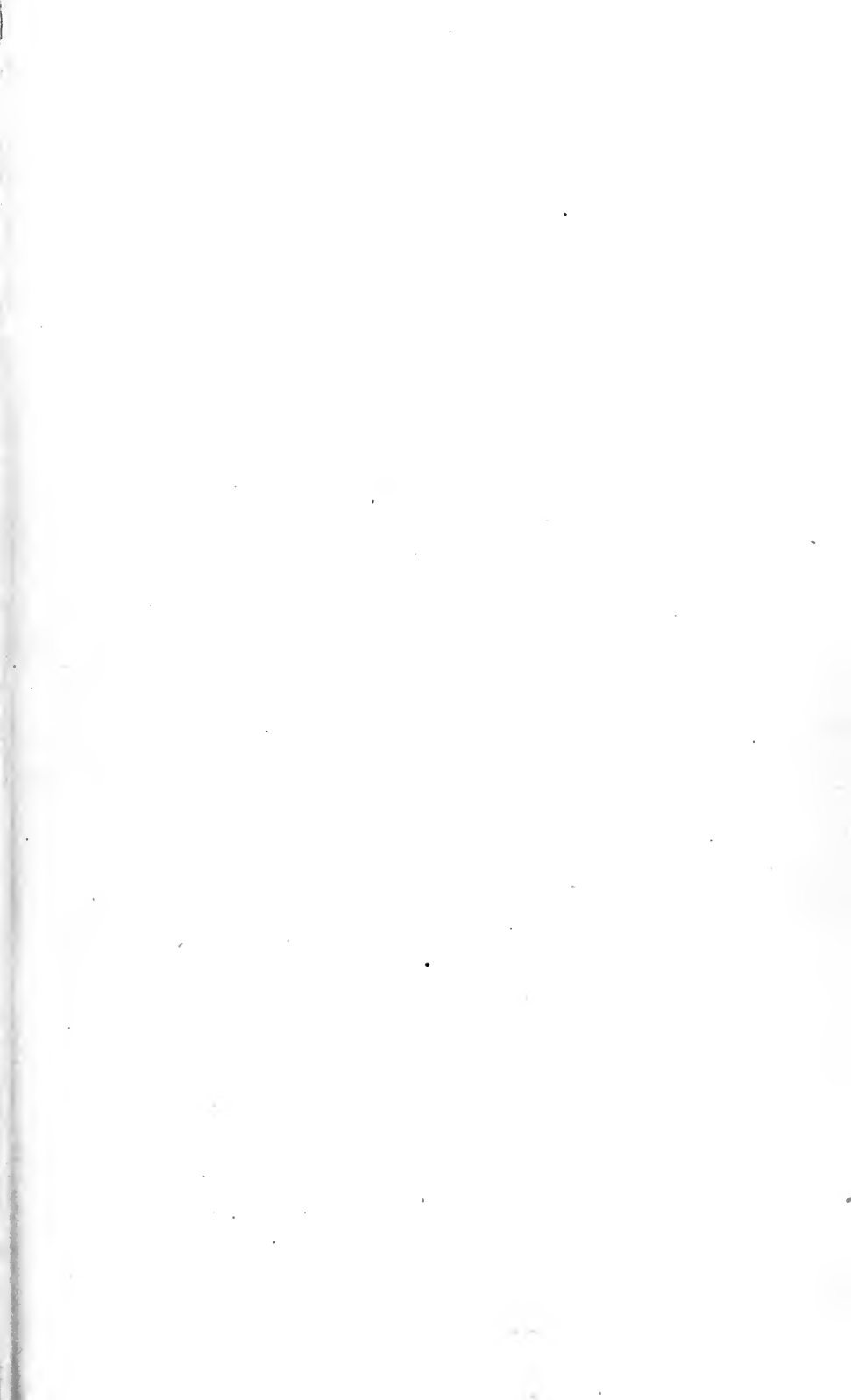
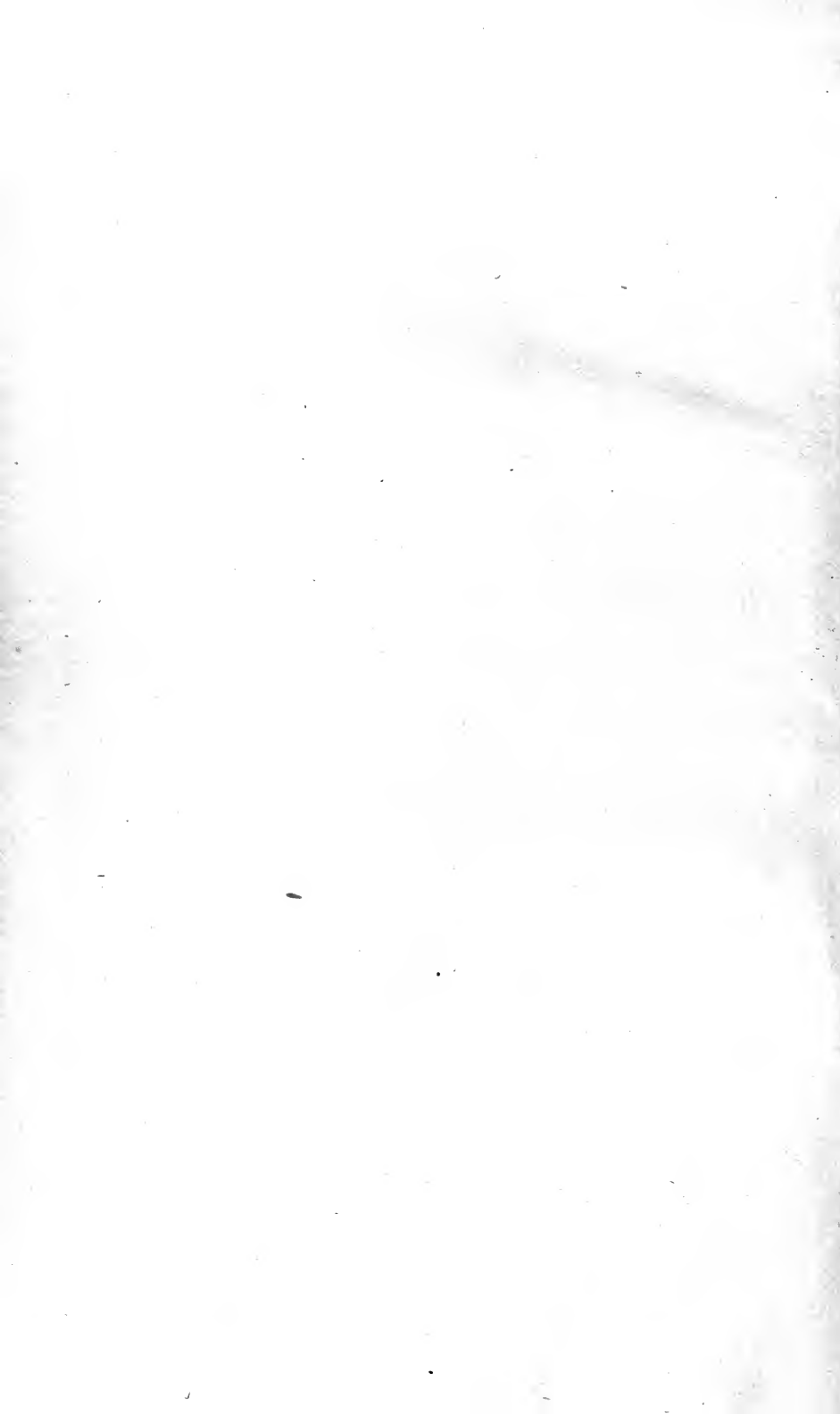


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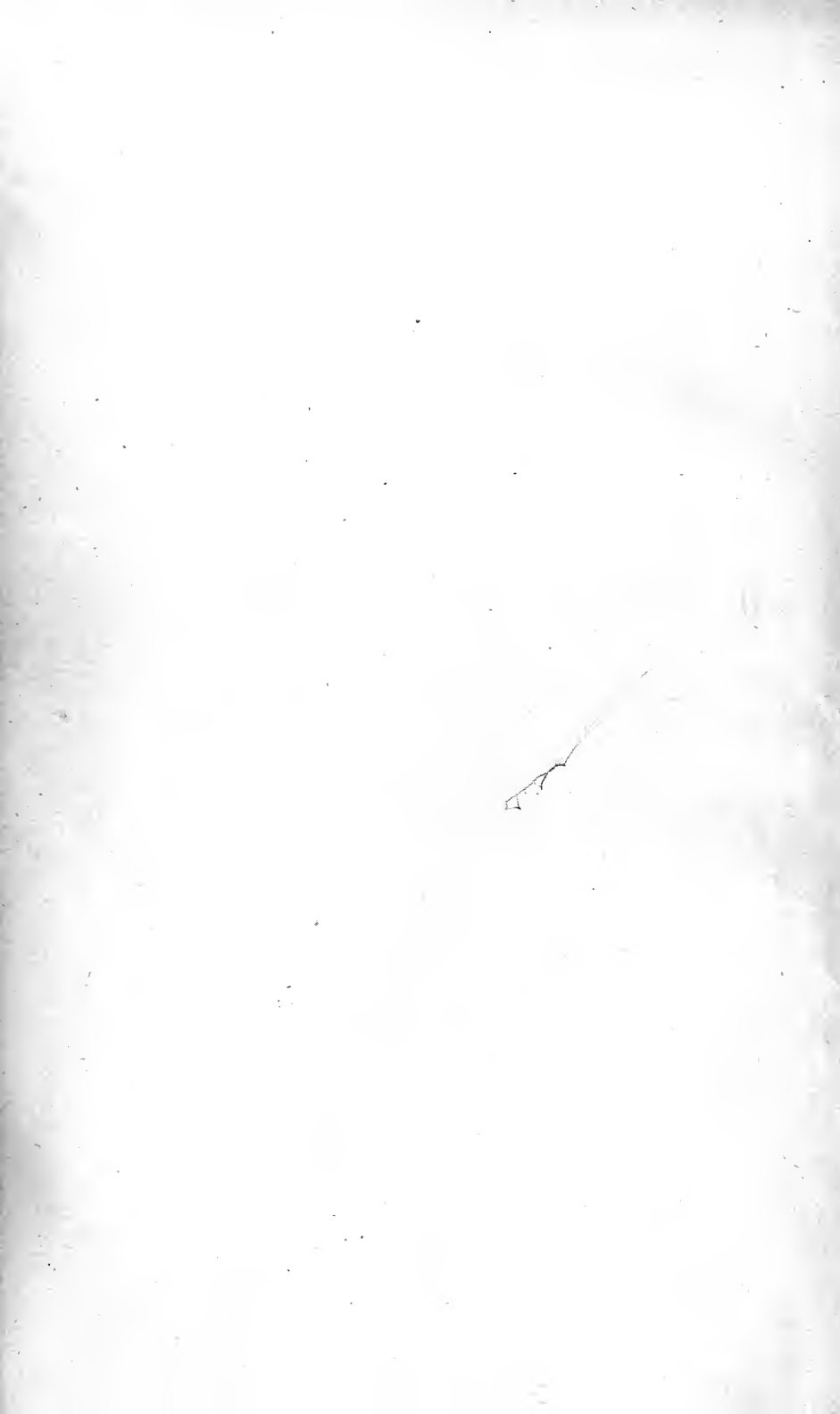


ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES:

ISLE OF WIGHT WORDS. OXFORDSHIRE WORDS.

CUMBERLAND WORDS. NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.

RADNORSHIRE WORDS.



SERIES C.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES.

XXIII. ISLE OF WIGHT WORDS;

BY THE LATE MAJOR HENRY SMITH, R.M., AND
C. ROACH SMITH.

XXIV. OXFORDSHIRE WORDS (SUPPLEMENTARY);

BY MRS. PARKER.

XXV. CUMBERLAND WORDS (SECOND SUPPLEMENT);

BY W. DICKINSON.

XXVI. NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS;

BY E. SUTTON.

XXVII. RADNORSHIRE WORDS;

BY THE REV. W. E. T. MORGAN.

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INTRODUCTION.

BY THE REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.

THE five Glossaries in the present volume have been thrown together in rather a fortuitous manner, by the accident that they were offered to the ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY nearly at the same time. The original intention was to publish the MS. which is referred to in Halliwell's Dictionary (Preface, p. xx) in the following terms:—

“No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms has yet appeared; but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages.”

This MS. collection Mr. Roach Smith has now offered to the Society, and has added to this the favour of editing it himself, with all such corrections and additions as seemed to him to be most advisable.

Mrs. Parker, who formerly contributed an Oxfordshire Glossary, marked “C. 5” in our collection, has now added to the same a supplement considerably larger than the original Glossary.

Mr. Dickinson has kindly sent a second supplement of Cumberland Words, to complete his valuable collection. Mr. Sutton contributes some North Lincolnshire words, and the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan a small collection of words heard in Radnorshire.

I have glanced over the proof-sheets, in rather a hasty way, and have offered a few slight suggestions. After the Isle of Wight Glossary was already completed, it occurred to me that it would be an

excellent thing to add an Index, which Mr. Parker kindly undertook to make. For this purpose, the numbers "C. 24," &c. were added at the top of each page, to facilitate reference. Unfortunately, the number "C. 23" could not then be added to the Isle of Wight Glossary, for which omission I have to apologise. Whenever a *comprehensive* Index of all our Glossaries is made, these numbers will be highly useful; and I hope the compiler of the Index will kindly take notice that the Original Glossaries should be numbered according to the following Scheme.

C. 1—7, as already marked; **C. 8**, Mid-Yorkshire (no. 14); **C. 9**, Manley and Corringham (no. 15); **C. 10**, Holderness (no. 16); **C. 11**, Cumberland (no. 20); **C. 12**, Cumberland, First Supplement (no. 24); **C. 13**, Cornwall (no. 27), the two glossaries being taken together, or distinguished as 13 and 13*e* (i. e. *Eāst*); **C. 14**, Antrim and Down (no. 28); **C. 15—21**, Old Farming Words (no. 30); **C. 22**, Leicestershire (no. 31); **C. 23—27**, as here printed.

The thanks of the English Dialect Society are due to the contributors to the present volume.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

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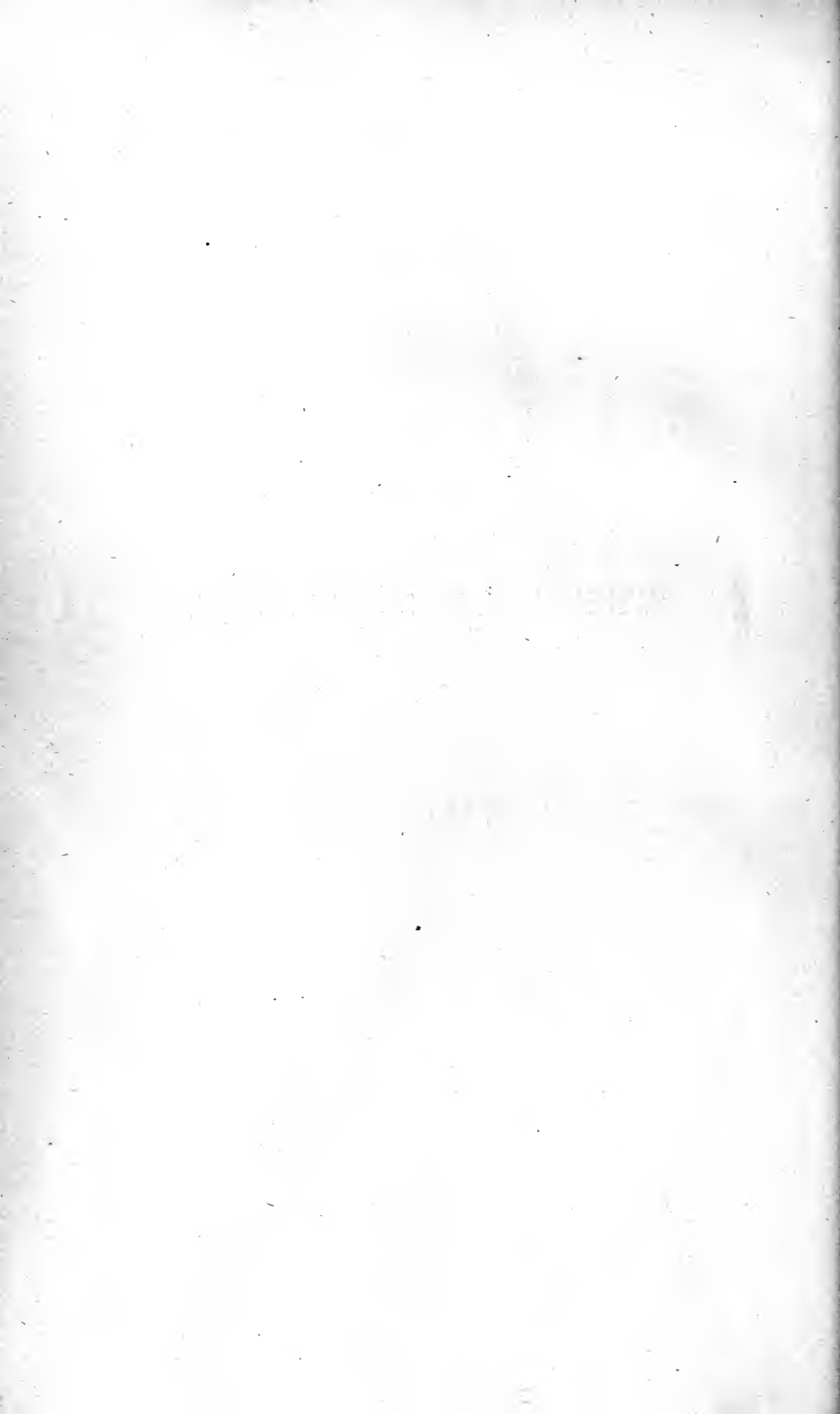
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A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
IN USE IN
THE ISLE OF WIGHT,
COMPILED BY THE LATE
MAJOR HENRY SMITH, R.M.,
WITH ADDITIONS BY
C. ROACH SMITH.



P R E F A C E.

THIS Glossary was compiled, some years ago, at my suggestion, by my brother, the late Major Henry Smith, R.M. Endowed with a remarkably retentive memory; with a thoughtful and reflective mind; born in a farm-house; I might say, born to the plough; passing his early years in the midst of farm-labourers, and engaged in the various duties of farm life, he possessed peculiar advantages for the task; and he left but little for me to add. I have, however, exercised my discretion in another direction, and have omitted much in derivations that was superfluous, while I have retained every word essential to assist in giving a full and proper notion of the dialect, and of the pronunciation; indeed, it is possible I have given a few which might have been omitted.

I had proposed extending the Glossary by adding remarks on the origin of the words; but the judicious advice of Professor Skeat recorded in the works of the Society, and my own matured judgment, induced me to retain the form of the Glossary as my brother left it, with a few exceptions. The members of the Society will not need to be told of the prevailing Saxon origin of the words, or of the Norman and Latin elements. I have resisted the temptation to admit some words on my own authority when I could not find that they were known in the Island; for instance, *Sally-bed*, a *Withy-bed*, which, although used in the western part of the mainland of Hampshire, appears to be unknown in the Isle of Wight. But some words rapidly become obsolete in one place, while they survive in other localities. I give that of 'Thuckster' entirely from Mrs. Moncrieff's poem. I cannot find that it is now used or even known. 'Chissel Bob,' or 'Chessel Bob,' the woodlouse, was unknown not only to my brother, but to almost, if not entirely, everybody else; but I well remember its use, and it is too purely Saxon and identical with the modern word to be lost sight of.

Many years since I advanced an opinion, founded on archæological researches, that the successive invasions of Britain by distinct Germanic nations or peoples, as stated by Bede, is, to a certain extent, confirmed by evidence overlooked or not much attended to until our own time. I have pointed out how very different are the contents of the Saxon graves in different parts of the country. While there is a general family likeness, yet there is a marked diversity in details, such as might be expected in branches of one great and extensive family. For instance, the Angles are mentioned by Bede as the first-comers, who settled in the eastern parts of the Island. In the eastern counties we find burial by cremation, and also in the midland; while in Kent and the Isle of Wight the inhumation of the body unburnt was the almost unexceptional practice.¹ The personal ornaments of the graves of the Isle of Wight and of Kent are remarkably similar, while they materially differ from those of cemeteries in the eastern, middle, and northern counties. Bede states that Kent and the Isle of Wight, with the land opposite, were peopled by the Jutes. I now submit that the dialect is a further confirmation of the correctness of Bede's history. I fail to find much difference in the pronunciation between the people of Kent and the Isle of Wight; but a very great difference between these two and that of the people of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; while to us, of the South, the dialect and pronunciation of the people of Yorkshire is almost unintelligible. The dialect of Wiltshire approaches closely that of Hampshire, and so does Dorsetshire; but Somersetshire is marked by striking differences. Warwickshire, as reflected in Shakespeare, has some remarkable points of resemblance to that of the Isle of Wight; but at present I only draw the attention of members of the Society to the confirmation of our popular early Saxon history afforded by the ancient graves and the living dialect.

I am indebted to Professor Skeat for kindly looking over the proof-sheets, and for several useful suggestions.

C. R. S.

May, 1881.

¹ See *Introd. to the Inventorium Sepulchrale*; and *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi.

GLOSSARY OF

ISLE OF WIGHT WORDS.

A is usually pronounced broad and long, as *ai*; thus *aaid*, aid; *aaige*, age; *aaigent*, agent, etc.; and often for 'of'; as, 'a lig a mutton.'

Aails, beards of barley, called barley *aails*.

Aal amang, one among another. When different flocks of sheep or herds of cattle are mixed together, they are said to be '*aal amang* one another.'

Aal manners, every sort. 'I zid *aal manners* of folks;' I saw persons of every description.

Aal to rags, all in pieces. 'Es coat was tore *aal to rags*;' his coat was torn all in pieces.

Accoordan, or **Coordan**, agreeably with.

Accolde, very cold.

Addle, worthless, or corrupt: especially applied to a decayed egg.

Adone, command to cease.

Adwine, to clear away, or cut down regularly. 'Goo into the ground and cut the wheat *adwine* right drow.'

Afeard, afraid.

Aftermath, the second crop of grass.

Agone, since: 'ten years *agone*.'

Agwine, going. 'Beest thee *agwine*?' Are you going?

Aleer, or **Leer**, unladen; empty. 'Goo whooam wi' the wagon *aleer*;' go home with the waggon empty.

Allsides, every one. 'Goo down to plough, *allsides*.'

Amoost, almost.

- Anan**, or **Nan**, what? what do you say?
Aneerst, near. 'Don't goo *aneerst* 'em.'
Aneust, nearly alike.
Anigh, near to; nigh.
Anjur-dogs, kitchen utensils for the spit to run on.
Any when, at any time.
Apern, or rather **Yapern**, an apron.
Apeyas, quickly; apace.
Apple-stucklun, a small sort of apple pie baked without a dish.
Arenest, to bind a bargain. 'I ghid un a crown in *arenest*.'
Ash, a field after the corn has been carted; as, 'a barley *ash*;' 'a wheat *ash*.'
Assmirt, a kind of wild spinach.
Astour, or **Astore**, speedily.
Aternoon, afternoon.
Athirt, across; athwart.
Auverdro, to upset. 'He *auverdrode* a looad o wuts;' he upset a load of oats.
Auver-right, opposite.
Aveard, afraid.
Avoord, to afford.
Awbel, the arbeel tree.
Ax, or **Acks**, to inquire.
Axen, publishing the banns of marriage.
Azew, not giving milk. 'The wold cow's *azew*;' the old cow has done giving milk.
- Baak**, a part of the land not properly ploughed, the plough having passed without turning it over; a balk.
Baam, balm.
Bachelor's button, a flower.
Backside, the farmyard.
Badger, to worry; to tease.
Bailey, a bailiff.
Ballirag, to bully; to abuse.
Bangun, great. 'He's a *bangun* gurt buoy;' he is a very large boy.
Banney, Barnabas.

- Bar**, iron : for pitching hurdles.
- Bargun**, bargain ; a farm of small holding.
- Barm**, yeast.
- Baste**, to beat with a stick.
- Batter**, the action of a fowl in dusting itself.
- Batts**, short ridges ; odd corners of fields.
- Bavines**, faggots made of large branches.
- Bed**, to ask ; to desire.
- Bedaab**, to befoul.
- Bedwine**, or **Bethwine**, wild clematis.
- Bee**, by. 'Cotch hold *bee'n* ;' take hold by him.
- Beeast**, cattle.
- Beesn't**, be not ; are you not ?
- Beest**, or **Bist**, are you ? you are.
- Ben**, been.
- Ben**, a bin for corn.
- Berrey**, a rabbit's burrow.
- Besom**, a broom.
- Bevoul**. See **Bedaab**.
- Beyast**, to put dripping on roast meat ; also, to beat. 'I'll *beyast* thee well vor that.'
- Biddy**, or **Chickabiddy**, a chick.
- Bide**, to dwell ; abide. 'He *bides* at Newport.'
- Bill-hook**, a crooked implement for cutting wood.
- Billus**, to breathe hard ; also, bellows.
- Billy**, a bull.
- Bittul**, a wooden club to drive stakes.
- Bizzum**, a broom.
- Black bob**, a common term for the black beetle class of insects.
- Blackthorn Winter**, the very cold weather usual about the end of April.
- Blare**, to bellow.
- Blastnashun**, an execration. '*Blastnashun* seyze thee.'
- Bleyads**, the shafts of a waggon or cart.
- Bleyam**, to find fault. 'Odd *bleyam* thee.'
- Bleyar**, to roar ; to bellow. 'A *bleyaring* cow forgets her calf the soonest : ' a common saying.

- Bob**, an insect or worm.
- Bodyhoss**, the horse in a team nearest the hindmost, or the shafts.
- Bome**, to swing, or carry loosely.
- Bonneswish**, to ride or drive rapidly. 'There they goos *bonneswish*.'
- Bonny-goo**, spirited. 'That's a *bonny-goo* gelding.'
- Booun**, a bone.
- Bosespreet**, a bowsprit.
- Bosky**, half drunk.
- Bothresh**, the squalling thrush.
- Bowldish**, a wooden bowl with handle.
- Bran new**, quite new.
- Breed**, to plait.
- Brencheese**, bread and cheese.
- Bret out**, corn being very dry in harvest time, and falling from the husks, is said to '*bret out*.'
- Breyave**, brave; fine; good. 'Thee beest a *breyave* buoy.'
- Breyazun**, shameless; immodest.
- Brick-keel**, a brick-kiln.
- Brimstooun**, brimstone; also a word of abuse. 'Goo along, you *brimstooun* bitch.'
- Brish**, a brush.
- Brishauver**, to jump nimbly over. 'Come, *brishauver* the gheat,'
i. e. jump quickly over the gate; literally, 'brush over.'
- Brow**, brittle.
- Bruckle**, the same: *brickle* in old authors.
- Brussels**, the hair of a pig; bristles.
- Buffle-headed**, stupid; thick-headed.
- Bugle**, a young bull; the Bugle Inn at Newport.
- Bull-head**, a fish, called also the miller's thumb; and chub-head.
- Bundle off**, to send one away in a hurry.
- Bundle out**, to turn out quickly.
- Bunny**, a small pool of water.
- Butt**, a small enclosure of land, as the church *butt* at Shanklin.
- Buttercups**, the meadow ranunculus.
- Butter-vingers**, one who lets things fall: generally applied to cricketers when missing a catch: 'Well done, *butter-vingers*.'

- Caa**, or **Kaa**, to cry like a rook or jackdaw.
- Caal**, to call.
- Caaf**, a calf.
- Caay**, coy ; bashful.
- Cagmag**, mongrel bred ; coarse ; ugly. 'He's a gurt zote, *cagmag* zort of a fellur,' *i. e.* he's a great, ugly, foolish kind of a fellow.
- Callards**, leaves and shoots of cabbages.
- Callear**, to caper or jump. 'He cut a *callear* auver the deetch,' *i. e.* he capered over the ditch.
- Cammock**, the plant restharrow. Butter or cheese flavoured by it is called '*cammocky*.'
- Cankerd**, cross ; ill-natured.
- Canst**, can you ?
- Cap**, a shepherd's dog.
- Cappendur**, or **Capendur**, a carpenter.
- Car**, to carry.
- Carky**, annoyed ; vexed. 'He zims plaguy *carky* about it,' *i. e.* he seems much annoyed at it.
- Cat's Creyadul**, or **Scratch Cradle**, a game played by children.
- Cats'-tails**, a plant growing in wet lands : *Hippuris vulgaris*.
- Cess**, or **Sess**, to spill water about ; also, to call dogs to eat.
- Chaa**, or **Chaw**, to be sulky, or feel annoyed. 'He *chaas* that consarn now ;' he is still annoyed at that affair.
- Chackle**, to cackle like a hen.
- Cham**, to chew.
- Charm**, many persons talking together. 'They be aal in a *charm*.'
- Cheery**, chary ; heedful.
- Cheeses**, seeds of the mallow.
- Cheeup**, to cry like a young bird.
- Chequers**, the game of draughts.
- Chibbels**, the shoots of onions.
- Chickabiddies**, chicken so called by children.
- Chid-lamb**, a female lamb.
- Chilbladder**, a chilblain.
- Chimbley**, a chimney.
- Chine**, a cleft in the cliff, as at Shanklin, Lowcombe, and Black Gang.

Chissel Bob, the wood-louse. Formerly called also *cheeselypp* worme, or Robin Goodfellow's louse. See Halliwell's *Archaic Dictionary*, Q. p. 688.

Chitterluns, the entrails of a pig.

Chocks, small pieces of wood.

Chook, or **Sook**, a word used to call pigs to their food.

Chop, to exchange.

Chops, the jaws.

Chuckle-headed, thick-headed.

Chur, work done by the day.

Church Litten, a churchyard.

Claa, to grapple with, or take hold of. - 'Claa hold bee'n ;' lay hold on him.

Clams, pincers of a broad shape.

Clapper-claa, to scratch. A man having his face scratched by his wife is said to be '*clapper-claad*.'

Claps, to clasp ; also, a kind of hook.

Clayders, or **Cliders**, a weed given to goslings as food ; the aparine, or goosegrass.

Cleean, quite ; entirely. 'He's gone *cleean* out of the country.'

Clem, Clement, the tutelar saint of the blacksmiths. 'The blacksmiths be gwine to keep *Clem* ;' the blacksmiths intend keeping St. Clement.

Clented, clenched : applied to horse-shoes.

Click, to tick. 'The watch won't *click*.'

Clink, a smart blow.

Clivers, goosegrass.

Close, a public walk.

Clot, a clod.

Clote, the burdock.

Clot-headed, sleepy ; dull.

Clot-mauler, a wooden implement with an iron head, for breaking clods.

Clout, a blow. 'I'll ghee thee a *clout* in the head.'

Clumpy, a dunce ; a stupid fellow.

Clunge, to crowd ; to squeeze closely together.

Clutch, to cluck.

Clutch hin, a hen during the time of setting on her eggs.

Clutters, part of the tackling of a plough.

Coalshute, a coal-scuttle.

Coath, a disease of the liver of sheep from feeding in wet lands.
'That sheep's *coathed*,' or '*coathy*.'

Cob, to beat on the posteriors with anything flat.

Cob-nut, a bastard kind of filbert, or large roundish nut.

Cock-a-hoop, exulting. It literally means a cock crowing upon a hillock.

Cock-a-pert, a saucy fellow.

Cock-hoss, or **Cock-a-hoss**, riding two on a horse. A man and wife dressed in their Sunday clothes, and riding to market or elsewhere, are said to be riding a *cock-hoss*.

Cocksheddle, to tumble over head foremost.

Collar the Mag, to throw a quoit with such precision as to surround the plug; technically, to '*ring the jack*.'

Combe, a hollow in the downs: frequent in the names of places, as Lowcombe, Bowcombe, etc.

Contravess, quite the reverse.

Cooas, to course.

Cooastun, coasting; flying. A hawk or kite flying round a farmyard is said to be '*cooastun* about.'

Coodsn't, could not; or, could not you?

Cookeybeyaby, cuckoo baby; the arum.

Cotchel, a sack partly full.

Cotterul, a pole for hanging a pot over the kitchen fire.

Cowed milk, milk warm from the cow.

Cow-lays, a lea or meadow where cows are kept.

Craa, the craw, or stomach.

Crabbun, a dung-hill fowl; a coward.

Crap, to crop. '*That's a crap-ear'd hos*.'

Crapzick, sick from over eating or drinking.

Craw, the crop of a bird.

Crewel, worsted.

'He wears *cruel* garters.'—*King Lear*.

Crib, a child's bed.

Cricket, a small stool with three legs.

Crimassy, 'I cry you mercy.'

Cri-me-gemminy, an exclamation of surprise. '*I cry me gemminy!*'

Crock, an earthen pot.

Crousty, ill-tempered; snappish.

Crowner, a coroner.

'The *crowner* hath set on her.'—*Hamlet*.

Crumpbacked, crooked in the back.

Crumpled, crooked. 'A cow with a *crumpled* horn.'

Cuckles, the burs of the burdock.

Cuckoo spit, the white froth which contains the larva of the *cicada*.

Culls, the worst sheep taken from a flock; also, wet spots in land.

Cummy, stale bread turning mouldy.

Cup, a cry for cows to come.

Currant, to leap high; to caper.

Curridge, to encourage. 'Why doesn't *curridge'n* on to fight?'

Cuss, to curse.

Cusshun-thumper, a Methodist preacher.

Cussnation, an oath.

Cute, sharp; clever.

Cutter wren, the wren. *Cutty*, in the north, means small.

Cuttun knife, a large, sharp, triangular implement to cut hay from ricks.

Daa, a jackdaw.

Daant, to daunt.

Daaybed. One who lies in bed beyond the usual time of rising is called 'a leyazy *daaybed* chap.'

Daay-work, work done by the day.

Dab, a smart blow.

Dack, a gentle, or slight blow.

Daddy long legs, a long, slender-legged, winged insect.

Darn, a kind of oath. '*Darn* thy body.'

Dash, a word of surprise. 'Odd *dash* it!'

Ded, did. **Ded'st**, did you? **Dedsn't**, did you not?

Dedly, very; as, '*dedly* much;'
'*dedly* fine;'
'*dedly* lively.'

Deffer, to disagree; to differ. 'We *defferd* about that consarn.'

Dem, dim; purblind.

Derekelly minnut, this instant.

- Despurd**, very ; exceeding. 'That's a *despurd* good pwineter,' *i. e.* that dog is an exceeding good pointer.
- Devvul's dancing hour**, midnight.
- Devvul's snuff-box**, a kind of mushroom, also called puff-ball.
- Dewberry**, the largest kind of blackberry, which grows in shaded places, trailing upon the ground.
- Dewbit**, a meal before breakfast.
- Deyan**, a mild oath. 'Odd *deyan* thee.'
- Deyazy**, a daisy.
- Dibble**, to make holes for planting.
- Dill**, a word to call ducks.
- Ding**, to make one hear and understand. 'I'll *ding* it into es ears.'
- Discoous**, to hold converse.
- Dishwasher**, the water wagtail.
- Dismollish**, to destroy ; to break. 'Your glasses I'll *dismollish* on the vlore.'—*Old Song*.
- Dock**, a kind of mallows.
- Dogged**, very ; persistently. 'He's *dogged* sulky.'
- Dogsmeeat**, carrion.
- Dollurs**, lowness of spirits. Often used by Shakespeare.
- Domp**, or **Dompy**, short ; stunted.
- Done-over**, drunk.
- Doo**, two.
- Dooman**, a woman : only used when preceded by *old*—ol'dooman, old 'oman.
- Dough-nuts**, round cakes boiled in lard.
- Dout**, to extinguish. '*Dout* the candle.' (See *Appendix*.)
- Douters**, snuffers.
- Down along**, to go to a place.
- Downarg**, to silence by overbearing assertions.
- Dowse**, a blow ; also, to knock down. 'I'll *dowse* thee in noo time.'
- Dowst**, dust.
- Draa**, to draw.
- Drag**, a large kind of harrow.
- Drap in**, to beat ; to strike. 'I'll *drap in* to thee.'
- Drat**, a draught.
- Dredge**, or **Drudge**, a small tin box to hold flour.
- Dree**, three.

Dresh, to thrash ; to beat.

Dro, to throw.

Droat-aps, a leather strap that goes under the lower part of a horse-collar.

Dro in, to carry sheaves together.

Drottle, to choke ; to suffocate.

Drug, damp ; moist. 'That wheeat is rather *drug*.'

Druss, a descent on the road.

Drythe, thirst ; drought.

Drythy, dry.

Duck, the dusk of the day.

Duck-ligged, having short legs.

Dumbledore, the humble bee.

'What should I care what every *dor* doth buzze
In credulous ears ?'

Ben Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*; Act III. sc. ii.

(See *Appendix*.)

Dunch, deaf. 'He's as *dunch* as a doour-poost.'

Dungmexon, a dung-hill.

Dungpot, a cart for carrying dung.

Dwine, to pull even.

Dwyes, eddies.

Eal, or **Yeal**, ale.

Eath, or **Yeath**, earth.

Eeas, or **Eace**, the earth-worm.

Eez, yes.

Egg, to urge on ; to incite.

Ellebn, or **Lebn**, eleven.

Ellum, an elm.

Emmut, an ant.

Empt, to make empty.

Es, or **Ez**, is.

Ethers, the top or finishing boughs of a willow or hazel hedge.

Evvvet, the eft.

Fader, father.

Fag'd out, quite weary.

- Faggot**, a loose woman. 'Ghit out, ye *faggot*.'
- Fairy Rings**, circles of coarse grass.
- Fairy Stones**, fossil echini.
- False**, wanting spirit: in this sense usually applied to a horse that gives in at a dead pull. 'That's a deuced *false* hoss.'
- Faulty**, unsound; rotten; guilty.
- Feeurd**, afraid.
- Fend off**, to keep one off.
- Feyay**, a fairy.
- Finney**, a frolic; to have to do with. 'I'll hey a bit of a *finney* at that;' I'll have something to do with that.
- Fist**, completion. 'I can make no *fist* on't.'
- Fittun**, right; proper. 'My mind et don't zim *fittun*;' It's my opinion it's not right.
- Fleyam**, or **Flem**, an instrument to bleed horses.
- Flick**, or **Vlick**, the lard of the inside of a pig; also, a flitch; also, to engage in an undertaking. 'I'll hey a *flick* at that consarn;' I'll have a hand in that affair.
- Flicking Comb**, a large-toothed comb.
- Flop**, or **Vlop**, to fall bodily down.
- Flount**, to strut about gaudily dressed.
- Flump**, the same as **Flop**.
- Flustration**, to be in a fright.
- Folks**, the men servants.
- Fooas**, force.
- Footering**, idling. 'He's *footering* about.'
- Fraail**, a light kind of basket.
- 'Fygges, raysyns in *frayel*.'—*Rich. Coer de Lion*, l. 1549.
- Fresh**, sober; to take refreshment, as used by Chaucer.
- Frowze**, to rumple.
- Funch**, to push. 'What do'st *funch* me vor?' Why do you push me?
- Furd up**, entangled.
- Furl**, to throw.
- Fuz**, furze.
- Fuz-chipper**, a bird called the furze-chirper.
- Fuz-owl**, a rank-smelling insect; a bug of the *cimicidae* family.

Gaaigement, a fight ; an engagement.

Gaay, gay ; fast. A person horseback striking suddenly into a gallop is said 'to goo off *gaay*.'

Gab, unnecessary talk.

Gaby, a stupid fellow.

Gadzooks, or **Gadzookers**, an exclamation ; a contraction of 'God succour us ?'

Gaffer, an old man.

Gallier, to drive away with blows. 'I'll ghee'n a *gallier* ;' I'll send him away with a sound thrashing.

Galluses, braces for the trowsers.

Gally, to scare ; to frighten. '*Gally* the pigs away.'

'*Gallows* the very wanderers of the night.'—*King Lear*.

Still in use in some counties.

Gally-beggar, a scarecrow.

Galore, plenty.

Gambrul, a wooden implement generally used to open the hinder legs of pigs for taking out the entrails.

Gammer, an old woman.

Gandermonth, the time of the wife's confinement after the accouchement.

Gap, to notch ; to jag.

Garlic-eater, a stinking fellow.

Gaully, thin and bad : applied to defective spots in crops of turnips or corn.

Gauls, spots of land in a field where the crop of corn or grass has failed. 'That's a *gaully* piece o' wheeat.'

Gee, to agree. 'They don't zim to *gee* noohow together.'

Geeam-lig (with *g* hard), a lame leg.

Geeamsorm, frolicsome ; gamesome.

Gemminy, an exclamation of surprise.

Genge, or **Geyenge**, depth of soil. See **Ghenge**.

Gheat, a gate.

Ghenge, or **Plowghenge**, the depth of the furrow. 'The rain esn't gone into the ground not *plowghenge* deep.'

Ghid, gave. **Ghid 'n**, gave him. **Ghid 'ur**, gave her.

Ghierden, a garden.

Ghit, get ; go. '*Ghit* along wi' ye.' '*Ghit* out.'

Gib (with *g* as *j*), a horse that will not draw.

Gillafers, gillyflowers.

Ginger, or **Gingerly**, with great nicety. 'Zet the trap as *ginger* as you can.'

Glareworm, a glow-worm.

Gloar, to squint ; to stare.

Gloat, to look sulky ; to swell. 'He *gloats* like a toad.'

Glum, gloomy ; sullen.

Glutch, to swallow with difficulty.

Godzend, a shipwreck.

Goo, to go.

Goad, a sharp implement to drive oxen.

Gooatish, smelling like a he-goat.

Gookeert, a kind of cart to teach children to walk.

Gooseberry Wife, the large furry caterpillar.

Goose-gog, the gooseberry.

Gound, a gown.

Graains, remains of malt.

Grabble, to grasp.

Grammur, a grandmother.

Grandfur, a grandfather.

Grandfur Longligs, a large kind of fly or gnat with long legs and wings : class, *Diptera* ; genus, *Tipula*.

Greedyguts, one who eats greedily.

Green Linnard, the green linnet.

Grine, the groin.

Grip, a handful of wheat in the ear, after it has been cut.

Grippun, the act of binding wheat sheaves.

Griskin, pork steak.

Grist, corn sent to the mill to be ground.

Gristy, sandy ; having hard particles.

Groanun time, the time of a woman's accouchement.

Ground, a field.

Grounds, dregs.

Grumpshun, foresight. This is common as *gunshun*.

Grunsel, groundsel.

Gudgeons, round pieces of iron by which the roller runs in the frame.

Gurgheon, a nondescript.

Gurt, or **Girt**, great.

Haain-up, to preserve; to keep. 'Don't thee dreyve the cattle into that meead, caas 'tes *haain'd up*;' do not drive the cattle into that meadow, because it is kept for mowing.

Haak, a hawk.

Haam, the straw of peas and stalks of beans; the haulm.

Hacker, to stammer.

Hackles, the feathers of a cock's neck. The straw covering of beehives is called 'bee-hackles.'

Had'st, had you. 'How many *had'st* got?'

Hag, a witch or fiend.

Haggler, the upper servant of a farm.

Hallan cakes, cakes baked for All Saints' Day.

Hallantide, All Saints' Day.

Halloo-balloo, or **Holloo-balloo**, to make a great noise for no purpose.

Hand-zaa, a hand-saw.

Hankicher, a handkerchief.

Hapeth, a halfpenny worth. 'That chap's a bad *hapeth*;' that fellow is good for nothing.

Hapse, the catch of a door.

Hard, hardy; strong. 'He's a gurt *hard* bwoy;' he's a strong robust lad.

Harl, to entangle; to get thread into knots; also, general confusion.

Harpun, continually talking on one subject.

Hart-zick, heart-sick; love-sick.

Hash, hasty; severe; harsh; too hot.

Haslet, the liver, lights, and heart of a pig; also, the edible parts of a calf's viscera.

Hassicks, large tufts of a coarse, sharp grass.

Hatch-hook, a staff-hook.

Hatch-on, to fasten the horses to the plough, etc.

Hay't, have it.

Head-go, or **Head-goo**, the best. 'That's the *head-goo* on't aal;' that's the best of all.

Hedge houn, or **Hedge horn**, the plant *Phallus impudicus*.

Hedlun, headland; that part of the field nearest the hedge.

Hedstoon, a gravestone.

Heeal, to cover. 'That wheeat's well *heeal'd* in ;' the wheat sown there is well harrow'd in. See **Hillier**.

Heeltaps, the wine or liquor at the bottom of the glass. 'Take off your *heeltaps* ;' drink what is left before you refill.

Heft, to lift. '*Heft* un ;' lift it.

Heft, weight. "'Tes the deuce o' one *heft* ;' it's a great weight.

Hellfalleero. 'They be aal quarlun and fightun *hellfalleero*.'

Hell o' one size, at a great rate. 'That chap runs at the *hell o' one size*.'

Hell-rake, a large rake with long iron teeth : spelt *helerake* in Fitzherbert.

Henge, the liver and lights, &c. of any animal.

Hey, to have. 'I'll *hey* zum on't.'

Heyams, pieces of wood belonging to the harness that fit into the collar.

Heyath, the hearth ; the fireplace.

Hide, to beat, or flog.

Hidun, a beating. 'He ghid'n the deuce o' one *hidun* ;' he gave him a tremendous thrashing.

Highy tighty, an exclamation generally used to naughty children. '*Highy tighty*, two 'pon a hoss ; what's the matter now ?'

Hie, a word to encourage dogs to seek game.

Hike off, be off with you ; go along.

Hile, a cock of wheat sheaves, usually eleven. 'The wheat's up in *hile*.'

Hillier, a roofer, or hiler.

Hisself, himself.

Ho, to long for ; to be provided for. 'How I do *ho* vor un !' I have a great desire for it. "'Tes a good job she's *hoed* vor.' It's a good thing she is provided for.

Hoblers, sentinels who kept watch at beacons in the Isle of Wight, and ran to the governor when they had any intelligence to communicate (MS. Lands. 1033, as cited by Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*).

Hobnail, a nail for shoes.

Hocks, pigs' feet.

Hodmandod, any strange animal ; a nondescript.

Hog, a young sheep.

Hogaails, berries of the white-thorn.

Hogmeane, the mane of a horse cut nearly close to the neck.

- Hogoh**, a vile stink.
- Holdvast**, a word used for the horses to move from one cock of corn to the next, as well as to caution the man on the load to be careful and hold on.
- Hollan cakes**, cakes made for the fast of All Hallows.
- Hollantide**, All Hallows.
- Hooam**, or **Whooram**, home.
- Hooam-harvest**, supper at the close of the harvest.
- Hooar**, a whore ; white ; hoary.
- Hooar frost**, a white frost.
- Hooast**, the landlord of an inn ; also, a great number. ' There's a *hooast* of vleys ; ' there are many flies.
- Hoped up**, perplexed. ' I am sadly *hope up* about this.'
- Ho-show**, a whole show ; everything exposed to sight.
- Hoss-munger**, a dealer in horses.
- Hoss-stopples**, holes made by horses in wet land.
- Hoss-vlee**, a fly that stings horses.
- Hottenpot**, a Hottentot.
- Hough**, to breathe hard. ' Gwine up-hill makes me *huff*.'
- Howzen**, plural of house.
- Hugger-mugger**, anything done badly and carelessly.
- Igg**, an egg.
- Injun**, an engine.
- Innerds**, entrails. ' Pig's *innerds*.'
- Inons**, onions.
- Intraails**, the bowels.
- Ire**, or **Irun**, iron.
- It**, or **Eet**, yet.
- Jaa**, a jay ; called also ' Pranked Jay ; ' also, saucy language.
- Jaaiy**, joy.
- Jaant**, an excursion.
- Jack-a-lantern**, the *ignis fatuus*.
- Jackaneyaps**, a coxcomb.
- Jackdaa**, a jackdaw.
- Jackheyarn**, a heron.

Jack i' the hedge, hedge mustard.

Jan, John.

Jarworm, an ugly insect found in wet marshy places.

Jeead, a jade ; a bad woman ; an old mare.

Jest, just ; just now. ' I zeed un *jest* this minute ; ' I saw him not a minute since.

Jiest, a small beam ; a joist.

Jiffy, a hurry. ' He's off in a *jiffy*.'

Jingumbob, a knickknack.

Jobberheaded, stupid ; dull.

Johnny Lent, or **John o' Lent**, a scarecrow.

Jolterhead, a dull, stupid fellow.

Jorum, a large cup.

Joskun, or **Jawskin**, a long white smock frock. Men who come from the west country to work in the harvest are called *Joskins*.

Journey, a day's work at plough.

Just about, completely. ' He did it *just about well*.'

Kaa, or **Caa**, to cry like a rook. ' What bi'st *caavn* about like that vor ?'

Kallenge, a challenge.

Kannel, a kennel.

Keck, to choke.

Keckcorn, or **Keckhorn**, the windpipe.

Keeap, the cape of a coat ; also, a landmark.

Keeasknife, a large knife kept in a sheath or case.

Keeavun, the act of separating the corn when thrashed from the small particles of straw.

Keeavun-rake, a rake for the *keeavun*.

Keel, a kiln.

Keert, to carry on a cart or waggon ; to cart.

Keert-loose, a cart-rut.

Kelter, or **Kilter**, order ; condition. ' That hoss is in deuced good *kelter* ; ' that horse is in excellent condition.

Kettle-cap, and **Kettle-case**, the purple orchis.

Keys, pods of the ash and sycamore.

Kids, pods of peas, beans, and vetches.

- Kindy**, rather. 'I seems *kindy* queer:' the *i* as in *pride*.
- Kites**, the dead boughs of trees.
- Kittle**, a kettle.
- Kittle of fish**, a saying. The word is a corruption of *kiddel*, a dam or open weir in a river to catch fish.—C. R. S.
- Kix**, or **Kecks**, the bullace or wild plum; also, the stem of the teazle and hemlock.
- Knittles**, twisted rope yarns fastened to the mouths of sacks to tie them: generally called *zack knittles*.
- Know-nuthun**, stupid; ignorant.
- Konster**, to construe.
- Kreme-veaced**, pale; cream-faced.
- Krish**, to crush; a crash.
- Kuntriput**, or **Countryput**, a clown.
- Laa**, law; also, to give a hare good start before the dogs. 'Ghee ur good *laa*.'
- Laayur**, a lawyer; also, the shoot of a plant.
- Lack**, to want. 'I *lacks* zum moour beer.'
- Lack a massy**, an exclamation of surprise. See **Lor a massy**.
- Lady bird**, or **Lady cow**, also called **God Almighty's cow**, a winged insect, red with black spots; the *Coccinella septem punctata*.
- Lantern-jaas**, the jaws of a thin, bony person.
- Lar a massy**, the Lord have mercy.
- Larapping**, loose made; shambling; also, a beating.
- Lat in**, to strike. 'I'll *lat in* at ye dereckelly;' I'll strike you instantly.
- Latter laamas**, behind.
- Lay**, pasture land: generally so called after clover. 'A clover *lay*;' a 'Dutch clover *lay*.'
- Leady cow**. See **Lady bird**.
- Lease**, pasture.
- Leasing**, to glean after the wheat has been carted.
- Lebb**, a calf's stomach.
- Led**, laid; also, a lid.
- Ledgers**, wooden fastenings for thatch, cut from the upper part of short boughs or sticks.
- Leef**, or **Leif**, as soon. 'I'd jest as *leef* goo as not;' I would as soon go as not.

Leer. See **Aleer.**

Lerrup, to give one a beating; also, to walk in a sluggish and heavy manner. 'Zee how he goos *lerruping* along;' see how sluggishly he walks.

Letherun, chastisement.

Lethur, to beat. 'If thee doesn't mind what thee beest adwine thee'l ghit *lethur'd*;' if you do not mind what you are doing you will get beaten.

Levvur basket, a basket made of *levvurs* or coarse rushes.

Levvurs, the iris or *fleur de lis*.

Lew, the lee side.

Lewth, warmth; shelter from the wind; under the lee of anything.

Leyace, to beat. 'I'll *leyace* thy jacket for thee;' I'll give you a horsewhipping.

Leyadul, a large spoon; a ladle.

Leyadun, a burden of wood, or any weight to carry on the shoulder or back. 'He got a good *leyadun*.'

Leyan, a lane.

Leyav, to empty or throw out water.

Lick, to beat; to chastise.

Lickun, a beating; a chastisement.

Lig, a leg.

Ligguns, leather coverings for the legs; called also spatterdashes.

Light a vire, a term of abuse. 'Thee bee'st a blastnashun *light a vire* rogue.' Probably it originally meant an incendiary.

Linch, a strip of copse wood with a strip of ploughed land.

Linkister, a linguist; an interpreter.

Linnard, a linnet.

Lintzeed, linseed.

Lipwise, talking nonsense. 'Don't thee be so plaguy *lipwise*;' do not talk such nonsense.

Lissum, pliable; easy to bend.

Litter, old straw; also, a great number; a brood, as a *litter* of pigs.

Little house, a privy, formerly always detached from the dwelling-house.

Littur-up, to put the bedding under the horse.

Lollun, idling. 'What bee'st *lollun* about zoo vor?' why are you idling the time away?

Lollup, to walk loosely and lazily. 'How he *lollups* along!'

- Long-dog**, a greyhound.
- Long-tail'd capon**, a bird ; the long-tailed titmouse.
- Lo oath**, unwilling. 'He was *lo oath* to zell un ;' he was unwilling to sell it.
- Look a massy**, an expression of surprise or astonishment. It may be a corruption of *Lor a massy*, which see.
- Loop'd**, eloped. 'She *loop'd* away wi' un ;' she eloped with him.
- Lop**, to leap awkwardly.
- Lop-ear'd**, having hanging ears. 'I don't like that *lop-ear'd* zort a pigs.'
- Lop-zided**, all on one side.
- Lor**, Lord.
- Lor a massy**, Lord have mercy ; an exclamation of pity or surprise. '*Lor a massy* upon me ! I dedn't meean noo harm bee't ;' Lord have mercy upon me ! I thought no harm of it.
- Lords and Ladies**, the arum.
- Lote**, a loft.
- Louster**, to make a clumsy, rattling noise.
- Lowance**, share ; proportion.
- Lowz**, to think ; to form an opinion. 'I *lowz* we'd better go at wunce ;' it is my opinion we had better be gone.
- Luc**, a small pool of water on the sea-side.
- Luce**, or **Luse**, a rut ; 'a cart *luse*.' See **Keert-loose**.
- Luckey**, a corruption of 'look ye.' 'I zay, come here *luckey* ;' come here and look ye.
- Lug**, to pull ; to draw. 'I'll *lug* thy ears for thee.' Shakespeare uses the word in this sense.
- Lug**, a measure ; a rod ; also, a sea-shore worm used for bait.
- Lumper**, to stumble. 'That hoss *lumpers*.'
- Lumpy**, weighty ; also, one who carelessly tumbles. 'Well done, *lumpy*.'
- Maa**, the maw ; the stomach.
- Maakish**, sick from drinking.
- Maaworm**, a worm that breeds in the stomach.
- Maaycock**, a conceited fellow ; a coxcomb.
- Mad**, angry. 'She was *mad* wi'n ;' she was angry with him.
- Mag**, the jack at which quoits are thrown.

- Maggot**, a whim; a caprice. 'He's vull o' *maggots*;' he's very whimsical.
- Maggotty**, whimsical; mischievous.
- Mallard**, the male duck.
- Mallishag**, a caterpillar.
- Mallow**, mellow; tipsy.
- Mallus**, the *Althæa officinalis*; called also *mash mallus*, possibly mallows beaten into a mash for poultices.
- Map**, a mop.
- Marchunman**, a merchant ship.
- Mares' tails**, narrow, streaky clouds, of a light colour.
- Marvul**, marble.
- Maul**, to beat. See **Clot-mauler**.
- Med**, may.
- Meead**, a meadow.
- Meealy-mouthed**, deceitful.
- Ments**, or **Mence**, resemblance; likeness. 'The child *mences* like his father.'
- Merry**, a small black, sweet cherry.
- Mesh**, a transit made by a hare through a hedge; also, a marsh.
- Meyastur**, master.
- Meyat**, a mate; the carter's assistant.
- Meyther**, or **Mither**, **Yate**, the call to horses to go to the left.
- Miche**, to play truant. Shakespeare has *micher*, a truant.
- Middlemus**, Michaelmas.
- Midgemadge**, confusion.
- Milkzop**, an effeminate person.
- Miller**, a white moth.
- Milt**, part of the inside of a calf.
- Min**, men.
- Mind**, to remember.
- Mints**, small insects in cheese; mites.
- Mize**, water: probably for *moist*.
- Moll Andrey**, a merry Andrew.
- Moll washer**, the water wagtail.
- Month's-mind**, great inclination. 'I'd a *month's-mind* to a knock'd un down.'

- Mooast**, most.
- Moonshun**, smuggled spirits.
- Mootend**, the backside.
- Mopp**, to drink greedily. 'He *mopp'd* up the yeal.'
- Mores**, grubbed roots of large trees.
- Morgan**, the stinking camomile.
- Mortal**, very ; exceeding. 'That's a *mortal* vine cow.'
- Mote**, a small piece.
- Mow-burned**. When hay or corn is put together before it is dry, and heats, it is so called.
- Muckell**, old straw nearly rotten.
- Mud calf**, a weaned calf.
- Mudd**, a stupid, unthinking person.
- Muddel**, to do a thing awkwardly. 'How thee dost *muddel* that about!'
- Muddled**, stupid ; half drunk.
- Muggleton**, an old name for a rat, but probably only in nursery stories.
- Muggletony**, an *outrè* or mongrel animal.
- Muggy**, sultry moist weather.
- Mum**, a louse.
- Mumchance**, a stupid person who sits silent in company.
- Mumpoker**, a word used to frighten and quiet crying children. 'I'll zend the *mumpoker* ater ye.'
- Mun**, a corruption of *man*, but often used when speaking to a woman ; as, 'Come here, Moll, and I'll tell thee *mun*.'
- Murrain-berries**, the berries of the black briony.
- Muzzikun**, a musician.
- Muzzy**, half drunk.
- Mwilun**, working uselessly. "'Tis noo use to keep *mwilun* there.'
- Naaail**, a nail.
- Naaize**, a noise.
- Naaybur**, a neighbour.
- Nab the rust**, to be angry or sulky.
- Nammut**, a luncheon eaten in the field about nine o'clock in the morning, excepting during harvest, and then at four in the afternoon.

Nan, Anan, an interrogation, meaning, 'I do not hear you ; what do you say ?'

Nan, or **Nanny**, a she-goat ; also, a kept woman.

Nashun, the nation ; also, great, very, exceeding ; as, 'A *nashun* deecal o' rain ;' 'He's a *nashun* bad buoy.'

Necessary, a privy.

Neckhankicher, a neckerchief.

Neddy, an ass.

Needal, to temper by fire.

Neeaps, or **Neeaptides**, the low tides.

Needs, having a desire to evacuate. 'I wants to goo and do my *needs*.'

Needs, forsooth ; in consequence. 'He must *needs* goo and ghit drunk ;' he must forsooth goo and get drunk.

Neuce, or **Neust**, nearly.

Neuce the matter, pretty well ; nearly as it should be.

Neuce the seyam, much the same.

Nevvy, a nephew.

Neyamurd, enamoured.

Neyares, the nostrils.

Neyav, the middle of a wheel.

Nient, or **Ninte**, to anoint.

Niented, wicked ; incorrigible. 'That chap's a *niented* scoundrel.'
A corruption of *anointed*.

Nighthaak, a bird that flies in the twilight.

Nine eyes, a small kind of eel.

Nooan, none.

Nooance, for the purpose ; for the nonce.

Nooan un's, none of us.

Nooan un't, none of it.

Nooways, not at all. 'He's *nooways* given to drink.'

Not-cow, a cow without horns.

Not-sheep, a sheep without horns.

Now-a-days, the time present.

Nub, a small piece.

Nummed, benumbed.

Nunchun, victuals eaten between breakfast and dinner.

Nuss-tendun, attending as a nurse.

Oben, an oven.

Oben-rubber, a pole to stir the fire in the oven.

Obstropolus, headstrong; obstreperous.

Odd rot it, an exclamation; 'God rot it!'

Oddsiggers, an exclamation of rebuke. '*Oddsiggers*, you mos'nt do that.'

Oddzookers, a contraction of 'God succour us!'

Oddzounderkins hauw, an expression used to find fault. '*Oddzounderkins hauw*, what dost do that vor?'

Okkepashun, occupation.

Onaxd, unasked.

One is sometimes used for *a*. 'There was the deuce of *one* row;'
'He had the deuce of *one* crop of barley.'

Ooman, a woman.

Or a one, either of them; ever a one.

Ore-weed, sea-weed. See **Zea-ware**.

Ourn, ours.

Outraajus, outrageous.

Out-taak, to outdo by talk.

Ovus, the eaves of a rick.

Oxlays. See **Cowlays**.

Paam, the palm of the hand.

Paanch-guts, a person with a large belly.

Paay, to pay; also, to beat. 'I'll *paay* thee vor that.'

Paddle, a small spade to clean the plough; also, to walk about in the wet.

Palmer, the large kind of caterpillar.

Parging, a ceiling.

Pawstjur, posture; also, to strut. 'That fellow finely *pawstjurs* about.'

Peckacks, a pickaxe.

Peeaz, or **Peeazen**, plural of pea.

Peeaz-haam, the straw or haulm of peas.

Peeaz-puddun, a pudding made of peas.

Peer, to equal; to compare to. 'I never zeed the *peer* to't;' I never saw anything to compare with it.

- Peer**, to pour out lard.
- Peewit**, the lapwing.
- Peeyat**, peat ; a kind of rushy earth used for firing.
- Pelt**, to throw at ; also, a skin or hide.
- Pend**, to depend.
- Perfeeas**, perforce.
- Pestul**, a pistol.
- Peyasturry**, pastry.
- Piece**, a field of corn.
- Pill**, a pitcher.
- Pimple**, the head. 'He's got a rare *pimple*;' he has a large head.
- Pincherwig**, the earwig.
- Pinchfart**, a stingy person.
- Piney**, the flower peony.
- Pinyun**, opinion.
- Pip**, a disease in chicken ; also, the *lues venerea*.
- Pitch in**, begin instantly ; go at it.
- Pitchun-prong**, a long fork ; a pitchfork.
- Pitchun-stones**, round stones used for paving.
- Pittus**, miserable ; piteous.
- Pitzaa**, a large saw for cutting a tree into planks.
- Plaay-in**, to begin at once. 'Come, look sharp ; *plaay-in*.'
- Plaay-up**, for music, and **Plaay-sharp**, to be quick, are common expressions.
- Platter**, a wooden plate ; also, plates made of pewter are called 'pewter *platters*.'
- Pleyagy**, very ; vexatious ; extraordinary. 'He's a *pleyagy* queer chap.'
- Plim**, to swell.
- Plock**, a log of wood. 'Put a *plock* into the vire.'
- Plotnore**, a close black clay. See Sir R. Worsley's *History of the Island*, p. 8.
- Plough-sheer**, a ploughshare.
- Pluck**, the liver and lights.
- Plunge**, to throb.
- Plush**, to plash ; to pleach ; to partly cut the thorns of an old hedge, and lay them on the bank, so that when covered with earth they shoot and make a new hedge.

- Pock-fretten**, marked with the small-pox.
- Pokassun**, following people slyly, to know what they are doing.
- Poke**, to go about in a sly manner.
- Poleaps**, a leathern strap belonging to harness.
- Polt**, a blow.
- Pook**, to thrust with the horns.
- Pooks**, small parcels of corn in the field ; haycocks.
- Poost**, a post.
- Pouzy**, a nosegay.
- Popple-stooan**, a pebble. A.S. *papol-stán*.
- Posture**, to strut.
- Potshed**, or **Potsheerd**, a piece of broken plate, or earthenware.
- Pound**, to beat. 'I'll *pound* thy head aal to mortar.'
- Praalun**, prowling. 'That chap esn't *praalun* about for noo good.'
- Prajant**, swaggering ; conceited.
- Pranked**, ornamented ; of various colours. Used by Shakespeare.
- Pranked Jay**, the common term for the jay.
- Prevy**, a small house in the garden. See **Little-house**.
- Preyat-a-peyas**, prate-a-pace ; a forward talking child.
- Prise**, to raise with a lever.
- Prongsteel**, the handle of a prong.
- Proper**, exceeding ; perfect. 'He's a *proper* good one.'
- Pudden-headed**, thick-headed ; stupid.
- Pumble-vootted**, club-footed.
- Punch**, a blow. 'I'll ghee thee a *punch*.'
- Puncheon**, a wooden barrel of about a gallon, but not definite.
- Punear**, or **Punyear**, to peruse a book.
- Pure**, nice ; excellent. 'She's a *pure* wold dooman.'
- Purely**, pretty well. 'I'm *purely*, I thank ye.'
- Purl**, to turn swiftly round. 'He *purled* round like a top.'
- Purr-lamb**, a male lamb.
- Purtend**, to pretend.
- Purvive**, to provide.
- Purvizer**, with a proviso.
- Purzarve**, to preserve.
- Puss**, a purse.

Pussikey, a little, short, thick, conceited person.

Pute, to impute.

Put on, or **Put 'em along**, to go, or drive, faster. 'Mind your hosses, buoy, and *put 'em along*.'

Pwinetur, a pointer.

Quaail, to quake; a quail.

Quaaits, quoits.

Quaam, a qualm.

Quandorum, a polite speech or gesture.

Quarl, a pane of window-glass; also, to quarrel.

Quat, or **Quat-down**, to sit down; to squat.

Queel, a quill; also, to curl up.

Querck, to sigh; to fret.

Quickzet, a hedge of thorns or privet.

Quile, to coil; also, a coil of rope.

Quilt, to beat; to thrash. 'I'll *quilt* thee purty tightish vor that;' I'll beat you severely for doing that. Also, to cover a ball with twine.

Quilt, fatigued; unfit for work.

Quine, a coin.

Raa, raw.

Raail, a rail; the corncreak.

Raathy, angry; wrathy.

Raay, to array; a beam of light.

Raaygrass, ryegrass.

Rabbit, an oath; confound. 'Od *rabbit* ye!'

Rafty, having a stale, unpleasant smell.

Rake, to put out. '*Rake* the vire out;' '*Rake* out the obn.'

Rammel-cheese, raw meal.

Ramsden, or **Ramsons**, the wild garlic.

Ramshackled, dilapidated; out of repair: generally applied to an old crazy building, or any worn-out vehicle.

Randy, lewd.

Rare, to raise; to rear. A horse standing on its hinder legs is said 'to *rare* on end.'

Rare, the rear; raw; under-done.

Rarridge, or Raddige, a radish.

Rathe, early.

Rather-ripe, an early apple so called.

Rattletrap, the same as **Ramshackled**.

Reach, or Retch, the act of straining to vomit; applied to land, as Apse Reach.

Reaches, the ridges in a field.

Readied, or Redded, cooked enough. 'That pork esn't *readied* enough.'

Rearun, putting a roof on a new house.

Reckon, to suppose; to think; also, to promise one a beating. 'I'll *reckon* wi' thee before long.'

Rect, to direct.

Rectunpoost, a directing post.

Reddy, nearly; in such a manner as. 'She was zick, *reddy* to die.'

Reead, to read.

Rejaalice, to rejoice.

Rense, to wash out; to rinse.

Renyard, a fox.

Retch, to stretch.

Revers, the reverse.

Revver, a river.

Rew, or Rue, a thick hedgerow.

Reyals, taxes.

Reyaps, food for sheep.

Reyav, to rave.

Reyavun, a raven.

Rice, a long stick or bough.

Rickess, a rickyard.

Rid, red.

Ridbreast, the robin; called also robin redbreast.

Riddle, a sieve; also, a composition of red ochre and tar.

Ridgsty, a chain attached to the shafts of a waggon which goes over the horse's back.

Ridweed, the wild poppy.

Rig, to break through a fence; to mark sheep.

Riggish, usually applied to cattle or sheep getting out and breaking through fences; also, wanton, in which sense it is used by Shakespeare.

Right-up-and-down, a seafaring term for a calm.

Rimey, or **Rhymy**, hazy ; almost a fog.

Rine, the bark of a tree, *i. e.* rind.

Rine-off, to strip. ' *Rine-off* and fight un.

Rip, to reap ; also, a vile person.

Rippook, a reaping-hook.

Rish, boldly. ' He went *rish* drow the copse.'

Rish to cut, at a great rate ; also, to ride or drive swiftly. ' There they goos *rish* to cut.'

Rishun dry. When loose corn in the field has become so dry as to be rather brittle, it is so called.

Rive, amorous.

Roke, steam. ' The *roke* vrees out o' the pot.'

Rongs, the steps of a ladder.

Ronk, growing luxuriantly.

Roop, a disease in fowls.

Rooupy, viscous ; glutinous.

Rossal, to wrestle.

Rounce, coarse grass in pastures.

Rouny, rough : applied to marshes.

Rouse, to disturb. ' *Rouse* un out.'

Rowcast, a composition of lime and small stones to cover the outside of houses. The same as *rough-cast*. Mids. N. D., Act V, Sc. 1.

Rowet, old withered grass.

Rubbenstooan, a stone to clean with.

Rubble coal, large coal.

Rud, the marigold.

Rudder, a coarse sieve.

Rue, a wide hedge ; also for row ; as, ' *Rue* the hay in and put it into pook.'

Rue-Street, a high road on the north of the island, corresponding with the ' King's *Rue*' on the opposite mainland.

Ruineyat, to seduce ; ruinate.

Rullis, or **Rullus**, to relish. ' I han't got noo *rullis* vor't.'

Run, to grow alike, or of the same size. ' Theeas cabbages *runs* aal the seyam ;' ' They *runs* to zeed.'

Rusticoat, or **Rusticut**, a countrified person.

Rusty, angry ; restive. ' He runs *rusty*.'

Saace-box, a saucy boy. 'In old English we have *sauceling*.'—Halliwell.

Saacy, pert; insolent; lively or skittish, applied to a horse. 'He was so *saacy* we was forced to put un to plough.'

Saaige, sage.

Saamun, walking lazily. 'Come, put on; don't be *saamun* about aal day.'

Saantur, to loiter; to saunter.

Saave, salve.

Saltzillur, a salt-cellar.

Samper, samphire.

Sangle, a drunken bout.

Sar, to serve. 'That *sar'd* un jest right.'

Sarvunt, or **Zarvunt**, a servant.

Sault, to assault.

Scent, a descent.

Scoop, an iron shovel. Those used in barns are made of wood, and are called *barn-scoops*.

Scotch, to cut slightly; to notch.

Seraald, corn, when nearly ripe, blown in different directions.

Screech-owl, the swift.

Scrile, underwood.

Scrim, to crush or bruise.

Scroop, to creak. 'How that wheel *scroops*.'

Scrow, of a mean or bad appearance.

Scrump, baked hard. 'This biscuit es nice and *scrump*.'

Scrunge, to squeeze. See **Skrunge**.

Scuff, to shuffle in walking. 'See how that lazy chap goes *scuffling* along.'

Sea-ware, sea-weed. See **Ore-weed**, **Zea-weed**.

Senders, or **Zinders**, cinders.

Sess, to throw water about; also, a word to call dogs to their food.

Sessmunt, assessment.

Settle, a high-backed long wooden seat used in kitchens; also, a foundation, usually raised, for a rick.

Sewent, even; regular. 'That a *sewent* bit o' wutts;' that's a well sown and grown field of oats. See **Suant**.

Seyavaal, a small pan to save the ends of candles.

- Seyve**, to deceive.
- Shackles**, twisted boughs of hazel or willow to secure hurdles or gates.
- Shag**, a cormorant.
- Shakebag**, a game-cock of the largest size.
- Sharlott**, the garden culinary plant, shallot.
- Sharpzet**, hungry.
- Shat**, shall. **Shatn't**, shall not.
- Sheltun in**, the twilight. As the days begin to grow shorter, they say, 'The days be *sheltun in*.'
- Shilvun**, sloping; shelving.
- Shirk**, to evade in a sly or cowardly manner. 'He *shirk'd* off out of es work.'
- Shock**, a pile or hile of sheaves.
- Shoe the colt**, to make one pay a fine on a first visit to a fair or parish meeting.
- Shoo**, a word used for driving away poultry.
- Shoot**, or **Chute**, a steep hill in a lane or road.
- Shouto**, a donkey.
- Shove**, to thrust.
- Show**, or **Show-hackle**, to be willing to fight. From a cock's erecting his *hackles*, i. e. the feathers of his neck, when about to fight.
- Show off**, to commence. 'When do the plaayurs *show off?*' when does the theatre open?
- Shram'd**, **Shrammed**, benumbed with cold; chilled.
- Shrauf-cakes**, or **Shrove-cakes**, cakes made to give to the children who come begging at Shrovetide.
- Shrauftide**, Shrovetide.
- Shrauvvers**, or **Shrovers**, children who go from house to house singing for cakes, or Shroving; as it is termed, at Shrovetide.
- Shreavy**, want of depth of soil.
- Shrid**, a small piece of cloth cut off; a shred.
- Shrip**, to clip a hedge, or cut hair close.
- Shroke**, to shrivel.
- Shucks**, the husks of pea or bean pods.
- Shule**, to intrude in a mean manner.
- Shunch**, to push.
- Sias**, Josias.
- Sign**, intention; design. 'I *signs* to goo to-morrow.'

- Sile**, to stain ; also, dung ; filth.
- Singreen**, the houseleek, from its evergreen leaves.
- Sinnafy**, to signify.
- Sist**, to insist.
- Sithe**, to sob ; to sigh.
- Skaail**, to throw at. 'Let's *skaail* that dog.' See *Squaail*.
- Skeal**, to mount ; to scale.
- Skeap'd**, escaped.
- Skeap-gallus**, a fellow who ought to be hanged ; a scape-gallows.
- Skeas**, scarce.
- Skeathy**, or **Scathy**, thievish. 'That's a *scathy* cat.'
- Skeer**, to frighten away ; to scare.
- Skeercrow**, a figure made of straw to frighten birds.
- Skiler-boots**, and **Skilter-vamps**, half-boots, laced in front.
- Skillun**, an outhouse ; a kind of pantry.
- Skimmurton**, a skeleton.
- Skitter-ways**, irregular ; not strait and even.
- Skiver**, a skewer.
- Skiver-wood**, the dogwood, of which skewers are made.
- Skize**, or **Skise**, to run fast.
- Skollard**, a learned person ; a scholar.
- Skote**, a prop.
- Skreak**, to creak.
- Skreyapur**, a scraper ; a bad fiddler.
- Skrile**, small wood and brambles.
- Skrim**, to squeeze ; to crush.
- Skrish**, to crush.
- Skrunch**, to grind with the teeth.
- Skrunge**, to squeeze closely in a crowd.
- Skuff**, or **Skurff**, the back of the neck.
- Skuffy**, in a scurvy state.
- Skure**, to secure.
- Slaay**, to slay.
- Slackumtrans**, a slovenly, dirty woman.
- Slam**, to shut the door violently.
- Slammakin**, untidy ; slovenly.

