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THE PEASANT SPEECH OF DEVON.





THE PEASANT SPEECH  
OF  
DEVON.

*AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED  
THEREWITH.*

BY  
SARAH HEWETT.

*SECOND EDITION.*

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1892.  
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1871  
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1892

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE unexpected rapidity with which the first edition of my unpretending book was taken up has made it necessary to prepare a second for the press within some six months. Though much pressed for time, I have made a careful revision of the whole work, and many slight defects which had inevitably crept in have been removed. For those which still remain I ask the reader's indulgence.

The kindly welcome which 'The Peasant Speech of Devon' has received on all hands has been a source of deep pleasure to me. Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to accept a copy for the Royal Library at Windsor : and from all ranks of society the book has met with gratifying evidence of sympathy. I have also to thank the press, both London and country, for many kind notices and appreciative criticisms ; and if some of my reviewers' suggestions have not been adopted, it is not for want of careful consideration. Some, in themselves valuable, would have required an extension of the scale of my book, for which my time is, alas ! utterly insufficient. To exhaustiveness it makes no pretensions. Its sole claim is as a faithful record of the homely Devonshire speech, and that as such it has been accepted by Devonians all the world over, cannot but fill a Devonshire woman with some pardonable pride. If it

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leads those who have left their native county in search of success elsewhere, to think again of the home of their childhood, and to recall its racy accents to their ears, the leisure of many years will not have been spent in vain.

SARAH HEWETT.

TIVERTON.

*October, 1892.*

## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

I HAVE spent a quarter of a century in collecting the words and sentences of which this work is composed. No attempt is made to claim the prerogative of using them in Devon alone, for it is certain that the people of East Cornwall and West Somerset speak the same '*heathenish jargon*'; but having moved about amongst the people in every corner of 'dear old Devon,' I record that which I have heard without desire to claim originality or exclusiveness.

There are many books written in the dialect in a more popular form, yet I venture to hope that this will find readers among Devonshire men and women throughout the world, and those who are interested in the study of dialect as a science.

The speech of the peasantry of Devon and the adjacent counties is undoubtedly the purest remains of the Anglo-Saxon tongue extant in England at the present time. Many words are almost as pure as when spoken by our Saxon ancestors. Compare for example :

DEVONIAN.		ANGLO-SAXON.
Dring	with	thringan
Bide	„	bidan
Wap	„	waepan
Athurt	„	thweorh
Cussen	„	cursen, etc.

Changes have been introduced and modifications wrought, but in the dialect of the people inhabiting the villages impinging on Haldon, Dartmoor, Exmoor, Gibbetmoor, and Blackdown is identified the Anglo-Saxon of the ninth century.

In some parishes family surnames retain their original spelling. The Cruwys of Cruwys Morchard are proud to add their name to the list. 'Cruwys, Coplestone, and Crocker were found at home when the Conqueror came.'

For high buoyant spirits and dare-devil recklessness, no county can produce a race to surpass, or even equal, the youth of both sexes in Devon. Nor is this elasticity of temperament confined to the peasant population. High and low, rich and poor, all are brimful of fun, and bubble over with laughter-provoking jokes. In most of the men, and not a few of the women, this may arise from the effects of the genial climate and the out-of-door life led by them in the pursuit of 'sport' across their breezy moors and heathery wilds. Travel from the Blackdown Hills on the east, to Barum town on the west, a-foot, a-horse, or on wheels, meet man, woman, or child, a smile and a warm clasp of the hand will be given to you, and 'Güde mārning, zir ! fine mārning 's mārning !' will greet you as you pass on.

If it be warm, and you a pedestrian, some hospitable farmer will accost you with : 'Tez mortel 'ot tü-day, zir ; wantee plaize tü come inside an' 'a' a drap ov zyder ? Ours be a prime zort, I zuree !'

Devonians are very keen in their superstitions ; they believe in 'whitwitches,' 'charms,' and 'magic.' Persons of good position, and presumably of education, are ready to engage the services of the white witch (vide *Tiverton Gazette*, January 6th, 1891).

In years gone by, not unfrequently has Caulks, of Exeter, been waited upon by people from distant towns and villages wishing to obtain advice as to how their 'awverlüked' cattle, children, friends, or wife, may be cured. Many country lads and lasses have consulted Caulks as to their future wife and husband, and to know 'Whot's agwaine tü 'appen tü 'm bimbye.' Many a bright sovereign has been added to Caulks' store on Exeter market-days by the charming way in which he 'Cast the Future,' 'Ruled the Planets,' and 'Put the Cards' for the fair maids of Kirton, Woolsery, and Ban'ton. He sold charms to release 'all' and 'everything' from the mischievous effects of the 'Evil Eye.' Did a ghost appear, a cow withhold her milk, a pig have staggers, a sheep become maze-headed, a child fall down in a fit, a bird flutter against the window, the chimney smoke, the dog howl, and a thousand and one other disagreeable things happen, then old Caulks was consulted and prayed to cure them, which *for a consideration* he would obligingly do. To effect a cure he would teach a prayer (N.B., repeat the Lord's Prayer backwards) to be said over the head of the afflicted; give a charm to tie round the neck of the victim, or to be nailed against the wall, or placed in the chimney; or would, *for an extra fee* and a few days' *free* board and lodgings, obligingly put himself to the inconvenience of going into the country to personally superintend the cure.

The charms were to be sewn up singly in a linen or silk bag *one inch square*, and worn about the person or attached in some convenient way to the animal or place 'awverlüked.' The charm itself consisted of either :

The forefoot of a toad.  
The head of a snake.

The liver of a frog.  
The tongue of a viper.  
The front tooth of a dead child.  
Or a piece of rag saturated with dragon's blood.

Pixies, too, hold a high place in the imaginations of Devonians. The villagers around Haldon and Dartmoor assert that these little people have their homes among the tors, and keep their houses spotlessly clean; that they enjoy mad gallops at night on colts, making stirrups in their manes and weaving them so tightly that it is impossible for mortal man to comb them out. If a horse be seen going at a madder pace than usual, the farmer who owns it will say, 'Bagger they pixies, if they bant at they colts again! Zee 'ow they be a-tearing acræss tha moor!'

Again, these pixies are supposed to make raids on the dairies and larders, coming and going through the keyholes. They hold their revelries at midnight, and should they encounter a belated traveller they at once trot him round and round a dreary waste until there is no more 'spoil' left in him. A wise traveller always provides against these machinations by wearing at least one garment wrong side out. Should this precaution be omitted at the outset, it is advisable to turn a garment immediately on becoming fogged. I have known persons wear one stocking inside out when on a journey to prevent being pixy-led, or at least for 'good-luck.'

Educated people who have lived only in cultured, refined homes can never understand the music of the 'Peasant Speech of Devon,' unless they have been reared in the county. A knowledge of the tone is as important as of the words themselves. The inimitable pathos of such sentences as: 'Aw, my dear sawl!' 'Aw, my eymers, whot



'avee a düed now?' 'Güde Lord, whot a cautch thee 'st a made now!' must be heard to be thoroughly appreciated.

Gentlemen of the old-school type make it a practice to speak the native dialect when they meet at convivial reunions. Officers have been known to give the word of command, when they wanted particularly to impress their orders, in the same sweet tongue. A North Devon Colonel of Militia on seeing a hare jump up in the midst of a regiment he was reviewing, exclaimed: 'There 'e go'th, bwoys! a lashing gert shaver!' On another occasion when he ought to have ordered a retreat, he shouted: 'Charge, bwoys, charge! us bānt voxes and they bānt 'ounds, us 'll vēāce um like meyn!' Think of the confusion which resulted!

The so-called 'higher education of the working classes' is swiftly and surely banishing the Saxon element from our midst. Whether the new mis-pronounced 'words' are an improvement on the old must await the verdict of the future. Here are a few examples of modern words:

<i>Assiniate</i>	instead of	assassinate.
<i>Renoviate</i>	,,	renovate.
<i>Depravity</i>	,,	deprivation.
<i>Presbeterian</i>	,,	perspiration.

THE WILDERNESS SCHOOL, TIVERTON.

May, 1892.



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# PEASANT SPEECH OF DEVON.



## *B. REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION AND CONSTRUCTION.*

### A FEW HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION.

IN most words 'oo' takes the sound of the modified German 'ü.'

boot,	pronounced	büte.
foot,	„	füte.
cook,	„	cüke.
to	„	tü, etc.

But when 'oo' is followed by 'r,' the second 'o' is changed into 'a,' as :

door,	pronounced	doar.
poor,	„	poar.
moor,	„	moar.
floor,	„	floar, etc.

'Eau' takes the sound of the modified German 'ü' in

beauty,	pronounced	büty.
beautiful,	„	bütivul.

As also does the 'iew' in view, as :

view,	pronounced	vü.
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This sound of *u* is a remnant of Old Anglo-Saxon.

Much stress is laid on 'ü' in all words, sometimes appearing as almost a double sound, and rhymes with 'ew' in dew, as :

pure,	pronounced	pewer.
sure,	„	shewer.
future,	„	fewture.

'Fe' and 'a' take 'y' to prolong and emphasize them, as :

fever,	pronounced	feyver.
feeble,	„	feybul.
eat,	„	ayte.
meat,	„	mayte.

'F' is frequently changed into 'v,' as :

father,	pronounced	vāther.
faith,	„	vāth.
fester,	„	vüster.

'V' again is changed into 'f,' as :

very,	pronounced	fery.
view,	„	fü.

A coachman driving over Haldon once remarked to me :  
'Yer 'pin 'tap ov Aldon, mum ; yü get'th a fery fine fü o' tha  
country right away awver Dartymoar an' tha zay.'

'A' takes a very long sound, as :

skat,	pronounced	skāāt.
clat,	„	clāāt.
fat,	„	fāāt.
want,	„	wāānt.

'H' before 'e' is sometimes changed into 'y,' as :

heat,	pronounced	yett.
heath,	„	yeth.

Before 'sh,' 'a' and 'e' become 'ai,' as :

flesh,	pronounced	v <sup>r</sup> lāish.
fresh,	„	fraish.
mesh,	„	maish.

S' is pronounced as 'z,' as :

said,	pronounced	zed.
seems,	„	zims.
see,	„	zee.

'ee' is joined to verbs, as in

hop,	hoppee.
laugh,	laughee.
tell,	tellee.
sit,	zittee.

'cd' is used to form the past tense :

gone,	goed.
do,	düed.
came,	comed.
die,	divered.
drowned,	drownded.
hurt,	hurted.
lost,	lewsed, or loozed.
bought,	buyed.

'The' is changed into 'tha,' or 'th.' 'Th' is also added to the present tense, as :

go,	go'th.
do,	dü'th.
grow,	graw'th, etc.

### THE VERB 'TO BE.'

#### INDICATIVE.

##### *Present.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I be, or I'm.	Us be.
Thee 'rt.	Yü be, yü'm.
'E, or 'er's.	They be, they'm.

##### *Imperfect.*

I wuz.	Us wuz.
Thee 'st.	Yü wuz.
'E or 'er wuz.	They wuz.

##### *Future.*

I be agwaine vur to be.	Us chell go vur to be.
Thee wi 't ago vur to be.	Yü wull go vur to be.
'E or 'er will ago vur to be.	They'll go vur to be.

*Perfect.*

I've abin.	Us 'ave abin.
Thee 'st abin.	Yü 'ave abin.
'E or 'er 'th abin.	They 'ave abin.

*Pluperfect.*

I 'ad abin.	Us 'ad abin.
Thee 'st abin.	Yü 'ad abin.
'E'd abin.	They 'ad abin.
'Er 'th abin.	

*Future Perfect !!!*

I chell 'ave abin an' gone vur tü dü 't.
Thee shet 'ave abin an' gone vur tü dü 't.
'E will 'ave abin an' gone vur tü dü 't.
Us chell 'ave abin an' gone vur tü dü 't.
Yü chell 'ave abin an' gone vur tü dü 't.
They will 'ave abin an' gone vur tü dü 't.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present (very irregular !).*

Ef zo be as I be.
Ef zo be as yü be there, wullee tell'n ?
Spose 'er be day'd, whot then ?
S'pose us be.
S'pose yü be.
S'pose they'm.

*Imperfect (very).*

I mid, or mit be.	Us mid, or mit be.
Thee midst, or mit be.	Yü mid be.
'E or 'er mid, or mit be.	They mid be.

*Perfect and Pluperfect (same).*

I mid 'ave abin.	Us mid 'ave abin.
Thee midst 'ave abin.	Yü mid 'ave abin.
'E or 'er mid 'ave abin.	They mid 'ave abin.

IMPERATIVE (*mixed*).

Yü let 'er be.	Let 's 'lone.
Letten 'lone.	Düee be.
Layve un bide.	Layve'm be.
Letten bide.	Bide there.

Lettum bide ! wi't ?



## INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	Vur tü be.
<i>Past.</i>	Tü 'ave abin.
<i>Future.</i>	Tü be agwaine vur tü be.
<i>Gerund.</i>	Bound vur tü be.

## MISCELLANEOUS FORMS—NEGATIVES, INTERROGATIVES, ETC.

These miscellaneous forms have been inserted higgledy-piggledy from the impossibility of classification.

Be I ?	Be us ?	Who be yü ?
Art thee ?	Be yü ?	Who wuz 'er ?
Is 'er ?	Be they ?	Who'rt thee ?
Midden 'er ?	Cüdden 'er ?	Shüdden 'er ?
Noa I bant.	Noa thee shetten.	'E or 'er shas'n.
Us bant.	Yü bant.	They bant.
I wunt.	Us wunt.	Yü wunt.
Thee'd best ways not.		They wunt.
'E or 'er shudden.	G'wan !	
Whot's 'e atelling about ?	Whot's 'er adüing ov ?	
What be'm 'bout ?	Where's 'n tü ?	

## AUXILIARY VERBS.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Do	= dü	adüed	adinned.
Am	= 'm	wuz	bin.
Have	= 'a'	'ad	'ad.
Shall	= chell.		
May	= mid or mit.		

## INTERROGATIVE FORM.

Düee ?	Be-ee ?	Bantee ?
Avee ?	Chellee ?	Midden ?
Willee ?	Widden ?	Wunt ?

## NEGATIVE FORM.

Dawntee.	Shant, shetten, or shessent.
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## INTERROGATIONS.

This mode of double questioning is very common throughout the county.

'Ave? Ant 'er?	Be? Bant 'er?
Cüde? Cüdden 'er?	Can? Cant' 'er?
Did? Didden 'er?	Got'n? Ant 'er?
'Gwaine? Idden 'er?	'Ad'n? Didden 'er?
Is? Idden 'er?	In? Idden 'er?
Out? Idden 'er?	Will? Wunt 'er?
Mid? Midden 'er'?	Wid? Widden 'er?
Must? Mussen 'er?	Twidden? Wid it?
Tidden? Is it?	

Her is used irrespective of sex. Even a tom-cat is *her*; indeed, in speaking of persons, animals, and things, *her* is the generally used pronoun.

Yes is pronounced *iss* or *ēss*, giving the 'e' a very long sound, as in *heed*.

#### IRREGULAR VERBS (very !).

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Take	tooked	tooked.
Wear	wearied	wearied.
Draw	drāde	drāde.
Fall	vāllid	vāllid.
Bleed	blooded	blooded.
Freeze	vreezed	vreezed.
Forgot	vurgot	vurgot.
See	zeed	zeed.
Begin	beginned	beginned.
Stick	sticked	sticked.
Swim	swimmed	swimmed.
Blow	blawed	blawed.
Run	urned or rinned	urned or rinned.
Come	comed	comed.

#### CONTRACTED VERBS.

Burst	busted	busted.
Hit	hāt	hāt.
Hurt	hurtid	hurtid.
Shut	shet	shet.

#### AUXILIARY VERBS.

Dü, be, 'ave, chell, will, mid, cüde, let, must.

## ADVERBS.

Avore, arter, züne, bimeby, tü-wance, wance, bit-ago, yer, yan, vur, forrads, backsivore, ezackally, 'ess, no-tino-by.

## INTERJECTIONS.

Aw! G'wan! Harkee! Listenee! Lükee! Aw my! My Eyemers! Loramassy! Crimminy! Cry! Oh crickoo! Ullaw! Jimminy! Wurrah!

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Awl, inny, boath, zartin, vew, minny, mutch, noan, wan, uther, a-nuther, wan-uther, aitch-uther, ziveral, zom, zitch.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Thease-wan.	Theys yer.
Thick-wan there.	Thickee-there.
Or,	
Thease.	Thews.
Thickee.	Theys.

## DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS.

Aitch, ivery, uther, nuther.

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Whü, whüse, whüm, witchee, whot (or 'ot).

## NUMERALS.

Wan, tü, dree, vovr, vive, zix, zebben, aite, nine, tayne, lebben, twälve, score, 'underd.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

*Nom. 3rd sing.:* Her.      *Nom. 1st plur.:* Us.

## ADJECTIVES.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Bad	{ wuss	wust.
	{ wusser	wustest.
Far (var)	varder	vardest.
Good (güde)	güder	güdest.
Little	littler	littlest.

What is pronounced *whot* in Devon generally. In the extreme north and north-west it becomes 'ot.' I have

omitted this form, that it might not be confounded with 'ot,' signifying 'hot.'

The substitute for 'you' and 'he' is often 'e'; as:  
Ef 'e (you) zit'th 'pon therns, they'll urn intü 'e (you).

I tells 'e what tez, I wānt du't, than.

I zed 'e (he) shüdden go!

Again, 'er' is used instead of 'he'; as:

When did 'er (he) zay 'er'd (he would) come?

Where's 'er (he) agone tü?

#### INELEGANT EXPRESSIONS.

1. I bant agwaine tü be put upon.
2. There! ef I wadden lüking out vur yü.
3. I tellee 'e stüde tü 't yü zed zo.
4. 'Er 'th a-zot 'erzel agin 'n.
5. 'E urn 'th intü debt tü iverybody.
6. Us be comed zame purpose vur tü zee 'e.
7. Come out therevrom thease minit.
8. Tha väece aw'n shin'th like a barn's doar agin tha müne-light.
9. My Eyemers! yer's a go!
10. My ivers! lükee zee 'ow 'e urned!
11. Ef zo be 'er'll let mer, I'll come bimeby.
12. I zed 'e wuz tü come tü wance ef 'e wanted ort ov us.
13. I zay, Dick! Come in yer an' wet thee wizzul.
14. Aw 'ess, min! I zee whot yü be up tü; yü wānt 'th me tü git stogged in the bog, dissent?
15. Thickee baggering dunky tost she off 'pon tap she's back and made she mud all awver!
16. Deth 'er knaw 'n? 'Ess, I zim 'er dü. Aw 'ess, fath, 'er knawth 'n za well's a bagger knawth es bag.
17. Aw Loramassy! ef 'e athen a-broked awl tha cloam 'pon tap tha dresser.
18. Now then lükee zee, an' veel ef that idden right.
19. I'll warndee I be za 'onest as inny chap thease zide o' Lunnun.
20. 'Er grinn'th like a Chister cat!
21. Aw! dallybuttons! yer's a-hollerballoo!
22. Come, sose, let's awl vall tü.
23. The hailer is zo bad as tha stailer. (This is almost identical with the German proverb 'Der Hehler ist so gut wie der Stehler.')

24. I tellee what tez, thee shetten adüed et then.
25. Düee bide quiet a bit an' zee ef yü can yer'n ahollering!
26. I 'ave adüed a little tü twice.
27. I vatched 'n a clout in tha hayd, I did.
28. Twidden be right vur tü dü 't.
29. Be yü agwaine? No. Than more bant I.
30. Thease prop helps holds 'n.
31. Well, yü be a rigler ole zebben zlaper.
32. Whot's take notice ov zich a norting gert theng as 'er is vor?
33. 'Er 's a vigger ov nort, 'er is.
34. They've a putt poar ol' Bill Hill tü beyd wi' a showl tü-day.
35. I'll be burned ef I dü.
36. I'll be blämed ef I dü.
37. I'll be dalled ef I dü.
38. Listenee, Sue, an' zee ef yü can yer a rittling in 'er inside, et zim'th tü me 'er's cruel bad.
39. Yü walk intü 'ouze thease minit.
40. Ef thee dissent come intü ouze d'rectly minit, I'll tan thee tü tha truth of müsic.
41. 'Tez fery on'andsome ov 'e tü try tü chayte wan 'tother zo.
42. Why dithen a dü 't than?
43. 'Ess, 'tez, missis, a fery purty zmil (smell).
44. Thickee cheel growth like ol' fun.
45. Cantee zettle thease bill all tü wance. then? Noa, yü must bide a bit, an' mayhap I can payee a little tü twice.
46. Let's zee ef thee canst veel 'n.
47. Thee wissent go, I tellee.
48. I be dry jist achucked.
49. Thickee colly (blackbird) 'atha ayte a gert worm, a vüte long, ivery bit an' crüne aw'n.
50. Putt thee nawze tü thease bottle an' zee ef yü can zmil what's abin in 'n last.
51. Ullaw, Jeames, 'ow be 'e? Aw, I dunnaw, I bant zackly vittee 'et.
52. Now dawntee cock yer nawse sa 'igh, Jinny. Dissent knaw that pride wi'out profit es like pudden wi'out fat?
53. I zay, Bill, ef yü be mind tü be a urch man zome day, take my advice, vur

'Airly tü beyd an' airly tü rise,  
Will make a man 'ealthy, wulthy, an' wise.'

Dawntee be like old Solomon Wise—

'Lof tü go tü beyd,  
And lof tü rise.'

Cuz then yüll züne be

'Out tü elbaws,  
Out tü toes,  
Out ov money,  
An' out ov cloase.'

54. Whot a bitzen little maiden thickee cheel is, 'er's tü small tü car about a babby, idden 'er?

55. Hi-i! Ess-ess! yü wadden there! ye didden zee!  
yü dun naw nort 't-al-'bout-et!

#### COMPARISONS.

Zo black 's a craw.  
Zo black 's a sweep.  
Zo black 's tha dowl.  
Zo black 's my hat.  
Zo black 's a coal.  
Zo black 's a bag.  
Zo black 's night.  
Zo bare 's the palm ov m' 'and.  
Zo bold 's a badger  
Zo bitter 's gal.  
Zo big 's bulls' beef.  
Zo big 's a 'ouze.  
Zo busy 's a rüke (rook).  
Zo busy 's a bee.  
Zo blue 's tha sky.  
Zo blind 's a bat.  
Zo bütivul and zo purty like baynes (beans).  
Zo bold 's brass.  
Zo clayne 's a whistle.  
Zo crooked 's a ram's horn.  
Zo cold 's ice.  
Zo cross 's tü sticks.  
Zo cold 's death.  
Zo cold 's a vrog.

- Zo dry 's a stick.  
 Zo dark 's a hadge.  
 Zo drunk 's a lord.  
 Zo dead 's a hammer.  
 Zo dead 's a door-nail.  
 Zo dead 's ditch-watter.  
 Zo dear 's saffern.  
 Zo dapper 's a vlay.  
 Zo dry 's dust.  
 Zo deep 's tha say.  
 Zo deave (deaf) 's a post.  
 Zo deave 's a haddock in chāngee weather.  
 Zo deep 's Garrick.  
 Zo dead 's a stone.  
 Zo dry 's a bone.  
 Zo fat 's a whale.  
 Zo fidgetty 's a maggot.  
 Zo vlät-vüted 's a duck.  
 Zo fat 's a füle.  
 Zo fine 's Billy Rūke's wive.  
 Zo firm 's a rock.  
 Zo fine 's a füle.  
 Zo gray 's a badger.  
 Zo green 's a lick (leek).  
 Zo gay 's a lark.  
 Zo 'eavy 's lead.  
 Zo 'ard 's iron.  
 Zo 'ungry 's a 'unter  
 Zo 'appy 's a bird.  
 Zo 'ot 's toast.  
 Zo 'ot 's love.  
 Zo 'appy 's a bidy.  
 Zo itemy 's a bear wi' a zore 'ead.  
 Zo jolly 's a zan' bwoy.  
 Zo lame 's a crow (crow).  
 Zo light 's day.  
 Zo long 's m' leg.  
 Zo light's a vether (feather).  
 Zo lively 's a cricket.  
 Zo limp 's a dish-clout.  
 Zo mild 's milk.  
 Zo maze 's a sheep.

Zo mad 's a March 'are.  
 Zo mad 's a 'atter.  
 Zo nayte 's ninepence.  
 Zo old 's tha 'ills.  
 Zo peart 's can be.  
 Zo poar 's a church mouze.  
 Zo poar 's a craw.  
 Zo proud 's tha dowl.  
 Zo proud 's a louze.  
 Zo plump 's a pattridge.  
 Zo poar 's Job.  
 Zo plain 's a pike-staff.  
 Zo plim 's a wānt.  
 Zo quiet 's a mouze.  
 Zo quick 's lightning.  
 Zo rich 's a Jew.  
 Zo rough 's a grater.  
 Zo risty 's a badger.  
 Zo round 's a 'oop.  
 Zo rough 's a badger.  
 Zo savage 's a bear.  
 Zo sick 's a 'ound.  
 Zo sure 's a gun.  
 Zo stupid 's a owl.  
 Zo stiff 's a poker.  
 Zo snug 's a bug in a rug.  
 Zo sly 's a vox.  
 Zo sharp 's a needle.  
 Zo strong 's a ox.  
 Zo smooth 's glass.  
 Zo thick 's mud.  
 Zo thick 's forty thieves.  
 Zo tired 's a dog  
 Zo tatchee 's a old broody 'en.  
 Zo tough 's leather.  
 Zo thin 's a griddle.  
 Zo thick 's stodge.  
 Zo thin 's a rake.  
 Zo thick 's a stick.  
 Z' urd (red) 's blid.  
 Zo urd 's a turkey-cock.  
 Zo ugly 's the dowl.



Zo vain 's a peacock.  
 Zo wayke 's a winnel.  
 Zo wayke 's a rabin.  
 Zo wayke 's a cat.  
 Zo wet 's dung.  
 Zo white 's a 'ound's tüthe.  
 Zo white 's a sheet.  
 Zo yark 's a maggot.  
 Zo yellow 's a kit's vüte.  
 Zo zound 's a bell.  
 Zo zour 's a grab.  
 Zo zwete 's a nit (nut).  
 Zo zaft 's a wānt (mole).  
 Zo zleapy 's a owl.  
 Her rinn'th like a long-dog.  
 Her rinn'th like a skitty.  
 Her stare'th like a gladdy.  
 Her zleāp'th like a top.  
 It stink'th like a fitch.  
 Her tongue 's like a mill-clapper.  
 Her 's wan-zided, like a peg wi' wan yer (ear).  
 The fāēce aw 'n is like a Death's 'ead 'pon a mop-stick.  
 He smawk'th like a furnace.  
 Her 'opp'th like a cat 'pon 'ot bricks.

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Jan-e-raree.	Māy.	Septemmer.
Feb-e-raree.	Jüne.	October.
March.	Jüly.	November.
Ap-prul.	Augist.	Dayzember.

## THE SEASONS.

Cursemas.	Midzummer.
Lady-day-day.	Maykilmus.

## DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Munday.	Wensday.	Vriday.
Tewsdlay.	Thezday.	Satterday.
	Zinday.	

### C. ANECDOTES, ETC.

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#### NURSE GARNSWORTHY'S VISIT TO LONDON.

NURSE GARNSWORTHY travelled from a West-country town to London, to be a consolation to her daughter during a critical illness. This daughter lived in a narrow street in the crowded East-end. The morning after Garnsworthy's arrival the following incidents occurred :

Getting up early, as is the custom with Devon folk, she began to '*right up the place,*' for '*Lunnon is a drefful smeechy twoad ov a hole,*' and she found '*the ouze was in a turrabul jakes o't.*' In primitive days it was usual for women to work in their petticoats, with bare neck and arms, covering the shoulders with a small square shawl. The day gown was hung on a peg behind the door, and only assumed when all the work was over. Garnsworthy was so attired when she commenced her day's work, and she was no better clothed when she had completed it.

She found the cupboards minus the necessary materials for rubbing, scrubbing, and washing; hence she took money in hand, and sallied forth, heedless of appearances, to make sundry purchases. In her haste she took turning after turning till she came upon a grocery store, where she filled her arms with small packages, and began to retrace her steps. Alas, poor countrywoman! she tramped on, and on, and on, and on, hoping every new turning would land her safely at her daughter's house.

Then she appealed to a policeman, but he could not tell her where Mrs. Pearse lived. 'Didn't she know the name of the street?'

'No, I tellee, I dawn't knaw her draxions a bit.'

‘But surely you know where the cab took you and your box?’

‘I tellee I dawnt, then! I comed up yisterday from Debbenshire, and got tü Paddin’ton Station ’bout aite o’clock; and as I can’t vind out *yer* where Polly Pearse liv’th, I jist *go ’ome* again, vur I got tha draxions ’ome tü Kirton, tap a piece ov papper in tha taypot, on the dresser shelve.’

Forthwith she started in a cab to Paddington, whence she took a return ticket, went down to her home in the far West, found the ‘draxions,’ and returned triumphant to her daughter in town. Her Kirton friends were astonished when they saw her in deshabelle, and ever after told the tale, with some additions, much to Garnsworthy’s disgust.

### GUY FAWKES.

On November 4th it was at one time customary for village children to canvass the neighbourhood for subscriptions, for materials to make a Guy Fawkes’ ‘momet’ to burn on the night of the fifth. They paraded the streets, singing:

‘Wul ’e plaize tü remimber  
Tha veefth ov Novimber,  
Tha gunpowder trayson an’ plot;  
I dawnt zee no rayson  
Why gunpowder trayson  
Shüde iver be vurgot.’

After obtaining sufficient funds they proceeded to make the ‘momet,’ which they carried through the streets on the evening of the fifth, singing:

‘Guy Fawkes, Guy!  
He and ’is companions did contrive  
Tü blaw all Englan’ up alive,  
With a dark lantern an’ a match,  
By God’s massy ’e wuz caught.’

Then setting fire to the ‘momet’ they danced round and round it, singing:

‘A tuppeny loave tü veed tha Pope,  
A pound ov cheese tü chuck ’n,  
A pint ov beer tü make ’n drunk,  
An’ a vaggot ov vuzz tü burn ’n.  
Wurrah! wurrah! wurrah!’

## JOEY BOND AND HIS 'PEGS.'

Standing one Tuesday morning in the garden, I observed Joey Bond driving a herd of young swine through William Street. On reaching Barrington Street chüggies were puzzled which way they were expected to go. Some trotted to the right, a few to the left, two or three stood still and grunted, while others rushed into the opposite garden. When Joey reached the scene he was perplexed—it seemed so impossible to get them together again. Several urchins standing by caught the spirit of the scene, and by adding a few derisive shouts to Joey's 'crooked words,' made the next few minutes a time of indescribable tumult and fun; boys and pigs becoming inextricably mixed, while Joey mopped his brow, and appealed to all within call to come 'an' 'elp 'n wi' thēāse baggering pegs.' After ten minutes of wild commotion, the erratic chüggies were reduced to order, and Joey about to start in a happy frame of mind towards Lowman Green, when a frolicsome 'nestletripe' turned quickly round, dashed between Joey's feet, and sent him flat on his face. Joey picked himself together with a look of being utterly ashamed of his unruly crew, then suddenly dashing hat and stick at the flying frisky porker, exclaimed: 'There, yū umman-tempered twoad! yū can go tū the dowl vur ort I cares;' then turned away, and left the truant to his own devices.

## MRS. MARY CHUBB AND HER PONY.

After the blizzard in March, 1891, Mary Chubb, of Gibbetmoor, told me, with tears in her eyes, how she found her pony in a snow-drift.

'He was all zawkng wet and purty nigh steeved tū death wi' tha cold, zo I rubbed the poor craycher's vāce wi' my appern, an' gied 'n a drap ov brandy, an' he lūked up in my vāce za pittice-like an' bivered tū mowth like a Curschan' (Christian).

## JIM SNOOKS AS OLIVER CROMWELL.

On May 29th, 183—, at Tiverton, Jim Snooks, young, fleet of foot, strong and agile, was chosen to represent Oliver

Cromwell. A thick coating of greased lampblack overspread his face, neck and hands. From his shoulders depended a very tattered cloak, around his waist hung a big bag of soot, and trailing yards behind was a long tail made of hempen rope. Crowds of youngsters awaited Jim's exit from the old Bampton Inn at Town's End. All at once there arose a deafening shout of 'There 'e is, bwoys! there go'th Oliver Cromwell! Urn, urn, bwoys, urn!' for Jim had started like a hare down the street, with a mad, uproarious crew at his heels. The fun raged fast and furious, till 'there wadden a whit bwoy among um, vur Oliver 'ad a-catched most on um,' and blackened them beyond recognition. To his honour it must be added that he 'didden titch any ov tha maidens.' On turning into Fore Street they were met by a procession of a totally different character. Here was 'King Charles' sitting in an oak-bedecked chair, borne on the shoulders of two stalwart burgesses, followed by a choir of maidens sweetly singing an appropriate ditty.

### MAGICAL EFFECTS OF A SOVEREIGN.

Scene: Board-room at country workhouse. Noble lord in the chair. Enter poor labourer, recently become a widower, who approaches noble lord, and pulls his forelock humbly.

NOBLE LORD. 'Good-morning, my good man. I hear you have recently had the misfortune to lose your wife.'

MAN. 'Ess, mi lord, an' a vury bad job tez, tü, vur me.'

N. L. 'How many children have you?'

M. 'Zebben, mi lord.'

N. L. 'Dear me! dear me! it is indeed a very sad case. I deeply sympathize with you, and I am sure the guardians will do all they can to assist you.'

M. 'Thankee-zhure, mi lord, tez a vury bad job, vur tha *poar dear craycher* did airn zummat a week tü chüring. I dawn't knaw whotiver will become of the chillern, an' I be put tü a pass tü knaw 'ow tü bury she.'

N. L. 'The guardians have decided to give you a little help.'

M. 'Thankee, mi lord. Tez turrabul lonely an' dismal wi'out Liza.'

Hereupon he again gives his forelock a vigorous pull, and is about to retire, when his lordship says :

‘Here, my good man, is a sovereign for you, and I hope you will try to bear your sorrow manfully.’

MAN (steps briskly back, takes the sovereign, and with a broad grin on his face exclaims :) ‘Thankee-zhure, mi lord, my ol’ dummon’s ago, an’ God A’mighty’s vury welcome tü ’er, vur her *wuz a cranky-tempered* old twoad, I can tallee !’

### FARMER TATCHELL’S INITIALS.

A pressman one day called at a farmhouse and asked to see Mr. Tatchell. The wife said ‘maister wadden ’ome; he was a-go tü market.’

‘Never mind,’ replied the pressman, ‘if you will give me his initials, I will not trouble you farther.’

The ‘missis,’ with a troubled look, said : ‘Düee plaize tü come intü ’ouze, an’ zit down while I luk’t’h vor um.’

Pressman scenting refreshments complied, and was regaled with ‘a crub ov burd an’ cheese an’ a mug of zider,’ while Mrs. Tatchell went in search of *the initials*. After an interval of a few minutes she returned with a look of deep dejection, and said :

‘I be turrabul zorry, zur ; I’ve a-lüked every place an’ can’t vind um. I’ve a-turned out maister’s box, an’ lüked inside awl ’es pockets, but they bant there. I warndee ’e ’th acärd um tü town, an’ I shüdden winder ef they bant in ’es gert-coat pocket !’

### A CONVERSATION OVERHEARD IN A BOOT-SHOP IN A NORTH DEVON TOWN.

MRS. DOCKER. ‘Good-morning, Mrs. Bell. What can I show you to-day ?’

MRS. BELL. ‘My veet be za bad, düee zee if yü’ve a-got ort’ll dü vur me.’

D. ‘Yes, these boots are strong.’

B. ‘Well, ’ess, theys’ll dü jist thoft they wuz a-mäde vur me.’

D. ‘Will you carry them ?’

B. ‘’Ess, plaize. I be out’s cüke now, an’ I likes it ; they be zich güde livyers.’

D. 'I hope you will try to keep your situation.

B. 'Why, I be voced tü stop, cuz my ol' feller ant got nort but whot I särs. I tell'n he shüde ax vur parish pay, but 'e wunt! He's a o' vüle; 'e's aveared they'll make 'es darter pay tü'n. I tells 'n they can't make maidens maintain vathers, yü know. No, fath! 'Tez lucky vur 'e I can dü ort, idden et?'

### SATAN.

A north Devon countryman entering a draper's shop, said:

'Plaize, zur, I've a-vurgot whot missis zend me vur, but tez whot they cals tha devil besides the devil.'

COUNTRY SHOPKEEPER (a little deaf). 'How dare you, sir, allude to me and my goods as having anything to do with Satan?'

'Aw 'ess, zur, that's it, that's it! Sattan! A yard-an-dree-quarters ov black sattan, at dree-an-sixpence a yard, an' missis zeth yü must cut et 'pon tha cräss.'

### AN INQUEST.

The people speak of an inquest as a 'crowner's quest,' a coroner being called a 'crowner.'

'They've a'crowned Joey Tapp, who hanged 'iszell yister-day;' or, 'They've a-sot upon thicker poar blid that was a-drowneded.'

### AN INN SIGN.

Yer is cider tü cheer  
 And fery güde beer,  
 And ef yü wānth mayte  
 To make up a trayte  
 There be rabbits tü ayte.

A boy on a racecourse said: 'Ef thickee there gray 'os 'ad abin dree or vowr yārds vārder vore, he'd a-winned!'

A magistrate reproving a man for being drunk and disorderly told him he got so by taking his liquor the wrong way; for said he:

'Cyder 'pon beer is very good cheer,  
 But beer 'pon cyder is a bad rider!

‘ Remember this :

‘ When the cyder’s in the can,  
The sense is in the man !  
When the cyder’s in the man,  
The sense is in the can !’

A BILL SENT TO SQUIRE B. BY THE VILLAGE  
SHOEMAKER.

