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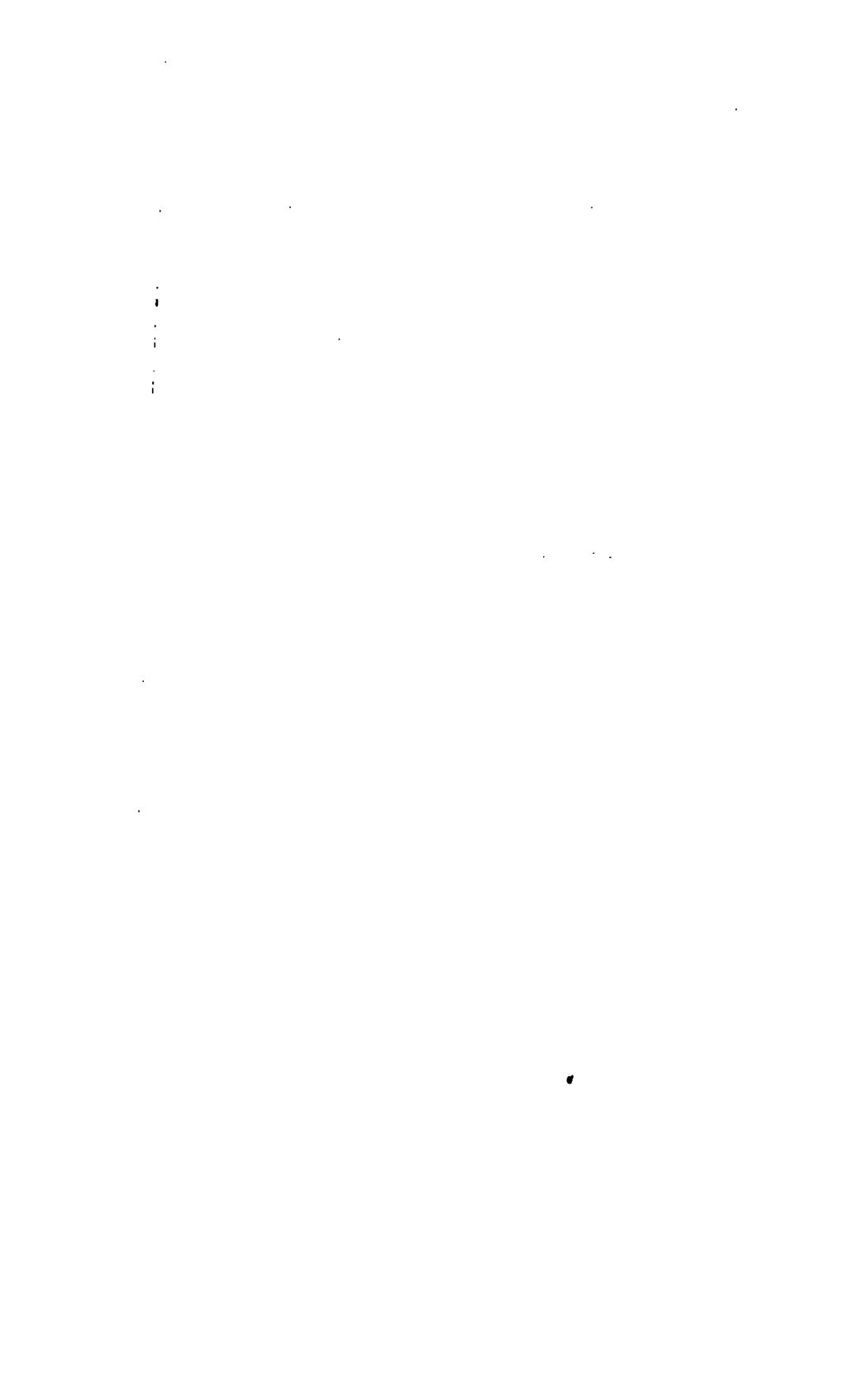
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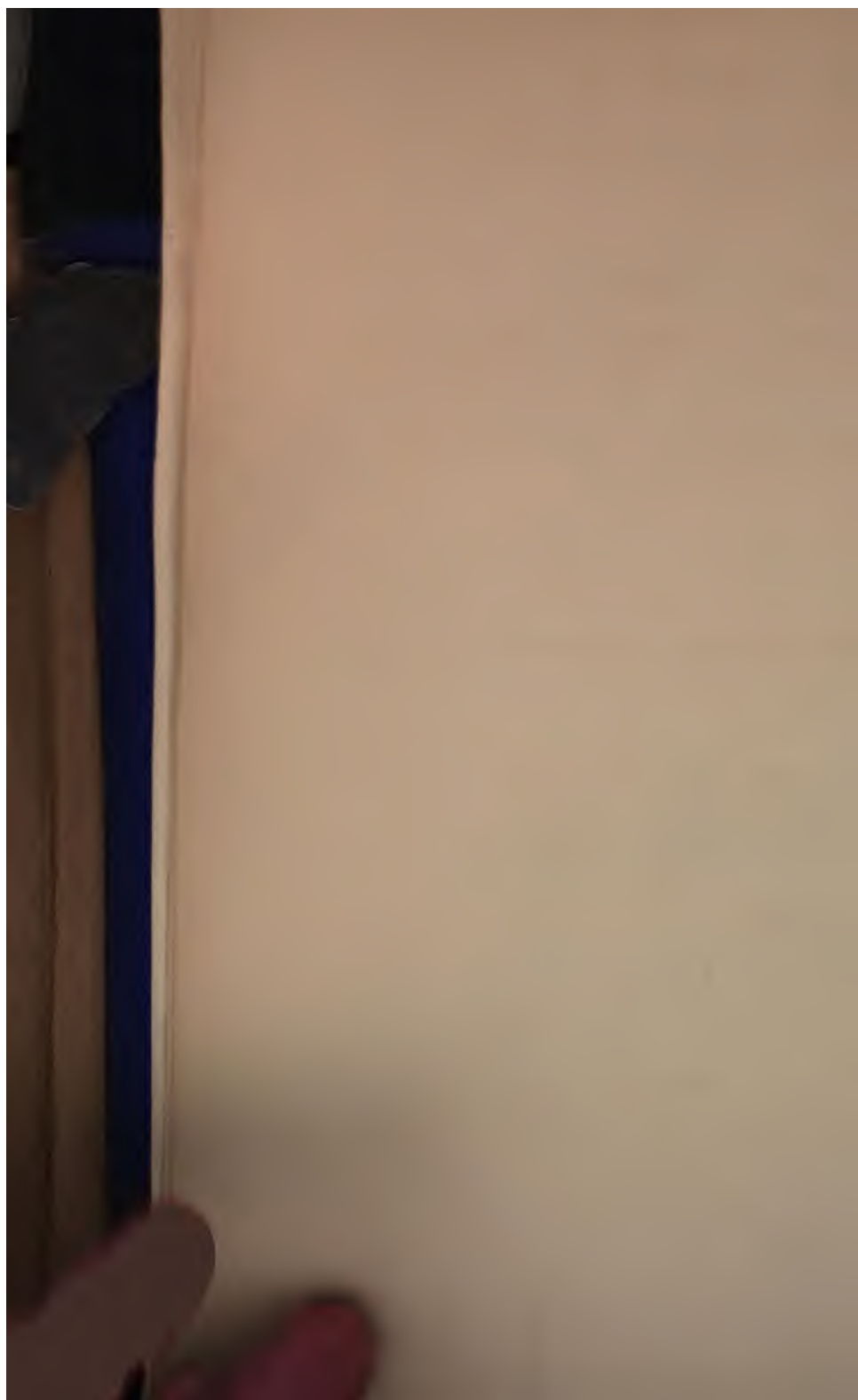
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SERIES D.
MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
DIALECT OF WEST SOMERSET.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
JANUARY 15TH, 1875.

BY
FREDERIC THOMAS ELWORTHY, ESQ.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

(From the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1875-6, pp. 197-272.)

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THE

DIALECT OF WEST SOMERSET.

It is said that dialects are disappearing, that railways, telegraphs, machinery, and steam will soon sweep clean out of the land the last trace of Briton, Saxon, and Dane. This statement, though highly coloured, has much truth in it, if these traces are to be looked for only in distinct forms of speech, and in archaic words: but even in these respects, the practical effect of modern improvements and the advance of science are far less than it is usually believed by those who write about them, but whose acquaintance with the subject is confined for the most part to what others have written. This must necessarily be the case: practical information is hard to get, except by those who are actually living amongst the people and with whom they feel at home. The peasantry, who are the true repositories of verbal treasures, are shy, and not easily drawn out by any one they look upon as a *jin'l-mun*.¹ Any attempt from a stranger, or even the *paar'sn* (unless he mixes much with them), to extract information from a real native, is

¹ All the dialectal words, which are printed in italics, are written in accordance with Mr. Alexander J. Ellis's Glossic system of spelling, which is explained in the Appendix, where also every vowel and diphthongal sound in the dialect is fully illustrated by classified lists of words preceded by remarks.

at once to cause Hodge to become like his namesake, and to effectually shut himself up in an impenetrable shell of company manners, and awkward mimicry of what he supposes to be *jin'l-vòaks wai ða spai'kin*.

Now although a process of levelling may be going on, as respects quaint words and local idioms, which board schools in every parish will surely accelerate, yet I shall hope to show that this process is slow, and at present very far from complete. As regards pronunciation, intonation, and those finer shades of local peculiarity which mark divergences from the Queen's English almost more than the words used, I maintain that the changes are far slower than those which are constantly going on in what we call received English itself.

Many words are continually dropping into disuse, especially such as are of a technical character, belonging to trades, like those mentioned as extinct by Sir John Bowring in his paper on the Devonshire dialect (reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., without date); but even of these I may remark that burler and burling, pronounced *buur'dler*, *buur'dlin* (picking out all foreign substances from unfinished cloth with an instrument called a *buur'dlin-uy'ür*, burling iron), fuller, fulling mill, tucker, *tuuk'in mee'ülz* (mills for dressing woollen cloth), rack, rack-field (frames for stretching woollen cloth while being dried, so as to make it even in width these frames are attached to posts in the ground; even woollen mill has its rack-field), lincay (a shed, lean-estemane (a fine kind of woollen serge), soce, pronoun *soa'üs* (companions, mates, fellow-workmen; *kau'm soa'* a very common expression used either by a farmer to his men, or by one man to his fellows), *sùe'ünt* (regular, smooth: *a sùe'ünt pee's ða klaa'th*, "a smooth even piece of cloth," *a sùe'ünt fee'ül ða wai't*, "a regular field of wheat," *i.e.* free from patches or inequalities, are both very common phrases), and *skoa'rèe* (the exact opposite of *sùe'ünt*, perfectly familiar to me as in daily use at the present moment. While as to the others enumerated

appears to have received far less attention than most Punch's typical clown always talks what is meant for *urzelzheer*, and there are glossaries and poetic effusions of abundance written in the Saxon of the county, yet these belong to the Eastern division, while the far richer vocabulary and more expressive speech of the Western is passed by with the remark set against a few stray words in the glossaries "pronounced so-and-so west of the Parret," thus leading it to be inferred that, with the few exceptions alluded to, a slight difference noticed here and there in the sounds of the dialects are identical: but this is a great mistake.

In the same way it has been assumed as a fact in various works on the subject with which I am acquainted, that the boundary dividing the people who utter these slightly different sounds is the river Parret, and one learned geographer quotes as a proof of this, a record in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of A.D. 658, how in a certain battle, the Britons were driven back as far as the river Parret. My obtuseness, however, fails to comprehend how the record of a battle more than 1200 years ago can establish the fact that to this time there has been no other driving back, and that the traces of those old Britons still remain in the same place, their descendants up to the brink of that river, and no further.

I admit that there is a tolerably defined boundary on the east side of the district known as West Somerset, but when as language is concerned, it is not the Parret.

If we take the Ordnance map of the county, we find a ridge of the Quantocks, a high bleak moorland, running nearly south from the Bristol Channel. We also find a spur of the Blackdowns called Pickeridge Hill running northward as far as the village of Thurlbeer (pronounced *L*). This hill, jutting out to meet the Quantocks, contracts the great Somerset flat into a narrow neck, and in the centre of the valley between these hills, just at its narrowest part, and precisely where a modern engineer would place a stronghold, we find the Saxon fortress of Taunton, known as *Tauntn* or *Taunnn*. The people of the little

of Ruishton (called *Ruy'shn*), only a mile and a half to the east of Taunton, speak the eastern dialect; while at Bishops Hull, one mile to the west, they speak the western.

The Quantocks are in fact, what we should expect them to be, the natural boundary of the district, and Taunton is the military position which protected the lowlanders of the plain and marshes from the highlanders of the western hill country.

On the south and south-west there is much shading off in the mode of speech, and it is difficult to point out any sharply defined line; but westward, taking in a portion of Devonshire, it follows pretty nearly the boundary of the counties as marked on the map, and includes most of the wild and beautiful Exmoor district, as well as the Brendon Hill range.

In many respects the dialect of North Devon is the same as ours, and it much more nearly resembles it than the East Somerset does, but there are however many marked differences. One of the most striking is that in Devon they use *us* as a nominative, while in Somerset we do not. Again they use the old inflexion *th* more than we do; they would say, *u goo'üth*, *u tau'keth*, "he goes," "he talks;" we should say, *ai du goo*, *ai du tau'këe*, "he do go," "he do talk."

In noting the peculiarities of my native patois, I have taken no pains to ascertain how far it shares them with other districts, or in what respects it differs from them; but leaving comparisons and deductions to your more competent hands, I simply place before you such facts as are within my own personal knowledge, and every one of which I am ready to substantiate by the test of a practical illustration out of the mouth of some veritable plough-tail native.

Authorities upon the subject there are none, so far as I know; and therefore, in preparing this paper, I have adopted no other standard than to note whatever seems to me important in the speech of the people as a divergence from received English. I must here, however, acknowledge the assistance, in the way of suggestion, I have found in the two papers read before our local Archæological Society by my distinguished friend and fellow-countryman, Professor Spencer Baynes, of

St. Andrews. But even in his papers there are many assertions and examples which he would, I am sure, admit to need "quantification," if tested in the practical way I have mentioned. Valuable as his papers are upon the general dialect of the Western Counties, Mr. Baynes has omitted all notice of the strange differences which occur in the pronunciation of the same combinations of letters. For instance, he classes *hay*, *May*, *day*, and *say* as all of the same sound; whereas in West Somerset we should *Zai*, *dhat dhu laa's Dhuuz'dée* in *Maay aay wuz u foo'us tu laef oa'f haay mak'in*, *ur tu goo ur tu paay mès rai'nt*, "Say, that the last Thursday in May I was forced to leave off haymaking, for to go for to pay my rent." Surely these different soundings are not arbitrary, or even chance results; but they must point to some influence, which is to be looked for in the origin of the word itself, or rather in the speech of those people from whom it came to us.

The Norman has not left very many signs of his presence among us; yet in a district where we have the villages of Huish Champflower, Langford Budville, Hatch Beauchamp, and Thorne Falcon, we may fairly ascribe to him any peculiarity in the pronunciation of those words which must have been daily used by him and are now adopted by us. How otherwise is it to be accounted for that we always give the difference in sound which I have instanced, *zai*, *dai*, *paay*, *Maay*? But I shall have occasion to allude to this further on. These and similar varieties of sound seem to make our dialect incapable of being reduced to anything like rule or order, that is, as measured by received pronunciation; for the same combination of letters still oftener represents several distinct sounds in West Somerset than it does even in ordinary English.

The patois is essentially one of vowel-sounds, connected by indistinct consonants; for we get rid of these or reduce them to faint breathings whenever we can.

I propose to take the vowels in the order of the old grammars. In village schools they are called *ae'ü*, *ai*, *aai*, *oa*, *yü*. We have both the open *a* and the close *a*, and a sort of sem-

open sound as in *bæ'ûkn*, or the invariable infant school spelling of "Aaron," *guurt æ'û*, *lee'dl æ'û*, *aar*, *oa*, *ai'n*. The various sounds of *a* are represented in the following sentences:—*Aary aa'nt û-vuwn dhu paa'th*, "I have not found the path;" *Ai wid'n saar' iz wae'ûjez, û-peol'in dhai tuurmuts vur zik'spuns u bai'g*, "He would not earn his wages, pulling those turnips for sixpence a bag;" *Dhu aartur-maa'th wuz tùe geord vur tu lat wot dhik'i vaar'th ða pai'gz een un*, "The aftermath was too good for to let out that litter of pigs in it." Or there is still more variety in the following: *Uur zad tu mee u Zin'dée aarturneon jis ubuurd u dree ða klauk*, *Aa-l tuul'ée haut tai'z*, *Aary bai'unt gwaa'yn aun lig dhis yur noa lau'nggur*; *vaur ee aa'nt ûbin' unee'ûs mee vaur vaaw'ûr yuur kau'm dhu tuym, un dhad'l bee dree wiks ûvoa'ûr Baa'nun vai'ûr*; *Aary muyn wo dhu ween daed bloa'ée fit tu bloa duwn dh)oa'l uwz*: "She said to me on Sunday afternoon, just about three o'clock, I'll tell you what it is, I am not going on like this any longer; for he has not been near me for four years come the time, and that will be three weeks before Bampton fair; I remember how the wind blew fit to blow down the old house." The prefix *û* in *ûbin'* is used almost invariably with all participles, both past and present.

Our *e* is often very like the French *é*, and in diphthongs with *a* is often so pronounced when the vowels are not sounded separately, as in *seat*, *meat*, or *eat*. *Dhu chil'urn ad'n ugoa'ût u beet ða mai't vur ai't, nur eet nuudh'ur sai't vur tu zit duwn paun*, "The children had not a bit of meat to eat, nor yet any seat to sit down upon."

The letter *e*, though called *ai*, is sometimes pronounced as *ee* long when followed by *a*; for instance, *nee'ûr*, "near," *fee'ûr* "fear," *bee'ût* "beat," *bee'ûs* "beast." You will note that these are distinctly vowel fractures.

For the diphthong *ea* as written in common English we have at least six distinct sounds: *mai't*, *ai't*, *sai't*, as before given; *dæ'ûl* (*deal*), *rae'ûl* (*real*), *mae'ûl* (*meal*), *æ'ûth* (*earth*), *mizh'ur* (*measure*), *jil'is* (*jealous*), *mid'u* (*meadow*). For *heat* we say *yaet*; and for both *heath* and *hearth* we say *yee'ûth*,

but to this last I must refer again. Hear, year, here, and ear, have with us but one sound—*yuur*.

The commonest of these sounds is of course that which follows, if I may so express it, the genius of the dialect—that is, to separate vowels, and sound them all, as in *bee'ūs* (beast), *klee'ün* (clean), *dee'ür* (dear), *mee'üd* (mead), *wae'ül* (weal). You will have noticed that in these double sounds the *e* is sometimes *ee* and sometimes *ae*. Mr. Baynes is mistaken in classing cart, card, heart, meat, and milk, among these fractures, although *kee'ür* (care), *kee'üz* (case), *shee'üd* (shade), and *shee'ür* (share), may well be so included. No other rule than that of placing every word with the diphthong *ea* in it as an exception seems possible. But here again Etymology may well be served by a study of these exceptions; for without doubt they are true key-notes of the archaic stave.

E short before *n* becomes long, as in *ai'n* (hen), *pai'n* (pen for writing only), *tai'n* (ten), *mai'n* (men), *wai'n* (when). Before *l* it becomes short *uu*, as in *wuul* (well), *tuul* (tell), *suul* (self), *vuul* (fell): but to sell becomes *sil*.

The substantive *vuul* (vell) means a portion of the internal economy of a calf, from which rennet is made. To *vuul* (fell) is a particular kind of sewing; but we *droa* (throw) our trees, we never fell them.

Funnily this change of *e* into *u* is often reflected back. I heard a man sing a song the other day, of which the refrain was *drai'v dael kee'ür u-wai'*, "drive dull care away." Servants and ill-educated people always say *vaelgur* (vulgar) and *mael'tichùe'd* (multitude).

We settle all doubts as to the *ei* in *ee'dhur* (either), and *nuy'dhur* (neither), for we should say, *Az a-seed' uudh'ur wau'n òa m?* *Nao'ü*, *nuudh'ur wau'n waud'n dhas'ür*, "Hast seen either one of them? No, neither one of them was there."

Double *e* again has two or three different sounds: *Aa' seed un soa geo'd see'üd laa's wik*, "I saw him sow good see last week." Or the old couplet:

Wau'n yuur zidi'n, "One year's seeding,
Zab'm yuurs wid'in. Seven years' weeding."

This change of *e* into short *i* naturally leads to the distinction between *Zin'dées an wik'ud dai'z*, "Sundays and wicked (week) days."

Our *i* is often like the French *i* [ee]: *Gee mee u lee'dl beet, wùol-èe?* "Give me a little bit, will you?" And from this example you will also observe that the short *i* has a tendency, like short *e*, to become short *u*, or rather short *oo* or *uo*, as in wool. Endless mistakes occur on our local railway between tickets taken for Williton and Wellington, which we pronounce *Wuol'itn* and *Wuul'itn* respectively, niceties which only native booking clerks can easily recognize. Short *i* changes sometimes into *aa*; we say, *tak dhu baa'tl an aat un duwn*, "take the bittle and hit it down." This word *baa'tl* is a sample of a double change. The word in Shakespeare (Henry IV. Act I, Sc. ii.) is beetle. And this is no doubt still the correct word; but being, like the insect beetle, pronounced *bill*, it is changed, by the same process as hit in *aat*, into *baa'tl*. Sometimes however it is pronounced *buy'tl*. Again, to spit is always to *spaat*. *Aa'y bee dhat draa'y aa'y keod'n spaat u zik'spuns*, "I am so dry I could not spit a sixpence," is the usual, but not elegant plea for begging a cup of cider.

Long *i* sometimes changes into long *a*: drive is always *drai'v*, and knife is often *nai'v*. The personal pronoun is sounded *u'y* in East Somerset, but *aa'y* in West. They too habitually use it in the accusative, we scarcely ever do so. They would say, *hee akst u'y vu'yo shil'unz*; we should say, *hee aaks mee vai'v shuul'inz, buud Aa'y wid'n gee un bud vaaw'ur*, "he asked me five shillings, but I would not give him but four."

In this example you will notice short *i* used for *ou* in would (*wid'n*). Again, it is also used for short *o*, as *he wau'dn nit aa'yt pae'üzez awai vraum un*, "he was not eight paces away from him." Double negatives are the rule, and even treble ones occur sometimes. Again, the proper name Will is sounded quite differently to the auxiliary: *Aaw'r Wee'ül wuz u teok dhat bai'üd, wee wuz u foo'üs tu zai'n vur dhu dau'ktur; ee kaw'm aal wet oa'vur Buur'nun Ee'ül un geed un suum pee'ülz, un Aa'y kyuent ee'ül mak wet u guurt lau'ng*

bee'ál vaur ut, "Our Will was taken so ill, we were obliged to send for the doctor; he came all out over Brendon Hill and gave him some pills, and I expect he will make out a great long bill for it."

O has many sounds, as *ùe toa'ùld-èe ða ut?* "Who told you of it?" *Dùe-èe kau'm alau'ng un nit buyd ubuw'd dhai dhae'ür kontraap'shuns*, "Do (ye) come along, and not stay about those contrivances." *O* long is much closer, as *a* is much opener with us than in East Somerset. There they say *au'ver*, *au'ld*, *tau'ld*, *aks*, *pa'th*, *va'st*; we say *oa'vur* (over), *oa'l* (old), *toa'l* (told), *aak's* (ask), *pa'a'th* (path), *vaa's* (fast); but still we too give *o*, though rarely, the sound of *au*, as in *hrau'd* (road), *krau's* (cross), *lau's* (loss), *tau's* (toss). It far more frequently however has a fractured sound, as *hroo'üd* (road), *hroo'üp* (rope), *boo'üth* (both), *uvoa'ür* (before). On the other hand, we often change *o* short into *aa*: *Dhee staap aur aal ai'n u klaat dhad'l mak dhee draap*, "Thee stop or I'll throw a clod that will make thee drop." So we say *gyuur-dn plaat* (garden plot).

Both long and short *o* change unto *uu* short. We say *ruub* for rob, *juub* for job, *uud* for hod, and always *muuv* for move—and why not, if it is correct to say *huuv* (love)? Double *o* is deservedly famous; but, as will be seen presently, it has more than one sound. *Wau't u veol' dhik'i keok ai'z! dh-ðal geok'eo-v ulaef ur beok un ur beot's duwn in uun'dur dhu peok ða aay*, "What a fool that cook is! the old cuckoo has left her book and her boots under the hay-cock." Or the old couplet said to have been droned out in church by a parish clerk, who had been playing cards late on a Saturday night—

Hoak's bee truum'ps in Au'rnur eo'd,
Dhae'ür dhai groa'üd un dhae'ür dhai steo'd.

"Oaks are trumps in Horner wood,
There they grew, and there they stood."

You will notice that we know nothing of *grew*, and although I may have very imperfectly rendered it, there is a slight distinction between these sounds of *oo* and those of *dùe* (and *ùe* (who)). These latter occur, again, in our vernac

bùe, and this word, you will admit, when allowance is made for the common change of *v* into *b*, is far more like its ancestor than the modern nondescript—view. A man, now dead, who used frequently to come to my house, always used to exclaim: *Aa'y zìm, zuur, tai'z u bit'ipeol bùe yuur*, "I fancy, sir, 'tis a beautiful view here." With us to roof a rick, is to *ruuv'm-eeen'* or *ruuv'm aewt*, that is, roof it in, or roof it out. This means to pile up the hay or corn in a ridge, so as to form slopes, on which to lay the thatch—and in no way implies the thatch itself. Similarly *tu ruuv u uuz* (to roof a house) is to set up the timber slopes, but has no reference to the final covering; this latter is always the *tuy'l'èen* (tiling) or the *dhaach*. I have scarcely ever heard the word roof used as a substantive by a true son of the soil. For hoof we say *uuf*, and though wool is generally *eo'ül*, yet I have very often heard *wuul*. The word *eo'd* (wood) is peculiar, the *w* is always dropped, and except in the sense of a collection of large trees, it has but one signification. If I went to market, and said I wanted to buy some *eo'd*, I should be told the price per score or hundred, always six score, and nothing would be understood but faggots, called *faak'uts*. Chairs, tables, and doors are made of *tim'ur* (timber); but we never hear of anything wooden. If *tim'ur* is not the word used, the particular sort of wood is mentioned, as *aa'rshn*, *oa'kn*, *bich'n*, *hau'lsn* (hazel). If I may here digress a little, I would remark that if I told a man to fetch *u beet ða stuuf* (a bit of stuff), he would probably ask if I wanted *u beet ða ruuf stuuf* or *wau't soa'ürt* (what sort); but no vision of woven fabric would enter his mind. *Stuuf* means "sawn wood," and the *geo'd* (good) or *ruuf* (rough) would express the quality and shape, that is, whether sawn square, or, as the outsides of logs are, *wae'üni*. A piece with us means a part or portion of anything, whether solid or liquid. A hog'shead partly full of cider would be a *pées ða-u ok'seed* (a piece of a hog'shead); a small quantity of potatoes, say seventy or eighty pounds, would be a *pées ða-u bai'g* (a piece of a bag, a bag of potatoes being 160 pounds, or *aa'yt skoa'ür wauy't* eight score weight); a

heap of stones would be *wun'ets u pées da-u loo'ád* (only a piece of a load). A piece of cloth means the entire end or length, as woven; any portion cut off would be a *beet da klaa'th* (a bit of cloth).

A floor, unless we spoke of a *baa'rns vloor'ár* (barn's floor), means anything but a boarded structure. When we wish to speak of the wooden floor of a room, we always speak of the *plan'shéen*, and of a single board in a floor as a *plansh*. Another pretty plain Norman or French influence is seen in the pronunciation, as well as the use of the words *akùe's* (accuse) and *sekeo'úr* (secure). A short time ago a man was speaking to me about the funeral of a woman whom I had well known. He said, *avoar'úr uur duyd, uur ukùe's aul dhai uur weesh vur tu kaa'r ur*, "before she died, she accused all those she wished to carry her," meaning that she had appointed and fixed upon those of her neighbours whom she desired to bear her corpse. Since writing this paper, I have again heard the word used in the sense of advertising or informing beforehand: *ee akùe'zd um da-ut un zoa dhai wuz upurpaer'urd*, "he accused them of it, and so they were prepared." Again, the beard or needle-like spears which grow on barley, when broken off in thrashing, are called *aa'y/z* or barley *aa'y/z*, which is however Anglo-Saxon, according to Wright. I venture, however, to commend these words to the attention of Norman students, together with *kwaayn*, *maayn* and *ruwt*, to which I shall refer presently.

U may be called our test vowel. If a man can say *béol*¹ (bull), *réol* (full), *péol* (pull and pool), he is surely either from West Somerset or North Devon; but yet we say *kuul* (cull), *guul* (gull), *guut*, *puut*, *cuut*, but not *ruut*; we are more correct, we say *ruwt*. Sometimes short *u* becomes *i*—*vraanc nits* (French nuts); the *nit* of a wheel is the stock or nave.

Notwithstanding its extreme richness in vowel-sounds, it is in its consonants that our dialect shows its great vagari and although highly grammatical in its inflexions and construction, it is apparently quite chaotic and arbitrary pronunciation. We do not like to marry our consens

¹ See Appendix, page 53.

any more than our vowels,—that is; although we can manage initials even three deep, as in *skraam* (small), *straa'yn*, *splai'-veot'ed* (splay-footed), yet whenever two final consonants occur, we try to reduce them to a simple sound. To a stranger the characteristic of our dialect is indistinctness of articulation—possibly the result of general slovenliness of utterance induced by a mild and slightly enervating climate; but rather I believe this to be the result of hereditary modes of speech derived from our remote ancestors, whomsoever they may have been.

We usually reject final *d* or *t* when following a consonant other than *r*, as in *ween* (wind), *huyn* (hind), *buyn* (bind), *vuyñ* (find), *vee'ül* (field), *paas* (past), *vaa's* (fast), *pau's* (post). To this there are, however, many exceptions (see Appendix). When the inflexion is sounded, the full syllable is always given, as *ee paasud lau'ng dhik wai*, “he passed along that way;” *ur leok'ud vaur'n*, “she looked for him;” but this is not usual, the inflexion is commonly dropped. A man said to me the other day, *Dhee'üz lau't ða hree'üdz aal an'draash*, “This lot of reed is all hand thrashed;” *Aa'y waa'rsh dhu fae'üs ða un aal oa'vur aes mau'r'nin wai zoo'üp un wau'dur*, “I washed his face all over this morning with soap and water;” *Aa'y-v ubee'üsl mizuul tuur'bl bac'üd*, “I have made myself very dirty.” When, however, the next syllable commences with a vowel, the *d* or *t*, whether an inflexion or not, is sounded as its initial: *ee uurnd uwai*, “he ran away.” Change the vowel to a consonant, and we should say, *ee uurn zu vaa's uz thaw'f dh-oa'l fuul'ur wuz aa'turn*, “he ran as fast as though the old fellow was after him.” *Dhai'v urab dhu maayl koo'üch*, “They have robbed the mail coach.” *Dhai'v ustoa'üld u wau'ch*, “They have stolen a watch.” This last is a good example of the strong conjugation being supplemented by the suffix of the weak. We have it again in *toa'ürd* (tore), *uroa'üzd* (raised), and in *broa'kt* (broke), when followed by a vowel. Now, although we may call it a rule absolute that *d* final following a consonant is dropped, yet this is clearly from no dislike to the sound itself; for we find it sometimes inserted without any apparent reason. The word corner,

of *am* or *them*: *aa'l ða m* means all of them, and *yeo m* or *ðhai m* means you or they are.

N is articulated rather more distinctly than *m*, except when joined to *r*; it is then sometimes dropped, as *wes'tur suyd* (western side), *east'ureen*. This last does not signify Easter eve, but the eastern end, just as to *stan un e'en* means to stand on your head—a phrase used by boys very commonly. Also *au'pm e'en* means upright, on end. We never say, as they do in East Somerset, *his'n* or *ðhai'rn* or *aa'wrn*; but we do say *vau'rn* for for him, and this *n* does duty for a neuter as well as a masculine pronoun. *Tid'n*, *twau'dn*, mean it is not, it was not; *aa'rt'n* "art thou not?" *shat'n* "shalt thou not?" *wòt'n* "wilt thou not?" *kaa'n* "canst thou not?" So also we rarely use the ordinary possessive pronouns. *Leok' tu dhu shùe'z ða un*, *wuy ee'v u kik aewt dhu toa'ürz ða m*, "Look at your shoes, why you have kicked out their toes." *Tae'ük aup u gin'i paig bee dhu taayl ða un*, *un dhu uyz ða un ul vaal aewt*, is our version of the old saying: "Take up a Guinea pig by its tail, and its eyes will drop out." From these and other examples it will be noticed that our possessive case is nearly always formed by the preposition; we very seldom use the ordinary 's. We have, too, no neuter pronoun for denoting a common substantive. The word *it* is never used, except an abstract idea is to be expressed. We should say *tai'z* for "it is," and *aa'y oa'n dùe ut*, "I won't do it," but never give it me, always *gee un tu mee*. The nominative *ai* (he) does duty for both genders. A man said to me of his daughter, *Ürs a maa'yn guurt straw'ng maa'yd*, *ai ai'z*, "She's a main great strong maid, she is." With us the word maid has precisely the same meaning as its equivalent mädchen.

And here I may as well give you our present tense of the verb "to be."

aa'y bee (I am),

dhee aa'rt (never *bist*) (thou art),

ai'z

uurz } or emphatic *ai ai'z*, *ur ai'z* (he or she is),

wee bee, or *wee m*, *wee haam* (emphatic) (we are),

yùe bee, or *yùe m*, *yùe haam* (emphatic) (you are),
dhai bee, or *dhaim*, *dhai aam* (emphatic unspirated) (they
 are).

Just as the pronoun *ai* (he) is both masculine and feminine, so when the verb is used interrogatively is the pronoun *ur*: *did'n uur?* *id'n uur?* means either did she not? or is she not? did he not? or is he not? It also has an impersonal meaning, as *kaan' ur?* can one not? *mid'n ur?* might one not? *ad'n ur?* had one not? *Dids zee Bee ùl?* *ad'n ur goa'út noa'ürt tùe aez baak?* *wae'ür'oev'ur aav uur ubin' ubuy'din tùe?* "Didst see Bill? had not he anything on his back? wherever has he been staying?" Before this you will have observed that we only use aspirates before vowels for emphasis.

But to return to the consonants. *R* is the most capricious of all, for it is dropped here and affixed there without much apparent reason; yet of all the consonants, one rule may be invariably applied to it—we never roll or trill it.¹ In South Devon and Cornwall, on the contrary, they always talk of *her'ingz*, and a common name is *Buur'ij*; we say *uur'inz* and *Buur'ij*. Often we hear the *r* aspirated, as in *hreed* for reed, *hroa'üd* (road), while to read is *tu hrai'd*.

Before short vowels it is that the well-known transposition of *r* takes place: *Uur'chut*, *uurn un buursh dhu uurd'in oa'f ða Místur Buur'jez buur'chez*, "Richard, run and brush off the redding from Mr. Bridge's breeches."

The danger of a little knowledge is shown in the almost general naming of the well-known equipage the tea-urn, *dhu tai ruun*. My good mother once tried to prevail on a nurse to use the proper term; but it was no use. Nurse persisted that she never said *uurn* in her life, and was not going to begin now. There is a large factory near where I live, called Tonedale. Certain wise people have learnt that a *dae'ül ta'e'übl* should be called a *dee'l tai'bl*, and apply their rule to

¹ The exact nature of this peculiar *r* is explained in the Appendix, in the notation, under *r*, the proper symbol, for which *r* has been used for convenience throughout this paper.

the factory, which thus becomes *Toarndeel*. But all this will be cured in the coming generation, by the board schools, where, forsooth, *Dhai'v ubin', suur, un utai'ch muy bwuuy eur tu spuul tae'üdëez*¹ *wai u pee, shoa'ür!* "They have been, sir, and taught my boy to spell potatoes with a p, sure!

In those English words which are written with *w* before the *r*, we still sound it as a *v*, as *cruy'tin* (writing), *cras'skin* (wrestling), *crav'ng* (wrong), *crav't-uy'ür* (wrought-iron), *creth-uur'dlz* (wreath-hurdles), *cruyt* (right or wright); but yet the *r* is dropped in *Fid* (Fred), *Fad'urik* (Frederick), *wis* (worse), *vuus* (furze), *oa'üz* (hoarse), *puus* (purse), and many others.

To many words we affix a faint "vanish" or even syllable ending in *r*, as *wau'r toa'ürz*² (ware toes), *muy'n yur taap'ur* (mind your top, or head). The nasal bone of all animals is called by the butchers *dhu snaut'ur boa'ün*.

The following dialogue is quite authentic from the parish of Winsford on the borders of Exmoor:—

Boy. *Mau'dhur, u blaak pluum'urz goa'üt lai'gurz?*

Mother. *Blaak pluum'urz goa'üt lai'gurz! nao pidh-ëe, chee'ül.*

Boy. *Wuul dhaen, faath, uyv ai't u stuur'tl boa'ür, aur u daev'lz kyuw!*

Mother, have black plums got legs?

No prithe, child.

Well, then, faith, I've eaten a black beetle or a large black snail!

We are the very type of clowns in *Zumursetsheer*, because we are said to make all our *ses* into *zs*: but this is a libel. We should go to *zee dhu sai* (see the sea), and *saa'r u sik'spuns* (earn a sixpence), and say *sae'ül waeks un zoo'öp bae'ün dhu*

¹ The *d* is here very indistinct, arising probably from the contact being imperfect, and every time Mr. Elworthy sounded the word to me, I seemed to hear a faint sound of a trilled *r'*, not of the local *r*, in place of the *d*. This reminds me of Winkler's use of *d'*, in his Low German *Dialektikon*, to represent a sound which it was difficult to assign either to *d* or to *r*.—A. J. Ellis.

² The existence of this *r* in the local form is quite clear in Mr. Elworth's imitation of the local pronunciation. "Toes" is not *toa'üz* simply, but *toa'üz*. It must be remembered that *r* is very vocal, and that a vowel such as *aa* may even be pronounced through it. It is quite different from the trilled *r'*, or even literary vocal *r*.—A. J. Ellis.

sac'âm (sealing-wax and soap are not the same), *u shaep d'uc saar'yée* (a ship sails), and plenty more.

Our *s* goes a long way and has many duties. One of the most usual expressions after giving an order is *shuur*?¹ (dost thou hear?) *snoa*? (dost thou know?) *ucy'sn leok shaar'p*? (why dost thou not look sharp?) *kas'n hrai'd*? (canst thou not read?). I know of no case where either an *s* or a *z* sound is dropped; but where *s* and *p* come together, as in *crisp*, *hasp*, *clasp*, *wasp*, these letters are transposed, *krips*, *haaps*, *klaaps*, *waups*. When a plural has to be given to words ending in *st*, it is usual to make a distinct syllable of it: *crust*, singular *kris*, plural *kris'tez*; *nes* (nest), *nestez*; *post* (of a gate) makes *paws* and in the plural *paw'sez*, not *pawstez*; and though *post* (for letters) is *poa'üst*, the plural is *poa'üsez*.

Generally the present tense of all our verbs is formed with the auxiliaries *do* for active, and *be* with the present part. for neuter verbs; but by no means unfrequently for emphasis we use the usual inflexion. In that case, however, we have no notion of tacking on a simple consonant and saying "he walks." Our inflexion would be *ai waw'kus*, if we wished distinctly to assert that he does not ride; if merely that he is walking, we should say *ai du waw'kée*. So we say *dhu zin skaa'lus* (the sun scalds), *dhu znoa vaa'lus* (the snow falls), *dhu waw'dr buur'nus*, *tai'z tu aa't* (the water burns, it is too hot). Since this paper was commenced, a farrier gave to me, as his reason that a pony, about which I consulted him, was not looking well, that "*ai kwee'dus*." This meant that the pony suffered pain in its mouth, and so seemed to be, as it were, chewing the cud. This latter operation is always called *chuw'in dhu kweed*. I expect this gentleman would need an interpreter if his practice led him far a-field.

This emphatic inflexion *us* can only be used with neuter verbs, or transitive verbs when used without their objects, and the same invariable rule applies to the well-known suffix *y* or *ée* as given in the preceding and following examples; but this

¹ Since "hear" becomes *yuur*, "dost hear" ought to be *s-yuur*, and the *zy* falls into *sh*, generating *shuur*.—A. J. Ellis.

last is the sign of the neuter infinitive: *Aay du faat muy bee'üs wai kee'ük, un dhai düe preov'ee tuur'bl*, "I fat my cattle with (oil) cake, and they thrive extremely well." *Aay sim tul druw'ee tudaï*, "I think it will be drying weather to-day,"—that is, fit for haymaking. Or the very common saying, *Sae'ümz Jon'i Krok'ur laa'rn du rok'ée, aa'l aewt äa ez oa'n ai'd*, "The same way as Johnny Crocker learned to rock (the cradle), out of his own head."

This short *ëe* or *i* sound is clearly an inflexion, and that we have no particular fondness for the termination is proved by the fact that in most English words ending in *y* we get rid of it. For carry we always say *kaa'r*, for quarry *kwau'r*, and for story *stoa'ür*. A woman said to me the other day, *Dhai'v uroa'üzd aup a puurty stoa'ür buw'dn*, "They have raised a pretty story about him."

Some words change their aspirates into *y*, as *yaefur* (heifer), *yee'üth* (heath and hearth,—the same sound), *yee'üt* (heat), *yuur* (here, hear, ear, year,—all alike); but this *y* sound does not occur in the unaspirated words mentioned by Professor Baynes, i.e. east, earn, earth, early, eat, ale, arm, etc., and the *y* is dropped altogether in the pronoun *ye*: *wuol'ee* (will you), *düe'ee* (do you), *aaw'ee?* (have you?).

The word heather is unknown. There is a sort of oat-grass which is called *ai'ver*; the seedsmen spell it *eaver*, and call it *ee'ver*; but I suspect our pronunciation is most correct. Our word *yee'üth* refers to the plant only; the land on which the heath grows, the heathfield, is always *dhu yaef'fecül*.

A curious use of the auxiliary as well as the old form of the verb is found in the common expression *ur daed'n aw't tüe u wai'nt* (she ought not to have gone).

Upon the words and quaint idioms, the wonderful verbiage, the cumbrous jokes, the superfluous prepositions, beyond the few examples I have given, time does not permit me to enter; and though I fear I have already crowded too many examples into this paper to make it fairly intelligible, or anything else than a practical illustration of *Zuum'urzet* indistinctness, *ye touches only the fringe of the subject*. There is a very rich *öf treasure* in our dialect still unexplored, some portio

of which I hope to be able at some time to lay open in another form.

I ought not, however, to conclude without mentioning that our demonstratives are *dhee'uz* (this), *dhaiz* (these), *dhik*, *dhik'i* (that), *dhai*, *dhoo'üz* (those). Generally to all these we add *yuur* or *dhac'ür*. *Dheeuz yuur sait*, "This seat here;" *Dhai dhac'ür bee'üs*, "Those beasts there;" *Dhik'i dhac'ür vee'ül ða wait*, "That field of wheat there." *Dhat* is never used except in a neuter sense. *Aa'y daed'n zai dhat dhac'ür*, "I did not say that there."

In our adverbs we are primitive: *ai du wuur'këe kwuy'ut luyk*, "he works quietly," *aard luyk* (hardly), *sùe'unt luyk* (evenly), showing our conservatism in retaining a guttural sound that our usual humour would lead us to discard. We also use *prez'ünt luyk* in its true sense of now, at this moment, and not at some short time hence. Presently is still used habitually in this way by many people above the middle class.

Also very commonly we affix prepositions to our adverbs, as herefrom, wherefrom, therefrom; and frequently, as in German, the preposition is the last in the clause, and far removed from the word it governs, *Wac'ür iv'ur daed ur git dhe zee'üd vur dhik'i vee'ül ða waets vraum?* "From whence did he get the seed for that field of oats?"

Many of our verbs take their own prepositions after them, *Waw't bee laa'fin ða?* "At what are you laughing?" *Daan'ëe tich ða m*, "Don't touch them;" *Wac'ür dùe ur lee'v tùe?* "Where does he live?" *Wac'ür bee gwaa'yn tùe?* "Where are you going?" The old couplet giving the names of noted parishes in the Stag-hunting district also illustrates this:

Oa'ür, Kuul'boa'ün, un Stauk Pee'roa,
Dree jis pla'e'üzez yùe niv'er daed yee'r ða.
 Oare, Culbone, and Stock Pero,
 Three such places you never did hear o'.

I have already referred to the fact that in our climate *dhu zin du skaa'lëe*, "the sun scalds," and that *wau'dr buur'nus*,

"water burns," but possibly owing to peculiar manufacture our *wee'ndurz un kloa'm bee utao'rd*, "windows and crockery are torn," while our *koa'üts un aaur buur'chez bee ubroa'kt*, "coats and our breeches are broken." We are fond of titles like our German cousins, and therefore we, like them, dub our neighbour with his calling: *Bae'ukur* (Baker) Smith, *Beoch'ur* (Butcher) Tripe, *Taa'yldur* (Tailor) Halfyard, *Baa'rbur* (Barber) Clark, *Tuur'née* (Attorney) Green, *Faa'r-mur* (Farmer) *Vaaw'ürae'ukur* (Fouracre), *Keop'ur Paa'yul* (pail) (Cooper) Pile, are all veritable names.

I have now, I trust, made good the assertion with which I started, that the traces of our archaic speech are by no means as yet swallowed up by the great wave of advancing civilization and enlightenment, and if the examples I have given you shall be the means of drawing more attention from the members of this learned society to the very rich dialect of West Somerset, I shall feel that my presumption in stepping out of my accustomed obscurity, and in coming before you to-night, is not only condoned, but very richly rewarded.

APPENDIX.

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF WORDS TO ILLUSTRATE WEST SOMERSETSHIRE PRONUNCIATION, WITH INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, AND AN EXPLANATION OF THE GLOSSIC SYSTEM OF SPELLING HERE USED.

I.—TABLE OF GLOSSIC LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER DRAWN UP BY ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., ETC.

The Glossic letter is placed first in capitals, and is followed by the palaeotype equivalent in parenthesis, then by Mr. Melville Bell's Visible Speech name (except for the diphthongs), one or two exemplificative words which are supposed to have the received English pronunciation, and the number of the list containing it, where the ^{introductory} remarks should be consulted. Long vowels in accented syllables the accent mark (·) placed immediately after the accented syllables the long vowel is sometimes marked as the short vowel in an accented syllable is always

followed by a consonant, after which the accent mark is placed. To prevent mistakes, short [äa, êe, öa] in closed syllables are thus written. Short [ü, êe], etc., coming next to other vowels, form diphthongs or "fractures" with them. Monosyllables in the lists are treated as accented syllables. Isolated words in Glossic are inclosed between square brackets [], and in palaeotype between parentheses ().

A = (æ) = low-front-wide. No. 1. True *a* in *bat*; always short in this dialect, lengthened in *E. Somersetshire*.

AA' = (aa) = mid-back-wide. No. 2. The *a* in *father*, sometimes slightly nasalized, as in America and South Germany. This nasality is sometimes not recognized, but if required might be written [aa] = (a.).

AA = (a). No. 3. Short of the last, as in German *mann*.

AAW' = (äu). No. 4. This is the German diphthong in *haus*, which is sometimes used in received speech, but is decidedly broader than the usual literary sound of *house*. It occurs only in the fracture No. 4.

AAW'ü = (äu'). No. 4. A fractured diphthong.

AA'Y = (äai). No. 5. This is generally used for the English *aye* meaning 'yes,' but the vowel is decidedly long in the dialect.

AA'Y = (äi). No. 6. The German *ei, ai*.

AA'Yü = (äai'). No. 7. A fractured diphthong.

AE = (e) = low-front-primary. No. 8. This is the usual provincial short *e*, which is also not unfrequent in literary pronunciation, but is rather broader than my *e* in [bet], and is the 'open' French *ê* and open Italian *e*. It does not occur long in the dialect, except in the following fracture.

AE'ü = (eë'). No. 9. This is the fully broad French long *ê* followed by a glide leading to a short sound of *u* in *but*, resembling the literary *air* in *fair*, with the vowel considerably broader and the final *r* quite untrilled. It replaces long *a* in the dialect.

AEW' = (e'u). No. 10. This is the common sound for *ou* in *house* in the dialect. It is a little broader than a common Cockney and Kent pronunciation, and is precisely the same as the Norfolk sound.

AEW'ü = (e'u'). No. 11. The last diphthong fractured.

AI' = (ee) = mid-front-primary. No. 12.

This is the literary long *a* or *ai* in *pale, paül*, without any trace of the faint *ee* sound with which the literary sound is frequently accompanied; it is thus the French 'close' or 'shut' *é*.

AO' = (oo) = mid-back-wide-round.

No. 13. This occurs only before *r* in literary English, as *tore, bore*, where it is often confused with [au] = (AA).

AO'ü = (oo'). No. 14. The last sound fractured.

AU' = (AA) = low-back-primary-round.

No. 15. The usual *aw* in *law*, often replacing short *o* in the dialect.

AU = (A). No. 16. The short sound of the last vowel; altogether coarser than the literary [o] = (o), and liable to be lengthened.

AU'Y = (AA'i). No. 17. The *oy* of *boy* with the [o] = (o) pronounced as very long [au:] = (AA).

AUY = (A'i). No. 18. Scarcely distinct from the ordinary *oy* of *boy*.

A'Y = (äh'i), and A'Y = (äh'i). See note to No. 6. The first element of this diphthong [a'] = (ah) = mid-mixed-wide, is that delicate sound between [a] = (æ) and [aa] = (a), often heard in delicate pronunciations of *ask, staff*, and so on. The resulting [a'y] = (äh'i) is much more delicate than [aay] = (äi'), but resembles this last diphthong more than the [uy] = (o'i) of No. 40. It is never confused with [aa'y] = (äai') in the dialect.

B = (b) = lip-shut-voice. The ordinary *b*.

CH = (tsh). The ordinary consonantal diphthong in *chest, such*.

D = (d) = point-shut-voice. No. 63. The ordinary *d*. Never dental; it may indeed be quite 'cerebral' = [d] = (v), as it is distinctly related to [r] = (a). See R below.

DH = (dh) = front-mixed-divided-voice. No. 62. The ordinary *th* in *the, that, those*.

- E** = (e) = front-mid-wide. The ordinary literary short *e*, apparently replaced by [æ] = (æ) in accented syllables in the dialect, but possibly used in the plural -es = [ɛz] = (ɛs), where the sound is obscured.
- E'** = (ɛ) = low-mixed-wide. See note to No. 8. This is scarcely more than [ɛr], with a perfectly untrilled [r], in *hærb*, which is again almost the same as [uː] = (œ) = mid-mixed-primary.
- EA** = (ɛ₂) = high-mixed-primary. See note to No. 23. This is the Polish *y*.
- EE** = (ii) = high-front-primary. No. 19. The common *e* long in *even*.
- EE** = (i). No. 20. The short sound of the last vowel frequently occurs in open and even closed syllables, both accented and unaccented, where it is unknown in literary English, except perhaps in the word [b'ɛn] = (bin), which is however commonly [b'ɛn, binˀ] = (biin, bin).
- EE**·ü = (ii'). No. 21. A fracture of the above, like the literary *ear* = [iːü] = (ii'), when the *r* is perfectly untrilled.
- E'O** = (ɛ₂) = mid-front-round. No. 22. A deep variety of the closer French *eu* in *feu*, the long German *œ* in *Goethe*, *koenig*, in central Germany. See *Postscript*.
- E'O** = (a₂). No. 23. The last vowel shortened. See *Postscript*.
- F** = (f) = lip-divided-voiceless. Nos. 43 to 48 and No. 64. The usual *F*, occurring especially in emphatic words.
- FV** = (fv). No. 44. An initial combination, beginning with a faint sound of *f*, running off into a distinct sound of *v*, so that ordinarily the *v* alone is usually heard, but in emphatic pronunciation the *f* alone is heard.
- G** = (g) = back-shut-voice. The usual *g*.
- GY** = (gj). The back of the tongue is somewhat nearer the teeth than for *g*, and a faint sound of [ee] = (i) or *y* is heard. Made by attempting to pronounce [g] and [y] at once.
- H** = (h) = aspirate. A fully developed aspirate with distinct whisper, but chiefly heard before emphatic words in the dialect.
- HR** for **H,R** = (rha). The preceding breath seemed not to be always thrown through the position of (r) = (n), but, as Mr. Elworthy pronounced, to be thrown first with a little jerk through the position for [aa] = (a). Yet as this sound is an emphatic variety of [r], on the analogy of [fv], No. 44, the sound should be = (rh) = (r), or strong (rh) followed by weak (r).
- I** = (i) = high-front-wide. No. 24. The common literary *i* in *tin*, *knit*. Often obscured to [i] = (i₂).
- I'** = (i₂), see note to No. 30. This is a deep modification of [i] = (i). See *Postscript*.
- I'** = (y) = high-mixed-wide. See note to No. 30. This is properly the sound of Welsh *u*.
- J** = (dz). This is the usual *j*, and *dge* in *judge* = [juj].
- K** = (k) = back-shut-voiceless. The usual *c* and *k* in *cook*.
- KY** = (kj). This is [k] with an attempt to pronounce [y] at the same time.
- L** = (l) = point-divided-voice. The usual *l*. It is very possible however that the dialect rather uses the 'cerebral' form [l] = (ɫ) (see notes to No. 23), but this would require long observation of native speakers. It seems however that the whole tendency of the dialect is towards the cerebral formation, with a reverted tongue. See *R* below.
- M** = (m) = lip-nasal-voice. The usual *m*.
- N** = (n) = point-nasal-voice. The usual *n*.
- NG** = (ŋ) = back-nasal-voice. The usual *ng* in *sing* and *n* in *sink*, which is therefore written [singk] = (siŋk).
- O** = (o) = low-back-wide-round. The common short *o* in *not*. This sound is apparently replaced in the dialect by its near neighbour, short [au] = (a). See note to No. 16.
- O'** = (ɔh) = low-mixed-wide-round. This differs but slightly from [o] = (o). See note to No. 33.
- OA** = (œ) = mid-back-round. No. 25. This is the literary long *o* in *smoke*, without any trace of a following [ɔ] = (u) sound.
- OA** = (o). No. 26. The short sound of the last vowel.
- OA**·ü = (œ'). No. 27. This is nearly the same as the literary English *œr* = (œe), with [aɔ] in place of [œa].
- OE** = (œ) = mid-front-wide-round. No. 28. It is the open French *œu* in *œuf*. See *Postscript*.

U' = (e) = high-back-wide. See note to No. 32. Perhaps the commonest open unaccented vowel in literary English, as *America*, but usually taken to be [u], and so written throughout this paper.

UA = (æ) = low-back-primary. No. 33. A very doubtful vowel, possibly merely [uu] = (æ) affected by a following [du, r] = (dæ). See *Postscript*.

UE = (y₂y₃) or (y₁y₁) or (e'è'). No. 34. This is a variety of the French *e* = [ue] = (y) = high-wide-round, or else of French *eu* = [eo] = (e). See E'O. See *Postscript*.

UE = (y₃) or (y₁) or (e'). No. 35. The short of the last vowel.

UI' = (v) = high-mixed-round. See note to No. 23. This is the Swedish *u* (rather more like [oo] than the French [ue]), but it is very doubtful whether it is really used in the dialect. See *Postscript*.

UO = (u) = high-back-wide-round. No. 36. This is the common *u* in full and *oo* in book.

UO = (u₂). See note to No. 30. If this is correctly analysed, it represents a variety of [uo] = (u) produced by widening the lower part of the pharynx.

UO' = (uh) = high-mixed-wide-round. See note to No. 23. This is the Italian close *o*, doubtfully assigned by Dr. Murray to certain words now ranged under No. 23.

UU = (æ) = mid-back-primary. No. 37. The thicker sound often heard in lite-

rary English for *u* in *but*, *tub*. In various dialects it is often thickened greatly, till it is difficult to distinguish from [ða, ðo] = (o, u). See *Postscript*. It seems to be the regular dialectal form for *u* in accented syllables, and for the obscure sound heard when *r* is transposed, as in [guu, rt] = (gært) for *great*.

UW = (e'u). No. 38. This is the literary English *ou* in *house*.

UW·ù = (e'u'). No. 39. A fractured form of the last diphthong.

UY = (e'i). No. 40. This, or [a'y] = (èh), is the literary English long *i*, as in *mind*.

UY·ù = (e'i'). No. 41. A fractured form of the last diphthong.

UUY = (æ'i). No. 42. This is a much thicker sound of [uy] = (e'i), and is related to it as [uu] to [u]. It constantly produces the impression of [oay] = (éi) or [auy] = (A'i). In the dialect it occurs only in the fracture [wuuy] = (uæ'i), which I at first appreciated as [waoy] = (uóis).

V = (v) = lip-divided-voice. Nos. 49 to 53. The common literary English *v*.

W = (w) = lip-voice. The common literary English *w*.

WUUY = (uæ'i). No. 42. See UUY above.

Y = (j) = front-voice. The usual English *y* in *yes*.

Z = (z) = front-mixed-voice. No. 54. The usual *z* in *zeal*, *whizz*.

ZH = (zh) = point-mixed-voice. Nos. 56, 57. The usual French *j* or *ge* in French *juge* = [zhuezh] = (zhyzh).

The above alphabetical order, which is used in the following lists, is not well adapted for studying the relations of the vowels, hence I annex a phonetic linear order in which the simple vowels really used in the dialect, so far as I can appreciate them, are arranged in order of gradation (see my *Early English Pronunciation*, p. 1285). Prefixed to each vowel is the number of the list in which it occurs. As only quality, and not quantity, was here of importance, the distinctions of length are not assigned. The diphthongs and fracture ~~s~~ form separate lists. The palaeotype is subjoined, preceded by =.

19 *Simple Vowels.*

19. ee = i
24. i = i
30. i = i₂
12. ai = e
8. ae = e
1. a = æ
2. 3. aa = a
15. 16. au = A
18. ao = o

25. 26. oa = o
36. oo = u
30. ðo = u₂
29. 30. oo = u
34. 35. ðe = y₂
22. 23. 30. èo = e
28. oe = e
32. u = u
37. uu = u
33. ua = u

4 *Y Diphthongs.*

5.	6.	aay	=áí
17.	18.	auy	=A'í
	40.	uy	=ó'í
	42.	uuy	=a'í

2 *W Diphthongs.*

10.	aew	=e'u
38.	uw	=ó'u

5 *Simple Fractures.*

21.	eeü	=i'
9.	aeü	=e'
14.	aoü	=o'
27.	oaü	=ó'
31.	ooü	=u'

5 *Diphthongal Fractures.*

7.	aayü	=áí'
41.	uyü	=ó'í'
11.	aewü	=e'u'
4.	aawü	=áa'u'
39.	uwü	=ó'u'

II.—CLASSIFIED LISTS OF VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS AND FRACTURES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

All the dialectal words in this list are written according to the Glossic system just explained. Having previously arranged the words in groups, according to their vowels, each word was pronounced by me to Mr. Ellis, often many times, in an examination extending over five days, and he assigned the vowels as well as he could. The difficulties that he experienced are explained in the introductory notes prefixed to each list. Some of my groupings were slightly altered in consequence. The following is the arrangement.

The lists are placed in the alphabetical order of the Glossic symbols for the vowels they contain, and numbered for ease of reference. At the head of each list is given the Glossic vowel, which determines its order, in capitals, followed by its palaeotypic symbol in small letters, preceded by =. In the introductory remarks, which are in smaller type, all words in Glossic spelling are inclosed in square brackets [], and those in palaeotype in round parenthesis ().

In the lists themselves only Glossic is used for the pronunciation, which forms the left-hand division of each column, the ordinary spelling forms the right-hand division. The words are arranged in the alphabetical order of their Glossic orthography, taking the letters in order from the *end* towards the beginning in each word, as in Walker's *Rhyming Dictionary*, so that all words which rhyme come after each other, and hence, so far as monosyllables are concerned, words in which the vowel is followed by the same consonant come together. Final *t* or *d* separated from the rest of the word by a (, as [ü-ang(d)], is pronounced only before a vowel.

When the same word is found in more than one of the lists, it is to be taken as having more than one sound in common use in the dialect.

As the object of these lists was to show the peculiar phonetic structure of the dialect, only those words are admitted as a rule which are common to both the literary and dialectal languages. Those which are strictly local will appear hereafter in a glossary.