- Slappy**, dirty underfoot. 'The roads are wet and *slappy*.'
- Slat**, to strike on the breech sharply with anything flat. 'If thee doann't ghee off roarun I'll *slat* thee.'
- Slench**, to quench one's thirst.
- Sletch**, to cease or stop. 'There's noo *sletch* in ut.' 'It raained aal day without *sletchun*.'
- Slink**, a small piece of wet meadow land.
- Sliver**, a piece. 'Cut me a *sliver* off that ham.'
- Slouch**, a lazy fellow.
- Slouchun**, walking lazily.
- Slush**, dirty water.
- Small beer**, table beer; the weakest beer, free to all comers.
- Smash**, small pieces. 'They broke un aal to *smash*.'
- Smert**, quick; fast; adroit.
- Smockfeyc'd**, beardless; puny.
- Smockvrock**, a white frock worn by countrymen.
- Smolche**, to discolour or daub with paint or dirt.
- Snaail's trot**, walking slowly.
- Snacks**, halves. 'I'll go *snacks* wi' thee.'
- Snakes-stang**, the dragon-fly.
- Snapsen**, aspen. 'He shakes like a *snapsen* leaf.'
- Snapzack**, a knapsack.
- Snawff**, the snuff of a candle.
- Sneykun**, sneaking.
- Snig**, a young conger eel.
- Snobble**, to snap up, as ducks eating slugs.
- Snoche**, to speak with a nasal twang.
- Snop**, a sharp blow.
- Soft**, foolish.
- Soger**, a soldier; also, a sea insect that takes possession of the shell of another fish.
- Sogged**, saturated with wet.
- Sole**, or **Zooul**, to cause a dog to fasten on the ears of a pig. 'Ghit the dog and *zooul* that zow.' Used by Shakespeare.
- Sook**, a word to call pigs to their food.
- Soourder**, a game-cock that wounds its antagonist much.
- Sorrow**, sorrel.

- Sowse**, the feet, ears, and tail of a pig pickled.
- Spaan**, the eggs of fish ; also, a scolding, abusive woman.
- Sparrods**, pliable wooden fastenings for thatch.
- Speer**, aspire.
- Spet**, to spit.
- Speyad**, a spade.
- Spile**, a wooden spigot.
- Spinedy**, muscular.
- Spire**, a coarse kind of rushes, sometimes used to thatch ricks.
- Spitdeep**, the depth the spade is forced into the ground.
- Splaa**, broad ; ill-made. 'I can't get a shoe to fit your *splaa* foot.'
- Spluttur**, to speak quick and thick.
- Spoonmeyat**, broth ; soup.
- Sprack**, smart ; spruce.
- Sprank**, ready ; quick.
- Spry**, nimble ; active.
- Spudgel**, a small kind of trowel or knife.
- Squaail**, to throw a stick horizontally. 'I *squaail'd* at the snuff-boxes.' See **Skaail**.
- Squab**, thick, fat, and short ; an unfledged bird.
- Squash**, to bruise ; to crush.
- Squat**, to sit on the ground. 'I'll *squat* down here.'
- Squawk**, to squeak ; to squall.
- Squawking thrush**, the squalling thrush.
- Squench**, to quench. 'Ghit zum water and *squench* the vire.'
- Squidge**, to squeeze.
- Squinny**, lean ; thin ; also, to fret or cry as a child.
- Squitters**, looseness in cattle.
- Staabit**, food before dinner ; a stay-bit.
- Staaid**, sober ; steady.
- Staak**, to stalk along ; to walk proudly.
- Staal**, a stall ; also, a covering for the finger. 'Make me a vingur-*staal*.'
- Stabble**, to walk about in a wet room, or to soil the floor with wet shoes.
- Staff-hook**, a sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans and trim hedges.

- Stag**, a young cock.
- Stake-bittul**. See **Bittul**.
- Stale**, slow. 'What a *stale* boy that is.'
- Stang**, the sting of an insect or reptile; 'a snake's *stang*;' 'a wops's *stang*.'
- Stark**, or **Stark-steyrun**, quite. 'She's *stark* blind;' 'He's *stark-steyrun* mad.'
- Starn**, stern; fierce; also, the stern of a vessel.
- Steddle**, a stand; as *bed-steddle*.
- Sterrup-glass**, a glass of liquor drank upon the horse before parting.
- Stert**, to start.
- Stew**, fear; anxiety.
- Steyabul**, a stable.
- Steyal beer**, strong beer.
- Steyav**, a stave; a short song. 'Come, ghe us a bit of a *steyav*.'
- Stick in the gizzard**, to bear in mind. 'Et *sticks in his gizzard* eet;' he still keeps it in mind.
- Stillurs**, steelyards.
- Stinguish**, to distinguish; and also to extinguish.
- Stint**, to deprive; to take part away. 'Don't *stint* that hos of his wuts.'
- Stir**, to plough a fallow field.
- Stitch**, a rood of land.
- Stocky**, strong and stout.
- Stooan**, or **Stooun**, a stone.
- Stooan-blind**, quite blind.
- Stooan-dead**, quite dead.
- Stoon-hoss**, a stallion.
- Stoour**, to stir; to turn out. 'I'll zoon *stoour* un out o' that.'
- Stout**, a fly that stings cattle; the gad-fly.
- Straain**, to strain; to seize goods or distrain.
- Straa-vork**, a large wooden fork to carry straw for thatching ricks or houses.
- Straddle**, to stand or move with the legs wide apart. A woman riding on horseback like a man is said to 'ride a *straddle*.'
- Straddle-bob**, the black beetle. (See *Appendix*.)
- Stretch**, a strike to measure corn.
- Streynage**, strange.

Strick, to strike.

Strick in, to begin. '*Strick in* here;' begin ploughing or reaping, &c. in this part of the field.

Strogs, short leather gaiters or spatterdashes.

Strokens, the last milk drawn from a cow.

Strout, to strut. 'Zee how he *strouts* along.'

Stucklun, a small apple-pie; also, a small river-fish.

Stuffle, to stifle.

Sturtle, to affright.

Stutter, to stammer.

Suant, equally distributed. 'That's a *suant* crop of corn.' See **Sewent**.

Suffer, to punish. 'I'll *suffer* thee vur dwine o' that;' I'll punish you for doing that.

Sult, to insult.

Sunce, or **Zunce**, since.

Sup, or **Zup**, to drink a small quantity. 'Come, *sup* up that little what's left.'

Surge, a quick motion.

Suss, a dog-fish.

Swaailun, walking with a rolling and lazy gait.

Swack, or **Zwack**, a blow.

Swaige, to assuage.

Swarth, layers of grass or corn, cut by the scythe. See **Zwauth**.

Sweal, to scorch with fire. See **Zweal**.

Sweetwurt, the liquor of malt.

Swile, mud; filth.

Swill-belly, a sot.

Swish, a small stick.

Swivetty, giddy.

Swizzle, ale and beer mixed.

Swotchel, to walk lazily.

Taa, or **Taw**, a small marble.

Taadry, tawdry.

Taailuns, or **Taailends**, the refuse of corn blown from the tail of the winnowing machine.

Taailzoke, a disease in the tail of a bullock.

Taak, to talk.

Tack, to attack.

Taffetty, dainty or delicate in eating.

Tag, a young sheep. Called *teg* in Shropshire.

Tallet, a hayloft.

Tan, to beat. 'I'll *tan* thy hide.'

Tang, to ring. '*Tang* that bell.'

Tape, or **Teype**, a mole, or want.

Tape-taker, a mole-catcher.

Tarnashun, a kind of oath. '*Tarnashun* seize thee.'

Tarnel, much; great. 'There's a *tarnel* deeu! on't.'

Tarnelly, constantly. 'She's *tarnelly* talkun about et.'

Tarvatches, tares or wild vetches.

Teeny, tiny; small. 'He's a poor little *teeny* buoy.'

Teer, to tear.

Teerun, walking hastily. 'Where bee'st thee *teerun* to?' where are you going in such a hurry?

Tembur keeurt, to go with a team for timber. 'We be aal gwine to *tembur keeurt*;' we are all going for timber.

Tempt, attempt.

Temrus, timorous.

Tend, to attend; to watch.

Tendur, tinder.

Tenshun, attention.

Terreyabul, or **Teryeabul**, terrible.

Tew, tender; sickly.

Teyabul, a table.

Thaa, to thaw.

Theck, that; thick, this.

Thee'st, thou hast; you have.

Thereawaay, in that direction.

There-right, straight forward; in that place. 'Begin *there-right*;' begin in that place where you now are.

Thetch, thatch.

Thillur, the shaft-horse.

Thiltugs, chains attached to the collar of the thill or shaft horse.

Thinks, thanks.

- Thirt**, to thwart.
- Thirtaiver**, perverse ; contradictory.
- Thizzel-spitter**, an implement to root up thistles.
- Thole-pin**, the pin that goes into the shafts of the roller by which the horse draws.
- Thresh**, or **Dresh**, a thrush.
- Thuckster**, a courser. See Mrs. Moncrieff's Poem in the *Appendix*.
- Thum-bit**, a piece of meat eaten on bread ; so called from the thumb being placed upon it.
- Thumpun**, great. 'He's a *thumpun* buoy.'
- Tice**, to entice.
- Tickler**, any smart animal ; also, a shrewd and cunning person.
- Tiduns**, news ; tidings.
- Tight**, to poise ; to feel the weight of.
- Tightish**, smartish ; pretty good.
- Tightly**, smartly ; severely.
- Tilt**, the covering of a cart ; also, land for a general crop.
- Timersum**, timorous.
- Tines**, the teeth of harrows.
- Tinually**, continually.
- Tips and Cues**, iron for the tops and heels of the soles of shoes.
- Tire**, attire.
- Tirl**, to turn round. To '*tirl* at the pin,' in old songs, means to open the latch. See **Troll**.
- Titch**, to touch.
- Titchy**, captious ; soon offended.
- To-do**, an event. 'Here's a pretty *to-do*.'
- Todpoul**, a tadpole.
- Tole**, to entice. 'Ghit zum wuts, and *tole* the hos into steyabul ;' get some oats, and entice the horse into the stable.
- Tooad**, a toad.
- Tooad's-meat**, the fungus toad's-stool.
- Toould**, told.
- Top-up**, to finish a rick or a load of corn.
- Tore**, torn.
- Tossel**, a tassel.
- Tostikeyated**, drunk.

- Tote**, the whole.
- Towse**, a blow.
- Toyle-money**. In Gatcombe churchwardens' accounts between 1747 and 1751.
- Tozier**, a basket-maker.
- Trencher**, a wooden platter.
- Trevet**, a stool with three feet.
- Treyad**, trade; also, many weeds growing in a field. 'That ground's vull o' *treyad*.'
- Treyapsun**, walking in a slovenly manner. 'Zee how she goos *treyapsun* along.'
- Treyases**, chains belonging to harness.
- Tribbet-door**, a wicket or half-door.
- Trimbul**, to shake; to tremble.
- Troll**, or **Trull**, to bowl, as at cricket; also, to wheel or turn round; as, '*Trull* that wheel-barrow.'
- Tucks**, the tusks of a boar.
- Turnuts**, turnips.
- Turnunsticks**, long, crooked sticks to turn layers of corn, &c.
- Tussel**, a struggle. 'I had a *tussel* wi' un.'
- Tutty**, a nosegay.
- Twine**, to entwine.
- Twitter**, to tremble. 'I'm all of a *twitter*.'
- Vaace**, the voice.
- Vaail**, progress. 'Thee dosn't zim to meyak much *vaail*;' you do not appear to make much progress. (Short for *avail*.)
- Vaails**, wages.
- Vaant**, to brag; to vaunt.
- Vaay**, to succeed; to go on. 'This job don't *vaay* noohow;' this job does not go on well.
- Vallow**, a fallow field.
- Van**, a machine for winnowing corn; a fan.
- Vanner**, a large hawk.
- Vantage**, advantage.
- Vardengeeal** (with *g* hard), a kind of hoop or ruff; farthingale.
- Vardick**, a verdict.
- Vare out**, to plough the first two furrows of the different lands or ridges of a field. 'Goo and *vare out* that ground.'

Varm, or **Varm out**, to clean out. 'Goo and *varm out* the steyabul.'

Varmunt, vermin.

Vather, a father.

Vengevul, full of spite; revengeful.

Ventersum, hazardous.

Vet, to fetch; to go and bring a thing. *Fet*, fetched, Henry V, Act III, Sc. 1.

Vetch, same as **Vet**.

Vetterlock, the fetlock.

Veyapur, to brag; to bully.

Veyarn, fern.

Vice, or **Vize**, advice.

Vide, to divide.

Vilburd, a filbert.

Vill up, to make full.

'Come, *vill up* aal your glasses;
 We'll dreyve dull keer awaay;
 And wold meyster Time shall smile as he passes
 To zee us aal zoo gaay;
 To zee us aal zoo gaay;
 Zoo *vill up* aal your glasses,' &c.—*Hooam Harvest Song*.

Vingur-pooast, a directing-post.

Vinickun, foppish; effeminate.

Vinney, or **Vinned**, mouldy. 'That's a nice *vinned* cheese.' A.S. *fyng*.

Virenew, quite new.

Virk, to beat.

Virkun, a sound beating.

Vish-kittul, a fish-kettle.

Vish-vag, a fish-woman.

Vistycuffs, to fight with the fists.

Vittun, fitting; proper. 'Et esn't *vittun* we shoud goo there.'

Vives, a game played with a ball; fives.

Vizgig, an empty-headed person.

Vlare, to blaze. 'Zee how the candle *vlares*.'

Vleck, to comb.

Vleckun-comb, a comb with large teeth.

Vlee, a fly; also, a flea.

Vleece, to win a person's money. 'He got *vleece*d out o' aal his cash.'

Vleevlapper, a thing to drive away or kill flies.

Vlesh-flee, a large blue fly.

Vlick a beyacon, a fitch of bacon.

Vlitters, or **Bletters**, small pancakes ; fritters.

Vlo, flew.

Vlop, to fall bodily down. 'He fill down *vlop*.' Also, to flap the wings.

Vlucker, to fly about ; to flutter.

Vlump. See **Flop**.

Vlux, to fly at and strike with the wings, as a hen with chicken flying at and striking an animal with her wings.

Vokes, people ; folk.

Volley, to follow. 'Goo on, I'll *volley* thee.'

Voolhardy, rash.

Voordauver, to ford a river ; literally, to ford over.

Voorth, and **Vorred**, go forth, and forward.

Voould, a foal ; also, a pen in the field for sheep.

Vore hoss, the foremost horse in the team.

Voreright, headstrong. 'What a gurt zote *voreright* fool thee bee'st.'

Vorerunner, the beginner. 'He was the *vorerunner* on't aal.'

Vorn, for him ; for it.

Voul, to befoul.

Vour, to devour.

Vrail, a flail.

Vrail-basket, a light flexible basket. See **Frail**.

Vree, free ; willing. 'That are's a *vree* hoss to work ;' that horse works willingly.

Vroar, frozen. 'The pond's *vroar* aal auver.'

Vull-spout, in full speed.

Vurdur, farther.

Vuz-break, land where furze is growing, or where furze is broken up.

Vuz-chipper, a bird ; furze-chirper ; the whin-chat, or mountain finch.

Vuz-owl, an insect. See **Fuz-owl**.

Um, them.

Un, him ; of it ; of him. 'Lat *un* alooan ;' let him alone. 'There's

dree *un um*;' there are three of them. 'What wull ye zill *un vor*?' what will you sell it for? 'I zid noo moor *un*;' I saw no more of him. 'Ghee me a bit *un*;' give me a piece of it.

Unawars, unaware.

Unbeknown, unknown.

Underground, short; dumpy. 'He's a miseryeabul little *under-ground* chap.'

Unready, not roasted or boiled enough.

Unthaa, to thaw.

Un um, of them. **Un un**, of him. **Un ur**, of her. **Un ut**, of it.

Up along, to go to a place.

Uppen-chock, a frame of wood to aid in mounting a horse.

Upsides, even. 'I'll be *upsides* wi' ye;' I will be even with you.

Upzettun, disagreement; quarrel; row. 'There'll be the deuce o' one *upzettun*;' there will be the devil to pay.

Waay, a road.

Waithe, or **Weeth**, languid.

Want, a mole.

Want-ketchur, a mole-catcher.

Wanty, or **Wanttie**, a girth or chain attached to the shafts of a cart, and passing under the horse's belly.

War, beware.

Warm, to thrash. 'I'll *warm* thy jacket vor thee.'

Warndy, to warrant. 'I'll *warndy*;' I'll warrant you.

Warnut, a walnut.

Warp, to cast a foal. 'That mare *warped* her voould.'

Water-evvet, the newt.

Water-gheeal, a second rainbow above the first.

Watshed, wet in the feet; wetshod.

Weeath, limmer; pliant.

Wee'n, with him. **Wee'r**, with her. **Wee't**, with it.

Wenchen, as used by Shakespeare, '*wenching* rogues.'

Wether-gaage, to get the better of another. 'I got the *wether-gaage* un;' I got the better of him.

Wex, wax.

Weysan, or **Wesan**, thin.

What'st, what have you?

Wheat, wheat.

Wheez, a wisp of straw.

Wherret, a blow. 'I'll ghee thee a *wherret* in the chops.' Also, to tease; to pester.

Whicker, to neigh as a horse.

Whippunce, a short bar by which a harrow is drawn.

Whisp, a handful of straw twisted.

Whoot, **Woub**, the call to horses to go to the right.

Whusbird, or **Wusbird**, a term of contempt; a whore's bird. See **Wosbird**.

Willey, a large basket for carrying chaff.

Wim, to winnow.

Wimsaail, or **Winsul**, a canvas sail used in barns.

Wimsheet, same as **Wimsaail**; or winnowing-sheet.

Windvall, unexpected good luck.

Wintle-end, the end of a shoemaker's thread.

Withe, a twisted wand to form a rope.

Without, unless. 'I won't goo *without* he goes too.'

Withy, a willow.

Withy-bed, a plantation of withies.

Wobble, to shake.

Wobble-jaad, ricketty; shaky.

Wold, old.

Wollup, to beat; to thrash.

Wood-quest, or **Wood-quester**, a wood-pigeon.

Woodsn't, will not; or, will you not?

Woodst, or **Woot**, will; or, will you?

Wopper, large; great.

Wops, a wasp.

Wordle, the world.

Work-a-days, working-days.

Wosbird, a term of contempt; a whore's bird. See **Whusbird**.

Woup, **Way**, the call to horses to stop.

Wraathy, angry; wrathful.

Wrench, to sprain.

Wroastle, to wrestle.

Wurt, a wart ; also, the water in which malt has been steeped ; also, in the names of plants, as *St. John's-wurt*, *Money-wurt*, &c.

Wusted, the worst of it. 'He had a fight, and got *wusted*.'

Wuts, oats.

Wuz, was.

Yellow-buoy, a guinea.

Yellow-caul, the Crow's-foot, *Ranunculus repens*.

Yellow-jaans, the jaundice.

Yap, to yelp ; to bark.

Yarm, the arm.

Yeal, ale.

Yeaprul, April.

Yeaprun, an apron.

Yearly, early.

Yearn, to earn.

Yearnest, or **Arnest**, earnest ; also, to bind a bargain. 'I bote a pig un, and ghid un a crown in *yearnest*.'

Yeath, earth ; soil.

Yender, yonder.

Yerzef, yourself.

Yoppul, unnecessary talk.

Yoppulun, grumbling. 'What bist *yoppulun* about ?'

Yourn, yours.

Yowl, to cry ; to howl like a dog.

Yulk, the yolk of an egg.

Zaa-dowst, saw-dust.

Zaddle-backed, having a low back.

Zand-blind, near-sighted ; purblind.

Zea-ware, a kind of sea-weed having long leaves. See **Ore-weed**.

Zeed-cake, a cake made in the wheat-sowing season.

Zeed-lip, a box to sow corn with.

Zeed-time, the season for sowing.

Zeedy, sickness after drinking. 'I zay, Tom, thee dost look pleyagy *zeedy*.'

Zee'n, see him. **Zee ur**, see her. **Zee't**, see it.

- Zeethe**, to boil gently.
- Zemmies**, or **Zemmies hauw**, an exclamation of surprise or rebuke.
'*Zemmies hauw!* what dost do that vor?'
- Zense**, sense; properly. 'This job en't done in noo *zense*;' it is not done properly.
- Zet off**, to go; also, to explode gunpowder.
- Zet out**, a commencement. 'Here's a purty *zet out!*' Also, a merry-making. 'There's gwine to be the deuce o' one *zet out.*'
- Zet up**, to be refractory; also, to stand the pins up at the game of bowls or four corners.
- Zich**, such.
- Zide-box**. See **Zeed-lip**.
- Zidelun**, the slope of a hill.
- Zidle**, to edge or squeeze in.
- Zim**, to seem; also, to feel. 'I *zims* kind a sleepy zomewhat.'
- Zimmun**, seeming; thinking. '*Zimmun* to me you'd better lat that alooan;' it is my opinion you had better not do that.
- Zippet**, a small sop or toast.
- Zive**, a scythe.
- Zive-sneead**, the stick or pole to which the scythe and handle are attached.
- Zooks**, an abbreviation of **Gadzookers**.
- Zoonderkims**, a word of reproof. '*Zoonderkims!* ghee off durekelly;' leave off directly.
- Zooul**, a stake to fasten sheep-hurdles.
- Zoozay**, for the sake of talking.- 'He zed ut jest for the *zoozay*;' *i. e.* so-say.
- Zote**, foolish. Literally, soft.
- Zotey**, a fool. 'Goo along, ye gurt *zotey.*' See above.
- Zourzop**, an ill-natured person.
- Zull**, a plough.
- Zummur-vreckled**, the face spotted by the heat of the sun.
- Zunhoun**, a halo round the sun.
- Zwag-belly**, a belly that shakes from its weight.
- Zwanky**, swampy.
- Zwarm**, to beat. 'I'll *zwarm* into thee in noo time;' I'll beat you instantly.
- Zwauth**, a layer of grass or corn after being cut by a scythe; a swath.
See **Swarth**.

- Zweal**, to singe, or burn. See **Sweal**.
Zweltur, to perspire with pain.
Zwiftur, part of the tackling that fastens a load of wood or timber to the waggon.
Zwig, to drink.
Zwill, to drink greedily.
Zwimmur pudden, a small, thin, circular pudding; made of flour and water.
Zwingel, that part of the flail which falls upon the corn.
Zwinjun, great; huge. 'That's a *zwinjun* load o' wuts;' that is a huge load of oats.
Zwivvety, feeling confused in the head, or giddy.
Zwop, to exchange.
-

In the following list the words marked V, collected by the late Mr. Vernon (author of the "Anglo-Saxon Guide"), were kindly sent me by Professor Skeat, who received them from Professor Earle; those marked R by Mr. J. D. Robertson, who collected them during his residence at Newport.

- Belder-root**, water-drop wort, *Ceananthe crocata*.—V.
Billy-biter, the little titmouse, so called by boys, whom it bites severely when caught.—V.
Binder, a quantity. 'A pretty good *binder* of it.'—R.
Bivver, to shake; to tremble; also, a state of trembling. 'All of a *bivver*.'—V.
Bog-myrtle, *Myrica*, gale.—V.
Cheat, bearded darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.—V.
Copse-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*.—V.
Crow-needles, *Scandix Pecten*.—V.
Drug, used of a dead weight. 'Drug and heavy.'—R.
Drug-shoe, the iron drag placed under a cart-wheel.—R.
Devil's-claws, the common crow-foot.—V.
Devil's-guts, the common bind-weed.—V.
Dover (pronounced *Duver*), part of the sea coast at Ryde.—V.
Dung-pown, the walled enclosure for a dung-heap.—R.

Enny, only.—R.

Fair-do's, fair treatment. 'I thinks it's pretty well *fair-do's*.'—R.

Fiddle-cases, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.—V.

Firk, a state of fuss and discontent. 'She's always on the *firk*.'—R.

Garbed up, to be dressed in an extraordinary manner.—R.

Gipsey-Rose, *Scabiosa arvensis*.—V.

Gipsey Onion, *Allium ursinum*.—V.

Handy, near; nearly. 'Pretty *handy* twelve o'clock.'—R.

Hatch, to tear or slit a thing by catching it upon some projecting object.—R.

Have. 'He've had it to say of me,' *i. e.* he has been known to say.—R.

Hedge-bells, the wild convolvulus.—V.

Hunch. 'A *hunch* of thunder.'—R.

Hunched-up, diminished in size: of a crop of apples, potatoes, etc. 'To be in a corner' is used similarly, no matter whether the heap be in a corner or not.—R.

Inless, unless.—R.

King, a good deal. 'It's a *king* better now than what it used to be.'—R.

Kink, to wriggle. 'To *kink* like a snake.'—R.

Kneeholm, *Ruscus aculeatus*.—V.

Lamb's-quarters, *Chenopodium album*.—V.

Lence, loan.—R.

Like. 'To *like* worst' is used for 'to dislike most,' *e. g.* 'That's the job I *likes* worst of all.'—R.

Limmer, supple; pliable.—R.

Loop, the 'hoe' used by maltsters to level the grain in the couch.—R.

Lynch, a small inland cliff.—V.

Moise, to ooze. (See *Misc.* p. 21.)—R.

Mummy, dusk; dark. 'It begins to get *mummy*.'—R.

Next-day, the day after to-morrow.—R.

Nipper, a small child; also, a stingy person.—R.

Nippy, stingy; niggardly.—R.

Overun, coming from 'across the water,' from the mainland of the county.—R.

Overun, over; too. 'It don't look so *overun* toppun,' *i. e.* so over well.—R.

Pen, to enclose; shut up. Used of inanimate objects, *e. g.* food preserved in tins is spoken of as 'penned.'—R.

Ply, to bend.—V.

Poverty-weed, purple cow-wheat.—V.

Rice, small wood; brush-wood. (See *Rice*, p. 22.)—V.

Rise, a mist, especially close to the ground.—R.

Room. 'In the *room* of' is always used for 'instead of.'—R.

Shepherds'-pouches, broomrape, *Orobanche minor*.—V.

Some when, at some time.—V.

Spud, a potato; also, a stick shod with iron for weeding. (In Kent the prong for garden work is called a *spud*.)—R.

Stast, to leave off; give up; abandon.—R.

Swill, a species of long-handled mop used in farm-houses to clean out the oven.—R.

Swop, to dap up with a cloth.—R.

Tang, the aftertaste. 'It leaves a nasty *tang* in the mouth.'—R.

Threadle, to thread; to string.—R.

Tinted, blended.—R.

Truck. 'To have no *truck* with a thing' is to have no concern in it; that is, not to have had anything to do with it.—R.

Whip-crop, the *Viburnum Lantana*, as well as the white-beam, *Pyrus Aria*.—V.

White-rice, the white-beam.—V.

White-wood, the lime tree.—V.

Wropped or Wroppy, creased.—V.

APPENDIX.

I HERE give further illustrations of the use of some words in the Glossary, from Major Smith's letters, addressed to me during the compilation. The extracts also exemplify further the general pronunciations. Mrs. Moncrieff's poem and some other reprinted matter will also be serviceable in the same direction. I avail myself of this opportunity to give a few brief notices of customs, superstitions, traditions, songs, etc. peculiar to, or connected with, this island, all of which, though necessarily somewhat rambling, I trust will be found interesting and not unworthy the Society under whose auspices the Glossary is published.

Dack. "Dack means a gentle or slight blow or touch. Washer-women sometimes use it getting up their linen after washing, when they clap or beat the small things between their hands. I think they use it to signify that the work must be done gently. But it has a different meaning in the field; for the man holding the plough, if the boy should not drive exactly as he ought to do, would say: 'I tell thee what, buoy, if thee dos'nt dreyve them hosses out at end better anuther time, I'll ghee thee a *dack* wi' the zull paddul and knock thee down, and zee how theed'st like that.'"

Dout. "Your inquiry has brought to my recollection an occurrence that took place very many years since. When Jan Taailor lived under Keertur at Landguard, a boy, by the name of Davies, was doing the duty (*pro tempore*) of meyat. I was, on a winter's evening, in the stable, where, at one part of it, sat Jan and myself busily employed breeding the thong of a whip with the help of an extra lanthorn; and the boy at the usual work with the stable lanthorn hanging over his head. The candle of the latter being nearly expended, Jan was desirous of its being extinguished and replaced by a new one. This led to the following dialogue:—

Jan. Bwoy!

Boy. Hulloh!

Jan. Goo and dout that candle and git anuther.

Boy. I doant think theek wat's in the lanturn now's burn'd out it.

Jan. How not burn'd out? Doesn't zee the snawf's burn'd 'tiredly down into the zocket?

Boy. I can't dout un tell I done varmun out the steyabul.

Jan. Odd deyannashun seyze thee! If thee doesn't goo derreckly minnut and do as I tells thee, I'll ketch hold o' the whip and drap in to thee redly to cut thee aal to pieces. (Making a motion to put his threat into execution.)

Boy. I be gwine zoo vast as I can.

Jan. And zoo best, else I'll zoon zee where thee casn't dout un bevore theest done varmun out the steyabul or no.

Boy. (Aside.) Odds blastnashun! My mind nothun doant zim to vaay noohow to-night.

Jan. What bee'st yoppelun about now?

Boy. I dedn't zay nuthun.

Jan. Look sharp and dout the liot then, or els I'll zoon meyake thee zay zummut.

Boy. Well, I be got at ut now beecant I?

Jan. What aail'd thee that thee coodsn't doo't at vust then? (Addressing himself to me.) That are's a mooust miseryeabul unbellevun buoy; the steyabul won't be big enuff to hold us boouth much longer, I can zee that.

The meyat having substituted a new candle, the conversation between them ended, and was carried on between myself and Jan, who, having swallowed a pint of eal (or Yeal), soon regained his usual good temper; and now you will perceive that the word *dout* occurs four times in this dialogue, which I believe to be literally as was spoken."

The word *dout* (do out) is not confined to the Isle of Wight; and it occurs in Shakespeare and other old writers; but it does not seem to be used in Kent.

Dumbledore and Straddlebob. "I recollect perfectly the late Mr. James Phillips of Merston relating a dialogue that occurred between two of his labourers relative to the word straddlebob, a beetle. These two were working together in a field (spreading dung). At the time of luncheon, one of them, on taking his *brunch* out of a little bag, saw something that had found its way there while the bag was lying under the hedge, which led to the following sapient discourse:—

Jan. What's got there you?

Will. A blastnashun straddlebob craalun about in the nammut bag.

Jan. Straddlebob! Where ded'st leyarn to caal'n by that neyam?

Will. Why, what shoud e caal'n? Tes the right neyam esn ut?

Jan. Right neyam? No! Why, ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a dumbledore.

Will. I knows tes; but vur aal that, straddlebob's zo right a neyam vor'n as dumbledore ez.

Jan. Come, I'll be deyand if I doant laay thee a quart o' that.

Will. Done! and I'll ax Meyastur to-night when I goos whoam, bee't how't vool.

Accordingly, Meyastur (Mr. Phillips) was applied to by Will, who made his decision known to Jan the next morning.

Will. I zay, Jan! I axed Meyastur about that are last night.

Jan. Well: what ded ur zay?

Will. Why a zed one neyam ez jest zo vittun vor'n as tother; and he lowz a ben caald' straddlebob ever zunce the Island was vust meyad.

Jan. The devvul a hav! If that's the keeas I spooas I lost the quart.

Will. That thee hast lucky; and we'll goo down to Arreton to the Rid Lion and drink un ater we done work!"

The following poem has been printed in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' (1863), appended to a brief memoir I gave of the writer, my cousin, Mrs. Moncrieff. It was composed and written for this Glossary on her death-bed, at the Bride of Earn, near Perth. Mrs. Moncrieff was born at Wroxall, three or four miles distant from Landguard, our birth-place; and there she lived until her marriage. The poem contains some words which were not in my brother's list; and of these two or three may have been almost obsolete by the time my brother, considerably her junior, entered upon the duties of the farm. The poem has merit beyond its dialectic interest; and has justly been admired. The late Mr. Albert Way called it "charming;" and urged me to reprint it.

A DREAM OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

"I dreampt of thee, Vectis, and thine, as of yore:
 Joy thou in thy change, while mine I deplore.
 My dream was of seeking for emmets again,
 For my pheasants, in nooks made soft by the rain.
 I was climbing the shoot at the side of the butt;
 The path by a founder of hummock was shut.
 So I lopped o'er the fence to the ramshackled shed,
 Where cattle was foddered, and mud calves were fed.
 For good cowed milk, thought I, this will do;
 But the kittle was empty; the cows were assue.
 A man in a corner, in smock frock and strog,
 Lolled, lazily sorting the mores and the logs;
 For he grubbed like a want; one source of his pelf,
 Being, trapping the heaving blind roamer himself:
 A larapping fellow, a native I'll vouch
 By his hybrid gait, twixt a lounge and a slouch.
 He was dunch as a plock; and fully as dull;
 Then, inwardly grumbling, he handled a zull
 Which he wistfully tighted from right hand to left;
 And then declined meddling because of the heft.

From a neighbour's small bargain, a plot of few lugs
 He cultures as garden, and as freehold hugs ;
 Where too, among greens, small fruits, and ruds,
 A wire stops the hare, as nibbling she scuds.
 Out thence the fleet comer never will go ;
 But wait, in close covert, the thuckster's 'So, ho.'
 The cur at his heel can larger game harry,
 A lank scaithy whelp, trained to fetch and to carry,
 As he skulks through the copses for sparods and ledgers,
 Which he stealthily sells to fhatchers and hedgers.
 He, with the long yawn of habitual delay,
 Said, 'Tell me aneuse the time of the day ;
 The duck's coming on ; I'll be off in astore,
 The fry will be burnt, though 'twas swimming galore :
 My Gimmer's at market ; one calf she will sell,
 Reserving the lebb, pluck, and haslet as well.
 I know she was hindered on peering the flick ;
 But there she is coming ; and just in the nick.
 No empty backcoming whenever she roams ;
 And now 'tis a griskin that on her head bomes ;
 Why behold her, close by, just only there look,
 Nighst the old gallybeggan, by the corn pook.
 We'll through the church litten, and leather that troop
 Kicking there up a dust, all high cock-a-hoop.'
 Fate hangs on a moment ; whilst going they stood,
 A waddling, clamorous pair and their brood,
 From the dwyes of the withy-hed where they dived,
 For a feast on the long earth-bred eaces arrived.
 When, wo to the mallard ! a death-dirge his quack,
 With her younglings his mate a widow went back.
 Then I said, 'Ducks will serve where one cannot get geese :'
 He leered and slunk off, just drawling out 'Ees.'
 Then waking, dream, dreamer were lost without trace,
 Leaving Vectis identical only in place."

The following extracts are in point, both as showing Major Smith's perception of deviations from strict local pronunciation, and as examples of the dialect.

"Did you read Zeary Tullidge's evidence in 'The Hampshire Independent' ? There was some pretty genuine Isle of Wight dialect, with one or two exceptions, where they make her say 'werry' instead of 'very.' This she never pronounced in that way 'I'll be bound vor't.' Who ever heard an Isle of Wight person talk like that ? Noobody upon the feyace of the yeath I know ! They can pronounce the V well enough in the Island ; and of all other letters in the alphabet they use it the most frequently, and almost invariably instead of the F ; more particularly when that letter is the leading consonant. For instance, they would not say, 'The first frost froze the floor ;' but 'the vust vrost vroze the vloor :' therefore it is not likely wold Zeary called *very* 'werry.'"

HANTS COUNTY SESSIONS.

Saturday, October 26, 1844.

“Sarah Meader (17) was charged with stealing half-a-crown from the widow Tullage, a garrulous old dame o’er whose brows the snows of nearly eighty winters had passed. The manner of her giving her evidence created no little amusement in the Court. ‘That ere gal,’ said she, ‘cum into my house a vortnight gorn by, an axed me if I wanted a cap. I zed I didn’t as I know’d on. She axed zixpence for un; then yourpence. I took dreepence out o’ th’ zugar pot a’ top o’ the dresser, where zhe zet, and gid her vor un. There was a pus in the pot wi’ a half-crown in un. She had un thirty years; and she could recollect the giver; and the pus had sliding rings, and a hole in the middle to put the money in. I took out the pus, and zhe zid un; and then I gid her a apple to make ur a pudden, and I put the pus in the pot agen, and when zhe was gone the pus was gone. I never zid ur take un, cause I turned my back to ur, and he hadn’t got eyes in un; but I heer’d summat rattle, and there was ne’er a child there, nor nobody else wasn’t there; no, nobody, neither chick nor child. I wexed very much about un; but I never zid the pus agen. A thief and a liar be two o’ the worst things in the wordle. Zhe dedn’t lave me a hapenny to help myself, and I be zebnty-zebn, and ben a slave all my life.’

“The old woman was again placed at the bar, and being desired to look at the prisoner again, she exclaimed, ‘No, no, I never wants to zee her veace agen. I ded zay I thought zhe waan’t zoo tall; but zhe had un. My zight edn’t very good, but that be zhe;’ and turning round she exclaimed to the prisoner with great vehemence of manner, ‘Ye huzzy, what do ’e think ull become o’ ee? The devil ’ull have ’ee as zure as thee beest alive. Thee ought to ha’ thee vlesh flogged from thee boanes, to zarve a poor ould woman zo.’”

The use of the present for the past tense in the verb *to come*, exemplified in the foregoing report, is universal in the Isle of Wight and throughout Hampshire also; and it is by no means confined to the uneducated. In the course of the Tichborne trial the faulty orthography of the Claimant’s writing was commented on. The Lord Chief Justice remarked that the letters of the real Sir Roger were not free from grammatical errors; and he instanced an example of the use of the present instead of the past tense, not knowing that this very fact tended to show his Hampshire origin, and that this peculiar error would not be likely to occur in the writing or speaking of a Londoner.

A clever poem which appeared in ‘Punch’ in 1855, is, like the above report, convicted of mistakes which prove, as my brother remarks, that it could not well have been written by a native of the Island.

A ZONG (AS) ZUNG AT ZHORREL HARVEST WHOAM!

(Metre and Idiom purely Isle of Wight.)

- “ O Tommus, young Tommus, wot bist thee about,
Wee that bit o’ rooap, aal zo thic’ an zo ztout;
Dost meun un aal round, theek there pooast vor to goo,
Vor to vazten an hitch up the wold cow theretoo?”
- “ Now Dannul, now Dannul, the wold cow may rooam,
Vrom here to Zowthamton, or vurder vrom whooam;
Akcardun as her inclanaations med be
Zhe med bide, or med waander, tes all won to me.”
- “ Then Tommus, young Tommus, I’d warrant me now,
Thee bist ’gwine off to markett, wee vather’s old zow,
And thee’s t vound out a string round her hind lig to tye,
To hender the wold gal vrom zayun ‘good bye.’”
- “ Now Dannul, thee noaze az zhe bear’t to be zold,
Vor banknotes, or peeaper, vor zilver, nor goold;
Vor the wold zow zhall zleeap we her littel wons still,
Vor to keep her be vather’s intenshun and will.”
- “ Now Tommus, young Tommus, that rooap I wool zware
Thee meanst vor a haalter, to hould the gray maare,
Wen down to theek hosspnd thou leadst her to drink,
Where the green waatercraces grows vine on the brink.”
- “ Now Dannul, now Dannul, thee bist tellun a lie,
I doan’t lade the maare to the hosspnd, not I;
’Tes my gurt brother Will, he now looks aater she,
’Tes Will minds the maare ’tes, thee noaze and not me.”
- “ Then Tommus, young Tommus, come tell me, I proy,
About theek there rooap, both the waarfore an whoy;
Zay wot bist thee gwine, wee he vor to doo,
Zpeake Tommus, young Tommus, zpeak out, and zpeak true.”
- “ Oh, Dannul, oh, Dannul, the truth I wool zpeak,
I’m zick o’ my loife, vor a young ooman’s zeak;
’Tes along o’ Zuanner, I axed her to wed,
‘Goolong thee gurt zoat, no I wunt,’ then zhe zed.
- “ I zought vor to meak her my broide and my deear,
But zhe wus both crewel, an cross, an seeweere;
An I’m meakun a zlipknot to hang myzelf wee,
Vrom the dead branch as grows vrom the wold warnut tree.”

From a Contributor to Punch. (Oct., 1855.)

- “ Thank you for the Isle of Wight zong. The man who wrote it seems to know the Isle of Wight dialect pretty well, although I do not think he is a native, as you will perceive in the last verse he has used a *w* instead of a *v*. This a true native *never does*; and he also calls it *Harvest Whoam*. The natives, that is, the country folks, invariably call it ‘Whoam Harvest.’ He is probably a London visitor who has lived some time in the Island, and mixed with the working people a good deal.

“Dr. Gaunt of Shanklin, a retired naval surgeon, used to say that he could speak five languages, French, Italian, Spanish, English, and Isle of Wight; but he could not speak Isle of Wight; nor do I believe any person can who was not born there, or who had not passed his earlier days there. Even the late Dr. Wavell (of Newport), who prided himself on knowing it well, I have heard pronounce words as no true Isle of Wight countryman ever did.

“In the above song there are a few other words misspelt, as ‘old’ for ‘wold’; ‘zold’ for ‘zoold’; ‘hould’ for ‘hoould’; ‘watercraces’ for ‘watersgraces’; ‘lade’ for ‘lead’; ‘proy’ for ‘praay’; and ‘whoy’ for ‘whaay.’”

The following song, which constituted part of the vocal entertainment at the home-harvest at Landguard, I give from memory. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has printed two versions of it in his ‘Nursery Rhymes’ for the Percy Society, 1844. It will be seen that mine is more complete. In 1834 Mr. Buckstone introduced it in ‘The May Queen’; but very imperfectly. In a note to the printed copy he says, “This song was sung about the streets of London more than forty years ago, by an old street-singer, who never sang any other; the late Mr. Charles Dibden, the younger, who had heard him, wrote the words from recollection, and at my request presented me with a copy.”—J. B. B. It will be seen that, on comparing it with mine, it is a poor paraphrase, void of all the spirit and character of the original.

1.

The old carrion crow he sat upon an oak,
 Fol the rol, the rol, the rol, the rido.
 And he saw a saucy tailor cutting out a coat,
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

2.

“Wife, go and fetch me my arrow and my bow,”
 Fol the rol, &c.
 “That I may shoot this old carrion crow
 That cries caa, caa, caa,”
 Fol the rol, &c.

3.

The tailor he shot, but he missed his mark;
 Fol the rol, &c.
 And he shot his neighbour’s old sow through and through the
 heart,
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

4.

“Wife, go and fetch me some treacle in a spoon ;”
 Fol the rol, &c.
 “For our neighbour’s old sow is gone into a swoon ;”
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

5.

“Od dang it,” cried the tailor, “I don’t care a louse,”
 Fol the rol, &c.
 “For we shall have chitterlings, black puddings, and souse ;”
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

6.

Oh, the bells they did ring, and the bells they did toll ;
 Fol the rol, &c.
 And the little pigs squeak’d for the old sow’s soul ;
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

We have here the arrow and the bow ; the treacle (probably the theriac composition so extolled as a curative) ; and the satirical *finale*, which claim for the song a far higher antiquity than the other versions denote ; and one of these is of the time of Charles I.

I have heard, in my boyish days, on rural festive occasions in the Isle of Wight, songs quite as ancient, but of which I only retain the tunes and a few words ; and others of later date, but old, such as “’Twas on a misty morning, and cloudy was the weather, I met an old man clothed all in leather ;” one, the story of a husband journeying from Lancashire to London to be examined by a legal board “to see whether he was a witch or no,” beginning, “As I was searching the records Of noblemen, both dukes and lords ;” “How Moth the Miller caught his mare ;” “Ben Jonson a beggar from Scotland came, leaving his wallet behind him ;” “I am Ormond the brave, did you ne’er hear talk of me ?” “When William crossed the Bayne water ;” “A walking and a talking in the sweet month of May ;” “Oh, where have you been to, so charming and young ?” (it was, “to London to see the king crowned.”) “The Hyde Park Peacock,” etc. My aunt, Mrs. Roach of Arreton Manor, remembered the tune to which Tom Moore’s “When in death I shall calm recline” was set given to an old popular song she had often heard in her youth. Moore states that he picked up the air in Ireland.

I cannot find that a dialogue between two ravens has appeared in print. It is especially curious, as having its counterpart in the Weald of Kent. In Sussex I have failed to find anything analogous.

First Raven. Mare dead ! mare dead !

Second Raven. Where ? Where ?

First Raven. Down in Quarr Copse. Down in Quarr Copse.

Second Raven. Is she fat ? Is she fat ?

First Raven. Bare bones. Bare bones.

Second Raven. Let her rot. Let her rot.

I have two versions of that of the Weald of Kent. The one is :

First Raven. Dead sheep ! Dead sheep !

Second Raven. Where about ? Where about ?

First Raven. In the marsh dyke. In the marsh dyke.

Peck his eyes out. Peck his eyes out.

Second Raven. May I come ? May I come ?

First Raven. Come a' ; come a'. (Come all.)

This I have from Mr. Henry Latter of Harbourne House, near Boar's Isle. The other, given me by the late Mr. Wildish of Rochester (a Wealden man), more closely resembles that of the Isle of Wight, the scene being laid in the marsh (probably Romney Marsh); and the reply to "Is she fat?" being "All glure; all glure," equivalent to the "Bare bones" of the Isle of Wight version. In Jamieson's Dictionary "glure" is rendered "dirt."

SUPERSTITIONS.

A LOAF baked on Good Friday was put by to serve, with other things, for looseness in calves.

The death of the master or mistress was announced to the bees.

A robin pecking at the window was supposed to foretell a death in the family.

The flight of magpies to the right or to the left, and the number of the birds, foretold good or bad luck, and happy or disastrous events.

Ravens are birds of ill omen ; and their presence near dwellings presage death. The acute sense of smell in these birds may attract them to diseased persons. My sister-in-law told me that previous to the death (from fever) of one of her children at Landguard two ravens sat daily in the lime trees near the house, and did not leave until the child was buried.

Rising before the sun on St. Patrick's day, and sowing seed, would make the flowers double.

The key and bible divination to discover a thief has descended to the present generation ; and the same with the belief in "cunning men," supposed also to have the power to discover concealed money.

Belief in witches still lingers here and there. A friend writes : "There was a legend of an old woman, who lived about Hale Common or Arreton, for a frolic turning herself into a hare ; and when close run by the hounds of Mr. Thatcher of Wackland, made her escape through the keyhole of the door." It was at Wackland a story was told of a witch coming to the door in the form of a black cat, when the cook, who was frying pancakes, threw a spoonful of boiling lard upon it, which caused the cat to run off crying with pain. The reputed witch was afterwards known to have had a great sore on her back.

The belief in supernatural influences at the erection of churches is of very early origin, and it appears to point to the period of transition from paganism to Christianity. That connected with Godshill church is, that when the materials for building were collected in a field below, they were removed, at night, to the elevated spot on which the church now stands. The field from which the building stones were removed is called the Devil's Acre.

Watching the corpse at night was a general custom ; usually by a couple of men, who often told of what they had seen or heard of the supernatural.

In Fairies and Night Mares there yet lingers a belief. The former, in one version of the building of Godshill church, are prominent actors ; to them are ascribed the circular growths of fungi upon the

downs, the fossil echini, etc. The Night Mare not only visits the bed-chamber, but also the stables. On one occasion, noticing that a particular horse was in profuse perspiration, I was told that probably the old hag (hags and witches are usually old) had been riding it in the night. Horse-shoes are everywhere nailed in proximity to stables as a protection against evil influences.

Ladies in white, not of earthly mould, were once supposed to be seen, at certain times, in a long yew and box walk which reached from Landguard to Hook's Hill, towards Shanklin; and one of Miss Johnson's sonnets¹ is an Invocation to a spirit said to haunt Wroxall Down, upon which are ancient tumuli. Upon the Down of St. Boniface adjoining is a Wishing Well, a relic of pagan superstitious practices of which so much has been recorded and so much yet survives. Here the popular belief is, that if the well be reached without once looking back, any wish formed while drinking the water will certainly be granted. The story goes that the lads and lasses of the neighbourhood used to resort to the well to deck it with garlands of flowers; and that vessels were wont to lower their topmasts as they passed in view of the sacred spot.

CUSTOMS.

PERAMBULATIONS by children at Shrovetide, called "Shroving," I suppose are now quite extinct. They were almost so, some thirty years since, when, as my brother writes, he only knew of a single instance of the giving of cakes, formerly a common custom; and that was at Wroxall Farm. Cakes were provided at all the farm-houses, and distributed to parties of children who attended in the morning, singing with loud drawling monotony:

A shroven, a shroven, we be come a shroven;
 A piece of bread, a piece of cheese, a piece of your fat bacon,
 Or one or two doughnuts, all of your own maken.
Chorus: A shroven, a shroven; we be come a shroven.

¹ This is not included in the volume of sonnets by Mary F. Johnson, London: Longman & Co. 1810.

A shroven, a shroven ; we be come a shroven ;
 Nice meat in a pie ; my mouth be very dry ;
 I wish é was as well a wet ; I'd sing the louder for a nut.
Chorus : A shroven, a shroven ; we be come a shroven.

Doughnuts and pancakes appear to have been given formerly ; but in later times these more expensive dainties had given place to small, plain, flat cakes ; and these, instead of being home-made, were usually ordered in plentiful store of the baker.

There was another song sung about eighty or ninety years since by the children of the towns and larger villages, but on what particular day is not recorded. They went from house to house, and each received a cake (not a Shrovecake) and a little wooden cup of ale. Mr. Crew of Portsmouth, a native of the western part of the island, from whom my brother had the particulars, had been accustomed, when a child, to join the strollers and to sing with them. The song ran thus :—

A sale, a sale in our town ;
 The cup is white, and the eal is brown ;
 The cup is made from the ashen tree ;
 And the eal is brew'd from good barlie.
Chorus : Cake and eal, cake and eal,
 A piece of cake and a cup of eal ;
 We'll sing merrily one and all
 For a piece of cake and a cup of eal.

Little maid, little maid, troll the pin,
 Open the door and we'll all vall in¹ ;
 Give us a cake and some eal that's brown,
 And we don't keer a fig vor the sale in the town.
Chorus : Cake and eal, &c.

Troll the pin. This is the same as the more common “tirl the pin,” which occurs in old ballads ; as—

“Then John he arose, and to the door goes,
 And he tirl'd, and he tirl'd at the pin ;
 The lass she took the hint, and to the door she went ;
 And she let her true love in.”

Colonel Joseph H. Jolliffe writes : “ ‘Tirling the pir’ is still used in Scotland. I heard a lady in Edinburgh use the expression, when my attention was arrested by a ring over a twisted bar of iron at the door of an old house near Holyrood Palace. By moving the ring up

¹ *vall in* means to stand in rank while the cake and ale are given to each.

and down the bar, a noise is created to call the inmates to open the door ; thus answering the same purpose as a knocker."

Seed-sowing and sheep-shearing had their festivals ; but the chief was the home-harvest, when a substantial hot supper was provided for all ; and this was followed by beer-drinking, smoking, and singing. The following was the song of the evening, in which all joined :

Here's a health unto our Master,
The founder of the feast ;
And we pray to God in heaven,
His soul may be at rest ;
That everything may prosper,
Whatever he takes in hand,
For we are all his servants,
And all at his command.
So drink, boys, drink, and see that you do not spill ;
For if you do, you shall drink two,
For it is our Master's will.

Here's a health unto our Mistress, who brews for us good beer ;
She is an honest woman, and giveth us good cheer ;
For she's a good provider, abroad as well as at home.
Fill it up to the brim, and toss it off clean,
For this is our Harvest-home.
So drink, boys, drink, etc.

If the entire families of the men-folk did not attend the feast, they were not forgotten. The remnants, ever substantial, were sent to their homes. Home-harvest, or harvest-home, is now a custom of the past. I can boast of having assisted in early life at four ; at North Stoneham and Nursling near Southampton ; and at Landguard and Apse in the Isle of Wight.

S A Y I N G S.

WHEN St. Catharine wears a cap,
Then all the Island wears a hat.

When the clay beats the sand,
Then 'tis merry England.

When the sand beats the clay,
Then, Old England, well-a-day.

The moon. A Saturday's new, and a Zunday's full ;
Never did no good, and never wul.

A Saturday's moon,
Once in seven years it comes too soon.

When the oak leaves come before the ash,
We shall only have a gentle splash ;
But when the ash is before the oak,
Then England may expect a soak.

A rainbow by night is the shepherd's delight ;
A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

Evening red and morning grey,
Are sure signs of a fine day.

If the ice be strong enough to bear a man before Christmas, it
will not bear a goose after.

The last two winters have not verified this saying.

Mares' tails and a mackerel sky,
Not four and twenty hours dry.
A mackerel sky and mares' tails
Make lofty ships carry low sails.

If Candlemas day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight :
If Candlemas day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone and won't come again.

When the wind is in the east
'Tis good for neither man nor beast.

Magpies. One, sorrow ; two, mirth ;
Three, joy ; four, a birth.

But for the robin and the wren,
A spider would o'ercome a man.

If we here accept the Robin and the Wren as representing insect-
iverous birds in general, and the Spider as all classes of destructive
insects, this old saying is founded upon experience, and should be
impressed upon every child in every school and at home.

SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND GAMES.

SOME Sports and Pastimes of remote antiquity have descended to our days, modified happily, but not extinguished. Bull-baiting has left a trace at Brading in the iron ring by which the bull was confined when attacked by the dogs. Cock-fighting has a visible record in a public house between Branston and Hale, called the "Fighting Cocks." This game was universal from the time of the Romans, and probably in that of the Britons. It was until a late day pursued with ardour all over the island. The Isle of Wight cocks have fought at Westminster against those of all England; and when they have been sent to Newport with a load of wheat have been known to fetch more money than the wheat itself. I can find no trace of the atrociously barbarous practice of throwing at cocks at Shrovetide, once common throughout England; nor of burying the live bodies of geese or other birds, and throwing or shooting at them, common near Rochester within the memory of man. Foxes were not indigenous, and are of a very recent introduction. Otters and badgers are almost, if not quite, extinct. Bowling Greens were common. Sir John Oglander speaks of one upon St. George's Down, between Arreton and Newport, which was resorted to by the chief gentry of the island; and one was made for the amusement of Charles I, when confined in Carisbrooke Castle.

The chief Pastime, not yet, I believe, extinct, is of a dramatic kind. It is a performance at Christmas by itinerant companies of lads and young men, called in the Island, Christmas Boys; in Sussex, Mummers; and in Kent, the Seven Champions. It belongs to the class of mediæval Mysteries and Moralities, if we may infer from the *Dramatis Personæ*, and is probably made up of more than one of the old compositions.

Mr. Henry Slight has published one version, "compiled from and collated with," he states, "several curious ancient black-letter editions."¹ The characters are somewhat different from those in the Isle of Wight version, and the language is also somewhat grander; while both are full of anachronisms and inconsistencies. It has Alexander, the Turkish Knight, Agricola, St. George, Galgacus, the

¹ Christmas: his Pageant Play or Mysterie of "St. George." Portsmouth and London: 1836.

King of Egypt, and Judas; while it wants some of the personages which figure in the Isle of Wight play; and particularly that of Beelzebub, which is also wanting in a copy of the latter, sent me by Mr. W. H. Long of Portsmouth, from recollections of it as played in the western parts of the island. Colonel Jolliffe has also sent me the result of his remembrance in the eastern parts, where I heard it when a boy. The words he gives to this character are slightly different and not quite so indicative of antiquity as those of my own recollection, which are:

Here comes I, old Beelzebub;
Upon my shoulder I carries my club;
In my hand I carries my pan;
And don't you think I'm a jolly old man?¹

On Isle of Wight Games, Colonel Jolliffe writes:

“Our rustic youth play a game of great antiquity, called ‘Siege of Troy,’ which at Winchester I heard called ‘Peg Nine Holes.’ It is played by boys making use of pot-shards and pan-tiles for men. When at Muscat, in Arabia, I saw two Arab merchants playing a somewhat similar game. Nearly every stable bin, as far as I can recollect, had a ‘Siege of Troy’ cut on the lid of it.”

“The Roman game of ‘Five Stones’ is played with a difference, with nine knuckle bones. It is called ‘Nine Bones,’ and it requires some dexterity in playing.”

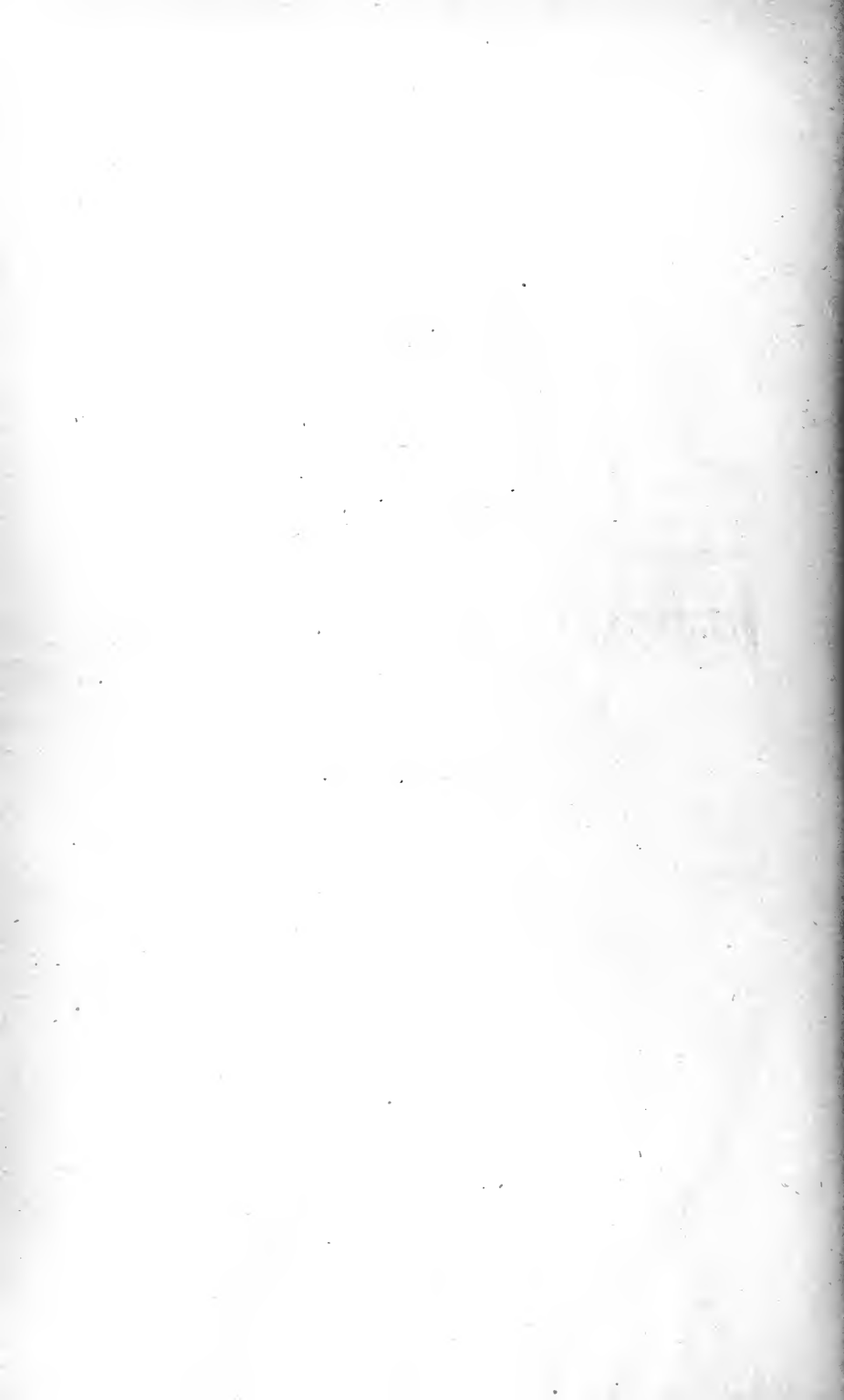
“The game of Skittles is also altered from nine pins to four, and is called ‘Four Corners.’”

“The game of ‘Buck, Buck, how many fingers do I hold up?’ is common to Hampshire in general; and I believe is so everywhere: a game very similar is popular in Italy. I am pleased with the opportunity of mentioning this game here, because, some time since, I was not a little surprised to find it recorded in *Petronius Arbiter*, with such particulars that the identity is palpable; and the most remarkable feature is the name ‘Buck,’ which is ‘Bucca.’ At his celebrated feast Trimalchio, in the plenitude of delight, mounts a favourite boy upon his back, when the sportive companion, suiting action to words, slaps his master’s shoulders, and cries ‘Bucca, Bucca, quot sunt hic?’”

¹ The various versions of this Christmas Play would probably be worth printing. They do not come within the scope of the Dialect Society.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN
OXFORDSHIRE.

BY MRS. PARKER.



P R E F A C E.

THESE are Additions to my former Glossary, with a list of Words which exhibit varieties of Pronunciation.

I think a short explanation of the Grammar of the Dialect may make the phrases which I have used as examples more easily understood.

I is used both as nominative and objective, unless there be a strong emphasis on the preceding word, when *me*, pronounced *ma* [mu], is substituted: 'Er's agwain *wi' ma.*' [Uurz ugwai'n 'wi mu.]

Thee is much used for *thy*; as—'Ast 'ad *thee* breakfast?' [Ust ad dhee brek·fust?] But if *thee* be placed before the verb, *thy* would often follow it:—'Ast *thee* 'ad *thy* breakfast?' *Thy* is always used when the word is emphatic.

'*Ee* is the usual word for *him*. 'I sin 'ee' [Uuy sin ee]; but if *sin* (saw) or *I* were emphasized, 'im would be used; as—'I sin 'im,' 'I sin 'im.'

Un is also used for *him* and *it*. *Give* is often contracted to *gi'*, but is *gis* in the present tense; sometimes *gist* after *thee*—'I *gis* 'em,' 'Us *gis* 'em,' 'Thee *gist* 'er,' &c. A few short sentences will illustrate the use of *give* with *un*:—'Gin I,' Give it me. 'Give I 'im' is also said, but never 'Give I *un.*' 'I *gis* 'n,' I give him. 'I shall *gin* summut,' I shall give him something. *Un* is also used in many other ways, especially when, by eliding a letter in another word, it can be joined to it; as—'I went *win,*' I went with him. 'I shall *sin,*' I shall see him. But 'I sin *un*' would be quite inadmissible, *un* not being used after a word ending with *n*; it should be expressed by 'I sin 'im,' or 'I sin ee.'

She is only used as an emphatic objective; as—‘I sin *she*.’

With is always *wi*, and is often joined to another word; as—‘Wos done *wit*?’ What have you done with it?

We is used for *us*, and *us* for *we*; thus—‘Em ’l lay it to *we*.’ [Um l lai t tú wee.] ‘*Us* went *wi*’ they, and ‘er went *wi*’ *we*.’ [Us went wi dhai, un uur went wi wee.] But if any preceding word were emphatic, *us* must be substituted for *we*; as—‘Er went *wi*’ *us*.’ *Us* is often said for *me*:—‘*Gis* (give us) that thar’ [Gis dhat dhaa’r], Give me that.

‘*Em* is used for *they*, but not conversely, unless the word be emphatic, or mean any persons in particular, when *they* is always used instead of ‘em; as—‘I yerd *they* acomin’.’ [Uuy yuurd dhai ukuum’in.] ‘*They* wun’t never do nuth’n.’ [Dhai wunt nev’uur doo nuth’n.]

Those also becomes *they*, or *they thar* [dhai dhaa’r], and sometimes *them*; as—‘I ’a got *they* (or *they thar*) papers t’ carr.’ [Uuy u got dhai pai’puurz tú kyaa’r.]

These is expressed by *thase*, or *thase yer*, and *these particular ones* by *thase uns*.

In words of one syllable ending with *t* the final letter is commonly omitted; as—‘Wun ’er?’ Won’t she? ‘Dun a?’ Don’t he? (Doesn’t he?)

I must ask the English Dialect Society to excuse any fault in this small Supplement. My best thanks are due to the Rev. Professor Skeat for his suggestions and kind offer to read over the proof sheets.

ANGELINA PARKER.

19, Worcester Terrace, Oxford.

26 April, 1881.

LIST OF PRONUNCIATIONS.

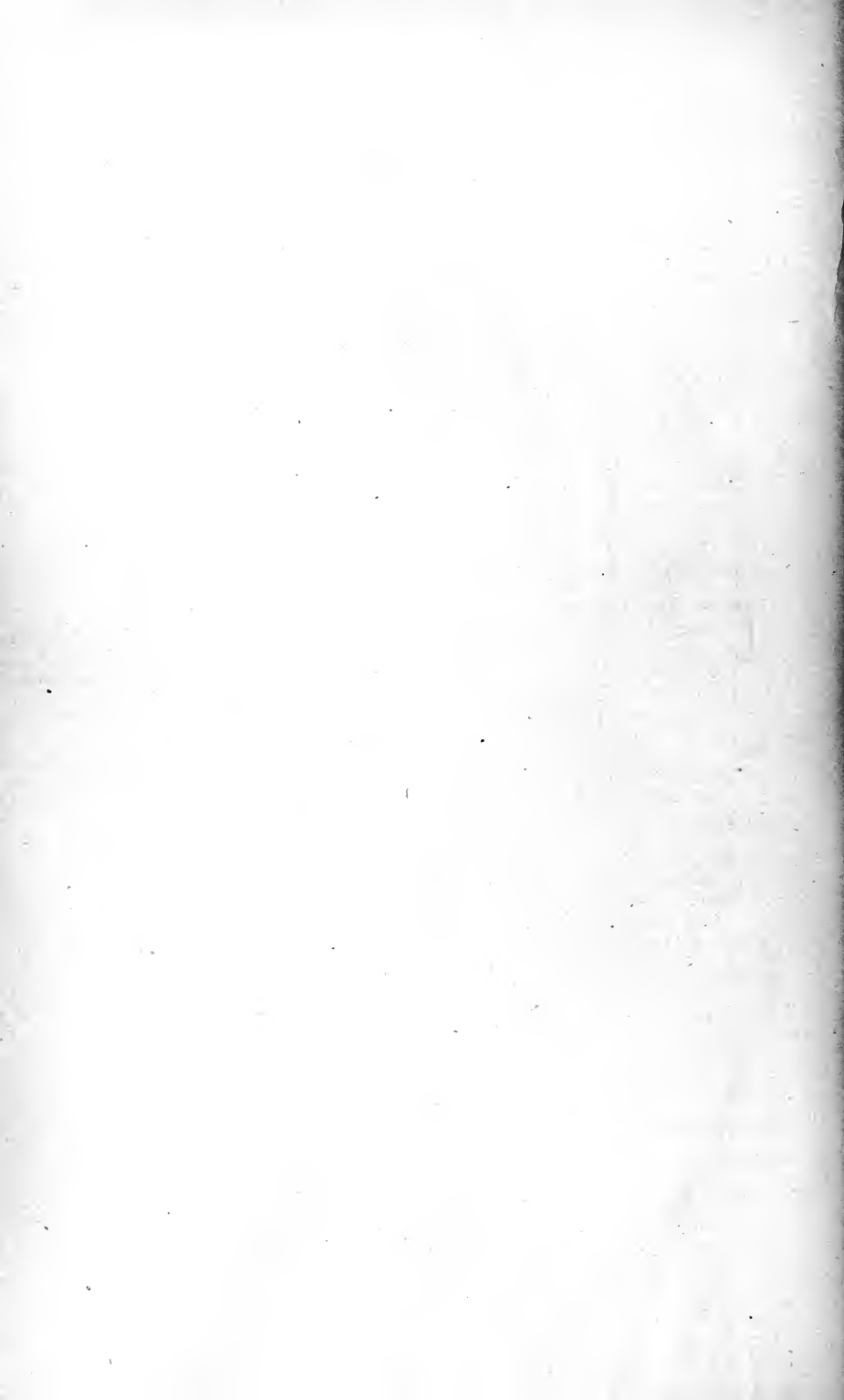
[This list includes words which only differ from standard English in pronunciation.]

- Aps [aps], hasp.
 Ar [aa'r], hare, air, hair.
 Arou [uruuwt:], without.
 Arrands [aar'unz], errands.
 Athout [udhuuwt:], without.
 Attackted [utak'tid], attacked.
 Ax, Ex, Ast, ask.
- Bacca [bak'u], tobacco.
 Barfuted [baa'rfut'id], barefooted.
 Beeand [biaand:], beyond.
 Bond [bond], band (of straw, for binding up sheaves).
 Boord [boo'urd], board.
 Bööship [buosh'ip], bishop.
 Bracers [brai'suurz], braces.
 Bretch [brech], breach.
 Buckut [buk'uat], bucket.
 Byem [byem:], beam.
- Caafenter [kyaa'fntuur], carpenter.
 Caufin [kau'fin], coffin. (*Holton.*)
 Chef [chef], chief.
 Chep [chep], cheap.
 Chet [chet], cheat.
 Churm [chuurm], churn.
 Claath [klaa'th], cloth.
 Cockshaver [kok'shai'vuur], cockchafer.
 Contrairy [kontrai'ri], contrary.
 Cööm [kuom], comb.
 Coorse [koo'rs], coarse, course.
 Coot [koo't], coat. (*Holton, &c.*)
 Craal [kraa'l], crawl.
 Crack'rywar [krak'riwaar], crockery.
- Crem [krem], cream.
 Crickuts [krik'uuts], the game of cricket.
 Crom [krom], cram.
 Curchy [kuur'chi], curtsey.
 Curful [kyuur'fl], careful.
- Daater [daa'tuur], daughter.
 Dar [daa'r], dare.
 Daunt [dau'nt], do not. (*Holton.*)
 Distury [distuurv:], disturb.
 Doer [doo'ür], door.
 Draa [draa], draw.
 Drev [drev], drove.
 Drunch [drunch], drench.
- Eeant, Eent [ee'unt, ee'nt], is not. (*Holton, &c.*)
 Ees [ee'z], his.
 Eff [ef], eft.
 Elum [el'um], elm. (*Holton.*)
 Emmut [em'ut], emmet, ant.
 Eempt [emt], *v.* empty.
- Far [faa'r], fair.
 Farden [faa'rdn], farthing.
 Fëace [fee'üs], face. (*Islip.*)
 Febawerry [feb'uwer'i], February.
 Fet [fet], fetch.
 Filbeard [fil'beerd], filbert.
 Fitches [fich'iz], vetches. (*Yarnton, thatches.*)
 Flay [flai], a flea.
 Floer [floo'ür], floor.
 Follows [fol'uz], fallows.
 Frannel [fran'ul], flannel.

F'un [fun], found.
 Fyestis [fyes'tiz], feasts.
 Gee, Gin [gee, gin], give, gave.
 Gom [guom], gum.
 Goold [goold], gold.
 Gathered [godh'uurd], gathered (plucked).
 Grauped [grau'pd], groped. (*Bloxham, near Banbury.*)
 Grinstun [grin'stun], grindstone.
 Gyallus [gyal'us], gallows.
 Gyardin [gyaa'rdin], garden. (*Wolvercote, &c.*)
 Gyasly [gyaa'sli], ghastly.
 Imperdunce [impuur'duns], impudence.
 Inun [uuy'nun], onion.
 Isterdy [is'tuurdi], yesterday.
 It [it], yet.
 Jarge [jaa'rj], George. (*Witney, &c.*)
 Jenawerry [jen'uwerr'i], January.
 Ketch [kech], catch.
 Kyanne [kuuy'an'], cayenne.
 Kyes [kyes'], case.
 Laylock [lai'lok], lilac.
 Led [led], lead, lain, laid, to lead.
 Lef [lef], leaf.
 Lest [lest], least.
 Levs [levz], leaves.
 Liv [liv], lief. (*Lev, Yarnton.*)
 Maly [mai'li], Amelia. (*Blackthorn.*)
 Mar [maa'r], mare.
 Mercury [maa'kuuri], mercury.
 Marvuls [maa'rvlz], marbles.
 Mawnt [mau'nt], must not. (*Holton.*)
 Mericle [mer'ikl], miracle.
 Mi'al [muuy'ul], Michael.
 Mishure [mizh'uur], measure.
 Moor [moo'ür], more.
 Mosheroom [maush'uuroom], mushroom.
 Mowld [muuwld], mould.
 Must, Mwust [must, mwust], most.
 Muv [muv], move.
 Nable [nai'bl], navel.

Nistis [nis'tiz], nests.
 Ood [uod], wood.
 Oond, Wownd [oo'nd, wuuwnd], a wound.
 Oors [oo'rs], hoarse.
 Oosted [uos'tid], worsted.
 Opiniated [oapin'iaitid], opinionated.
 Orch [orch], arch.
 Orgin [au'rgin], organ.
 Paawul [paa'wül], pool. (*Leafield.*)
 Patrun [pat'run], pattern. (*Woodstock.*)
 Pays [paiz], peas.
 Pedicut [ped'ikut], petticoat.
 Pibble [pib'l], pebble.
 Pictur [pik'tuur], picture.
 Pool [poo'ül], a pole. (*Holton, &c.*)
 Poortmantle [poo'rtman'tl], portmanteau.
 Poortmedda [poo'rtmed'u], portmeadow.
 Prensly [prens'li], presently.
 Prespire, Prespiration [prespuuy'r, prespuurai'shun], perspire, perspiration.
 Pretty [pret'i], pretty.
Pronouns, possessive.
 Mine . . . Ourn.
 Thine . . . Yourn.
 'Isn, 'ern . . . Tharn.
 Püt [put], put.
 Pwust [pwust], post.
 Ratten [rat'n], rotten.
 Raunk [ronk], *adj.* rank.
 Razzor [raz'uur], razor.
 Razzum [raz'um], Rozzum, rosin.
 Rether [redh'uur], rather.
 Ribbin, Ribb'n [rib'in, rib'n], ribbon.
 Rid [rid], rode.
 Rip [rip], to reap.
 Rom [rom], ram.
 Ror [ror], roar.
 Rowt [ruuwt], a rut.
 Ruf [ruf], roof.
 Saa [saa], a saw.
 Sate [sait], seat.
 Scratchetty [skrach'uti], crotchety.
 Sraunch, Sraanch [skrau'nch, skraa'nch], crunch.

- Sem [sem], seam.
 Sheer [sheer], share.
 Shef, Shev [shef, shev], sheaf.
 Sheffle [shef'l], shuffle.
 Shem [shem], shame.
 Sheth [sheth], sheath.
 Shev [shev], *v.* shave, shove (to push).
 Shevvins [shev'inz], shavings.
 Shilf [shilf], shelf.
 Showlder [shuuw'lduur], shoulder.
 Shurry [shuur'i], sherry.
 Sithors [sidh'uurz], scissors.
 Slat [slat], slate.
 Sojer [soa'juur], soldier. (*Witney*, saaw'ldeer [saaw'ldeer].)
 Solly [sol'i], Sally.
 Soor [soo'ur], sore.
 Soord [soo'urd], sword.
 Sparagrass [spar'ugraa's], asparagus.
 Speckittles [spek'kitlz], spectacles.
 Spet [spet], to spit.
 Star [staa'r], stare.
 Stiddy [stid'i], steady.
 Stock'ns [stok'nz], stockings.
 Stom [stom], stem.
 Stomp [stomp], stamp.
 Stoory [stoo'ri], falsehood.
 Stroddle [strod'l], straddle.
 Tar, Tear, Teeard [taa'r, tee'ur, tee'urd], tare, torn.
 Thereckly [dhürek'li], directly.
 Thetch [thech], thatch.
 Thevvin' [they'in], thieving.
 Thresh [thresh], thrash.
 Tommy'awk [tom'iauk], *s.* a garden tool.
 Tong [tong], tongue. (*Banbury*)
- Tossel [tos'l], tassel.
 Townd [tuuwnd], town.
 Trate [trait], treat.
 Trimble [trim'bl], tremble.
 Trishure [trizh'uur], treasure.
 Tromple [trom'pl], trample.
 Tuth [tuoth], tooth.
 Tyent [ti'ent], it is not. (*Holton*).
 Underd [un'duurd], hundred.
 Undernyeth [un'duurnyeth'], underneath.
 Unniqityes [unik'tuuy'z], iniquities.
 Waard [waa'rd], wore, worn.
 Waarm [waa'rm], warm (*Leafield*).
 Wagg'n [wag'n], waggon.
 Warnut [wau'rnut], walnut.
 Waunt [wau'nt], was not. (*Holton*).
 Whate straa [wait straa], wheat straw.
 Whosn [uozn], whose.
 Winded [wuuy'ndid], wound.
 Winned, öön [wind, uon], won.
 Wood [wuod], a hood.
 Writ [rit], wrote, written.
 Wurt [wuurt], wart.
 Yait [yai't], heat. (*Holton*).
 Yalla jaanders [yal'u jaa'nduurz], the jaundice.
 Yarly [yaa'rli], early.
 Yen [yen], *v.* yeon.
 Yes [yes], a hearse. (*Northleigh*).
 Yet, pres. and past tenses of the verb to eat.
 Yeth [yeth], heath, earth.
 Yezzi [yez'zi], easy.