SQUIRE B——

To GEORGE G——

			<i>s</i>	<i>d.</i>
Clogged up miss	...	...	0	10
Mended up miss	...	...	0	2
Tapt maister	...	...	0	8
Heel-tapt and bound up madam	...	...	0	11
Turned, clogged, and mended the maid	...	...	1	0
Heel-tapt maister	...	...	0	8
Lined, bound, and put a piece 'pon madam	...	...	4	3
Stitched up Miss Kitty	...	...	0	3
Sauling the maid	...	...	0	8
Tapping madam tū twice	...	...	0	8
Putting a piece 'pon maister	...	...	0	2
			<hr/>	
			10	3
			<hr/>	

There is still room for increased educational effort in rural parishes, as the following extracts from a village carpenter's bill for work done on a neighbouring farm may serve to indicate :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
bording up stol ; finding alam bars making a dor	13	0
repperring dors	5	0
tan pounds of nils	2	6
making frince fram	4	6
repperring sider hous	2	6
making furinicer cuver	2	6
making wheel baro	10	0
repperring close hors and char	0	6

For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be mentioned



that by 'stol' is meant *stall*; 'alam,' *elm*; and 'frince' and 'furinicer' both stand for *furnace*. The other eccentricities of orthography explain themselves. From a phonetic point of view there is something to be said for 'baro,' 'dor,' 'fram,' 'sider,' 'cuver,' 'hors,' and 'char;' but they cannot be recommended for general use until the recognised authorities on English spelling revise their standards.—*Tiverton Gazette*, August, 1891.

## AN INVITATION TO SPEND SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY.

'Guzemoor Barton,  
'Thongsleigh Bottom,  
'Nr. Holsery, R.S.O.,  
'April 5th, 1888.

'DEER BILL,

'i now zits down and takes up my pen tū rite yū thease vew lines, oping it wil fine yū quit wel, as et layves me at preysint, thank God vor et.

'Us've a-killd a peg, 'ers aiteen scor, an' us wānts yū an' Sara tū com out next Zindy an' 'ave a bit an' a drap wi' us. 'Tez a fery long time agone yū com'd awver yer, an us dū zim yū mid com an' 'ave zom diner. Ef yū 'ave a-got zom airly tatties that be a prim zort bring um along wi' 'e an' i can changee 'cuz i've a-got zom бүities ov Abrim i can letee 'ave insteyd. Zo no mor vrom your's trewly

'NABOTH BAKER: 'e's X.

'Pleze tū hexcüse papper tez awl us goten 'ouze.'

## THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

On Sunday morning on arriving at Guzemoor, Mrs. Hodge and her husband were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Naboth Baker.

MRS. BAKER. 'Aw, my dear life, yū be com'd tū last! I be zo glad tū zee 'e. Us 'ad a-gived 'e up; thort yū wadden a-coming at aw! Where's Bill gone tū?'

MRS. HODGE. 'Aw, 'e's a-coming; 'e's behind telling tū Mr. Baker.'

MRS. B. 'Niver min' 'e; com' along upen chimmer, and take off yer bunnit.'

MR. BAKER to MR. HODGE. 'Ullaw, Bill! howst a-gitting

on? Com' in 'ouze, düee. Yer, yer! 'ang up yer 'at, an' bring a cheer awver 'side tha vire. I zim 'tez cowld nuff for snaw!

MR. HODGE. 'In tha zin 'tez turrabul 'ot, but tha wind blaw'th cowld in tha shāde an' roun' tha cornders, tho' 'tez fery fine vur tha time o' yer. Purty gude sayzon.'

MR. B., calling upstairs, says: 'Now then, missis, bantee coming down tü take up tha dinner? Tha crock is purty near bowled dry.'

MRS. B. 'Aw 'ess, I be coming; düee 'ave pashins vur a minit till Mrs. Hodge 'ave a righted herzel up a bit.'

Mrs. Baker having dished up the dinner, arranges 'tha mayte, pudden, greens, and tatties, pours out tha zider,' when Mr. Baker says:

'Now than, sose, zit round. Yü, Bill, zit next tü my missis, and Mrs. Hodge düee com' up yer aside o' me. I'll take care ov yü, an' Bill, yü lüke arter my missis. A chāänge 's güde vur boath o' us!'

MR. H. 'Ess, tü be sure! 'Ot yü say 'bout it, Mrs. Baker?'

MRS. B., blushing. 'Git 'long wi' yer rummage, dü! Yü tü ol' fellers be like tü bwoys, thof yü be zo gray's badgers.'

MR. H. 'Zo yü've killed yer peg, I zee. 'Ow did 'er turn out?'

MR. B. 'Aw, us didden wey en, but shud think 'e wuz between fifteen an' twenty scor. 'Tez licking gert 'ams.'

MR. H. 'Howzimever, this yer is a rare bit ov pork. 'Tez rich an' tasty-like.'

MRS. B. 'I tellee 'ot 'tez. I'll gie 'e zom ov tha nattlings tü take 'ome wi' 'e. Yü nidden be aveard they bant clayne, vur I wash'd um m' ownzel.'

MR. H. 'Ow 'bout they tatties yü wrote about? I've a brot a few elefants an' skülmaisters tü chāngee vur your büties ov Abrim.'

MR. B. 'Thankee! thankee! I 'opes as 'ow us chell 'ave a güde crap! I 'ad dree score tü tha yard last yer. 'Ot's become ov your Charlie? I ant a-zeed 'n vur a brave while now?'

MR. H. 'Aw! he's gone tü zey aboard a-man-e-war, bound vur tha Hinges, an' Silas is a-go vur a hoss-sodger.'

MR. B. 'Aw! poar blids, I zim 'tweel be a longful time avore yü zee'th uther wan ov um again!'

The men, having finished dinner, retire to the 'chimbley cornder' to smoke and drink. The women clear the table, tidy up the room, and saunter about the garden, having a gossip until it is tea-time, when Mrs. Baker, coming into the room, says in a bright cheery voice :

'Now, then, yü men-vokes, put up yer churchwardins (pipes), an' zit vore an' 'ave zom tay. Yü be like a passel ov ol' wimmen when yü git'th tügether. Yü tell'th, tell'th till awl's blue !'

MR. H. 'Well, us dawnt meet vury offen, an' when us dü us vurgits tha time ! 'Nuther theng, us bant fond ov tay. I niver titches et ef I can git a drap ov güde zider, an' maister's yer be a prime zort.'

As soon as tea was over and twilight set in, a move was made to put on 'bunnit an' coat.' Mrs. Hodge said to her husband :

'Now, then, Bill, let's shet away 'ome avore dark.'

MR. B. 'Ot's yer hurry, missis? Yü midden niver come again.'

MRS. H. 'Aw ! niver mind that ; us 'll be agwaine now, plaize. Us chell be very glad tü zee yü and Mrs. Baker awver tü zee us zoon ; yü'll be very welcome. Dare zay us 'll be able to vind zommat tü aite an' drink !'

MRS. B. 'Thankee, thankee-zhure ! Us'll come zom day when tez vull müne ; then us chell 'ave et light coming 'ome.

All shake hands two or three times over, and seem never to be able to say 'Good-bye,' till Mr. Hodge starts off in boyish style, exclaiming :

'Nightee güde wishee ! Nightee güde wishee ! I'll urn 'ome and leave tha tü wimmin-vokes tü tell out their tale. Now, than, Polly, come on, düee !'

#### AT A TITHE DINNER.

A certain rector at his tithe dinners made it a practice to give each farmer two glasses of gin-and-water, remaining in the room and talking cordially with everyone whilst the first was being drunk. He then wished them good-night, leaving them to enjoy their own chat as it seemed best to them. No sooner was he out of earshot than they began heartily to abuse him and all the 'passens' in the county. 'They be a d—— grasping, skinflint set, and wrings a tenth ov

everything out o' us now,' said one stalwart old yeoman; 'an' by Gor, ef us dawnt lüke shaarp they'll zune 'ave a twentieth !!!'

## COPIES OF LETTERS.

I.

'Okehampton, Devon,  
'April 10th, 1876.

'DEAR MRS. CHOWN,

'I be most mortle plazed wi' yer vury 'anzome an' üzevul weddin present yü 've a-zend me, an' I now rites tü thank yü vury much vor'n, and also your kind letter wi' al tha güde wishes in un. I zim tez a zerious theng, arter al, tü get maryed, an' I 'opes me and my män will live 'appy an' pazible tugither. Anyways, us'll try and not 'ave no quarling and viting arterwards.

'I be glad tü yer that yü and your ole man gits on zo vittee, and I 'opes us chell dü tha zame tü and not 'ave upstores wen us be got üzed tü wan tuther.

'Now güde bye, dear Mrs. Chown, and thanking yü wance moar vur yer kindness, wi' much love, and 'oping yü will henjoy yerzel tü Plymouth,

'I remains,

'Your vecshinite vrend,

'A. A.

'P.S.—I 'opes as 'ow yü'l plaze tü hexcüse al bad spulling, but my eddication idden vury güde, they tells me. I can talk vast nuff, but I can't rite vury wul.'

II.

'Dribblecombe Crass,  
'Nr. Hatherley, Devon,  
'March 17th, 1839.

'DEAR MADAM,

'I sow 'pon tha papper you want a puppil. I got a doughter of 12 that you can heave. She 'as ben to schol for the lass 5 yers, and she go to schol nough. She is good-lüking, and can reed and right well. If you like, I will bring she in so that you may see she on Vriday. I am on well, otherways I wud have brought she in instid of rightting.

'Your obedint sirvent,

'JAMES CLIGG.'

## III.

‘ Brok strete, 1874,  
‘ Chawleigh.

‘ UMBLE gantlemen of the bord of gardents i beg to tender for the suply of cofins for the parish of reigney for the sum of 14 shillen and 3 pence and for baw for the sum of 14 shillen and for sanford for the sum of 18 and 6 pence i remain your umble servent

‘ DICK PITMAN.

‘ Brok Street, Chawleigh.’

## IV.

‘ Lew, Nov. 13<sup>th</sup>.

‘ SIR,

‘ Will you pleas to pay Mrs. Webber my Money next Friday it his She were i used to Lodge. she his goin to come to you for it for me it his the Boot Money to i am sir Your humble sert.

‘ THOMAS MUNDY.

‘ Lew Farm,  
‘ Near Chittlehampstead, Devon.’

*D. SUPERSTITIONS AND CUSTOMS.*

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SUPERSTITION REGARDING CHILDREN'S  
BIRTHDAYS.

Munday's cheel is fair in tha fāce.  
Tewsdlay's cheel is vull of grāce.  
Wensday's cheel is vull ov woe.  
Thezday's cheel hath var tü go.  
Vriday's cheel is loving and giving.  
Satterday's cheel work 'th 'ard vur a living.  
Zinday's cheel's a gentleman.  
Cheel born upon old Kursemas day  
Es güde, and wise, and fair, and gay.

MAGPIES.

To see

Wan is vur zorrow.  
Tü is vur mirth.  
Dree is vur a wedding.  
Vowr is vur death.

CHRISTENING THE APPLE-TREES.

On old Christmas Eve it is customary for farmers to pour large quantities of cyder on the roots of the primest apple-trees in the orchard, and to place toast sops on the branches, all the while singing the following :

Yer's tü thee, old apple-tree,  
Be zure yü bud, be zure yü blaw,

And bring voth apples güde enough,  
 Hats vul! Caps vul!  
 Dree-bushel bags vul  
 Pockets vul and awl!  
 Urrah' Urrah!  
 Aw 'ess, hats vul, caps vul,  
 And dree-bushel bags vul.  
 Urrah! Urrah!

When enough of this serenading has been accomplished, guns are fired into the branches.

When asked why this ceremony was gone through, a labourer said to me: 'Yü knaw, mum, us be in 'opes ov 'aving a 'bundant crāp ov awples next yer, an' tha trees widden güdy a bit ef us didden holly tü 'm!'

#### SUPERSTITION WITH REGARD TO EGGSHELLS.

As soon as a Devonian has eaten a boiled egg, he thrusts a spoon through the end of the shell, opposite the one at which it was begun to be eaten. When I inquired why this was done, the reply given was: 'Tü keep they baggering witches vrom agwaine to zay in a egg-boat.' It is supposed that the witches appropriate the unbroken shells to sail out to sea to brew storms.

'You must break the shell to bits, for fear  
 The witches should make it a boat, my dear;  
 For over the sea, away from home,  
 Far by night the witches roam.'

#### THE NEW MOON.

It is deemed unfortunate to see the new moon through glass, or over the left shoulder. When in the open air one must turn the purse three times round the pocket, at the same time courtseying and saying: 'Welcome, new moon! welcome, new moon!' to insure good luck.

#### TO CURE HERNIA.

If a baby-boy suffers from this, and the parents pass him three times through the split stem of an ash-tree, he is supposed to be cured.

## REMEDY FOR SNAKE-BITES.

Make a circlet of ashen twigs, and tie it round the neck of the person or animal bitten, and 'they'll be zartin tü be cured.'

## TO CURE FITS.

Persons suffering from fits are advised to go to the parish church at midnight on June 23rd, and walk through each aisle, then crawl three times from north to south under the communion-table exactly as the clock strikes twelve.

## TO CHARM WARTS.

Steal from a butcher's stall a very small piece of lean meat, rub the warts three times from left to right with this; immediately bury the meat and say: 'As you rot, so depart my warts!'

## TO CURE WHOOPING-COUGH.

Carry the child afflicted into a sheep-fold, and let the sheep breathe on its face, and then lay the child on the spot of ground from which a sheep has just arisen. Continue this daily for a week. 'Tez a zartin cure, mum, I zhuree!'

## A CHARM USED TO STANCH BLOOD.

Jesus wuz borned in Buthlem,  
Baptized in tha Jardan, when  
Tha watter wuz wild in tha 'ood,  
Tha passen wuz jist an' güde,  
God spoked and watter stüde,  
An' zo chell now thy blid.

In the name of the Father, etc.

Amen.

## A CHARM TO CURE A BURN.

Dree āngels comed vrom North, East, West,  
Wan got vire, wan got ice,  
Tha third brot tha Holy Ghost;  
Zo, out vire, in vrast!

In the name of the Father, etc.

Amen.



## TO DETECT A THIEF.

As soon as a theft is discovered, suspicion immediately falls on some unfortunate person in the parish whose reputation is perhaps a little shady. The suspected person is at once brought to trial, not in person, but in secret, by means of his or her name being written on a slip of paper, which is placed within the leaves of a Bible. The key of the front-door is placed beside it, with the wards resting on the eighteenth verse of the fiftieth Psalm. Both are kept in position by tying the *left* leg garters of two persons around the Bible. These two place their *right* hand fore-fingers under the bow of the key, and repeat in monotone the verse above named. If the Bible moves to the right or left the suspected person is condemned ; if it remains stationary, he is acquitted.

## WEATHER RHYMES.

The west wind always brings wet weather,  
 The east wind cold and wet together,  
 The south wind surely brings us rain,  
 The north wind blow'th it back again.

Ef tha zin in urd shüde zet,  
 Tha next day surely will be wet.  
 Ef tha zin shüde zet in gray,  
 Tha next will be a rainy day.

Urd in tha night is tha shipperd's delight,  
 Urd in tha marning is tha shipperd's warning.

## ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.

On St. Swiftin's day ef et dü rain,  
 Vor vorty days et weel remain.  
 On St. Swiftin's day ef et be fine,  
 Vor vorty days 'tweel be zin-shine.

## MIDSUMMER-EVE.

In some districts the young folks believe that their future husbands prow! round their homes at midnight on June 23rd. To make sure that 'He' is there, one will rush into the nearest meadow, and while the clock is striking twelve, scatter hemp-seeds, singing as she runs :

'Emp zeed I throw,  
 'Emp zeed I sow ;  
 'E that's my true-love,  
 Come arter me an' mow.'

Then, casting hurried backward glances, scampers off to her home as fast as feet can fly, expecting 'Him' to pursue, scythe in hand !

### HARVEST CUSTOM IN DEVON.

When the last sheaf of wheat is cut at the end of harvest, the reapers plait the ends, and tie it with a piece of bright-coloured ribbon ; then, lifting it high above their heads, wave their sickles frantically and shout :

We-ha-neck ! We-ha neck !  
 Well-a-cut ! Well-a-cut !  
 Well-a-bound ! Well-a-bound !  
 Well a zot upon tha ground !  
 We-ha neck ! We-ha-neck !  
 Wurrah ! wurrah ! wurrah !

After this ceremony, the never-to-be-lost-sight-of 'verkin' is passed from 'mouth to mouth' till all the cyder is 'adüed.' Then a start is made for the master's house, where a heavy meat and pudding supper is washed down with more 'zyder : ' then follow indescribable *tableaux vivants* !

### LENTEN OBSERVANCES.

Niver wāsh cloase upon a Goody Vriday, ef zo be yü dü zomebody in yüre 'ouze 'll die avore the year's out.

Ef yü wānts a güde crāp, zaw 'pon Goody Vriday. All zeedz zawed thickee day ull be zure to grow.

Wean yer cheel 'pon Goody Vriday, then 'e'll grow peart an' strong.

On Shrove Tuesday children run from door to door, throwing stones and singing :

Us zees by tha latch  
 There's zummat to catch.  
 Us zees by tha string  
 Tha old dummon's within.

Gie us a pan-cake, now us be come !  
 Or tü yüre doār goes a gert stone.  
 Zo yü be a-bound vur tü gie us wan.

Or,

Tippity, tippity, tidy-oh !  
 Gie me a pancake an' I will go ;  
 Gie me zome, or gie me noan,  
 Then tü yüre doar will go a gert stone.

#### BRIDAL RHYME.

Ef tha zin 'pin tap 'er shine,  
 Then 'er 'll 'ave boath cāke an' wine ;  
 Ef 'e dü but 'ide 'is heyd,  
 There'll be no wine, an' little breyd.

## *E. OLD-FASHIONED RECTORS AND THEIR DOINGS.*

---

A BISHOP of Exeter visiting an outlying village church was astonished by hearing the following sung in his honour :

‘ Why skip ye zo, ye leetle ’ills (hills) ?  
Why skip ? Why skip ? Why skip ?  
Why ? ’Tez becuz we’m glad tū zee  
His grace tha lard bisshīp !

‘ Why ’op ye zo, ye leetle lambs ?  
Why ’op ? Why ’op ? Why ’op ?  
Why ? ’Tez becuz we’m glad tū zee  
His grace tha lard bisshōp !

### THE HUNTING PARSON.

Passen R—— was asked to do duty for the Rev. ——, at ——. This was in the days when all kinds of music made up the choir of village churches. The psalm was given out, and the musicians began to tune their instruments. Somehow or other the fiddles and bass viols, etc., would not be obliging, and some delay occurred before they were in accord. Said ‘passen’ got impatient, and leaning over the rostrum, exclaimed : ‘ Hark away ! Hark away, Jack ! Hark away ! Tally-ho ! Tally-ho !’

### THE SICK VICAR.

The Rev. F. B——, of A——, having offended the bishop was once or twice reproved by his diocesan, and finally his lordship decided to call at the vicarage on a Sunday afternoon to give reproof. The vicarage stands on an eminence, from whence all persons approaching it can be

easily seen. The bishop drove slowly, and was recognised by the vicar, who happened to be dressed for hunting, as the meet was to be an early one next morning at Dunkerry, whither the vicar intended to start immediately after service. At sight of the bishop he rushed to his bedroom, and nestled cosily between the sheets. The bishop was met at the door by Mrs. Vicar, who, with a sad face and a troubled voice, excused her husband's absence by saying he was ill in bed, laid up *with scarlet fever*. Whereupon the bishop beat a hasty retreat.

### CONFIRMATION CLASS.

The Rev. J. R.— was holding a confirmation class. One of the candidates was the daughter of the village inn-keeper, and when it came to her turn to be questioned, the following query was addressed to her, with a not very pleasant reply, at least to the parson :

PARSON. 'What is your name?'

SHE (holding her head on one side, and looking roguishly at him). 'As ef yū didden know! when yū comes intū the bar dree or vovr times aday, an' zeth, "Now then, Polly, my dear, gie me anuther quart," an' now yū pertend'th yū dawnt know me!'

### THE PARSON'S WIFE.

The same rector was asked by a parishioner why he had not married a lady instead of taking to wife the daughter of a farmer.

'Why, man-alive, düee zim I wānt'th tü die avore mi time?'

'How zo, how zo, passen?' said his interrogator.

'Why, if I'd a-married a vine-vingered lady, her mid 'ave a-zend tha game tü table in a most unstickable fashion. Now, thease dü know stuffing vrom nattlings.'

### THE CAREFUL PARSON.

A hunting parson was requested by his bishop to discontinue his custom of hunting and keeping hounds, as he thought it wrong for a clergyman to devote so much time to sport.

'I do not keep hounds, my lord,' said the parson; 'every

dog in the kennel is my wife's. I take them out for exercise frequently, and if they will run after a fox I am bound to follow them, to make sure that the fox does no harm to my wife's property !

### THE FISHING PARSON.

Rev. John C——, who was asked to officiate for Rev. I. G—— at Dawlish on a certain Sunday, requested his clerk to give notice that there would be no service at B. N. in consequence. The clerk accordingly told the congregation that there would be 'no-a zarvis yer next Zinday, cuz maister wuz agwaine vishing tü Dawlish vur passen G——.'

### THE FOX AND THE PARSON.

A hunting parson of North Devon was officiating at —— for the Rev. ——, who was laid up with gout. Just as the Psalms were finished the sexton popped his head inside the church, and giving the parson a wink, said in an audible whisper, 'Plaize tü make 'aste, zir, or 'e'll be a-go avore yü've a-düed.' The 'passen' nodded, and raising his eyebrows in a questioning way, the sexton shouted: 'E's urned intü tha vuzz bushes, down in teyn acres. Düee lüke sharp, zir !' The congregation were as much interested as 'passen,' and immediately after service a 'meet' was arranged for the next morning at 9.30, in ten acres. It has been hinted that said passen was doing duty in 'pink' under his surplice.

### ORTHODOX !

The curate of Swimbridge having left, Mr. Russell advertised for another. The parish clerk, William Chapple, was asked by a farmer, 'Hath tha passen got a new curate 'ēt ?'

'Not 'et, zir,' replied Chapple ; 'maister's nation pertikler. Tidden this, tidden that, as ull plaize 'e. Yer's his advertisement, zo I reckon 'e'll zoon git wan.

"Wanted, a curate for Swimbridge ; must be a gentleman of moderate and orthodox views."

'Orthodox ! why whot's that, Mr. Chapple ?

'Well, I can't ezackally zay whot 'e mayn'th be that, but I reckon 'tez a feller that can ride purty well tü 'ounds !'

The rector of a rural parish issued the following notice to his flock :

‘There will be no sārvice held in theāse church next Sunday, as I have a hen sitting in the pulpit, an’ I dü not want her distārbed.’

A high church dignitary addressing a meeting of young people said :

‘It is yüre düty tü render obedience to yüre parents, and tü pray to Gād unceasingly. If yü don’t say yüre prayers night and marning the Lārd Gād will not bless yü.’

A rector who was asked to judge the dogs at a show said in reply to ‘Where are you off this morning?’: ‘Oh, I’m off to Whipshire tü judge tha dugs. I dawnt know nort about lap-dugs an’ mastiffs, but if ’twas a vox-’ound, or a tārrier dug, I cüde a düed it w’ any man in the country; but sheep dugs an’ tha rest aw’m, why, I know’t h jist so much about um as a cat know’t h about his grandfather!’

F. SONGS AND CHILDREN'S PLAY-DITTIES.

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GILES WHAPSTRAW, THE TURNIP-HOER.

I BE a turmit hawer,  
From Debbenshire I dü come :  
My parents be 'ard-working vokes,  
An' I be jist tha zame.

*Chorus:*       An' tha vly, ha ! ha !  
                  Tha vly, ha ! ha !  
                  Tha vly be on tha turmits,  
                  An' tez awl my eye vur me tü try  
                  To keep min off tha turmits.

[I have also heard the following chorus :

                  The vly gee hoppee  
                  An' the vly gee whopee,  
                  Tha vly be on tha turmits !  
                  An' tez awl my eye that thick there vly  
                  Can ayte up awl tha turmits.]

'Twas on a Vriday marning,  
Avore tha break ov day,  
That I tüked up my turmit haw,  
An' tridged dree miles away.

*Chorus:*       Tha vly, etc.

I züine did git a plāce ov wurk—  
I tüked et by tha job—  
An' ef I 'ad my time again,  
I'd zünder go tü quod.

*Chorus:*       Tha vly, etc.



Tha next I tüked et by the yard,  
 'Twas vor ol' Varmer Vlower,  
 Who vowed an' zwarded as how I were  
 A ripping turmit hawer.

*Chorus :* 'Tha vly, etc.

There's zome delights in haymaking,  
 An' a few delights in mawing,  
 But ov awl the trades that I like best  
 Gie me tha turmit hawing.

*Chorus :* 'Tha vly, etc.

### THE PARSON'S SHEEP.

Vather stawl the passen's sheep,  
 A murry Cursmus us'll keep,  
 Vur us chell 'ave boath vittals an' drink,  
 But dawnt zay nort about et.

I zinged it up an' down awl day,  
 An' passen yerd whot I did zay,  
 An' ax'd me in a civil way  
 Tü zing et awver again, zir !

'E zed 'e'd gie me 'a'f-a-crown,  
 A suit ov cloase an' munny down,  
 Ef in tha church I'd go along  
 An' zing et tü tha people.

But I went 'ome and told me muther whot the passen 'ad  
 a-zed. 'Aw güde gracious, whot iver ail'th tha bwoy? I be  
 zure 'e is agwaine mazed,' zed muther. 'Ef 'e zeth wan  
 wurd moar thee't 'ang theezel and vāther tü.' 'Aw! vury  
 well then, mawther,' zeth I, 'I'll turn tha tale 'pun passen.'  
 So :

As I wuz in tha veald wan day  
 I zeed tha passen vury gay,  
 A tummulling among tha hay,  
 In a vury, vury undaycint way.

## A LOVE SONG.

As I wa'ked out wan eveling,  
 Down by tha river zide,  
 I gazed awhile around me  
 An' a purty maid I spied.

Zo rid an' rosy wuz 'er chicks,  
 An' curdly wuz 'er 'air,  
 An' costly wuz tha robes ov gold  
 Thease purty maid did wear.

'Er shews wuz made ov satin black,  
 Besprunkled wi' tha dew.  
 'Er wrunged 'er 'ands, 'er tord 'er 'air,  
 An' cried 'Whot chell I dü ?

' I'm agwaine 'ome ! I'm agwaine 'ome !  
 I'm agwaine 'ome !' she cried.  
 ' Why wull 'e go a-roving,  
 An' slight thease lovely maid ?

'Tha vury last time I zeed m' love  
 'E cried wi' might an' main.  
 Oh love ! et is a killing theng,  
 Didee iver veel tha pain ?'

I wish thease maid wuz a rid rid rose  
 That in m' geardin grew ;  
 An' I tü be tha geardiner,  
 I knaws whot I wid dü.

I'd garnish 'er wi' lilies O !  
 Zweet-williams, tyme an' rue.  
 I'd zing all night till tha marning light,  
 An' ov she I wid tak' kear O !

## THE RED HERRING.

I boft a penny urd 'erring,  
 Penny an' 'erring an' iverytheng,  
 I thinks I düed well wi' my penny 'erring.

'Ot's thenk I māde ov my 'erring's ole heyd ?  
 Why za güde a oven as iver bāked breyd.  
 'Erring an' breyd an' ivery theng,  
 I thenks I düed well wi' my penny 'erring.

'Ot's thenk I māde ov my 'erring's ole tail ?  
 Why za güde a ship as iver zot zail.  
 'Erring an' zail an' ivery theng,  
 I thenks I düed well wi' my penny 'erring.

'Ot's thenk I māde ov my 'erring's ole —— ?  
 Why za güde a drashel as ever drashed wuts.  
 'Erring an' wuts an' ivery theng,  
 I thenk I düed well wi' my penny 'erring.

'Ot's thenk I māde ov my 'erring's ole bones ?  
 Why za güde a 'ammer as iver cracked stones.  
 'Ammer an' stones an' ivery theng,  
 I thenk I düed well wi' my penny 'erring.

'Ot's thenk I māde ov my 'erring's ole skin ?  
 Why za güde a blanket as iver man lied-in.  
 'Erring an' blanket an' ivery theng,  
 I thenk I düed well wi' my penny 'erring.

'Ot's thenk I māde ov my 'erring's ole fins ?  
 Why za güde a billises as iver blawed winds.  
 Billis an' winds an' ivery theng,  
 I thenk I düed well wi' my penny 'erring.

#### CHILDREN'S PLAY-SONGS.

One, two, three, four, five,  
 Catching fishes all alive ;  
 Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,  
 I let them go again.

Why did yü let them go ?  
 'Cause they bit my finger so.  
 Which finger did they bite ?  
 Little finger on the right.

## TOUCH.

I sent a letter to my love,  
 And carried water in my glove,  
 And on the way I dropt it.  
 Some of you have picked it up,  
 And put it in your pocket.  
 'Tissent you ! 'Tissent you !  
 But 'tez you, you, you !

## LAST TACK !

Ena, mena, mona, mite !  
 Caska, lena, lona, lite,  
 Elga, belga, bo !  
 Eggs, butter, cheese, bread !  
 Stick, stock, stone dead !  
 O—u—t, out !

## THE BROKEN EGG.

Humpitty-dumpitty  
 Zot 'pon a wall,  
 Humpitty-dumpitty  
 'Ad a gert vall.  
 An' all tha docters in tha lan'  
 Cudden make Humpitty-dumpitty stan'.

## THE FAT HEN.

Hicketty-spicketty my fat hen,  
 Her lays eggs vor gentlemen.  
 Gentlemans comes ivery day,  
 Tü zee ef my fat hen dü lay.

## RING OF ROSES.

A ring, a ring of roses !  
 Pocketful of posies.  
 A-teshm ! A-teshm !  
 We all fall down !

## THE ROSE-BUSH.

Round and round the rosy bush,  
 Flowers in the middle ;  
 We curtsy up, and curtsy down,  
 And curtsy all together.

## NUTS IN MAY.

Yer us come gathering nuts in May, nuts in May, nuts in  
 May ;

Yer us come gathering nuts in May.  
 Zo early in tha marning.

Now who willee 'ave vur nuts in May, nuts in May, nuts  
 in May ?

Now who willee 'ave vur nuts in May,  
 Zo early in tha marning ?

Aw ! us'll 'ave Kitty Hodge vur nuts in May, vur nuts in  
 May, vur nuts in May ;

Aw ! us'll 'ave Kitty Hodge vur nuts in May,  
 Zo early in tha marning.

Who willee zend tü vatch 'er away, tü vatch 'er away, tü  
 vatch 'er away ?

Who willee zend tü vatch 'er away,  
 Zo early in tha marning ?

Us'll zend Billy Rooks tü vatch 'er away, tü vatch 'er away,  
 tü vatch her away ;

Us'll zend Billy Rooks tü vatch 'er away,  
 Zo early in tha marning.

*(Repeat.)*

## G. PRAYERS.

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### A PRAYER.

THIS prayer was in general use among farm labourers about twenty years ago, when I frequently heard it in the neighbourhood of Dawlish and Teignmouth.

‘ Matthew, Mark, Lüke, and John,  
God bless tha beyd that I lies on.  
Vower cornders tü my beyd,  
Vower āngels lie aspreyed.  
Tü tü vüte, and tü tü heyd,  
An’ vower tü car me when I’m deyd.  
An’ when I’m deyd an’ in m’ grāve,  
An’ all my boans be rāten,  
Tha greedy wurms my vlašh will āyte,  
An’ I chell be vurgotten.

Amen.’

### A PRAYER.

A woodcutter at Bickleigh being asked if he ever prayed, replied: ‘ ‘Ess, I dü zay zom prayers now and agin;’ and when requested to repeat them, said :

‘ Our Father bless me an’ my wive,  
My zin Jan, an’ ’is wive ;  
Us vour, no more.

Amen.’

## ANOTHER.

I lay my body down to rest,  
 I pray the Lord my soul to bless ;  
 And if I die before I wake,  
 I pray to God my soul to take.

Amen.

## A PRAYER.

This was repeated to me by a labourer over eighty years of age. I refrain from giving it in pure vernacular. With tears in his eyes he said : 'My dear old mawther tayched un tü me za zune's I cüde spake.'

'O blessed Lord God, I now come before Thee with a heart truly thankful for all Thy goodness and mercy towards me, particularly in preserving me this day from so many dangers as I have been liable to ; and now that I am going to lay down to rest, let this remind me how long my body must lay down in the grave, and my soul must enter upon an eternal state. Oh, let not sickness or death find me unprovided, but grant, O Lord, that I may finish the great work of my salvation before the night cometh, in which no man can work ! I confess that I have been too careless about the one thing needful, and have minded the business of this world more than Thy service, and the great concerns of my soul. O Lord, be merciful unto me a sinner, for Thy Son Jesus Christ's sake ! Pardon and forgive me for all that is past, and give me grace to amend my life for the time to come, that I may avoid all such things as are sinful and displeasing to Thee, and be comfortable in all those religious duties which Thou hast commanded me to do. Make me careful so to live now, as I should wish I had done when I come to die. Lord receive me, and all my relations and friends under Thy protection ; let Thy holy angels pitch their tents around about my bed, that I may be safely delivered through all the perils and dangers of this night ; that I may be refreshed with a comfortable moderate sleep, and that I may rise in the morning fit for Thy service, and the duty of my calling. Lord, hear my prayer, and grant me my request in whatever Thou seest best for me to do, I humbly beg, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.'

## MATT. XIII. 3-9.

(AS READ BY AN OLD MAN.)

Be'old a zawer went voth vur tü zaw ;

An' when 'e zawed zom zeeds välled by tha wayzide, an' tha vovls comed an' picked um awl up :

Zom valled up, pintap ov stony plāces, where they hadden a-got much airth : an' vothwith they springed up, 'cuz they hadden a-got no deepness ov airth :

An' when tha zin wuz up, they wuz scarched : an' cuz they hadden a-got no rütes they wuthered away.

An' zom välled amung therns, an' tha therns springed up, an' chucked um :

But uthers välled intü güde groun', an' brat voth früte, zom a 'underedvold, zom zextyvold, zom thertyvold.

He that 'ath yers tü yer, lett 'n yer.



## H. LOCAL PHRASEOLOGY.

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### A.

'A' = an abbreviation of have.

'Willee plaize tü 'a' zom ov this, miss? Missis zeth 'tez vornoons time.'

**Aboard (val)** = to attack furiously.

'Tez a güde job yü comed when yü did, or I shüde a-valled aboard aw'n in quick-sticks.'

**Abroad (val)** = to split open.

'Ef theyse yer tatties dü bowl inny longer they'll val awl abroad.'

**A-chucked** = choked, thirsty.

'They poar chicken be a-chucked tü death vur want ov watter. Düee git um zom, 'Liza.'

**Aginst** = (to go) towards.

'Tez gitting dark ; us 'ad better go aginst Jenny, or 'er'll be a skeard out ov 'er life.'

**Agging** = provoking to anger.

'Düee be quiet ! Yü be always a-agg, agg, agging, vrom cockcrow tü zinzet.'

**Ago** = finished.

'Awl tha tatties be ago, missis ; there idden wan a-layved.'

**Agone** = time past.

'Twas zome time agone her went up tü gert ouze.'

**Aight or ayte** = eat.

'Her 'll aight crayme za vast za dug 'll aight whitpot.'

**Aight'th** = eats.

A gentleman of West Devon trained a stable-boy to wait at table. One evening at dinner a gentleman, whose appetite was remarkably good, attracted the lad's attention. When the host intimated that this particular visitor should be given more wine, the boy whispered loud enough for others beside the master to hear :

'Düee main thickee there gennelman, zir, that aight'th za much?' !!

**Aimeth** = aims.

'He's a 'igh-stummicked chap, 'e is; 'e aimeth tü gert thengs, an' belikes 'ell git um, tü !'

**Aimses** = iron horse-collars.

'Where 's ta put tha aimses tü, Tom?'

**Airth** or **yarth** = earth.

'An' tha airth awpened an' zwallered um up.'

'Put um down in thickee cornder, an' hale 'm up wi' yarth.'

**Aiven** = even.

'I'm baggered ef I wunt be aiven wi' yü avore long.'

**Alwes** = always.

'Her's alwes a-trying tü dü tü thengs tü wance, 'er is.'

**Ammil** = hoar-frost, when it settles on trees and shrubs.

'Düee lükee; zee tha trees be lüking bütivul's marning. Lükes 'z ef they wuz covered wi' dimonds. Us dawnt offen zee tha ammil za thick, dü us?'

**Ampassy** = the sign &.

'Andugs = fire-dogs.

'Ankicher = handkerchief.

'I broft vive or six 'ankichers yer long wi' me when I comed; now there idden wan tü be vound. Thickee Ellen hath a-stawled um vur zartin.'

**Ansell** = an earnest given on completion of a bargain.

'Tellee whot 'tez, min, thee shedstüa-anselled 'n wi' a shilling, an' made zure aw 'un.'

**Ansteeve** = the handle of a flail.

**A poor-come-a-long-o'-t'** = disastrous in results.

'I be terrabul aveared 'twill be a poor-come-along-o'-t' now maister 's dead. The missis is a poar tool; her athen a-got no notion about nort.'

**Appledrane** or **wopsy** = a wasp.

My little serving-boy said to me :

'There's a appledrane's nist down in the cassia-tree moot.

May me an' my brither burn en out ?'

When asked how he knew the nest was there, he replied :

'Aw! cuz I've a-zeed um, an' a appledrane stinged me 'pon tha vinger !'

**Apporn** = apron.

'Put Polly on a clayne apporn avore 'er go'th tü sküle.'

**Appinces** = halfpence.

'Is that a beggar tü tha doar ?'

'Ess.'

'Wull, then, gie 'n a vew appinces, an' 'e 'll züne go !'

**Apsen** = fasten.

'Apsen thickee geat there, or us chell 'ave the cows awl awver the plāce avore marning.

**Aquott** = sitting on a low seat.

'Er 's agone aquott, I dü zim.'

'Tha hare 's aquott in six acres.'

**Argify** = to dispute with.

'Tidden no use tü argify no longer. I tellee 'tez, then, an' there's an end o't !'

**Arm-wrist** = wrist.

MRS. G. 'Whot's the matter wi' tha babby ?'

NURSE. 'I can't ezackally zay, but 'e zims tü be a-scrammed in 's arm-wrist. Lüketh 's ef 'e 'd a-broked 'n.'