This arrangement is of course not sufficient for a complete examination of the phonetic relations, but all others can be readily formed from these. Thus if all the words were written according to their

present literary form, they might be alphabetically arranged, and the various dialectal pronunciations compared. The arrangement might also be made by the original Anglosaxon or Norman forms of the words, and these two sets separated. But one form alone could be used here, and it seemed simplest to exemplify the existing alphabetical sounds.

The very valuable assistance I have received from Mr. Ellis in going through all these lists, word by word, so as to give them their phonetic equivalents correctly, demands my most grateful recognition. I have further to express my obligation for the great labour he has bestowed in drawing up the foregoing table of Glossic letters, and for the many notes and remarks to which his initials are appended.

1. Short A=æ.

This appeared to be generally the pure literary *a* in *bat*, *bad*, but it was often a little deeper than I pronounce it, and verged towards [a']=(ah). Some of these cases are marked * in the list. Some few have been referred to [ãa]=(a) No. 3, and perhaps some more might have been assigned to that list, which Mr. Elworthy had not distinguished originally from No. 1 or No. 2.—A. J. E.

rab	{	rob, <i>v. pres.</i> and <i>pret.</i>	vranch	{	French, <i>a.</i> wrench, <i>v. and s.</i>
skad		scud, <i>s.</i>	stanch	{	staunch, <i>a.</i> stench, <i>s.</i>
drad		thread, <i>v. and s.</i>	mash		marsh, <i>s.</i>
hrad		rod, <i>s.</i>	ath		earth, <i>s.</i>
srad		spread, <i>v.</i>	dath		death, <i>s.</i>
zad		said, <i>v. pret.</i>	brat-th		breadth, <i>s.</i>
fak-tid*		affected, <i>a.</i>	brath		breath, <i>s.</i>
nat-üd*		knotted, <i>a.</i>	aj	{	edge, hedge, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
een-dat-üd*		indebted, <i>a.</i>	laj		ledge, <i>s.</i>
plant-üd		planted, <i>a.</i>	zlaj		sledge(hammer)
ang-grée		angry, <i>a.</i>	draj		dredge, <i>v. and s.</i>
laf	{	leave, <i>v.</i> left, <i>pret. and a.</i>	zaj		sedge, <i>s.</i>
ü-laf		left, <i>p.p.</i>	stranj		strange, <i>a.</i>
bag		beg, <i>v.</i>	nak		neck, <i>s.</i>
kag		keg, <i>s.</i>	pak		peck, <i>s.</i>
pag		peg, <i>v. and s.</i>	kurak		correct, <i>a.</i>
ang	{	hang, <i>v. pres. and</i> <i>pret.</i>	vrak, rak		wreck, <i>v. and s.</i>
ü-ang(d)	{	hung, hanged, <i>p.p.</i>	aa-rchitak		architect, <i>s.</i>
mang		among, <i>prep.</i>	sprangk		sprinkle, <i>v.</i>
strach		stretch, <i>v. and s.</i>	dhangk		thank, <i>v. and s.</i>
vach		fetch, <i>v.</i>	vlangk		flank, <i>s.</i>
anch		haunch, <i>s.</i>	pangk		pant, <i>v.</i>
planch		plank, <i>s.</i>	ad-l		addle, <i>v. and a.</i>
dranch		drench, <i>v. and s.</i>	zad-l		saddle, <i>s.</i>
tranch		trench, <i>v. and s.</i>	ang-l		angle, <i>v. and s.</i>
			jang-l		jangle, <i>v. and s.</i>

1. Short A=æ.—*continued.*

mang·l	{ mangle, man- gold	sap	except, <i>prep.</i>
tang·l	{ tangle, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	lak·chür	lecture, <i>s.</i>
nüh·vang·gl	{ new-fangled, <i>a.</i>	as', as·n	hast, hast not ?
vrak·l	{ freckle, <i>s.</i>	bas	best, <i>a.</i>
an·l	{ handle, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	gas	guess, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kan·l	{ candle, <i>s.</i>	las	less, <i>a.</i>
span·l	{ spaniel, <i>s.</i>	blas	{ bless, <i>v. pres.</i> and <i>pret.</i>
vras·l	{ wrestle, <i>v. pres.</i> and <i>pret.</i>	ü·blas·	{ blessed, <i>p.p.</i>
sat·l	{ settle, <i>v.</i>	blas·ëed }	{ blessed, <i>a.</i>
paus·man·l	{ portmanteau, <i>s.</i>	mas	mess, <i>s.</i>
rad·ikl	{ reticule, <i>s.</i>	nas(t	nest, <i>s.</i>
skan·l	{ scandal, <i>s.</i>	ras(t	rest, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
lab·m	{ eleven, <i>a.</i>	dras	{ dress, <i>s.</i> and <i>v.</i> , <i>pres.</i> and <i>pret.</i>
zab·m	{ seven, <i>a.</i>	pras	{ press, <i>s.</i> and <i>v.</i> <i>pres.</i> and <i>pret.</i>
lan	{ land, <i>s.</i>	dees·tras·	distress, <i>s.</i>
sak·un·an·	{ second-hand, <i>a.</i>	puurnsas·	princess, <i>s.</i>
bran	{ bran, <i>s.</i>	yas	yes, <i>ad.</i>
stran(d	{ brand, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	zas	{ says, cess, <i>s.</i> , as- sess, <i>v.</i>
stan(d	{ strand, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	tas(t	test, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
van	{ stand, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vas	vest, <i>s.</i>
wan	{ fan, van, <i>s.</i>	was(t	west, <i>s.</i>
zan(d	{ wan, <i>a.</i>	kwas·	inquest, <i>s.</i>
sak·un	{ second, <i>a.</i> and <i>v.</i>	lat·ëes	lettuce, <i>s.</i>
rab·ëen	{ robin, <i>s.</i>	mangks	amongst, <i>prep.</i>
dag·ëe·n	{ fag end, <i>s.</i>	naks	next, <i>a.</i>
stan·ëen	{ standing, <i>s.</i>	taks	text, <i>s.</i>
rak·n·ëen	{ reckoning, <i>s.</i>	vaks	vex, <i>v.</i>
las·ëen	{ lesson, <i>s.</i>	strav·igüns	extravagance, <i>s.</i>
rak·n	{ reckon, <i>v.</i>	skan·ülüs	scandalous, <i>a.</i>
lak·shün	{ election, <i>s.</i>	bat	bet, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
drat·n	{ threaten, <i>v.</i>	lat	let, <i>v.</i>
prai·sap	{ precept, <i>s.</i>	slat	slate, <i>s.</i>
bag·ür	{ beggar, <i>s.</i>	plat	plot, <i>s.</i>
ang·kichür	{ handkerchief, <i>s.</i>	nat	knot, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vadh·ür	{ feather, <i>s.</i>	pat	pet, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
wadh·ür	{ weather, <i>s.</i>	spat	spit, <i>v.</i>
aj·ür	{ hedger, <i>s.</i>	drat	threat, <i>s.</i>
draj·ür	{ dredger, <i>s.</i>	wat	{ wet, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i> whet, <i>v.</i>
dan·jür	{ danger, <i>s.</i>	kyat	cat, <i>s.</i>
stran·jür	{ stranger, <i>s.</i>	vranch·-nit	{ French-nut = walnut, <i>s.</i>
zad·lür	{ saddler, <i>s.</i>	plant*	plant, <i>s.</i>
bat·r, bad·r	{ better, <i>a.</i>		
lat·ür	{ letter, <i>s.</i>		
zat·ür	{ setter, <i>s.</i>		

2. Long AA=aa.

This long vowel is frequently nasalized slightly, but not constantly, hence the nasalization is not marked. It never exceeds, seldom even approaches, the American or South German nasalization of this vowel. Occasionally the vowel was made much thinner, approaching [ä']=(aah). These cases are indicated by * as in list 1. The distinction was not marked enough to throw the words into a separate list.—A. J. E.

aa	ah! <i>interj.</i>	baa'k*	back, <i>s.</i>
baa	baa! <i>interj.</i>	alaa'k*	slack, <i>a.</i>
zaa	saw, <i>s.</i>	naa'k*	knock, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
aa'rb	herb, <i>s.</i>	traa'k*	{ track, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vaa'lb	valve, <i>s.</i>		{ tract, <i>s.</i>
sùep'aarb	superb, <i>a.</i>	kaun'traa'k*	contract, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vaa'rb	verb, <i>s.</i>	paa'k*	pack, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
draa'd	drew, <i>v. pret.</i>	zaa'k*	sack, <i>s.</i>
ÿ-maa'sukree'd	massacred, <i>p.p.</i>	aa'l	all, <i>s.</i>
aa'rd	hard, <i>a.</i>	baa'l	bald, <i>a., ball, s.</i>
kyaa'rd	card, <i>s.</i>	puy'baa'l	piebald, <i>a.</i>
gyaa'rd	guard, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	smaa'l	small, <i>a.</i>
yaa'rd	yard, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kraa'l	crawl, <i>s.</i>
maa'lurd	mallard, <i>s.</i>	skraa'l	{ crawl
oa'pm aa'rtud	openhearted, <i>a.</i>		{ scrawl, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
gaa's-lée	} ghastly, <i>a.</i>	waa'l	wall, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
gyaa'slée		skwaa'l	squall, <i>s.</i>
aa'f, aa'v	half, <i>s.</i>	vaa'l	fall, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
draa'f	draught, <i>s.</i>	faa'rshn-ubl	fashionable, <i>a.</i>
laa'f	lath, <i>s., loft, s.</i>	aa'rubl	arable, <i>a.</i>
saa'f	safe, <i>a.</i>	paa'rubl	parable, <i>s.</i>
staa'f	staff, <i>s.</i>	maa'rdl	marl, <i>s.</i>
aa'rch	arch, <i>s.</i>	snaa'rdl	snarl, <i>v.</i>
saa'rch	search, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	paa'sl	parcel, <i>s.</i>
aa'sh	harsh, <i>a.</i>	vraa'sl	wrestle, <i>v.</i>
fraa'sh, vraa'sh	fresh, <i>a.</i>	baa'tl	{ beetle, <i>s.</i> (mal-
aa'rsh	ash, <i>s.</i>		{ let)
smaa'rsh	smash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	haa'rtikl	article, <i>s.</i>
daa'rsh	dash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	maa'rvl	marble, <i>s.</i>
gaa'rsh	gash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	faa'r-wuul	{ farewell, <i>s.</i> and
laa'rsh	lash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>		{ <i>interj.</i>
klaa'rsh	clash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	laa'm*	lamb, <i>s.</i>
vlaa'rsh	flesh, <i>s.</i>	daa'm*	damn, <i>v.</i>
naa'rsh	neeh (soft), <i>a.</i>	chaa'm*	champ, chew, <i>v.</i>
traa'rsh	trash, <i>s.</i>	kaa'pm*	captain, <i>s.</i>
saa'rsh	sash, <i>s.</i>	waa'rm	warm, <i>a.</i>
	faith, <i>s.</i>	faa'rdn	} farthing
	eloth, <i>s.</i>	vaa'rdn	
	ridge, <i>s.</i>	shaa'mlin	shambling, <i>a.</i>
	#, <i>s.</i>	yaa'rln	yearling, <i>a.</i>
	#, <i>s.</i>	laa'rnin	learning, <i>s.</i>
	sage, <i>s.</i>	saa'rtin	certain, <i>a.</i>

3. Short AA=a.—*continued.*

vowels are not sharply distinguished in the dialect. Many may be considered rather of middle length than either long or short. It must be therefore only understood that the words in this list seemed to me to have a shorter sound than those in the preceding one. In the words marked * the sound of the vowel seemed more like [a'] = (ah).—A. J. E.

vrach·ēd	wretched, <i>a.</i>	traa·kshun	{ traction, <i>s.</i>
dee·sjaas·tid	digested, <i>p.p.</i>	aap	{ attraction, <i>s.</i>
gyaal·ēe	gallow, <i>v.</i>	aap	hap, <i>s.</i> happen, <i>v.</i>
shaamēe	chamois, <i>s.</i>	daap	dap, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
snaach	notch, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	flaap, vlaap	flap, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
dhaach	thatch, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	klaap	clap, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
Maal·ēe	Molly	slaap, zlaap	slap, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
daam·ij	damage, <i>s.</i>	snaap	snap, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
maar·ij	marriage	hraap	rap, <i>v.</i>
gyaal	gall, <i>s.</i>	draap	drop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kyaal	call, <i>v.</i>	kraap	crop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
skaal	} scald, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	traap	trap, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
skyaal		skraap	scrap, <i>s.</i>
Maal	Moll, <i>s.</i>	straap	strop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
skyaaf·l	scaffold, <i>s.</i>	vraap	wrap, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
snaaf·l	snaffle, <i>s.</i>	staap	step, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
draas·hl	threshold, <i>s.</i>	gyaap	} gape, <i>v.</i> gap, <i>s.</i>
taak·l	tackle, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	gaap	
skaam·l	scamble, <i>s.</i>	yaap	yelp, <i>v.</i>
raam·bl	ramble, <i>v.</i>	mēe-aap·	mayhap
aap·l	apple, <i>s.</i>	aaks*	ask, <i>v.</i>
graav·l	gravel, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	baal·uns*	balance, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
naav·l	navel, <i>s.</i>	aaps*	hasp, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
traav·l	travel, <i>v.</i>	klaap·s*	clasp, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vraak·en	} wrexen, <i>s.</i> (rushes)	praap·s*	perhaps, <i>ad.</i>
		yaamut	emmet, <i>s.</i>
		dhaachez	vetches, <i>s.</i>

4. Diphthongal Fracture AA·ū=áú'.

Although [aaw] = (áú) does not seem to be a proper diphthong in the dialect, where [aw, aow] = (á'ú, á'ú) are the usual forms, yet the action of the following [ú'r] = ('ú) seems to generate it.—A. J. E.

aa·w'úr	our, <i>a.</i> hour, <i>s.</i>	taaw'úr	tour, <i>s.</i>
faaw'úr	four, <i>a.</i> emph.	vaaw'úr	four, <i>a.</i>
flaaw'úr	flower, <i>s.</i>	dēevaaw'úr	devour, <i>a.</i>
vlaaw'úr	flour, <i>s.</i>	zaaw'úr	sour
paaw'úr	pour, <i>a.</i>		

5. Diphthong AA·Y=áai.

This diphthong is very distinctive of Western English, where it is always kept separate from [uy, u'y, uuy] = (á'í, á'í, á'í). The first element is sometimes slightly nasal, see No. 2. In the present list most of the words are French,

5. Diphthong AA·Y=ái.—*continued.*

though some, as *aye, lay, slay, dray, gray, way, sway, eight*, are Anglosaxon. The word *way* is also, and more usually, [wai]=(wee), similarly for *day, say, may* v., which have [aa'y]=(aaí) in some other Western dialects.—A. J. E.

aa·yd	aid, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	raa·yléen	railing, <i>s.</i>
laa·yd	laid, <i>v.</i>	daa·yn	deign, <i>v.</i>
maa·yd	maid, <i>s.</i>	chaa·yn	chain, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ũ-paa·yd	paid, <i>p.p.</i>	faa·yn	feign, <i>v.</i>
staa·yd	staid, <i>a.</i>	plaa·yn	{ plain, <i>s.</i> and <i>a.</i>
baa·ylée	bailif, <i>s.</i>		{ complain, <i>v.</i>
daa·yntée	dainty, <i>a.</i>	maa·yn	main (very), <i>ad.</i>
plaa·yntée	plaintiff, <i>s.</i>	paa·yn	pain, <i>s.</i>
plaa·yg	plague, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	graa·yn	grain, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
faa·yth	faith, <i>s.</i>	hraa·yn	{ rain, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
aa·yt-th	eighth, <i>a.</i>		{ reign, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
aa·y	aye	traa·yn	train, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
baa·y	bay, <i>s.</i>	straa·yn	{ strain, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
laa·y	lay, <i>v.</i>		{ distract, <i>v.</i>
bumbaa·y	by and bye, <i>ad.</i>	vaa·yn	vain, <i>a.</i> vein, <i>s.</i>
faa·y!	faith! <i>interj.</i>	draa·yn	drain, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
gaa·y	gay, <i>a.</i>	spraa·yn	sprain, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
haa·y	hay, <i>s.</i>	gwaa·yn	going, <i>part.</i>
flaa·y	flay, <i>v.</i>	kwaa·yn	quoin, <i>s.</i>
klaa·y	clay, <i>s.</i>	taa·yldur	tailor, <i>s.</i>
plaa·y	play, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kwaa·yntuns	acquaintance, <i>s.</i>
slaa·y	slay, <i>v.</i>	maa·yntnúns	maintenance, <i>s.</i>
mizlaa·y	mislay, <i>v.</i>	aa·yt	eight, <i>s.</i>
splaa·y	splay, <i>a.</i>	faa·ynt	faint, <i>a.</i> and <i>v.</i>
dees·plaa·y	display, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	plaa·ynt	{ plaint, com-
Maa·y	May, <i>s.</i>		{ plaint, <i>s.</i>
paa·y	pay, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	paa·ynt	paint, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
hraa·y	ray, <i>s.</i> array, <i>v.</i>	saa·ynt	saint, <i>s.</i>
draa·y	dray, <i>s.</i>	taa·ynt	taint, <i>s.</i>
fraa·y	fray, <i>s.</i>	kwaa·ynt	{ quaint, <i>a.</i>
graa·y	gray, <i>a.</i>		{ acquaint, <i>v.</i>
praa·y	pray, <i>v.</i>	straa·yt	straight, <i>a.</i>
spraa·y	spry, <i>a.</i> spray, <i>s.</i>	raa·yz	raise, <i>v.</i>
straa·y	stray, <i>v.</i>	praa·yz	praise, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
waa·y	way, <i>s.</i> why	staa·yz	stays, <i>s.</i>
ãwaa·y	away, <i>ad.</i>	paa·yinz	pains, <i>s.</i>
zwaa·y	sway, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	braa·yinz	brains, <i>s.</i>
aa·ym	aim, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	graa·yinz	grains, <i>s.</i>
klaa·ym	claim, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	hraa·yinz	reins, rains, <i>s.</i>
paa·yléen	paling, <i>s.</i>		

6. Diphthong AAY=ái.

Mr. Elworthy had considered this list as belonging to [a'y]=(ái), which is very nearly the same as [uy]=(ó'i), No. 40. With the exception of those words

6. Diphthong AAY=ái.—*continued.*

ending in *sh*, as *dash*, where the sound was clearly [aay]=(ái), it may be doubtful which of the three sounds [aay, a'y, uy]=(ái, áhi, ó'i) is really said, and some of the words will be found as [uy]=(ó'i). Possibly there is much variety in actual use. But none of the words have [aa'y]=(áai), No. 6.—A. J. E.

baay	buy, <i>v.</i> bye, <i>v.</i>	klaaysh	clash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
aay	eye, <i>s.</i> high, <i>a.</i>	smaaysh	smash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
faay	fie(faith), <i>intery.</i>	naaysh	nesh, <i>a.</i>
dhaay	thigh, <i>s.</i>	raaysh	rash, <i>a.</i> and <i>s.</i>
laay	lie, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	saaysh	sash, <i>s.</i>
maay	my (emphatic)	traaysh	trash, <i>s.</i>
paay	pie, <i>s.</i>	saay'dur	cider, <i>s.</i>
waay	why?	smaayt	smite, <i>v.</i>
daaysh	dash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	saayz	size, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
gaaysh	gash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	praayz	prize, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
laaysh	lash, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>		

7. Diphthongal Fracture AA·Yü=áai'.

The fracture seems to have been introduced by the following [i] or [r], but it is quite distinct.—A. J. E.

aa·yül	ail, <i>v.</i>	saa·yül	sail, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
faa·yül	fail, <i>v.</i>	taa·yül	tail, <i>s.</i>
haa·yül	hail, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vaa·yül	veil, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
maa·yül	mail, <i>s.</i>	waa·yül	wail, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
naa·yül	nail, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kwa·yül	quail, <i>s.</i>
paa·yül	pail, <i>s.</i>	pra·yürz	prayers, <i>s.</i>
raa·yül	rail, <i>s.</i>	staa·yürz	stairs, <i>s.</i>
fraa·yül	frail, <i>a.</i> and <i>s.</i>		

8. Short AE=E.

This short sound is very much broader than my sound of *e* in *bet, bed*, = [e] = (e), but whether it is always as broad as the French *é, e, est*, and German *ä*, is doubtful. It does not occur long, except in the form of a fracture [ae·ü] = (æ'ü) No. 9. Several words which were originally included in another list, as having [e'] = (æ), have been introduced here at my suggestion, and are marked *.—A. J. E.

daed	did, <i>v.</i>	draeff(t*)	drift, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
laek·wéed	liquid, <i>s.</i>	zaeff(t*)	sift, <i>v.</i>
maed	might, <i>v.</i>	staef	stiff, <i>a.</i>
ümaed·	amid, <i>ad.</i>	baeg	big, <i>a.</i>
vor·aed	forehead, <i>s.</i>	paeg	pig, <i>s.</i>
oks·aed ¹	hogshead, <i>s.</i>	kaech	catch, <i>v.</i>
mael·tichùed	multitude, <i>s.</i>	paeth	pith, <i>s.</i>
klaef·tid	cloven, <i>a.</i> and <i>p.p.</i>	vraeth	wreath, <i>s.</i>
klaef	cliff, <i>s.</i> cleave, <i>v.</i>	waeth	worth, <i>a.</i>
slaef(t*)	slack, <i>v.</i> (lime)	yaeth	heath, hearth, <i>s.</i>

¹ The same in all compounds of *head*.

8. Short AE=E.—*continued.*

waet·th	width, <i>s.</i>	daeds	didst
ēejaek·	{ object, <i>v.</i>	maeds	midst, <i>s.</i>
maek	project, <i>v.</i>	Naek·lēes	Nicholas
praek	make, <i>v.</i>	zaes	says
skaelk	prick, <i>v.</i>	laes	list, <i>s.</i>
laengk*	skulk, <i>v. and s.</i>	maes*	{ miss, <i>v.</i>
staengk	link, <i>s.</i>		missed, <i>p.p.</i>
aesk	stink, <i>v. and s.</i>	umaes*	mist, <i>s.</i>
dael	hearse, <i>s.</i>	an·raes*	amiss, <i>ad.</i>
yael	dull, <i>a.</i>	aeks	wrist, <i>s.</i>
paek·l	eel, <i>s.</i>	haeks	{ axe, <i>s.</i>
praek·l	pickle, <i>v. and s.</i>	vlaeks	flax, <i>s.</i>
traek·l	prickle, <i>s.</i>	faeks	fix, <i>v.</i>
aeb·m	trickle, <i>v.</i>	maeks	mix, <i>v.</i>
laeb·m	heaven, <i>s.</i>	ū·maeks	mixed, <i>p.p.</i>
zaeb·m	eleven, <i>a.</i>	aun·maeks	unmixed, <i>a.</i>
laes·ūm	seven, <i>a.</i>	waeks	wax, <i>v. and s.</i>
daed·n	lithesome, <i>a.</i>	twaeks*	betwixt, <i>prop.</i>
bai·d·raed·n	did not, <i>v.</i>	klaet*	clot, <i>v. and s.</i>
taed·n	bed-ridden, <i>a.</i>	waet*	wilt, <i>v.</i>
gaedh·urēn	'tis not	waest*	worst, <i>a.</i>
saes·turn	gathering, <i>s.</i>	aent*	hint, <i>v. and s.</i>
vlaek·sn	cistern, <i>s.</i>	laent*	lint, <i>s.</i>
hraek·sn	flaxen, <i>a.</i>	klaent*	clench, <i>v. and s.</i>
vraek·sn	{ rushes, <i>s.</i>	vlaent*	flint, <i>s.</i>
waek·sūn	waxen, <i>a.</i>	maent*	mint, <i>s.</i>
aemp, aemt	empty, <i>v.</i>	staent*	stint, <i>s.</i>
yaf·ur	heifer, <i>s.</i>	faet	fit, <i>a. and v.</i>
vael·gur	vulgar, <i>a.</i>	au·rchaet	orchard, <i>s.</i>
maek·schur	mixture, <i>s.</i>	shaet	shalt, <i>v.</i>
aedh·ur	hither, <i>a. ad.</i>	tangkaet	tankard
gaedh·ur	gather, <i>v.</i>	pūor·ēemaet }	pyramid, <i>s.</i>
dhaedh·ur	thither	pūol·ēemaet }	
waedh·ur	wither, <i>v.</i>	taet	teat, <i>s.</i>
shaeft·ur	shifter, <i>s.</i>	zwaet	sweat, <i>v. and s.</i>
raef·tur*	rafter, <i>s.</i>	yaet	heat, <i>v. and s.</i>
plaes·tur*	plaster, <i>v. and s.</i>	saekest	sixth, <i>a.</i>
zaes·tur*	sister, <i>s.</i>	taenūt	tenon, <i>s. tenant</i>
baet·ur*	bitter, <i>a.</i>	faet·l'z	victuals, <i>s.</i>
faet·ur*	fitter, <i>s.</i>	waets	oats, <i>s.</i>
laet·ur*	litter, <i>v. and s.</i>		

9. Fracture AE·ū=EĒ'.

This fracture is very distinctly and clearly made. The vowel is generally long, as here marked, occasionally it seemed to become short, but I have preserved Mr.

9. Fracture AE·ü=EE'.—*continued.*

Elworthy's appreciation. Observe the insertion of [r] in the termination *-ation*, always called -[æ·úrshun] = -(æ·r'rahan).—A. J. E.

ae·ü	have, <i>v.</i>	lae·üdl	ladle, <i>s.</i>
bae·üb	babe, <i>s.</i>	krae·üdl	cradle, <i>s.</i>
ae·üji'd	aged, <i>a.</i>	lae·ügl	label, <i>s.</i>
nae·ükid	naked, <i>a.</i>	ae·ül	{ ale, <i>s.</i> heal, <i>v.</i>
bae·üd	bad, <i>a.</i>		{ heel, <i>v.</i>
fae·üd	fade, <i>v.</i>	bae·ül	{ bale, <i>s.</i>
lae·üd	lade, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>		{ bail, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mae·üd	made, <i>v.</i>	gae·ül	gale, <i>s.</i>
spae·üd	spade, <i>s.</i>	jae·ül	jail, <i>s.</i>
trae·üd	trade, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	mae·ül	male, <i>s.</i> meal, <i>s.</i>
wae·üd	wade, <i>v.</i>	pae·ül	{ pale, <i>a.</i>
	{ swore		{ appeal, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zvae·ürd	{ sware, <i>v. prot.</i>	hrae·ül	real, <i>a.</i>
krae·üz(d)	crazy, <i>a.</i>	sae·ül	seal, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
bae·übée	baby, <i>s.</i>	tae·ül	tale, <i>s.</i>
tae·üdé	potatoo, <i>s.</i>	stae·ül	stale, <i>a.</i> steal, <i>v.</i>
Dae·üvé	David, Davy, <i>s.</i>	vae·ül	{ vale, veal, <i>s.</i>
lae·üzée	lazy, <i>a.</i>		{ veil, <i>s.</i>
sae·üf	safe, <i>a.</i>	wae·ül	whale, <i>s.</i>
bae·üd(h)	bathe, <i>v.</i>	zae·ül	sale, <i>s.</i>
rae·ünj	range, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	trae·ük-l	treacle, <i>s.</i>
grae·ünj	grange, <i>s.</i>	bae·üm	balm, <i>s.</i>
pae·üj	page, <i>s.</i>	fae·üm	fame, <i>s.</i>
rae·üj	rage, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	lae·üm	lame, <i>a.</i>
stae·üj	stage, <i>s.</i>	blae·üm	blame, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zae·üj	sage, <i>s.</i>	vlae·üm	flame, <i>s.</i>
ae·übrikauk	apricot, <i>s.</i>	pae·üm	palm, <i>s.</i>
ae·ük	ache, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	frae·üm	frame, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
bae·ük	bake, <i>v.</i>	tae·üm	tame, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i>
shae·ük	shake, <i>v.</i>	zae·üpléen	sapling, <i>s.</i>
lae·ük	lake, <i>s.</i>	bae·ük(n)	bacon, <i>s.</i>
blae·üt, blae·ük	bleat, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	ae·ün	hand, <i>s.</i> Anne
mae·ük	make, <i>v.</i>	bae·ün	ban, <i>s.</i>
rae·ük	rake, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	lae·ün	lane, <i>s.</i>
brae·ük	brake, <i>s.</i>	plae·ün	plane, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
krae·ük	creak, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	mae·ün	man, <i>s.</i>
strae·ük	streak, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	pae·ün	pan, <i>s.</i>
nae·üm-saeük	namesake, <i>s.</i>	vae·ün	vane, <i>s.</i>
stae·ük	stake, steak, <i>s.</i>	zit·iae·ürshun	situation, <i>s.</i>
wae·ük	wake, <i>v.</i>	rai·lae·ürshun	relation, <i>s.</i>
kwae·ük	quake, <i>v.</i>	oarae·ürshun	oration, <i>s.</i>
ae·übl	able, <i>a.</i>	jinirae·ürshun	generation, <i>s.</i>
fae·übl	fable, <i>s.</i>	imēetae·ürshun	imitation, <i>s.</i>
tae·übl	table, <i>s.</i>	grae·üp	grape, <i>s.</i>
zae·ülubl	saleable, <i>a.</i>	hrae·üp	rape, <i>s.</i> rasp, <i>v.</i>

9. Fracture AE·ū=EE'.—*continued.*

skrae·ūp	scrape, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	nae·ūmlēes	nameless, <i>a.</i>
tae·ūp	tape, <i>s.</i>	trae·ūps	trape, <i>v.</i>
zae·ūp	sap, <i>s.</i>	ae·ūs	{ ace, <i>s.</i> haste, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
lae·ūbur	labour, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	bae·ūs	baste, <i>v.</i> base, <i>a.</i>
fae·ūr	fair, <i>a.</i>	dae·ūs	dace, <i>s.</i>
rae·ūr	rear, <i>v.</i>	fae·ūs	face, <i>s.</i>
tae·ūr	tear, <i>v.</i>	lae·ūs	lace, <i>s.</i>
vae·ūr	fair, <i>s.</i>	plae·ūs	place, <i>s.</i>
kwae·ūr	queer, <i>a.</i>	dees·plae·ūs	displace, <i>v.</i>
ae·ūr	air, hair, hare.	mae·ūs	{ mace, <i>s.</i> (oak) mast, <i>s.</i>
bae·ūr	bear, bare, <i>v. a.</i>	pae·ūs, pae·ūz	pace, <i>s.</i>
dae·ūr	dare, <i>v.</i>	spae·ūs	space, <i>s.</i>
fae·ūr	fare, <i>s.</i> fair, <i>s.</i>	brae·ūs	brace, <i>s.</i>
dhae·ūr	there, <i>ad.</i>	grae·ūs	grace, <i>s.</i>
blae·ūr	blare, <i>v.</i>	dees·grae·ūs	disgrace, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
glae·ūr	glare, <i>v.</i>	trae·ūs	trace, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vlae·ūr	flare, <i>v.</i> flaw, <i>v. s.</i>	tae·ūs	taste, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mae·ūr	mare, <i>s.</i>	wae·ūs	waste, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
pae·ūr	pair, <i>s.</i>	bae·ūn(t)	baint (are not)
rae·ūr	rear, <i>v.</i> rare, <i>a.</i>	pae·ūrt	part, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
drae·ūr	drear, <i>a.</i>	ū·pae·ūrt	apart, <i>ad.</i>
hrae·ūr	rare, <i>a.</i> emph.	ae·ūt	hate, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
tae·ūr	tear, tare, <i>v. s.</i>	dae·ūt	date, <i>s.</i>
stae·ūr	stair, <i>s.</i> stare, <i>v.</i>	fae·ūt	fate, <i>s.</i>
	{ were, aware, where, whether, wear	nav·igae·ūt	navigate, <i>s.</i>
wae·ūr		lae·ūt	late, <i>a.</i>
zwae·ūr	swear, <i>v.</i>	plae·ūt	plate, <i>s.</i>
ūzwae·ūr	sworn, <i>p. p.</i>	slae·ūt	slate, <i>s.</i>
stae·ūjur	stager, <i>s.</i>	mae·ūt	mate, <i>s.</i>
ae·ūkur	acre, <i>s.</i>	pae·ūt	pate, <i>s.</i>
bae·ūkur	baker, <i>s.</i>	rae·ūt	rate, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mae·ūkur	maker, <i>s.</i>	grae·ūt	grate, <i>s.</i>
tae·ūkur	taker, <i>s.</i>	prae·ūt	prate, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kwae·ūkur	quaker, <i>s.</i>	stae·ūt	state, <i>s.</i>
dae·ūlur	dealer, <i>s.</i>	vae·ūt	vat, <i>s.</i>
stae·ūlur	stealer, <i>s.</i>	lae·ūv	lathe, <i>s.</i>
Ae·ūpūr	April, <i>s.</i>	krae·ūv	crave, <i>v.</i>
pae·ūpur	paper, <i>s.</i>	sae·ūv	save, <i>v.</i>
skrae·ūpur	scraper, <i>s.</i>	stae·ūv	stave, <i>s.</i>
krai·ae·ūtur	creator, <i>s.</i>	wae·ūv	wave, <i>v.</i> not <i>s.</i>
nae·ūtur	nature, <i>s.</i>	flae·ūmz	flames, <i>s.</i>
prae·ūtur	prater, <i>s.</i>	dae·ūz	daze, <i>v.</i>
mae·ūstur	master, <i>s.</i>	blae·ūz	blaze, <i>s.</i>
fae·ūvur	favour, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	brae·ūz	braze, <i>v.</i>
Sae·ūvyur	Saviour, <i>s.</i>	krae·ūz	crack, <i>v.</i> craze, <i>v.</i>
blae·ūm·lēus	blameless, <i>a.</i>		

10. Diphthong AEW = *e'u*.

This seemed to me fairly [æw] = (*e'u*), though the sound occasionally approached to [aw] = (*æ'u*). Dr. Murray, however, seems to have heard an additional vowel and a long first element as [æ:u] = (*æ'e'u*), giving the diphthong [uw] = (*o'u*), preceded by [æ] = (*æ*), which glided into it. Whenever the diphthong [æw] = (*e'u*) is much lengthened, a similar effect may be perceived, as in the common Norfolk *cow*, and, very nearly, in the vulgar London *cow*. Hence Dr. Murray's appreciation probably arose from the slow enunciation of the single words. The normal sound for these words in the dialect is evidently [uw] = (*o'u*), No. 38.—A. J. E.

baewd (before a vowel)	} about, <i>prep.</i>	sun'sæw'n	unsound, <i>a.</i>
baewt		væwn	found, <i>v. pret.</i>
laewd	loud, <i>a.</i>	ûvæwn	found, <i>p.p.</i>
klaewd	cloud, <i>s.</i>	waewn	wound, <i>v. and s.</i>
shraewd	shroud, <i>s.</i>	zaewn	sound, <i>v. and s.</i>
kraewd	crowd, <i>s.</i>	udhaew'tun	without, <i>prep.</i>
praewd	proud, <i>a.</i>	kaew·kumur	cucumber, <i>s.</i>
baewn	bound, <i>v. and s.</i>	kaew'ntur	} encounter, <i>v.</i>
aewn	hound, <i>v. and s.</i>	kaewnt	
daewn	down, <i>s. prep. ad.</i>	aewt	out, <i>pr.</i>
ap'm-daew'n	upsidedown, <i>ad.</i>	gaewt	go out
paewn	pound, <i>v. and s.</i>	udhaew't	without, <i>prep.</i>
kaum'paew'n	compound, <i>v.</i>	raewt	rut, <i>s.</i>
raewn	} round, <i>a.</i>	straewt	strut, <i>v. and s.</i>
		around, <i>ad.</i>	aew
braewn	brown, <i>a.</i>	kaew	cow, <i>s.</i>
graewn	ground, <i>s.</i>	plaew	plough, <i>v. and s.</i>
kraewn	crown, <i>v. and s.</i>	zaumaew'	somehow, <i>ad.</i>

11. Diphthongal Fracture AEW·û = *e'u'*.

Before *t* an additional fracture is introduced.—A. J. E.

aew·ûl	owl, <i>s.</i>	graew·ûl	growl, <i>v. and s.</i>
shaew·ûl	shovel, <i>v. and s.</i>	praew·ûl	prowl, <i>v.</i>

12. Long AI = *ee*.

There was no tendency towards [ai'y] = (*éet*), and I at first appreciated the sound as [ē] = (*ee*). It was certainly nearer that sound than the London vowel with its vanish (*ee'j*). This list is made up of many separate parts. 1) the original long *e* retained as in *head* [ai'd] = (*eed*), 2) an original short *e* lengthened as *egg* [ai'g] = (*eeeg*), 3) an original short *i* appreciated perhaps as short *e* and then lengthened as *pig* [pai'g] = (*peeg*), 4) an original [aai'y] = (*âai'*) "junctured" into [ai] as in literary English, as *way* [wai'] = (*wee*), 5) several words which have now [uy] = (*o'i*) in literary English, and used to have [ee] = (*ii*) or (*iith*), as *slight*, *lining*, *lightning*, *fright*, *light*, *night*, *sight*, *dise*, *drive*, *knife*, *five*, and which are rather strong evidence of the reality of that older pronunciation.—A. J. E.

splai'ndeed	splendid, <i>a.</i>	û-ai'd	ahead, <i>ad.</i>
ai'd	head, <i>s.</i>	bai'd	bead, <i>s.</i> , bed, <i>s.</i>

12. Long AI=ee.—continued.

vurbai'd	forbid, <i>v.</i>	tai'	tea, <i>s.</i>
dai'd	dead, <i>a.</i>	wai'	{ way, <i>s.</i> ; with, prep., wo (to horses), <i>interj.</i>
lai'd	lead, <i>v.</i>	urn'awai'	
maa'ydn-aid	maidenhead, <i>s.</i>	wai'd wai'	wed (with), <i>v.</i>
plai'd	plead, <i>v.</i>	zai'	say
mizlai'd	mislead, <i>v.</i>	lai'j	allege, <i>v.</i>
brai'd	bread, <i>s.</i>	spai'k	speak, <i>v.</i>
drai'd	dread, <i>v.</i>	wai'k	weak, <i>a.</i>
hrai'd	read, <i>v.</i>	rai'l	reel, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
trai'd	traid, <i>v.</i>	pai'nsl	pencil, <i>s.</i>
bai'dstai'd	bedstead, <i>s.</i>	ai'kl	equal, <i>a.</i>
nai'turd	neatherd, <i>s.</i>	ai'vl	evil, <i>s.</i>
benai'tud	benighted	ai'm	hem, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
dai'sunsée	decency, <i>a.</i>	drai'm	dream, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
slai'tée	slight, <i>a.</i>	rai'm	ream, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ai'g	egg, <i>s.</i>	krai'm	cream, <i>s.</i>
bai'g	bag, <i>s.</i>	skrai'm	scream, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
nai'g	egg, <i>s.</i>	strai'm	stream, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
pai'g	pig, <i>s.</i>	stai'm	steam, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ai'ch	each, <i>a.</i>	ai'vm	even, <i>a.</i> and <i>ad.</i>
bai'ch	beach, <i>s.</i>	ai'n	hen, <i>s.</i> , end, <i>s.</i>
lai'ch	leech, <i>s.</i>	bai'n	bend, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
blai'ch	bleach, <i>v.</i>	Bai'n	Ben, <i>s.</i>
pai'ch	peach, <i>s.</i>	dai'n	den, <i>s.</i>
spai'ch	speech, <i>s.</i>	fai'n	offend, defend, <i>v.</i>
rai'ch	reach, <i>v.</i>	dhai'n	then, <i>a.</i>
brai'ch	breach, <i>s.</i>	lai'n	lean, <i>v.</i>
prai'ch	preach, <i>v.</i>	blai'n	blind
béesai'ch	beseech, <i>v.</i>	glai'n	glean, <i>v.</i>
tai'ch	teach, <i>v.</i>	mai'n	{ men, <i>s.</i> mean, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i> mend, <i>v.</i> amend, <i>v.</i>
ütai'ch	taught, <i>p.p.</i>	ae'ūmai'n	
brai'dh	breathe, <i>v.</i>	pai'n	(writing-)pen, <i>s.</i>
vrai'dh	wreath, <i>v.</i>	dēpa'in	depend, <i>v.</i>
lai'sh	{ leash, <i>s.</i> (three) leash, <i>s.</i> (a dog tether)	spai'n	spend, <i>v.</i>
tai'th, tai'f		teeth, <i>s.</i>	ūspai'n
bai'	{ bay, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i> (a dam), bee, <i>s.</i>	rai'n	rend, <i>v.</i>
dai'		day, <i>s.</i>	frai'n
uydai'	idea, <i>s.</i>	voar'ai'n	fore-end, <i>s.</i>
kai'	key, quay, <i>s.</i>	sai'n, zai'n	send, <i>v. pres. pret.</i>
lai'	lea, <i>s.</i> lay, <i>v.</i>	sai'n	seine, <i>s.</i>
plai'	plea, <i>s.</i>	tai'n	ten, <i>a.</i> tend, <i>v.</i>
slai'	{ sledge, <i>s.</i> , sleigh (part of a loom)	purtai'n	pretend, <i>v.</i>
vlai'		flee, <i>s.</i>	wai'n
pai'	pea, <i>s.</i>		

12. Long AI=*ee*.—*continued*.

kwai'n	{	quin, <i>s.</i> (external angle)	faa'rdigrai's	verdigris, <i>s.</i>
ūzai'n		sent, <i>p.p.</i>	aam'burgrai's	ambergris, <i>s.</i>
lai'dēen		bedding, <i>s.</i>	prai's	priest, <i>s.</i>
wai'dēen		wedding, <i>s.</i>	dees'ai's	decease, <i>s.</i>
spai'kēen		speaking, <i>s.</i>	sai's	cease, <i>v.</i>
sai'l'ēen		ceiling, <i>s.</i>	fai'ns	{ defence, <i>s.</i> fence, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ai'vmēen		evening, <i>s.</i>		{ offence, <i>s.</i>
lai'nēen		lining, <i>s.</i>	mai'nz	{ means, <i>s.</i>
lai'tnēen		lightning, <i>s.</i>		{ amends, <i>s.</i>
sai'mūn		seaman, <i>s.</i>	kumai'ns	commence, <i>s.</i>
rai'zn		reason, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	aekspai'ns	expense, <i>s.</i>
trai'zn		treason, <i>s.</i>	sai'ns	sense, <i>s.</i>
sai'zn		season, <i>s.</i>	purtai'ns	pretence, <i>s.</i>
lai'p		leap	tai'nūns	attendance, <i>s.</i>
alai'p	{	sleep, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	ai't	eat, <i>v.</i>
zlai'p	{	asleep, <i>pret.</i>	ū'ai't	ate, eaten, <i>p.p.</i>
ūzlai'p	{	asleep, <i>a.</i> , asleep, <i>p.p.</i>	bai't	bite, <i>v.</i>
ai'mp		hemp, <i>s.</i>	fai't	fight, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
tai'mp		tempt, <i>v.</i>	chai't	cheat, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
alai'ndūr		slender, <i>a.</i>	lai't	light, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mai'ndūr		mender, <i>s.</i>	blai't, blai'k	bleat, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
tai'ndūr		tender, <i>a.</i>	slai't	{ sleet, <i>s.</i> slight, <i>a.</i>
purtai'ndūr		pretender, <i>s.</i>		{ sleight, <i>s.</i>
zai'ndūr		sender, <i>s.</i>	kumplai't	complete, <i>a.</i>
ai'gur		eager, <i>a.</i>	mai't	meat, <i>s.</i>
sai'zhur		seizure, <i>s.</i>	nai't	night, <i>s.</i> neat, <i>s.</i>
spai'kur		speaker, <i>s.</i>	pai't	peat, <i>s.</i>
fai'nsur		fencer, <i>s.</i>	sai't	{ seat, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
fai'tur		fighter, <i>s.</i>		{ sight, <i>s.</i> (large number)
mai'tur		meter, <i>s.</i>	dai'sai't	deceit, <i>s.</i>
sai'ntur		centre, <i>s.</i>	hrai'sai't	receipt, <i>s.</i>
vai'ntur	{	venture, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	trai't	treat, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
		adventure, <i>s.</i>	strai't	street, <i>s.</i>
fai'vur		fever, <i>s.</i>	wai't	wheat, <i>s.</i>
lai'vur		lever, <i>s.</i>	zai't	sight, <i>s.</i> (vision)
ai'dlēs	{	headless, <i>a.</i>	bai'nt	bent, <i>a.</i>
		heedless, <i>a.</i>	lai'nt	lent, <i>s.</i> and <i>a.</i>
ai'nlēs		endless, <i>a.</i>	sūmai'nt	cement, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
sai'nalēs		senseless, <i>a.</i>	rai'pai'nt	repent, <i>v.</i>
pai'ntlēs		penthouse, <i>s.</i>	rai'nt	rent, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ai's		east, <i>s.</i> , yes, <i>ad.</i>	tai'nt	tent, <i>s.</i>
fai's		feast, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vai'nt	vent, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
lai's	{	lease, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	pūrvai'nt	prevent, <i>v.</i>
		least, <i>a.</i>	wai'nt	went, <i>v. pret.</i>
pai's		peace, <i>s.</i>	pūrzai'nt	present, <i>v.</i>
grai's		grease, <i>s.</i>	ai'v	heave, <i>v.</i>

15. Long AU=AA.—*continued.*

akwau'b	squab	wau'j	wedge, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zwau'b	swab, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	lau'jik	logic, <i>s.</i>
san'leed	} solid, <i>s.</i>	vau'rk	fork, <i>s.</i>
zan'leed		vlan'k	flock, <i>s.</i>
au'reed	horrid, <i>s.</i>	smau'k	smock, <i>s.</i>
vrau'stid	frosted, <i>s.</i>	krau'k	crock, <i>s.</i>
lau'rd	lord, <i>s.</i>	vrau'k	frock, <i>s.</i>
lan'lau'rd	landlord, <i>s.</i>	au'poal'd	uphold, <i>v.</i>
wau'rd	ward, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	au'rübl	horrible, <i>s.</i>
rai'wau'rd	reward, <i>s.</i>	au'nprau'fitübl	unprofitable, <i>s.</i>
au'kürd	awkward	bau'dl	bottle, <i>s.</i>
skau'lürd	scholar, <i>s.</i>	kwau'rdl	quarrel, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
au'pürd	upward, <i>ad.</i>	au'fi	offal, <i>s.</i> , awful, <i>s.</i>
au'd	odd, <i>s.</i>	au'bnaayl	hob-nail, <i>s.</i>
(Gau'd	God	kau'mikül	comical, <i>s.</i>
lau'd	lard, <i>s.</i>	wau'ml	wamble, <i>v.</i>
nau'd	nod, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	au'l	all, <i>s.</i>
pau'd	pod, <i>s.</i>	kau'l	coal, <i>s.</i>
rau'd	rod, <i>s.</i>	lau'l	loll, <i>v.</i>
een'rau'd	inroad, <i>s.</i>	nau'l	awl, <i>s.</i>
wau'd	wad, <i>s.</i>	grau'l	gravel, <i>s.</i>
spau'tüd	spotted, <i>s.</i>	sprau'l	sprawl, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kau'fee	coffee, <i>s.</i>	wéen'vau'l	wind-fall, <i>s.</i>
vau'lee	follow, <i>v.</i>	au'rikül	oracle, <i>s.</i>
kau'ntrée	contrary, <i>s.</i>	mau'sül	morsel, <i>s.</i>
vrau's'tée	frosty, <i>s.</i>	lau'ryül	laurel, <i>s.</i>
au'f	ought, <i>v.</i>	} form, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i> (not a bench, see furm)	
au'f, thau'f	though, <i>conj.</i>		
dau'f	doff, <i>v.</i>	fau'rm	
kau'f	cough, <i>v.</i>	zwau'rm	swarm, <i>s.</i>
sau'f	soft, <i>s.</i>	vrau'm	from, <i>prep.</i>
lau'ng	long, <i>s.</i>	} kau'm(d)	} came, <i>pret.</i>
vrau'ng	wrong, <i>s.</i>		
zau'ng	song, <i>s.</i>	zau'm	some, <i>s.</i>
dsau'g	dog, <i>s.</i>	blau's'üm	blossom, <i>s.</i>
vrau'g	frog, <i>s.</i>	au'pur-an'	upper-hand
skrau'nch	crunch, <i>v.</i>	kau'feen	coffin, <i>s.</i>
wau'nch	wench, <i>s.</i>	au'rgéen	organ, <i>s.</i>
snau'ch	notch, <i>s.</i>	kwau'rleen	quarrelling
pau'ch	poach, <i>v.</i>	mau'rneen	morning, <i>s.</i>
wau'rah	wash, <i>v.</i>	au'n, aun'	un, <i>neg. prefix.</i>
lau'th	loth, <i>s.</i>	bau'n(d)	bond, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
slau'th	sloth, <i>s.</i>	ü-gau'n	ago, <i>ad.</i>
mau'th	moth, <i>s.</i> moss, <i>s.</i>	mau'n	maund, <i>s.</i>
brau'th	broth, <i>s.</i>	pau'n	pond, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vrau'th	froth, <i>s.</i>	dées'pau'n	despond, <i>v.</i>
mau'nj	mange, <i>s.</i>	vau'n(d)	fond, <i>s.</i>
lu'j	lodge, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	wau'n(common)	one, <i>s.</i>

15. Long AU=AA.—*continued.*

kürau·pehün	corruption	grau's	gross, <i>s.</i> and <i>a.</i>
au·p·lün	upland, <i>s.</i> and <i>a.</i>	krau's	cross, <i>s.</i>
au·p	up, <i>ad.</i> and <i>prefix</i>	vrau's(t	frost, <i>s.</i>
lau·p	lop, <i>v.</i>	tau's	{ toss, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
flau·p	flop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>		{ toast, <i>s.</i>
alau·p	slop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kau·mpüs	compass, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mau·p	mop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	au·rchaet	orchard, <i>s.</i>
pau·p	pop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	shau·rt	short, <i>a.</i>
prau·p	prop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	wau·rt	wart, <i>s.</i>
tau·p	top, <i>s.</i>	kau·mfürt	comfort, <i>s.</i>
swau·p	swap, <i>v.</i>	au·t	hot, <i>a.</i> ought, <i>v.</i>
zau·p	sop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	dau·t	dot, <i>s.</i>
au·r	or, <i>conj.</i>	dhau·t	thought, <i>v. pref.</i>
vau·r	for, <i>prep. (emph.)</i>	ü-dhau·t	thought, <i>p.p.</i>
	ware, beware, <i>v.</i>	shau·t	shot, <i>s.</i>
wau·r	(imperative)	jau·t	jot, <i>s.</i>
kwau·r	quarry, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kau·t	cot, <i>s.</i>
zwau·r	swath, <i>s.</i>	skau·t	scot, <i>s.</i>
zlau·bur	} slobber, <i>v.</i>	blau·t	blot, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
alau·bur		slot, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	
zmau·ldur	smaller, <i>a.</i>	slau·t	snot, <i>s.</i>
tau·rchur	torture, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	snau·t	pot, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
pau·chur	poacher, <i>s.</i>	pau·t	stink-pot, <i>s.</i>
mau·dhur	mother, <i>s.</i>	stengk·pau·t	spot, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mau·njur	manger, <i>s.</i>	spau·t	rot, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
aul·ur	hollow, <i>a.</i>	rau·t	groat, <i>s.</i>
kau·lur	collar, <i>s.</i>	grau·t	fetched, <i>p. p.</i>
vau·rmur	former, <i>a.</i>	ü-vau·t	} far-fetched, <i>a.</i>
prau·pur	proper, <i>a.</i>	vaar·vau·t	
aul·tur	halter, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	zur·vau·t	
bau·ryur	boret (augur), <i>s.</i>	skwau·t	squat, <i>v.</i>
au·fées	office, eaves, <i>s.</i>	zau·t	{ set, <i>v. pref. sat, v.</i>
chau·ps	chops, <i>s.</i>		{ <i>pref.</i>
wau·ps	} wasp, <i>s.</i>	ü-zau·t	set, sat, <i>p. p.</i>
wau·psée		horse, <i>s.</i>	pau·güt
au's	gas, <i>s.</i> (occasion-	aurnüt	hornet, <i>s.</i>
gau's	ally.)	au·	owe, <i>v.</i>
kau's(t	cost, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	dhau·	thaw, <i>v. neut.</i>
lau's(t	loss, <i>s.</i> lost, <i>a.</i>	aun·dhau·	thaw, <i>v. active.</i>
	lose, <i>v.</i>	lau·	low, <i>a. la! interj.</i>
glau's	gloss, <i>s.</i>	vlau·	flow, <i>v.</i>
mau's	most, <i>a.</i>	blau·	blow, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ü-mau's	almost, <i>ad.</i>	nau·	no, <i>a.</i> and <i>ad.</i>
pau's	} post, <i>s.</i> (for gates, not letters)	eo·rau·	hurrah!
rau's		roast, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	brau·
drau's	dross, <i>s.</i>	krau·	crow, <i>s.</i>
		strau·	strew, <i>v.</i>
		au·n·tùe	unto, <i>prep.</i>

15. Long AU=AA.—*continued.*

aʊdʒ	odds	laujinz	lodgings, <i>s.</i>
pau'sez	posts (for gates)	au'rtz	orts, <i>s.</i>
vrau'stez	frosts	wau'z	were, <i>v. pres.</i>

16. Short AU=Δ.

My first appreciation gave these as [ɛo]=(o), and not as [o]=(ɔ), as Mr. Elworthy had considered them. Subsequent examination seemed to show that in Mr. Elworthy's pronunciation they were rather [ɛu]=(Δ), and were apt to become the long of this vowel, as much as those in No. 15; the negative prefix *we*=[sun']=(ΔB) belongs more to this list than the last.—A. J. E.

hraud	rode, <i>v. pres.</i>	vaul'um	volume, <i>s.</i>
Paul'ée	Polly	twaud'n	it was not, <i>v.</i>
vaul'ée	follow, <i>v.</i>	sauf'éen	something, <i>s.</i>
dhaung	thong, <i>s.</i>	faut'éen	fortune, <i>s.</i>
vraung	wrong, <i>s.</i>	haun	when, <i>adv.</i>
hraum'ij	rummage, <i>s.</i>	ũ-chaup	chopped, <i>s.</i>
raunk	rank, <i>s.</i>	saup'ür	supper, <i>s.</i>
zauk	sock, <i>s.</i>	kaum'z	comes, <i>v.</i>
vaurk	fork, <i>s.</i>	maus(t)	must, <i>v.</i>
chauk'vüel'	chock-full, <i>s.</i>	kwaurt	quart, <i>s.</i>
paup'l	pebble	vaur'tnüt	fortunate, <i>s.</i>

17. Diphthong AU·Y=ΔΔ'í.

These seemed to have the first element decidedly long, much more so than in the literary *boy*. Dr. Murray appreciated the sound as (ɔ'í), but on careful observation, the few sounds in the next list which approach nearest to (ɔ'í) seem to me more appropriately classed as (Δ'í); it will be seen that they also all belong to this list.—A. J. E.

nau'yntid	anointed, <i>s.</i>	pwau'ynt	point, <i>v. and s.</i>
vau'yd	void, <i>s.</i>	bau'yt	bait, <i>v. and s.</i>
au'yúl	oil, <i>v. and s.</i>	wau'yt	wait, <i>v. weight, s.</i>
wau'yur	weigher, <i>s.</i>	tree'fau'y	trefoil, <i>s.</i>
chau'ys	choice, <i>s. and s.</i>	kau'y	coy, <i>s. decoy, s.</i>
rai'jau'ys	rejoice, <i>v.</i>	kunvau'y	convey, <i>v.</i>
vau'ys	voice, <i>s.</i>	suur'vau'y	survey, <i>v. and s.</i>
éen'vau'ys	invoice, <i>v. and s.</i>	wau'y	weigh, <i>v.</i>
jau'ynt	joint, <i>s.</i>		

18. Diphthong AUY=Δ'í.

See the note to No. 17.

wauy	weigh, <i>v.</i>	wauyt	{ wait, <i>v.</i>
bauyt	bait, <i>v. and s.</i>		{ weight, <i>s.</i>

19. Long EE=ii.—*continued.*

lee'v	leaf, <i>s.</i>	vlee'z	fleece, <i>s.</i>
shee'v	sheaf, <i>s.</i>	vree'z	freeze, <i>s.</i>
ee'z	his, <i>pr.</i> (emph.)	ū-vree'z	frozen, <i>p.p.</i>
ge'e'z	geese, <i>s.</i>		

20. Short EE=i.

This list is made up of two very different classes of words, those which are closed with a consonant, and those which end in open [ēe] = (i). As regards the closed vowels, the sound is generally as short as in French and German, and kept quite distinct from [i] = (e), No. 24; thus [speed] = (spid), is quite different from [spid] = (spod). This very short and fine [ēe] in closed syllables seems to be peculiar to our Western dialects. To call special attention to it, the form [ēe] has been written throughout these lists, although not necessary when the accent mark is duly written in. But there is occasionally a tendency (especially in the terminations [ēen, ēee] = (in, is), although unaccented) to make the vowel longer, as of middle length. As respects the words ending in an unaccented open [ēe], I have retained Mr. Elworthy's original notation; but when he pronounced the words to me, I seemed to hear [i] = (e) in at least a great many of them. The fine sound was at any rate not so consistently maintained. — A. J. E.

spēed	speed, <i>s.</i>	klaa'rjēe	clergy, <i>s.</i>
blaa'sēed	blessed, <i>s.</i>	strae'ūkēe	streaky, <i>s.</i>
oa'mstēed	homestead, <i>s.</i>	vaal'ēe. faal'ēe	value, <i>r.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ti'mēd	timid, <i>s.</i>	jil'ēe	jelly, <i>s.</i>
raa'pēed	rapid, <i>s.</i>	hug'ēe	ugly, <i>s.</i>
ae'ūtrēed	hatred, <i>s.</i>	aa'kēe	actually, <i>ad.</i>
ēe	<i>ve. pr.</i>	ai'kēe	equally, <i>ad.</i>
lēe	<i>be. r.</i>	wik'ēe	weekly, <i>s.</i> and <i>ad.</i>
āra'd'ēe	already, <i>ad.</i>	co'ēe	woolly, <i>s.</i>
hēath'ēe	birthday, <i>s.</i>	buul'ēe	billy, <i>s.</i>
Vra'y'ēe	Friday	au'ēe	only, <i>ad.</i> (emph.)
blā'ēe	blissy, <i>s.</i>	ee'ūee	hilly, <i>s.</i>
stā'ēe	steady, <i>s.</i>	chūul'ēe	chilly, <i>s.</i>
Mōn'ēe	Monday	lūul'ēe	lily, <i>s.</i>
Sūn'ēe	Sunday	puul'ēe	pu'ly, <i>s.</i>
wo'ēe	woolly, <i>s.</i>	py'ēe	pe'ly, <i>s.</i>
mo'ēe	moosly, <i>s.</i>	ae'ūpēe	halfpenny, <i>s.</i>
Sāt'ēe	Saturday	vaaw'āpēe	fourpenny, <i>s.</i>
shēw'ēe	shady, <i>s.</i>	vi'ūēe	slimy, <i>s.</i>
ūūth'ēe	methodist, <i>s.</i>	naat'āēe	anatomy, <i>s.</i>
lū'ēe	lady, <i>s.</i>	aa'k'ēe	bookery, <i>s.</i>
Wā'ēe	Wednesday	chā'ēe	china, <i>s.</i> (ware)
Chū'ēe	Friday	py'ēe	po'ry, <i>s.</i>
Thū'ēe	Thursday	gā'ēe	gutter, <i>s.</i>
py'ēe	pu'ly, <i>s.</i>	ūū'ēe	window, <i>s.</i>
chū'ēe	chilly, <i>s.</i>	lū'ēe	lily, <i>s.</i>
ūū'ēe	woolly, <i>s.</i>	py'ēe	pe'ry, <i>s.</i>
mo'ēe	moosly, <i>s.</i>	vaaw'ēe	fourpenny, <i>s.</i>
shēw'ēe	shady, <i>s.</i>	ūū'ēe	only, <i>ad.</i>