XXIV. SUPPLEMENT TO

OXFORDSHIRE GLOSSARY.

[The words within square brackets are in Mr. Alex. J. Ellis' glossic.]

Above a bit [ubuv· u bit], a good deal.

Abroady [ubrau'di], *s.* out in the air; a walk: said to children.
'Come an' go *abroady* along o' I.'

Act [akt], *v.* to speak or behave affectedly; to play tricks; to tease. 'Thar Mary do *act*, sence 'er 'a lived at Oxford.' [Dhaa'r Mai'ri doo akt sens uur a livd at Auks'fuurd.] 'Na then! lens 'a no *actin*.' [Nudh'en'! lens aa noa ak'tin.]

Affront [ufrunt'], *v.* invariably used for 'offend.' 'Er's quite intirely *affronted* wi' I, 'er is.' [Uurz kwuuyt intuu'y'rli ufrun'tid wi uuy, uur iz.]

Afresh [ufresh'], *adv.* recently. 'They be come *afresh*.'

Agen [ugyen'], *prep.* against; when a certain time comes; near. 'Ee's alen'in (leaning) *agen* your warnut tree.' [Eez ulen'in ugyen' yoor wau'rnut tree.] 'I au'lus 'as a new cwut *agen* Wissuntide.' [Uuy au'lus as u neu kwut' ugyen' Wis'ntuuyd.]

Ahzy, Ah (haw) [aa'zi, aa'], *s.* the berry of the hawthorn.

Aliblaster [al'iblaa'stuur], *s.* alabaster; very fair; white. 'Thar bent no good-lookin' girls about *now*; when *I* was your age *I* was as far as *aliblaster*.' [Dhaa'r bent noa guod'luok'n gyuurlz ubuuwt 'nuuw; wen 'uuy wuz yoor aij uuy wuz uz faa'r uz al'iblaa'stuur.]

Amble about [um'bl], *v.* to tread standing corn, &c. about.

American breezers, *s.* a kind of potato.

Amindted [umuuy'ntid], *part.* willing; to have a mind to. 'I'll go when *I* be *amindted*.' [Uuy'l goa wen uuy bee umuuy'ntid.] 'If *I*'d *amindted* *I* shall dööt, an' if *I ant amindted* *I* shant.' [If uuyd umuuy'ntid uuy 'sh 'duot, un if uuy 'aa'nt umuuy'ntid uuy 'shaa'nt.]

Amsiam [am'siam], *s.* the sign '&.'

Amust, amwust [umust', umwust'], *adv.* almost.

An [an], *prep.* of. 'Bwuth *an* 'em be agwainin' to Stunsful' (Stonesfield). [Bwuth an um bee ugwai'nin tũ Stuns-fl.]

Anighst, anigh, anearst [unuuy'st, unuuy', unee'rst], *prep.* near. 'A said 'twas I as 'ut 'im, an' I never went nooer *anighst* 'n.' [U sed twuz uuy uz ut im, un uuy nev'uur went noo'uur unuuy'stn.]

Ankley [angk'li], *s.* the ancle.

Anpat [an'pat], *adj.* ready. 'Er 'd (she had) the wul stoory as *anpat* as could be.' [Uur'd dhũ wul stoo'ri uz an'pat uz cuod bee.]

Araggin' [urag'in] **an' bwunin'**, *p.* buying rags and bones.

Arg out [a:rg uuw't], *v.* to get the last word in an argument. 'I teld'n 'twas, but a *arg'd* I out 'twasn't.' [Uuy teldn twuz, but u aa'rgd uuy uuw't twuz'nt.] (An argument is seldom more than a succession of statements and flat contradictions; as, 'I knows 'tis; 'I knows *chent*.)

Arn [aa'rn], *pron.* either; *v.* to earn. 'Arn 'll do for I.' [Aa'rn I doo fuur uuy.] 'Thee medst 'av *arn* an 'em.' [Dhee midst av aa'rn an um.]

Arrantin' [aar'untin], *part.* going on errands. 'They comes to Oxford two or three times a wik a *arrantin'* (*Islip*).

Arter-claps [aa'rtuur klaps], *s.* after consequences; a relapse.

As [az, uz], *that; who.* The mummings say—

'Yer comes I *as* ant bin it (yet),
Wi' my gret yed, an' little wit;
My 'ead's sa big, an' my wit's sa small,
But I'll endeavour t' plaze ee all,' &c.

[Yuur kuumz uuy uz aa'nt bin it,
Wi muuy gret yed, un lit'l wit;
Muuy edz sũ big, un muuy wits sũ smaull,
Bt uuyl indev'uur tũ plaiz ee aul, &c.]

A-two-in-the-middle [u too in dhũ mid'l], *in two*: often used by parents to their children. 'If thee beginst any o' thy eggerevatin' ways yer, I'll cut tha clane *a-two-in-the-middle*.' [If dhee biginst en'i u dhuuy eg'urivaitin waiz yuur, uuyl kut dhũ klain u too in dhũ mid'l.]

Awever [uwev'uur], *adv.* however.

Back [bak], (I'll), *v.* used for 'I'll bet.' 'Em be gone t' Nor'ligh, *I'll back!* for I sin 'em' go by our top get (gate). [Um bee gaun tũ Naur'luuy', uuyl bak! fuur uuy sin um goa buuy uuw'r top gyet.]

¹ If emphatic, *they* would be used: 'I sin *they*.'

- Backaive** [bak'ai'v], *v.* to winnow corn through a fine sieve, called a backheaving sieve.
- Backen** [bak'n], *v.* to retard.
- Backtree** [bak'tree], *s.* the leather strap placed across the back of the trace-horse.
- Bacon dumplin** [bai'kn dump'lin], *s.* a dumpling made of bacon cut into small pieces, and mixed with sage and onions. A bacon pudding is made like a roly poly jam pudding, with the bacon, &c. substituted for jam.
- Bad doer** [bad doo'ür], *s.* an animal that does not thrive. Poor living is called 'bad dooes.'
- Bake** [baik], *v.* to toast.
- Ball o' dancin' (a)** [u baul u daa'nsin], a ball (an entertainment). A term used by old people (*Chastleton*).
- Bannystickle**, *s.* a stickleback (*Oxford*).
- Bash** [bash], *v.* to beat trees or water with a stick or bough. (Correction of *Pash* in former list.)
- Batch-cake**, *s.* a small home-made cake.
- Bate** [bait], *v.* to abate. 'I stoppt t' see if th' rain ööd 'bate a bit.' [Uuy stopt tü see if dhü rain üd bait u bit.]
- Recall** [bikau'l], *v.* to abuse. 'A *becalled* I shemful.' [U bikau'ld uuy shem'fl.]
- Beetle** [bee'tl], *s.* a large wooden mallet. 'You've got a 'ead and so 'av a beetle.' [Yoov got u ed un soa uv u bee'tl.] (A reproach for forgetfulness.)
- Beggown** [beg'gyuun], *s.* a night-dress, lit. a bed-gown.
- Begrutch** [bigruch:], *v.* to give unwillingly. 'I öödn't 'a nuthin t' et in 'er 'ouse, 'cause I knowed 'er *begrutched* I.' [Uuy uod'nt aa nuth'n tü et in uur uuws, cauz uuy noad uur bigrucht' uuy.]
- Beliked** [biluuy'kt], *p. p.* beloved. 'Em be much *beliked*.' [Um bee much biluuy'kt.]
- Berrin'** [ber'in], *s.* burying; a heap of potatoes covered with mould to protect them from the frost; a funeral.
- Best**, *v.* to take advantage of. 'Ee'll *best* ee.' [Eel best ee.]
- Better** [bet'uur], *v.* to improve in circumstances. 'Ee ant *bettered* 'issel' sens a left th' gaffer's.' [Ee aa'nt bet'uurd izself' sens u left dhü gyaf'uurz.]
- Between you an' I an' the get-pwust** (gate-post) [bitwee'n yoo un uuy un dhü gyet'pwust:], between ourselves.
- Betweenwhiles** [bitwee'nwuuy'lz], *adv.* in the interval. 'I muddles about in my gyarden *betweenwhiles*.' [Uuy mud'lz ubuuw't in muuy gyaa'rdn bitwee'nwuuy'lz.]
- Billy-call-father** [bil'i kaul faa'dhuur], *s.* weak tea. 'This is *Billy-call-father*, awever.' [Dhüs iz Bil'i kaul faa'dhuur, 'uwev'uur.]

- Black ox.** 'The *black ox* 'a trod an yer toes,' a saying which means that you have had trouble.
- Blind** [bluuynd], *adj.* When spring corn does not thrive, or grow well, it is said to 'look very *blind*.'
- Bloody warrior** [blud'i waar'iuur], *s.* the dark-coloured wallflower.
- Blou** [bluuw], *v.* to blossom; *s.* a blossom. 'My par-tree's out in *blou*.' [Muuy paa'r treez uuwt in bluuw.]
- Blowed** [blo'ad], *p. p.* Sheep that have eaten too much green food are said to be *blowed*. This often occurs when they have been kept some time on dry food, and are then turned into a field of growing 'keep.'
- Bob** [bob], *s.* an obeisance made without bending the back.
- Boffe** [bof'l], *v.* to baffle; to confuse.
- Bolton** [boal'tn], *s.* a large bundle of straw.
- Boor** [boor], *v.* to walk very fast. '*Boorin*' along.'
- Boord** [boord], *v.* to foretell. 'They 'eavy clouds *boords* rain.' [Dhai ev'i kluuwdz boor'dz rain.] 'Em wunt come arter all, I *boords*.' [Um wunt kuum aa'rtuur aul, uuy boor'dz.]
- Boughten** [bau'tn], *adj.* bought, as distinguished from home-made articles.
- Bouler** [bou'luur], *s.* a hoop (*Blackthorn*).
- Bout** [buuwt], *s.* a term used in knitting stockings; one round, or three needles, is a *bout*. It is also used in ploughing.
- Boystins** [bwaus'tinz], *s.* the first meal of milk after the cow has calved. It is not used for food. See **Churry curds**.
- Brain-basket.** 'He wasn't about when the *brain-basket* went round:' said of a person not very intelligent.
- Branny** [bran'i], *adj.* freckled.
- Brans** [branz], *s.* freckles.
- Broad (to talk)** [brau'd], *adv.* to speak with a strong provincial accent; to talk the dialect.
- Brow** [bruuw], *s.* the forehead.
- Buck** [buk], *s.* a large quantity of dirty clothes to be washed.
- Buckram** [buk'rum], *s.* 'as stiff as *buckram*': said of anything very stiff.
- Bullrag**, *v.* to scold.
- Bunt** [bunt], *v.* to plait or twist the hair up at the back of the head; *s.* a plait, or twist, coiled at the back of the head. 'Er *bunts* 'er ar up now.' [Uur bunts uur aa'r uup nuuw.] 'I sh'll do my ar in a *bunt* söön.' [Uuy sh doo muuy aa'r in u bunt suon.]
- Bunt** [bunt], *v.* to push another up a tree, &c. '*Bunt* 'n up arter I, ööl ee?' [Bunt n uup aa'rtuur uuy, uol ee?]

Burn. If your cheeks burn it is a sign that some one is talking about you, and in case they should be backbiting you, you should say—

‘Right cheek, left cheek, why do you *burn*?
Cursèd be she that doth me any ‘arm.
If it be a maid, let her be slaid,
And if it be a widow, long let her mourn;
But if it be my own true love, *burn*, cheek, *burn*.’

Burrow [buur’u], *adj.* sheltered.

Burrow-hurdle [buur’u uur’dl], *s.* a hurdle with straw drawn through it to protect the ewes and young lambs from the wind.

Byet [byet’], pres. and past tenses and p. p. of the verb to beat.

Caivins [kai’vinz]. See **Kevvins**.

Call [kaul], *s.* occasion; *v.* to abuse. ‘‘Er *called* ‘n ev’rythingk ‘er could lay ‘er tongue to’ (a very common expression). [Uur kauld n ev’rithingk uur kd lai uur tung too.]

Can, and can’t awhile [kyaan, kyaa’nt uwuuy’l], haven’t time. ‘I’ll do’t when I *can awhile*.’ [Uuy’l duot wen uuy kun uwuuy’l.] ‘I uny gothered my rosberries isterday, I *couldn’t awhile* afore.’ [Uuy un’i godh’uurd muuy rauz’buuriz is’tuurdi, uuy kuod’nt uwuuy’l ufoor’.]

Can’t abar [kyaa’nt ubaar], *v.* to dislike.

Can’t be off o’ [kyaa’nt bee auf ov], can’t help. ‘‘Em *can’t be off* o’ injoyin’ therselves.’ [Um kyaa’nt bee auf u injau’yin dhuur-sel’vz.]

Capital well [kyap’itl wel], *adv.* very well indeed.

Carr [kyaa’r], *v.* to carry.

Cast [kyaa’st], *s.* the second swarm of a hive of bees. They seldom swarm more than once.

Cast [kyaa’st], *v.* When sheep get on their backs, and are unable to get up, they are said to be ‘*cast*.’

Casu’lty [kyaz’lti], *adj.* doubtful. ‘‘Tis *casulty* weather.’ [Tiz kyaz’lti wedh’uur.] ‘Put that thar yo (ewe) in the t’other pen, ‘er’s *casu’lty*.’ [Put dhat dhaar’ yoa in dhü tudh’uur pen, uurz kyaz’lti.]

Cat’s-head [kyats’ed’], *s.* a large sort of apple.

Chackle [chak’l], *v.* to make a rattling noise. ‘The cups and saacers begun a *chackle, chackle, chackle*’ (Tale of a haunted house). Hens are said to *chackle* after laying.

Chainy oysters [chai’ni auysh’tuurz], *s.* china asters.

Chawny [chau’ni], *s.* a chaffinch.

Chent, it is not.

Chibbles [chib’lz], *s.* scallions (onions).

- Chidlins** [chid·linz] *and* chitlins, *s.* chitterlings; intestines.
- Choke** [choak], *s.* chalk. 'You be as much like 'ee, as *choke*'s like cheese.' (A saying.)
- Chook** [chuok], *v.* to throw lightly; to toss; *s.* a call-word to pigs.
- Chop** [chop], *v.* to exchange.
- Christian** [kristin], *s.* a man as distinguished from an animal.
- Churry** [chuur'i], *s.* a cherry. When the children hear the cuckoo, they say—
'Cuckoo, *churry*-tree,
Lay a egg, an' giv'n me.'
- Churry curds** [chuur'i kuurdz], *s.* the second and third meals of milk after calving. It is used for puddings, which are rather like custards.
- Clacket-hole** [klak·uut oal], *s.* the seam of a dress, which is left partially unsewn, to permit it to be easily passed over the head. Formerly called a *placket-hole*.
- Clairins** [klai·rinz], *s.* the remains of the apples after the gathering, considered to belong to the boys of the place.
- Clangum** [klang·um], *s.* nectar.
- Clat-breakin'** [klat brai·kin], *part.* breaking clods of earth. 'Our Bob's a *clat-breakin'* for Master Saanders.'
- Clatty**, *adj.* in large pieces.
- Cling-finger** [kling·fing·guur], *s.* a large hairy caterpillar. It is said, if one clings round your finger it can never be removed.
- Clip** [klip], *v.* to cut the skin of sheep in shearing them; also to cut short the long hairs on horses.
- Clomber** [klom·buur], *v.* to climb.
- Clutter** [klut·uur], *s.* a noise; *v.* to make a noise.
- Cockle** [kok·l], *v.* to pucker up. 'I knows your frock 'll *cockle* if you gets cotched in the rain.'
- Coddle** [kod·l], *v.* to boil gently. 'Er stans the taypot an' th' stock (hob); an' lets th' tay *coddle*, an' I can't abar *coddled* tay.'
[Uur stanz dhü tai·pot an dhü stok, un lets dhü tai kod·l, un uuy kyaa·nt ubaa·r kod·ld tai.]
- Collets** [kol·uuts], *s.* small spring cabbage.
- Come again** [kuun ugyen·], *v.* to return after death. If a spirit is particularly troublesome, they say 'he comes *strong*.' 'You remembers 'Arry Whitly as was cut t' pieces an the line? Well, he *comes agen strong*, in six pieces.'
- Congee** [kon·jee·], *s.* politeness.
- Coortship** [koo·rtship] *and* **materimony** [mat·ürimoa·ni]. Drawing the hand softly down the face is said to be like Courtship, and drawing it roughly up again like Matrimony. (*Yarnton*, Intrigue and Matrimony.)

Core out [koar uuwt], *v.* to clean new chimneys, &c. by removing pieces of brick and mortar. (*Oxford.*)

Cotch, cotched [koch, kocht], *p. p.* caught.

‘He that takes what isn’t isn,
When he’s *cotcht* shall go to pris’n.’

Cows. ‘The boy’s gone by with the *cows.*’ [Dhu bwau’yz gaun buuy wi dhū kyuuwz.] A saying which means that you have lost a certain opportunity, and are now too late.

Crap [krap], *v.* to crop or trim hedges.

Crass-crappin’ [kraa’s krap’in], *s.* sowing the crops out of their accustomed order.

Cravidge [krai’vidj], *or Craves*, a word used in several games, after saying which you are exempt from the rules of the game, and cannot be caught. At Oxford they also say ‘Fen.’

Creeper [kree’puur], *s.* a louse (general).

Crig [kriɡ], *v.* to cram full.

Crinklin’ [kringk’lin], *s.* a small wrinkled apple.

Crock meat [krok’ mait]. The flesh of a drowned animal, or one killed when not in perfect health, is called *crock meat*.

Cross. The dark marks across the shoulders of a donkey, some say, were originally caused by Christ making a cross on the ass on which he sat; and others, that they were made by the legs of Christ as he rode into Jerusalem.

Crow [croa], *s.* an old word for the fat fried with pig’s liver.

Cruck [kruk], *v.* to bend. ‘*Cruck* yer arm an’ say you wish it med never come straight if that thar yent (is not) true.’ [Kruk yūr aarm un sai yoo wish it med nev’uur kuum strait if dhat dhaa-r yent troo.] (Very common.)

Cruck back [kruk bak], a bent pin (*Chastleton*).

Crutlins [krut’linz], *s.* the remains of the leaf after the lard is extracted, sometimes called *scratchins*. (*Islip, Cruklins.*)

Cub [kub], *s.* a coop.

Cubby-house [kub’i uuws], a house made by children to play in.

Cuckoo spittle [kuok’oo spet’l], *s.* the frothy matter sometimes found on flowers. (*Yarnton, Cuckoo spit.*)

Cull [kul], a fish called the miller’s thumb (*Bloxham*).

Dabbers [dab’uurz], *s.* a game played by children with small round flint stones. (*Oxford, Dibs.*) **Dabber**, *s.* a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

Dabster [dab’stuur], *s.* a clever workman. ‘You should set ee an a thetchin’, ee’s a *dabster* at that.’

- Dag** [dag], *v.* to cut off the bits of wool round the sheep's tail.
- Daggle** [dag:l], *v.* to make the skirts dirty by trailing them in the mud. 'Thee 'ast *daggled* th' tail o' thy gown, awever.' [Dhee 'ast dag:ld dhü tail u dhuuy gyuuwn, 'uwev'uur.]
- Dash** [dash], *v.* to put in a little of an inferior quality: usually spoken of beer. 'This beer's *dashed*, an' 'er aulus do *dash* it.'
- Dead as a nit**, quite dead.
- Dead as ditch-water**, said of beer or spirits when flat.
- Death-tick** [deth tik], *s.* a ticking noise caused by an insect getting between the paper and the wall, held to be a sign of death.
- Deck it** (*Oxford*), or **Drop it** (general), leave off.
- Deedy** [dee:di], *adj.* thoughtful: said of a person who is very handy, and thinks for herself. 'She is a very good girl, but she isn't *deedy*,' is an ordinary character with a servant.
- Derruck** [der:uk], *v.* to worry. 'If our Missis keeps an a *derruckin'* I much longer I sh'll give 'er warnin.' [If uuwr mis'is keeps an uder'ukin uuy much laung'guur uuy sh giv uur wau'r'nin.]
- Didn't ought**, ought not. '*Didn't ought* ta a went.'
- Dip** [dip], *v.* to put sheep in a liquid preparation which destroys the insects in their wool.
- Dis'abilles** [dis:ubilz], *s.* untidiness; disorder.
- Disanfrenly** [dis'anfren:li], *adj.* unfriendly.
- Dish o' tay**, *s.* a cup of tea. 'Do ee come in an' 'av a *dish o' tay* wi' us' (me). [Doo ee kuum in un av u dish u tai wi us.]
- Dock** [dok], *v.* to reduce any one's wages by a certain sum.
- Dollop**, *s.* a large quantity.
- Donkey-bred** [dongk:i bred], *adj.* low-bred.
- Doors**. See **In a doors**, and **Out a doors**.
- Drill** [dril], *s.* the trench between two rows of potatoes.
- Drowneded** [druuwn:did], *adj.* drowned. Tea that has too much water put to it when first made is said to be '*drowneded*.'
- Drown the miller's eye**, *v.* to put too much water in a pudding.
- Dub-point**, **Dub-pointed** [dub puuynt, dub puuyntid], *s.* a blunt point; *adj.* blunt at the point.
- Ducket** [duk:uut], *s.* a billhook.
- Dumps** (in the), *adj.* low-spirited. 'I be a little bit down *in th' dumps* tä day.'
- Dunggul** [dung:gl], *s.* a dunghill. (Muckul, *Chastleton*, &c.)
- Dunggul bred** [dung:gl bred], *adj.* low, low-bred, or low-born; *lit.* dunghill bred.

Earnest-money, a shilling given at a hiring fair to a servant to 'bind the bargain.'

Eat their heads off [et dhuur yedz auf], said of cattle, &c. when they have cost for food more than they will sell for.

Egg-hot [eg' ot'], s. egg-flip.

Eggler [eg'luur], s. a poulturer.

Elbow-grase [el'bu grais], s. hard rubbing. 'Gi' 't plenty o' *elba-grais*, my wench.' [Git plenti u elbu grais, muuy wench.] 'Plase, sir, I 'a look'd far 't, an' I can't find it nooer.' [Plaiz, suur, uuy aa luokt faart, un uuy kyaa'nt fuuynd it noo'uur.]

Errewig [*er* as in *errand*], s. an earwig.

Everlastingly [ev'uurlaa'stinli], *adv.* continually.

Every otherin one, every alternate one.

Faggin' [fag'in], *pres. part.* cutting corn with a sickle and a hooked stick, called a *faggin'-stick*.

Faggot [fag'uut], s. a naughty child. 'You little *faggot*, you.'

Faggots [fag'uuts], s. the pluck or lights of a pig chopped very fine and mixed with sage, onions, and suet, and put into a skin like sausages (*Moreton in the Marsh and Oxford*).

Fall, s. autumn.

Fall of rain, snow, &c., s. a shower of rain, &c.

Fall upon [faul uupun'], *v.* to assault. 'Taypot 'Oödard (Woodward) 'a bin an' *fell upon* Pudd'ny Gibb'ns, an' 'e vows and declaars 'e'll pull n' (*i. e.* have him up). [Tai'pot Uod'uurd u bin un fel uupun' Puod'nee Gib'nz, un ee 'vuuwz un 'deklaa'rz eel puol'n.]

Fallin' out [fau'lin uuwt], s. a disagreement.

Famelled [fam'uld], *p. p.* famished (*Chastleton and Bloxham*).

Far dooes [faa'r doo'z], just proceedings. 'All I wants is *far dooes*, and *far dooes* I'll 'a, for all thee or anybody else.' [Aul uuy waunts iz 'faa'r 'doo'z, un 'faa'r 'doo'z uuyl 'aa, fuur aul 'dhee uur 'en'i budi els.]

Farm out [faa'rm uuwt], *v.* to clean out. '*Farm out* th' 'en-us (hen-house), ööl ee?' [Faa'rm uuwt dhü en-us, uol ee?]

Father-in-church [faa'dhuur in chuurch], s. the person who gives away the bride. A term used chiefly by old people.

Father-in-law and Mother-in-law, s. invariably used for Step-father and Step-mother.

Favour, *v.* to resemble.

Fease [fee'z], *v.* to hurry; to pant. 'As sun [suon] as I sin her a comin' *feasin'* down the coort [coo'ürt] I know'd thur wuz summut up.'

- Fen** [fen], *s.* a word used in play which means you are free, and cannot be caught (*Oxford*). 'Craves' and 'cravidge' generally. *Fen keeps* means you cannot keep marbles, &c. when won; *fen twos*, that you cannot keep *two* if won.
- Fendin' an' provin'** [fen'din un proo'vin], *part.* bringing persons together to prove or refute some slanderous tale. 'Thar's gwain t' be a *fendin' an' provin'* at 'Amboro' about what Billy 'Arris said 'e yerd Tommy Long say about Polly Lar'ner.'
- Ferruck out (to)**, *v.* to clean out (to ferret out) (*Yarnton*).
- Fettle** [fet'l], *v.* to clean up: commonly applied to cattle-sheds, &c. (*Chastleton*).
- Fieldways** [fee'lwaiz], *s.* ways across fields. 'If you wos t' go *fiel-ways* from Ensum t' 'Amboro' (Ensham to Hanboro') at night, you'd 'a no call t' open the gets (gates), 'cause a ghost ööd dööt far ee.' [If yoo wuz tū goa fee'lwaiz frum En'sum tū Am'buuru ut nuuyt, yood aa noa kaul tū oapn dhū gyets; kaus u goast uod duot faar ee.]
- Fill-basket**, *s.* a large kind of pea.
- Filler**, *s.* thiller (*Horton*).
- Fire an' flar (I'll yet)** (eat) [Uuyl yet fuuyr an flaa'r (flames)], the usual asseveration of the boys. 'Thee len' I thy knife.' 'Thee ööt n't gin I back?' 'I ööl.' 'What 'll thee yet?' 'I'll yet fire an' flar an' all th' world at one moufful if I dwun't.' [Dhee len uuy dhuuy nuuyf. Dhee uot nt gin uuy bak? Uuy uol. Wot l dhee yet? Uuyl yet fuuyr un flaa'r un aul dhū wuurl'd ut wun muuw'f-fuol if uuy dwunt.]
- Fit**, *adj.* ready. 'Bless ee, Missis, I be *fit* t' drap; *do ee* let ma set down.' [Bles ee, mis'is, uuy bee fit tū drap; 'doo 'ee let mü set duwn.]
- Fitten** [fit'n], *adj.* fit; proper. 'Fyestis byent *fitten* places for prachers.' [Fyes'tiz byent' fit'n plai'siz fuur prai'chuurz.] 'Chent *fitten* thee should'st.' [Chent fit'n 'dhee 'shuodst.]
- Flabbergasted** [flab'uurgyaa'stid], *p. p.* astonished.
- Flake hurdles** [flaik uur'dlz], *s.* thick hurdles made of hedge sticks.
- Flanchin'** [flaa'nchin], *part.* cutting apart the fingers of Woodstock gloves ready to close.
- Flar** [flaa'r] (*s.* flare): invariably used for flames.
- Fleurn** [flee'uurn], *s.* the leaf of a pig (*Holton*). (Fleur, *Yarnton*.)
- Fligd** [fligd], *and* fleshy, *adj.* fledged.
- Flip**, *v.* to fillip (*Yarnton*).
- Flop** [flop], *s.* food for pigs made of meal or bran, stirred up with 'wash' or water.
- Flyers** [fluuy'uurz], *s.* oat chaff.
- Foorcast** [foo'rkyaa'st], *s.* foresight. 'He an't got no *foorcast*, an' I dun't rickon much o' ee.' [Ee aa'nt got noa foo'rkyaa'st, un uuy dunt rik'n much ü ee.]

For all thee, in spite of you.

Forjuts (forgets) [for'juuts], the pieces running up between the fingers of gloves.

Form [form], *s.* style: usually bad. 'What a *form* you 'a done that in.' It can, however, by an inflection in the voice, be made to mean a good style. A hollow place in grass where rabbits have lain is called 'a rabbut's form, or foorm.'

Forrud [for'ud], *adv.* early. 'I'll come *forrud*' (*Holton*).

Forrud or **yarly taters**, early potatoes.

Fostul [fos'tl], *s.* Forest Hill, Oxon (*Holton*).

Four o'clock, *s.* a tea in the hay-field (*Holton, Islip, and Yarnton*).

Fowt [fuuw't], *p. p.* fought. 'Our Jemes an' your Jack a fell out an' *fowt*, I do deklaar!' [Uuwr Jemz un yoor Jak u fel uuwt un fuuw't, uuy 'doo deklaa'r.]

Frail [frail], *s.* a flail.

Franzy, *adj.* passionate.

French leaf [french lee'f, or lef], *s.* no leave at all. 'Plase, sir, ðöll ee give I a bwilin' o' pays?' 'Yes, you can go an' gether ee some.' 'Thenk ee, I 'av gothered 'em.' 'Well, thee'st took *French lef*, asn't?'

Fresh liquor, *s.* unsalted lard.

Frez [frez], *adj.* frozen. 'I be *frez* a cold, and starr'd (starved) t' death.' [Uuy bee frez u koald, un staa'rd tū deth.]

Frigglin', *adj.* trifling. 'Püt that *frigglin'* crochet away, an' darn thy stock'ns.'

Frim, Frum [frim, frum], *adj.* healthy; crisp.

Frodg [froj], *s.* anything filled very full in a careless, confused manner. 'Er stuffed the things in the portmantle [poortman'tl] all of a *frodg*.' 'Er 'a püt a wedth t' (too) many in your frock, 'tis a reg'lar *frodg* behind.' [Uur a put u wedth tu men'i in yoor frok, tiz u reg'luur froj behuuy'nd.]

Frodgy [froj'i], *adv.* untidily full.

Frosted [frau'stid], *adj.* frozen (vegetables).

Frousty [fruuw'sti], *adj.* fusty.

Fundance [fun'duns], *s.* something found. 'This yer gyaard an' sail (guard and seal) was a *fundance*, I picked 'n up overright Combe bruk.' [Dhis yuur gyaar'd un sail wuz u fun'duns, uuy pikt n uup oa'vuuruuy't Kuom bruk.]

Fur ind [fuur ind], *s.* the furthest end. 'Thee püt this yer whate straa a' the *fur ind* o' the rickurd, ðöt' (wilt thou)? [Dhee put dhis yuur wait straa' u dhū fuur ind u dhū rik'uurd, uot?]

Fussy [fus'i], *adj.* dressy. 'I think you will like the make of that dress, it is very *fussy*' (*Oxford*).

Fust beginnin' [fust bigin'in], the beginning.

Gaap [gyaa'p], *s.* a disease in chickens.

Galley hill [gyal'i il], the usual name for Witney Union, which is situated on Galley Hill.

Ganger [gyang'uur], *s.* a foreman on the railway.

Gay [gyai'], *s.* a swing; *v.* to swing.

Get over, to overcome.

Get shet an [get shet an], *v.* to get rid of.

Get the better an, to overcome; to take advantage of.

Get up a notch, to improve in circumstances or position.

Gibber [jib'uur], *s.* a horse that viciously runs backwards.

Giddlin' [gyid'lin], *adj.* giddy; thoughtless.

Give out [giv uuw't], *v.* to leave off.

Glib up [glib uup], *v.* to trip one up on the ice.

Glibby [glib'i], *adj.* slippery, as ice is.

Glide [glei'd], *v.* to slide (*Bloxham*).

Glove master [gluv' maa'stuur], *s.* the glover who gives out the Woodstock gloves to be made.

Glovresses [gluv'risiz], *s.* women who make the Woodstock gloves.

Gluts an' famines, plenty and scarcity. "'Tis *gluts an' famines, gluts an' famines*, with that family.'

Go on at, *v.* to scold. "'Er's aulus *agwain an at I.*' [Uurz au'lus ugwai'n an ut uuy.]

Go right (to), *v.* to go to heaven. 'I knowed 'e *went right*, far a says t' I, a says, "'I 'a sin a angel;" an' I says, "'Av ee, father?" an' a says, "'Ees;" an' I says, "'Did a spake to ee, father?" an' a says, "'Ees, my wench, a did; a says, 'Joe, I wants ee.'"' [Uuy noad ee went ruuyt, far u sez tū uuy, u sez, Uuy u sin u ai'nj]; un uuy sez, Av ee faa'dhuur? un u sez, Ees; un uuy sez, Did u spaik too ee, faa'dhuur? un u sez, Ees, muuy wench, u did; u sez, Joa, uuy waunts ee.]

Golden-chain [gooldn chain], *s.* the blossoms of the laburnum tree.

Gollaker [gol'ukuur], *s.* the throat (*Blackthorn*).

Gore-crow, *s.* carrion crow. (*Bloxham* and *Yarnton*.)

Graat [graa't], *s.* a groat. 'There's uny [un'i] a *graat* a year's difference between them as works and them as plays, and them as plays gets it.' This saying is also current in Wiltshire (*Akerman*).

Graft [graa'ft], *s.* a draining tool, almost like a spade.

Grammered in. See **Grinted in**.

Green geese, unfatted geese. They should be eaten on Old Michaelmas Day.

Grinsard grounds, *s.* pasture fields.

Grinted in [grin'tid in], *i. e.* dirt that will not come off in washing. At Holton they say 'Grammered in.'

Ground ash [gruuwnd ash], *s.* an ash plant. 'I'l gi' tha a *ground ash* about thee back if tha döös'n't be off.' [Uuy'l gidh'u u gruuwnd ash ubuuw't dhee bak if dhü duosnt bee auf.]

Gyem [gyem·], *s.* a game. 'Len's 'a a *gyem* at kyards.' [Lens aa u gyem· ut kyaar'dz.]

[No H is aspirated.]

Haam [aa'm], *s.* stubble cut after the corn is carried. Applied to the straw of white crops only.

Hack, *v.* to cut peas.

Hack an' hommer [ak'un om'uur], *v.* to stammer from confusion; to hesitate; to attempt unsuccessfully. Also, 'ack and 'ar. 'Dwun't stan' a 'ackin' an' 'ommerin' thar.' [Dwunt stan u ak'in un om'uurin dhaar.]

Hackle [ak'l], *v.* to rake hay into rows after it has been 'tedded': usually called to *hackle in*, or *up*. (To leet, *Holton*.)

Hadlans [ad'lunz], *s.* the top and bottom lands, which are ploughed the reverse way to the others.

Half-a-two [aa'f u too], in two.

Hames [ai'mz], *s.* irons round the collar of the trace harness.

Handy [aan'di], *adv.* about; near. 'That thar pig weighs *handy* ten scor.' [Dhat dhaar pig waiz aan'di ten skor.]

Hangkitcher dance [angk'ichuur daans], *s.* a country dance performed with handkerchiefs.

Harvest Home, the dinner formerly given by the farmers to their workmen when the harvest was finished. The following Song was always sung:—

'Here's a health unto our Master,
The Founder of the feast.
I pray to God with all my heart
His soul in heaven may rest;
And that ev'rythink may prosper,
Whatever he takes in hand;
For we are all his servants,
And all at his command.
Then drink, boys, drink,
And see that you do not spill;
For if you do you shall drink two,
For 'tis our Master's will.

'Here's a health unto our Misteris,
The best in one and twenty.
Heigho! is it so, is it so, is it so!
Fill him up a little fuller,
For methinks he seems but empty,

And down let him go, let him go, let him go.

And if he drinks too deep

He can go to bed and sleep,

And drive away all sorrow, care, and woe.'

Hasty Dick, *s.* hasty pudding. ('Hasty Dick, stirred wi' a stick.'
—*Chastleton*.)

Hatch [ach], *s.* a broad piece of wood placed across the entrance to a barn, &c., to prevent the cattle passing through.

Haunched [aur'nehd], *p. p.* tossed by a bull. 'If thee gu'st in awuld Dan'l Braain's claaos, 'is bull 'il 'aunch tha.' [If dhee guost in aa'wuld Dan'l Braa'ynz klaaw's iz buol ul aur'nch dhu.] (*Witney dialect*.)

Hayn up [ai'n uup], *v.* to reserve grass for hay.

Heal up [ee'l uup], **Hold up**, *v.* to leave off raining. 'I thinks 'tull 'eal up prensly.' [Uuy thingsks tuol ee'l uup prens'li.]

Heart [aart], *s.* condition: spoken of land. 'This ground's (field) in sich bad 'eart, chent no use to sow whate ner wuts (wheat nor oats); I thinks I sh'll plant taters, unly they beggars the land so.' [Dhis gruuwndz in sich bad aart, chent noa eus tū soa wait nuur wuts; uuy thingsks uuy sh plant tai'tuurz, unli dhai beg'uurz dhū laand soa.]

Heave, Heavy [ee'v, ee'vi], *v., adj.* to give out moisture; damp. 'This bacon 's 'eavy; it gives on account of the weather.' [Dhis bai'knz ee'vi; it givz on ukuw'nt u dhū wedh'uur.] (*Oxford*.)

Hebben [eb'n], *s.* heaven. 'When us go's to 'ebben the Missisis ull 'a to wait upon wee sarvunts.' [Wen us guos tū eb'n dhū mis'isiz uol aa tū wait uupun' wee saa'rvunts.]

Heckutin' [ek'utin], *adj.* hacking. 'Er a got a naasty 'eckutin cough, an' I shouldn't öönder if 'er went in a decline one of these yer days.' [Uur a got u naa'sti ek'utin kau'f, un uuy shuodnt uon'duur if uur went in u dikluuy'n wun u dhaiz yuur daiz.]

Heft [eft], *v.* to weigh in the hand. 'Em be proper 'eavy, thee jest 'eft 'em.' [Um bee prop'uur e'vi, dhee jest eft um.] Also used in the sense of to 'lift' at Yarnton.

Hekth [ekth], *s.* height.

Hel-rake [el'raik], *s.* a large rake used in the hay-field.

Hen-us [en'us], *s.* a fowl-house.

Hen with one chick. To be as busy as a *hen with one chick* is to make a great fuss over a little work. They also say 'as proud as a hen with one chick.'

Here be I, whar be you? [yuur bee uuy, waa'r bee yoo?], an expression referring to a plum-pudding with the plums a long way apart.

Hilt [hilt], *p. p.* held. 'The rain 'ilt up.' 'E 'ilt my 'orse.'

Hilt [hilt], *s.* a young sow that has not had a litter.

- Hindfust** [nuy'ndfust], *adv.* backwards. 'Turn 'indfust, I tell tha, an' then tha canst carr 't.' [Tuurn uuy'ndfust', uuy tel dhu, un dhen dhu kyanst kyaa'r t.]
- Hit it off** [it it auf], *v.* to agree.
- Hitch** [ich], *v.* To *hitch* a dress is to sew a piece on the top of the skirt (*Holton*).
- Hold over** [oa'ld oavuur], *s.* a paper given to a publican before he gets a licence, authorizing him to sell beer in the name of the former occupant.
- Homble about** [om'bl], *v.* to pull about.
- Honesty** [on'isti], *s.* the wild clematis. The boys smoke the sticks, which are porous like cane.
- Hoarded** [oo'rdid] **eggs**, eggs preserved in summer in lime, or sawdust, to be sold in the winter.
- Hooter** [oo'tuur], *s.* a tin cup tapering to a point for warming beer, &c. Called a 'Joram' at *Begbrook*.
- Hot needle an' burnin' thread.** Anything that is sewn very slightly is said to be made 'with a 'ot needle an' burnin' thread.'
- House** [uuw], *s.* the living-room of the farm-house.
- Huck** [uk], **Huck up**, *v.* to pick; to pick out. 'I'll lend ee a spade, an' you can 'uck the worms up for yourself.'
- Hurry.** 'You shouldn do nothun in a 'urry but ketch flaes' (fleas). [Yoo shuod'nt doo nuth'n in u uur'i but kech flaiz.] A saying.
- Hussy** [uzi], *s.* a calico case for needles and cotton.
- Ill-convainient** [il konvainiunt], *adj.* inconvenient. 'Poverty's no sin, but 'tis very *ill-convainient*.'
- In**, *prep.* entered on. 'This is my birthday—isterday I was uuy *in* my ten(th year), but to-day I be agwain an for leben.' [Dhis iz muuy burth'dai—is'tuurdi uuy wuz un'i in mi ten, bt tü dai uuy bee ugwai'n an fuur leb'n.]
- In-a-doors** [in u doo'rz], in the house. 'My Missis yent *in-a-doors* jest now, but I be amwust sartain 'er'l be yer thereckly.' [Muuy Mis'is yent in u doo'rz jest nuuw, bt uuy bee umwust' saar'tn uurl bee yuur dhürek'li.]
- In all my born days** [in aul muuy bau'rn daiz], ever since I was born.
- In nuse** [in neu's], usually. 'What *in nuse* is the price of nutmegs?' (*Witney*).
- In print** [in print], *adj.* very neat and orderly. 'Er's all *in print*.'
- Innards** [in'uurdz], intestines.
- Ips** [ips], *s.* the pods of the dog-rose. 'Tull [tuol] ('twill) be a 'ard winter, thur be so many *ips* an' aaz (haws) an the 'edges.'

It awhile [it uwuuy·lz], yet. 'Eggs be sa chep I dun't myen t' sel none *it awhile*, I shall 'oord 'em.' [Egz bee sü chep uuy dunt myen·tù sel nun an um it uwuuy·lz, uuy shl oo'rd um.]

Jest about [jest ubuuw·t], just about. 'Er *jest about* did gi'n a settin' down.' [Uur jest ubuuw·t did gin u set'n duuwn.]

Kaw [kyau·], *s.* a silly person. 'Now then, *kaw*, wos (what have you) bin adoin' an now?' [Nudh·en·, 'kyau·, wos bin udoo'in an nuuw?]

Keach up [keech uup], *v.* to take up water by lading.

Keep [keep], *s.* growing clover, grass, &c. for cattle.

Kevvins [kyev·inz], *s.* the refuse of the straw, &c. after thrashing. (*Yarnton*, Caivins.)

Kind [kyuuynd], *adj.* thriving; good-bred: spoken of cattle.

Kissin'-gate [kis'in gyet'], *s.* a gate with three posts, through which only one person can pass at a time.

Kit [kit], *s.* the whole; the aggregate. 'Th' ul (whole) *kit* an ee.'

Kiver [kyiv·uur], *s.* a trough to make dough, butter, &c. in; *v.* to cover. 'I *kivers* 'em up wi' mowld.' [Uuy kyiv·uurz um uup wi muuwld.]

Ladyfied [lai·difuuyd], *adj.* ladylike.

Lagged [lagd], *adj.* tired.

Land (a) [u laand], *s.* a ridge and a furrow.

Lap [lap], *v.* to wrap.

Lardy-cake [laa·rdi kyai·k], *s.* lard cake. Also, *Fatty-cake*.

Last cast [laa's kyaa·st], the last; the end. 'Em 'll varlike pay ee a scor or two, but 'em wuon't pay ee the *last cast* of all.' [Uml vaa·rluuy·k pai ee u skor uur too, bt um wunt pai ee dhü laa's kyaa·st uv aul.]

Lather [ladh·ur], ladder (*Bloxham*).

Lauks a massy [lauks u mas·i], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise. '*Lauks a massy!* well I never! if yer yent our Nancy.' [Lauks u mas·i! wel uuy nev·uur! if yuur yent uwr Nan·si.]

Lay down [lai duuwn], *v.* to convert arable into pasture land by sowing grass seed.

Lay down [lai duuwn], *v.* to place Woodstock gloves when completed between 'press boards.' They are usually 'pressed' by the gloveresses sitting upon them.

Lay still [lai stil], *v.* not to be at work. 'I 'a bin *led still* sence a wik ago come next Thuzday.' [Uuy u bin led stil sens u wik ugoa·

kuum neks Thuz'di.] Said also of horses. 'My ole mar's got quite fresh sence 'er's *led still*.' [Muuy oal maa'rz got kwuuyt fresh sensuurz led stil.]

Leak [leek], *s.* drop. 'Tha's ev'ry *leak* o' milk' (*Oxford*).

Lease, *v.* to glean. See **Lezzin**.

Led [led], *s.* a lid. 'I 'a lost th' *led* o' th' kittle.' [Uuy a laust dhũ led u dhũ kit'l] (general).

Leddn (leaning) [led'n], *s.* an inclination; a wish. 'All 'ees *leddn* lays twards farmin'.' [Aul ee'z led'n laiz twardz faarmin.]

Len [len], *adj.* lean. 'I be one o' Phareh's *len* kind, I be.' [Uuy bee wun u Fairiz len kyuuynd, uuy bee.]

Lens 'a't [lens aa't], let us (me) have it.

Lezzin', or **Lyezzin'** [lez'in] (at *Handbro'*), [lyez'in] (at *Witney* and *Southleigh*), *pres. part.* leasing (gleaning).

Ligster [lig'stuur], *s.* a lie; a liar (*Blackthorn*).

Limb [lim], *v.* to use violently; to impair.

Lissom [lis'um], *adv.* active; supple. 'The *lissomness* took off the unkedness.'

Lit on, past tense of to 'light upon' (*Holton*).

Loft [lau'ft], *adv.* unwilling. 'I wuz very *loft t' dõõt*' [duot].

Love-an-idle [luv un uuy'dl], *s.* the heartsease.

Love-child [luv chuuyld], *s.* an illegitimate child.

Love feast, a meeting in chapel of Primitive Methodists, when each member tells his or her religious experience.

Lubber-yed (head) [lub'uur yed], *s.* a stupid person.

Luck-money, money returned by the seller 'for luck' at the conclusion of a bargain. 'What 'll ee giv' I (*emphat. gi' ma*) for *luck*?'

Lug [lug], *v.* to carry a heavy weight. 'I sin 'er a *luggin'* a gret baskut along.'

Lumberum [lum'buurum], *s.* an awkward, clumsy person. 'Well done, *lumberum*, thee 'ast broke a chainy saaser to-day, and a tay-cup isterday.' [Wel dun, lum'buurum, dhee ast broak u chai'ni saa'suur tũ dai, un u tai'kuup istuurdi.]

Lunge, *v.* to lean heavily (*Bloxham*).

Lusty [lus'ti], *adj.* stout.

Magpies. It is very unlucky to see more than two together:—

'One's a weddin',
Two's mirth,
Three's a berrin',
Four's death.'

Maisenter [mai'sntuur], *s.* a mason (general).

- Mam and Dad** [mam un dad], father and mother. 'It used to be Mam and Dad and Porridge, and then 'twas Father and Mother and Broth, but now 'tis *Pa* and *Ma* and *Soup*' (*Chastleton*). A saying referring to farmers' children. Labourers' children now usually say Mam and Dad.
- Mash** [mash], *s.* the usual name for a marsh. Marsh Gibbon is always called Mash. 'Gooin' t' *Mash* t' day?' (*Blackthorn*).
- Mashed sugar** [mashd shuog'uur], *s.* moist sugar (*Northleigh*).
- Master** [maa'stuur], used instead of Sir to an employer. 'Yer's the money, Willum.' 'Thenk ee, *Maaster*.'
- Maukin** [mau'kin], *s.* a mop for cleaning ashes out of the oven.
- Maulyern, Maulyarn** [maul'yarn'], *s.* the lapwing.
- Mawksy** [mau'ksi], *adj.* soft; tasteless, as over-ripe pears or apples often are.
- Mawky** [mau'ki], *adj.* over-sweet.
- Mawl an' limb** [maul un lim], *v.* to pull about in rough play.
- Mayhap, Mayhaps** [myaa'ps], *adv.* perhaps (*Chastleton* and *Holton*).
- Meet'ners, Mait'ners** [meet-n-nuurz, mai't-n-nuurz], *s.* Nonconformists; also called *Chapel people*.
- Mesh** [mesh], *s.* a mash made of bran for horses (general).
- Miff**, *s.* a slight quarrel. 'We 'a 'ad a bit of a *miff*.'
- Minnie** [min'ee], *s.* a minnow.
- Mischiefful** [mis'chifuol], *adj.* mischievous. 'E's the *mischieffullest* little chap as ever I sin in all my born days.' [Ee'z dhü mis'chifuolist lit'l chap uz ev'uur uuy sin in aul muuy bau'rn daiz.] (general).
- Mollern** [mol'uurn], *s.* a heron.
- Moorn** [moo'rn], *v.* to moan. 'That poor baby do *moorn*.'
- Moots** [moo'ts], *s.* stumps of felled trees (*Holton*).
- Mou** [muuw], *s.* the corn stacked in the barn (general).
- Mound** [muuwnd], *s.* a fence (general).
- Mouse**, *s.* a small piece of meat under the spare-rib of a pig, about the size of a mouse.
- Mouth-maulin'** [muuwth mau'lin], *adj.* loud talking; brawling.
- Mowler** [muuw'ltuur], *v.* to moult. 'That thar 'en's a *mowlerin*.'
- Mucky** [muk'i], *adj.* not fit to be eaten; not cleanly cooked (*Holton*).
- Mudgerum** [muj'uurum], *s.* the fat fried with pig's liver: called 'fry' at Oxford.
- Mullin** [mul'in], *s.* the head-gear of a cart-horse.
- Mumchance** [mum'chaans], *v.* to sit quietly thinking.

Mun, Mind ye, used for emphasis, &c. 'Dööt theeself; I be tired,
mun.'

Muster, Mister. Maerster, Master (*Islip*).

Myen set out [myen· set uuwt], *s.* a poor affair. 'I do call that a
myen (mean) *set out.*' [Uuy doo kaul dhat u myen· set uuwt.]

Nailpaster [nail·paastuur], *s.* a gimlet.

Nar-a-one-an-ee, or Narn-an-ee [naar u wun an ee, naa·rn an ee], never a one of you. 'I dun't keer for *nar-a-one-an-ee*, nor *nar-a-two-an-ee* nither, s' thar!' [Uuy dunt kee·ür fuur naar u wun an ee, nuur naar u too an ee nuuy·dhuur, sü dhaa·r!] 'I wun't let *narn-an-ee* 'a 't' (have it).

Narn [naa·rn], neither; never a one. 'Two men met one another at 'Amboro' between the lights, an' one says t' t'other, "I knowed 'twuz you," an' t'other says, "I knowed 'twuz you," an' 'twuzn't *narn* an um.'" 'Aan't ee got nar a whip?' 'No, I aan't got *narn.*'

Natomy [nat·umuuy·], **Notomy**, *s.* a very thin person. 'Er little un'n nuth'n but a *natomy.*' [Uur lit·l unz nuth'n bt u nat·umuuy·.]

Natty [nat·i], *adj.* neat.

Naul [naul], *s.* an awl.

Nauls [naulz], *s.* belongings.

Near [nee·r, nee·ür], *adj.* stingy. 'Ee's that *near* 'ee'd skin a flint for a aipmey (halfpenny), if a spwilt a knife wuth a penny a-doin' an't.' [Eez dhat 'nee·r ee'd skin u flint fuur u ai·p-m-mee, if u spwuuyt u nuuyf wuth u pen·i u doo·in aant.]

Nipper [nip·uur], *s.* an iron bar with which stakes are driven into the ground.

No good an, or of, of no use. 'Tha's *no good an t' I.*' [Dhas noa guod an tũ uuy.]

No gret sheks [noa gret sheks], not very good (no great shakes). 'I hope yours is a good boy.' 'Ee's *no gret sheks*, sir.' [Eez noa gret sheks, suur.]

Noberry [noa·buuri], nobody. 'I never says nuth'n t' *noberry*, an' *noberry* dun't never say nuth'n t' I.' [Uuy nev·uur sez nuth'n tũ noa·buuri, un noa·buuri dunt nev·uur sai nuth'n tũ uuy.]

Noddle [nod·l], *v. n.* to nod. 'Ow a *noddles* 'is 'ead.'

Nooer [noo·uur], *adv.* nowhere. 'I ben't agwain *nooer.*' [Uuy bent ugwai·n noo·uur.]

Nor [nuur] is always used for *than*.

Nose-holes [noaz oalz], *s.* the nostrils.

Now an' again [nuuw un ugai·n], now and then (*Oxford*).

No-ways [noa·waiz], not at all. 'I göös t' church or chapel, arn, I byent *noways* bigoted.' [Uuy guoz tũ chuurch ur chap·l, aa·rn, I byent· noa·waiz big·utid.]

Nuss [nus], *s.* nurse, as in the old song :—

'When a man's a little bit poorly
'Ee makes a fuss, wants a *nuss*,
Thinks 'ee's gooin' t' die right surely,
Sens for a doctor, which makes un wuss.'

Nutter [nut'uur], *v.* to whinny. The whinnying of a colt is called *nuttering*.

Odds [odz], *s.* difference; concern. 'A says t' I, "Bist agwain to our town fyest?" an' I says t' ee, "What *odds*?" [U sez tū 'uuy, Bist ugwai'n tū uwr tuuwn fyest? un 'uuy sez tū 'ee, Wot odz?] 'Chent no *odds* to you.' [Chent noa odz tū yoo.]

Offal [of'ul], *s.* the inferior parts of meat. Also spoken of straw, hay, &c. '*Offal* 'ay,' '*offal* straw.'

Old, *adv.* serious; bad tempered.

Old England, the provinces. 'Tom Wilsdon went to Lunnun, and stopt a wik, and when a come back a said, Giv' I *Old England*.'

Old standards, natives of a place. 'I and Master Viner be the uny two *old standards* left.'

Oolf [uolf], *s.* a wolf. 'You bad bwoy you, a great *oolf* shall et (eat) ee.' [Yū bad bwau'y yoo, u gret uolf shl et ee.]

Oonder, **Oonderful** [uon'duur, uon'duurfl], *s., v., adj.* wonder; to wonder; wonderful. 'Tha's a *oonderful* pretty little crem-jug o' yourn.' 'Tis, en' it (isn't it)? I öön 'im (or winned 'n) at Bam far' (Bampton fair). [Dhas u uon'duurfl pret'i lit'l krem jug u yoo'rn. Tiz, en it? uuy uon im ut Bam faa'r.]

Order [au'rduur], *s.* condition. 'I be out a *order* a bit t' day.' 'Ee's 'orses bee in capital good *order*.' [Eez au'siz bee in kyap'itl good au'rduur.]

Or'nary [au'rnuuri], very plain. 'You shouldn't call her ugly, 'tis wicked, 'cause us be all as God Amighty made us; you should say *or'nary*.' [Yoo shuod'nt kaul uur ug'li, tiz wik'id, kauz us bee aul uz God Umuuy'ti maid us; yoo shuod sai au'rnuuri.]

Out a doors [uuwt u doo'rz], out of the house.

Out an [uuwt an] (to make a good or bad). 'They *made a poor out an't*.'

Out-ast, **Out-axed** [uuw'taa'st, uuw'tek'sd] (to be), to have had the banns published in church the third time.

Outside [uuwtsuuy'd], the most. 'I'll gi' tha seben pown far 'n, an' tha's th' *outside* I can give.' [Uuy'l gidh'u seb'n puuwn faa'rn, un dhas dhū uuwtsuuy'd uuy kyaan giv.]

Overdone, *p. p.* having too much or too many of anything. 'They be *overdone* wi' 'ens.'

Overright [oa'vuuruuyt'], *prep.* opposite. 'E lives *overright* we.'

Oxed about [oksd about], *v.* trodden about by the hoofs of cattle:

spoken of soft mould or grass, where the marks of their feet would show (*Holton*).

Paddle [pad·l], *s.* an instrument with a long handle used for digging up weeds: called a 'spud' at Chastleton.

Page [paij], *s.* a piece of paper with a number on it given to the gloveress by the 'glove-master,' referring to a page in his book where her name is to be found. To have a 'page' is to be considered a permanent hand.

Pank [pangk], *v.* to pant.

Partly [paa·rtli], *adv.* is much used, as, 'I knows *partly* t'll rain.' 'I knows *partly* 'twunt.'

Pass the time o' day, *v.* to greet civilly.

Passel (parcel) [pas·l], *s.* a large number. 'What a *passel* o' folk.'

Peculiar, *s.* a petunia (*Bletchington*).

Pedigree [ped·igree], *s.* a long story.

Pen-feathered, *pp.* Spoken of birds when the feathers begin to come. 'Em bent *pen-feathered* it (yet).'

Peter Grievance [pee·tuur gree·vuns], *s.* a cross, fretful child. 'What a *Peter Grievance* you be!—thar, 'ole thee tongue, an' Mam 'll gi' tha a sugared tater.' [Wot u Pee·tur Gree·vuns yoo bee!—dhaa'r, oal dheer tung, un Mam l gidh·u u shuog·urd tai·tuur.] 'You be a reg'lar *Peter Grievance*.'

Philander [filaan·duur], *v.* to wander about.

Pickid [pik·id], *adj.* thin and pale. 'You must take keer [kee·ür] o' your Bob, 'e looks very *pickid*.'

Piece o' work [pees u wuurk], *s.* a disturbance.

Pin-a-sight [pin· u suuyt], *s.* a child's peep-show, made of the petals of flowers pasted on glass and covered with paper.

Piny [puuy·ni], *s.* a peony.

Pip [pip], *s.* a disease in chickens.

Piper [puuy·puur], *s.* a horse that makes a wheezing noise going uphill.

Pipped [pipt]. When an egg is cracked by the chick it is said to be *pipped*. 'Our'en 's a settin', an' er 'a got two eggs *pipped*.' [Uuwr en·z u set·in, un uur u got too egz pipt.]

Pips [pipz], *s.* small spots on the skin.

Pitcher [pich·uur], *s.* the man who 'pitches' the corn to the loader.

Pitchins [pich·inz], *s.* ground paved with pebbles. 'Er's out an the *pitchins* wi' narra shoe an.'

Pitchpole [pich·poal], *v.* Children *pitchpole* on a bed by turning a somersault on it. *s.* a pitchpole. [Here *pole* = *poll*, the head.] When cattle, &c. sell for double their cost they are said to have *pitchpoled*.

Pit'-ole [pit'ool], *s.* a grave : a word used by children.

Plastered [plaa'stuurd], *adj.* very dirty. 'Your young un 'a bin at your saacepans, an 'er's reglar *plastered* wi' grase, an' 'er pinner 's as black as the back of the chimbly.' [Yoor yung un u bin ut yoor saa'spuz, un uurz reg'luur plaa'stuurd wi' grais, un uur pin'uurz uz blak uz dhü bak u dhü chim'blee.]

Ploughin' ingine [pluw'in in'jin], *s.* a steam plough.

Poor people, or Poor folk, labourers. 'Ee's that stuck up sence a got püt an to work the telegraph, a wunt 'ardly spake t' *poor folk*.' [Ee'z dhat stuk uup sens u got put an tü wuurk dhü tai'igraaf, u wunt aa'rldi spaik tü poo'ür foak.] 'What's your 'usband?' 'Ee's a *poor man*, ee göös t' work.' [Eez u poo'ür man, ee guoz tü wuurk.]

Pot liquor [pot lik'uur], *s.* the water in which food has been boiled. It is transferred to the hog-tub to be used as food for pigs, and is then called 'wash.' 'Poor folks's *pot liquor* aulus makes the best wash, 'cause they bwiles all thar victuals together in one pot.' [Poo'ür foa'ksiz pot lik'uur au'lus maikz dhü best wosh, kau'z dhai bwuuzylz aul dhaa'r vit'uls tügedh'uur in wun pot.]

Pouch [puuw'ch], *v.* to pout.

Pound [puuwnd], *v.* to knock on a bedroom floor with a chair or stick. 'If you waunts I, you *pound* ; I sh'll be in th' panteny' [pant'-n-ni] (pantry).

Power, *v.* to rain in torrents (*Bloxham*).

Press-boards [pres' boo'rdz], *s.* the boards between which Woodstock gloves are pressed when finished.

Pride oneself, *v.* to be proud of anything in particular. 'E *prides* 'isself upon 'is garden' [gyaa'rdn].

Proper [prop'uur], *adv.* very. 'Twas *proper* 'ot, an' I was *proper* dry.' *adj.* thorough. 'It's a *proper* game.'

Proud flesh, inflamed flesh in a wound.

Pulse, Powlse [puls, puuwls], beans and peas together.

Püt [put] **your frock an**, to change your dress in the afternoon.

Pwizon, or Pizon [pwuuy'zn, puuy'zn], *s.* poison : a word used to express disgust. 'If I be nuth'n but a sarvunt, I ben't *pwizon* !' [If uuy bee nuth'n but u saa'rvunt, uuy bent pwuuy'zn.] 'Master's little boy. 'That tha bist *pwizon* too.' [Dhat dhu bist pwuuy'zn too.]

Quilter, *s.* This word is applied to a very large fish (*Bloxham*).

Quirks [kwirkz], *s.* the bits between the fingers of leather gloves, where they open.

Quoddle [kwod'l], *v.* When water in which food is cooking makes a noise in boiling, it is said to *quoddle*. 'Ark at them taters, 'em be a *quoddlin*.' [Aark ut dhem tai'tuurz, um bee ukwod'l-lin.] (*Quobble, Yarnton*.)

Quop [kwop], *v.* to throb. **Quob** [kwob] at Oxford. 'Mother, my gethered finger do *quop*.' [Mudh'uur, muuy gedh'uurd fing'guur doo kwop.] M.E. *quappen*; Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women*, l. 265.

Rack up [rak uup], *v.* to give the horses the last feed at night. 'Ast *racked up*, Willum?' 'Ees, maaster.' [Ast rakt uup, Wil'um? Ees, maa'stuur.]

Rain 'atchuts an' duckuts (to), *v.* to rain in torrents.

Rakers-arter [rai'kuurz-aa'rtuur], the people who *rake after* the waggon in the hay-field.

Randy [raan'di], *s.* a jovial feast. 'Us myens t' 'a a bit of a *randy*, Missis, so chent ner a mossel a use for you t' say nuth'n.' [Us myenz tu aa u bit uv u raan'di, Mis'is, soa chent nuur u mos'l u eus fuur yoo tũ sai nuth'n.]

Rave [raiv], *s.* the spars round a waggon on which the corn rests.

Reddypole [red'ipoal], *s.* the iron bar across an open chimney to which the chain is attached for hanging the pot on. 'I chuks up the pan, an' the pancake ketches a top o' th' *reddypole*, an' draps down a bit at a time.' [Uuy chuks uup dhũ pan, un dhũ pan'kyak kech'iz u top u dhũ red'ipoal, un draps duuwn u bit ut u tuuym.]

Remains [rimai'nz] (**the**), the name for Northleigh Common.

Remains (the seven), the seven villages in the corporation of Woodstock.

Respectable people, all persons above the position of labourers. 'Is she a *respectable woman*?' 'No, Sir, 'er ent na more ner I be; 'er 'usbun works at the same farm as mine do.' [Noa, Suur, uer ent nũ moo'ur nuur uuy bee; uur uuz'bun wuurks ut dhũ saim faa'rm uz muuy doo.]

Rick [rik], *v.* to sprain slightly.

Rickon up [rik'n uup], *v.* to form an opinion of a person's character or circumstances.

Ride, *s.* a road through a plantation or wood.

Rile [ruuy], *v.* to romp about, and to vex: also used as a substantive.

Ring [ring], *v.* to make a rattle with a door-key and shovel when bees are swarming, supposed to induce the queen bee to settle. Unless the bees are '*rung*' it is said that the owner cannot claim them if they settle on another person's premises.

Ring [ring], *v.* To *ring* fruit trees is to dig round them, cutting the long roots in two, and putting in manure.

Roacht [roa'cht], *p. p.* reached.

Road [road], *s.* way. 'Raawud' [raa'wd] at Witney. 'Get out a my *road*, ðöl ee?' *Way* is never used in this sense.

Robins. It is considered to be very wicked to kill a *robin*, martin, or swallow.

'Martins an' swallers be God A'mighty's scholars.
Robins an' wrens be 'God A'mighty's cocks and 'ens!'
 (1-1 'God A'mighty's friends', *Bloxham*.)

Roms'd [roms'd], *p. p.* tumbled; entangled.

Roomthy [roomth'i], *adj.* large. 'This is a nice *roomthy* house.'

Ropy [roa'pi], *adj.* stringy: applied to bread; also used as a substantive, as, 'They've got th' *rope* in th' oven,' which is said to occur only when the beans are in blossom.

Rosky [ros'ki], *adj.* husky; hoarse. 'Jarge, you be very *rosky* this marnin'.' [Jaa'rij, yoo bee veri ros'ki dhis maa'rnin.] (*Witney*.)

Round [ruuwnd], *s.* the spoke of a ladder. (*Rung, Yarnton*.)

Rucket [ruk'uat], *s.* the aggregate. 'The wul (whole) *rucket* an ee' [dhee wul ruk'uat an ee]; or, 'the wul (*or ul*) bwilin (*or kit*) an ee.'

Ruddle [rud'l], *s.* reddle; red chalk.

Ruination [rooinai'shun], *s.* ruin.

Run-away-Mop, the third Mop, or hiring fair, said to be composed of servants who have been hired at the previous fairs and have *run away* from their situations.

Sadly [sad'li], *adj.* poorly.

Safe [saif], *adj.* sure.

Saffern [saf'uurn], as yellow as saffron. 'Er's a pretty washer, her clothes be as yalla as *saffern*.' [Uurz u pret'i wosh'uur, uur kloaz bee uz yal'a uz saf'uurn.]

Sar, Sarve [saa'r, saa'rv], *v.* to feed pigs.

Sart'n sure [saa'rt'n shoo'ür], certain. 'I be *sart'n sure* thy best Sunday bonnut's quite intirely spwilt.' [Uuy bee saa'rt'n shoo'ür dhuuy best Sundi bon-uuts kwuuyt intuuy'ri spwuuy't.]

Scrabble along [skrab'l ulaung'], *v.* to struggle hard for a living.

Scratch [skrach], *s.* the tail-board of a waggon.

Scrinch [skrinch], *s.* a very small piece. 'What a *scrinch* o' cheese!'

Scrump [skrump], **Scrunch** [skrunch], *s.* the rind of baked pork (*Oxford*).

Scud [skud], *s.* a slight shower.

Scum-o'-th-yeth [skum'udhüyeth'], *s.* scum of the earth: a phrase applied to a very low person (nearly obsolete).

Set [set], *v.* to let (general).

Settin' down [set'n duuwn], *s.* a severe rebuke.

Shek [shék], *v.* to shake; shook. 'I never *sheks* my childern, for I 'a yerd say you med *shek* ther insides out o' place; I gi's 'em a proper good 'idin' instid.' [Uuy nev'uur sheks muuy chil'duurn,

fur uuy a yuurd sai yū md shek dhuur insuuy'dz uuwt u plais ;
uuy giz um u prop'uur guod uuy'din instid'.]

Shet-knife [shet nuuyf], *s.* a pocket-knife.

Shift [shift], *v.* to move ; to manage for oneself. 'You must *shift* for yourself now.'

Shirky [shir'ki], *adj.* easily put out of temper. (*Oxford*, Shirty.)

Shock up, *v.* to put the sheaves up in shocks.

Shoe-maker's trot, *s.* a movement of the foot sometimes called the 'fidguts.'

Shoocky [shuok'i], the usual name for Susan. Also applied to the tea-kettle: 'Shoocky biles.' (*Yarnton*, Soocky.)

Shotters [shot'uurz], *s.* pieces (shivers). 'Broke all to *shotters*.'

Shrovers (called *srovers*) [sroa'vuurz], singers. It is the custom for the children to go round the villages on Shrove Tuesday, and sing at each door:—

'Pit a pat, th' pan's hot,
An' I be come a *srover* ;
Et (eat) a bit and bite a bit,
An' then 'tis all over.'

Sick-an'-sated [sik un sai'tid], *adj.* wearied with anything. 'I be *sick an' sated* wi' th' very sight o' work. I an't set down this yer blessed day, an' my back aches jest fit (ready) to come a-two.'
[Uuy bee sik un sai'tid wi dhū ver'i suuyt u wuurk. Uuy aa'nt set duuwn dhis yuur bles'id dai, un muuy bak aiks jest fit tū kuum ūtoo'.]

Side-pockut [suuyd pok'uut]. 'Thee wants a watch as much as a twud wants a *side-pockut*.' [Dhee waunts u wauch uz much uz u twud' waunts u suuyd pok'uut.] A saying.

Sidle [suuy'dl], *v.* to coax sily. 'You be aulus a *sidlin'* about round ee, you be.' *v.* to walk sideways.

Sid-lip (seed-lip) [sid lip], *s.* an oval box containing seed corn which the sower carries across his shoulders.

Sid-size [sid suuyz], spoken of potatoes when of a suitable size for planting.

Simily [sim'uli], *adv.* seemingly. 'They be sisters *simily*.'

Skalley baulchers [skal'i baul'chuurz], *s.* unfledged birds (*Oxford*). ('Skalla-baulchins,' *Holton*.)

Skim plough, *s.* a plough that cuts the surface of the ground only.

Skuffle [skuf'l], *s.* an implement for cleaning land of couch-grass.

Skuffle, *s.* a mop for cleaning out ovens. (*Chipping Norton*.) See **Maukin**.

Skutch [skuch], *s.* couch-grass (*Holton*). (Also Cutch at *Yarnton*.)

Slotchut [sloch'uut], *v.* to spring up to the heel. 'Ow yer slippers do *slotchut*.' [Uuw yuur slip'uurz doo sloch'uut.]

Sluck-a-bed [sluk·ubed], *s.* a word applied to a late riser.

Smart dale [smaa·rt dail], a good deal (*Holton*).

Smartish [smaa·rtish], pretty well (much used). 'How be to-day, Missis?' 'Smartish.'

Smartish-few, *s.* a fair quantity. 'Did you have many apples this year?' 'A smartish-few' [fyaaw, *Witney*].

Smatch [smach], *s.* flavour. 'This tay levs sich a naasty smatch in thee (your) mouth, 'tis wusser ner seeny' (senna). [Dhis tai levz sich u naa·sti smach in dhee muuwth, tiz wus·uur nuur see·ni.]

Smudder [smud·uur], *v.* to smother; to cover; *s.* a smother. 'I'll larn thee better ner to smudder thy pinner wi' dirt agen, my lady, that I ööl!' [Uuy l aa·rn dhee bet·uur nuur tū smud·uur dhuuy pin·uur wi dirt ugyen; muuy lai·di, dhat uuy uol!] 'What a smudder!'

Snacks [snaks], *s.* shares. 'Us 'll go snacks.'

Snap [snap], *s.* a slight meal.

Sniggle in [snig·l in], *v.* to get anything in an underhand manner.

Sobbled [sob·ld], *p. p.* wrinkled, as hands are after washing clothes.

Solemn swuth [sol·um swuth], solemn oath. 'I'll take my solemn swuth 'tis true' (nearly obsolete).

Solid [sol·id], *adj.* serious. 'Ow solid ya looks.'

Someberry [sum·buuri], *s.* somebody. See **Noberry**.

Soppin' [sop·in], *adj.* very wet; soaking. 'I be soppin' wet.'

Spadgick [spaj·ik], *s.* a sparrow (*Oxford*).

Spit [spit], *s.* one row of dug earth: two rows are two *spits*, and so on.

Spit [spit], *s.* a likeness. 'Er's the very spit o' er Aunt Ann.'

Sprang [sprang], *s.* a root.

Spranggelin' [sprang·gülin], *pres. part.* straggling. 'I sin a lot o' gret spranggelin' cabbage in they thar 'lotments, all levs an' no earts.' [Uuy sin u lot u gret sprang·gülin kyab·ij in dhai dhaa·r lotments, aul levz un noa aa·rts.]

Spreed [spree·d], to have the skin red or sore from exposure to wind or wet.

Spud [spud], *s.* a preparation of manure in which mushrooms are grown (*Holton*).

Spwuz, Spuz [spwuz; spuz], *v.* suppose.

Squinch your draught [skwinch yuur draa·ft], quench your thirst. 'I aulus keeps some cold tay in th' tay-pot, I finds that squinch your draught better ner sa much beer.' [Uuy au·lus keeps sum coald tai in dhū tai·pot, uuy fuuyndz dhat skwinch yuur draa·ft bet·uur nuur sū much beer.] (Nearly obsolete.)

- Squitch-fire** [skwich fuuyr], *s.* a fire made of couch-grass.
- Squitter** [skwit-uur], *v.* to run in a quick, excited way. **Scutter** in some parts of the county.
- Staddle** [stad'l], *v.* the framework on which ricks are built.
- Starlog** [staar'log], *s.* a starling (*Yarnton*).
- Starred** [staa'rd], *p. p.* starved.
- Stauked** [stau'kt], *p. p.* covered with mud in walking.
- Stay your stomach** [stai yuur stum'uk], *v.* to prevent faintness through want of food. 'No, Maam, no mate, unly u mossel o' bren cheese an' a moufful o' poorter jest t' *stay my stomach.*' [Noa, mam, noa mait, unly u mos'l u bren'chee'z un u muuw'fl u poo'rtuur jest tū stai mi stum'uk.]
- Stel'd, Styeld** [sted, styeld'], *p. p.* stole; stolen.
- Stew** [steu], *v.* to fret. 'You'll fret and *stew* yerself into the grave.'
- Still** [stil], *adj.* quiet. 'E's a very *still* man.'
- Stiven's breakfast** [Stiv'nz brek'fust], a meal set in a disorderly manner. 'This is wusser ner *Stiven's breakfast.*' [Dhis iz wus'uur nuur Stiv'nz brek'fust.]
- Stock** [stok], *s.* the hob of a grate.
- Stocky** [stok'i], *adj.* thick-set.
- Straggled** [strag'uld], *p. p.* trodden down by cattle: spoken of corn.
- Straight** [strait], put in order; presently; even in accounts. 'Us be got *straight* now.' [Us bee got strait nuuw.] 'I'll come *straight.*' [Uuy'l kuum strait.] 'Thar now, I 'a paid ee the fi'pence I owed ee, an' us be *straight.*' [Dhar nuuw, uuy u paid ee dhū fi'p'uns uuy oad ee, un us bee strait.]
- Strappin'** [strap'in], *s.* a beating with the strap worn by men round their waists.
- Strike** [struuyk], *v.* To *strike* potatoes is to put them in a warm place to chit (sprout) as much as possible, when they are said to be 'struck.'
- Strip Jack naked**, a game at cards sometimes called 'Byet (beat) my neighbour out of doors.'
- Stubble** [stub'l]. Pigs, geese, &c. turned into a cornfield after the corn is carried, are said to be turned out to *stubble*.
- Studyin'-cap (Put an my)**, to think deeply.
- Stunny** [stun'i], *v.* to stun. 'This noise is enough t' *stunny* anybody; I'd as liv be at Bedlam as be yer.' [Dhis nauyz iz unuuf' tū stun'i en'ibod'i; uuyd uz liv bee ut Bed'lum uz bee yuur.]
- Sub** [sub], *v.* to draw wages on account (*Oxford*).
- Sud out** [sud uuw't], *v.* to take clothes from the copper.
- Suggy** [sug'i], *adj.* saturated with water (*Holton*).