**Arrish** or **errish** = stubble-field.

'Turn tha chickens out in tha arrishes ; they'll vind 'nough mayte vur tü-day.'

**Arter** = after.

'Thee'st best urn arter she, an' tell 'er 'er 'th a-layved 'er pattens behind.'

**Assinate** = assassinate.

'Aw, 'Liza, whotiver düee think ? Why, ef they Rooshans ant a-tried tü assinate tha Ce-zar !'

**Athist** = thirsty.

'I be terrabal athist ! Let's 'a' zome zyder tü wet my wissel !'

**Aveard** = afraid.

'Whot's aveard o' now, yü stupid? Dith zim he 'll bite thee?'

**Avire** = on fire.

'Urn, Zue, vatch zom zalt! Tha chimbly 's avire!'

**Avore** = before.

'Go avore 'n shipperd!'

**Aw! dally-buttons!** = a joyful exclamation.

'Aw! dally-buttons! yer com'th like a 'ouze avire!'

**Awkard** = awkward.

'Her's cüchy-pawed, an' dü'th thengs oncommon awkard-like.'

**Aw'min** = of them.

'Ow minny aw'min 'ast-agot?'

**Awn** = oven.

'Now, then, Kezia, düee lüke shārp an' yett tha awn. 'Tez niest 'pon lebben a'clock.'

**Awnly** = only.

'Thickee there is tha awnly wan aw 'm I've agot a-layved.'

**Awn-zel** = ownself, selfish.

'Er's wan ov tha awn-zel zort, 'er is.'

**Awpels** = apples.

'What iver düee mayne, miss? Is et awpels yü want'th?'

**Awpen** = open.

'Aw! düee plaize tü awpen tha winder an' let out tha zmoak? I'm niest 'pon chucked.'

**Aw 'un** = of him.

'Tha fāāce aw 'un 's za yellor 's a kit's vüte.'

**Awverlüked** = bewitched.

A man came to me one day and said :

'Lor, missis, my poar wive is in a brave mess o' 't. Vur dree weeks her ant abin able tü zläpe a wink nor aight zo much as wid kep a mouze alive. Her is *awverlüked*, zartin zure!! About dree a'clock in tha marning her git'th such a pricking, an' sticking, an' yetting, an' burning in 'er 'ead, that 'er can't bide still tü minits tügether. 'Er's awverlüked, za zure 's a gun!'

It transpired that the woman was suffering from a very acute attack of neuralgia.

**Ax** = ask.

'Düee plaize tü urn in an' ax missis tü give 'e a crub ov burd an' cheese vur Joey Chubb's vornüns.'

## B.

**Backalong** = homeward.

'How long avore yü be a-gwaine backalong, Bill?'

'Aw! dreckly minit; zünes I've a-had a jüg ov zyder.'

**Backbar** = An iron bar fixed inside the chimney, stretching from side to side, to support the barcrooks.

**Backsivore** = hind side front.

'Aw yü stüpid cheel, theest a-put thee apporn on backsivore.'

**Baist** = beast.

'Ow minny baistes avee a-tüked up tü Zmithveeld thease yer then, maister?'

'Aw! I tüked zebbenteen, an' zold ivery wan aw'm!'

**Bäl** = to shout.

'Whot's stan' there a-hāling an' a-baling vur? Come intü ouze dreckly minit.'

**Ballet** = a song.

'Kassent thee gie us a ballet or tü avore yü go'th?'

'Us'll try whot's ken dü.'

'Strike up then, Jim!'

'Whot chell I zing?'

'Whot thee'st a-mind tü; unly let et be zommat lively!'

**Ballyrag** = to scold.

'Whotiver düee kep on zo vor? Yü bānt niver 'appy lest yü can ballyrag zombody. Düee bide quiet vur a bit!'

**Banging-gert** = very large.

'I've jist a-zeed a banging gert otter down tha river. Us chell 'ave brave sport ef yü tellth Maister Colyer 'bout 'n.'

**Bant** = am not.

'Yü bant agwaine. I bant agwaine, an' nobody else idden agwaine. No fay! noan aw us!'

**Barley-ile** = the beard of ripe barley.

'Yü can't use barley-dowst vur bedties, 'cuz tha iles wid urn intü 'e.'

**Barm**, or **Bourm** = yeast.

In N. Devon, close on Exmoor: 'Dawntee vurgit tha *bourm* when yü go'th intü town.'

In other parts of the county: 'Yü must vatch zome *barm* tü-day or us shan't be able to bakee tü-morrer.'

**Barrow-pig** = a gelt pig.

'Now, vather, when yü go'th tü market, dawntee vurgit tü buy a peg. Have a barrow-peg, not a zow.'

**Bar-ré-él** = barrel.

'I zay, Bertie, yer! Us 'ave a-got a dizen of tar bar-re-els vur tü burn tü-night. My imers! whot a spree us chell 'ave if they bobbies 'll let us alone. I'm baggared ef wan aw'm tiches me, ef I dawnt skat un intü tha vire.'

**Barras-apporn**, or **Cūse-apporn** = Hessian.

'Alwes put on a barras apporn tü kip yer cloaths clayne when yu'm tü work.'

**Baste** = to beat.

'I'll baste thy hide vur thee ef thee dissent come intü ouze dreckly minit.

(1) **Bate**, (2) **Baty**, (3) **Batyn** = to decrease.

(1) 'I won't bate wan more steech.

(2) 'I be agwaine to baty dree more times.'

(3) 'I be batyn the cā've now.'

**Bawked-up** = shut off from sight.

'Aw! 'es I zee whot yü mayn'th, mum. Yü want'th me tü plant thickee büsh between tha rockery an' tha cassia tree, zo that tha workshop winder chell be a bawked-up.'

**Bayte** = to beat, or thrash.

A wumman,  
A spanyel,  
And a vrench-nit tree,  
The oftener yü bayte um  
Tha better they'll be.'

**Baynes** = beans.

'Rub tha bee-butts wi' zome bayne-stalks.'

An admiring lover said of his sweetheart: 'Why her's za bütivul and za purty, like baynes.'

**Beam, or Beem** = a binder.

'Put a straw beam round yer vüte avor yü go'th out thease morning. Tha rawds be a zippery 's glass.'

'Whot a fat ole siss 'tez. Why her lüketh like a bunnel ov straw tied up wi' a hay-beem.'

**Be-ats-'twill** = anyhow.

'Her'th a-married tü last then, be-ats-'twill.'

**Bedlier** = an invalid.

'Why, ole Jack Maunder broked 'is leg in dree places, and I know he'th abin a bedlier niest upon vorty year.'

**Begurge, or Begrudge** = begrudge.

*Scene*—A sick room ; a bunch of grapes.

*Dramatis Personæ*—Doctor, nurse, patient.

DOCTOR. Good-morning, Daddy, how are you to-day?

PATIENT. Aw, thankee kindly, zir, I rekkon I be a bit better. Midden I aight wan or tü ov they there berries (*pointing to the grapes*).

DOCTOR. No, I think not to-day. To-morrow you may have as many as you like.

PATIENT. Well, zir, yü nidden begurge um tü me ; vur passen gied um tü me.

NURSE (*looking into the doctor's face*). Plaize to excuse 'en, zir. He said 'begurge,' but he mayn'th *begrudge*. 'E ant abin vury well edecated.

**Bettermost** = of a higher order.

'Now dü yü zim that tha passen's wife and tha bettermost zort ov vokes be agwaine tü 'ave ort tü zay tü they? No, tanoby, they be awnly cattle-daylers! They'll 'ave tü know tha varmering vokes ef they wants inny company at awl, I tellee!'

**Beznez** = business.

'Hold thee tongue wi' 't? Whot beznez is it ov thine who I spaykth tü?'

**Bias** (out of) = out of reckoning.

'I tellee whot 'tez, they've a made a mistake ; they'm out ov their bias thease time.'

**Bides** = remains, stays.

'Her is cruel wisht I suree, zince 'er mawther died, 'er dawnt zim tü care vur nort, but 'er bides in ouze, moping about awl day azifing an' azighing.

**Biggin**—a tin coffee-pot.

'I cüde, now 'tez za 'ot, drink a whole biggin-vul ov coffee.'

**Billises** = bellows.

'Mary, düee take tha billises away vrom thickee cheel. Her'th aput tha nawse aw'm in 'er mowth an' made 'erzel za beastly 's a peg. Hang um up in cornder, dü !'

**Bimbye** = by-and-bye.

'Us be agwaine up tü zee gran'fer bimbye.'

**Bimbye-night** = late in the evening.

'I wish bimbye-night yü'd go za var 's Bolham and meet little Jinny Tapp, cuz 'er 'ell be aveared in tha dark.'

**Bit-ago** = lately.

'They can't be agone var, cuz they awnly layved tha ouze a bit-ago.'

**Bit** = a small piece.

'Give me a bit ov sugar.'

'I can't tellee, I dawnt know a bit, when or how 'twas a düed.'

**Bittel** = a wooden hammer.

'Plaize tü vatch in tha bittel an' wadges, I wan'th tü slat thease moots.'

**Biver** = to tremble.

'When I zeed um bring tha corpse out ov tha river, I bivered all awver.'

**Black army** = fleas.

A servant girl once said to me :

'Dawntee plaize tü awpen yer beydrüme winder tü-day, missis, cuz ef yü dü tha black army 'll come in, an' us shan't git a wink ov zlappe all drü tha zummer vur tha vleys. I've a-yerd tell 'ow they comes down Ex'ter 'ill in zwarms 'pon tha fust ov March, alwes !'



**Black-head** = an inflamed sore.

‘Whot’s tha matter wi’ yer ole man now than, Mrs. Ash?’  
 ‘Aw, nort much, unly ’e ’th agot a black-head pon ’is leg,  
 an’ that maketh ’en cruel tayjus.’

**Blaked-away** = cried till breathless.

‘Sally, urn up an’ tell mawther that tha cheel ’s a-blaked  
 away; ’er’s black in tha vāce—urn, vur God’s sake, or ’er  
 ’ll be deyd avore ’er com’th.’

**Blamed** = a polite swear.

‘I’ll be blamed ef ’er chell iver ’ave wan appenny more out  
 ov me!’

**Blare** = to shout loudly.

‘Yü should ’ave ayerd um blare! They blared an’ hollied  
 till they purty nigh bust theirselves.’

**Blawcawl** or **Blawcoal** = a sheet of tin placed before the  
 fire to cause a draught.

‘Ef thease grate smawk’th like this us must ’a’ a blawcawl  
 made avor winter, else there’ll be no living yer!’

**Blazing** = (1) shouting loudly, (2) spreading abroad.

(1) ‘Whot’s Bet blazing about now, then?’

‘Aw, I dawn’t know; ’tez the likes ov she tü holly za  
 ’ard’s ’er can.’

(2) ‘Ef you’ve a-told Alice James about yer uncle gieing  
 ’e that stub ov money, her’ll be blazing it awl awver tha  
 place.’

**Blid** = (1) blood, (2) a decrepit person, (3) bled.

(1) ‘Tha blid wuz awl awver tha place.’

(2) ‘Poor old blid! he’th azeed his best days, he ’ath!’

(3) ‘His vinger blid a stream.’

**Bliddy-waryers** = wallflowers.

‘I’ve agot a ’mazing crap ov bliddy-waryers thease yer.’

**Blooth** = blossom.

The apple-blooth is bütivul thease spring. Ef tha vrast  
 dawnt titch tha trees, us chell ’ave a brave crap.’

**Bluemould** or **Bluevinnied** = mouldy—said of cheese when  
 ripe.

‘Düee like bluevinnied Darset cheese?’

‘No, I dawnt, nur ’et maggoty Cheddar.’

**Blunk** = spark.

‘There idden a blunk ov vire yer, an’ us ant agot no lucifers. I can’t tell whotiver tü dü tü yett tha kittle.’

**Bobbery** = an uproar.

‘There’s a purty bobbery up tü ouze. The young miss ’ath amarried tha groom all unbeknown to innybody.’

**Bobbing-Joan** = a gay, sprightly girl.

‘Aw, whot a bobbing-Joan thee art, Polly! Wait a bit, m’ dear, till yü’m married; yü’ll ’ave tü stap they hantics. I tellee wedlock an’ winter tameth maids an’ baistes.’

**Bobs-a-dying** = a big row.

‘Lüke zee yer, ef thee arten ago out tü work avore yer vather cometh intü ouze, there’ll be bobs-a-dying wi’ ’e. Düee, düee urn along, there’s a güde bwoy.’

**Bocked** = baulked, prevented.

‘I wuz abocked ov my holiday yisterday, an’ I bant agwaine tü be särd like that again, I’m baggered ef I be!’

**Boneshave** = sciatica.

‘I be main sartin I got tha boneshave in my hip, vur I can’t git up nur zit down.’

Through a small hamlet not far from Nymet Roland meanders a small rivulet, which with some trouble to itself manages to join the main river. On the bank of this stream, on a bitterly cold winter night, old John Roden, a martyr to sciatica, stretched himself out, head against stream, in the hope that ‘tha watter wid car tha boneshave down tü tha zay.’ At his side was laid ’an ashen staff. Two women on opposite banks, with joined hands stretched over Jack and the stream, chanted in monotone:

‘Boneshave right,  
Boneshave strite;  
As tha watter rins by tha stave,  
Zo follow boneshave.’

Then silently departed in opposite directions, leaving John Roden to get home ‘za zune as his boneshave wuz ago.’ Needless to state, ‘boneshave sticked tü en,’ and ere daylight death had carried him away to a painless home.

**Bootivul** or **Bütivul** = beautiful.

‘’Tez a bütivul morning, ’s marning, zir!’

‘’Ess ’tez, Jan, bütivul.’

**Bowled** = boiled.

'Be they tatties a cüked 'et?'

'Ess.'

'Well, than, drain um off or they'll be bowled all abroad.'

**Brad** = a thick stick.

**Brandires** = an iron three-legged trivet.

'Stand tha brass milk-pan 'pon the brandires and put zome live cawls under 'n. The milk will yettee alright then.'

**Brath** = broth.

'Brath! whot, brath again! Why, 'twas brath yisterday! brath tha day avore! brath tü-day! an' mayhap 'tweel be brath again tü-morror! I'll be darned ef I'll be keep'd 'pon brath!' (Said by a schoolboy when sick with measles.)

**Braund** = a log of wood.

'Tweel be cruel cold bimbye. There's a sight ov snaw in tha elements; yü'd best ways bring in a güde stug ov braunds, or yü'll git no vire when tha snaw dith come.'

**Brave** = (1) excellent, (2) fine, (3) good.

(1) 'Thease yer is brave good tay. Where didee git it?'

(2) 'There's a brave lot ov vokes ago to Dallish by 'scurtion train tü-day.'

(3) 'Aw, well dun, than! well dun! Yü be a brave chap, sure 'nuff.'

**Brawked** or **Broked** = broken.

'Bill How comed 'ome bosky last night an' brawked awl tha clome 'pon dresser—I min', awl up tü snickets. I'm 'nation zorry!'

**Brekzis** = breakfast.

'How long avore brekzis will be ready, missis? I've been waiting a brave while.'

**Brimbly** = full of brambles.

'Didee iver zee sich a stivery head as 'er'th agot. 'Er lüketh 's-of 'er'd been drawed drü a brimbly 'adge back'ards.'

**Brimmels** = brambles.

'Thickee cheel 's avalled intü tha brimmel-bush, an' scratched herzel purty well, I warndee.'

**Brin** = strong linen.

'Ef yü wants inny new shirts, Ned, yü'd best git zome brin; tez 'mazing strong stuff, an' 'tweel bear a rug an' a tug.'

**Brish** = brush.

'Where's ta put tha brish tü, Bill?'

**Brit** = to dent.

'Now jist lükee zee whot yü've adüed now! Thee 'st abrittied thease bestest taypot, yü gert shacklebrained twoad!'

**Broft** = brought.

'Urtched Downe drink'th za hard that 'e 's niver zober. He 'ath abroft all 'is vokes tü ruin, 'e 'ath.'

**Brownkitty** = bronchitis.

'I been most mortal bad thease winter, wuss than iver I wuz avore. I've ahad, tha brownkitty drefful bad, an' bin za tizzicked up I cüde 'ardly breathe.'

**Browsy** = robust.

''Avee zeed Aryott (Harriet) Wobb's little maid since 'er comed back vrom sküle? Well, idden 'er a dear browsy cheel? 'Tath adüed 'er güde gwaine away.'

**Bucky** = sour.

Said of milk when turned sour, or has a bitterish taste from being put into an unclean vessel.

**Buckle-tü** = to work with a will.

'Now I say, Peter, düee buckle-tü wi' a güde listy will, or us shan't 'a' tha hay 'ouzed avore tha rain com'th. I zee tha clouds lüking cruel 'eavy an' gathering up tü westward.'

**Büke** = book.

'Yü'll 'a' both forrels off thickee büke ef yü mal'th en about zo.'

**Bulkee** = to eructate.

'Dawnt yü bulkee in my veace again, dist yer! or I'll plim thy 'ead vur thee.'

**Bull-baggar** = one who causes a scare.

'Betty Vowler 'th a-bin yer again an' purty nigh scared tha cheel tü death! 'Er's za ugly 's a witch. I'll hāt thickee ole bull-baggar a skāt in tha 'ead ef 'er cometh yer again. Darned ef I dawnt!'

**Bullums** = sloes.

‘ Bullums gin is güde vur tha colic.’

**Bungy** = short and stout.

‘ He’s a nice little chap, sure ’nuff ; a proper little bungy. He’s like a Dutchman.

‘ Bungy ’pon truckles,  
All vlašh an’ no knuckles.’

**Burd** = bread, and bird.

‘ Yü didden put barm enough in tha daw tü-day, vur tha burd’s a clit, an’ ’tez ’eavy ’s lead.’

‘ Thease little burd’s deyd.’

**Burdge** = bridge.

‘ Urn, Tom, düce ; little Teddy Cüke ’th avalled awver tha burdge intü tha Exe. He’ll be adrownded ef yü dawnt lüke sharp.’

**Burkee** = to cough.

‘ ’Er cough is terrabul bad, an’ ’er dü burkee like a dug.’

**Burned**—an oath.

‘ No, I’m burned ef I’ll dü ’t !’

**Burtches** or **britches** = breeches.

‘ He ’th atored his burtches in tha brimmel bushes.’

**Busky-eyed** = intoxicated.

‘ Lükée zee tü Billy Blake ! I’m baggared ef ’e idden busky-eyed again, an’ ’e tüked tha pledge only last week. There’s yer taytottallers again ! They taketh kindly tü liquor.’

**Butt** = a kneeling pad.

**Buttwoman** or **Buttywoman** = a sextoness, female verger.

In many churches a woman is employed to keep the interior of the edifice clean, to show strangers into pews, wash the surplices, and beat the butts (hence buttwoman). At quiet weddings she gives away the bride and signs the register, and often stands sponsor at christenings.

**Butt** = a straw beehive.

It is not unusual in country places, on the death of a member of a family possessing bees, to go into the garden, and tap the butt three times, saying : ‘ Father’s dead ! Father’s dead ! Father’s dead !’ or any other member of the family

as the case may be. In the event of this announcement to the bees being omitted, the fear is that other members of the household will die before the expiration of the year.

The following from the *Tiverton Gazette*, published by Gregory, Son, and Tozer, on Tuesday, August 11th, 1891, is interesting :

'The old custom "of turning the bees" at a funeral has not yet died out in Devonshire. Only a few days ago, as a funeral was leaving a cottage in a village not far from Tiverton, the ceremony of turning round the hives was gone



BEE-BUTT.

through, and in the process some of the bees escaped, stinging the bearers, who were forced to retire into the house and have their faces dressed before they could proceed. This is not the first time that such a mishap has occurred. A similar incident was recorded some years ago in one of Cassell's publications, as follows :

“A curious superstitious custom formerly prevailed in Devonshire of turning round the beehives that belonged to the deceased—if he had any—at the moment the corpse was carried out of the house. Some years ago, at the funeral of a rich old farmer, a painful circumstance occurred. Just as the corpse was placed in the hearse, and the visitors (a large number) were arranged in order for the procession of the funeral, a person called out ‘Turn the bees!’ A

servant who had no knowledge of such a custom, instead of turning the hives round, lifted them up, and laid them down on their sides. The bees, thus suddenly invaded, instantly attacked and fastened on the visitors. It was in vain they tried to escape, for the bees precipitately followed, and left their stings as marks of their indignation. A general confusion took place, and it was some time before the friends of the deceased could be rallied together to proceed to the interment."

'There is a tradition that if the hives be draped with crape the bees will take their turning quietly, especially if the crape is so arranged that no opening is left for them to get out.'

**Buzzom** = bosom.

'Havee a yerd about poor 'Liza Turner?'

'No. Whot es et?'

'Why, tha poor dear sawl hath abin foked tü 'ave 'er buzzom atüked off, cuz her got a cancer in un.'

'Aw, poor blid! 'er want live very long now, than?'

'No, I rekkon!'

**Buzzymilk** = The first milk given by a cow after calving.

'No, mum, us niver useth tha buzzymilk. Tidden güde vur nort.'

**Bwoy** = boy.

'I've agot dree bwoys an' dree maidens—six aw'm altogether. My man awnly arns a pound a week, an' I can tellee I offen got tü take tha zoap and tha bütes out ov tha vittels.'

**Bwoy's-love** = southernwood.

### C.

**Cab** = dirt adhering to plates when not properly washed; a clot of mud.

'There's cabs awl awver thease yer plate; dawnt yü niver bring sich a beästy cabby theng tü me again.'

**Cabbage**—to purloin.

A farmer's wife once asked a dressmaker, 'How much of this dress material have yü cabbaged? I'm sartin there idden voverteen yards in thease scrimpy little tail.'

**Cabbical** = very good, capital.

'Well, I will zay this vur thee, Jim, thee art a cabbical feller !'

**Caddling** = loafing about.

'Now then, Harry, whot be yü caddling about vur? Düee go tü work an' 'arn yer zalt, ef yü get'th yer mayte vur nuthing.'

**Cadge** = to loaf, for the purpose of obtaining alms.

'Dick Small do'th nort but cadge about vrom 'ouze tü 'ouze. I widden gie 'n nort ef I zeed 'n starving in tha hädgetraw.'

**Cäl-home** = to remember.

'No, fath ! I can't, jist thease minit, cal-t-home when 'e died. Ax Liza !'

**Cār** = to carry.

'Canst cār thickee bag ov tatties awver tü squire's?'

'No, I'm burned ef I can.'

**Canst**—Can you.

'Canst catch yett, Sam? 'Tez oncommon cold 's marning.'

'Ess, I zim.'

**Cautch** = mess.

'Whot a cautch thee art amaking ov that pudden. Git along, dü ; I'll finish 'n.'

**Cautcheries** = medicines.

HE. 'Well, whot cautcheries hath Mackenzie zendee now?'

SHE. 'Aw, 'tez zomthing tü müve tha pain, 'e zaith.'

HE. "'Tez awl me eye ! he awnly wan'th tu urn up a bill. I tellee there idden no vartu in the d—— stuff.'

**Cawed** = diseased.

Sheep are said to be cawed when in wet seasons they contract lung disease, and cough incessantly.

'I be zo zorry tü tellee that maister's bound vur tü be ruined. Every sheep he'th agot is acawed.'

**Cess** = happiness.

'Güde cess tü his sawl, poor blid ! He hadden much ov theäse world's güdes yer. He died game, 'e did, arter awl !'

**Chānges** = underlinen.

When my maid went tü sarvice I gied 'er plenty ov nges, an' now 'er ant a-got a screed tü 'er back.'



**Chap** = a young man, a sweetheart.

'Wanted at once, indoors, chap able to plough; no swearing. Also a young nurse girl.—Apply, J. Sweet, Beer-down, Uplowman.'

'Plaize, missis, may I go tü zee tha wild baistes? My chap zaith 'e'll pay vur me.'

**Chat** (to) = to kitten.

'Our old cat chatted yisterday, an' us be agwaine tü drownd um awl. Never keep May chats, cuz they brings varmint intü 'ouze, zo *they* zay.'

**Chaynee-eyed** = squinting.

'Whot, is Joe Strike agwaine tü marry thickee chaynee-eyed baggage, old pumplee Trude's darter?'

'Ess, I zim.'

'Well, I'm baggared ef I wid, than, wi' awl tha dubs 'er'll 'ave.'

**Cheel** = child.

'Well, miss, whot'th tha missis got thease time than? A bwoy or a cheel (daughter)?'

'I niver did zee sech a cheel as Zacky Arters is; 'e's niver plaized wi'out 'e's tormenting zommat.'

**Chillern** = children.

'They chillern be za vinnied they 'ool go uppen chimmer.'

**Chimber** or **chimmer** = bedroom, chamber.

'Us ant got but wan chimber vur vower aw us tü zläpe in.'

**Chitter** = chatter.

'They chillern chitter like a tree vull ov sparrars.'

**Chitterbox** = chatterbox.

'Dü shüte up yer tattie-trap! Yü be sich a chitterbox nobody else can't git a word in edgeways.'

**Chockling** = cackling.

'Urn, Evie, an' zee whot ole Polly's a chockling vur! I zim her 'th astawled her nist, and layed uppen tha hädge.'

**Chollers** = The wattles of a cock.

'Lükee, zee tü our ole barn-door cock, ef tha chollers aw'n bant za rid's blid.'

**Chow** = to chew.

Said at Christmas, by a recipient of a squire's annual gift of mutton: 'Missy, plaize tü come yer an' lüke tü theäse piece of mayte that squire zend me. 'Tez a bit ov mutton; I've a bowled it an' I've a bowled et, I've a chowed et an' I've a chowed et, me an' my ole man tü, an' us cüdden git et abroad, chow za hard 's us cüde. I rekkon 'tez a bit ov tha tail end, missy.'

**Chubble-headed** or **chuckle-headed** = silly, foolish.

'Now, diddee iver zee sich a chubble-headed vüle 's 'er is in awl yer born days? I niver didden.'

**Chuckvull** = quite full, intoxicated.

'Thickee bottle is chuckvull; 'e'll urn awver zoon.'

'Jack Radford hath abin guzzling awl day; 'e must be chuckvull by this time. Won't be able tü stand vur a week, I'll warndee.'

**Chuff** = ill-tempered.

'Ef yü spayk'th za chuff as that tü me again, I'll hāt thee upendown!'

'Whot be yü za chuff about now, than? I ant adüed nort tü agervate 'e.'

**Chucks** = cheeks.

'Er chucks be za rid as a rose, bant um?'

**Chure** = char, to do odd jobs.

'Now than be peart, Sallie; there's plenty ov chures tü be adüed tü-day.'

'Er's gammy-handed, but 'er can churee about a-bit.'

**Clam** = to maul.

'I'll be jiggered ef yü'm agwaine tü clam en about zo; yü'll make'n muck awl awver!'

**Clapper-claw** = to scold.

'Well, thee can't clapper-claw purty tight, when thee'st a-mind tü!'

**Clat** = a cob.

'I'll henn thease clät at thy 'ead ef thee zaith that again!'

**Clathopper** = clodhopper.

'There never wuz sich a gert 'eavy vüted clathopper as thee'rt, George. Thee can'st niver zee where thee'rt agwaine tü.'

**Clatting** = fishing for eels.

'Mawther, where's vather?'

'Why, dissent know?'

'No, I dawnt!'

'Well, than he's agone up tha river clatting!'

**Clayned** = cleaned, dressed.

VISITOR. 'Can I see Mrs. Smith?'

SERVANT. 'No, mim, not jist 'et, 'er idden clayned; 'er wunt be very miny minits now. I'll tell she yü be comed.'

**Cledgee** = sticky.

Here is a letter from a man excusing himself for not having sent butter as usual to a customer in Exeter in which the word 'cledgee' occurs.

'Barton,

'North Tawton,

'March 15th, 1891.

'SIR,

'i ham main zory i cudden ind yer buter as per usal. the snaw was so dep, and know the rawds be so cledgee us kin arly git dru them ver jakes. hopping you heave not ben incomoded, i ham,

'Your's truely,

'PETER BROWN.'

**Clink** = prison.

'Idden this a brave job o't? Tha jistics 'ave 'a clapped Tom Pearce intü clink vur stayling ferrits. A fine tale that'll make in tha parish.'

**Clint** = to bend the point of a nail after it has been driven through a hard substance.

A story is told of two men who made a bet as to which could tell the biggest lie.

JOE said: 'I droved a nail drü tha müne.'

TOM replied: 'I went t'other zide and clinted un.'

**Clipper** = a knock on the head.

'I can tellee, I gied'n a dazed güde clipper in his 'ead, an' 'e ant been niest me zince.'

**Clit** = heavy; applied to bread when it has not risen properly.

'Thease loave ov breyde a-clit. I 'spose tha flour wuz a-melted.'

**Clitched-hold** = caught.

'Ef 'e hadden a-clitched-hold vast tü me, 'e'd avalled skat intü tha watter.'

**Cloam** = crockery-ware.

'Yer's a tüdü again! Bill Vrast hath a-tanned 'is wive, an' broked ivery iotum of cloam in tha 'ouze.'

**Clockee** = to cackle as a hen.

'Thickee hen have a-layed a egg. I yerd 'er clockee avore brekzis. Urn uppen tallet, Zacky, an' zee ef 'e can vind 'er nist.'

**Clovel** = the beam across the front of the chimney, found only in old farm-houses.

'Maister, düee please tü come yer an' lükee tü thease clovel? I zim 'e's purty nigh burned drü.'

'Ess, by gor, zo 'er is!'

**Cob** = a dry ball of earth.

'E henned a gert cob at 'er 'ead, an' hä't 'er a dowst ov a whack in tha eye.'

**Cob** = a composition of straw, lime, small gravel, and clay, from which the walls of houses were up to the seventeenth century built. Some of these walls are from two and a half to four feet thick.

**Colly** = a blackbird.

'There's a colly's nist in thickee büsh.'

'I dü yer tell that tha squire shüte a white colly yisterday.'

**Conkerbils** = icicles.

'Düee lükee zee how tha conkerbils be ahanging tü tha oaffis; bant um bütivul!'

**Coord** = cord.

'Yer, Charlie, urn down tü Bert Toller's an ax un tü lettee 'ave vower yards ov box-coord. Dawntee gie moar'n dree 'appence a yard vor't.'

**Cornder** = corner.

'The warmest cubby-hole, this zort ov weather, is the chimbley-cornder.'

**Cotton** = to beat lustily.

'I'll cotton thy hide vur thee ef thee dissent come yer dreckly minit.'

**Cow-comforts** = stone pillars erected on pasture lands against which cattle rub themselves. (None as yet have been heard to say: 'God bless the Duke of Argyle!' though they may experience a sense of inward gratitude.)

**Cowcumber** = cucumber.

'I be that fond ov cowcubbers, I cüde aight um tü ivery meal; but I can't disgest um.'

**Cow-hocked** = thick at heel.

'I dawnt thenk much ov 'er. They did zay 'er was purty, but I dawnt zee 't! 'Er's cow-hocked! My ole dummon 's worth a dozen aw that zort.'

**Crāking** = complaining.

'Whot's tha use ov crāking about et? Why dissent go an' git zome work tü dü?'

'Yü've adüed nort but crākee awl day, an' I be most mazed wi' 'e.'

**Crālers** = lice.

''Er 'ead 's za vull ov crālers as iver 'e can 'old.'

**Crams** = creases.

'My gown is crams awl awver; that's cuz 'Liza packed 'n za tight tügether.'

(Another example, which may perhaps be amusing, was said by a farmer's wife while unpacking her daughter's box on returning from school.)

'Yü've a cramed yer vrots purty well; I can tellee they lüke's thof they'd been drawd drü a cā've's mouth.'

**Crams** = fidgets.

DAUGHTER. 'I dawnt like that; I wish I cüde 'ave 'n made as I wants tü.'

MOTHER. 'Git along, dü! Yü got za minny crams, yü dawnt knaw whot yü want'th.'

**Crap** = crop.

'Us got a 'cabbical crap ov tatties thease yer!'

**Craw** = crow.

'Whot's about now? Picking a craw? Why, thee kassent ayte a craw! 'Tez a carrion burd! Draw 'n away düee.'

**Crayme** = cream.

'Er will ayte crayme za vast as a dug will ayte whitpot.'

**Crayturs** = creatures, persons.

'Poor ole craytur, 'er's pin tap ov' er last legs, 'er is.'

**Creem** =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ to shiver.} \\ (2) \text{ to mash.} \\ (3) \text{ to squeeze.} \end{array} \right.$

(1) 'When I zeed the wheel go awver 'n it made me creem awl awver.'

(2) 'Lizzie, düee creem up tha tatties tü-day vur dinner ; they 'll lüke iver zo much better.'

(3) 'Havee a creemed up tha cheese ready vur tha press ?'

'Ess, 'tez düed.'

**Cricket** = a three-legged stool.

'Zo then 'tez true that poor ole maister's gone tü kingdom come ?'

'Ess, sure ! I've a jist layved missis zitting a-ziffing an' a-sighing 'pon tha cricket in tha chimbley-corner. 'Er's fit tü break 'er 'art, vur 'er did analyze (idolize) the poor dear blid ! Aw well, tez whot us must all come tü.'

**Crimminy** = an interjection.

'Aw crimminy ! I zeeth 'n ; 'e's croped behind tha peg's lews wall.'

**Crinkum-cranklums** = fidgets.

'Er's wan ov tha right zort, 'er is ; 'er ant agot no crinkum-cranklums about 'er, 'er 'athen't.'

**Crint** = to groan.

'Whotiver is tha use ov zitting there a-crinting ? Ef zo be yü've agot tha tütheache, düee go an' 'ave 'n out !'

**Crips** = crisp.

'Theäse piece o' 'ood es tü crips vur curving, missy ; yü must 'a' box-'ood or oak.'

**Crooked-words** = swear-words.

A man at Chudleigh Knighton was in the habit of interlarding his conversation with oaths. His wife, getting weary of it, begged him to give up using they 'terrabul crooked-words.' Observing her tears, he instantly turned, took her in his arms, and said : 'I'm darned ef iver I zays ort again

but "Rams-horn!" za long as I liv'th, I'm darned ef I dü! and he kept his word.

**Croped-behind** = hiding in a stooping position behind an object.

'I vound thease beāstly little twoad of a cheel outzide croped-behind tha back'ouze door—a drabbitted little haggage!'

**Crowner** = coroner.

'They be agwaine tü vatch tha crowner, 'cuz they saith Bill Veysey 'ath a-powzened hiszel. They'll zit 'pon 'n down tü tha Merry Aryers tü-night.'

**Crowdie** = to fiddle.

At a charity school, not many years ago, the master was fond of imbibing too freely at a small inn opposite the school-house. When the boys discovered that 'maister wuz agone tü 'ave a drap,' they would rush wildly from the schoolroom, shouting:

'Crowdie, crowdie Kit!  
Holiday yisterday,  
And zo 'tez 'et!'

The master was quite content to let them go, for their absence gave him a capital excuse to spend the rest of the day in the company of 'a churchwarden' and a foaming pot.

**Crowder** = a fiddler.

'There go'th tha crowder! I warndee 'e's off tü Worlington Revel! Come along, Jenny, let's go tü, an' 'ave a try at Roger de Coverley wance more.'

**Crub** = a crust.

'Yer, Kezia, come in 'ouze an' cut a crub ov burd an' cheese vur Jack Mayne's supper avore 'e go'th 'ome.'

**Crub** = the trough into which chaff and other fodder is put to feed cattle.

'Ef yüre bwoy go'th upen tha linhay, 'e'll vind tha crub vull ov tha cob that tha rats 'ave a-digged out ov tha wall, 'tez prime stuff tü put intü vlower-nats.'

**Crüel** = very.

(1) 'Zims tü me yü 'm crüel quiet. Whot's tha metter wi' 'e?'

(2) 'I tellee whot 'tez, 'tez crüel kind ov 'e tü take za much trubbei vur me ! I baut worth et !'

**Crünee** = to whine.

'Tez brave an' dismal 'ome tü 'ouze zince Annie hath adied ; tha chillern crünee an' crünee all day long vur 'er. I be aveared tha babby will pine hiszel tü death.'

**Cubburd** = cupboard.

'Theys yer new 'ouzes be most onconveynant ; there idden no cubburds tü 'm like there was in tha old cob walls 'ouzes.'

**Cubby-hole** = a cosy corner.

Two little girls of seven and eight years of age were missed for many hours, and were at last found fast asleep in a haypook. When remonstrated with for causing their parents alarm, the younger said : 'Oh, us only made a dear little cubby-hole in tha pook, and I 'spose us valled asleep ; us didden knaw us shüde be alost !'

**Cüchy-pawed** = left-handed.

'Git away, dü, yü cüchy-pawed little twoad ! Thee kessent dü nort vittee.'

**Cuddie** = the wren.

**Cuddie-bum** = short tailed.

'Whot iver 'avee adüed now ? Why, yü've a-pulled awl tha tail aw'n out ! A purty shaw 'e'll be now ! A proper cuddie-bum fright !'

**Cüreyus** = very particular in the execution of work.

'I've aturned the legs ov tha stüle voree, missis, an' 'opes yü'll like um. I was terrabul cüreyus about um tü make um vittee.'

**Cursemas** = Christmas.

'Cursemas com'th but wance a year,

And when 't com'th it bring'th güde cheer !'

**Cussen** = to train.

'Ef yü want'th a cheel tü dü ort, yü must cussen 'n up proper when 'e's young ; tidden wan iotem ov use tü layve et till 'e's old.'



## D.

**Daffadownillies** = daffodils.

These grow in wild profusion in orchards and meadows throughout the county.

**Dāhngerous** = dangerous.

'That's a drefful dāhngerous stile tü zit 'pon. 'Addenee best vind a zaffer sayte?'

**Dallee and dalled** = an oath.

(1) 'Dallee! Whot's about now making awl this yer upstore?'

(2) 'I'll be dalled ef I pays 'n wan varden more!'

**Dallylaw** = a spoilt child.

SHE. 'Güde marning, Maister Gollop. 'Ow's thee missis?'

HE. 'Aw! 'er's za well 's can be expected arter awl tha trubbel us 'ave a-had.'

SHE. 'Aw! I ant ayerd nort about that. Whot's tha metter now, then?'