20. Short EE=i.—*continued.*

wee·in·nécs	witness, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kéet	kite, <i>s.</i>
guart·nécs	greatness, <i>s.</i>	vuuz·kéet	furse-kite (fal con), <i>s.</i>
biz·nécs	business, <i>s.</i>	vléet	fleet, <i>a.</i>
maa·trées	matrass, <i>s.</i>	sai·kréet	secret, <i>a.</i>
traav·ées	traverse, <i>v.</i>	muur·éet	merit, <i>s.</i>
bee·úrdlécs	beardless, <i>a.</i>	spuur·éet	spirit, <i>s.</i>
chee·úllécs	childless, <i>a.</i>	kuuv·éet	covet, <i>v.</i>
beg·n·nécs	bigness, <i>s.</i>	wéet	white, <i>a.</i>
bee·úalinécs	beastliness, <i>s.</i>	zwéet	sweet, <i>a.</i>
ee·úll·nécs	illness, <i>s.</i>	éefuy·	defy, <i>v.</i>
skee·ús·nécs	scarceness, <i>s.</i>		
shéet	sheet, <i>s.</i>		

21. Fracture EE·ü=ii'.

In this fracture the first element is marked as long throughout. Some of them had been marked by Mr. Elworthy with the first element of medial length [æ:ü] = (ii'), but the distinction did not seem to be always made in pronunciation. Such words are, therefore, simply marked with *. As to the quality of the first element, [æ:ü] = (ii') has been left throughout, as Mr. Elworthy had written but I certainly sometimes seemed to hear [i:ü] = (ii'), and sometimes [iü] = (i'). The writing, however, represents what would be the first appreciation of most hearers. See note to No. 14.—A. J. E.

bee·úrd*	beard, <i>s.</i>	nee·ül*	needle, <i>s.</i>
ü·fee·úrd	afraid, <i>a.</i>	pee·ül*	pill, <i>s.</i> (pillow)
bee·üd	bead, <i>s.</i>	spee·ül*	spill, <i>v.</i> spindle, <i>a.</i>
shee·üd	shade, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	tee·ül	till, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
aarkee·üd	arcade, <i>s.</i>	stee·ül	still, <i>a. ad.</i>
zee·üd*	seed, <i>s.</i>	vee·ül	steel, <i>s.</i>
chee·üf*	chafe, <i>v.</i>		feel, <i>v.</i>
dee·ürth	dearth, <i>s.</i>		field, <i>s.</i>
kee·üj*	cage, <i>s.</i>		fill, <i>v.</i>
chee·ünj*	change, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	Wee·ül	Will, <i>pr. name</i>
shee·ük*	shake, <i>v.</i>		also a testa ment, <i>s.</i>
kee·ük*	cake, <i>s.</i>	kwee·ül*	quill, <i>s.</i>
gee·übl*	gable, <i>s.</i>	swee·ül*	swill, <i>v.</i>
kee·übl*	cable, <i>s.</i>	shee·üm*	shame, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
an·jee·ül*	angel, <i>s.</i>	zee·üm*	seam, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ee·ül	ill, <i>a. ad. s.</i>	bee·üldéen*	building, <i>s.</i>
Bee·ül	hill, <i>s.</i> yield, <i>v.</i>	vee·ürn	fern, <i>s.</i>
	Bill, <i>s.</i> and <i>pr. name</i>	bee·ün	bean, <i>s.</i>
bee·ül*	build, <i>v.</i>	ügee·ün	again, <i>ad.</i>
gee·ül*	gill, <i>s.</i> guild, <i>v.</i>	kee·ün*	cane, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
chee·ül*	child, <i>s.</i> chill, <i>v.</i>	klee·ün*	clean, <i>a.</i>
shee·ül*	shield, <i>s.</i>	shee·üp*	shape, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kee·ül*	kill, <i>v.</i>	kee·üp*	cape, <i>s.</i>
mee·ül*	mill, <i>s.</i>	skee·üp*	escape, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>

22. Long E'O = $e_2 o_2$.—*continued.*

èò·j	huge, <i>a.</i>	yèò·	you, <i>pr.</i>
gèò·j	gouge, <i>s.</i>	èò·p	{ whoop, <i>v.</i>
èò·d·kauk	woodcock, <i>s.</i>	kèò·p	{ hoop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
dèò·ndl	dwindle, <i>v.</i>	skèò·p	{ coop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
bèò·shl	bushel, <i>s.</i>	lèò·p	{ scoop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
èò·m	womb, <i>s.</i>	drèò·p	{ loop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kèò·m	combe, <i>s.</i>	trèò·p	{ droop, <i>v.</i>
lèò·m	loom, <i>s.</i>	stèò·p	{ troop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
blèò·m	bloom, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	pèò·r	{ stoop, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
rèò·m	room, <i>s.</i>	bèò·z	{ pure, <i>a.</i>
brèò·m	broom, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kèò·s	{ abuse, <i>s.</i>
krèò·m	crumb, <i>s.</i>	tũ·bèò·t	{ course, <i>s.</i>
grèò·m	groom, <i>s.</i>	mèò·t	{ coarse, <i>a.</i>
drag·èò·n	dragoon, <i>s.</i>	rèò·t	{ to boot
bũlèò·n	balloon, <i>s.</i>	vèò·t	{ moot, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mèò·n	moon, <i>s.</i>	ũvèò·t	{ root, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
voa·rnèò·n	forenoon, <i>s.</i>	bae·ũrvèò·t	{ foot, <i>s.</i>
spèòn	spoon, <i>s.</i>	prèò·v	{ afoot, <i>ad.</i>
zèòn	soon, <i>a.</i>	gèò·dz	{ barefooted, <i>a.</i>
bèò	beau, <i>s.</i>	èò·z	{ prove, <i>v.</i>
ũbèò·	above, <i>a.</i>	èò·z	{ goods, <i>s.</i>
dèò·	due, <i>a.</i>	bèò·z	{ ooze, <i>v.</i> , whose
gèò·kèò	cuckoo, <i>s.</i>	gèò·z	{ noose, <i>s.</i>
lèò	loo, <i>s.</i>	chèò·z	{ boose, <i>v.</i>
slèò	slough, <i>s.</i>	dhèò·z	{ goose, <i>s.</i>
ũnèò·	enough, <i>ad.</i>	pèò·z	{ choose, <i>v.</i>
drèò·	through, <i>prep.</i>		{ those, <i>pr.</i>
ran·divèò·	{ rendezvous, <i>s.</i>		{ push, <i>s.</i>
	(common)		

23. Short E'O = e_1 .

Difficulties of appreciation necessarily increase when the vowel is both obscure and short. The following list is made out of three parts, which Mr. Elworthy assigned to different vowels. The first part he considered to be the same as in No. 22, that is, with the vowel long. But on hearing him pronounce, the vowel sounded to me rather short than long, and these words (with two exceptions about which I hesitated) end in [k]. The consonant immediately following a vowel seems materially to alter its quality in this dialect, especially when the vowel is short. Vowels which Mr. Elworthy considered to be the same, varied immediately to my ear under the influence of different consonants, and when he was asked to lengthen the vowel, or pronounce it with some consonant before which it did not appear in the dialect, he generally failed to reproduce the sound. Acting upon this feeling, I have put as the second part of this list a set of words all ending in [l] which occasioned Dr. Murray, Mr. Sweet, and myself extreme difficulty to analyze, and which we all practically gave up. The vowel they contained seemed to me at first like the Swedish $u = [ui'] = [v]$ pronounced very short. Dr. Murray thought it was the Italian *o chiuso* = $[uo'] = (uh)$ (which is probably merely the same as $[ui']$ with a wider pharynx), also pronounced very short. Mr. Sweet took the sound to be the Polish y fractured, thus $[\hat{e}at] = (r)$ but still extremely short, and as this Polish sound is merely $[ui']$ with the li-

24. Short I=i.—*continued.*

blid		bleed, <i>v.</i> blood, <i>s.</i>	ohik	cheek, <i>s.</i>
mid		may, might, <i>v.</i>	aub·jik	object, <i>s.</i>
stid	{	stud, <i>s.</i> study,	lik	leek, <i>s.</i>
		<i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	alik	sleek, <i>a.</i>
gyil(d		geld, <i>v.</i>	kau·lik	collect, <i>s.</i>
wis·turd		worsted, <i>s.</i>	buul·ik	bullock, <i>s.</i>
ū·mil·urd	{	mellowed, <i>a.</i>	mik	meek, <i>a.</i>
		and <i>p.p.</i>	stuum·iok	stomach, <i>s.</i>
zing·id	{	sang, <i>v. prof.</i>	krik	creek, <i>s.</i>
zing	{	sing	frik	freak, <i>s.</i>
ū·fik·sid		fixed, <i>p.p.</i>	shrik, shrik, srik, shreak, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	
lis·tid		enlisted, <i>a.</i>	strik	strike, <i>s.</i> striot, <i>s.</i>
ris·tid		rusted, <i>a.</i>	sik, zik	seek, <i>v.</i>
pidh·ēe		prythee	as·ik	hassock, <i>s.</i>
pid·igrēe		pedigree, <i>s.</i>	stik	stuck, <i>v. prof.</i>
shilf		shelf, <i>s.</i>	kau·nvik	convict, <i>s.</i>
ū·dig·		dug, <i>p.p.</i>	wik	week, <i>s.</i>
hrig		rig, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	akwik	squeak, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
dhing		thing, <i>s.</i>	twik	tweak, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ū·kling		clung, <i>p.p.</i>	zik	sick, <i>a.</i>
zling	{	sling, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	dhingk	think, <i>v.</i>
zling·id	{	slung, <i>v. prof.</i>	zlingk	slink, <i>v.</i>
vring		wring, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	dringk	drink, <i>v. prof.</i>
zing		sing, <i>v.</i>	ū·dring·k	drank, <i>p.p.</i>
ū·zing		sung, <i>p.p.</i>	zringk	shrink, <i>v.</i>
bich		beech, <i>s.</i>	ee·nstingk	instinct, <i>v.</i>
jich, jis		such, <i>a.</i>	wingk	winch, <i>s.</i>
tich		touch, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	zingk	sink, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
klich		clutch, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	trib·l	treble, <i>a.</i>
krich		crutch, <i>s.</i>	fid·l	fiddle, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
binah		bench, <i>s.</i>	hrid·l	riddle, <i>s.</i>
blish		blush, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	trid·l	treadle, <i>s.</i>
oa·vur·plish		overplus, <i>s.</i>	jing·l	jingle, <i>v.</i>
vlish		fledged, <i>a.</i>	zing·l	single, <i>a.</i>
rish		rush, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	shil	shell, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
brish		brush, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	stil	steel, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
drish		thrush, <i>s.</i>	sil	} sell, <i>v.</i>
krish		crush, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	zil	
likurish		liquorice, <i>s.</i>	wil	wheel, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
mau·rgij	{	mortgage, <i>v.</i>	bit·l	beetle, <i>s.</i> (insect)
		and <i>s.</i>	kit·l	kettle, <i>s.</i>
jij		judge, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	nit·l	} nettle, <i>s.</i> little, <i>a.</i> (common)
trij		trudge, <i>v.</i>	zit·l	
vik·ūrij		vicarage, <i>s.</i>	sil·dum	seldom, <i>ad.</i>
bik		beak, <i>s.</i>	id·n ?	is not ?
mad·ik		mattock, <i>s.</i>	tid·n	it is not
vuur·dik		verdict, <i>s.</i>	ū·bin·	been, <i>p.p.</i>
puur·fik		perfect, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i>		

25. Long OA=oo.—*continued.*

yoa	ewe, <i>s.</i> hew, <i>v.</i>	bluy·nvoa·l(d)	blindfold, <i>s.</i>
zoa	sew, <i>v.</i>	woa·l	whole, <i>s.</i> (emph.)
stoa·ld	stole, <i>pret.</i>	zoa·l(d)	sold, <i>pret.</i>
oa·f	off, <i>ad.</i>	zoa·l	sole, soul, <i>s.</i>
loa·k	lock, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	koa·m	comb, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
tad·loak	pad-lock, <i>s.</i>	oa·vm	oven, <i>s.</i>
smoa·k	smoke, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kloa·vm	cloven, <i>a.</i>
voa·k	folk, <i>s.</i>	woa·vm	woven, <i>a.</i>
yoa·k	yelk, yolk, yoke	loa·lūn	lowland, <i>s.</i>
oal·(d)	old, <i>a.</i> hold, <i>v.</i>	kroa·p	creep, <i>v.</i>
boa·l(d)	bold, <i>a.</i>	soa·jur	soldier, <i>s.</i>
vree·oal(d)	freehold, <i>a.</i>	koa·mur	comber, <i>s.</i>
koa·l(d)	cold, <i>a.</i>	poa·lēes	police, <i>s.</i>
skoal·l(d)	scold, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	moa·ées	moist, <i>a.</i> most, <i>a.</i>
moa·l(d)	mould, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	oa·pmünt	opening, <i>s.</i>
toa·l(d)	told, <i>pret.</i> and <i>a.</i>	ū·kroa·pt	crept, <i>p.p.</i>
ū·stoa·l	stolen, <i>p.p.</i>	oa·v	hoe, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
voa·l(d)	{ fold, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	loa·v	loaf, <i>v.</i>
	{ foal, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	groa·v	groove, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>

26. Short OA=o.

This true short [ɔ̄a] = (o) in closed syllables forms as remarkable a feature in the dialect as short [é̄a] = (i), No. 20. Some words seem to have both the long and short vowel, as [voa·ks, vɔ̄aks] = (voaks, vaks). The sign [ɔ̄a] has been used throughout to direct attention to this rare and peculiar shortening of a vowel usually long.—A. J. E.

wɔ̄al	whole, <i>a.</i>	hrɔ̄ap	rope, <i>s.</i>
hɔ̄ap	hope, <i>v.</i>	krɔ̄ap	creep, <i>v.</i>
slɔ̄ap	slope, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	mɔ̄aūt	mote, <i>s.</i>
mɔ̄ap	mope, <i>v.</i>	klɔ̄az	clothes, <i>s.</i>
Pɔ̄ap	Pope	vɔ̄aks	folks

27. Fracture OA·ū=oo'.

These fractures varied slightly in the purity and length of the first element, especially before [r], so that [oa·ū, so·ū, oau·, soū·] = (oo', oo', o', o') may be occasionally said. But I was not able to separate them into groups, and sometimes the differences seemed unintentional.—A. J. E.

noa·ūtid	noted, <i>a.</i>	ū·noa·ūd	known, <i>p.p.</i>
shoa·ūrd	shard, <i>s.</i>	droa·ūd	threw, <i>pret.</i>
koa·ūrd	cord, <i>s.</i>	ū·groa·ūd	grown, <i>p.p.</i>
voa·ūrd	ford, <i>s.</i>	troa·ūd	trod, <i>pret.</i>
woa·ūrd	hoard, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	toa·ūd	toad, <i>s.</i>
shoa·ūd	showed, <i>pret.</i>	ū·zoa·ūd	sown, <i>p.p.</i>
ū·shoa·ūd	shown, <i>p.p.</i>	soa·ūrtid	sorted, <i>a.</i>
bloa·ūd	blew, <i>pret.</i>	broa·ūch	{ broach, <i>v.</i>
noa·ūd	knew, <i>pret.</i>		{ brooch, <i>s.</i>

27. Fracture OA·ü=oo.—*continued.*

loa·üd̄h	loath, <i>a.</i>	noa·ürt	naught, <i>s.</i>
vag·i·boa·ün	vagabond, <i>s.</i>	poa·ürt	port, <i>s.</i>
aloe·ün	alone, <i>a.</i>	soa·ürt	sort, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
droa·ün	throne, <i>s.</i>	goa·üt	goat, <i>s.</i>
toa·ün	tone, <i>s.</i>	ü·goa·üt	got, <i>p.p.</i>
stoa·ün	stone, <i>s.</i>	vurgoa·üt	forgot, <i>p.p.</i>
goa·ür	goad, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	koa·üt	coat, <i>s.</i>
shoa·ür	shore, <i>s.</i> sure, <i>a.</i>	moa·üt	moat, <i>s.</i>
moa·ür	more, <i>a.</i>	noa·üt	note, <i>s.</i>
voa·ür	fore, before, <i>ad.</i>	droa·üt	throat, <i>s.</i>
yoa·ür	your, <i>pr.</i> (emph.)	oa·üz	hoarse, <i>a.</i>
noa·ütēes	notice, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	doa·üz	{ doze, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
oa·üs	oast, <i>s.</i> host, <i>s.</i>		{ dose, <i>s.</i>
doa·üs	dose, <i>s.</i>	kloa·üz	clothes, <i>s.</i>
kloa·üs	close, <i>a.</i>	noa·üz	nose, <i>s.</i>
oa·ürt	aught, <i>s.</i>	hroa·üz	rose, <i>s.</i>

28. Short OE=æ.

This vowel forms another of the difficulties in this dialect. Dr. Murray appreciated it as [i']=(y). After having heard the list read several times on different days, I adhered to my first appreciation [øe]=(æ) as conveying to me the best general impression of the sound. But occasionally the sound [i] or [ëo], No. 30, seemed to be used. See *Postscript.*—A. J. E.

asloen·	aslant, <i>a.</i>	woev·er	however, <i>ad.</i>
toet·ur	titter, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	kwoev·ur	quiver, <i>s.</i>
spoet·ur	spitter, <i>s.</i>	woeth·lēes	worthless, <i>a.</i>
oev·ur	ever, <i>ad.</i>	moes	miss, <i>v.</i>
goev·ur	giver, <i>s.</i>	troes	trust, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
shoev·ur	shiver, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	foet	fit, <i>v.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>a.</i>
schoev·ur	skewer, <i>s.</i>	shoet	shalt, <i>v.</i>
loev·ur	liver, <i>s.</i>	poet	pit, <i>s.</i>
daeloev·ur	deliver, <i>v.</i>	spoet	spit, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kloev·ur	clever, <i>a.</i>	yoet	heat, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
noev·ur	never, <i>ad.</i>	woet	oat, <i>s.</i>
soev·ur	sever, <i>v.</i>	skwoent	squint, <i>v.</i>

29. Long OO=uu.

This list comprises the only words which Mr. Elworthy can give, containing unfractured [ōo]=(uu). But this list and No. 31 serve to show that this sound is not absolutely strange to the dialect, as is usually thought. In almost all the words the dialectal [ōo, oo·ü]=(uu, uu') corresponds to an original [ōa] sound.—A. J. E.

übōo·	above, <i>prep.</i>	doo·rubl	durable, <i>a.</i>
gōo	go, <i>v.</i>	kroo·m	crumb, <i>s.</i>
ügōo·	gone, <i>p.p.</i>	foo·unt	{ fluent, <i>a.</i> (of a
moo·zik	music, <i>s.</i>		{ river only)

30. Doubtful OO', perhaps Glossic I', E'O, U'O = i_2 , a_2 , u_2 .

This list of words has occasioned me the greatest difficulty of any. Mr. Elworthy thought that the vowel was the same in all, and was surprised at any difficulty being felt. But Dr. Murray had been unable to make anything of them beyond my first rough appreciation, when I sometimes, under the influence of a labial consonant, seemed to hear [uo]=[u], at others and generally [e']=(sh), and at others again I felt a little fracturing by a prefixed [i]=[i]. This appreciation had been made rapidly. On the last revision some months afterwards, Mr. Elworthy pronounced each word to me several times over and in different orders, and I was able to separate them distinctly into three parts. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, when he heard some of them, at first said he heard French *é* [œ]=[œ], and then thought that the Dutch *i*=[é]=(e') was the proper sound. But as this is also a Scotch sound, native to Dr. Murray, who had not recognized it, this appreciation appeared very doubtful. In deference to Mr. Elworthy's opinion that these words have all the same vowel, I retain them in one list under a sign [oo'] which is not used in Glossic, but I spell the words in three ways.

Part I. consists of those words in which the resemblance to [i]=(i) is most striking. In correcting the spelling of the dialectal phrases and sentences in the body of the paper, I found that Mr. Elworthy wished an accented [is] to become occasionally an unaccented [oo'z], and on listening attentively there seemed to be nothing more than such an obscuration of [i]=(i) as would be effected either by raising the back of the tongue as for [i']=(y), or widening the lower part of the pharynx, as for [i]=[i₂] (see No. 22), and after much hesitation I selected the last symbol. The effect is not very different from the Dutch *i*. On examining the words in the list, it will be found that [i] is preceded generally by a sibilant [s, sh] or by [r], or a [t], or followed by a sibilant, or [p], and possibly these consonants (chiefly unvoiced) may have driven an [èo] = (e₂) sound into [i]=(i₂).

Part II. consists of words marked [èo] = (e₂) the same as in No. 23, from which I cannot distinguish them. These seem to have the normal vowel, of which [i] is an alteration effected by the adjoining consonant, and possibly several words in this list have as much right to be put in Part I. as some of the words therein included. Most hearers would suppose these words to have [œ] or [uu] or [u] as their vowel.

Part III. consists of words where, for the most part, a labial consonant seems to have given the vowel more distinctly some of the [oo] or [uo] character. Indeed, some of these words have also the sound of [uo]. There are very few of them, which adds to the difficulty of the appreciation.

It is impossible not to recognize in this difficulty one which must have beset our early Western writers, when they did not seem to know whether to use *i* or *e* in many words, and it is possible that the whole of it arises from junctures made long ago from degraded fractures of the [eədd] = (iu) class, passing first through many degradations of both elements. As a proof of the difficulty which it occasions, it may be mentioned, that though Mr. Elworthy was wonderfully exact in his reproduction of the sounds (an unusual and difficult feat) for the first three days of my final examination of this list, yet on the fourth he became uncertain, although he had not been absent from the district so much as a week, and had been accustomed to hear the words and pronounce them from childhood. See *Autograph*.—A. J. K.

PART I.

chlm·lèø	}	chimney, <i>s.</i>		trim·l	tremble, <i>r.</i>
chlm·b·lèø				dril	
dhim·l		thimble, <i>s.</i>		shrll	shrill, <i>s.</i>
nim·l		nimble, <i>s.</i>		trll	trowel, <i>s.</i>
brim·l		bramble, <i>s.</i>		vrl	frill, <i>s.</i>

30. Doubtful OO', perhaps Glossic I', E'O, U'O=*i*₂, *o*₂, *u*₂.Part I.—*continued.*

simp'l	simple, <i>a.</i>	chìmur	chamber, <i>s.</i>
chìp	chip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	tìmur	timber, <i>s.</i>
shìp	ship, <i>s.</i>	simpur	simper, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zip	{ soap, <i>s.</i>	wispur	whisper, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
	{ sip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	shiltur	shelter, <i>s.</i>
bilur	billow, <i>s.</i>	wis	whist, <i>s.</i>
silur	cellar, <i>s.</i>	jilt	jilt, <i>s.</i>

PART II.

bèob	bib, <i>s.</i>	plèom	plim, <i>v.</i>
glèob	glib, <i>a.</i>	zlèom	slim, <i>a.</i>
nèob	nib, <i>s.</i>	stèom	stem, <i>s.</i>
rèob	rib, <i>s.</i>	rèom	rim, <i>s.</i>
krèob	crib, <i>s.</i>	brèom	brim, <i>s.</i>
tèob	{ tib, <i>s.</i> (small beer)	grèom	grim, <i>a.</i>
skwèob	squib, <i>s.</i>	prèom	prim, <i>a.</i>
gèol'd	gild, <i>v.</i>	trèom	trim, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i>
û-shèom'd	ashamed, <i>a.</i>	wèom	{ whim, <i>s.</i>
zwèomd	swam, <i>v. pret.</i>	zwèom	{ winnow, <i>v.</i>
pèol·churd	pilchard, <i>s.</i>	zèom	swim, <i>v.</i>
û-pèol'urd	pillowed, <i>a.</i>	vèolum	seem, <i>v.</i>
gèol'tée	guilty, <i>a.</i>	shèol'éen	film, <i>v.</i>
èonsh	inch, <i>s.</i>	lèomp	shilling
pèonsh	pinch, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	shréomp	{ limp, <i>a.</i> and <i>v.</i>
vèonsh	finch, <i>s.</i>	zhрэomp	{ and <i>s.</i>
pèoch	pitch, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	krèomp	shrimp, <i>s.</i>
mèolsh	milch, <i>a.</i>	dèop	crimp, <i>v.</i>
blèom'ish	blemish, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	lèop	dip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
fèon'ish	finish, <i>v.</i>	klèop	lip, <i>s.</i>
fèol'th	filth, <i>s.</i>	slèop	clip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
fèol'trèe	filthy, <i>a.</i>	nèop	slip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
tèolth	tilth, <i>s.</i>	snèop	nip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
dèoth	doth, <i>v.</i>	pèop	snip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zmèoth	smith, <i>s.</i>	rèop	pip, <i>s.</i>
dèopth	depth, <i>s.</i>	drèop	rip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
pèol'ij	pillage, <i>v.</i>	trèop	drip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
tèolij	tillage, <i>s.</i>	strèop	trip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zèol	sill, <i>s.</i>	tèop	strip, <i>v.</i>
nèop'l	nipple, <i>s.</i>	lèom'bur	tip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
krèop'l	cripple, <i>s.</i>	mèom'bur	limber, <i>a.</i>
pèon'ikul	pinnacle, <i>s.</i>	Saptèom'bur	member, <i>s.</i>
zwèov'l	swivel, <i>s.</i>	Noavèom'bur	September, <i>s.</i>
lèom	limb, <i>s.</i>	pèol'fur	November, <i>s.</i>
klèom	climb, <i>v.</i>		pilfer, <i>v.</i>

30. Doubtful OO', perhaps Glossic I, E'O, U'O = *i*, *e*, *u*.Part II.—*continued*.

pèol'ur	pillar, pillow, <i>s.</i>	krèops	crisp, <i>a.</i>
pèop'lur	poplar, <i>s.</i>	èolt	hilt, <i>s.</i>
skrèob'lur	scribbler, <i>s.</i>	bèolt	built, <i>prot.</i>
pèop'er	pepper, <i>s.</i>	gèolt	gilt, guilt, <i>s.</i>
krèopur	crupper, <i>s.</i>	mèolt	milt, <i>s.</i> (spleen)
fèoltur	filter, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	spèolt	spilt, <i>a.</i>
skrèoptur	scripture	tèolt	tilt, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
spèotur	spitter (spud), <i>s.</i>	kwèolt	quilt, <i>s.</i>
zèol'ur	silver, <i>s.</i>	bèol'yürdz	billiards, <i>s.</i>

PART III.

fūol'ij	} village, <i>s.</i>	wūom'ēen	{ women, <i>s.</i>
vūol'ij		wūon	
pūol'gurmij	pilgrimage, <i>s.</i>	wūop	one, <i>s.</i> (are)
mūolk	milk, <i>s.</i>	wūol'ivaer	whip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
sūolk	silk, <i>s.</i>	vūol'vae'rēe	} fieldfare, <i>s.</i>
wūom'l	wimble, <i>s.</i>	pūor'ēmunt	
wūol	will, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	pūol'ēmunt	
wūomp'l	wimple, <i>s.</i>	wūol'ū	willow

31. Fracture OO'ū=uu'.

See note to No. 29.

bèo'ürd	board, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	oo'ür	ore, oar, <i>s.</i>
boo'boo'ürd	above-board, <i>a.</i>	boo'ür	{ boar, <i>s.</i> bore, <i>v.</i>
zoo'ürd	sword, <i>s.</i>	koo'ür	
loo'üd	load, <i>ad.</i>	saikoo'ür	cure, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ūbroo'üd	abroad, <i>ad.</i>	moo'ür	secure, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i>
hroo'üd	road, <i>s.</i>	zoo'ür	more, <i>a.</i>
too'üd	toad, <i>s.</i>	stoo'ür	sore, <i>a.</i>
boo'ūth	both, <i>a.</i>	foo'ūs(t)	store, story, <i>s.</i>
voo'ūth	forth, <i>ad.</i>	boo'ūs(t)	force, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
goo'ül	gold, <i>s.</i>	goo'ūs(t)	boast, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zoo'ül	sull, <i>s.</i> (plough)	koo'ūs(t)	ghost, <i>s.</i>
boo'ün	bone, <i>s.</i>	roo'ūs(t)	coast, <i>s.</i>
hroo'üp	rope, <i>s.</i>	poo'ūs(t)	roast, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zoo'üp	soap, <i>s.</i>	{	post, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
voo'üt	} vote, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>		
koo'üch		devote, <i>v.</i>	too'ūs(t)
hroo'üch	coach, <i>s.</i>	koo'ürt	court, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
voo'ürj	roach, <i>s.</i>	traan'spoo'ürt	transport, <i>v.</i>
poo'ul	forge, <i>s.</i>	spoo'ürt	sport, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
voo'üm	pole, <i>s.</i>	soo'ürt	sort, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
stoo'ün	foam, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	boo'üt	boat
	stone, <i>s.</i>		

32. Short U=ə.

This list consists of two parts. The five words in Part I. had been referred to [u']=(e), as an indistinct [uu]=(a), but they sounded to me just like my own [u]=(ə), which I employ, and seem to hear usually in literary English, instead of [uu]=(a). See No. 37. On the other hand, [i] or [eo]=(i, e) may be the more correct form.

Part II. consists of words ending in unaccented syllables containing an "obscure" vowel, which, if not [u]=(ə), was not distinguishable from it by me. This short [u] has often been written [ü] by Mr. Elworthy, especially when not in a closed syllable. Although unnecessary, this short mark has been generally retained.—A. J. E.

PART I.

shuf	shift, <i>s.</i>	stuf	stiff, <i>a.</i>
kluf	cliff, <i>s.</i> cleft, <i>a.</i>	slum	slim, <i>a.</i>
druf	{ drift, <i>s.</i> draft, <i>s.</i> draught, <i>s.</i>		

PART II.

un	him, <i>pro.</i>	mae·üz·munt	amazement, <i>s.</i>
keen·durd	kindred, <i>s.</i>	kee·üz·munt	casement, <i>s.</i>
kau·nsëek·uns	consequence, <i>s.</i>	vurtuy·zmunt	advertisement
an·shunt	ancient	bae·üt·munt	abatement, <i>s.</i>
paer·shunt	patient	saa·rpunt	serpent, <i>s.</i>
kaun·sëek·unt	consequent, <i>a.</i>	aar·unt	errand, <i>s.</i>
frai·kunt	frequent, <i>a.</i>	fuur·unt	foreign, <i>a.</i>
vuy·lunt	violent, <i>a.</i>	dai·sunt	decent, <i>a.</i>
ee·mplëemunt	implement, <i>s.</i>	kuur·sunt	creescent, <i>s.</i>
gree·munt	agreement, <i>s.</i>	pin·ëetunt	penitent, <i>a.</i>
prai·chmunt	preachment, <i>s.</i>	pae·ütunt	patent, <i>a.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kroa·üch·munt	encroachment	saa·rvunt	servant, <i>s.</i>
fraash·munt	refreshment, <i>s.</i>	praz·unt	present, <i>s.</i>
paa·ymunt	payment, <i>s.</i>	vùol·burt	filbert, <i>s.</i>
sid·ëemunt	sediment, <i>s.</i>	kaum·furt	comfort, <i>s.</i>
raa·ymunt	raiment, <i>s.</i>	faak·ut	faggot, <i>s.</i>
maun·imunt	monument, <i>s.</i>	jaak·ut	jacket, <i>s.</i>
ji·munt	judgment, <i>s.</i>	raak·ut	racket, <i>s.</i>
uur·jmunt	regiment, <i>s.</i>	braak·ut	bracket, <i>s.</i>
lauj·munt	lodgement, <i>s.</i>	juung·kut	junket, <i>s.</i>
gee·üj·munt	engagement, <i>s.</i>	thik·ut	thicket, <i>s.</i>
jaak·munt	ejectment, <i>s.</i>	spik·ut	spigot, <i>s.</i>
aa·ylmunt	ailment, <i>s.</i>	wik·ut	wicket, <i>s.</i>
tang·lmunt	entanglement, <i>s.</i>	maa·rkut	market, <i>s.</i>
suy·nmunt	signature, <i>s.</i>	tring·kut	trinket, <i>s.</i>
oa·pmunt	opening, <i>s.</i>	rauk·ut	rocket, <i>s.</i>
kunsaa·rmunt	concernment, <i>s.</i>	lauk·ut	locket, <i>s.</i>
mizh·urmunt	measurement, <i>s.</i>	pauk·ut	pocket, <i>s.</i>
kweet·munt	acquittance, <i>s.</i>	sauk·ut	socket, <i>s.</i>
lau·munt	allotment, <i>s.</i>	buk·ut	bucket, <i>s.</i>

32. Short U=ø. Part II.—*continued.*

saal·ut	salad, <i>s.</i>	fuur·ut	ferret, <i>s.</i>
vaal·ut	valet, <i>s.</i>	wuur·ut	wherret, <i>v.</i>
drib·lut	dribblet, <i>s.</i>	sunt	soot, <i>s.</i>
hring·lut	ringlet, <i>s.</i>	uur·sut	russet, <i>s.</i> and <i>s.</i>
ny·lut	eyelet, <i>s.</i>	kraav·ut	cravat, <i>s.</i>
bil·ut	billet, <i>s.</i>	zaa·put	sawpit, <i>s.</i>
waul·ut	wallet, <i>s.</i>	aa·rmput	armpit, <i>s.</i>
buul·ut	bullet, <i>s.</i>	tū	too, to, <i>ad. prep.</i>
puul·ut	pullet, <i>s.</i>	zū	so, <i>ad.</i>
uul·mut	helmet, <i>s.</i>	aar·u	{ arrow, <i>s.</i>
bag·unut	bayonet, <i>s.</i>	bar·u	{ harrow, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
uur·nut	rennet, <i>s.</i>	mar·u	{ barrow, <i>s.</i> and <i>s.</i>
aa·rnut	hornet, <i>s.</i>		{ marrow, <i>s.</i>
put	put, <i>v.</i>		{ morrow, <i>s.</i>
pau·put	puppet, <i>s.</i>	spaar·u	sparrow, <i>s.</i>
puul·put	pulpit, <i>s.</i>	shad·u	shadow, <i>s.</i>
tuup·ut	tippet, <i>s.</i>	mid·u	meadow, <i>s.</i>
kaar·ut	carrot, <i>s.</i>		

33. Short UA=æ.

These few words seem to contain a very difficult vowel, but it may be merely the action of this [dur], or perhaps more properly [du.r] = (dœr) final. Dr. Murray assigned [ua] = (æ), and I have retained his appreciation for want of a better. But I hesitated between [o'] = (oh) and [ua] = (æ), and the latter is not far off the sound. The [d] is here very peculiar, as in the word [tæ·'ddæes] = (tæa·'dis), referred to in a note on the text. See *Postscript.*—A. J. E.

buad·ur	butter, <i>s.</i>	shuad·ur	shutter, <i>s.</i>
guad·ur	gutter, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	muad·ur	mutter, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kuad·ur	cutter, <i>s.</i>	spuad·ur	sputter, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>

34. Long U'E=y₂y₁.

This is generally considered as the French *u* = [ue] = (y) long, but both Dr. Murray and myself, acting upon the previous experience of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, consider it to be an obscure and deep variety of this sound, produced probably by widening the lower part of the pharynx, and hence properly expressed by (y₂). Compare No. 22. See *Postscript.*—A. J. E.

chùe·b	tube, <i>s.</i>	blùe	blue, <i>s.</i>
kùe·b	cube, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	flùe, vlùe	flue, <i>s.</i>
stùep·èed	stupid, <i>a.</i>	glùe	glue, <i>s.</i>
ũ·dùe·d	done, <i>p.p.</i>	slùe	slough, <i>s.</i>
ùe	who? <i>pr.</i>	nùe	now, <i>a.</i>
bùe	view, <i>s.</i>	vuy·ur·nùe·	bran-new, <i>ad.</i>
dùe	do, <i>v. (emph.)</i>	pyùe	pew, <i>s.</i>
shùe	shoe, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	spùe	spue, <i>v.</i>
Jùe	Jew, <i>s.</i>	rùe	{ row, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
kùe	cue, <i>s.</i>		{ (of hay)
lùe	lee, <i>a.</i>	drùe	through, <i>ad.</i>

34. Long U`E=y₂y₂.—*continued.*

krùe	crew, <i>s.</i>	yùs	use, <i>s.</i>
Sùe	Sue (Susan)	dëes'pùe't	dispute, <i>s.</i>
tùe	{ to, <i>prep.</i> (<i>emph.</i>)	sùe't	suit, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
	{ two, too	ùe'z	whose, <i>pr. v.</i>
stùe	stew, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	bùe'z	abuse, <i>v.</i>
vùe	few, <i>a.</i>	rai'fùe'z	refuse, <i>s.</i>
yùe'zhl	usual, <i>a.</i>	mùe'z	{ amuse, <i>v.</i>
skùe'faa'rahëen	askew, <i>ad.</i>		{ moss, <i>s.</i>
chùe'n	tune, <i>s.</i>	nùe'z	news, <i>s.</i>
dùe's	deuce, <i>s.</i>	yùe'z	use, <i>v.</i>
purjùe's	produce, <i>v.</i>	krùe'el	cruel
sprùes	spruce, <i>s.</i>	kùe'urt	court, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>

35. Short U`E=y₂.

These three words seem to have the short sound of [ùe], but they may rather belong to [i]. The sound is so short and squeezed that it is very difficult to appreciate it. See *Postscript*.—A. J. E.

jùek	duke, <i>s.</i>
zùep	sweep, <i>v. pres.</i> and <i>pret.</i>
ũ-zùep'	swept, <i>p.p.</i>

36. Short UO=u.

These words were pronounced with a true [no]=*(u)*, but it will be seen that 'pepper' and 'whip' are also found in No. 30, Parts II. and III., and it is at least very likely that [zuok] may occasionally have the same sound. The smallness of the number of words in both [uo] and [ùo], No. 30, makes the separation of the two sounds rather doubtful.—A. J. E.

zuok	suck, <i>v.</i>	wuop	whip, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
yuok	{ yoak, <i>s.</i> yoke, <i>s.</i>	zuok'ur	sucker, <i>s.</i>
	{ yolk, <i>s.</i>	puop'ur	pepper, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>

37. Short UU=ɹ.

In almost all forms of English, the vowels in the accented and unaccented syllables of such a word as *husband*, differ. In the literary dialect they are as in [huz'bu'nd] or [huuz'bu'nd]=(hɔz'bend) or (hɔz'bend), but in the dialects they are mostly distinguished as in [huuz'bund]=(hɔz'bend), or, as in the present case, as in [uuz'bun]=(ɔz'bən). In Mr. Elworthy's dialectal pronunciation the [uu] was very marked. This is a very "thick" sound, and much resembles [ða]=(o); indeed, the latter is often taken for the former, as it only differs from it by the rounding of the lips.—A. J. E.

taur'ũ	turf, <i>s.</i>	buur'ndũld	brindled, <i>a.</i>
kuurb	curve, <i>s.</i>	guur'zũld	grizzled, <i>a.</i>
uub	ebb, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	buur'nd	burnt, <i>a.</i>
ruub	rob, <i>v.</i>	ũ-buur'nd	burnt, <i>p.p.</i>
wuub	web, <i>s.</i>	uurd	red, <i>a.</i> rid, <i>v.</i>
kau'bwuub'	cobweb, <i>s.</i>	buurd	bread, <i>s.</i>
kuus'ëed	cursed, <i>a.</i>	wuul'buu'rd	well-bred, <i>a.</i>

37. Short UU = x.—*continued.*

dhuur·ubuur·rd	thoroughbred, <i>a.</i>	buur·ndl	brindle
uun·durd	hundred, <i>a.</i>	buur·dl	bur, <i>v.</i> ¹
dhuurd	third, <i>a.</i>	guur·dl	grill, <i>v.</i> girl, <i>s.</i>
druung·kurd	drunkard, <i>s.</i>	kuur·dl	curl, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vuul·urd	fallowed, <i>v. prot.</i>	puur·dl	pearl, <i>v.</i> perl, <i>v.</i>
wuurd	hoard, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vuur·dl	furl, <i>v.</i> ferule, <i>s.</i>
	word, <i>s.</i>	wuur·dl	world, <i>s.</i> whirl, <i>r.</i>
	bud, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	twuur·dl	twirl, <i>v.</i>
buud	but, <i>conj.</i> (before a vowel)	skwuur·dl	squirrel, <i>s.</i>
		fuum·l	fumble, <i>v.</i>
uuf·üd	hoofed, <i>a.</i>	muum·l	mumble, <i>v.</i>
tuung·üd	tongued, <i>a.</i>	tuum·l	tumble, <i>v.</i>
skuud	scab, (on a wound)	buun·l	bundle
kyat·uuk·üd	cat-hocked, <i>a.</i>	buul	belle, <i>s.</i> bell, <i>s.</i>
zlai·püd	slept (<i>emphatic prot.</i>)	rai·buul· duul	rebel, <i>v.</i> dull, <i>a.</i>
hrat·üd	rotted, <i>a.</i>	kuul	cull, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
spuur·ëetüd	spirited, <i>a.</i>	muur·ikl	miracle, <i>s.</i>
thuus·tëe	thirsty, <i>a.</i>	smuul	smell, <i>s.</i>
tuut·ëe	potato, <i>s.</i>	nuul	knell, <i>s.</i>
uuf	hoof, <i>s.</i>	jin·ül	general, <i>a.</i>
ahuuf	shift, <i>s.</i>	spuul	spell, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
skruuf	scurf, <i>s.</i>	uur·ul(d)	herald, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
druug	drag, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vuur·ul	ferule, <i>s.</i>
buuroh	breech, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	tuul	tell, <i>v.</i>
kuurch	crutch, <i>s.</i>	siv·ül	several, <i>a.</i>
puur·ëesh	perish, <i>v.</i>	wuul	well, <i>a. ad. s.</i>
buulsh	belch, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	dwuul	dwelling, <i>v.</i>
buursh	brush, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	zwuul	swell, <i>v.</i>
kuursh	crush, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	zuul	self, <i>pr.</i>
uulth	health, <i>s.</i>	eezzuul·l	himself, <i>pr.</i>
wuulth	wealth, <i>s.</i>	uur·ëen	herring, <i>s.</i>
twuulth	twelfth, <i>a.</i>	fuurm	{ firm, <i>a.</i> form, <i>s.</i> (bench)
suur·inj	syringe, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	buum	bung, <i>s.</i>
fuur·nj	fringe, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	dhuum	thumb, <i>s.</i>
kuur·nj	cringe, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	uul·üm	elm, <i>s.</i> halm, <i>s.</i>
uurj	ridge, <i>s.</i>	ruul·üm	realm, <i>s.</i>
guurj	grudge, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	oa·vur·wuul·üm	overwhelm, <i>v.</i>
uurak	risk, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	dhuum	thrumb, <i>s.</i>
uuk	hock, <i>s.</i> (of horse)	buuz·um	bosom, <i>s.</i>
kauy·duuk	decoy duck, <i>s.</i>	puud·n	pudding, <i>s.</i>
kau·nduuk	conduct, <i>s.</i>	buuz·gëen	buskin, <i>s.</i>
chuuk	choke, <i>v.</i>	kuur·shëen	cushion, <i>s.</i>
ü·chuuk(t	choked, <i>p.p.</i>	dwuul·ëen	dwelling, <i>s.</i>
tuuk	task, <i>s.</i>	kruub·chain	curb-chain, <i>s.</i>
tuur·bl	terrible, <i>a.</i>	zwuul·ëen	swelling, <i>s.</i>

¹ See page 4.

37. Short UU=ɜ.—*continued.*

shuut	}	shoot, <i>v. pres.</i>	buur·chez	breeches, <i>s.</i>
ū-shuut·		and <i>prot.</i> also <i>s.</i>	druugz	drege, <i>s.</i>
twuulv		shot, <i>p.p.</i>	wuur·daap·lɜ	hoard-apples
dēs·tuurv·		twelve, <i>a.</i>	skwuur·yulɜ	skittles, <i>s.</i>
muuv		disturb, <i>v.</i>	dhurzuul·ɜ	themselves, <i>pr.</i>
ruuv		move, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	uul·durɜ	elders, <i>s.</i>
juubz		roof, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	uurɜ	}
vuur·wurɜ		jobs, <i>s.</i>	gyaal·ipurɜ	
		forwards, <i>ad.</i>		is, <i>v.</i>
				gallopers, <i>s.</i>

38. Diphthong UW=ə'u.

This is the literary diphthong [uw]=(ə'u), but there is a slight tendency to make the first element a little longer; the sound, however, does not reach [u·w, ə'w]=(ə'u, əh'u), and is not at all the same as [uww]=(ɜ'u).—A. J. E.

mai·lêe- muw·dhid	}	mealy-mouthed	struwt	}	strut, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
muw·dh		mouth, <i>s.</i>	buw		(also prop)
zuwdh		south, <i>s.</i>	chuw		bow, <i>v.</i> bough, <i>s.</i>
uw·zl		household, <i>s., a.</i>	luw		chew, <i>v.</i>
juwl		jole, <i>s.</i>	kluw		allow, <i>v.</i>
dhuw·zun		thousand	zuw		claw, <i>s.</i>
vuw·lur		fowler, <i>s.</i>	uwz		sow, <i>s.</i>
duws(t		dust, <i>s.</i>	muwz		house, <i>s.</i>
kluwt		clout, <i>s.</i>	duw·st·uw·ɜ	}	mouse, <i>s.</i>
stuwt		stout, <i>a.</i>			dust-house
				(chaff-house)	

39. Diphthongal Fracture UW·ū=ə'u'.

This fracture seems to occur before [l] only. Before [r] the diphthong changes to [aaw']=(ə'u), see No. 4.

shuw·ūl	shovel, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
vuw·ūl	foul, <i>a.</i> fowl, <i>s.</i> vowel, <i>s.</i>

40. Diphthong UY=ə'i.

This is also the literary fine long i; it does not become [u·y, ə'y]=(ə'i, əh'i) in this dialect, but these forms are heard in East Somerset. It is quite distinct also from either [uny]=(a'i) on the one hand, or [aay, aay]=(ā'i, āai) on the other, and hence is kept quite clear of both No. 18 and No. 5 or 6.—A. J. E.

uy	eye, <i>s.</i>	zluyd	}	slide, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
duy	die, dye, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	ū-zluy·d		ledge, <i>s.</i>
tuur·ifuy	terrify, <i>v.</i>	vluyd		alid, <i>p.p.</i>
ū-luy·	lain, <i>p.p.</i>	hruyd		flew, <i>v.</i> (<i>prot.</i>)
bruyb	bribe, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	struyd		ride, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
truyb	tribe, <i>s.</i>	dai·d·luy·vurd		stride, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
skruyb	scribe, <i>v.</i>	ū-muy·ndud	}	deadalive, <i>a.</i>
uyd	hide, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	tuydh		minded (in the
ū-uy·d	hidden, <i>p.p.</i>		mind to), <i>a.</i>	
ū-duy(d	dyed, <i>p.p.</i> and <i>a.</i>		tithe, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	

40. Diphthong UY=ə'i.—continued.

uyth	height, <i>s.</i>	truyn, twuyn	twine, <i>v.</i>
bruy·dl	bridle, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vuyñ	{ fine, <i>a.</i> find, <i>v.</i>
luyk	like, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i>		{ and <i>s.</i>
béeluy·k	belike, <i>ad.</i>	wuyn	wind, <i>v.</i>
aa·rdluyk	hardly, <i>ad.</i>	hruyp	ripe, <i>a.</i>
een·wardluyk	inwardly, <i>a.</i>	truyp	tripe, <i>s.</i>
gau·dluyk	godly, <i>a.</i>	wuyp	wisp, <i>s.</i>
uur·ch·luyk	{ richly, rich, <i>ad.</i>	vuy·ndur	finder, <i>s.</i>
	{ and <i>a.</i>	suy·fur	cipher, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
zing·l·luyk	singly, <i>ad.</i>	buy·gur	beggar, <i>s.</i>
kèò·l·luyk	coolly, <i>ad.</i>	vruy·tur	writer, <i>s.</i>
dèom·luyk	dimly, <i>ad.</i>	uys	{ hoist, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
thee·n·luyk	thinly, <i>ad.</i>		{ ice, <i>s.</i>
zoo·ur·luyk	sorely, <i>ad.</i>	juys	{ joist, <i>s.</i> (<i>sing.</i>
kèò·sluyk	coarsely, <i>ad.</i>		{ and <i>plur.</i>)
lae·üt·luyk	lately, <i>ad.</i>	tuys	entice, <i>v.</i>
suud·unt·luyk	suddenly	vuy·s	fist, <i>s.</i>
vuy·z·baul	fives·ball, <i>s.</i>	vruyt	{ write, <i>v.</i> right,
bèe·uy·n·an·	behindhand, <i>a.</i>		{ wright, <i>a.</i>
buy·gin	begging, <i>s.</i>		{ and <i>v.</i>
tuy·lin	tiling, <i>s.</i>	puynt	{ pint, <i>s.</i> point,
vruy·tin	writing, <i>s.</i>		{ (rarely)
uy·lun	island, highland	vuy·lunt	{ violet, <i>s.</i>
uyn	hind, <i>s.</i>		{ violent, <i>a.</i>
buyn	bind, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	duy·munt	diamond, <i>s.</i>
èò·dbuyn	woodbine, <i>s.</i>	luyv	life, <i>s.</i>
fuyñ	fine, <i>a.</i>	üluy·v	alive, <i>a.</i>
chuyñ	{ chimb, <i>s.</i> chine,	nuyv	knife, <i>s.</i>
	{ <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	struyv	strive, <i>v.</i>
kuyñ(d)	kind, <i>a.</i>	wuyv	wife, <i>s.</i>
muyñ(d)	mind, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vruy	fry, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
puyñ	{ pen, <i>s.</i> (cattle	vuy·stez	fists, <i>s.</i>
	{ pen)	suy·zez	assizes, <i>s.</i>
spuyñ	spine, <i>s.</i>	uыз	eyes, <i>s.</i>
hruym	rime, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vuyz	advise, <i>v.</i> fives, <i>s.</i>
hruyn(d)	rind, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	suyvz	chives, <i>s.</i>

41. Diphthongal Fracture UY·ü=ə'i'.

Before [l] and [r] a fracture arises as usual, but the [r] does not convert [uy] into [aay]. Compare Nos. 4 and 7.—A. J. E.

wuy·üduuk	wild duck	uy·ür	{ iron, <i>s.</i> hire, <i>v.</i>
puy·ül	pile, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>		{ and <i>s.</i>
muy·ül	mild, <i>a.</i>	muy·ür	admire, <i>v.</i>
muy·üld	mile, <i>s.</i>	een·tuy·ür	entire, <i>a.</i>
tuy·ül	tile, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	vruy·ür	friar, <i>s.</i>
vuy·ül	{ viol, <i>s.</i> file, <i>v.</i>	vuy·ür	fire, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
	{ and <i>s.</i> phial, <i>s.</i>	kwuy·ür	require, <i>v.</i>
	{ while, <i>ad.</i>	zuy·ür	desire, <i>v.</i>
wuy·ül	{ wild, <i>a.</i>	kwuy·üt	quiet, <i>a.</i>

42. Diphthong UUY=æ'i.

This is full [uuy], very nearly [oay]=(óí), and confused constantly with [any]=(A'i). It occurs only after [w], or rather in the fractural triphthong [wuy]=(ua'i), which is again fractured before [l], as in [bwuuyúl]=(bua'r'l).
—A. J. E.

bwuuy	boy, <i>s.</i>	gè:d-bwuuy·	good-bye
bwuuyúl	boil, <i>v.</i>	pwuuy·zn	poison, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
spwuuyúl	spoil, <i>v.</i>	bwuuy·lur	boiler, <i>s.</i>
bwuuy·léen	boiling, <i>s.</i>		

III.—CONSONANTS.

In the following lists the words are arranged in the alphabetical order of the ordinary spelling, reckoning from the beginning of the word. The numbering of the lists, for the sake of reference, continues that of the vowel lists. The consonants treated are those which are specially related to consonants in the literary dialect.

43. F initial retained.

It is commonly supposed that in Somersetshire every initial [f, s, th] is changed into [v, z, dh]. This is far from being the case. The words in this list never change [f] into [v]. It will be observed that they are almost all of foreign origin.

fable	fæ'übl, <i>s.</i>	fauçet	fau'sut, <i>s.</i>
faco	fæ'üs, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	fault	fau'üt, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
facia	fæ'üshur, <i>s.</i>	faultless	fau'tlées, <i>s.</i>
fæct	fæuk, <i>s.</i> and <i>v.</i>	faulty	fau'tée, <i>s.</i>
factory	fæuk'turéo	fawn (young } deer) }	fau'ün, <i>s.</i>
fado	fæ'üd, <i>v.</i>	favour	fæ'üvur, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
fail	fæ'yül, <i>v.</i>	feature	fai'çhur, <i>s.</i>
failling	fæ'yülon <i>pres.</i>	February	Fib'urée, <i>s.</i>
fain, <i>a.</i> , feign, <i>v.</i>	fæ'yün [part.	fee	fee, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
faint	fæ'yünt, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	feeble	fai'bl, <i>s.</i>
fair, <i>s.</i> and <i>a.</i> }	fæ'fir	felon, villain	fuul'un, <i>s.</i>
fare, <i>s.</i> }	fæ'fih	felony, villainy	fuul'unée, <i>s.</i>
faith	fæ'fih	follow	fuul'ur, <i>s.</i>
faithful	fæ'yüfihful, <i>s.</i>	fomalo	fai'mæ'ül, <i>s.</i> , <i>s.</i>
falco	fæ'üs, fæ'üs, <i>a.</i>	fence	fai'ns, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
famo	fæ'üm, <i>s.</i>	fermont	furma'ünt, <i>v.</i>
family	fæum'lée, <i>s.</i>	ferret	fuur'ut, <i>s.</i>
farm	fæ'üm, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	fever	fai'vur, <i>s.</i>
farmer	fæ'ümur, <i>s.</i>	fight	fæj'ut, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
farrier	fæ'yüur, <i>s.</i>	figu	figf, <i>s.</i>
ferry	fæ'ür, <i>s.</i>	figura	fig'ur, <i>s.</i>
fashion	fæ'üshün, <i>s.</i>	figura (to cypher)	fig'urée, <i>v.</i>
faut, <i>s.</i> , fault, <i>s.</i>	fæ'üt, <i>s.</i>	affiliate	fli'te-æ'üt, <i>v.</i>
fate	fæ'üt, <i>s.</i>	filter	fli'tur, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>
fated	fæ'ütul, <i>s.</i>		

43. F initial retained.—*continued.*

filth	fil-tée	force, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	foor-tis		
fine	fuyn, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	foreign, <i>a.</i>	fuw-tén, fuw-runt		
finery	feuy-mée, <i>a.</i>	forest, <i>s.</i>	fuw-rées		
finish	fu-tésh, <i>v.</i>	fortune, <i>s.</i>	fuw-ríteen		
firm, <i>a.</i>	fuurm	foundation, <i>a.</i>	fuw-dae-úrshun		
form, <i>s.</i> (bench)		fountain	fuw-wíteen		
fit, <i>a.</i> and <i>s.</i>	fit	fracas, <i>s.</i>	frae-úkus		
fitch, (polecat) <i>a.</i>	fích	fraction, <i>a.</i>	frank-shun		
fix, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	faeks	fractious, <i>a.</i>	frank-shus		
flame, steam, <i>a.</i>	flae-úm	frail, <i>a.</i>	fraa-yúl		
flask, <i>s.</i>	flás	frame, <i>v.</i> and <i>a.</i>	frae-úm		
flat, <i>a.</i>	fláat	Frank	Fraangt		
flippant, <i>a.</i>	} flíp	fray, <i>v.</i>	fraa-y		
(pliant, elastic)		} Fluur-ée	freak, <i>s.</i>	frik	
Florey, <i>p.s.</i>			frequent, <i>a.</i>	} frai-kúnt	
(Combe-Withiel)	} flúe	and <i>ad.</i>	} fril		
flue, <i>s.</i>		} flúe		frill, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	} fril
fluent, <i>a.</i>	} foor-unt		front, <i>s.</i>	} furn-t	
(running quickly, of a river only)		} flúe-t	affront, <i>v.</i>		} furn-t
flute, <i>s.</i>			} flúe-t		
forage, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>		foor-unt		fruit, <i>s.</i>	frúe-t
	fau-réej	fried-potatoes, <i>s.</i>	fruy-tae-ú-leez		
		fuller's earth, <i>s.</i>	fuul-urzath		
		fundament, <i>s.</i>	fuun-déemunt		
		furnace, <i>s.</i>	fuw-rées		
		fusty, <i>a.</i>	fuw-tée		

44. F and V initial both used occasionally.

In the following list the [f] is always retained when the word is emphatic, and generally in the words forming Part I. it is more common than [v], but in the other words [v] is more common than [f]. So far as I could make out, the words really began in all cases with [fv], as {free-ú-r} = {fvü'z}, that is, the voice of [v] was not commenced as soon as the position was assumed, and hence a faint [f] was heard before it. This is like [sz] in the German *sie* = [szee] = [szii], and in all German words beginning with *s*. In the English finals, when no vowel or consonant follows, the reverse process takes place, as "it is *his*" = [it-iz-hiz] = [it-iz h/iz]. In both cases it is assumed that [z] only is pronounced, thus [zee, hiz], because the voice is so much more powerful than the hiss, that the latter is unobserved. This I believe to be the case with the Somersetshire initials [fv, sz, shzh, thdh]. But when much emphasis is laid on the word the hiss is driven out so sharp as to predominate, and hence the buzz is not observed, and [f, s, sh, th] alone are recognized.—A. J. E.

PART I.

Generally [f], sometimes [v].

fat, <i>a.</i> and <i>s.</i>	faat, vaat	fig, <i>s.</i>	fig, vig
father, <i>s.</i>	} faa-dhur	forty, <i>a.</i>	} fau-rtée
fear, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	fee-úr, vee-úr	fox, <i>s.</i>	fau'ks, vau'ks
fiddle, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	fid-l, vid-l	fumble, <i>v.</i>	fuum-l, vuum-l
fight, <i>v. s.</i>	fait, vai-t		

44. F and V initial both used occasionally.—*continued.*

PART II.

Generally [v], sometimes [f].

afraid, <i>a.</i>	{	ūvee·ūrd	first, <i>a.</i>	vuus, fuus
		ūfee·ūrd	fish, <i>s.</i>	vee'sh, fee'sh
felt, <i>s.</i>		vuult, fuult	flannel, <i>s.</i>	vlan'ēen, flan'ēen
fester, <i>v. and s.</i>		vas'tur, fas'tur	fling, <i>v.</i>	vling, fling
figgy-pudding,	}	vig'ēe puud'n, fig'ēe puud'n	forge, <i>v.</i>	voa'ūrj, foa'ūrj
<i>s. (always</i>			fret, <i>v.</i>	vraet, fraet
used for			fringe, <i>s.</i>	vuurnj, fuurnj
plum pud-			fry, <i>v.</i>	vruy, fruy
ding)				

45. F initial becomes invariably V.

fag	vaa'g, <i>v.</i>	filbert	vil'burt, <i>s.</i>
fall	vaa'l, <i>v. and s.</i>	fill	vee'ūl, <i>v.</i>
fallow	vuul'ur, <i>v. s.</i>	film	vil'um, <i>s.</i>
fan	van, <i>s.</i>	fin	vee'n, <i>s.</i>
fang	vang, <i>s.</i>	goldfinch	goo'lvræensh, <i>s.</i>
far	vaa'r, <i>a.</i>	find	vuyn, <i>v.</i>
farther	vaa'rdur, <i>ad.</i>	finger	ving'ur, <i>s.</i>
farthest	vaa'rdēest, <i>a.</i>	fir	vuur, <i>s.</i>
far-fetched	vuur'vau't, <i>a.</i>	fire	vuy'ūr, <i>s.</i>
farrow	{	firing	vaay'ūrēen, <i>s.</i>
	{	firkin	vuur'kēen, <i>s.</i>
	{	fish	vee'sh, <i>s.</i>
farthing	{	fish	vee'sh, <i>s.</i>
fast	{	fist	vuys, <i>s.</i>
fathom	{	five	vuyv, <i>s.</i>
fawning	{	fives	vuyz, <i>s.</i>
fearless	{	flag	vlag, <i>s.</i>
feather	{	flail	vlaa'yūl, <i>s.</i>
feeling	{	flagon	vlag'ēen, <i>s.</i>
feet	{	flange	vlanj, <i>s.</i>
fell	{	flank	vlangk, <i>s.</i>
	{	flaw, <i>s.</i>	} vlae'ūr
	{	flare, <i>v.</i>	
felloe	{	flax	vlaeks, <i>s.</i>
fennel	{	flea	vlai, <i>s.</i>
fern	{	fledged	ū-vlaej, <i>p.p.</i>
ferule	{	fleece	vlee'z, <i>s.</i>
fetch	{	flesh	vlaa'rsh, <i>s.</i>
fetlock	{	flew	vluyd, <i>v. pret.</i>
few	{	fitch	vleech, <i>s.</i>
field	{	fling	vling, <i>v.</i>
fieldfare	{	flint	vlaent, <i>s.</i>
file	{	flock	vlok, <i>s.</i>
	{		

49. V initial becomes DH.

very, <i>ad.</i>	dhuur'ée	vetches, <i>s. pl.</i>	dhaach'ez
veal, <i>s.</i>	{ dhae'ül (some- times)	vouch, <i>v.</i>	{ dhuwch (com- mon)

50. V initial becomes F.

value, <i>v. and s.</i>	faal'ée (common)
victuals, <i>s.</i>	faat'lz (common)
village	fuol'ij (common)

51. V final becomes F.

heave, <i>v.</i>	haef(t	cloven, <i>pp.</i>	{ ð-klaef
leave, <i>v.</i>	laef		{ ð-klaef'tid
cleave, <i>v.</i>	klaef	lieve, lief, <i>ad.</i>	lee'f
		Fivehead	Fuy'faed

52. V final becomes B.

curve, <i>s.</i>	kuurb	valve, <i>s.</i>	vaal'b
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53. V final lost.

give, <i>v.</i>	gée	expensive	aekspai'nsee
gave, <i>v. pret.</i>	gyid	abusive, <i>a.</i>	{ bùe'zée (very common)
given, <i>prop.</i>	Û-gid'	native, <i>s.</i>	nae'ütée
forgive, <i>v.</i>	vurgée'	laxative, <i>s.</i>	laak'sitée
have, <i>v.</i>	ae'ü	active, <i>a.</i>	{ aak'tée, haak'tée (very common name of cart- horse)
lieve, <i>ad.</i>	lai	destructive, <i>a.</i>	struuk'tée
above, <i>prop.</i>	boo, ðboo'	deceptive, <i>a.</i>	saep'tée
serve, <i>v.</i>			
(earn wages; deserve?)	{ saa'r		
themselves, <i>pr.</i>	dhuur'zuul'z		
-ive	{ -ée, or -ëf never -ëev		

(Other words of this kind are not common.)