Swaared [swaa'rd], *p. p.* swore; sworn.

Swarrin' [swaar'in], *s.* the purring of a cat.

Sweet wort [sweet wuurt], *s.* ale before the hops are added.

Swimy [swuuy'mi], *adj.* giddy.

Swotchul along, *v.* to walk in a loose, rolling manner.

Swotchultin' [swauch'ultin], *pres. part.* loose; hanging about.

Tackle, *s.* harness.

Tackle, *v.* to mend. 'I can't *tackle* up this old ship's trough.' To fancy: used in reference to food. 'I can't *tackle* bacon this hot weather.' *s.* 'What *tackle* d' ee call this?'

Tag [tag], *s.* a string or cord tied to a barrow or handcart to enable any one to help draw it. 'Fill yer barra full o' straa, an' tie this yer piece of oalter (halter) t' un, an' I'll pull *tag*.' [Fil yuur bar'u fuol u straa, un tuuy dhis yuur pees u oa'ltuur tuon, un uuy'l puol tag.]

Tailboard [tai'lboord], *s.* the board at the back of a cart. See **Scratch**.

Tailin' whate [tai'lin wait], *s.* inferior wheat from which the best has been taken away (*Holton*). 'Tail whate' [tail wait] at Handborough.

Take an [taik an], *v.* to grieve.

Takin' [tai'kin], *s.* a passion, or state of agitation. 'What a *takin'* 'er's in *surelye*!'

Taterin' [tai'tuurin], *v.* picking up potatoes.

Teart [tee'urt], *adj.* sharp; biting. 'This cheese is very *teart*.'

Ted [ted], *v.* to spread the hay about the field from the swathe.

Teeny [tee'ni], *adj.* tiny.

Terrible folks [terubl foaks], very intimate. 'They be *terrible folks*, they be.'

Tetter [tet'uur], *s.* a small pimple.

Thar, Thur, Theer [dhaar, dhuur, dhee'ür], there. *Thur* is used in all the villages round Witney, and *thar*, and sometimes *theer*, in the villages round Woodstock.

Thee-in an' thou-in, a form of expressing the use of the word *thee*. It is considered a liberty for a stranger to say *thee* to any one. 'I can't abar'n a *thee-in an' thou-in* about.' [Uuy kyaa'nt ubaa'rn udhee'in an dhuuwin ubuuw't.]

Them be um [dhem bee um], those are they.

Thick-yed [thik yed], *s.* a dull, stupid person.

Things [thingz], *s.* live stock. 'Sar (serve) all the *things*, but dwun't gi' they thar pigs n' moor cabbage stoms, ner tater tops, for they

dwun't do 'em nar a mossel o' good.' [Saa'r aul dhü thingz, bt dwunt' gi dhai' dhaa'r pigz nü moo'ür kyab'ij stonz, nuur tai'tuur tops, fuur dhai dwunt' doo um naar u mos'l u guod.]

Thresher [thresh'uur], or **Thrusher**, s. a thrush.

Tiddle [tid'l], v. to bring a lamb, &c. up by hand.

Tiddly [tid'li], *adj.* very small.

Tidy [tuuy'di], tolerably. 'Ow d' ee get an?' '*Tidy*' (or pretty tidy). [Uuw dee get an? Tuuy'di (or preti tuuy'di).]

Tie up [tuuy uup], v. to bind up sheaves of corn in a band (called a *bond*) of corn stalks. 'My ole dooman's agwain *tiein'* up far ma' (me). (Emphasis on *tiein'* up, otherwise 'for I.')

Tine [tuuyn], s. the prong of a harrow, &c.

Todg [toj], s. anything very thick. 'This yer inun porridge is as thick as *todg*.' [Dhis yuur uuy'nuun por'ij iz uz thik uz toj.]

Token [toa'kn], s. a sign, or warning. 'Oh, mam, dö'l ee come across, for us 'a 'ad a *token*, an' us be frit t' death.' [Oa, mam, uol ee kuum ukraa's, fuur us u ad u toa'kn, un us bee frit t' deth.]

Toppins [top'inz], s. very fine bran.

Trapes [traips], v. to let one's skirts trail in the mud; to lounge about; s. an untidy person. 'Look at that gret gal a-*trapes'n* about the strits; 'er ought to be at sarvice.'

Trivant, Tribant [trib'unt], s. truant. At Oxford they say 'Play the wag.'

Trunch [trunch], s. a trench. 'My ole mar stepped in a gret *trunch* an' throwed I a-top of a yep o' pibbles, an' knocked out two o' my frunt tith.' [Muuy oal maa'r stept in a gret trunch un throad uuy u top uv a yep u pib'lz, un nokd uwt too u muuy frunt tith.]

Tugs [tugz], s. the irons round the thiller's (the shaft horse) collar.

Turn up [tuurn uup], v. to put a horse out to grass.

Turnin' [tuur'nin], s. In stocking-knitting a *turning* is two rounds. See **Bout**.

Twenty-leben weeks [wiks], an impossible time; never.

Twirly [twuur'ti], *adj.* quick-tempered; easily offended. 'I didn't ought to say it varlike, but Master Loyt's (Lait) a very *twirly* man; you be obliged to run thereckly minute 'ee 'ollers, an' some days you dun't dar say yer soul's yer own.' [Uuy didnt aut t' sait vaar'luuy'k, bt Maa'stuur Lauyt s u ver'i twir'ti man; yoo beo ubluuy'jd tu ruun dhürek'li min'it ee ol'uurz, un suum daiz yu dunt daa'r sai yuur soalz yuur oan.]

Two (to be), to be great friends. 'Um *be two*, um be.' At Chastleton it means exactly the contrary:—'If you döös [duoz] that we shall *be two*, i. e. we shall cease to be friends.

Two-twins, twins.

Twud (toad) **under a 'arrow** (a saying), a most miserable and unfortunate position. 'Un med as well be a *twud under a 'arra* as be led sich a life as thee ledst I: 'tis scanlus an' shemful 'ow I be sard.' 'A ooman's aulus sard well if 'er yent knocked about, an' thee bisn't never knocked about.' [Un med uz wel bee u twud un'duur u ar'u uz bee led sich u luuyf uz dhee ledst uuy: tiz 'skan'lus un 'shem'fl uuw uuy bee saa'rd. U uom'unz au'lus saa'rd wel if uur yent nok'd ubuuw't, un 'dhee bisnt nev'uur nok'd ubuuw't.]

Um sais, Um goes, &c. [um sez, um goaz], they say; they go, &c. 'Em ses 'em went a accornin' isterday in the Roslin 'Ouse Ground, but 'em ses 'em wun't go na moor, 'cause 'em says accorns be s' chep this year 'em can yarn moor a gluv'in.' [Um sez um went u akuurnin is'tuurdi in dhü Ros'lin Uuws Gruuwnd, bt um sez um wunt goa nu moo'ür, kauz um sez akuurnz bee sü chep dhis yuur um kun yaa'rn moo'ür u gluv'in.]

Underbed (of beef), the flank.

Under-butter, s. butter made from inferior cream. **Head-butter** is made from the first cream.

Up'ards and Down'ards, up the country and down the country.

Upsides wi' [uupsuuy'dz wi], even with. "Make 'aste," I sais t' un; an' a sais, "Make 'aste 's dead, Missis!" but I was *upsides wi'n*; I sais, "If a is, Be quick's come in 'is place." [Maik aist, uuy sez tuon; an u sez, Maik aist s ded, Mis'is! bt uuy wuz uupsuuy'dz win; uuy sez, If u iz, Bee kwik s kuum in iz plais.]

Up-townd, Up-strit, up the village. They also say *Down-townd*, &c.

Var like [vaa'r luuy'k], very likely: always said for perhaps.

Varjiz [vaa'rjiz], s. verjuice. 'As sour as *varjiz*.'

Vitrul [vit'ruol], v. to mix vitriol with seed corn to prevent its destruction by insects, especially the wire-worm. 'I'a *vitruled* my whate.'

Waad [waa'rd], p. p. worn. (Waird, *Islip*, &c.)

Waidin' [wai'din], part. bathing (*Blackthorn*, *Holton*, and *Islip*).

Warn [waurn] (I'll), I'll warrant.

Wash [wosh], s. water in which food has been boiled, or greasy dishes washed, used to mix the meal for pigs.

'Hay is for horses,
Straa is for cows,
Milk is for little pigs,
And *wash* for old sows.'

[Ai iz fuur aursiz,
Straa iz fuur kyuuwz,
Milk iz fuur lit'l pigz,
Un wosh fuur oal suuwz.]

Water bewitched an' tay begrutcht [wau'tuur biwicht un tai bigrucht], weak tea.

Weeny [wee'ni], *adj.* very small (*Oxford*).

Welts [welts], *s.* pieces of leather that are used to bind the fastenings of leather gloves.

Wench (my), a term of endearment. 'Never mind, *my wench*, I didn't mean [myen'] t' urt tha.'

Whirlers [wir'luurz], *s.* stockings without feet.

Whirlibone [wir'libun], *s.* a joint of pork called a round-bone.

White 'en's chick (the). A petted or spoiled child is called '*the white 'en's chick*.'

Wildin [wil'din], *s.* a large kind of wild crab (*Holton*).

Wilter [wil'tuur], *v.* to droop; to fade; to wilt.

Windin'-sheet [wuuy'ndin sheet], *s.* the guttering of a candle, which is caused by a hair, supposed to be a sure sign of death.

Wire-docks [wuuyr doks], *s.* a low railway bridge at Islip (Viaduct).

Wire-edge [wuuyr ej], *s.* keen edge: often spoken of the appetite.

Withe [with], *s.* the thin, tough end of a flitch of bacon, near the shoulder.

Work [wuurk], *s.* manual labour only. 'I aulus thinks writ'n books, an' praichin', an' all sich things as they be myent for folk as can't *work*.' [Uuy aulus thingks ruuy'tn books, un praichin, un aul sich thingz uz dhai bee myent' fuur foak uz kyaa'nt wuurk.]

Work-brittle, eager to work.

Worky-day [wuur'ki dai], *s.* week-day.

Wortewell [wuur'tewel], *s.* the skin round the finger-nail.

Wroastle [ros'l], *v.* to wrestle.

Wuss ner dirty butter [wus nuur dirti but'uur], very revolting indeed; also a form of expressing pride. 'We be *dirty butter* ta they.'

Wusser, *s.* a very bad person; a modified form of **Wust of all wussers**.

Wust of all wussers [wust uv aul wus'uurz], bad amongst the bad; very bad indeed.

Yallack, Yollock, Thallack, Allack, Lack [yal'ak, yol'uk, thal'ak, al'ak, lak], *interj.* there look! an exclamation of surprise.

Yalla-ommer [yal'u om'uur], *s.* a yellow-hammer.

Yarl [yaa'rl], *s.* earl (nearly obsolete).

Yawnups's corner [yau'nuupsiz kaur'nuur], *s.* the corner of the streets where the boys usually congregate.

Yep, *s.* a heap.

Yethful thing [yeth·fuol thing], earthly thing. 'I sets yer in my dis'abilles aglovin' from one day's ind til another, an' thee asn't done a *yethful thing* this yer blessed day.' [Uuy sets yuur in muuy dis'ubilz ugluv'in frum wun daiz ind tl unudh'uur, un dhee asnt dun u yeth'fl thing dhis yuur bles'id dai.]

You' sir [eus· uur], a form of addressing boys. 'Come an, *you' sir*.' [Kuum an, eus· uur.]

Zod [zod] *and* **Zad**, the letter Z.

ADDENDA.

Away wi', *v.* to endure. 'I can't away wi' 't.'

Baiver [bai·vuur], *s.* a workman's meal in the afternoon.

Caddle, *s.* confusion (*Yarnton*).

Devil's pig, the wood-louse (*Northleigh*). Called **God A'mighty's pig** at *Handbro'*.

Dummel [dum·l]. Hay, &c. when not well made is so called. 'This hay wunt pitch, 'tis very *dummul*.'

Finee'gin', *adj.* sly; deceitful; underhanded.

Gawny, *s.* a simpleton.

Jacob's ladder, the gap made by a dropped stitch having run down in knitting.

Litter, *s.* bedding of inferior straw for horses; *v.* to litter down.

Nuncheon [nun·chin], *s.* luncheon.

Oont [oont], *s.* a mole (*Chipping Norton*).

Rar [raar] th' 'ouse, to make a great outcry; to rouse the house.

Sawnups, *s.* a stupid person (*Yarnton*). (*Yawnups*, *Handbro'*.)

Skas [skas, skyes·], scarce; scarcely.

[The LOCALITY of the Words in the above Supplement is that of
HANDBOROUGH, near Woodstock, and the neighbouring Villages.]

XXV.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE CUMBERLAND GLOSSARY.

By WILLIAM DICKINSON, F.L.S.

1881.

Clem't, B. unable to swallow more. The man who undertook to lick up a quantity of oat-meal in a given time was defeated; 'he was fairly *clem't*.'

Come by chance, G. an illegitimate child.

Com on, G. became of. 'What *com on* thee yesterday?' Where were you?

Copt, Cop-heedit, C. cop-headed; a peaked crown, as many polled cattle have, or tufted as some birds are.

Cruel, C. very. '*Cruel* nice; *cruel* ugly.'

Cumman', G. coming.

Cumman' and gangin', G. A person obstinate in his own opinion has *no coming and going* in him; unyielding.

Curl, B. to take offence; to be displeased; to stand upon dignity.

Daddlement, G. trifling proceedings.

Dikey, C. the hedge-sparrow (*addl.*).

Do, Doo, C. 'He's done his *do*;' accomplished his object.

Doddy, NE., **Dod't**, SW. without horns.

Dowse, B. advanced in pregnancy; well furnished.

Duz, Does, G. suffices. 'A *smo*' matter *duz*.'

Endways, G. endwise; without interruption.

Er. See **Or**.

Faddom, C. two knitters compete in speed. One says, 'I'll *faddom* ye,' and they each draw out the yarn as far as the arms can spread, and making knots as marks, they try which can soonest knit up the length; put for 'fathom.'

Feassin's, G. facings; exercises. 'T' lawyer put him through his *feassin's*;' questioned him sharply.

Feckless, G. ? effectless (*addl.*).

Field Reeve, G. a person having charge of a stinted pasture belonging to different owners.

Fleuk-fenttit, G. flat-footed.

Fluffment, G. light and loose talk and material.

Flushcocks, C. the herb *juncus nigritellus*.

Foil, G. (*addl.*). 'He's *rinnin' t' oald foil*;' going a second time over the scent; renewing intimacy with a former sweetheart.

Forgitty, C. forgetful.

Gee (g soft) **nor woy**, g. An ill-trained horse and an obstinate man will neither 'gee nor woy;' i. e. obey command or entreaty.

Give, g. to yield or give way; the first movement of a pull.

Gollin, c. the globe flower (*Trollius Europæus*). 'What ails ta? Thou's as yalla as a gollin.'

Gowa, c. go. The industrious farmer says, 'Come, gowa to yer wark wid me, lads.' The indifferent farmer says, 'Howay to yer wark, lads,' and leaves them to themselves.

Grub, g. food; a modern word.

Havver bannocks, g. thick cakes of oat-meal.

Havver meal, g. oat-meal.

Hawse, Hoce, g. the gullet or throat (*enlarged meaning*).

Heaps, E. turnips.

Heeve, B. to vomit.

Hitch, g. to move the chair without rising from it; a break; an impediment; to hook on.

Hod fit wi', N. to keep up with; to equal. 'I can *hod fit wi'* that chap.'

Hop nor ree, g. (same as **Gee nor woy**) = right or left.

Hunsep, c. a scolding; the special Christmas tune always used by the country fidler waits. The hunt's up.

Hunsep through the wood, *hunsep* through the wood,

Merrily goes the day, sir;

Get up old wives and bake your pies,

To-morrow is Christmas day, sir, &c.

Hurrysom, c. haste with confusion.

In 'd, c. brought in.

Innerds, g. the contents of the chests of animals.

Innin', c. bringing in—of corn, &c.

Kind, g. sort, or description. 'Will ta len' me a shillin'?' 'Nay, I hev'n't money *kind* about me.'

Leep, g. to parboil. '*Leep* them giblets, Peggy.'

Lift, g. the bend in the shaft of a spade, giving room for the lower hand, and easing the operation of lifting.

Ling besom, g. a broom made of heather.

Ling honey, g. honey collected by bees having access to heather, and reckoned superior both in quantity and quality.

- Lollard**, B. a lazy one. 'Lig-a-bed *lollard*. Ten o'clock *schollard*.'
Loop, C. to put loops of slender rods on the tops of walls or bare hedges to prevent sheep leaping over.
Love in a chain, EC. the plant *Sedum reflexum*.

Manny, SW. C. monny; N. many.

Maykin, C. a silly person.

Mense, G. 'He hez nowder sense nor *mense*:' said of a person who is silly and unmanageable (*addl.*).

Middle-street steanns, C. boundary stones where an owner holds only one side of the village.

Miller, C. a white moth whose feathers resemble meal.

Moilin', C. (amended) painstaking; caring for. 'Toilin' and *moilin'*.'

Moss besom, a broom made of the moss *Polystichum commune*.

Mosstroopers, N. border freebooters.

Mug, B. a term of endearment.

Muller, Mudler, C. an instrument used for bruising sugar in a glass of toddy.

Naitshel, C. to overcome; to defeat.

Nopy, B. clever; excelling.

Nudels, G. a simpleton. 'He *nudels* (saunters) away his time.'

Parins, G. turves pared off to burn in breaking up new or moory lands.

Pearchin', G. penetrating (*addl.*).

Pelt, G. This word has several meanings, but the principal one is connected with vigorous action. 'He com in wid a *pelt*' = sharply.

Pitch-pipe, C. a pipe formerly used in country churches to denote the pitch of the music.

Ramp, Wramp, C. a sprain or twist of a limb. 'Mary fell and *ramp't* her ankle to-day.'

Ridlin', C. a riddle, or puzzle. 'Come, and I'll set thee a *ridlin'*.'

Saucy, G. needlessly particular as to food, &c.; impertinent.

Sconce, G. a stone shelf (*addl.*).

Scut, G. the tail of a hare or rabbit (*correction*).

Sed, G. said ; controlled. ‘ Be *sed*, barns ;’ do as you are bid ; be quiet.

Sharpin sickle, Slape sickle, C. a sickle without teeth ; a reaping-hook.

Sheep syme, C. a straw rope hung round a sheep’s neck, including a fore leg, to prevent its leaping fences.

Shiers. See **Chiers**.

Shog, N. a vertical shaking of the leg. ‘ And as the fiddler *shog’t* his leg.’—*Mark Lonsdale*.

Shottel, N. schedule.

Sideways, G. a sidewise movement.

Sill, G. a soft slate rock used for slate pencils.

Slensh, C. to cleanse.

Sloom, B. a light sleep.

Sop, C. a bunch of cotton wool to prevent the ink running out of the inkhorn if upset.

Spang, a stinging pain (*addl.*).

Spewy, C. land subject to small sand-feeds of water.

Staith, Steer, a place of deposit for coal till wanted for shipping or sale.

Steann-throw, C. N. steann thrāa ; sw. about the distance a stone the size of an egg can be thrown by hand.

Steed, C. supply. ‘ Rain com down in good *steed* yesterday.’

Stick by t’ rib, C. cow’t word, which see.

Stick dyke, C. a fence made entirely of dead or brushwood.

Stickin’, G. thickly set. ‘ Yon tree’s fairly *stickin’* wid pears.’

Stowter, N. to stagger ; unsteady.

Strick, G. a stirk, or yearling heifer, &c. (*addl.*).

Sweetheart (to), NE. to publish the banns. ‘ He *sweetheartit* me :’ said by a woman of the clergyman who published her banns (*Rev. T. Lees*).

Teann, G. taken ; arrested (*addl.*).

Tee, C. to.

‘ Ya neet efter deein’ up t’ horses
And seein’ ’at t’ kye war o’ reet,
I read about t’ “ Grummelan Farmer,”
And thought I could put a bit *tee* ’t.’

That, G. ‘ It’s a gay nice horse *that*’ (common in Cumberland speech).

Thoom-syme, c. a short rope made by twisting straw round the thumb.

Tommaty taa, c. the blue tit (*Parus caeruleus*).

Toon, Town, n. applied to small hamlets or farm-buildings : as Justus toon, Nixon's toon, &c.

Twist, c. a turn of the halter put round a horse's jaw.

Twote, n. total.

Wild as winter thuuner, g. ungovernable ; unruly.

Worniment, nw. ornament.

Wut, n. wit.

Wya, g. a note of assent. ' *Wya*, I mappen may.'

Yeas, Yeasy, c. ease ; easy (*nearly obsolete*).

Yeaz, sw. you shall. ' *Yeaz* come in a bit, *yeaz* like.'

XXVI.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.

By EDWARD SUTTON.

THESE words are taken from the marsh, wold, and fen districts lying between Grimsby on the north, Boston on the south, Lincoln on the west, and the sea-coast on the east, with Louth for the centre. The vocabulary of all these parts is the same, but the pronunciation is coarser and fuller in the marsh districts. All vowels are pronounced as if double; thus—*lai-at*, *roo-ad*, *boo-an*, *mâ-il*, for late, road, bone, mile. The dialect is fast disappearing.

EDWARD SUTTON.

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Peculiar preterites in use in this dialect are the following: viz. *belt* for *built*; *hat* for *hit*; *snew* for *snowed*; *mew* for *mowed*; *ewet* for *owed*.

Noticeable corruptions are the following:

nobbud, only (nought but).

weeant, will not.

caffle, to cavil; haggle.

argle, to argue.

cazzlety (*i. e.* casualty), doubtful; changeable: 'Cazzlety weather.'

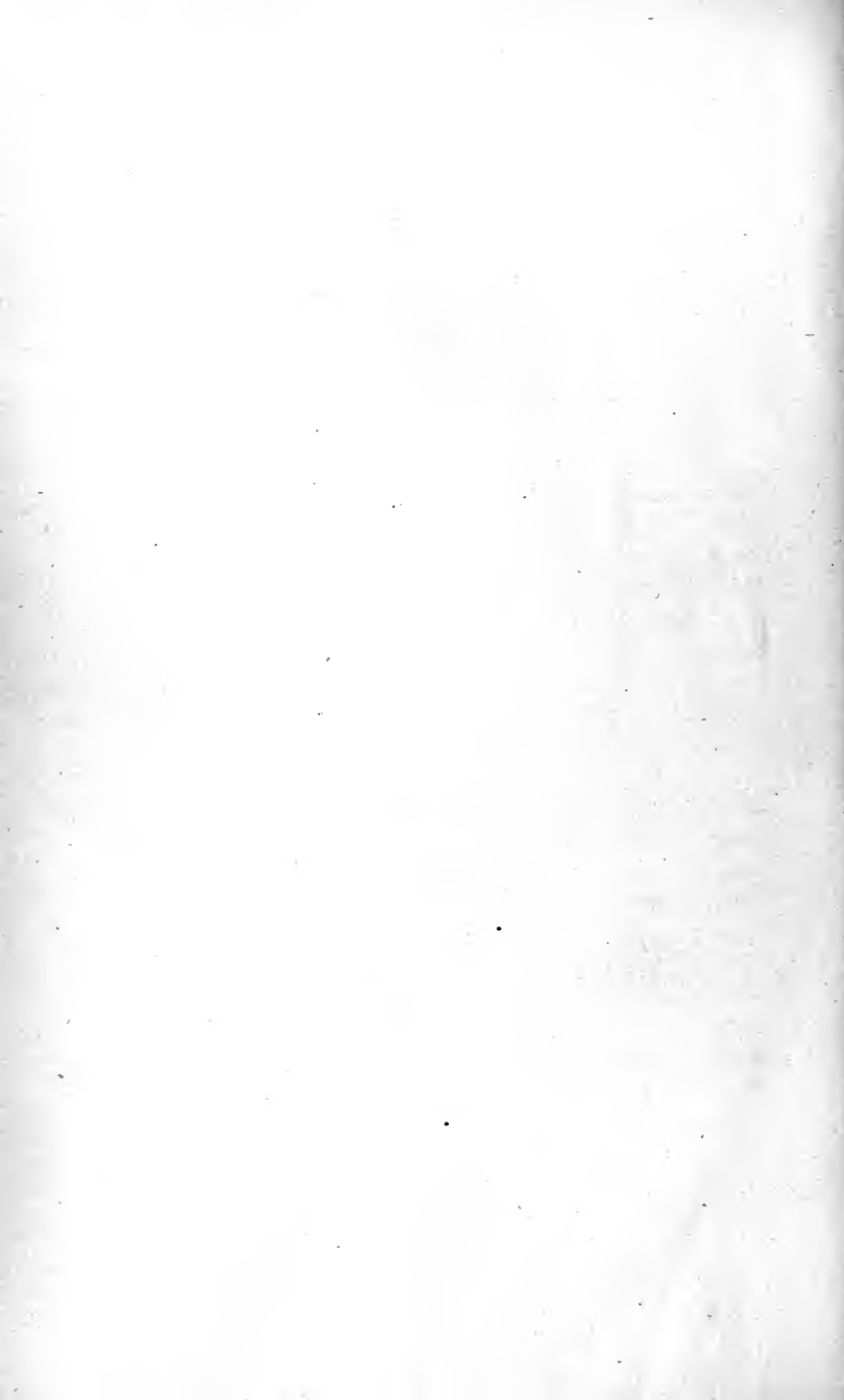
refatory, refractory.

mislest, molest.

dispense with, to do or put up with; *not to do without*, as is usually meant.

planned up, heaped up with various things, so that there is no room (replenished).

After such words as *wooy!* (*wo!*) *hawve!* (*haw!*) a strong and sonorous '*üh!*' is added; also in cases of interjections used in addressing animals.



NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.

Aar, *s.* a sea-aar ; a dense fog from the sea.

Addle, *v.* to earn ; also to lay by money.

Anew, *adj.* enough.

Ask, *adj.* acrid ; rough to taste or feel.

Bairn, *s.* a child.

Battens, *s.* small sheaves of straw used for covering ricks.

Bawk, *s.* a beam or rafter.

Beäl, *v.* to shout loudly from grief or irritation.

Beck, *s.* a brook.

Bellas, *v.* to shout loudly ; ‘*bellas out.*’

Bencil, *v.* to flog with a rod.

Bink, *s.* a bench.

Bleb, *s.* a blister or bubble.

Blether, *s.* a bladder.

Blether, *v.* to snivel and weep.

Blore, *v.* to cry out loudly (used of children only).

Boäk, *v.* to belch ; eructate.

Boon, *v.* to mend a road.

Breed, *s.* the breadth mown by the scythe.

Brigg, *s.* bridge.

Brog, *v.* and *s.* to poke with a stick, or anything similar.

Bronkus, *s.* a donkey. In Texas a pony is called *broncho*.

Brust, *v.* to burst : ‘brussen-gutted,’ very fat-bellied.

Bub, *s.* a young bird that cannot fly.

Bug, *adj.* fussy ; pleased ; conceited ; lively : 'as *bug* as a lop.'

Cad, *s.* stinking-flesh ; offal.

Cag-mag, *s.* refuse ; offal.

Camrail, *s.* the crooked rail by which a carcass is suspended.

Cange-away, *v.* to moulder and rot away slowly, by degrees.

Check!¹ used in calling a pig.

Choor! used in calling a pig.

Chunter, *v.* to grumble, *sotto voce*.

Clagged up, *adj.* clotted with dirt.

Clags, *s.* clotted locks of dirty wool on a sheep.

Clam, *v.* to clutch ; to seize anything suddenly and firmly.

Clammux, *s.* a lazy, useless slattern.

Clams, *s.* used by saddlers to hold their work.

Clat, *s.* a dirty mess.

Clatty, *adj.* wet and dirty ; sticky.

Clea, *s.* claw.

Cletch, *s.* a brood of chickens.

Clunch, *adj.* sour-tempered ; abrupt in speech, and irritable.

Cot, *v.* to felt or mat together.

Cott, *s.* a fleece of wool, matted or felted together (*cotted*).

Cratch, *s.* a butcher's barrow, made of rails only.

Crew, *s.* fold-yard for cattle : 'crew-yard.'

Dacker, *v.* to deteriorate ; to flag ; to grow worse : 'the fire *dackers*.'

See **Megger**.

Dak! Dak! call to a pig (coaxingly).

Dakky, *s.* a pig : 'a *dakky*-pig.'

Dazed, *adj.* stupefied ; foolish-looking.

Dig, *s.* a pickaxe, one side of which is like a hoe.

Dither, *v.* to tremble.

Doodlings, *s.* young foxes.

Door-darns, *s.* door-posts.

Dowking, *adj.* turned down ; hanging down : 'a *dowking* hat.'

¹ *Check!* and *Dak!* are used coaxingly ; *choor!* roughly.

Drape yōws, *s.* barren ewes.

Dwiming away, *adj.* gradually wasting from disease. A.S. *dwīnan*.

Eddish, *s.* grass-land, after the hay-crop has been taken off.

Ee, *s.* a run of water. A.S. *éá*, a river.

Fair-dinkum, that which is just and equitable.

Farwelled, *adj.* used of a sheep which has fallen on its back.

Feät, *adj.* nice ; suitable ; well done. Cf. *fetistiche* in *P. Plowman*, B. ii. 11.

Fessen-penny, *s.* earnest-money (fasten-penny).

Fettle, *v.* like the Yankee 'fix' ; to put to rights or in order.

Fitties, *s.* land enclosed from the sea.

Flick, *s.* fitch.

Frackened, *adj.* freckled.

Frangy, *adj.* quarrelsome ; snappish.

Fridge, *v.* to fray the edges of a garment, &c.

Fullock, *s.* impetus. 'It went with a *fullock*,' i. e. a rush.

Fumnard, *s.* pole-cat (foul-marten, foulmart, foumart).

Gablick, *s.* a crowbar.

Gain, *adj.* near : 'the *gainest* road.'

Gathman, the herdsman, who looks after the cattle.

Gattram, a rough bye-road, or clay-lane.

Gimber, *s.* a barren ewe two years old.

Gizzen, *v.* to stare about vacantly.

Gleg, *v.* and *adj.* to look pleased ; pleased ; happy.

Glib, *adj.* smooth (always used in speaking of ice).

Glower, *v.* to stare surprisedly or angrily.

Grew, *s.* a greyhound.

Hake about, *v.* to lounge, loaf, or go lazily about.

Harrowed, *adj.* exhausted ; done-up with work.

Hasp, *s.* the fastener of a gate.

Havver, *s.* wild self-sown oats.

Hawbuck, *s.* a clodhopper ; a stupid fellow.

Hawm-about, *v.* to lounge stupidly about ; to work unskilfully.

Hawve! to the left! used by the waggoner when on the right side of his horse.

Haze, *v.* to thrash soundly; to upbraid.

He-der, *s.* male, as opposed to she-der.

Heppen, *adj.* handy; skilful.

Hipe, *v.* to limp or halt.

Hoast, *s.* a cold in the throat. A.S. *hwósta*.

Hog, *s.* a sheep before its first shearing.

Holt, *s.* a wood; plantation. A.S. *holt*.

Hooze, *s.* a cold in the chest.

Hot-ache, *s.* pain in the hands or feet from intense cold.

Howery, *adj.* dirty; filthy. A.S. *horig*, filthy. (Very distinctive of Lincolnshire dialect.)

Ither, *s.* udder of a cow, &c.

Izels, *s.* blacks; particles of soot falling down.

Izrom, *s.* a long, wearisome tale.

Jyst, *v.* and *s.* putting out cattle to graze at a fixed rate.

Kedge, *v.* to cause a stoppage of the bowels by too much green food.

Kell, *s.* internal parts of a pig or other animal.

Kelter, *s.* rubbish; worthless litter.

Kenspeck, *adj.* marked; easily recognisable.

Kindling, *s.* firewood.

Lether, *s.* a ladder.

Lig, *v.* to lie. A.S. *licgan*.

Limmock, *adj.* limber; loose-jointed; flabby.

Lithe, *v.* to thicken broth with meal.

Lob, *v.* to lounge.

Loff, *s.* the loose, fluffy matter which comes off soft cotton goods and blankets.

Loffy, *adj.* fluffy; having a raised woolly surface.

Lop, *s.* a flea.

Loppered, *adj.* curdled (of milk); slightly sour.

Lubbard, *s.* a lout.

Lungeous, *adj.* lumbering; uncouth; but, at the same time, violent.

Mattler, *s.* the match to anything.

Mawkin, *s.* a scarecrow.

Megger, *v.* to improve; get better: 'the fire *meggiers*.' See **Dacker**.

Mowdiwarp, *s.* mole.

Mumping, *v.* begging. *Mumping*-day is St. Thomas's day.

Nap-kneed, *adj.* knock-kneed.

Nawpy, *adj.* clever; keen; knowing.

Nettin, *s.* urine (especially old, long kept).

Noggin, *s.* a large slice or corner: 'a *noggin o'* pie.'

Onset, *s.* commencement of anything.

Outener, *s.* a foreigner; one of another parish.

Overset, *v.* to recover from a shock (generally mental).

Pad, *s.* path.

Pag, *v.* to carry pick-a-back.

Pawky, *adj.* sly; tricky.

Pawting-about, *v.* handling things unnecessarily; interfering.

Pick, *s.* pitch.

Pickfurk, *s.* pitchfork.

Preachment, *s.* a long harangue, generally scolding or reproving.

Pronkus, *s.* a donkey. See **Bronkus**.

Ramper, *s.* the high road; turnpike.

Randy, *adj.* dissipated; riotous; lustful.

Rantan, *v.* to serenade with bones and cleavers, pots and pans.

Reäst, *v.* to raise as with a lever. *Icel. reista* (= *E. wrest*).

Reeking-hook, *s.* the hook which hangs in the chimney-reek (smoke) in old-fashioned farm-houses, to hang a pot on; used in Scotland formerly to smoke salmon, by suspending the fish to it; and hence properly denominated a smoking-hook (**Reeking-hook**). [Explained as *reek-airn hook*, i. e. reek-iron hook, in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary.—W. W. S.]

Reckling, *s.* the last of a litter of pigs, or brood of chickens.

Remble, *v.* to move; remove.

Retch, *v.* to stretch.

Rip, *v.* (ripping and swearing) to shout. Icel. *hræpa*, to blaspheme, from *hrópa*, to shout.

Rits, *s.* the intestines of a goose.

Roaked up, *adj.* heaped up.

Roaky, *adj.* foggy.

Same, *s.* lard.

Safe, *s.* a lazy ne'e-r-do-weel; a rascal.

Scopperil, *s.* a button mould.

Screeding, *s.* net for making caps.

Scrimp, *v.* to stint.

Scrowbald, *adj.* piebald (skewbald).

Scruff, *s.* the nape of the neck.

Shagged, *adj.* rough-haired; unkempt: 'as *shagged* as a foal.'

Shan, *adj.* shy; wild: '*shan* as an Irish cow.'

She-der, *s.* a female, as opposed to he-der.

Sipe, *v.* to leak; to run away gradually from a bung-hole.

Skel-ower, *v.* to over-balance (scale-over).

Skinch, *v.* to pinch; starve; give insufficient measure.

Slaäpe, *adj.* slippery (as of ice); tricky; deceitful.

Slither, *v.* to slide on ice.

Sliver, *s.* a short slop.

Slockened, *adj.* suffocated in water, or with too much water.

Sloomy, *adj.* sleepy; stupid.

Slur, *s.* a slide.

Sluther, *v.* to gulp down, as of oysters or porridge.

Smoot, *s.* a *cul de sac*; a lane leading nowhere.

Smouch, *v.* to kiss roughly.

Sneck, *s.* the ordinary fastener of a gate or door.

Sock, *s.* water soaking away from a manure-heap.

Solidly, *adv.* 'I *solidly* wëant do it.'

Spang-wue, *v.* to place a toad on a board and project it into the air by striking the other end.

Spit-deep, *adj.* the depth of the spade: 'dig it ower *spit-deep*.'

Spittle, **Spud**, *s.* a long shaft with a sort of short chisel at the end, used for cutting up thistles.

Spluther, *s.* splutter; splash.

Spurrings, *s.* traces ; footmarks. A.S. *spor*, a trace ; whence *spyrian*, to track, inquire.

Squād, *s.* thick mud.

Stale, *v.* to make water : used of horses and cattle.

Stalled, *adj.* satiated ; disgusted.

Stang-gad, *s.* a sort of trident used for spearing eels.

Steddle, *s.* foundation (especially of a stack or rick).

Stee, *s.* a ladder.

Steel, *s.* a stile.

Stew, *s.* dust ; figuratively noise ; turmoil.

Stithy, *s.* an anvil.

Stranny, *adj.* cracked ; demented.

Strind, *v.* and *s.* to stride ; stride.

Stunt, *v.* to be stupid and obstinate. A.S. *stunt*, stupid.

Swarth, *s.* rind of bacon.

Swatch, *s.* a slip cut off cloth as a pattern.

Swāth, *s.* green sward ; meadow.

Swathe, *s.* the width mown by the scythe.

Swaul, *v.* to throw water in quantities on anything.

Sweäl, *v.* to waste, to gutter (of a candle).

Syle, *v.* to strain milk ; also to pour down heavily : 'it *syled* down.'

Tack, *s.* a taste, generally unpleasant.

Taffled, *adj.* ravelled ; tangled : applied to a skein of wool or thread.

Team, *v.* to empty a cart or jug ; to pour out.

Tew, *v.* to annoy ; vex.

Thack, *s.* thatch.

Tharm, *s.* entrails of a beast. A.S. *þearm*.

Threäp down, *v.* to assert positively and vehemently : 'he *threäped* me down.'

Thrum, *v.* to purr (of a cat).

Tiff, *adj.* tough.

Tine, *s.* prong of a fork.

Tipe, *v.* to tip up a cart gradually. Compare **Sipe**.

Töner, *s.* one or the other.

Tootle, *v.* to play a whistle or fife.

Trapes, *v.* to go 'trapesing (*i. e.* gadding or tramping) about.'

Tumpoke, *v.* to turn a somersault.

Twissened, *adj.* twisted.

Unheppen, *adj.* clumsy ; unskilful.

Uptak, *s.* the upshot or end of an affair : 'at the *uptak*.'

Waffy, *adj.* having a faint, sickly smell.

Wankle, *adj.* weakly ; sickly. A.S. *wancol*.

Wemble, *v.* to turn anything over.

Werry, *v.* to bring forth young : applied to rabbits only.

Whutle, *v.* to whistle softly.

Wig, *s.* whey : 'as sour as *wig*.' Plattdeutsch *wigge*.

Witter, *v.* to continually fret and cry.

Wong, *s.* a meadow.

Wooy ! wo ! stop !

Wottle-day, *s.* working or week-day, as opposed to Sunday.

Wules, *s.* weevils in corn.

Wykins, *s.* jaws ; chops (*fauces*).

Yah, *pron.* you.

Yanks, *s.* leggings ; overalls.

Yarker, *s.* something specially large ; a monster.

Yaup, *v.* to shout loudly.

Yelk, *s.* the yolk of an egg.

Yowl, *v.* to howl.

Yuk, *v.* to jerk ; to pull anything sharply.

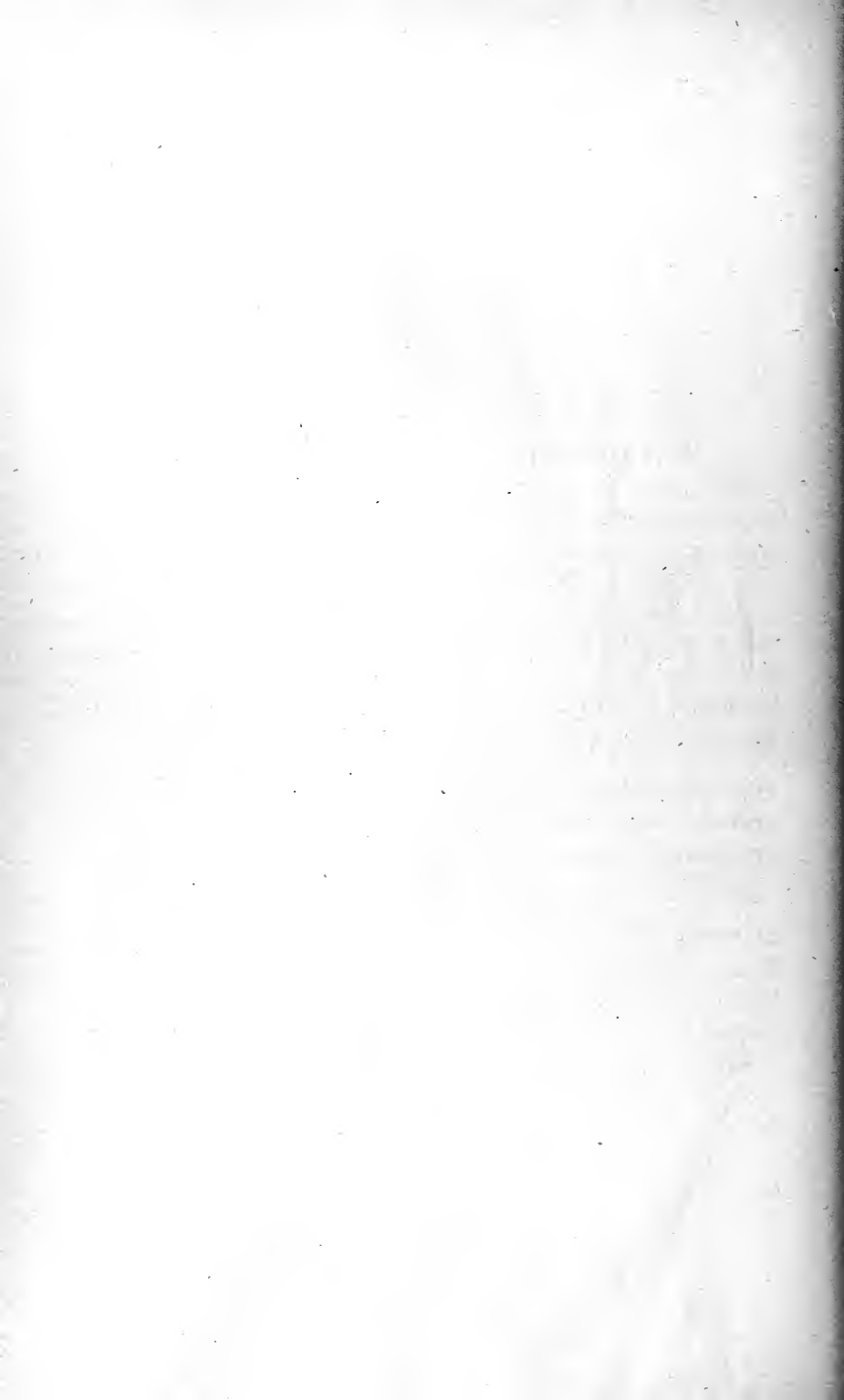
XXVII.

RADNORSHIRE WORDS.

BY THE

REV. W. E. T. MORGAN.

THE following list of words still in use in Radnorshire was kindly forwarded to Prof. Skeat by the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, of Morriston, near Swansea, who has revised the proofs for the English Dialect Society. The spelling follows, for the most part, that adopted in Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. It may be observed here that the forms *his'n* and *her'n*, for *his* and *hers*, are in common use; as are also *your'n* and *their'n*.



RADNORSHIRE WORDS.

Able, *adj.* rich ; well to do.

All-bease, gently ; quietly : put for 'all by ease.'

Anent, *prep.* alongside of.

Awf [auf], *s.* oaf, fool.

Bait, *s.* a meal ; for men and horses.

Bannut, *s.* a walnut (as in Shropshire, &c.).

Begging, *s.* a very little ; as, 'I wouldn't give a *begging*.'

Bett, *v.* to turn over the turf for rotting or burning ; to pare the turf with a breast-plough.

Betting, *s.* sods cut for burning or rotting.

Brawn, *s.* a boar.

Brummock [brum'uk], *s.* a bill-hook (lit. a broom-hook ; hook for cutting broom).

Cawv [kauv], *s.* a calf.

Clem, *v.* to famish.

Clet, *s.* a bolt ; for heating purposes.

Comical, *adj.* ill-tempered ; blameable.

Conceit, *v.* to suppose ; to fancy.

Cop, *v.* to plough in ridges for planting.

Cop, *s.* a ridge.

Cowse [kouz], *v.* to course, drive off.

Cull, *s.* the remnant of a flock of sheep.

Curst, *adj.* clever ; sharp.

Dearn [durn], *adj.* earnest.

Don, *adj.* clever ; both in a good and bad sense.

Doubt, *v.* to expect (in an affirmative sense).

Elder, *s.* a cow's udder.

Feg, *s.* rough dead grass.

Fold, *s.* a farm-yard.

Frangy [franji], *adj.* restive ; unmanageable.

Fretchet, *adj.* irritable.

Gallous [gal'us], *adj.* wicked.

Gay, *adj.* good.

Glat, *s.* a gap in a hedge.

Glem, *s.* a gleam ; hot sunshine between showers.

Grubber, *s.* a scuffler (for the soil).

Gullies, Gulls, *s. pl.* goslings.

Hacker, *s.* a bill-hook.

Haft, *s.* the handle of a *brummock*, q. v.

Haulm, *s.* stalk of potato.

Hauve [hauv], *s.* the helve of an axe.

Heed, *s.* notice.

Hog, *s.* a yearling sheep.

Hoont [huont'], *s.* a mole ; elsewhere a *want* ; in Shropshire, 'oont
[uont].

Housen, *pl.* of houses.

Hurds, *s. pl.* hards ; coarse flax ; tow.

Hurry, *s.* a period of time.

Imp, *s.* a shoot from a tree or fence.

Keep, *s.* grass, food (for cattle).

Kiddle, *v.* to drivel or slaver.

Kind, Unkind, *adj.* seasonable weather, or the reverse ; also used with regard to the state of the soil.

Lift, *adj.* lief; used with regard to an equal choice.

Linnow [lin'oa], *adj.* pliant; soft.

Lissom, *adj.* nimble; active.

Lug, *v.* to draw.

Mawn-pit, *s.* a peat-pit or bog; from Welsh *mawn*, peat.

Middling, *adj.* of unequal merit; also poorly; ill. 'Uncommon *middling*;' very inferior, or very ill.

Mixen, *s.* a dung-hill.

Moither, *v.* to be delirious.

Nesh, *adj.* tender; delicate.

Never-sweat, *s.* an idle, lazy man.

Orl, *s.* an alder-tree.

Oss [os'], *v.* to attempt. (W. *osio*.)

Peart [peert], *adj.* lively; sharp. 'Market-peart;' slightly inebriated.

Pergy [pergi], *adj.* perky; saucy; obstinate.

Pikel [peik'l], *s.* a pitch-fork.

Pitch, *s.* a steep hill.

Plack, *s.* a job, or a situation.

Pleach, *v.* to lay a hedge (general).

Poon [puon], *v.* to strike or beat.

Pouk [pouk], *s.* a sty on the eye (lit. a pock).

Pouking, *s.* a weak, sickly person. Cf. *puking* in Shakespeare.

Quames [quaims], *s. pl.* qualms.

Ratch, *s.* rocky soil.

Ratchety, *adj.* shaly; gravelly (soil).

Refuse [refeuz'], *s.* refusal; offer.

Rouk [rouk], *s.* a rut.

Sally, *s.* a willow. A.S. *sealh* (cognate with Lat. *salix*).

- Scallion-gate**, *s.* the gate of a church-yard by which the corpse enters; the lich-gate. (In common use at Llandegley and in other neighbouring parishes.) Halliwell gives *scallage*, a lich-gate, as a Western word.
- Scud**, *s.* a passing shower.
- Simple**, *adj.* infirm.
- Slang**, *s.* a narrow piece of land.
- Sned**, *s.* the handle of a scythe.
- So**, less by; *e. g.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches is expressed by 'four inches, so a quarter.' (I. e. *save*.)
- Spittle**, *s.* a spade.
- Stank**, *s.* a stang or stake.
- Steep**, *s.* a short hill.
- Stele**, **Steal** [steel], *s.* the handle of a hammer.
- Stoup** [stoup], *v.* to incline; as 'to *stoup* a barrel.'
- Stub**, *s.* a stump; brushwood.
- Tare**, *adj.* eager; troublesome (said of flies).
- Tidling**, *s.* a hand-reared lamb.
- Tidy**, *adj.* respectable; honest; fair.
- Tree**, *s.* the handle of a spade.
- Tup**, *s.* a ram.
- Upright**, *s.* a stake (from its position).
- Urchin**, *s.* a hedgehog.
- Wain-house**, *s.* a cart-house.
- Wench**, *s.* a young girl.
- Wheddy**, *adj.* interminable.
- Whit!** go off! start! said to a horse.
- Whitty**, *s.* a mountain-ash.
- Whitwhat**, *adj.* unstable; changeable.
- Yean**, *v.* to produce lambs.

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THE END.

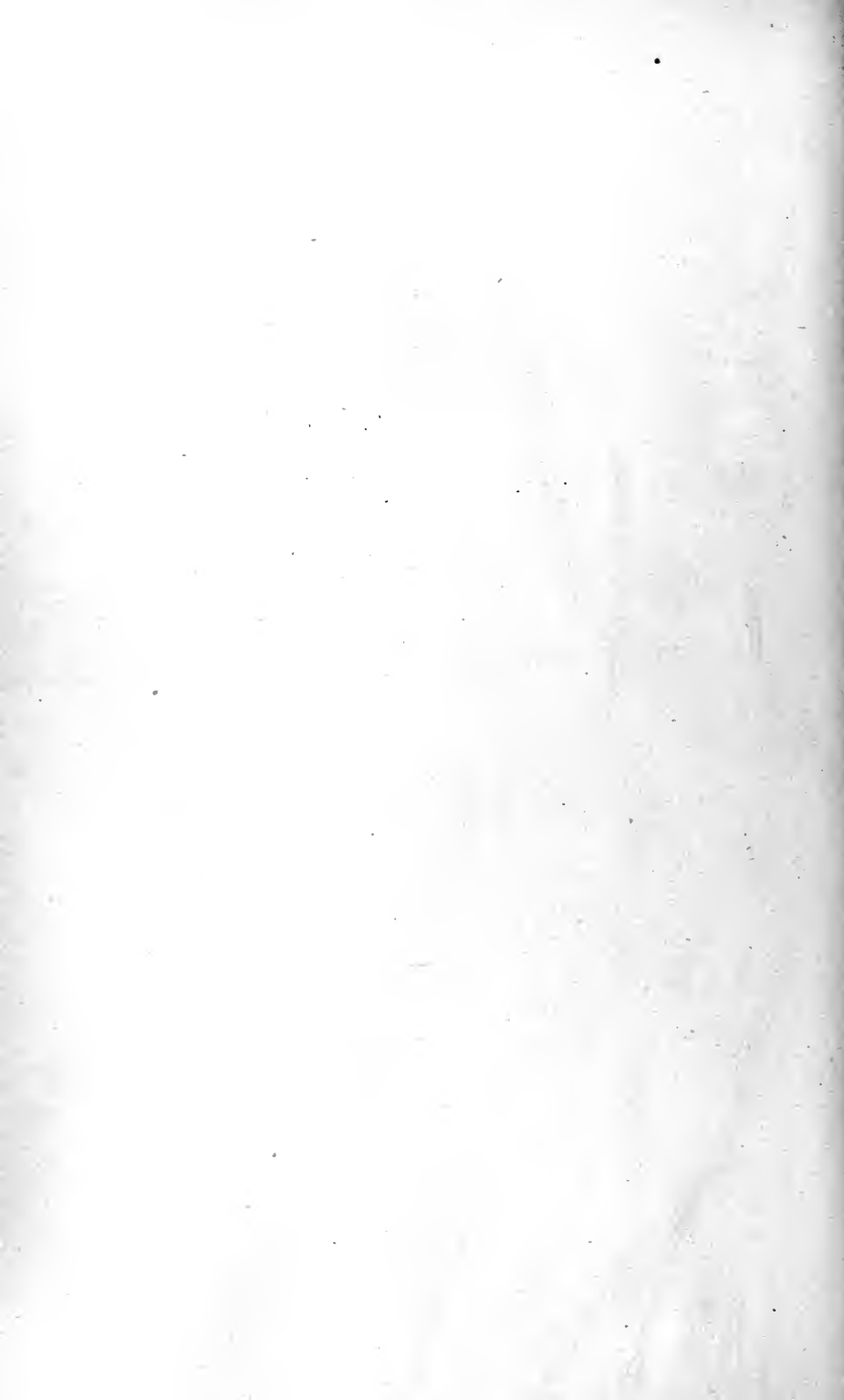
ERRATUM.

p. 90, l. 12, *read* Maulyern, the male heron. The lapwing is called the peewit.

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WEST WORCESTERSHIRE WORDS.





A GLOSSARY OF
WEST WORCESTERSHIRE WORDS

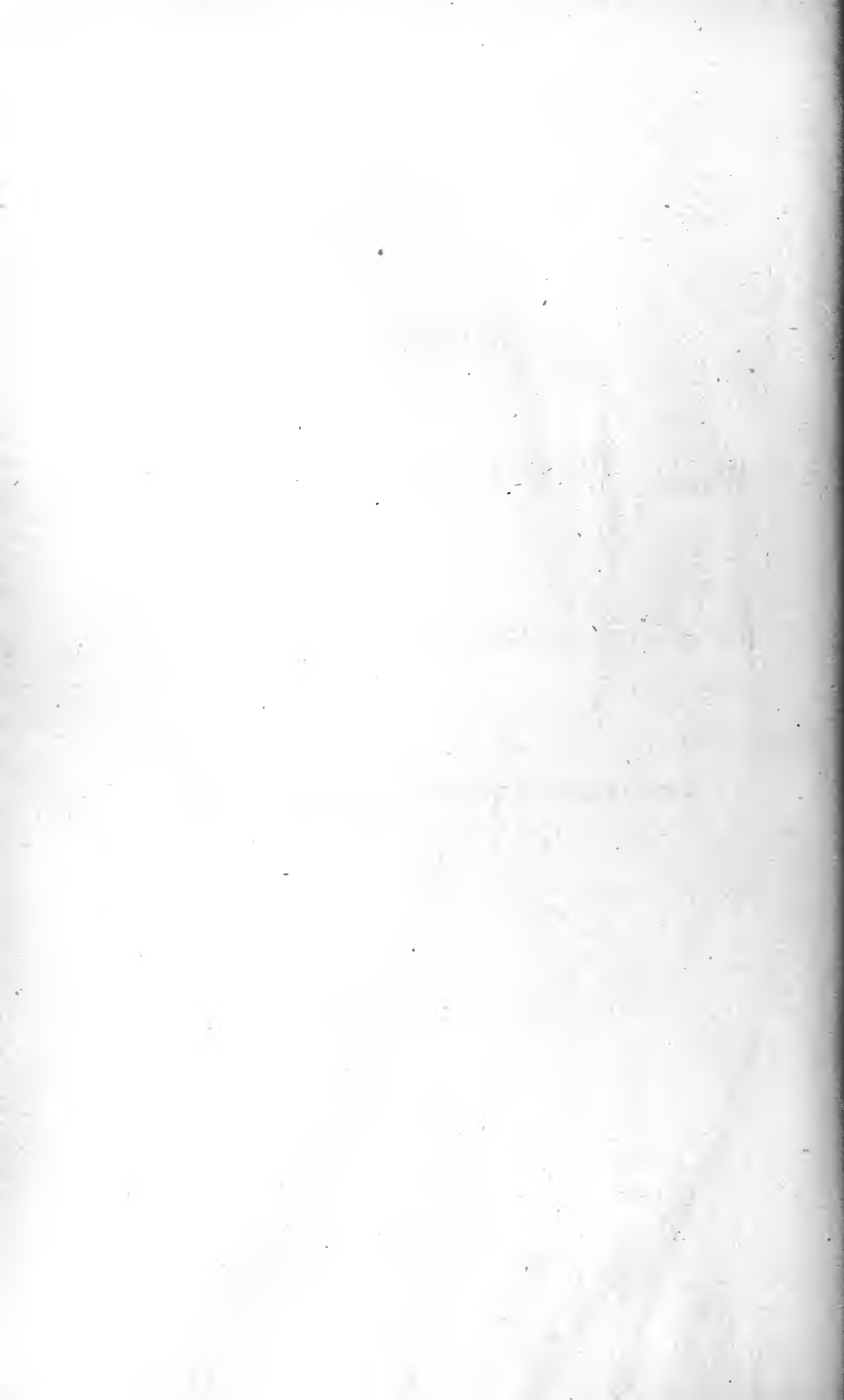
BY MRS. CHAMBERLAIN.

WITH GLOSSIC NOTES BY THOMAS HALLAM.



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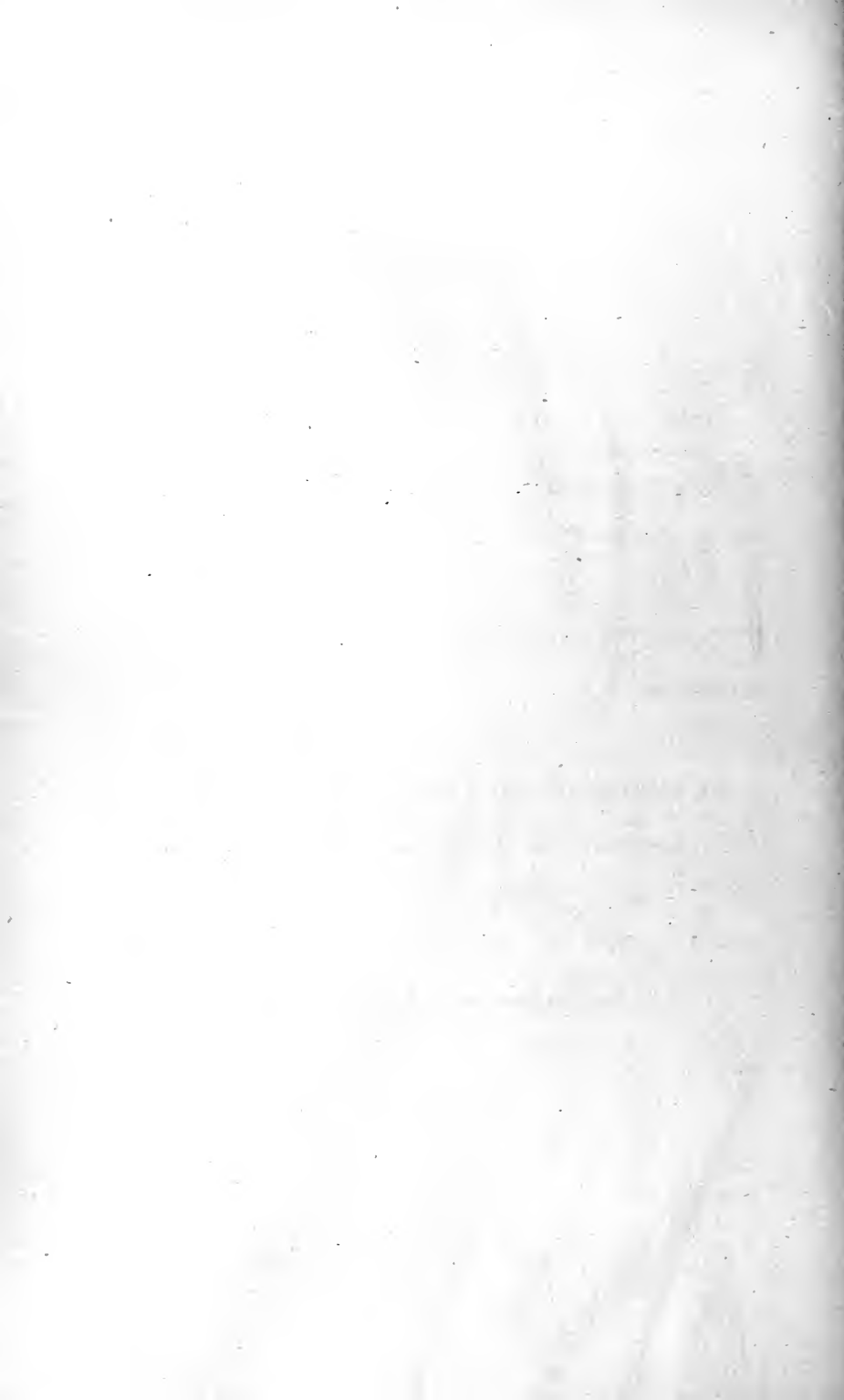
1882.



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This Glossary ranks as **C. 28** in the Original Series.



P R E F A C E.

THIS glossary of West-Worcestershire words, now published by the English Dialect Society, has been compiled with a view to further one object of the Society's work, viz. to ascertain in what different districts the use of the same word prevails. To this I would call the attention of critics outside the Society, who are apt to conclude, when they meet in a local glossary with an old word with which they are familiar, that the compiler fancied its use was peculiar to his own county.

There is no need to account further for the *raison d'être* of the work, which records (imperfectly, I fear) some of the words and modes of speech of the old Worcestershire folks, whose dialect, though interesting and peculiar, has hitherto received little attention.

Under the teaching of certificated masters in government schools the dialect is being rapidly modified; perhaps on the whole it is strange it does not disappear faster. Young people educated in these schools will often talk among themselves in broad Worcestershire, while they address their pastors, masters, and betters in the nearest approach to Queen's English to which they have been able to attain.

There are many expressions commonly used by the old people, which from the mouth of an educated person would be thought pedantic, or to savour of American slang. *Daunt* (pronounced *dahnt*) is used for dishearten; a book or newspaper is *p'roused* (perused); a greedy boy is told not to be *covetchous*; a baby or a geranium cutting is *rared* (reared); and a woman apologizing for an untidy room would say, 'I be in a *plight* sure-l̄y, I never see

such a farm (form) as the things be in.' A sharp boy is said to be *cute*, to have plenty of *gumption*, and is called a *dab* at his lessons.

The unsophisticated nature of the people will best be shown by the mention of some of their superstitions and cures, almost all of which I have known to be put in practice during the last five years.

CURES.

Whooping-cough is prescribed for by a woman who has married for her second husband a man whose name is the same as was her maiden name. Bread and butter with sugar on it is the favourite remedy, but whatever she orders is thought a certain cure. (1878.)

Whooping-cough is also cured by cutting twenty hairs from the nape of the patient's neck; these are placed between slices of bread and butter, and given to the first strange dog that passes the house; the Lord's Prayer is repeated over him, and then he is let go, and carries away the disease. (1880.)

Coughs are cured by holding a frog to the mouth of the patient, who must breathe into the mouth of the frog. A woman related how she had cured her child in this manner, and added, 'It went to my heart to hear the poor frog go coughing about the garden.' (1879.)

Hands or feet 'gone to sleep' are cured by spitting on the finger and crossing the afflicted member.

Bleeding of the nose is cured by standing opposite the patient, bowing to him, and then squeezing hard the little finger on the side of the nostril from which the bleeding comes.

Burns on the hands are cured by spitting on the place, and rubbing it behind the left ear. This must be performed by the patient himself; if he names it to any one the charm will be broken.

Snake-bites are cured by killing a fowl and placing the warm entrails on the poisoned part.

Warts are cured by the sign of the cross and the repetition of the *Gloria Patri*. This can only be done by one who has the gift of charming.

Shingles are cured by the use of ointment made of grease and dust from a church bell. See **Dodment**. (1880.)

Sore eyes are cured with rain water caught on Ascension Day. (1878.)

The *dernier ressort* of the superstitious is 'Good Friday bread.' This consists of a small piece of dough placed in the oven on Good Friday morning, and baked until perfectly hard throughout. It is then hung up to the roof, and when all other remedies fail, a little of it, grated, is given to the patient. If this does not cure him, *he is to die*, and all further efforts may be abandoned.¹

Fate is firmly believed in. A woman whose child was burnt for the second time, through sheer carelessness, brought it to a doctor, who blamed her for not taking more precaution. She sobbed out, 'That 'öödna be o' no sart o' use, ahl thě naayghbours says 'e's *barn to be burnt!*' (1878.)

A disease in the hoof of cattle, called 'the foul,' is cured by cutting a sod on which the foot has pressed, and hanging it up on a blackthorn bush. As it dries the foot will heal. (1878.)

Lameness in a horse caused by a nail is cured by thrusting the nail into a piece of bacon. As it rusts the wound will heal. (1879.)

SUPERSTITIONS.

It is bad luck to take a few of the first spring flowers into a house where the owners keep poultry. It insures a bad year for the 'gulls.'

Picking flowers before they are full-blown causes a 'pouk' (sty) in the eye.

It is bad luck to cut a baby's nails before it is twelve months old, as it will then grow up 'light-fingered.' If necessary the nails are bitten. (1878.)

It is also bad luck to let a child see its face in the glass till it is a year old.

¹ Some persons use it as a cure for diarrhœa only.

It is unlucky to have any wet ashes in the house in the interval between Christmas Eve and Twelfth Day; it is also bad luck to bring in 'strange fire,' *i. e.* lights or fuel from another house, in that period. (1878.)

It is unlucky to have the New Year 'let in' by a woman or girl.

It is unlucky to have no mistletoe hanging in the house. The fresh bunch is hung on New Year's Day; a small piece of last year's bunch is always kept until then.

It is unlucky to plant the first potato or any garden crops until Good Friday.

It is unlucky if the tail of the first lamb you see is towards you.

It is unlucky to remove the dead body of an animal that dies in the field.

It is unlucky to have the poker and tongs on the same side of the fireplace: the inmates of the room will quarrel.

It is bad for the same reason to sit in a room with three candles burning.

It is unlucky to call a child before baptism by the name you mean to give it. (1877.)

It is unlucky to have the bishop's left hand on your head at confirmation. (1878.)

It is unlucky for a wedding party to be in church while the clock is striking.

It is unlucky to dream of being in church. (1879.)

It is unlucky to dream of silver or copper; to dream of gold is lucky. (1879.)

It is unlucky to dream of 'setting flowers in the earth' in company with another person. You will be certain to hear ill news of them the next day. (1878.)

CHARMS AGAINST ILL-LUCK, ETC.

If in walking under a ladder you *spit*, the luck will be turned.

If two persons wash their hands at the same time in one bowl, they must spit in the water, or a quarrel will arise between them.

To avert the ill-luck of knives being crossed on the table, the lower one should be gently withdrawn, while the words 'Blessed are the peacemakers' are said.

To make bees swarm, kill a toad.

A spider enclosed in a nutshell, and worn in a bag hung round the neck, is a charm against toothache.

SIGNS AND CUSTOMS.

If the first snow hangs in the trees, it is a sign that the coming year will be a good one for fruit.

If the sun shines on Candlemas Day sufficiently warm for the cat to bask in it, it is a sign that there will be more hard weather. (1879.)

If the wind is in the west at 12 p.m. on Candlemas Day, it will be a good year for fruit.

A white bird is a sign of death.

'Telling the bees' of a death in the family is thus performed. Rap three times on the hive with the front door key, and whisper your loss, say of a brother, in these words :

'Bees, bees, my brother is dead.
Will you stay and work for me?'

'Crying the mare' was performed not many years since in much the same manner as is described by Hartshorne in *Salopia Antiqua*.

On New Year's Day the children go from house to house, chanting :

'I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year,
A pocket full of money and a cellar full of beer,
And a good fat pig to serve you all the year ;
Please to give me a New Year's gift.'

Veal is always eaten on Mid-lent—Mothering Sunday.

On May-day branches of silver birch hung with cowslip balls are fastened to the side of the doorways ; over the door hang garlands of evergreen, tinsel, and paper flowers.

On first hearing the cuckoo the purse should be turned in the pocket, to insure its having money in it all the year round.

Whatever you are doing when you first hear the cuckoo will be your chief occupation during the next twelve months.

These examples will suffice to show how old-fashioned ways, as well as old-fashioned words, have survived in this district.

It only remains to offer my sincere thanks to those friends who have sent me contributions, or otherwise assisted me. These are the Revds. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Archdeacon Lea, C. Wordsworth, C. Allen, T. Ayscough Smith, R. Burton, and W. Rayson ; E. V. Wheeler, W. Claxton, and G. W. Grosvenor, Esqs. Valuable contributions were received from the late John Barber, Esq., of The Jewkes, Tenbury ; and the late Joseph Jones, Esq., of Abberley Hall.

I have also to thank the Honorary Secretary of the E. D. S., T. Hallam, Esq., and Prof. Skeat, for advice and help in the work of compilation.

E. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Hagley, Sept. 1882.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE short **A** between two consonants, as in *man* and *plank*, is in some cases pronounced like the *o* in *mop*,

as { *mon, gother, catch, rot.*
for { *man, gather, catch, rat.*

2. The long **A**, as in *male*, is sometimes sounded like the Italian *ai*, sometimes becomes dissyllabic—*ai-u*. These sounds are written respectively (1) *aay* and (2) *aiü* throughout the Glossary,

(1) as { *aay'l, taay'l, plaay't.*
for { *ale, tale, plate.*

(2) and { *plaiüs, maiüd, taiük.*
for { *place, made, take.*

3. **A** as a separate unaccented syllable has the sound of *u* in *ugh*.

4. **A** before a soft *ng* has the sound written *aay*,

as { *raaynge, straaynge, daaynger, maaynger.*
for { *range, strange, danger, manger.*

5. **Ai** and **Ay** have usually the sound written *aay* as above, but occasionally in words of more than one syllable this is contracted, so as to resemble the *y* in *rhyme*,

as { *M'y-daay, r'yny.*
for { *May-day, rainy.*

In the names of the days of the week *ay* is shortened, as *Sundy*, *Moudy*, &c.

6. **Au** becomes (1) *ah*, or (2) else has the sound (rather prolonged) of *A* in *Ann*,

as { *dahter*, *dahnt*, *annt*.
for { *daughter*, *daunt*, *aunt*.

(3). **Au** in *audacious* becomes *ow*.

7. **D** (1) following *l* at the close of a word is often turned into *t*,

as { *holt*, *tolt*.
for { *hold*, *told*.

This is generally done in speaking emphatically; (2) when less stress is laid on them these words would be—

'owd, *towd*.

8. **D** is added at the end of some monosyllables, after *n*,

as { *shewnd*, *gownd*.
for { *shewn*, *gown*.

9. **E** short, as in *net*, becomes *a* in some cases after *y*,

as { *yas*, *yally*.
for { *yes*, *yellow*.

10. **E** in *pretty* is pronounced as *e* and not *i*, as in Standard English.

11. **E** in *me*, when unemphatic, has the sound of *u* in *ugh*; this is written *mē* throughout the Glossary.

12. **Ea** has (1) the sound of *a* long or *ay*,

as { *pays*, *tay*, *banes*, *stale*.
for { *peas*, *tea*, *beans*, *steale*.

Ea (2) in the class of words *bear*, *wear*, &c., has the sound of *ah* = *bahr*, *wahr*.

13. **Ee** in some monosyllables becomes *i* short,

as { *wik*, *fit*, *ship*.
for { *week*, *feet*, *sheep*.

14. **Ere** is pronounced *ahr*, in such words as *where*, *there*, which become *w'ahr*, *thahr*.

15. **Ey**, as in *grey*, becomes *aay*,

as { *thaay*, *praay*, *survaayor*.
for { *they*, *prey*, *surveyor*.

16. **H** at the beginning of syllables is always dropped. It is substituted for *w* before *o* or *oo* by emphatic speakers,

as { *hood, hool, hōōman.*
for { *wood, wool, woman.*

17. **I** as a separate unaccented syllable, between consonants, is turned into *a* or *u*,

as { *charaty, merrully.*
for { *charity, merrily.*

18. **I** in a few accented syllables becomes *e* short,

as { *set, sperrit, sennew.*
for { *sit, spirit, sinew.*

19. **Io** in *violent, violet, &c.*, is transposed, becoming a diphthong —*voylent, voylet.*

20. **L** is mute after *o* long, or *ow*, which then take the sound of *ow* in *cow*, written *aow* in the Glossary,

as { *caowd, taowd, maowd.*
for { *cold, told, mould.*

21. **N** becomes *m* (1) before *b* and *p*,

as { *Tembury,¹ tempence.*
for { *Tenbury, tenpence.*

(2) in turnip = *turmit.*

22. **Ng** in present participles, verbal nouns, and some other words, has the sound of the nasal *n* only,

as { *walkin', runnin', 'untin', nothin'.*
for { *walking, running, hunting, nothing.*

23. **N** is also substituted of *ng* in *length* and *strength* = *lenth, strenth.*

24. **O** short before *r* becomes *a* short,

as { *carn, arder, marnin'.*
for { *corn, order, morning.*

¹ It is remarkable, however, that *Tembury* accidentally comes nearer to the original form of the name, since *Tenbury* is *Teme-bury*, the town on the *Teme*.

25. **O** long in words or syllables with a silent *e* following, or in open syllables, becomes diphthongal,

as { *stoïn, loünsome, poïny.*
for { *stone, lonesome, pony.*

26. **Oa** (1) becomes diphthongal,

as { *coät, roäd, foäl.*
for { *coat, road, foal.*

(2) in oats = *wuts*.

(3) becomes *ũ* in a final unaccented syllable, as *petticũt* for *petticoat*.

27. **Oi** has the sound of *i* only,

as { *p'int, j'ine, b'ile.*
for { *point, join, boil.*

28. **Oo** becomes *ũ* before a final *k* or *t*,

as { *fũt, shũck, brũck.*
for { *foot, shook, brook.*

29. **Ough** is almost always pronounced as in *plough*, and is written *aow* in the Glossary,

as { *enaow, thraow, thaow, thaowt.*
for { *enough, through, though, thought.*

N.B. A person who spoke the dialect broadly would infallibly say, 'I *baowt* this 'ere *coät*,' yet if he wished to inform you that it was ready made, he would most likely add, "'Tis a *boughten* 'un.'

30. **Ow** (1) in the class *cow, down, town, &c.* has the same sound as in Standard English.

(2) In the class *blow, grow, snow*, it is pronounced as a diphthong. Such words are written *aow* in the Glossary.

(3) In a final unaccented syllable *ow* is pronounced *ũ*,

as { *barrũ, burrũ, to-morrũ.*
for { *barrow, burrow, to-morrow.*

31. **R** is transposed in children, and hundred = *childern, 'underd*.

32. **S** is transposed in ask = *aks*.

33. **T** is converted into *ch* before a final *ous*, *uous*, or *ual*,

as { *covechous*, *spirichuous*, *spirichual*.
for { *covetous*, *spirituous*, *spiritual*.

34. **Th** becomes *t* in *fifth* and *sixth* = *fiſt*, *ſixt*.

35. **Un** becomes *on* at the beginning of a word,

as { *onlucky*, *ontidy*.
for { *unlucky*, *untidy*.

36. **U** in *put* is sounded as in *but*.