HE. 'Why, yü zee my wive 'ave alwes zot gert store by thickee bwoy ov ours. 'Er made sich a dallylaw ov 'n that when 'e went vur a hoss sodger, 'e wadden vit vur much; an' when 'e valled bad 'e hadden got nobody tü nuss 'n, an' zo I zim 'e pined away like, an' died. 'E was alwes a müty-hearted zort ov a chap. Poor blid! us chell niver zee 'e no more. My missis dü crint an crünee awl day long about et!'

**Dandy-go-rissit** = rusty brown.

'I widden wear thickee vrock again ef I wuz you. 'E wuz black wance, but now 'e's dandy-go-rissit colour.'

**Dang-my-ole-wig!** = a swear.

'Dang-my-ole-wig vur me! Ef yer idden a purty jakes o' 't! Tha babby's a-valled intü tha plump-traw. What chell I dü way min?'

**Dap** = (1) a sharp slap, (2) to drop quickly.

(1) 'What's stan' there a-baling vur? I cüdden a-hurted thee, vur I awnly gied thee a little dap in tha niddick.'

(2) 'Mr. Smith, I found a bunch of violets on the ledge of my dining-room window. Did you put them there?'

''Ess, mum, I did. I thort yü'd like a fü, an' as nobody wadden about, I jist dapped um inzide tha winder?'

**Dapper** = sprightly, quick.

'I be za dapper 's a vlay when I'm mind tü.'

**Daps** = likeness.

'Thickee cheel's tha very daps ov 'es vather, idden 'er?'

**Darnee** = an oath.

'Darnee! Ef 'e com'th yer again min, I'll leather 'n!'

**Dashell** = the thistle.

'Maister Tapp idden a very güde varmer. 'Is ground 's za vüle ov dashells as et can hold.'

**Dashed** = an oath.

'Dash yer ole 'ead vur 'e! Whot's put thee vüte out in my rawd vur?'

'I'm dashed ef I dü!'

**Dashus** = audacious.

'Ef yü späk'th tü me like that again, I'll hāt thee down, thee 'dashus little hussy!'

**Datch** = thatch.

'Tez mostly cob 'ouzes that be datched. The new wans builded wi' brick be mostly slätted.'

**Datcher** = thatcher.

'They ricks 'll git wet drü. Yü'd bestways zend vur tha datcher tü come airly tü-morrer marning.'

**Dawbwoys** = dough dumplings.

These are delicious little dumplings made of flour, milk, eggs, and suet. When well boiled they are eaten with sugar or cream and jam.

**Dawcake** = a silly person.

SHE. 'My dear sawl, I've meet with zich a misfortin! Polly Blackmore 'ath a-broked my best chinnee tay-pot.'

HE. 'Well, I bant zorry vuree. Yü shudden a-let zichee dawcake hannel tha taythengs at all.'

**Dawy** = silly, daft.

'I can't taych thews chillern very much. They zim tü be dawy. Put in wi' tha loaves and tüked out wi' tha cāakes!'

**Debbenshire** = Devonshire.

**Devil's-coach-hoss** = a large beetle found among the heath growing in N. Devon (possibly on all heathery hills).

**Dicky** = a linen shirt front.

'Willie, urn down town an' ax Maister Webb tü send me a dicky wi' a stan'-up collar—sixteen inches round tha neck.'

**Dicted** = addicted.

'E wance wuz dicted to drink, but 'e's grawd za zober's a jidge latterly.'

**Diffarns** = difference.

'Whot's tha diffarns tü yü whot I dü?'

**Dimmits, Dimpsy** = twilight.

(1) 'Ess sure! I'll be 'ome avore tha dimmits.'

(2) 'Dawntee bide out late, come in 'ouze avore 'tez dimpsy.'

**Diraxions** = directions, address.

(1) 'Ef yü'd a listeneed tü my diraxions, yü widden 'ave tüked tha wrong rawd.'

(2) 'Plaize tü give me Jane's diraxions.'

**Dishwasher** = the wagtail.

**Divered** = dead.

'Theys vlowers be awl divered; chell I draw 'm away?'

**Doateth** = dotes.

'I shüdden winder ef thickee cheel dithen die airly becuze 'er mawther doateth upon 'er zo.'

**Doed or Düed** = done.

'I've a düed awl my work, zo I chell go upen chimmer an' clayne myzel.'

**Do'ff** = (1) to extinguish, (2) to take off.

(1) 'Do'ff the kannel an' go tü beyd.'

(2) 'D'off thee 'at when thee zeas a leddy!'

**Doiled** = silly.

'Thee'rt agoed doiled tü-day by tha lükes o't! Whot iver 'ast abin adüing wi' theezel?'

**Dollop** = a big lump.

'Whot iver didee put zich gert dollops ov suet intü the pudden vur, Lizzie?'

**Doomshaw**, or **Dümeshaw** = a procession, circus.

I once heard this word applied to the Lord Mayor's procession :

'Well, I tellee I wuz up tü Lunnon last week, jist in time tü zee tha Lord Mayor go out in his carridge, and a brave ol' dümeshaw 'twuz sure nuff. Yü niver zeed sich a rally as 'twuz. I widden like tü be gapped at like 'e wuz, I can tellee !'

**Dotty** = half-witted.

'Poor old Mrs. Fangdin is getting dotty, th'of 'er 've a know'd a theng or tü in 'er life-time za well's Dr. Budd ?'

**Douted** = extinguished, put out.

MAID : 'I've a douted tha fire an' tha kannels, mum !'

MISTRESS : 'Say "extinguished," not "douted," Jane.'

MAID : 'Ess, mum ! plaise tü zay thickee word again.'

MISTRESS : 'Ex—tin—guished !'

MAID : 'Thankee, mum ! chell I *stinguish* tha cat, mum ?'

**Dowl** = devil.

'Whot tha dowl be 'bout now than?'

**Down-'ouze** = down-stairs.

'We 'ave abin foked tü zläpe down-'ouze iver zince tha datcher comed. Tha rain comed in pin-tap tha beyds, right drü tha datch.'

**Dowst** = the husks of oats and wheat.

By small tenant-farmers, and the peasantry generally, dowst-beds were not long ago more commonly used than feather-beds.

**Dowst-a-bit** = deuce-a-bit.

'Dowst-a-bit ef I cares who zeeth whot I dü'th ! I bant ashamed ov nort I dü.'

**Dowsty-poll** = a head covered with flour (as a miller's).

'Miller, O miller, O dowsty poll !

How minny zacks hast thee a-stawl?'

**Drabbitted** = bad-tempered.

'Awl I can zay vur tha drabbitted little twoad is that 'er shetten come yer again vur zome time tü come, I warndee!'

**Drāde** = (1) drawn, or drew, (2) threw.

(1) 'I drāde a whacking gert badger out o' tha hādge down by Barn's Close theāse marning. Thickee Trim is a tidy dug tü tackle a badger!'

(2) 'I zeed 'ow Ted Tripe drāde sheep's eyes tü she in church last Zinday arternoon.'

**Draining** = drawing.

'Whotiver be yü a-draining out yer words like that there vur? Düee try tü spāke up peart.'

**Drangway** = a narrow passage.

'Urn up thickee there drangway, Polly; there's a wild bullick coming awver drü tha strayte.'

**Drash** = to belabour.

'Ef I catch thee in my orchit again, I'm burned ef I dawnt drash thee black an' blue.'

**Drashel** = a thrashel.

'This was the instrument used to thrash out grain previous to the introduction of the steam thrashing-machine.'

**Dread** = thread.

'Willie, just urn down tü shop an' git a pennerd of küse dread.'

**Dree** = three.

'My cheel will be dree yers ol' tü-morrer.'

**Drexil** = threshold.

'Ef I catch thee awver tha drexil ov my door again, I'll be dalled ef I dawnt gie thee *what vur than!*'

**Dring** = (1) to crowd, (2) to push.

(1) 'Whot tha d—— düee dring in 'pon tha chillern like that vur? Yü'll squātt um tü death.'

(2) 'Who be yü a-dringing ov? Keep back, willee!'

**Drip-my-bit** = a three-penny-piece.

'Lükee zee! 'er'th agied me a drip-my-bit vur düing dree hours' work, a skinflint old twoad!'

**Drippence** = threepence.

'Bill, I want'th a drink. Canst lend me drippence?'

'No, by Gor! I ant got nort tü lend!'

**Drish** = the thrush.

'I got a bütivul drish; 'e zing'th better agin rain!'

**Droat** = the throat.

'I zim Benny idden very well; 'e zeth 'is droat's zore. I dü 'ope 'e idden agwaine tü 'av tha feyver.'

**Drone** = to drawl.

'Düee read vittee, an' not drone your words like that.'

**Drowed** = dried.

'Us 'ad a lot ov rain last night, but tha zin shined out bright this marning, an' 'tez drowed up bütivul.'

**Droweth** = dries.

'Tweel be a cabbical day vur tha revel, thoft 't'ave arained tü-night; tha wind droweth up tha rawds purty quick.'

**Drü and drü** = through and through.

A clergyman having forgotten his sermon, said to the clerk: 'I've forgotten my sermon, Shopland.'

'Aw, niver mind, zur; za züne's 'e can, yü jist urn 'ome and vatch 'n; I'll keep tha vokes busy while yü be agoed.'

Thereupon he stood up in his desk, and after sundry coughs, blowings of the nose, and other fussy impromptu movements, he adjusted his spectacles, fumbled over the leaves of his psalter, then, in a very sonorous voice, said:

'Let us zing tü tha praise an' glawry of God, tha wan 'undered an' nineteenth psalm. Avore yü begin'th tü zing, I'll read 'n drü an' drü.'

Needless to add, the people were amused, but 'passen comed back avore 'twuz drü and drü.'

**Druel** = to allow the saliva to flow over the under lip.

'Babbies always drüel, an' yü can't keep um dry about tha ching (chin) unless yü put um on a güde thick bib.'

**Drummeldrane** = bumble-bee.

'Thews drummeldranes can't sting; they ant agot no spear; they awnly buzzeth around. I dawnt zee whot they wuz a-made vur, they bant no airthly use.'

**Dry** = thirsty.

'Aw, düee let me drink. Innything 'll dü, vur I be dry, jist a chucked.'

**Dubbed** = blunted.

'Zee whot dubbed little vingers her 'th agot.'

**Dugged** = muddy.

'Now düee lükee zee there! Yü've a-dugged yer tail purty fine, I can tellee.'

**Dugged-tail** = muddied skirts.

'Yü beästy dugged-tailed little varmint. Zee whot a muck yü be in!'

**Dummon** = woman.

A man agreed to give a woman £5 for the loan of a field in which to hold a large picnic. After this he was offered a field free of cost. Wishing to save £5, he sent to ask her to cancel the agreement. On the return of the messenger he said:

'I've a lewsed me labour by agwaine tü she, vur tha ol' dummon stick'th tü tha bargain!'

**Dumphead** = the miller's thumb, or bull-head.

'Havee got any fish, Bill?'

'No! Nort but tü or dree dumpheads.'

It is also a term applied to persons whose intellects are below the average.

'Us can't zay much vur she; 'er's a bit ov a dumphead, 'er is!'

**Dunky** = donkey.

'Vather 'ath a-gied us a brave strong dunky, awl vur ourzels.'

**Durns** = door-posts.

'E'th ahät 'is 'ead agin tha durn ov tha door.'

**Dwalee** = to talk inconsistently.

'Er is mortal bad, I'm aveard: 'er ant adüed nort but dwalee awl drü tha night. 'Er is nigher tü 'er end than yü zims 'er 'es, I'm zartin!'

## E.

**Ekal** = equal.

'Er's a bad lot, 'er is ; 'er's ekal to ort, 'er is.'

**Errish** = stubble fields.

'The fezens be out in tha errishes feeding; there'll be rare güde sport vur squire in October.'

'**Ess** = yes.

'Is that yü, mawther ?'

'Ess, cheel.'

'**Ess, fay** = yes, by my faith.

'I 'spose yü be agwaine tü Susie Tucker's wedding, bantee ?'

'Ess, fay ; every wan ov us !'

'**Ess, sure** = yes, certainly.

'Two very old gentlemen, dining together, were overheard to remark :

FIRST O. G. 'Do you remember when we were boys, we stole a goose from a farmer living on Exeter Hill, and got Mrs. Folland to cook it for us ?'

SECOND O. G. 'Ess, sure !'

'**Et** = yet.

'I 'opes tü come an' zee 'e zune, vur I ant a-had noan ov thickee bride-cäke 'et !'

'**Et-a-whiles** = not yet.

'I tellee I bant agwaine 'et-a-whiles.'

**Ezakally zo** = just so.

FIRST LADY. 'My opinion is that Mrs. Short talks much too fast, and is too busy about what does not concern her.'

SECOND LADY. 'Ezakally zo !'

## F.

**Fainty** = oppressive weather.

'I zim tha weather is cruel fainty tü-day, zir. There's thinder about. I veels wangery.'



**Fake-up** = to renew.

'Annie, willce jist urn in ouze an' fake up tha vire?'

**Fakement** = to muddle.

'I niver did zee sich a fakement in awl my life. I layved tha 'ouze za nayte za new pin, an' now tidden fit tü be zeed.'

**Fanty-sheeny** = extremely fanciful.

'Dawntee let me zee no more ov yer fanty-sheeny ways yer, or I'm burned ef I dawn't draw thee out ov 'ouze neck an' crap.'

**Fardle** or **fardel** = a package.

'Now then, out ov 'ouze yü goes thease blessed day, pack an' fardel.'

**Fath** or **fey** = faith.

'Ess, fath, I be agwaine.'

'No, fey, I bant agwaine.'

**Fawny** = a finger-ring.

'Düee zee 'ow fine Uncle Tom is? 'E's sporting a fawny. Where's 'n gwaine tü?'

'Aw! that's tü telling!'

**Fegs** = an interjection.

'Aw fegs! 'tez a brave bad job!'

**Fess** = proud, vain.

'Lukee zee, 'er 'th agot a new bunnet. Why, 'er's za fess as a paycock.'

**Fewster** = fester.

'Ef yü dawnt pull out thickee thern vrom yer vinger 'e'll fewster.'

**Feybul** = feeble.

'Er wunt live long I'm aveard; 'er git'th more feybul an' feybul ivery day.'

**Feychers** = features.

'Plaize tü obsarve, mum, 'ow 'is blessed feychers be aveard away wi' tha weather.'

**Fezens** = pheasants.

'Tha fezens up tü Ugborough Park be za thick 's tha grass in tha ground ; I'll be blamed ef I dawnt think I cüde catch um wi' my tü 'ands.'

**Figgy** = full of raisins.

Christmas puddings are said to be figgy.

**Figgy-pudden** = Christmas pudding.

A woman placed this notice in her shop-window :

' Figgy pudden wan appenny a slice ;  
More figgier wan penny a slice.'

**Fillyloo** = uproar.

This must be an old Saxon word, which has remained almost as pure as it was spoken by our ancestors, for the peasantry in the neighbourhood of the Black Forest still use 'pfilulu,' as in 'Was für einen pfilulu ihr macht.'

Our own people say, 'When us comed 'ome vrom church theäse marning there wuz Anna Maria a holling, an' a baling, an' a yalling, an' a crying fit tü drive a feller mad. Yü niver did zee sich a fillyloo in yer born days !'

**Fippence** = fivepence.

'Ow much didee gie vur theäse wan ?'

'Awnly fippence a yard. Cheap, wadden 'er ?'

**Fitch** = polecat.

'E stink'th like a fitch.'

**Flickermayte** = mixture of flour and milk.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of flour, 1 quart new milk, 2 oz. treacle. Mix together, and bake in a well-buttered dish for half an hour.

**Flickets** = blushes.

'Whot's the metter now, missie? I zim yer flickets rawzed a bit when young squire lüked theäse way.'

**Flink** = (1) to sprinkle, (2) to throw, (3) to shake out.

(1) 'E'th a flinked tha watter awl awver tha room.'

(2) 'E flinked the dist in my eye.'

(3) 'Flink out yer apporn till 'e's dry.'

**Flinktail-comb** = ordinary dressing-comb.

**Flip about** = to move quickly.

'Come now, flip about, Susie, or us shan't get düed avore dark.'

**Flip-stick** = a thin flexible wand.

'I want a nice little flip-stick to tickle tha hide ov theäse yer dug. 'E will keep urning awver tha planche dreckly minit I've a-scrubbed 'n.'

**Flower-nat** = flower-bed.

'They pegs have abin in an' skammelled awl awver my flower-nat, an' spoweld ivery wan ov thews bliddy-waryers.'

**Forrel** = cover ov a book.

'Er'th atored off tha forrels ov grammer's Bible. There'll be a dowst ov a upstore 'bout that bimbye.'

**Fowsty** = musty.

'Pu-h, pu-h! Düee awpen tha winders, an' let out this fowsty ole zmill. The winders ant abin awpen vur a week, I shüide thenk.'

**Frawsy** = a dainty feast.

'Now awl tha vokes be ago tü races, us'll 'ave a frawsy awl tü ourzels. Whot chell us 'ave?'

'Aw, let's 'ave a fowl an' a figgy pudden.'

'Zo us will.'

**French-nits** = walnuts.

MASTER. 'I think 'tis time to pick the French-nits.'

MAN. 'Ess, zir, 'tez, vur I zee tha chaps 'ave abeginned hätting aw 'm down. I'll git the line-prop, an' git za minny down as I can theäse eveling.'

**Frill-de-dills** = frills and embroidery.

'Thews frill-de-dills be oncommon itemy tü iron. 'Tez nort but proudness tü put za much o't pin cloäse.'

**Frizz** = to fizz.

'Aw! I zmill'th zommat güde. Winder whot 'tez a frizzing in tha pan? Make'th me 'ungry tü thenk about 't.'

**Ful tü me** = this is an abbreviation of 'God be merciful to me.'

An old nurse had charge of a few very high-spirited children. Donald, the brightest and merriest, was often the cause of much anxiety to her. At times, when his hilarity and perversity were more than she could endure, she would

lift her eyes to heaven, clasp her hands in prayer, and murmur, 'Ful *tü* me! ful *tü* me! ful *tü* me! Amen!'

**Furridge** = (1) to purloin, (2) to ransack.

(1) 'Barber Bennett cut my 'air yisterday, an' I cüde swear he furriged half ov what he thinned out.'

(2) 'Er's gone uppen chimmer, an' I'll warndee 'er'll furridge out ivery 'ole an' cornder avore 'er com'th down again.'

**Fussocky** = to bustle about quickly.

'There idden wan bit ov peace tü be 'ad in theäse 'ouze, Charlotte, vur yü be vur everlasting fussocking about wan theng or tuther. Düee bide still.'

**Fustled up** = wrapped up.

'I niver zeed anybody a-fustled up like yü be. Yü've a-got 'angkerchers enough on vur dree!'

## G.

**Gäl** = to vex.

'Yü zay sich drefful unkind thengs tü me, that yü gäl me more'n I can tellee.'

**Gally** = to scare.

'They've galled tha old feller tü death purty near.'

**Gally-bagger** = person fond of gadding about.

'Mrs. Broom is a rigler ol' gally-bagger, 'er urn'th from 'ouze to 'ouze wi' awl tha news ov tha parish.'

**Gally-bagger** = scare-crow.

The three qualifications of an Exmoor pony are :

(1) 'E'll cār drink.'

(2) 'Can smil a pixy.'

(3) 'Widden cockee tü a gally-bagger.'

**Gallyment** = alarm.

'Whot's awl this gallyment about? There's nort tü frighten 'e.'

**Gallytraps** = signs.

'When 'e told yer fortin didder make any gallytraps 'pon tha tabul!'

'No, 'e didden, but made zum scratches wi 'is vinger 'pon tha papper!'

**Gallyvanting** = going from home.

'Er's vur everlasting gallyvanting about ; better fit 'er'd bide 'ome an' mind 'er work.'

**Gammetting** = frolicking.

'Stap yer gammetting for güdeness sake, there's a dear cheel, an' go tü work.'

**Gammuts** = games.

'I wunt believe wan word yü zay, vur I know yü be awnly making gammuts ov me.'

'Stap thews gammuts theäse minit !'

**Gammy-handed** = hands incapable of much movement.

'E'th a squot 'is 'and in tha door, an' 'e'll be gammy-handed vur a brave while.'

**Gappee** = to gape.

'Whot's gappee tü me vur? I bānt a Otteneetot !'

**Gapping** = gaping.

'Whot's gapping at? I bant a doomshaw made vur a gapsnest !'

**Gapsnest** = a pretty sight.

'Whot gapsnest be yü a-gwaine tü zee now?'

'Aw ! awnly Bostock's wild beastes.'

**Gawked-up** = sitting on a very high seat.

'Lor-a-massy, missus ! us be a-gawked-up 'nation 'igh. Ef tha 'oss wuz tü trip us shüde be scāt vore intü tha rawd.'

**Gawkim** = a fool.

'Well-a-day, that iver I shüde 'ave abin born tü be tha mawther ov sich a gawkim as thee art !'

**Gee-wug** = get away from.

**Gee-up** = step out.

These are very familiar expressions to all who know anything of farm horses and their grooms.

**Gert** = great.

'Rin, little veard ; gert veard's arter thee !'

**Gibby-lambs** = very young lambs.

'Aw, my dear sawl ! 'avee azeed whot amazing lot ov

gibby-lambs bütcher Cüke 'ath agot. I rekkon 'e's gitting stocky; 'e'll be a urch man avore long !'

**Giglet** = a merry young girl.

'Mary, my dear cheel, ef yü dawnt give awver being sich a giglet y'üll niver be worth yer zalt.'

**Giglet-market** = a hiring-place for servants.

From time immemorial, to within the last fifty years, on Lady Day young girls have been in the habit of standing in the market-places awaiting a chance of being hired as servants. The custom prevailed very recently at Holsworthy, Okehampton, and South Molton, but has now quite fallen into desuetude.

**Gladdie** = a fool.

'By Gor ! missis, I know 'e's a fool, a rigler gladdie ! Listenee tü 'n 'ow 'e chitter'th tü hiszelf.'

**Gladdy** = the yellow-hammer.

'There is sich a purty little gladdy out yer. The 'ead ov 'n is jist like a canary's.'

**Glazeth** = to look intently.

'Er glazeth at me, 'z ef 'er cüde lüke me drü an' drü.'

**Glowring** = staring rudely.

'Whot art glowring tü me vur now, then?'

**Glumping** = sulking.

'Tidden no use tü go about 'ouze aglumping like that; twänt make thengs better by putting out yer pütch and lüking ugly !'

**Glumpy** = sulky.

'Yü nidden be glumpy wi' me. I ant adüed nort tü 'e.'

**Go** = gone.

'Awl tha bwoys and maidens in tha parish be go tü Poughill revel, I rekkon.'

**Go-avore** = go before.

'Go-avore um ship !' is said to sheep-dogs when working the flock.

**Go-against** = (1) to go to meet, (2) to inform against.

(1) 'Jane is late home tü-night, and 'tez very dark coming down Shute Hill. I wish, Jimmy, yü'd go against her !'

'Awl right, mum ; I'm arter 'er in tü shakes !'

(2) 'Squire Stephens tanned Dick Carter last night up tū tha Cat and Fiddle, and I be summoned tū-day tū go against un ; but I'll be blamed if they chell zee me inzide tha court-'ouze !'

**Goar** = secretion.

MOTHER. 'Dü yū mayn tū zay yū've a-washed yer veāce theāse marning?'

DAUGHTER. 'Ess, I 'ave.'

MOTHER. 'Dawntee tell me no lies. I be zartin yū ant, vur I can zee tha goars in both yer eyes, za plain as a pike-stav. Go an' clayne um theāse minit.'

**Gob** = a large lump.

'I can't ayte theāse piece ov pudden, there's za minny gert gobs ov fāt in un.'

**Goeth** = goes.

'Et goeth agin tha grain tū 'ave tū zay ort tū she, arter awl 'er 'th adüed tū try tū hurt us.'

**G'wan** = go on.

'G'wan, I tellee.'

**God-a'mighty's-cow** = the ladybird.

A servant came in from the garden one evening, bringing a bunch of flowers, on which she had placed several ladybirds. Coming near me, she said :

'Yer's tū or dree dear little God-a'mighty's cows. Bant um purty little craychers?'

**Goodger** = the devil.

'Tha goodger take tha theng, I can't dü nort wi' 'n !'

**Goodied** = benefited.

'Vokes be zaying that Mr. Moral Mackanzie is ago awver tū zee tha emperor. I'll warndee he'll goody purty much by thickee job, ef 'e ant agoodied a'ready !'

**Gormed** = an oath.

'Yū want'th me tū zill my 'oss, düee? I'm gormed if I dü! 'E's worth more'n yū can gie vur'n.'

**Goyal or Goyle** = a ravine.

Smalacombe Goyal is near Dawlish.

On September 13th, 1889, it was reported in the *Tiverton*

*Gazette* that F. P., of Clayhanger, went scaring rooks, and 'zeed a deyde sheep down the goyle pin tap 'is back.'

**Grainy** = proud.

'Yü take my word vur 't, they be got terrabul grainy since they had thickee stub ov money alayved tü um.'

**Gramfer-long-legs** = long-legged spiders and flies.

'Whot's thenk ov Jack Clatworthy? Why, 'e 'th acatched some gramfer-long-legs, an' is apulling off their legs za vast as 'e can.'

**Grammer's-pin** = a long blanket-pin.

'Yer, I say, Jim, I'll gie thee theäse gert quarrender vur thickee grammer's-pin. I wänt 'th 'n tü prick eggs right drü wi'.'

**Grapshold** = to grasp.

'Yü wunt be drowned! No, tinoby; grapshold ov tha end ov theäse pole and clitch tü 'n wi' both 'ands.'

**Greyburd** = a thrush.

'They greyburds be a steved tü death wi' tha cold. Scores ov um will perish theäse winter, vur sure.'

**Greysedaisy** = daffodils.

'Aw, my dear, what a brave crap ov greysedaisies yü've a got! I'd zend um up tü Lunnun ef I wuz yü.'

**Griddle** = a gridiron.

**Grits** = groats.

'Thews grits be vul ov weavils. Cār um back tü shop an' chānge um.'

**Grizzlee** = to laugh derisively.

'Ef yü dü grizzlee tü me again like that, I'll hāt thee down.'

**Growed** = grew.

'Tha gearden trade dü git on fine now. Zince tha rain comed 't 'ave agrowed like winkey.'

**Güde** = good.

'If yü dawnt get no güde vrom yer physic, whot's tha use ov taking ort?'

**Gulging** = drinking greedily.

'Freddy, if yü go'th on gulging like that, yü'll chuck yerzel.'



**Gulk** = to drink quickly.

'He gulked down tha zyder 's-off 'e 'adden adranked a drap vur a week.'

**Gü-kü** = cuckoo.

'In Apprul tha gü-kü comes,  
In May he zings awl day,  
In Jüne he alter'th his tüne,  
In Jüly away he'll vly,  
In August go he must.'

**Gü-kü lambs** = Lambs yeaned in April.

**Gushed** = startled.

'Lor! yü 've agushed me out ov my life, yü stupid ol' gallybagger!'

**Guttering** = eating greedily.

'Why, thee 't chuck theezel ef thee aytes za vast. Whot's tha güde ov guttering yer mayte like that?'

**Güze** = a goose.

'Whot's güde vur that güze is güde vur tha gander.'

**Güze-gobs** = gooseberries.

'Thews güze-gobs be ripe. Let's 'ave a güde tuck-in ov' 'm.'

**Guzzle** = to drink heavily.

'Shüdden winder if 'e idden bosky-eyed avore night, 'e 'th adüed nort but guzzle awl day.'

**Gwaine** or **Agwaine** = going.

'Where be'st agwaine tü?'

## H.

**Hackmal** = tomtit.

'There's a hackmal's nest out in a hole in the awpel tree.'

**Hādge** = hedge.

'Yü can take a short cut across the barton; there's a gap in tha hādge that yü can git drü.'

**Hādge-tacker** = a repairer of hedges.

'Varmer Bulley's acomed tü zomtheng; they say 'e's

nort but a hādge-tacker now, an' work'th vur his dairyman that wuz.'

**Haggage** = an untidy woman.

'Dawnt 'ā' nort tü zay tü thickee slammicking gert haggage !'

**Hagged** = pulled at with strength.

'Missis, I've abin awver tü Mr. Broom's, an' 'ad out my tüthe, an' 'e hagged tü 'n zo I thort 'e 'd abroked my jaw.'

**Haggee** = to argue.

'When they beginn'th tü haggee I turns tail an urn'th 'ome.'

**Häl** = to tug, to pull.

'Häl tü 'n, Jack ! 'E'll be foked tü come tü 'e.'

**Hale** = to cover up.

'There'll be a purty 'ard vrast tü-night, Bill ; thee'st best ways hale up tha tatties, or they'll be spowled.'

**Hānge**, or **Hanje** = the purtenance of a sheep.

Butchers sell 'sheep's-head and hange' for a few pence, and from them is made very nourishing food.

**Hand-wrist** = the wrist.

'Poor little Clara West 'ath a-valled down pin tap tha ice an' brawked 'er 'and-wrist, an' I dü zim 'er 'th ahāt 'erzel purty 'ard bezides.'

**Hannel** = handle.

'Us chell want a new hannel tü tha frent doar zune.'

**Hantecks** = antics.

'I niver did zee nobody za vull ov hantecks as 'er is. Tell about 'er gitting married ! Why, 'er's more fit vur tha silam, a poor jimcrack vüle !'

**Hapmy** = halfpenny.

'Aw ! 'er's a poor tupny-hapmy twoad !'

'Canst gie me tü hapmy bits vur a penny ?'

**Happerd** = halfpenny worth.

'Plaize tü give me a happerd ov twine ; I want'th tü tie up tha burchen.'

**Harrest** = harvest.

'Za zune's the harrest is awver; us'll awl come an' zee 'e.

**Hāt** = knock.

'If yū stands there a-grizzling tū me like that I'll hāt thee 'long tha 'ouze.'

**Hatch** = half-door of a cottage.

'Shūt tha hatch, Sallie, that tha wet midden come in.'

**Hatchmouthed** = coarse, vulgar in speech.

'I 'opes our Anna Maria won't grow up sich a hatch-mouthed maid as Amy Keslake is, var ov awl the cūse open-mouthed hussies that ever lived her beats tha lot!'

**Haypook** = a mound of hay.

'Now tha rain's awver yū'd better draw they haypooks abroad; us wid be able to save zome now better'n us thort.'

**Heaving**, or **Sweating** = said of floors and walls when they throw out damp.

**Heft** = (1) to lift, (2) weight, (3) to throw.

(1) 'Dūee, plaize, tū heft theāse flasket up 'pon my showlder; 'e's drefful 'eavy.'

(2) 'Dawntee vind thickee maid a purty güde heft tū cār var?'

(3) 'Take an' heft tha bagger intū tha river. A güde dowsing 'ull take tha liquor out o' 'n.'

**Hellins** = roofing slates.

This is properly a Cornish word, though it is frequently used in the south-west of Devon when speaking of roofing-slate. I once heard the term used at Tiverton by a gentleman who had once held a Cornish living.

**Hellums** = Haulms of peas, beans, and potatoes.

'Us 'ad best ways burn up awl tha hellums and rubbage that's lying about, or tha gearden 'll be vull ov slugs come spring.'

**Henn** = to throw at.

'Ef zo be thee dissent be quiet, I'll henn thease gert cob tū thy heyde!'

**Her** = the 'indifferent' pronoun; substitute for 'she' and 'he.'

'Where's 'er agwaine tü?' is used for 'Where is he, or she going?'

A tom-cat having brought a rat into the kitchen, the boot-boy said: 'Lükee zee tü 'er, 'er'th agot a rat! My eymers, 'ow 'er shak'th 'n!'

**Herzel** = herself.

'Poor little blid, zee 'ow 'er'th a-hāt herzel.'

**Heytters**, or **Yettters** = smoothing-irons.

'Us shan't a finished i-oring tü-day. Thews blessed yetters (or heytters) won't yettee!'

**Hide** = to beat.

'I'm burned ef I dawnt hide thee, ef thee dissent come in 'ouze! Mind, when I wance begin'th I'll hide thee tü tha truth ov music.'

**Hide-nur-tide** = news.

HE. 'Well, Bet, 'ows Jack a-gitting on by theāse time?'

SHE. 'Aw, dawntee ax me nort about 'e! I ant a-yerd hide-nur-tide aw'n vur a güddish bit.'

HE. 'Ow's that than?'

SHE. 'Aw! I dawnt knaw—"out ov zight out ov mind" I spose.'

**High-de-lows** = vulgar actions.

'I can't abide sich high-de-lows. Tidden modest like vur maidens an' bwoys tü go rumpsing about zo! I shüde be asheāmed o't, I shüde!'

**Hiszel** = himself.

'Aw, crimminy! lüke sharp düee! Jack 'th a-välled down, an' I'm aveared he'th a-hurted hiszel.'

**Hoaks** = clubs in cards.

Being asked, at a farm-house, to take a hand at whist, I was amused to hear the following: 'Now, Bill, tez your "put" (deal). Now, missis, yü "peart" um (cut). Jimmy yü "pitch" (lead). Your turn tü "shake um" (shuffle). There, I'm beggared ef hoaks bant trumps again! Why, that's dree times urning!'

**Hollee** = to scream.

'I graps-en za 'ard, I made 'en hollee tü't.'

**Hollen** = calling loudly.

'Whotiver be 'e a-hollen vur now, than?'

**Holmbush** = holly-bush.

**Holm-screech** = the missel-thrush.

**Holt** = hold.

'Yer, gie me up tha cloāse line; I've a lost holt ov tha bucket; I mid be able to catch holt ov'n wi' thickee.'

**Homalong** = homeward.

'Now than, sose, 'tez time vur us tü shett away homalong.'

**Homeby** = close to.

'Jenny Brook's 'ouze is homeby ours.'

**Hookem-snivey** = deceitful actions.

'I tellee 'onesty is tha best policy. Niver yü be up tü hookem-snivey ways, twant answer in tha long-rin!'

**Hoosky** = hoarse.

'I be aveared that tha mare's bad; 'er's oncommon hoosky tü-night. I think I'll gie 'er a bran mash.'

**Hoozee** = hoarse.

'This yer east wind 'ath a-gied me a zoar droat, an' I be gitting hoozee. Shüdden winder if I dawnt 'a' brownkitty avore tez awver.'

**Hoppee** = to caper.

'They youngsters be a 'appy lot. They dü hoppee an' skitteree about awl day long. 'Tez güde tü veel young, idden et?'

**Hotted** = made hot.

'If yü widden mind a scrap-dinner yü cüde have tha cold beef hotted up intü a hash tü-day.'

**Hozeburd** = a term of mild and playful abuse.

'Düee zee whot thickee young hozeburd's about? 'E'th broked awl tha eggs Polly zot upon, tü let tha chicken out! 'E zed there wadden no chicken there, an' yü told strammers when yü said Polly wid hatch out a bütivul brood! Thickee bwoy's alwes up tü zome murchy.'

**Huckmuck** = untidy.

'Well, 'er 'ouze is alwes za cautchee I'd be aveard tü zit down in 'n. I niver did zee sich a huck-muck place in awl my born days.'

**Huds** = shells of beans and peas.

'Gie awl they pea-huds tü tha pegs bimbye, Lucy.'

**Hugger-mugger** = thriftless, untidy.

'They be a hugger-mugger lot, I can tellee ; they live awl ov a heap like pegs.'

**Hulch** = a thick slice.

'I be most mortal 'ungry. I can ayte a güde hulch ov burd an' cheese ; wan za big's my tü vistes.'

**Hummun**, or **Dummun** = woman.

SHE. "'Ow's yer ole hummun agitting on, Charlie? I yerd 'er wuz bad.'

HE. 'Thankee, 'er'th agüdiéd bravely thews last vew days. I 'ope 'er'll be down ouze purty zoon now.'

**Humsoever** = whomsoever.

'Humsoever will, let 'n come.'

**Hunks** = thick pieces.

'Dawntee cut sich gert hunks ov mayte 's that; tha chillern can't ayte um.'

**Hu-u-u** = to hold obliquely, or carelessly, any article.

'Thease yer post is awl ov a hu-u-u ! 'E won't keep up-right, dü whot I will tü uphold 'n.'

'Why dawntee hold 'en straight? 'Es awl ov a hu-u-u !'

## I.

**Idden** = is not.

'I tellee whot 'tez, than, 'e idden agwaine vur tü dü 't.'

**Idden 'er** = is she not.

'Idden 'er purty nigh steeved wi' tha cold?'

**Iked-up** = puckered.

'Now, düee zee how yü've iked-up theāse zeam? I cüde sew better'n this when I wuz ten year old.'

**In coose** = of course.

'Be yü gwaine tü be married theāse yer?'

'Ess, in coose us be.'

'Well, 'tez time tü! Yü be sich gert loblollies, 'tez tha best theng tü dü.'

**Ingyens** = onions.

'Whot a fine crap ov ingyens yü've agot theāse yer, tü be sure! I dawnt think I iver zeed sich whackers.'

**Inse-tez** = how it is.

SHE. 'Jim Stubbs 'ave a lewzed awl 'is money, and they'll be foked tü go tü workouze.'

HE. 'Aw, that's inse-tez, than.'

**Iōtum** = iota.

'Plaize, missis, I dü zim our Ellen is a proper vüle; 'er ant agot wan iōtum ov sense. Yü may tell tü 'er till yü 'm black in the veāce, an' 'er idden wan bit tha better. Darned ef I dawnt think 'er's wuss!'

**Iss**, or 'Ess = yes.

Some contend that this word is pronounced 'iss,' but 'Ess,' seems to me the more correct form, sounding the 'e' long as in heed.

**Item** = trick.

'Her's za vull ov items as a egg's vull ov mayte.'

**Itemy** = tricky.

'Theāse mare's za itemy I be aveāred vur little Jacky tü ride 'n. Best ways not.'

## J.

**Jackie-twoad** = will-o'-the-wisp.

'I bant coming across the moor awl be myzel tü-night. I be aveāred ov the Jackie-twoads. I zeed scores aw'm when I went across Dartymoor last autumn.'

**Jakes** = mess.

'Ef yü'd azeed tha jakes 'er made wi' thickee there pudden, yü widden ayte wan mossel aw'n.'

**Jan Vaggus** = a noted highwayman.

'Jan Vaggus zeth,  
"Less stap a minnit an' vetch breth ;  
I'm dry, jist chucked."'