54. S initial becomes Z.

sack	zaak, <i>s.</i>	sand	zan(d, <i>s.</i>
sad	zad, <i>a.</i>	sap	zae'Ûp, <i>s.</i>
saddle	zad'l, <i>s.</i>	sat	zaut, <i>v. pret.</i>
sage	zae'Ûj, <i>s.</i>	Saturday	Zad'urdée, <i>s.</i>
said	zaed, <i>v. pret.</i>	saw	zua, <i>v. and s.</i>
sailor	zae'Ûlur, <i>s.</i>	say	zai, <i>v.</i>
sale	zae'Ûl, <i>s.</i>	segment	zaeg'munt, <i>s.</i>
salloy	zaal'Û, <i>a.</i>	sedge	zaej, <i>s.</i>
salt	zaalt, <i>s.</i>	see	zee, <i>v.</i>

54. S initial becomes Z.—*continued.*

seed	zid	silver	zilvur, <i>s.</i>
seem	zim, <i>v.</i>	since	zinz, <i>ad.</i>
self	zuul, <i>pr.</i>	sinew	zin'ēe, <i>s.</i>
sell	zil, <i>v.</i>	sing	zing, <i>v.</i>
selves	zuulz, <i>pr.</i>	single	zing'l, <i>a.</i>
set	zit, <i>v.</i>	sink	zingk, <i>v.</i>
settle	} { zit-l, <i>s.</i>	sip	zip, <i>v.</i>
settle		} { sat'l, <i>v.</i>	zuur
seven	zaeb'm, <i>a.</i>	sister	zae'tur, <i>s.</i>
sew	zoa, <i>v.</i>	sit	zit, <i>v.</i>
sick	zik, <i>a.</i>	site	zuyt, <i>s.</i>
side	zuyd, <i>s.</i>	six	ziks, <i>a.</i>
sieve	zēev, <i>s.</i>	sixth	zikst, <i>a.</i>
sift	zaef't, <i>v.</i>	size	zuyz, <i>s.</i>
sigh	zaa'y, <i>s. v.</i>	sketch	} { zkich, <i>s.</i> , almost two syllables
sill	zil, <i>s.</i>		

Note that *s* is almost invariably sounded as *s* before *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *u*, and *w*, but the following are exceptions: *sort* soa'urt, *soce* soa'ūs, *sovereign* suuv'rin, *sugar* shung'ur, *sure* shoa'ūr.

55. S final becomes TH.

moss, *s.* mau'th

56. SH and ZH initial both used occasionally.

See the note introductory to No. 44.—A. J. E.

share (of a plough) <i>s.</i> }	zhee'ūr, shee'ūr	shears, <i>s. pl.</i> {	zhee'ūrz
	shave, <i>v.</i> zhee'ūv, shee'ūv		sheaf, <i>s.</i> shee'ūrz
	shear, <i>v.</i> zhee'ūr, shee'ūr		zhee'v, shee'v

57. SH initial becomes ZH.

shred	zhreed, <i>s.</i>	shrivel	zhreovul, <i>v.</i>
shrew	zhruē, <i>s.</i>	shroud	zhruwd, <i>s.</i>
shriek	zhrik, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	Shrove-tide	Zhroa'v-tuy'd, <i>s.</i>
shrimp	zhreomp, <i>s.</i>	shrub	zhrub, <i>s.</i>
shrink	zhrink, <i>v.</i>		

58. SHR becomes ZR.

shrug, *v.* zrug

And most of the words in No. 57 occasionally.

59. TH initial is retained.

thick, <i>a.</i>	thik ¹	thin, <i>a.</i>	then
thief, <i>s.</i>	theef	though, <i>conj.</i>	thauf

¹ The hard *tʰ* distinguishes the adjective from the demonstrative dhik *that*.

60. TH initial becomes DH.

The list would include all words beginning with *th*, which are not contained in Nos. 59, 61, and 62.

61. TH initial becomes D.

thistle, *s.* duy'al, duy'shl

And all words beginning with THR, which becomes DR.

62. TH initial becomes V.

thatch, *s. v.* vaach, *also* dhaach.

63. TH final becomes F.

sheath, <i>s.</i>	zhee'f		cloth, <i>s.</i>	klauf (common)
moth, <i>s.</i>	mau'f		tooth, <i>s.</i>	toof

64. 'GH' final becomes F.

though, <i>conj.</i>	thau'f (always)		tough, <i>s.</i>	tūuf
(as though)	(ūzau'f)		cough, <i>s.</i>	kau'f
dough, <i>s.</i>	dūuf (sometimes)		slough, <i>v.</i>	slūuf

65. 'GH' final is lost.

trough, <i>s.</i>	troa		enough, <i>ad.</i>	ū-nùe
through, <i>prep.</i>	drùe		slough, <i>s.</i>	slùe
plough, <i>s. v.</i>	pluw			

66. R transposed.

PART I.

R placed after the vowel before which it stands in usual English.

ready, <i>a.</i>	uur'dée		run, <i>v.</i>	urn
red, <i>a.</i>	uurd		runner, <i>s.</i>	urn'ūr
reduce, <i>v.</i>	ūrdùe's		rush, <i>v. and s.</i>	uursh
rennet	uur'nūt		rust, <i>v. and s.</i>	uurs(t
rich, <i>a.</i>	urch		rust, <i>a.</i>	uur'stēe
Richard	Uur'chut		bread, <i>s.</i>	buurd
rid, <i>v.</i>	uurd		brunt, <i>s.</i>	buurnt
riddance, <i>s.</i>	uur'dūns		brush, <i>v. and s.</i>	buursh
riddle	uurd'l, huurd'l		crush, <i>v. and s.</i>	kuursh
ridge, <i>v. and s.</i>	uurj		crust, <i>s.</i>	kuurst
risk, <i>v. and s.</i>	uursk		crystal, <i>s.</i>	{ kuur'stul (al-
ruddy, <i>a.</i>	uur'dée			{ ways)

66. R transposed. Part I.—*continued.*

front, <i>s.</i>	} fuurn(t		grist, <i>s.</i>	{ guur(t (some-
affront, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>				
great, <i>a.</i>	guurt			(generally)
grenadier, <i>s.</i>	guur·nudee·r		gristle, <i>s.</i>	guur·al
griddle, <i>v.</i>	guur·dl		grit, <i>s.</i>	guurt
gridiron, <i>s.</i>	guur·duy·ur		gritty, <i>a.</i>	guur·tée
grim, <i>a.</i>	guurm		groats, <i>s.</i>	guurts
grin, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	guurn		grudge, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	guurj
grisly, <i>a.</i>	guurz·lée		grunt, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	guurnt
grizzle, <i>v.</i>	guur·zl		trundle, <i>v.</i>	tuurn·dl
grizzled, <i>a.</i>	ũguur·zl(d		trust, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i>	tuurs

PART II.

R placed before the letter which precedes it in usual English.

percussion, <i>s.</i>	prėekuush·un		pervert	prėevuur·t
persuade	prėeswae·ũd		urn, <i>s.</i>	run
perspire	praespu·ũr		ourdz, <i>s.</i>	kridz
perspiration {	praes·purae·ũr·shun			

IV.—NAMES OF THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

A ae·ũ	H ae·ũch	O oa	V vai
B bee	I uy	P pai	W duub·lyùe
C see	J jae·ũ	Q kùe	X aeks
D dee	K kae·ũ	R aar	Y wuy
E ai·	L uul	S as	Z zad
F af	M ai·m	T tai	& anpaa·sée
G jee	N ai·n	U yùe	

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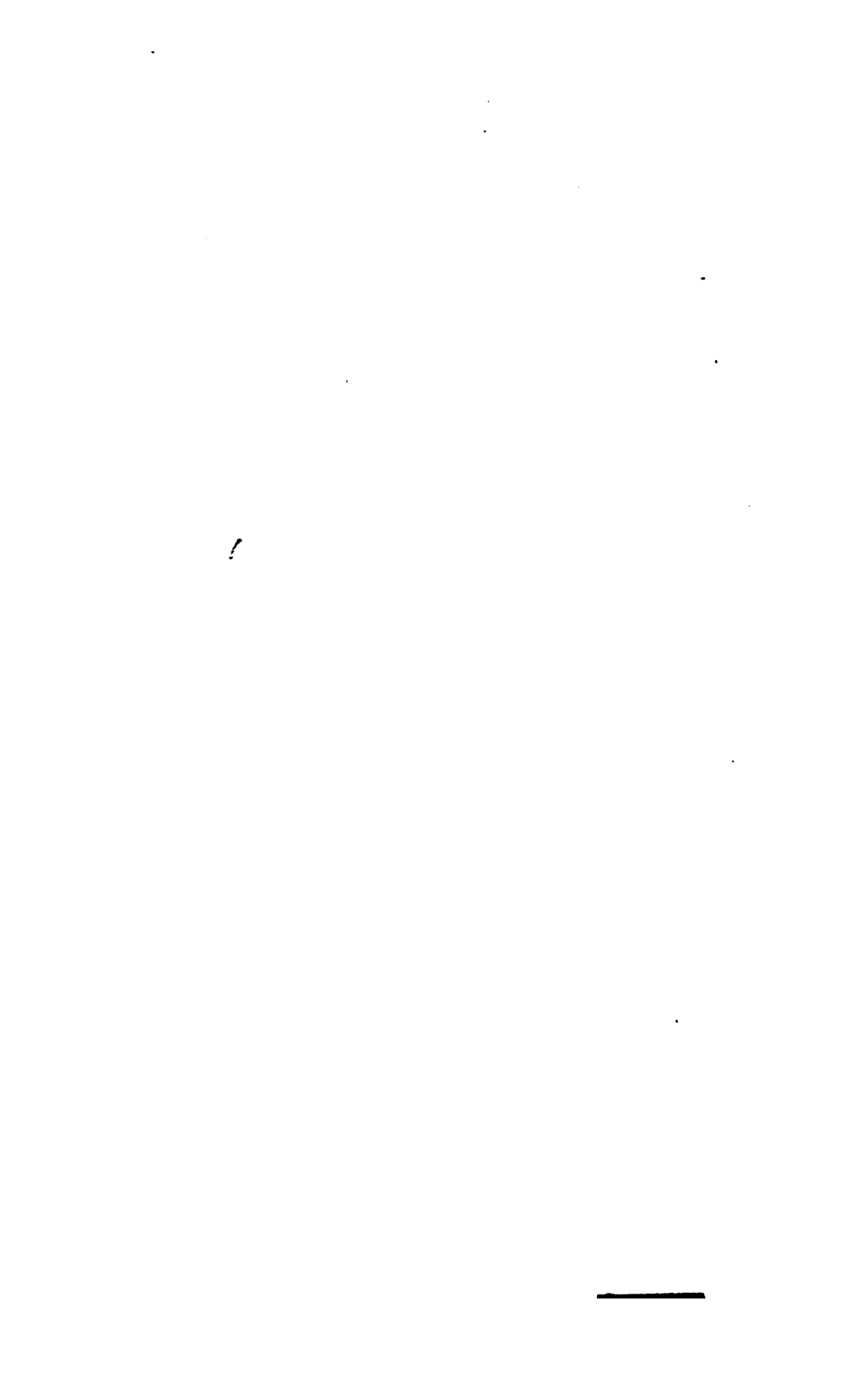
CONSONANTS.

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precisely the same as *mōm*. To appreciate this *ō*, say *too*, and while uttering the sound of the vowel open the lips suddenly very wide, producing *uw*'. The difference of the sounds *uw*' and *oo* is very striking, and there is a clear *primā faciē* resemblance of *uw*' to *us* or *oo*, and also to *uw*, *oe*. Then in attempting to say *too*, begin with the mouth *open*, or a quarter or half open, and close to the usual position for *oo*, keeping the tongue steady in its usual position for *oo*, and study the results. It seems to me that we have here the key to this curious collection of sounds in West Somerset, which must certainly have been formed by native means alone.

But there is another sound in Derbyshire and South Lancashire which may be written *ū*, and may be imitated by putting the lips in the position for *oo*, and then trying to say *uw*. This brings the tongue much lower than for the usual sound of *oo*, and produces a sound which seems to hesitate between *oo* and *uw*, being really less sonorous than *oo* and less obscure than *uw*. It is possible that this may be the *ū* of No. 30, or at least that such an *ū* is produced by similar means. And a half closure of the lips tends to "thicken" *uw* considerably. See note to No. 37. The *us* sound (No. 33) is properly *uw* with open lips. But it differs very slightly from *uw*, which is *oe* with open lips.

Now that attention has been directed to these dialectal alterations of sound, we may probably be able to analyze and explain other dialectal alterations which have baffled observers. Dr. Murray has lately been examining the sounds of Westmorland, and seems to have ascertained there also the existence of forms like *ō*, *ū*. The Norfolk *us*, and Scotch *oe*, may turn out to have been generated in the same manner. Those to whom these sounds are strange are puzzled by them extremely, and most observers have been content to assume them to be like the well-known European *us*, *oe*, *eo*; but this is, in fact, a mere confession of ignorance. The great difficulty which I have experienced in obtaining any conception of the generation of these West Somerset sounds, makes me feel the necessity of a complete reconsideration of the whole subject.—A. J. E.



GRAMMAR
OF THE
DIALECT OF WEST SOMERSET.

1. Introduction

2.

3.

4.

5.

AN OUTLINE
OF
THE GRAMMAR
OF THE
DIALECT OF WEST SOMERSET.

ILLUSTRATED BY

EXAMPLES OF THE COMMON PHRASES AND MODES OF SPEECH NOW IN USE
AMONG THE PEOPLE.

BY
FREDERIC THOMAS ELWORTHY,
MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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THE GRAMMAR

OF THE

DIALECT OF WEST SOMERSET.

THIS outline of the Grammar is intended as a sequel to the paper on the West Somerset Dialect previously published by this Society, which treated chiefly of the pronunciation and vowel sounds of the district; it will be followed by a Glossary, with which it is my purpose to complete the subject.

The system of Glossic spelling now adopted is the same as that used in the previous paper, to which there appeared a complete key, kindly drawn up by Mr. Ellis, the inventor, and to which all who may find any difficulty are referred.¹

¹ The following brief abstract of the system will be found convenient. The *Consonants* *b, d, f, j, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, w, y, z*, and the digraphs *ch, sh, th*, have their usual values; *g* is always hard, as in *gig*; *h* initial as in *ho!* (only used for emphasis in this dialect); *s* as in *so*, never as in *his*; *r* is reversed or cerebral, not dental or alveolar, and ought properly to be written *r*, but for convenience simple *r* is printed; *ng* as in *sing*, *think*=*think*; *ngg* as in *anger*=*anggur*; *zh* is used for French *j*, the English sound in *vision*=*vizh'un*; and *dh* for the *voiced* form of *th*, as in *that*=*dhat*. The *Vowels*, found also in English, are *a* as in *man*; *aa* in *bazaar*; *aa* short, the same in quality, but quantity short; *ai* in *aid*; *ao*, like *o* in *bore*; *au* as in *laud*; *au* the same short as *a* in *watch*; *ee* in *see*; *ēs*, the same short, as in French *fini*; *i* as in *finny*; *oa* as in *moan*; *oa*, the same short (not found in English); *oo* in *choose*; *u* in *up*, *carrot*; *uo, u* in *bull*. Dialectal vowels are *ae*, opener than *e* in *net*, French *è* in *nette*; *eo*, French *eu* in *jeune*, or nearly; *eo* the same long as in *jeune*; *ue*, French *u* in *duc* or nearly; *ûe* the same long, as in *dû*; *uu*, a deeper sound of *u* in *up* than the London one, but common in England generally; *ua*, a still lower and deeper sound; *û* (now used for Mr. Ellis's *oe* No. 28, and *î, êo, ùo*, No. 30—see Dr. Murray's note at the end of this paper) is the *natural vowel* heard with *l* in *kind-le*=*kind-ûl*. It lies between *in* and *un*, and etymologically is a lowered and retracted *i*, as *tûm'ur, zûl*=*timber, sill*. The diphthongs *aa'w* as in Germ. *haus*; *aa'y* long *aa*, finishing with *y*, as in Ital. *mai*; *aa'y* the same with shorter quantity (a frequent form of English *I*); *aew, ae* finishing in *oo*, sometimes heard in vulgar London pronunciation as *kaew*=*cow*; *auy* as in *boy* (nearly); *au'y* with the first element longer or drawled; *uo=oo* in

The extreme importance of one uniform system of phonetics is so thoroughly well understood, that there seems to be little need of any apologetic explanation to the general reader for the use of an orthography which may appear a little strange to unaccustomed eyes, but which is, nevertheless, by far the simplest and most easily acquired system yet introduced.

Whenever it is found that the same word is spelt in two or more different ways, it is to be understood that each mode of spelling represents a variety of pronunciation common in the dialect.

As in the former paper, so in this, the advice and suggestions of Mr. Ellis upon the best symbols to be used in writing the peculiar sounds of the dialect, have been invaluable; and, moreover, he has bestowed an amount of pains and labour upon the analysis of these sounds which is beyond my power adequately to acknowledge. Unfortunately, in the present instance, Mr. Ellis has had no opportunity of revising the proofs under the guidance of the living voice; but Dr. Murray has kindly availed himself of an opportunity of carefully

how; uy, as in buy=i, y in bite, by; uuy, the same a little wider, under influence of a preceding w, as pıcuuyzn=poison. Imperfect diphthongs, and triphthongs, or fractures formed by a long vowel or diphthong finishing off with the sound of ü, or the natural vowel, are numerous; thus æü (nearly as in fair=fae'ü); ao'ü (as in more=mao'ü); ee'ü (as in idea, near); oa'ü (barely distinct from ao'ü, say as in grower=groa'ü); oo'ü (as in woo'er=woo'ü); aaw'ü (as in our broadly; aay'ü; aew'ü; uw'ü (as flower=fluw'ü); uy'ü (as in ire=uy'ü). Of the imperfect diphthongs ee'ü and oo'ü, from the distinctness of their initial and terminal sounds, are most distinctly diphthongal to the ear, the stress being also pretty equal on the two elements. The turned period after a vowel, as oo', indicates length and position of accent; after a consonant it indicates shortness of the vowel in the accented syllable, as vadh'ür=vädh'ür. As a caution, the mark of short quantity is written over êe, äa, when short, as these are never short in English; and it is used with ü when this has the obscure unaccented value found in ä-bove, mannä, natiön, etc. The peculiar South-western r must be specially attended to, as it powerfully affects the character of the pronunciation. It is added in its full strength to numerous words originally ending in a vowel, and whenever written it is to be pronounced, not used as a mere vowel symbol as in Cockney winder, tomorrer, etc. That sound is here expressed by ü, as win'dü, maar'ü.

going through them, during a visit to the district, in which he studied the pronunciation, on the spot; and he has thus been able to decide conclusively as to the physical basis of one of our difficult vowel sounds, about which Mr. Ellis was in doubt. (See Mr. Ellis's notes on the subject, pp. 58, 77, 78, *Dialect of West Somerset*.)

In preparing this outline, the same order of the various parts of speech has been followed as that in Dr. Murray's "*Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*:" and it will be found in many points that the West Somerset is brought into direct contrast with the Scotch, by which method, it is hoped, a comparison of these two widely diverging dialects may be more readily made. To the assistance I have experienced from Dr. Murray, and to the hints and suggestions received from him, is due any measure of completeness that may be found in this outline; for without them much of value and of interest must of necessity have been omitted. Dr. Murray has also kindly contributed the notes bearing his initials which compare the West Somerset with Old English forms and expressions, or with those found in other dialects to which he has given particular attention.

In dealing with the Grammar, and in compiling the various lists of words necessary to illustrate it, it would have been very desirable to have rendered those lists complete and exhaustive, by including in their proper places in them all the verbs (conjugated with their past tenses and past participles) which are archaic or provincial; but this could only be achieved by reference to the Glossary, which, at present, is in a fragmentary state, and it has been thought better not, on that account, to delay the publication of this outline for an indefinite time.

It should be borne in mind that when positive general rules are laid down as invariable, they are only intended to apply to the dialect pure and unadulterated—a stranger coming among the people would at once hear all the rules broken, in the "fine" sentences addressed to him; but long experience enables the writer to maintain with confidence all that is here put forward.

NOUNS.

THE PLURAL NUMBER.

In the district of West Somerset we have eight forms of plural terminations, viz. *s*, with its varieties *z*, *ez*, and *esez*; *n*; *r*; plurals the same as the singular; and plurals formed by a change or modification of the root vowel of the singular.

Plural in *s*

is found with all words ending in the sounds of *k*, *t*, *th*, *p*, *f*; also in *l*, when it is found in unaccented syllables; as in the following examples:—

rùemaat·ik ¹	rùemaat·iks	rheumatic
raat	raats	rat
zmúth	zmúths	smith
traap	traaps	trap
uuf	uuf's	hoof
an·vèol	an·vèols ²	handful
lae·ügl	lae·ügl's	label

Plural in *z*

All nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *l* (in accented syllable), *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, have their plurals in *z*, as—

pai	pai·z	pea
klaa	klaa·z	claw
skëet·ëe	skëet·ëez	moorhen
		ticking of a bed
		(also the entire
bai·dtuy	bai·dtuyz	bed, not the
		bedstead)
tuur·ü	tuur·üz	turf
rúb	rúbz	rib
èò·d	èò·dz	wood (silva)
koa·ürd	koa·ürdz	cord
pai·g	pai·gz	pig
zaung	zaungz	song
buun·l	buun·lz	bundle
gurd·l	gurd·lz (<i>s</i> sometimes)	girl
vèò·l ³	vèò·lz	fool
uul·um	uul·umz	elm

¹ This is always a substantive—*uur·v u·gawt dhu rùemaat·ik*. The adjective would be *aay bee u·rùe·matuyz tuur·bl*. The term *rheumatic pains* would not be used.

² Combinations of *vèol* have their plurals sometimes in *s* and sometimes in *z*, depending on the stress laid by individuals on the last syllable.

³ This word is often pronounced *fèò·l*.

chaa·yn	chaa·ynz	chain
púch·ur	púch·urz	pitcher
loa·v	loa·vz	loaf

Plurals in *ez*

are found in those nouns which end in the sounds of *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh* or compounds of them, as *x* (= *ks*), *j* (= *dzh*); also those in *st* or *sk*.

<i>s</i>	fae·üs	fae·üsez	face
<i>ps</i>	aa·ps	aa·psez	hasp
<i>x</i>	fau·ks	fau·ksez	fox ¹
<i>ts</i>	au·rts	au·rtsez	orts, <i>i.e.</i> leavings
<i>z</i>	{ noa·üz	noa·üzez	nose
	{ aewz	aewzez	house
<i>sh</i>	buursh	buur·shez	brush
<i>ch = tsh</i>	buurch	buur·chez	breech ²
<i>zh</i>	een·zh	een·zhez	hinge
<i>j = dzh</i>	vúl·ij	vúl·ijez	village
<i>st</i>	vrau·s(t)	vrau·stez	frost ³
<i>sk</i>	kaa·s(k)	{ kaa·sez or kaa·skez }	cask

Words in literary English which change the final *f*, or *f* sound of the singular, into *v* in the plural, are pronounced by us with *v* in the singular, and consequently, as before shown, their plurals are all in *z*, as

luyv	life	nuyv or nai·v }	knife
wuyv	wife		
lee·v	leaf	shee·v	sheaf
thee·v	thief	loa·v	loaf
klee·v	cliff	stae·üv	staff
aa·v	half	kyaa·v	calf

(See West Somerset Dialect, p. 71.)

except nouns in *lf*—which are very few. These have their plurals in *lfs* instead of the *lvz* of literary English, as

wuolf	wuolfs	not wuolvz	wolf
shúlf	shúlfs	not shúl vz	sheff

¹ Fox is pronounced by us with the *f* sharp, and the word *vixen* is never used except as an epithet for a woman of bad temper. A female fox is a *bitch fauk*.

² This word in the singular is used to express the hinder part of both men and animals—also technically to the coarse wool in a fleece which grows near the tail of a sheep. In the plural it signifies a garment as elsewhere.

³ The *t* is only sounded when followed by a vowel. We hardly ever sound *k* after *s*, except when followed by a vowel, and not always even then—as *vlaa's* (dask), *maa's* (mask). *Kaa·sez* is more common than *kaa·skez* (see post).

In *self* and its compounds (see Pronouns) the *f* being always dropped, thus becoming *suul*, the plural follows the rule for words ending in *l* with final syllable accented, and is therefore always in *z*, as *dhai dùe'd ut dhur-suul'z* (they did it themselves).

It is curious to observe that even those people who have learnt a little better than to talk of *ur-suul*, *ur-suulz* (ourselves), would nevertheless follow the rule given above for words in *lf*, and always say *ur-sael'f*, *ur-sael'fs*, *dhæ'ür-sael'fs*, etc. So also *health*, pronounced *uulf*, follows the same rule, and always becomes *uulfs* in the plural. The ordinary toast before placing the drinking vessel to the lips is *yuur-z aul' gur uulfs* (here is (to) all your healths). This may be heard daily as well in the village tavern as in the harvest-field.

On the other hand, received words, which ending in *th* in the singular, make *dhz* in the plural, as *lath*, *path*, *bath*, in our dialect retain the hard *th*, and make their plurals in *ths* instead of *dhz*, as *mut'hs*, *par'hs*, *baa'hs*, or else change the *th* into *f* in the singular, and then, as before shown, for words in *f*, they make their plurals in *s*, not *z*, as

lauf'	lauf's	lath
maewf	maewfs	mouth

Very often this *th*, when it follows *a*, is altogether dropped, and then the plural is formed in the way before shown for words ending in a vowel, *i.e.* in *z*, as *baaz* (baths). A man informed me *Dhai-r u-knut' paaz ra'it drùe dhù kau'ps*, "They have cut paths right through the copse."

Not only do we sound the full syllable *cz* after words ending in *st*, but very frequently we add a second *cz*, as—

bee' d'et	bee' d'et'ez and often	bee' d'et'ez'ez	beast
brist'	brist'ez	brist'ez'ez	breast
krist'	krist'ez	krist'ez'ez	crust
vuy'et	vuy'et'ez	vuy'et'ez'ez	fist

Some individuals use this form habitually, others

* The verb *to lath* is with us *lauf*—*Dhu nu'k wu' su' vni'f, k'òu'n lau'f'ie* (The post was so rough, one of them could not lath, *i.e.* nail on the laths). Observe the same use of the nominative case to the verb (see post).

(especially *vuy'stezez*) emphatically. I have not remarked it as used peculiarly by children or by the most ignorant adults. I do not give it as the rule for these words, but it is decidedly common in ordinary sober talk.

In all these cases the plurals are several and not collective (see Plurals without Change).

A double plural is very frequently used when speaking of several articles which have the form of plural nouns in the singular, as *buul'ées* (bellows), *bran'dées* (see page 12), *taungz*, *sta'aps*, etc. These become *buul'éesez*, *bran'déesez*, *taungz'ez*, *staap'sez* or *staap'sez*, etc. So also *ae'ümzez*, *wuop'ensez* (which see after, among plurals without singular.)

A few years ago I saw on a board over a door in Exeter—

“Here liv'th a man what don't refuse

To mend

Umbrellases, bellowses, boots and shoes.”

Plural in *n*

is seldom heard. We do not use this form so frequently as Dorsetshire *voaks*. Indeed *au'ksn* (oxen), *chik'ëen*¹ (chicken), (the plural of *chick*—we know no such word as *chickens*), *chù'turn* (children, see below), and *vraek'sn*² (rushes), are all the examples known to me, as in daily use, though I have heard that *uyn* (eyes), *shù'en* (shoes), and *oa'zn* (hose), were used in this district quite within “the memory of the oldest inhabitant.” We do not use brethren, but *bridh'urz* as the plural of *bridh'ur* (brother). I never heard of either *tree'n* or *houzen*.

Plural in *r*.

The only certain example of this form is in *chù'tur*, singular *chee'ül*, which is the commonest form of *children*

¹ Ags. *cicen*, pl. *cicenu*, later *cicene*, *chickene*. When the final *e* became mute, and the plural would have been left the same as the singular, they were differentiated in the Northern and Midland dialects by adding *s* to the plural; but in the Southern the singular was contracted to *chick* and the plural remained *chicken* = *chickene* = *cicene* = *cicenu*. This is a modern repetition of what occurred in much older times in *oxen*, and the German *-n* declension generally.—M.

² *Vraeksn* (Ags. *rizan*, pl. of *rize*, *rise*, Chaucer *rishe*, Gower *resche*, Ayenb. *resse*) is a true *-n* plural. The change of initial *r* into *vr* occurs in several words in the dialect, as *vraek'n*, reckon.—M.

amongst the farm labourer class. Among those slightly above them, with a little culture, *chúlurn* is the usual form; but the *d* (in *children*) is dropped by every one. *Poo-ür blid uur-c u-ae-üd sū múnēe chúlur, uurs u-kaum tu lèok maayn weesht*, "Poor blood (thing), she has had so many children (that) she has come to look very sad" (? bewitched). With us *doa-ün ēe bleevut, chee-ül* (don't believe it, child), might be said to any person of whatever age—even to a grandparent; it simply betokens familiarity. Besides this we have the word *toa-kür*, which signifies "the wherewithal," either money or food. We have also *toa-k*, which means bread simply. Whether our *toa-kur* is the plural of *toak*, or whether it be allied to the Scotch *tocher*, I leave to others to decide. *Toa-kur*, however, like *money*, would be construed as a singular noun.

Aay shüd luyk t-ab'm,¹ neef uun'ee aay-d u-gaw-üt dhu toa-kur, "I should like to have it, if only I had got the wherewithal."

PLURALS MADE BY MODIFICATION OF THE VOWEL.

Of this form we have no more than in literary English, *i.e.* :

mae-ün	mai'n	men
uum'un	wuom-ēen	women
tèo'dh	tai'dh	teeth
vèot	vět	feet
gèoz	gee'z	geese
muwz	muys	mice
luws or læws	luys	lice

From the latter comes a very common adjective, *luwzēe*. This is almost invariably the quality attributed to a rogue; so that it may be said to be his own proper adjective.

PLURALS WITHOUT CHANGE FROM THE SINGULAR.

These are again few—

shēep,	dee-ür,	graews (grouse),
pa'e'ur (pair),	puyp, (draining pipe),	snuyp (snipe).

All nouns, however, when used collectively, keep the plural

¹ Some individuals would say *tae-ün*. For change of *n* into *m* see West Somerset Dialect, p. 17; observe also the change of *v* into *ð* in *t-ab'm*.

unchanged, as *U mún'ée uul'um bee gwaayn tu droa?* "How many elms are you going to throw?" *i.e.* fell. *Dhu vrau's-l dùe gèò'd, tl chek' dhu buud*, "The frost will do good, it will check the buds." *Baewd u fee'tée puyp*, "About (of) fifty pipes." This last expression uttered alone would convey a definite idea to a native—no vision of Broseley or Meerschaum would confuse his brain, nor would a thought of luscious port occur to him, but only common draining pipes. Other kinds, as *baak'ée puyp*, *brand'ée puyp*, *haw'rgèen puyp* (organ pipe), *lid'n puyp* (lead pipe), would have their regular plurals. *Dree uun'did u brik*, "Three hundred bricks." *Aay núv'ur daed'n noa uur'èen su skee'üs*, "I never knew herrings so scarce." *D-èe wau'nt ún'ée kaa's?* "Do you want any casks?" The ordinary plural of cask is *kaa'sez*, if used severally. *Dhur waud-n bud tùe kaa'sez u-laf*, "There were only two casks left." *Dhur wuz u suyt u bee'üs tu fae'ür*, "There were a great many beasts, *i.e.* bullocks, at the fair." But severally *Aav ee zee'd dree bee'ustez* (or *bee'ustezez*) *gwaayn ulawng?* "Have you seen three oxen going along?" In the advertisements in local papers is nearly always to be found, "a lot of cask," "a prime lot of 400 cheese," "20 cord of hardwood," pronounced *twain'tée koa'ürd u aard èò'd*. This last example may be taken as a measure of quantity, and therefore it would be according to strict rule that nouns of measure keep their singular form in the plural, as *puynt*, *kwaurt*, *gyaal'un*, *pak*¹ (peck), *paak* (pack, 240 lbs.²), *loa'üd*, *auks'eed* (hogshead), *stèech* (ten sheaves of corn, Northern *stook*). *Dhai'd u-kaa'rd aul dhu vee'ül een'tu baewd u vaaw'ür skoa'ür*

¹ Peck is a measure of liquids as well as grain, etc. *Vaaw'ur shuul'èenz un ae'ükur n tùe pak u suyd'ur*, "Four shillings an acre and two pecks of cyder,"—the usual price for mowing meadow grass.

² The pack (240 lbs. weight) is now almost confined to wool; *teazles* are, however, still sold by the pack. The load for a pack-horse was always 240 lbs., or *twain'te skoa'ür wau'yt*. It is well within the recollection of the writer, when no other means of carriage than pack-horses existed in considerable districts. The pack-saddle was a curiously contrived appliance, to which sometimes long wooden crooks, sometimes small wooden boxes with hinged bottoms, called *duung-bunts*, were attached—the former for carrying hay, corn, faggots, etc., the latter for manure, stones, or other heavy material. The load for a horse, of any heavy material, was called a *zee'üm* (seam), and was always understood to be 240 lbs. In many leases the farmer is still bound to apply "two hundred seams of good rotten dung per acre" before a corn crop. Compare *sumpter-horse*.

steech, *haun duwn kau'm dhu raa'yn*, "They had carried, *i.e.* harvested, all the field except about four score stitches, when down came the rain." To this rule of measures keeping their singular form in the plural, there are many exceptions; but upon a close inspection it will be found that there is an indefiniteness as to the quantity signified by these exceptions, and hence the words, though undoubtedly measures, take ordinary plural forms, as *ruur'kéenz* (firkins, small kegs of various sizes to carry the allowance of cyder), *bai'gz* (bags). A bag is sometimes three bushels and sometimes a quantity determined by weight: *u bai'g u aa'plz* (a bag of apples) is six score pounds, while *u bai'g u tac'üðez* (bag of potatoes) is eight score; *bèo'shlz* (bushels, these are sometimes four and sometimes eight pecks, according to the kind of produce to be measured; a bushel of either lime or green peas is understood to be eight pecks), *an'vòls*, *aat'vòls*, *kaap'vòls*, *pang'utvòls* (handfuls, hatfuls, capfuls, pocketfuls), and all combinations of *full*.

Nouns of space, weight, and number are unchanged in the plural, whether used collectively or not, except *únsh* (inch), which always becomes *únsh'ez*, unless it is used adjectively, as in *u dree-únsh plangk* (a 3-inch plank); *vèot*, *yaar'd*, *muy'üld*¹ (mile), *ae'ükur*, *radh'um*, *pae'wn* (pound), *uun'did-waw'yt* (hundred-weight, *i.e.* 100 lbs.), *tuun*. Our ordinary weights are *waw'n tu nai'n pae'wn* (one to nine pound), *aa'fskaor-waw'yt* (10 lbs.), *labm² tu nai'ntéen pae'wn*, *diz'n pae'wn* (12 lbs.), *skao'r waw'yt* (20 lbs.), *waw'n-un-twai'ntée*, *tu nai'n-un-twai'ntée pae'wn*, *aur waw'yt*; *waw'n-un-thuur'tee*, etc., *waw'yt*, *aur pae'wn*; *faw'rtée waw'yt*, *aur tûe skao'r waw'yt* (40 lbs.); *fee'tée waw'yt* (50 lbs.), *dree skao'r waw'yt*; ² *zab'mtée waw'yt* (70 lbs.), *raaw'ur skao'r waw'yt*, *aur aay'tee waw'yt* (80 lbs.; see post, Adjectives of Number and Quantity), *pae'ür*, *kuw'pül*, *brae'üs*, *lai'sh* (leash) *aa'fliz'n* (6), *aa'fskaor*, *diz'n*, *bae'ükurz diz'n* (baker's dozen = 13), *skao'r*, *uun'did*, *laung uun'did* (120), *thuw'zn* (1000), *muul'yun* (million). We know nothing of the hundred-

¹ The adjective mild is pronounced *muy'ül*, as *u glaa's u muy'ul ae'ül* (a glass of mild ale), see p. 67, West Somerset Dialect. So, in Shakspeare, *rilde* always for *vile*: "The King is mad: How stiffe is my *vilde* sense."—Lear, iv. 6.

² See West Somerset Dialect, p. 17.

weight (112 lbs.). All these, however, have ordinary plurals in *s* or *z* when used emphatically or severally. For instance, *Aay-v u-zee'd uun'didz oa-m*, "I have seen hundreds of them." *T-l kaw's skao'rz ù pae'vz*, "It will cost scores of pounds." *Ur waud-n uun'ée bü dree un twai'ntée yuur oa'l, haun ee duyd; bud ur bün maa'rëed ugee'ân uz yuurz*, "She was but twenty-three years old when he (*i.e.* her husband) died; but she has been married again for years," *lit.* these years (see Distinguishing Adjectives).

None of these nouns would be used in the plural after definite numerals, as *tai'n kuup'ul u duuks* (10 couples of ducks). *Vaaw'ur diz'n u brai'd* (4 dozen of bread, *i.e.* 52 loaves). After indefinite numerals or nouns of quantity plurals would sometimes be used, as *Siv'ur pae'ürz u shüez wuz u-stoa'üld* (see post, Strong Verbs), "Several pairs of shoes were stolen." *U brae'üc lawt ù kuup'ulz wuz u-aar'méen oa ut ubaew'd*, "A brave lot of couples were arming of it about," *i.e.* walking arm in arm.

Month always becomes *muuns*¹ in the plural, except when in *twuul-muunth* it stands for a year. *Aay yuur'd um zai' uz uw' u wuz u zab'm muuns chee'ül*, "I heard them say as how he was a seven months child." *Twuz twuul muuns ugaw'n, vèol aw'p*, "It was fully twelve months ago." *Een ubaew'd ù twuul-muunth uur-l bee aw'm ugee'ân*, "In about a year she will be at home again." *Dree muuns ugaw'n kaum Vrug'dée*, "Three months ago next Friday."

Of yards we have three kinds, signifying different measures. The *dree vèot* one is seldom used except by drapers; when that length is spoken of as a yard, it is called a *klaarth yaard*.

A farmer said to me lately in reference to a distance of three hundred yards, *Kèod n bee su vaar*, "It could not be so far." *Bud wai't yaardz dee mai'n?* "But what yards do you mean?" The farmer was *u beet w' u skaw'lurd*, and so it flashed upon him that I had been speaking of the cloth yard.

We mean a "pole" of 16½ feet by a yard simple, and we

¹ Month is an exceptional word -- dropping the *th* in the plural and keeping the hard *s* as above.

often call that space a *lan'yaard*. The same measure squared, i.e. a perch, we call a *yaard* or a *yaard u graewn*, the latter most commonly. An acre measures *aa'yt skao'r yaard*, and portions of acres are *tai'n*, *tcai'ntee*, *fee'tee* (50), etc., *yaard*. A rood of land is always either *ü kwau'rturn ae'ükur u graewn*, or else it is *fau'rtee yaard u graewn*. *Uo muuch ez dhik'ee coe'ül u graewn?* "How much is that field?" *Wuul, ee du mish'ur vaaw'ur ae'ükur n dree skao'r yaard, bud wee au'vees kyaa'ls-n dhu vuy'v ae'ükurz*, "Well, it measures four acres and sixty perches, but we always call it the *Five-acres*." So that when a measure becomes a proper name, it takes the *-s*, just the contrary of ordinary English usage. Yard in the sense of an inclosure is not used; we speak of the *baak kyüe'ürt* (back-court), while a farmyard is simply a *kyüe'ürt*. A stackyard is the *muw-baa'rtëen* (mow-barton). As in Scotch and English dialects generally, we always construe *broth* as a plural noun. *U tüe brawth wai liks een um*, "A few broth with leeks in them," is a favourite mess. *Dhai brawth bee u-bicuuy'ül laung unuuf*, "Those broth are boiled long enough."

Of plural nouns we have many without singulars: *buul'ëes* (bellows), *bran'dëes* (an iron tripod for holding a pot over a wood fire), (*bran'dëes-faa'rshëen*, brandees-fashion, means triangularly), *buur'chez* (breeches), *tau'ngz*, *shee'ürz*, *siz'ez* (scissors), *staa'ps* (pair of steps), *skidz* (a strong ladder for loading casks), *pün'shez* (pincers), *wau'yz* (scales, not the weights, these are *wau'yt stoa'ünz*), *ae'ümzez* (hames, part of harness), *wuop'unsez* (whipple-tree), *kridz* (curds), *wae'üjex pün'yunz* (refuse of combed wool), *skemps* (flax tow), *skyuur'ëenz* (the long grass left in pasture by cattle), *spaa'rtikulz* (spectacles), *au'dmuntz* (odds and ends), *ting-kurmuntz* (make-shifts), *shaa'rps* (bran pollard, also shafts of a carriage or cart), *au'ürtz* (orts or leavings), *rae'ümz* (skeleton, also the broken framework of any constructed article). *Poa'ür oal rae'ümz, ee kaa'n aar'lee skraa'lëe baewt*, "Poor old skeleton, he can hardly crawl about." *Dhur wau'd-n uun'ëe dhu rae'ümz u dhu gee'üt u-laf*, "There was only the wreck of the gate left." *Dhu shülf wuz pur'tëe aa'y*

—*dhur wau'd-n noa'ürt bud dhu rae'ümz uv ü gè'oz twiiks drie oa us*,¹ "The shelf was pretty high—there was nothing but the bones of the body of a goose (*i.e.* minus legs and wings) between three of us."

Many diseases are spoken of only in the plural, as *mai'zls* (measles), *muul'igruubz* (stomach-ache), *strang'lz* (horse quinsy), *muumps*, *chaul'icaubulz* (diarrhœa), *füt's* (fits), *uytumz* (restless antics), *fúj'uts* (fidgets), *yuur'buurz* (a kind of swelling in the ear), *skraa'chez* (sores in horses' heels), *mai'grunz* (megrim), *wuytz* (whites), *wuy'ul skwuurts* (excessive diarrhœa), *skwít'urz* (looseness in cattle), *wau'shurz* (a soreness in horses' mouths), *gyaaps* (gaping, disease of chickens).

POSSESSIVE CASE.

The possessive case of nouns in West Somerset is formed and used as in ordinary English, and therefore requires little remark. Excepting in those nouns which make their plurals by a change of vowel, as in *mae'ün mae'ünz*, *mai'n mai'nz* (man), there is no difference in sound between the possessive singular, nominative plural, and possessive plural, *i.e.* three forms having the same sound. *Bwuy'z luuv* (southernwood) may be either "boy's love," or "boys' love," or "boys love" (fun!) But the word *voaks* people, makes *voak'sez*: *uur'nëen oa'veur uudh'ur voak'sez gee'ürdnz*, "running over folk's gardens." There is, however, a great fondness for the forms *u* (*oa* or *uv* before a vowel) (=of), and we should much prefer to say *dhu ai'd oa un*, *dhu awrnz u dhu buul'ik*, *dhu taay'ül u dhu aw's*, to *his head*, *the bullock's horns*, *the horse's tail*.

This rule would apply to persons as much as to animals; *Dhee-s u-skwaüt dhu ving'ur oa un*, "Thou hast squeezed his finger;" but would not apply to proper names. "His father," speaking of an inferior, would be *dhu faa'dhur oa un*, but we should say "Jim's father," *Jaak's ai'd*, "Jack's head." It should be noted that the form *oa*, when used with persons, would imply familiarity and something more. It would imply decided inferiority, and would never be used in speak-

¹ "The shelf was pretty high" is a very common saying—to express inhospitality. The writer heard the above sentence quite recently.

ing of a superior, unless it were intended to show marked disrespect.

Two nouns are often placed together without inflexion when one of them is understood to be possessive. This occurs in literary English, though not to the same extent. Example: The *mee'ül-ai'd* (the mill-pond), the *mee'ül-taay'ül* (the stream as it flows out from the mill-wheel), *ween'dur zül* (window sill), *duurn-blae'üd* (door-post), *strai't kau'ndur* (street corner), *ruuv püch* (the pitch of the roof), *taew'n gee'üt*, *pik stae'ül* (handle of a hayfork), *bruy'dl ai'd* (bridle-head). The use of these forms is quite regular, and conveys to a native a very definite idea, differing from that which he would have if the same nouns were used with the ordinary possessive. Thus the *taay'ül u dhu mee'ül* is the part whence the *mee'ül taay'ül* flows out. The *duurn blae'ül* is the door-post *in situ*, but the *blae'üd ur u duurn* implies that it is detached from the door-frame or *duurnz*. We should always go into a shop and ask for a new bridle-head, but on the other hand it would be as much the rule to say *dhu ai'd u dhu bruy'dl-z u-broa'kt*, "The head of the bridle is broken."

Again, it would be nearly always said, *dhu ween'dur-zül du laa'k u bee't u paarynt*, "The window-sill wants a little paint;" but *puut'n awp pun dhu zül u dhu ween'dur*, "Put it up on the sill of the window."

This form of the possessive is by no means so general as in the Northern dialect, and the juxtaposition of two nouns would with us only occur in one instance of all those given by Dr. Murray, in his Scotch Dialect, p. 165. We should say *taew'n gee'üt*, but *taap u dhu ce'ül* (hill-head), *moa'ür u dhu tree* (tree-root), *ai'nd u dhu aecz*, *taap u dhu tree*, *baa'k u dhu doa'ür*, *kai u dhu doa'ür*, *zuyd u dhu aecz*, *fae'üs u dhu klau'k*, *taay'ül u dhu kow'üt*, *zlee'r u dhu kow'üt*, etc.

Sometimes the form of the possessive is literally a matter of life and death. *Aay zeed u shée'ps ai'd tu dhu doa'ür* (I saw a sheep's head at the door) implies a dead sheep; but the *ai'd oa u shée'p* implies a living animal.¹

¹ In Scotch, on the contrary, a "scheip's heid" is the head of a living sheep; a "scheip-head," that of the dead animal.—M.

When the noun in the possessive has an attributive adjunct, the *s* is very often taken from the noun to which it applies, and tacked on to the adjunct, as *Jan Snò'k uot tu Lang'vurdz duung'kèe*, "John Snook out to Langford's donkey." *Mr. Buurj tu Shoal'dur u Muut'unz pai'g*, "Mr. Bridge of the Shoulder of Mutton's pig."

Sometimes even the *s* is appended to a relative clause, as *dhat-s dhu uum'un waut wuz u-laf' bee-uy'nz chee'ùl*, "That's the woman what was left behind's child," *i.e.* that is the child belonging to the woman who was left behind.

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

These are most commonly formed and derived as in ordinary English, and, except in their degrees of comparison, have not much peculiarity in their terminations; but the way in which they are used is often most remarkable, belonging, perhaps, rather to the region of slang than of dialect.

Drai'dfèol (dreadful) is a very common adjective, and used alone expresses the very opposite of dread, *i.e.* close attachment. A servant-girl said in my hearing, *Aay wuz drai'dfèol wai m'us'us*, meaning, that I was very fond of her and she of me. The adjunct *-ful*, when used to form an adjective, is pronounced with the *f* sharp, as *drai'dfèol*, *paay'nfèol*, *aa'rmfèol* (harmful), *shee'ùmfèol*, *pai'sfèol*, etc. When it forms a noun of measure or quantity, it is pronounced *vèol*, as *aa'rmvèol* (armful), *aa'tvèol* (hatful) *buul'èevèol* (bellyful). *Skav'lus* (scandalous) always means filthy, befouled, but has no moral significance. I was complaining to a man, to whom I had lent a clean cart, of the very foul purpose to which he had applied it. His reply was, *Ee shaan' bee u-zai'n oa'm skav'lus*, "He (the cart) shall not be sent home scandalous," *i.e.* filthy.

Gyaa'sli (ghastly) would be used to express anything unsightly or dangerous; even to a ragged coat or a shabby hat. An unfenced hole by the roadside would be a *gyaa'sli plae'ùs*; the look down from any giddy height is almost always described as *maa'yn gyaa'sli*. *Graiv't* (great) is used only in the sense of close friendship. *Dhai bee tuur'bl graiv't* means, "They

are very thick, close friends.”¹ The adjective of size is always *guurt* (great).

Much is not often used as an adjective, except without the noun to which it applies, as *dhur waud-n muuch u-laf*, “There was not much left.” *Ee aa-n u-gawt muuch*, “He has not got much,” i.e. money. *Smaa-l* is the opposite of *guurt*, and *lee-dl* (little) of *beg* (big). It is difficult to give any rule by which to determine the cases in which these words would be used respectively, and yet their several uses, as employed by natives, are definite and nearly invariable. For instance, we should always speak of a *guurt pees u buurd n chee:s* (great piece of bread and cheese), and a *lee-dl bee't u mai't* (little bit of meat); *smaa-l pees u mai't* means a small joint; *lee-dl pees* is never heard. A small man is generally a *lee-dl bee't uv u fuutur* (little bit of a fellow). Small and big would generally be used predicatively, as the *ruc-ur wus smaa-l* (i.e. the water was low), the *kaurrk-s tu beg* (the cork is too big). In this way *small* would be used with general or impersonal nouns, like water, crop, sample, measure, lot, etc.; while *little* would be used with all definite nouns, as *boy, cup, bag*, etc. *Small* and *big*, when used directly to qualify nouns, would usually be strengthened, or in a way doubled. We should never speak of a small boy, and very seldom of a big horse, but nearly always of a *lee-dl smaa-l bicuuy* or a *guurt beg awz*. *Large*, too, is in the same way seldom used alone, as a *laarj wuyd bai'd* (large wide bed). A numerous progeny is never a large family, but invariably a *lawng faam-li* (long family). *Dhair u-ae'ud u lawng aar'd faam-li*, “They have had a long hard family,” is a very frequent expression of sympathy. *Thick* and *thin* mean dense and sparse, and would not be generally used as in conventional English. The literary *thick* and *thin* would be expressed by *beg* and *lee-dl*, when applied to any such article as string, rope, wire, or rods of any kind. “The thread is too thick” would be *dhu draed-z tu beg*. “The lines are too thin,” *Dhu lai'ns bee tu lee-dl*. In speaking, however, of any membranous substance,

¹ So in the North, the distinction between “grytt,” intimate, and “grait” or “gert,” great. — M.

as paper, parchment, cloth, etc., *thik* (not *dhik*, which is a demonstrative) and *theen* would be used, as in ordinary English. They would not be used in description of such substances as glue, cement, mortar, clay, etc., but *dhù glùe id-n stuf unuf*, (the glue is not stiff enough), *dhu maurturz tu sawf* (the mortar is too soft). As applied to liquids, *thick* only describes want of clearness or transparency. If it were desired to describe a liquid as having become thick in consistency, *i.e.* in the direction of losing its liquid condition, it would be necessary to use some simile, and in that case *thick* would be used, as *thik-s traë'ükl* (thick as treacle), *thik-s moa'ürt* (thick as lard). So of the opposite, *theen-z skik'ée*, (thin as workhouse milk and water), *theen-z wau'dr* (thin as water). A thin man is *spae'ür*, a thin animal *poo'ür*. The true use of thick and thin is seen in the following examples :

Zoa yur zee'üd thik, neef'ée muyn vur tac'ü¹ u kraap, "Sow your seed thickly if you wish to have a crop." *Dhu fae'ür wuz thik u vòaks, twuz aw'l tìe u dring'ut*, "The fair was thick of folks, it was quite a throng." *Twuz u theen maar'kut, un mau's aw'l dhu puynz wuz lee'ür'ée* (Germ. *leer*), "It was a thin market, and almost all the pens were empty."

Some adjectives are used in a quaintly literal sense. A tenant said to me of his hilly farm, *taez tuurubl² paayn'feol graewn, taez su klaef'ti*, "It is terribly painful ground, it is so steep."

Those adjectives which are derived from common nouns have almost always their terminations in *ée* or *lèe* as in ordinary English, as *av'dée* (heady=strong), *vèo'tée* (footy, *i.e.* full of dregs), *ween'turlèe* (winterly), etc.; while those derived from abstract nouns usually end in *feol*, as *shee'ümfeol*, *kee'ürfeol*, *wae'üsfeol* (see p. 15). Derivatives from verbs usually terminate in *éen* or in *lées*, the former being nearly the same as the ordinary present participle, as *drung'kèen* (drunken), *zwaë'ürèen* (swearing), *slaam'ikèen* (slovenly), *waum'lèen* (un-

¹ In this instance *tae'ü* (to have) is rather emphatic and implies *to be sure of*. Simply *to have a crop* would be *tav u kraap*.

² This word is ordinarily pronounced *tuur-bl*, but in this instance for emphasis it was drawn out to three syllables. The same often occurs with nouns.

steady, going from side to side), *vai'nturlées* (venturesome), *yuum'urllées* (humoursome), *kuum'burlées* (cumbersome, impeding). We have an adjective in *l* which is probably derived from a verb, *shuut'l* (shuttle, *i.e.* very active, quick in movement as a shuttle). *Su shuut'l-z u rab'ut*, "As quick as a rabbit," is a very common expression, and might be applied to a man, a dog, or any animal. The termination *lées* is not very often used, but in the few cases where it is heard, it by no means signifies the want of the attribute described, as in *heedless*, etc.; but, as shown above in *vai'nturlées*, etc., the termination rather corresponds to *full*. I know of only two adjectives in the dialect ending in *sum*: *an'sum* (handsome) and *lis'um* (lithe); *tiresome*, *wholesome*, etc., are not used.¹ We are very fond of the termination *éesh*, when we wish to denote an inclination, or a quality short of the positive. This can scarcely be called a diminutive so much as an approach or inclining to the quality described; as *gèo'déesh* (goodish), *bae'udéesh* (badish), *oa'uldéesh* (oldish), *beg'éesh* (biggish), *smaa'ldéesh* (smallish; note the insertion of the *d* after a liquid, see p. 19, Degrees of Comp.), *lee'dldéesh*, *skee'üseesh* (scarcish), *smaa'rtéesh*, *taw'ldéesh*, *zauw'uréesh* (sourish). The same termination, when given to nouns, has the same effect, as *au'séesh* (horsy), *roa'géesh* (roguish), *bicuum'y-éesh* (boyish); we should rather prefer, however, in these cases, to use the termination *luyk*, as *gur'dl-luyk* (girlish), *bicuum'y-luyk*, *yua'uchuyk* (yellowish). The termination *n*, *en*, or *éen*, is very common with us, and is almost invariably added to a noun to denote the material of which the article described is made, and it may be used with any constructive substance whatever, as a *klaarthéen kowüt* (cloth coat), *oa'ku kaa's* (oak cask), *pae'upurn kwap* (paper cap), *ladh'urn upurn* (leathern

¹ The following adjectives would either be expressed by the equivalent set opposite to them, or by some other form of speech, probably a simile, if a superlative absolute were intended:

troubek-ome	vraut'ikeen
troubé-ome	troub'leén
me'kille-ome	mad'leén
whole-ome	nul'thée (wholesome seems quite lost)
tire-ome	tuy'áreen, paa'ynfél, as u paa'ynfél daiz wuurk
quarrelsome	quaur'dlé-n

apron), *ladh'urn buurd* (bat), *tum'urn èop* (wooden hoop), *glaw'sen juug*, *kloa'mèen pae'ün* (coarse earthenware), *uy'urnèen bai'dstai'd* (iron bedstead), *aur'nèen lan'turn* (horn lantern), *woot'n shee'v* (oat sheaf), *wai'tn brai'd* (wheaten bread), *ai'mpm hroo'üp* (hempen rope),¹ *stuuf'm gae'wn* (stuff gown), *stoa'ünèen waa'l* (stone wall), *waeks'n* (wax), *vlaeks'n* (flax), *boo'ürdn* (board), *uul'umèen kau'fèen*, *tee'nèen tang'kut* (tin tankard).

Only after nouns ending in *n* or *m* is this adjectival termination lengthened out to *een*.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

These are formed in the usual manner, by the addition of *ur* and *ees* (or *èest* when followed by a vowel), except adjectives ending in *l*, *m*, *n*, in which cases a *d* is inserted, as—

tau·l	tau·ldur	tau·ldées(t ² before a vowel)	tall
vèol	vèol·dur	vèol·dées(t	full
kèol	kèol·dur	kèol·dées(t	cool
smaa·l	smaa·ldur	smaa·ldées(t	small
lee·dl	lee·ddur	lee·ddées(t	little
fuurm	fuurm·dur	fuurm·dées(t	firm
ai·vm	ai·vmdur	ai·vmdées(t	even
{ klai·n	{ klai·ndur	{ klai·ndées(t	} "
{ klee·ün	{ klee·ündur	{ klee·ündées(t	
{ plaa·yn	{ plaa·yndur	{ plaa·yndées(t	} "
{ plai·n	{ plai·ndur	{ plai·ndées(t	
{ mai·n	{ mai·ndur	{ mai·ndées(t	} "
green	gree·ndur	gree·ndées(t	
fuy·n	fuy·ndur	fuy·ndées(t	fine
{ dhee·n	{ dhee·ndur	{ dhee·ndées(t	} "
{ thee·n	{ thee·ndur	{ thee·ndées(t	
kuy·n	kuy·ndur	kuy·ndées(t	kind
kee·n	kee·ndur	kee·ndées(t	keen
zèo·n	zèo·ndur	zèo·ndées(t	soon
{ vaa·r	{ vaa·rdur	{ vaa·rdées(t	} "
{ vuur	{ vuur·dur	{ vuur·dées(t ³	

Adjectives in *ng*, if monosyllables, sound the *ng* distinctly,

¹ Note change of *n* to *m* after *p* and *f*. See p. 17, West Somerset Dialect.

² When (t or (d are found written after any words in this or following lists, it is to be understood that they are sounded only when preceding a vowel or vocal consonant.