37. **W** is omitted at the beginning of some words before *o*, *oo*, or *ou*, when these letters are pronounced *öö*,

as { 'Ööster, ööd, ööd.
for { Worcester, wood, would.

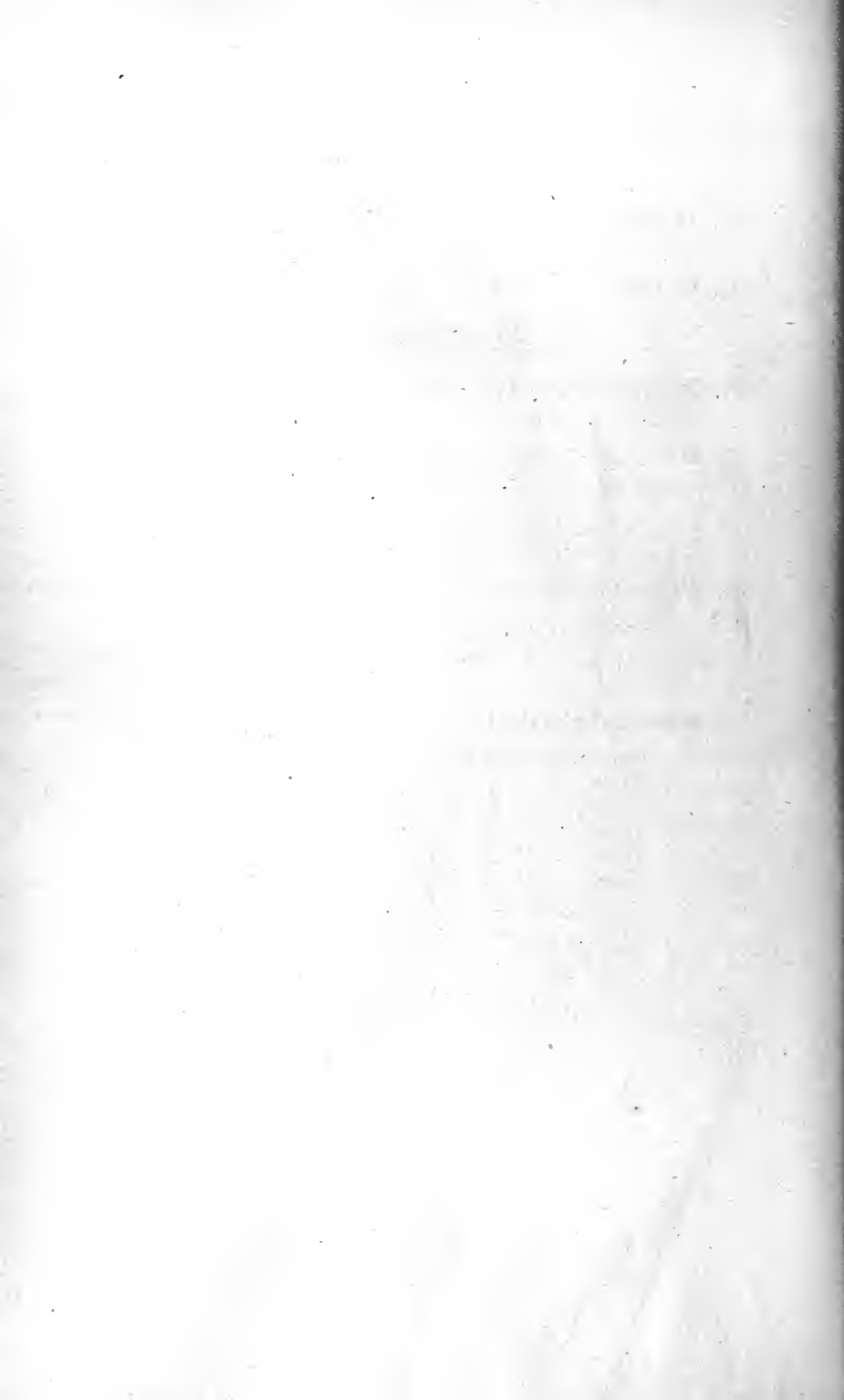
38. **Wh** has the sound of *w* only,

as { *w'en*, *w'ahr*, *w'at*.
for { *when*, *where*, *what*.

The pronunciation of the following words is to be noted :—

Breadth,	<i>pronounced</i>	Brenth.
Dead,	„	Dyud.
Death,	„	Dyuth.
Gate,	„	Yat and gaiüt.
Gone.	„	Gon.
Head,	„	Yud.
Home,	„	Oam, oaüm, woaiüm, and wum.
Master,	„	Maäster.
Water,	„	Watter.

The numbers of the paragraphs agree with those of the glossic equivalents.



GLOSSIC EQUIVALENTS

TO THE SOUNDS REFERRED TO OR CONTAINED IN THE
FOREGOING CHAPTER ON PRONUNCIATION,

BY THOMAS HALLAM.

N.B. The numbers 1, 2, 3, &c. agree with those of the respective paragraphs in the chapter. The Glossic equivalents are given in *square brackets*.

1. = [o] generally : a few words have the vowel of medial length = [:o'] or [:au'], as *man*, *can*, *v.*, &c. See Note I.

2. (1) = [:aa'y].

(2) = [:e'u'] or [:ai'u']. In this class of words containing *a* long with *e* final, there is considerable diversity of pronunciation. See Note II.

3. = [u'].

4. = [:aa'y].

5. (1) = [:aa'y]. Slow speakers might sometimes use [aa'y].

(2) The sound intended by the author is [ahy] or [:ah'y]:

May-day = [Mahy·d:aa'y]; and rainy = [rahy'ni'].

6. (1) = [aa]. (2) = [a']. (3) = [uw] or [uuw].

7. (1) = [t]. (2) = [:ao'wd] and [t:ao:wd].

8. = [d].

9. = [aa].

10. = [ae].

11. = [u'].

12. (1) = [ai']. (2) = [:aa'] or [aa'].

13. (1) = [ee]. (2) = [i].

14. = [:aa'r'] or [aa'r'].

15. = [aa'y].
17. = [u'] generally.
18. = [ae].
19. = ?[oy] or [ahy].
20. = [:ao'w].
21. = [m].
- 22 and 23. = [n].
24. = [:aa'] generally.
25. = [:ao'w].
26. (1) = [:ao'w]. (2) = [wuts]. (3) = [u'].
27. = [:u'y] or [uy].
28. = [u].
29. = [:ao'w].
30. (1) = [:u'w] or [uw]. (2) = [:ao'w]. (3) = [u'].
31. = [chil'du'r'n], [un'du'r'd].
34. = [t].
35. = [on].
36. = [u].
37. o, oo and ou = [öö] or [:oo].
38. = [w].

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

BY T. HALLAM.

It is perhaps necessary to note that the *vowels, diphthongs, and vowel diagraphs* treated of in these notes are those in accented syllables.

The examples are all selected from words actually heard and recorded by the writer during visits to West Worcestershire, in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

I. **A** in closed syllables:—

1 = [aa] in the largest section of these words, as and *emph.*, bad, glad, hand, wagon, &c.

2 = [aa'] in some cases, as cart, chance, glass, grass, hark, man, &c.

3 = [a'] in a few words,—heard the following: Ann, man, married, that.

4 = [ah'] before *r*, by old people at Bewdley and Tenbury—in cart, farthing, garden, hard, jar, married, parsnips, &c.

5 = [o] and [o'] or [au']; see paragraph 1, *supra*.

II. **A—e**, as in gate, male, plate, &c. In this class of words there is very considerable variety in the pronunciation of *a*. The prevailing forms, however, seem to be [ai'] and [e'u'].

I give below the pronunciation of most of the words in this class which were heard and recorded at various places in West Worcestershire. After each word the initials of the places are given at which it was recorded, viz. :—

A = Abberley; B = Bewdley; D = Droitwich; E = Eldersfield; K = Kidderminster; S = Saleway (2 miles S. of Droitwich); T = Tenbury; and W = Worcester.

Whenever any word was recorded more than once for any place or places, the number of times is given in parentheses after the respective initials.

Sounds.

[ai·] in: gate [gyai·t] T (2); lame B (2) T; lane E; made S; make B; name AB (2) STW (3); rate B; same BD; take AB (2) STW; toothache T.

[:e·u'] in: ale T; lame A (2) ET; name K; place DT (2); plate T; same T; take E; tale T.

[:ai·u'] in: lame ST; náme T.

[aiy] in: named W.

[e·] in: bake T; take T.

[:e·] in: age D; gate [gy·e·t] W.

[:ee·u'] in: cake T; gate [g·ee·u't] T.

Also: *gate* = [gyeyt] W (2), [g·æ·tt] E, [gy·æ·t] T, [gyætt] K, and [gyuut] B: and: *ale* = [yæ·l] T.

Several other forms were given by a woman 82 years of age (1882), a native of Tenbury; but these are probably individualities.

They are, at any rate, curious:

[aiǎ', aiǎǎ, iǎ', i:a', iǎǎ, i:aa, i:æ', ɥaa, ɥ'æ·].

See par. 2, *supra*.

III. **Cl-** = [kl] not [tɫ], in clear, Clee Hills, clock, &c.

IV. **E.** = [æ] in closed syllables generally—as eggs, kettle, tell, very, wench, &c.

V. **E** in be, me, we, when under stress = [e·] or [:e·].

VI. **Ea.**—In this diagraph there is great diversity of pronunciation.

VII. **Ee.**—1 = [e·] or [:e·] generally—as in green, see, thee, three, trees.

2 = [i] in a few words. See par. 14, *supra*.

VIII. **Gl-** = [gl] not [dl], as in glass, &c.

IX. **I** in closed syllables :—

1 = [i], as in big, bring, finger, in, it, little, six, this, &c.

2 = [iː] in some cases, as live.

X. **I** long or diphthongal :—

1 = [uɪ] or [ɪu] generally—as in child, likely, mind, night, right, side, writes, &c.

2 = [uuɪ] or [ɪuu], occasional variants. N.B. There may sometimes occur forms intermediate between Nos. 1 and 2.

XI. **O** in closed syllables :—

1 = [o] in the large class of words—as clock, drop, got, not, on, Tom, yonder, &c.

2 = [u] in the class having this sound in Standard English—as another, a-comin', money, other, &c. : the variant [uu] is sometimes used.

3 = [uː] in son ; [uuː] may occur.

XII. **Oo**.—1 = [ooː] and [:ooː] generally—as in afternoon, good, rooks, school, soon, wood = [:ooːd], &c.

2 = [oo] in look, toothache.

XIII. **Ou** in the class—about, account, house, out, &c., is generally = [uw] ; and at times = [uuw] : moreover, the first element of these diphthongs is sometimes of medial quantity.

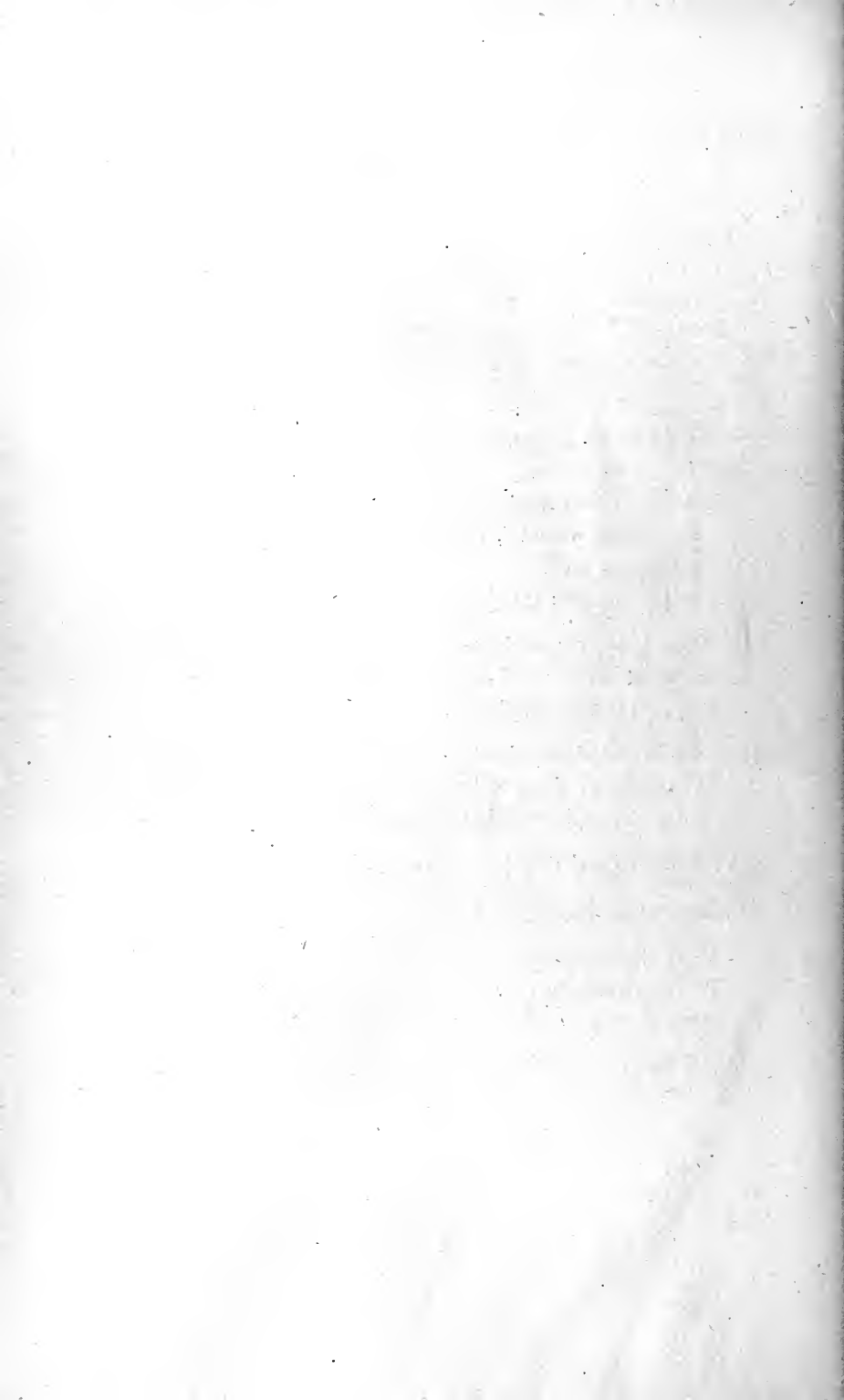
XIV. **R** medial and final is often reverted = [r].

XV. **U** short in closed syllables :—

1 = [u] generally—as in but, jump, mutton, run, summer, up, &c.

2. The variant [uu] occasionally occurs. N.B. In some cases the sound may be intermediate between these.

XVI. **U** long or diphthongal is generally pronounced as in Standard English.



VERBS.

TO BE.

*Present.*I be, *or* bin.Us be, *or* bin.

Thee bist.

You be.

'E *or* 'er be, *or* 'e's.Thaay be, *or* bin.*Past.*I wuz, *or* were.Us wuz, *or* were.

Thee wust.

You wuz.

'E were.

Thaay wuz.

Negative (present).

I binna.

Us binna.

Thee bistna.

You binna.

'E binna.

Thaay binna.

*Negative (past).*I wasna, wuzna, *or* wornt.Us wasna, wuzna, *or* worna.Thee wasna, wuzna, *or* wornt.You wasna, wuzna, *or* worna.'E wasna, wuzna, *or* worna.Thaay wasna, wuzna, worna, *or*
worn't.*Interrog. and Neg. (present).*

Binna I?

Binna, *or* baint us?

Bistna thee?

Binna yŭ?

Binna 'e, *or* baint 'e?

Binna thaay?

Interrog. and Neg. (past).

Wasna I?

Wasna, *or* werena us?

Werena thee?

Wasna yŭ?

Wasna 'e, *or* werena 'e?

Wasna thaay?

TO HAVE.

Present.

I 'ave, or 'a.	Us 'as, or 'äve.
Thee 'st, or thee 'ast.	You 'äve, or 'a.
'E, 'a, or 'er 'as.	Thaay 'as.

Past.

I 'äd.	Us 'ad.
Thee 'ädst.	You 'ad.
'E 'äd.	Thaay 'ad.

Negative (present).

I 'anna, or 'avna.	Us 'anna, or 'avna.
Thee 'asna.	Yer 'anna, or 'avna.
'E 'anna, or 'asna.	Thaay 'anna, or 'asna.

Negative (past).

I 'adna	Us 'adna, or adn't.
Thee 'adstna.	You 'adna, or 'adn't.
'E 'adna.	Thaay 'adna, or 'adn't.

Interrog. and Neg. (present).

'Anna I?	'An't us?
'Astna thee?	'Anna yŭ?
'An't 'e?	'Anna thaay!

Interrog. and Neg. (past).

Adna I?	'Adna, or 'adn't us?
'Adna, or 'adstna thee?	'Adstna yŭ?
'Adna 'e?	'Adna thaay?

AUXILIARIES.

SHALL.

I shall.	Us shall.
Thee shall, or sholt.	You shall.
'E shall.	Thaay shall.
I shud, or shööd.	Us shud.
Thee shudst, &c.	You shud.
'E shud.	Thaay shud.

Negative.

I shanna, <i>or</i> shollna.	Us shanna, <i>or</i> shollna.
Thee shanna, <i>or</i> shollna.	You shanna, <i>or</i> shollna.
'E shanna, <i>or</i> shollna.	Thaay shanna, <i>or</i> shollna.
I shudna, <i>or</i> shöödna.	Us shudna.
Thee shudna, <i>or</i> shudstna.	You shudna.
'E shudna.	Thaay shudna.

Interrog. and Neg.

Shanna I, <i>or</i> sholna I? &c.	Shanna, <i>or</i> sholna us? &c.
Shoodna I?	Shoodna us? &c.
Shoodstna thee? &c.	

WILL.

I 'ööl.	Us 'ööl.
Thee 'ööl, <i>or</i> öölst.	You 'ööl.
E 'ool.	Thaay 'ööl.
I 'ööd.	Us 'ööd.
Thee 'ööd, <i>or</i> 'öödst.	You 'ööd.
'E 'ööd.	Thaay 'ööd.

Negative.

I 'öölna, <i>or</i> wunt.	Us 'öölna, <i>or</i> wunna.
Thee 'öölna, <i>or</i> 'öölstna, <i>or</i> wunna.	You 'öölna, <i>or</i> wunna.
E 'öölna, <i>or</i> wunna.	Thaay 'öölna, <i>or</i> wunna.
I 'öödna, &c.	Us 'öödna, &c.

Interrog. and Neg.

'Öölna I, <i>or</i> wunt I? &c.	'Öölna, <i>or</i> wunt us, &c.
'Öödna I? &c.	'Öödna us?

CAN.

I con, &c.	Us con, &c.
I cud, &c.	Us cud, <i>or</i> cööd, &c.

Negative.

I conna, &c.	Us conna, &c.
I cöödna, &c.	Us cöödna, &c.

Interrog. and Neg.

Conna I?	Conna us? &c.
Cöödna I? &c.	Cöödna us? &c.

MUST.

I mun, or mőön.	Us mun, or mőön.
Thee mun, or munst.	You mun, or mőön.
'E mun, or mőön.	Thaay mun, or mőön.

Neg.

I munna, or mus'na.	Us munna, or mus'na.
Thee munna, or munnut, or mus'na.	You munna, or mus'na.
'E munna, or mus'na.	Thaay munna, or mus'na.

Interrog. and Neg.

Munna I, or mus'na I? &c.	Munna us, or mus'na us? &c.
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WEST WORCESTERSHIRE GLOSSARY.

- A**, *v.* to have, present and imperative moods. 'Er a gon' awaay.'
She has gone away. 'A done, ðöl ee!' *Have done, will you!*
- A**, *pron.* he; she; it. 'W'ahr bin a?' 'Thar a comes,' may mean
either *Where is he, she, or it?* &c.
- A**, *prep.* at; in. 'E were a chu'ch o' Sund'y.' 'Er's a bed mighty
bad, wi' a paay'n a top o'er yud.' In all these cases *a* has the
sound of *u* in *but* (standard English).
- Abear**, *v.* to tolerate; to endure. 'I canna *abar* to see 'un.' 'E's
'ad the tüthache that desprit till 'e couldn't scahreely *abar* it.'
- Abide**, *v.* to suffer; to endure. 'Mother, 'er never could *abide* that
thahr mon.'
- Above-a-bit**, *adverbial phrase*, extremely. 'These 'ere bad times
werrits me *above-a-bit*, thaay do; I dunno w'at to do, no more than
the dyud' (dead).
- Accord**, *v.* to agree. Pronounced *accard*. 'Im an' 'er can't *accard*
together no waay.' Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Prologue, 832:
'And I it recorde
If even-song and morwe-song *accorde*.'
- Accumulate**, *v.* to unite for a common purpose. Pronounced *accù-*
mullate. 'Us *accùmullated* to go to 'Öoster together o' Saturd'y.'
- Ackern**, *n.* acorn. 'As sound as an *ackern*' is a local proverb,
applied to everything from a horse to a nut.
- Ackerspire**, *v.* Applied to potatoes, &c. which begin to sprout
while still in the ground.
- Adlands**, *n.* the strip of ground left at the end of a field for the plough
to turn on. Corruption of *headlands*.
- Afore**, *prep.* before. 'Come an' see we *afore* yǔ goes awaay.'
Sometimes pronounced *afaour*.
- Agate**, *prep.* set going; on the way; begun. 'Owd Jem's *agate*
now uv 'is taay'ls; thahr 'll be no stoppin' un.' 'Thahr's a dill o'
fevers *agate* this 'ot weather.'—*Cotgrave* makes use of *agate*. s. v.
brimbaler and *brouëter*.
- Ah-thern**, *n.* hawthorn.

- Aigle**, *n.* icicle. 'See ahl them *aigles* 'angin' to the thack; 'tis mighty teart this marnin'.'
- Aild**, *v.* to ail. 'This casselty weather dunna suit the owd folks; grandad's but *aildin*' like.'
- Aim**, *v.* to attempt; to endeavour. "'Er *aimed* to pick it up, but 'twere too 'eavy fur 'er to 'eft it.'
- Ait**, *v.* to throw. 'The lad *aited* a stoün, an' 'it the 'arse o' the yud.'
- All-about**, upside-down; confused. 'To think as the missis should come to see me, an' my 'ouse *ahl-about* like this!'
- All-about-it**, the whole matter. 'Thee canna go to-daay; thee mun stop at oaüm, an' that's *ahl-about-it*.'
- All-as-is**, all that remains. 'The pot's purty nigh emp, but I'll give 'ee *ahl-as-is*.'
- All-as-one**, all the same. 'Thee can go, ar Bill; 'tis *ahl-as-one*.'
- Anant**, *prep.* near. 'Put down them faggits *anant* the door.'
- Anenst**, *prep.* opposite. 'Thaay lives right *anenst* we.'
- Anti-tump**, *n.* ant-hill.
- Anunst**, *prep.* same as **Anant**. (Kidderminster.)
- Apern**, or **Appern**, *n.* apron. See Wedgwood. "'Er puck up the chats, an' carr'd 'em off in 'er *appern*.'
- Archert**, *n.* orchard.
- Arrand**, or **Arrant**, *n.* errand. 'Our Bill's a good li'le chap ta run uv a *arrand*, 'e dunna laowse (lose) much time o' the waay.' Also applied to marketings, purchases, &c. '*Fetching an arrand*' is always the expression used. 'The folks next door be goin' to market, an' thaay be a-goin' to fetch my *arrants* far më.'
- Asgill**, *n.* a newt. 'The gentlefolks is ac'tully that ignerunt, thaay thinks as *asgills* canna do no 'arm!' Cf. *ask* in Halliwell.
- Aslat**. Pronounced *az-lat*, *n.* (1) the liver, lungs, &c. of a pig.
(2) a dish composed of these parts, wrapped in the caul, and baked with sage and onions. See Pegge's Kenticisms. s. v. *Harcelet*.
- Athirt**, *prep.* athwart. See Wedgwood under *Thwart*. *Boatman*. 'Bring 'er *athirt* the river, Bill.'
- Aurrust**, *n.* harvest. 'I doubts us 'ull 'ave a dreadful bad *aurrust* this year.'
- Ause**, *v.* to try; to attempt. See **Oss**. 'I röüd this 'ere pouiny ahl the waay to Bewdley, an' 'e never wunst *aused* to shy.'
- Avoirdupois**, *v.* to think over; to consider, weigh mentally. Fr. *avoirdupois*. Pronounced *avverdepois*. 'Father an' me, we've *avverdepois* it over, an' us thinks as our 'Liza 'ad best go to service.'
- Avoirdupois**, *adj.* Used by carpenters to signify correct, straight, well-balanced.

- Backen**, *v.* to keep back, or retard. 'This cowl weather 'ull *backen* the crops.' 'I doubt thaay 're too forrat; 't'ull do em no 'arm to be *backened* a bit.'
- Badger**, (1) *n.* a dealer in grain, poultry, fruit, butter, &c., who attends different markets to buy up these commodities.
(2) *v.* to torment; to worry. This use probably comes from the sharp practice and hard dealings of the traders mentioned above. 'That owd Pa-üge (Page) is a 'ard un to live under. If you're ever so little be'yind with the rent 'e'll *badger* you as if it wuz ever so!'
- Bannuts**, *n.* walnuts. *Parish clerk.* 'W'at did I think o' the sarmin? Sarmint is ahl like *bannuts*; d'reckly yū opens 'um, yū knaows w'ats in 'um.'
- Barfüt**, *n.* *Helleborus fœtidus*, Bear's-foot. The leaves are baked in the oven and used as a remedy for worms. The long eentro leaflet is removed, as it is considered poisonous.
- Bass, or Boss, of the hand**, *n.* the palm or hollow of the hand. See Wedgwood. 'E's cut 'isself right across the *bass* o' the 'and with a *rip-puk*,' or *rippook* (reaping-hook).
- Bat**, *v.* to blink the eyes. 'Now, Lizzie, thahr yū be a *battin'* uv your eyes agen! 'Ow many times 'ave I towd yū not to *bat* 'em so? You'll get by 'n' bye as you canna 'elp it, an' folks 'ull think as you're silly.'
- Bather**, pronounced *Bäth-er*. *v.* (1) to scratch as fowls do; (2) to scrape together; (3) to struggle. (1) 'Them chickens o' Tyler's be allus a *batherin'* in our gardin'. (2) 'That owd Shukey, er's a covet-chous owd piece! 'Er's a stockin' full a money as 'er's *bathered* up some waay.' (3) 'My son's bin mighty bad: I thowt I sh'ud 'a lost 'im sure-liē, but 'e's *bathered* thraow it now.'
- Bathy**, pronounced *Bai-thy*, *adj.* damp; moist. 'That graay'n 'ull be reg'lar sp'ilt in the loft thahr, it's as *bathy* as can be.'
- Beaze**, *v.* to dry in the sun. 'Them 'ops gets reg'lur *beazed* this 'ot weather.'
- Beazy**, *adj.* 'Them trees o' yourn wants waterin'; this winder's so sunny, thaay be quite *beazy*.'
- Behappen**, *adv.* perhaps. 'If yū canna staay now, *behappen* you'll step in i' the marnin'?'
- Being as**, seeing that. 'I did want to spik to the maister to ast if 'e öödn't rise Ben a bit; but *bein' as* 'e were so püt about, I didna like to do it to-daay.'
- Bellock**, *v.* to roar.
- Bellyful**, *n.* a sufficient quantity. 'Didna' I see yū comin' out o' the Methody's a Sund'y, Mrs. Accon?' (Acton). 'Aye, so yū did; 'taint as I 'olds with the Methodys, thaay be so sly to my thinkin'; but I likes to go to the chapel upon times, 'cause the sarmints is that cuttin'. Many's the time I've sot in that chapel an' cried my *bellyful*.'

Shakspere, *King Lear*, Act III. sc. ii. :

‘Rumble thy bellyful! Spit fire, spout rain.’

Tusser’s *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, sec. 46, l. 27 :

‘No spoone meat, no *belifull*, labourers thinke.’

Bine, *n.* the stem of the hop-plant.

Biver, *v.* to quiver. ‘When ’er sid ’er father go, ’er poor little mouth was a *biverin’*, but ’er managed to kip ’er tears back.’

Black-bat, *n.* black beetle.

Bleeding-heart, *n.* *Dielytra spectabilis*; also called ‘Lift-up-your-head-and-I’ll-kiss-you.’

Blob-mouthed, *adj.* loud; talkative.

Bloody butcher, *n.* *Orchis mascula*, Early Purple Orchis.

Blow, *n.* blossom. Pronounced *blaow*. ‘That ah-dhern (hawthorn) tree anest the owd barn is in *blaow* most beautiful.’ ‘Ave yŭ sid the *blaow* uv this pink? ’Tis amost as big as a rose.’

Blue-tail, *n.* the fieldfare.

Bolt, or **Boltin**, of **straw**, &c., a bundle of from 12 to 14 lbs.

Boosey, *n.* part of a cow-shed railed off for keeping hay, &c.

Boosey-pasture, *n.* pasture which lies close to a cattle-shed.

Bossack, *n.* footstool. See Wedgwood under *Boss*.

Bossen, *v.* to burst. ‘I never see such a greedy bist as that big mastie dog a the gaffer’s. ’E got ’owd uv a dyud ship i’ the big piece yander, an’ ’e stuffed ’isself till I thowt ’e’d a *bossen*.’ Sometimes to go *bossen* is used. ‘Dunna pug that owd strap so tight, ar ’e’ll go *bossen*.’

Boss-eyed, *adj.* squinting.

Bosted, *p.* burst. ‘That thahr culvert ’as *bosted* up.’

Bough-house, *n.* house opened at fair-time only, for the sale of liquor. (Pershore.) Suppressed 1863.

Boughten, *adj.* ready-made. ‘I allus bakes at ’oaüm, I canna abide *boughten* bread.’

Bout, *n.* in ploughing, once up and down the field.

Bow-bells, *n.* *Anemone nemorosa*, Wood Anemone, wind-flower.

Bozzard, *n.* a ghost.

Brat, *n.* pinafore. ‘Püt on the child’s *brat* afore yu feeds ’im.’

Bree, *n.* a large fly resembling a bee. The gadfly is sometimes so called.

Brevit, *v.* to hunt about; to pry inquisitively. ‘W’ahr ’ave yŭ püt my prahr-buk to, Mairy? I’ve *brevitted* thraow ahl them drahrs I canna find ’im.’ ‘’E’l git naowt from we, ’tis uv no use far ’im to come *brevittin’* about our plai-us.’

Brummock, *n.* a hook used in hedging (broomhook).

- Buff, or Buft, v.** to stammer. Fr. *buffer*. 'Thaay've tuk a dill o' paay'ns wi' my Sam at the school, an' amost cured 'im o' *buftin'*, so bad as 'e did when 'e were a little 'un.'
- Burrü, n.** a sheltered place. Corruption of *burrow*. 'The wind is pretty teart to-daay, but if yü kips in the *burrü* t'ull do yü more good to go out in the air a bit than stivin' by the fire ahl the w'ild.'
- Bushel-up.** Good hops are said by the pickers to *bushel-up* well, *i. e.* they have some degree of consistency which makes them fill up the measurer's basket in a manner favourable to the pickers.
- Bussack, n.** a severe cough; *v.* to cough. Probably a corruption of *houssack*.
- Bussock, n.** a donkey.
- Butty, n.** a work-fellow, or companion. 'Have you seen Mary Parker lately, Mrs. Yapp?' 'Aye, I sis 'er most wiks; 'er's my *butty*-woman when I washes at the parson's.' 'Im an' 'is *butties* wuz at thar tay, an' a man come to the dore, an' he seys, "W'ich o' your names is Robison?"'
- By-tack, n.** a farm taken by a tenant who resides on another.
- Cad-bait, n.** the larva of the stone-fly.
- Caddle, v.** to quarrel. 'Ark to them childern *caddlin'* over their bits uv t'ys.'
- Cade, n.** a spoilt child; a pet lamb. 'That 'öoman 'ull reg'lur ruinate the b'y; 'e's such a little *cade* as never wuz.'
- Cadge, v.** to carry tales. 'That Ben Collier's a spiteful 'un; 'e's allus a *cadgin'* about to the gentlefolks, an' settin' um agin some on us.'
- Cadger, n.** a carrier. See Wedgwood, and Ray, *N. C. Glossary*. 'I'll send the baskit by the *cadger* a Saturd'y.'
- Caff, or Kerf, n.** a hoe: bills of sale, 1880. See *Kerf*.
- Caff, or Kerf, v.** to hoe. Hops are *caffed*, potatoes *kerfed*.
- Cagmag, (1) n.** offal; rubbish.
(2) *v.* to quarrel. 'The missis says to me, "W'at's that n'ise?" says she. "Oh," says I, "it's on'y them two owd critters upsta'rs a *cagmaggin'* like thaay allus be."
- Calls, to cattle, &c.** To cows: 'Coop! coop!' or 'Aw! aw!' To dogs: 'Pishti! pishti!' (A strange dog is always spoken to as 'Pishti,' as if this were a proper name.) To horses: 'Aw!' *i. e.* turn towards driver. 'Oot!' *i. e.* turn from driver. 'Come 'ere!' (in ploughing) to first horse to turn towards driver. 'Gee woa!' (in ploughing) to first horse to turn from driver. To pigs: 'Dacky! dacky!' 'Tantassa, tantassa pig, tow a row, a row!' To poultry: 'Chook! chook!' 'Come Biddy! come Biddy!'
- Cambottle, n.** the Long-tailed Tit. In Shropshire this bird is a *Canbottle*. The Worcestershire form is an example of the local tendency to turn *n* into *m* before *b* or *p*.

- Cant**, *v.* to tell tales; to slander. See Wedgwood.
- Carlock**, *n.* *Sinapis arvensis*, Charlock. *Prompt. Parv.*
- Casselty**, *adj.* uncertain: of the weather. 'Thahr's no tellin' w'at to be at in such *casselty* weather.'
- Cast**, *n.* to give up; to reject. 'If I gits aowl't (hold) uv a sart o' taters as dunna suit my gardin, as doesna come *kind* yū knaows, I *casts* 'um perty soon.' See Halliwell, *Cast*, 33.
Tusser's *Husbandrie*, sec. 33, l. 52:
'Land past the best
Cast up to rest.'
- Catahrandtail**, *n.* the Redstart.
- Cattering**, *n.* going begging on St. Catharine's Day.
- Chastise**, *v.* to accuse. 'Us *chastised* 'im uv 'avin' done it, an' 'e couldn't deny of it.'
- Chats**, *n.* chips of wood. See Wedgwood.
- Chatter**, *v.* to scold; to find fault with. 'E didna ought to a sahced (sauced) the ma-üster; I *chattered* 'un well far it.'
- Chaum**, *n.* a crack in a floor or wall.
- Cheat**, *n.* the Grasshopper Warbler.
- Cheeses**, *n.* *Malva sylvestris*, Common Mallow.
- Chewer**, *n.* a narrow footpath.
- Chin-cough**, *n.* whooping-cough. Corrupted from *chink-cough*. See Wedgwood.
- Chitterlings**, *n.* entrails of animals, usually pigs. *Prompt. Parv.*
- Chores**, *n.* jobs, or work done by a charwoman. 'When thee'st done up ahl the *chores* thee canst go out if thee's a mind, but not afore.'
- The Christmas** = Christmas-time. 'I dunna think none o' the childern 'ull be over afore the winter, but thaay be ahl on 'em a-comin' far *the Christmas*.'
- Churchman**. A man who responds loudly in church is called 'a good *churchman*.' (Abberley.)
- Cleaches**, *n.* clots of blood.
- Clem**, *v.* to starve with hunger. 'E's reg'lar *clemmed*; 'tis no good a-talkin' till 'e's 'ad a bit o' fittle in 'is mouth.'
- Clemency**, *adj.* inclement: of the weather.
- Clip**, *v.* to embrace. 'The child *clipped* me round the neck.'
- Cluttock**, *n.* clot. 'I püt the milk by over night, an' when I looked at 'im i' the marnin' 'twas ahl gon' in *clutocks*.'
- Codlins and cream**, *Epilobium palustre*, Lesser Willowherb.
- Colley**, *n.* black, soot, or smut. *v.* to blacken. See Wedgwood.
Ben Jonson, *Poetaster*, Act IV. sc. iii.: 'Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.'

Collogue, *v.* to consult. 'I'll *collogue* wi' the missis, an' see what 'er advises we to do.'

Green, *Tu Quoque*, Act VII. sc. viii.: 'Pray go in, and, sister, salve the matter. *Collogue* with her again; all shall go well.'

Malcontent, Act IV. 94: 'Why look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forswear sometimes.'

Come-back, *n.* a guinea-fowl.

Come-yer-ways, a term of endearment.

Company, *n.* grade; social standing. A drunken man was heard to say, 'I baint kitchin *company*; I be drorin'-room *company*, I be.'

Coolth, *n.* cold. (Heref. Border.)

Cop, *n.* in ploughing, the first 'bout' of a 'veering.' *Prompt. Parv.*

Coppy, *n.* a small coppice.

Cord of wood, a bundle of wood 5 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 4 ft. 1 in. wide.

Cord wood, *n.* the small upper branches of trees, used for fuel, or for making charcoal.

Costrel, *n.* a drinking-flask. *Prompt. Parv.*

Coutch, *v.* to stoop down, or crouch. See Wedgwood under *Couch*. 'E *coutched* in the carner, so as thaay shouldna see 'im.'

Craiky, *adj.* weak; infirm; shaky. See Wedgwood under *Crack*. 'This 'ere's a mighty *craiky* owd 'ouse.' 'I conna get about much now, not to do no good, yū knaows; I'm naught but a *craiky* owd piece.'

Cratch, *n.* a rack for hay, or other fodder. See Wedgwood; *Prompt. Parv.*; Ray.

Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, st. 30:

'Beginne from first where He encradled was
In simple *cratch*.'

Cress-tiles, *n.* tiles used for the ridge of a roof. *Prompt. Parv.*

Crib, *n.* bin into which hops are picked.

Cribbing, *n.* a custom (happily falling into disuse) by which female pickers seized upon, lifted into a *crib*, and half smothered with hops and kisses, any strange man who entered the hop-yard while picking was going on.

Crinks, *n.* refuse apples.

Crinky, *adj.* small; inferior.

Crock, *n.* an earthen pot.

Crocks, *n.* broken bits of earthenware.

Croft, *n.* field near a house, or other building. 'The church *crafts*' are fields near a church.

Piers Plowman, Passus IV. ver. 62 (Text A):

'Thenne schal ye come bi a *croft*.'

Passus VII. ver. 35 (Text A):

'And fecche ye hom Faucons ye Foules to quelle
For thei comen into my *Croft*, and croppen my whete.'

Croodle, *v.* to bend, or stoop down; to cower. 'Sit up, Lizzie, can't yū. What are yū *croodlin'* over yer work like that for?'

Cross-eyed, *adj.* squinting.

Cruddle, *v.* to curdle.

Sponser, *Shepherd's Calender*, February, l. 43:

'Comes the breme winter
Drerily shooting his stormy darte,
Which *cruddles* the blood, and pricks the harte.'

Fairy Queen, Bk. I. cant. vii. st. 6:

'His changed powers at first themselves not fele,
Till *cruddled* cold his corage 'gan assayle.'

Cruddy, *adj.* curdled; full of curds.

Fairy Queen, Bk. III. cant. iv. st. 34:

' . . . All in gore
And *cruddy* blood enwallowed.'

Cruds, *n.* curds.

Piers Plowman, Passus VII. ver. 299 (Text A):

'A few *cruddes* and craym.'

Cub, (1) *n.* hutch for rabbits or poultry. *Witness at Petty Sessions.*

'I see the pigeons i' the *cub* a Frid'y marnin'.'

(2) *v.* to confine in small space. 'Tis a shame to *cub* them poor bists up in that 'ole uv a place.'

Cubbed-up, *adj.* bent; crumpled. 'Father's reg'lur *cubbed-up* uv rheumatics, till 'e can't 'aowd 'isself up no waay.'

Cub-up, *v.* to pucker, or hang badly. 'Did yū ever see anythin' so bad cut as that poor child's pinner? Look 'ow it *cubs up* o' the showlder.'

Cuckoo's bread and cheese, *Oxalis acetosella*, Wood Sorrel.

Cuckoo's-mate, *n.* the Wryneck.

Cuckoo-spit, *Anemone nemerosa*, Wind-flower.

Cullen, *n.* refuse corn. Corruption of *culling*. *Prompt. Parv.*

Cully, *v.* to cuddle.

Cups and saucers, *Cotyledon umbilicus*, Wall Pennywort.

Curst, *adj.* ill-tempered; whimsical. 'Why would you not speak to the gentleman, Louie, when he kissed you?' Louie (aged 5): 'Cos I'm so *curst*, you know!' (1880).

Cust, *adj.* sharp-witted; intelligent. 'I don't b'lieve as Tom 'ull ever know 'is letters; but Bill, 'e's a *cust* 'un, 'e is, 'e can read perty tidy.'

Cutting, *adj.* touching to the feelings; affecting. 'That's a real beautiful book, 'tis so *cuttin'*; I cried a sight over 'im.'

Cutting hops, root-pruning them.

- Daddaky**, *adj.* inferior; middling. See Wedgwood under *Dad*, *Dawd*.
- Dag**, *v.* to draggle, or trail in the dirt. *Prompt. Parv.*
- Dawny**, *adj.* soft and damp. 'I canna kip a bit o' fittle in this place, things gets *dawny* d'reckly yū pūts 'em down out a yer 'and.'
- Deadly**, *adj.* clever; active; excellent. 'Mrs. — is a *deadly* 'ōōman at doctorin' sick folks.'
- Dearn**, *adj.* (1) raw; cold: of the weather.
(2) tender; careful. 'Mr. — is mighty *dearn* uv 'is dogs 'an' 'arses, but 'e dunna make much account uv 'is childern.'
- Deef**, *adj.* deaf.
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Prol., 446:
'A good wif was ther of beside Bathe,
But she was som del *deef*.'
- Denial**, *n.* injury; disadvantage. 'To laowse yer sight is a great (or girt) *denial* to anybody.'
- Deny of**, *v.* to deny.
- Ding**, *v.* to bluster; to boast loudly. 'I'm tired to death o' hearin' 'im *dingin*' about that lad o' 'is bein' so mighty clever!'
- Disaccord**, *v.* to disagree. Pronounced *disaccord*. 'What are you crying for, Albert?' Albert (aged 6): 'Jack Rice and me *disaccorded* comin' down from school.' (1880.)
Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. VI. cant. iii. st. 7:
'But she did *disaccord*,
Nor could her liking to his love apply.'
- Disannul**, *v.* to dispossess. 'The parish 'as *disannulled* mē uv my paay (pay), but this little 'ouse is my own; thaay conna *disannul* mē o' that.'
- Discern**, *v.* to catch sight of, or perceive. Used as in Proverbs vii. 7. 'I *discerned* summut glimmin' i' the sun, an' I puck it up, an' it were this 'ere silver pencil-case.'
- Dither**, *v.* to shake or tremble from cold or fright. See Wedgwood under *Dod*.
- Dither**, *n.* grass and other weeds in cornfields, &c.
- Do**, *n.* a great occasion, entertainment, or fuss.
- Dodment**, *n.* ointment composed of grease mixed with dust from a church bell: a cure for shingles.
- Doubles**. To go on one's two *doubles* is to walk with two sticks.
- Douk**, (1) *v.* to duck the head. Pronounced *daouk*. 'You must *daouk* yer 'ed to get through that little door.'
(2) *n.* a crease, or mark. 'Make a *daouk* i' the edge to mark w'ahr you've measured the stuff to.'
- Dout**, *v.* to extinguish. Pronounced *daout*.

Dunny, *adj.* deaf.

Dure, *v.* to last. *Coles.* 'I buy'd this 'ere weskit off a groom as were a goin' to leave — house. 'Ee've *dured* mē a many years. 'Ee *do dure*, sure-lie.'

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, *Knights Tale*, 501 :

'So mochel sorwe hadde never creature
That is, or shal, while that the world may *dure*.'

Eacle, *n.* the Woodpecker. About Kidderminster this bird is called the *stock-eacle*.

Eam, or **Eme**, *adj.* near. 'Which is the way to church?' 'You can go by the road, but the *emest* waay is across the crafts.'

Eckth, *n.* height. 'Ast ta bin a' the cathedral at 'Öoster? Eh! 'tis a *eckth* to be sure!'

Eftest, *adj.* soonest.

Egg-hot, *n.* egg-flip.

Ellern tree, *n.* elder.

Piers Plowman, *Passus I.* ver. 66 (Text A):

'Judas he iaped with the iewes seluer,
And on an *ellerne* treo hongede him aftur.'

Emp, *v.* to empty. The people about Tenbury always speak of 'the plaayce w'ahr Severn *emps* into Teme.' 'The bruck *emps* into Teme anightst our 'ouse.' *Empt* is occasionally heard.

Enew, or **Enow**, enough. 'I'll warnd yū (warrant) 'e's got friends *enew*!'

Ercele, *n.* a pimple.

Erriwig, *n.* earwig.

Ess, or **Hess**, *n.* ashes.

Ess-hole, the hole under cottage-grates for the reception of ashes.

Evenin' time. Any time past noon is spoken of as *evenin' time*, or the *evenin' part*. A woman lately wished me 'good marnin'' at 1.30 p.m., then, having passed, turned back to apologize: 'Good *evenin'* ma'am, I should 'a' said.'

Evenless, or **E'enless**, *adj.* awkward; unknowing. 'Let that cow be, yū *e'enless* thing, you'll be the ruination of everything. I mun milk 'er mysen.'

Ever-so. 'If it was *ever so*' = reduced to the last extremity. 'I wunt ax 'im for bread, *not if it was ever so*; I'll clem first.'

Eyeable, *adj.* fit to be seen. 'Owd Jack Maund now, 'e's the right sart av cobbler; 'e taks a dill o' paayns wi' 'is wark, 'tis allus *eyeable*, and summat like.'

Fad, (1) *n.* whim; fancy. (2) *v.* to be busy about trifles. See Wedgwood. (1) 'What are those railings for, John?' 'Oh, 'tis

just a *fad o'* 'is lardship's, naowt but a *fad o'* 'is'n, yū knaows; thaay be o' no sart o' use.' (2) 'The gaffer's gettin' mighty simple, 'e canna do much. 'E jus' *fad* about uv a marnin' like.'

Faddy, *adj.* fanciful; full of whims.

Faggit, *n.* a term of reproach used to children.

Faggits, *n.* a very unappetizing kind of *rissole*, sold at small provision shops.

Falsify, *v.* to sham. 'That young Jem's a cute little chap. To see 'ow 'e *falsifies* when 'e wants to stop at wum from school! 'E's allus got the 'edache, or bellyache, or summat.'

Falter, *v.* to fail in health.

Fanteagues, ill-humour. 'I never seed sich a arbiterry owd chap: 'e's allus on with some uv 'is *fanteagues*.'

Fathead, *n.* a stupid person.

Fearn, *v.* fern.

Feature, *v.* to resemble. 'I'd 'a knaowd 'im anyw'ahrs, 'e *features* 'is brother so.'

Feg, *v.* to scratch.

Felth, *n.* sensation. 'I be that starven, I 'an't got no *felth* in my 'ands nor my fit.'

Fet, *v.* to fetch. *Prompt. Parv.* 'I'll *fet* the arrants i' the evenin', w'en them childern's at school.'
Shakspeare, *Henry V.*, Act III. sc. i.:

'You noblest English,

Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.'

Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. II. cant. ix. st. 58:

'But for he was unable them to *fett*,

A little boy did on him still attend,

To reach whenever he for ought did send.'

Ben Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, Act IV. sc. i.: 'This may be good for us ladies, for it seems far *fet* by their stay.'

Fetch, *v.* to deliver. 'E upped an' *fetched* me a crack a the yud with 'is stick.'

Fettle, *v.* to dress oneself; to set to rights; to prepare; to feed or 'bed up' cattle, &c. See Wedgwood. '*Fettle* thysen, an' thee shalt go to town i' the gig.' 'This room's all uv a mullock, it wants *fettlin'* above a bit.' 'The gaffer's *fettlin'* the gardin' agin the flower show.' 'Tummas, thee mun go and *fettle* them bists down at the by-tack; thee'lt be back by supper-time.'

Shakspeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, Act III. sc. vi.:

'Fettle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next.'

Filbeard, *n.* filbert. Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, sec. 34, l. 9: '*Filbeards* red and white.'

Filler, *n.* the shaft-horse, *i. e.* the horse in the *fills*, or shafts. See **Thiller**.

Fire-brand-new, *adj.* quite new.

Fitchet, or **Fitchew**, *n.* a pole-cat. See Wedgwood.
Shakspere, *Troilus and Cressida*, Act V. sc. i.:

‘To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*.’

Fitchet-pie, a pie made of apples, onions, and fat bacon chopped up together.

Fittle, *n.* victuals. ‘What aay’ls thee, lad, that thee canst na’ eat thy *fittle*?’

Flannin, *n.* flannel. See Wedgwood.

Flit, *v.* to remove from one house to another. See Wedgwood.

Footman, *n.* A good walker is termed ‘a good *footman*.’

Form yourself = put yourself in an attitude.

Forrat, *v.* to bring forward; to promote. ‘This ’ere drap o’ raay’n ’ull *forrat* the haay.’

Foul, (1) *adj.* plain-featured. ‘How do you think Mrs. Jones looks in her new bonnet, Patty?’ ‘Ugh! ’Er’s mighty *foul* sure-lie, ’er wants summat ta smarten ’er up a bit, ’er do.’

(2) *n.* a disease in the feet of cattle. This is cured (?) by cutting a sod on which the diseased foot has pressed, and hanging it on a blackthorn bush. This disease is mentioned by Fitzherbert.

Freemartin, *n.* When twin calves, male and female, are produced, the latter is called a *freemartin*, under the belief that it is barren.

Fresh-liquor, *n.* pig’s lard.

Fretchet, *adj.* cross; peevish. See Wedgwood under *Fret*. ‘This child’s that *fretchet* this ’ot weather, till I dunno w’at to do with ’un.’

Frog, *n.* the soft part of a horse’s foot.

Frog, *v.* to crawl on the hands and knees, as young children do.

Fruit, *n.* apples and pears only are usually meant by the term.

Frum, *adj.* early. ‘I’ve some beautiful *frum* ’taters; would yǔ ’cept av a few far yer dinner, sir?’

Frump, *v.* to swell. Bacon killed in the wane of the moon is said never to *frump* in boiling.

Furzen, *n.* gorse.

Fussock, *n.* a fat unwieldy person: an expression of contempt.

Gaffer, *n.* master. ‘W’ahr’s the *gaffer*? I wants to axe ’im if ’e conna find a job fur our Bill.’

Gain, *adj.* quick; ready; convenient. See Wedgwood. ‘Tak’ the ’arse an’ leave ’im at the smithy as thee goes by; that ’ull be the *gainest* waay.’

Morte D’Arthur, Bk. VII. ch. xx.:

‘Took the *gainest* way in that fury.’

Gainly, *adv.* quickly; handily.

Galland, or **Gallant**, *n.* gallon.

Gallus, *adj.* wicked; impudent. 'I be reg'lar 'shamed o' our Olfred, 'e's such a *gallus* little chap, thahr an't anybody as 'e 'oan't sahce' (sauce).

Gambol, *v.* to climb. See Wedgwood. 'E *gamboled* over the yat as nimble as ninepence.'

Gammets, *n.* joke; trick; mockery. 'You be makin' *gammets* o' me, sir.'

Gammon, *n.* nonsense; pretence. See Wedgwood. 'You needna come tellin' mē that taay'l, Betty Lucas; I wants none o' your *gammon* 'ere.

Gampus, *n.* the hinder part of the traces used in ploughing and other field-work. In some districts these are called 'fitting traces.' Auctioneer's Catalogue, Worcester, 1880.

Garment, *n.* a chemise.

Gashly, *adj.* ghastly. See Wedgwood under *Aghast*. 'E's lost a sight o' blood sure-lie; 'e looks as *gashly* as ever did a carpe!'

Gaun, *n.* a tub holding a gallon.

Gay, *n.* a swing.

Get-beyond, *v.* to recover; to cure; to control; to master a subject. 'Er's mighty bad, I doubt 'er 'oan't *get-beyond* it this time.' 'The 'ops grows that despr'it, us canna *get-beyond* 'um to tie 'um.' 'E faowd mē ever such a taay'l about it, but 'e talks so queer, I couldna *get-beyond* 'im no waay.'

Giddling, *adj.* light; unsteady. 'Dunna yū get into that thahr boat if so be thahr's no 'un with yū as can swim. 'Tis a *giddling* thing, an' you'll sure to be drowned.'

Gill-ferret, *n.* female ferret.

Ginger, *adj.* careful; tender; light of touch.

Glat, *n.* a gap in a hedge.

Gleed, *n.* the red heat of a fire. 'E wrote that nasty, an' I were that vexed with the letter, I pūt it right i' the *gleed*, an' 'twas gone in a minute.'

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Miller's Tale, 267:

'And wafres piping hot out of the *glede*.'

Glim, (1) *n.* a light. (2) *v.* to shine. See Wedgwood under *Gleam*. Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. VI. cant. viii. st. 48:

'There by th' uncertain *glims* of starry night.'

Glost-oven, *n.* the kiln in which china is baked after receiving the glaze.

Gondud, *n.* a gander.

Gonshume-ye! expletive.

Gooding Day, *n.* **St. Thomas's Day.**

Gooding, to go, *v.* to go begging on St. Thomas's Day.

Good-sorted, *adj.* of good kind. 'Us 'as very *good-sorted* fruit in our archert.' 'Good-sorted pigs.'—Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1880.

Go-off, *n.* beginning. 'The parson gied mē this 'ere coat, an' 'e've dured mē five or six year. I didna war 'im every daay, not at the first *go-off* you knaows.'

Gouk, *n.* a stupid, awkward fellow.

Granch, *v.* to grind the teeth, or make a grinding noise.

Great, *adj.* familiar; intimate. 'Our lads wuz use to be very *great* with 'is'n.'

Grippet, *adj.* grasping. 'E's that *grippet* 'e'll scahrse allow 'isself enough to eat.'

Gripple, (1) *adj.* miserly. (2) *n.* miser.

Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. I. cant. iv. ver. 31:

'An' as he rode he gnasht his teeth to see
Those heaps of gold with *gripple* covetyse.'

Grippleness, *n.* greed. 'E inna so bad off as 'e makes out, 'tis nowt but *grippleness* makes 'im live so near.'

Ground, to be on the, to be in want of boots.

Gull, *n.* a young goose.

Gullock, *v.* to swallow down. See Wedgwood under *Gullet*. 'I sid (saw) one o' them thahr great cranes (herons) *gullocking* down a frog.'

Gulls, willow-catkins.

Hairy-milner, *n.* the caterpillar; commonly known as 'woolly bear.'
(Bewdley.)

Half-soaked, *adj.* silly; of weak intellect.

Hammergag, *v.* to scold; to rate. 'Ow 'im an' 'er do quar'l, to be sure. You can 'ear'em thraow the wall, 'ammergaggin' awaay from marnin' till night.'

Hampern, *n.* hamper.

Hand. **At one hand**, at one time. 'Sam's a very good lad to me now, but *at one 'and* I thaowt 'e'd never do no good, to 'isself nar no one else.'

On the mending hand, recovering; convalescent. 'The fever's made 'im mighty weak, but 'e's *on the mendin' and now*.'

To have a full hand, to have plenty of work.

Hardishrew, *n.* the field-mouse; also **Hardistraw**. (Abberley.)

Haums, or **Holmes**, *n.* part of the harness of cart-horses, to which the traces are fastened. Corruption of *hames*.

Hay-bay, *n.* a place on the ground-floor for keeping hay, &c.

- Heartless**, *adj.* disheartening. 'Tis 'artless to try an' kip yer 'ouse tidy w'en tharhr's such a lot uv mullock out in the yard, 'an folks comes traipsin' it in an' out.'
- Heart-well**, *adj.* well; in general health. 'How are you now, Jacob?' 'Well, I be 'cart-well, thank yū, but I've got the rheumatics in my showlder mortal bad.'
- Heft**, (1) *n.* weight; (2) a shooting pain; (3) *v.* to lift. (1) 'That pan is real good iron, 'tis sold by *heft*.' (2) 'I've got such a *heft* in my side, I canna scahrseely draw my breath.' (3) 'Do carr' this paay'l (pail) far mē, I canna *heft* it when it's full o' watter.'
- Herds**, *n.* tow.
- Hespil**, *v.* to hurry, or agitate.
- Hess**, *n.* ashes. See **Ess**.
- Hetherings**, *n.* slender willow boughs used for binding hedges.
- Hire**, *v.* to borrow money at interest.
- Hiver-hover**, *v.* to waver. 'I canna tell if I ought to go or no: I bin 'iver-'overin' over it this wik or more.'
- Hobbedy's lantern**, *n.* *Ignis-fatuus*.
- Hob-ferret**, *n.* the male ferret.
- Hoblionkers**, a children's game, played in autumn with horse-chestnuts strung together. For information on the various forms of this game, see a correspondence in *Notes and Queries*, 1878. The following rhyme, used in this game here, has been written down for me by a National School boy. The spelling is his own.
- Hobley, hobley Honor,
My first conkor.
Hobley, Hobley ho,
My first go.
Hobley, hobley ack,
My first smack.
- Hog**, *n.* same as **Teg**.
- Hoggish**, *adj.* obstinate.
- Hoggy**, *adj.* clumsy; ugly. 'The parish 'as give poor little Bill this 'ere pa'r o' boots. I should like far you to saay, miss, did you ever see a *hoggier* pa'r? Why the poor lad canna lift 'is fit up 'ardly, thaay be so lombersome.'
- Hone**, *v.* to long for. Pronounced *o-an*. 'Thahr's on'y one thing 'e 'ones far, an' that's a drap o' cider. But the doctor says 'e munna 'ave it, not on no account.'
- Hoove**, *v.* to hoe.
- Hop-dog**, *n.* a caterpillar found in hops.
- Hop-oulud**, *n.* a moth found in hop-yards in May.
- Hoppers**, *n.* crystals of salt that form at the top of the pans. (Droitwich.)

Houssack, *n.* a loud, noisy cough. See **Tissack**.

Houze, *v.* to breathe hoarsely.

Houzing, *n.* a hoarseness. 'The child's got a reg'lur bad coud : 'e's such a 'ouzin' on 'is chest as is quite terrifyin'.'

Hud, *n.* a husk or shell. 'W'en thee'st done shellin' them peasen, püt the 'uds far the pigs.'

Huff, (1) *v.* to offend. (2) *n.* a fit of temper.

Hullocking, *adj.* hulking ; overbearing.

Humbuzz, *n.* the cockchafer. See Wedgwood under *Hum*.

Hurt, *v.* to put at a disadvantage ; to try the feelings. *Domestic Servant*. 'You don't think as I've took that spoon, ma'am ? I've looked fur it everywheres, an' can't find it. It 'ull 'urt me more nor you if it can't be found. It cosses you money, but it cosses me my character.'

Ickle, *v.* to long for.

Iffing and Offing, *n.* indecision.

Ill-convenient, *adj.* inconvenient.

Insense, *v.* to explain ; to cause to understand. 'E *insensed* me into the manin' of it.' *Missense*, to cause to misunderstand, is used by Bishop Jewel in a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, 1560.

Jack-squealer, *n.* the Swift.

Jack-up, *v.* to throw up ; to resign. 'The missis, 'er's that faddy you canna please 'er naow-waay ; an' Bill, 'e's reg'lar dahnted ; 'e's *jacked-up* 'is plack, 'e canna stand it no longer.'

Jacky-wobstraw, *n.* the Blackcap.

Jazy, or sometimes **Jazyfied**, *adj.* tired out ; flagging.

Jerry-house, *n.* beer-house.

Jigger, *n.* a horizontal lathe used in china-making.

Josen, *n.* a toad.

Keep, *v.* To *keep* a market is to attend it.

Kell, *n.* caul. *Prompt. Parv.*

Kerf, *n.* a hoe : bills of sale, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1879.

Kerf, *v.* to hoe : applied to field work. Gardens are *caffed*.

Kernel, *n.* a hard swelling, or indurated gland. *Prompt. Parv.* 'Kyrnel, or knobbe yn a beeste or manny's flesche.'

Kid, *n.* a faggot of sticks. See Wedgwood, and *Prompt. Parv.*

Kiddle, *v.* to dribble, as babies do.

Kimit, *adj.* silly; idiotic. (Shropshire Border.)

Kind, *adj.* favourable; in good condition. *Local proverb*: 'A cold May is *kind*.' 'Us aoan't 'ave a many currands this year, but the plums sims very *kind*.'

Kipe, *n.* a basket.

Kitty-kyloe, *n.* a kitten.

Knerly, *adj.* flavoured with kernels: applied to cider.

Know to, *v.* know of. 'Please, miss, 'ould yũ like a young lennet or a throstle? I *knows to* some nesses.'

Lade, *n.* a shovel with which brine is taken out of the pan. (Droitwich.)

Lade-gaun, *n.* ladle for serving out pig's wash.

Lady-cow, *n.* the Lady-bird.

Lap, *v.* to wrap up. *Prompt. Parv.*

Latsome, *adv.* late.

Laze, *n.* idleness.

Learn, *v.* to teach. Cf. A.S. *læran*, to teach; *leornian*, to learn.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Chanones Yemannes Tale, 125:

'To *lerne* a lewed man this sutiltee.'

Ps. xix. 66: 'Oh *learn* me true understanding and knowledge.'

Leasowe, *n.* a meadow.

Leather, *v.* to beat.

Leatherun-bat, *n.* the common Bat.

Leaze, *v.* to glean. See Skeat.

Leer, *adj.* empty. 'I comed awaay without my breakfuss this marnin'. I feels mighty *leer*, I mun 'ave a bit o' nuncheon.'

Lennet, *n.* the linnet.

Lennow, (1) *adj.* lissom. 'When I were young an' *lennaow* I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock'

(2) *v.* to make pliable. 'Them clothes wuz stiff o' the frost, but the sun 'ull soon *lennaow* 'um agin.' *Linnao* is occasionally heard.

Lent-corn, *n.* wheat sown in spring.

Lick, (1) *n.* a blow. 'E give the dog a *lick* uv 'is stick.'

(2) *v.* to wipe over lightly. 'The floor's shameful dirty, but us munna wet 'im; jus' give 'im a *lick* over, will 'ee, Mairy?'

(3) *v.* to puzzle. 'If I canna kip that b'y at 'ome wunst or tweist a wik uv'out bein' summonsed far it, it *licks* me to know w'at to do.' (Irate mother on Education Act, 1880.)

Lie-by, *n.* mistress. *Witness in assault case*. 'I taowd 'im I didna cah for 'im nar 'is *lie-by*.'

Likely, *adj.* promising.

Mallory, *Morte D'Arthur*, Bk. VII. chap. iv.:

'He is as *likely* a man as ever ye saw.'

Like upon, *v.* to like. 'Th' owd squire, 'e wer a good maäster ;
everybody liked upon 'im.'

Linty, *adj.* idle ; lazy.

Lirrox, *n.* an untidy, shiftless person.

Lodge, *v.* to beat down.

Lodged, *adj.* beaten down by wind or rain.

Shakspere, *Macbeth*, Act IV. sc. i. l. 55 :

'Though bladed corn be *lodged*.'

Richard II., Act III. sc. iii. l. 161 :

'We'll make foul weather with despised tears,
Our sighs and they shall *lodge* the summer corn.'

Lollopping, *adj.* ungainly. See Wedgwood.

Lombersome, *adj.* cumbersome.

Loose, *v.* to go alone (said of young children). Pronounced *laowse*.

Louk, *v.* to beat, or thump. Pronounced *laowk*.

Lubberdeloy, *n.* hobbledehoy. See Wedgwood under *Lubber*.

Lug, *v.* to draw, or carry. See Wedgwood.

Lungeous, *adj.* pugnacious. See Wedgwood under *Lunch*.

Luny, *adj.* imbecile ; lunatic.

Lush, *v.* to beat with green boughs. 'Wilt 'ee come along o' me to tak'
some wappeses nesses? They can pull out the caäk, w'ile I *lushes*.'

Mag, (1) *n.* a scold. (2) *v.* to scold.

Maggle, *v.* to tease.

Maggot, *n.* Magpie.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, xlix. 9 :

'If gentils be scrawling call *magget* the py.'

(See note.)

Mammock, or **Mummock**, *v.* to cut or hack to pieces. See Wedgwood. 'E *mammocks* 'is fittle so, 'tis a shame to see 'im.'

Shakspere, *Cor.*, Act I. sc. iii. l. 71 :

'Oh, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it.'

Market-fresh, or **Market-peart**, *adj.* half intoxicated.

Marl, or **Marvel**, *n.* marble.

Mase, *v.* to be confused ; giddy, or light-headed. See Skeat.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Merchant's Tale, 1140 :

'Ye *mase*, ye *masen*, goode sire, quod she,
This thank have I for I have made you see!
Alas! quod she, that ever I was so kind.'

- Mauk**, *v.* to mimic. 'What are you crying for, Emma? "The b—b—b'ys mauks me; thaay says I d—do b—b—buft so!"'
- Mawkin**, *n.* scarecrow. Corruption of *morkin*.
- Maxim**, *n.* plan; contrivance. 'The curate's a frustrate 'un amongst the lads; 'e's got such a many *maxims* to amuse 'um.'
- Meaching**, *adj.* melancholy; complaining. 'Er's a poor *meachin'* sart uv a döman; 'er never were good fur much.'
- Meretorious**, *adj.* having a show of reason, or excuse. 'I never tells a lie as a'nt no sart o' use; w'en I tells a lie, I tells a *meretorious* 'un.' Kidderminster, 1880.
- Mergald**, *n.* confusion; mess.
- Mess**, *n.* term of contempt for anything small or weak. "It's a poor little *mess* uv a thing.'
- Middling**, *adj.* unwell; indifferent; good. *Very middling*, very ill; very bad. *Pretty middling*, fairly well.
- Miff**, *n.* misunderstanding. See Wedgwood.
Peter Pindar, I. 81:
'Deal Gainsborough a lash for pride so stiff,
Who robs us of such pleasure for a *miff*.'
- Mimocking**, *adj.* grimacing.
- Mimping**, *adj.* dainty. 'I never see such a *mimpin'* 'arse as this 'ere, I canna get 'im to eat 'is food.'
- Mindless**, *adj.* weak-minded. *Worcester Assizes*, 1874. 'The prisoner seemed to be *mindless*.'
- Miscall**, *v.* to abuse. 'That's a good natered sart uv a chap fur ahl 'is faults. Many's the time I've chattered 'un well fur gettin' the drink, an' 'e's never *miscalled* me for it.'
Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. IV. cant. viii. st. 24:
'Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*,
And wickedly backbite.'
- Misle**, *v.* to rain slightly. See Wedgwood.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November, l. 208:
'Now gynnes to *misle*, hye we homeward fast.'
- Miss**, *n.* loss. 'Sair' Ann 'ave bin that spylt, 'er dunno w'en 'er's well off. 'Er 'ull feel the *miss* on it, w'en 'er mother's dyud.'
- Misword**, *n.* blame. 'Ben, 'e wer a good man to me; we wuz married farty year, an' 'e never so much as give me a *misword*.'
- Mit**, *n.* a small tub for washing butter in.
- Moggy**, *n.* a calf.
- Moil**, (1) *v.* to toil. Skeat, *mollify, moil*. (2) to soil, or make dirty.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heav. Love*:
'Then rouze thyself, O Earth, out of thy soyle,
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swine,
And dost thy mind in durty pleasures *moyle*.'

Moiled, *adj.* soiled ; dirty.

Moither, (1) to worry. (2) to be delirious. See Wedgwood. 'E's mighty simple this marnin'; 'is yud's bin so bad ahl night, 'e kips *moitherin'* ahl the w'ild.'

Moithered, *adj.* troubled ; confused ; delirious.

Momble, *v.* to crumble, or waste food.

Momble, *adj.* wasted ; thrown away.

Mommock, *n.* confusion. 'The 'ouse were ahl uv a *mommock*.'

Mop, *n.* a hiring fair.

Moral, *n.* resemblance ; likeness. 'Jack's the very *moral* uv 'is fäther.'

Mose, (1) *v.* to burn slowly. (2) to rot.

Mosey, *adj.* half-rotten ; over-ripe.

Mossel, *n.* morsel.

Mouch, *v.* to go prying about. 'That owd black cat goes *mouchin'* about, in an' out uv folkses 'ousen, er'll sure to get shot one uv these daays.'

Mout, *v.* to moult. Pronounced *maout*.

Mowd, *n.* mould. Pronounced *maoud*.

Mowy, *n.* a rough unkempt child.

Muckedy, *adj.* cold ; wet ; dirty (of the weather).

Muckery, *adj.* same as above.

Muffle, *n.* the kiln in which china is finally burnt after being painted, &c.

Mullen, *n.* bridle of a cart-horse. *Witness at Petty Sessions, 1877.* 'The prisoner püt the *mullen* on the mahr.'

Mullock, (1) *n.* dirt ; litter. (2) *v.* to make a litter. See Wedgwood ; Ray, *N. C. Words*.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Reves Prologue, 19 :

'That ilke fruit is ever lenger the wers,
Til it be roten in *mullok*.'

Chanones Yemanne's Prologue, 385-7 :

'The *mullok* on a heep ysweped was,
And on the flore ycast a canevas,
And all this *mullok* in a sive ythrowe.'

All-uv-a-mullock = all of a heap.

Mumruffin, *n.* the long-tailed tit.

Munch, *v.* to treat cruelly. 'See that limb uv a b'y (boy), 'ow 'e *munches* the poor cat !'

Mundle, *n.* a flat piece of wood used to stir up cream before it is churned. Every one who enters the dairy is expected to stir the cream to keep out the fairies.

- Nag**, *v.* to scold unnecessarily. See Skeat, *gnaw*, *nag*.
- Naggy**, *adj.* cross, peevish.
- Nasle**, *n.* the smallest pig in a litter.
- Nast**, *n.* dirt; filth.
- Native**, *n.* native place. 'W'ahr is your *native*?' = Where do you come from?
- Natomy**, *n.* 'Er's naowt but a *natomy*' = She is nothing but skin and bone.
- Naunt**, *n.* aunt. Pronounced *nant*.
- Near**, *adj.* mean; stingy.
- Neb**, *n.* beak; bill. *Prompt. Parv.*; Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.
- Nerking**, *adj.* harsh; keen (of the wind).
- Nesh**, *adj.* tender; delicate; susceptible of cold. *Prompt. Parv. Court of Love*, v. 1092:
'His herte is tendre *nessh*.'
- Nipper**, *n.* youngster.
- Nisgill**, *n.* the smallest of a brood of poultry; applied figuratively to weak or undersized persons.
- Noddy**, *n.* an oddity.
- Nog**, *n.* knot; knob, or any unevenness in the stalks of flax.
- Noggy**, *adj.* full of nogs.
- Nogman**, *n.* one who beats out *nogs* from the flax.
- None** = no time. 'Er 'adna bin gone *none* when you come in.'
- Nor**, *conj.* than.
- Noration**, *n.* oration; speech-making.
- No two ways about it**. This is a favourite phrase to signify that there is but one solution of a difficulty; it is commonly used to end an argument.
- Nubblings**, *n.* small bits of coal.
- Nuncheon**, *n.* luncheon. See Skeat, *nine*, *nuncheon*.
- Nurra one** = not one.
- O'**, *prep.* on; of. The vowel sound used to represent these words is really that of *u* in *but* (Standard English). To avoid confusion, it is written *o'*, for these prepositions.
- Odds**, *v.* to alter. 'Us none on us likes this plaayce like w'ahr we wuz used to live, an' we're sorry as we ever shifted; but we canna *odds* it now.'
- Offal**, *n.* waste wood. See Wedgwood. *Prompt. Parv.* 'Offall, that is levyd of a thinge, as chippings of a tre.'

Oldmaid, *n.* the lapwing.

Oldness, *n.* cunning.

Oney, *adj.* idle. Pronounced *o-ney*. 'My son a'nt able to work d'yū saay?' 'E *con* if 'e's a mind, but 'e allus *was oney*.'

Orle, *v.* alder tree.

Orts, *n.* odds and ends; leavings; rubbish. Pronounced *arts*. See Skeat. 'I puck up ahl them *arts* o' yourn this marnin', miss; but mind yū, yū 'oona cotch mē a doin' it agin.'

Shakspere, *Timon of Athens*, Act IV. sc. iii. l. 400:

'Some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder.'

Osbud, *n.* illegitimate child.

Oss, *v.* to offer to do; to attempt. Seldom used but when the attempt is unsuccessful. See Wedgwood. Ray, *N. C. Words*. 'E *ossed* to jump the bruck, but 'e couldna do't; t'warn't likely!'

Oulud, *n.* a moth. Sometimes owl.

Ounder, *n.* afternoon. A.S. *undern*. 'Us 'ad a raayny *aounder*, o' Maay daay.'

Outch, *v.* to crouch down. A hare is said to '*outch* on 'er farm.'

Overget, *v.* to recover from. 'It did so 'urt me when I buried my little 'un, that I didn't *overget* it ahl the summer.'

Owd-anshent, *adj.* old-fashioned. 'To see that poor owd lady go to chu'ch uv a Sundy, anybody'd think as 'er 'adna a penny piece! Such a *owd-anshent* gownd as 'er wears, an' a shahl (shawl) ahl scroauged up, as if 'er'd kep it in 'er pocket ahl the wik.'

Oxberry, *n.* the berry of the *Arum maculatum*. The juice is used as a remedy for warts.

Oylyster, *n.* oyster. (Bewdley.)

Peart, *adj.* bright; lively; in good spirits. See Wedgwood under *Perk*. *As peart as a spoon* means unusually bright and cheerful.

Peasen, *n.* peas.

Chaucer, *Legend of G. W.*, Cleopatra, 69:

'He poureth *peesen* upon the hatches slider.'

Peck, *v.* to fall forward. 'Missus wuz comin' downstars, an' 'er yud was a bit wimpy-like, an' 'er *pecked* right over.'

Peckled, *adj.* speckled.

Penny, *adj.* full of quills. 'I dunna like to ause to sell them fowls to anybody. Thaay be so *penny* you canna pluck 'em clean, try 'ow you will!'

Pens, *n.* wing-feathers; also quills. (Halliwell.) Skeat, *feather*, *pen*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. I. cant. xi. st. 10:

'And eke the *pennes* that did his pinions bind,
Were like mayne-yards.'

Milton, *Par. L.*, Bk. VII. ver. 421 :

‘but feather’d soon and fledge,
They summed their *pens*.’

Perish, *v.* to feel cold.

Perished, *adj.* pinched with cold. *Sunday School Teacher*. ‘You have just read that the disciples cried: “Save, Lord, we *perish*.” What does *perish* mean?’ *Boys, unanimously*. ‘Starven with cold!’ (Tenbury, 1880.)

Peter grievous, *adj.* unreasonably aggrieved.

Phantom, *adj.* withered ; weakly. Applied by mowers to bad grass.

Phleem, *n.* phlegm.

Pick, *n.* a pickaxe.

Pickings, *n.* salt encrusted at the bottom of the pans, which is broken and ground up for agricultural purposes. (Droitwich.)

Piece, *n.* (1) a field. ‘The cows is in the thirteen-acre *piece*.’

(2) a slice of bread. ‘I be clemmed, mother, gie I a *piece*!’