NATHAN HOGG'S *Letters and Poems*  
*in Devonshire Dialect.*

'Ef yü maketh a noise Jan Vaggus will 'ave 'e,' is often said to frighten children, or to subdue their boisterous spirits.

In South Devon he is called 'Jack,' in North Devon 'Tom.'

'Tom Vaggus, the great highwayman, and his young blood-mare, the Strawberry!'—BLACKMORE'S *Lorna Doone.*

**Jib** = a wooden stand for barrels, milk-pans, and cider casks.

**Jibes** = an eccentrically dressed woman.

'Mrs. Snooks is a rummee old jibes ; 'er cloase is za old 's ald on an' awl tha colours ov tha rainbow.'

**Jibber-ugly's-füle** = a selfish person.

''Er is like jibber-ugly's-füle—'er knaws whot's güde vur erzel, 'er dü.'

**Jiggered** = an oath.

'I'm jiggered ef I'll dü 't tü plaize yü ur innybody else.'

**Jimcrack** = fragile.

'That's a rigler jimcrack ol' twoad ov a tabul. 'E 'll break down tha fust time 'e 's used.'

**Jimmery cry** !—an interjection.

'Aw ! jimmery cry ! Whot's thur adüed now, than ?'

**Jimmies** = door hinges.

'Tha jimmies ov they new doors craketh ; yü'd best ways graise (grease) um !'

**Jit** = an upward twitch.

SHE. 'Düee wänt a bit ov tha v lax between tha eyes ov theäse yer vox ?'

HE. ' 'Ess, I dü.'

SHE. 'What vur, than ?'

HE. 'Aw, tü mäke vishing vlies !'



SHE. 'Well, then, 'elp yerzel. Jist take a pinch between yer vinger an' thumb there, jist atwixt tha eyes aw'n, an' gie un a jit upwards.'

HE. 'Will 'er bite?'

SHE. 'Bite! No, tinoby. Didee iver knaw a dog vox bite when 'e was a-chained up?'

HE. 'Well, then, yer's at un!'

He gave a jit upwards, but the result was unsatisfactory.

**Jit** = a push.

'Gie 'n a little jit; he'll go vast 'nuf than!'

**Jit** = a sharp slap.

'I ant a-hurted tha bwoy. I only gied 'n a jit in tha niddick.'

**Johnny Vortnight** = a packman.

These men call from house to house once a fortnight selling drapery goods or tea. Hence the name 'vortnight.'

**Joneys** = ornaments — earthenware dogs, cats, cocks, shepherds, shepherdesses, etc., seen in cottagers' houses.

'Loramussy, whotiver düee squander yer money 'pon theäse old joneys vur? Shüde save it vur a rainy day!'

**Jonic** = truthful, honest.

'Yü may trist "she." I tellee 'er's jonic tü tha back-bone!'

**Junket** = a favourite Devonshire delicacy.

Put three quarts of new milk into a china bowl, add three teaspoonfuls of rennet and place it on the hob to 'set.' When thick enough to bear put a layer of *scalded* cream on the top, with a little nutmeg and castor sugar to taste. *Do not stir it.* Add a wine-glassful of either rum, brandy, or sherry. (Omit for T.T.'s.)

## K.

**Kaddy-ball** = a tennis-ball.

'Charles Orger hath agied me theäse kaddy-ball. 'E zeth 'e idden no güde vur tennis, cuz 'e's za beastly!'

**Kannel** = a candle.

I think the following letter rather amusing, and it will throw some light on the use of the word 'kannel':

' Beescombe Bartin,  
' Lowton, S. Devon,  
' Oct. 9th, 1857.

' DEAR MISS RUDD,

' My poar dear wive ave abin dead dree yers come Cursemass, and now the Evelings be gitting long i do vind et cruel wisht zure nuff to sit by myzel arter the kannels be alight. Bant you terrabul dismal too, all by yerzel? I do zim you be, and I thinks aboutee offen. I spose you've a saved up a güde stub ov money, and if zo be you thinks wan kannel wid do to light us up stairs with, why zay the word and I'll come in to town tewsdays and us'll zee what can be adüed about gitting married sharp.

' I am your effecshinet lover,  
' ABRAHAM HODGE.'

**Kayning** = looking.

' Didst iver zee inny body lüke like 'e dü? 'E is alwes a-kayning about yer, 's-of 'e 'ad a-lewsed zomtheng!'

**Keive** = a mash-tub.

' Clayne out tha keive well avore you go tü mash that malt.'

**Keive** = cave in which to store mangold or any other root crops.

' I rekon us 'ad better hale up tha keives wi' plenty ov straw an' hellums vur us chell 'ave a 'ard vrast avore long.'

**Kerning** = ripening.

' 'Tez a cabbical saison theäse yer vur tha corn tü kernee. 'Tez za dry an' 'ot.'

**Kerpee** = to find fault.

' I cüdden live wi' Bill Cox's wive vur a year tü zave my life. 'Er dawnt dü nort but kerpee, kerpee vrom wan week's end tü anuther. I'd zünder 'ang myzel than put up wi' 't.'

**Keslings**, or **Gristlings** = wild plums.

' I zay, Jack, min! let's go upen Lang's Copse; there's tü or dree kesling trees breaking down wi' ripe wans. Lüke sharp!'

**Kibbed-heel** = sore heels.

' 'Er can't put on 'er büte; 'er 'ath agot a gert crack right across 'er heel; kibbed, I zim.'

**Kickhammer** = a stammerer.

'Spake up, düee, Mal! Yü be sich a kickhammer, nobody can catch yer mayning. Spake slaw (slow)!'

**Kindiddle** = to entice.

'Now, lükee, zee yer, Maister Dick! I bant agwaine tü 'ave yü yer za offen. Yü wunt come yer a-kindiddling my maid out arter dark.'

**Kitch** = roll of offal fat.

'How minny kitches ov fät willee 'ave tü spare tü-day than, butcher?'

'Dunnaw! Mayhap a dizen or zo!'

**Knaw-nort** = ignorant.

'E's a knaw-nort gert vüle, 'e is. I'm cussed ef 'e idden!'

**Kommical** = curious.

'I'm burned ef twadden a kommical sight!'

**Kootch** = coarse grass.

'Awl that zmoak com'th vrom tha kootch-heaps they be burning upen Blackdown.'

## L.

**Lablolly** = A silly person.

'Whot's take notice ov ort sich a hollow-pated lablolly as 'er is vur? Thee kissent git no sense out ov tha likes ov she.'

**Lace** = to beat with a stick.

'Now yü lükee, zee yer! Ef yü dü'th that again, I'll lace thee till thee kissent stand!'

**Lackee** = to lack.

'Er ant a-got but one drawback, an' that is 'er dü lackee common-sense, 'er dü!'

**Lambfashion** = in youthful style.

An elderly lady, very much over-dressed, called one day on a friend. As soon as she left the house, a bright little maid said to her mistress:

'Mrs. Hodge is a fine-looking ole dummun, but I dü zim 'er dresses 'erzel oncommon fine, 'er's like a ol' yaw (ewe) dressed up lambfashion!'

**Lang cüse** = long passage.

'I've clayned tha 'ouze from tap tü bottom. I've unly got tha lang cüse alayved tü scrubee.'

**Larrup** = to beat.

'Ef thee com'th niest me vur awhile tü come, I'll larrup thy hide vur thee !'

**Larrupping** = untidy, thin, tall.

'I can't zee that yü've adüed wan bit ov work all theāse blessed day, yü larrupping gert haggage !'

**Lattin-plate** = tin-plate.

'Tha babby 'ave abroked dree or vower plates. I wish when yü go'th tü Dallish again, yü'd buy a lattin-plate vur'n.'

**Laurence** = laziness.

It has been suggested that 'Laurence' is synonymous with '*the devil of laziness*.' People say, 'Aw 'es I zees whot 'tez Laurence hath agot holt ov thee tü-day. Thee witten dü nort that yü bant afoced tü, I warndee.'

**Lay** = as lief.

'I'd za lay die 's dü 't.'

**Leary** = (1) empty, (2) hungry.

'Leer' is a common German adjective, e.g., 'mit leeren Händen' = empty-handed.

(1) 'Yer, Emma, dawntee go intü tha dairy leary-'anded. Cār thews pans wi' 'e.'

(2) 'I zeed Varmer Ayre agwaine 'ome wi' a leary cart.'

(3) 'Aw, my dear cheel, düee gie me zome vorenoons. I be that leary, I dawnt know whot tü dü wi' myzel !'

**Leasing** = gleaning.

'They've agived tha chillern holiday tü-day, tü go leasing upen Squire Poland's arrishes.'

**Leather** = to beat.

'I'll leather thee za long's I can stand ef thee zeth or düth ort tü 'er again, d'st yer what I zay?'

**Leastwise** = at least.

'I be agwaine tü 'ave a new frock, leastwise mother zed zo.'

**Leechway** = the path to a graveyard.

**Le' 'm**—let them.

'Le' 'm bide ! tidden your place tü titch um.'

**Lef** = to leave off.

'Yü can lef work now, vur tez gitting dimpsy.'

**Lenge** = to loll.

'Dawnt lenge agin tha chimbly-piece Vilet, düee, düee lārn tü stand vittee.'

**Lerrick** = to beat.

'I'll lerrick thee tü-tha-truth-ov-music ef thee dissent go tü sküle theāse minit.'

'Stand wan zide, or I'll lerrick thee.'

**Lew** = sheltered.

'Tha wind blawth like gert guns. Let's git tha tuther zide tha hādge ; tez lew there.'

**Lewzide** = to leeward.

'Tellee whot 'tez, yü'd bestways git tha lewzide ov tha hādge gwaine 'ome-along.'

**Lewze** = pigs' house.

'Put tha pegs intü tha lewze and hale um up wi' plenty ov straw, nice an' hot, or they'll be scrambled wi' tha cold avore marning.'

**Libbits** = rags.

(1) 'Why, Polly, yü've atored yer frock tü libbits !'

(2) 'Tha vire's za fierce, tha mayte's bowled to libbits.'

**Licky brath** = broth flavoured with leeks.

The following is told of a West Devon farmer. His landlord occasionally invited one or two tenants to dine with him, and talk over matters agricultural. One evening he noticed Mr. Tibbs did not take his soup (vermicelli), but stirred it backwards and forwards with the spoon, and a look of disgust overspread his face. The host, addressing him, said :

'I fear you do not care for your soup, Tibbs. Let John remove your plate.'

Mr. Tibbs smiled somewhat grimly and replied :

'Well, zir, I likes a dish of licky-brath or taykittle-brath ov a vrusty marning, buṭ, burnish it awl ! I niver cüde stomick maggoty brath like this es.'

**Like winky** = very quickly.

'Urn out therevrom like winky, Dick, an' yü'll züne overgit um !'

**Lime-ash** = concrete.

In the neighbourhood of Bampton lime-ash floors are laid in kitchens and cottages. This concrete consists of two-thirds of Sampford Peverel lime ashes, mixed with one-third of chippings or sharp sand. It is spread quite smoothly for about the depth of five or six inches, and beaten until it is *settled*. In time it becomes a hard, firm floor, and is easily swept and washed. Though cold in winter, it is cleaner and better for cottage floors than wood.

**Linhay** = an outbuilding.

'I've aput the sheep intü tha linhay, 'tez nice an' lew there. I s'pose they mid bide there till marning.'

**Lippitty-lop** = limping.

'Aw, Loramassy! Why, yü be gwaine awl lippitty-lop like a lame craw!'

**Lipsy** = lispings.

'Whot be yü about now, than? Nobody can't understand 'e, yü dü lipsy zo!'

**Listy** = (1) lusty, (2) strong.

(1) 'Us 'ad tü or dree güde listy showers while yü wuz intü tay.'

(2) 'Well, 'ess, I 'spose Will Kibbey 's za listy a chap as yü'll zee again in a day's march.'

**Loblolly** = food made with flour and milk. See also **Whitpot** and **Flickermayte**.

**Lob's pound** = jail.

SHE. 'Canee tell me whot's become ov Jack Vowler? I ant azeed 'n this longful time.'

HE. 'Why, dissent know? He stawled Passen Short's ducks, and they send 'n tü lob's pound vur dree yers. Sar'n right tü!'

**Lock! lock!** = an interjection.

'Aw, lock! lock! 'tez a mess o' 't, sure nuff!'

**Longful** = lengthy.

'How d' dü, Mrs. White? Why, I ant azeed 'e theäse longful time. Wheriver 'avee akeped yertzell?'

**Longcripple** = a viper.

'Zims 'tez signs ov fine weather when tha longcripples scralee out.'

**Long-dog** = greyhound.

'Aw, my eyniers! 'e urn'th like a long-dog!'

**Loozed** or **Lewsed** = lost.

'Mother, whotiver chell I dü? I've alewsed vather's baccy-pipe.'

**Loramassy!** = an interjection.

'Loramassy upon us! Who'd iver athort ov zeeing yü theäse way, sich a mizzling day as this is tü!'

**Lost holt** = let go.

'He hä'l'd tü 'n za tight that I lost holt o' 'n in a jiffey.'

**Lowster** = to work laboriously.

'I got tha best wive in tha worr'ld. 'Er's wan that lowsters about tha 'ouze awl day long. None ov yer squatting about till tha work's adüed.'

**Lundge** = to loll, to loaf.

'Whyiver düee lundge about zo vor, düing ov nort, when yü knaw how I be adringed up wi' work?'

## M.

**Maid** or **Maiden** = (1) a young girl, (2) a sweetheart, (3) a woman-servant, (4) a daughter.

(1) 'There's lots of little maids out there tü play.'

(2) 'Ah! yer com'th Bill Rooks an' 'es maid.'

(3) 'I yer Mrs. Small keep'th dree maids now. I winder 'ow 'er can afford that!'

(4) 'I be most mazed my youngest maid 'th got tha feyver, and I be aveared 'er wunt git awver 't.'

**Mainzorry** = very sorry.

'They dü zay that Betty Gribble, old Jinny Gollop's darter, 'ath a drowneded 'erzel. I be mainzorry vur Jinny, poor ol' sawl! Betty wuz tha best ov tha bunch.'

**Mäl** or **Mull** = to maul.

'Dawntee go vur tü mäl'n about zo.'

'Whot's mull'n like that vur?'

**Mallywallops** = a tall, untidy woman.

'Didee iver zee sich a mallywallops avore? I niver didden.'

**Mālschrāl** = caterpillar.

'Tha güzeberry bushes be acovered awl awver wi' mālschrāls.'

**Manangle** = to maul, to tear.

'They baggering 'ounds manangled tha vox all tü pieces avore I cüde stap um.'

**Mapsing** = smacking the lips with relish.

'Er dawnt zim tü 'ave iver 'ad a bit or a croon of güde mayte avore ; jist lüke, zee 'ow 'er's a mapsing 'er lips awver 'er vittals.'

**Māshmāllys** = marsh-mallows.

'Now, ef yer ladyship will unly (only) make a mashmally poultice an' put up tü yer veāce, 'tweel drā' out awl tha 'flammation avore marning.'

'Mashmally-tay is very güde vur colds in the heyde !'

**Masts** = acorns.

'Turn they pegs out in the copse ; there's a brave lot ov masts ablaved down theāse marning.'

**Maygames** = frolics.

'Yü niver did zee sich a feller in yer life. 'E dawnt dü nort vrom cockcrow tü zinzet, but be up tü awl zorts of may-games. There idden a bit ov harm in 'en tho'.'

**Mayhap** = perhaps.

'Well, loramassy ! whot a gert maid yü be agrawed ! Mayhap yü work'th in tha mill ?'

'No, I dawnt ; I be out tü sarvice.'

**Mazards** = black cherries.

This fruit is largely grown in north Devon, viz., at Braunton, Landkey, Barnstaple, and South Molton.

**Mazed-finch** = the wagtail.

It is so named because of its incessant motion.

**Mazed-head** = dizzy.

'How are you this morning, Mrs. Sims ?' said the rector's wife to a parishioner.

'Aw, mum, I dawnt know 'ardly. I bant very well ; I veel za mazed-headed as a sheep !'

**Mickled** = choked with thirst.

'I'm niest 'pon mickled ! Düee gie me a jüg ov zyder !'



**Mid** = may.

**Midden** = may not.

‘Düee knaw that Jim Lüzemore is agwaine to Woolfardis-worthis revel?’

‘Well, ’ess, ’e zaid zo ; but yü can’t depend ’pon ’e. ’E mid or ’e midden go, jist as tha maggot bit’th.’

**Midst** = may.

SON. ‘Vather, mid I ’a’ a new pair of bütes?’

FATHER. ‘’Ess, thee midst if thee widst.’

**Mimpy-pimsy** = dainty.

‘Whot a poor mimpsy-pimsy craycher ’tez, tü be sure !’

**Min** = an interjection.

‘Whot’s thenk, min ? There’s ’underds ov rats up tü our ouze, min ! Us yers um squirling ’round vur ’ours arter us be agone tü bed ; and a dowst ov a racket they maketh tü !’

(An interesting paper on this word has been written by Mr. Elworthy, of Wellington, and published in the ‘Transactions of the Devon Association of Literature, Science and Art.’)

**Minds** = remembers.

‘Why, ’ess, tü be sure ; I minds yü when yü lived tü Yarnscombe, ’long a Varmer Muxworthy.’

**Minit** = moment.

‘I be acoming theāse minit !’

**Minnit** = a tiny thing.

‘Havee yerd tell that Mrs. Blampey ’ave agot a new zarvint?’

‘’Ess, I ’ave ; but ’er idden no bigger than a minnit.’

**Mist** = must.

This is a mispronunciation of ‘must,’ or ‘may.’

‘Her mist go, I tell ’ee !’

**Mitch**, or **Meech** = to play the truant.

MASTER. ‘Billy Skedgell, where is your brother to-day?’

PUPIL. ‘Plaize, zir, mawther zend ’e tü sküle, but ’e’s ago mitching up tü Waglands wi’ Joey Grills.’

**Mizmaze** = perplexity.

‘I dü veel quāre ; my head is awl in a mizmaze-like.’

**Mizzle** = a mist.

‘I zim arter theāse mizzle us chell ’ave a thinder, vur ’tez very fainty zort ov weather !’

**Moar-an'-mewl** = root and branch.

'Ef yü pull'th like that, yü'll tear'n up moar-ar'-mewl.'

'Er's combing thick cheel's 'air za 'ard, 'er 'll pull't out moar-an'-mewl.'

**Mommet** or **momet** = a scarecrow.

'A man named Morrish came along and said defendant's little girl was a "mommet." Mrs. Berry accused him of calling her (defendant) that name. He said he had not, and then she said he had called her shadow a "mommet." The male defendant came out and began to abuse them. Both were much the worse for liquor. He could not say that they were sober.—Cross-examined: There was a brass band there.

'MR. WATKINS. "What was there at Halberton on Monday night?"

'WITNESS. "I don't know."

'MR. WATKINS. "What was there on Wednesday?"

'WITNESS. "Halberton and the people, I suppose." (Laughter.)

'Witness was sure defendants were "perfectly" drunk. The last witness did not speak the truth if she said they were sober.

'William Morrish, thatcher, of Halberton, said he went through the village about ten o'clock on the night in question. When near the Swan he saw five or six men listening to a row. Thomas Gray was with witness, and as they went down the road he saw something standing against the wall. It gave him a "bit of a turn," and he said, "Oh, what mommet is that?" He found that it was a child. Mrs. Berry directly after began to abuse him for calling her a "mommet."

'REV. R. B. CAREW. "What is a 'mommet'? A scarecrow?"

'MR. WATKINS. "I am equally ignorant. Perhaps witness can give a definition."

'WITNESS. "We stick it up in a cornfield to frighten the birds."

'THE CHAIRMAN. "Now we understand." (Laughter.)—From the *Tiverton Gazette*, June, 1891.

**Moot**, or **Müte** = root of tree.

A farmer at Frithelstock, wishing to please his landlord's wife, said:

'Ef yü'll plaize to zend a 'oss an' kert down tü copse, I got wan or two whacking gert ulkers ov mütes yü can 'ave, mum, vur yer vlowers!'

**Mort** = lard.

'Aw Lor! missis, dawntee tell me nort about butter! Poor vokes' chillern be fo'ced tü ayte burd-an'-mort now times be za bad.'

**Mucks**, or **Mux** = wet mud.

A young lady once inquired, 'What is *mucks*?' when a countryman replied:

'Why, pillum a-wet, missy!'

**Muggetee** = sullen.

'Us dawnt git on well tügether, 'er's a very muggetee-tempered body.'

**Mugguts** = intestines.

'Us be gwaine tü 'ave cā'ves' mugguts vur dinner tü-day.'

**Mull**, or **Mäl** = to maul.

'Dawntee mull 'n about zo.'

**Mullygrub** = an ill-natured person.

'Her's a proper old mullygrub; her niver spākes a civil word to nobody, her dawnt.'

**Mump** = (1) to loaf, (2) to beg.

(1) 'Old Varmer Smart dawnt dü nort but mump 'bout vrom 'ouze tü 'ouze, jist tü zee what 'e can cādge.'

(2) 'Dawntee gie thick feller nort, he'th abin mumping about drü tha village awl day.'

**Mumpchance** = heavy witted.

'Now than, git out ov this, yü gert thick-headed mumpchance. I'd dü 't twice over while yü be fumbling about trying tü begin.'

**Mumphead** = a foolish person.

'Out o' this, mumphead! Whot art up tü now? Zome o' yer vüle's errants again, I rekkon.'

**Mun** = them.

'Gie mun tü me.'

**Murchy** = mischief.

'Thickee young hoseburd ov a squire is up tü a burned sight more murchy than 'is vather wuz. 'That's needless tü, I'm dalled ef tidden.'

**Murrie-man** = a merry-Andrew or a clown.

'Aw, düee come yer, Dick! Lookee zee tü thickee chap. 'Tez tha murrie-man in Sanger's Circus. 'E's gwaine tü trat round tha town 'pon a jackass.'

**Mutch** = to smooth.

'Ef yü will mutch thickee cat down awver tha veāce an' eyes za offen 'er'll scratch thee zāf 'nuff.'

**Müty-hearted** = sensitive.

'Little Wormhill,  
'Zeal Monachorum,  
'Devon.

'DEAR MISS GALLIFORD,

'I have sent Emily to your school to-day, and I do hope you will do your best to yummer her a little, for her's a poor müty-hearted little thing, and I'm afraid her will be crying a goodish bit to-night, but p'r'aps her'll soon git over that, but if her shüden, plesse to drop me a line, and I'll rin up and see she.

'I am, your's truely,  
'SUSAN PUGSLEY.'

**Muzzle** = unscientific boxing or fighting.

'Ef 'e wid fight like a man twidden be za much odds, but tü go an' scrammellee about and muzzle a feller like that, why tidden right I zay. I call'th et unperncible-like (un-principled).'

## N.

**Napper** = a boy.

'Yer's bones vur thee, napper; they be güde 'nuff vur bwoys.'

**Napper-case** = the head.

'Ef 'e idden quiet purty zoon I'll vatch 'n a dap in 'es napper-case.'

**Nat-sheep** = a horned sheep.

'Varmer Bowden 'th been out to Simonsbath, an' bought a sight ov nat-sheep. 'E'll make a güde stub out ov thickee bargain, I warndee.'

**Natteral** = (1) a fool, (2) natural.

(1) 'He ant agot no more sense than plaize God 'e shüde 'ave. I dü zim 'e is a proper natteral, 'e is.'

(2) 'Tidden natteral tü quarlee wi' yer awn vlesh and blid like they dü.'

**Nattled** = contracted.

'I zay, Dick, canst catch yett? No, us can't; us be nattled up wi' tha coäld.'

**Nattlings** = the intestines of the pig prepared for food.

These are sold in all west-country markets, and by some are esteemed toothsome morsels.

In several parts of the county they are known as 'chitterlings.'

**Nayte** = neat, tidy.

'My wive is nayte and tidy 'bout tha heels. 'Er idden wan ov the cowhocked zort. No, by gor! 'er's za straight as a line!'

**Nayte but not gaudy.**

Nayte but not gaudy. The common misquotation of Polonius, 'Rich, not gaudy,' Hamlet, Act I., Scene iii., line 71.

A girl having bought a somewhat pretty, though showy, dress and hat, asked her mother whether she approved of her taste.

'Well, telled whot 'tez, Liza,' said the mother, ' 'tez nayte, but not gaudy, as they said of tha devil when they painted es body paygreen, an' tied up 'es tail wi' urd ribbings.'

**Nestletripe** = the smallest of a litter.

'Why, bütcher, I zee yü've got a bütivul lot o' pegs. Düee gie me thickee smäl wan 'er 'l niver güdee. An' yü wunt miss 'n, 'e 's nort but tha nestletripe; 'er cant raytch that raw tü ayte 'er mayte.'

**Niash** = delicate.

'Zince 'er 'ad tha fayver 'er's za niash I'm foked tü kep 'er warm. I'm most aveard vur tha wind tü blaw 'pon 'er.'

**Nibs**, or **Nibbly** = small pieces, small.

'Cüke, düee want inny cawl up avore I go tü church?'

'Ess, tü be zure I dü. Gie me a bucketvul or tü ov nibbly cawl. Now, mind, I dawnt want no big nibs, cuz I wants a güde yett tü cuke theäse ulking gert piece of mayte wi.'

**Nickies** = small faggots of sticks and brambles.

These are used to make the brick ovens hot, which are built in back-kitchen chimney corners.

**Nickling** = making short steps.

'Whotiver be yü nickling along like that vur? Düee stap out, or us shan't git 'ome avore dark. I can't abide zich mimpsy-pimsy ways.'

**Niddick** = the nape of the neck.

'I wuz za 'ot yü cüde 'ave bowled a egg in my niddick.'

**Niest** = near.

'I tellee! I'll niver go a niest that 'ouze again za long 's I liv'th. I'm baggered ef I dü.'

**Niffed** = offended.

'Whot's niffed about now than? I ant a düed nort tü 'fend thee, tü my knolledge.'

**Nimmits** = lunch.

'Car out tha nimmits tü tha meyn za quick's yü can, else they'll be famished tü death and dry jist chucked.'

**Nimpingang** = a fester under the finger nail.

'Poor old Betty Butt is 'bliged tü lie abed. 'Er 'th agot a nimpingang 'pon 'er vinger, an' tha 'flammation is urned up tü 'er elbow.'

**Ninnyhammer** = a foolish person.

'Git along wi' 't! I niver did zee sich a gert ninnyhammer in awl my life!'

**Nippence** = ninepence.

'Eggs be awnly nippence a dizen tü-day in tha market.'

**Nitch** = a bundle of reed.

'Wanted, a hundred Nitches of good Reed for thatching. State lowest price.—Cundy and Sons, Devonport.'

**Nive** = knife.

'He'th a-urned tha nive intü 'is leg right up 'ome tü tha hannel.'

**No fay**, or **No fath** = no, by my faith.

‘Be yü agwaine tü tha zarvints’ ball tü Powderham, Jane?’

‘No fay, I ant agot no toggery or frill-de-dills vittee vur that zort ov theng.’

**No, ne ti** = contraction of No, not I.

**Nort** = nothing.

‘Dawnt zay nort more tü me about that!’

**No-tany-by**, or **No tino by**, or **No-tano-by** = no, of course not.

Some think it is a contraction of ‘Not that I know by,’ as ‘No’ ’t’ I ’no’ by.’

‘I zay, Bill, yü bant agwaine tü church theāse marning, be ’e?’

‘No-tany-by! tidden wo’th while tü go tü listenee tü sich a old drummeldrane as ’e is.’

**Nub** = a knob.

‘Poor little blid, ’er ’th avalled downstairs an’ hāt ’er ’ead. There’s a nub za big’s a ’en egg jist above ’er niddick.’

**Nubby** = full of knobs.

‘I wid like a güde sized black-thern walking-stick, ef I cüde git wan, wi’ a güde nubby head tü ’n.’

**Nubby** = nose.

A child having fallen down and hurt his nose, his mother in trying to comfort him, said :

‘What’s the matter then, my dear? Did ’ee hāt ’is poor little nubby? niver mind! Mawther’ll kis ’n and make ’n well.’

A very popular admiral at Plymouth, whose nose was somewhat more prominent than most men’s, was always known among the Jacks as ‘Nubby G——t.’

**Nubly** = same as **Nibly**.

**Nug** = a bunch.

‘Didee iver zee zich doomshaws as tha maidens be? they dü ’th their ’air pin tap ov their ’eads in nugs! wan awver tuther.’

**Nuther** = neither.

‘Yü bant agwaine nuther!’

‘No, nur yü wunt nuther!’

**Nuzzling** = poking the nose in.

'They there pegs be out in tha geården anuzzling up awl tha tatties.'

## O.

**Oakweb** or **Oakubs** = cockchafers.

'I zay, Polly, düee put a pin drü thease oakweb's tail, an' yü 'll zee 'ow 'e 'll buzzee when I spin 'th 'n roun' my 'ead wi' theāse bit ov coord.'

**Onlight** = to dismount.

'Now, Mrs. Bright, düee plaize tü onlight! Chell I bring 'ee a cheer? Tha trap's za 'igh, I'm aveared yü 'll val!'

'**Ood** = wood.

'Us liv'th tü near tha 'oods tü be vrightened by tha owls.'

**Ope** = interval.

A gardener said one day: 'Yü zee, mum, I keep's thews yer cabbages straight an' vittee in line, by planting um wan in t'other's ope. Yü can zee tha rills stand whichee zide yü 'm amind tü.'

**Ope** or **opeway** = a passage.

'Mr. James B. Babb begs to remind his Pupils that owing to the alterations in the Public Hall (now the Y.M.C.A.), Fore Street, Devonport, their entrance to the Drawing Class will be from the Princess Street Ope.'—*Western Morning News*.

'**Opes** = hopes.

'I 'opes tü come tü town tü zee 'e züne. Yü knaw I ant ahad none ov thickee currantty cāāke 'et.'

**Organtay** = decoction of pennyroyal.

'Organtay sweetened wi' 'oney is a cabbical cure vur a cold, ef yü putt 'th a drap ov zomtheng *short* in 't.'

**Ort** = anything.

'Ef yü ant got ort better tü dü, yü can come awver an' 'elp me tü-day.'

**Ortch** = to probe with horns.

'Poor dear ol' blid, 'er wuz coming up Smalworthy 'ill



when Varmer Tapper's bull urred out an' ortched 'er in tha zide. 'Tweel be tha death o' 'er, vur sure.'

**Orts** = leavings.

' I tellee I bant agwaine tü ayte your orts, nuther !'

**Other** = either.

' Aw 'es, yü can 'ave other wan aw 'm. I bant perticler whichee 'tez.'

**Ouze** = a house ; a room.

This word forms part of many common compound nouns. The prefix shows the purpose for which each 'ouze' is used.

Ash-ouze.

Back-ouze.

Bake-ouze.

Cāaves'-ouze.

Call-ouze (coal).

Chickens'-ouze.

Ducks'-ouze.

Dogs'-ouze.

Fowl-ouze.

Güze-ouze.

Gert-ouze.

Gearden-ouze.

Hen-ouze.

In-ouze.

Little-ouze

Out-ouze.

Pigs'-ouze.

Plump-ouze.

Pound-ouze.

Rüte-ouze.

Tattie-ouze.

Trap-ouze.

Turmit-ouze.

Wāsh-ouze.

Zummer-ouze.

**Overgit** = overtake.

' Yü make haste 'long 'ome. I chell overgitee avore yü raytch Dallish Watter.'

## P.

**Paixy** = untidy, dirty.

At South Brent a woman said to me, on a very wet day :  
' Lor ! mum, 'tez a dirty day ; the rawds be cruel paixy.'

**Palsh** = to walk slowly through mud.

' Now düee zee ! Thickee cheel is palshing drew tha lane wi' 'er bestest bütes, wi' tha watter purty nigh up tü 'er knees. Thews bütes will be aspowled.'

**Palshing** = Patching clothes untidily.

' Bless my sawl ! Whyiver dawntee try tü zaw vittee, an' not go palshing tha hawls in tha thengs up like that ! 'Tez a proper botch aw't.'

**Pame** = a square of velvet, or satin, used as a christening wrap.

' Twuz squire's fust babby that wuz a cursened tü-day. Hadden 'er a-got a bütivul pame ? By Gor ! 'twuz a satan wan, wi' gold fernge.'

**Panking** = panting.

' Thickee dug's a-thist. Düee zee 'ow the poor craycher is a-panking vur life ?'

**Parfuse** = profuse.

At Belstone a man noted for his love of intoxicants said, when a lady was about to mix a glass of gin and water for him :

' I wunt trubbel yü tü make it, missis ; yü wunt be parfuse enough.' Whereupon he mixed his grog half and half.

**Passel** = many.

' Sir Thomas Flew is a rare güde landlord, 'e is ! 'E'th agied us Butling fields, and agied out a passel ov plots vur geärdens to tha work-vokes. 'E an't charged much a yard vur't nuther !'

' There's a fine passel ov vokes gone tü tha geärden party theäse arternoon !'

**Passen** = parson.

The 'passens' are the targets, in Devon, for everybody's arrows. There are hundreds of anecdotes extant, which one quotes, unfavourable to the profession. The following is perhaps not complimentary :

At a tithe dinner a farmer was requested to give a toast, when, in a distinct, hearty voice, he said : ' Her Majesty Queen Victoria, God bless her ! May 'er be plaized tü zend us more pegs and less passens !'

**Pattridge** = partridge.

' I tellee whot 'tez, missis, I zim arter yü been twenty-vive years a tenant in wan 'ouze 'tez time squire zend yü a pattridge or tü, idden it ?'

**Paunch** = to handle unnecessarily.

'Ef yü dü paunch 'n about like that, yü 'll proper spowl 'n. Thengs bant made tü be mäled about zo much.'

**Pawking** = walking leisurely.

'Aw 'es, tü be zure ; I've zeed 'en ! 'E's pawking along wi' 'is 'ands in 'es pocket, an' 'es maid titched up tü 'es zide. I 'opes passen wunt meet 'um. Ef 'e dü there'll be a dowst ov a racket.'

**Pay-cods** = pea-kids.

'I wish yü wid draw awl they paycods intü tha pegs-lewze, 'twill gie 'm zomething to chow, an' mayhap they'll stap making sich a row.'

**Pays** = peas.

'Avee got a güde crāp ov pays theāse yer ?'

'Aw 'ess, middling-like.'

**Peart** = sprightly.

'Dawntee thenk 'er's agwaine vur tü kick tha bucket jist 'et. 'Er wuz lüking za peart 's a rabbin theāse marning. 'Er idden agwaine tü die 'et. No, tinoby !'

**Peek** = to pick.

'Tez time tü peek tha pays, or yü wunt git um kidded avore 'tez time tü ayte 'um.'

**Peek** = a two-pronged fork, a pick.

Used in making hay.

**Peel** = pillow.

'I want'th zom güze-vethers tü make a couple ov beyde peels wi'.'

**Peg** = pig.

'Thews pegs be fit tü kill : the fattest is 'bout lebben score.'

**Pennerd** = pennyworth.

'I want'th dree pennerd ov nits, plaize, missis. Dawntee let there be no deave wans wi' 'um.'

**Penny-brick** = penny-loaf.

These were originally made exactly the shape of a brick, hence the name, and sold at a penny each.

**Pick** = to strip off feathers.

'Lüke sharp, Jane, and pick tha vovls. Yü knaw there's

zebben geeze and dree turkeys 'et tü be picked. Us chell ave tü bide up till owly light.'

**Pickle** = condition.

'Well, crimminy! yer's a go! Yü be in a drefful pickle! Whot the dowst 'avee a-düed now?'

**Pilgarlic** = person worthy of pity.

Two young ladies being caught in a thunderstorm near Ilfracombe, took refuge in a cottage, when the good old dame said:

'Oh, yü tü dear pilgarlics! Come in 'ouze dü an' drow yertzels. I be aveard yü'll catch yer death ov cold!'

**Pillion** = a double saddle.

On this, two persons used to ride on one horse, the woman behind the man.

**Pillum** = dust.

SHE. 'My dear, whot a vellum of pillum there is on tha Holserry rawd!'

HE. "'A vellum of pillum!" Whot's that, Mrs. Hosegüde?'

SHE. 'Why, dawntee knaw "vellum" is volume, and "pillum" is mucks adrowed?'

HE. 'Oh, yes! but what is "mucks"?''

SHE. 'Oh, yü poor gladdie, why "pillum" a-wet tü be sure!'

Pillum is said by some to be a corruption of 'pulverem,' the acc. of 'pulvis,' dust.

**Pilth** = fluff.

'When yü'm sewping out tha chimmer, 'Liza, düee mind an' sewp up awl tha pilth vrom under tha beyds.'

**Pindy** = musty, mouldy.

MAID. 'Missis, düee plaize tü come yer; theäse piece ov beef es tü pindy tü ayte ef tez cüked.'

MISTRESS. 'Nonsense! 'tis only a little high. Cook it, and we can smother the pindiness with a sauce.'

**Pinnicking** = wan, pale.

'I'm sure thickee poor little cheel wunt live long, 'er's za pinnicking an' delicate-like. 'Tez a poor pittice object, that's zartin.'

**Pinny** = pinafore.

'Yer, be quick. Yü bant 'af dapper 'nuff; urn upen chimmer an' put on a clayne pinny, then go tü sküle.'

**Pinswill** = a fester, a boil.

'Poor old Naboth Daker wadden tü church theäse marning. Winder whot ail'th 'n?'

'Aw, they zeth he'th got a pinswill in 'is niddick.'

**Pittice** = feeble, delicate.

'Lor, cheel, yü be alüking drefful pittice! Be 'e bad? Mayhap yü be steeved wi' the cold. Make 'aste an' urn intü 'ouze by tha vire.'

**Pixy** = a fairy.

'They tell'th that Varmer Lambshead tü Ringmore wuz a pixy-led last night coming 'crass Milbern Down. 'E wuz gallied out ov 'is life. They tried tü kindiddle 'n 'crass 'Aldon, but 'e managed tü turn 'is coat, and they vanished like winky. Mak'th me creem awl awver to thenk 'bout 't.'

**Planche** = board floors.

'Us dü thenk ourzels mortel fine now us 'ave agot planche floors awl drü tha 'ouze. 'Tez 'otter tü tha veet.'