³ With this inserted *d* compare the literary English *th* in *far-ther*, Ags. *ferre(r)*, E.E. *ferer*, *farver*, *ferder*, *farder*. The dialect, apparently, like Tudor-English, confounds *farther* and *further*.—M.

and add a *g* in their comparisons, while dissyllables in *ing* are pronounced *ën*, and have comparative *ëmur* or *inur*, as—

lau'ng	lau'ng-gur	lau'ng-gëes(t	long
yuung	yuung-gur	yuung-gëes(t	young
strau'ng	strau'ng-gur	strau'ng-gëes(t	strong
vrau'ng	vrau'ng-gur	vrau'ng-gëes(t	wrong
wúl'ën	wúl'inur	wúl'inëes(t	willing
blee'jën	blee'jinur	blee'jinëes(t	obliging
kaech'ën	kaech'inur	kaech'inëes(t	infectious
tæ'ükëen	tæ'ük'inur	tæ'ük'inëes(t	attractive
shaam'lëen	shaam'linur	shaam'linëes(t	shambling
ai'lëen	ai'linur	ai'linëes(t	healing
slaan'tëen	slaan'tinur	slaan'tinëes(t	slanting
vurgiv'ën	vurgiv'inur	vurgiv'inëes(t	forgiving
noa'ën	noa'inur	noa'inëes(t	knowing
wik'ud	wik'udur	wik'udëes(t	wicked
kaef'ti-an'dud	kaef'ti-an'dudur	kaef'ti-an'dudëes(t	left-handed
bùc'zëe	bùc'zëe-ur	bùc'zëe-ëes(t	abusive
kspai'nsëe	kspai'nsëe-ur	kspai'nsëe-ëes(t	expensive
aak'tëe	haak'tëe-ur ¹	haak'tëe-ëes(t	active

Adjectives in *ive* are all compared by the inflexions as above, while *more* and *most*, even with polysyllables, are used only to supplement, perhaps intensify, the regular comparisons. The use of *more* and *most* is far less frequent than in polite English. When used with adjectives, they go with the corresponding degree, as *moo'ür an'diur*, *moo'ëes fëo'lishëes* (more handy, most foolish); but in these cases they do not seem to add any weight of expression, and are simple pleonasm. *More* is sometimes used to express *greater*, as *Moo'ür fëo'ül² ee' tùe ù dùed ut*, "More fool he to have done it." *Moo'ür roa'g-n fëol*, "More rogue than fool." *Dhu moo'ëes pae'ürt oa-m wus u-goo'*, "The greater part of them were gone." Again, it is used for *left*: *Dhur waw'd-n neet u beet moo'ür*, "There was not a bit left." A man said to me, *Dhai bee dhu mau's kspai'nsëe-ëes soa'ürt kun ae'ü*, "They are the most expensivest sort (you) can have."

The following are very common expressions, to be heard daily: *Dhu ëem'puduns fuul'ur*, "The impudentest fellow."³

¹ The comparisons being emphatic are very frequently aspirated, if the adjective begins with a vowel.

² Compare note 2, p. 17, as to drawing out words into another syllable for emphasis.

³ Adjectives in *-ut* make superlative in *-uns* for *-untëes*; *dhu uul'iguns kloa'üs*, (the most elegant clothes).

Dhu wik'udées luy, "The wickedest lie." *Dhu dae'ürshusées roag*, "The most audacious rogue." *Aay núv'ur dúd'n zee u moo'ür voa'ür-ai'dudur fuut'ur*, "I never saw a more wilful fellow." *Ee-z dhu mau's vai'nturléesées yuung oa'üzbuurd*, "He is the most venturesome young rascal" (whore's-brood, one of the commonest of epithets).

The irregular comparisons are :

gè'o'd	bad'r	bas(t
bae'üd	wùs	wùs(t
	wùs'ur	wùs'tees(t
mauch }	moo'ür	moo'ées(t ¹
múni }		mau's

The emphatic forms *wùs'ur*, *wùs'tées*, are the most usual, and almost invariable, when used in direct comparison. *Dhee'üz ez u suyt wùs*, or, *dhee'üz ez u suyt wùs'ur-n dhu laas*, "This one is a great deal worse than the last." *Dhai zaed aaw'ur Jím wuz dhu wùst*, or, *dhu wùs'téest oa-m aw'l*, "They said our Jim was the worst," or "the worstest of them all."

Ill is not an adjective in West Somerset, but a noun, with some word prefixed to denote a part of the body; it generally signifies a sore or wound, as in the well-known king's-evil. *Brist-ee'ül*, *uud'ur-ee'ül*, *kwaur'tur-ee'ül*, are common cattle ailments of a local character. People are not said to be very ill, but *vuur'ée bae'üd*. *Uur'dh u-bún maayn bae'üd*, "She has been very ill."

Besides the ordinary comparisons, we have a kind of diminutive superlative, or something implying a little short of the superlative proper, made by adding *maus* (most) to the comparative; *bad'rmaus soa'ürt oa voaks aur dhingz* means not quite the highest class of people or things; *dhu vuur'dur-maus pae'ürt oa dhu vai* means not quite to the extreme end of the journey; *dhu huy'nurmaus*, on the other hand, would mean the last of all, as in ordinary English. *Hinder* is not used by us as an adjective, but we frequently use *uyn*, *uyn een*, *uyn pae'ürt*, in contrast with *voa'ür*; *voa'ür een* (fore-end), *voa'ür pae'ürt oa dhu wik* (beginning

¹ This form is that which would be used alone, as *ee'd u-gaw't dhu moo'ées* (he had the most).

of the week), *toa'ur kwaurtur*, *uy'n kwaurtur*. So also *Ee'stur-ee'n*, *Wastur zuyd*, must be taken to mean the end or side more to the East or West, rather than Eastern and Western. If directly East or West, we should say the *Ee'st een*, the *Wast een*.

Our superlative absolute is formed by prefixing *maa'yn*, *rae'ul*, *cur'ee*, *aun'kaum'un*, *tuur'bl*, *maurtul*, *nae'urshun* ('nation), *krue-ee'ul*, *nauyntid*, (anoointed), *shaw'keen* (shocking) or some other strong expletive. *Mac'us bee tuur'bl plai'ntee dee yuur*, "Acorns are very plentiful this year." Observe *dee yuur*, i.e. to-year, like to-day. *Rae'ul geo'd tu dhu poo'ur roaks*, "Real good to the poor folks." *Ticuz u nauyntud shee'um*, "It was an anoointed (i.e. very great) shame." *Dhu graus du kuut shaw'keen bae'ud*, "The grass cuts very badly."

We have an equivalent of the superlative absolute which is more generally used than any of the foregoing. It is the almost constant application of simile to nearly all the actions or qualities of life. Indeed, nearly every adjective in daily use has its own special one belonging to it, and these similes are so generally used that they may be taken to be the natural superlative absolutes of the adjectives to which they belong. *Blai'n-z u baatl*, "Blind as a beetle," i.e. a mallet, not an insect. *Dai'd-z u aamur*, "Dead as a hammer." ("Dead as a door nail" is never heard with us.) *And'ee-z u gum'lut*, "Handy as a gimlet." This is a very common description of a quick, useful servant. *Kreo'kud-z u daugz uyn lig*, "Crooked as a dog's hind leg." *Straa'yt-s u aaru*, "Straight as an arrow." *Green-z u lik*, "Green as a leek." *Aard-z uy'ur*, "Hard as iron." This is spoken of persons or animals, and means hardness or robustness of constitution. *Yabur-z u gin'ee*, "Yellow as a guinea." *Ai'uree-z u bajur*, "Hairy as a badger." *Krab'ud-z u bae'ur wai u zoo'ur ai'd*, "Crabbed as a bear with a sore head,"—a very common description of a person out of temper. *Brai'dh-z u aarsh eep*, "Breathe (i.e. open) as an ash heap." This latter is a very common phrase, and is said of land when thoroughly tilled and pulverized for a seed bed. *Maw'uz z-u sheep*, "Mazed (i.e. mud) as a sheep." This is the

precise equivalent to the conventional "Mad as a March hare." We in the west, however, draw our simile from a well-known disease of sheep, which makes them keep spinning round and round, and when the animal so affected is always said to be *mac'üz*. *Ragud-z u ra'am*, "Ragged as a ram." At certain seasons of the year the fleece of the ram becomes in a state which makes this simile as apt as it is universal. *Daark-s u baig*, "Dark as a bag." *Poo'ür-z u uur'ëen*, "Poor (i.e. thin) as a herring,"—the usual description of any very lean animal. *Poo'ür-z u rae'ümz*, "Thin as a skeleton." *Koa'ül-z chuur'utëe*, "Cold as charity." *Praewd-z u laews*, "Proud as a louse." *Zweet-s u nit*, "Sweet as a nut." *Zaawur-z u grig*, "Sour as a grig." I do not know the meaning of *grig*, and never heard it applied to any substance or fruit; it is the most usual superlative of sour, and the very name is supposed to set the teeth on edge. *Stuf-s u strad*, "Very stiff." *Stradz* are very hard leather leggings and arm pieces worn in hedging or cutting faggot-wood. A frozen cloth would be described as *u-cree'z su stuf-s u strad*, "Frozen as (so) stiff as a strad." *Huug'lëe-z dhu daev't*, "Ugly as the devil." This is the usual superlative of *ugly*, and the aspirate forms part of the comparison. *Shuut't-z u rab'ut*, "Quick, active as a rabbit." *Nee'ür-z faaw'ürpuns ez tu u graut*, "Near as fourpence is to a groat." This is the climax of exactness, but it has nothing to do with distance. It would be said of any two things which exactly matched in appearance, or of two valuations which approached closely in amount; or it would be used to express a good fit, or a close joint in masonry or carpentry. *Wai'k-s waw'dr*, "Weak as water."

These similes, which are in daily use among the people, might probably be multiplied so as to include all the adjectives in ordinary use, but in the examples given above are found the most usual forms in which those adjectives here noted are compared in the superlative absolute degree. Observe that the *as* is sometimes sounded *s*, and sometimes *z*, depending on the consonant immediately preceding (cf. p. 4).

Than, after the comparative, is expressed by one form

only, viz. by the addition of *n*,¹ changeable after a labial to *m* (see p. 17, West Somerset Dialect), as *Aay doa noa, nu moor-ur-n dhu dai'd*, "I don't know, no more than the dead,"—a very common asseveration. *Dhik'i dhae-ur-z beg-ur-n tuudh-ur*, "That one there is bigger than the other." *Aay'd seòndur staa-rr-m düe ut*, "I would rather starve than do it." *Bad'r lae-üt-n núvur*, "Better late than never." *Dhik-ée-z úvur su muuch wús-ur-n tuudh-ur*, "That one is ever so much worse than the other." Neither *as* nor *nor* is used by us in this sense, but we should say *unr-z yuung bee yùe*, "She is younger than you." The sense here, however, is clearly that she is young beside you, or, measured by you as a standard. So *ai's tau'l bee ai'*, "He is taller than he." Neither of these expressions can be taken as a form of *than*.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER AND QUANTITY.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
wau'n, wan'	fuus(t)	aa-yteen	aa-yteenth
tùe	sak'un	nai'nteen	nai'teenth
dree	thuurd	twai'ntée	twai'ntée-ùth
vaaw'ür	faaw'urth	waun un twai'ntée	waun un twai'ntée-ùth
vai'v, vuyv	fee'th	tùe un twai'ntée	tùe un twai'ntée-ùth
ziks	zacket	dree un thuur'tée	dree un thuur'tée-ùth
zab'm	zab'mt	vaaw'ur-n faar'tée	vaaw'ur-n faar'tée-ùth
aa'yt	aay't-th	vuyv-m fee'tée	vuyv-m fee'tée-ùth
nai'n	nai'nth	ziks un sack'stée	ziks-n sack'stée-ùth
tai'n	tai'nth	zab'm un zab'mtee	zab'm un zab'mtéc-ùth
lab'm	lab'mth	aa'yt un aa'ytée	aa'yt un aa'ytée-ùth
twuulv	twuul'th	nai'n un aa'ytée	nai'n un aa'ytée-ùth
dhuur'teen	dhuur'teenth	nai'n un nai'ntée	nai'n un nai'ntée-ùth
voo'ürteen	voo'ürteenth	uun'did	uun'didth
vee'steen	vee'fteenth	uun'did-n wau'n	uun'did-n fuus(t)
zik'steen	zik'steenth	uun'did-n twai'ntée	uun'did-n twai'ntéc-ùth
zab'mteen	zab'mteenth	tùe uun'did	tùe uun'didth
lau'ng un'did (120),	thuw'zn, muul'yun.		
skao'r (20), skao'r-n aaf or skao'r-n tai'n (30),	tùe skao'r (40)		
tùe skao'r-n aaf or tùe skao'r-n tai'n (50),	dree skao'r (60)		
dree skao'r-n aaf or tai'n (70),	vaaw'ur skao'r (80)		
vaaw'ur skao'r-n aaf or tai'n (90),	vai'v skao'r (100), etc.		
ziks skao'r (120),	zab'm skao'r-n tai'n (150),	aa'yt skao'r (160)	
nai'n skao'r-n tai'n (190),	tai'n skao'r (200), etc.		

¹ This contraction of *than* into *an*, *en*, 'n, like the kindred *üt* for *that*, is common in the English dialects. Though similar forms are found in Danish (*en*, *at*) we cannot suppose Danish influence in the Wessex 'n and *üt*; and, similarly, we need not call it in for the Northern *at*. See also *uz yuurs* for *these years* (p. 30), as another instance of the dropping of initial *th*.—M.

The reckoning by scores, as *vaawur skao'r-n zik'steen* (= 96), *dhuur'teen skao'r-n zab'm* (= 267), is much more usual than *nai'ntée ziks*, etc. A bill would be generally made out thus—

“11 score and 14 of Reed @ 11*d.* pr *sheev* £10 14*s.* 6*d.*
3 sc. and 9 Potatoes @ 2*d.* pr lb. 11*s.* 6*d.*”

In counting we do not say twenty-one, etc., always one and twenty, etc. If an old man be asked his age, he will say, *Aa'y bee ee'ntu mee aa'ytée vaawur*, or *vaawur-n aa'ytée*, “I am in my eighty-fourth year, or four and eightieth”—the latter to an acquaintance, the former to a *jín'lmun*.

Waun, and its negative *noo'ün*, are used alone as in conventional English, and before a noun the latter sometimes becomes *noa*, though generally it is *nuudh'ur*. *Ee'd u-gaut aw'n waaw'n shùe*, *bud noa aa't*, or if the verb is repeated, we should say, *bud ee ad'n u-gaut aun nuudh'ur aa't*, “he had not got on any hat.”

Noa would usually be used with general or plural nouns, and *nuudh'ur* with those of the definite or personal class, as *noa waw'dr*, *noa zaa'lt*, *noa shùe'z*, but *nuudh'ur koa'út*, *nuudh'ur bai'd*, etc. The same distinction applies to *any*. *As u-zee'd uudh'ur kaew kau'méen aw'n?* “Hast seen any cow coming on?” *Deds mèet ün'ée shèep?* “Didst meet any sheep?” Sheep here would be understood to be plural. If a single one were inquired for, it would always be *uu'dhur shèep?*

Our multiples are *zing'l* (not *zing-gl*), *duub'l*, *trib'l*, *dree'voal*, *vaaw'urvoal*, etc.

Our fractions are more curious: *aa'f*, *waun pae'ürt aewt u dree* (one part out of three, *i.e.* one-third), *tùe pae'ürts aewt u dree* (two-thirds), *kwaurtur*, or *waun pae'ürt aewt u vaaw'ur* (fourth), *dree pae'ürts aewt u vaaw'ur* (three-fourths); *dree kwaurturz* would not be a fraction, but would be understood as three several quarters, as of an apple cut in four, or a carcass divided by a butcher.

The distributives are: *waun aa'dr tuudh'ur*, *tùe ün tùe*. *Dhai wai'nt ulaw'ng waun aa'dr taudh'ur*,¹ “They went along one after the other,” *i.e.* in single file. *Dhai vaw'leed dhu aesk tùe ün tùe*, “They followed the hearse two by two.”

¹ This word is pronounced both *taudh'ur* and *tuudh'ur*.

INDEFINITE NUMERALS.

*Suum, suum, or sawm, zawm, ún'ée, awl, woal,*¹ *boo'údh, unuuf, unèo* (enough), *jich, jish, jis* (such), *uudh'ur, nuudh'ur, unuudh'ur, waun ur tuudh'ur* (one another), *dhik'ée dhac'úr oa-m* (that one, *lit.* that there of them), *dhik tuudh'ur oa-m. Awl dhu laut* or *dhu woal keet* (both signify *the entire quantity*). So *awl dhu auk'saed* and *dhu woal auk'saed* both mean the entire contents of the hog'shead. *Ee urnd awl dhu wai*, "He ran the entire distance," we should never say *the whole way*. *Whole* would seem to be used with nouns denoting something actually divisible and that could be touched, and would never be used with abstract nouns. "Whole attention" would be impossible as an expression with us; but *dhu woal bicuuy'léen* would be a very usual phrase. *Awl dhu taern*, would mean all the people in the town; but *dhu woal taern icuz un'dur wau'dr* would refer to the streets and houses.

It is most common to place the article before *both* when used alone: *ee tèok dhu boo'údh*. This form is used habitually even by better educated people, as, for instance, in making a purchase, "I'll take the both," = *tous les deux*, which of course is, analogically, as correct as "I'll take the whole." *Unuuf, unèo*, seem to be spoken indiscriminately; some using one form, and some the other. They do not now represent the singular and plural; if they ever did so in this dialect, the distinction is now obsolete. After a verb, and when the noun, adjective or adverb is not expressed, the usual form would be *unèo*, but this is not invariable. On the other hand, we invariably keep to the Teutonic order, and place them after the noun, as *mai't unèo* (enough meat). *Enough of* is never used. I overheard a man say to another, *dhec-s u-mac'úd smécch unuuf rur tu pnuuy'zn dhu dwe'l*, "Thee hast raised dust enough to poison the devil." *Unuuf rur a'il* (enough to eat), *druungk unuuf* (drunk enough), *roaks unuuf, ee-o u-sa'rd unèo* (he has earned enough).² *Jich, jis, jish*, are equally common, but one or the other is the pronunciation

¹ This word is both *woal* and *w'ál*, according to the emphasis. Sometimes it is very long.

² Compare the M.E. use of *served* = *deserved, merited*. — M.

of *such*. They are used in conjunction with *as*, and also without, but generally the article is omitted in a direct comparison. *Jish fuul'ur-z yùe bee aw' tu bee angd*, "Such (a) fellow as you are ought to be hanged,"—a very common expression of abuse. *Aay núv'ur daed'n zee noa jis dhing woa'úr*, "I never did not see no such thing before." *Doa'n tuul awp ji-stuuf*,¹ "Don't talk such nonsense." A phrase like, "I wish I had such," would never be heard; we should always complete the sentence with *thing* or the name of the article wished for, as *Aay'd gee úv'ur su mauch vur jish wuurk's yoa'úr-z*, "I would give ever so much for such work as yours." Neither do we use *such-like*, though we might say, *Aay weesh aay-d u-gaw't jis dhing luyk*. *Noa jis dhing!* is the most usual form of flat contradiction. *Jich* generally comes before a vowel, as *jich aa'plz* (such apples), *jich è'od* (such wood, *lignum*); *jich u è'o'd* (such a wood, *silva*). The use of the article is decidedly emphatic. *Jich u aewz vur kwaur'dléen id-n tu bée vaevn udheen' twai'ntée muy'öld oa dhu plae'ús*, "Such a house for quarrelling is not to be found within twenty miles." Observe the pleonasm "of the place," which is nearly always added in similar descriptions of distance. *Jish beuvy vur aít aa'plz, aay núv'ur daed'n zee dhu fuul'ur oa un*, "Such a boy for eating apples, I never saw his fellow." The article after *such* is wanting in this verbatim example, but it is sometimes used for emphasis even before a vowel—thus making the awkward sound of two vowels distinctly pronounced one after the other, as in *jich u aewz, jich u è'o'd*, etc.

Uudh'ur, as already stated, means "any whatever, ever a one," and its negative *nuudh'ur* means "none at all, never a one"; both are construed in this sense, with singular nouns only. *As u-gaw'út uudh'ur² paw'gut?* "Hast got ever a pocket?" *Aay aa'n u-ae'úd nuudh'ur² draap uz wik*, "I have not had never a drop at all for a week." But *unuudh'ur* = *alius*,

¹ Here, where two *ss* come together, as in *jis stuuf*, one is dropped, and the word is pronounced *jistuuf*. See also above, *aw tu* for *awt tu*.

² I suppose these words to be corruptions of *e'er-a*, *ne'er-a*, found in other dialects. "I have had *ne'er a drop*." The interchange between *r* and *d*, *dh*, is well known. In Mr. Pulman's "Rustic Sketches," I find these words written *arry*, *narry*. The result is that in West Somerset *uudhur* represents *e'er a*, *other*, and *either* (M.E. *uether*, *other*).—M.

and *tuudh'ur* = *alter*, are true compounds of *other*. *Gi mee unuudh'ur*, "Give me another." *Wau'n ur tuudh'ur* is simply "each other." *Plai'sur*,¹ *dhai bwauyz bee u-kik'een wau'n ur tuudh'ur*, "Please Sir, those boys are kicking each other." *Dhik'ée dhæ'ür oa-m kaech-n, dhik tuudh'ur oa-m læt-n goo ugee'ün*, "That one caught him, that other (boy) let him go again." The *oa-m* (of them) is mere pleonasm, but is nearly always used. Observe that *tuudh'ur* is simply *other*, and not *the other*. *Lüm'ee zee dhee tuudh'ur an*, "Let me see thy other hand." *Yuur's wau'n, un yuur's dhu tuudh'ur oa-m*, "Here is one, and here is the other. In the plural the adjective *uudh'ur* is used as in ordinary English, as *uudh'ur roak'sez chüt'ur*, "other people's children;" but the noun form *others* is not used.

Of the distributives *each* and *every* we use the latter only, the former is never heard. *U'c'urée graa's moo'üt oa-m du rang ez oa'ün draa'p u jüe*, "Every blade of grass catches (*i.e.* holds) its own drop of dew" (compare this sentence in Dr. Murray's Scotch Dialect, p. 177). *U'c'urée dai* is a week-day, or *wik-ud-dai* (!) *Neef ee ded'n goo tü chuurch een ez úv'urée dai kloa'üz!* "If he did not go to church in his every-day clothes!"

Either and *neither* are again expressed by *uudh'ur* and *nuudh'ur*; they are, moreover, both adjectives and conjunctions. As adjectives, however, the noun or its substitute is always expressed. *Uudh'ur waun oa-m-l dùe*, "Either will do." *Nuudh'ur shùc oa-m waud-n baeg unuuf*, "Neither shoe was large enough." *Dhee kas-n dùe ut nuudh'ur*, "Thou canst not do it either."² *Neither* is also expressed by *noa moa'r*. *Noa moa'r kaa'n yüe*, "Neither can you."

We have many words and phrases by which we indicate an indefinitely large number, of which *suyt*, *bwauy'üléen*, *keet* (kit), *mas* (mess), *lawt*, are the most used. These would be

¹ As before explained, see note 1, p. 27, when two *ss* come together, one is dropped. So here, when two *zs* follow each other; and instead of *plai'zsur*, we say *plai'zur*.

² So frequently in O.E. Thus "Exposition of the Holy Rood," ed. Morris, E.E.T.S. No. 46, p. 1:5, l. 115:

Fat if þaire men on ourþir side
Come for to help þam in þat tide.

And in conjunction:

Nothyr in flesche, *nothir* in fysche.—*Babees Book*, p. 18.
But the pronoun form *ourþir*, *aethir*, was more Northern than Southern.—*M.*

enlarged or diminished by adjectives, the meanings of which would be more or less modified if measured by standard English. *A puurtée laut oa coaks* means a crowd, or at least a great number of people. *Tuurubl suyt oa mau'lskraw'iz dēe yuur*, "There are a great quantity of caterpillars this year." *Dhur wuz u fuyt bwwuy'leen oa-m*, "There was a fine boiling of them." *U mau'rtl keet o staw'k tu fae'ür*, "Great number of animals (for sale) at the fair." *Dhurz u mas u aa'plz u-raa'tēen*, "There is a quantity of apples rotting."

DISTINGUISHING ADJECTIVES.

A, *an*, are always *û*, never *ün*, as *aay zeed u aum'liguus vèol oa oa'l soa'üjurz*, "I saw a omnibus full of old soldiers." *The* is *dhû*, tending before vowels to become *dh-*, as *dh-oa'ld yuum'un*, "the old woman, the wife." After *to*, it is often omitted, as *ēen't-aeuwz*, into *or* in the house; *awp t-ee'ül* (up at the hill). *Daewn tu fae'ür*, "Down at the fair." *Aa'y meet-n ēen'tu maarkut*, "I met him at the market." The emphatic is *dhai'*. *Dhaat-s dhai' bèok*, "That's the book."

Of the special demonstratives we have two classes, which are used according to the particular kind of noun which has to be demonstrated.

All abstract nouns; the names of all the elements or of all substances or metals of undefined shape; all raw materials, and even manufactured stuffs while in the piece; as cloth, wool, sugar, copper, corn, water, air, etc., *i.e.* all such as cannot take *a* before them, may be classed as indefinite nouns, and they have their own special form of demonstrative.

All articles or things of specific shape or purpose, which can be individualized by prefixing *a* or *an*, as *a* cloth, tree, apple, house, table, etc., may be classed as definite nouns having their own demonstratives. The distinction is as follows:—

DEFINITE.	<i>Singular.</i>	INDEFINITE.
	<i>uz or z = this</i>	
<i>dhee'üz or dhee'üz yuur</i>		
<i>or dhee'üzh yuur</i>	<i>dhús or dhúsh yuur = this, near at hand</i>	
<i>dhik or dhik'ēe</i>	<i>dhaat = that</i>	
<i>dhik'ēe dhae'ür</i>	<i>dhaat dhae'ür = that, not so near</i>	

Plural Definite.

uz or z or s	= these
dhai·z yuur or dhè·z yuur	= these
dhai or dhai dhac·ür	= those

As nouns of the indefinite class have no plural, so we have no plural demonstratives for them.

In addition to the above we have *uz*¹ used in a particularly idiomatic way for *this* or *these*, to distinguish periods of time, see the example given in p. 11. *Maarëed ugee·ün uz yuurz*, i.e. for a period extending over some years. *Aay a·n u-zeed-n uz wik*, "I have not seen him this week." Here it is understood that *this week* does not mean the seven days commencing last Sunday, which would be *dhec·üz wik*, but for a period extending over a week of time. *Dhai bün u-goo· uz aawur*, "They (have) been gone this hour," i.e. for an hour. *Wee a·n u-këep uun·ëe caawur uz lawng·fèol tuym*, "We have only kept four *this* long time."

The use with *us* of the adverbs *here* and *there*, pronounced *yuur* and *dhac·ür*, in combination with the demonstratives, serves to express fine shades of meaning as to the nearness or distance of the object referred to, which are perfectly understood by natives, but which are far beyond the power of expression by *this* and *that* of received English. *Puut dhis wai·t tu dhik eep*, "Put this wheat to that heap." *Gee dhec·üz au·s saum u dhaat aay*, "Give this horse some of that hay." *Maeks awp dhaat dhac·ür manù·ur een dhik·ëe lün·ëe*, "Mix up that manure in that shed." *Dhaat dhac·ür*, in this example, would imply that the manure was not present to the speaker. Manure is an artificial compound with a new-fangled name; our forefathers called all fertilizers *dras·ëen* (dressing). Every kind of shed is a *lün·ëe*, written *linhay* in local advertisements, etc., except that where horses are shod, this is always *dhu pai·ntëes* (pent-house). *Droa dhùsh yuur mùlk eentü dhec·üz kan*, "Throw this milk into this can." *Tae·ük dhec·üz pik un tuurn*

¹ This *uz* is very frequently contracted into *-z*. In rapid speech many individuals would pronounce the above *ugee·ün-z yuurz*, *u-zeed-n-z wik*, *caawur-z lawng feol*. *Long* when used with *time* is generally *lawng feol*. *Üz* is often similarly contracted when it stands for the possessive *his*. See Possessive Pronouns, p. 40.

oa'eur dhúsh yuur duung. Tac'úk dhec'úz shu'ul un muuv dhec'úz eep oa duurt, "Take this shovel and move this heap of dirt" (i.e. soil). *Dhik*, or *dhik'ée*, corresponds almost precisely to Latin *iste*, and *dhik dhae'úr*, or *dhik'ée dhae'úr*, to Latin *ille*. *Lat dhu kaa'fmdur puut dhik stae'úl een'tu dhik'ée dhae'úr maup*, "Let the carpenter put that handle into that (yonder) mop." *Wuur-s git dhik aa'pl? uot oa dhik'ée dhae'úr au'rchet?* "Where didst get that apple? out of that orchard?" *Ec-kn ae'ü dhèo'z yuur tac'údèes ur dhai dhae'úr, wèech èe wuul*, "You can have these potatoes or those, which you will." *Dhai dhae'úr buuuyz-v u-toa'úrd dhèo'z yuur ween'durz*, "Those boys have broken these windows." *Vach dhaat dhae'úr èo'd ucai' vrum dhik'ée èo'd*, "Fetch that (faggot) wood away from that wood." Here, of course, one *èo'd* is definite, the other indefinite. *Wuz dhaat dhae'úr gèo'd zee'üd haut èe puut een'tu dhik'ée vee'ül oa graeion?* "Was that good seed which (what) you put into that field?" *Dhèo'z pai'z bee fuyndur-n dhai*, "These peas are finer than those." *Dhúsh yuur graewn-z brai'dhur-n dhaat dhae'úr*, "This soil is more tilled, i.e. opener than that." *Dhaat dhae'úr* is used with anything of the indefinite sort, as corn, grass, lime, to denote its position as more remote than *dhúsh yuur*, i.e. close at hand. In speaking, however, even of any defined article, as a book, a key, or a man, if altogether absent, we should use *dhaat dhae'úr*. *Aa'v èe zeed dhaat dhae'úr nai'v oa muyn?* "Have you seen that knife of mine?" *Ue wuz dhaat dhae'úr mae'ün?* "Who was that man?" *Aay kèodn kaech dhaat dhae'úr koalt*, "I could not catch that colt." In the same manner *dhai dhae'úr* would be used of things absent. *V-èe¹ zoa'ld dhai dhae'úr buul'iks?* "Have you sold those bullocks?" referring to some that had been previously spoken of, but not now present. The same form of speech might, however, be used with reference to things present, yet, from the gesture or intonation of the speaker, he would not be misunderstood.

We never use the form *them* or *thesem* as demonstratives.

¹ *Hove* and *hast* are very frequently contracted into *v* as above, and *s*—both when beginning a question and when used affirmatively, as *s-u-gaut dhec'wae'igez?* "Hast got thy wages?" (See Auxiliary Verbs.)

Unlike the Dorset, "I think *them* housen better than theäsem," we should say, *Aay du dthingk dhai aewz'ez bee bad'r-n dhai'z yuur*.

In cases where *those* forms the antecedent to a relative, we always say *dhai*. *Dhai dhut dued ut ul ae'ü tu paay' raur ut*, "Those who did it will have to pay for it." *Dhur-z dhai kun tuul ee au'l ubaew'd ut*, "There are those (who) can tell you all about it." Observe the omission of the relative (see post). When *dhis* or *dhee'üz*, *dhik* or *dhaat*, are used alone, the distinction between the kind of thing referred to is still carefully maintained. Of a knife it would be said, *Dhee'üz*, or *dhik'ëe-z muyn*, "This or that is mine." But of a quantity of hay or corn, or any substance of undefined shape, it would be said, *dhush yuur-z* or *dhaat dhac'ür-z yoa'ürz*.

But when the noun, whatever be its quality or number, has been already mentioned, or is to be named, in the same sentence, it is referred to by the neuter or indefinite form of the demonstrative *dhaat*, *dhis*, and not *dhik*, *dhee'üz*, as *ùe'z au's ez dhaat?* "Whose horse is *that*?" *ùe'z bèò'ts ez dhaat?* "Whose boots is *that*?" *ez dhaat dhac'ür yoa'ür chùl'urn?* "Is *that* your children?" Compare the German use of the neuter, in *Wessen Hund ist das? Wessen Stiefeln sind das? Sind das Ihre Kinder?* And the French invariable *cela* or *ça*: *Ces enfants sont heureux, cela ne fait que jouer. Ça n'a plus d'autre père que le bon Dieu!*

PRONOUNS.

The use of the pronoun of the third person resembles that of the demonstrative adjective, with respect to the class of noun for which it is substituted. Every class or definite noun, *i.e.* the name of a thing or object which has a shape of its own, whether alive or dead, is either masculine or feminine, but nearly always the former; indeed, the feminine pronouns may be taken as used only with respect to persons. For instance, in chaffering for a sow, it would be said, *Wuul, neef tez' u zuw, ee ul git aw'n*, "Well, if it is a sow, *he* will get on," *i.e.* get fat. *Dhac'ür nuuc! dhee-s u-taord dhu pùch'ur. Noa aay aant, ee-z*

uun'ēe u-krae'ūz, "There, now! thou hast broken (torn) the pitcher. No, I have not, *he* is only crazed," *i.e.* cracked. A tool, book, house, coat, cat, letter, etc., are all spoken of as *he*. Sometimes even for a woman the pronoun *he* is used; for example, a man said to me of his daughter, in recommending her as a servant, *Uur-z u maa'yn guurt strau'ng maa'yd, ai ai'z*, "*Her's* a main great strong maid, *he* is." But *uur ai'z* would be more common.

It is simply an impersonal or abstract pronoun, used to express either an action or a noun of the undefined sort, as cloth in the quantity, water, snow, air, etc. *Aay nūv'ur ded'n noa ut zu koar'l*, "I never knew *it* (the weather) so cold." *Lat dhu haay buyd, t-l druw'ēe*, "Let the hay stay, *it* will get dry." *Lat dhu koar'ūt buyd gin ee-v u-druw'ud*, "Let the coat stay until *he* has become dry." *T-wau'dn gè'o'd dringk*, "It was not good drink," *i.e.* beer. *Dhee kas-n kau'm ut*, "Thou canst not do *it*." We also frequently use *it* instead of *them* as a plural, especially when referring to a number of objects of the same kind, as *Ted'n noa yùes vur tu kēep u paa'sl u dthingz un staa'rv ut*, "It is no use to keep a parcel of things, *i.e.* live stock, and starve *it*," *i.e.* them.

The Personal Pronouns are—

	1 SING.	1 PL.	2 SING.	2 PL.
<i>Nom.</i> full	aa'y, aa'	wee'	dhee'	yùe
unemphatic	aay, aa, ũ	wěe	dhěe	ěe ¹
interrog. enclitic	ūr, ěes	ūs, ũr	dhee	ěe, ũr
unconnected	mee	uus	dhee'	yùe
<i>Obj.</i> unemphatic	měe, mŭ	us, s,	dhěe, dhŭ	ěe
emphatic or } prepositional }	mee, aa'y	wee, uus	dhee'	yùe
	3 M. AND N. DEF.	3 F.	3 N. INDEF.	3 PL.
<i>Nom.</i> full	ee', ai'	uur	...	dhai
unemph.	ee, ai, ũ	ūr, ũ	t, ut	dhái
interrog. encl.	ŭ, ur	ūr, ũ	ŭt	ŭm
unconnected	ee'	uur	...	dhai
<i>Obj.</i> unemph.	ŭn, n(m)	ūr	ŭt	um, m
emphatic prep.	ee'	shee'	...	dhai

¹ The short marks here used to show clearly the quantity are not always used in the text. The second person plural has generally been written *ěe* to distinguish it from the third person singular, inasmuch as, though alike in quality, the former is shorter.

The first two forms are used when the nominative stands before its verb, with or without emphasis, as 'you went,' 'you went'; the third after a verb interrogatively, as 'did you?' its second variety in the interrogative ending of a sentence, as 'I am going, am not I?' 'he went, did he?'; the *unconnected* as in 'who went? I?' 'you and I'; the *objective unemphatic*, as in 'I saw you'; the *emphatic*, as in 'I saw you,' or after a preposition, as 'he took it from *her*.'

The regular form of the nominative first person is *aay* (or *aa* when followed by *l*, as *aa'l git-n caur-ée, aay wuol*, "I'll get it for you, I will"), except in interrogative phrases, or the question after an assertion, as *Aay kn ab-m, kaa'n ées?* "I can have it, can I not?" Observe the *aay* here is emphatic. *Bee gwaayn, bæ'un ées?* "I am going, am I not?" In this we have an example of the very frequent omission of the pronoun; when the sentence begins with a verb, the pronoun, whether personal or impersonal, is usually dropped. *Kèo'd-n dùe ut, kèo'd-n ur?* "(One) could not do it, couldn't one?" *Kaa'n tuul'ée*, "I cannot tell you." *Waw'dn ae'übl tùe, waw'z-ur?* "He was not able, was he?" *Paa's lawng dhik wai, ded'n-um?* "They passed along that way, did they not?" The form *ées* given above, in *bæ'un ées?* has been often written *ice*, and considered a trace of the *ich*, *utchy*, *ch*, about which so much has been said by Jennings and others; but as here used it seems to be only the plural, instead of the singular. Precisely as in ordinary school-boy talk, "let's see, let's look," is said for "let me look," so, *kaa'n-ées* would be "can't us." Since this paper was written, I have ascertained that in a small district containing two or three villages—among which is Kingsbury, giving its name to a very large Hundred in the old county maps—the use of *utch* for I is still common; there they still say, *uuch un uum-l gou*, "I and he will go." This very limited district is far beyond the Parrett, and lies close to Hamdon Hill, the sharp peak above Montacute.¹ Again,

¹ See the Appendix to Prince L. L. Bonaparte's paper "On the Dialects of Monmouthshire, Herefordshire," etc., read before the Philol. Soc. April 7, 1876 (*Phil. Trans.* 1875-6, pp. 570-581), proofs of which have reached me since the above was

ur is used interrogatively for the nominative *I*, both instead of *ées* when final, and when followed by other words, in which case *ées* is seldom used, as *Aa'l each'n, shaa'l uur?* "I will fetch it, shall I?" *Shl ur zai'n vaurn?* "Shall I send for it?" *Muus'n ur goo?* "Must I not go?"

The objective *mee* is the most usual, but in the hill-country and towards North Devon the form *mū* is quite general; both these forms are unemphatic. Emphasis is usually given by intonation, and I have even heard the short *mu* emphasized. Occasionally *Aay* is used in the objective case, but by individuals only, and it is not the rule, as *Gee aay dhik*, "Give I that." *Lat aay ab-m*, "Let I have it." We should never say "give it to I," but always "to me." Again, *mee* corresponds to French *moi*. Who is there? Me. Who did that? *twau'd-n mee, twuz ee*.

The second person singular is most generally used by seniors to their juniors, by boys to each other, and by farmers to their servants or labourers. It is used to express anger, contempt, and also endearment, but it usually implies much familiarity, and would never, except for intentional impertinence, be used by an inferior; but its form is always *dhee*; *thou* is never heard. *Dhu* (thee) is again rather more heard in North Devon than with us.

In the 3rd person *ee* and *ai* are simply individual varieties, but when emphatic, I have only heard *ee*. *Uur* or *ur* is the usual feminine third person singular, both nominative and objective, but *shee* is the emphatic objective. *Ee* and *ur* are both sometimes contracted into *u*. See example, Past Aff. of *Will*, p. 62.

Ur wid'n lat uur ab-m, bud ur gid-n tu shee, "She would not let her have it, but she gave it to *she*," i.e. a third female. *Ur* is constantly, indeed always, used for *he* interrogatively, except when particular emphasis is required, as *Ee oa'n dūe*

printed, in which the author gives his personal testimony to the existence of *utch*, *utchy*, in the same district; also Mr. Pulman's "Rustic Sketches," London, J. R. Smith, 1871, p. 153, the only note upon which I would make is that "*Ise try*" in the Shakspeare quotation does not mean *I try*, but *I shall try*. In reference to the result of the Prince's investigations on "*ize, ise, ces, for I*," I can only repeat that in this dialect *ées* is only used, as shown above, interrogatively and *finally*, and that its connexion with *ich* is very doubtful.

ut, wuol ur? "He will not do it, will he?" *Ad-ur bin u-uawytëen ruur'ëe laung?* "Had he been waiting very long?" *Wuz ee' dhu mae'ün?* "Was he the man?"

Our objective *him* is always *un, n*, unless it is emphatic, when it is *ee*, and unless (see W. S. D. p. 17) it follows *p, b, f*, when it becomes *m*: *Tuul-n tu staa'p-m*, "Tell him to stop him." *Gee un uz muun'ëe*, "Give him his money." *Dhai nür'ur spoak tûe un*, "They never spoke to him." *Uur ded'n zai noa'ürt tû ee'*, "She did not say anything to he."

Our first person nominative plural is commonly *wee*, and, unlike Devonshire, *us* is seldom used, except interrogatively, as: *Shl-uus bee-n tuym?* "Shall we be in time?" *Wee* is also the emphatic objective. *Muyn un zai'n un tu wee'*, "Mind and send it to us." In an interrogative phrase, at the end of a sentence, *ur* even is used for *we*, as *Lat-s goo, shaal-ur?* "Let us go, shall we?" *Lat-s ae'ü-r roa'r-nèonz tu wauns*, "Let us have our lunch at once."

Yùe is emphatic, the common form being *ëe* (=ye). *Ee ded'n zai zoa, ded ëe?* "You did not say so, did you?" *Wuz ut yùe aay zeed, ur yur brith'ur?* "Was it you I saw, or your brother?" *Ur* is also used for *you* interrogatively, as well as for *he*. *Yùe muyn dhaa't naew, wuol'ur?* "You mind that now, will you?" *An oa'rur dhik eks, wuol'ur?* "Hand over that axe, will you?" *Yùe un mee bee dhu bruuys*, "You and me are the boys." *Dhai un uus icai'n tugulh'ur*, "They and us went together." *Mee! aay bae'ün gcaayn*, "Me! I am not going." *T-uaw'dn ee', twuz mee'*, "It was not he, it was me." *T-wuz uur', twaw'dn mee'*, "It was her, not me." (With the following compare Dr. Murray's Scotch, p. 191.) *Gi-m'ëe yur an'. Tuul mëe aw'l u-bae'wd ut. Ee aa't mee een dhu ai'd. Dhaa't dhae'ür wuz u bae'üd jaw'b raur' ëe. Aay zeed dhu boo'üd'h oa' ëe, or Aai zee'd ëe boo'üd'h. Ded ëe yuur-n? Aav ëe u-yuurd ut. Wid ëe noa' un, neef' ëe zee'dn? Puut dhu kuur'ur paun' un. Dhur id'n noa'ürt een' ut. Gee ur ur jùez. Lat' ur goo lau'ng. Bring us u tûe pai'ürz. Aa'l gir' ëe sau'm. Ee raur'lëed um. Uur braa't um or tûe um. Ee tò'k-um ucai' rraun' um. Meanings: "Give me your hand. Tell me all about it. He hit me in the head. That*

COMBINATIONS OF THE PRONOUNS, WITH PREPOSITIONS, AND VERB *to give*.

	TO.	FROM.	IN.	ON.	OF.	WITH.	GIVE.
me	ti mi ti mu } emphatic { tu mee. { tbe mi	vraum mi vraum mee. vraum mi	Ûen mi Ûen mee. Ûe'n mi	paun mi pau mee. pau'n mi	u mi u mee. oa' mi	wûo mi wai mee. wai' mi	gim i gimee. gee' mi
thee	tu dhee tu dhu { tu dhee. emphatic { tbe' dhee	vraum dhee vraum dhu vraum dhee. vraum dhu	Ûen dhee Ûen dhu Ûen dhee. Ûe'n dhu	paun dhee pauu dhu pau' n dhee. pau' n dhee	u dhee u dhu u dhee. oa' dhee	wûo dhee wûo dhu wûo dhee. wai' dhee	gidh'ee gidh' u gidhee. gee' dhee
him	tbe un { tu ee. emphatic { tbe' un	vraum' un vraum ee. vraum un	Ûen un Ûen ee. Ûe'n un	paun' un pau ee. pau' n un	u un u ee. oa' un	wai un wi ee. wai' un	gee un gi ee. gee' un
her	t-uur { tu shee', uur emphatic { tbe' ur	vraum' ur vraum uur', shee. vraum ur	Ûen ur Ûen uur', shee. Ûe'n ur	paun' ur pau uur', shee. pau' n ur	oa ur u uur', shee. oa' ur	wi-ur wi-uur', shee. wai' ur	geour gi-uur', shee. gee' ur
it ¹	tbe ut { tbe' ut	vraum' ut vraum ut	Ûen ut Ûe'n ut	paun' ut pau' n ut	oa ut oa' ut	wai ut wai' ut	gee ut gee' ut
we	tbe-s { tu us. emphatic { tu wee. { tbe' us	vraum' us vraum us. vraum wee. vraum us	Ûen us Ûen us. Ûen wee. Ûe'n us	paun' us pau us. pau wee. pau' n us	oa-s oa us oa us. oa wee. oa' us	wai-s wi-us wi us. wi wee. wai-us	gee-s gi-us gi-us. gi-wee gee-us
you	t-ee { tu ybe. emphatic { tbe' ee	vraum' ee vraum ybe. vraum ee	Ûen ee Ûen ybe Ûe'n ee	paun' ee pau ybe. pau' n ee	oa' ee oa ybe. oa' ee	wûo dh-Ûe wi ybe. wai' ee	giy-Ûe gi'Ûe gi ybe. gee'Ûe
them	tbe mun tbe-m tu mun ² { tu dhai. emphatic { tbe' mun	vraum' mun vraum mun vraum dhai. vraum mun	Ûen mun Ûen mun Ûen dhai. Ûe'n mun	paun' mun pau mun pau dhai. pau' n mun	oa mun oa m oa dhai. oa' mun	wai mun wai-m wai mun wi dhai. wai' mun	gee mun gee-m gee mun gidhai. gee' mun gee' mun

¹ The impersonal pronoun is never emphasized; the stress is always on the preposition or verb.² *Mun* is the commonest form of "them" in North Devon and the Exmoor district of Somerset, but it is never emphasized. When emphasis is required, it is laid on the preposition or verb.

was a bad job for you. I saw you both. Did you hear him? Have you heard it? Would you know it (i.e. some definite object) if you saw it? Put the cover on it (definite). There's nothing in it (indef.). Give her her dues. Let her go. Bring us a few pears. I'll give you some. He followed them. She brought them to them. He took them away from them."

The objective indirect, as given by Dr. Murray, cannot be expressed so clearly in our dialect, but amongst speakers this is done by intonation or emphasis, as: *Gêe mee yur aw'.* *Tuul mee' aw' l u-baewod ut.* *Tiwuz u bae'üd jaw'b vur yùe, dhaat dhae'ür wau'z.* *Aay seed yùe, boo'üd h oa' êe.* *Ded êe yuur ee' ?* *V-êe u-yuurd oa dhaat dhae'ür? Wid êe noa dhik neef êe seed-n ?* The emphatic form of IT has no equivalent with us. *Doa'n-êe bee su aa'rd pun 'ee.* *Lat uur goo-law'ng.* *Bring sum¹ pai'urz tu wee.* *Aa'l gee yùe u vùe.* *U vau'ced dhai.* Meanings: "Give ME your hand. Tell ME all about it. That was a bad job for YOU. I saw YOU both. Did you hear HIM? Have you heard of IT? Would you know IT (def.) if you saw it? Don't be so hard upon HIM. Let HER go! Bring US some pears. I'll give YOU a few. He followed THEM."

We cannot join two pronouns, as in "give it me, or give me it," we must say *gee un tu mee*; but we can join a pronoun and a demonstrative, as *gee mee dhik*.

Our *dhai* corresponds to French *on*; *dhai dü zai = on dit*. *Dhai bee gee'ên vaaw'ur-n ziks vur baa'rlêe*, means that 4s. 6d. per bushel is the market price for barley. *Dhai zûls suy'dur bée dhu pak, un dhai vrak'nz thuur'têe pak tùe u auk'saed*, means that cider is usually sold by the peck, and that thirty pecks go to a hogshead.

Our indefinite personal pronouns are *dhai* and *ün'êe-baw'dêe* (anybody), and these are quite as much used by us as *on* is by the French. Interrogatively we use *ur*, and inasmuch as a large proportion of the sentences in ordinary talk end in an interrogative phrase, this form must not be lost sight of. *U'n'êe-baw'dêe-d luy'k vur tu goo, wid-n ur naew?* "One would

¹ *Some* is pronounced *zaw'm* when emphasized, but when spoken quickly it is *zwm* or even *zim*, if a vowel follows.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The adjective possessives are *maay* (unemph. *mée*, *mí*, rarely *mü*), *dhaay*, *dhuay* (unemph. *dhée*, *dhi*, rarely *dhu*), *ees* (unemphatic *ez*, *z*, *s*), *uur* (unemph. *ur*), *aac'ür*, *yoa'ür*, *yüe* (unemph. *yur*, *ée*), *dhae'ür*, *dhur*. The absolute possessives are *maayn*, *muyn*, *dhaayn*, *dhuyn*, *ees*, *uurz*, *aac'ürz*, *yoa'ürz*, *dhae'ürz*.

Wuur-z mi aart? "Where is my hat?" *Ez ut maay tuurn?* "Is it my turn?" *Dhik'ée dhae'ür-z muyn*, "That is mine." *Zeed aac'ür Jan?* "(Have you) seen our John?" *Dhai bee'üs bee aac'ürz*, "Those bullocks are ours." *Dhee-u-broa'kt dhi buur'chez*, "Thou hast torn thy breeches." *Dhaats dhuay düe'in*,¹ "That is thy doing." *T-icuz dhuyn*, "It was thine." *Dhae'ürz yur muun'ée*, "There is your money." *T-ez yoa'ür bai'g*, "It is your bag." *T-icaw'd-n yoa'ürz*, "It was not yours." *V-ée gid-n-z ma't?* "Have you given him his food?" *Uur aat ur ai'd*, "She hit her head." *Aay bee saay t-icuz eez (uur) traak*, "I am sure it was his (her) footprint." *Uw d-ée noa t-ez eez, uurz?* "How do you know it is his, hers?" *His'n*, *her'n*, *our'n*, *your'n*, *their'n*, are not heard with us. In speaking to children *yüe* instead of *yoa'ür* (or *ée* for *yur* when short), is constantly used. *Yüe an*, *yüe aat*, *ée jaa'kut*, etc., "Your hand, your hat, your jacket."

Mu, *dhu* (my, thy), are spoken in the Exmoor district and in North Devon, but they are not general in West Somerset.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are *ue* both nominative and objective, possessive *üez*.

Weech, *waw't* (or *haut*).

Ue düed-ut? "Who did it?" *Ue ded' ur gee un tüe?* "To whom did he give it?" *Ue'z ez' ut?* "Whose is it?" *Aay dou'noa üez tai'z*, "I do not know whose it is." *Weech wai bee gwaa'yn?* "Which way are you going?" *Waw't b-ée baew't?* "What are you about?" *Haut' b-ée aak'tëen oa?* "What are you doing?"

Weech is never used quite alone, as in "which was it?"

¹ The inflexion of the present participle has generally been written *ëen*, which represents the most usual sound; but in cases where it follows a very accented syllable, as in the above sentence, the final syllable is much shortened, and to express this it is written *in*.

but if no noun is expressed, as "which man," etc., it is always *weech oa-m*? "Which of them?" Sometimes, however, *weech'ée*? is heard, but this is not general except with certain individuals, and by them *weech'ée* is never made the nominative of a sentence, but is the simple interrogatory, corresponding to the ordinary English *which*?

The possessive *ùez* is also scarcely ever heard alone, or except before a noun, expressed or understood, as *Uez aewz ez dhaat*? (see p. 32, Demonstratives). *Uez duuks bee dhai*? "Whose ducks are those?"

Wawt is used indefinitely, as *what*? i.e. "What do you say?" *Wawt-l-ée gee*? "What will you give?"

In those cases where the interrogative is governed by a preposition, this latter is always placed last in the clause. *Ue wawz-ut èe zaed ut tùe*? "Who was it you said it to?" *Ue wuz um tau'kèen ubaewt*? "Who were they talking about?" *Ue ded ur git dhik dawg vraw'm*? "Who did he (or she) get that dog from?" *Uez au's ez ur gwaa'yn tu vach um wai*? "Whose horse is he going to fetch them with?" *Ue daed èe baay dhai tae'üdèez oa*? "Whom did you buy those potatoes of?" *Uez kaart daed um kaw'm een*? "Whose cart did they come in?"

THE RELATIVE.

Our relatives are *dhut* and *waut* or *haut*; *which* and *whose* are never so used, and indeed, whenever we can, we get rid of relatives altogether, as *Dhurz dhai kn tuul èe*. *Aay noa'üs u mae'ün l-dùe vaw'r èe*, "I know a man (who) will do for you." *Dhur wuz moo'ür-n faurtèe kèod'n git een*, "There were more than forty (who) could not get in." *Awl shoa' èe dhu voa'ks l-man'ij ut*, "I will show you the people (who) will manage it (see p. 34, Indefinite Pronouns). With *us* *as* is never used as a relative. We could not say "the man as did it;" we should say, *dhu mae'ün waut dùed ut*. *Waut* is used rather for stress, and in all cases *dhut* might be substituted. *Dhu aewz èe kn-zee' dhu ai'nd oa*, "The house you can see the end of." In East Somerset *as* is used for the relative, thus, *Dhu maan uz aad ut*, "The man who had it;" but not in our district.

We have no short method of expressing the relative possessive. To convey the idea that "the man, whose house was burnt, lives here," we should say, *dhu mae'un waut ud u-gaw'üt ez aetç u-buurnd du lee'v yuur*. *Dhu maa'yd dhut ad ur yuung mae'un u-kee'öld*, "The girl whose lover was killed." *Dhu uum'un êe du noa dhu zún oa*, "The woman whose son you know." *Dhu dau'g haut ud u-gaw'üt ez lag u-uurnd oa'vur*, "The dog whose leg was run over." *Dhu tree êe zoa'öld dhu aa'plz* (or *pai'chcz*) *oa'f-oa*,¹ *z dai'd*, "The tree from off which you sold the apples, is dead." Observe that fruit is not a noun with us, and that its particular sort must be specified. To fruit is a verb neuter. *Dhik'êe tree du früe'têe wuul*.

We should use *what* and *which* indefinitely, without their nouns, as *kaa'n zee waut ün'êebaud'êe-z ubawt*, "One cannot see what one is doing." *Doa'noa weech tai'z*, "I do not know which it is." Notice the omission of the nominative pronoun (see p. 34).

Waut'sumdúv'ur is seldom used except as an intensitive, as: *Uur wúd-n gee un nuuf'êen waut'sumdúv'ur*, "She would (not) give him nothing whatsoever."

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Compound Personal Pronouns are made by the addition of *zuul* or *zuulz* to the possessive pronouns, as

mizuul'	dhizuul'	ez- or urzuul'
muy'zuul (emp.)	dhuy'zul (emp.)	ee'z-or uur'zuul' (emp.)
urzuul'z	yurzuul'z	dhurzuul'z
aaw'ürzuul'z (emp.)	yoa'ürzuul'z (emp.)	dhæ'ürzuul'z (emp.)

The use of either *zuul* or *zuulz* in the plural seems to be a matter of individual choice. *Aa'l dùe ut mizuul'*, "I will do it myself." *Shaa'n bau'dhur muy'zuul'*, "I shall not bother myself." *Ee-d núv'ur uur'êe ez-zuul'*, "He would never hurry himself." *Dhai oa'n uurt dhæ'ürzuul'z or -zuul'*, "They will not hurt themselves." Any of these possessives can be

¹ *Off* is spoken in two ways—where it would mean in received English *off from*, as in this example, it is always *oa'f*. So also *left off* is *laf oa'f*, but *off side* is *aw'f zuud*.

still further strengthened by the insertion of *oan* (own), as *Aay diëd ut awl mi-oan zuul*, "I did it all my own self." *Dhai aa'n u-gaw'üt noa'baudëc uuls bud dhur oan zuulz*, "They have nobody else besides *their own selves*." This is a common description of a married couple without incumbrance.

VERBS.

If we were to classify the verbs in the West Somerset Dialect according to their actual tense-inflexions, irrespective of historical considerations, they might be arranged in four divisions, viz.: 1. verbs which add *t*, *d*, or *ud*, for the past tense, to which *u-* is prefixed for the participle; 2. verbs which drop this *t* or *d* (except in special cases) in the past tense and participle, and then have the past the same as the present; 3. verbs which form the past tense and participle by vowel change (the participle still having the prefix *u-*); 4. verbs which at the same time change the vowel and add *-t* or *d*. Comparison with the older forms of the language shows that the first two divisions contain the originally *weak* verbs, those in division 2 having in this dialect dropped the *t* or *d* of the past; the two latter contain originally *strong* verbs, division 4 having the peculiarity that *the termination of the weak verbs has been added to the original strong past*.

This fondness for the weak inflexion is a remarkable characteristic of the dialect; it will be seen in the sequel that the number of strong verbs which it retains either in their original strong form, or with the addition of *-t*, *-d*, is very small; all the remainder, as far as they continue in the dialect, have become weak.

WEAK VERBS.

I. Verbs ending in a vowel or in *r* add *-d* for the past tense, as—

lai', laa'y	lai'd, laa'yd	u-lai'd, u-laa'yd	to lie or lay. ¹
paa'y	paa'yd	u-paa'yd	„ pay

¹ We make no difference between the intransitive *to lie down* and transitive *to lay down*. But *lie = mentiri*, is not used as a verb; a liar does not *lie*, but *tuuls luyz*.

duy	duy'd	u-duy'd	<i>to die</i>
ae'ū	ae'ūd	u-ae'ūd	„ <i>have</i>
zee	zee'd	u-zee'd	„ <i>see</i>
groa, grao'ū	groa'd, grao'ūd	u-groa'd, u-groa'ūd	„ <i>grow</i>
kroa, krao'ū	kroa'd, krao'ūd	u-kroa'd, u-krao'ūd	„ <i>crow</i>
noa', nao'ū	noa'd, nao'ūd	u-noa'd, u-nao'ūd	„ <i>know</i>
baur'ēe	baur'ēed	u-baur'ēed	„ <i>borrow</i>
maur'ēe	maur'ēed	u-maur'ēed	„ <i>marry</i>
yuur	yuurd	u-yuurd	„ <i>hear</i>
shee'ūr	shee'ūrd	u-shee'ūrd	„ <i>shear</i>
zwae'ūr	zwae'ūrd	u-zwae'ūrd	„ <i>swear</i>
wae'ūr	wae'ūrd	u-wae'ūrd	„ <i>wear</i>

Rarely the vowel of the past tense is contracted or modified, as—

geo	gid	u-gid
zai'	zaed	u-zaed

II. In verbs ending in a consonant, the *-d* of the past tense and past participle (which after *k, sh, ch, s, p, f*, becomes *-t*) falls away, except when followed by a vowel; in that case it is pronounced as the initial of the following word, as: *Uur kaech dhu bicuuzs*, “She caught the boys;” but *Uur kaech't u bae'ūd koa't*, “She caught a bad cold.” *Dhai wee'sh Mae'ūrēe-d u-kau'm*, “They wished Mary had come.” *Dhai wee'sh-t wur ad-n*, “They wished she had not” (or “had him”). *Ee laa'rf boo'ūdh zuydz w ez maew'lh*, “He laughed both sides of his mouth.” *Ee laa'rf-t oa-ur*, “He laughed at her” (literally of her; we never laugh at a person or thing). *Aay wai'v tai'n yaa'rd u-roa'ūr brak'sus*, “I wove ten yards before breakfast.” *Uur wai'v-d aw'l dhu pēcs*, “She wove all the piece.” *Ee lee'v tu Taa'nūn*, “He lived at Taunton.” *Ee lee'v-d aw'p t-ee'ūl*, “He lived up at (the) hill.”

After *t* or *d*, and sometimes after *n*, no inflexion is added, even before a vowel, as *ee wau'n t-ab'-m*,² “He wanted to have him or it.” *Jan wau'nt aw'l dhu laut*, “John wanted all the lot.” *Dh-oa'l mae'ūn wid dhu paar'z aw'l oa'vur*, “The old man weeded the paths all over.” *Ee'v u-wid' um klee'ūn*, “He has weeded them clean.” *Ee'v u-spai'n ū'wuree raa'rdn*

¹ *th* would come here, but I do not know of any verb in the dialect in *-th*.