(3) contemptuous epithet. ‘’Er conna do much, ’er is but a poor *piece*.’

Piefinch, *n.* chaffinch.

Pikel, *n.* pitchfork.

Pinsens, *n.* pincers.

Pither, *v.* to move lightly ; making a slight rustling noise. ‘I ’eard them rots (rats) *a-pitherin*’ about over my yud ahl night, an’ I couldn’t get a wink o’ sleep.’

Plack, *n.* place ; situation.

Plain, *adj.* unassuming ; friendly in manner. ‘Lady Mairy is such a *plain* lady ; she come into my ’ouse, an’ sits down, an’ tak’s the childern in ’er lap as comfortable as con be. She’s as *plain* as you be, miss, every bit.’

Pleach, *v.* to lay down a hedge. O.Fr. ; Cotgrave ; Ray, *N. C. Words*.

Shakspeare, *Much ado about Nothing*, Act III. sc. i. l. 7 :

‘And bid her steal into the *pleachèd* bower.’

Plough-down, *v.* used by hop-growers. To plough the earth away from the roots before cutting them.

Plough-up, *v.* to turn back the earth after the former process.

Plump, *v.* to swell. Used in the same way as *frump*.

Pole-pitching, *v.* setting up the rows of poles in a hop-yard.

Pole-pulling, *v.* taking out the poles at the end of the season.

Poshy, *adj.* wet, or steaming.

Pot, *n.* a measure of fruit, &c., varying from eighty to ninety pounds.

Pot-basket, a square hamper holding a pot.

Pot-fruit, eating fruit, as distinguished from the rough sorts used for cider, perry, &c.

Pothery, *adj.* close ; warm.

Pot-lid, *n.* a dish of stewed rabbit.

Pouk, *n.* pimple. Pronounced *paouk*. Corruption of *pock*.

Power, *n.* a great quantity. (Halliwell.)

Prill, *n.* a small stream of water.

Primmyrose, *n.* primrose.

Prise, (1) *n.* a lever. (2) *v.* to burst open with a lever. See Skeat.

Pug, *v.* (1) to pull. 'Dunna kip *puggin'* at my gownd like that, child.' 'The master's *pugged* Johnny's ears.'

(2) to pluck fowls. 'Do yū cahll thāt the waay to *pug* fowls, yū lazy wench? Look 'ow penny thaay be!'

(3) To draw on one's resources. 'My da'hter's ill, an' 'er 'usband's out uv work, an' thaay've nine little 'uns, thaay *pugs* me dreadful, thaay do.'

Puggy, *adj.* dirty-looking ; ill-complexioned.

Pullback, *n.* drawback ; hindrance.

Purgate, *n.* the pit under a grate. Same as **Ess-hole**.

Purgy, *adj.* conceited ; uppish.

Pūt, *v.* (1) to set out a meal. (2) To serve with food.

Pūt-about, *v.* to vex, or worry. 'That upset along uv the naay-bours *pūt me about* above a bit.'

Putchen, *n.* an eel-basket.

Quakers, *n.* quaking-grass.

Queece, *n.* wood-pigeon. (Abberley.)

Quice, *n.* Same as above.

Quilt, *v.* to beat.

Quilting, *n.* a beating.

Quining, *n.* the foundation of a wall. Corruption of *coigning*.

Rack, *n.* a narrow path cut through a wood ; a winding-path up-hill. (Bewdley.) Halliwell, *rack* (2).

Raise-the-place, *v.* to make a disturbance. 'W'en 'e 'eard as Joe wuz gon', 'e *rose the plaayce*.'

Raisty, *adj.* rusty ; rancid.

Ranald, *n.* a fox.

- Rate**, *n.* *Ranunculus Aquatilis*. Water ranunculus.
- Reaming**, *adj.* excellent. 'That's *reamin'* good aay'l, an' I dunna cah'r if I 'as another glass or two.'
- Reen**, *n.* last *bout* of a *veering* in ploughing.
- Reherse**, *v.* to leave a strong taste in the mouth. Fr. *rehercer*. 'Them be strong onions surelie, thaay *re'erses* ahl daay.'
- Remmeddy**. 'Thar's no *remmeddy*' = no help for it. 'So yū knaows, miss, the fust time as 'is lardship come down after my poor mon were dyud, 'e sent far mē, an' 'e says, "Well, Mrs. Paūge," 'e says, "so you've lost yer 'usband. Well," says 'e, "thahr's no *remmeddy*."'
- Right**, *adj.* downright. 'Er's *right* ill this time, thahr an't no purtence about it.'
- Road**, *n.* fashion; manner. 'That an't the right *road* to do it. Stop, you, an' let me shaownd yū.'
- NOTE. 'Stop, *you*,' would have a stress on it, therefore *you* would be pronounced in full; at the end of the sentence it is contracted.
- Robble**, *n.* a tangle; *v.* to tangle.
- Roccatee**, *n.* A technical term in carpet-weaving by the handloom. When a Brussels carpet was finished, it was left on the loom until a few yards of the next piece were woven, and rolled tightly upon it, to equalise the pressure on its pile. These few yards were called a *rocatee*, but lost the name when the first piece was taken away.
- Rodney**, *n.* an idle, loafing fellow.
- Rousle**, *v.* to rouse.
- Rowings**, *n.* chaff, or refuse from a threshing-machine.
- Ruck**, (1) *n.* a fold, or crease. (2) *v.* to crease.
- Rucked-up**, *adj.* caught up in folds, creased.
- Ruck-o'-bricks**, *n.* gaol. *Prisoner ordered to pay a fine, at the Petty Sessions at Hundred House, April, 1879.* 'I 'oona paay, I'll go to the *ruck-o'-bricks* fust.'
- Ruggle**, *v.* to struggle, or strive with difficulties.
- Ruinate**, *v.* to ruin.
- Ruination**, *v.* ruin.
- Sales**, or **Seals**, *n.* saltworks. (Droitwich.) The stoves used to be locked by the excise-officers, and sealed until they came to open them, hence *seals* = *sales*.
- Sallies**, *n.* willow-boughs.
- Sally-bed**, *n.* plantation of willows grown for hop-poles, &c.
- Sally-bung**, *n.* a large porous bung used by cider-makers.
- Sally-tree**, *n.* willow.

Sam, or **Sam up**, *v.* to collect together.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. I. cant. x. st. 57:

'Now are they saints all in that citie *sam*.'

Shep. Cal. (May), l. 168:

'For what concord have light and darke *sam* ?'

Sapy, *adj.* moist; damp; soft. 'This 'ere size is that *sapy*, t'ant no sart o' use.'

Savation, *n.* saving; economy. 'Them saowing-machines is a girt *savation* o' time.'

Scabble, *v.* to rough-hew stones.

Scandert, *n.* drunkenness. (Halliwell.)

Scawt, *v.* to slip. 'E tried 'is best to git on, but 'twas that slippy 'e kep' *scawtin*' back ahl the wild.'

Scisserns, *n.* scissors.

Scogging, *adj.* boastful, self-important.

Scoot, *n.* a corner, or division of a field, marked off for some purpose.

Scowl-of-brow, judging by the eye instead of measuring. 'I dun knaow w'at ahl them young chaps wants allus 'a-measurin' thar wark far. Yü see that yat thahr? Well, 'e 'angs well enow, don't 'e? I püt 'im up on'y by *scowl-uw-brow*.'

Scrat, *v.* (1) to scratch. (2) To work hard. (3) To scrape together.

Scratchings, *n.* a dish composed of fat from the 'leaf' of a pig, cut up into dice, fried, and eaten, generally on toast, with pepper and salt.

Skraunch, *v.* to crush with a grating sound.

Scrawl, *v.* to crawl.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, 499:

'If gentils be *scrawling* call magget the py.'

Scrigglings, or **Scrogglings**, *n.* apples left on the tree as worthless.

Scrimity, *adj.* stingy.

Scrobble, *v.* to scramble.

Scrouge, *v.* to crowd, or squeeze. (Halliwell.) *Teacher*. 'Boys, why don't you sit still in that corner?' 'Please 'm, we be *scraouged*' (1880).

Scruff, or **Scrufft**, *n.* the back of the neck.

Seud, *v.* to rain slightly.

Scutch, *n.* couch-grass. See **Squitch**.

Seed-lepe, *n.* basket for holding seed. Late A.S. *sed-læp*. *Prompt. Parv.* Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1880.

Seedness, *n.* seed-time.

Seeds, *n.* growing clover.

- Seggar**, *n.* strong case of fireclay, in which china is packed in sand, to be burned in the oven.
- Sennoo**, *n.* sinew. *The Prompt. Parv. has cennu.*
- Set**, *v.* to let (of a house). 'Them be nice little 'ousen o' Pigman Graveses a' top o' the laayn; I shu'd like far ta 'ave one on 'um, but I reckon thaay be ahl *set* by now.'
- Sharrod**, or **Sharwood**, *n.* a young deer.
- Shear-sheep**, or **hog**, or **Shearling-sheep**, *n.* two-year-old sheep.
- Sheed**, *v.* to shed.
- Sherry**, *n.* a support for a gate-post.
- Shet**, *v.* to shut.
- Shift**, *v.* to move from one house to another.
- Shore**, *v.* to prop up. See *Wedgwood*.
- Shup-pick**, or **Shup-puk**, *n.* a short pitchfork.
- Shurdle**, *v.* to shiver. 'W'at bist *shurd'lin* thahr far? Come ta the fire an' wahrm theesen.'
- Shut on** = rid of.
- Sib**, *v.* related to. 'Thaay be *sib* ta we' = they are related to us. *Ælfric; Prompt. Parv.*
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Tale of Melibœus: 'They ben but litel *sibbe* to you, and the kin of your enemies ben nigh *sibbe* to hem.'
Vision of Piers Plowman, Pass. VI. 113 (Text A):
'Bote hose is *sib* to this sustren
Is wonderliche welcomen.'
- and 123:
'Merci is a mayden ther, and hath miht over hem alle,
Heo is *sib* to alle synful men.'
- Sickle-hocked**, *adj.* said of wheat that is too weak in the stem to stand alone.
- Sidder**, *adj.* tender. Applied to peas that boil well.
- Sie**, *v.* to strain milk. *Petty Sessions at Tenbury*, Sept., 1881. *Boy*.
'I was in the dairy 'elpling mother to *sie* the milk.' *Magistrate*.
'What were you doing?' *Boy*. 'We wuz *sieing* the milk.'
- Sie—Milk-sie**, *n.* a fine strainer, through which milk is poured when first brought into the dairy.
- Sight**, *n.* a great quantity.
- Sike**, *v.* to sigh.
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, *Knights Tale*, 2127:
'And with a sad visage he *sikéd* still.'
Franklein's Tale, 276:
'Aurelius ful ofte sore *siketh*.'
Vision of Piers Plowman, Pass. V. 229 (Text A):
'Then sat Sleuthe up, and *sikéde* sore.'

Simple, *adj.* ill; weak. 'Joe's a bit better, but 'e's mighty *simple*, 'e canna stand scahrceely.'

Simple-looking, *adj.* insignificant. 'What is that tall plant in your middle flower-bed?' 'Deed, 'mum, I dunno. 'Twas give to me, but I dunna cah'r about it much, the flower's a *simple-looking* thing, ain't it?'

Sippetty, *adj.* insipid.

Skeel = **butter-skeel**, *n.* tub for washing butter. Thoresby to Ray.

Skim-dick, *n.* home-made cheese.

Slighty, *adj.* slightly made; insecure. 'I dunna like them boughten frocks, thaay be so *slighty*!'

Sling, or **Slinget**, *n.* a narrow slip of ground.

Slip, *n.* clay for china-making in a liquid state.

Slither, *v.* to slide.

S'living, *n.* a slip or cutting of a plant. *Prompt. Parv.*

Slother, *v.* to smear, or wipe up carelessly. 'I s'pose that gurl thinks as 'er's claned the floor! 'Er's *slothered* it over, some waay, but 'er'll 'ave ta do it agen, as sure as I stands 'ere.'

Slummaking, *adj.* awkward.

Slurry, *n.* snow and mud mixed. See **Solid**.

Smudge, *v.* to kiss.

Snift, *v.* to sniff.

Sock-cart, *n.* cart for liquid manure.

Sogging, or **Soggy**, *adj.* soaked with wet; moist; damp.

Ben Jonson, *Every Man out of Humour*, Act III. sect. ii.:

'The warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.'

Solid, (1) *adj.* solemn.

(2) *v.* to thicken, or make solid. 'The roäds be nowt but slurry; I wishes thar 'ud come a frost an' *solid* 'em a bit.'

Sords, *n.* rinds. *Prompt. Parv.*

So-say. For the *so-say* = for the name or sound of a thing.

Spadguck, *n.* sparrow. (Bewdley.)

Spaul, *v.* to splinter, or break away unevenly; generally said of the branches of trees. Sometimes corrupted to *sporle*.

Spire, *v.* to throw up green shoots; to grow. See **Skeat**. 'I thaowt ahl my trees waz dyud, but thaay be *spirin*' nicely now.'

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. III. cant. v. st. 52:

'Of womankind it fayrest Flowre doth *spyre*,
And beareth Frute of honour.'

Spirit, *n.* a sprout, or shoot.

Spit, *v.* to rain slightly.

Spittle, *n.* a spade.

Spittle-tree, *n.* spade-handle.

Splother, *v.* to splash. *n.* a splashing noise.

Spot, *v.* to begin to rain.

Spreader, *n.* the stick used to keep out the traces from the legs of cart horses.

Squawk, *v.* to cry out; to squeal.

Squilt, *n.* a sore place, or breaking out on the skin.

Squitch, *n.* (1) a birch twig. (2) Couch grass.

Stag, *n.* a cock-turkey two years old.

Stag-quicks, *n.* strong old thorn-*quicks* removed from a coppice or hedge to another place; thus distinguished from young *quicks*.

Starve, *v.* to be cold.

Starven, *adj.* pinched with cold. 'Alice is such a nesh little thing! W'en 'er's plaayin' with th' others in an evenin', 'er'll run into the 'ouse, an' 'er'll say, "Oh, mammy, do püt I on a jacket, I be so *starven!*"'

Stean, or **Steen**, *n.* an earthen pan.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. VII. cant. vii. st. 42:

'Upon a huge great Earth-pot-*stean* he stood.'

Steer, *n.* starling. Sometimes *Black-steer*.

Stele, *n.* a broom-handle. *Prompt. Parv.*; Ray, *S. C. Glossary*.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Miller's Tale, 597:

'And caught the culter by the colde *stete*.'

Piers Plowman, Pass. XIX. 274 (Text B):

'A ladel . . . with a longe *stete*.'

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. V. cant. xii. st. 14:

'And in his hand a huge pole-axe did bear,
Whose *stete* was yron-studded, but not long.'

Stelch, *n.* a post in a cow-house to which cows are fastened.

Stive up, *v.* to confine closely.

Stived-up, or **Stiven-close**, *adj.* stifling. (Halliwell.)

Stock, *v.* to peck as a bird. See Wedgwood. 'The maggot *stocked* my 'and uncommon 'ard.'

Stop-glat, *n.* stop-gap. 'Dunna yū burn that thahr furzen; 't'ull do far a *stop-glat* one o' these daays.'

Storm-cock, *n.* missle-thrush.

Stub, *n.* stump of a tree. See Wedgwood.

Stub, *v.* to grub up.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, xxxv. 23:

'Now *stub* up the bushes.'

And xxxv. 47:

‘be readie with mattock in hand
To *stub* out the bushes that noieth the land.’

Suff, *n.* drain. See Wedgwood under *Soak*. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.

Suity, *adj.* level; even.

Sup, (1) *n.* a drop. ‘‘Oōna thee ’ave a *sup* a cider, Tom?’

(2) *v.* to swallow. ‘*Sup* up the physick, child, an’ dunna ’ivver-
’ovver over it like that!’

(3) *v.* to supply with supper. ‘Jem went out last night to *sup*
the cows.’

Swarm, *v.* to climb. See Wedgwood.

Swelth, *n.* a swelling.

Swig, *v.* to sway. ‘Them trees did *swig* about i’ the wind above-
a-bit.’

Swingle, *n.* a swing. *v.* to swing.

Swither, *n.* perspiration.

Tabber, *v.* to make a drumming noise. See Wedgwood under *Tabor*.
Gamekeeper. ‘Go you up ta the top carner of the cobby, Bill, an’
tabber a the big oak till I cahls to ’ee.’

Nahum ii. 7, ‘The voice of doves *tabering* upon their breasts.’

Tack, *n.* (1) hired pasture for cattle.

(2) A flavour. ‘The aay’l (ale) ’as a *tack* a the barrel.’

Tail-cratch, *n.* the rack at the back of waggons for holding hay, &c.

Taking. To be in a taking = provoked, or angry.

Tallat, *n.* a hayloft.

Tally, *n.* a piece of wood on which the work of each hop-picker is
measured, by means of notches.

Tally-man, *n.* the man who measures the hops in a bushel basket.

Tang, *v.* to call bees together (when swarming) by making a noise.

Teart, *adj.* sharp; painful. ‘That cider a yourn’s mighty *teart*,
mäüster.’ ‘The wind’s *teart* this marnin’, an’ no mistake!’ ‘I run
a pikel into my füt, ’twas mighty *teart*.’

Ted, *v.* to spread hay. See Skeat; Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, liv. 1:

‘Go sirs and away
To *tedd* and make hay.’

Teem, *v.* to pour out. ‘Canna yǔ drink yer tay, lad? *Teem* it into
the sahrceer (saucer) then.’

Teg, *n.* a sheep of a year old.

Tempest, *n.* a thunderstorm. ‘My! dunna it look black! us ’ull
’ave *tempest* afore night surelie!’

Terrify, *v.* to torment; to puzzle. 'E canna get a wink a slip uv a night; 'is cough is *terrifyin'*. 'Yū never knaows 'ow to please 'im, 'e grum'les if yū goes out, an' 'e canna bar yū to stop at 'ome: it's *terrifyin'* to knaow what to do far the best.'

Thack, (1) *n.* thatch. (2) *v.* to thatch. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.
Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, liii. 12:

'With whinnes or with furzes thy houel renew,
 as also for *thacke*.'

Theave, *n.* a yearling ewe. (Ray.) 'Flock of crossbred sheep, comprising 108 fat and meaty shear-hogs and *theaves*.' Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1879.

Thick, *adj.* intimate.

Thill-'arse, or **Thiller**, *n.* the shaft horse. *Prompt. Parv.*; Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1880.

Shakspere, *Merchant of Venice*, Act II. sc. ii.: 'Lord, what a beard hast thou got! thou hast more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *thill-horse* has on his tail!' (*Steeven's Edition*.)

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*:

'With collar and harness for *thiller* and all.'

Thrave, *n.* bundle of straw of twenty-four boltings. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.

Thresh, *n.* the lower part of a horse's hoofs.

Thribble, *adj.* threefold. 'The b'ys nowadaays is that fast, thaay'll sahce (sauce) a man *thribble* thar age' (1878).

Throstle, *n.* a thrush.

Thumb-piece, *n.* a piece of bread with cheese or meat, held between the thumb and finger.'

Tice, *v.* to entice. 'I wish I 'ad never sot eyes o' that Priddy (Preedy). 'E's *ticed* Jem awaay from 'is plaice with 'is taayl's about sodgerin'!'

Tid, *adj.* tender; nice; fanciful. 'Father 'ōōdna like far Susy to go w'ahr 'er 'ōōdna be used kind, 'er's such a *tid* little thing.'

Tiddle, (1) *v. a.* to fuss, or fidget; to tend carefully. (2) *v. n.* to be carefully tended.

'If 'er 'adna bothered 'erself about that good-far-nothin' b'y, 'er'd a bin alive now, an' 'er might a *tiddled* along a good bit.'

'The parson 'e give mē a slivin' a that ge-rai-num, an I *tiddled* uv 'im ahl the winter, an' I got mē a tidy tree now, yū see.'

Tiddling, *n.* a lamb brought up by hand.

Tiddy, *adj.* small; tiny. 'Miss — as got such a lovely watch, 'tis such a *tiddy* little thing, nat much bigger nur a penny-piece.'

Tiddy white-throat, *n.* the white-throat.

- Tidy**, *adj.* seasonable ; appropriate ; well in health ; of good quality.
 'E's a tidy waay to walk afore 'e gets oaüm.' 'How be you ta-daay?' 'Pretty *tidy*.' 'The 'oss looks pretty *tidy*.'
 Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, lvii. 22 :
 'If weather be faire, and *tidie* thy graine.'
- Tind**, or **Teend**, *v.* to kindle. See *Skeat*.
 Wycliff, *New Test.*, Matt. v. 15: 'Ne me *teendith* not a lanterne and puttith it under a bushel.'
 Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat* :
 ——— 'go, cursed damoseles,
 Whose bridal torches foul Erynnis *tynde*.'
- Tissick**, (1) *n.* a hacking cough.
 (2) *v.* to cough. 'Grannie, 'er kips *tissickin*' ahl the w'ild.'
- Topping and Tailing**, trimming turnips, &c., performed by women in the autumn.
- Torril**, *n.* an expression of contempt. 'Bill Porter's come out a prison, is 'e? Well, it 'öña be long afore 'e's back, I should saay? 'E's a *torril*, 'e is.' 'Them taters is *torril*-looking things.'
- Tosty-ball**, *n.* cowslip-ball. See *Wedgwood* under *Toss*.
- Tot**, *n.* a small mug ; also jar, such as ointment is put into. *Child at School-treat*. 'Be we to 'ave more tea afore we goes oaüm? Why, us 'ave sent our *tots* back!'
- Totterdy**, *adj.* infirm. 'I've 'ad the rheumatics very bad this three w'ik, an' I be that *totterdy* I canna 'ardly scrawl.'
- To wsl**e, *n.* to worry ; tease ; pull about. See *Wedgwood*.
- Traipse**, *v.* to tread in ; to tramp. See *Wedgwood*.
- Trees**, *n.* plants grown in pots.
- Trig**, *n.* a mark in the ground. *Gardener*. 'S'pose I püts a *trig* in this carner, miss? It 'ull be 'andy far you to mark the tennis ground from.'
- Trow**, *n.* a boat of eighty tons, used on the Severn.
- Trowse**, *n.* any stuff used for making hedges.
- Tump**, *n.* a mound, or hillock.
- Turmits**, *n.* turnips.
- Turn**, to get the turn ; to pass the crisis. 'I thaowt 'er mun die *surelie*, but 'er's got *the turn* on it nows.' 'My 'usband 'adna no work ahl the winter, an' we wuz pinched, and wuz forced to run in debt far bread an' coäls, an' such ; and it 'ull tak we a long time to get *the turn* on it.'
- Turn-again-gentleman**, *n.* the Turk's cap lily.
- Tush**, *v.* to draw a heavy weight, as of timber, &c.
- Twinny-'uns**, *n.* applied to fruit or flowers, &c., of which two have grown on one stalk, or in one shell.

- Ugly**, *adj.* inconvenient. 'An ugly country' = bad roads. 'How do you manage to get over that stile in your garden, Mrs. Harris? It must be very awkward for you, as you are so lame?' 'Tis a *ugly* stile, surelie, but I gits over 'im some 'ow. I pulls out the uvvermost raay'l yū knaows, and it an't so bad then.'
- Ugly-fat**, *n.* a double chin. 'Asn't the baby got a t'rrible *ugly-fat*?'
- Undeniable**, *adj.* excellent; good. 'E's an *undeniable* gardener.'
- Unforbidden**, *adj.* disobedient. 'I shall tell the maäster to beat them childern, thaay be so *unforbidden*; speakin' an't no sart o' use.'
- Unked**, *adj.* awkward; also lonely; miserable. 'The missis took a dill a paayns uv our 'Becca, but 'er couldna never larn 'er to be tidy. 'Er sims reg'lar *unked*, 'er do.' 'Thaay lives right up a' the top o' the common, w'ahr thahr an't no other 'ousen any w'ahr near. 'Tis a *unked* sart uv a place.'
- Unkind**, *adj.* bad; unfavourable. 'The banes (beans) dunna graow one bit, thaay sims so *unkind*.'
- Unsuity**, *adj.* uneven; unequal.
- Upon-times** = occasionally.
- Uprit**, *adj.* upright.
- Upset**, *n.* a quarrel, or disagreeable occasion.
- Urchin**, *n.* a hedgehog. See Wedgwood.
Romaunt of the Rose, 3135:
'Like sharp *urchons* his haire was grow.'
Shakspere, *Titus Andronicus*, Act II. sc. iii. :
'Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*.'
- Utis**, *n.* noise; confusion. Corruption of *Utas*.
Shakspere, 2 *Henry IV.*, Act II. sc. iv. :
'By the mass, here will be old *utis*!'
- Uvvermost**, *prep.* uppermost; *overmost*.
- Veering**, *n.* a certain number of ridges or furrows in a ploughed field.
- Ventur'some**, *adj.* adventurous.
- Void**, *adj.* raw. 'Our Bill's 'ad the most awful'est broken chilblains as ever wuz. But Mrs. James 'er give me a tot o' stuff as did 'um a sight o' good. Thahr's on'y one plaayce about as big as a pin's 'ed that's *void* now.' An empty house is always said to be *void*.
- Voylet**, *n.* a violet.
- Wady**, *adj.* weary; tedious.
- Waller**, *n.* salt-makers. Cf. M.E. *wallen*, to boil.
- Wallowish**, *adj.* nauseous. See Wedgwood. 'The doctor's give me

some stuff as is downright *wallowish*; but I'm bound to saay it 'ave done mē a power o' good.'

Wally, or Wolly, n. rows into which hay is raked.

Want, n. a mole. Pronounced *öont*.

Waps, n. wasp.

Warm, v. to beat. 'Let me catch 'ee doin' that agen; I'll *wahrm* yū!'

Warmship, n. warmth. 'Thahr's a dill a *wahrmship* i' my owd shahl (shawl).'

Wastril, n. an idle fellow.

Water-waggits, n. water-wagtail.

Watty-handed, adj. left-handed.

Wauve, (1) v. to cover over. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*. 'Thee'd best *wauve* over that rick wi' a tarpaulin! thahr'll be tempest to-night.'

(2) To lean over. 'I were i' the tallat an' 'eard um talkin'! so thinks I, thaay binna ater no good: an' I just *wauves* over to 'ear what thaay said!'

Weep, v. to run as a sore does.

Well-ended, adj. said of crops safely carried.

Welly, adv. nearly. 'Gie I a mouthful a fittle, I be *welly* clemmed.'

Werrit, or Worrit, v. to worry. See Wedgwood. 'A *werrit*' is often used when speaking of persons of anxious temperament.

What-for. 'I'll give yū *w'at-far!*' a familiar phrase, meaning, *I'll give you something to cry for.*

Whiffle, v. to change about from one quarter to another (of the wind). See Skeat.

Whiffing, adj. changeable.

Whimmy, adj. full of whims.

Whippit, n. a mongrel dog.

Whosen, pron. whose.

Wicken, n. a small basket in which salt is packed. (Droitwich.)

Wimmy, adj. giddy; having a swimming in the head.

Wim-wam, n. a giddiness; a new-fangled thing.

Windle-straw, n. anything light and easily blown about.

Wink-a-pip, adj. imperfect.

Local proverb: 'A *wink-a-pip* blaow
Gives apples enaow.'

Wire, v. to make tendrils. 'The 'ops is *wierin'* ahl over the ground.

Wires, n. the tendrils of the hop plant.

Wise, v. to slip in or out. 'The lad *wised* out a the back door

when 'e thowt as none on us sid 'im.' 'Er pük up the money, an wised it inta 'er pocket, *that sly*, you'd a thaowt er'd stole it.'

Wisket, *n.* a strong open basket. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.

Withy, *n.* osier.

Witty-tree, *n.* mountain-ash.

Wobbling, selling beer, &c. without a license. *Worcester Journal*, May 3, 1879: 'A case of *wobbling* against Elisha Allen came before the magistrates this morning.' *Birmingham Post*, July 30, 1880: 'Case of *wobbling*.'

Woffle, *v.* to glide along swiftly. 'Them traayns *woffles* along so as you 'ödn't scahrsley believe it.'

Wretch, *n.* an expression of endearment or sympathy. Pronounced *wratch*. *Old woman to young master*: 'An' 'ow is the missis to-daay, poor *wratch*?'

Shakspeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. sc. iii. l. 46: 'The pretty *wretch* left crying, and said *aye*.'

Othello, Act III. sc. iii. l. 90: 'Excellent *wretch*! Perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee!'

Wum, *n.* home. *Kidderminster weaver to his dog*: 'Thee canna come along this time. *Wum it*, lad!' Sometimes *oaüm* and *woaüm* are used.

Yander, *prep.* yonder. *Workman to his wife, in the Habberly Valley*, June, 1880. 'Come up that thahr bonk do! What's the good a settin' 'ere? Why bless yü, from the other side o' *yander*, you can see the Lard knows w'ahr!'

Yarb, *n.* Herb.

Yarby-tea, *n.* a decoction of herbs.

Yat, *n.* gate. *Prompt. Parv.*

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Clerkes Tale, 957:

'But with glad cheere to the *yate* is went.'

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* (May):

'When I am abroad,
Sperre the *yate* fast for fear of fraud.'

Yed, or **Yud**, *n.* head.

Yoe, *n.* a ewe.

Yox, *v.* to cough, or spit up. 'Our Polly swallow'd a pin, an' I thaowt 'er'd a died sure-*lie*, but 'er *yoxed* it up after a bit.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Reeves Tale, 231:

'He *yoxeth*, and he speketh through the nose.'

Yum, *n.* hymn.

Yumbuk, *n.* hymnbook.

ADDENDA.

Bist, *n.* beast, applied solely to cattle.

Brenth, *n.* Breadth.

Bumble-bee, *n.* the large field-bee.

Dog-daisy, *n.* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. Ox-eye daisy.

False, *adj.* always used for deceitful.

Grip, *n.* a small gutter. Ray.

Ivvy, *n.* ivy.

Like one o'clock = easily and quickly accomplished.

Maid, (1) *n.* the wooden instrument used by laundresses, commonly known as a *dolly*.

(2) *v.* to use the above.

Maiding-tub, *v.* the tub in which clothes are *maided*.

Mastie-dog, *n.* mastiff.

Maythen, *n.* *Matricaria Chamomilla*, wild chamomile.

Mourn, *v.* to make a low moaning noise.

Notice, — to take notice of, is to pay attention. 'This gardener sims to tak' a dill more notice than th' other 'un wuz use to do. The gardin looks a sight tidier now.'

Off, *prep.* from.

Off-'is-yud, — out of his mind.

Pinner, *n.* pinafore.

Pöön, *v.* to pound, or knock.

Prong, *n.* a table fork.

Pudlock, *n.* a puddle. (Kidderminster.)

Stank, *v.* to dam up a stream. Cf. Skeat, *stank* under *stagnate*.

Stöök, *n.* a handle of a cup, &c. Cf. *Stowk*, Ray's *N. C. Words*.

Housemaid: 'Please, 'm, I took 'old o' the jug, an' the *stook* come off in my 'and.' (1882.)

Tetchy, *adj.* fretful. See Skeat, under *Tack*.

Think-on, *v.* to remember.

Widder, *v.* to tremble, shiver, or totter. Cf. *Whither*, in *A Bran New Wark*.

LOCAL PROVERBS.

SAYINGS RELATING TO THE SEASONS AND THE WEATHER.

Who in January sows oats
Gets gold and groats.

If St. Paul be fine and clear,
It betides a happy year,
But if it chance to snow or rain,
Dear will be all sorts of grain.

Much February snow
A fine summer doth show.

If February calends be summerly gay,
'Twill be winterly weather in the calends of May.

To St. Valentine the spring is a neighbour.

By Valentine's day every good goose should lay;
But by David and Chad both good and bad.

In the quarter from which the wind blows on Candlemas day, it will remain till May.

Muddy water in March, muddy water every month of the year.

Never come March, never come winter.

March rain spoils more than clothes.

On David and Chad
Sow peas good or bad.

March is said to borrow *ten days* of April.

If it thunder on All Fool's day,
It brings good crops of grass and hay.

If it rain on Good Friday or Easter Day,
'Twill be a good year of grass, but a sorrowful year of hay.

A cold April the barn will fill.

The April flood carries away the frog and his brood.

A cold May is kind.

Shear your sheep in May, and shear them all away.

Mist in May and heat in June
Will bring the harvest very soon.

Cut thistles in May
 They grow in a day.
 Cut them in June
 That is too soon.
 Cut them in July
 Then they will die.

Rain on the 8th of June foretells a wet harvest.

The cuckoo is never heard before Tenbury fair (April 20), or after Pershore fair (July 26).

Till James's day is come and gone,
 There may be hops, and there may be none.

A sunny Christmas Day is a sign of incendiary fires.

Better have a new-laid egg at Christmas than a calf at Easter.

The winter's thunder is a rich man's death and a poor man's wonder.

If the cock moult before the hen,
 We shall have winter through thick and thin;
 But if the hen moult before the cock,
 We shall have winter as hard as a block.

Hail brings frost in its tail.

A dry summer never made a dear peck.

Look for summer on the top of an oak tree.

When elum leaves are as big as a farden,
 It's time to plant kidney beans in the garden.

Or,

When elum leaves are as big as a shillin',
 It's time to plant kidney beans if you're willin';
 When elum leaves are as big as a penny,
 You must plant kidney beans if you mean to have any.

A good year of kidney beans, a good year of hops.

PROVERBS ON GENERAL SUBJECTS.

If you are born under a threepenny planet you'll never be worth fourpence (Swift's *Polite Conversations*).

A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

The early bird gets the late one's breakfast.

Solomon's wise, loath to go to bed, but ten times loather to rise.

A nimble ninepence is better than a sleepy shilling.

A wink-a-pip blow
Brings apples enow.

One mend-fault is worth twenty spy-faults.

Twenty young,
Thirty strong,
Forty wit,
Or never none.

It's a poor hen that can't *scrat* for one chick.

Dilly-dally brings night as soon as Hurry-scurry.

It is proverbial that the Worcester ladies are 'Poor, proud, and pretty.' That the accusation of pride may be brought against the Worcestershire people generally is proved by their saying that 'Our's is the only county that can produce everything necessary for its own consumption.'

'It shines like Worcester against Gloucester' is a very old saying.

A stone church, a wooden steeple,
A drunken parson, a wicked people.

is a proverb at Tibberton.

Sell wheat and buy rye,
Say the bells of Tenbury.

All about Malvern Hill,
A man may live as long as he will.

When Bredon Hill puts on its hat,
Ye men of the vale, beware of that.

WORCESTERSHIRE SONG.

Come ahl you lads an' lasses, an' a story you shall 'ear,
 Consarnin' of the pretty gurls as lives in 'Öostershèr:
 Thar cheeks is like the roses, thaay be lovely, gaay, an' fèr,
 An' thar is no gurls in England, like the gurls uv 'Öostershèr,

Chorus.—Thaay be 'ansome, thaay be charmin' (or comely),
 Thaay be lovely, gaay, an' fèr,
 An' the prettiest gurls in England,
 Is the gurls uv 'Öostershèr.

Thraough England, an' Ireland, an' Scotland I 'a bin,
 An' over the Welsh mountains w'ar beauty I 'a sin;
 But uv ahl the lasses in the world, I solèmnly declar,
 Thar's none that tak's my fancy like the gurls uv 'Öostershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Thar's Jane, an' Sall, an' lovely Ann, an' pretty Mary too,
 Thar's Betsey, an' Amelia, an' bonny black-eyed Sue,
 Meria, an' Eliza, an' Kitty too so fèr.
 May 'appiness attend the pretty gurls uv 'Öostershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Some can brew, and some can baake, an' some can spin an' sew,
 And some can knit, an' some can sing while plaitin' uv thar straw,
 Some can tie a velvet band around thar pretty 'air;
 Sure you never saw such lasses as the gurls uv 'Öostershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Some can use the fark an' raayk, an' some can drive the plough,
 An' some can sing like nightingells while milkin' uv thar cow,
 An' some can dance the 'arnpipe when thaay goes to Parshur fâr;
 What 'ansome, charmin' creeturs are the gurls uv 'Öostershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Be'old the Farmer's dahters, with thar ring-ullets an' veils,
 An' a 'airy muff tied roun' thar necks, jus' like a donkey's tail,
 Silk gloves, an' dandy ribbons, to tie up thar lovely 'air;
 What 'ansome, charmin' creeturs are the gurls uv 'Öostershèr.

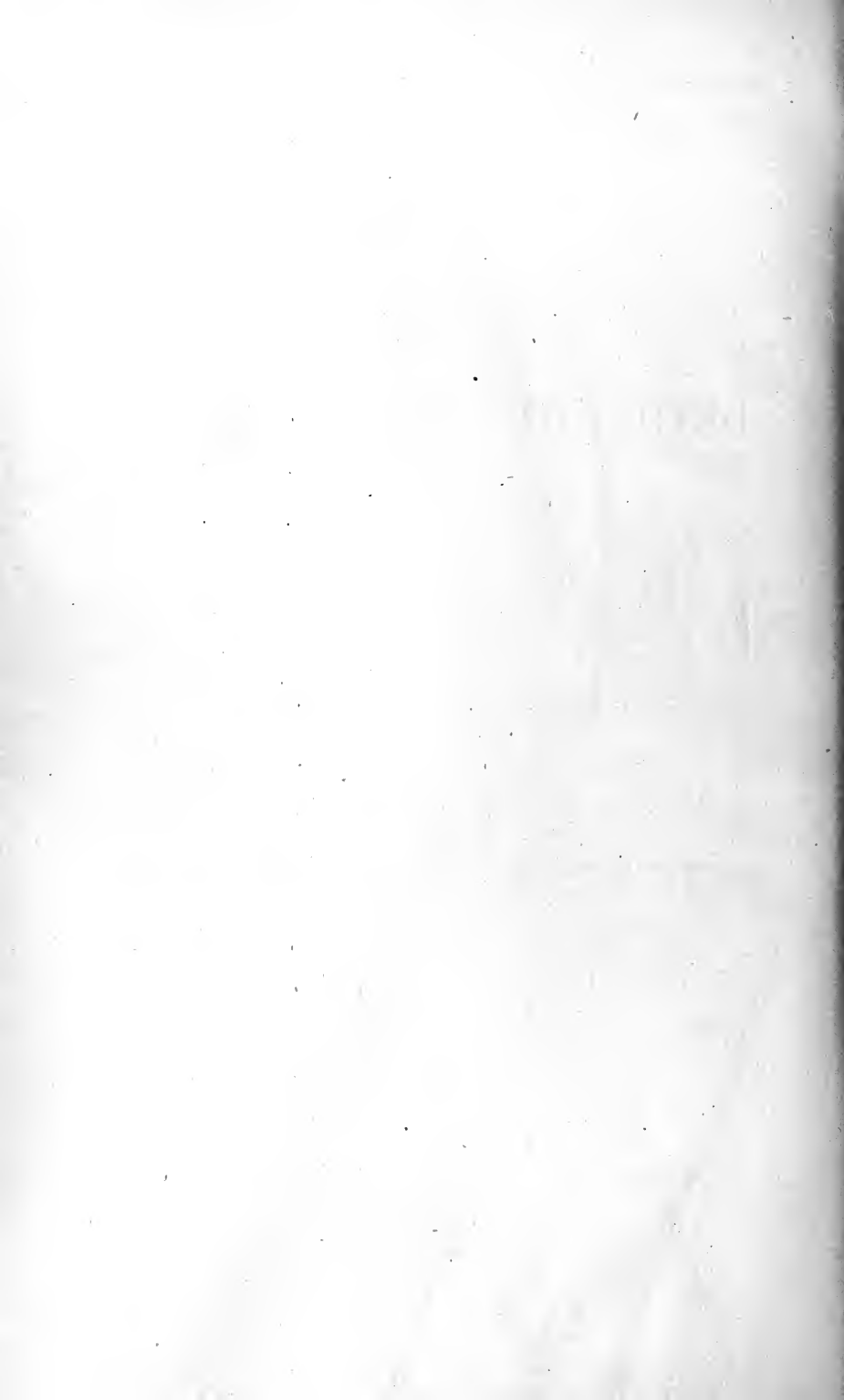
Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

You buxum blades uv England, if you wish to chainge yer life,
 Praay 'asten into 'Öostershèr, an' choose yerself a wife;
 An' when yer jined in wedlock's band, a bumper fill sa clear,
 An' drink a 'ealth to the charmin', bloomin' gurls uv 'Öostershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

NOTE.—In speaking of the counties generally, a decided emphasis is laid on the *i* of *shire*; but in this song, to suit the exigencies of rhyme or rhythm, the final syllable in each verse is *shèr*.

A GLOSSARY
OF
DEVONSHIRE PLANT NAMES.



English Dialect Society.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES.

C. 29.

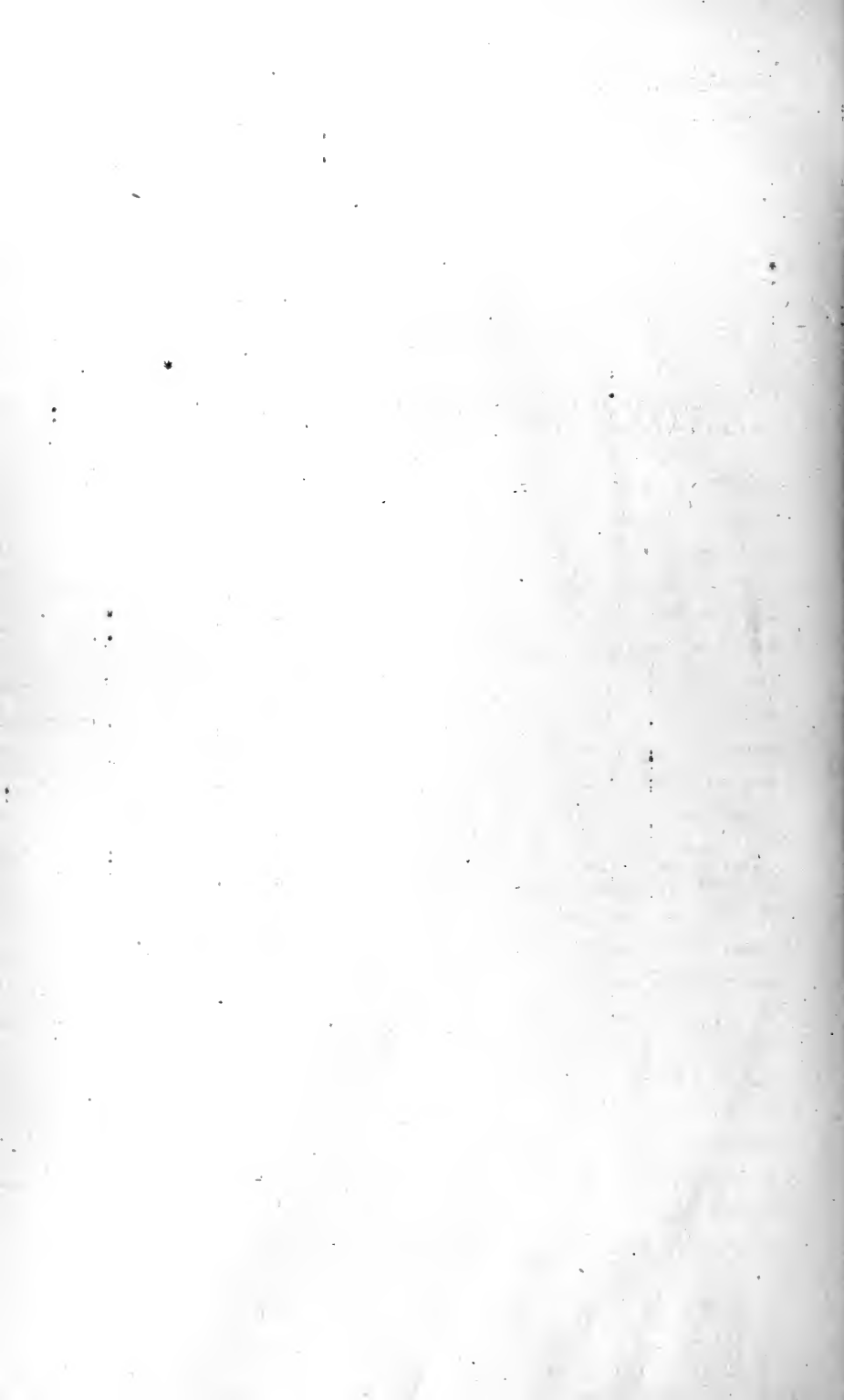
A GLOSSARY
OF
DEVONSHIRE PLANT NAMES.

BY THE
REV. HILDERIC FRIEND.

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1882.



PREFACE.

DEVONSHIRE is a perfect paradise, so far as its luxuriant growth of ferns and flowers is concerned, and I had no sooner set foot on the soil of Fair Devon than I began to feel that I was in a region whose provincial and local lore was as rich and varied as its flora. Having imbibed, during my residence in China, a passionate love for all kinds of folk-lore, and being obliged to take frequent walks along the shady lanes and by the flower-bespangled hedgerows of South Devon, I at once availed myself of the favourable opportunities thus afforded me of collecting whatever of interest came in my way. The fairyland of flower-lore so enchanted me that I soon began to write about it, and the result was that Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein, and Co., of London, undertook to publish my work under the title of *Flowers and Flower-Lore*. The volume, which is nearly ready to be issued from the press, will be fully illustrated, and will be found to contain a great deal of information of a novel and interesting character relating to fairy flower-lore and many kindred topics. It was while collecting this kind of information that I discovered that many of the local names for flowers and plants were not to be found in the excellent *Glossary of English Plant Names* in process of publication by the English Dialect Society. I made note of such names as they came in my way, and have now the pleasure of submitting the result to

the public. Had I been able to remain in Devonshire another year or two, I have no doubt the glossary would have been much enlarged; but as there is no prospect of my resuming the study for some years to come in the south of England, I have begun to collect plant names in the counties of Northampton, Bucks, and Oxon. I am already in possession of some very valuable names which do not appear in any glossary, and hope to be able to supplement my present work with another publication in the English Dialect Society Series in the course of one or two more years.

The present work was read in the first instance before the members of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, from whose volume of Transactions for the year it has, by an arrangement with the Council of the Association, been reprinted as an addition to the publications of the English Dialect Society.

HILDERIC FRIEND.

BRACKLEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
October, 1882.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 2. For *Swanwick* read *Swanswick*.
Page 3. Fifth line from bottom read lxxxiv., lxxxvi.
Page 4. For *Alyssum* read *Arabis*; and so in one or two other cases.
Page 10. For *lanatas* read *lanata*.
" For *Tretrahit* read *Tetrahit*.
Page 18. Add, after the notes on *Crowdy-kit*, "The word *kit* is the Teutonic synonym and translation of *Crowdy*. Bailey says that *kit* means a small fiddle. I should connect it with *kit* in the name *KIT-KEYS*, the seed vessels of the ash in the form of a *kit* or fiddle."
Page 18. For *Bendacorus* read *Pseudacorus*.
Page 19. For *umbilicus* read *Umbilicus*.
Page 43. For *morio* read *Morio*.
Page 44. For *Atropurpurea* read *atropurpurea*.
Page 46. Second line, for xii. read xiii.
Page 52. For *Sarmentosa* read *sarmentosa*.
Page 57. For *glutinosus* read *glutinosa*.
Page 61. For *Scripus* read *Scirpus*.
-

Throughout read *Flowers and Flower-Lore* instead of *European Flower-Lore*, the title of my book having been altered since going to press.

A GLOSSARY OF DEVONSHIRE PLANT NAMES.

BY THE REV. HILDERIC FRIEND.

(Read at Crediton, July, 1882.)

I HAD the honour and pleasure a year ago of submitting to the Devonshire Association a few "Notes on Some Devonshire Plant Names," when I promised to continue my study of the subject, and submit, at some future date, such results as I might be able to arrive at in connexion therewith. Since that time I have made flower-lore my special study, and in so doing have given particular attention to the field which lay nearest at hand. The consequence has been that I have greatly enlarged my list of local plant names; while I have also accumulated a large amount of information respecting the traditions, superstitions, and customs of the people in reference to plants and flowers. I had fully intended to have supplemented this essay with some notes on "Devonshire Flower-Lore," but found that the collection and arrangement of such a long list of names as that which I have been enabled here to bring together took up all the spare time I had at my disposal, and prevented me entering for the present on this interesting study. I have meanwhile added a few notes towards a bibliography of the subject, which I hope I may be able to deal with more thoroughly at another time. I do not claim to have compiled a glossary of the whole of Devonshire plant-names, for new names come to hand almost daily; but, at any rate, the list is larger than any that has ever been compiled before, so far as I am aware. It may be well perhaps to give

I. SOME BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Works treating exclusively or particularly of plant-names may be reckoned on one's fingers. The first book deserving

special mention is *On the Popular Names of British Plants*, by R. C. A. Prior, M.D., the third edition of which appeared three years ago (1879). This valuable little work contains, in the words of the title-page, "an explanation of the origin and meaning of the names of our indigenous and most commonly cultivated species." There is an introduction covering twenty pages (pp. vii.-xxvii.), in which the history of the subject is briefly treated, and notes are made on the writings of Greek, Latin, and Continental authors, as well as those of our own land, especially such as treated of plant medicine in the old herbals, where many names are found which have died out of the classical language, and exist only in our local dialects. The list of works referred to is of special interest, but it is only needful to mention it here. Next in order we would place *English Plant Names from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century*, by John Earle, M.A., Rector of Swanwick, &c., Oxford, MDCCLXXX. The introduction (pp. ix.-cxii.) is simply invaluable, and only those who have carefully studied it will be able to realize how vast an amount of information has been condensed in so small a compass. The lists, notes, and index are of great service in assisting one to the identification of plants mentioned by early authors. But the fullest, most exhaustive, and at the same time most purely local work, is *A Dictionary of English Plant-Names*, by James Britten, F.L.S., and Robert Holland. This work is published by the English Dialect Society. Part I. appeared in 1878, and contains a brief introduction, and names from A to F inclusive. In 1879 Part II. was published, containing G to O inclusive. The editors have Part III. in the press, and it will doubtless be issued by the time (or before) these pages are printed. To say the work will be exhaustive would not be correct; for the list I submit herewith contains many names which do not there appear, although I have supplied Mr. Britten with lists from time to time for embodying in his appendix; in fact, we may confidently say that it will yet take years to collect all the local names of plants from the various counties of England, and Devonshire alone would yield a much larger list, if only the time and attention requisite for their accumulation could be found. The English Dialect Society has also published Turner's *Names of Herbes*, under the able editorship of Mr. Britten. Possessing the foregoing works, one may be said to have, in compact form, a very full and compendious dictionary of plant-names; while each of them supplies us with references to such other works as it may be desirable to consult.

II. THE GLOSSARY.

I have only occasionally inserted common English names, although in regular use in Devonshire; such, for example, as Yarrow, Pimpernell, Agrimony, &c., as such a course would only swell the list unnecessarily, and add nothing new to our knowledge. Occasionally I have found it convenient to introduce a name which may not be said purely to belong to Devonshire; but these names in nearly every case have been found in use in the county, though not always by natives.

AARON'S BEARD, (1) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L., one of the many names by which this plant is known in the west of England.

(2) *Hypericum calycinum*, L., so named from the bundles of stamens, which have a very beard-like appearance. Many other plants have drawn their names from a similar peculiarity, as Old Man's-beard, Goat's-beard, &c. (Britten, p. 4.)

ADDER'S-MEAT, (1) *Arum maculatum*, L., applied, not to the spathe in its early stages, but when the bright red colour of the berries shows itself. The same name is applied to other red berries of a bright glossy appearance, but which are regarded, whether correctly or otherwise, as being poisonous; as for example the fruit of

(2) *Tamus communis*, L., which in Sussex is known as "Poison-berries." An explanation of this term is necessary, not only because of its interesting etymological associations, but in order to correct a mistaken idea. Mr. Britten says, "It will be observed that most of the plants connected with the adder appear in spring, when snakes are most generally seen." I will not dispute the latter statement, although my own experience both at home and abroad leads me to believe that in summer and autumn these repulsive reptiles show themselves more than during the earlier seasons of the year. But the first statement is objectionable. In the west the name of adder is associated with plants which show peculiarities at any season, or every season, of the year; the fruit of the briony, for example, being seen in the hedgerows only in autumn. We have to look for a more accurate explanation of the matter, and we find it in the fact that the name refers to the poisonous quality of many of the plants. Now, in our earlier language the word for poison was *attor* (*cf.* Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. lxxiv. lxxvi. 12, 47), and these red berries were originally called "Attor-berries," or, as in Sussex, "Poison-berries." When the meaning of *attor* was lost, it was naturally supposed to refer to *adders*, especially as there is a latent association in the mind of adders and poison, and so adder-berries became "Adder's-meat," and

even acquired the name of "Snakes'-food." Thus the matter can be easily traced step by step from the latest back to the earliest development of the name. Herein consists the value and interest of the study from one point, and many others will appear. (Britten, p. 6.) In North Devon the word in use is "Adder's-poison," a name which adds strong confirmation to the foregoing explanation.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, (1) *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Lym., or Hart's-tongue fern.

(2) *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L. The old people say that a cupful of tea every day made of nine leaves of this plant to a pint of water boiled together is a good strengthening medicine if taken in spring and autumn. The lucky or magic number nine of course has much to do with it.

(3) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L. "Because out of every leaf it sendeth forth a kind of pestal, like unto an adder's tongue; it cureth [on the doctrine of signatures] the biting of serpents." (Coles, *Adam in Eden*, p. 558; Britten, p. 6; Prior, p. 2.)

AGLET, fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L. See EGLET.

AIRIF. See HAYRIFF.

ALICE. See SWEET ALICE, and ANISE.

ALLER, *Alnus glutinosa*, L. In the west of England we find the term *Allerbury* applied to a plantation of Aller or Alder-trees. From Anglo-Saxon *alr*. Dr. Prior gives etymological details. (Britten, p. 11; Prior, p. 3; Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 18, 22, 38; Garnett's *Philological Essays*, p. 30, 31, for valuable notes; *God in History*, ii. 496.)

ALLBUSHES. (1) Cf. HALSE, and NUTALL.

(2) Mr. Britten (p. 11) gives *Alnus glutinosa*, L., as bearing this name in North Devon.

AMERICAN CREEPER, *Tropæolum Canariense*. There is some confusion in the use of the trivial name of this plant. In Somersetshire this handsome climber is called Canary-creeper, as though it belonged to the Canary Isles. But some botanists give the name of Canary-bird flower to *T. peregrinum*, while we are told (*Outlines of Botany*, p. 813) that "*T. aduncum* is remarkable for the resemblance its irregular flowers bear to a bird; and hence, in Gibraltar and Spain, it is known as the Canary-bird flower." It belongs to the Nasturtiums, but is not mentioned as having any English or local name by Britten or Prior.

AMERICAN LILAC, *Centranthus ruber*, DC. (*Valeriana rubra*, L.), the Red Valerian, is so called. In Lincolnshire it is known as German lilac.

ANENEMY, *Anemone*, L. Variouslly corrupted in local speech, either by metathesis of *m* and *n*, or in order to adapt an unintelligible name to local ideas. Thus we hear the Anemone called "Enemy-flower," "Nemony," &c. (Cf. Prior, p. 6, 7.)

ANISE, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. The same as Sweet Alice. The change of *l* to *n* and *vice versa* is common, as we see in "Chimley"

for "Chimney" and "Snag" for "Slag," &c. (Cf. Britten, p. 11; Prior, p. 4; and *infra*. Not to be confused with Anise, the common name for *Pimpinella Anisum*, L., Prior, p. 8.)

APPLE-PIE FLOWER, *Epilobium hirsutum*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 14.) The Willow Herb.

APSE, *Populus tremula*, L. The name agrees with the Anglo-Saxon form better than the classical English *asp*. (Cf. Britten, p. 15, and Prior, p. 12.) There is a tradition that the cross was made of the wood of this tree, but the story is attached to many other plants. (Cf. my *Flower Lore*, chapter vi.; Henderson's *Folklore of N. Counties*, p. 152.)

ARB-RABBIT, *Geranium Robertianum*, L. For the sake of completeness I add the note made last year on this flower and its name. This word is a corruption of "Herb-Robert" (*Geranium Robertianum*). I was passing through some fields near Newton Abbot one day with a friend, plucking flowers, and discussing them, when a woman who was passing by volunteered the following information: "Us calls that *Arb-rabbit*. The oal people gathers it, an' lays'en up for winter, to make arb tea." The flowers are called by various names, as e.g. "Bird's-eye," or "Little Robins;" and by the peasants in Sussex "Little Bachelor Button." Herb-Robert is also known as "Stinking Crane's-bill" (the name, as in many other cases, being given to the flower on account of the shape of the seed-pods), the whole plant emitting a very unpleasant smell on being bruised. I extract the following note from *Fragments of Two Essays on Philology*, by Rev. J. C. Hare, M.A.:

"*Herb-Robert*, *Roberts-kraut* or *Ruprechts-kraut*, a sort of wild geranium, flowers in April, the 29th of which was consecrated to St. Robert. Adelung deduces the German name from a certain disease, which used to be called *Sanct Ruprechts-plage*, and against which this plant was held to be a powerful remedy. But how then did the disease get this name? Far more probably was it so called because St. Robert cured it by means of his herb."

There are at least half-a-dozen explanations of the name. Dr. Withering says it was given in honour of a celebrated curator in the Botanic Gardens at Oxford. Others derive it from its red colour (*ruber*), while yet others connect Robert with Robin Hood. (The following references may be useful to the student: *Wild Flowers*, by Mrs. Lankester, p. 40; *Wild Flowers*, by Ward, Lock, and Co., pp. 7, 24, 25; *Cornhill*, June, 1882, p. 711; Britten, p. 259; Prior, 113, 114, &c. See below under HERB-ROBERT.)

ARBS. The common pronunciation of the word Herbs in the west of England. "The paper of Arbs is to be burnt, a small bit at a time." (Charm or recipe quoted in *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 10. So Halliwell quotes a passage from an old work in which *arbage* stands for herbage: "Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not," &c.)

ARCHANGEL, *Lamium album*, L. See the note on this name in

Trans. Devon. Assoc. xiii. p. 202; and *cf.* Britten, pp. 15, 16, Prior, p. 10; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. lxxiv. "The harmless nettle is here called 'archangels,'" says Mrs. Bray, in speaking of Dartmoor. *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, ed. 1879, vol. i. p. 274. Halliwell, s.v.

ARGANS. *Cf.* ORGAN (and Britten, pp. 16, 362).

ASH-KEYS. The *samaræ* or fruit of the Ash. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 18, and *infra* s.v. LOCKS-AND-KEYS, SHACKLERS.

ASSMART, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L. In Somerset the syllables are also transposed, giving the name a very vulgar appearance and sound. (*Cf.* Arsesmart and Arsmart in Britten, p. 17; Prior, p. 10.)

AUSTRALIAN GRASS, *Gynerium argenteum*, L., Pampas grass. In Sussex it is called Indian grass.

AVER. *Cf.* EVER.

AXE, FLOWER OF THE. "A name applied by the country people about Axminster (*Devon*) to the rare *Lobelia urens*, L., which is found in Britain only upon Kilmington Common, near that town. See *Journal of Horticulture*, October 7th, 1875." (Britten, pp. 20, 21.)

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. A name which has been applied to a large number of flowers, chiefly on account of their button-like shape and appearance. Mr. Britten gives a list of seventeen plants so named in different places, and yet he has not by any means exhausted their number. The following are some of the plants which bear this name in Devonshire.

(1) *Ranunculus acris-plenus*, L., the double-flowered garden variety. Gerarde mentions that it was in his time so called "about London," as is still the case. (Britten, p. 21.) The Rev. Mr. Pulliblack kindly wrote me last year as follows: "I knew two 'Bachelor's Buttons,' and cannot determine which of the two plants obtained the name more frequently. I can only say that I do not remember any other name for either. (1) A small double *Ranunculus*, which I think is the plant you are in search of. The petals are exceedingly smooth and glossy, and incurved, like the globe flower. Many blooms on one stem, but not very definitely arranged. From my saying "double" you will infer that it is a garden flower. It blooms about the end of May. We used to get plenty for our garlands on the 29th. The 'Retreat' and 'Quay House,' Kingsbridge, were our usual sources." He adds:

(2) *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L., or the Button-bush. (*Cf.* *Outlines of Botany*, p. 913.)

(3) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L. More common in Somerset perhaps than in Devon.

(4) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L., which in the west of England, at least in those parts with which I am best acquainted, is the Bachelor's Button *par excellence*.

(5) *Arctium Lappa*, L., or the burrs of the plant Burdock.

(6) *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, L., a small variety of which bears flowers closely resembling the *Pyrethrum*, on which account no doubt the people about Teignmouth transfer the name from the one to the other.

(7) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L. Navel-wort or Penny-hat.

(8) *Geranium Robertianum*, L., may here be added to Mr. Britten's list, although the name is not common in Devon, but is the only name for the plant in some parts of Sussex.

(The folklore of this plant is interesting. Shakespeare seems to refer to it in *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act. iii. sc. 2. Cf. Dyer's *English Folklore*; Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*; Britten, p. 21; Prior, p. 13.)

BANE, *Vicia*, L. The usual provincialism for *bean*. (See Earle, *Philology of the English Tongue*, pp. 170-178. Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 489.)

BASAM, cf. BISSOM. "BASAM. The red heath broom." (*Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 26, 63.) "The innocent vace o'en like basam."

BECKY LEAVES, *Veronica Beccabunga*, L., Brooklime. The plant is sometimes employed in fomentations for bad legs, &c. I got the name from an intelligent old person at Coffinswell, near Torquay, who remarked that it was the old name, and the only one she knew, but added that many flowers, like the Wallflower, were losing their old names, and getting others that were quite different from those she used to know when she was young. I find no such name in the usual English glossaries or herbals; but the old Teutonic names at once explain this interesting survival. Not a dozen miles from the celebrated Becky Falls we find a plant bearing their name. Beck, of course, is a stream or brook, a word in regular use in Yorkshire. The German and Swedish names also contain the element "beck," and *Becabunga* is connected with these Teutonic forms.

BEESOM. Cf. BISSOM.

BEGGAR'S BUTTONS, *Arctium Lappa*, L. The flower-heads or butts. (Cf. BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (5) and Britten, p. 33.)

BELL, HARE, *Scilla nutans*, Sm. I was misled by the botanical name of the plant when I made the note on this name last year. (See *infra* HAREBELL, and *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207. Britten, p. 34.)

BELLADÔNYA, *Solanum Dulcamara*, L. Two things are to be noted; viz., (1) the pronunciation, and (2) the plant. In one of my country rambles in June of this year I came to a cottage in an outlying hamlet, and was struck at the sight of a Honeysuckle on one side of the door, full of golden blossoms; and on the other, meeting the Honeysuckle right overhead, a very fine vine of the Woody Nightshade, also in full bloom. Enquiring of the "gude housewife" what plant she had there, she answered, "A *belladônya*, sir." The syllable *dôn* rhymes with *loan* or *lone*. It is easy to see how the confusion has crept in when we remember that the

true Belladonna (*Atropa*) and this plant are both called "Night-shade."

BILLERS, (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., and other large umbels. A farmer will often give such an order as this: "Clear them *billers* out o' the vill, an' put 'em in a hape to burn." (Cf. *PIG'S COLE*.)

(2) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, Koch. (Britten, pp. 40, 41, who is my only authority for this latter, but see the former note). The name is loosely applied, as many other names are, to any plant resembling the Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed. In a vocabulary of the tenth or eleventh century (Earle, *Plant Names*, p. 24), *billere* glosses *Bibulla*.

BILLY BUTTONS, flower-heads of *Arctium Lappa*, L., or Burdock. The boys are fond of sticking them down the front of their coats to give them the appearance of "a man in buttons," or a page; and we should have thought this the origin of the name, but that it is elsewhere applied to various kinds of flowers similar to those which bear the name of Bachelor's Buttons. (Cf. Britten, p. 41, for similar names elsewhere.)

BIRD, a corruption of Burr, applied to the prickly case enclosing the Chestnut, and to other prickly seed vessels. The *d* is common as an excrescent consonant, as in *gownd*, *sould*, &c. (Cf. *Keys' Essays on Language; Language, its Laws and Developments*, and most works on Language and Philology for the study of such linguistic problems; Britten's note on Bird Thistle, p. 44.)

BIRD'S BREAD AND CHEESE, *Oxalis Acetosella*, L., known under several other similar names, some of which are given below. (Cf. Britten, p. 43.)

BIRDSEED, *Plantago major*, L., the heads of which are gathered when ripe and dried, or "saved," for putting in the cages of tame birds as winter food. (Cf. Britten, p. 43.)

BIRD'S-EYE. This is a very general term for flowers of a bright red or blue colour, but likewise extended to other flowers as well. (Britten, p. 43; Prior, p. 21.) In Devonshire I find the following, and believe others might be added, from Mr. Britten's list of over a dozen different flowers.

(1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., also called Cat's-eyes, &c.

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L., and the rest of the Wild Geraniums, of which we have a large variety in South Devon.

(3) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.). It is curious how these two flowers get confused. In Sussex both are called "Bachelor's Buttons;" in Cheshire the latter is called "Wild Geranium;" in Somerset both are called "Robin Hood;" and in Devon both go by the name of "Robin," &c. Nothing but the colour of the flower and the time of flowering seems to have caused this confusion between such different plants.

(4) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., commonly called London Pride, but bearing several local names, as "Prince's Feather," "Garden-gates,"

&c. The children say that if you gather the Bird's-eye, the feathery tribe will come and pick your eyes out, as a punishment for your crime.

BISSOM. The name is spelt and pronounced in a variety of ways. We have basam, bassam, basom, beesom, bisom, bizzom, &c. (Cf. the Parsê *barsom*.) The technical names of the plant are confusing to the beginner; but Mr. Britten gives, p. 26:

(1) *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimm. "From its use in making brooms or besoms. 'As yellow as a basom,' is a common South Devon expression." In Mr. Marshall's list of Devonshire words, printed by Eng. Dialect Society, and reprinted in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. we have

(2) *Spartium scoparium*, "the Broom plant, hence a name of the sweeping-broom of the housewife." Mr. Pengelly's notes and quotations (*Trans.* vii. 440) are full and interesting, and should be referred to in this connexion.

(3) *Calluna vulgaris*, Salis. This is largely employed in the manufacture of besoms in various parts of the country. Mr. Pengelly applies the name to *Erica* (*Tetralix?*), but probably means the plant first mentioned. (Britten, p. 26.)

BITNY, *Stachys Betonica*, Benth. A mere corruption of Betony, but very common in Devon and elsewhere. For the history of the word see Britten, p. 40; Prior, p. 20; Hare's *Essays in Philology*, i. 9; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 58.

BIZZOM. See **BISSOM**.

BLACK FIG. The preserved Plum generally known as French plum or prune (Sussex "Pruant"). The names of fruits are very vaguely applied, and one finds it very difficult to understand what kind of nut or fig is intended when they are spoken of in different places, unless he can actually see the article to which a given name is applied.

BLACKHEADS, Spikes of *Typha latifolia*, L. (Cf. *Flowers and their Teachings*, p. 107, and *infra*, s.vv. **SPIRE**, **WHITEHEAD**; Britten, p. 47.)

BLACK SOAP, (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L. I have found this name only in one locality—at Ipplepen, a village not far from Newton Abbot.* In Sussex and in Somerset the plant is called "Blackamoor's Beauty," which will help to account for the first part of the name, but whether the second part (Soap) came from Soap-wort (*Saponaria*), or is a corruption of Scabious, I cannot with my present limited information say. Perhaps further research may lead to an explanation of the anomalous designation.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L., or Knapweed. These two flowers are frequently found together, and are very similar in the appearance of their leaves and seed-vessels.

* Since writing this I have found the name in regular use in other parts of South Devon.—(H. F.)

BLANKET LEAF, (1) *Stachys lanata*, L., a smaller plant than the next, but similar.

(2) *Verbascum Thapsus*, L., so called on account of the woolly texture of the leaf. In Sussex the small plant (*Stachys lanatas*) with a similar leaf is called "Saviour's Blanket." (Cf. French, *Bouillon blanc*, as the name of the *Verbascum*.)

BLEEDING HEART, (1) *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC., formerly called "Dutchman's Breeches." (*Freaks and Marvels of Plant Life*, p. 274) and in Somerset still known as Locks and Keys, Deutsa, Dialectus, &c., the latter being corruptions of the unintelligible word *Dielytra*.

(2) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L., the common red Wallflower. (Cf. Prior, p. 24, "apparently dating from a time when in its ordinary state it [the wallflower] was called *Heart's-ease*.")

BLIDDY WAW-YER. (Cf. BLOODY WARRIOR.)

BLIND NETTLE, *Galeopsis Tretrahit*, L. Marshall's list of words, quoted and illustrated in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 443, where see Mr. Pengelly's interesting note. Britten, p. 51; Prior, p. 24. The name is applied to many of the labiatae. (Cf. STINGING NETTLE; Earle, p. 36.)

BLOODY WARRIOR, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. The name is especially applied to the dark-flowered variety, and is not confined to Devonshire. (Cf. Prior, p. 25; Britten, pp. 52, 53, and note under Banwort, (2) p. 25; *Flora Historica*, i. 86; Sir J. Bowring, whose name I may quote in connexion with Devonshire lore, employs the name in the *London Magazine*—Spanish Romances, No. 3—of the *Aleli grosero*. "The sun-flower and the *Bloody warrior* occupy the parterre; they are no favourites of mine." Cf. *Flora Domestica*, p. xxiv.) Warrior is a corruption of Wall-yer. (Cf. "Bloody Wall" as another name for *Wall-flower*, and "Waw-yer.")

BLOSSOM WITHY, *Phlox acutifolia*, L., the acute-leaved, perennial *Phlox*. The plant has the appearance of a *withy* in bloom. This name will help to illustrate the use of the name *Withy* below. "Blossom" in this case retains its sense of "flower." (Cf. Earle, p. 19: "*Flos*, *blostm*.")

BLUE BELL, a name which is given to several flowers on account of their blue colour and bell-shape, but which has eventually been applied to flowers possessing only the first quality in some places. Thus we have—

(1) *Campanula rotundifolia*, L., the "Blue-bells of Scotland," and a right handsome plant in its wild state, as I have found it growing near Hamilton Palace and Bothwell Bridge, famous in the history of the Scotch Covenanters. "But we find even in our own small island that what a Scotchman calls a 'Blue-bell,' and makes the subject of popular songs, is a totally different flower from the English Blue-bell." (Prior, xx. p. 25.) In Devonshire the people call the *Campanula* by the same name as that by which it is known in Scotland. But in this lovely county we are

not content with robbing the Scotchman of his names, or applying them to his flowers; we must be original, and so we give the name to

(2) *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, L., or *Scilla nutans*, Sm., different names only for one and the same plant. (Britten, p. 53; Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 136.) But confusion becomes worse confounded when you hear the name applied to the Periwinkle. See also HAREBELL, WHITE BLUEBELL.

(3) *Vinca major*, L. This is a misappropriation of the next term.

BLUE BUTTONS. A name which is given to various blue flowers with round heads. (Britten, p. 54.)

(1) *Vinca major*, L., around Chudleigh and elsewhere, but sometimes called "Bluebell."

(2) *Vinca minor*, L. "In this neighbourhood (Ivybridge) I have heard children call *Vinca minor* 'Blue Buttons.'" (F. B. Doveton, in *Western Antiquary*, i. p. 114.)

BLUE VIOLET, *Viola sylvatica*, Fries., and *Viola odorata*, L.

BOOTS AND SHOES, (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L., Bird's-foot Trefoil.

(2) *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L., often called "Lady's-slipper." See LADY'S BOOTS.

BORDERING, *Alyssum maritimum*, L., and other plants used for borders. (Cf. EDGING.)

BOUNCING BESS, (1) *Centranthus ruber*, DC., or *Valeriana rubra*, L. The Rev. Treasurer Hawker last year remarked that he had heard this name in North Devon; while Mr. Pengelly has an interesting note on it in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* x. p. 120.

(2) *Valeriana Celtica*, L. The white variety (Mr. Pengelly *loc. cit.*), also called DELICATE BESS, which see.

BOVISAND SOLDIER, *Valeriana rubra*, L., or *Centranthus ruber*, DC. Bovisand is a locality in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, where the plant grows freely. The name is of course quite local.

BOWHILL. Name of a kind of apple.

BOY'S LOVE, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. A common name in other parts of England. "From an ointment made with its ashes being used by young men to promote the growth of a beard." (Prior, p. 27; Britten, p. 61; *Flowers and their Teachings*, pp. 135, 141. Cf. LAD'S LOVE, MAIDEN'S RUIN.)

BRAKE, *Pteris aquilina*, L., and other large ferns, as elsewhere. (Earle, pp. 50, 58.)

BREAD, CUCKOO'S, (1) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L., or Wood Sorrel.

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L., usually known in Devon as Milky Maids, &c. (Britten, p. 63.)

BREAD AND CHEESE, (1) the young leaves of Whitethorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.). A name common nearly all over England. Children are very fond of eating the young shoots, buds, or leaves.

(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L. See above.

(3) *Rumex Acetosus*, L. (On the authority of Britten, p. 63. I cannot vouch for having heard the name myself as yet.)

BRIGHT EYE. "And 'bright-eye' with its glossy leaves." (Mrs. Bray, *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274.) Perhaps the same as Eyebright. Such changes are frequent, as we see in Assmart, Strawbed, &c.

BRIMMLE, *Rubus fruticosus*, L. (See Britten, p. 65; Earle, pp. 6, 20.)

BROAD-FIG. (Cf. DOUGH-FIG.)

BROOKLIME, *Veronica Beccabunga*, L. (Britten, p. 66.) See BECKY LEAVES.

BROWN BACK, *Asplenium Ceterach*, L. "In reference to the colour of the back of the fronds." (Britten, p. 67; Earle, p. 4: "σπλήνιον, *Splenion* is Brune wyrt.")

BROWNET, (1) *Scrophularia aquatica*, L., and also

(2) *Scrophularia nodosa*, L. Britten quotes (p. 68) Lyte's words: "Brown-net, i.e. Brown nettle, the leaves being 'very like unto nettell leaves.'" I have not heard the words pronounced with sufficient emphasis to lead me to write brown-net, but believe the name brownet to be simply a slurred pronunciation, a corruption of Brownwort. (Prior, p. 294. Cf. Müller, *Science of Language*, ii. 604.)

BRUSHES, SWEEP'S, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L. (Britten, p. 69; *Flowers and their Teachings*, p. 107.)

BUFFCOAT. Name of a kind of apple. -Pronounced Buffcuts.

BUGLOSS, *Myosotis sylvatica*, L., or *M. palustris*, With., or rough variety of Forget-me-not. The name is not applied to the smooth, hairless varieties. It must be observed that the pronunciation is bug-loss, not bu-gloss; at least this is the only pronunciation I have ever heard. The name is extended, as Mr. Britten remarks (p. 71), to many plants with rough leaves, in reference to the rough tongue (*glossa*) of the ox. (Prior, p. 31; and especially Fraser's *Magazine*, December, 1870, p. 718.)

BULL-FLOWER, *Caltha palustris*, L., doubtless = Pool-flower, the Marsh Marigold. (Cf. next word.)