**Platter-vüted**, or **vooted** = flat-footed.

'Aw, 'ess, boath 'er veet be za flat's a pancake, an' 'er turns 'um boath out. Luk'th like quarter tü dree by 'um. Whot I call'th platter-vüted.'

**Plim** = to increase in bulk.

'Thews loaves 'ave a plimed well. I dawnt think I've 'ad sich güde plim burd out ov theäse grist avore.'

**Plum** = warm, comfortable.

'My beyd is bütivul an' plum. I zläped last night za zound 's a bug in a rug.'

**Plump** = the pump.

'I dü wish they baggering ol' watter-works wuz tü tha dowl! Us ant 'ad a drap ov watter fit tü drenk zince they düed away wi' our plump.'

**Pook** = a mound of hay or turf.

'Tha wind'th ablaved tha pooks awl awver tha place.'

**Pote** = to kick about in bed.

'Mawther, I can't zläpe no longer wi' sister 'Lizabeth, vur 'er dü pote zo I can't tine my eyes awl night.'

**Poteing-stick** = a thick stick used to turn the clothes when in the furnace boiling.

‘Avee zeed that poteing-stick, Mary?’

‘No, I ant. I rekkon ’e’s aburned. Us must git anuther.’

**Power** = very much.

‘I can’t tell whot thee’st düed tü ’n, but thee’st adüed ’n a power ov güde.’

**Prate-a-pace** = talkative.

‘Didee iver yer sich a prate-a-pace little ’aggage? ’Er tell’th twenty tü tha dizen!’

**Primrosen** = primroses.

There is a superstition attached to these flowers. Should a *few* be brought into the house for the first time in the early spring, the goodwife will say:

‘Whot a vüle yü be tü bring in tü or dree primrosen! Now us shan’t a’ no chicken vur a brave while, and they that be a-hatched ’ll die ov tha gaps.’

If a large bunch had been gathered and brought in, the results with regard to chicken hatching and rearing would have been quite satisfactory. So goes the belief.

**Prinked** = dressed smartly.

‘Well, I dü zim yü’m a-prinked out purty-fine! Where’t agwaine tü?’

‘Aw, tü Kirton fair!’

‘Well, tåke kear o’ theezel!’

**Proper-terrified** = frightened.

‘’Er zeth ’er zeed tha dowl coming down Kenton Rawd. ’Er wuz proper-terrified, I can tellee! Tha *preservation* stude out ov her vor’ead like gert pays.’

**Proudness** = pride.

‘I tellee whot ’tez, missis, there’s that proudness about varmers’ daughters nowadays, they wunt milkee, nur zār tha pegs, nur stan’ in tha market, nur cār a basket drü tha straytes! Their poor old grammers used tü dü ’t awl! But no! they be tü fine-vingered; they can’t dü nort but play tha pēannee an’ rayd bükes; nuther wan o’m bant no güde tü ’m vor zartin. Purty pass us be comed tü!’

**Puggy** = short and stout.

'Now, I dawn't cal 'er a fine ummon. 'Er idden no bigger than Joan Tapp, an' I cal's 'er a puggy little theng.'

**Pummel** = to beat unmercifully.

'There wuz a owl's nist under tha oaffis ov tha ol' barn. an' Bill'th a-pulled 'n out. I'm burned ef I dawnt pummel tha hide o'n, wance let me git holt o'n!'

**Pumple-vüted** = malformation of foot.

'My dear sawl, 'avee a-yeard tell 'bout Jinny Parr's babbies? They be tü twins, an' both of 'um be pumple-vüted. They be gwaine to take 'um up tü Westminster 'Orspital tü zee if Dr. Davy can put 'm vittee.'

**Pussy** = short-winded, puffed.

'Er's drefful pussy tü-day, an' can't walk vast nur var. Tha weather's agin 'er, tü, 'tez za fainty-like.'

**Pütch** = pouting lips.

'My eymers! there's a pütch! Whot's 'er sticked out like that vur?'

**Putt** = a heavy cart.

'Put a hoss in tha putt an' go upen six acres vur tha turmits. Yü can layve tha wuzzels vur tü-morrer.'

## Q.

**Quaddle, or Quaddlee** = to waddle.

Mrs. B., a very stout woman, applied for the situation of laundress at a private house. The cook begged the mistress not to engage her, as she said: 'Mrs. B. wid take a vort-night to quaddle up tü the drying-ground tü 'ang out tha clothes.'

Mrs. B. was, however, engaged, but was often assailed by the other servants with, 'Düee zee now, Mrs. B., ef yü can't be dapper vur wance, and not quaddlee about za slow!'

**Quarl** = quarrel.

'Why düee quarl zo, yü chillern?'

**Quarrenders** = red apples peculiar to Devonshire.

'The quarrenders be ripe, midden us 'ave zome?'

'Ess, ef yü be mind tü.'

**Quelstring** = sweltering.

'Aw, Jimminy! idden et a quelstring 'ot day? I'm za 'ot's Mally Palmer, an' 'er cüdden zay 'er prayers vur tha yett.'

**Querking** = grunting.

'Whot's tha metter wi' 'e now than? I zim yü'm alwes a querking an' a crinting!'

**Quott** = to sit on the haunches.

'Düee urn an' git yer gun, there's a brave gert hare urned intü tha hädge down zebben acres. 'Er's go quott in the stroil.'

## R.

**Rabbit** = an oath.

'Rabbit yer 'ead vuree! Darn'd ef I dawnt lerrickee ef I catchee at they maygames again.'

**Ragrowstering** = romping.

'Whot tha dowl düee mayn by awl this — ragrowstering noise? Zit down theäse minit, an' hold yer row!'

**Raked up** = (1) recriminated, (2) rose hastily.

(1) 'Whot iver is tha güde ov raking up awl 'es vaults vur? 'e's a chänged carictur. Like 'nuff yü'm wuss than 'e.'

(2) 'When 'e zeed me a-coming 'e raked hiszel up an' sinned vur's life!'

**Rally, or Rolley** = a crowd.

'There's a turrabul rally aw'm down there. Niver zeed za minny vokes tü a burrying avore.'

**Ram-cat** (*mas.*) = a tom-cat.

**Yaw-cat** (*fem.*) = female.

'Ef yü likes tü gie me a ram-cat I'll 'a' 'n, but I wunt 'ave a yaw-cat about tha 'ouze.'

**Ramshakelled** = rickety.

HE. 'Whot diddee gie vur thews ramshakelled old cheers?'

SHE. 'Vifteen shillen apiece.'

HE. 'Well, whot a vüle yü mist abin; I cüde 'ave got um vur haf tha money!'

SHE. 'Ess sure, yü be tha peart wan ov tha family! Cüde lick Solymon!'

HE. 'Whew! I didden knaw that avore.'

**Ramzacking** = romping.

'I'm purty near mazed, vur thews yer vokes 'ave abin ramzacking tha 'ouze awl awver awl the arternoon!'



**Ranticumscour** = an uproar.

'Now than, yü rascals, whot's awl this ranticumscour about?'

**Rawee** = annoyed, sore.

'Er made me that rawee I cüde 'ave hāt 'er down.'

**Raw-milk** = new milk.

'The Plymouth Dairy Company require fourteen gallons raw milk delivered on Saturday mornings. For particulars apply 198, Union Street.'

**Rayme** = to stretch.

'Ef thee pull'th like that, thee'lt pull 'n up moar-an'-mewl, an' rayme 'n tü, then 'e wunt be vit vur nort.'

**Raymes** = (1) a skeleton, (2) a very thin person.

(1) 'Why, thee'st ayte awl tha duck an' awnly layved tha raymes vur me.'

(2) 'Er'th a bin cruel had I kin tellee; 'er's nort but tha raymes ov whot 'er wuz.'

**Raymy, or Ropy** = said of cider when thick and sour.

'Us cant drink no more ov this yer zyder, 'tez raymy.'

**Renoviate** = renovate.

'I cüdden go inside tha cathedral 'cuz they'm renoviating tha inside.'

**Rexens** = rushes.

'Bill, put tha mare in tha putt, and go down in tha meaders an' git in a güde lot ov rexens. They'll dü vur bedding come winter.'

**Rid** = red.

'E'th 'a' had mor'n 'e can cār. Tha brandy 'th made 'is veace za rid's blid.'

**Rills** = rows.

'The tatties 'ill ivery wan o'm be spowled. They wuz up in rills, an' now lüke zee tü 'm.'

'For such weather in May inhabitants of Uffculme, in East Devon, have to go back at least fifty years. Crops which a week ago were growing fast are now at a complete standstill. On Monday night potatoes which were up in rills

looking healthy and promising were cut down by a severe frost. Last evening a strong wind was blowing from the north-east, and threatening snow.'—*Western Morning News*, May, 1871.

**Rimlets** = remnants.

'I've picked up zom cheep rimlets tü shop; 'nuff tü make my little maid a tidy vrok or tü.'

**Rinagate** = a gadabout.

'I niver did zee sich a rinagate, yü'm niver in 'ouze when us wants 'ee.'

**Rinner** = a round towel.

In some places it is called a 'rinner,' in others a jack towel.

**Ripping bark** = taking off bark.

In North Devon the stripping off oak-bark for the purpose of making tan is called 'bark-ripping,' but in South Devon the process is known as 'rinding.'

'Wanted, twenty men for rinding oak timber. Apply Edred Marshall, Sutton Road, Plymouth.'—*Western Morning News*, Feb., 1891.

**Ripping-gert** = very large.

'Yer's a ripping gert awpel.'

**Ripping-up** = recalling.

'I zay now, dawntee go ripping-up vather's vaults. Us 'ave got zome our zide tha 'ouze tü, I rekkon.'

**Rishlight** = rushlight.

The night-light of 'long ago.' It was made by stripping a rush of all its rind except one thin straight line, which was dipped into tallow many times, until of the required thickness. It gave a very feeble light, and was known by the peasantry as a 'vardeen dip.'

**Rittelling** = wheezing.

'I bant very well; I got such a rittelling in my droat. I be aveard I'm agwaine tü 'ave tha brownkitty.'

**Rogue's-roost** = an accumulation of dirt and odds and ends.

''Avee sewpt out tha pilth vrom behind tha chest ov drawers, Polly?'

''Ess I 'ave, an' a purty rogue's-roost aw 't 'twuz.'

**Rory-tory** = gaudy-gay.

'I'll be upzides wi' thee, min. Ef thee keeps ballyragging me, thee shetten 'ave a new rory-tory gown theāse summer, I warndee.'

**Round-shave** = to scold.

'Darn my ole wig, ef I dawn't round-shave thee bimbye ef 'e dawnt dü thee work.'

**Rowstering** = romping.

'Now, yü chillern, be quiet dreckly minit; yü've been rowstering about long 'nuff.'

**Rummage** = nonsense.

'Whot's tell up that rummage vur; larn yer büke, that's best vur thee.'

**Rumped up** = humped.

'I be zartin zomtheng's tha metter wi' old Polly. 'Er's out in tha rawd awl rumped up, lüke'th as if 'er'll die.'

**Rucky** = to crouch.

'Ef yü rucky down yer nobody can't zee 'e.'

**Rumbullioning** = making an uproar.

'Whot's all this rumbullioning about? Tha 'ouze is alwes in a uproar ef my back's aturned vur a minit or tü.'

**Runkle** = to fester.

'Er'th a-pricked 'er vinger wi' a thern, an' 'tweel be zartin tü runkle.'

## S.

**Sally Hatch** = an over-dressed woman.

'Havee azeed Mrs. Bond tü-day?'

'Ess, by Gor! 'er's dressed tü death like Sally Hatch.'

**Sār** = (1) to earn, (2) to serve.

(1) 'Ow much düee sār a week tü tatty-diggin'?

'Aw! awnly teyn shillen.'

(2) 'Plaize tü sār tha pegs za züne 's 'e can, cuz I wants tü go open chimmer an' clayne mysel.'

**Sass** = impertinence.

'Ef yü use inny more ov yer sass tü me, I'll gie thee a stramming gert whisterpoop that'll make yer 'ead ring.'

**Sassbox** = an impertinent person.

'Thickee 'Liza James is a dashus young sassbox : dawntee 'a' nort tü zay tü' 'er.'

**Sawk** = a timid person.

'What a sawk thee'rt ! Pull yerzel tügether. Thee'rt no pearter than a gladdie !

**Sayson** = season.

'Zee if 'tez tha sayson vur salmon ; I dawn't 'zim tez 'et.'

**Scads** or **Scats** = passing showers.

'On Friday crowds of people assembled at Cloutsham. There was a cold pressing wind and a few *scats* during the day. A stag harboured in Sweet Tree gave a lot of trouble ere he was forced away, continually finding substitutes in the shape of younger deer. At last he was induced to ascend Dunkerry, on the crest of which the pack was laid on, and ran their deer into the Cutcombe coverts. Here hounds got scattered on other deer, and by an accident a three-year-old was killed. The stag was lost in extensive woods, and a return and further search along the eastern slope of Dunkerry failed to yield another. So we jogged homeward.'—*Tiverton Gazette*, Sept. 20th, 1889.

**Scawvy** = smeary.

'Go an' scrub thickee planche floor again ; 'tez za scawvy I'm ashamed tü zee'n.'

**Sclow** or **Sclum** = to scratch like a cat.

This is said of cats when in the act of scratching, as :

'He sclowed (or sclummed) my hand.'

'Whot a sclum 'e gied tha dog in tha veāce.'

**Scräling** = very small.

'Thews be scräling little twoads ov awpels. 'Ow can I make dumplings wi' sich *scrats* as thews be ?'

**Scräll** = to loiter.

'Now düce zee how 'er dü scräll along ; 'er dawnt go no vaster than a snail.'

**Screed** = a remnant.

'I gied Miss Bawden sebben yards ov sarge tü make me a frock wi', an' 'er'th a-scrimped tha skirt an' ant a-zend a screed back.'

**Screwmouze** = shrewmouse.

'Yer's a screwmouze's nist wi' vive sich purty little naked yung uns in 'un.'

**Scrumps** = small apples.

'There idden no sizable awpels 'pon thews trees; they be most o'm scrumps.'

**Shabbed-off** = sneaked off.

'I tellee 'e shabbed off when nobody wadden lüking, an' 'e ant abin azeed zince.'

**Shan't** = shall not.

'I shan't go, I tellee, zo there !'

**Sharps** = shafts.

'Varmer Pearce hath a-drawed down 'es 'oss an' brawked 'es knees, an' hāt off both sharps ov tha trap !'

**She** = substitute for 'her.'

A man, on being asked if he had seen Mrs. Dunn in the town, replied :

'No, mum, I ant azeed *she*.'

**Sheeny-shü-shan** = shot silk.

'Er've a-bought a vine sheeny-shü-shan silk gound tü be married in.'

**Shet** = (1) to go, (2) to shoot.

(1) 'Come along, sose; let's shet away 'ome avore dark.'

(2) 'How minny pattridges 'ave 'e a-shet tü-day ?'

**Shetten** = should not.

'Thee shetten a-düed et, then !'

**Shillerd** = shilling's worth.

'Plaize tü gie me a shillerd ov awpels, missis.'

**Shillet** = shale.

A man, on being asked the nature of the soil between Bampton and East Anstey, said :

'Yü zee there's nüthing very *obstantial* about theäse pearts. A man's liable tü be burried avore he knaw'th where 'e is, vur tha shillet com'th down by tha ton zome-times, and us be forced tü urn vor't tü save our lives.'

**Shine** = fine, well dressed.

The question of clothing cropped up recently before a certain Board of Guardians in this district. An old man, who said his 'matics' were so bad that he could not work, applied for outdoor relief. Rightly enough he was questioned as to the earnings of his sons; and one of the Guardians asked:

'Didn't I see one of them home a little while ago cutting a fine shine?'

'Well, sir,' was the old man's reply, 'I don't know about cutten a vine shine: 'e weer 'ome bad, and wore one of these 'ere coats wi' a cape to; but they do say down our way as how poor vokes can wear um as well as rich uns. I can't say whe'er 'tis true or no; I bant eddicated up to that.'

In the end the applicant got relief for a fortnight.—*Tiverton Gazette, August 25th, 1891.*

**Shivers** = very small pieces.

'I'll be dalled ef 'e hathen a-brawked en awl tü shivers.'

**Shords** = broken earthenware.

'Tha pit is vull ov shords. Whot a sight ov cloam they must have broked!'

**Showel** = shovel.

'Poor Zacky Budd is deyde, they zay. Poor old blid! he'll zoon be put tü beyde wi' a showel.'

**Showlder** = shoulder.

'Put thee gun up tü thee showlder an' vire strite like a man!'

**Sich** = such.

'Aw, 'ess, 'er is sich a purty cheel.'

**Siss** = a big fat woman.

'Eth a-married a vine ol' siss ov a dummon now, than! 'Es fust wive wuz a vine, upstanding, güde-lüking body; but theäse! my eye! 'er idden vit tü 'old a kannel to Bess.'

**Sissa** = a fuss.

'Well, yü dü make a purty sissa ivery time passen's wive com'th tü zee 'e. 'Er idden no better than nobody else!'

**Sitchy-wow** = crosswise.

'Her eyes be lüking sitchy-wow. 'Er dü'th 'er work jist the same, nort straight, ivery bit o't sitchy-wow !'

**Skace** = scarce.

'I zim awpels be terrabul skace theāse yer.'

**Skammel** = to walk badly.

'Düee walk vittee and not skammelee along zo.'

**Skāt** = (1) to fling, (2) a slap.

(1) 'I'll skāt theāse at 'ee ef yü bant quiet in a minit.'

(2) 'Zay that again wi' 't, and I'll skāt thy 'ead vur thee.

**Skeard** = scared, frightened.

'Git out, yü gert vüle, thee'st a-skeard me tü death, purty nigh !'

**Skivertimber** = wood from which skewers are made.

It is called also 'bütcher's timber.'

**Skriddick** = a remnant.

'Well, they've ayte awl tha mayte ; there idden a skriddick alayved.'

**Skrumped-up** = huddled up.

'My dear cheel, be 'e cold? Yü lüketh skrumped-up tü nuthing.'

**Skummer** = mess.

'Whot a skummer yü be a-making wi' that there traycle. Git along, dü.'

**Skun** = to scold.

'I tell 'ee whot tez, ef yü dü skun thickee tarrier dug zo, he wunt be vit vur nort.'

**Sküte** = a reward.

TOM. 'Whurst a-bin tü, Dick?'

DICK. 'Up tü passen's.'

TOM. 'Whot vur than?'

DICK. 'Aw, I've droved up tha bullicks.'

TOM. 'Didder gie 'e a güde sküte vur't?'

DICK. 'No, a stingy ol' tward, 'e didden. 'E unly gied me a dripmybit.'

TOM. 'Well, I'm burned ef 'e idden like tha rest o'm—git'th awl 'e can, an' kep'th whot 'e got.'

**Slamicking** = untidy.

'Aw yü gert slamicking theng ! Yer clothes lükes s'off 'twuz drawn on wi' a peek !'

**Slatterpüche** = pouch-liped.

'I widden buy a slatterpüched 'oss. I dawn't like tü zee tha lips aw'n hanging down like a bag !'

**Sleetstone** = a round stone.

This 'sleetstone' was used before flat-irons were invented, or mangles were used to smooth clean linen.

**Slew** = ostentatious show.

'George Mogg hath a-married a wive wi' vower 'undered a yer ; an' idden 'er a-cutting a slew, that's awl ! Got Wellington bütes an' a tap' ät ! 'E es coming et, sure 'nuff.'

**Slewching** = moving awkwardly.

'Er can't walk vittee a bit, 'er's alwes slewching an' skammelling along like a zore-vüted mare.'

**Slob** = to slop.

'Zee what a slob yü be making wi' that watter ! Take tha cläth an' wipe 't up.'

**Sloke** = to hide.

'Ave 'e a-zeed a gert 'ulking beggar-chap go by theäse way ? He sleepered upen tallet last night.'

'Ess, I rekkon 'tez zame 's I zeed a-sloked gen'st the hädge upen Deepridge.'

**Sloke** = to entice.

'I 'opes Sid Chugg ant abin and sloked my bwoys off tü Sandford revel ? Eff 'e 'ath I'll hide 'n.'

**Slope** = to rot.

'Awl tha awpels upen chimmer be a-sloped away. I didden think they'd rät za zune.'

**Slouch** = to wash one's self, using a good douche of water.

'O Lor ! 'ow 'ot I be, tü be sure ! I'll go out to the plump-traw an' 'ave a güde slouch.'

**Slouger** = a big thump.

'I zay, min, didn't I vatch 'n a rigler slouger ?'

'Ess, I'm burned ef 'e didden, an' zāred 'n right tü !'

**Smeech** = dust, smoke,

'I zay, yer's a dowst ov a smeech ! Where dü 't come vrom ?'



**Smit-smats** = little by little.

HE. 'Mrs. Clift awth me dree pound ten shilien', an' 'er dawnt zim likely tü aw me less.'

SHE. 'Why, I thort 'er pay'dee zomtheng yisterday.'

HE. 'Zo 'er did, lebben an' sixpence. But I 'ates that zoärt ov dāylings. When yü gits yer money in they baggering little smit-smats, tidden wan bit of güde tü 'e. Tellee tidden wo'th a cobbler's cuss !'

**Smurry** = chemise.

'Ef yü dü want a new smurry or tü, go intü shop an git a vew yards ov pulleree-alleree, 'tez za güde as old-fashioned brin.'

**Snaff** = to snuff.

'Why iver dawntee snaff tha kannel? I can't zee wan bit awver yer theäse zide ov tha tabul.'

**Snickit** = a very small piece.

'I unly wānts jist a snickit. 'Tez tü match me bunnet strings tü me gownd. Tha leatest morsel 'll dü.'

**Snickitty** = in tiny bits.

'Theäse es awnly a snickitty little twoad ov a piece, 'ot's tha use ov zending ort, ef 'er cüdden zend zummat better'n they vew crumbs.' [Said of a small piece of bride-cake which was sadly crushed in transit.]

**Sniffing** = whining.

'Ot's stan' sniffing there vur, ye gert stupid twoad?'

**Snigger**, or **Sniggeree** = to laugh derisively.

'If thee sniggers tü me again, I'll hāt thee down !'

'Ot's sniggeree vur? I ant zaid nort tü make thee grin !'

**Snuggle**, or **Snugglee** = to cuddle closely.

'Come yer, my precious wan, an' snuggle intü me ; yü'll züne catch yett ! Poor little blid, yü be cold sure 'nuff.'

**Snüle** = to slobber.

'Diddee iver zee tü sich vüles? They snüle wan an' tuther about zo, māk'th inny body sick tü lüke at 'um. Darned vüles I cāls 'um.'

**Sodgers** = smoked salt herrings.

SOLDIER. 'What 'ee ax vur yer sodgers, mum?'

SHOPKEEPER. 'Dree vur tuppence 'appenny.'

SOLDIER. 'Gie's vower o'm.'

**S'off** = as though.

'Whot's tha metter wi' yü, than? Yü lükes za whopper-eyed 's'off yü lewsed zummat.'

**Sose** = good friends.

'Well, sose, 'ow be yü tü-day !'

'Purty well, thankee—'ow's the missis?'

'Cabbical !'

'Aw, that's awlright, than.'

**Sparæ** = very slow.

'I dü zim yü'm oncommon spare awver thickee job, düee try vur tü be a bit spryer.'

**Spar-gads** = thatching-pegs.

'Wanted, fifty bundles of good spar-gads.—Apply John Osmond, thatcher, Brook, Cullompton.'

**Sparky** = piebald.

'Vather went to Holsery fair an' buyed dree sparky cows—two aw'm be Garnseys.'

**Spicketty** = spotty.

'Little Mary Stone 'ad on a new spicketty frock tü-day. Wadden 'er fine, that's awl?'

'I've a-bought zome fine Plymouth Rocks; they'm rare wans tü lay. They'm spicketty awl awver, an' got yaller legs.'

**Spit (ov butter)** = very small piece.

'I always likes tü put a vew spits ov butter 'pon tha tap ov a rice pudden—et kep'th 'n vrom burning.'

**S'pose** = suppose.

'Cüddee lend me teyn shillen' till Zatterday, mawther?'

'Ess, I s'pose.'

**Spraddleth** = straddles.

'Yü mid be zartin Brownie wānt vāl coming down hill. Dreckly 'er veel'th 'erzel a-slipping, 'er spraddleth 'er legs abroad and stapp'th dead-still!'

**Spreety** = ghostly.

'I can't abide gwaine down Mill Lane, 'tez sich a terrabul spreety twoad ov a place.'

**Sproil** = strength.

'Aw dear! I be most a-düed up. I ant a-got wan bit ov sproil a-layved in me.'

**Spry** = sprightly.

'Düee lüke spry now, or 'tweel be dimpsy avor yü be ready tü go, an' then yü'll be aveard tü muvvee.'

**Spudlee** = to stir about.

'Whot be spuddling there vur? Yü won't vind nort, ef yü spudlee till Dümesday.'

**Squätt, Squāb, Squob pie** = favourite Devonshire pie.

Ingredients: 3 lb. mutton or pork cutlets, 6 large apples sliced, 2 large onions sliced,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. salt fat bacon cut small, 2 oz. castor sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of mutton broth, pepper and salt to taste. Place these in layers in a deep pie-dish, cover with rich paste and bake for an hour and a half, or place the whole in a crock and stew an hour and a half. Serve piping hot. I have seen clotted cream served and eaten with this '*delicacy*.'

**Stand** = to be industrious and reliable.

'Wanted (indoors), a Man to stand to work. — Apply, E. Salter, Longhayne, Cove, Tiverton.'

'Wanted, at Lady-day, Man to stand to work; good cottage and garden and potato ground.—Mr. Lee, Priorton, Sandford.'—*Tiverton Gazette*, 1890-91.

**Stainted** = short-winded.

'Yü 'd better not drayve tha mare vast agin hill, or 'er 'll be stainted avore 'er git 'th tü tha tap ov Week Hill.'

**Standard** = an oval salting-tub made of oak.

These standards will hold the pork, bacon, hams and shoulders of two or three pigs, weighing from ten to fifteen score each when cut up for salting.

**Steeved** = numbed.

'Tha snaw is vive ur six veet deep out 'pon tha moors. I'm niest upon steeved wi' tha cold. Fake up tha vire.'

**Steffel** = to stifle.

'Düee unhäle my heyd, or yü'll steffel me.'

**Stertlee** = to startle.

'Aw, Loramassy, Joan, 'ow yü did stertlee me! I've abin a-bivering an' a-wivering iver zincc. Yü shüde be more thortvul.'

**Stewer** = dust, fuss.

'What a dowst ov a smeech an' a stewer yü be making. Cantee sewp tha room stidy like?'

**Steyan** = an earthenware pot.

'Ef I be tü put yü in zome butter, yü 'd better zend me a couple ov steyans' (or 'steans').

**Stickjaw** = half-cooked suet pudding.

This word is applied to any food difficult of mastication.

**Stid** = to scheme.

'Whot murchy be yü up tü now, nipper? I zim yü be mortal quiet! Take kear whot thee 'rt arter; yü 'ave tü stid 'ard tü outwit a old chap like me.'

**Stid** = to study.

On a boy returning from Blundell's School, Tiverton, to his home at Dawkridge, his fond mother asked the gardener how he thought Master Joe was looking. The gardener looked the lad up and down, then shaking his head, said:

'Well, mum, 'e dü lüke cruel wisht tü be sure, pale and pittice-like; I zim 'e 'th a stid tü ard. I rekkon 'e 'th abin kept tü tight tü tha taskis.'

**Still-liquors** = spirits.

A coarse kind of spirit distilled from cider dregs. <sup>62</sup> Illicit distillation of this spirit has up to a recent date been largely carried on in remote country districts. Still-liquors have the reputation of being 'rare güde physic vur 'osses and bullicks. 'T 'ath abin knawed tü cure tha boneshave in man! 'Tez cabbical stuff tü zettee up 'pon a cold night.'

**Stirridge** = commotion.

'My ivers, whot a stirridge yü make vur nort at awl!'

**Stivver** = to tousel.

'Now dawntee stivver up my 'air. I've awnly theāse minit a clayned myzel, an' yü mid be quiet vur wance.'

**Stodge** = badly mixed paste, etc.

'Lizzie, this yer milted butter idden made vittee; 'tez za thick's stodge, nobody can't ayte et.'

**Stodgers or Busters** = large satisfying buns.

Mr. Tom Ward, of Tiverton, some years ago was in the habit of making once a week a batch of very large buns,

which he sold at one penny each. Children on going into the shop would invariably say: 'Plaize I wants a penny stodger.' Others would ask for a 'penny buster.'

**Stomickable** = agreeable to the taste.

'Dist think I cüde ayte ort 'er cüked? No tanoby, I niver stomicked tha lüke ov she, an' nort 'er cüked idden a bit stomickable.'

**Stower** = dust. (*See Stewer.*)

**Straky** = in lines, or strata.

Bacon is said to be 'straky' when layers of lean and fat alternate. It is called also interlean bacon.

A farmer's wife on being asked how there came to be 'some fat and some lean,' replied:

'Yü zee, us feeds 'n wan day and starv'th 'n tha next, zo'e put'th on fat wan day and lean tuther.'

**Stram** = to bang violently.

'Now than, Jinny, dawntee stram tha doar zo, yü 'll hāt tha 'ouze down.'

**Stram-bang** = (to fling) violently.

'I'm dashed ef I didden skāt 'n stram-bang out ov 'ouze. 'Twas windervul that I didden hurt 'n.'

**Strammer** = a big lie.

'I knawed yü cüde strätch a bit, but thee 'st a told a strammer now, by Gor!'

**Stramming gert** = very big.

'Well, sose, that's a stramming gert lie!'

**Strawmawt** = straw.

'Aw 'ess, I knaws tha way tü drink out ov a 'ogshead wi'out tappin' o'n; make a hawl drü tha bung and züke up tha zyder wi' a strawmawt.'

**Strip** = sharp cut with a switch.

'When 'e com'th 'ome I'll gie 'n a güde strip or tü. They tell'th me 'e 'th abin meeching.'

**Stub** = hoard.

'They dü zay ol' Varmer Padden's deyde. I warndee e 'th alayved a güde stub in 'es stocking.'

**Stubberds** = delicious apples.

**Stubby** = short and fat.

'Ess, 'er is a bit stubby. I thort 'e wid be sure tü marry zombody wi' a better figger than 'er 'th got. 'Er idden my fancy !'

**Stubs** = roots of feathers.

These are little black spots in poultry when not cleanly 'picked.'

'Well, Ann, I dü zim yü mid' a' picked tha duck clayne ; yü 've alayved 'n vull ov stubs.'

**Stüdeling** = loafing, loitering.

'Whotiver düee dü awl tha day? Stand stüdeling about? Ugh ! yü bant wo'th yer zalt.'

**Stugged** = stuck in the mud.

'Urn, Zacky, an' git zome ropes ! tha mare is stugged in tha bog—urn !'

**Stuggy** = short and stout.

'They zay Passen Grey is amarried, an' I yer that 'is missis is a stuggy little body. Shüde 'ave thort a fine up-standing feller like 'e is wid a-had zommat tü lüke at. Widden yü ?'

**Suël** = a plough.

'They there suëls shüde be a-tüked in, ef they bides out in tha wet much longer they'll vâl awl abroad. Tha shares be aristed purty bad now min !'

**Süent** = even.

'Why iver dissent cut thickee loave süent? I 'ates tü zee tha breyde awl up in hummicks.'

**Suff** = to sob.

'Dawntee suff zo, my dear chiel ; yü'll break yer poor little 'art.'

**Suffing** = sobbing.

'Whot be yü suffing zo vor? Düee try tü stap, there's a dear little maid. Yü upzets me tü. Stap, düee !'

**Süle** = to loll.

'Düee, düee git up an' not süle about zo. Yü be alwes a-lenging agin zomtheng.'

**Sutt** = soot.

'Tell tha sweep tü put tha sutt in tha garden.'

**Swale** = to burn.

'Make haste, bwoys, an' go uppen swale tha yeth and vuzz 'pon little 'aldon 'ill.'

**Swarze** = rows.

'Us 'ave alayed tha 'ay in swarzes vur tü-night. I dawnt rekkon 'tweel rain avore marning.'

**Sweel** = to rinse.

'Sweel out thickee glass avore 'e 's a-üsed again. I zeed tha cat alicking aw 'n jist now.'

**Swill** = to drink heavily.

'I tellee whot 'tez, 'e liveth awver to tha public-'ouze. 'E dawnt dü nort but swill, swill, awl day long.'

**Swop** = to change.

'Willee swop hats wi' me?'

## T.

**Tack** = to slap.

'I'll gie thee a güde tack ef thee dü'th that again.'

**Tackle** = (1) to overcome, (2) to punish.

(1) 'Can't thee tackle 'e, Jack? Thee 'rt a güde listy chap, strong 'nuff vur ort. I'll gie thee a shillen' ef thee'lt gie'n a dowst ov a güde hiding vur me.'

(2) 'Lükee, zee yer, Ted, I'll tackle thee tü-tha-truth-ov-music bimbye, zee ef I dawn't.'

**Tackylacky** = a person at everyone's beck and call.

'I say, Jack, 'ow minny zarvints dü Passen Wadow kep?'

'Aw, I dawnt knaw ezackally! There's Bill Swam tha coachman, Dick Ley the grüme, and George Urdood tha tackylacky, and tü or dree more besides.'

**Taffety** = dainty.

'I niver did zee nobody zo taffety as yü be ; yü can't ayte nort like nobody else.'

**Tallet** = a loft, over a linhay.

'Kissent zläpe in tha tallet vur wan night? Thee'st vind plenty ov straw there tü keepee 'ot.'

**Tankerabogus** = a bogie.

'Now, Polly, yū've abin a bad, naughty maid, and ef yū be sich a wicked cheel again, I'll zend vur tankerabogus tū come and cār yū away tū 'is pittee-'awl.'

**Tantara** = an uproar.

'There wuz a brave tantara up tū 'ouze za zūne as 'twuz knawed that Master Jack 'ad a-married Susie Garnsworthy on the sly! 'Twas a dowst ov a smother, I can tellee.'

**Tap** = to put new soles to boots or shoes.

'Ef zo be yū taps thews būtes, they'll lēast awl drū tha zummer.'

**Tatchy** = touchy.

'Er's bad tempered, an' no mistake; I niver zeed zich a tatchy, ill-contrived little twoad in awl my life.'

**Tatties**, or **Tetties** = potatoes.

'Us ant agot no more tatties alayved. Us chell 'ave tū borry zom vrom Varmer Ridd awver tū Shute.'

A story is told of a North Molton lad who took service in a titled family in the Midlands. On returning to his native village, he was surprised and annoyed to hear his father talk about the '*daysays in tha tatties*.' Tapping his father on the shoulder, he said:

'Fayther, pleeze toe remimber tha "per." Say *pertatties*. Tez fery fulgar to say "tatties." My lady niver doe.'

**Tattie-traw** = potato-trough.

'Poor little Teddy 'th valled in tha tattie-traw. Duee come an' 'elp 'n out!'

**Taykittle** = teakettle.

'Put on the taykittle, 'Liza Jane, an' let's 'ave a airly cup ov tay.'

**Taykittle-brath** = sop.

Ingredients: 1 slice of bread cut in dice-shaped pieces, 1 spit-ov-butter, 1 tablespoonful of milk, 1 pint boiling water, pepper and salt to taste. Sometimes chopped leeks are added, when it is called Licky-brath.

**Tawsel** = tassel.

'When yū've adüed yer shawl, chellee put tawsels all around 'n?'



**Tearing** = very excited.

'I tellee whot 'tez, 'er wuz that tearing mad wi' me, that I widden go a stap varder wi' 'er, zo 'er 'ad tü tråpsee 'ome in tha dark b' 'erzel.'

**Teehoss** = to romp vulgarly.

'Be quiet theāse minit! I niver did zee sich a gert teehossing vüle as yü be!'

**Teel'd** = tilled.

'Avee teel'd tha wuzzuls 'et, Bill?'

'Ess, an' they'm coming up in rills fine!'

**Tervee** = to struggle.

'Now, be güde chillern, there's dears! I zim when I'm bad yü makes more noise than iver. Yü nidden keep on trying to tervee with Jackie; 'e'll be a güde bwoy ef yü lets 'n bide.'

'Tez = it is.

SHE. 'Good-morning, Holmes. It is a fine morning for the hay.'

HE. 'Ess, 'tez, missis.'

**Thews** = those.

'Thews shoes be awear'd out.'

**Thickee** = that one, or that.

'Thickee there bwoy's 'nuff tü dråve me mazed!'

**Things** = cattle, farm property.

'Wher'st abin tü, Sam?'

'Why, tü Chagford wi' tha bullicks, an' I'm scrambled wi' tha cold. Maister Short's things be awl a-zold; there idden nort a-layved 'pon tha place, indoor nur out. That's wisht, surely!'

**Tho'** = then, at that time.

'Her comed tho', vur I zeed 'er. 'Twuz jist nine a'clock.'

**Thoight** = to whittle.

'Willee thoight tü or dree little flip-sticks vur me?'

**Thorting** = ploughing crosswise.

'Whot's agwaine tü dü tü-day, Jacky?'

'Aw, I thort (thought) I'd go up thorting Barn's Close theāse marning. Want'th et turrabal bad.'

**Th'outs** = without.

'I bant agwaine vur tü dü't th'outs yü'll gie me zommat vur my trubbul.'

**Thumping** = very big.

'Well, than, ef 'er zaid that, 'er told a thumping gert lie!'

**Thung** = a thong.

'Thickee drashel want'th a new thung.'

**Thungy** = tough, in threads.

'Emma, 'avee made tha custards?'

'Ess, mawther; but tha milk wuz too 'ot, and they'm thungy.'

**Thurdled** = meagre.

'Aw, poor blid! 'e's a poor thurdled-stommickēd theng. Lüke's 'z'of 'e wuz 'a'f-starved.'

**Tidden** = it is not.

'If tidden 'ers, 'tez Abram 'Odge's, an' 'er'th a-stawled 'n'

**Tiddivate** = to bedeck.

'Wher's Lena?'

'Aw, 'er's upen chimmer; 'er went up tü clayne 'erzel an hour ago. 'Er dü take a brave while tü tiddivate 'erzel. Dawnt lüke much ó't, arter awl.'