² Here the final *t* in *wau'nt* is dropped, in consequence of the next word beginning with *t*, as before shown. p. 27.

ee'v u-gaut', "He has spent every farthing he has." In dissyllabic verbs, such as *vras'l* wrestle, *zad'l* saddle, *rak'n* or *vrak'n* (*vr*=Ags. *r*) reckon, *drat'n* threaten, *snaardl* snarl, *baal'uns* balance, *vaa'rnēesh* varnish, *baw'dum* bottom, the inflexional *-d* is not generally pronounced in rapid speech before a consonant, especially in familiar words, though at times it may be heard. But in all these consonantal verbs the *-ud* is sometimes pronounced as a distinct syllable, especially when the meaning is emphasized; as *bae'ük*, *bae'ük-ud*, baked. Indeed, in the hill district, this appears to be the usual form with verbs in *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*, *v*. Again, this full form has a kind of frequentative force, when the verb is used simply intransitively, or as a "verb of complete predication" without an object, as *Ee bae'ükud dree tuy'mz u Zün'di*, "He baked three times a (=on) Sunday." *Dhai au'sez pluw'ud zab'm aaw'ürz*, "Those horses ploughed, *i.e.* kept on ploughing, seven hours." *Aay grou'pud gin aay vaew'n un*, "I continued groping against (=till) I found him." The past participle follows the same rule; thus, *Aay-v u-draash'ud aw'l-z wik*, "I have been threshing all this week." *Uur-v u-wai'vud aw'l ur luyv*, "She has woven, *i.e.* been a weaver, all her life."

The following verbs, of the strong conjugation or weak and irregular in Standard English, are weak in our dialect: bear, bite, blow, crow, grow, come, draw, drink, fall, fight, fly, fling, forsake, freeze, give, go, hang, hide, hold, know, lead, lie, read, ring, run, shake, shrink, shoot, see, sing, sink, sling, spin, spit, spring, stink, swear, swim, swing, throw, wear, weave, win, wring.

Do, as a technical verb (see p. 71), is thus conjugated: *dùe*, *dùe'd*, *u-dùe'd*, *u-duun'd*, in which the originally reduplicated past, *dede*, *dyde*, is treated as a regular weak past of *dùe*.

III. The modified weak verbs existing in the dialect are:

bring	braa't	u-braa't	to bring
buy	bau't	u-bau't	} „ buy
	boa'üt	u-boa'üt	
dhingk	dhoa'üt	u-dhoa'üt	} „ think
	dhau't	u-dhau't	
zúl, súl	zoa'ül(d)	u-zoa'ül(d)	„ sell

To *drown* is peculiar; it is conjugated thus, both forms being equally common:

draewn	draewn	u-draewn
draewnd	draewndud	u-draewndud

STRONG VERBS.

I. The following are the only strong verbs retained in their simple form:

bee	wau'z, wuz	u-bún	to be
buyn	baewn(d)	u-baewn(d)	„ bind
gruyn	graewn(d)	u-graewn(d, u-graewndud)	„ grind
vuyñ	vaewn(d)	u-vaewn(d)	„ find
vruyt	vroa'üt	u-vroa'üt	„ write
hruyd	hroa'üd, hraud'	u-roa'üd, u-raud'	„ ride
traid	troa'üd	u-troa'üd	„ tread
git	gau't, goa'üt	u-gau't, u-goa'üt	„ get
vurgit'	vurgau't, -goa'üt	u-vurgau't, -goa'üt	„ forget
zit	zau't, zoa'üt	u-zau't, u-zoa'üt	„ sit or set
stan	stò'd	u-stò'd	„ stand
goo	wai'nt	u-goo', u-gau'n	„ go

U-gau'n is used adverbially for *ago*, sometimes for *gone*, i.e. *deceased*; *zoa dhu poo'ür oal dau'ktur-z u-gau'n* (dead).

II. The following verbs, originally strong, have the weak termination superadded in the past participle, and also in the past tense when a vowel follows, or when the verb ends in *r*:

brai'k	broa'k(t)	u-broa'kt	to break
drai'v	droa'v(d)	u-droa'vd	„ drive
spai'k	spoa'k(t)	u-spoa'kt	„ speak
klai'v	kloa'v(d)	u-kloa'vd ¹	„ cleave, i.e. to split
stae'ül	stoa'ld	u-stoa'ld	„ steal
tæ'ür	toa'ürd	u-toa'ürd	„ tear
tæ'ük	tèok(t)	u-tèokt	„ take
kree'p	kroa'p(t)	u-kroa'pt	„ creep
klúm	kloa'm(d)	u-kloa'md	„ climb
ruyz	roa'üz(d)	u-roa'üzd	„ raise

To these may be added the past participles . . . *u-bau'rnd*, born, from *bae'ür*, not used in this sense actively, and *u-duun'd*, another form of *u-dùe'd*, from *do*, see p. 71. *Ec wuz u-bau'rnd u-roa'ür uz tuym*, “He was born before his time.” A labourer would say to his employer, *Haut mus èes goo baewd nuw, plai'z?*

¹ Also weak *clæf*, *clæf(t)*, *u-klaef'tud*.

aay-v u-duun'd dhik'ée aj, "What must I go about now, please? I have done (*i.e.* finished) that hedge."

The foregoing lists are believed to contain all, or nearly all, the verbs used in the dialect, which do not fall under the regular division of weak verbs.

The formation of the past participle by the prefix *u-* is common to all verbs alike.¹

FORMATION OF THE SIMPLE TENSES.

Transitive verbs have a distinct form to express the performance of the action, without an object, which may be called the intransitive form or form of complete predication; thus, transitive, *he digs the garden, he wrote a letter*; intransitive, *he digs for a livelihood, he wrote with vigour*.

The intransitive form adds the termination *-ee* (or *-i*) to the present infinitive² with all tenses in which it is used. In the dialect the use of the periphrastic form with *do*, and of the auxiliary verbs generally, is so much the rule that the infinitive of the principal verb is the part most used in ordinary sentences, while the tense, state, etc., are formed by the auxiliaries.

¹ This *ū* (usually written *a-* in dialect works) is the Old English (and German) *ge-*, contracted soon after 1100 to *i-*, *y-*. It was lost from the Northern dialect very early; in the Midland it was disappearing in Chaucer's time, though he frequently uses it:

Hath in the Ram his halfe cours *i-ronne*,

but

At Alisaundre he was whan it was *wonne*.

With the widening into *ū-*, compare the occasional use of *a* for *i'* = *in* in Tudor English.—M.

² This *-ee* or *-i* (often written *-y* in Western dialect works) is understood to be the last vestige of the Anglo-saxon infinitive *-an*, *-ian*, retained in a special construction. This termination disappeared from the Northern dialect soonest, and was preserved in the Southern much longer even than in the Midland. In the North it had become *-a*, *-e*, before the tenth century, and was totally lost before 1250. But in the Southern dialect the *Ancren Riwle*, about 1200, has always the full form in *-en*. In the *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, 1340, this is mostly *ie*, *i*, *y*, or *e*, "his hous mid greate strengþe wolde *loky*." Data for connecting this with the "free infinitive" of the modern South-western dialects are not forthcoming; but the probable course was, that as the final vowel was already by Robert of Gloucester, 1298, elided before a word beginning with a vowel, it came at length to be dropped before any word, and retained only when the infinitive was not followed by an object. Its history would thus be analogous to that of *mine*, *my*: *min* was first used in all positions, then contracted to *mi* before a consonant, then finally before a vowel also, leaving *mine* as an absolute or independent form. In both cases a contraction, originally euphonic, has developed a syntactical distinction: *my* house, the house is *mine*; so *tū dig graewn*, *tu draa' shēe un dig'ee*.—M.

VERB *DIG*.*Indicative.*

	TRANSITIVE.	INTRANSITIVE.
<i>Pres. Habitual</i>	{ aay, ee, etc. dū dig aay, ee, etc. digz (dhu graewn)	aay dū dig'ēe aay dig'us
<i>Pres. Actual</i>	aay bēe u-dig'ēen	(the same as the Transitive).
<i>Past General</i>	{ aay, ee, etc. dig (dhu graewn) aay, ee, etc. dig'd (au'l dhu laut)	aay dig'ud aay dūd dig'ēe
„ <i>Emphatic</i>	aay daed' dig	aay daed' dig'ēe
<i>Imperfect</i>	{ aay wuz u-dig'ēen (dhu graewn)	(same as the Transitive).
<i>Past Habitual</i>	{ aay yūe'z tū dig (dhu graewn)	aay yūe'z tū dig'ēe

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres. Habitual</i>	{ neef aay digz (dhu graewn)	neef aay dig'us neef aay dū dig'ēe
„ <i>Actual</i>	neef aay bee u-dig'ēen	(same as the Transitive).
<i>Past General</i>	{ neef aay dig (dhu graewn)	neef aay dig'ud neef aay dūd ¹ dig'ēe
<i>Imperfect</i>	neef aay wauz u-dig'ēen	(same as the Transitive).

Imperative.

<i>Present</i>	dig (dhu graewn)	dig'ēe!
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Infinitive.

<i>Pres. Habitual</i>	tū dig (dhu graewn)	tū dig'ēe
„ <i>Actual</i>	tū bee u-dig'ēen	(same as the Transitive).

Participle and Gerund.

<i>Present</i>	dig'ēen, u-dig'ēen, u-dig'ēen oa.	
<i>Past</i>	tūe u-dig (dhu graewn)	u-dig'ud ²
	tūe u-dig'd (ut)	
	tūe-v u-dig	tūe-v u-dig'ud

It will be seen from the above, and from the following examples, that we add the *ēe* termination to the imperative as well as the infinitive when used intransitively.

Examples. *Aay du uuur'k tū kaa'fmdur'ēen*, "I work at carpentering." *Aay graewn dhu grēes*, "I ground the grist."

¹ This is really equivalent to *if I should dig*, i.e. pure hypothesis.

² It should be noted here that the *u* is not the participial prefix, but is the contraction of *have*, i.e. *to have dug*. The prefix is here dropped for euphony.

Neef aay dü vach-n au'm, "If I fetch him (it) home." *Neef aay düd draa'sh dhu wait*, "If I should thrash the wheat." *Aay dü wuur'kêe tuur'ubl aar'd*, "I work terribly hard." *Aew dhu dringk dü wuur'kêe!* "How the beer works (ferments)!" *Ee graew'nud au'l nait*, "He kept on grinding all night." *Neef aay dü mùl'kêe zè'o'n unuuf*, "If she milk soon enough." *Neef aay draa'shud vaa'stur-n dhai*, "If I thrashed faster than they." *Wee wuur'kus, muyn!* "We work, remember!" *Yùe daed-n gruyn un vùt'êe*, "You did not grind it properly." *Neef aay vach'ez-n, aal ai't-n*, "If I fetch it, I'll eat it." *Neef yùe wuz vur draa'shêe lig ee, yùe-d bêe u mae'ün, shoar'ür ünnuuf!* "If you were to thrash like him, you would be a man, sure enough!" *Dhee zing dhik zau'ng! shuur?* "Sing thou that song! dost hear?" *Kaw'm naew! zing'êe lig u mae'ün*, "Come now! sing like a man." *Lèok shaa'rp! dig'êe vur dhee huye*, "Look sharp! dig for your life." *Ee aak's mée vu-ruyt u ladr' vaur-r-n*, "He asked me to write a letter for him." *Aay waud-n ae'ubl tu vruyt mée-zuul*, "I was not able to write myself." *Tü vruyt'êe vuul, muyn, -z maay'n aar'd*, "To write well, remember, is main hard." *Ee'z u kaap'ikul skaw'lurd—muy bvuuy; ee-kn figur'êe lig u mae'ün*, "He's a capital scholar—my boy; he can cipher like a man." *Aay wuz jist u-weesh'êen vaur' êe, un dhae'ür yùe bee!* "I was just wishing for you, and there you are!" *Aar'êe braart dhu plaar'ns? aay zee'd êe dig'êen oa-m aup*, "Have you brought the plants? I saw you digging (of) them up." *Wau't dùe ur dùe? Ee wai'vus. Doa'ün! dùe ur? Ee dùe; ee du wai'vêe daewn taewn mee'ülz'*, "What does he do? he weaves. Doesn't! does he? He does; he weaves down (at the) town mills." *Uul'oa dhan, soa'üs! haut bêe aar'klêen oa?* "Holloa then, my mates! what are you doing?" *Draa'shêe uwai, mée bvuuy!* "Thrash away, my boy!"

The nominative pronoun is often omitted, as: *Dü zing'êe, doa'ün ur?* "(He) sings, does he not?" *Du kacch wauns, doa'n ur?* "(He) catches wants, does he not?" (*i.e.* he is a mole-catcher).

The inflexions given above, *digz, digus, dig(d, digrud*, are common to all persons, in both numbers. But instead of the

form in *-s*, the old inflexion in *-th* is also found, not only in the 3rd person singular and plural, but even in the 1st, as: *ee wawkth*, *dhai zaeth*, *dhai leerth*, *ee uurnth* (he runs), *dhai gruynth*, *ee uundurstanth*, *dhai wuurkth*, *aay leerth*, *aay saeth* (I says). This form is still common in our hill-country district, but throughout the great vale of West Somerset it is becoming rare, except with old people, so that the periphrastic (*I dü wawkëe*, etc.) is now the most usual form of expression for the unemphatic indicative and subjunctive moods. The form of the principal verb in *-th* is unemphatic; but the emphatic assertions *he has*, *he does*, which in the vale district are *ee aar*, *ee düe*, would be, in the hill district and throughout North Devon, *ee aarth*, *ee düth*.

The inflexions of the auxiliaries for the various persons are given further on, and at the end of these will be found the full conjugation of the verb in all the moods and tenses, by the aid of auxiliaries.

The infinitive is used without any preposition after auxiliaries, etc., as in ordinary English: *Dhai icüd-n wairëe noa mooür*, "They would not weave any longer." *Lat um see*, "Let them see." *Aay yuur'd um zai*, "I heard them say." Also with *to*, as: *Aay shüd luyk t-ab-m*, "I should like to have it (him)." The infinitive of purpose is expressed by *eur* (like French *pour*), as: *Ee daed-n goo rur düe ut*, "He did not intend to do it." *Dhai aa'n gaw't noaürt rur ait*, "They have not got anything to eat." Both infinitives are often expressed by *for to*, as: *Uur wawntud eur tu buyd aw'm tü-maarü*, *an yüe plai'z*, "She (*i.e.* my wife) would wish to stay at home to-morrow, *an you please*." *Dhai aa'n u-gaw'üt noa kloa'üz rur tü goo wai*, "They have not got any clothes (*for*) to go with," *i.e.* to wear.

The gerund, or verbal noun, and participle, or verbal adjective, have the same form, as: *Ee-z u noa'ëen fuulur*, *bud waw't-s dhu gè'o'd tüe un oa noa'ëen?* "He is a *knowing* fellow, but what's the good to him of *knowing*?"

[The form used with the verb *to be* seems to be that of the verbal noun. *Aay bee u-zing'ëen*, is really "I am *at or in* singing." *Ego sum in cantando*, not *ego sum cantans*. That

the gerund is so derived in ordinary English is well known : "I found it *in ploughing* the field," being a late contraction of, "I found it *in ploughing of* the field," or more fully, "I found it *in the ploughing of* the field." Compare the Somerset *Aay zee'd-n u-pluw'een oa dhu vee'ül*. In Scotch and some Northumbrian dialects, on the contrary, it is the true participle in *-and* which is used with the verb *to be*, "I am *singan(d)*, he was *plewan(d)* the field," quite distinct from "I found it in *pleuw-ëen* the field." The English participle in *-ing* is a compromise between the two, for it has dropped the prefix of the Southern, and the distinctive termination of the Northern.—J. A. H. M.]

The prefix *u-* (*ü*) of the present and past participles is generally preserved, but frequently omitted for euphony's sake after a short vowel, and always when the participles are used adjectively; as: *Aay bée zing'ëen*, but emphatically, *Aay bee u-zing'ëen*, "I am singing." *Ee'z u maar'ëed mae'ün*, "He is a married man." In several verbs, in which the past participle has come to be regular and weak, there is still an adjective form like the original strong participle, as: *Dhu suy'dur-z au'l u-drink't*, "The cider is all drunk." *Aawur Uur'chut iouz druungk-s u fud'ur, laars na'it*, "Our Richard was (as) drunk as a fiddler, last night." *Dhik'ëe jaub-s u-dùe'd*, "That job is done," *i.e.* complete. *Twuz u duun jaw'b vaur-n*, "It was a done job for him," *actum erat de eo*.

The use of the historic present is extremely common; in narrating events or conversations, such expressions as the following are constantly used, even when what is related happened long ago: *Zoa aay zaes tùe un, s-aay*, "So I says to him, says I." *U zaeth, ur zaeth*, "He, she says." *Zoa s-aay*, "So says I." *Zoa s-ee*, "So says he." *Zoa s-uur*, "So says she." *Ee'n ur goo'üs*, "In she goes." *Aay awps wü mée an*, "I up with my hand." *Aay een'z wü mée vèot*, "I in with my foot." *Aay een' tü goo'*, or *Ee'n aay goo'üs*, "I went in." *Aewt ü kaw'mth*, "Out he comes."

The verb *go* is peculiar. The present participle and gerund is *gwa'n*; the past participle is *u-goo'*, while the adverb "ago" is *u-gaun*. Curious forms of the imperative *Een' tü goo'!* "Go in!" *Aewt tü goo'!* "Go out!" are difficult to explain.

So *Au'p tū kau'm!* "Come up!" *Aewt tū kau'm!* "Come out!" *Baa'k tū kau'm!* "Come back!" These expressions are all emphatic, and would be used especially while assistance was being given—in lending a hand, for instance.

Verbs can be coined almost at will, and there is a strong tendency to convert nouns into verbs, even when a conventional verb already exists to express the action; such as to *bèoch'urée*, *faa'rmurée*, *kaa'findurée*, *taa'yüldurée*, *blaa'ksmúthée*, *uy'glurée* (to carry on the trade of a poultry dealer or higgler), *dau'kturée*, *múl'urée*, *shèo'maek'urée*, etc. The practice of nearly all trades or professions is expressed by the noun denoting the practiser being converted into an *intransitive* and *frequentative* verb, as in the examples above, by the common inflexion of the infinitive being added. A man said to me not long since, *Aay shaa'n faa'rmurée vuur'ée muuch lau'ng-gur*, "I shall not farm (*i.e.* continue farming) very much longer." Since the above was written a man said to me, *Aay dùe's 'u lee'dl tu bèoch'een*, "I do a little at the trade of a butcher." This latter has come to be the common word for "the butchering line."

AUXILIARY VERBS.

As before stated, auxiliary verbs hold in this dialect a position much more important than in literary English; indeed very few of our sentences are without one. They are as follows: *bee* or *bū*, *ae'ü*, *aa'v* or *uv*, *dùe*, *wúl*, *shaa'l*, *múl* (may or might) and *kan*; and inasmuch as it is difficult to give any account of their various uses which shall be at all intelligible, I have thought it best, seeing how large a part they play in our speech, to collect a number of idiomatic sentences, such as are to be heard daily, in the order of the several conjugations, and so very fully to exemplify their use. I have in each case taken the simple affirmative, the simple negative, the interrogative, and the negative interrogative.

Although I may be open to the charge of having given undue space to these auxiliary verbs, yet their use is so important in the dialect that, independently of the general notion of construction to be gained by a study of these sentences, I have not felt justified in curtailing.

THE VERB *TO BE*.

Present Affirmative.

Aay bee u-fee'urd oa ut,	I am afraid of it.
Dhee, aa'rt (or dhee-rt) u muump ai'd,	Thou art a mump-head (very common phrase).
Ai'z (or uur-z) u-foo'ūs vur dùe ut, . . . u ai'z,	He (or she) is forced (obliged) to do it, . . . he is (see p. 33).
Wee bee (or wee-m) au'l oa us u-wau'ytēen, wee bee,	We are all of us waiting, we are.
Yùe bee (or yùe-m) vrau'ng duraak'tud, yùe bee,	You are wrong directed (<i>i.e.</i> misinformed), you are.
Dhai bee au'l u-broa'kt (usual form in speaking of things)	They are all broken.
Dhai-m au'l gwai'n au'm (usual form in speaking of persons)	They are all going home.

Present Negative.

Aay bae'ün saa'f oa ut,	I am not safe (<i>i.e.</i> sure) of it.
Dhee aa'rt-n kwau'rtur-v u fuul'ur	Thou art not the quarter of a fellow (<i>i.e.</i> of a man).
Ai (or uur) id-n (or aed-n) u bee't luyk vur tùe, noa id-n,	He (or she) is not at all likely (for) to (do it), no, he is not.
Wee bae'ün jish vèò'lz,	We are not such fools.
Yùe bae'ün gwai'n vur ab-m vur noa jish muun'ēe, yùe bae'ünt, (The most common mode of declining a bid.)	You are not going for to have it for any such a price, you are not.
Dhai bae'ün bèò dree prae'ürts faa't ee't,	They are not above three quarters fatted yet.

Present Interrogative Simple.

Bee aay u luy'klēe mae'ün vur dùe' ut?	Am I a likely man for (to) do it?
Urt dhee gwai'n tu wuur'k s-mau'rnēen?	Art thou going to work this morning?
Ez ur füt? Ez uur? shoar!	Is he (or she or it) fit (suitable)? Is he (she or it)? sure!
(The latter is the usual expletive rejoinder to any kind of information as to <i>persons</i> or <i>things</i> —ez ut? shoar! as to facts.)	
Bee wee ae'übl vur kaa'r-n? z-t-av'ēe, aed-n ur?	Are we able to carry it? it is too heavy, is it not?
Bee yùe küm aa'dr-n?	Are you come after (to fetch) it (or him)?
Bee dhai kaewz u-zoa'l? bee um dee'ür, bee um?	Are those cows sold? Are they dear, are they?

Present Interrogative Negative.

Bae'ün aay t-ab-m, dhun?	Am I not to have it (or him) then?
Bee kau'm tu lae'üt, bae'ün ees?	I am come too late, am I not?
Aart-n dhee gwai'n au'm tu dün'ur tuy'm?	Art thou not going home at dinner time?

Aed-n ur gwai'n t-ae'ü noa'ün?	Is he not going to have any?
Bae'ün wee vur t-ae'ü sau'm oa ut, dhun?	Are we not (for) to have some of it, then?
Bae'ün uus gèo'd nuuf vur ee' ? vau'r èe'?	Are not we good enough for him? for you?
Bae'ün yùe u lee'dl beet tùe vaa's, naew?	Are you not a little too fast (persuasive), now?
Bae'ün dhai dhu sae'üm?	Are not they the same (things)?
Bae'ün dhai dhu sae'üm roaks?	Are not they the same (persons)?
Bae'ün um maa'yn kùe's?	Are they not very coarse?

Past Affirmative.

Aay wuz jis pun gwai'n,	I was just on the point of going.
Dhee wúst u mau'rtl wuy'ül,	Thou wast a very long while.
Dhee wuuz dhae'ür, aay zee'd dhee,	Thou wast there, I saw thee.
Ai (or ü) wuz (or uur wuz) u-tèok bae'üd, waud-n ur?	He (or she) was taken ill, was not he (she)?
Wee wuz au'l wat drùe,	We were all wet through.
Yùe wuz dhu wúst oa-m au'l,	You were the worst of all.
Dhai wuz au'l u-kee'üld, ee'n tu vaaw'ur, dhai wau'z,	They were all killed, except four, they were.

Past Negative.

Aay waud-n unee'üs dhu pla'e'üs,	I was not near the place.
Dhee wús-n tau'ld unuuf,	Thou wast not tall enough.
Ee (ai, ü) or uur waud-n u beet dhu wús vau'r ut, wauz ur?	He or she was not any the worse for it, was he (she)?
Wee waud-n dhae'ür zeo'nd unuuf, wauz us?	We were not there soon enough, were we?
Yùe (or ee) waud-n ee'n t-aewz, haun aay kau'm,	You were not in the house, when I came.
Dhai waud-n u-kaecht, noa'ün oa-m, dhai waud-n.	They were not caught, any of them, they were not.

Past Interrogative Simple.

Wuz aay gwai'n vur dùe dhaat, s-dhink?	Was I going to do that, dost think?
Wùz dhee (or wuurt dhee) dhu maa'yd?	Wast thou the girl?
Wuz ee' (or uur) ee'n tú maa'rkut?	Was he (or she) at the market?
Wuz wee dhu mai'n yùe aa'ks vau'r	Were we the men you inquired for?
Wuz dhai bai'gz u-puut üwai'?	Were those sacks put away?

Past Interrogative Negative.

Wau'd-n aay vur tú vach-n?	Was I not (i.e. had I not) to fetch it (or) him?
Waus-n dhee lau'ng wai un?	Wast not thou along with him?
Wús-n dhee druungk laa's nai't?	Wast thou not drunk last night?
Wau'd-n ee u-lae'üséen oa un?	Was not he lacing (thrashing) him?

Wau'd-n uur' su bae'üd-z ee, úv'urée beet-n krèom?	Was not <i>she</i> as bad as <i>he</i> every bit and crumb?
Wau'd-n wee' puur'tée wuul u-gyaa'léed?	Were <i>we</i> not very frightened?
Wau'd-n uus vur tú staa'p?	Were we not (<i>i.e.</i> had we not) to stop (remain)?
Wau'd-n yùe u-toa'ül vur tú git yuur zuulz een au'rdu?	Were you not told to get ready (<i>lit.</i> yourselves in order)?
Wau'd-n dhai dhae'ür yoa'ür shéep?	Were not those your sheep?

*Infinitive.*¹

Aay wau'rn un vur tú bée shoa'ür vur tú bée dhae'ür bée tuym.	I warned him to be sure to be there in time (betimes).
Dhai au'f tu bee u-shee'ümd oa ut,	They ought to be ashamed of it.

TO HAVE.

Present Affirmative.

Aay-v u-zoa'ld mée èo'l, aa'n ees?	I have sold my wool, have I not?
Dhee-s u-toa'ürd dhée púch'ur, as-n?	Thou hast torn (broken) thy pitcher, hast not?
Ee-dh (<i>or</i> ee'v) u-wuy'pd au'p dhu lún'ée, aa'nur?	He has <i>wiped</i> up the linhay, hast he not? (<i>i.e.</i> made sides to the shed, with long faggots of brushwood called <i>wipes</i>).
Uur'v (<i>or</i> uur'dh) u-saa'rd dhu dHINGZ,	She has served (fed) the things (live stock).
Wee'v u-shaud' au'l dhu múlk,	We have spilt all the milk.
Yùe-v u-gau't u géo'd plae'ús,	You have a good place.
Dhai'v u-fún'éesh dhur voa'r- néo'nz, aa'n um?	They have finished their fore- noons (lunch), have they not?

Present Negative.

Aay aa'n u-zee'd noa'ürt oa un,	I have not seen anything of him.
Dhee as-n u-bún urad'ée,—as'?	Thou hast not been already—hast?
Ee (<i>or</i> ai) aa'n (<i>or</i> aa'th-n) u-gau't u bee't,—aa'v ur?	He has not any—has he?
Wee aa'n u-tèo'kt ut, naut ee't,	We have not taken (hired) it yet (<i>i.e.</i> land—of a house would be said <i>u-tèo'k-n</i> , taken <i>him</i>).
Yùe aa'n u-zoa'üd noa dhaach'ez eet,—aa'v ur?	You have not sown any vetches yet, have you?
Ee aa'n u-dùe'd ut, bee shoa'ür!	You have not done it—to be sure!
Dhai aa'n noa'ür-tu ² dùe' wai ut,	They have nothing to do with it.

¹ The infinitive of *to be* is often omitted after *will*, before an adjective or adverb—as *ee-l shoa'ür tu kau'm* (he will be sure to come). See other examples under *will*, *can*, etc. The infinitive is often omitted after *used to* as *ee aed-n aa'f su bae'üd-z ü yúe'z túe* (he is not half as bad as he used to [be]).

² Here, again, two consonants coming together, one is dropped; uttered slowly this would be *noa'ürt tu dùe'*. So also p. 51, *vu-ruyt* for *eur ruyt*.

Present Interrogative Simple.

Uv aay zaed· oa·ürt?	Have I said anything?
Us dhee ¹ yuur·d oa ut?	Hast thou heard of it?
Uv uur u-zaurt dhu ai·n?	Has she set the hen (abrood).
Uv uus u-gau·t vur mak· ² dhik aj·?	Have we to make that hedge?
Uv yùe (or v-ëe) u-ae·üd yuur brak·sus?	Have you finished your breakfast?
Uv dhai (or uv um) u-këep· dhur chuurch rig·lur?	Have they attended church regularly? (compare <i>keeping chapels</i> at college).

Present Interrogative Negative.

Aa·n aay u-wuur·k aa·rd unuuf·, dhun?	Have not I worked hard enough, then?
Aa·n u-bún tu placw· z-mau·rnëen?	Hast (thou) not been ploughing this morning?
Aa·n ur u-drag· dhu vee·ül eest?	Has not he dragged (harrowed) the field yet?
Aa·n uur· u-skyaa·l dhu múlk?	Has not she scalded the milk? (technical,—milk is scalded to raise the cream).
Aa·n wee u-ae·üd au·l wuz u-kau·mëen tùe·s?	Have we not had all (that) was coming (due) to us?
Aa·n uus noa·ürt moa·ür vur dùe?	Have not we any more to do?
Aa·n yùe· noa brai·d ëen aewz?	Have not <i>you</i> any bread in (the) house?
Aa·n ëe u-bún aa·dr·n?	Have not you been after him? (to fetch him).
Aa·n dhai (or aa·n um) u-laa·rn dhur bèok?	Have not they learnt their book?

Past Affirmative.

Aay·d u-zee·d·n dùe·ëen oa ut,	I had seen him doing it.
Aay ad· u-gau·t wau·n, voa·r aay lau·s·n,	I <i>had</i> one, before I lost it.
Dhee·ds u-bún· dhur, au·l sac·üm tuy·m,	Thou hadst been there all the time (<i>i.e.</i> nevertheless).
Dhee ad·s u-vaewn un, vur aay zeed dhee ab·m, ³	Thou <i>hadst</i> found it, for I <i>saw</i> thee have it.

¹ In this instance as in some few others, the participial prefix is dropped. This is merely euphonic in rapid speech; even in this combination, if deliberately uttered, it would be *Us dhee u-yuur·d*.

² *Make* is quite technical and signifies to chop down all bushes and to clear the ditches, throwing the sods on the top of the bank, etc.

³ The verb *to have* is generally auxiliary, and in the sense of *holding* or *possessing* is most commonly supplemented by *u-gau·t*. As in received English, it implies obligation; as *I had to run for my life*, though in this case we should say *Aay·d u-gau·t tu uur·n*.

Uur-d u-kaech't aup dhu vuy-ür een rad-ēenēes,	She had lighted up the fire in readiness?
Wee-d u-toa'ld-n wee-d zèò'ndur buyd u-dhaewt'-n,	We had told him we had sooner stay without it.
Wee ad' u-gau't u brae-üv suyt oa-m, shoa'ür nuuf'!	We <i>had</i> a brave sight of them, sure enough!
Yùe-d bad'r lat-n u-loa'ün, yùe ad' aay tuul' ēe,	You had better leave him alone, you <i>had</i> I tell you.
Dhai-d ü-lau's au'l dhur tèolz,	They had lost all their tools.
Dhai ad' shoa'ür, u-spai'n mau's bud üv-urée-dhing,	They <i>had</i> indeed, spent almost (but) everything.

Past Negative.

Aay ad-n u-dùe'd noa-ürt,	I had not done anything.
Dhee ad's-n u-moa'üd-n au'l,	Thou hadst not mowed it all (<i>i.e.</i> field or lawn, not <i>grass</i>).
Uur ad-n u-waur'shd aewt dhu skül'ut,	She had not washed out the skillet (a peculiar brass sauce- pan on three legs).
Wee ad-n u-kee'ül dhu pai'g gin brak'sus tuym,	We had not killed the pig by breakfast time.
Yùe ad-n u-tich' oa-m, ad' ēe?	You had not touched (of) them, had you?
Dhai ad-n u-mae'üd dhu stad'l bai'g unuuf,	They had not made the staddle ¹ big enough.

Past Interrogative Simple.

Ud aay u-bún wai um, moo-ür-n vai'v mún-ēets?	Had I been with them more than five minutes?
Ud-s dhee u-dhau't oa ut?	Hadst thou thought about it?
Ud ur tèok-n e'en?	Had he taken him in? (<i>i.e. taken</i> <i>up from grass—tech.</i>).
Ud ee' u-pluum'p unuuf' wau'dr vau'r um?	Had <i>he</i> pumped water enough for them?
Ud uus u-ae'üd, naew, bèò u puynt u pées?	Had we had (drank), now, above a pint apiece?
Ud yùe u-aa't-n aa'rd?	Had you hit him hard?
Ud dhai u-zing' un wuul?	Had they sung it (the song) well?

Past Interrogative Negative.

Ad-n aay u-paa'yd-n-z muun'ēe naew?	Had I not paid him his money, now?
Ad-s-n dhee u-plaa'yd-n uvoa'ür?	Had you not played him before? (<i>i.e. wrestled with him, or</i> <i>played a bout with him at</i> <i>cudgels or single-stick).</i>
Ad-n ur bad'r dùe ut tu wau'ns?	Had he not better do it at once?
Ad-nee' u-gau't nuudh'urwau'n?	Had <i>he</i> not got one at all?

¹ The frame-work on which stacks of corn are piled up, also a bedding of faggots or branches upon which a stack of hay is made.

Ad-n uns au-vées u-wuur-k vau'r-n?	Had we not always worked for him?
Ad-n yue u-tuur'n dhu wau-dr ee'ns aay toa'd ée?	Had you not turned the water, as I ordered you?
Ad-n dhai u-fún'česh draa'shčeen?	Had they not finished thrashing?

Infinitive.

Aay shèo'd-n muuch luyk vur t-ae'ũ vur t-ae'ũ-r,	I should not much like to be obliged to have her (<i>lit.</i> for to have for to have her).
Aay wúd-n ae'ũ-n cen u gee,	I would not have it (some article) in a gift.
Uur wũol' ae'ũ nur vling,	She will have (is determined to have) her fling.
Taez maa'yn bae'ũd nčet t-ae'ũ noa'ürt vau'r-t,	It is very bad not to have any- thing for (doing) it.
Kèod-n ur ae'ũ zau'm oa-m?	Could not one have some of them?
Wút dhee ae'ũ-n vur zab'm shúl'čenz?	Wilt thou have it for seven shillings?

Imperative.

Dhee ae'ũ dhu lau't, kau'm naew!	Have the lot, come now! (per- suasive).
Ae'ũ sau'm aay tuul'čee,	Have some I tell you.
Lat-n ae'ũ u lee'dl bee't,	Let him have a little bit.
Lat's ae'-ur nau'mčet voa'r wee gou'ũs,	Let us have our luncheon before we go.
Yúe' ae'ũ pae'ürt oa ut, dùe' če nnew,	You have part of it, do now (per- suasive).
Lat um ae'ũ waut dhai wũol',	Let them have what (as much as) they will.
Dhai muus' ae'ũ dhu bas't oa ut,	They <i>must</i> have the best of it.

VERB TO WILL.

Present Affirmative.

Aa-l gee'ut tũ dhoo—shuur' mčeo?	I will give it thee—dost hear me? (a common threat of a thrashing).
Aay wũol' no'ũ dhik'čeo, Dhee wút (or dheo'ũlt) saar nuuf túe ut,	I <i>will</i> have that one (<i>emph.</i>). Thou wilt earn enough at it.
Ee-ul kwik-n bau'k ugeo'ũn,	He will (be) quick and (come) back again.
Uur wũol' (<i>emph.</i>) čhaa-turčeo,	She <i>will</i> chatter.
Weo-ul zao'n dùo ut,	We will soon do it.
Wee wũol' (<i>emph.</i>) ab-m,	We <i>will</i> have it, or him.
Yúe-ul (<i>emph.</i> yúe wũol') shoa'ũr tu drow' un,	You will (be) sure to <i>throw him</i> (tech. in wrestling).
Dhai-ul (<i>emph.</i> dhai wũol') vau'l dauwn,	They will fall down.

Past Affirmative.

Aay-d gee' dhu wuur'dl tùe, ee's dhaat aay wúd! ¹	I would give the world to (do it), yes that I would!
Dhee-t (or dhee-ts) lau's úv'urée vaar'dn oa ut, dhee wút,	Thou wouldst lose every farthing of it, thou wouldst.
Uur-d su zèo'n dùe' ut-s lèok, ee's u wúd!	She would as soon do it as look, yes she would!
Wee-d mai'n un vau'r ée vur noa'ürt, wee wúd, shoa'ür!	We would mend it for you for nothing, we would, sure!
Yùe-d bee u-draew'ndud ee'n dhae'ür, yùe wúd saa'f unuuf!	You would be drowned in there, you would, safe enough!
Dhai-d ai't dhur ai'dz oa'f, een u kwik stik, dhai wúd,	They would eat their heads off in a quick stick (short time), they would.

Past Negative.

Aay wúd-n kraa'y, dhae'ür-z u lee'dl mae'ün, noa aay wúd-n,	I would not cry, there is a little man (persuasive), no I would not.
Dhee wút's-n bik'ée daewn, wút's?	Thou wouldst not keep your eyes shut, wouldst? (game of hide and seek).
Ee wúd-n dùe noa'ürt vau'r-n, Wee wúd-n taek' ut, Yùe wúd-n laef-m wúd-ee?	He would no nothing for him. We would not undertake it. You would not leave him, would you?
Dhai wúd-n núv'ur blaek'ükée zoa, dhai wúd-n, neef sauf'éen waud-n dhu maad'r,	They would never bleat so, they would not, if something was not the matter (spoken of sheep).

Past Interrogative.

Wúd aay bee u-foe'ürd u ee' ?—noa' aay vreak'n!	Would I be afraid of him?—no, I reckon!
Wúds dhee luyk ut dhee oa'n zuul, s-noa'?	Wouldst thou like it, thy own self, you know? (lit. dost know).
Wúd ee' maek uz zuul' jish gèok'èo-z dhaat'?	Would he make himself such a cuckoo as that?
Wúduusúv'uru-zee'd-nugee'ün?	Would we ever have seen him again?
Wúd yùe' u-lat-n goo-f yùe wuz mee', wúd ée naew?	Would you have let him go if you were I, would you now?
Wúd dhai laa'k vur staa'p voa'r dún'ur?	Would they want to stop before dinner?

¹ The duplication of the verb, as in this and other examples, is so frequent that it may be called the rule; indeed, it might be applied to nearly every sentence under this verb.

Present Negative.

Kaa'n kaa'r-n, kan ur?	} (I) cannot carry it, can I?
Aay kaa'n kaa'r-n, kan ees?	
Dhee kas-n muuv-m, kans?	Thou canst not move it (or him) canst?
Ee (ai) or uur kaa'n ai't-n tu twuys, kan ur?	He (she) cannot eat it at twice (i.e. two meals), can he (or she)?
Wee kaa'n paa'y dhu rai'nt oa un.	We cannot pay the rent of it.
Yùe kaa'n núv'ur bee saa'f oa un, kan ur?	You can (not) never be sure of him, can you? [dust].
Dhai kaa'n zee' vur sméech.	They cannot see for smoke (or

Present Interrogative Simple.

Kun aay ae'ü yoa'ür lad'r, plai'z?	Can I have your ladder, please?
Kuns dhee maek shoa'ür oa ut?	Canst thou make sure (i.e. be certain) of it?
Kun ee' buyd gin maa'ru mau'rnëen?	Can it remain till to-morrow morning?
Kun uus staa'p tu yoa'ür aewz umbuy' nai't?	Can we stay at your house to-night (lit. by-and-bye (at night)).
Kun yùe dùe oa'ürt wai un?	Can you do with it? or can you do anything with him?
Kun dhai wai'vëe rút'ëe urad'ëe?	Can they weave properly already?

Present Interrogative Negative.

Kaa'n ur g-een dhee'üz yuur wai'?	Cannot I (or one) go in this way?
Kas-n dhee dhaach-n, dhun?	Canst not thou thatch it (i.e. the rick) then?
Kaa'n ee' droa' aewt dhik'ëe puyn?	Cannot he throw out (i.e. clean out the dung) that cow-pen?
Kaa'n uus ¹ ab-m voa'r buy' nai't?	Cannot we have it until to-night? (lit. before by-and-bye at night).
Kaa'n yùe goo vur tu zee baewd-n?	Cannot you go to see after him (lit. about him)?
Kaa'n um (emph. dhai) spuul dhur las'ëen?	Cannot they spell their lesson?

Past Affirmative.

Aay kud (emph. kèò'd) aef-m ai'zëe luyk, kèòd-n ees?	I could heave it easily, could I not?
Dhee kuds (emph. kèò'ds) dùe ut neef wút, kèò'ds-n?	Thou couldst do it, if thou wilt, couldst not?

¹ With the first person plural of verbs used interrogatively, *uus* is always the pronoun used; but in our district it is not heard in affirmative sentences, as it is in Devonshire.

Uur kud (<i>emph.</i> keo'd) zeo'n slaa't-n oa'vur, kèod-n ur?	She could soon slaat' it over (<i>i.e.</i> wash the room).
Wee kud lat èe ab-m u Dhuuz' dèe,	We could let you have (<i>i.e.</i> lend) it on Thursday.
Ee kud bring un lau'ng wai' èe,	You could bring it (or <i>him</i>) along with you.
Dhai kud zèo'n saa'rch ut aewt, neef uun'èe dhai wuz u muyn tùe,	They could soon search it out, if only they had a mind to (lit. was minded to).

Past Negative.

Aay kèod-n uulp oa ut, kèod ees?	I could not help it, could I?
Dhee kèods-n ai'mp-mdhèezuul, kèods?	Thou couldst not empty it (by) thyself, couldst?
Ee (uur) kèod-n tuul um,	He (she) could not tell (<i>i.e.</i> count) them.
Wee kèod-n puut au'p wai ut noa lau'ng-gur,	We could not put up with it any longer.
Yùe kèod-n muyn zu lau'ng ugau'n, kèod' èe?	You could not remember so long ago, could you?
Dhai kèod-n núv'ur vuy'n aewt dhu rai'ts oa ut,	They could not never find out the rights of it (<i>i.e.</i> the truth).

Past Interrogative Simple.

Kud aay (<i>or emph.</i> kèo'd aay) dèepai'n pau'n un?	Could I depend upon him?
Kuds dhee dèepai'n pun av'èen oa un?	Couldst thou depend upon having it?
Kèod ur maek shuuf-m ² puut-n e'en?	Could he make a shift and put it in? (<i>i.e.</i> plant the garden or sow the field).
Kèod nus kèep-m vèol?	Could we keep it full?
Kud yùe lai'n faa'dhur u baa'tl-n wauj'ez?	Could you lend father a beetle and wedges?
Kèod dhai vuy'n bad'r graewn vur tu tee'ùlèe?	Could they find ground better (<i>i.e.</i> easier) to till?

¹ To *slaa't* is almost the equivalent of "to do," but it rather implies a hurried doing. A farmer would say to a man, *Lèok shaa'rp-n slaat-n oa'vur*, as an order to be quick in ploughing a field. Again it means "to throw." *Ee slaat-n vai't lau'ng drùe: un aewt dhu aewz*, "He flung it right the length of (lit. through and out) the house" (*i.e.* the living room). Also it means "to strike," *Ee slaat dhu ai'd oa un*, "He hit him on the head." To *slaa't oa'vur* any piece of work is to do it rapidly, and frequently it is understood to imply haste at the expense of quality. It has various fine shades of meaning, which a native would readily understand from the tone of the speaker. See also specimen "Jack Stone."

² This form of *m* for *and* is very curious—following the rule of *n* changing into *m* after *p, b, f, v* (see p. 17, W. S. Dial.), owing to the *t* in *shift* being dropped. In the following sentence, for the same reason, the *m* stands for the pronoun *him* or *it* (*un*), contracted into *n*. This *m*-sound signifies *on* in our well-known adverb *taa'p-m taa'yùl* = "up-side-down," lit. *top-on-tail*.

Past Interrogative Negative.

Kèod-n aay buyd au'm maa'ru mau'nneen?	Could not I stay at home to-morrow morning?
Kèods-n dhee wau'yt gin Vruy-dëe t-aa'dr-nèon?	Couldst thou not wait until Friday afternoon?
Kèod-n ur kau'm tu wuurk uz mau'nneen?	Could he not come to work this morning?
Kèod-n uus au'rdur ee'ns ¹ u múd wuur-këe luyk?	Could not we order (<i>i.e.</i> contrive) so that he (<i>i.e.</i> the machine) might work like?
Kèod-n yùe uulp steech'ëe ² u beet?	Could not you help a bit to stitch? (<i>tech.</i> see note).
Kèod-n dhai këep au'p aa'dr?	Could not they keep up after? (<i>i.e.</i> perform their work as quickly as their fellow workers).

THE VERB *SHALL*.*Present Affirmative.*

Aa'y shl (<i>emph.</i> aay shaa'l) g-uup-m zee' un, shaa'n ees?	I shall go up and see him, shan't I?
Dhee shút (<i>or</i>) dhee shaet' maek-n ee'n tu èod,	Thou shalt make it (the tree top) into wood (<i>i.e.</i> chop up and tie into faggots).
Uur' shl (<i>or</i> shaa'l) shoa'ür tu bee dhao'ür tu mëct ëe	She shall (be) certain to be there to meet you.
Wee' shl (<i>or</i> shaa'l) lau's muun'ëe lig dhaa't dhao'ür, shaa'n ur?	We shall lose money like that (<i>i.e.</i> by doing so), shan't we?
Yùe shl (<i>or</i> yùe shaa'l) pik aewt weech' ëe wüol'.	You shall pick out (<i>i.e.</i> choose) which you will.
Dhai shl (<i>or</i> shaa'l) kuut dhik'ëe vee'ül naks.	They shall cut that field next.

¹ *Eens* is a word of frequent use and of wide meaning. Generally it implies, as above, in such a manner that. *Eens múd zai*, one of the commonest expletives after any kind of sentence, merely means as one might say. Again, *Aa'l tuut'ëe ee'ns tai'z*, might mean either *I'll tell you how 'tis*, or *even as it is*, or more rarely, *I'll tell you what 'tis*. This phrase is a very common expletive beginning to a statement, or explanation; while in the latter use it implies anger or threatening. *Eens* means also *why* or *wherefore*. *Aa'l tuut'ëe ee'ns any dūr'd ut* means, according to intonation, *I'll tell you how I did it*, or *I'll tell you why I did it*. The word has various other fine shades of meaning, as *Yùe kaa'n zai ee'ns uur oon ab-m aa'dr au'l*, "You cannot say but that she will have him after all," or Cockney "*how as that she won't*," etc., or "You can't say as she won't have him." [It is evidently a contraction of *'eu as*, *even as*, the *even* giving emphasis, as in "even now"; and compare the German *ebenso*. The varieties of meaning here given belong not to the *even*, but to the *as*, which, as in other dialects, is used for *so*, *how*, *that*, etc. —M.]

² *Tu steech'ëe* is to follow the "binders" in the harvest field, and to set up the sheaves of corn two and two on end, so that they may support each other; ten sheaves are always thus placed together in two rows, and the little group so formed is called a *steech*.

Present Negative.

Aay shaa'n saa'r mée wae'ũjez, shaa'l ees?	I shall not serve (<i>i.e.</i> earn) my wages, shall I? (<i>i.e.</i> "if I undertake this at 'piece work,' I shall not earn my usual wages").
Dhee shaet-n aat' dhu maa'yd, Ee shaa'n uurt' ěe, mée puur-děe!	Thou shalt not hit the girl. He shall not hurt you, my pretty (one)!
Wee shaa'n ae'ũ noa'ũn děe yuur,	We shall not have none this (lit. to) year (compare <i>to-day</i>).
Yue shaa'n tich oa um, Dhai shaa'n zai aew' aay stoa'ld mun	You shall not touch (of) them. They shall not say (how) I stole them.

Present Interrogative Simple.

Shl-aay (<i>or</i> shaa'l aay) tuul ěe au'l ubaew'd ut?	Shall I tell you all about it?
Shaet dhee goo tu maa'rkut ũmbuy'?	Shalt thou go to market by-and-bye?
Shl-ee' (<i>or</i> shaa'l ur) km au'p-m zee' ěe?	Shall he come up and see you?
Shl-uus' (<i>or</i> shaa'l us) zai'n daewn vau'r-n?	Shall we send down for him (<i>or it</i>)?
Shul yue' (<i>or</i> shaa'l ěe) běe au'm ũmbuy' nai't?	Shall you be at home to-night?
Shul dhai (<i>or</i> shaa'l um) wau'yt gin yue du kau'm?	Shall they wait until you come?

Present Interrogative Negative.

Shaa'n aay (<i>or</i> shaa'n ěes) zee' ěe ugee'ũn, voa'r ěe du goo'	Shall I not see you again, before you go?
Shaet-n dhee bee u-foo'ũs tu gee e'e'n?	Shalt not thou be forced (<i>i.e.</i> obliged) to give in? (<i>i.e.</i> to yield).
Shaa'n ur vach' dhu poa'lěes?	Shall he not fetch the police?
Shaa'n us měet-n u Zún'děe?	Shall not we meet him on Sunday?
Shaa'n ěe ae'ũ nuuf' vur fún'ěesh aewt?	Shall you not have enough to finish out? (<i>i.e.</i> to complete).
Shaa'n yue ae'ũ tu gee aewt těe ut?	Shall you not have (<i>i.e.</i> be obliged) to give out to it? (<i>i.e.</i> to leave it unfinished).
Shaa'n dhai staa'p dh-au'sez?	Shall not they stop the horses?

¹ This use of *how* is very common. It does not refer at all to *manner*, but is the simple connective particle for 'that,' like the *as* or *as how* of other districts, "He says as he was there." Compare the French, *e.g.* "Ils disent que je les ai. Que vous êtes joli!" where *que* is both *how* and *that*.

To *staa'p* is both transitive and intransitive. In the latter sense it means to *dwell, to lodge, to wait, to remain*, but not to *cease from any active operation*, as *Ee'z u-staa'p'èen tu Mús-uz Vuur'èekurs*, "He is lodging at Mrs. Fouracre's." If two men are working together, sawyers for instance, and one desires the other to cease working, he invariably says *oa'it!* (halt!) So a row of mowers would never be told to *stop*, but *oa'it soa'ús!* (halt mates!) The use of these words is very nicely defined in speaking to man and beast. To a man walking, *oa'it!* To a horse, *wai'èe-ù!* To an ox or cow *woa'ù!* I heard a man say to another who was working with him, *Oa'it! staa'p-m buyd stee'ül gin aay b-ee'n au'rdur*, "Halt! wait and keep still, until I am in order (*i.e.* ready)."

Past Affirmative.

Aay shúd (or aay shèod) luyk vur tu kaech-n,	I should like to catch him.
Dhee shúds muuv'ée lau'ng vaas'tur,	Thou shouldst move along faster.
Uur shúd (or uur shèod) buyd au'm un neet naayburée zoa,	She should stay at home and not neighbour so (<i>i.e.</i> go about gossiping with neighbours).
Wee shúd (or wee shèod) bee wús oa'f u maa'yn sai't, aay kaewnt,	We should be a great deal worse off, I count (<i>i.e.</i> consider).
Yùe shúd zee vur tũ truy vur tũ vuyun un,	You should set to and try to find it (<i>lit.</i> see for to try).
Dhai shúd staa'p-m pee's-née, bée gèod' rai't,	They should remain, and mend up, by good right (<i>lit.</i> piecen).

Past Negative.

Aay shèod-n u-dhau'rt ¹ u yuur ee'mpuruns,	I should not have thought of your impudence.
Dhee shèods-n u-droa'üd-n uwaa'y,	Thou shouldst not have thrown it away.
Uur shèod-n ² u-spoa'kt gin ee an'kst oa ur,	She should not have spoken until he asked her.
Wee shèod-n u-wai'nt neef dhai ad-n,	We should not have gone if they had not.
Yùe shèod-n aa'k ³ su fèol'èesh,	You should not be (<i>lit.</i> act) so foolish.
Dhai shèod-n ³ gee wai' tùe un,	They should not give way to him.

¹ This is a very common expression among girls, when rudely chaffed by boys, and is equivalent to *I am ashamed at your impudence*. *Aay shèod-n u-dhau'rt* implies angry surprise.

² *Should* in this sense is less frequent than *ought*, as *Uur daed-n au-tùe u-spoakt*, *Dhai daed-n au-tu gee wai*, would be the more usual forms of these sentences.

³ *Tu aa'k* simply means *to do*, and usually means no more. *Haut b-ee aa'ktèem oa?* "What are you doing?" (*lit.* what be you acting of?) is the commonest of exclamations.

Past Interrogative Simple.

Shúd aay (or shèod aay) bee ae·ùbl vur gèo'?	Should I be able to go? (<i>i.e.</i> may I go?)
Shúds dhee noa' un ugee·ún?	Shouldst thou know him again?
Shèod ur spai'k tu mae·ústur baewd ut?	Should he speak to master about it?
Shúd us lat ut au'l buyd ee'ns t-wūol?	Should we let it all remain as it will?
Shúd yùe wee'sh vur tu git-n?	Should you wish to get it?
Shúd dhai bee u-gid wau'rnēen tùe?	Should warning be given to them?

Past Interrogative Negative.

Shèod-n aay ae·ù maa·yn plaa·yg wai un?	Should not I have a great plague with him?
Shèods-n dhee bee u-saa'rd 'jis· bud rait, naew?	Shouldst not thou be served just (but) right, now?
Shèod-n uur u-múl·kud voa'r naew?	Should she not have milked (the cows) before now?
Shèod-n uus bee brae·ýv-m aa·ktée vur tu git ut au'l u-dùe'd?	Should we not be brave and (<i>i.e.</i> bravely) active to get it all done?
Shèod-n yùe bee u-buuwd mau's tùe·duub'l? ¹	Should not you be bent almost double?
Shèod-n dhai u-wai'nt deep·ur?	Should not they have gone deeper?

VERB *MAY*, *MIGHT*.*Present Affirmative.*

Aay (or u) múd su wuul bee traa'ns-poo·úrtúd, múd-n ees?	I may as well be transported, may I not?
Dhee múds ab-m eef ² wút,	Thou mayst have it if thou wilt.
Ee (ai, u, uur) múd kau'm un u múd-n,	He, she, may come, and he, she, may not.
Wee múd bee u muyn tùe, praa'ps,	Perhaps we may be in the mind to (do it).
Yùe múd bee ae·ùbl vur pèol-n aewt,	You may be able to pull it out.
Dhai múd tuurn aewt múd·lēen luyk,	They may turn out middling.

¹ *Tùe·duub'l* is the usual form of expression for anything bent back upon itself, as a piece of iron bent so that the two ends are together. I have often heard, *Dhee-s u-buuwd mēe zuyv puur·dēe nec'ar tùe·duub'l*, "Thou hast bent my scythe pretty nearly two-double." An old man stooping very much is thus described: *Poo'ar oa'l fuut·ur, ee'z u-kau m vur tu gèo mau's tùe·duub'l*, "Poor old fellow, he is come for to go almost two-double."

² This is another example of the dropping of one, when two similar consonants come together—there are three changes in *ab-m eef*. 1. *v* into *b*. 2. *n* into *m*, the alternative of *ab-m* being *ae'un*. 3. The dropping of *n* in *necf*.

Present Negative.

Aay (or u) múd-n zee' ée gin u Zún'dée tu chuurch,	I might not see you until Sunday at church.
Dhee múds-n ae'ũ tuym vur tu wũom'ée tùe',	Thou mayst not have time to winnow too (<i>i.e.</i> as well as thrash).
Ee, u, uur múd-n lam' ée tùe aa'dr au'l, múd u ?	He, she, may not let me (<i>i.e.</i> allow me) to (do it) after all, may he (or she) ?
Wee múd-n brùe'ée uz vau'rt- nai't	We may not brew for a fortnight (<i>lit.</i> this fortnight).
Yùe múd-n soa'ürt um aewt vút'ée,	You may not sort them out properly.
Dhai múd-n voo'ürj-n trùe,	They may not forge it true (<i>i.e.</i> straight or round).

Present Interrogative Simple.

Múd aay zaa'lt-n ee'n ¹ vaur ée ?	May I salt (<i>i.e.</i> cure) it for you ?
Múds dhee gi mée lúb'urtée tùe ?	Mayst thou give me leave to (do it) ?
Múd uur' zoa un au'p vaur mée ?	May she sew it up for me ?
Múd ur klúm au'p aa'dr-n ?	May he climb up after it (<i>i.e.</i> to get it) ?
Múd uus plaa'y ee'n yoa'ür vee'ül oa graewn, plai'z ?	May we play in your field, please ?
Múd yùe slúp daewn umbuy' ?	May you slip (come) down by- and-bye ?
Múd dhai klúp dh-oa'l au's ?	May they clip the old horse ?

Present Interrogative Negative.

Múd-n aay (ur, ees) goo lau'ng u dhai (or wai um) ?	May not I go with them ?
Múds-n dhee uulp kuut-n ?	Mayst thou not help (to) cut it ? (<i>i.e.</i> the field of grass).
Múd-n ee (uur) git dhu wũop an' oa un ?	May not he, she, get the whip- hand ?
Múd-n uus au'n-dhau. ² dhu pluump ?	May not we thaw the pump ?
Múd-n yùe mau's su wuul buyd au'm ?	May not you almost as well stay at home ?
Múd-n um (dhai) vaa'l pun. ³ ún'èebau'dée ?	May not they attack one ?

¹ To *zaa'lt* and to *zaa'lt ee'n* are very different expressions; the former is simply to apply *salt*, the latter is to *cure*, as bacon or hams are cured.

² This is the transitive form, the intransitive is *dhau'ée*, as *Tl dhau'ée tu nast*, "It will thaw to-night."

³ The expression *tu vaa'l poun* (to fall upon, *i.e.* to pitch into) is our commonest method of signifying *assault* and *battery*. *Es vaa'l poun ur un saa'rd ur sher'üm'fèol*, "He fell upon her and served her shamefully," is the too-common recital of the doings of a brutal husband upon his wife. Compare *passim*. 2 Samuel i. 15, "Go near, and *fall upon* him. And he smote him that he died."

The form *may* is not used; even in the sense of permission, it is expressed by *múd* (might), as in the foregoing examples.

THE VERB *DO*.

This verb is not often used except as an auxiliary, though there are some senses in which, being technical, it is always employed, as: *Tu dùe awp u aw's*, "To do up a horse," means to give him his bed and make him up for the night. Also *tu dùe awp* is used in the ordinary conventional sense of repairing, or making neat, as with a house, a garment, a carriage, a garden, etc. Again: *Naew aay bee u-dùe'd* is a common form of saying, "Now I am done for."

Such a phrase as "What are you doing?" is never heard, *Haut bee bæwt?* "What are you about?" is the common equivalent. *Kan ur kaw'm ut?* would be simply "Can he do it?" in the sense of being able to accomplish something rather indefinite. *Kan ur dùe ut?* would have rather a technical sense, and would be asked in reference to some definite work to be done, as the repair of a broken tool by a smith. Merely to express action, we seldom use the word *do*, but usually a more definite verb signifying the specific work or action going on.

Duun! is the general expression used, to accept a challenge, to clench a bargain or a bet. The past tense and past participle of *do*, when used in the limited and technical sense, are *dùed* and *u-dùed* or *u-duun'd* (see Conjugations, pp. 45 and 48).

Dùe'ée and *Dùe'ée naew* are very frequent persuasive expletives, or rather forms of emphasis to a previous petition, as *Truy wur èe kaa'n taek u lee'dl bee't, kaw'm dùe'ée naew!* "Try whether you cannot take (*i.e.* eat) a little bit, come do now!" *Dùe'ée lòok shaarp-m laarn yur bèok, dhæ'úr-z u gèò'd maa'yd!* "Do look sharp and learn your book, there is a good girl!"

Present Affirmative.

Aay dũ aj'ée moo'ées tuymz,	I am generally a hedger (<i>lit.</i> I do hedge most times).
Dhæe dús drai'vée shau'k'een bæ'üd,	Thou dost drive shockingly badly.

Uur dū kwēel-ēe tū baeg, ¹	She quills too big
Wee dū au-vēes drai-v wau'n uvoa-r tuudh-ur,	We always drive one before the other (<i>i.e.</i> tandem).
Yùe dū zúl traē-ūkl, doa-ūnee?	You sell treacle, don't you?
Dhai dū maek ún-ēebau-dēe paa-y tuur-ubl deē-ūr,	They make one pay very dear.

Past Affirmative Negative.

Aay daed-n mai'n tūe, shoa-ūr!	I did not intend it, indeed!
Aay daed-n zai zoa, daed ur (ees)?	I did not say so, did I?
Dhee daeds-n dùe ut u beest luyk oa-ürt, daeds naew?	Thou didst not do it at all well, didst now? (<i>lit.</i> a bit like ought).
Uur daed-n au-f ² tūe u-wai-nt unee-ūs dhu plaē-ūs,	(<i>lit.</i>) She did not ought to have went aneast the place.
Wee daed-n au-tū gee su muuch, daed uus naew?	We ought not to give so much, did (ought) we now?
Yùe daed-n muyn haut aay toa-ld ēe, daed ēe naew?	You did not remember what I told you, did you now?
Dhai daed-n laef noa-ürt yuur vur mee, daed um?	They did not leave anything here for me, did they?