BULLRUSH, (1) *Typha latifolia*, L., but in some parts of Devon and Somerset applied to

(2) *Juncus*, or the common Rush which grows in ditches and pools. (See Prior, p. 32; Britten, p. 73; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 14.) There is evidently a blending of the bull with the pool here, so that Dr. Prior and Mr. Britten are both right. In the case of *Juncus* the idea is not that of *large*, but *water* rush; while the *Typha* is evidently correctly called Bullrush, in the sense of being large.

BULL'S EYE, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.) Not so common a name, however, as some, such as "Poor Robin," "Bird's Eye," &c.

BULLUM, *Prunus communis*, Hud., and other kinds of *Prunus*. (Cf. Britten, pp. 73, 74.) The word is evidently connected with such forms as Bullins, Bullions, and the like, and the final *m* or *n*

may be regarded as the old plural ending, which would give us "bullace" elsewhere. Perhaps this is the same as Welsh *bwlac*, "winter sloes."

BUNNY RABBIT, *Antirrhinum majus*, L. Mr. Britten has Bonny Rabbit, with the remark, "*i.e.* *Bunny Rabbit*, a tautological children's name." (p. 58.) I have not heard it called *Bonny*. (Diez, *Romance Dictionary*; p. 102.)

BURR, or BIRD, (1) *Arctium Lappa*, L.

(2) *Galium Aparine*, L.

(3) The prickly fruit of the Chestnut. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 76.)

BURRAGE, or BURRIDGE, *Borago officinalis*, L. Around Newton. Probably the rough burr-like nature of the flowers has had something to do with the corruption.

BUTTER AND EGGS. Several flowers which have either two shades of yellow, or yellow and another colour joined in one blossom.

(1) *Narcissus poeticus*, L., and several other kinds. In fact, the name is applied to almost any or every species; but some use it only of *N. biflorus*, others only of *N. Pseudo-narcissus*, &c.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, L. "Deliciously symbolized," says Mr. Doveton, *Western Antiquary*, i. 114. (Britten, p. 78; Prior, p. 34; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 203-4. *Cf.* EGGS AND BACON; *Flora Dom.* p. 27.)

BUTTERCUP. In addition to the various kinds of *Ranunculus* which usually bear the name, applied to

(1) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., or the Lesser Celandine.

(2) *Caltha palustris*, L., or the Marsh Marigold. When I made this statement last year a member of the Association disputed it, on the ground that the Marsh Marigold was quite unlike a buttercup, and could not be confused with it. Perhaps those who will take the pains to read these notes, or study Mr. Britten's work, will be led to a different conclusion; and if that is not sufficient, they need only spend a week rambling about the country, and they will soon learn how vague is the application of plant names among even the fairly educated classes. In Somerset the *Caltha palustris* is called "Big Buttercup," and similar names are applied to it elsewhere. (Britten, p. 79.)

BUTTER ROSE, (1) *Ranunculus acris*, L., and the other varieties usually known as buttercups. An old lady at Abbotskerswell told me that in her young days they used to go out and gather *butter rosen*.

(2) *Primula vulgaris*, L., or the common Primrose, on account of its yellow colour, and its being already called "rose." The old plural ending is still common in some parts of Devon, *primrosen*, as in butter rosen, and Lent rosen. I have this name from North Devon.

BUTTONS, BEGGAR'S, *Arctium Lappa*, L., the flower heads of Burdock. (Britten, p. 80.)

BUTTONS, COCKLE, *Arctium Lappa*, L. "Cockle" probably = Cuckold. (Britten, pp. 80, 133.)

CADDELL, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L. (Britten, p. 81; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii pp. 419, 488.)

CADWEED, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 81.)

CALCALARY, or CALSCALARY, a corruption of Calceolaria, and applied to

(1) *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L., or Lady's Slipper, and by mistake to

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.

CAMMIL, *Achillea Millefolium*, L. At Drewsteignton this name for the Yarrow is common. It may be another form of CAMMOCK (which see); or more probably a contraction of Camomile.

CAMMOCK, (1) *Ononis arvensis*, L., or Rest Harrow (cf. Bosworth's *A.-S. Dict.*); and

(2) *Achillea Millefolium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 83; Prior, p. 36; Earle, pp. 6, 32: "πευκέδαρος, *Peucena*, is Cammoc.") Bosworth has *Cammec*, &c. See CAMMIL.

CANAIRSHUN, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. The commonly accepted form is that of Carnation; but we meet with such varieties also as Cornation, Coronashun, Crownation, &c. (Cf. Britten, p. 90, &c., Prior, p. 38; *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, Ellacombe, p. 35.) Pliny and Nicander give it a high place among garland plants; it was called Coronation, and Dianthus, or Flower of Jove.

CANARY CREEPER, *Tropeolum Canariense*. (Cf. AMERICAN CREEPER.)

CANKER, or CANKER-ROSE, *Rosa canina*, L. (Cf. Britten, pp. 86, 87; *Flora Domestica*, p. 310: "And in Devonshire, *canker*, and *canker-rose*.")

CARE, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L. (Cf. Henderson's *Folklore of the Northern Counties*, Folklore Ed., p. 225; Britten, p. 89; cf. Keer; and *Car-clife*, Earle, p. 38, which seems to be "car" or "gar," a berry; and "clife" to stick = "sticking burr." See CLITCH-BUTTON. By a common interchange between *f* and *t*, clife corresponds to elite.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS. The catkins of the Hazel. Britten does not give this; but (pp. 92, 93) a number of other similar names are given from a variety of sources. (Cf. CAT'S-TAIL.)

CATS AND KEYS. Fruit of Ash and Maple. (See Britten, pp. 93, 97, s.vv. Cats and Keys, Chats; *infra*. s.v. KEYS.)

CAT'S-EYES, *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., or Germander Speedwell. (Mrs. Bray, *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. 274; Britten, p. 93. Cf. *Flora Dom.* p. 26.)

CAT'S-TAIL, (1) *Amaranthus caudatus*, L., also called Prince's Feather.

(2) The catkins of Hazel and Willow. (Cf. Britten, pp. 93, 94.)

CENTURY, *Erythraea Centaurium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 96; Prior, p. 41.)

CHACENUT. A common pronunciation of Chestnut in parts of Devonshire.

CHARLOCK, *Sinapis arvensis*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 97; Prior, p. 42; Earle, p. 64.)

CHEESE, CHEESES. (1) Apples prepared for the press when cider-making. In the neighbourhood of Bath it is called Apple-pug, and the more common name is pummace, pummage, or pomage (connected with *pomme*, *pomum*. Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 450.)

(2) Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L. An almost universal name, and in some cases applied to the plant as well. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 204; cf. Britten, p. 98; Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. lxxxvii. 50, 60, may be compared.)

CHIBBLE, *Allium ascalonicum*, L. A small green Onion. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 204; Prior, pp. 46, 47; Earle, p. 24; Britten, p. 101.) The latter says, "In Devon a small onion is called Chipple." The common people, however, prefer the easier form of Chibble. The Continental connexion of the word is valuable and interesting.

CHICKENS, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (Cf. HEN-AND-CHICKENS.)

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL. The common Virginia Stock. On account of its numerous small flowers. In Wilts and Bucks the name is applied to a *Campanula* and an *Aster*. (Cf. Britten, p. 102.)

CHOCK-CHEESE, *Malva sylvestris*, L. On the authority of Britten, p. 102. I have not as yet heard this form of the name. (Cf. CHEESES, 2.) Mr. Britten also gives "Chucky-cheese" (p. 104) as a Devonshire name for the same fruit. This is the common name in South Devon, where "chuck" or "chock" = choke.

CHORUS JAPONICA, *Kerria Japonica*, L. More commonly known as *Corchorus Japonicus*, from which we get this corruption. (Cf. *Outlines of Botany*, p. 825.)

CHRISTLINGS. A small sort of plum. *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 52: "Ripe deberries, christlings, or mazzards, or crumplings." (Cf. Britten, p. 103.)

CHRISTMAS, *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. The name is not exclusively used of Holly when employed for decorative purposes. It is pronounced and spelt in a great variety of ways.

CHUCKY-CHEESE, fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, L. See CHOCK-CHEESE.

CLEMATIS, Red, *Ampelopsis hederacea*, Mich., or Virginia Creeper. It is frequently called by English people "Five-leaved Ivy."

CLIDEN, CLIDER, *Galium Aparine*, L. Very common names in the west of England. Britten does not give either "Cliven" or "Cliden," but I find the forms ending in *-n* the most common. It is possible that this is the old ending, such as we find in "aspen," "oaken," and "ashen;" or the plural, as in "rosen."

CLIFF-ROSE, *Armeria maritima*, L., on account of its love for our sea-side cliffs and rocks and its rose-coloured flowers. Cf. SEA-

DAISY.

CLING-RASCAL, *Galium Aparine*, L. On the authority of Britten, p. 107.

CLITCH-BUTTON, (1) *Galium Aparine*, L. The little burrs stick to the dress with great tenacity. In Gloucestershire and Oxford still called "Clite" or "Clites." In A.S. *Clife* = a burr, Agrimony; and *Clate* was employed of a cloth-bur, or a burr sticking to the clothes. (Cf. Britten, p. 107; Earle, pp. 28, 38.) "Oh! is (yes), to be zure, you *clitch* (stick) to Dame like a cuckel-button." —*Devon. Courtship*, p. 44. (Cf. COCKLE-BUTTON.)

(2) *Arctium Lappa*, L. In Earle, *Plant Names*, p. 52, we have: "*Hec lappa*, clete;" p. 46, "*Lappa*, bardane, clote;" p. 28, "*Appasina*, clife," with this note: "This must be Apparine, now *Galium Aparine*; Cleavers." (Cf. *ibid.* pp. 12, 13, 92, &c.; Prior, p. 48.)

CLIVEN, CLIVER, *Galium Aparine*, L. (Cf. CLIDEN, CLITCH BUTTONS.)

CLOT, or CLOTE, *Nuphar lutea*, Sm. (Cf. Britten's note, p. 108; Earle, p. 46.)

COCKLE, *Vinca major*, L. By a curious confusion of the flower Periwinkle with the fish, and of periwinkles with cockles. Such a confusion could only originate away from the sea. It must be remarked that though I got the name from an intelligent person of good position living in Devonshire, she probably brought it from Gloucester. It is not a distinctively Devonshire name.

COCKLE BUTTON, CUCKLE BUTTON, or CUCKEL'S BUTTON, *Arctium Lappa*, L. Here there is no such confusion as in the foregoing example, although we have the same word. Cuckold-buttons is another name for the Burdock flower-heads, and the loss of *d* as a final letter is very common in Devonshire. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 439.) *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 65, "Cuckle-button, the burr, the flower of the burdock." *Supra*, CLITCH-BUTTON. (Cf. Earle, p. 42; Britten, pp. 112, 114; Prior, p. 51.)

COCK-ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sib. (*dioica*, L.) The common name for the Red Campion in North Devon. See ROBIN.

COCKS-AND-HENS, *Plantago lanceolata*, L. (Cf. HARD-HEADS. See Britten, p. 113.)

CODLINS AND CREAM, *Epilobium hirsutum*, L. A name of wide-spread use. (Cf. APPLE-PIE FLOWER; and Britten, p. 114; Prior, p. 51.)

COLE, PIG'S. (Cf. PIG'S COLE. *Clavis Calendaria*, i. p. 62; Earle, p. 56.)

COLE-PLANTS. "Go about zitting in zome cole-plants and pot-harbs." (*Devon. Courtship*, p. 58.)

COLT'S-FOOT, *Tussilago Farfara*, L. By no means confined to Devon; in fact, the most usual name for the plant in England. (Britten, p. 115; Prior, p. 51; Earle, p. 16.)

COLT'S-TAIL, (1) *Equisetum arvense*, L., and, from its similarity (2) *Hippuris vulgaris*, L. In Sussex often called "Joint Grass," and in some parts of England "Cat's-tail." (See Britten, pp. 93, 94.)

CORNATION. (*Cf.* CANAIRSHUN.)

CORN-BINKS, CORN-BOTTLE, CORN-FLOWER, *Centaurea Cyanus*, L. I am most familiar with the latter form. (*Cf.* Prior, p. 53; Britten, p. 118.)

COWFLOP, (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. One of the many names for the Foxglove.

(2) *Avena sativa*, L. To distinguish from Tartarian Oats.

(3) A tall flower, somewhat like the Great Mullein. It is found wild in a few places in South Devon, and cultivated elsewhere.

COWS-AND-CALVES, *Arum maculatum*, L. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 123.)

COWSLIP, (1) *Primula veris*, L.; but as the flower is rare in this county, so that it used to be a saying that "Cowslips and nightingales are unknown in Devon," the name was applied to other flowers, as, for example—

(2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. I have taken great pains to verify this statement, as, in fact, I have in every case where any doubt could possibly exist or arise; and I find many people who insist that the Foxglove is called Cowslip, and that they never knew there was any other plant so called. (*Cf.* COWFLOP.)

(3) *Ranunculus acris*, L. Not an unnatural name, as the golden blossoms spring up in every meadow.

(4) *Primula Auricula*, L., and in fact Primulas and Polyanthuses generally. "There are red cowslips and other colours," said a young man who had been an under-gardener to me one day this spring; and when I asked for a description, he told me where I might see them growing, and what they were like. I used to pass the place almost daily, and the Cowslips were neither more nor less than "garden primroses," as Sussex folk call the Polyanthus. (*Cf.* Britten, pp. 123, 124; Prior, p. 55; Earle, pp. 60, 63, 90-1.)

CRACK-NUT. The fruit of the Hazel, &c. Filberts, Barcelonas, and "Hedge-nuts."

CREEPING CHARLIE, *Sedum acre*, L. One of the rambling Stonecrops. In Cheshire called "Creeping Jack."

CREEPING JENNIE, (1) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 128; and especially Earle, *Plant Names*, p. 90.)

(2) *Sedum acre*, L.

(3) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill, or Ivy-leaved Toad-flax.

CREEPING SAILOR. (*Cf.* RAMBLING SAILOR and WANDERING SAILOR; Britten, p. 128.)

CRESS, or CREASE, a name applied to many plants. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 205; Prior, p. 57; Earle, p. lxxvi., &c.; Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 21; Britten, p. 128.) See MUSTARD CRESS, PEPPER CRESS.

CREWEL, or CRUEL, *Primula veris*, L. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 129.)

CRISANTRUM, CRISANTHUM. Corruptions of Chrysanthemum.

CROCODILE, *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. The small variety of Holly which grows in hedgerows, and is exceedingly bristly, chiefly bears

this name. It is rather a Somerset than a Devonshire designation, but is common.

CROCUS JAPONICA, *Corchorus Japonicus*, L. (Cf. CHORIS JAPONICA.)

CROWDY-KIT, *Scrophularia aquatica*, L. An interesting word, coming from the Welsh for Fiddle. (Cf. Halliwell, s.v.; Brewer, *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*; *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, especially pp. 114, 115; Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, s.v. "Rote.") This plant is known as "Fiddles," and "Fiddle-wood" in some places, "so called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves and scraped across each other fiddle-fashion, when they produce a squeaking noise." (See Britten, s.v. Fiddle-wood, p. 181; "Crowder, Fiddler;" *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 64.)

CROWDY-KIT-O'-THE-WALL, *Sedum acre*, L., and other varieties of Stonecrop. For the reason just given; the highly-polished leaves or spikes squeak when rubbed together. The name is only known among old people now, as very few know what "Crowdy-kit" means; but an old woman at Ipplepen, well-versed in herbs (eighty-eight years of age, and still *yark*), both gave me the name and knew how it was to be explained. Her family used to be very musical, and she could remember hearing the fiddle called crowdy.

CROW-FLOWER, (1) *Scilla nutans*, Sm. "Us calls it wild 'iercind (hyacinth), or crow-flower," said my informant. (Cf. Britten, p. 131-2.)

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L., as in some other places.

CROWN IMPERIAL, *Fritillaria imperialis*, L. I should have omitted this, but found that neither Prior nor Britten had inserted it. I have heard the name in Devonshire as the only one by means of which the plant was known in some parts. Its almost universal Continental names correspond with this. In *Flora Historica*, i. pp. 247 *seq.*, will be found a long list of foreign names.

CROWNATION. A common name for Carnation among old people. (Cf. CANAIRSHUN.)

CRUMPLE LILY, *Lilium martagon* and *L. tigrinum*, L. On account of the pretty habit of turning back the petals.

CRUMPLING. A stunted apple. (*Devonshire Courtship*, p. 64.)

CUCUMBERS, the seed-vessels of *Iris Bendacorus*, L. They grow very plentifully in South Devon, and when green bear a close resemblance to small cucumbers.

CUCKOO, CUCKOO-FLOWER, (1) *Orchis mascula*, L., or Purple Orchis.

(2) *Scilla nutans*, Sm., or Wild Hyacinth—blue and white.

(3) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. Rose Campion or Poor Robin.

(4) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L. Ragged Robin.

(5) *Cardamine pratensis*, L. Lady's Smock or Milkmaid; with a number of others. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 205, 206; Britten, pp. 133, 134; Prior, p. 59; cf. *infra*, GEUKY-FLOWER; *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273.)

CULLACK. An Onion. Wright, given by Britten, p. 136.

CUPS-AND-SAUCERS, *Cotyledon umbilicus*, L. Navel-wort. In Sussex and elsewhere applied to acorns and their cups. (Britten, p. 137.)

CUSHION, or CUSHING, *Armeria maritima*, L. From the peculiar growth of the leaves. (Cf. Britten, p. 138.)

DAFFADOWNDILLY, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. When I first heard the name I would not put it down, thinking it could not be correct; but our old writers frequently use it. (Cf. Prior, p. 61; Britten, p. 140; Mrs. Lankester, and many other writers.)

DAFFANY, *Daphne Mezereum*, L. Only a slight corruption.

DAGGERS, *Iris Pseudacorus*, and *I. fetidissima*, L. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves. The same designation is in Somersetshire marshes applied to a coarse wide-leaved grass usually known as "Sword-grass" or "Withers."

DAISY, HORSE, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. On account of the large flowers, the epithet "horse," like "bull," denoting coarseness.

DAISY, MICHAELMAS, *Aster Tripolium*, L.; but the name is erroneously applied to other flowers as well, at an earlier season of the year, Midsummer being confused with Michaelmas. (Cf. MID-SUMMER DAISY.)

DAMZEL, *Prunus*. The name is vaguely applied in different parts of Devonshire to the fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, and other larger species, both black and yellow; such as in Sussex are called "Scads" and "Bullace" (*P. insititia*) being included; in fact it is in some parts synonymous with Bullum. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 206; cf. Britten, pp. 72, 73, 142; Earle, p. 54; Prior, p. 62.)

DASHEL, DAZZLE, DASSEL, *Carduus arvensis*, Curt., and the Cardui generally. The word, as may be seen at once, is but a corruption of Thistle. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 464, 465; Britten, p. 144.) The *Lonchus oleraceus*, L., is called "Milky Dashed" or "Dazzle."

DEAD MEN'S FINGERS, *Orchis mascula*, L. "For here too (on Dartmoor) the 'long-purples' are called 'dead men's fingers.'"—Mrs. Bray, *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273. A knotty point. See, for example, *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*; and Britten, p. 144. Prior says *Orchis maculata*. (Cf. *Notes and Queries*, July, 1882.)

DEAF NETTLE, *Lamium purpureum* and *L. album*. (Cf. BLIND NETTLE; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 443; Britten, p. 146.)

DEAF NUT. A nut without a kernel. Mr. Pengelly, in *Trans. Devon. Assoc. loc. cit.*

DEBERRIES. Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L. (*Devon. Courtship*, pp. 52, 65; cf. Britten, p. 146.) Shakespeare probably refers to the Ribes or Gooseberry under the name of Dewberries, in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. (See *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*; and Rhind's *Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 347.)

DELICATE BESS, *Valeriana Celtica*, L. The white variety. (Cf. BOUNCING BESS.)

DEUTSA, *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC. Either a corruption of the word Dielytra, which gets strangely mutilated in the mouths of the common people, or else connected with another old name for the plant, "Dutchman's Breeches." It is sometimes called "Diletrus" and "Dialetus," &c.

DEVIL'S POKER, *Tritoma Uvaria*, or *Uvaria grandiflora*, L. More usually called "Red-hot Poker" in some parts of England, on account of its tall stem and flower-head, which is in shape very like a poker.

DEVON EVVER, *Lolium perenne*, L. This name is in use more especially among Somersetshire farmers. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 473.)

DIALETUS, or DILETRUS. (Cf. DEUTSA.)

DICELS, DICKLES, DÍSLES, MILKY DICKELS. General name for Thistles. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 464; Britten, p. 150. Cf. DASHEL; Earle, p. 37.) The Dandelion is sometimes included under the latter term.

DITSUM PLUM. A fruit which grows at Dittisham, on the Dart, and is sold in the neighbourhood under this name. A kind of Plum.

DOD, *Typha latifolia*, L., or some other water plant. With Britten, p. 153, compare *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* x. 295, where Mr. Worth adduces the names Dodbrook and Doddiscombe, as likely to have originated from the fact that the Dod grew there.

DOG ROSE, *Rosa canina*, L. (Cf. WILD DOG-ROSE; Britten, p. 155.)

DOG TIMBER, *Viburnum Lantata*, L., a wood remarkable for its toughness. It is also called Whitney in Devonshire. (See under that word.) A common English name for it is "Dogwood," but the tree is also called "Dog-berry" or "Dog-berry Tree." (See Prior, pp. 68, 69, and Britten, pp. 154, 157, for interesting philological and historical notes.)

DOG VIOLET, *Viola sylvatica*, Fr. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 206, and HEDGE VIOLET below.)

DONKEY'S EAR, *Stachys lanata*, also called Mouse's Ear, from the shape and hairy nature of the leaf.

DONKEY'S OATS, *Rumex*, L., the flowers and seeds of the Dock and Sorrel. (*R. Acetosa*.)

DOUBLE ROSE. A vague term applied to the common red Roses growing in gardens; whence the comparison applied to a blooming maiden—"Er looks like a double rose."

DOUGH FIG, fruit of *Ficus Carica*, L., dried and imported. Also called Broad Fig and Turkey Fig. (*Western Antiquary*, i. p. 161. Cf. FIG, and Britten, p. 158.) The name seems to apply to the peculiar doughy appearance of the fig as imported, and is employed to prevent confusion arising between it and the ordinary raisin, which is called fig as well. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 131.)

DRAGON FLOWER, *Iris Pseudacorus* and *I. foetidissima*, L., possibly a corruption of Dagger-flower. (Cf. DAGGERS.) It may, however, have been applied to the plants on account of the fruit of *I. foetidissima* having been named "Snake's-meat" and "Adder's-food," just as the name "Dragonwort" was given to *Polygonum bistorta*, L., in common with "Snakeweed" and "Adderwort." (Cf. Britten, pp. 158, 159.) There is just a possibility that the name may be a remnant of early mythology. The Iris was Thor's flower, and Thor was the Thunderer and the Dragon.

DROOPING WILLOW, (1) *Salix Babylonica*, L., the Weeping Willow.

(2) *Cytisus Laburnum*, L., also called Weeping Willow (which see), on account of its long elegant chains of gold (compare the name "Golden Chain") hanging down like the branches of that tree.

DRUNKARD, *Caltha palustris*, L., on account of its fondness for water—a harmless kind of drink as a rule, and one which does not generally procure for its advocates the name of drunkard. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207.) The children say if you gather them you will get drunk, and on this account they are called "Drunkards." (Cf. Drunk as a name for Darnel, and *infra* s.v. EAVER. Britten, p. 160.)

DRUNKEN SAILOR, *Valeriana rubra*, L. (or *Centranthus ruber*, DC.), a name in use about Plymouth, where the motion of the plant in the wind reminds one of the actions of a sailor when he is unable to control himself.

DUCK'S-BILLS. (1) The name of an Apple from its shape. For the same reason applied also to

(2) *Syringa vulgaris*, L., or the common Lilac blossoms. This name was given me by an elderly lady of great intelligence.

DUN DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. A contraction of Dunder Daisy, which in turn does duty for Thunder Daisy, which see. In use rather in Somersetshire as a regular name than in the parts of Devon with which I am acquainted. Some would give "Dun" the meaning of *hill*.

DWARF ELDER, *Sambucus Ebulus*, L., for "Dwarf Elder," the letter *t* often coming in at the end of words, as "suddent," "attackt," &c.

EAR-DROPS, Flowers of the common Fuchsia. Also called "Lady's Ear-drops." More common twenty years ago than now. The old people say it was the common name in years gone by, but is now seldom used. Exactly so in Sussex. In American works on Botany the old name still appears as the popular designation. (Lincoln's *Botany*, 153.)

EASTER BELL, *Stellaria Holostea*, L., "From its time of flowering, and the shape of the half-expanded blossoms." (Cf. Britten, p. 34; *infra* s.v. WHITE-SUNDAY.)

EASTER LILY, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L., and other varieties. The name of Lily appears as in "Lent-lily," and Easter sets forth its time of flowering just as Lent does. I have only heard this name in one locality, Topsham, but have no doubt it occurs elsewhere.

E A V E R, *Lolium perenne*, L., a name about which much has been written. (See *Western Antiquary*, i. pp. 181, 188, 191; ii. p. 3; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 473; xii. 88, 208; Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, s.v. *Ebbriáco*; Prior, p. 196; Britten, pp. 165, 170; *Outlines of Botany*, p. 365. French, *ivraie*. Cf. Welsh, *efr*, *efre*.)

EDGING, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.

(2) *Alyssum maritimum*, L.

(3) *Armeria maritima*, L., and any similar plants specially suited for making borders or edgings. Also called "Bordering," and the same name applied to Seedlings (which see) when pricked out for border plants.

E E V E R, E V E R, *Lolium perenne*, L. (Cf. E A V E R), in Dorsetshire sometimes called "Every," which retains the tail-end of the word in its French form *ivraie*.

E G G S A N D B A C O N, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mnch. The field Snapdragon or Toadflax, with flowers of two shades of yellow, or yellow and rose-colour. The name is common in North Devon, and may be compared with Butter and Eggs, Eggs and Butter, &c. (Cf. Britten, p. 165.)

E G G S A N D B U T T E R, (1) *Narcissus* of various kinds.

(2) *Linaria vulgaris*, L. The form "Butter and Eggs" (which see) is more common so far as my experience goes. (Cf. Britten, p. 165.)

E G L E T, E G R I T, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L., or fruit of Whitethorn. Britten takes the French *aiguillette* as the original form. (p. 7.) I have an idea there is some connexion with *hag* and *heg*, a hedge, haw, &c. But against this must be set the fact that the word is not generally aspirated in Devonshire. We seldom hear "heglet," although the *h* does not count for much in the mouth of the ordinary Devonian. The historical use of the word must decide. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207.)

E G L E T - B L O O M, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L., Hawthorn-blossom or Mayflower. (Cf. "Slone-bloom" for the Blackthorn-blossom.)

E L L E M a n d E L M E N, *Ulmus campestris*, L. (Cf. Prior, p. 72; Britten, p. 168.) The pronunciation will be familiar to everyone who has spoken to farmers or wood-cutters. The last form is also adjectival.

E M O N Y, E N E M Y, *Anemone nemorosa*, L., and other species, from a misunderstanding respecting the word, the first syllable being regarded as the article. In similar fashion we get an *ettle* for a nettle, an *apron* for a napron; while the converse process gives us a *newt* for an *eut*, just as our little girl always says, "That is my *nother pitty fock*." (Cf. Prior, pp. 73, 220; Britten, p. 169.)

EVER. (Cf. EAVER.)

EYEBRIGHT, (1) *Euphrasia officinalis*, L. (Prior, p. 74; Britten, p. 171.)

(2) *Epilobium angustifolium*, L. (Cf. BRIGHT-EYE.) This latter flower is called "Cat's-eyes" in some parts of England.

FEATHER FERN, *Spiræa Japonica*, L., on account of its graceful feathery bunches of flowers.

FEATHYFEW, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L., a name which, as Mr. Britten remarks, is written and pronounced in an almost endless variety of ways. Feverfew and Featherfew are the two most common English forms of the word, which is really a corruption of *Febrifuga*. (Prior, p. 76; Britten, p. 176; Earle, p. 12, &c.) We hear in Devon such forms as Feathyfall, Feathyfoy, Featherfall, &c. Also with V for F, as Vivvervaw, Vivvyvaw; &c.

FERN, KING, *Osmunda regalis*, L., the royal fern. (Cf. Britten, p. 180.)

FERN, PARSLEY, *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. The leaf of Tansy is like parsley, but why it should be called fern is perhaps as difficult to say as in the case of the "Feather Fern" above.

FERN, RUE-LEAVED, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L. (Cf. *Fern Paradise*, p. 410.)

FERN, SCENTED, *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. Tansy.

FIDDLES, *Scrophularia aquatica*, L. (Cf. CROWDY-KIT above, and Britten, p. 181.)

FIELD DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. Not that the *Bellis perennis*, L., does not grow in fields, but the epithet here denotes "large," just as "horse" or "bull" might do.

FIGS. The common name in Devon and Somerset for raisins. "Why do Devonians call raisins *figs*, and a plum-pudding *fig-pudding*?" one asks in the *Western Antiquary*, i. 161. He is met by the counter question, "Why do you speak of *plum-pudding* when you mean *raisin-pudding*?" Alas! we shall never be able to regulate our speech by measure and line. (Cf. Britten, p. 182.)

FINGERS AND THUMBS, *Lotus corniculatus*, L., or *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L.

FLAGS, *Iris Pseudacorus* and *I. fœtidissima*, L., with other plants having sword-like leaves. (Cf. Britten, p. 186; Prior, p. 80.)

FLAP DOCK, FLAP-A-DOCK, FLAPPY DOCK, FLAPPER DOCK, *Digitalis purpurea*, L., *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. pp. 422, 476, Cf. Britten, p. 186, and the quotation from a letter by Mr. Briggs, "I knew an old countryman once who compared a prosy preacher to 'a drumble drane 'pon a flappadock.'"

FLESH AND BLOOD. The name of a certain kind of Apple.

FLIRTWORT, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. A name which has apparently nearly died out, but which was common in South Devon some years ago as the designation of the Feverfew. Evidently

has something to do with "Bachelor's Buttons," another name by which it is still widely known.

FLOBBY DOCK, FLOP-A-DOCK, FLOP POPPY, FLOPTOP, FLOX, Digitalis purpurea, L. "That most elegant of all wild flowers, and most delicately painted in its bells, the digitalis or foxglove, or, as the peasantry here (on Dartmoor) call it, 'flop-a-dock.'" (*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 272; Britten, p. 188; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207. Cf. **FLAP DOCK, FOXGLOVE, POPPY.**)

FLOCK; Phlox. The word Phlox has evidently been taken as a plural, on which account the common people will say, "Look at my Flock plant!" so reserving Flocks, *i.e.* Phlox, for the plural.

FORGET-ME-NOT, (1) *Veronica Chamædrys, L.* A confusion originating in the blue colour of the flowers. (Prior, p. 83.)

(2) *Myosotis palustris, With.* (Prior, p. 85.)

(3) *Myosotis arvensis, Hoffm.* (Cf. Britten, p. 191.)

FOXGLOVE, (1) *Gladiolus*, a very intelligible mistake.

(2) *Digitalis purpurea, L.*, but not usual among the common people, who use some of the foregoing names almost invariably, especially "Floptop" or "Flappydock." (Prior, p. 85; Britten, p. 192; Earle, pp. 9, 27, &c.) The etymology is still a puzzle.

FRENCH HALES, *Pyrus scandica, Bab.* "The fruits are sold in Barnstaple for a halfpenny a bunch." (Cf. Britten, p. 194.)

FRENCH NUT. (1) The fruit of *Juglans regia, L.*, or Walnut.

(2) The fruit of *Castanea vesca, Lam.* (also called Meat Nut, &c.) Britten (p. 194) and Prior (p. 86) give only Walnut; so the various writers quoted by Mr. Pengelly in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 477. But I have made diligent enquiries in and around Newton Abbot, and with the result that half the people say Chestnuts are called French nuts, and half the people say Walnuts are so named. The shop-keepers say that *both* are so called, which is the fact. In order to prevent confusion, Chestnuts are often called Meat-nuts or Stover-nuts. As an illustration of the way in which confusion creeps in, we may remark that in the lists printed by Prof. Earle *Walnot* glosses *Avelana* (*i.e.* Filberts or Hazel-nuts). (See Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 53, 55, and the remarks of the author respecting this on p. 82.)

FRENCH PINK, (1) *Armeria maritima, L.* (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 207.)

(2) Cf. **INDIAN PINK.**

FRIAR'S CAPS, *Aconitum Napellus, L.* (Cf. Prior, p. 87; Britten, p. 194.) I have not heard the name myself. (Cf. **PARSON-IN-THE-PULPIT.**)

FUZZ, *Ulex Europæus, L.* Furze; more usually pronounced Vuzz (which see) by the real Devonian. (Cf. Earle, p. 91; Prior, p. 88.)

GARDEN GATES, *Saxifraga umbrosa, L.* I made a note on this name last year. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207.) I recently visited Bovey Tracey again in company with a friend from North Devon.

I then learned that the old name used to be "Kiss-me-Love-at-the-Garden-Gate." This was contracted to Garden-gate. (See MEET-ME-LOVE.) It is customary to assign these arbitrary names to the *Viola tricolor*, L., or Pansy. (See Britten's note on "Garden Gate," p. 199; cf. *Flora Domestica*, pp. 165, seq.; *Flora Historica*, i. 77, seq.; Prior, pp. 129, 176.) Mr. Britten adds that the little Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*, L.) likewise bears this name in South Bucks, which will explain the fact that I have heard it called "Kiss-me" by Devonshire children. Names ramble from plant to plant in a strange fashion, but in a way which is easily intelligible to anyone who will give the subject a moment's thought and attention. Thus, the flower under consideration (*Saxifraga*), is known variously as Pink (cf. "John-of-my-Pink" for the Pansy), Bird's Eye (a common name for Herb Robert, &c.), Kiss-me-quick, or Look-up-and-kiss-me, &c.

GARLICK, WILD, *Allium ursinum*, L.; but the more common name is Ramsey, or Ramsin. (Cf. Britten, p. 200; Earle, pp. 46, 57, &c.; and cf. also Prior, p. 89.)

GERANIUM, WILD, *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Strange to say in Cheshire the Red and White Campions (*Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. and *L. vespertina*, Sibth.) are called "Wild Geranium," another instance of the confusion between these two flowers (Herb Robert and Campion). Thus both are called "Bachelor's Buttons," "Robin-flowers," &c.

GEUKY-FLOWER (1) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.) "What do you call this flower?" I asked of a labourer on Miss Carew's estate at Haccombe one day. "Us calls 'en *geuky-flower*," he replied. "Why do you give it that name?" I further asked, as I was in doubt what he might mean by the word. "Because it comes in blow when the *geuky* is here." I do not find this provincialism so spelt in any Devonshire glossary, although it is a purely Devonshire sound, common among old people, but fast dying out. (See Gawk, &c., in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 480.)

(2) *Orchis mascula*, L. "That flower in the glass is a *geuky-flower*," said an old woman of fourscore and eight summers living at Ipplepen, and well versed in plants and herbs. (Cf. Cuckoo, CUCKOO-FLOWER.)

GIGGARY, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. "Don't bring they *Giggarys* into the house; vor if 'ee du, es shaant ha' a single chick." (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. 109, taken from a letter by Edward Capern, the poet, in *Western Times*, March 29th, 1879.) As Daffodils bear the common names of "Lent-lilies," "Easter-lilies," "Whitsundays," and similar designations, I suspect that Mr. Capern's word has something to do with the "Gracy Day" (which see) of which mention is made in Halliwell and others.

GIL-CUP, or GILTY-CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L. A common name for Buttercups generally, on account of their cup-like shape and *gilty* appearance. (Cf. GO-CUP, and see Britten, p. 203.)

GILL-ALE. "The herb ale-hoof"—*Devon*, Halliwell. Britten (p. 203) adds an interesting note on the name of the plant (*Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.), but I have not heard the name myself. (Prior, p. 91.)

GILLIFLOWER, (1) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. or the common Wall-flower.

(2) *Matthiola incana*, Br. The Stock, or Stock-gilliflower.

(3) *Polemium cæruleum*, and *P. album*, L., frequently called "Jacob's Ladder." (Cf. Britten, pp. 204, *et seq.*; Prior, pp. 91, 92; *Flora Domestica*, p. 308, for etymology, and other interesting details. See next entry.)

GILÓFFER. A more common pronunciation of GILLIFLOWER, which see. (Cf. JELLY-FLOWER.)

GIPSY ROSE, (1) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L. The cultivated Scabious.

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L., or the wild variety. These plants also bear the names of "Bachelor's Buttons," and "Mournful Widow" in these parts. (Cf. Britten, p. 206; *Flora Domestica*, p. 337.)

Go'-CUP, or GOLD-CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L., and the other varieties, a name which is extended (as "Buttercup" is) to the Celandine as well. (Cf. Britten, p. 209; Prior, p. 94; Earle, p. 32.)

GOBS. The stones of stone-fruit (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. 133); but see GOOSE GOBS.

GOD'S-EYE, *Veronica Chamædrys*, L., or the Speedwell. I have heard BIRD'S-EYE and CAT'S-EYE (which see), but give this name on the authority of Britten (p. 208): "If any one plucks it, his eyes will be eaten." This corresponds with what I have said above about gathering the "Bird's-eye."

GOLD, or GOLDEN CHAIN, *Cytisus Laburnum*, L. A very appropriate name for the rich clusters of drooping blossoms. (Cf. DROOPING WILLOW and WEEPING WILLOW. Britten, p. 209.)

GOLD, or GOLDEN DUST, *Alyssum saxatile*, L. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 134; Britten, p. 209; in America called "Gold Basket;" Lincoln's *Botany*, Appendix, p. 72.)

GOLDEN-BLOSSOM, *Potentilla reptans*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 210.)

GOLDEN CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L., and other varieties. (See Go'-CUP. Cf. Britten, p. 210.)

GOLDEN GRAIN, *Verbascum Thapsus*, L. See next entry.

GOLDEN ROD, *Verbascum Thapsus*, L. Like many other names enumerated here, not peculiarly Devonian, yet claiming a place in these lists on account of its common use. (Cf. Britten, p. 210.)

GOOSEBERRY PIE, *Epilobium hirsutum*, L. The Willow-herb. (Cf. APPLE-PIE FLOWER, and Britten, p. 213.)

GOOSE FLOPS, *Digitalis purpurea*, L. On the authority of Britten, p. 213.

GOOSE GOBS, *Ribes Grossularia*, L. A common name for Gooseberries. See GOBS above. In Sussex they are "Goose Gogs."

(*Cf.* "Gob" and "Gobble"—French "Gobbe," a ball for swallowing—and "Gobet," which in the plural is the name for a kind of cherry.)

GOOSE-GRASS, *Galium Aparine*, L., because employed as food, especially for young geese; so in other counties. (Britten, p. 213.)

GRAB, *Pyrus Malus*, L. Both the fruit (Crab-Apple, as some call it) and the tree. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 218.)

GRACY DAY, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. (*Cf.* GIGGARY; also Halliwell, Wright, and Britten, p. 218.) Probably in reference to the day of Pentecost, seeing the flower bears a number of other names associating it with the most important Church festivals of that season. Easter Sunday was formerly called *Great Day*, and this is very likely to be the origin of the name "Gracy Day," since Easter Lily is another Devonshire name for *Narcissus*, as I ascertained personally at Topsham last year.

GRANNIE'S NIGHTCAP, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L. A most expressive name for the Columbine. The crimped petals are as suitable for the old-fashioned frilled caps of our grandmothers as the plain petals of the White Campion (*Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.) are. The name is common elsewhere, but applied to the Monkshood or Anemone. (Britten, pp. 218, 219.)

GRASS, SHAKING, *Briza media*, L. From its restless motion. (Britten, p. 220.) In Northamptonshire called "Quakers."

GRASS FRUIT. The fruit (apples) first picked up; that which falls through the influence of the wind, &c., but is not gathered.

GREEN SAUCE, (1) *Rumex Acetosa*, L. Sorrel bears many other local names, as SOUR-SABS, &c., which see. (Britten, p. 233; Prior, p. 99.)

(2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L. This is more frequently so called than (1) in Devon.

GROUND ASH. "A labouring man told me to-day (May 14th, 1877) that a *Ground-ash* was one that was self-sown, had never been transplanted nor lopped in any way, and was precisely the same as a *Maiden-ash*. W.P."—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 131. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 235.)

GROUND IVY, *Convolvulus sepium*, L. (Britten, p. 235.) I have not heard this name myself.

GRUMSEL, *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L. "The Dandelion—*Devon*." Halliwell, Wright, and Britten, s.v. Connected with "Groundsel." (Earle, 5, 46.)

GULTY-CUP, *Ranunculus acris*, L., and other Buttercups. (*Cf.* GIL-CUP and GO'-CUP; Britten, p. 237.)

HAGTHORN, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. *Hag* represents the Anglo-Saxon form. Earle's *Plant Names*, lxviii. pp. 20, 21; Cockayne, iii. p. 329; Britten, p. 239; Prior, s.v. *Hawthorn*, p. 106, for etymological notes. Mr. Conway (*Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1870, p. 605) says: "The common name of the witch, *hag*,

is the same as *haw*, the hawthorn being the *hedge*-thorn; this coincidence may not, however, be due to the magical craft of the witch, but only to the habit of those presumed to be such, of sitting under the hedges." It is, however, more than probable that *hag* (witch) and *hag* (haw or hedge) have no etymological connexion. (Earle, lxviii. pp. 20, 21.)

HAIRIF, HAIROUGH. (Cf. HAYRIFF.)

HALSE, *Corylus Avellana*, L. "The *al* having the same sound as in *Malice*, not as in *False*. A labouring man stated in my hearing that he had put an '*alse* 'andle into his hammer.—W. P." (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 131; Britten, p. 240.) Mr. Elworthy says this is the invariable name in Somerset. In the north of England it is Hazzle (rhymes with *Dazzle*), &c. (Cf. NUT-ALL.)

HALVES, fruit of Whitethorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L.). "Hips and Halves" is a common name in the west of England, but more particularly in Somerset, perhaps, than in Devon. (See EGLET, HAV, HAW, and HIP.)

HARDHEAD, (1) *Plantago lanceolata*, L. The flower-heads are used as *soldiers* or *fighting-cocks* by children everywhere.

(2) *Centaurea nigra*, L., more commonly called HORSE HARD-HEAD (which see). (Cf. Britten, p. 240.) Called "Loggerheads" in North Bucks.

HAREBELL, *Scilla nutans*, Sm., also known as *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*. "We have also the blue 'hare-bell.'" (*Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274; Prior, p. 102; Britten, p. 34. Contrast Earle, p. 60.) The White Hyacinth is also known by the same name. (Cf. *Flowers and their Teachings*, p. 136.) In some parts of Devon, however, it is called WHITE BLUEBELL (which see). (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 207-8, where this correction will be found to apply.) In American botanical works *Hyacinthus racemosus* is called "Hare-bell Hyacinth."

HAV, *Avena sativa*, L. Halliwell says this is the Devonshire name for the spikelet of the Oat, and adds that Oats when planted are said to be havéd. He refers to *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 80. I have often heard the name "oils," "ailes," or "hoyles," but not "havs." In Dorsetshire, however, the name seems to be still in use. (Britten, p. 245.) In Kent and other south-eastern counties we find "Haw," as the name for the Oat or for the ear. I have heard Whitethorn berries called "Hâves," so that there is some confusion between the words. (Cf. HALVES.)

HAW, fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, L. We hear of "Hips and Haws," "Hips and Halves," and many other forms. The names are very indifferently used. Sometimes the compound expression is applied to the Whitethorn fruit alone, which at other times is called "Eglet," the fruit of the wild Rose being called by the compound term. Strictly speaking, of course, "Hips" are the fruit of the Rose, and "Haws," "Halves," or "Hâves," the fruit of the Whitethorn. These terms are sometimes applied to

the Oat or its spikelet. (Cf. HAV, above, and Britten, p. 245. Cf. *Haver* in Prior, p. 105.)

HAYMAIDEN, *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. *Hay* is the same as *hay*, noticed above, and "haymaidens" are the plants (Ground Ivy) which grow in the hedges or *hays*. There are many "hays" in "Devonshire Place-names," for which see the earlier volumes of the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, and the *West. Antiquary*. Dr. Prior's explanation of the second syllable—maidens—is ingenious, but scarcely convincing. (p. 106.) It is probably to be put by the side of "Milk-maiden" (*Cardamine pratensis*, L.), and similar names, the word *maid*, or *maiden*, or *girl* being simply a less prosaic way of saying "milky-flower" or "hedge-plant." (Britten, p. 246.)

HAYRIF, *Spirea Ulmaria*, L. This must be a case of confusion. I find that *Galium Aparine*, L., Cleavers, or Cliden, bears the name in all my works of reference, yet I have been told when I have held up the Meadow-sweet that it was sometimes called "Hayriff." (See Britten, p. 242; Prior, p. 104; and Earle, p. 59.) The Burdock was once so designated.

HAZEL, or **HAZLE**, fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. (Cf. EGLET, HAW.)

HEARTSEED, *Viola tricolor*, L. The same corruption of Heart's-ease exists, I find, in South Bucks as well. (Cf. next word; also Britten, p. 249, and Prior, p. 107.)

HEART PANSY, *Viola tricolor*, L. A curious corruption, and yet one will hear it used by country gardeners as if it were as regular a form as Heart's-ease.

HEDGE VIOLET, *Viola sylvatica*, Fr., also called Dog Violet. (Britten, p. 253.)

HEN-AND-CHICKENS, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., or London Pride.

(2) The garden Daisy (*Bellis perennis*, L.) which bears a number of small daisies springing from the larger flower.

(3) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. Why the name is applied to this latter flower I have not yet learned. Doubtless on account of the two colours of yellow, which led to the designation BUTTER AND EGGS, which see. (Britten, p. 256; *Flora Historica*, ii. 323.)

HERB ROBERT, (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L., corrupted in pure Devonshire to **ARB RABBIT** (which see). (Britten, p. 259; Prior, p. 113.)

(2) *Salvia coccinea*, L. No doubt Bulleyn's explanation of (1) will exactly apply here: "Ruberta, a rubro colore, an herb of a red colour." Perhaps this name belongs rather to Somersetshire.

HIP, fruit of *Rosa canina*, L., and other species. (Prior, p. 115; Earle, *Plant Names*, pp. 104, 105; Britten, p. 261.)

"And swete as is the bramble flour,
That bereth the red hepe."—CHAUCER.

Cf. HAW, HALVES, &c.

HIRTS. Cf. HORTS.

HOLM, HOME, HOLN, *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. 493, 505; xiii. 89; Prior, p. 116; Britten, p. 264.) Many people are for making the Holly mean the Holy-tree. This cannot be, any more than *God* can be derived from *good*. We favour Grassman's etymology, who refers it to the root *hol*, denoting firmness, stiffness. (Cf. Eng. *holt*, German *holz*, and our verb to *hold*. Earle's *Plant Names*, xcv. pp. 19, 22.)

HONESTY, *Lunaria biennis*, L. The common name for the plant elsewhere. (Cf. MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS, SILKS AND SATINS. *Flora Historica*, i. 299 and context; Britten, p. 265.)

HONEYSUCKLE, *Convolvulus sepium*, L. Not at all a strange designation when we consider how many plants bear the name. In Sussex the blossoms of the Willow are so called, on account of their sweetness. (Cf. the Scotch "souks," and Britten, p. 265; Prior, p. 118.)

HOP CLOVER, *Trifolium procumbens*, L. Passing along the sea-wall between Teignmouth and Dawlish, about Whitsuntide of this year, I noticed on the cliffs large patches of a bright yellow flower, which had a most charming effect. At my request one of the workmen on the line gathered a handful for my inspection, and told me it was "Wild Clover," the kind called "Hop Clover." In the distance it looked exactly like Trefoil for size and colour. Jones (*Flora Dev.*) calls it Hop Trefoil; but that name belongs rather to *Medicago lupulina*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 267, where he gives both Hop Clover and Hop Trefoil, but only as book-names.) The size and colour of the flower-heads make the designation appear very apt; and if the plant is common in Kent and Sussex (it is some years since I left those parts to go abroad, so that I am not able to say if it is so), I should expect to find that the hop-growing population have this name in common use. (Prior, p. 119.)

HORN POPPY, *Glaucium luteum*, L. From the middle of the flower a horn-like capsule springs up, and it is on this account that the name has been given. In Mrs. Lankester's *Wild Flowers* the illustrations, which are excellent, have got disarranged, and the name is applied by mistake to *Papaver Argemone*, L. Her remarks are very full of interest, p. 15, *seq.* (Prior, p. 120; Britten, p. 268.)

HORSE BUTTERCUP, *Caltha palustris*, L. "Why do you call it horse buttercup?" Reply: "Because it is like a buttercup, only a large pattern." (For this use of the word "pattern" see MAY.) The Marsh Marigold is sometimes called "Buttercup," with no qualifying or descriptive epithet.

HORSE DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. The large Ox-eye Daisy, also called FIELD DAISY and THUNDER DAISY, which see. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 208.) In Gloucestershire called "Moon Daisy."

HORSE HARDHEAD, *Centaurea nigra*, L. In all these cases the epithet "horse" denotes "large;" and small flowers—Buttercups,

Daisies, Plantains—are found to exist in contradistinction. (See HARDHEAD. Cf. Britten, p. 269; Prior, p. 120.)

HORSE VIOLET, (1) *Viola canina*, L. The common DOG VIOLET, which see.

(2) *Viola tricolor*, L. In Somerset this is one of the regular names for the Pansy, and is employed on account of the flower being a large kind of Violet. So in Cornwall coarse kinds of Elm leaves are called "Horse May," to distinguish them from the small-leaved kind. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. 137.)

HORTS, HURTS, or HIRTS. Fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. (See next.)

HURTLE-BERRY, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. Prior says: "Hurtle-berry and Huckle-berry [in Sussex still further corrupted to Huddle-berry], corruptions of *Whortle-berry*, itself a corruption of *Myrtle-berry*."—p. 123. (Britten, p. 273.) Around Newton the cry of "Hurtle-berries" is very common during the summer, when people gather them on the moors, and bring them into the neighbouring towns for sale. When they call at the door, they generally shorten the word to "Hurts." Tusser mentions "Hurttil-berries" among the cultivated fruits of his time. (Cf. Rhind's *Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 347.)

HYERCIND, a common corruption of *Hyacinth*.

ICE-PLANT, a name vaguely applied to garden plants with fleshy leaves, especially to such as are glossy, or look as though they had hoar-frost on them—Houseleek, Stonecrops, &c. "It's a kind of ice-plant," the people reply, if you ask the name of these things. I find an American Botany gives "False Ice-plant" as the name of *Sedum ternatum*. I have also heard it applied to *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L.

INDIAN PINK, *Dianthus chinensis*, L. Sometimes called French Pink.

IRECIND. (Cf. HYERCIND.)

IVER. (Cf. Eaver, *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 208.)

JACK-BY-THE-HEDGE, *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej. Garlic-mustard or Sauce-alone. (Cf. Britten, p. 277; Prior, p. 125; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 209.)

JACOB'S LADDER, (1) a garden species of *Gladiolus*. (Cf. Britten, p. 278.)

(2) *Delphinium Consolida*, L. The Larkspur. I have heard this only around Ipplepen, between Totnes and Newton, but believe it is usual to call either the Monk's-hood or Larkspur by this name elsewhere. (Cf. Prior, p. 125.) The *Gladiolus* is always so known at Ipplepen.

(3) *Polemium caeruleum*, L., and the white variety *P. album*, L. In Sussex this is the regular "Jacob's Ladder."

JELLY-FLOWER, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. Wallflower. (Cf. GILLI-FLOWER.)

JESSAMA, or JESSAME. Local forms of Jessamine or Jasmine. They look like French forms, if we regard the sound rather than the orthography. (Cf. Prior, p. 125.)

JILAFFER, the syllable *aff* sounded as in *laugh*. (Cf. GILLI-FLOWER.)

KEER, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, L. (Cf. CARE.) "This, like Caers and Caer, is the old Cornish *Caer*, a berry, which still remains in use."—Britten, p. 287.

KESLINGS, *Prunus insititia*, L. "White Bullace." Given on the authority of Halliwell and Wright. (Cf. Britten, p. 287.)

KESTIN. "A kind of plum; *Devon*."—Halliwell. (Cf. Britten, p. 287.)

KEYBALL. A Fir-cone. The shape accounts for the latter part of the word, and for the former see next entry.

KEYS. "From their resemblance to a bunch of keys," a name applied to the fruit of the Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*, L.) and Maple (*Acer campestre*, L.), &c. (Cf. LOCKS-AND-KEYS.) Since the name seems to have been commonly employed to denote such fruit, this appears to be the origin of the name Keyball; *i.e.* keys done up in a bunch like a ball. (Cf. German *Schlüsselblume*, *i.e.* Key-flower, as the name of the Cowslip; SHACKLERS; and Britten, p. 287.) In Somersetshire the people speak of *Cats-and-Keys*.

KING-CUP, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L., and other species of Buttercup. (Prior, p. 129, who is very fanciful in many derivations; Britten, p. 288.)

KING FERN, KING-O'-THE-FERNS, *Osmunda regalis*, L. Britten (p. 288) gives this as the name in N.W. Cheshire as well.

KISS-ANTRUM, a vulgar but common corruption of Chrysanthemum.

KISS-ME, KISS-ME-LOVE, or KISS-ME-QUICK, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (See GARDEN GATES, LOOK-UP-AND-KISS-ME.)

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Herb Robert.

(3) *Valeriana rubra*, L., or *Centranthus ruber*, DC. The Red Valerian. Britten applies the name to *Viola tricolor*, L.; but, as I have already remarked, London Pride has in the West stepped into the place of the Pansy. The foregoing are contractions of longer names; such as "Kiss-me-Love-behind-the-Garden-Gate," &c. (Britten, p. 289.) In fact this latter was the North Devon name for *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., and still is, though generally abbreviated. (See next word; Prior, p. 129.)

KISS-ME-QUICK-AND-GO, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. Doubtless in reference to the other common names of Boy's Love, Maiden's Ruin, which are sometimes joined in one; so that Southernwood is known as "Boy's Love and Maiden's Ruin." (Cf. Britten, p. 289.)

KNAVERY, *Narthecium ossifragum*, Huds. "I have had intelli-

gence from my good friend Dr. Anthony Salter of Exeter, that he having found it in some places neare unto him, could understand of the countrey people no other name thereof, or propertie appropriate unto it, but *knavery*, which whether they named it so in knavery or knew any use of knavery in it, I neyther can learne nor am much inquisitive thereafter."—Park. *Theatr.* 1219; quoted by Britten, p. 290.

LABURNYUM, a common vulgarism for *Laburnum*.

LAD'S LOVE, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. A common name for Southernwood. (Cf. Britten, p. 293; Prior, p. 131.) Miss Plues gives "Lads' Love and Lasses' Delight," which is similar to the Devonshire form given under KISS-ME.

LADY'S BOOTS, (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 209.) In my work on *Flower Lore* (Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein, and Co., London) I have devoted a whole chapter to the discussion of flowers bearing the name of "Our Ladie."

(2) *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L. (See BOOTS-AND-SHOES, STOCKINGS-AND-SHOES.)

LADY'S EARDROPS. The common garden Fuchsia. Still employed by the older people, but not so commonly as of yore. (Britten, p. 294.)

LADY'S GRASS. The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L. It is usually known as "Lady's Ribands" or "Lady's Laces." (Britten, pp. 295, 296.)

LADY'S LINT, *Stellaria Holostea*, L. "Probably from the white threads in the centre of the stalks."—Britten, p. 295. More probably from the whiteness of the flowers, like a patch of lint ready for a wound.

LADY'S PINCUSHION, *Corydalis lutea*, DC., or *Fumaria lutea*, L. The Yellow Fumitory; a name in common use at Chudleigh.

LADY'S SMOCK, (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, L. (Cf. Britten, p. 297.)

(2) *Cardamine pratensis*, L. Very general name for this flower, but more usually known in South Devon as MILKY MAID, which see. (Prior, p. 132.)

LAMB-IN-A-PULPIT, *Arum maculatum*, L. Given on the authority of Britten, p. 297. (See PARSON-IN-THE-PULPIT.)

LAMBS. Flowers of *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L. (Britten, p. 299.) I do not vouch for this name or the next on my own authority.

LAMB'S CRESS, *Cardamine hirsuta*, L. (Britten, p. 297; Earle, p. 31.)

LAMB'S-TAILS, (1) Catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L. (Cf. CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS and CAT'S-TAIL. Cf. Britten, p. 298.)

(2) *Salix Caprea*, L. These names are general.

LAMB'S-TONGUE, (1) *Stachys lanata*, L. The leaves of which are also called MOUSE'S EAR and DONKEY'S EAR, which see.

(2) *Chenopodium album*, L. (Britten, p. 298.)

LAMMINT, a contraction of Lamb-mint, (1) *Mentha viridis*, L. ; but frequently applied to

(2) *Mentha piperita*, L., or Peppermint.

LAYLOCK, a common vulgarism for Lilac. (Cf. Britten, p. 302.)

LAZARUS BELL, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L. "This name I have found given in the neighbourhood of Crediton to what is more generally known as the Snake's-head Lily, a somewhat rare native plant." See, for the remainder of Mr. King's interesting note, LEOPARD LILY. It may be interesting to compare other local English names of this flower; such as "Dead Man's Bell" or "Deith Bell."

LEMON, or LEMON-PLANT, *Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora*, Kth. Also called Verbena, on account of the similarity in appearance of the leaves. (Cf. Britten, p. 303, who gives "Lemon Tree" as the name.)

LENT-CKOCKS, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. "In allusion, it seems, to the barbarous custom of cock-throwing," &c. (Cf. Brand's *Pop. Ant.* i. 69, 72, 101; *Clavis. Calend.* i. 212 seq.; *Gard. Chron.* March 22nd, 1879, p. 376; Britten, p. 303.)

LENTILS, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. Corrupted, as one might easily imagine, from the similarity of the name of "Lent-lily" with that of the *Ervum Lens*, L. Britten (p. 303) and Prior (p. 135) only give the latter.

LENT LILY, or LILIES, contracted to LENTS (even when used of one single flower). (Cf. next entry, and Britten, p. 303; Prior, p. 135.)

LENT ROSE, plural LENT ROSEN and LENT ROSES or LENTS.

(1) *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. From the time of flowering. (Cf. also EASTER LILY, GRACY DAY, GIGGARY, WHITSUNDAY. See Britten, p. 303.)

(2) *Narcissus biflorus*, L., bears the same name, and for the same reason. "Rosen" as plural occurs also in *primrosen*, *butter-rosen*, &c.

LEOPARD LILY, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L. (Cf. LAZARUS BELL.) Mr. King adds: "Another name for it, which at first seems just as unintelligible, is *leopard lily*. In both cases, however, these names are probably corruptions. 'Lazarus bell' seems to have been originally 'Lazar's bell,' and the flower must have been so called from its likeness to the small bell which the 'lazar' was bound to wear on his person, so that its tinkling might give warning of his approach. The checked, scaled marking of the flower also suggested a connexion with the leper; and 'leopard lily' is no doubt to be explained as 'leper's lily.' It need hardly be added that these names are now quite without understood meaning, although when a leper's hospital was attached to every large town they would have been intelligible enough."—R. J. King, *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 101–2. It is, however, quite likely that the name refers to the similarity between the flower and the spots on the leopard's skin. (Cf. CROWN IMPERIAL.)

LEVVER, *Iris Pseudacorus*, L., and other "sword-bladed plants;" but employed in Somersetshire rather than in Devon. I have there heard it applied to two or three different plants. (See Britten, p. 304.) Not to be confounded with "Laver" (*ibid.* p. 301; Prior, p. 135), but connected with Welsh *Llafrywmen*, Gaelic *Luachair*. (See Earle, *Plant Names*, pp. 19, 91.)

LICK, a corruption of *Leek*. "As green as a *lick*" is a common Devonshire expression. "Not worth a *leke*" was a common expression in early poetry, says Halliwell. (*Cf.* Earle, pp. 24, 26, &c.)

LITTLE-AND-PRETTY, the common Virginia Stock. Elsewhere the name is applied to London Pride.—*Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (Britten, p. 310. *Cf.* NONE-SO-PRETTY.)

LOADY NUT, a double nut. "I'll gee thee a *loady-nut* to boot."—*Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 39, 67. Regarded as lucky, and as a cure for toothache if carried in the pocket. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 105.) In Scotland "St. John's Nut" is the name for "two nuts growing together in one husk, the possession of which is supposed to secure against witchcraft."—Jamieson, *Scotch Dict.* (*Cf.* Britten, p. 280.)

LOCKS AND KEYS, fruit of Ash and Maple. *Cf.* KEYS. (Britten, p. 312.)

LONG PURPLES, *Orchis mascula*, L. "We have here (on Dartmoor) crow-flowers . . . and 'long purples.'"—Bray, *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273. (See *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.; also Britten, p. 313; Prior, p. 139.)

LOOK-UP-AND-KISS-ME, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. (See KISS-ME.) *Cf.* Britten (p. 313), who applies the name again to the Pansy, as all the earlier writers do, showing that London Pride is a usurper.

LORDS AND LADIES, *Arum maculatum*, L. The general name. (Prior, p. 139; Britten, p. 314.)

LOST LOVE. "And the 'lost love' would have reminded her (*i.e.* Ophelia) of Hamlet."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 273. Mrs. Bray mentions this as a Dartmoor plant, but gives us no clue to the flower itself. I have made inquiries, and found that the name, like many others, has a floating existence in the brains of some old people, who, however, could not say what plant was meant. I have no doubt that, if some members of the Association will make inquiries among the people in distant places in Devonshire, this and many others could be identified. I should be very thankful to ladies or gentlemen who would give the smallest items of information, especially if a specimen of the plant could be sent when the contributor is not positive about the scientific name of the plant. There are many plants connected with "Love," but neither Britten nor Prior record this name, nor have I as yet found it in any other work bearing on flower names. See next entry.

LOVE-ENTANGLED, *Nigella damascena*, L. "And Love supplies many with his name; for we have a plant called 'seven years' love;' and 'love entangled,' a wild picturesque flower that grows on the

tops of old houses; and 'love in a puzzle,' a delicate plant with leaves resembling in colour the wings of an early butterfly."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 274. Everyone will see how vague this is. One would think the House-leek must be intended, but we can find no other instance of the name being applied to that plant; while we find that in Cornwall "Love entangle" is the common name for the *Nigella*, while "Love-in-a-mist" and "Love-in-a-puzzle" are also common names for the same. (Britten, p. 315; Prior, p. 140.)

LOVE-IN-A-PUZZLE, *Nigella damascena*, L. But Mrs. Bray (see last note) would indicate a distinction between this flower and the last. We insert the names as we know them to be generally used; but it may be that in some places other plants bear the names here recorded. (Prior, p. 140; *Flora Historica*, ii. 151; Bray, i. 274.)

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING, (1) *Dielytra spectabilis*, DC. A not inappropriate name, since the flower is heart-shaped and red, whence it is also called BLEEDING HEART (which see).

(2) A common name here, as elsewhere, for *Amaranthus caudatus*, L. It is sometimes called "Blood-lies-bleeding;" but as this is evidently a most ignorant corruption, I have not inserted it in the list. (Britten, p. 316; Prior, p. 141.)

MAIDEN ASH. The same as GROUND ASH (which see). (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 131, 133.)

MAIDEN'S RUIN, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. It is possible the French name, *Armoise au Rone*, may have had something to do with this, but it is doubtful. Cf. BOY'S LOVE and LAD'S LOVE. (Earle's *Plant Names*, xlv. 2 seq.; *Le Bon Jardinier* (1848), p. 242, 2nd part.)

MALLISH. Cf. MARSH.

MAN TIE, *Polygonum aviculare*, L. "A very common weed. . . . About Exeter always called 'man-tie.' In Somerset this is generally called 'tacker-grass,' though it is well known as above. F.T.E." (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 90. Cf. TWINY-LEGS.)

MARGUERITE, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. I have heard this name applied to the Ox-eye Daisy only in Devon, but the persons employing the term were not Devonians by birth. Still, the name is common enough with some people, and merits a place here, both on account of its being used by persons residing here, and because Britten (p. 324) and Prior (p. 147) apply it only to the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*, L.

MARSH MALLISH, MASH MALLISH, MESH MALLISH, all common names for MARSH MALLOWS, *Malva sylvestris*, L. (Britten, p. 321, and note on the form MASH; Prior, p. 145; Earle, p. 15, &c.)

MARSHWEED, *Equisetum palustre*, L. Referred to under this name in *Lorna Doone*, by Mr. Blackmore. (Cf. Britten, p. 326.)

MARY-GOLD, *Calendula officinalis*, L. This pronunciation and spelling still linger among the common people, and in fact many

people of position and intelligence employ it. (See Prior, p. 148 ; Britten, pp. 324, 326.)

MASH. (Cf. MARSH, *Academy*, July 8th, 1882.)

MASKS, MASTS. Acorns, fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L. Also applied to the fruit of the Beech, but not so frequently in Devonshire, so far as my own observation goes. In Shakespeare we read, "The oaks bear mast." See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 505 ; Britten, p. 326.

MAUR, or MAWER. See MOOR, and Earle's *Plant Names*, p. lxxxiv.

MAY, MAY-BLOSSOM, MAY-FLOWER. From the time of flowering, or because employed in garlands, decorations, &c.

(1) *Syringa vulgaris*, L., or the Lilac. I was speaking to an old lady at Ipplepen on one occasion about the name of the Valerian, when she remarked that the flower was "like a pattern of May ;" *i.e.* that it had the appearance of a bunch of lilac.

(2) *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L., but not so common as the foregoing.

(3) A sprig of Elm. (See especially *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 137.) Not the flowers of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, L., as Britten says (p. 328), but the branches in early leaf. (*Belfast Flower Lore*, p. 25.)

(4) *Viburnum Tinus*, L., or the Laurestine, perhaps only by mistake among the lower classes ; still, the name is in use.

(5) *Arabis alpina*, L. In Somerset especially. (See Britten, p. 328.)

MAY PINK, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. The common white garden pink.

MAY TOSTY, *Viburnum Opulus*, L. Britten records the name of "May Rose" for the Guelder Rose. (For *Tosty* see *Tisty-Tosty*.)

MAZZARD, MAZZUD, *Prunus Avium* and *P. Cerasus*, L. (See Prior, p. 152 ; Britten, p. 329 ; *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 52.) The latter form approaches more nearly the representation of the vulgar pronunciation than the former. Prior refers to Latin *manzar* ; but see Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, under that word.

MEAT NUT, *Custanea vesca*, L. A well-known chemist and botanist in South Devon always speaks of the Chestnut by this name when using his native brogue, and tells me it is a common designation for that fruit. The shopkeepers confirm this ; and as the nut is largely employed at home and abroad as an article of diet (*Outlines of Botany*), the name is most appropriate.

MEET-ME-LOVE, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. In North Devon this name is used as a contraction of "Meet-me-Love-behind-the-Garden-Door," usually applied elsewhere to the Pansy, as already shown under KISS-ME, LOOK-UP, &c., which see. (Cf. Britten, p. 331.)

MERRICK, *Medica sativa*, L. A corruption of *Medick*. (Cf. Prior, p. 153.)

MESH. (Cf. MARSH.)

MESS. In West Devon for Mace = MASKS, which see. (Britten, p. 318.)

MICHAELMAS DAISY, (1) *Aster Tripolium*, L. (Cf. DAISY, MICHAELMAS, and Britten, p. 141.)

(2) *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. The Feverfew; but more properly known by the next designation.

MIDSUMMER DAISY, *Pyrethrum Parthenifolium*, L. It is in flower at this time of the year, but is often confused with the last.

MILK GIRL, *Cardamine pratensis*, L. A modern and prosaic form of the next.

MILK MAID, MILKYMAID, MILK MAIDEN, (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, L. "Milkmaidens' are little white flowers that grow in the meadows, or on the banks of running streams."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 274. (Cf. Britten, p. 335.)

(2) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. But not so frequently, the Stitchwort having already a good supply of names, such as PISKY, SNAP-JACK, or WHITE-SUNDAY.

MILKY DASHEL, or DAZZLE, *Sonchus oleraceus*, L. (Cf. DASHEL, and Britten, pp. 144, 336.) MILKY DISLE is also a name for the Dandelion (*Taraxacum*).

MOCK. Apples made into cheese or pommage, ready for the cider-press. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 509.)

MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS, *Lunaria biennis*, L., or Honesty. The seeds are disposed on each side of the dissepiment or internal partition of the capsule. The plant "Honesty," the seed-vessels of which are used as ornaments for vases, under the name of SILKS-AND-SATINS, which see. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 90; Britten, p. 338. See next entry.)

MONEY-PLANT, *Lunaria biennis*, L., or Honesty. This name is used about Bovey Tracey. "The Brabanders, or base Almaignes, do call it *Pennick-bloemen*; that is to say, Penny floure, or *Money floure*."—Lyte, p. 154. (Britten, p. 338; Prior, p. 158.) I have no doubt that "Money-flower" is as common as "Money-plant" in Devonshire; but for want of good authority, have not given it a special entry here. In German we have *Pfennig-kraut* for "Money-wort," with which we may compare "Herb Twopence," and "Twopenny Grass." In one of the following instances the word "plant" takes the place of "flower" again.

MONKEY HOOD, or MONKEY'S HOOD, *Aconitum Napellus*, L. By the retention of the old possessive Monkes-hood, which, having lost its distinctive force, left the impression that the hood was one fit for monkeys. Lyte says that "in neather Douchelande (it is) *Munckes capkens*, and therefore they call it in Latine *Cucullus Monachi*, or *Cappa Monachi*." (p. 429.) In Cheshire it is corrupted to *Monkswood*. (Cf. Britten, p. 339; Prior, p. 158.)

MONKEY MUSK, or MONKEY-PLANT, *Mimulus* of various kinds. Given by Britten as "Monkey-flower," p. 338. (Cf. notes above on MONEY-PLANT.)

MONTHLY ROSE, *Rosa Indica*, L. (Cf. Prior, p. 200.)

MOOR, or MORE, (1) a root, (2) a plant. "I've a got a fine *more* of that in my garden," the people will say, when speaking of a flower, plant, or shrub. Professor Earle's note is so apposite that we quote it in full. "Moru (A.S.): *feld moru* (carrot), *weal moru* (parsnip). The carrot is in German *mölyre*, in O.H. German *moraha*; and Fuchs tells us the druggists call it *more*. In Russian it is *morkovi*; Lith., *morka*, *morkva* (Pictet); and Grassmann adds Old Indian *mīla*, root, with a diminutive *mūlaka*. So that here we seem to have a very old word for Root, which has become special for the most conspicuous tap-roots. [Cf. Root, *infra*.] There is Welsh *moron* (pl.) for tap-roots, comprising carrot, parsnip, radish. In Devonshire I remember when *more* (pronounced broadly *mawer*) was the sole word for Root with the labouring classes, and perhaps it is so still." Yes, to a very large extent. (Cf. Britten, p. 340.) Halliwell gives "Turnips" as the translation or equivalent of the Devonshire word "Moors." (See *Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 4, 54, 68: "Zo her zaid; and the flower mores that creas'd too much, her zet in the field, and prick'd out the toppings of rosen and jasmine in the hedges." See *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. vi. 259; and especially *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. pp. 505-6 for a valuable collection of illustrations from various authors.

MOOR. A stump or root of a tree. Still used about Torquay and other parts of Devonshire. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 509, 510.)

MOSE. Moss. "A squat down upon the mores of a great oak, and look'd stark at some mose a had a' grabbl'd vro the tree."—*Devon. Courtship*, p. 4. (Cf. German "Moos;" A.S. "Meos.")

MOTHER-O'-MILLIONS, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. (See next entry, with which name this frequently interchanges.)

MOTHER-O'-THOUSANDS, (1) *Corydalis lutea*, DC. (*Fumaria lutea*, L.) The yellow-flowered Fumitory, sometimes found in gardens, but fond of sharing old walls with the Toad-flax, on which account it may perhaps partly have gained its name.

(2) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. A very common name for the prolific Toad-flax in many other parts of England as well as Devon.

(3) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. The rambling plant known as "Aaron's Beard," "Spider-plant," "Strawberry-plant," &c., which see. (Cf. Britten, p. 343; Prior, p. 160.) The latter writer, whose explanations are often more ingenious than accurate, says the name, as applied to the *Linaria*, is a pun on its old name of *Penny-wort*. If so, why was the name given to so many other plants? Certainly because of their prolific nature. And so we may urge of this. It should be noted that "millions" and "thousands" interchange.

MOTHERWORT, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L. By confusion with Moneywort, the common name of this plant.

MOTHERWORTH. A corruption of Motherwort.

MOURNFUL WIDOW, (1) *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, L., and by association also applied to

(2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, L. Cf. French, *Fleur de Veuve*; Ital., *Fior della vedova*; *Flora Domestica*, p. 337; Britten, p. 345.

MOUSE'S EAR, *Stachys lanata*, L. The white-leaved garden variety. (See LAMB'S-TONGUE.) The name is applied to several similar plants, either in books, or in other parts of the country. (Cf. Britten, p. 345; Prior, p. 162.)

MUSTARD CRESS, *Sinapis*, L. Mustard cultivated as a salad or cress. (See PEPPER CRESS.)

NANCY PRETTY, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L. A name in use elsewhere. (Cf. NONE-SO-PRETTY, of which Britten, p. 350, takes this to be a corruption.) In the north of England we have "Nancy-none-so-pretty." (Prior, pp. 165, 168.)

NEMENY. A corruption of Anemone. (Cf. Britten, p. 353, Neminies.)

NETTLE. A name applied to the White, Red, and Yellow Lamiums, and even to the Henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*, L.), concerning which I was gravely informed on Whit-Monday that "they say the bees do create it." (See STING NETTLE.) The 2nd or 3rd of May is observed as Nettle Day, or Sting-nettle Day, around Newton. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xii. p. 108; but the old people say it has been introduced quite recently into this neighbourhood. (See *Notes and Queries*, July 15th, 1882, p. 54.) In some places May 29th is called Nettle Day. (Britten, p. 353; Prior, p. 166; Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 124; Earle, lxix. 10.)

NIT. An old pronunciation of the word Nut. Britten gives it (p. 354) as a Scotch pronunciation only; but it is curious how many "Scotch pronunciations" the people of Devonshire have, as witness the word "chiel" for example. (See the old rhyme, "Many nits, many pits;" i.e. if there is much hedge fruit, there will be many graves; a very old and widespread superstition.)—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 101. We learn from Brand that *pyttes* (pits) was an old name for graves.

NONE-SO-PRETTY, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., or London Pride. (Britten, p. 355; Prior, p. 168.)

(2) The Virginia Stock, which is called Little-and-Pretty, and seems on this account to have come in to share the honours with NANCY PRETTY (which see).

NO-PIPS. Name of a kind of apple, marked by this peculiarity.

NUT-'ALL, or NUT-HALL, *Corylus Avellana*, L., or the Hazel-nut bush. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 135, where we read "All rhymes with *Call*, and is perhaps a corruption of *halse*. About Torrington a fishing rod made of Hazel is generally called a *Nut-all* rod." The pure Devonian makes short work of the *h* generally when it is required, having used up his stock beforehand with words beginning with a vowel. Hence the steps are *all*, *hall*, *halse*,

a Devonshire form of *Hazel* by transposition of the liquid and sibilant. (Cf. HALSE, and Britten, p. 356.)