**Tiddlee**, or **Tiddle tope** = the wren.

'There's a tiddlee-tope's nest upen tha datch ov tha pigs' lewze.'

**Tiffles** = detached threads.

'Dawntee draw awl they tiffles down 'pon tha floor, else yü'll 'ave tü pick um up wan by wan, an' that'll be a tayjus task.'

**Tin** = to extinguish.

'Tin tha kannels an' go to bed dreckly minit!'

**Tine** = to shut to.

'Tine tha geates as 'e com'th drü.'

**Tino**, **Tinoby**, **Tanoby**, **Tanyby** = certainly not.

'Er gie away a shillerd ov ort? No, tino (or either of above); awl 'er giv'th away es Munday marnings, an' 'e com'th fust gits nort!'

**Tiss** = to fizz.

A clergyman preached a sermon on the sin of attending races. The next day two youngsters discussed the matter in the following way :

JACK. 'Be yü agwaine tü races, Tom?'

TOM. 'No, I bant.'

JACK. 'Whot vur, than?'

TOM. 'Cuz passen zeth I chell go tü tha wicked place ef I goes tü um.'

JACK. 'Es it 'ot down there?'

TOM. 'Ess, I rekkon.'

JACK. 'Düee think I shüde tissee ef I went there?'

TOM. 'Ess, ef yü be fät!'

The clergyman's sister, who overheard this, gave me the above story.

**Titched** = touched.

'Yü speyk'th tha truth by accident most-times. Yü ant a-titched Jackie, I s'pose?'

'Aw no! cüse not! Leastwise, I zeedee gie'n a dap in tha heyde, zo there?'

**Tizzick** = cold on chest, a wheeze.

'I ant abin well latterly; I bin tizzicked up upon my chest. 'Ad the brownkitty, I zim.'

**Tosticated** = intoxicated.

'Oh dear no! I niver takes wine. Ef I did I shüde be tosticated, an' cüdden drive 'ome strite. Yü knaw tha rawd tü Chappletown es za dark's a hädge, an' I ant agot no lamps.'

**Tottling** = decrepit.

'I'm aveärd 'e 've azeed 'is best days; 'e's come tü a tottling ol' blid now.'

**Totty** = (1) dizzy, (2) of bad character.

(1) 'I be za totty-headed I can 'ardly stand.'

(2) 'I tellee yü bestways 'ave nort tü dü wi' she; 'er's nort but a totty twoad.'

**Towser** = a hard-working woman.

''Er's a out-an'-out towser, 'er is! Yü niver did zee anybody rout an' lowster about 'ouze as 'er dü.'

**Toze** = (1) to shake a feather-bed, (2) to comb wool.

(1) 'Yer, Sissie, come an' toze up theāse yer bedtie and make'n plum.'

(2) 'I wish yū'd wash this yer lambs'-tail-'ool. Spreyd et abroad in tha zin, and when 'tez dry toze it well. 'Tweel make a bütivul küshin.'

**Trade** = (1) leavings, (2) food.

(1) 'Whot's cāl this trade? Orts vrom your dinner? Ayte it yerzel an' git me zummat else.

(2) 'This trāde idden tü my liking. Gie me a beef-stāke and zom ingyens.'

**Trapes** = an untidy woman.

'I winder where thickee old trapes hath abin tü! Lükee, zee tü 'er gown. Why, e's adugged up tü her knees.'

**Traps**, or **Trinkrums** = household goods, plate.

A debtor at East Budleigh, being pressed by the Official Receiver to say of what his assets consisted, replied in the following manner:

OFFICIAL RECEIVER. 'What traps had you?'

DEBTOR. 'I'm darned ef I know. They wuz put up in a little box.'

O. R. 'Nonsense! What was in the box?'

D. 'Twadden a box, I tellee.'

O. R. 'You said it was just now. Was it a barrel?'

D. 'No. I put a vew trinkrums about a 'undered yers old in a smāl box.'

O. R. 'What were the trinkrums?'

D. 'Aw, nort much—awnly a leetle old zilver cup thing an' a vew spünes.'

**Tribbit** = a trivet.

'I zay, 'tez time tha mayte wuz cükin'. Gie me tha tribbit tü stan' tha drippin'-pan 'pon.'

**Trig** = smart.

'Whot's agwaine on tü-day, than? I zim I niver zeedee za trig avore. Yü be agwaine coorting, I rekkon.'

'No, I bant than; I be agwaine tü Passen Shart's funnēral.'

**Trindle** = a round salting-tub.

**Trubbul** = trouble.

'I thort I knawed whot trubbul wuz, but I didden avor I lewsed my two bwoys. Wan wuz drowned in tha Cappen, an' tuther wuz killed in Ayyipt. I zim I chell niver 'old up my 'ead again. I dü veel drefful bad night-times.'

**Truck** = trash.

(1) 'Whot truck be yü telling up now? Düee 'ol' yer tongue ef 'e can't spāke zense.'

(2) 'What truck 'avee a-cüked vur dinner tü-day?'

'Tez whot tha gintro cāl'th "kerry."'

'I bant agwaine tü ayte zich trade 's that es.'

**Tü** = (1) to, (2) two, (3) at.

(1) 'I be gwaine tü market.'

(2) 'I'll gie 'e tü shillen.'

(3) 'I chell knock tü tha door.'

'Tü' always follows 'going':

'Wher'st agwaine tü?'

**Tübill** = twibill.

This implement of husbandry is called also 'bisgay,' or 'visgay.'

**Tüdouble** = bent head and knees together.

'Aw, my dear! I got zichee pain in my chest, I be niest upon tüdouble wi' tha angish (anguish) o' 't.'

**Tü-last** = at last.

'Well, sose, yü be agwaine tü-last. I thort yü wid.'

**Tummilled** = tumbled.

'There! didst iver zee zichee upstore as 'er'th amade yer? 'Er've a-tummilled up ivery theng an' crammed my frock tü death!'

**Tuppence** = twopence.

'I widden gie 'e tuppence vur 'n! In vact, tidden wo'th nort now.'

**Turmits** = turnips.

'Vather, 'avee bin upen Long Close 'smarning?'

'No. Whot vur?'

'Cuz tha vlies be in tha turmits cruel bad.'

‘ The vly gee hoppee,  
 An’ tha vly gee whopee,  
 An’ ’tez awl my eye  
 That thickee there vly  
 Can ayte up awl tha turmits !’

**Turrabul** = (1) terrible, (2) very.

(1) ‘ Us ’ave a-had a turrabul stärm !’

(2) ‘ Idden Mrs. Joss turrabul fine tü-day? ’Er cloase costs a main sight ov money. Where cüde ’er git et tü?’

**Turves** = square blocks of peat.

These are cut on all moorlands and stacked to supply the peasantry with fuel during winter.

**Tü-tha-truth-ov-music** = thoroughly.

This sentence is used to impress on one the completeness with which a sound thrashing is to be administered, as :

‘ I’ll tan thee tü-tha-truth-ov-music.’

‘ E’ll catch et bimbye tü-tha-truth-ov-music.’

‘ I’ll makee holly tü-tha-truth-ov-music.’

**Tü-wance** = this instant.

‘ Go theäse minit ! Ef yü dawn’t dü’t tü-wance, I’ll drash thee !’

**Twant**, or **Twunt** = it will not.

‘ Joy go wi’ ’ee an’ a bunnel ov moss,

Ef yü dawnt come back, twant be no loss.’

‘ I tellee twunt be güde tü drink ef ’e yetts et zo ’ot.’

**Tweeny-maid** = a general help.

‘ Wanted, at once, a Tweeny-maid.—Apply, Mrs. Lewis, Tiverton.’

‘ Wanted a young, strong girl as Tweeny-maid.—Apply Proprietor, Angel Hotel, Tiverton.’

**Twidden** = it would not.

‘ No, I tellee twidden be right vur tü dü’t.’

**Twink** = to chastise.

‘ Zo yü bin stayling awpels, ’avee. Well, than, I’ll twink thee purty tight vur that, sure ’s a gun !’

**Twinkleth** = short twitching of the tail.

A shepherd was inspecting a flock of sheep for the purpose of selecting those afflicted with a disorder peculiar to them in hot weather, when his son said :

'Thickee wan there, vather, that twinkleth 'is tail got um turrabul bad.'

**Twinkling** = vibrating.

This is applied to the quick twitching, or shaking, of the tails of animals, but especially of lambs when they are in the act of 'feeding.'

**Tyne.** (*See* *Tine.*)

## U.

**Ud** = would.

'Whot ud 'e dü ef yü wuz me?'

'I thinks I ud zil 'n.'

**Ulker** = great one, big and heavy.

'That's a whacking gert ulker, idden et?'

**Ummits** = large pieces.

'Willee plaize tü gie us zome tidy-zized ummits ov burd an' cheese vur vornoons tü-day. Us chell be mortal 'ungry avore dinner-time.'

**Umpsouze** = almshouse.

Mr. G. built a row of almshouses, and gave one to Betty Winnicombe, who came to tell me the good news. With a face beaming with happiness, and tears filling her eyes, she exclaimed: 'Oh, missis, missis! whot düee thenk? *Whot düee thenk?* That dear old Mr. G. 'ath agied me a umpsouze! I be that glad I be zwetting vur thankvulness an' j'y.'

**Umsoever** = whomsoever.

'I'll gie 'n tü umsoever 'll 'a' 'n.'

**Unbeknawn** = unknown.

'Ath mawther gied that young rascal 'is brekzis?'

'Dunnaw; an' ef zo 'tez unbeknawn tü vather.'

**Unbethoded** = remembered.

'Well, I'm baggered ef I ant ajist unbethoded o' 't. I must go an' tell Bob tü gie tha mare zom wets.'

**Up-a-long** = (1) up-hill, (2) towards home.

(1) 'I be agwaine up-a-long direckly.'

(2) 'Wait a bit, I chell shet away up-along purty züne tü.'

'Tam Pearce, Tam Pearce, len' me thy gray mare,  
 Awl along, up-along, down-along lee,  
 Vur I want'th vur tü go tü Widdicombe vair,  
 Wi' Beel Brewer, Jan Stewer, Pet'r Davy, Pet'r Gurney,  
 Dan'el Widden, 'Arry 'Awk, ol' Uncle Tom Cobley, an'awl.'

**Up-an'-down** = upside down.

'I'd za züne dü 't 's I turn ny 'and up-an'-down.'

**Uphome** and **in-home** = close to the hilt.

'Shet'n in uphome tü tha hannel!'

'E 've a-urned tha knive into his thigh, inhome tü bone.'

**Upizet** = opposite.

'Doctor Smale liv'th upizet the Ranters' chapel.'

**Upping-stock** = stone steps.

Three or four stone steps built against the court wall,  
 from which ladies in the olden days mounted the pillion.

**Upstore** = noise, quarrel.

'Whotiver düee make theāse row vor? Awl tha upstore  
 in tha wurdle wunt make et better. Nur awl yer hollin  
 nuther.'

**Urn** = run.

**Urning** = running.

'Urn, little veard, big veard 's arter thee.'

'I *be* a urning, bant I?'

## V.

**Vady** = tainted.

'Us can't ayte this yer mayte, 'tez za vady.'

**Vag** = to trail on the ground.

'Düee 'old up yer frock, an' not let 'n vag along like that;  
 tha bottom aw'n 'll be tiffled out, and covered wi' mucks.'

**Vair**, or **vairy** = a weasel.

'Mawther, yü'd best ways lüke arter yer little ducks. I  
 zeed a vary urn intü tha linhay jist now.'

**Valled** = fell.

'Jane Brook's babby 'ath a-valled intü tha vire an' scald  
 'iszel.'

**Valled-vore** = fell forwards.

'Aw, min! I got a drefful tale tü tellee. I be most



mortal zorry tü tellee bad news. Yisterday yü zend me tü drāyve Mrs. H. tü Bow Station. Well, jist as us wuz agwaine along Yeoford lane, Brownie put a vüte 'pon a stone, and skammelēd a güddish bit. Well, Mrs. H. is a purty güde heft, an' us wuz agawked up za 'igh in tha dugkert that us boāth valled vore skat intü tha rawd. I'll be burned ef 'er wadden in a dowst ov a smuther. 'Owdzimer, I brished tha mucks off 'er gownd za well's I cüde, an' 'er went 'ome. Ef 'er shüde write tü tellee about et, düee plaize tü zay twadden no vault o' mine, mum.'

**Valled-vore-skāt** = fell forwards.

'Er 'itched 'er vüte in a gert stone, an' valled vore skāt in tha rawd.'

**Vallee** = to value.

'I wants tü buy a 'oss vur Maister Cruwys. Whot düee ax vur thickee cob o' yours?'

'Aw, I bant agwaine tü peart wi' 'n. I vallee 'n in vifty pound!'

**Vamp** = to sprinkle with water, the font, to increase in knitting.

**Vampdish**, and **Churchvamp** = the font.

There has been a good deal of controversy over this word and its compounds.

A gentleman, writing to the *Western Morning News*, January 28, 1889, says:

'I was born within a score of miles of Cofton Church, near Starcross, Devon, and have spent my life (sixty years) in the neighbourhood. When I was a boy I knew the font by several names, viz.: Vamp, Churchvamp, Christening vamp.'

Vamping was understood to mean sprinkling, just as dousing means the application of a more copious supply of water, as, 'Jist a leetle more may-watter tü make 'e graw a bit, my dear!'

The word 'vamp' is also used in the following sense:

'Yü must vamp eight stitches in tha ca've ov yer stocking ef yü want'th tü make 'n a güde shāpe.'

**Vang** = to stick close to, to close in a tussle.

'Whot be yü tü 'bout now than? Shet 'n up sharp, Bill. Vang 'n intü 'e tight, an' ave düed wi' 'n.'

**Vang-to** = to act as sponsor.

'Tidden no güde vur yü tü ax me tü come awver tü zee 'e next Zinday, 'cuz I'm agwaine tü 'Orsewellake tü vang-to Zue Ridd's babby.'

**Varden** = farthing.

'Lükee zee, Mr. Gammon 'ath agied me a plat of pins instid ov a varden chänge.'

**Varmint** = reptiles, stoats, hedgehogs.

'There's a sight ov varmints about tha varm, vather. I'm agwaine out tü try tü shet zome.'

**Varry** = to farrow.

Said of sows when they give birth to a litter of pigs.

'Adden 'e better put thickee zow intü a warm lewze? I zim 'er'll varry avore marning.'

**Vatched** = fetched.

'I tellee what 'tez, 'e gied me zich a whop that boäth my eyes vatched vire.'

**Vatches** = vetches.

'Us got a güde crāp ov vatches theāse zayson.'

**Veaking** = fretful.

'Er dawnt dü nort but go veaking about, and suffing awl day long.'

**Veārns** = ferns.

Driving over Exmoor, I saw in the distance an extensive patch of dark-green foliage, quite different from the green high grass covering the moor. Pointing to this particular spot, I said to the coachman :

'Is that a field of turnips away to the right?'

A smile flitted over his jovial, happy-looking face, and, pointing with his whip to the place indicated, said :

'Düee mayne awver there, mum?'

'Yes, there to the right,' said I.

Then, shrugging his shoulders, he said :

'Turmits! turmits, mum! why they be veārns, veārns vur tha deer tü lie in! God bless us, missis! inny vüle wid aknawed that turmits cüdden graw yer pin tap ov Exmoor!'

**Veathervaw** = feverfew.

'Our geården is 'awver-rinned wi' veathervaw, but I dawnt mind much, vur tez cabbical stuff tü rub intü tha chillern's necks night-times tü keep away tha vleys.'

**Vigging** = spuddling.

'Whot be yü vigging about they tatties vur? Yü'm stayling tha new wans avore they be 'a'f comed.'

'Düee be quiet, an' not keep vigging there. Yü dawnt dü nort but vig, vig, vig, awl day long !'

**Viggle** = to wriggle.

'Thickee cheel 'll viggle about till 'er wunt be vit tü be zeed, an' 'er 'th agot on 'er best vrock.'

**Vinnied** = (1) mouldy, (2) bad-tempered.

(1) 'This yer cheese is bütivul now ; 'tez vinnied drü' an' drü.'

(2) 'Yü vinnied little twoåd, git out ov my zight theåse minit !'

**Vire** = fire.

'There idden a blunk ov vire pon tha ya'th.'

**Vire-dugs** = fire-dogs.

**Visgy, Bisgy, Tübill** = a mattock.

'I zim I chell be voced tü use tha bisgy tü 'at thews clåts abroad wi'.'

**Vist** (s.) or **Vistises** (pl.) = fist.

'Tellee whot 'tez, Jack, ef 'e com'th niest thee agen, shet up yer tü vïstises an' 'at un down.'

**Vittee** = correctly, properly.

'Düee dü thengs vittee like ! I niver didden zee nobody za cüchpawed avor !'

**Vittels** = victuals.

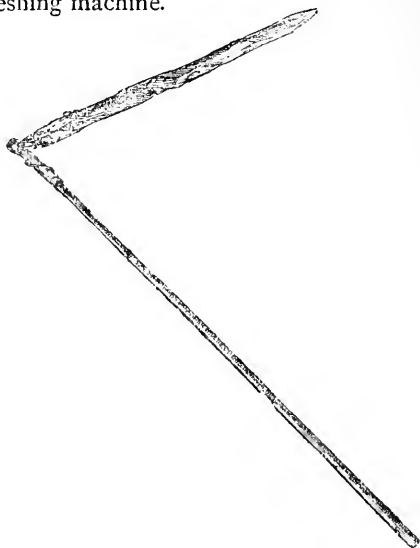
'Be us agwaine tü 'ave inny vittels tü-day, mawther ? I'm burned ef I bant mortal wangery vur wånt o' 't.'

**Vlax** = flax, fur of foxes, rabbits, etc.

'They poachers bin at et again ! Lükee zee tü tha vlax in theåse yer trap. They'm round 'bout yer again, I zim. There'll be blue murder avore 'tez awver !'

**Vlail** = flail.

This implement has become obsolete, being superseded by the threshing machine.



**Vleys** = fleas.

'Yü must wāsh theāse yer dug, Harry ; tha vleys be ayting aw 'n tü death. 'E dü'th nort but vig 'iszel.'

**Vollered** = followed.

'I can't get urds aw'n ; 'e 'th avollered me about awl day.'

**Vore** = (1) before, (2) forth.

(1) 'Ef yü'll go vore, I'll voller.'

(2) 'E comed vore avore me.'

**Voreright** = rude, vulgar, careless.

'Ef yü wānt 'th vokes tü respect yü, yü must layve off awl they ugly voreright ways ov yours.'

**Voreteen** = fourteen.

At a country railway-station a woman asked for a ticket and a half for self and son.

TICKET-MAN. 'How old is the boy?'

WOMAN. 'E is nearly twelve.'

BOY. 'Aw, mawther, whot a strammer yü dü tell ! Yü knaw I be voreteen come Tewsday !'

**Voretoken** = warning.

'I'm zartin zomething is agwaine tü 'appen, vur I yerd tha death-watch atapping in my tester last night. 'Tez a voretoken ov death, I'm veard.'

**Vornoons**, or **Vornünes** = lunch.

'Come on intü 'ouze, plaize. Us be jist agwaine tü 'ave our vornoons, an' yü mid jist za well stap an' 'ave zome tü.'

**Vump** = knock.

'Aw, I knawed twuz yü, Mr. Shart; cüde tellee by yer vump.'

**Vurgot** = forgot.

'Us 'ave avurgot tü vull tha verkins. Urn in an' git tha kay ov tha zeller, an' let Jack cār um up tü barn like a shot avore vather com'th back, else 'e'll scollee, zure 'nuff!'

**Vustling** = fussing.

'Er cüdden zit still wan minit tügether. 'Er keeped on vustling about till I wuz ready tü gie 'er a darned güde scāt in tha heyde.'

**Vuzz** = furze, gorse.

'I dü zim I niver did zee tha vuzz za vull ov vlowers as 'tez theāse yer.'

**Vuzz-chick** = a species of finch.

A small finch frequenting moors covered with furze and heath.

**Vuzz-poll** = untidy hair.

'Idden Gatty Stabb a vuzzee-poll? 'Er 'ead is alwes a-stivvered up.'

**Vuzzy** = covered with furze.

'When Kirton wuz a borough town,  
Ex'ter wuz a vuzzy-down.'

## W.

**Wab** = tongue.

'Hold thy wab, wi't, Bet!'

**Wacking-gert** = very big.

'Yer's a wacking gert awpel vur 'ee ef zo be yü wunt cry no more.'

**Wallage** = an untidy bundle.

'What a wallage o't 'er 'th a made of tha gathers ov theāse frock ! Tū zome places there idden wan, an' tuthers they'm awl tū a bunch.'

**Wallop** = to beat.

'Mr. Turner zeth that ef Sayzur (Cæsar) com'th yer tū 'ouze again, yū must plaize tū wallop 'n.'

**Wangary** = limp, weary.

'I bant fery well tū-day ; this 'ot wuther mak'th me veel uncommon wangary.'

**Wānt** = a mole.

'Us must 'ave tha old wānt-catcher yer next week. They baggaring wānts be zaring that field ov young grass turrabul bad.'

**Wānt-catcher** = a mole-catcher.

**Wapsy** = (1) ill-natured, (2) wasp.

(1) 'There idden a bit ov payce in theāse yer 'ouze. Yū'm za wapsy an' za tatchy there's no living vuree.'

(2) 'A wapsy 'ath a stinged 'n 'pon tha vēāce.'

**Watter-swate** = clean.

'I ant a-scrubbed tha back-'ouze tū-day ; I've jist gied 'n a lick an' a promish till Zatterday. Tez watter-swate, any-'ow !'

**Waxing-curles** = swollen glands.

'Why idden your little maid agone tū sküle tū-day, than ?'

'Aw ! poar little blid, 'er idden very well. 'Er waxing-curles be down, an' I've abin rubbin' 'um back wi' 'arts'orn an' oil.

**Weared** = worn.

In speaking of clothes, people often say : 'They be a-weared out ;' and when one is exhausted they say : 'E's aweared out wi' tha yett.'

**Wee-wow** = (1) crosswise, (2) puckered, (3) squinting.

(1) 'Theāse seam is awl wee-wow.'

(2) 'Why, yū've got theāse cloth awl wee-wow, nobody can't use et.'

(3) "'Er babby's eyes is drefful wee-wow-like.'

**Wets** = oats.

'Mind yū dawnt vurgit tü gie tha 'osses their wets.'

**Whatjecome** = what's-his-name.

'Who is living at the Hall now?'

'I can't zay vur zure, but 'tez zome Mr. Whatjecome or uther.'

**Whatzimiver** = whatsoever.

'Whatzimiver thee widst meyn shüd dü tü yü, dü yü unto they.'

**Whipshire** = Tiverton.

Tradition has it that, in 'olden time,' persons found guilty of minor offences were not sent to prison as at present, but were punished by being whipped at a cart's tail through the streets. This practice was at one time so common at Tiverton, that the name of 'Whipshire' was applied to the town. An old man at the Warren, near Dawlish, told me that he 'larned cheermaking tü Kentisbeare, an' then zot up in businez tü Whipshire, but was a-foced tü layve tha place, cuz tha Latin-bwoys zot vire tü his 'ouze.'

**Whips-while** = every few minutes.

'I tellee 'ot 'tez, 'e 'idden a riglar drunkard, 'e dawnt zit tü't long 'nuff. 'E's 'ot I cal'th a zāwker—'e urn't tü tha pub ivery whips-while ef 'es ol' dummun's out chüring. Dowst ef 'e dawnt spend a fortin in liquor!'

**Whisterclister** and **Whisterpoop** = a backhand slap.

'Well, sose, 'e did vatch 'n a brave gert whisterclister in tha chucks, I thort 'e 'd a-broked 'is jaw!'

**Whitstone Hills** = the Blackdown Hills.

These hills lie east of Cullompton, and are so called from the whetstones which are dug there.

**Whitwitch** = a white (*i.e.* benignant) witch.

Witchcraft is, up to this day, believed in by the peasantry. They say 'this cheel,' 'theāse 'oss,' 'thickee cow is, I'm

zartin, awverlüked' (bewitched or witched). 'Us must go tü Ex'ter or Kirton tü zee tha whitwitch, an' ax'n who'th a-düed et.'

“THE WHITE WITCH OF EXETER” AT DAWLISH.—At Dawlish, yesterday, before Mr. W. G. Brown (chairman), and Captain W. C. Strickland, Ovino Portsine, a Frenchman, was charged on remand with obtaining 3s. 6d. by means of palmistry from Richard and Emily Ware, of Dawlish, on September 26th. Defendant pleaded guilty. According to the evidence of Mrs. Ware, defendant met with Richard Ware at a public-house, on September 26th, and borrowed a shilling of him. He afterwards went to Ware's house in Alexandra Terrace, and asked Mrs. Ware for a glass of water and a Bible, from which he read Psalm lxviii. Then he asked for three half-crowns, and she gave him one. Defendant told her he was a white witch of Exeter. P.C. Edwards, on apprehending the prisoner, asked his name and occupation. He said his name was Protector Portsine, and that his occupation was superior to that of witness, as he was in communication with “Jack the Ripper.” Defendant denied having made such a statement. The chairman said it was a very extraordinary case, but there was a law to protect silly people against those who took advantage of their ignorance, as defendant had done to the fullest extent. He had also made a mockery of religion. He would be committed to Exeter prison as a rogue and vagabond for one month with hard labour.—*Western Morning News*, Sept. 29th, 1890.

**Whityeth** = white heather.

It is said by West-country folk that a person who gathers and preserves white heather when in early bloom, will have good luck so long as it is kept in possession.

**Whurts, Hurts** = whortleberries.

SHE. 'Ow be zillin' whurts tü-day, maister?'

HE. 'I've a-had fippence a quart vur'm, but as I've unly got a vew a-layved yü chell 'ave um vur drippence a quart.'

**Whymsheet, or wimbingsheet** = winnowing-sheet.

'Câr thickee drashel upen barn, an' hang up the whym-sheet agin tha wall.'



**Why vor?** = why.

‘Why vor be yü a-comed yer?’

**Wimbing** = winnowing.

‘Vather, whot be I tü go about than, tü-day?’

‘Why, there’s awl that weyt (wheat) tü be clayned. Yü’d best ways go upen barn wimbing, and take the bwoy wi’ ‘e.’

**Winders** = windows.

‘I’m burned ef I dawnt draw doors tü winders ef yü zit’th up inny more upstore.’

**Winnels** = thrushes.

**Wishee-washee** = weak.

‘This tay is drefful wishee-washee stuff. ’Tez watter bewitched and tay bebridged.’

**Wisht** = ill, sickly. The word always implies compassion.

‘’Er idden agwaine vur tü live very long. I never didden zee nobody lüke za wisht in my life.’

**Wit-in-anger** = hasty flight.

‘What ’ast a-düed wi’ Polly, than?’

‘I ant a-düed nort tü ’er, unly ’er’s za uppish-like. Got tha munkey ’pon ’er showlder. I didden zay nort tü ’er, ’cept thit I zim’d ’er wuz getting tü fantysheeny vur a poor body. ’Owzimiver ’er tüked wit-in-anger and shabbed off--- and jy go wi’ ’er.’

**Wive** = wife.

SHE. ‘How’s yer wive, Lewis?’

HE. ‘’Er’s better, thankee. ’Er comed down ouze yesterday.’

SHE. ‘Well din, than!’

**Wivvery** = dizzy, shivery.

‘I bant very well, tü-day. I’m za wivvery, I dawnt know whotiver tü dü wi’ myzel.’

**Wob** = a lump.

‘A slammicking young hussy! ’Er’th a-got ’er frock awl up in a gert wob behind!’

**Wod** = a small wisp of hay or straw.

'Shove a wod ov straw intü tha bunghawl, quick! or awl tha zyder 'll be a-lewsed.'

**Wopper-eyed** = tearful.

'Oh, my dear cheel! whotiver es tha metter? Yü be lüking zo wopper-eyed tü-day.'

**Wopsy** = a wasp.

(See Appledrane.)

**Worrit** = worry.

'I do zim there's nobody za misfortunate as I be, vur wan or t'uther ov my chillern be alwes bad. They'm 'nuff to worrit me tü death!'

**Wraxling** = wrestling.

'Be yü agwaine tü Halberton revel? There's a wraxling match between Joe Gooding and Dick Gollop. I'll lay ten tü wan 'pon Dick.'

**Wunt, or want** = will not.

'I wunt zay wan word more.'

'I want gie 'm another shillin.'

## Y.

**Yaffer** = heifer.

'I've a-zold awl tha young stock—yaffers an' awl.'

**Yammets**—ants.

'Canee tell me 'ow tü git urds ov yammets? They be awl awver tha place, in tha jam-pots an' the sugar, an' 'ave a-câred off half ov it.'

**Yan-zide** = the other side.

'Where 's 't 'n tü, vather?'

'Aw, 'e 's up yanzide ov tha hädge.'

**Yark** = sprightly.

'Aw, my bwoy, yü *be* lüking yark 's marning. Whot 's up wi' 'e?'

**Yaw** = ewe.

'Yü'd best ways go an' turn tha yaws intü tha yard. 'Tez tü cold vor um upen tha orchit.'

**Yaw** = to hack.

'Can't 'ee carve proper? Yü dü yaw tha mayte zo, tidden vit tü be zeed tü tabul again.'

**Yawk** = the unctuous secretion in sheep's wool.

'Howiver be I agwaine tü git this yer yawk out ov yer cloāze, Jack? Yü mid aweared a ol' garment to shearee in.'

**Yer** = (1) here, (2) to hear, (3) year, (4) ear, (5) your.

(1) 'Yer 'e com'th, Jack !'

(2) 'Didst yer 'n?'

(3) 'Polly's dree yer old.'

(4) 'I'll gie thee a whisterpooop in thee yer, ef thee dissent a-düed.'

(5) 'Gie me yer 'at.'

**Yeth** = heath.

'When be yü agwaine to swale tha yeth, vather?'

'Dun naw! In a day or two, mayhap.'

**Yett** = to heat.

'Yett tha awn za züne 's yü can, plaize!'

'Canst catch yett?'

**Yettters** = flat-irons.

'Put down tha yettters an' lets begin *iröing* (ironing) zo züne 's can.'

**Yu'm** = you are.

'Yu'm a vüle, tü zay tha best about 'ee.'

**Yummer'th** = indulges.

'No winder 'e's sichee ninyhammer, 'es mawther yummer'th 'n zo.'

**Yurdles** = hurdles.

'Hast a-put tha yurdles up in a stack?'

''Ess, vather.'

## Z.

**Zad** = 'Z.'

**Zaff** = safe.

'Aw 'es, they be a-comed zaff 'nuff, an' I wish tha Dowl'd agot um avore they thort ov foking theirzels yer. I tellee whot 'tez, they be alwes a-mumping 'pon zomebody or nuther.'

(Said of unwelcome visitors.)

**Zalt** = salt.

'This mayte's za zalt 's brine !'

**Zamzawd** = sodden.

'I bant agwaine tü ayte this mayte, I'm blamed ef I dü ; tidden 'a'f cüked, 'tez beastly zamzawd trade.'

**Zaw** = to sow.

**Zawd** = did sow.

'I've a-zawd tha wets. Willee zaw tha turmits?'

**Zawk** = a silly person.

'I cal'th 'e a proper zawk, I dü ; 'e dawnt know great A vrom a 'oss's 'ead.'

**Zee** = see.

'Düee zee'n ?'

'No, not ezackally.'

**Zeed** = (1) saw, (2) seed.

(1) 'Ess, by Gor! I zeed'n a-drawing sheep's eyes tü she in church last Zinday arternoon !'

(2) 'I've a-zawd awl tha zeed us 'ave agot.'

**Zieve** = sieve.

'Git tha zieve, Sallie, an' ränge out theäse greast, cuz us must bake tü-morrer.

**Zife** = to sigh.

'Now, my dear cheel, tidden a bit ov güde tü zit an' zife an' zigh awver yer trubbul ; that wunt dü'n no güde. Stir yerzel up an' dawnt think nort more 'bout et.'

**Zim** = to seem.

'I dawnt zim yü be up tü tha mark tü-day, Jack ; yü lük'th cruel wisht. Like a 'apperd ov zoap arter a 'ard day's wāsh.'

**Zimmeth** = it seems.

'It zimmeth tü me yü'm best off yer.'

**Zin-bunnet** = sun-bonnet.

A country woman called at a shop in Plymouth, and, addressing an assistant, said :

'Yer, missy, I wānt'th yü tü vind tha biggest zin-bunnet yü've agot. I be agwaine out tü Looe tü tha passen's 'arresting, an' tha zin's 'ot 'nuff tü vry us.'

**Zogging** = dozing.

'I dawnt zim 'e's azlāpe, 'e'th abin zogging this longful time.'

**Zome** = some.

'Ef yū've agot a vew shillen' aboutee, lend me zome.'

**Zome-aw-'m**, or **Zome-aw-min** = some of them.

'There wuz zome-aw-'m there.'

**Zooker**, or **Züker** = a sucking pig.

A gentleman, on remonstrating with a tenant for keeping so many pigs near the house, was appeased by the man saying :

'Now, dawntee plaize tü zay nort more about et. I'll gie 'e a little züker when tha old zow varrieth.'

**Zoop** = to take long sips.

'I niver did zee innybody zoop-zoop up their gin-and-watter like 'e dü. 'E'll git tosticated ef 'e dü'th that vur long.'

**Zot** = sat.

'I'll be dalled ef 'er 'athen azot down in a brimmel bush.'

'Polly ought tü bring out 'er chicken tü-day ; her'th a zot a-brood vur drie weeks.'

**Zour-zab** = sour-tempered.

'Er 'th amarried a rigler ol' zour-zab. I zim 'er 'll be zorry 'nuff vur that zome day.'

**Zwaller** = (1) to swallow, (2) a swallow.

(1) 'My droat is za zore I ant abin able tü zwaller ort vur tü or drie days.'

(2) 'I've a zeed lots ov zwallers tü-day. Zim 'tez airly vur they tü come 'et.'

**Zwap** = to exchange.

'I'll zwap my wāch vur thy gert-coat.'

**Zwetting** = sweating.

'Aw, zir, I be zwetting like a bear.'

The word 'sweat' has almost become obsolete, and the working-classes are fighting hard to substitute 'perspire.' A clergyman's daughter told me the following of her parishioners' shots at the word :

(1) 'Lor, miss! I be za 'ot I'm awl awver in a *presbeterian*.'

(2) "'Tez very 'ot tü-day, and I've walked za vast I'm in a turrabul *preservation*.'

(3) 'Idden et 'ot? Et dü make anybody in a drefful *presspration*.'

(4) "'Tez 'ot 'nuff tü milt us; I'm awl awver in a burning yett, a rigler *pressation*.'

& = ampassy.

*I. GLOSSARY.*





I. GLOSSARY.

A.

A'	...	...	have.
Aboard (val)	...	...	to attack furiously.
Abroad (val)	...	...	to split open.
Achucked	...	...	thirsty.
Aginst (to go)	...	...	to go to meet.
Agging	...	...	provoking to anger.
Ago	...	...	finished.
Agone	...	...	time past, ago.
Aight, or ayte	...	...	did eat.
Aight'th	...	...	eats.
Aimeth	...	...	aims.
Aimeses	...	...	an iron collar for a horse.
Aiven	...	...	even.
Ammil	...	...	hoar-frost on trees and shrubs.
Ampassy	...	...	&.
Andugs	...	...	fire-dogs.
Ankicher	...	...	handkerchief.
Ansell	...	...	a token given on completion of a bargain.
Ansteeve	...	...	handle of a flail.
A poor-come-along-o't	...	...	disastrous in results.
Apporn	...	...	apron.
Appledrane	...	...	a wasp.
Appinces	...	...	halfpence.
Apsen	...	...	fasten.
Aquott	...	...	sitting on a low seat.
Argyfy	...	...	to dispute.
Arm-wrist	...	...	wrist.
Arrish	...	...	stubble-field.

Arter	...	...	after.
Assinate	...	...	to assassinate.
Athist	...	...	thirsty.
Athurt	...	...	crosswise.
Aveard	...	...	afraid.
Avire	...	...	on fire.
Avore	...	...	before.
Aw! dally-buttons!	...	...	a joyful exclamation.
Awkerd	...	...	awkward.
Awlēs	...	...	always.
Aw-min	...	...	of them.
Awn	...	...	oven.
Awnly	..	...	only.
Awnzel	...	...	ownself.
Awpels	...	...	apples.
Awpen	...	...	open.
Aw-un	...	...	of him.
Awverlüked	...	...	overlooked, bewitched.
Ax ...	...	...	to ask.

## B.

Backalong	...	...	backward, homeward.
Backbar	...	...	an iron bar fixed across the inside of a chimney.
Backsivore	...	...	hind side front.
Baist	..	...	beast.
Bal ...	...	...	to shout.
Ballet	...	...	a song.
Ballyrag	...	...	to scold.
Banging-gert	...	...	very large.
Bānt	...	...	am not.
Barcrook	...	...	a crook hung on backbar.
Barley-ile	...	...	the beard of ripe barley.
Barm	...	...	yeast.
Barras	...	...	hessian.
Bar-re-el	...	...	barrel.
Barrow-pig	...	...	a gelt pig.
Baste	...	...	to beat.
Bātē, batyn, baty	...	...	to decrease.
Bawked-up	...	...	shut off from sight.
Baynes	...	...	beans.
Beam or beem	...	...	a binder.

