish. His writings teem with thought ; his powers of intellect modify every subject that passes through his mind : hence his works possess the greatest kind of utility. His reputation has been constantly increasing since the time of his death.—As a physiologist and surgeon, John Hunter had no equal in any age or country.” (*Lawrence.*)

“ He seemed to me to possess that rare combination of intellectual powers which qualified him equally to extend the boundaries of knowledge and to establish the principles of science and practice.” (*Abernethy.*)

“ Mr. Hunter altered the science entirely ; or rather made pathology a science, which it was not before.” (*Brodie.*)

“ The most profound, if not the most logical inquirer which our profession has to boast.” (*Travers.*)

“ In originality he has perhaps had no equal.” (*Philip.*)

“ His mind was equally ardent and acute.” (*Bostock.*)

“ The most able physiologist that the world has seen.” (*Arnott.*)

“ Indeed he was the greatest man that ever adorned the profession either in ancient or modern times, without making any exception.” (*Cooper.*)

NOTICE.

The Author of the "DEVONSHIRE GLOSSARY" takes this opportunity of saying, that he would feel much obliged by any communications (addressed to the Publishers,) tending to perfect this Collection.

Nearly ready, by the same Author,

THE WORKS OF JOHN HUNTER, F.R.S.

INCLUDING

A NEW LIFE OF THE AUTHOR ;

HIS VARIOUS PAPERS

“ The most profound, if not the most logical inquirer which our profession has to boast.” (*Travers.*)

“ In originality he has perhaps had no equal.” (*Philip.*)

“ His mind was equally ardent and acute.” (*Bostock.*)

“ The most able physiologist that the world has seen.” (*Arnott.*)

“ Indeed he was the greatest man that ever adorned the profession either in ancient or modern times, without making any exception.” (*Cooper.*)





Palmer, Mrs . Mary
(Reynolds)

P175
d

A dialogue in the
Devonshire dialect

M24874

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