OAK, *Acer campestre*, L. I have been astonished to find how constantly the Maple is called Oak. On Whit-Monday, which this year was Oak-apple Day as well (May 29th), I took an early walk into Bradley Woods. Here I met a number of children decorated with Maple, and asked them what it was for. "It's Oak-apple Day, sir; and if you ain't got a piece of *oak-apple* they'll pinch you, or sting you." (See NETTLE above.) "Will they?" I replied, "then I must get a piece." "Here's a piece, sir," said a bright lad. It was a sprig of maple, as was all the rest they had. I said, "This is not oak, is it?" to which they all replied, "It's *oak-apple*, sir." I could give illustrations from conversations with grown people showing the same error. Britten (p. 356) gives Dog Oak as a Yorkshire name for the Maple. (Earle, lxi. 17, 21.)

OAK-APPLE. Sprigs of Oak or Maple employed on the 29th May. See the last entry. There need be no *apples* on the sprig.

OAK-MARBLE. A common name for the Oak Gall or Apple, which when ripe is used for the game of marbles.

OILS. The beard or spikelets of Barley. Various spelt and pronounced, as Ails, Aisles, Oyls, Iles, &c.

OLD MAN, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. (See BOY'S LOVE, &c., Britten, p. 358; Prior, p. 171, for explanation; with which compare Aubrey's *Remaines of Gentilisme*, p. 185.)

OLD MAN'S BEARD, (1) *Clematis Vitalba*, L. The Traveller's Joy. A name well known in many places on account of the long feathery awns which follow the flowers, and remain on the rambling stems for months.

(2) The bushy excrescence from rose-bushes, especially the Dog-rose, or Briar, looking like a brush. *Donnerbesen* in German. The generation of this nest-like growth was ascribed to lightning.

(3) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. Also called AARON'S BEARD, which see. (Cf. Prior, p. 171, who mentions only (1); and Britten, pp. 358, 359, where two other plants are mentioned as bearing the name in books or elsewhere.)

(4) *Hypericum calycinum*, L., also known as AARON'S BEARD (which see).

ONE O'CLOCK. "We have the . . . 'shepherd's calendar' and the 'one o'clock,' the very dial of poetry," says Mrs. Bray (*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273); but beyond this poetic description she gives us no clue to the flower. Possibly the Goat's-beard may be intended; but so far I have failed to unearth the name in Devonshire. Mr. Worth, however, informs me that he has heard the name applied to the seeding Dandelion.

OWN-ION. A very common pronunciation of Onion, just as *ô-ven* is of oven.

ORANGE BLOSSOM, *Philadelphus coronarius*, L. The flowers only.

The tree is known in some parts of England as "Mock Orange," or "Orange-flower Tree." (Britten, p. 360.)

ORANGE WILLOW, *Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora*, Kth. A very fragrant plant, known in most places as LEMON-PLANT (which see).

ORCHEY. For *Orchis*, probably because the proper form was thought to be a plural, and so *orchey* must be the singular. "Go and gather me that *orchey* flower," is a kind of phrase in common use. (Compare the note on FLOCK.)

ORGAN, ORGANS, ORGINS, (1) *Origanum vulgare*, L. (See Britten, p. 362.)

(2) *Mentha Pulegium*, L. "If I was a king, I'd make et treason to drink ort but organ (pennyroyal) tey."—*Devonshire Courtship*, pp. 7, 68. "Who, for instance, would ever guess what was meant by 'organs tea?'—an excellent potation for a cold, and here in much request."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. 288. "Orgins broth" is the common name for pennyroyal tea. It is so also in Somersetshire. (Britten, p. 362; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 516.) Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* makes *Organe* a kind of wild betony. Spenser (*Faerie Queene*, canto ii. 40) speaks of a bath of "origane and thyme." Latin, *origanum*; Greek, *ὀρίγανον*. (See Clarendon Press issue of *Faerie Queene*, pp. 24, 174, 239; Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 6, 7, 89; Prior, p. 173; Halliwell, s.v. Organ.)

OYSTERS. (1) Fir-cones, the scales of which, with the seeds, nearly enough resemble oyster-shells to suggest the name. Possibly on account of their growing on trees, and hanging down their heads, the name was given to

(2) *Syringa vulgaris*, L. The name by which bunches of lilac-blossom are known in North Devon. If *barnacles* could be supposed to grow on trees (see Prof. Max Müller's *Science of Language*, 8th ed. vol. ii. p. 583, *seq.*, and the many references; *Credulities Past and Present*, by William Jones, Esq., F.S.A., p. 17, *seq.*; Gubernatis' *Mythologie des Plantes*, i. p. 65, *seq.*—this author coming to different conclusions respecting the etymology of the word to those arrived at by Müller)—if barnacles, I say, could grow on trees, why not oysters? It used to be believed, if Halliwell may be trusted, that when the early blossoms of willow fell into the water they became goslings, whence the name of Gosling or Geslin applied to willow catkins; and we can quite conceive how the colour and appearance of the pretty blossoms would suggest such an idea. (*Cf.* COCKLES.)

We have now to take leave of Mr. Britten's *Dictionary*, which has only reached the end of this letter. We shall anxiously look for the third part of that work, which will bring it to completion.

PALM. (1) "Young flowering shoots of willow."—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xi. p. 138. This is a common name in many parts of

England. (King's *Sketches and Studies*, p. 44; *Fraser's Magazine*, November, 1870, p. 600; Prior, p. 175; Brand's *Pop. Ant.* i. 118, *seq.*)

(2) Yew. Equally common of old. In *Plant-Lore of Shakespear* we have an interesting excerpt from an old churchwarden's account for a certain parish in Devonshire, in which, during the last century, a yew-tree is spoken of as a palm. I regret that I am unable to give the note *in extenso*. (*Cf.* the foregoing references; also *Clavis Calendaria*, i. p. 278, &c.)

PAN-CAKES, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L. From the shape of the leaves. The Navel-wort bears a great variety of names in allusion to this peculiarity. (*Cf.* PENNY-HATS, PENNY-PIES, &c.)

PARSLEY FERN, (1) *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. From the resemblance of its leaves to parsley; and by misappropriation of the term. (See Prior, p. 178, and compare FEATHER FERN, &c.)

(2) *Polypodium Cambricum vulgare*. A beautiful Welsh fern.

PARSON-AND-CLERK, *Arum maculatum*, L. (See next.)

PARSON-IN-THE-PULPIT, (1) *Arum maculatum*, L. The Rev. J. Pulliblack says (and surely he ought to know): "A manifestly good analogy." I heartily endorse his expression. Not so appropriate is the next.

(2) *Aconitum Napellus*, L. Probably the name of Monkshood had something to do with associating this flower with parsons; but it is often difficult to assign any reason for the appropriation.

PARSON'S NOSE, *Orchis morio*, L. At Ipplepen.

PEACH BELLS, *Campanula persicifolia*, L. (Britten, p. 36.)

PENNY HATS, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L., or Navel-wort. (See next entry.)

PENNY PIES, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L. Both this name and the preceding refer, as PAN-CAKES also does, to the shape of the leaf.

PENNYRINKLE, or PENNYWINKLE. Corruptions of Periwinkle. The first form is influenced by the fact that a common shell-fish is called "Rinkle." One of the many instances in which an attempt is made to adapt an unintelligible word to one well-known.

PEPPER CRESS, *Lepidium sativum*, L. Usually known as Garden Cress (see Prior, p. 58; Britten, p. 128); but about Newton Abbot and Plymouth this name is employed on account of the biting nature of the salad, and to distinguish it from MUSTARD CRESS (which see), the two being usually sown together.

PEPPER MINT, *Mentha viridis*, L., a mistake which easily occurs. See, by way of illustration, Mr. Britten's remarks on the word MINT. *Mentha piperita*, L., is the plant usually known under this name.

PETERICE. A corruption of *Pteris*, found chiefly among half-educated gardeners, who affect the Latin names of plants.

PICK-POCKET, *Stellaria Holostea*, L. This name is more common in Somerset than Devon; but as the name of "Pick-pocket" or "Pick-purse" is usually applied to the Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella*

Bursa pastoris, L.), I believe the syllable "pick" in this case is a corruption of *pix* or *pixie*, and that after the old fairy name had been forgotten "pocket" was added from the old name for Shepherd's Purse, and so "Pix-pocket" and "Pick-pocket" were formed. (See PIXIE.)

PIG'S COLE, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L. It is thrown out of the hay because it is too coarse to dry quickly, and would be likely to heat the rick. (See Britten's remarks on "Fire-leaves.") "Cole" here is a good old word. (See *Clavis Calend.* i. p. 62.) February was originally called "Sprout-kele," the latter part of the word meaning "cole-wort" or cole, cale. (Prior, p. 35.) The plant is more usually known as Hogweed. Cole says, "Hogs feed on it with a great deal of greediness." (Cf. Britten, p. 262.)

PIG'S EARS, *Sedum acre*, L., and other varieties of Stonecrop. On account of the thick fleshy spikes which serve for leaves. Britten gives "Mouse's Tail" as a synonym. (See CROWDY-KIT-O'-THE-WALL.)

PIG'S NOSE. A certain kind of apple, so called, like "Duck's-bill," from the shape.

PILES, Beard of Barley. Cf. OILS, &c.

PINCUSHION, (1) *Armeria maritima*, L. The Sea-pink or Thrift. Britten says possibly this may have been "Pink-cushion," a very laudable suggestion were it not shared by flowers which are not pink.

(2) *Scabiosa Atropurpurea*, L. The white stamens of this plant have much the appearance of the heads of pins sticking out of a velvety cushion. (Cf. Britten, p. 296.)

(3) *Corydalis lutea*, DC. (See LADY'S PINCUSHION.)

PINEY, *Pæonia corallina*, Retz. A very common corruption of Peony or Piony. (See Prior, p. 180; Earle, p. 33.)

PINK. A name vaguely applied to any flower with pink blossoms, whose name is not easily remembered. Among others we have—

(1) *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, L. Called MAY PINK (which see).

(2) *Armeria maritima*, L. See under PINCUSHION.

(3) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., or London Pride. On the etymology of the word see Prior's interesting note, p. 184.

PISKIE, PIXIE, or PIXY, (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. This was the regular name for the Stitchwort around Plymouth some years ago. The children still say that if you gather the flowers you will be pixy-led. I have treated fully the subject of fairy flowers in the first chapter of my work on *European Flower Lore* (Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein, and Co.). So far as I am aware, no attempt had previously been made to bring together anything like an exhaustive body of notes on fairy flower-lore; and as much of my information has been derived from Devonshire itself, I may be excused, perhaps, for drawing attention to the matter here.

(2) A Plymouth gardener's catalogue last year contained the name of "Little Pixie" as applied to a kind of Savoy cabbage.

PIVERT. By metathesis for Privet. So people commonly say "strawmy" for "stormy," "cripse" for "crisp," &c.

PIXY-STOOL, *Marasmius oreades*, Fries. A Toad-stool. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 520; Prior, p. 186. See PISKIE, above.)

PLANT, PLANTED, PLANTIN, *Plantago lanceolata*, L. Vulgar corruptions of Plantain.

POISON BERRIES. Fruit of various plants, usually of a bright colour, such as—

(1) *Arum maculatum*, L. Cf. ADDER'S MEAT.

(2) *Tamus communis*, L. In some places the juice is expressed and applied to chilblains in winter.

(3) *Iris fetidissima*, L. "Them very perty, sir; but them pison," said an old man to me last winter. The same name is used in Sussex. (See Parish's *Sussex Dictionary*.)

POOR JAN'S LEAF, *Sempervivum tectorum*, L. I solicited information respecting this plant in *Western Antiquary*, i. p. 80, and on p. 137 was favoured with a reply from E. Capern, Esq., who said that a lady, a native of Ashford, North Devon, informed him that she had often heard the House-leek called "Poor Jan's Leaf." The people have great faith in the healing properties of the plant, whence its peculiar designation.

POOR MAN'S GERANIUM, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. I hardly think this is a common Devonshire name, Aaron's Beard or Roving Sailor being more general names for the plant in this county. I give it here because I have heard it in Devonshire, but not, so far as I remember, from natives.

POOR ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. (*dioica*, L.) The Rev. J. Pulliblack, in some valuable notes with which he has favoured me, remarks that the Crimson (or Red) Campion is almost invariably called "Poor Robin." This remark applies only to a particular district, however, and is used more frequently by the older inhabitants than by the younger folk. (See ROBIN, &c.)

POPPY, (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. On account of the popping noise made when filled with wind and violently burst upon the hand—a favourite pastime among young people. Britten (p. 153) gives "Pop-dock" as a Cornish name of the plant: "Dock, from its large coarse leaves; pop, from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower." (Cf. COWFLOP, COWSLIP, FLAPDOCK, &c.)

(2) *Papaver Rhæas*, L., &c. The usual name. (See HORN POPPY.)

POT-HARB. "Go about zitting in zome cole-plants and *pot-harbs*."—*Devon. Courtship*, p. 58.

PRIMROSEN. The regular plural form in use among old people, and generally among people of all ages some years ago. (Cf. ROSEN, SLONE.) We have the same ending in *Oxen*, *Shoen*, *Hosen*, &c. For a note on the etymology of the word, compare Prior (p. 190) with *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.

PRINCE'S FEATHER, (1) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, L. "From its resemblance to that of the Prince of Wales."—Prior, p. 192.

(2) *Gynerium argenteum*, L. Pampas Grass. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xii. p. 210.) The name is also applied to London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.) in many parts of England; but I am not sure as to its being so applied in Devonshire. In Cornwall bunches of Lilac-blossom bear the name. It is also common to hear

PRINCE-OF-WALES' FEATHER for the foregoing.

PRINKLE. A corruption of Periwinkle.

PRETTY-AND-LITTLE. The common Virginia Stock. (*Cf.* LITTLE-AND-PRETTY.) Prior (p. 189) gives Prattling Parnell as a name for London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*, L.); and I have already shown that the Virginia Stock has, in the West, inherited many of the names of that plant.

QUARENDEL, or QUARENDER. Name of an apple. Spelt *Quarenden* in the catalogues. The usual pronunciation of the first syllable is *very broad*.

QUEEN-OF-THE-MEADOW, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L. (*Cf.* Prior, p. 193.)

QUICK-BEAM. "The local name [about Ashburton] for the *Mountain-ash*. W. P."—*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. p. 137. (Prior, p. 194.)

QUINCEY, *Pyrus Cydonia*, L. The Quince. (*Cf.* Prior, p. 194; Diez, *Romance Dictionary*, p. 150.)

QUINCH. A kind of apple. Corruption of Quince—a certain apple being known elsewhere as a quince-apple.

RABBITS, or RABBIT-FLOWER, (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, L. Because the flowers of the Toad-flax open and shut, when pressed, exactly as the mouth of a rabbit does.

(2) *Antirrhinum majus*, L., and other varieties of Snapdragon. (See BUNNY RABBIT.)

(3) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. The Ivy-leaf Toad-flax.

RAGGED ROBIN, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L. Dr. Prior's explanation is fanciful (p. 195): "French, *Robinet déchiré*, from its application, upon the doctrine of signatures, to the laceration of the organ so-called; a name suggested by its finely-lacinated petals." No such local explanation will suffice when we find that a name is international; and it is much more probable that Robin and Robinet are names of some famous person of the middle ages, mythical or real. (*Infra*, s.vv. ROBIN, ROBIN HOOD, &c.; *supra*, COCK ROBIN, POOR ROBIN.)

RAMSEY, RAMSIES, or RAMSON, *Allium ursinum*, L. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 211, and the notes there.) Prior (p. 195): "A.S. *hramsa*, Norw. *rams*, rank; a wild garlick so called from its strong odour, and the rank flavour that it communicates to milk and butter. *Ramson* would be the plural of *ramse*, as peason of pease, and oxen of ox." (*Cf.* PRIMROSEN, BUTTER-ROSEN, ROSEN, SLONE [Sloen]; Earle, pp. 12, 27.)

RAM'S-FOOT ROOT, *Geum urbanum*, L. The root of Avens, or Herb Bennet, is exactly like a hare's foot, on which account an

old writer says that "Avenge is an herb that som men callip *harefote*." (See Britten, p. 241.) Evidently Ram's-foot is a modernized form of "Hare's-foot," for the root bears little resemblance to a *ram's* foot; unless we could prove it to be for *Hremfôt*, i.e. "Raven's-foot," which would answer well. (Cf. Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 36.)

RAYUNCLUS. A corruption of *Ranunculus*.

RED CLEMATIS, *Ampelopsis hederacea*, L., or Virginian Creeper, the beautiful foliage of which changes to a ruddy colour in autumn.

RED-HOT POKER, *Tritoma Uvaria*, or *Uvaria grandiflora*, L. Also called "Devil's Poker."

RED ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. The Red Campion. (Cf. ROBIN, &c.)

REDWEED, *Polygonum aviculare*, L. "Redweed and Assmart usually occur together," said a farmer to me, as he showed me about his ground one day last summer.

REED. Straw employed for thatching. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 532.)

REXENS, *Juncus*, or Rushes. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 92.) A double plural. A.S. *Risce*, plural *Riscen*. The forms *rixen* and *raxen* are quite common throughout the South-West of England. (Earle's *Plant Names*, pp. 14, 31, 52; Prior, p. 202.)

RIBBON FERN, *Pteris serrata cristata*, L. A very expressive name.

ROBIN'S EYE, (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Herb Robert.

(2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. Rose Campion. These two flowers usually bear the same names. They are frequently called "Bird's-eye," whence the second part of the present name. The former part comes from the fact that the *Geranium* is called Herb *Robert*, and the Campion *Robin*. These names refer to *persons*, but the transition to "Robin's Eye" is quite natural and intelligible.

ROBIN, ROBIN HOOD, ROUND ROBIN, (1) *Geranium Robertianum*, L. Herb Robert. (2) *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. The explanations are numerous. They may be classified thus:

(1) From the colour, Robin being taken by some as the equivalent of Robert, *a rubro colore*. (Cf. Britten, p. 259.)

(2) Corresponds to French *Robinet*, which Prior (p. 195) refers to the *memb. vir.*, but fancifully, as we think.

(3) After a celebrated curator of the Oxford Botanic Garden.

(4) From Robert, a monk of the Cistercian order. (*Cornhill*, June, 1882.)

(5) From Robert, Duke of Normandy. (Prior, p. 113.)

(6) From its being employed to cure a disease called *Ruprecht's-plage*. (See Hare's *Essays in Philology*, i. 14.)

(7) From Robin Hood. We know that many plants are named after remarkable personages. In *Romance of the London Directory*, p. 64, &c., we have a summary of facts relating to this individual, and (borrowing partly from Halliwell) the writer refers to the fact that "Bindweed goes by the title of 'Robin-run-in-the-hedge;'

the common club-moss is 'Robin Hood's hatband;' while every child is familiar with 'ragged robin,' and 'herb robert.' Surely this is enough to testify to the popularity of Robert!" says the author. We think so too, and believe that if the reader will take into account the names already adduced, such as Arb-rabbit, Cock Robin, Poor Robin, Robin's Eye, &c., he will come to the same conclusion; viz., that Robin Hood has left his mark on our flower nomenclature.

ROCK PLANT, *Sedum acre*, L. The biting Stonecrop.

ROCKWOOD, *Asperula odorata*, L. Woodruff. Probably by transposition of the two words, which would give Ruff-wood, Roof-wood, Rock-wood. (Cf. Prior, p. 257, for *Woodroof*; and Earle's *Plant Names*, p. 90, and compare STRAWBED, &c.)

ROOTS. Turnips, and other MORES, which see.

ROSEN. The plural of Rose, also retained in Butter-rosen, Prim-rosen, &c. "A tetty o' rosen" = a bunch or nosegay of Roses. "Her zet in the field, and prick'd out the toppings of rosen and jasmine in the hedges." "Her winder (was) deck'd out wi' pots o' rosen."—*Devon. Courtship*, pp. 52, 54, 58. On the etymology of the word see Prior, p. 199.

ROSE, SCOTCH. (See SCOTCH ROSE.)

ROSE, WILD DOG. (See WILD DOG-ROSE.)

ROSE, YELLOW. (See YELLOW ROSE.)

ROSE OF SHARON. A dwarf rose, grown in pots, and frequently seen in cottage windows; it attains a height of 1 to 2 feet, and has red flowers and very dark leaves.

ROUND ROBIN, *Lychnis diurna*, Sibth. The Rose Champion, to distinguish it from the Ragged Robin. (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, L.) (Cf. ROBIN.)

ROVING SAILOR, (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. The Toad-flax, or, to give it another name suggestive of its rambling nature, "Mother-of-thousands."

(2) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. Also called "Mother-of-thousands."

RŌ-BERRY, ROW-BERRY, RUE-BERRY. Fruit of *Tamus communis*, L. "The berries of the [Black] Bryony, hanging like clusters of wild green grapes during the summer, and changing into brilliant scarlet balls in the autumn, are objects of great beauty. They are very poisonous [see POISON BERRIES above], and must not mislead by their charming appearance."—Mrs. Lankester's *Wild Flowers*, p. 126. The syllable *Ro* rhymes with *No*, *Row* with *Cow*, *Rue* with *True*. The explanation that would at first sight appear most plausible is that the name Row-berry means Hedge-row-berry; but this would not account for the various pronunciations in vogue. The name is not given by any writer on plant names, or by any of the old glossaries to which I have access. But it admits of an easy and satisfactory explanation, and one which will be confirmed by the various methods of pronouncing the open vowel sound of the syllable *Row*, if we connect it with A.S. *Hreów*, the *hrew-berry*

being that which by its poisonous qualities produces *rue*, sorrow or grief. I should have thought the name had reference to the redness of the berries had there been any satisfactory proof that *Ro* means red, as suggested by Mr. King in *Sketches and Studies*, p. 342. *Hreów* will meet all the difficulties of pronunciation; for our word *rue* comes from it, whence *rue-berry*, as given above; while the open *ó* and the final *w* would account for *ro-berry*, and *row-berry*.

RUE FERN, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L. The Rue-leaved Spleenwort. (See *The Fern Paradise*, p. 410.)

SAFFRON, *Crocus sativus*, L. (Cf. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 93: "'Tis a very purty little place; he'd let so dear as saffron;'" Benfey's *Sanskrit Dictionary*, pp. 184, 190; *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.)

SAILOR. See DRUNKEN, ROVING, WANDERING SAILOR.

SCARLET LIGHTNING, *Lychnis chalconica*, L. A corruption of *Scarlet Lychnis*. (See *Le Bon Jardinier*, 1848, pt. ii. p. 500.) In Berkshire the Red Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*, L.) used to be called *Lightning* or *Thunder-flower*. (Cf. Britten, p. 305.)

SCENTED FERN, *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. Tansy. (Cf. PARSLEY FERN.)

SCOTCH ROSE. A Rose with small white flowers and insignificant leaves.

SEA DAISY, *Armeria maritima*, L. (See next word.)

SEA PINK, *Armeria maritima*, L. From its colour and habitat. Thrift.

SEDUM, *Sedum acre*, L., and other varieties. The name is employed by such as know a little botany for the various Stone-crops.

SEEDLING, *Alyssum maritimum*, L., and other plants used for borders. A vague term, synonymous with BORDERING and EDGING, which see.

SELGREEN, SILGREEN, SENGREEN, *Sempervivum tectorum*, L., frequently called *aye-green*, a word with exactly the same meaning. The form *sel* or *sil* stands for *sin* ($l = n$, as in *chimley*, *snag*, &c.). *Sin* is the A.S. word for "ever;" hence *singreen*, "evergreen," from the colour of the leaves. We have the same word in *Sun-dew*. (See Prior, p. 512; Earle's *Plant Names*, p. lxxxix., for excellent note on *sin*; pp. lxix. 4, 31, &c.; *Mythology among the Hebrews*, p. 442; and comp. German *Singrün*.)

SEVEN YEARS' LOVE. "Love supplies many with his name; for we have a plant called 'seven years' love.'"—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274. Old people tell me they remember the name, but I have not as yet been able to identify the plant.

SHACKLERS, fruit or keys of Ash and Maple. (Cf. CATS-AND-KEYS, LOCKS-AND-KEYS, &c.)

SHAKING GRASS, *Briza media*, L. Also called *Shaky-grass*. The common names in use everywhere refer to the incessant motion of the pretty lobe-like flowers.

SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR, *Anagallis arvensis*, L. (?). "We have . . . the 'shepherd's calendar.'"—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 273. I know of no other flower likely to bear the name. See next.

SHEPHERD'S WEATHER-GLASS, *Anagallis arvensis*, L. The Pimpernel, which has a pretty habit of closing its flowers before rain, &c. On this account I suggest the foregoing explanation of Mrs. Bray's name; but it is possible some other flower may be intended. (See Prior, p. 216.)

SHOE NUT. On account of its shape and appearance. The Brazil nut; called Brass'eels in Sussex for a similar reason, and because they are so hard, this name being a simple attempt to explain the unintelligible word Brazil. The fruit of *Bertholetia excelsa*, the tree being so named in honour of Bertholet, a celebrated chemist.

SILGREEN. See SELGREEN.

SILKS-AND-SATINS, *Lunaria biennis*, L. Honesty. This is one of the good old names unearthed at Bovey Tracey. Prior (p. 208) has "SATIN-FLOWER, from the satiny dissepiments of its seed-vessels." Most appropriate and expressive names for the flowers when the outer coating has come off.

SLOEN, SLONE, fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, L., or Blackthorn; formerly known as *Nigra spina*, A.S. *Slag-porn*. (See Prior, p. 217, for a good note; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. pp. 94, 212.) We have here (1) an adjectival form of *Sloe*, and (2) a plural used for singular. The A.S. was *Slá* or *slag*, plural *slán* or *slagan*. In Somersetshire *l* becomes *n* (cf. SELGREEN above, and *chimley*, &c.), by which means we get *snag*. Prior is mistaken when he says that the Sloe-bush is called Snag, because its branches are full of small snags or projections. It is really the A.S. name with the slight change of this one letter. (Earle, pp. lxix. 21.) Slones is a double plural (like *chickens*). In Oxford and Bucks I find the old form *Slánes* is still in use.

SLONE-BLOOM, Blossoms of *Prunus spinosa*, L. Just in the same way we get EGLET-BLOOM, the fruit naming the blossom.

SMARTASS, cf. ASSMART; the same word by transposition.

SMOKING CANE, *Clematis Vitalba*, L. Boys use its porous stalks for smoking. Prior, p. 218, has SMOKE-WOOD.

SNAKE'S-FOOD, or SNAKE'S-MEAT, the red berries of *Arum maculatum*, *Iris fetidissima*, *Tamus communis*, &c., Snakes'-food = Adder's-meat. This in turn = Adder's-berry = Attor-berry = Poison-berry. (See ADDER'S-MEAT.)

SNAP-DRAGON (1), *Antirrhinum majus*, L. The usual name.

(2) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. The Foxglove, probably because it goes snap! when inflated and brought down sharply on the hand. (See POPPY, and Prior, p. 218.)

(3) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L. In North Devon the Columbine is known by many only under the name of Snapdragon.

SNAP-JACKS, *Stellaria Holostea*, L. In Sussex the Stitchwort is

called "Snappers." Both names apply to the bursting of the seed-vessels with a snap. (Cf. SNAP-DRAGON.)

SNOW-BALL (1), *Viburnum Opulus*, L. A common name for the balls of white flowers which characterize the Guelder Rose. The plant itself is often called "Snow-ball Tree." (Prior, p. 218; cf. French *Boule de Neige*.)

(2) *Symphoria racemosa*, Ph. "From the white colour and snow-like pulp of its fruit." Also called SNOW-BERRY. (Prior, p. 218.)

SNOW-DRIFT, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. The mass of white blossoms in early spring, when covering a rockery, amply justify this very expressive name. In Sussex and elsewhere it is called "Snow-on-the-Mountain" or "Snow-in-Summer."

SNOW-FLAKE, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L. The Star of Bethlehem. It comes soon after the Snowdrop, and as the name Snow-flake is said to have been invented by W. Curtis, to distinguish the *Leucojum aestivum*, L., from the Snowdrop, this will account for the name getting attached to the white flowers of the *Ornithogalum*. (Prior, p. 219; *Flora Domestica*, pp. 342, 343.)

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. (See SNOW-DRIFT.)

SOUR-DOCK, SOUR-GRABS, SOUR-SABS, SOUR-SUDS. Some of the many local names for Sorrel, including (1) *Rumex Acetosa*, L., and (2) *Oxalis Acetosella*, L. The first form is common to many parts of England, and some of the others are used in Cornwall and Somerset. The words "grabs," "sabs" (or "sops"), and "suds" are all used in one dialect or another for anything sour, disagreeable, sullen. (See Halliwell, &c., and compare "Old Ceylon," p. 179.)

SPEKE, *Lavandula Spica*, DC. Called "Lavender Spike" by Tusser. (See Britten, p. 301.)

SPIDER PLANT, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, L. The young plants as they hang on their runners over the sides of a flower-pot have a sufficient resemblance to spiders on their web to suggest this homely name. (Cf. STRAWBERRY PLANT for another name of the same flower formed on the same principle.)

SPIRE, "Arundo, a reed."—Mr. Marshall's *List of Devonshire Words*, E.D.S. Glossary, reprinted in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. pp. 430, 545. (See Prior's interesting note, pp. 222, 223.)

STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. But not usually so-called by pure Devonians. The name is rather an importation, but is very common all up the western coast of England. The Devonshire names are PIXIE, SNAP JACK, WHITE SUNDAY, &c., which see.

(2) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L. Also called SNOW-FLAKE and SUN-FLOWER, which see. (Prior, p. 226.)

STEEPLE BELLS, *Campanula pyramidalis*, L. (Britten, p. 36.)

STICKY BUTTONS, Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L., or Burdock, because the buds stick or clitch to one. (Cf. CLITCH BUTTONS.)

STINGY or STINGING NETTLES (1) *Urtica urens*, L., but applied also to the various *Lamiums*, as

(2) *Lamium album*, L., &c. Both kinds are gathered and boiled for pigs when *meat* is short. It is well known that the *Lamiums* are called Dead, Deaf, or Dumb Nettles; but it is certainly noteworthy that they should be called Sting Nettles. As a proof that the name is not given without a knowledge of the difference between the plants, we may refer to the testimony supplied by the name WHITE STING NETTLE.

STOCK-HARBS. "Anybody wanting honey, or stock-harbs, or peppermint-water, go to Gomner Munford, you were sure to have et the virst words." (*Devonshire Courtship*, p. 55.)

STOCKINGS-AND-SHOES, *Lotus corniculatus*, L. (See LADY'S BOOTS.)

STOVER NUT, *Castanea vesca*, L. Quite a local name, employed only around Newton Abbot, on account of the abundance of Chestnuts found growing in Stover Park, the estate of the Duke of Somerset.

STRAWBED, *Galium verum*, L. By transposition, for Bedstraw.

STRAWBERRY PLANT (1), *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, L. Britten, p. 26, gives BARREN STRAWBERRY as a modern book name for this plant.

(2) *Saxifraga Sarmentosa*, L., because its runners and young plants are exactly like those of the Strawberry. (Cf. SPIDER PLANT.)

STROYL, *Triticum repens*, L., and other creeping grasses and weeds, usually known as Couch. (See Britten, p. 120.) Many quotations illustrative of this word are given in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. p. 548.

STUBBERD, name of an Apple. (*Devonshire Courtship*, p. 72.) Well known in other parts of England.

SUMMER ROSE, *Corchorus Japonicus*, L. A species of *Kerria Japonica*, and known under a variety of names in the West of England, the most common perhaps being YELLOW ROSE (which see).

SUNFLOWER, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., the Star of Bethlehem. It is also called "Lady-eleven-o'Clock," &c. The name refers to the peculiarity of the flower in closing or opening only at certain times. On the name Sunflower see Prior, p. 229.

SWEEP'S BRUSHES, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, L. (See BRUSHES.)

SWEET ALICE, *Alyssum maritimum*, L. The "Sweet Alison of gardens is a cruciferous plant. . . *Arabis alpina* is known in cultivation as *White Allison*." (Britten, p. 11.) In Devonshire Alyssum or Allison has been changed into (1) ANISE (which see), by the common interchange of *l* and *n*, and (2) Alice. (Cf. Prior, pp. xv. 231.)

SWEETHEARTS, BUIFS of *Galium Aparine*, L., Cleavers, or Clider, because they stick to one's clothes as a sweetheart does to one's affections.

SWEET LEAF, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L. A native of Plympton

told me he never knew any other name for it. The leaves are gathered by children, and placed in books. When dry they have a very grateful smell. (Cf. TITSUM.)

TACKER GRASS, *Polygonum aviculare*, L. (See MAN TIE.)

TATY, TATTIES, TETTY. Potatoe. A word which has suffered as unmercifully at the hands of our peasantry as any name we have in our language. (Cf. Prior, p. 189; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* x. 121, xi. 143.)

TAY, TEY. The old pronunciation of the word *Tea*, and corresponding more nearly to the original than the modern pronunciation does. In Foochow and Amoy, whence tea was first exported, I was delighted to hear the familiar old word *té*, or *tay*, as I had learned it from my grandmother. (See Douglas, *Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular*, p. 481; Earle's *Philology of the English Tongue*, p. 170, *seq.*; Trench, *English Past and Present*, &c.)

THISTLE. (1) The Burdock is sometimes so called by mistake; and (2) the Thistle proper is more usually called DASHEL, which see.

THOR-MANTLE. "The 'thormantle,' excellent as a medicine in fevers."—*Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. p. 274. It would be interesting to know exactly what flower is meant, since traces of the old Northern mythology in our Devonshire and South-country flower-names are very scanty, and every additional name is a prize to be eagerly caught up by the student. We know that Thor left his name on a number of different plants in Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, and Russia. I believe the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*, L.) to be here intended: for (1) "mantle" would apply well to its leaves; (2) the plant has long been regarded as "good in fevers" (Hill's *Herbal*, p. 50), pills being still largely made from the plant; and (3) its Danish name of *Tordenskreppe* comes very near the name given by Mrs. Bray. For other plants sacred to Thor, see Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, i. p. 183, and *European Flower Lore*, chap. v., by the present writer. (See DRAGON FLOWER, DUN DAISY, THUNDER DAISY.)

THUNDER DAISY, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. One of the few flowers connected with the Thunderer in the South of England. In the west of England the Red Poppy, or Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), is called "Thunder-bolt" (Halliwell); and in the *Botany of the Eastern Borders* Mr. Johnston tells us (p. 31) that about Wooler the same flower was wont to be called Thunder-flower, or Lightnings. Children were afraid to pluck the flowers; for if the petals should chance to fall off during the act—a very common event—the gatherer would be in danger of being struck by lightning. (See THOR-MANTLE.) In Earle (p. 46) we find: "*Consolida media*, Thundre clovere."

TICKLERS, TICKLING TOMMY. The rough seeds contained in Hips, or the fruit of *Rosa canina*, &c. Boys put them down one another's backs, when the tickling sensation is very vexatious. In Lancashire they are called ITCHING BERRIES. (Britten, p. 275.)

TINKER-TAILOR, *Lolium perenne*, L. The Eaver gains this name from the game played by means of it.

TISTY-TOSTY, (1) *Corchorus Japonicus*, L., the flowers of which look like

(2) "The blossoms of Cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called *tisty-tosty*. It is sometimes called simply a *tosty*."—Halliwell. (Cf. *Flora Hist.* i. 90; *Flower Lore (Belfast)*, pp. 177, 178.)

(3) *Viburnum Opulus*, L., or Guelder Rose, the flowers of which form a ball like the *tisty-tosty*, just described. It must be understood that these names do not necessarily occur all in one locality. I have gathered them from a variety of sources. (Cf. MAY TOSTY.)

TITSUM, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, L. The South Devon pronunciation of Tutsan. (See Prior, p. 243.) French *Toute saine* = Panacea.

TOM-POTS, or TOM-PUTS, an old-fashioned kind of Apple, once much grown in Devonshire and Somerset, and still met with.

TOM-URNS, a kind of Apple. The name is still in use about Newton.

TURKEY FIG, *Ficus Carica*, L. (Cf. DOUGH FIG.)

TWINY LEGS, *Bartsia Odontites*, L. (Cf. TACKER GRASS and MAN TIE.)

VARPNEYS. Name of a kind of Apple grown at Ipplepen. Evidently a corruption of *Vour-pennys*; i.e. "Four-a-pennys." Britten (p. 273) gives a similar name from Halliwell—HUNDRED-SHILLINGS. These would be "Eight-a-pennys."

VIG, VIGGY, for Fig, Figgy, used of Raisins. "A viggy pudding" is a plum or raisin pudding. (*Devon. Courtship*, p. 59.)

VINE, the stems, stalks, or runners of Peas and Beans. One will often hear the labourer speaking of his *pay-vines*, meaning his pea-stalks.

VIVVERVAW, VIVVYVAW, &c., *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. It is impossible to write all the various modifications of the word. Putting *v* for *f* one may take Britten's list, p. 176, and multiply it indefinitely. (Cf. Prior, p. 76.)

VUZZ, *Ulex europæus*, L. Furze. (Earle's *Plant-Names*, p. 91; and *Philology of the English Tongue*, p. 21; Prior, p. 88.)

WALL GRASS. *Sedum acre*, L. Prior has Wall Pepper (p. 248).

WANDERING SAILOR, (1) *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. Also called "Mother-of-Thousands" in allusion to its prolific nature. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 96. North and South Devon alike.)

(2) *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L., a pretty yellow creeper, also called "Creeping Jenny" but generally known as Moneywort.

WART-FLOWER, *Ranunculus*, L. From the juice being applied to warts. (Cf. Prior, p. 249.)

WATER BUTTERCUP, *Caltha palustris*, L. The Marsh Marigold,

from growing by the water, and being "like a Buttercup, only a large *pattern*."

WATER LILY, *Iris Pseudacorus*, L. It will be easy to account for the Iris being locally called a Lily when we remember (1) that this flower is generally supposed to be the Lily of France, and (2) that one of our greatest writers speaks of

"Lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one."

WEAZELS, A common pronunciation of *Wurzels*.

WEeping WILLOW, *Cytisus Laburnum*, L. From its drooping clusters of golden blossoms, and its leaf being somewhat like that of the willow. The common name in some parts of North Devon, shared by DROOPING WILLOW, which see. (*Cf.* Prior, p. 251.)

WHITE BLUEBELL. The white variety of *Scilla nutans*, Sm. An anomaly like a "white violet" or a "white rose," only more marked.

WHITEHEADS (1) Spikes of *Typha latifolia*, L., when the downy matter has ripened and lost the colour, which leads to the designation BLACKHEADS, which see.

(2) The name of a certain kind of apple.

WHITE STING NETTLE, *Lamium album*, L. (See STINGY NETTLES.)

WHITE, or WHIT SUNDAY, (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, L. See a letter on this subject in the *Academy*, April 8th, 1882, p. 250, in which I tried to show the importance and interest of this name. In Mr. Britten's reply to the same (*Academy*, April 22nd, 1882, p. 287) we have mention made of

(2) *Narcissus biflorus*, L., as bearing the name of Whitsunday in both North and South Devon. In Somerset and Salop we find a Whitsun Gilliflower (*Hesperis matronalis*), *ibid.* *Cf.* Britten's *Dictionary*, p. 205, while Whitsun-boss (bush) is a Gloucestershire name for the Guelder Rose. (*Cf.* such names as Pink, Spink, Easter Rose, Piggiesnie, &c., in Prior, for further illustrations.)

WHITNEY, *Viburnum Lantata*, L. Dr. Prior, p. 253, has: "Whitten-Tree," a tree so-called from its white branches; in Berkshire, the wayfarer tree: but according to Gerarde (p. 1237), the water-elder (*Viburnum Opulus*, L.). In Devonshire they have a saying, "As tough as a Whitney Stick," and farm lads always used to seek this wood for their rustic whips, &c. The wood is notably tough, which makes me think that the name may as likely be connected with *withe* as with *white*. This idea is confirmed by the fact that it is called Lithy-tree (Prior, p. 137), from A.S. *lið*, pliant. (*Cf.* Prior, p. 255, for etymology of "Withy.")

WILD DOG-ROSE, or WILD ROSE, *Rosa canina*, L. In this case it has been suggested that "dog" is not a synonym of "wild," as in such words as "Dog-elder," &c., but that it received its name on account of its being employed to cure the bite of dogs. (*Cf.* Britten, p. 155.)

WILD LILY, *Arum maculatum*, L. The name will at once be understood when we call to mind certain cultivated plants which have exactly the same shape and appearance, and which go by the name of *Lily*. The fact is that *Lily* is in some languages used as the name for flowers generally, and we seem to come in for a share of the influence thus exerted. (Cf. Prior, p. 136.)

WILLOW BLOSSOM, *Phlox*. Cf. "Willow-herb" as an illustration of the way in which the name originated.

WIND-FLOWER, *Anemone*, L. (Prior, p. 254; *Flora Dom.* s.v.; *Plant Lore of Shakespeare*, s.v.; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 213.)

WINTER DAISY. A small *Chrysanthemum*, about the size of a Daisy, so called because it blossoms in winter. See next entry.

WINTER GERANIUM, *Chrysanthemum*, from its blossoming in winter, and because the leaf and scent are similar to some species of scented Geraniums.

WINTER ROSE, *Helleborus niger*, L. The more common English name is "Christmas Rose," so called on account of "its open rose-like flower, and its blossoming during the winter months," on which account the Devonshire name is more correct than the other. (Cf. Prior, p. 46; Britten, p. 103.)

WITCH HALSE, *Ulmus montana*, L. The Witch-elm, or Wych-elm, as Prior has it (p. 259). (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. 97.) It is remarkable that though Prior and others refuse to allow witches any right to the tree, the Germans call it *Zauber-strauch*, and it is often associated with sorcery and witchcraft in general folklore.

WITHERS, *Poa aquatica*, L. A coarse grass growing in marshy places; commonly called "Sword-grass," because the blades are broad and sharp. Probably from A.S. *wid*, "broad," "wide."

WITHWIND, WITHYWIND, WITHYWING, WITHYWEED, &c., *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. From its habit of "winding about" the stalks of Corn, &c. A.S. *wiðwinde*; from *wið*, "about," and *windan*, "to wind." (Cf. Prior, p. 255; Earle, p. 19.)

WITHY-TREE, *Salix*, L. The ordinary Willow. In most parts of England, on the contrary, the name is confined to *S. viminalis*, L. (See Prior, pp. 255-6, for etymology; Prof. Max Müller's *Chips from a German Workshop*, iv. p. 250; Earle, pp. lxix., 20, 39.)

WORTS, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L. Whortleberries. (Cf. HURTS, See Prior, pp. 253, 258.)

WUTS. Oats, a corruption common to many parts of England.

YELLOW ROSE, *Corchorus Japonicus*, L.

III. INDEX TO PLANT NAMES.

- Acer campestre*, L. Oak.
Acer Pseudoplatanus, L. May.
Achillea Millefolium, L. Cammock.
Aconitum Napellus, L. Monkey's Hood, Parson-in-the-Pulpit.
Alliaria officinalis, DC. Jack-by-the-Hedge.
Allium ascalonicum, L. Chibble, Chipple.
Allium ursinum, L. Ramsey, Ramsin, Ramsons, Wild Garlic.
Allium porrum, L. Lick.
Alnus glutinosus, L. Aller.
Aloysia citriodora, L. Lemon-plant, Orange Willow, Verbena.
Alyssum maritimum, L. Anise, Bordering, Edging, Seedling, Snow-drift, Snow-on-the-Mountain, Sweet Alice.
Alyssum saxatile, L. Gold-dust.
Amaranthus caudatus, L. Cat's-tail, Love-lies-bleeding.
Amaranthus hypochondriacus, L. Prince-of-Wales' Feather, Prince's Feather.
Ampelopsis hederacea, L. Red Clematis.
Anagallis arvensis, L. Shepherd's Calendar (?), Shepherd's Weatherglass.
Anemone nemorosa, L. Anememy, Emony, Enemy, Nemony, Wind-flower.
Antirrhinum majus, L. Bunny Rabbit, Rabbits, Snapdragon.
Antirrhinum Orontium, L. Eggs-and-Bacon. See *Linaria vulgaris*.
Aquilegia vulgaris, L. Granny's Nightcap, Snapdragon.
Arctium Lappa, L. Bachelor's-, Beggar's-, Billy-, Cockle-, Clitch-, Sticky-buttons, Burdock, Burrs.
Armeria vulgaris, W. (or *maritima*, L.). Cliff Rose, Cushions, Cushings, Edging, French, Pincushion, Pink, Sea Pink.
Artemisia Abrotanum, L. Boy's-love, Kiss-me-quick, Lad's-love, Maiden's-ruin, Old Man.
Arum maculatum, L. Adder's-meat, Cows-and-Calves, Lamb-in-a-Pulpit, Lords-and-Ladies, Parson-and-Clerk, Parson-in-the-Pulpit, Poison-berries, Snake's-food, Wild Lily.
Arundo Phragmites, L. Spire.
Asperula odorata, L. Rockwood.
Asplenium Cetarach, L. Brown-back.
Asplenium Ruta-muraria, L. Rue Fern, Rue-leaved Fern.
Aster Tripolium, L. Michaelmas Daisy.
Avena sativa, L. Cowflop, Hav, Wuts.

Bellis perennis, L. (Hybrid). Hen-and-Chickens.
Bertholetia excelsa, L. Shoe-nut.
Borago officinalis, L. Burrage, Burrige.
Briza media, L. Shaking Grass, Shaky Grass.

Calendula officinalis, L. Mary-gold.
Caltha palustris, L. Bull-flower, Buttercup, Drunkard, Horse Buttercup, Water Buttercup.
Campanula persicifolia, L. Peach Bells.
Campanula pyramidalis, L. Steeple Bells.
Campanula rotundifolia, L. Bluebell, Harebell.

- Cardamine hirsuta*, L. Lamb's Cress.
Cardamine pratensis, L. Cuckoo's Bread, Cuckoo-flower, Lady's Smock, Milk Girl, Milk-maid, Milkymaiden.
Cardui, L. Dashels, Dazzles, Dicels, Dickels.
Castanea vesca, L. Burr, Chacanut, French Nut, Meat Nut, Stover Nut.
Centaurea Cyanus, L. Corn-binks, Corn-bottle, Corn-flower.
Centaurea nigra, L. Hardhead, Horse-hardhead.
Centranthus ruber, DC. American Lilac, Bouncing Bess, Bovisand Soldier, Drunken Sailor, Kiss-me-quick, Red Valerian [Delicate Bess].
Cephalanthus occidentalis, L. Bachelor's Buttons.
Cheiranthus Cheiri, L. Bleeding Heart, Bliddy Wawyer, Bloody Warrior, Gilliflower, Giloffer, Jelly-flower, Jilaffer, Wallflower.
Chenopodium album, L. Lamb's-tongue.
Chrysanthemum, L. Cris-antrum, Kiss-antrum, Winter Daisy, Winter Geranium.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, L. Dun Daisy, Dunder or Thunder Daisy, Field Daisy, Horse Daisy, Marguerite, Ox-eye.
Chrysanthemum Parthenium, L. Bachelor's Buttons.
Clematis Vitalba, L. Old-man's-beard, Smoking-cane.
Convolvulus arvensis, L. Withweed, Withywind, Withywing, &c.
Convolvulus sepium, L. Ground Ivy, Honeysuckle, Lady's Smock.
Corchorus Japonicus, L. Chorus Japonica, Crocus Japonica, Summer Rose, Tisty-tosty, Yellow Rose.
Corydalis lutea, DC. Mother-of-Thousands.
Corylus Avellana, L. Allsbush, Cat-o'-nine-tails, Cats'-tails, Cats-and-Keys, Cracknut, Halse, Lambs'-tails, Nutall.
Cotyledon Umbilicus, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Cups-and-Saucers, Pancakes, Penny-hats, Penny-pies.
Crataegus Oxyacantha, L. Aglet, Bread-and-Cheese, Eglet, Eglet-bloom, Egrit, Hag-thorn, Halves, Haw, Hazle, Hazels.
Crocus sativa, L. Saffron.
Cypripedium Calceolus, L. Boots-and-Shoes, Calscalary, Fingers-and-Thumbs, Lady's Boots. Cf. *Lotus corniculatus*.
Cytisus Laburnum, L. Drooping Willow, Golden Chain, Laburnyum, Weeping Willow.
- Dianthus chinensis*, L. French Pink, Indian Pink.
Dianthus Caryophyllus, L. Canairshun, Crownant, May Pink, Pink.
Dielytra spectabilis, DC. Bleeding Heart, Deutsa, Dialetus, Love-lies-bleeding.
Digitalis purpurea, L. Cowflop, Cowslip, Flap-a-dock, Flappy-dock, Floppy-dock, Flop-dock, Fox-glove, Goose-flops, Poppy, Snapdragon.
Dipsacus sylvestris, L. Sweep's Brushes.
- Epilobium hirsutum*, L. Applie-pie-flower, Codlins-and-Cream, Eye-bright, Gooseberry-pie.
Equisetum palustre, L. Marshweed.
Erythraea Centaurium, L. Century.
Euphrasia officinalis, L. Eyebright.
- Ficus Carica*, L. Broad Figs, Dough Figs, Turkey Figs.
Fraxinus excelsior, L. Ash-keys, Cats-and-Keys, Shacklers.
Fritillaria Imperialis, L. Crown Imperial.
Fritillaria Meleagris, L. Lazarus Bell, Leopard Lily.
Fuchsia, L. Eardrop, Lady's Eardrop.

- Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L. Blind Nettle.
Galium Aparine, L. Clider, Cliden, Cliver, Clivers, Cling-rascal, Clitch-buttons, Sweethearts.
Geranium Robertianum, L. Arb-rabbit, Bachelor's Buttons, Bird's-eye, Herb Robert, Robin, Robin-Hood, Robin's-eye, Wild Geranium.
 Cf. *Lychnis*.
Geum urbanum, L. Ram's-foot-root.
Gladiolus communis, L. Fox-glove, Jacob's Ladder.
Glaucium luteum, L. Horn Poppy.
Gynerium argenteum, L. Australian Grass, Prince's Feather.
- Helosciadium nodiflorum*, K. Billers. Cf. *Heracleum*.
Helleborus niger, L. Winter Rose.
Heracleum Sphondylium, L. Billers, Caddell, Cadweed, Pig's Cole.
Hyacinthus, L. Hyercind, Irecind.
Hyacinthus nonscriptus, L. See *Scilla nutans*.
Hypericum Androsæmum, L. Sweet Leaf, Titsum.
Hypericum calycinum, L. Aaron's-beard.
- Ilex Aquifolium*, L. Christmas, Crocodile, Holm.
Iris Pseudacorus, L. Dagers, Dragon-flower, Flags, Levver, Water Lily.
Iris fœtidissima, L. Dagers, Poison-berries, Snake's-meat.
- Jasminum officinale*, L. Jessama, Jessame.
Juncus, L. Bullrush, Rexen.
- Kerria Japonica*, L. Cf. *Corchorus Japonicus*.
- Lamium album*, L. Archangel, Deaf or Blind Nettle, Stingy Nettle, White Sting Nettle.
Lavandula Spica, L. Speke.
Leontodon Taraxacum, L. Grumsel.
Lepidium sativum, L. Pepper Cress.
Ligustrum vulgare, L. Pivert.
Lilium Martagon, L. Crumple Lily.
Linaria vulgaris, Mnch. Butter-and-Eggs, Eggs-and-Bacon, Eggs-and-Butter, Rabbits.
Linaria Cymbalaria, Mill. Mother-of-Millions, Mother-of-Thousands, Roving Sailor, Wandering Sailor.
Lippia citriodora, Kth. Cf. *Aloysia*.
Lobelia urens, L. Flower of the Axe.
Lolium perenne, L. Aver, Devon Evver, Eaver, Ever, Iver.
Lotus corniculatus, L. Boots-and-shoes, Fingers-and-Thumbs, Lady's Boots.
Lunaria biennis, L. Honesty, Money-plant, Money-in-both-Pockets, Silks-and-Satins.
Lychnis Flos-cuculi, L. Cuckoo-flower, Ragged Robin.
Lychnis diurna, Sibth. Bird's Eye, Bull's Eye, Cock-Robin, Cuckoo-flower, Geuky-flower, Poor Robin, Robin, Robin Hood, Robin's Eye, Red Robin, Round Robin.
Lychnis chalcidonica, L. Scarlet Lightning.
- Malva sylvestris*, L. Cheeses, Chock Cheese, Mallow, Marsh Mallish, Mash Mallish, Mesh Mallish.
Marasmius oreades, Fries. Pixie Stool.
Matthiola incana, Br. Gilliflower.

- Medicago sativa*, L. Merrick.
Medicago lupulina, L. Hop Clover, Hop Trefoil.
Mentha viridis, L. Lammit, Peppermint.
Mentha piperita, L. Peppermint.
Mentha Pulegium, L. Argans, Organ, Orgins.
Mimulus, L. Monkey-musk, Monkey-plant.
Myosotis palustris, With. Bug-loss.

Narcissus biflorus, Curt. Lent, &c. See next.
Narcissus Pseudonarcissus, L. Butter-and-Eggs, Daffadowndilly, Daffodil,
 Easter Lily, Eggs-and-Butter, Giggary, Gracy Day, Hen-and-Chickens,
 Lent-cocks, Lentils, Lent-lily, Lent-rose, Lents, Whitsunday.
Narthecium ossifragum, Huds. Knavery.
Nepeta Glechoma, Benth. Gill-ale, Haymaidens.
Nigella damascena, L. Love-in-a-puzzle.
Nuphar lutea, Sm. Clot, Clote.

Ononis arvensis, L. Cammock.
Ophioglossum vulgatum, L. Adder's-tongue.
Orchis, L. Orchey.
Orchis Morio, L. Parson's Nose.
Orchis mascula, L. Crow-flower, Cuckoo-flower, Geuky-flower, Long-
 purples.
Orchis maculata, L. Dead-men's-fingers. See *Orchis mascula*.
Organum vulgare, L. Argan, Organ, Orgins, Organy.
Ornithogalum umbellatum, L. Snowflake, Sunflower, Star-of-Bethlehem.
Osmunda regalis, L. King Fern.
Oxalis Acetosella, L. Bird's-Bread-and-Cheese, Bread-and-Cheese, Cuckoo's-
 bread, Green Sauce, Sour-dock, &c. See *Rumex*.

Papaver Rhæas, L. Poppy.
Phalaris arundinacea, L. Lady's Grass.
Phlox acutifolia, L. Blossom Withy.
Plantago lanceolata, L. Cocks-and-Hens, Hard-heads, Plant, Planted.
Plantago major, L. Birdseed.
Poa aquatica, L. Withers.
Polygonum aviculare, L. Mantie, Red-weed, Tacker Grass.
Polygonum Hydropiper, L. Assmart, Smartass.
Polypodium Camb. vulgare, L. Parsley Fern.
Populus tremula, L. Apse.
Potentilla reptans, L. Golden Blossom.
Potentilla Fragariastrum, Ehr. Strawberry-plant.
Primula Auricula, L. Cowslip.
Primula veris, L. Butter-rose, Cowslip, Crewel, Cruel, Primrosen.
Prunus avium, L. Mazzards.
Prunus communis, Huds. Bullum, Sloen, Slone, Slone-bloom.
Prunus insititia, Huds. Damzels, Keslings, Kestin.
Prunus, L. Black Fig.
Pteris aquilina, L. Brake, Peterice.
Pyrethrum Parthenium, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Featherfew, Feathyfaw,
 Feverfew, Flirtwort, Vivvervall, Vivvyvaw, &c.
Pyrus Aucuparia, G. Care, Keer, Quick-beam.
Pyrus Cydonia, L. Quincy.
Pyrus Malus, L. Grab.
Pyrus scandica, Bab. French Hales.

Quercus Robur, L. Masks, Mast.

Ranunculus, L. Rayunculus.

Ranunculus Ficaria, L. Buttercup.

Ranunculus acris, L. Buttercup, Butter-rose, Cowslip, Gil-cup, Go'-cup, Gulty-cup, King's-cup.

Ranunculus acrisplenus, L. Bachelor's Buttons.

Ribes Grossularia, L. Deberry.

Rosa canina, L. Canker, Canker Rose, Dog-rose, Hip, Ticklers, Tickling Tommy, Wild Dog-rose.

Rosa Indica, L. Monthly Rose.

Rubus fruticosus, L. Brimble.

Rumex Acetosus, L. Bread-and-Cheese, Green Sauce, Sour-dock, Sour-grabs, Sour-sabs, Sour-suds.

Sagittaria sagittifolia, L. Adder's-tongue.

Salix, L. Withy, [Palm, see next].

Salix Caprea, L. Lamb's-tails, Palm.

Salvia coccinea, L. Herb Robert.

Sambucus Ebulus, L. Dwarf Elder.

Sarothamnus scoparius, Wim. Basam, Beesom, Bisson, Bizzom, &c.

Saxifraga sarmenosa, L. Aaron's-beard, Old-man's-beard, Mother-of-Thousands, Poor-man's-Geranium, Roving Sailor, Spider Plant, Strawberry Plant, [Ice-plant].

Saxifraga umbrosa, L. Bird's-eye, Chickens, Edging, Garden Gates, Hen-and-Chickens, Kiss-me-love, Look-up-and-kiss-me, Meet-me-Love, Nancy-pretty, None-so-pretty.

Scabiosa atropurpurea, L. Gipsy Rose, Mournful Widow, Pincushion.

Scabiosa arvensis, L. Bachelor's Buttons, Black-soap, Calscalary, Gipsy Rose, Mournful Widow, Pincushion. See *S. atropurpurea*.

Scilla nutans, Sm. Bluebell, Crow-flower, Cuckoo-flower, Harebell, White Bluebell.

Scirpus lacustris. See *Typha latifolia*.

Scolopendrium vulgare, Gärt. Adder's-tongue, Hart's-tongue.

Scrophularia nodosa, L. Brownet, Crowdy-kit, Fiddles.

Sedum, L. Crowdy-kit-o'-the-Wall, Pig's Ears.

Sedum acre, L. Wall-grass. [See last entry.]

Sempervivum tectorum, L. Poor Jan's Leaf, Selgreen, Silgreen.

Sinapis, L. Mustard Cress.

Sinapis arvensis, L. Charlock.

Solanum Dulcamara, L. Belladonya.

Sonchus oleraceus, L. Milky Dassel.

Spartium. See *Sarothamnus scoparius*.

Spiraea Ulmaria, L. Airif, Hayriff, Hairough, Queen-of-the-Meadow.

Spiraea Japonica, L. Featherfern.

Stachys Betonica, Benth. Bitny.

Stachys lanata, L. Blanket Leaf, Donkey's Ear, Lamb's-tongue, Mouse's Ear.

Stellaria Holostea, L. Easter Bell, Lady's Lint, Pick-pocket, Pixie, Star-of-Bethlehem, White-Sunday, Whitsunday.

Symphoria racemosa, Ph. Snowball.

Syringa vulgaris, L. Duck's-bills, Laylock, May, Oysters.

Tamus communis, L. Adder's-meat, Poison-berries, Ro-berries, Row-berries, Rue-berries, Snake's-food, Snake's-meat.

Tanacetum vulgare, L. Parsley Fern, Scented Fern.
Taxus baccata, L. Palm, Yew.
Trifolium procumbens, L. Hop Clover, Hop Trefoil.
Triticum repens, L. Stroyl.
Tritoma Uvaria, L. Devil's Poker, Red-hot Poker.
Tropæolum Canariense, L. American Creeper, Canary Creeper.
Tussilago Farfara, L. Coltsfoot.
Typha latifolia, L. Blackhead, Bullrush, Dod, Whitehead.

Ulex europæus, L. Fuzz, Vuzz.
Ulmus campestris, Sm. Ellem, Elmen.
Ulmus montana, Sm. Witch Halse.
Urtica urens, L. Stinging Nettle, Stinging Nettle.
Uvaria. See *Tritoma Uvaria*.

Vaccinium Myrtillus, L. Hirts, Horts, Hurtleberries, Worts.
Valeriana Celtica, L. Bouncing Bess, Delicate Bess. See *Centranthus*.
Valeriana rubra, L. See *Centranthus*.
Verbascum Thapsus, L. Blanket Leaf, Golden Rod.
Veronica Beccabunga, L. Becky Leaves, Brooklime.
Veronica Chamædrys, L. Bird's Eye, Cat's Eye, Forget-me-not, God's Eye.
Viburnum Lantata, L. Dog-timber, Whitney.
Viburnum Opulus, L. May-tosty, Snow-ball.
Vinca major, L. Bluebell, Blue Buttons, Cockle, Pennywinkle, Prinkle.
Viola canina, L. Blue Violet, Dog Violet, Hedge Violet, Horse Violet.
Viola tricolor, L. Heartsease, Heartseed, Heart-pansy, Horse Violet.
Virginia Stock. Children of Israel, Little-and-pretty, None-so-pretty, Pretty-and-little.

IV. NOTES FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DEVONSHIRE.

FLOWER LORE.

- PARSLEY.**—It is unlucky to transplant Parsley. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. 90. Compare Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 3; Farrer's *Primitive Manners and Customs*, p. 116; *Belfast Flower Lore*, p. 199, &c.
- LILY OF THE VALLEY.**—The same superstition exists respecting the Lily of the Valley. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. 707, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. ii. p. 512 (1850. R. J. King); Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 9.
- HEMPSEED.**—Lovers were wont to sow Hempseed, and repeat a charm. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 775, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., v. p. 55 (1852. J. S. A.); *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 22; Dyer's *English Folklore*, p. 15; Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i. pp. 314, 382, 395.
- YARROW.**—Yarrow was employed for the same purpose. *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 23. Strange to say, in China the same plant is used in divination, the most lucky (as in England) being that which comes from a grave, especially the grave of Confucius. See my *European Flower Lore*, chap. ix.; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 783, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. iv. p. 99 (1851. J. M.); Henderson's *Folklore of the Northern Counties*, p. 100.

DAFFODIL.—It is unlucky to bring a single Daffodil into the house in early spring. This superstition is common elsewhere, and applies to other flowers as well, as the Violet or Primrose. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. pp. 88–9; xi. p. 109; *Dyer's English Folklore*, p. 11; *Folklore Record*, i. p. 52; *Henderson's Folklore*, p. 113.

DIVINING ROD.—The Divining Rod has been associated with Devon as with other counties and countries. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 481; xi. p. 96; xiii. p. 136; *Dyer's English Folklore*, pp. 31–4; *Gentleman's Magazine*, xxii. p. 77; *Le Diable et ses Cornes*, p. 15 *seq.* The bibliography of this subject is very extensive. See Notes at the end of chap. ix. of my *European Flower Lore*.

ASH.—The cure of rupture was performed by means of a split Ash tree. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 54; ix. pp. 94–6; *Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1870, pp. 599, 605; *Dyer's English Folklore*, p. 24; *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, iii. 291–2, &c.

BRAMBLE.—In a similar manner a Bramble was resorted to for the cure of certain complaints. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* ix. p. 96. So in Sussex. *Folklore Record*, i. p. 43.

APPLE.—The well-known custom of wassailing the Apple trees may be said to be still gasping for existence, and there is an old proverb respecting the healthful qualities of the fruit. See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. pp. 49, 541; *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. iv. p. 309 (1851. R. R.), and v. p. 148 (1852. William Collyns, M.R.C.S., Kenton); *ibid.* p. 293, quoting Herrick's *Hesperides*, p. 311; *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, i. pp. 9, 29, 207; *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 27; *Farrer's Primitive Manners and Customs*, p. 77, &c. &c. For the proverb compare *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xiii. p. 211—

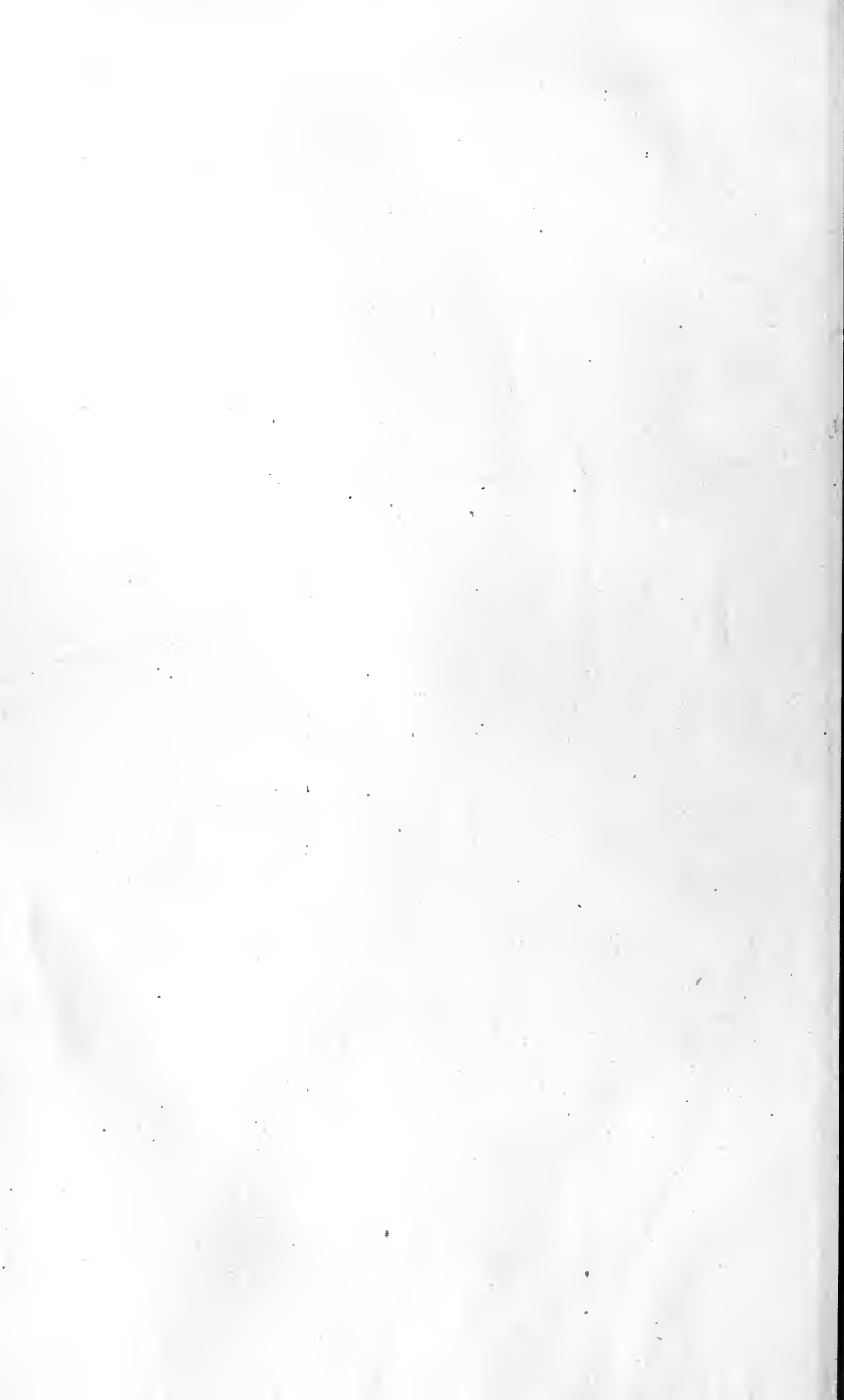
“ Eat an apple going to bed,
Make the doctor beg his bread ”—

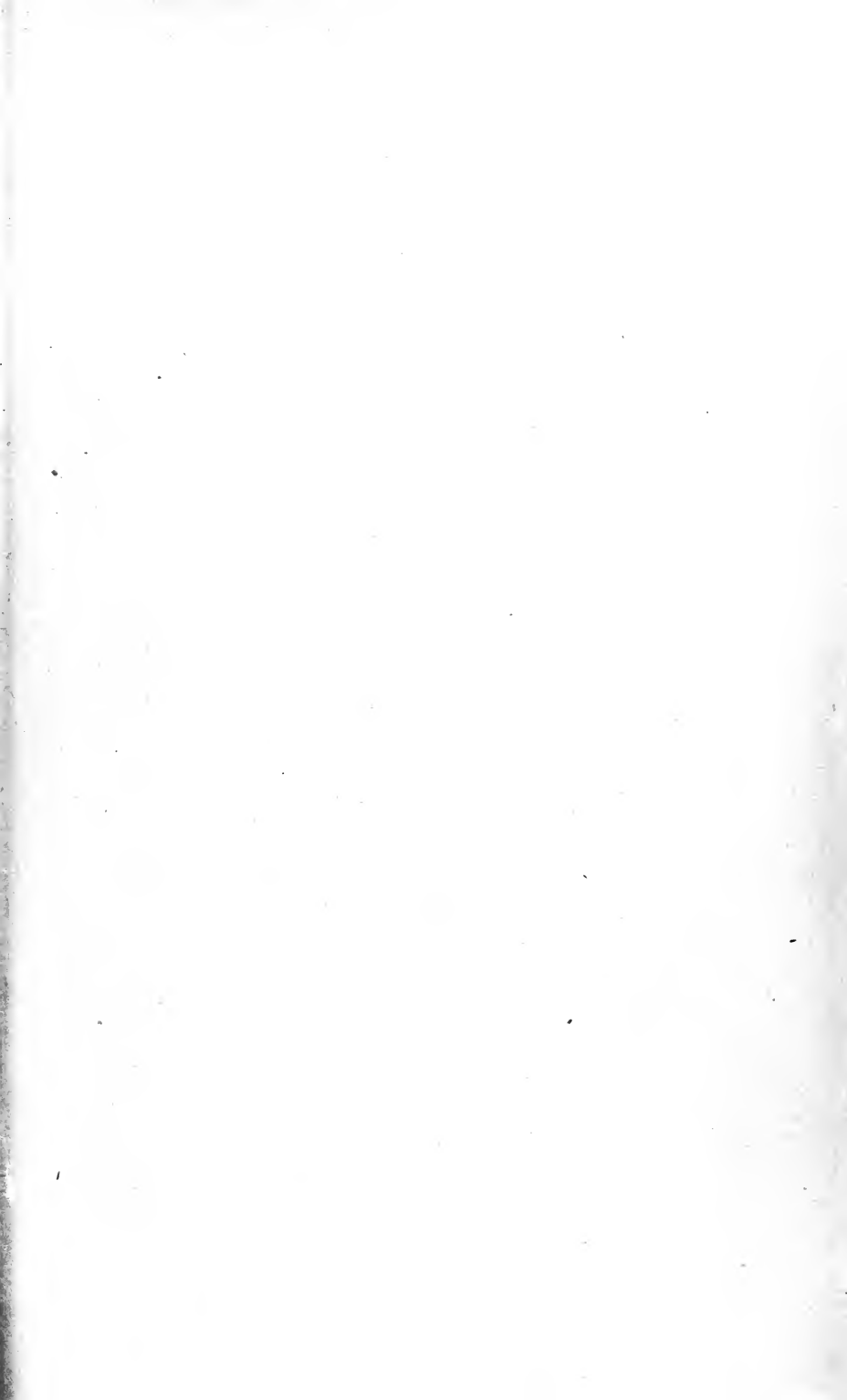
with *Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1870, p. 591.

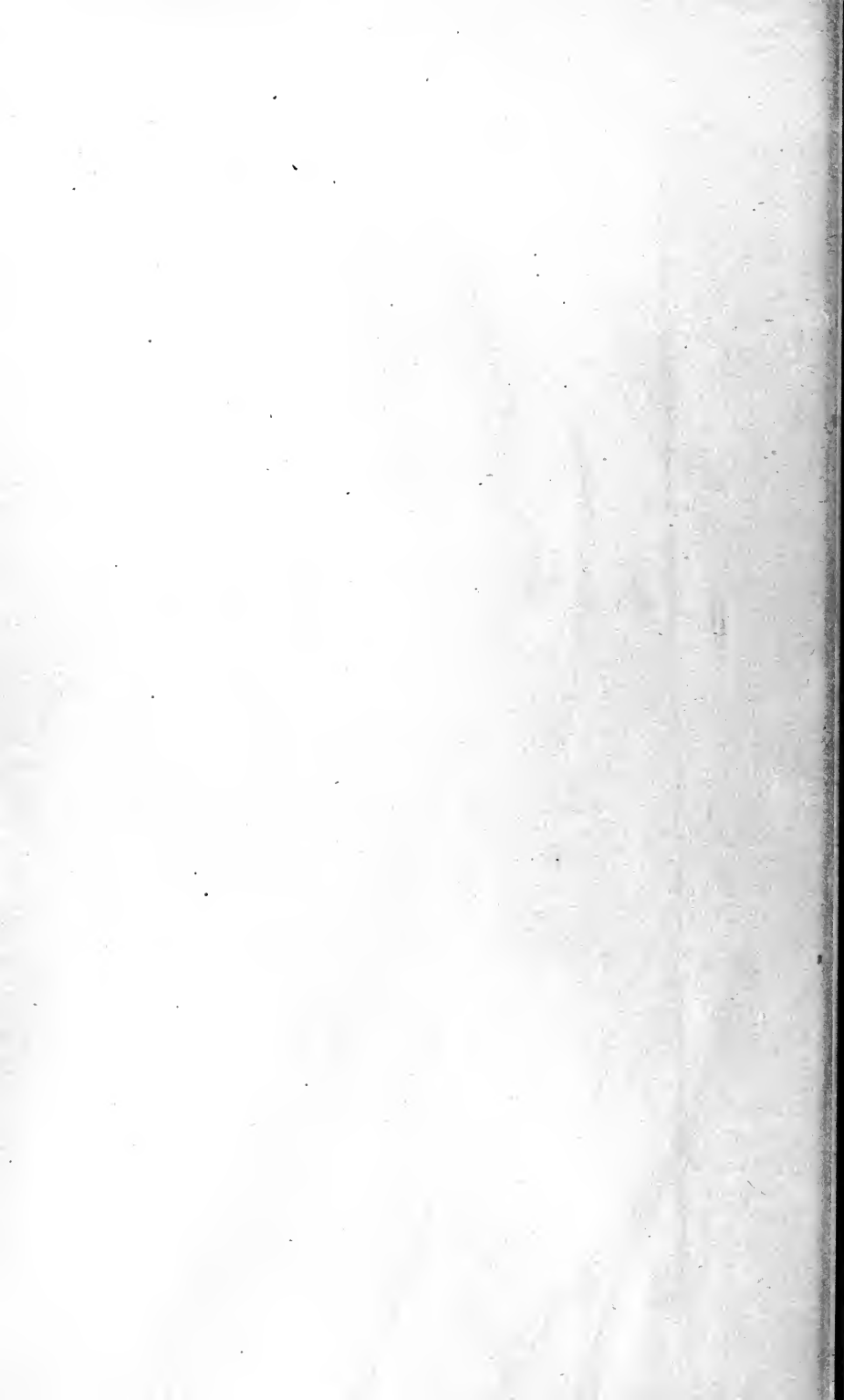
ASHEN FAGGOT.—The use of the Ashen Faggot at Christmas is still in vogue. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vi. p. 269; viii. p. 544; xi. p. 107; *Western Antiquary*, i. p. 143; *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 42. The Ash possessed magic properties. *King's Sketches and Studies*, p. 57, compared with *Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, i. pp. 90–2.

TURNIP.—The Turnip comes into local lore in a peculiar manner, according to a writer in *Notes and Queries*, quoted in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* viii. p. 774.

Want of time prevents my giving a fuller list at present.







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