Present Interrogative.

Du aay (or d-aay) úv-ur kēep wuurk ubaewt?	Do I ever keep work about? (<i>i.e.</i> delay to finish it).
Dús dhee muyn aew lau'ng uga'n taez?	Dost thou remember how long ago it is?
Dùe ee (or dúth u) saa-r nuuf tu maa-yntaa-yn-z zuul?	Does he earn enough to maintain himself?
Du wee (<i>emph.</i> dùc- uus) wau'n-tu chait ēe, d-ēe dthingk?	Do we want to cheat you, do you think?
Du yùe (or dùe- ēe) au-vēes kuut yuur zee-üd tae-üdēcz?	Do you always cut your seed potatoes? (<i>i.e.</i> in planting).
Du dhai puut ut au-p vuur-ēe aa-y?	Do they put it up (<i>i.e.</i> charge) very high?

Present Interrogative Negative.

Doa'n aay (or doa'n ees) rai-pēe noa vaa-stur-n ee?	Do not I reap (no) faster than he?
Dús-n dhee zúm- taez nae-ūrshun au-t?	Dost thou not seem (<i>i.e.</i> think) it is 'nation hot?

¹ To wind yarn by hand from a skein, or hank, on to a bobbin, or spool, for the shuttle in weaving, is called *tu kweel* or *kwee-ülben* (to quilt or quilling). In the example above it means that she winds the spools too large, *i.e.* puts on too much yarn, to allow it to be placed in the shuttle. This operation is always necessary in the case of yarn that has been dyed; and, until recent times, was always performed by women or children, who were called *kwēel-urz* (quillers).

² *Ought* is pronounced both *au'f* and *au't*, most commonly *au'f*.

- Doa'n ee (or dúth-n ee or ur) nív'ur tae'úk noa'ürt? Does not he ever take anything? (*i.e.* to drink) (*lit.* never take nought).
- Doa'n nus naut au' t-ae'ũ haut-s kaum'ëen tùe-s? (*lit.*) Do not us not ought to have what is coming (*i.e.* due) to us?
- Doa'n yùe nív'ur g-uup lau'ng wai um u Zún'deez? (*lit.*) Do not you never go up along with them on Sundays?
- Doa'n um (or doa'n dhai) au'vëes puut dhu wau'rshëen aewt? Do not they always put the washing out?

Past Interrogative Simple.

- Daed aay (or ees) lai'n dhee muy pik? Did I lend thee my pick-axe?
- Daeds dhee tuul dhu shëep z-mau'rnëen? Didst thou tell (*i.e.* count) the sheep this morning?
- Daed uur bëespai'k dhu mau'ürt u bëoch'ur Truyp? Did she bespeak the lard of butcher Tripe?
- Daed uus au'-tu gee' un au'p? (*lit.*) Did we ought to give it (or him) up?
- Daed yùe paay au'l dhu shaup bee'ülz? Did you pay all the shop bills?
- Daed um (or dhai) mëet wai puur'dëe gëo'd luuk? Did they meet with (*i.e.* had they) pretty good luck?

Past Interrogative Negative.

- Daed-n aay (or ees) tuul ëe aew t-wúd bee', naew? Did I not tell you how it would be, now?
- Daeds-n dhee wau'n-tu fún'ëesh voa'r naew? Didst not thou want to have finished before this time?
- Daed-n ee nív'ur mai'n vur kau'm noa moo'ür? Did he not ever mean to come again?
- Daed-n uus (or wee) yùe'z tu gëo' dhik'ëe dhae'ür wai? Did not we use to go that way?
- Daed-n yùe zai yùe zee'd-n yuur oa'n zuul? Did not you say you saw him your own self?
- Daed-n dhai zúm dhai ad-n u-gau't fae'ür plaay? Did not they seem (*i.e.* believe) they had not got fair play?

Imperative.

- Dú dhee' zee' aut ëe kn dùe vau'r-n, Do thou see what you can do for him.
- Doa'n dhee nív'ur lat mee yuur dhaat dhae'ür noa moo'ür, sh-uur! Do not thou ever let me hear that again, dost hear!
- Dhee dùe dhee bas, un-eet léok aa'dr haut vóaks du zai, Thou do thy best, and not look after (*i.e.* never mind) what folks say.
- Doa'n yùe puut yur zuul' aewt dhu wai, Do not put yourself out (of) the way (*i.e.* do not inconvenience yourself).

VERB TO KNOW.

Present Affirmative.

Aay du noa' au'l baewd ut,	I know all about it.
(<i>Emph.</i>) Aay noa' us ùe' uur zaed ut tùe,	I know to whom she said it.
Dhee-s noa' wae' ùr taez rai't ur noa,	Thou knowest whether it is right or not.
Ee du noa' (<i>emph.</i> ee noa' us, or ee nau'th) dhu rai'ts oa ut, ee'ns mùd zai,	He knows the rights of it, as one may say.
Wee du noa' (<i>emph.</i> wee noa' us) wuur dhai kau'm vraum,	We know where they came from.
Yùe du noa' (<i>or</i> yùe noa' us) aew aay zaed ee'ns aay wùd-n ae' ù noa angks wai un,	You know how I said (how) I would have nothing to do with him (<i>lit.</i> no hanks with).
Dhai du noa' (<i>or</i> dhai noa' us) t-waud-m mee dù'e'd ut, ¹	They know it was not I (who) did it.

Present Negative.

² Aay doa-noa' noa moa' ùr-n dhu dai'd, èntuy, ³	I do not know any more than the dead, not I.
Dhecs-n (<i>or</i>) dhee dùs-n noa noa' ùrt, zuy' noa! (<i>or</i>) tuy' nou!	Thou dost not know aught, as I know! (<i>or</i>) that I know, (expletive).
Uur doanoa' guurt Beo' vrum u bèolz veo't, ⁴	She does not know great B from bull's foot.
Wee doa-noa aut uur-dh u-dù'e'd wai un,	We do not know what she has done with it.
Yùe doa-noa een's dhai mud'n kau'm ugee' ùn,	You do not know but that they may come again.
Dhai doa-noa wau'n mau'sl beet ⁵ aew dhai bee gwau' yn tu lee'v,	They do not know at all (<i>lit.</i> one morsel bit) how they are going to live.

Past Affirmative.

Aay noa' ùd wuur u wauz tùc, au'l sae' ùm tuym,	I knew where he was all the time.
Dhee-s noa' bud dhee wùts-n tuul ùn' èebau'd èe,	Thou knewest but thou wouldst not tell one.
Uur noa' ùd aew mùn' èe bee' ùnz maek vai'v, ⁶	She knew how many beans make five.

¹ Relative very frequently omitted. See p. 41.

² This and the preceding sentence are the commonest disclaimers in the dialect.

³ This is a very frequent expletive after a negative affirmation—see Fielding's Tom Jones, book iv. chap. viii., "I don't know measter, un't I."

⁴ The regular stock phrase to express ignorance or stupidity.

⁵ Very common phrase.

⁶ The stock phrase to express sharpness or cleverness. Compare *Er z moa' fòol, ee aed'n*, "He is no fool, he is not!"

Wee noa'üd vuur'ëe wuul u këod-n kau'm ut,	We knew very well he could not come it (<i>i.e.</i> accomplish).
Yüe noa'üd zu wuul-z mee dhai waud-n füt,	You knew as well as I (did that) they were not fit (<i>i.e.</i> not properly fatted).
Dhai noa'd ee'ns dhur wuz súv'ur oa-m dhae'ür buy,	They knew that there were several of them there close at hand.

Perfect Affirmative.

Aay-v u-noa'd (<i>or</i> u-nau'd) u dding' ur tùe bee muy tuym,	I have known a thing or two by (<i>i.e.</i> in) my time.
Dhee-s u-noa'üd (<i>or</i> u-nau'd) u suyt moo'ür-n dhee-s u-toa'ld oa,	Thou hast known a sight more than thou hast told.
Ee-v (<i>or</i> ee'dh, uur'dh) u-noa'd ut au'l drùe un aewt,	He, she, has known it all throughout.
Wee-v u-noa'd-n kuus'ëe puurd'ëe wuul, uvoa'r naew,	We have have known him curse pretty well, before now.
Yüe-v u-noa'd wai't au'l su'1 dee'ür, aa'n ee?	You have known wheat quite as dear, have you not?
Dhai-v u-noa'üd wuul nuuf wau't dhai wuz au'p tùe,	They have known well enough what they were up to (<i>i.e.</i> intending to do).

FULL CONJUGATION OF THE VERB

TO SING.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Habitual.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affirm.</i>	Aay dü zing, aay zingz,	Aay du zing'ëe <i>or</i> aay zing-us.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	„ dùe zing,	„ dùe zing'ëe.
<i>Negative.</i>	„ doa'ün zing,	„ doa'ün zing'ëe.
<i>Neg. Emp.</i>	„ dùe nau't zing,	„ dùe nau't zing'ëe.
<i>Interrog.</i>	Dü aay zing,	Dü aay zing'ëe.
<i>Neg. Int.</i>	Doa'n'ëes zing,	Doa'n'ëes zing'ëe.
<i>Suasive.</i>	Dùe aay nau't zing,	Dùe aay nau't zing'ëe.
<i>Dissuasive.</i>	Doa'n aay nau't zing	Doa'n aay nau't zing'ëe.

Present Actual.

	TRANS. AND INTRANS.	TRANS. AND INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i>	Aay bëe zing'ëen,	Aay wuz u-zing'ëen.
<i>Emph.</i>	„ bee u-zing'ëen,	„ wau'z u-zing'ëen.
<i>Neg.</i>	„ bae'ün zing'ëen,	„ waud'n u-zing'ëen.
<i>N. Em.</i>	„ bae'ünt u-zing'ëen,	„ wuz nau't u-zing'ëen.

¹ Compare Ags. *cal sued*, whence our *alse, als, as*; and German *all so*: *Es ist also theueur.*—M.

<i>Inter.</i>	Bee aay zing'ĕen,	Wuz aay zing'ĕen.
<i>N. Int.</i>	Bae'ũn aay zing'ĕen.	Waud-n-ĕes zing'ĕen.
<i>Suasivo.</i>	Bee aay nau't u-zing'ĕen,	Wuz aay nau't u-zing'ĕen.
<i>Dissua.</i>	Bae'ũn-ĕes nau't u-zing'ĕen	Waud-n aay nau't u-zing'ĕen.

Past General.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i>	Aay zing(d, ¹	Aay zing'ud, dúd zing'ĕe.
<i>Emph.</i>	„ daed' zing,	„ daed' zing'ĕe.
<i>Neg.</i>	„ daed-n zing,	„ daed-n zing'ĕe.
<i>N. Em.</i>	„ daed nau't zing,	„ daed nau't zing'ĕe.
<i>Inter.</i>	Daed aay zing,	Daed aay zing'ĕe.
<i>N. Int.</i>	Daed-n ĕes zing,	Daed-n-ĕes zing'ĕe.
<i>Suasivo.</i>	Daed aay nau't zing,	Daed aay nau't zing'ĕe.
<i>Dissua.</i>	Daed-n aay nau't zing,	Daed-n aay nau't zing'ĕe.

Past Habitual.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i>	Aay yùe'z	} tũ zing. tũ zing'ĕe.
<i>Emph.</i>	„ daed yùe'z	
<i>Neg.</i>	„ { yùez nau't	
	{ daed-n yùe'z	
<i>N. Em.</i>	„ núv'ur daed-n yùe'z	
<i>Inter.</i>	Daed aay (or ĕes) yùe'z	
<i>N. Int.</i>	Daed-n aay (or ĕes) yùe'z	
<i>Dissua.</i>	Daed-naay(ĕes) yùe'z nau't	

Perfect Indefinite.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i>	Aay-v	} u-zing(d, ¹ u-zing'ud.
<i>Emph.</i>	{ Aay ae'ũ	
	{ Aay yaa'v	
<i>Neg.</i>	Aay aa'nt	
<i>N. Em.</i>	Aay aa'n nau't	
<i>Inter.</i>	Uv aay	
<i>N. Int.</i>	Aa'n aay (or aa'n ĕes)	
<i>Dissua.</i>	Aa'n aay (or ĕes) nau't	

Perfect Definite.

	TRANS. AND INTRANS.	
<i>Affir.</i>	Aay bún	} zing'ĕen or u-zing'ĕen.
<i>Emph.</i>	Aay yaa'v u-bún	
<i>Neg.</i>	Aay aa'n u-bún	
<i>N. Em.</i>	Aay aa'n nau't u-bún	
<i>Inter.</i>	{ Uv aay bún	
	{ Aa'v-ĕes bún	
<i>N. Int.</i>	Aa'n aay (or aa'n ĕes) bún	
<i>Dissua.</i>	Aa'n aay (or ĕes) nau't bún	

¹ The (d pronounced before a vowel; see antè, p. 19.

Pluperfect Indefinite.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Afr.</i> Aay-d	}	u-zing(d. u-zing'ud.
<i>Emph.</i> Aay ad'		
<i>Neg.</i> Aay ad-n		
<i>N. Em.</i> Aay ad-n nau't		
<i>Inter.</i> Ud aay		
<i>N. Int.</i> Ad-n aay (or ěes)		
<i>Subsivo.</i> Ud aay nau't		
<i>Disiva.</i> Ad-n aay (or ěes) nau't		

Pluperfect Definite.

	TRANS. AND INTRANS.
<i>Afr.</i> Aay-d u-bún	}
<i>Emph.</i> Aay ad' u-bún	
<i>Neg.</i> Aay ad-n u-bún	
<i>N. Em.</i> Aay núv'ur ad-n u-bún	
<i>Inter.</i> Ud aay bún	
<i>N. Int.</i> Ad-n aay (or ěes) bún	
<i>Subsivo.</i> Ud aay nau't bún	
<i>Disiva.</i> Ad-n aay (or ěes) nau't bún	

Simple Future.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Afr.</i> Aa'l	}	zing. zing'ěe.
<i>Emph.</i> Aay wúl'		
<i>Neg.</i> Aay oa'n		
<i>N. Em.</i> Aay oa'nt nau't		
<i>Inter.</i> Wúl-ur ¹		
<i>N. Int.</i> Oa'n-ur		
<i>Subsivo.</i> Wúl ur něet		
<i>Disiva.</i> Oa'n ur nau't		

Future of Design.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Afr.</i> Aay-v u-gaut	}	vur tú zing. vur tú zing'ěe.
<i>Emph.</i> Aay aa'v u-gaut		
<i>Neg.</i> Aay aa'n u-gaut		
<i>N. Em.</i> Aay aa'n nau't u-gaut		
<i>Inter.</i> { Úv ěes u-gaut		
{ Bee aay		
<i>N. Int.</i> { Aa'n aay u-gaut		
{ Bae'ún aay (ěes)		
<i>Subsivo.</i> { Úv aay nau't u-gaut		
{ Bee aay nau't		
<i>Disiva.</i> { Aa'n aay (ěes) nau't u-gaut		
{ Bae'ún ěes nau't		

¹ First person not used with *will* interrogatively.

Future Proximate.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i> Aay bee	} gwai'n vur tũ zing.	} gwai'n vur tũ zing'ëe.
<i>Emph.</i> Aay bee'		
<i>Neg.</i> Aay bæ'ũn		
<i>N. Em.</i> Aay bæ'ũn nau't		
<i>Inter.</i> Bee aay		
<i>N. Int.</i> Bæ'ũn ẽes		
<i>Suasivo.</i> Bee aay nau't		
<i>Dissua.</i> Bæ'ũn ẽes nau't		

Future of Obligation.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i> Aay' shl	} zing.	} zing'ëe.
<i>Emph.</i> Aay shaa'l		
<i>Neg.</i> Aay shaa'n		
<i>N. Em.</i> Aay shaa'n nau't		
<i>Inter.</i> Shl-ur, shl-aay Shaa'l aay, shaa'l ẽes ¹		
<i>N. Int.</i> Shaa'n-ur, shaa'n aay		
<i>Suasivo.</i> { Shl-ur nau't { Shl-aay nau't		
<i>Dissua.</i> { Shaa'n-ur nau't { Shaa'n aay nau't		

Future Perfects (see Conjugation of SHALL).

Aay shl u zing(d, Aay shl u bún² zing'ëen, etc., etc.
Aay shl-v u-zing'd, Aay shl-v u-bún zing'ëen or u-zing-ëen.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD OF PURPOSE.

*Present and Past.**Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Affir. (Dhut) u múd zing, -zing'ëe. (Dhut) aay múd u-zing(d, -ud.
Neg. (Dhut) u múd-n zing, -zing'ëe. (Dhut) u múd-n u-zing(d, -ud.
(See Conjugation of MAY, p. 69).

SUBJUNCTIVE OF SUPPOSITION.

Present.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i> (Neef) aay dũ zing.		-zing'ëe.
	zingz.	zing'us.
<i>Emph.</i> ,, dùc' zing.		-zing'ëe.
<i>Neg.</i> ,, doa'ũn zing.		-zing'ëe.
<i>N. Em.</i> ,, doa'ũn nau't zing.		-zing'ëe.

¹ *Shaa'l ẽes?* rather implies asking permission or advice. *Shaa'l aay?* asks both as to whether it is certain that "I shall," and also "Do you wish or advise me?"

² The *u* here, as remarked previously (see note, p. 60), is not the participial prefix, but *have*. When the *v* in *have* is sounded, the prefix is never dropped.

Past.

<i>Affir.</i>	Neef aay zing(d. ¹	-zing'ud.
	„ dúd zing.	-zing'ée.
<i>Emph.</i>	„ daed' zing.	„
<i>Neg.</i>	„ daed-n zing.	„
<i>N. Em.</i>	„ daed-n nau't zing.	„

SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL.

Past.

	TRANS.		INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i>	Aay' shd, ² ee wúd (or ee-d)	zing	zing'ee.
<i>Emph.</i>	Aay shèod', ee wúd',	„	„
<i>Neg.</i>	Aay shèod-n, ee wèod-n (or èod-n),	„	„
<i>N. Em.</i>	Aay shèod-n nau't, ee wèod-n nau't,	„	„

Perfect.

<i>Affir.</i>	Aay'-shd, ee wúd (or ee-d),	u zing(d	u zing'ud.
<i>Emph.</i>	Aay shèod', ee wúd',	„	„
<i>Neg.</i>	Aay shèod-n, ee wèod-n (or èod-n),	„	„
<i>N. Em.</i>	Aay shèod-n nau't, ee wúd-n nau't	„	„

IMPERATIVE.

	TRANS.	INTRANS.
<i>Affir.</i>	Zing!	Zing'ée.
<i>Emph.</i>	Dhee muus' zing,	Dhee muus' zing'ée.
<i>Neg.</i>	Doa'ün zing,	Doa'un zing'ée.
<i>N. Em.</i>	{ Doa'ün (or) dùè' naut zing,	Doa'ün (or) dùè' naut zing'ée.
	{ Dhee muus-n zing,	Dhee muus-n zing'ée.
<i>Suasive.</i>	Dùè' ée zing,	Dùè' ée zing'ée.
<i>Dissua.</i>	Doa'n ée zing,	Doa'n ée zing'ée.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres. Act.</i>	Tu zing,	Tu zing'ée.
<i>Pres. Hab.</i>	Tu bee zing'éen,	Tu bee zing'éen (or) u-zing'éen.
<i>Pf. Indef.</i>	{ Tùè u-zing'(d,	Tùè u zing'ud.
	{ Tùè-v u-zing'(d,	Tùè-v u-zing'ud.
<i>Pf. Def.</i>	{ Tùè u bún zing'éen,	} or u-zing'éen. (Same as Trans.)
	{ T-u bún zing'éen,	
	{ Tùè-v u-bún zing'éen.	
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	Tu bee gwai'n vur zing,	Tu bee u-gwaa'yn vur zing'ée.
<i>Fut. Prox.</i>	Tu be u-gwai'n vur tu bee u-zing'éen,	(Same as Trans.)

¹ *Neef aay zing dhu saw'ng* questions the statement that *I sang the song*; *neef aay daed zing* puts the hypothesis *If I should sing, If I were to sing*, which is also expressed *Neef aay vous vur lù zing*.

² *Should* with 1st, *would* with 2nd and 3rd persons.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i> Zing'ëen (or) u-zing'ëen,	(Same as Trans.)
<i>Past.</i> U-zing'(d,	U-zing'ud.
<i>Future.</i> Gwain (or) gwaa'yn vur zing,	Gwain (or) gwaa'yn vur zing'ëe.

GERUND.

Zing'ëen, (Same as Trans.)

As has been already mentioned (see p. 52) *for* occurs both in conjunction with *to* and alone, when governing the infinitive; on the whole, I should say that in the hill country, towards Exmoor, *for* is oftener used without the usual governing preposition than with it, while in the vale district it is just the opposite. *Uur waud-n ae'übl eur dùe-t,* "She was not able (for) to do it" (Hill). A father said in my hearing to a lazy son, *Wuy's-n goo' eur tu see' eur tu truy' eur tu saar' sau'mfëen?* "Why dost not go (for) to see (for) to try (for) to earn something?" (Vale). Again, the simple present infinitive is constantly used for the gerund, as: *Dhai bee goo tu pluw,* "They are gone to plough," i.e. *ploughing*, not to *plough* the ground. *Ee wuz tu wuurk haun aay kau'm,* "He was to work (i.e. *working*) when I came."

The gerund in *to* is constantly used to express the act of *undertaking* the work or action signified by the verb, as: *Mae'üs'n Uur'chuts-v u-teokt dhu ae'us tu bee'üldeën,* "Mason Richards has taken the house to *building*," i.e. the contract to build. *Jan Uurd tèok muy graa's tu kuut'ëen,* "John Red (very common name) took my grass to *cutting*." *Ee tèok ut tu dùe'ëen,* "He undertook it." *To take to doing* has also the particular meaning (implied by context or intonation) of *scolding*. See specimen "Lord Popham."

The perfect participle is sometimes substituted for the present, as *Ee wuz u kaa'pëekul lai'p au's,* "He was a *capital leapt* horse," i.e. *leaping* horse. The phrase *good leapt horse* is the regular description of a hunter; I have frequently seen it in local advertisements of horses for sale. Also a "good goer" is *U geo'd staa'pt au's,* "A good *stept* horse," i.e. *stepping*. Compare "A plain *spoken* man," "A well *read* man," etc.

To a stranger much confusion would seem to exist as to ownership, in the use of the verb *belong*. A man said to me, *Bee yüe dhu jin'lmun dhut bëelaungz tu dhüs yuur bee'üldëen?* "Are you the gentleman that belongs to this here building?" In a fair, the general mode of inquiry as to ownership is—*Du yüe bëelaung tu dhai'z yuur stee'ürz?* "Do you belong to these here steers?" *Ue du bëelaung tu dhee'üz au's?* "Who belongs to this horse?"

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The formation of passives is simple, and may be easily understood by reference to the examples under the auxiliary verbs. The use of the passive is comparatively rare, and to give a passive form to sentences which are at all involved in their construction or meaning, it is often necessary to go a long way round, as in the case of the complex relatives, in order to convey the idea. In such a phrase as *the dinner is being cooked*, although we might say *dhu dün'ur-z u-draas'ëen*, the precise idea would not be conveyed. To do this we must return to the simple active: *Dhai bee u-draas'ëen u dhu dün'ur*. To express that the cooking is just now complete, we should say, *Dhu dün'ur-z u-fün'ëesh draas'ëen*, or *Dhai-v u-fün'ëesh u-draas'ëen u dhu dün'ur*. For "It is said that we shall have war," we should say, *Dhai du zai aew dhut wee bee u-gwaayn vur t-ae'ü waw'ür*.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs of manner are usually formed as in ordinary English, except that, instead of *ly*, we generally sound the full syllable *luyk*. This is sometimes attached to the word to which it belongs, at others separated and placed after the verb, thus: *Ee du zing'ëe laewd' luyk*, "He sings loudly." *Dhai-v u puur'dëe nec'ür u-düe'd luyk*, "They have pretty nearly done." *Uur kn git drüe' ut ai'zëe luyk*, or *Uur kn ai'zëe git drüe' ut luyk*, "She can easily finish it." *Dhaat-s vuur'ëe wuul u-düe'd luyk*, "That's very well done." *Uur waw'kth wuul luyk*, "She walks well." In these last examples we have

the *luyk* even after *well*, itself an adverb. Doubtless our fondness for simile has tended to the preservation of the adverbial *like*, and we have, consequently, a number of conventional similes taking the place of the superlative adverb. *Ee uurn lig u lau'ng duug*, "He ran like a greyhound," i.e. very quickly. *Aay wuurks lig u au's*, "I work like a horse."

Adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives, by inserting the distinctive terminations *ur* and *ëes* before *luyk*. *More* and *most* are not used as forms of comparison of adverbs, even when the word is polysyllabic; but they are frequently used as intensives along with the regular comparisons, thus: *Aay zùm ee du wuurk dhu moorëes aur'durii-ëes luyk uv ùr'ëe mae'in aay noa'üs*, "I consider he works the most orderliest like of any man I know." The same rule of adding the *luyk* applies to adjectives in *ly*, when used adverbially, as: *Dhai chik-ëen du lèok luy'clëe luyk*, "Those chickens look lively." *Dhai saed eens uur wuz luur'lës u-draas luyk*, "They said how that she was lovely dressed."

The termination *wai'z* is used to change some nouns and adjectives into adverbs, as *zuyd'wai'z* (sideways), *traw'ngu'wai'z* (wrongways), *cruyt'wai'z* (rightways), etc.

Faarshëen, "fashion," added to nouns or adjectives, gives them an adverbial force, thus *bran'dëes faarshëen* is "triangularly." *U oal' yoa' u-draas't aw'p laa'm faarshëen*, "An old ewe dressed up like a lamb," is the usual description of a lady in too youthful attire. So *skùe:faarshëen* means "diagonally," *slúnfaarshëen*, "slantingly," *trecfaarshëen*, "tree-like."

Also is frequently expressed by *un aw'l*. Thus — *Main un buuuyz un aw'l*,¹ "Men and boys also." *Aay saed soa tìe un un aw'l*, "I said so to him, also," i.e. moreover. A well-known old song has the chorus refrain ending in *Un poo'ür oal' uung'kl Tau'm Kaubr'lee un aw'l*, "And poor old uncle Tom Cobby and all." Besides these may be noted—

¹ This is widely diffused in the English dialects. In Scotland also *an'a'* (un-an') is the ordinary equivalent of *also*, "Nichol an' Alick an' a'."—M.

astrad-l	(astride)	taa'p-m taa'yül	(top on tail, <i>i.e.</i>
au'l ulau'ng	(at full length)		upside down)
un ee'n	(on end)	baak-n voa'r	(back in front)
aup-m ee'n	(up on end, <i>i.e.</i>	ee'n un aewt	(inside out)
	upright)	praa'ps	(perhaps)
aup-m daewn	(topsy turvy)	mëe-aa'p	(mayhap)
bëeluy-k	(probably)	uuls	(else, otherwise).

Adverbs of Degree are also generally formed with *luyk*, even when there is no termination in *ly* in the corresponding English word; as *after*, *rather*, *pretty much*, *all*, *quite*, *almost*, *very*, *very much*, *very well*, *too*, *too much*. The same applies to all the words such as *awful*, *mortal*, *terrible*, etc., which form the superlative absolute of adjectives.

Wuz mae'üstur een u yee'üt luyk? *Wuul aay zúmd u wau'z rae'údhur luyk.* "Was master in a heat (*i.e.* angry)? Well! I fancied he was *ratherly*." *Uur-z u nuyz yuung uum'un, uun'ëe aay zím uur du tau'këe puur'dëe muuch luyk,* "She is a nice young woman, only I seem (fancy) she talks *pretty muchly*." *Ees! ee-v u-dik-n au'l luyk,* "Yes! he has dyked (*tech.* used in hedging) it *ally*." *Voar ün'ëebaw'dëe kèod kau'm tüe um, dh-aewnz-d u-toa'ürd-n au'l tu pee'sez maus luyk,* "Before one could get to them, the hounds had torn him (the fox) all to pieces *almostly*." *Dhikëe rik-s u-puut aup vuur'ëe wuul luyk,* "That rick is put up *very well-ly*." *Poo'ür oal soa'l! uur kaa'n yuur vuur'ëe muuch luyk,* "Poor old soul! she cannot hear *very muchly*." *Aa'l gee'ëe waun tüe luyk,* "I will give you one, *too-ly*." *Ez ur u gèod fuul'ur tu wuurk?* *Wuul! dhai vrak'nz aew, u üz vuur'ëe luyk,* "Is he a good fellow to work? Well! they reckon that he is, *very*." *Muuch* often means *strange*, *remarkable*, as: *Tez muuch yùe ad-n u-mëet-n,* "It is *strange* you did *nôt* meet him." *Trouz muuch dhai kèod-n vuyñ un,* "It was *strange* they could not find it."

In comparing, *as* is not used both before and after the adjective. We always say, like our German cousins, *Su gree'n-z u lik*, "So green as a leek."¹ This form is con-

¹ Compare Shaksp. Richard III. ii. 1. 83, "Look I *so* pale *as* the rest?" Romeo and Juliet, i. 1. 140, "All *so* soon *as*," etc., etc. The Afs. was *sud grén sud*, or strengthened, *eal sud grén sud*. This dialect retains the original form of the West Saxon in the first *so*, though in common with the other modern forms of speech it has substituted *as* for *so* in the second clause.—M.

stantly strengthened by *all* = altogether, quite. *Uur-s au'l su bae'üd-z ee*, "She is quite as bad as *he*." *Dhik-s au'l su gèò'd-z tuudhur*, "That one is quite as good as the other." *Yoa'ür bèòts bee au'l s-aev'ée-z muyn*, "Your boots are quite as heavy as mine."

The "so" of degree of received English is *dhaat* (or sometimes *dhaat dhac'ür*) with us, as in so many other of the English dialects. *Aay wuz u-tèòk dhaat bae'üd*, *Aay wuz füt tu duy*, "I was taken so ill, I was almost dying" (lit. fit to die). *Ee wuz dhaat dhac'ür kau'ntrée kèòd-n dùe noa'ürt wai un*, "He was so contrary (obstinately perverse) I could do nothing with him." *Tez dhaat un noa' müstac'ük*, "It is so and no mistake."

"Why" is frequently analyzed into *wau't . . caur*, as: *Wau-d-èe dùe dhaat cau'r?* "Why do you do that?" *Aay kaar'n tuul wau't èe dùc'd ut cau'r*, "I cannot say why you did it." *Dhaat's wau't ee soa'ld-n cau'r*, "That is why he sold him." Again, *wuy?* *wuy'ür'ur?* *aeu'ür'ur?* are seldom used except interrogatively, thus: *Wuy-s buyd dhac'ür gyaa'pèen?* "Why dost stay there gaping?" *Wuy daed' èe uur'ès yuur suul?* "Why did you hurry yourself?" *Wuy'ür'ur daed ur trús-n?* "Why ever did he trust him?" *Aeu'ür'ur kaum èe cur tu lau's yur ang'kichur?* "However came you to lose your handkerchief?"

Adverbs of Place are *wac'ür-craum* (whence), *dhac'ür-craum* (thence), *yuur-craum* (hence), *wuur tùe* (whither), *thac'ür tùe*, (thither), *yuur-buy* (hereabouts), *thac'ür-buy* (thereabouts), *aedh'ur* (hither), *yaen dhac'ür* (yonder). *Dhee uurn yaen-dhac'ür*, *un bring aedh'ur dhu taa'klin dhac'ür-craum*, "Thee run yonder, and bring hither the harness thence." *Dhai du lee'e nau't ruur'èe caar dhac'ür-craum*, "They live not very far therefrom," i.e. thence. *Taed-n bèò dree guun shaut yuur-craum*, "It is not above three gun-shots herefrom," i.e. hence. *Necf taed-n dhac'ür*, *tez dhac'ür-buy*, "If it is not there, it is close thereabouts." *Ticuz jis yuurbuy eens dhai tuurn oar'ur*, "It was close by here that they turned over," i.e. upset. *Wuur bee gcaayn tùe su caa's?* "Whither are you going so fast?" *Wac'ür d-èe git dhik'èe soa'ürt u blaak gees*

vraum? "Where did you (or do you) get that sort of black geese from?"

Another very common adverb of place is *oa'm* or *aum*, "home," signifying *close, quite, quite as far as*. It is used with various prepositions both before and after it, as: *Ee du lee'v oa'm bëezuy'd u mee*, "He lives close beside me." *Kas-n zee' un? dhae'ür üz oa'm bëezuy'd u dhee*, "Canst not see it? there (it) is close beside thee." *Haun èe kau'm tu dhu taap u dh-ee'ül dhu gee'üt-s oa'm buy' pun yur ra'it an*, "When you come to the top of the hill, the gate is close by on your right hand." *Dhu wau'dr wuz aup oa'm tu mee vau'rk*, "The water was so deep as to come quite up to my fork." *Drai'v ee'n dhee'üz stee'ürt, ee'n oa'm tu dhu nak' oa un*, "Drive in this large nail in home to its neck." *Dhu buut'ëeks-v u-baa'rk dhu yuung treez aup oa'm tu dhu twúz'lz oa-m*, "The cattle have barked the young trees quite up to their twizzles," *i.e.* to where the branches grow out from the stem. *Dhu nai'v wai'nt ee'n oa'm tu dhu aaf' oa un*, "The knife went in home to its haft." *Aaw'ür aewz üz aum' bëe dhu chuurch*, "Our house is close by the church." This latter form is pronounced shorter as an adverb than *aum*, the noun "home," while *oa'm*, both noun and adverb, is much longer than *oa-m* (of them).

"Away" is used in this dialect to express distance, as: *U'vur su vaar' ucaay*, "Ever so far away." It is used frequently where "off" would be heard in received English: *uur'nd ucai'* is vernacular for "absconded." I heard a woman say, *Muy mae'ün-z uur'nd ucai'*, that is, "My husband has absconded and left me" (become a *run-away* in short).

Adverbs of Time are *tu-dai* (to-day), *dai-maur'nëen* (this morning, *lit.* to-day morning) *tu nai't* (to-night), *tu voar'nëon* (this forenoon), *t-aar'dr'nëon* (this afternoon), *nai'tuymz* (night-times = evenings after working hours), *maur'nëentuyms* (mornings, *i.e.* before going to work), *tu-maar'rü* (to-morrow), *tu yuur* or *dëe yuur* (this year) as in Early English, *'mbaay*, *'mbaay nai't* (by-and-bye, by-and-bye in the evening), *bëe-naev* (just now, *i.e.* a short time ago), *maar'ru maur'nëen* (to-morrow morning), *laa's nai't*, *nuc, eet* (yet), *naut eet* (not yet), *urad'ëe* (already), *sinz* (since), *zè'o'n* (soon), *wai'n* or *haun* (when).

Dhain, dhan, are not used as adverbs of time, except in sense of *immediately afterward*, as: "I went home and I went to bed," but they are often heard as illative particles like French *donc*. *Haun yùe kau'ms tu dhu spuy'pau's, t ræwn pun yuur rait an'*, "When you come to the direct post, turn to the right." This last has often been said to *Bee shoa'ür yùe aa'n u-mac'üd-n urad'ée, sinz uz mau'rn* "To be sure you have not already made it, since this morning!" *Ee aa'n u-bün unce'üs dhu pla'e'üs sinz dai-mau'rn voa'r brak'sus*, "He has not been here (*lit. aneast the place*) since this morning before breakfast." This last was answer given me to an inquiry for an absent labourer.

To these should be added, "*by the time that*," expressed *tee'ül* (compare the Northern *while*), as: *Tee'ül dhik-s u-düe bee tuym vur laef wuurk*, "By the time that (article) is finished it will be time to leave work." *Tee'ül ün'ëebau'dëe-rai'tud au'p dhik, kèod mack u nùe' wün*, "By the time one has repaired that (gate) one could make a new one." *Ee'ül bee rad'ée tee'ül yùe du kau'm*, "He (the article) be ready by the time that you arrive." Also *uun'dur wai dhu sae'üm*, both signifying "at the same time," but with much exactness under differing circumstances. The first implies the performance of two acts at one time, or making one journey, as: *Haun èe gèos daewn bæwt dhu dhau'kaar u zuyv lau'ng wai' èe, ee'ns müd kuut aup dhu mauks uun'dur waun*, "When you go down to see the cattle, carry the scythe with you, so that you may cut the tufts (of grass) at the same time, or at one journey." The second implies something instantaneous, as in the specimen "Nan Scott, 99, where the thunder is described as following the lightning like the report of a cannon, at the same instant as the flash." *Aay zeed-n slüp ræwn dhu kau'ndur, un wai dhu sae'üm daaps ræwn tuudh'ur wai, un zoa aay jis meet wai Maer' Jin-lmun*, "I saw him slip round the corner, and at the same moment I ran quickly round the other way, and so I just met with 'Mr. Gentleman.'"

An interesting form is *dhoa* (then),¹ as: *Wai'n-s zee*

¹ Ags. 8a, Old Southern Eng. *þo, tho*, the proper adv. of time, while

"When didst see him?" *Aay zee'd-n dhoa, neet vai'v mún'èets avoar ut aapt*, "I saw him then, not five minutes before it happened." *Aay toa'ld-n oa ut dhoa, jist ee'ns ee km ee'n*, "I told him then, just when he was coming in." *Dhoa* also implies "just now," *i.e.* a short time since. *Wai'n wauz ut? dhoa, neet tùe mún'èets ugaw'n*, "When was it? just now, not two minutes ago."

The Negative forms are made by prefixing *noa*, as before shown (see Adjectives), and by adding *-n* to verbs, thus: *Ee ad-n nuudh'ur nai'v*, "He had not any knife at all." *Wúd-n èe gèò? "Would you not go?"* The usual emphatic negative is *naw't*. *Wús dhee dhae'ür? Aay wuz nau't*, "Wast thou there? I was not." *Neet* (not) is also common: *Dhur úd-n neet ziks u-laef*, "There are not six left." *Neet* also does duty for "nor yet." *Aay kèod-n vuy'n nuudh'ur buurd neet nuudh'ur rab'ut pun au'l dhu faa'rm*, "I could not find (never) a bird nor yet (never) a rabbit on all the farm." *Naat* and *naart* are also frequently heard, and are semi-emphatic—*Ee waud-n uur'tud, naat waurn-beet*, "He was not hurt, not one bit. *Aay wúd-n dùe ut, naart aay!* "I would not do it, not I!"

The direct replies to questions are: *Noa'ù* (no), *ees* (yes), *aay'èe*, *sh* (yes) (the latter *sh*, yes, sounded by inspiration). We have also "*ms*" as a very common form of *yes*.

PREPOSITIONS.

These are as follows:

about	ubaewt, buwt, baewt, baewd.	against	ugin', ugee'üns, gin, buy.
above	bèò', ubèò', uboo.	along	lau'ng, ulau'ng, yaen.
across	ukraas', kraa's.	amid	múds.
after	aartur, aa'dr.	among	mangs't.

þanne, than, then, was more of *order, sequence, and inference*. So in Chaucer, of time:

"Palamon right *tho*,
With holy herte . . . he rose."

Of sequence:

"Telle us som moral thing, that we mow lere
With wit, and *þanne* wol we gladly lere."

It is interesting to find *tho* still existing in the Old West-Saxon land. From Northern English it disappeared eight centuries ago.—M.

at	tu, tù, u.	notwithstand-	
before	voa'r, uvoa'r.	ing	vur an'l dhaat.
behind	bée-uy'n.	of	uv, -v, oa, u.
beneath	een uun'dur.	off	oa'f oa (<i>lit.</i> off of).
beside	béeyu'd.	on	au'n, paun, u.
besides	zuydz.	out	uwt, aewt.
between	twiks.	over	oa'vur.
beyond	béeyae'n.	round	raewn.
by	bée, buy.	through	drùe.
down	daewn.	to	tù, tu.
except, <i>i.e.</i> all		towards	tu-wau'rdz.
but	ee'ntùe, ee'ntu. ¹	under	uun'dur.
except	buut, saep.	underneath	een uun'dur.
for	vaur, vur.	until, till	gin.
from	vrau'm, vrum.	unto	au'n-tu, auntu'e.
in	ee'n.	up	au'p, uup.
into	een-tu.	upon	{ paun
near	nee'ür, nuy,	with	{ au'p pun tas'p oa
	unee'üs.	without	wée, wai.
			udhaewt, dhaewt.

Whether the first syllable of *ubaewt*, *ubèo*, or *ukraa's* is sounded or not depends much upon the individual speaker; but nearly every one would sound it distinctly, when either is used adverbially—as in *au'l ubaewt*, *au'p ubèo*, *rai't ukraa's*. On the other hand, most people would say: *Puut dhu stik baewt dhu baak oa un*, “Put the stick about his back” (*i.e.* thrash him). *Aay see'd-z ai'd bèò dhu gee'ürdn waa'l*, “I saw his head above the garden wall.” *Dhai km ee'n kraa's dhu mee'üd*, “They came in across the meadow.”

In the sense of “against the character,” when *by* (see below) is not used, it is most common to say *ugin'* or *ugee'üns*,—as *Dhu poa'lées kèod-n zai noa'ürt ugin' un* or *ugee'üns-n*, “The police could say nothing against him.” But on the other hand, *Aay laef dhu ladr gin dhu baarn*, “I left the ladder against the barn.”

So also of *ulaw'ng* or *law'ng*, *Dhai wai'nt law'ng dhu rau'üd*, “They went along the road.” But *Ee aat-n au'l ulaw'ng*, “He hit him all along” (*i.e.* at full length). *Aay toa'ld èe soa, au'l ulaw'ng*, “I told you so, all along.”

Yaen has scarcely the meaning of *along*, and still less does

¹ Probably *even to*, like *just to*, *all to*, *quite to*, etc. “They were all drowned even to two or three.”—M.

it mean *yonder*. *Aay zeed-n gwai'n yaen tu-wau'rd's dhu kyùe'urt*, "I saw him going forwards towards the court" (farm yard). Again in *Bring yaen dhu taak'léen*, "Bring the tackling (harness)," it implies either *hither* or *along with you*. It is both adverb and preposition. We can say *kaa'r yaen* as well as *bring yaen*. *Kaa'r yaen dhu vuur'kéen lau'ng wai' èe*, "Carry the firkin along with you."¹

"At" is almost invariably *tùe* or *tü*. *Aay wuz u-lùv'èen tü Taa'nun*, "I was living at Taunton." *Aa'l dùe ut u dùn'ur tuym*, "I'll do it at dinner time." Here the *tu* is contracted by the previous *t* (see note, p. 27). In speaking of persons of any place we always say *tu*, as *Maes'tr Baë'ül tu Brad'vurd*, "Mr. Bale to Bradford." *Maes'tr Gree'n tu Kaa'sl*, "Mr. Green to Castle" (i.e. of the Castle hotel). *Mr. Brè'oks tu shaw'p*, "Mr. Brooks to shop" (i.e. of the shop). *Dhai wuz au'l tu skit'iz*, "They were all to (i.e. playing at) skittles." Again, we say "to bed" for "in bed." *Aay buyd tu bai'd u vaur'tnèet*, "I stayed in bed a fortnight." Compare "going to bed." *Wee wuz au'l au'p t-ee'ül*, "We were all up at the hill." "At" is frequently omitted altogether; "at home" is never heard. *Wuy-s-n buyd au'm?* "Why dost thou not stay at home?" *U'z dhee mac'üstur au'm?* "Is thy master (at) home?" Again, *tü* does duty for "out of." *Goa tu doa'ürz*, "Get out of doors," is always said to dogs. *Dhu lan'lau'rd puut um tu doa'ürz*, "The landlord turned them out of doors," is the regular expression attending such circumstances; usually the result of too much drink.

"By," in addition to its ordinary sense, preserves the old English one of *against*. *Yùe nü'vur daed-n yuur noa'ürt buy un*, "You never heard anything against him" (i.e. his character). This is a most common expression in daily use by all. Compare "I know nothing *by* myself," I. Corinthians iv. 4.

¹ The radical idea is *change of place, onward*: Ags. *jeond*, "adv. yond, yonder, thither, beyond; prep. through, over, as far as, after, beyond."—*Bosworth*. Compare *jeud* in Layamon: "he sende wide . . . *jeud* þane londe," he sent far through the land. Scotch *yont, yount*, adv. and prep., as: *sit yont* = move a little to one side, *he lives yont the streit* = along or down the street. All the instances given in the text would also be used in Scotland. The root is demonst. *yon*, Ags. *jeon*. *Yaen-dhae'ür* on p. 84 is not *yonder*, but the Sc. *yont there*, i.e. over there.—M.

Ee'ntùe and *een'tu* must not be confounded. I heard the following at Taunton market: *Wee gut um au'l een'tu dhu puyns turaa'klée, ee'ntùe baewd u dree ur vaawur*, "We got them all (the sheep) into the pens directly, except about three or four." *Dhae'ür wuz u skaor oa-m, ee'ntu tùe ur dree*, "There was a score of them, all but two or three."

Noa'bau'dée bud mee waud-n u-kaw'm, "Nobody except me had arrived." *Au'l oa-m saep aaw'ur Wee'ül wuz ufœ'ård*, "All of them except our Will was afraid." *Saep* is often used for *unless*, as: *Saep yùe du zai'n daewn, aay shaan kaw'm*, "Unless you send down, I shall not come." *Ee oa'n dùe ut saep ee-z u-foor'üs tùe*, "He will not do it unless he is obliged."

Een nun'dur and *au'p pun taap oa* are fair samples of our pleonasms. "Until" is always *gin*. *Aay kaan paay ut gin Kuur'smus*, "I cannot pay it until Christmas." *Gin*¹ also means "by." *Ee'ul bee u-dùe'd gin Zad'urdée*, "It will be finished by (or against) Saturday."

"For," as in ordinary English, has sometimes the force of *considering* or *taking into account*. Very recently, on inquiring of a man as to his sister's health, his reply was, *Au' uur-z müd'léen luyk tur shee, bud, poor'ür dthing, ee-z u tuur'ubl luy'ubaewt fuul'ur*, "Oh! she is middling like for her (*i.e.* taking her circumstances into account), but, poor thing, he (her husband) is a terrible lie-about fellow" (*i.e.* drunken and profligate).

Again, to "send for" or "go for," or "send after," implies to "fetch." *Zai'n daewn aa'dr-n turaa'klée*, "Send down to fetch him directly."

"From," when used with a relative pronoun, or with "where" or "here," is very commonly placed immediately after the adverb, or else at the end of the sentence; while "hence" is always expressed by *yuur'-vraum* (here-from), and "thence" *dhae'ür'-vraum*. *Kéep rai't roa'r yuur'-vraum, gin èe kaum tu dhu vaaw'ür krau's-wai*, "Keep right on

¹ Ags. *gran*, root of *ongean*, *ongeanes*, whence *against*, corrupted *against*. The use of *against* for time = *awaiting*, *expecting*, *till*, is common in Shakspeare: "I'll charm his eyes *against* he do appear."—M.N.D. iii. 2. 99. So Genesis xliii. 25: "They made ready the present *against* Joseph came at noon." So in Scotch, "ageane Saturday," "ageane nicht."—M.

hence, until you come to the four-cross-way." *Bæwd u dree muy'uld yuur-vraum*, "About three miles from here." In a local paper, dated Aug. 13th, 1875, I read, "She made no statement as to who she had the orders from." *Ue daed um git dhai flaaw-urz vraum?* "Who did they get those flowers from?" *Wuur-s bring dhaat èo'd vraum?* "Where didst bring that wood (faggot) from?" Frequently "from" is expressed by *tùe=at*, especially in interrogative phrases beginning with "where," as *Wae'ür d-èe av'ü dhik tùe?* "Where did you have (get) that to?" (=at).

It will be noticed that *of* is sometimes *u* and sometime *oa*, and before a vowel occasionally *uv*. The first two forms depend entirely on the stress laid on the preposition, the sound varies from the faintest breathing *ü* to the longest *oa*. I heard a man remark upon a curious stratum of rock, *Un'èebaw'dee-d núvur blee'v haut faar'shèen t-aez oa*, "One would never believe what fashion it is of." Several verbs take the preposition *of* after them, as: *Aay núvur tich oa un*, "I never touched him." *Uur kèod-n uulp oa ut*, "She could not help it." *Help* is used transitively without the preposition. *Haut-bee aa'klèen oa?* "What are you doing?" *Dhai bee av'rèes u-laar'fèen oa un*, "They are always laughing at him." Many more, indeed most verbs, take *oa* (of) after the present participle, though not after the tenses.

"To" is frequently used in the sense of "belonging to," as: *Yuur-z u loak, bud dhur aed-n nuudh'ur kai tùe un*, "Here's a lock, but there is no key belonging to it." *U'z ur u súl'ur tu dhik aewz?* "Is there a cellar belonging to that house?" *Noa! dhur waud-n nuudh'ur buub'èe tuy tùe un*, "No! there was no belly-band belonging to him" (the cart). Compare "No clothes to his back," "Not a shilling to his name," etc.

Nee'ür and *nuy* are also adjectives and adverbs, while *unee'üs* is the true preposition. It would not so commonly be said, *Aay waud-n nee'ür dhu plac'üs*, as *Aay waud-n unee'üs dhu plac'üs*, "I was not near the place." *Twez nuy dhu paewn wuur wur meet-n*, "It was near the pound where she met him." *Twez u cuur'èe nee'ür mús, yùe ad-n u-pik ut*

een, "It was a very near miss, you had not picked it in," *i.e.* that you escaped a thrashing. *Aay wus tuur'ée nee'är pun gwain*, "I was very near going" (*lit.* near upon). *Näw'ur lèok a'ädr ee, doa'n èe goo unee'üs-n, un ee ul km rae'won*, "Never look after (never mind) him, do not go near him, and he will come round." *Yüe mus u-wai'nt au'n tuur'ée nuy aaw'ur aewz*, "You must have gone on very near our house."

"On" is sometimes expressed by *u*, as: *Dhee-s d'üe ut u puur'pus*, "Thou didst do it on purpose." *Aay zeed-n u Zün'dée*, "I saw him on Sunday."

CONJUNCTIONS.

These are as follows :

an, un, n	and
au'r, ur	or
buut, bud, búd	but
uudh'ur, uudh'urwuyz	either
an, neef (eef when following <i>n</i>)	if
wúv'ur	however
-n	than
dhaat, dhut, ut	that
kuuz, kúz, ukau'z, vur kau'z, kae'üz wuy	because
t'üe, t'ü	too
dhan	then (<i>i.e.</i> in that case)
nau'r, nur	nor
vau'r, vur	for (<i>i.e.</i> because)
nuudh'ur	neither
thau'f, au'f, oa'f	though
een kee'üz	in case (<i>i.e.</i> lest)
ee't	yet
saep	except= unless
aew'sumúv'ur, aew'sumdúv'ur	nevertheless

Among these may also be classed *dhoa* (though), corresponding to the German *doch*, as *Aay bee saaf u wuz dhae'ür, dhoa*, "I am certain he was there, though." In this case *dhoa* has rather the force of "notwithstanding," or "after all." On the other hand, *U wuz dhae'ür dhoa*, with the stress on *dhoa*, the phrase would mean, "He was there then" (see Adverbs of Time, p. 86). *Dhai'n, dhan'* (then), also is frequently used like *dhoa*, *i.e.* German *doch*, but it is not used as an adverb of time, as: *Naew dhai'n stue'pèed!* "Now then stupid!" *Dhan' dhee shaet-n ab-m t-aw't*, "Then thou shalt not have it at all." Compare German *denn* as distinct from *dann*.

"Too" is often pronounced very short—*tü*: *Ee'z u maayn suyt tü baeg' vur-z kloa'üz*, "He is a great deal too big for his clothes" (i.e. very conceited). This is the ordinary phrase, and quite preserves the old idea of the blown-out frog in the fable.

As will have been remarked in previous examples *nau'r*, *nur*, rather than *au'r*, *ur* (or), is used in a negative sentence, as: *Uur aa'n u-ae'üd noa mai't nur dringk*, lit. "She has not had no meat nor drink."

"But" is often peculiar, as: *T-wuz aw'l buut' dhu wag'ëen ad-n u-uurnd oa'vur-n*, "It was all but (i.e. the nearest escape) the waggon had not run over him." *Uur kyaa'ld-n bud üv'urëe-dhing*, "She called him but everything." This is a very common phrase, and implies that she abused him to the utmost of her power. *Saar-n jis bud rai't!* "It serves him just but right." It is possible, in the last two examples, the *bud* may mean "about"; but if so, the contraction is abnormal.

Uudh'ur and *nuudh'ur* (either, neither), which are ordinarily used in negative and positive sentences respectively, are in this dialect used precisely the reverse, and moreover they are placed only at the end of sentences, where in received English they would come first, as: *Dhee kas'n muuv-m, nuudh'ur*, "Neither canst thou move it" (lit. "Thou canst not move it, neither"). *Uudh'ur* is scarcely ever used in this sense, but usually means "otherwise": *Uur kn ab-m uudh'ur*, "Otherwise she can have it."

An for "if" is not common, although I have heard it in ordinary talk, but *An yüe plai'z*, "If you please," is the regular phrase of the hill country, and may be heard daily. *Kn aa'dr dhu kyaa'v an yüe plai'z, muum*, "(I am) come after (i.e. to fetch) the calf, if you please, madam." But *neef*¹ is the ordinary equivalent of *if*, as: *Neef aay wuz yüe*, etc., "If I were you," etc. *Ee oa'n dùe ut, neef ee kn uulp oa ut*, "He

¹ *Neef* represents the older English *An if*, and *if*, common in Shakspeare and the Tudor writers: "Oh father! *an' if* you be my father." *If* was first strengthened by a preceding *and*, like Latin *et-si*, Greek *kal ei*; then the whole combination was weakened to the meaning of *if* alone. Occasionally the *if* was omitted before a subjunctive, leaving *an* or *and* apparently filling its place, whence *an' yüe plai'z* for "an 't please you."—M.

will not do it, if he can help (of) it." *Wuul dhae-ür naew! neef taed-n tu lae-üt!* "Well there now! if it is not too late!"

Thawf and *au:f*¹ are the general forms of "though," but *oaf* is frequently heard. All these forms are regularly used where in received English we might say "if," as *T-aed-n-s au:f ün'ëebaw-dëe këod coo-ürd ut*, "It is not as if one could afford it." *Uur lèokud su boal-z thawf uur daed-n noa noa-ürt ubaewod ut*, "She appeared as bold as if she knew nothing of it." *U gyaapud jis dhu ruur-ëe sae-üm-z oaf u nùvur seed zh-dhing uroa-ür*, "He gaped just the very same as though he never had seen such a thing before." I have often heard this sentence.

"That," the conjunction, is frequently sounded *ut*; the *demonstrative* and the *relative* in this dialect never drop the *dh*. Thus: *Wee au'vëes saed ut ee-d ges aewt tu laa's*, "We always said that it would yield at last," i.e. break down, as of a bridge. To yield after persuasion is *Tu ges ee'n*.

A very common expression amounting to a conjunction is *een kee-üz*. *Kaar lau'ng u lauk u haary² een kee-üz müd-n bee noa-ün dhae-ür*, "Carry along a lock (i.e. little) of hay, lest (there) may not be any there." "Along" here means along with you, and is also very frequently used thus. *Bring lau'ng yuur dhingz, een kee-üz müd bee een waunt oa-m*, "Bring along your things, in case (you) may be in want of them." In this sentence *yaen* might be substituted for *lau'ng* without change of meaning.

Kae-üz wuy is a very common form of "because." *Wawt-s dùe dhaat vaw'r? Kuuz Aay daed*. "What didst do that for? Because I did." Sometimes we hear *our kawz*, as: *Aay këod-n gèò, turkawz u wuz tu oa'l*, "I could not go, because I was too old." In a church which I know well the

¹ The change of the final guttural in *though* to *f* is very old in the north; *þof*, *thof*, is the regular form in the Cotton MS. of Cursor Mundi; but the *Ayenbite* has *þa*, *þah*. It is singular that the initial consonant is *th* and not *dh*, while the concessive *dhoa* has *dh* (see above). It looks as though they were separate words like the Dutch *doch* and *toch*. In Scotch *though* has always had the *th* sound; old Scotch *thocht*, but the concessive *though* agrees with it. The dropping of the initial *th* in *though*, *that*, *than* (*oaf*, *ut*, *n*), is important in its bearing on the pretended Norse influence in the Scotch and North English *æt* for *that*.—M.

² The *h* here is emphatic.

clerk, according to custom, gave out this notice: *Dhús úz tu gee noa'útées! dhur oa'únt bee noa Zún'dée yuur naks Zún'dée, kae'úz wuy, Mae'ústur-z gwaayn Daw'léesh vur prai'ch*, "This is to give notice! there will not be any Sunday here next Sunday, because Master is going to Dawlish to preach." In country parishes the *paas'n* is generally called *Mae'ústur*.

INTERJECTIONS.

Of these we have many, depending much upon intonation for their significance. *Oa'!* (Oh!) may be either an exclamation of wonder, of delight, or of terror. So *Aa'* (Ah) may be a cry of shame, an exclamation of incredulity, a sigh of pain, or a sign of assent. There are some interjections whose meaning is certain. *Poo!* *poa'!* mean contempt. *Oa aay'!* doubt, opposition. *Ps!* *sh!* *ts!* vexation; *ae'úkh!* *ae'úks!* *ee'ks!* disgust; *uloa'!* surprise; *haay'!* *wuop'!* calling after another.

With us interjections often run into long sentences, such as *Zing oal roa'úz -n buurn dhu buul'ées!* "Sing old rose and burn the bellows!" *Daewn vaa'l dhu shaam'iz, wai' uurn dhu bèoch'ur!* "Down falls the shambles, away runs the butcher! These are both very common exclamations. The first is merely an outbreak of joviality; the last an exclamation of fun at any grotesque catastrophe. There are, moreover, all the well-known exclamations, but it is doubtful whether to treat them as dialect or slang.

We have, however, a number of expletives, which rather take the form of exclamations, and which are invariably placed at the end of a sentence or clause; such as: *Wauns!* (once!) *gèod naew!* often *gèon'ur!* (good now!) *muyn!* (remember!) *s-noa!* (thou knowest! or dost know?) *faa'y (?foi)*, *faa'th!* (in faith!) *eentyu'!* (not I!) *tuy' noa!* (that I know!) *zuy' noa!* (as I know!) The last three are negative only. *Ee's shoa'úr!* (yes sure!) *shoa'úr nuuf!* (sure enough!) *dhaat-s aw'!* (that's all!) *dhae'úr naew!* (there now!) *waut-s dthingk u dhaat' naew?* (what dost think of that now?) *ee'ns mùd zai!* (as one might say!) *een u man'ur u spai'kèen!* (in a manner of speaking!).

DIALECT SPECIMENS.

As connected examples of the dialect, I add the following specimens, the first of which, referring to a well-known local superstition, was written down from the account of one of the patriarchs of the valley.

In the various specimens it will be found that *u* sounded very short does duty for no less than ten or twelve distinct meanings, depending of course on the context. All are pronounced precisely alike, and hence the same symbol must be used; viz.: 1. *a* (the article); 2. the participial prefix; 3. *of*; 4. *at*, as *u dún'ur tuym*; 5. *on*, as *u Zad'urdée*; 6. *he*; 7. *she*; 8. *I*; 9. *one* (impers. pron.); 10. *have*; 11. the present participial prefix, as *u-zec'éen*, which may be *on*; 12. *there*, as *ee's u wauz*, "Yes! there was."

LAU'ÛRD PAU'PUM.

Aay spoo'üz yùe-v u-yuurd
baewd dhu guurt oa'kn tree aup
tu Wuul'itn Paark ò'd, waut
dhai yùe'z tú zai Lau'urd
Pau'pum wuz u-kuun'jurd
ee'ntùe? Wuul, doa'ün ée zee',
aup dhae'ür, yùe noa' zr, dhur-z
u guurt dèep bau'dum gèos
daewn zu dèep-s dhu taaw'ur,
maa'yn stee'ür luyk, ee'ns múd
zai, sae'üm-z dhu zuyd gwai'n
aup oa'vur Wuul'itn ee'ül, un
dhee'üz yuur oa'kn tree, ee wuz
u tuur'ublguurttree'shoa'ürnuuf,
ee wau'z, un ee groa'üd cen
dhu zuyd oa un, un dhik'ée
plae'üs ez u-kau'l Wúls'km
bau'dum. Yùe muyn dhu
poo'ür oa'l Taum Aa'lway,
doa'ün ée zr? dhaats dhu oa'l
Taum Aa'lwayz faa'dhur, yu noa'
zr, uulp tu droa' un, un
wai'n dhai droa'd-n, neef
ee daed-n tuurn rai't taa'p-m
taa'yül — ee's shoa'ür, un
dhu ni'd oa un wuz rai't daewn
uun'dur, un dhae'ür ee buyd,
un dhai wuz au'l o-am

LORD POPHAM.