Be-ats-will	...	...	anyhow.
Bedlier	...	...	an invalid.
Begurge, or begridge			begrudge.
Bettermost	...	...	of a higher social class.
Beznez	...	...	business.
Bias (out of)	...	...	out of reckoning.
Bides	...	...	remains.
Biggin	...	...	a coffee-pot.
Billises	...	...	bellows.
Bimbye	...	...	by-and-by.
Bitago	...	...	a short time since.
Bitagone	...	...	lately.
Bittel	...	...	a wooden hammer.
Biver	...	...	to tremble.
Black army	...	...	fleas.
Blackhead	...	...	an inflamed sore.
Blaked-away	...	...	cried till breathless.
Blamed	...	...	a polite swear.
Blare	...	...	to shout loudly.
Blazing	...	...	shouting in a loud voice, to spread abroad.
Blid	...	...	blood, a decrepit person.
Bliddy-waryers	...	...	wallflowers.
Blooth	...	...	blossom.
Blowcoal	...	...	a piece of tin placed before the fire to cause a draught.
Bluemould, bluevinied			mouldy, blue-lined like ripe cheese.
Blunk	...	...	spark.
Bobbery	...	...	a great uproar.
Bobbing Joan	...	...	a gay, sprightly girl.
Bobsadying	...	...	a big row.
Bocked	...	...	balked.
Boneshave	...	...	sciatica.
Bootivul, or bütivul			beautiful.
Bourm	...	...	yeast.
Bowled	...	...	boiled.
Brad	...	...	a thick stick.
Brandires	...	...	an iron ring on which to stand a kettle, etc.
Brath	...	...	broth.
Braund	...	...	a log of fire-wood.
Brave	...	...	excellent.

Brawked, or broked...	broken.
Brekzis ...	breakfast.
Brimbly ...	full of brambles.
Brimmels ...	brambles.
Brin ...	strong linen.
Brish ...	brush.
Brit ...	to dent.
Broft ...	brought.
Brownkittee ...	bronchitis
Browsy ...	robust.
Buckle-tü ...	to work with a will.
Bucky ...	sour.
Büke ...	book.
Bulkee ...	to eructate.
Bull-baggar ...	one who causes a scare.
Bullums ...	sloes.
Bungy ...	short and stout.
Burd ...	a bird.
Burdge ...	bridge.
Burkee ...	to cough.
Burned ! ...	an oath.
Burtches ...	breeches.
Busky-eyed ...	intoxicated.
Butt-woman ...	a sextoness—female verger.
Butt ...	a kneeling pad.
Butt ...	a beehive.
Buttersteyan ...	an earthen butter-pot.
Buzzimilk ...	the first milk given by a cow after calving.
Buzzom ...	bosom.
Bwoy ...	boy.
Bwoy's-love ...	southernwood.

## C.

Cā-äl home ...	to remember.
Cab ...	a piece of dirt adhering to plates or dishes, or to other materials.
Cabbage ...	to purloin.
Cabbal ...	capital, very good.
Caddling ...	loafing about.
Cadge ...	to loaf.
Canst ...	can you ?

Car or cā-ār	...	to carry.
Cautch	... ..	mess.
Cautcheries	... ..	medicines.
Cawed	... ..	diseased.
Cess	... ..	happiness.
Changes	... ..	underlinen.
Chap	... ..	a young man.
Chat	... ..	to kitten.
Chaynee-eyed	... ..	squinting.
Cheel	... ..	child.
Chillern	... ..	children.
Chimmer	... ..	chamber.
Chitter	... ..	chatter.
Chitterbox	... ..	chatterbox.
Chockling	... ..	cackling.
Chollers	... ..	wattles.
Chow	... ..	chew.
Chubbleheaded or chuckleheaded	... ..	silly, foolish.
Chucks	... ..	cheeks.
Chuckvull	... ..	quite full, intoxicated.
Chuff	... ..	ill-tempered.
Chure	... ..	char.
Clam	... ..	to maul.
Clapper-claw	... ..	to scold.
Clat	... ..	cob.
Clat-hopper	... ..	a clod-hopper.
Clatting	... ..	fishing for eels with worm bait.
Clāyned	... ..	cleaned.
Cledgee	... ..	sticky.
Clink	... ..	prison.
Clint	... ..	to bend the point of a nail.
Clipper	... ..	a knock on the head.
Clit	... ..	heavy.
Clitched-hold	... ..	caught.
Cloam	... ..	crockery.
Clockee	... ..	to cackle as a hen.
Clovel	... ..	the beam in a chimney.
Cob	... ..	a dry ball of earth.
Cob	... ..	a composition anciently used for building walls.
Colly	... ..	a blackbird.

Conkerbils	...	...	icicles.
Coord	...	...	cord.
Cornder	...	...	corner.
Cotton	...	...	to beat lustily.
Cow-comforts	...	...	stone pillars erected on moorlands, against which cattle rub them- selves.
Cowcumber	...	...	cucumber.
Cowhocked	...	...	thick heeled.
Craking	...	...	complaining.
Crālers	...	...	lice.
Crams	...	...	creases, fidgets.
Crap	...	...	crop.
Craw	...	...	a crow, or to crow.
Crayme	...	...	cream.
Crayturs	...	...	creatures, people.
Creem	...	...	to shiver.
Creem	...	...	to mash.
Cricket	...	...	a three-legged stool.
Crimminy !	...	...	an interjection.
Crinkum-cranklums			fidgets.
Crint	...	...	to groan.
Crips	...	...	crisp.
Croped-behind	...	...	to hide in a stooping position behind an object.
Crooked words	...	...	swearing.
Crowder	...	...	a fiddler.
Crowdie	...	...	to fiddle.
Crowner	...	...	coroner.
Crub	...	...	a crust.
Crub	...	...	a trough for feeding horses when in the stable.
Cruel	...	...	very.
Cruel-quiet	...	...	silent.
Crūney	...	...	to whine.
Cubburd	...	...	cupboard.
Cubby-hole	...	...	a cosy corner.
Cūchy-pawed	...	...	left-handed.
Cuddie	...	...	the wren.
Cuddie-bum	...	...	having a short tail.
Cureyus	...	...	neat in execution of work.
Cursemas	...	...	Christmas.
Cussen	...	...	to train, to teach.

## D.

Daffadowndillies	...	daffodils.
Dāhngerous	...	dangerous.
Dallee, dalled	...	a mild oath.
Dallylaw	...	a spoiled child.
Dandy-go-risset	...	rusty brown.
Dang-my-old-wig	...	a swear.
Dap ...	...	to drop quickly, a sharp slap.
Dapper	...	quick, sprightly.
Daps	...	likeness.
Darnee	...	a swear.
Dashed	...	a swear.
Dashell	...	the thistle.
Dashus	...	audacious.
Datch	...	thatch.
Datcher	...	thatcher.
Dawbwoys	...	dough-dumplings
Dawcake	...	a silly person.
Dawy	...	silly, soft.
Debbenshire	...	Devonshire.
Devil's-coach-hoss	...	a beetle common in N. Devon.
Dicky	...	a white shirt-front.
Dicted	...	addicted.
Differns	...	difference.
Dimmits, dimpsy	...	twilight.
Diraxions	...	directions, address.
Dishwasher	...	the wagtail.
Divered	...	dead, faded.
Doateth	...	dotes.
Doed (or düed)	...	done.
Do'ff	...	to extinguish.
Doiled	...	silly.
Dollop	...	a big lump.
Doomshaw	...	a procession, a circus.
Dotty	...	half-witted.
Douted	...	extinguished.
Dowl	...	the devil.
Down-'ouze	...	downstairs.
Dowst	...	husks of oats or wheat.
Dowst-a-bit	...	deuce-a-bit.
Dowsty-poll	...	a head covered with flour or dust.

Drabbitted	...	...	bad tempered.
Drade	...	...	drawn through.
Draining	...	...	drawling.
Drangway	...	...	a narrow passage.
Drash	...	...	to belabour, to beat.
Drashel	...	...	a thrashel.
Dread	...	...	thread.
Dree	...	...	three.
Drexil	...	...	threshold.
Dring	...	...	to crowd, to push.
Dripmybit	...	...	a threepenny bit.
Drippence	...	..	threepence.
Drish	...	...	the thrush.
Droat	...	...	the throat.
Drone	...	...	to drawl.
Drowed	...	...	dried.
Droweth	...	...	dries.
Drü-an'-drü	...	...	from beginning to end.
Drüel	...	...	to allow the saliva to flow over the lips.
Drummeldrane	...	...	the bumble bee.
Dry	...	...	thirsty.
Dü	...	...	do.
Dubbed	...	...	blunted.
Düed	...	...	done.
Dugged	...	...	muddy.
Duggletailed	...	...	skirts covered with mud.
Dummon	...	...	a woman.
Dumphead	...	...	the miller's thumb, a foolish person.
Dunky	...	...	a donkey.
Durns	...	...	doorposts.
Dwalee	...	...	to talk inconsistently.

## E.

Ekal	...	...	equal.
Errish	...	...	see 'Arrish.'
'Ess	...	...	yes.
'Ess fay	..	...	yes, by my faith.
'Ess shure	...	...	yes, certainly.
'Et	...	...	yet.
'Et-a-whiles	...	...	not yet.
Ezackally-zo	...	...	just so.



## F.

Fainty	...	...	close, oppressive.
Fakement	...	...	a muddle.
Fake-up	...	...	to renew.
Fantysheeny	...	...	extremely fanciful.
Fardle	...	...	a package.
Fath!	...	...	faith!
Fawny	...	...	a finger ring.
Fegs!	...	...	an interjection.
Fess	...	...	proud, vain.
Fewster	...	...	to fester.
Fey	...	...	faith.
Feybul	...	...	feeble.
Feychers	...	...	features.
Fezens	...	...	pheasants.
Figgy	...	...	full of figs or raisins.
Figgy-pudden	...	...	Christmas pudding.
Fillyloo	...	...	an uproar.
Fippence	...	...	fivepence.
Fitch	...	...	a stoat.
Flickermayte	...	...	mixture of milk and flour.
Flickets	...	...	blushes.
Flink	...	...	to sprinkle.
Flink-tail-comb	...	...	a long-handled comb, a dressing-comb.
Flip about	...	...	to move quickly.
Flip-stick	...	...	a flexible wand.
Flower-nat	...	...	a flower bed.
Forrel	...	...	cover of a book.
Fowsty	...	...	musty.
Frawsy	...	...	a treat, a dainty feast.
Frenchnits	...	...	walnuts.
Frill-de-dills	...	...	embroidery and frills.
Frizz	...	..	to fizz.
Ful-tü-me!	...	...	abb. God be merciful to me!
Furridge	...	...	to purloin, to ransack.
Fussocky	...	...	bustling about quickly.
Fustled-up	...	...	wrapped-up.

## G.

Gäl	...	...	to vex.
Gällied	...	...	frightened.
Gällitraps	...	...	signs.

Gally	...	...	to scare.
Gally-bagger	...	...	a person fond of gadding about.
Gallyvanting	...	...	going from home.
Gāmmetting	...	...	frolicking.
Gāmmuts	...	...	games.
Gāmy-handed	...	...	a hand incapable of much movement.
Gāpnest	...	...	to idle.
Gāpnistering	...	...	staring idly about.
Gāppee	...	...	to gape.
Gāpping	...	...	gaping.
Gawked-up	...	...	sitting on a very high place.
Gawkim	...	...	a fool.
Gee-up	...	...	to make a horse move to right or left.
Gee-wugg	...	...	addressed to a horse.
Gert...	...	...	large, big.
Gibby-lambs	...	...	very young lambs.
Giglet	...	...	a young girl full of fun.
Giglet market	...	...	a market where maid-servants are hired.
Gladdie	...	...	a fool.
Gladdy	...	...	the yellow-hammer.
Glazeth	...	...	looks intently.
Glowring	...	...	staring sulkily.
Glumping	...	...	sour-looking, sulky.
Glumpy	...	...	sulky.
Go	...	...	gone.
Go-against	...	...	to inform against, to go to meet one.
Goar	...	...	secretion in the eyes.
Go-avor	...	...	go before.
Gob	...	...	a large lump.
God-a'mighty's cow	...	...	the lady-bird.
Goodger	...	...	the devil.
Goodied	...	...	benefited.
Gormed	...	...	an oath.
Go'th	...	...	goes.
Goyal, or goyle	...	...	a ravine.
Grainy	...	...	proud.
Gramferlonglegs	...	...	long-legged spiders and flies.
Grammer's-pin	...	...	a blanket-pin.
Grapshold	...	...	to grasp.
Greybird	...	...	the thrush.

Greysidaisy ...	...	daffodil.
Gridle ...	...	a gridiron.
Grits ...	...	groats.
Grizzlee ...	...	to laugh derisively.
Growed ...	...	grew.
Güde ...	...	good.
Gulging ...	...	drinking greedily.
Gulk ...	...	to drink quickly.
Gü-kü ...	...	cuckoo.
Gü-kü lambs ...	...	lambs yeaned in April or May.
Gushed ...	...	startled.
Guttering ...	...	eating greedily.
Güze ...	...	goose.
Güze-gobs ...	...	gooseberries.
Guzzle ...	...	to drink heavily.
Gwaine ...	...	going.
G'wan ...	...	go on.

## H.

Hackmal ...	...	tomtit.
Hādge ...	...	hedge.
Hādge-tacker ...	...	a repairer of hedges.
Hāggage ...	...	an untidy woman.
Hägged ...	...	pulled hard.
Häggee ...	...	to argue.
Hāl ...	...	to tug, to pull.
Hale ...	...	to cover up.
Hand-wrist ...	...	wrist.
Hānge, or hanje ...	...	the purtenance of sheep.
Hannel ...	...	handle.
Hapmy ...	...	halfpenny.
Happerd ...	...	halfpenny worth.
Harrest ...	...	harvest.
Hāt ...	...	to knock.
Hatch ...	...	half door of a cottage.
Hatchmouthed ...	...	coarse, vulgar in speech.
Haypook ...	...	a mound of hay.
Heft ...	...	to lift, weight, to throw.
Hellins ...	...	slates.
Hellums ...	...	stalks of plants, haulm.
Henn ...	...	to throw at.
Her ...	...	used instead of 'she.'

Herzel	...	...	herself.
Heytters, or yetters			smoothing irons.
Hide	...	...	to beat.
Hide-nur-tide	...	...	news.
High-de-lows	...	...	vulgar actions.
Hiszel	...	...	himself.
Hoaks	...	...	clubs in cards.
Hollee	...	...	to scream.
Hollen	...	...	calling loudly.
Holm-bush	...	...	holly-bush.
Holm-screech	...	...	the missel-thrush.
Holt	...	...	hold.
Homalong	...	...	homeward.
Homeby	...	...	close to.
Hookem-snivey	...	...	deceitful actions.
Hooskey	...	...	hoarse.
Hoppee	...	...	to caper.
Hotted	...	...	heated.
Hozeburd	...	...	a term of mild abuse.
Hozee	...	...	hoarse.
Huck-muck	...	...	untidy.
Huds	...	...	shells of beans and peas.
Hugger-mugger	...	...	untidy, thriftless.
Hulch	...	...	a thick slice.
Hummon	...	...	woman.
Humsoever	...	...	whomsoever.
Hunks	...	...	thick pieces.
Hu-u	...	...	held carelessly, or obliquely.

## I.

Idden	...	...	is not.
Idden 'er?	...	...	is she not?
Iked-up	...	...	puckered.
Incoose	...	...	of course.
Ingyens	...	...	onions.
Insetez	...	...	how 'tis done.
Iōtum	...	...	iota.
Item	...	...	trick.
Itemy	...	...	full of tricks.

## J.

Jackie-twoad	...	...	will-o'-the-wisp.
Jākes	...	...	mess.

Jan Vaggus ...	...	a noted South Devon highwayman.
Jib ...	...	a stand, or rest.
Jibber-ugly's-füle ...	...	a selfish person.
Jibes ...	..	an eccentrically-dressed person.
Jiggered ...	...	an oath.
Jimcrack ...	...	fragile, feeble.
Jimmery-cry!	...	an interjection.
Jimmies ...	...	door-hinges.
Jit ...	...	an upward twitch.
Jit ...	...	a push.
Jit ...	...	a sharp slap.
Joney ...	...	an ornament.
Jonic ...	...	truthful, honest.
Junket ...	...	curds and cream.

## K.

Kaddy-bäll ...	...	tennis ball.
Kannel ...	...	candle.
Kayning ...	...	looking.
Keive ...	...	a mash-tub.
Keive ...	...	a mound of earth in which mangold or potatoes are stored for winter use.
Kerning ...	...	ripening.
Kerpee ...	...	to find fault.
Keslings, or gristlings		wild plums.
Kibbed-heel ...	...	sore heel.
Kickhammer ...	...	one who stammers.
Kindiddle ...	...	to entice.
Kitch ...	...	a roll of offal fat.
Knacked ...	...	knocked.
Knaw-nort ...	...	ignorant.
Kommical ...	...	curious.
Kootch ...	...	coarse grass.

## L.

Lablolly ...	...	a silly person.
Lace ...	...	to beat.
Lackee ...	...	to lack.
Lambfashion ...	...	in youthful style.
Langcüse ...	...	a passage.
Larrup ...	...	to beat.

Larrupping ...	...	gaunt and untidy.
Lattin-plate ...	...	a tin platter.
Laurence ...	...	laziness.
Lay ...	...	as hef.
Leary ...	...	empty, hungry.
Leasing ...	...	gleaning.
Leastwise ...	...	at least.
Leather ...	...	to beat.
Leechway ...	...	the path to a graveyard.
Lef ...	...	to leave off.
Le'm ...	...	let them.
Lenge ...	...	to loll.
Lerrick ...	...	to beat.
Lew ...	...	sheltered.
Lewze ...	...	pig's-sty.
Lewzide ...	...	to leeward.
Libbits ...	...	raggs.
Licky-brath ...	...	broth flavoured with leeks.
Like winky ...	...	very quickly.
Limeash ...	...	concrete.
Linhay ...	...	an outbuilding.
Lippetty-lop	...	limping.
Lipsy ...	...	to lisp.
Listy ...	...	strong, lusty.
Loblolly ...	...	spoon meat.
Lob's pound	...	jail.
Lock ! ...	...	an interjection.
Longcripple...	...	a viper.
Long-dog ...	...	a greyhound.
Longful ...	...	lengthy.
Loozed ...	...	lost.
Loramassy! ...	...	an interjection.
Lost-holt ...	...	let go.
Lowster ...	...	to work laboriously.
Lunge ...	...	to loll.

## M.

Maid ...	...	a young girl.
Main zorry ...	...	very sorry.
Mal ...	...	to maul.
Mallywallops	...	a tall untidy woman.
Mälscräl ...	...	a caterpillar.

Manangle	...	...	to maul, to tear.
Mapsing	...	...	smacking the lips with relish.
Mashmallys	...	...	marshmallows.
Masts	...	...	acorns.
Maygames	...	...	frolics.
Mayhap	...	...	perhaps.
Mazards	...	...	black cherries.
Mazed-finch	...	...	the wagtail.
Mazedheaded	...	...	dizzy.
Mickled	...	...	choked with thirst.
Mid	...	...	may.
Midden	...	...	may not.
Mimpsy-pimsy	...	...	dainty.
Min	...	...	an interjection.
Minds	...	...	remembers.
Minit	...	...	a tiny thing.
Mist	...	...	must.
Mitch	...	...	to play the truant.
Mizzle	...	...	a mist.
Moar-an'-mewl	...	...	root and branch.
Mommet, or momet			a scarecrow.
Moot, or müte	...	...	root of tree.
Mort	...	...	lard.
Mucks	...	...	wet mud.
Muggetee	...	...	sullen.
Mugguts	...	...	intestines.
Mull	...	...	to maul.
Mullygrub	...	...	an illnated person.
Mump	...	...	to loaf.
Mumpchance	...	...	heavy in wit.
Mumphead	...	...	a foolish person.
Mun	...	...	them.
Murchy	...	...	mischief.
Murrie-man	...	...	a merry-andrew.
Mütyhearted	...	...	sensitive.
Muzzle	...	...	unscientific fighting.

## N.

Napper	...	...	a farm boy.
Nappercase	...	...	the head.
Nat sheep	...	...	horned sheep.
Natteral	...	...	a fool, natural.

Nattled	...	...	contracted.
Nayte	...	...	neat.
Niash	...	...	delicate.
Nibs	...	...	small pieces.
Nibbly	...	...	small.
Nickies	...	...	small faggots.
Nickling	...	...	making short steps.
Niddick	...	...	the nape of the neck.
Niest	...	...	near.
Niffed	...	...	offended.
Nimmits	...	...	lunch.
Nimpringang	...	...	a fester under the finger-nail.
Ninnyhammer	...	...	a foolish person.
Nippence	...	...	ninepence.
Nissel-tripe	...	...	the smallest of a litter.
Nitch	...	...	bundle of reed.
No, fay!	...	...	no, by my faith!
Nort...	...	...	nothing.
No-tany-by!	...	...	not that I know of.
Nub...	...	...	a knob.
Nubby	...	...	full of knobs.
Nubby	...	...	the nose.
Nug...	...	...	a bunch.
Nuther	...	...	neither.
Nuzzling	...	...	poking the nose into anything.

## O.

Oakweb	...	...	cockchafer.
Onlight	...	...	to dismount.
'Ood	...	...	wood.
Ope ...	...	...	interval.
Ope ...	...	...	passage.
'Opes	...	...	hopes.
Opeway	...	...	an opening.
Organtay	...	...	decoction of Pennyroyal.
Ort ...	...	...	anything.
Ortch	...	...	to probe with horns.
Orts ...	...	...	leavings.
Other	...	...	either.
Overgit	...	...	overtake.
Ouze	...	...	house.



## P.

Paixy	...	...	untidy, dirty.
Palsh	...	...	to walk slowly.
Palshing	...	...	walking slowly, patching clothes untidily.
Pāme	...	...	a satin, or velvet christening wrap.
Panking	...	...	panting.
Parfuse	...	...	profuse, liberal.
Passen	...	...	parson.
Passel	...	...	many, to divide.
Passelled	...	...	divided.
Pattridge	...	..	partridge.
Paunch	...	..	to handle unnecessarily.
Pawking	...	.	walking leisurely.
Paycods	...	...	pea-kids.
Pays	...	...	peas.
Peart	...	...	sprightly.
Peek	...	...	to pick, a pick.
Peel...	...	...	pillow.
Peg ...	...	...	pig.
Pennerd	...	...	penny worth.
Pennybrick	...	...	penny loaf.
Pick...	...	...	to strip off feathers.
Pickle	...	...	condition.
Pilgarlic	...	...	a person worthy of pity.
Pillion	...	...	a double saddle.
Pillum	...	...	dust.
Pilth...	...	...	fluff.
Pindy	...	...	musty, mouldy.
Pinnicking	...	...	wan, pale.
Pinny	...	...	pinfore.
Pinswill	...	...	a boil, a fester.
Pittice	...	...	feeble.
Pixy...	...	...	a fairy.
Planche	...	...	board floors.
Platter-vooted	...	...	flat-footed.
Plim...	...	...	to increase in bulk.
Plum	...	...	warm, comfortable.
Plump	...	...	a pump.
Pook	...	...	a mound of hay, or turf.
Pote	...	...	to kick about in bed.

Power	...	...	very much.
Prate-apace	...	...	talkative.
Primrosen	...	...	primroses.
Prinked	...	...	dressed smartly.
Proper-terrified	...	...	startled, frightened.
Proudness	...	...	pride.
Pummel	...	...	to beat unmercifully.
Pumple-vooted	...	...	malformation of foot.
Pussy	...	...	puffed, short-winded.
Pütch	..	...	pouting lips.
Putt...	...	...	a mud-cart.

## Q.

Quaddle	...	...	to waddle.
Quarl	...	...	to quarrel.
Quarrenders	...	...	red apples peculiar to Devonshire.
Quelstring	...	...	sweltering.
Querking	...	...	grunting.
Quott	...	...	to sit on the haunches.

## R.

Rabbit	...	...	an oath.
Ragrowstering	...	...	romping.
Raked-up	...	...	recriminated.
Rally	...	...	a crowd.
Ram-cat	...	...	a tom-cat.
Ramzacking	...	...	romping.
Ranticomscour	...	...	an uproar.
Rawee	...	...	raw, sore.
Raw-milk	...	...	new-milk.
Rayme	...	...	to stretch.
Raymes	...	...	a thin person, a skeleton.
Raymy	...	...	said of cyder when thick and sour.
Renoviate	...	...	renovate.
Rexens	...	...	rushes.
Rid, urd	...	...	red.
Rills...	...	...	rows.
Rimlets	...	...	remnants.
Rinagate	...	...	a gadabout.
Rinner	...	...	a round towel.
Ripping bark	...	...	taking off the rind.
Ripping-gert	...	...	very large.
Ripping-up	...	...	recalling.

ishlight ...	...	rushlight.
ogues' roost ...	...	an accumulation of rubbish.
olly ...	...	a crowd.
ory-tory ...	...	very gaudy.
oundshave ...	...	to scold.
owstering ...	...	romping.
Rucky ...	..	to crouch.
Runkle ...	...	to fester.
Rummage ...	..	nonsense.
Rumped-up...	...	humped.

## S.

Sally Hatch...	...	an over-dressed woman.
Sār ...	...	to earn, to serve.
Sāss ...	...	impertinence.
Sāssbox ...	...	an impertinent person.
Sawk ...	...	a timid person.
Saysan ...	...	season.
Scads ...	...	passing showers.
Scats ...	...	dashing showers.
Scawvy ...	...	smeary.
Slow ...	...	to scratch like a cat.
Sclum ...	...	to give long scratches with the nails.
Scrāling ...	...	very small.
Scrāll ...	...	to loiter.
Scrāts ...	...	little things.
Screed ...	...	a remnant.
Screwmouze ...	..	shrew-mouse.
Scridick ...	...	a remnant.
Scrumps ...	...	small apples.
Shabbed-off...	...	went away ashamed.
Shan't ...	...	shall not.
Sharps ...	...	shafts.
She ...	...	substitute for 'her.'
Sheeny-shu-shan ...	...	shot silk.
Shet... ..	...	to go.
Shet... ..	...	to shoot.
Shetten ...	...	should not.
Shillerd ...	...	a shilling's worth.
Shillet ...	...	shale.
Shivers ...	...	very small pieces.
Shords ...	...	broken earthenware.

Showl	...	...	shovel.
Showlder	...	...	shoulder.
Siss	...	...	a great fat woman.
Sissa	...	...	a fuss.
Sich	...	...	such.
Sitchy-wow	...	...	crosswise.
Skace	...	...	scarce.
Skammel	...	...	to walk badly.
Skat	...	...	to fling, a slap.
Skeerd	...	...	scared.
Skiver	...	...	a skewer.
Skivertimber	...	...	wood from which skewers are made.
Skummer	...	...	mess.
Skrumped-up	...	...	huddled up.
Skun	...	..	to browbeat.
Skute	...	...	a reward.
Slamicking	...	...	untidy.
Slatterpuche	...	...	pouch-lipped.
Sleetstone	...	...	an old-fashioned smoothing-stone.
Slew...	...	..	ostentatious show.
Slewching	...	...	moving awkwardly.
Slob...	...	...	to slop.
Sloke	...	...	to hide.
Sloke	...	...	to entice.
Slope	...	...	to rot.
Slouch	...	...	to wash one's self, using a good douche of water.
Slouger	...	...	a big thump.
Smeech	...	...	dust, smoke.
Smitsmats	...	...	little by little.
Smurry	...	...	chemise.
Snaff	...	...	to snuff.
Snicket	...	...	a very small piece.
Snicketty	...	...	very small.
Sniffing	...	...	whining.
Snigger, or sniggeree	...	...	to laugh derisively.
Snuggle	...	...	to cuddle closely.
Snüle	...	...	to slobber.
Sodgers	...	..	smoked salt herrings.
'S-off	...	...	as though.
Sose...	...	...	good friends.
Spare	...	...	very slow.

Spar-gad	...	...	thatching pegs.
Sparky	...	...	piebald.
Spickitty	...	...	spotty.
Spit-ov-butter	...	...	small piece of butter.
S'pose	...	...	suppose.
Spraddle	...	...	to straddle.
Spreety	...	...	ghostly.
Sproil	...	...	strength.
Spry...	...	...	sprightly.
Spudlee	...	...	to stir about.
Squab, or squob	pie	pie	pie of mixed ingredients.
Stainted	...	...	short-winded.
Stand	...	...	to be industrious.
Standard	...	...	an oval salting-tub.
Steeved	...	...	numbed.
Steffel	...	...	to stifle.
Stertlee	...	...	to startle.
Steyan	...	...	an earthenware pot.
Stewer	...	...	dust, fuss.
Stickjaw	...	...	uncooked suet pudding.
Stid ...	...	...	to scheme.
Still liquors	...	...	spirit distilled from cyder dregs.
Stirredge	...	...	commotion.
Stivver	...	...	to tousel.
Stodge	...	...	badly mixed thick paste.
Stodger	...	...	a large satisfying bun.
Stog...	...	...	to stick in the mud.
Stomickable	...	...	agreeable to the taste.
Stower	...	...	dust.
Straky	...	...	in lines, or strata.
Stram	...	...	to bang violently.
Strambang	...	...	(to fling) violently.
Strammer	...	...	a big lie.
Stramming-gert	...	...	very big.
Strawmawt	...	...	straw.
Strip	...	...	a sharp cut with a switch.
Stub...	...	...	hoard.
Stubberds	...	...	delicious apples.
Stubby	...	...	short and fat.
Stubs	...	...	roots of feathers.
Studeling	...	...	loafing, loitering.
Stugged	...	...	stuck in the mud.

Stuggy	...	...	short and stout.
Süel ...	...	...	a plough.
Süent	...	...	even.
Suff ...	...	...	to sob.
Suffing	...	...	sobbing.
Süle ...	...	...	to loll.
Sutt ...	...	...	soot.
Swale	...	...	to burn.
Swarze	...	...	rows.
Swēel	...	..	to rinse.
Swill	...	...	to drink heavily.
Swop	...	...	to change.

## T.

Tack	...	...	a slap.
Tackle	...	...	to beat, to punish.
Tacky-lacky...	...	...	a person at everyone's beck.
Taffety	...	...	dainty.
Tallett	...	...	a loft.
Tankerabogus	...	...	a bogie.
Tantara	...	...	an uproar.
Tap ...	...	...	to put new leather on boot-soles.
Tatchy	...	...	touchy.
Tatties	...	...	potatoes.
Tattie-traw	...	...	potato-trough.
Taykittle	...	...	tea-kettle.
Taykittle-brath	...	...	sop.
Tawsel	...	...	tassel.
Tearing	...	...	very excited.
Teehoss	...	...	to romp vulgarly.
Teel'd	...	..	tilled.
Tervee	...	...	to struggle.
Tetties	...	...	potatoes.
'Tez ...	...	...	it is.
Th ...	...	...	added to verbs in 3rd per. sing.
Thews	...	...	those.
Thickee	...	...	that one.
Things	...	...	cattle, farm property.
Tho'	...	...	then.
Thoight	...	...	to whittle.
Thorft, or thort	...	...	thought.
Thorting	...	...	ploughing crosswise.

Th'outs	...	..	without.
Thumping	...	...	very big.
Thung	...	...	a thong.
Thungy	...	...	tough, in threads.
Thurdled	...	...	meagre, thin.
Tidden	...	...	it is not.
Tiddivate	...	...	to bedeck.
Tiddlee, tiddlee-tope			the wren.
Tiffles	...	...	detached threads.
Tine...	...	...	to shut-to.
Tino, tino-by	...	...	certainly not.
Tiss	...	...	to fizz.
Titched	...	...	touched.
Tizzick	...	...	cold on chest, a wheeze.
Tosticated	...	...	intoxicated.
Tottling	...	...	decrepit.
Totty	...	...	dizzy, of bad character.
Towser	...	...	a hardworking woman.
Toze	...	...	to shake a feather bed, to comb wool.
Trade	...	...	leavings, rubbish.
Trapes	...	...	an untidy woman.
Traps	..	...	household goods.
Tribbit	...	...	trivet.
Trig	...	..	smart.
Trindle	...	...	a round salting tub.
Trinkrums	...	...	silver articles, jewellery.
Trubble	...	...	trouble.
Truck	...	...	trash.
Tü	...	...	to, two, at.
Tübill	...	...	twibill.
Tü-double	...	...	head and knees together.
Tü-last	...	...	at last.
Tummilled	...	...	tumbled.
Tuppence	...	...	twopence.
Turmits	...	...	turnips.
Turrabul	...	...	terrible.
Turves	...	...	square blocks of peat.
Tü-tha-truth-ov-music			thoroughly.
Tü-wance	...	...	this instant.
Twant, or twunt	...	...	it will not.
Tweeny-maid	...	...	a maidservant.
Twidden	...	...	it would not.

Twink	...	...	to beat, to chastise.
Twinkleth	...	...	shakes quickly.
Twinkling	...	...	vibrating.
Tyne	...	...	to close, to tie, to extinguish.

## U.

Ud	...	...	would.
Ulker	...	...	big, heavy.
Ulking-gert	...	...	very big.
Ummits	...	...	large pieces.
Umps-ouze	...	...	almshouse.
Umsever	...	...	whomsoever.
Unbeknown	...	...	unknown.
Unbethowted	...	...	remembered.
Up-along	..	...	towards home, up-hill.
Up-an'-down	...	...	up side down.
Up-home	...	...	close to the hilt.
Upizet	...	...	opposite.
Upping-stock	...	...	stone steps from which to mount.
Upstore	...	...	an uproar.
Upzides with	...	...	revenged upon.
Urn	...	...	run.

## V.

Vady	...	...	tainted.
Vag	...	...	to trail on the ground.
Vaggus Jack	...	...	a highwayman, a bogie.
Vair, vairy	...	...	a weasel.
Vall	...	...	fall.
Valled	...	...	fell.
Valled-vore	...	...	fell forwards.
Valled-vore-skat	...	...	fell flat on face.
Vallee	...	...	value.
Vamp	...	...	to sprinkle with water, to increase in knitting, the font.
Vamp-dish, or church- vamp	...	...	the font.
Vang	...	...	to stick close to.



Vang-to	...	...	to act as sponsor.
Varden	...	...	farthing.
Varmint	...	...	reptile, a stoat, a hedgehog.
Varry	...	...	to give birth to.
Vatch	...	...	fetch.
Vatched	...	...	fetched.
Vatches	...	...	vetches.
Veaking	...	...	fretful.
Vearns	...	...	ferns.
Vethervaw	...	...	feverfew.
Vigging	...	...	spuddling.
Viggle	...	...	to wriggle.
Vinnied	...	...	mouldy, bad-tempered.
Vire...	...	...	fire.
Vire-dugs	...	...	fire-dogs.
Visgy, or bisgy	...	...	a mattock.
Vist, or vistises	...	...	fist.
Vittee	...	...	fit, proper.
Vittels	...	...	victuals.
Vlail	...	...	flail.
Vlax...	...	..	flax.
Vleys	...	...	fleas.
Voller'd	...	...	followed.
Vore	...	...	before.
Vore-right	...	...	rude, vulgar, careless.
Voreteen	...	...	fourteen.
Voretoken	...	...	warning.
Vornoons	...	...	lunch.
Vump	...	...	knock.
Vurgot	...	...	forgot.
Vustling	...	...	fussing.
Vuzz	...	...	gorse, furze.
Vuzzy	...	...	full of furze.
Vuzz-chick	...	...	a species of finch.
Vuzz-poll	...	...	having untidy hair.

## W.

Wab...	...	...	tongue.
Wacking-gert	...	...	very big.
Wallage	...	...	an untidy bundle.

Wallop	...	...	to beat.
Wangary	...	...	limp, weary.
Wānt	...	...	a mole.
Wāntcatcher	...	...	a mole-catcher.
Wapsy	...	...	a wasp, cross, ill-tempered.
Watter-swate	...	...	clean.
Waxing-curls	...	...	swollen glands of neck.
Weared	...	...	worn.
Wee-wow	...	...	cross-wise, puckered, squinting.
Wets	...	...	oats.
Whatje-come	...	...	what's-his-name.
Whatzim-iver	...	...	what-so-ever.
Whipshire	...	...	Tiverton.
Whips' while	...	...	every few minutes.
Whisterclister	...	...	a back-hand slap.
Whisterpoop	..	..	a back-hand slap.
Whit-pot	...	...	hasty pudding.
Whitstone Hills	...	...	the Blackdown Hills.
Whitwitch	...	...	a white witch.
Whit-yeth	...	...	white heather.
Whurts	...	...	whortleberries.
Whymsheet	...	...	winnowing-sheet.
Why-vor	...	...	why.
Wimbing	...	...	winnowing.
Winders	...	...	windows.
Winnels	...	...	thrushes.
Wishee-washee	...	...	weak.
Wisht	...	...	sickly, ill.
Wive	...	...	wife.
Wivvery	...	...	dizzy, shivery.
Wob	...	...	a lump.
Wod	...	...	a small wisp of hay.
Wopper-eyed	...	...	tearful.
Wopsy	...	...	a wasp.
Worrit	...	...	worry.
Wraxling	...	...	wrestling.
Wunt	...	...	will not.

## Y.

Yaffer	...	...	heifer.
Yammets	...	...	ants.

Yanzide	...	...	the side beyond.
Yark	...	...	sprightly.
Yaw ...	...	...	a ewe.
Yaw ...	...	...	to hack.
Yawk	...	...	an unctuous secretion in wool when first shorn off.
Yer ...	...	...	here, in this place.
Yer ...	...	...	hear.
Yeth	...	...	heath.
Yett ...	...	...	heat.
Yettors	...	...	flat smoothing irons.
Yu'm	...	...	you are.
Yumer'th	...	...	indulges.
Yurdle	...	...	hurdle.

## Z.

Zad ...	...	...	Z.
Zaff ...	...	...	safe.
Zalt ...	...	...	salt.
Zamzawd	...	...	sodden.
Zaw ...	...	...	to sow.
Zawd	...	...	did sow.
Zawk	...	...	a silly person.
Zee ...	...	...	to see.
Zeed	...	...	seed.
Zeed	...	...	saw.
Zieve	...	...	sieve.
Zife ...	...	...	to sigh.
Zim ...	...	...	to seem.
Zimmeth	...	...	it seems.
Zin-bunnet	...	...	sun-bonnet.
Zogging	...	...	dozing.
Zom-aw'm, or zom- aw-min	...	...	some of them.
Zome	...	...	some.
Zooker, or züker	...	...	a sucking-pig.
Zoop	...	...	to take long sips.
Zot ...	...	...	sat.
Zour-zab	...	...	a sour-tempered person.

Zwaller	...	...	...	to swallow.
Zwaller	...	...	...	a swallow.
Zwap	...	...	...	to exchange.
Zwetting	...	...	...	sweating.
& ...	...	...	...	ampassy.

THE END.







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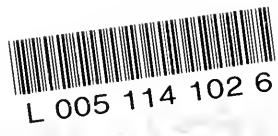
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