I suppose you have heard
about the great oak tree up
at Wellington Park wood, which
they used to say Lord Pop-
ham was conjured (transformed)
into? Well, don't you see,
up there, you know, Sir, there is
a great deep bottom (ravine) goes
down as deep as the tower,
very steep like, as one may
say, the same as the side going
up over Wellington Hill, and
this here oak tree, he was a
terrible great tree sure enough,
he was, and he grew in the
side of him (*i.e.* of the ravine),
and that place is called Wilscombe
bottom. You mind (recollect) the
poor (*i.e.* deceased) old Tom Alway,
don't you, Sir? that is, the old
Tom Alway's father, you know,
Sir, (he) helped to throw (fell) him,
and when they threw him (the oak),
if he did not turn right top-on-
tail (head over heels)—yes sure, and
the head of him was right down
under, and there he abode (re-
mained), and they was all of them

u-fee'ürd vur tu goo' u-nee'üs-n, un dhai zaed uw ee'ns u wuz u-kun'jurd noa'baudëe këò-d-n núv'ur druug-n aewt; un dhae'ür ee buyd; un tu laa's, aay wai'nt au'p, kuuz dhai zaed dhu au'sez-ud shoa'ür tu bee u-kee'üld, wai tai'n au'ksn, un aay ee'cht um au'p tõe un, un dhu buul'ëeks pèold-n aewt, un druug-n ee'ntu dhu ang'ëen kloaz, un aay núv'ur zeed noa'ürt, un dhai wuz au'l oa-m u-wau'ytëen un u-lèok'ëen ee'ns aay shúd ubún u-kee'üld, un kau'lëen oa'mee u-fèò'ül vurtu goo', bud aay núv'ur zeed noa'ürt, nëet noa'baudëe tau'l. Un yùe noa'üs Wuul'itn Paa'rk aewz, doa'ün èe zr? Aay muyn haun aay yùe'z tu lee'v dhur, au'p-m dhu gyaar'rut, dhur wuz u plae'üs dhur dhoa'luyk u oa'vm luyk, un aay zeed zum bèoks wai rai'dëen ee'n um, ee'n un, un dhai zaed dhaat wuz Lau'ürd Pau'pumz bèoks, un dhai zaed uw u mae'ün wai'nt au'p un zaut u-strayd pun dhu rò'f wai u buy'bl, ee'ns ee' múd-n kaa'r-n uwai'. Ee's! un tez u tuurubl oa'l aew-zr, bud aay núv'ur daed-n zee noa'baudëe dhae'ür, noa wús-n mëezuul', ee'ns múd zai. Aew-sumúv'ur aay-v u-yuur'd um zai uw dhu saa'rvun chaa'p wuz gwai'n vur tu lat' aewt dhu aa'kn-ëe aa'dr-z mae'üstur-d u-kumd au'm vrum maa'rkut, un dhur wuz u mae'ün u-stèò'd ee'n dhu gee'üt wai, un ee këò-d-n oa'pm un, un haun dhai tèok-n tu dùe'ëen naks mau'rñëen, vur kau'z ee ad-n u-puut aewt dhu au's, doa'ün èe zee' zr? u zaed, s-ee', uw u këò-d-n puut-n aewt, kunz dhur wuz u mae'ün u-stèò'd rai't ee'n dhu gee'üt wai, ee'ns ee këò-d-n

afraid for to go aneast (near) him, and they said how he was so conjured nobody could not never drag him out; and there he remained; and at last I went up, because they said the horses would (be) sure to be killed, with ten oxen, and I hitched them up to him, and the bullocks pulled him out, and dragged him into the hanging-close, and I never saw nought, and they was all of them a-waiting and a-looking how I should have been killed, and calling of me a fool for to go, but I never saw nought, nor yet nobody at all. And you knows Wellington Park house, don't you, Sir? I mind when I used to live there, up in the garret, there was a place there then like a oven like, and I saw some books with reading in them, in him (the oven), and they said that was Lord Popham's books, and they said how a man went up and sat astride upon the roof with a bible, in order that he (the devil) might not carry him (the roof) away. Yes! and 'tis a terrible old house, Sir, but I never did not see nobody there, no worse than myself, as (one) might say. Nevertheless I have heard them say how the servant chap was going for to let out (*i.e.* into a pasture) the hackney after his master had come home from market, and there was a man stood (standing) in the gate-way, and he could not open him (the gate), & when they took him to doing (scolding) next morning, because he had not put out the horse, don't you see, Sir? he said, said he, how he could not put him out, because there was a man stood right in the gate-way, so that he could not open

oa'pm un, un dhai au-vées
yùe'z tu zai uw dhai au-vées
kunsúd-urd dhaat dhaeür wuz
Lau'rd Pau'pum.

him (the gate), and they always
used to say how they always
considered that there was
Lord Popham.

The same old man recounted the following, and I subsequently visited the spot, which I well knew, and found the riggle, and very evident marks of the attempt to dig the stone out, as narrated. It is a boulder of *Chert* or *Flint* of very unusual size.

Yùe-v u-yuurd um tuul, aa'n
ëe zr? baewd dhu Kauk-krau'
stoa'ün. Aa'n ëe shoa'ür?
Wuul, t-ez trùe aay shoa'ür ëe;
un dhai au-vées du zai dhut
dhik'ëe stoa'ün úv-urëc tuym ee
du yuur dhu kauk krau', ee du
git aup-m tuurn raewn. Ee's
shoa'ür! un tez u tuurubl
guurt stoa'ün, un dhai au-vées
kunsúd-urd uw dhur wuz u pau't
u muun'ëe cen uun'dur-n: ee's,
un aay uurd-n au'l raewn
moo'ür-n dree vëot dëep, un
dhur wuz u rig'l cen un;
ee s u wau'z, un yùe kn zee
un naew, un dhai puut
u chaa'yn raewn un, un ee'ch
dhu pluw u au'sez tùe un
vur tu tuurn un oa'vur, bud dhai
waud-n ae'ubl vur tu muuv-m,
un dhae'ür ai z tu dhec'üz vur'ëe
aaw'ur. Ou'! aa'l tuul ëe dhu
wai tu goo' tüe un zr. Yùe nau's
dhu Kyat-n Fúdl, dou'ün ëe
zr? Wuul, dhuur-z a pua'th
goos een u leedl vuur'dur au'n,
dawn tuwau'rdz Km Puy n.
Wuul, dhik dhae'ürguurt stoa'ün-z
een pun dhu ee'ül, un-eef
yùe vau'lëes dhikëe paa'th yùe-l
kau'm tùe un.

You have heard them tell, have
you not, Sir? about the Cock-crow
stone. Have you not sure?
Well, it is true I assure you;
and they always do say that
that stone every time he
do hear the cock crow, he do
get up and turn round. Yes,
sure! and it is a terrible
great stone, and they always
considered how there was a pot
of money in under him: yes,
and I rid (dug) him all round
more than three feet deep, and
there was a riggle (groove) in him;
yes there was, and you can see
him (the groove) now, and they put
a chain around him, and hitched
the plough (team) of horses to him
for to turn him over, but they
were not able for to move him,
and there (he) is to this very
hour. Oh! I will tell you the
way to go to him, Sir. You know
the "Cat and Fiddle," do you not,
Sir? Well, there is a path (which)
goes in a little further on,
down towards "Culme Pyne."
Well, that great stone is
in upon the hill (*i.e.* common), and
if you follow that path you will
come to him.

The following, told me by a rough carpenter who makes coffins, illustrates, like the incident of the oak tree in "Lord

Popham," the popular belief that the devil turns things topsy-turvy. The husband had died long before the wife.

Ded yùe noa' dh-oa'l Nan Scott, zr? Mau's úv'urée bau'dée wuz u-fee'úrd oa ur, kuz dhai noa'd aew ur kud oa'vurlèok um neef ur wú'd'. Wuul, aay mae'úd dhu kau'féen vaurur, un su trùe-z aay bee yuur, twuz jist u-kau'm wee ad'n au'l oa us u-bún u-kee'úld. Twuz su fuyn u dai-z úv'ur yùe zeed, un dhu zún-d u-bún u-shai'néen su bruyt-s úv'édhing, haun jis ee'ns wee wuz gwai'n een tu dhu chuurch doo'úr dhur kau'md u vlaa'rsh u lai'tnéen fút tu tae'úr aup dhu vaur'ée stoa'úuz, an' wai dhu sae'úm dhu thuun'dur buust æwt luyk a kan'un. Wuul, haun wee kau'm tu puut ur een dhu kee'úv, neef dh-oa'l mae'ún waud-n u-tuurnd rai't raewn. Aay noa' u wauz, vur aay uulp puut-n ee'n. Oa'! wee noa'd waut twauz ud u-dùed ut. Wee noa'd vaur'ée wuul dh-oa'l fuul'ur-d u-bún dhur lau'ng wai un. Trùe-z yùe bee stan'éen dhae'úr.

Did you know the old Nan Scott, Sir? Almost every body was afraid of her, because they knew how she could overlook them if she would. Well, I made the coffin for her, and so true as I am here, it was just come (*i. e.* a nearmiss) we had not all of us been killed. It was as fine a day as ever you saw, and the sun had been shining as bright as anything, when just as we were going in at the church door, there came a flash of lightning fit to tear up the very stones, and¹ with the same the thunder burst out like a cannon. Well, when we came to put her in the cave (vault), if the old man (her husband) was not turned right round. I know he was, for I helped to put him in. Oh! we knew what it was (that) had done it. We knew very well the old fellow (the devil) had been there along with him. (It is as) true as you are standing there.

A woman, questioned by the *paarsn* as to the reason which had induced her, a respectable woman, to marry a disreputable man, replied—

Doa'n ée zee', zr, aay-d u-gau't su munch wau'rshéen, un aay wuz u-foo'ús tu zai'n ut au'm, un ee'f aay ad-n u-ae'úd ee', aay mus u-boa'út u duungk.

Don't you see, Sir, I had got so much washing, and I was forced to send it home, and if I had not had *him* I must have bought a donkey.

Not long since, a man, whose wife had very recently died, came and asked me to buy two hives of bees from him. Well knowing the old superstition, I suggested that the man

¹ Much emphasis on *and*.

wished to sell the bees at once, lest they should die. His reply was: "*Au! noa'ü zr! aay-v u-toa'ld um oa' ut.*" "Told them! how so?" "*Au! aay aa'r zr.*" "Nonsense! how could you tell your bees?" "*Au! bud aay daed' zr, aay shoar'te.*" "Well, but how?" "*Au! aay icai'n daewn pun mée neez, ee'ns dhai kaar'd ur aewt, un aay wüs'purd ut tûe um: soa yûe noa kizh'un tu bee u-fee'ürd bæwd um zr,*" "Oh! I went down on my knees whilst they were carrying her (the wife's corpse) out, and I whispered it to them: so you (have) no occasion to be afraid about them, Sir."

Upon Old Christmas-day (6th January) it was a common custom, well within the writer's recollection, and it is probably still practised in some parts, to go out at night into the orchard, and to put a large pitcher of toast and cider into the *vaurk* (fork) of one of the largest apple trees, and then for the farmer (who always has his gun) and his men to shout together in unison:

Aa-pl tree!	Aa-pl tree!	aay	Apple tree!	Apple tree!	I
wausaa'yül' dhee!			wassail thee!		
Un weesh dhee géod luuk'!			And wish thee good luck!		
Tu bloa' un tu bæ'ür!			To blow and to bear!		
Aa'tvèolz! Kaa'pvèolz! dree			Hatfuls! Capfuls!	three	
bèoshl bai'gvèolz!			bushel bagfuls!		
Un muy pau'guts vèol tûc—			And my pockets full too!		
U'rau'!!			Hurrah!!		

The gun is then fired and the *hurrahs* are renewed. The toast and cider are next passed round, and then the whole is repeated to another tree, and so on. I have heard that some of the cider is also thrown upon the tree, but I have not seen this done, though I have no doubt this libation is poured out to the presiding genius of the apple tree.

Boys keeping birds from corn always shout in a peculiar

¹ It will interest readers of Sir Walter Scott to know that in *wausaa'yül*, the accent is always on the last syllable, which is lengthened out as shown in the text. The word is in common use.

[This accentuation of *wassail*, taking us back to the Anglo-Saxon *was hæ!* is very interesting, and, doubtless, embodies a genuine tradition, which the conventional *wassail* = *woss'il* has quite lost.—M.]

cadence, repeated in each line, and which lays all the stress on the two first syllables in each clause, the following :

Jee' au'p aay oa'!	Ee'n vrau'st un snoa'!
Yùe' ròok', yùe' kroa'!	Wuy' dùe' yùe' ait'?
Au'l ræw'n dhu ve'e'ülz!	Muy' mæ'üsturz wai't!
Aay-v gau't tu goa'!	Wuy-l aa'y luy daewn!
Au'p tùe' muy neez!	Un' goo' tu zlaip'!

For the two specimens following I am indebted to Mr. Mildon of Wellington, Somerset, who kindly wrote them down in ordinary spelling. I have merely transcribed them into Glossic, and Mr. Mildon has been good enough to go over the proofs with me.

KAUN'VURSAE'ÛRSHUN TWIKSJAA'K
STOO'ÛN UN BAU'B WËOB'ÛR.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN JACK
STONE AND BOB WEBBER.

Wuul Bau'b! aay aa'n u-zee'd êe uz lau'ngfèol tuym, wuul! aew bee' êe? Aay aa'n u-zee'd êe zinz aay wai'n tu Kuur'tn fae'Ûr laa's wik. Aay tuurnd een kaew un kyaa'v, un aa'dr dhaat, aay staa'p tu fae'Ûr, un mÛet wai Jùm Dhuurn, un mee un ee' ad vuyv puynts u bee'Ûr, un Jùm gaut druungk, un zoa wuz aay uma's, bud aay gaut au'm puur'dee wuul, bud aay vaa'l daewn wau'ns un naa'k mÛee nee', un aa'dr aay km au'm, aay ad puynt suy'dur un wai'n tu bai'd. Naks mau'rnÛeen au'p aay gau't, un wai'n tu wuurk, un mæ'üstur zaed, "Wuul Jaa'k! haut-s dhu maa'dr wai dhee? dhee urt lèok'Ûen bæ'Ûd; naew g-uup-m dh-au'rehut slaa'tÛeen eo'd, dhaat ul taek dhu zwat'Ûen aewt u dhee, un dhee-t zèo'n bee au'l rai't u-gee'Ûn"—Ûn zoa aay bee!

Well Bob! I have not seen you this longful time, well! how are you? I have not seen you since I went to Crediton fair last week. I turned in (drove a) cow and calf, and after that, I stopped at the fair, and met with Jim Thorne, and me and he had five pints of beer, and Jim got drunk, and so was I almost, but I got home pretty well, but I fell down once and knocked my knee, and after I came home, I had (a) pint (of) cider and went to bed. Next morning up I got, and went to work, and master said, "Well Jack! what is the matter with thee? thou art looking bad (ill), now go, up in the orchard chopping wood, that will take the sweating out of thee, and thou wilt soon be all right again"—and so I am!

AEW JÚMZ KÈOK TOA'L BAU'B
ZAA'LTUR AU'L BAEWT DHU
WUY'ÛL BEE'ÛS SHOÀ.

"Wuul Bau'b! aew bee' ãe?"
"Wuul, múd'léen, dhang'k ãe,
Júmz, uun'ãelee'dl beetu-krúpáld
aup' luyk." "Wuul, daed ãe gèò-
tu Kuul'upm yús'dãe?" "Noa'ú!
Júmz, aay daed-n." "Wuul!
neef dhee ad's u-wai'nt, dheo
wút's-n núv'ur u-vurgau't ut.
Aay wai'nt een, un haun Aay km
ee'n taa'p u dhu taewn, dhoa-
Aay mæct wai jis laut u voaks,
kèod-n dthingk wau't wuz aup;
bud Aay zee'n zeed wau't t-wau'z;
dhu wuz u guurt huul'ãefunt
un u fuul'ur aup taa'p oa un
ruy-dãen, un dhae'ür ee lèok'ud
nai'n vèot aay, un ee gau't u
guurt laung sneewt, un dhu
bwuuyz u-uur'nãen aadr-n, un
dhan aup kaum tùc kaamee'ülz,
wai tùc guurt uumps taa'p
dhu baak's oa-m, ee'ns ún'ãe
bau'dee kèod ruyd twiks um.
Un zoa dhai wai'n au'l raewn
dhu taewn. Wuul, Aay dhau'ürt
Aay-d g-eeen un zee au'l dhu
lau't, un zoa Aay staa'p gin ziks
uklaurk, un dhoa Aay gaar'teen vur
zik'spuns. Wuul, Aay dhau'ürt,
tu mæe zuul, dthingks aay
wau't'ur bee um luyk! un Aay
zèe'n zeed. Dhu fuus dthing Aay
zeed wuz tùc guurt wuyt dthingz
luyk—sae'üm-z u guurt dau'g,
búd zu baeg-z u duung-kée, un
dhae'ür dhai kãep wag'ãen dhu
aid'z vuur wurdz un bau'kwurdz,
kèod-n buyd stee'ül u mún'ãet,
un u mac'ün zaed t-wuz sai-
bae'ürz. Wuul, oa'm bæezuy'd
u dhai, wuz u laut u guurt
uug'lãe dthingshoa'ür nuuf! Aay
doa'noa wau't dhai wuz luyk
aa'rlãe, zau'mãen lig dau'g dhai
wauz, búd zu baeg-z u kyaa'v,
t-wuz au lsoa'ürts, un dhu mac'ün

HOW JAMES COOK TOLD BOB
SALTER ALL ABOUT THE
WILD BEAST SHOW.

"Well Bob! how are you?"
"Well, middling, thank you,
James, only a little bit crippled
up like." "Well, did you go
to Collumpton yesterday?" "No,
James, I did not." "Well!
if thou hadst gone, thou
wouldst never have forgotten it.
I went in, and when I came
in (to) the top of the town, then
I met with such (a) lot of people,
(I) could not think what was up;
but I soon saw what it was;
there was a great elephant
and a fellow up (on the) top of
him riding, and there he looked (i.e.
seemed to be) nine feet high, and
he (had) got a great long snout,
and the boys running after him,
and then up came two camels,
with two great humps (on the) top
(of) the backs of them, so that any
one could ride between them.
And so they went all round
the town. Well, I thought
I would go in and see all the
lot, and so I waited until six
o'clock, and then I got in for
sixpence. Well, I thought,
to myself, thinks I, what-
ever are they like! and I
soon saw. The first thing I
saw was two great white things
like—(the) same as a great dog,
but as big as a donkey, and
there they kept wagging their
heads forwards and backwards,
(they) could not stay still a minute,
and a man said it was sea
bears. Well, home (i.e. close) beside
them, was a lot of great
ugly things sure enough! I
do not know what they were like
hardly, something like dogs they
were, but as big as a calf,
it was all sorts, and the man

zaed t-wuz woold's un aay-ai'nurz un blaak bae'urz au'l tugadh'ur. Wuul! s-noa Bau'b, un u lee'dl vaard'ur daewn wuz haut Aay dhau'urt dhu bas't u dhu woal keet, un dhaat dhae'ur wuz u guurt ee' luy'un un tûe ur dree smaa'ldur wûnz, un dhae'ur dhai wau'z u-graew'ûlêen un mae'ûkêen aup' jish nanyz, wuul, Aay dhau'urt, Bau'b, haut muus bee' een dhai fuur'unt kuun'trêez wuur dhai bee uun'nêen baewt wuy'ûl-uyk! Wuul, dhae'ur! Aay-d zêo'ndur bee yuur wai u draap u suy'dur un u beet u buurd-n chee'z-n aewt dhae'ur wuur dhai du zai aew dhai du saa'r su muuch wae'ûjez. Wuul Bau'b! naewaa'l tuul êe, s-noa, baewt dhu rast oa ut; dhur wuz tûe' guurt spaut'êe dhingz, waut dhu shoafuul'ur kyaa'l lûp'urz, un dhai kêep au'n graew'ûlêen un kraa'lêen baewt dhu kee'ûj; Aay shêod-n luyk vur tu bee lau'ng wai dhai' vuur'êe lau'ng; wuul, dhur wuz tûe' puur'dêe krait'urz, au'lstrae'ûkêe daewn u-kraa'sdhu baa'k luyk, waut dhai du kyaa'l zai'burz, dhaat-s wuy'ûl jaa'k aa'sez, s-noa, Bau'b; wuul, un dhai wau'z puur'dêe, shoa'ur! un Aay dhau'urt, wûd-n dhai' lèok wuul luyk een saaw'ur skwuy'urz poa'nêe kaa'rêej? Wuul, dhan Aay lèok'ud tu dhu muung'kêez, un fuur'unt buurdz, un zau'm oa-m-d u-guut jich lau'ng bee'ûlz, dhut Aay núv'ur daed-n zee' noa jish fuun'êe dhingz u-voa'ur, dhut Aay daed-n bêeguurrj mêe zik'spuns u beet. Aay núv'ur daed-n zee' dhu wuy'ûl bee'ûs u-voa'r naew, un Aay bee vai'v-m fee'têe yuur oa'l kau'm oa'l Kuur'smus dai, bêeyae'n au'l dhu dai'z een dhu wuur'dl. Wuul,

said it was wolves and hyenas and black bears all together. Well! thou dost know Bob, and a little further down was what I thought the best of the whole kit, and that there was a great *he* lion and two or three smaller ones, and there they was growling and making up such (a) noise, well, I thought, Bob, what must (it) be in those foreign countries where they are running about wild like! Well, there! I would sooner be here with a drop of cider and a bit of bread and cheese, than out there where they do say how they do serve (*i.e.* earn) so much wages. Well Bob! now I will tell you, you know, about the rest of it; there was two great spotted things, what the show fellow called leopards, and they kept on growling and crawling about the cage; I should not like for to be along with them very long; well, there was two pretty creatures, all streaky (*i.e.* striped) down across the back like, what they do call zebras, that is wild jack asses, you know, Bob; well, and they was pretty, sure! and I thought, would not they look well like in our squire's pony carriage? Well, then I looked to (*i.e.* at) the monkeys, and foreign birds, and some of them had got such long bills, that I never did not see no such funny things before, that I did not begrudge my sixpence a bit. I never did not see the wild beasts before now, and I am five and fifty years old come old Christmas day, beyond all the days in the world. Well,

Aay-vu-toa-ldée maus au'l baewt ut; dhur wuz u brae-üv lau't u lee'dl dthingz nur'nēen baewt dhu kee-ūjez jis dhu sae-üm-z guurt kyat's, eēns múd zai; un wau'n puur-dēe kraitur wai smaa'l ligz, lig u stag—dhu shoa' fuul-ūr zaed aew dhaat dhae-ūr wuz u han-téeloap. Wuul, zēon-z Aay-d u-zee'd ut au'l oa'vur, dhu luy'un taē-ūmurkumdeēn, un tu zee haut ee' düed, ud u mae-üd yur ae-ūr stan' un eēn. Ee wai'nt een lau'ng wai dhu tuy'gur fuus', un plaa'yd aup au'l soo-ürts u gee-ūmz wai dhu tuy'gur, un dhan dhu tuy'gur puut au'p úz tūe'guurt pau'z taa'p dhu fuul-urz shoa'ldurz, Aay dhau-ürt úv-ūree mún-ēet ee-d u buyt úz ai'd oa'f. Wuul, aewt u kau'm, un dhan u wai'nt een mangs dhu luy'unz un dh-aay-ai'nurz un mae-üd um juump drūe èops au'l u-vuy'ur, un dhan dhai buur'nd au'p uurd lai'ts luyk, eēns dhu plae-ūs lèok-ud nuuf tu fruy'tn ún-ēebau'dēe, un dhu fuul-ur kumd aewt au'l uluy'v un naa't uur'tud wau'n beet. Aay dhau-ürt Aay shèod u zingkt uwai; un dhan Aay kumd aewt kuz dhai wuz gwaay'n vur tu veed' um, un dhaat dhae-ūr wuz zik-spuns aek'stur.

Wuul, un aa'dr dhaat Aay méet wai Aa-rēo Pèol, un wee ad dree kwaurts u bee-ūr tugadh'ur, un gaut aa'f drung-kēe luyk, un kum au'm ulau'ng au'l ruyt gin Aay kau'm tu dhu vaa'w'ur kraa's wai, un dhae-ūr Aay vaa'ld oa'vur u duung-kēo dhut wuz u-luy'd ukraa's dhu hroa'üd, un Aay puut mēe an' aup taa'p dhu baak'oa un, un veo'üld u wuz ae-ürēo; Aay dhau-ürt shoa'ür t-wuz dhu vuur-ēo oa'l fuul-ur úz-zuul, neef daed-n

I have told you almost all about it; there was a brave lot of little things running about the cages, just the same as great cats, as (one) might say, and one pretty creature with small legs, like a stag—the show fellow said how that there was an antelope. Well, (as) soon as I had seen it all over, the lion tamer came in, and to see what he did would have made your hair stand on end. He went in along with the tiger first, and played up all sorts of games with the tiger, and then the tiger put up his two great paws (on the) top (of) the fellow's shoulders; I thought every minute he would have bitten his head off. Well, out he came, and then he went in amongst the lions and the hyenas, and made them jump through hoops all on fire, and then they burnt up red lights like, so that the place looked enough to frighten anybody, and the fellow came out all alive and not hurt one bit. I thought I should have sunk away, and then I came out, because they was going for to feed them, and that there was sixpence extra.

Well, and after that I met with Harry Poole, and we had three quarts of beer together, and got half drunk like, and came home along all right until I came to the four cross way, and there I fell over a donkey that was lying across the road, and I put my hand up (on) top (of) the back of him, and felt he was hairy; I thought sure it was the very old fellow himself, if (it) did not

maek mée ae'ür stan' rai't un
 ee'n! un dhaat dhae'ür mae'üd
 mee soa'bur, un au'm Aay goo'us
 su vaa's uz úv'ur Aay kè'o'd. Zoa
 naew Aay zúm Aay-v
 u-toa'ld ée au'l baewd ut, un naks
 tuym dhai kau'ms, du dhee' gè'o
 un zee dhu wuy'ül bee'üs, dhee-t
 núv'ur vurgeet' ut."

make my hair stand right on
 end! and that there made
 me sober, and home I goes
 so fast as ever I could. So
 now I seem (*i.e.* consider) I have
 told you all about it, and next
 time they come, do thou go
 and see the wild beasts, thou wilt
 never forget it."

THE BOOK OF RUTH.

The following attempt at rendering the Book of Ruth into idiomatic dialect-speech may be compared with others, particularly Dr. Murray's Scotch. I am aware of the unsatisfactoriness of Scripture specimens generally, but the objection does not apply to a rural narrative like that of Ruth.

DHU BÈOK U RÈO'TH.

Chaa'ptur I.

1. Naew ut vaa'ld aewt een dhai dai'z, haun dhu jij'ez wuz u-rùe'üléen, ee'ns dhur wuz u dee'ürth een dhu kuun'trèe. Un u saa'rtèen mae'ün oa Bath-lae'üm Jùe'du, ee wai'n voo'üth vur tu buyd een dhu kuun'trèe u Moa'ub, ee daed un uz wuyv, un uz tùe zúnz lau'ng wai un.

2. Un dhik'ée mae'ün wuz u-kyaa'l Ai'lúm'ulèek, un úz wuyv, uur wuz u-kyaa'l Nai-oa'muy, un uz tùe bwuuyz wuz u-kyaa'l Mae'ülun un Chúl'yun, dhai wuz au'l oa-m Ai'fruthuy'ts aewt oa Bath-lae'üm Jùe'du. Un dhai kau'md ee'ntu dhu kuun'trèe u Moa'ub, un dhae'ür dhai buyd.

3. Un Ai'lúm'ulèek, dhaat-s dh-uuz'bun u Nai-oa'muy, zoa tu spai'k, ee' duyd; un uur wuz u-laf', uur wau'z, un ur tùe zúnz lau'ng wai ur.

4. Un dhai tèok dñur zuulz u wuyv u-pee's, aewt u dhu wòm'éen u Moa'ub; wau'n u dhai wuz u-kyaa'l Au'rupu, un dhu tuudh'ur oa-m wuz u-kyaa'l Rèo'th. Un dhai lee'vd een dhik'ée plae'üs baewd u tai'n yuur.

5. Un Mae'ülun un Chúl'yun dhai duyd tùe', dhu boo'üdh oa-m; un zoa dh-uum'un wuz u-laf' u-dhaewt uudh'ur waun uv ur tùe zúnz ur ee't ur uuz'bun.

6. Dhan uur gau't au'p wai ur daa'rtur lau'z, ee'ns uur múd gè'o baak ngee'ün vrum dhik'ée kuun'trèe u Moa'ub: vur uur-d u-yuurd aew dhut dhu Lau'ürd ud u-muy'ndud úz oa'n voaks, een gee'éen oa-m brai'd.

7. Zoa uur wai'n voo'ŭth aewt u dhik'ée pla'e'ŭs wuur uur wau'z, un uur tûe daa'rtur lau'z lau'ng wai ur; un dhai wai'nt au'n pun dhu hroa'ŭd vur tu gèò baak' tu dhu lan' u Jùe'du.

8. Un Nai-oa'muy zaed tûe uur tûe daa'rtur lau'z, gèò! gèò baak' ai'ch wau'n oa' èe tu yuur mau'dhurz aewz: dhu Lau'ŭrd dae'ŭl kuy'n'lee lau'ng wai' èe, sae'ŭm-z yùe-v u-dae'ŭlud lau'ng wai' dhai' dhut bee dai'd, un lau'ng wai' mee'.

9. Dhu Lau'ŭrd graa'nt èe, ee'ns èe múd vuy'n ras', ai'ch wau'n oa' èe, cen dh-aewz u yuur uuz-bun. Dhan' uur kee'sd um; un dhai laeftud aup dhur vaufs, un wai'pud.

10. Un dhai zaed tu uur', Shoa'ŭrluy' wee wŭol' gèò baak' laung wai' èe, tu yoa'ŭr voaks.

11. Un Nai-oa'muy zaed, Tuurn yur-zuulz baak' ugee'ŭn mée daa'rturz; waut d-èe wee'sh vur gèò' laung oa' mee' vaur? úz ur ŭn-ee moo'ŭr zúnz een muy èo'm naew, ee'ns dhai múd kau'm vur tu bee yur uuz'bunz?

12. Tuurn yur-zuulz baak' u-gee'ŭn muy daa'rturz, gèò' yur oa'ŭn wai'z; vur aay bee tûe' oa'l vur t-ae'ŭ u uuz'bun. Neef aay wuz vur zai', aew aay-v u-gaut oa'ps, neef aay wuz t-ae'ŭ u uuz'bun tûe' (too) dhe'e'ŭz vuur'èe nait, un eef aay wuz vur tu bae'ŭr zúnz;

13. Wúd yùe wau'yt vau'r um gin' dhai wuz u-groa'd au'p? Wúd yùe staa'p vur dhai', vrum se'èen u (having of) uuz'bunz? Noa'muy daa'rturz; vaur ut gree'vth mee tuur'ubl vur yoa'ŭr sae'ŭka, aew dhut dh-an' u dhu Lau'ŭrd-z u-gèò' aewt u-gin' mee.

14. Un dhai laeftud aup dhur vaufs, un wai'pud ugee'ŭn: un Au'rupu kee'sd ur mau'dhur lau; bud Rèo'th, uur clai'vud tûe' ur.

15. Un uur zaes, Lèok èe zee', aew dhe'e zús'tur lau'z u-gèò' baak' tûe' uur voaks un tûe' uur Gau'dz: dùe' èe naew gèò' baak' aa'dr dhèe zús'tur lau.

16. Un Rèo'th zaed, Doa'n èe bag oa' mee vur tu laef' èe, ur vur tu gèò' baak' vrum vaul'èe-cen aa'dr èe: vur wurá'vur yùe du gèò' aa'l gèò' tûe'; un wuur yùe du lau'j, aa'l lau'j tûe'; yoa'ŭr voak-shl bee muy' voaks, un yoa'ŭr Gau'd muy' Gau'd:

17. Wuur yùe du duy, aa' l duy un dhae'ŭr aa' l bec u-buur'èed: dhu Lau'ŭrd dùe' zoa tu mee, un moa'ŭr tûe', neef oa'ŭrt bud dath-du pae'ŭrt yùe' un mee'.

18. Haun uur zee'd aew uur wuz vèò'l muy'ndud vur gèò' lau'ng wai' ur, dhoo' ur laf' oa'f spai'kèen tûe' ur.

19. Zoa dhai tûe' wai'nt ulau'ng, gin' dhai kau'm tu Bath-lae'ŭm. Un ut aa'pt ee'ns dhai wuz u-kau'm tu Bath-lae'ŭm, dhut dhu woa'l sùt'èe wuz u-zau't aup u-baewd um, un dhai zaed, úz dhúsh-yuur Nai-oa'muy?

20. Un uur zaed tûe' um, doa'n èe kyaa'l mee Nai-oa'muy, kyaa'l mee Mae'ŭru: kuz dh-Au'lmuy'tèe-th u-dae'ŭlud tuur'ŭbl bú'tur laung wai' mee.

21. Aay wai'nt aewt vèò'l un woa'l, un dhu Lau'ŭrd-dh u-braa't mee au'm ugee'ŭn ai'mptèe an' dud: wuy d-èe kyaa'l mee Nai-oa'muy dhan; vaur èe du zee' aew dhu Lau'ŭrd-dh u-tas'tèefuy'd ugin' mee, un dh-Au'lmuy'tèe-th u-flaek'tud mee.

22. Zoa Nai-*oa-muy* wai'n baak', un Rêo'th, dhu Moa'ubuy-têes, uur daa'rtur lau laung wai' ur, waut ud u-kum baak' aewt oa dhu kuun'trêe oa Moa'ub: un dhai kau'm tu Bath-lae'üm jis tu dhu bëegee'nêen u baa'rlêe aar'us.

Chaa'ptur II.

1. Un Nai-*oa-muy*-d u-gau't u kee'nzmun-v uur uuz'bun, u mai'têe mae'ün oa wuulth, oa dhu faa'mlêe u Lúm'ulêek; un dhee'üzhu-yuur mae'ün wuz u-kyaa'l Boa'az.

2. Un Rêo'th dhu Moa'ubuy-têes zaed tu Nai-*oa-muy*, Lam'êe g-uup-m dhu vee'ül, vur tu lai'z dhu yuurz u kau'm, aa'dr ee dhut aay-shl vuy'n grae'üs een dhu zuyt oa. Un uur zaed tûe ur, Gêo', muy daa'rtur.

3. Un uur wai'nt un kau'm un lai'zud een dhu vee'ül aa'dr dhu rai'purz: unuur aap vur tu lai't pun u pae'ürt oa dhu vee'ül want wuz u-beelaung'êen tu Boa'az, dhu vuur'êe sae'üm mae'ün dhut wuz ukee'n tu Lúm'ulêek.

4. Un eef Boa'az úz-zuul' daed-n kum ulau'ng jis dhoa', vrum Bath-lae'üm, un zaed tu dhu rai'purz, Dhu Lau'úrd bee wai' êe. Un dhai spoak baak' un zaed tu ee', Dhu Lau'úrd blas' yûe'.

5. Dhan Boa'az zaed tûe uz saar'vun mae'ün waut wuz u-zau't oa'vur dhu rai'purz, Ue'z maa'yd-z dhúsh-yuur?

6. Un dhu saar'vun mae'ün waut wuz u-zau't oa'vur dhu rai'purz spoak baak' un zaed, Uur-z dhu Moa'ubuy-têesh maa'yd, waut kum baak' laung wai' Nai-*oa-muy* aewt u dhu kuun'trêe u Moa'ub:

7. Un uur zaed, Aay du praa'y oa êe vur tu lat mee lai'zêe un gaedh'urêe aa'dr dhu rai'purz mangs dhu shee'z: ¹ zoa uur kau'm, un uur-dh u-buy'd úv'ur súnz úz mau'rnêen tee'ül bëe-naew' (just now), hann uur staa'pt u lee'dl beet een t-aewz.

8. Dhan Boa'az zaed tu Rêo'th, Doa'n êe yuur mee, muy daa'rtur? Doa'n yûe' g-eeen noa' uudh'ur vee'ül vur tu lai'zêe, nur doa'n êe gèo wai' yuur-vraum, bud buyd wae'ür yûe' bee', lau'ng wai' muy maa'ydaz.

9. Kêep yuur uyz pun dhu vee'ül dhai bee rai'pêen oa, un muy'n yûe' du vaul'êe um: aa'n aay u-chaa'rij dhu yuung mai'n ee'ns dhai shaa'n tich oa êe? un haun yûe' bee thuus'têe, taek-n gèo tu dhu vuur-kêenz, un dringk oa dhaat dhae'ür, waut dhu yuung mai'n-v u-drau'd.

10. Dhan uur vaa'l daewn pun ur fae'üs, un baew'ud urzuul' daewn tu dhu graewn, un zaes tûe un, s-uur, ² Aew úz ut dhut aay-v u-vaewn grae'üs een yoa'ür uyz, ee'ns yûe' shud taek kaewnt oa mee', zee'êen aew aay bee bud u stran'jur? ³

11. Un Boa'az spoak baak' un zaes tûe' ur, T-aa'th u-bún au'l u-shoa'úd tû mee, au'l waut yûe'-v u-dùe'd tu yur mau'dhur lau súnz dhu dath' u yur uuz'bun: un aew yûe'-v u-laf' yur faa'dhur-n

¹ Sheaves, v often dropped in the plural.

² See note, p. 111.

³ Not *strai'njur*, as in English.

yur mau'dhur-n yur kuun·trée wuur yùe wuz u-bau·rind, un sew yùe bee u-kau·m tùe u laut u voaks waut yùe núv·ur daed-n noa·uvoa·úr.

12. Dhu Lau·úrd rai·kumpain's ée vur yur wuurk, un u veól rai·waurd bee u-gid· tùe ée, bée dhu Lau·úrd Gau·d u Uz·rae·ül, vur t-aez ee'n uun·dur eez wingz yùe bee u-kau·m vur tu trús yur-zuul·.

13. Dhan uur zaes, s-uur (says she), Lat mee vuyñ fae·úvur een yoa·úr zuyt, mee Lau·úrd; kuz yùe-v u-kau·mfurtud mee, un kus yùe-v u-spoakt lig u frai·n luyk tu yur saa·rvun, vur an·l dhut aay bac·ün u beet luyk waun u yur oa·ün mau·ydnz.

14. Un Boa·az zaes tu uur, s-ee· (says he), U dún·ur tuym yùe km aedh·ur, un ai·t saum u dhu brai·d, un dúp yur mau·al een dhu vún·éegur. Un uur zau·t béezuy·d dhu rai·purz: un ee an·dud uur sum paa·rch kau·rn, un uur ai·t ut, un uur wuz u-saat·éesfuy un uur wai·nt uwai.

15. Un haun uur wuz u-gaut au·p vur tu lai·zée, Boa·az gid aur·durz tùe uz yuung mai·n, un zaes tùe um, s-ee·, Muyn un lat uur lai·zée een (*in not even*) man·gs dhu shee·z, un doa·n ée shee·üm (rebuke, scold) uur oa ut.

16. Un taek-n lat vaa·l saum u dhu an·veólz tùe, u puur-pus vaur ur, un laef um ee·ns uur múd lai·z um, un muyn yùe doa·ün shee·üm uur vaur-t.

17. Zoa uur lai·zud een dhu vee·ül gin laef wuur·k tuym, un uur bee·üt aewt haut uur-d u-lai·z; un t-wuz ubaewd u tùe· bëosh·lz u baa·rlée.

18. Un uur tèokt ut au·p, un wai·nt een·tu dhu sùt·ée: un ur mau·dhur lau zeed· haut uur-d u-lai·z: un uur braa·t ut voo·úth, un ur gid ur haut uur-d u-kéep baak; aa·dr uur wuz u-saat·éesfuy urzul.

19. Un uur mau·dhur lau zaes tùe· ur, s-uur, Wuur·v ée bún u-lai·zéen tùe, tu dai? un wae·úr-v ée bún tu wuurk tùe? blas éed bee ee· dhut-v u-tèokt ukaewnt oa ée. Un uur shoa·úd uur mau·dhur lau, úe t-wau·z uur-d u-bún u-wuur·kéen laung wai, un zaes, Dhu mac·ün waut aay·v u-bún wuur·k-éen laung wai·z u-kyaa·l Boa·az.

20. Un Nai·oa·muy zaed tùe ur daa·rtur lau, Blas·éed bee ee· u dhu Lau·úrd, kuz ee aa·n u-laf· oa·f úz kuyn·nées tu dhu luv·éen un tu dhu dai·d. Un Nai·oa·muy zaed tùe ur, Dhu mae·ün·z nee·úr u keen tùe-s, wau·n uv au·wur nuy·ées keen·z voak.

21. Un Rèo·th dhu Moa·ubuy·tées zaed, U zaes tu mee oa·vur-n ubèc, s-ee·, Yùe muyn un kéep vaa·s béezuy·d u muyn yuung mai·n, gin dhai·v u-fún·éesh au·l muy aa·rus.

22. Un Nai·oa·muy zaed tu Rèo·th uur daa·rtur lau, T-aez u gèo·d jau·b, mee daa·rtur, bud yùe shud g-aewt wai úz maa·ydnz, eens dhai múd-n méet wai· ée een noa vee·ül uuls.

23. Zoa uur kéep vaa·s béezuy·d dhu maa·ydnz u Boa·az u-lai·zéen gin dhu ai·nd u dhu baa·rlée aa·rus, un u dhu wai·t aa·rus: un uur lee·v wai uur mau·dhur lau.

Chapter III.

1. Dhan Nai-*oa*-muy uur mau'dhur lau zaed t*ùe* ur, Muy daa'rtur, shaa'n aay l*èok* ubaewt vur ras' vaur *èe*, ee'ns¹ m*ùd* bee wuul wai' *èe*?

2. Un naew aed-n Boa'az wau'n uv aaw'ur kee'n, ee' waut b*èelan*'ng tu dhu maay'dnz y*ùe*-v u-bún lau'ng wai? Un l*èok* *èe* zee! ee'z gwaa'yn vur tu w*ùom* dhu baa'r*lèe* tu nai't een dhu draa'sh*èen* vloo'ùr.

3. Waursh yur-zuul dhan, u-nau'ynt yur-zuul, un puut au'n yur bas' kloa'ùz, un geet uwai daewn tu dhu vloo'ùr: bud doa'n *èe* maek yur-zuul u-noa'd tu dhu mae'ùn gin jich tuy'm-z ee'-v u-fún'èesh úz v*ùt*'lz.

4. Un m*èe*-aap, haun ee' du luy daewn, dhat y*ùe* shl maark dhu pla*è*'ús wuur u luyth, un y*ùe* shl g-*een*, un au'nkuuv'ur úz veet, un luy yur-zuul daewn; un ee' ul taul *èe* haut y*ùe* shl d*ùe*.

5. Un uur zaed tu shee', Au'l y*ùe* zaes' tu m*èe* aa'l d*ùe*.

6. Un uur wai'n daewn tu dhu vloo'ùr, un uur d*ùe*'d koa'r*dèen* tu au'l waut ur mau'dhur lau-d u-toa'ld ur t*ùe*.

7. Un wai'n Boa'az ud u-ai't-n u-drink, un úz aa'rt wuz muur'èe, u wai'n tu luy daewn tu dhu ai'n u dhu eep u kau'rn: un uur kau'm sau'f luyk, un au'nkuuv'urd úz veet, un luyd ur-zuul daewn.

8. Un ut aa'pt ubaewd u twuulv u klauk u nai't, dhut dhu mae'ùn wuz u-fee'ùrd, un tuurnd úz-zuul, un dhae'ùr! neef u uum'un waud'n luy'èen tu dhu veet' oa un.

9. Un u zaed, Ue bee y*ùe*? Un uur zaes tu ee', Aay bee R*èe*'th yur an'maa'yd: sprad aewt dhan yur skuurt oa'vur yur an'maa'yd; vur y*ùe* bee u nee'ùr kee'nz-mun.

10. Un u zaed tu uur, Blas'èed bee y*ùe* u dhu Lau'ùrd, muy daa'rtur: vur y*ùe*-v u-shoa'ùd moo'ùr kuyn-n*èes* een dhu laa'tur ee'n dhun een dhu funs' b*èe*geen'èen, kae'ùz wuy, y*ùe* aa'n u-vaul'èed dhu yuung mai'n, wae'ùr (whether) dhai bee poo'ùr ur reech.

11. Un naew, muy daa'rtur, doa'n *èe* bee u-fee'ùrd; aa'l d*ùe* t*ùe* *èe* au'l dhut y*ùe* du waunt vaur mee t*ùe*: vur dhu woal s*ùt*'èe u muy voaks un au'l, du noa' dhut y*ùe* bee u au'n*èes* uum'un.

12. Un naew t-ú*z* tr*ùe*, shoa'ùr nuuf, dhut aay bee nee'ùr kee'n t*ùe* *èe*: aewsumdúv'ur dhur aez' u mae'ùn nee'ùrur u kee'n t*ùe* *èe*-n aay bee.

13. Buyd yuur tu nai't, un zoa shl bee, neef ee' ul d*ùe* vaur *èe* dhu pae'ùrt uv a kee'nzmun, wuul: lat-n d*ùe* dhu kee'nzmunz pae'ùrt: bud un eef ee oa'n d*ùe* dhu kee'nzmunz pae'ùrt buy *èe*, dhan aa'l d*ùe* dhu kee'nzmunz pae'ùrt buy *èe*, zoa shoa'ùr-z dhu Lau'ùrd du lee'v: luy daewn gin dhu mau'rn*èen*.

14. Un uur luyd tu dhu veet' oa un gin dhu mau'rn*èen*: un uur roa'ùzd aup uvoa'r k*èod* zee tu noa' waun ur tuudhur. Un u zaed, Doa'n *èe* lat um noa' aew dhut u uum'un kumd ee'n tu dhu vloo'ùr.

15. U zaes t*ùe*, s-ee', Bring oa'vur dhu vae'ùl dhut y*ùe*-v u-gaut au'n, un oa'ld-n aup. Un haun uur oa'ld-n aup, ee mizh'urd ziks

¹ Observe the omission of the nominative.

mizh·urz u baa·rlée, un loo·üd ut aup paun ur : un uur wai·nt een·tu dhu sùt·ée.

16. Un hann nur kum au·m t·uur mau·dhur lau, uur zaes tù shee', Te bee yùe', muy daa·rtur? Un uur toa·ld ur au·l waut dhu mae·ün·d u·düe·d tüe ur.

17. Un uur zaed, Ee gid mee dhai·zh·yuur ziks mizh·urz u baa·rlée; vur u zaes tu mee', s·ee, Doa·n ée gèo baak·lee·ürée (empty) tu yuur mau·dhur lau.

18. Dhan uur zaed, Zút stee·ül, mee daa·rtur, gin yùe du noa', waut faa·rsheen t·l va·l aewt oa : vur dhu mae·ün oa·n lat ut buyd, ee' ul shoa·ür tu fún·eesh ut tu dai.

Chaa·ptur IV.

1. Dhan Boa·az tèokt úz·zuul aup tu dhu gee·üt, un dhae·ür ee zaut úz·zuul daewn : un puur·dée kwik aa·drwurdz, dhu keen·zmun waut Boa·az·d u·bún u·tuul·éen ubaewt, ee kau·m ulaung ; un ee zaes tüe un, s·ee, Aa·y! jich u wau·n! staa·p u waun zuy·d, zi·daew·n yuur. Un ee tuur·nd¹ uz·zuul u waun zuy·d, un zau·daewn.²

2. Un ee tèok tai·n mai·n u dhu uul·durz u dhu sùt·ée, un zaed, Zit yur zuulz daewn yuur. Un dhai zau·daewn.

3. Un u zaes tu dhu kee·nzmun, s·ee, Nai·oa·muy, uur waut·s u·kaum ugee·ün aewt u dhu kuun·trée u Moa·ub·z u·zúl·éen uv u beet u graewn, waut Lúm ulék aaw·ur bridh·ur yùe·z tu bëelau·ng tüe :

4. Un aay laa·kud vur tu tuul ée oa ut, ee·ns yùe múd buy· ut uvoa·r dhu taewnz voaks, un uvoa·r dhu uul·durz u muy faa·mlée luyk. Neef ée bee u muyn vur tu rai·dai·m³ ut, rai·dai·m ut dhun : bud u·nee·f yùe bae·ün u muyn vur tu rai·dai·m ut, wuy· dhan tuul mee', ee·ns aay múd noa' : kuz dhur aed·n nuudh·ur bau·dée uuls vur tu rai·dai·m ut; un aay bee aa·dr yùe'. Un dhu kee·nzmun zaed, Aay wüol' rai·dai·m ut.

5. Dhan Boa·az zaes tüe un, Dhu sae·üm dai· ée du buy dhu vee·ül u graewn aewt u dhu an· u Nai·oa·muy, yùe mus buy un tùe' u Rèo·th dhu Moa·ubuy·tées, uur dhut·s wuyv oa ee' dhut·s dai·d, ee·ns yùe múd ruyz aup dhu nae·üm u dhu dai·d pun úz eenuur·éetuna.

6. Un dhu kee·nzmun zaed, Aay bae·ün ae·übl vur rai·dai·m ut vur mée·zuul; uuls aay shud spwuuy·ül mee' oa·un eenuur·éetuns : yùe' rai·dai·m muy rai·tshúp vur yoa·ürzuul; kuz aay bae·ün ae·übl vur tu rai·dai·m ut.

7. Naew dhúsh·yuur wuz dhu wai· dhai aa·ktud fau·rmurlée een Uz·rae·ül, kunsaa·rnéen oa rai·dai·m·éen, un kunsaa·rnéen u chan·jéen, ee·ns dhai múd mack úv·urédhing au·l saa·f un shoa·ür

¹ *To turn*, being an active verb, it requires a direct object in the dialect.

² When *t* and *d* come together, the former is usually dropped; see *zi·daewn* in previous clause. See also notes, pp. 27, 28.

³ *Redeem* is rather a "fine" word for dialect, but it is used, and I have always heard it pronounced *rai·dai·m*, i.e. with both syllables slowly and emphatically pronounced. This is usually done in speaking words of this class; *inheritance* is not an uncommon word. *Then* is sounded *dhan* when an adverb, and *dhan* when it is the unemphatic *doch*.

luyk; u mae ün yùe-z tu pèol oa'f úz shùe, un gid-n tùe úz naa'ybur: un dhaat dhae'ür wuz u wee'tnëes een Uz-rae'ül.

8. Zoa dhan dhu kee'nzmun zaes tu Boa'az, s-ee, Buy ut vur yur-oa'n zuul. Zoa ee drae'd oa'f úz shùe.

9. Un Boa'az zaed tu dhu uul'durz un uvoa'r au'l dhu voaks, u zaes, sùs ee,¹ Yùe bee au'l wee'tnëeseez dhee'üz dai, aew dhut aay-v u-boa'üt au'l dhut wuz béelaung'ëen tu Lúm-uléek, un au'l dhut wuz u-béelaung'ëen tu Chúl-yun un Mae'ülun, oa'f vrum dhu an' u Nai-oa'muy.

10. Oa'vur-n ubèo, aay-v u-boa'üt tùe, (also) Rèo'th dhu Moa'ubuy'tëes, dhu wuyv u Mae'ülun, vur tu bee muy' wuyv, vur tu ruyz au'p dhu nae'üm u dhu dai'd pun úz eenur'ëtuns, ee'ns dhu nae'üm u dhu dai'd múd-n bee u-kuut oa'f vrum uman'gs úz bridh'urz luyk, un vrum dhu gee'üt uv úz pla'e'üs: yùe bee wee'tnëeseez au'l oa'ë dhee'üz dai.

11. Un au'l dhu voaks dhut wuz een dhu gee'üt:wai, un dhu uul'durz, zaed, Wee bee wee'tnëeseez. Dhu Lau'ürd maek dh-uum'un want-s u-kaum een-tu yoa'ür aewz, luyk Raa'chee'ül un luyk Lai'u, dhai tùe want bee'üldud aup dhu aewz u Uz'rae'ül: un du yùe aak au'nëes luyk een Aefrae'ütu, un maek yurzuul' fae'ümus een Bath-lae'uum.

12. Un lat yoa'ür aewz bee luyk dhu aewz u Fae'üruz, ee' want Tae'ümur bae'ürd tu Jùe'du, u dhu zee'üd dhu Lau'ürd-l gee'ëe aewt u dhee'üz yuung uum'un.

13. Zoa Boa'az tèok Rèo'th, un uur wuz úz wuyv: un haun ee wa'nt een tùe ur, dhu Lau'ürd gid ur kunsap'shun, un uur bae'ürd u zún.

14. Un dhu wüom'ëen zaed tu Nai-oa'muy, Blaas'ëed bee dhu Lau'ürd, vur ee' aa'n u-lae'ft ëe dhee'üz dai udhaewt u kee'nzmun, ee'ns úz nae'üm múd bee fae'ümus een Uz'rae'ül.

15. Un ee'shl bee u gúv'ur baak' tue ëe u yur luyv, un u uul'pur een yur oa'l ae'új: vuur yur daa'rtur lau, vur want du luuv ëe, uur want-s bad'r tùe ëe-n zab-m zúnz-v u-bae'ürd-n.

16. Un Nai-oa'muy tèok dhu chee'ül, un uur luyd-n een ur buuz'um, un uur nuus-n au'p.

17. Un dhu wüom'ëen, nur naa'yburz gid-n u nae'üm, un zaed, Dhur-z u zún u-baur'nd tu Nai-oa'muy; un dhai kyaa'ld úz nae'üm Oa'bai'd: eez dhu faa'dhur u Jas'ëe, dhaat-s dhu faa'dhur u Dae'üvéed.

18. Naew dhai-zh-yuur bee dhu jin'urae'ürshunz u Fae'üruz: Fae'ürüz gaut Aez'run,

19. Un Aez'run gaut Raa'm, un Raa'm gaut Umún'udab.

20. Un Umún'udab gaut Nae'üshun, Nae'üshun gaut Saa'lmun,

21. Un Saa'lmun gaut Boa'az, un Boa'az gaut Oa'bai'd,

22. Un Oa'bai'd gaut Jas'ëe, un Jas'ëe gaut Dae'üvéed.

¹ *sùs ee* is a very common form of "says he," and is the usual form of historic present in conjunction with *u zaes* as above. *s-ee* and *s-uur* are the usual forms of "says he" and "says she" when other forms preliminary to the *oratio directa* are used, and I should not be at all straining their use if I had inserted them in every instance throughout the narrative.

NOTE UPON WEST SOMERSET PRONUNCIATION.

By J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.

During a recent stay with him in West Somerset, Mr. Elworthy provided me with many opportunities of hearing the dialect sounds from many and various speakers, and I was thus enabled to re-examine the identifications made by Mr. Ellis, and given, with references to my own and Mr. Sweet's appreciations of the same sounds, as an Appendix to Mr. Elworthy's former paper on the Dialect of West Somerset, in the "Transactions of the Philological Society for 1875-6," pp. 218-272. The results of these new observations were of considerable importance, especially in regard to the sound No. 30 in the Appendix referred to, and again discussed by Mr. Ellis in a final note, p. 271.

The most striking feature in the pronunciation is the strongly pronounced "cerebral" or reversed *r*, produced by turning the tip of the tongue back as far as possible into the hollow of the palate, and then imparting to the whole member as strong a vibration as it is capable of in this position. The result is a dull, deep, vibrant sound, very distinct from the tip-trill of a Northern *r* on the one hand, or the French and German *r* grassé on the other. It prevails all over the South of England, becoming less and less vibratory as we come from west to east—I heard it distinctly in the Isle of Wight from natives; and it is the undoubted progenitor of the vocalized *r* of London and literary English, which could never have arisen from the Northern tip-trill. In West Somerset it is not only pronounced wherever *r* is historically present, whether medial or final, as in *aw.rdu.r*, order, but it is added to medial and final vowels in many words with equal distinctness, as in *faa.rashon*, fashion, *u.r* = a = he, where it must be remembered that *r* is not a mere modification of the vowel, but a true consonant. The reversed position of the *r* also affects the pronunciation of consonants, chiefly *t*, *d*, *l*, and of vowels that accompany it. The sound itself has so much vocal quality, and tends to begin with so deep a guttural vowel, that such words as *red*, *rich*, *run*, are heard as *u.rd*, *u.rtsh*, *u.rn* (which might almost as truly be written *rd*, *rtsh*, *rn*, or *r.rd*, *r.rtsh*, *r.rn*), the succeeding short *e*, *i*, or *u* being lost between the vibration of the *r* and the consonant. The peculiarity of the sound in No. 33, remarked on by Mr. Ellis, seems to arise, not from the vowel, but from the reversed *d* and *r* which follow it. In the word spelt by Mr. Elworthy *tae.üdëez*, potatoes, I heard a true dental or Northern *r* for the written *d*, *tae.ürëez*, or *tai.ürëez*, and Mr. Sweet subsequently heard it as the same. *L* is also often guttural, and this is the apparent peculiarity of the words in List 23, Part II. *bëol*, *pëol*, etc.

As to the vowels generally, I found they varied within considerable limits of low and high, wide or narrow, in different mouths, and in most cases the distinction of quantity was not a marked one. The fractures or imperfect diphthongs here written *·ä*, as in *os·ä*,

were often hardly appreciable to me, or separable from long vowels, and often seemed unintentional. This was especially the case before *l* and *r*, as in *bruuuy-ül*, *vuy-ür*, *noa-ürt*, *aeu-ül*, etc., where the *ü* merely represents the vocal murmur of the *l*, *r*, and there was no suggestion of another syllable. But *ae-ü* and *oo-ü* were very distinct, though in the former the first element seemed to me higher than *ae*, and the whole sound little different from my Scotch *aeo*, which is *ai-ü* or rather *i-ü*. Most of the words in List 21 spelt with *ee-ü* seemed also identical with these, leaving but a few really *ee-ü*, as where *r* follows, in *fear*, etc. The sound *oo-ü* seemed quite the same as my Scotch *uo*, and the first element not pure *oo*, though near it. Long *aa* was much thinner than short *aa*, the latter approaching a deep German *a*, while the former was more generally [ä] the fine sound often heard in *ask*, or in individuals even the long of short English *a*, as in the local pronunciation of Bath. The distinction of the two sounds was to me more qualitative than quantitative. I was not able to hear any distinction between the two sounds of *o* (*ao*, *oa*), Nos. 13 and 25; I think they were meant for the same sound, viz. the wide (though not very wide) *ao*; the same with their "fractures" *ao-ü* and *oa-ü*.

The chief difficulty I had with the words in Lists 28 and 30, in which I still failed to satisfy native ears long after I had mastered all the other sounds. I had attacked them every day for more than a week, without any other results, than the conviction that dialectal speakers considered and meant them all as the same sound, though to me they sounded as different vowels; that they were *not labial*, at least not intentionally so; and that they lay in the region between short *i*, short *e*, short *u*, and short French *u*. It was one day while listening to Mr. Mildon (the local pronunciation of whose own name exemplifies the sound), that I tried to echo the word *silk* after him. Having tried every conceivable vowel without satisfying him, he at length said that I seemed to put a sound between the *s* and *l*, whereas to his ear there was nothing but the *l*. Catching at this hint, I pronounced *s'lk* as in cast-*le*, *cas'l*, with the *l* made into an additional syllable, and my auditors clapped their hands: I had got it at last, after ten days' trial! The easy utterance of the other words proved it. It was the *natural vowel*, which Mr. Melville Bell identified with a non-syllabic effect of his mid-mixed vowel, and therefore very near Mr. Ellis's palæotype (ə). But as Mr. Ellis uses this as the ordinary short English *ü* (in which I believe no Northern ears agree with him), we must consider the West Somerset sound as more front than *ü*, i.e. nearer to *ɨ*, *ɛ*, and consequently also to French *u* short. In the present paper accordingly it is written *ú*, and may be looked upon as an *ü* advanced and raised towards *ɨ*, or more correctly, looking at its history, as an *ɨ* lowered and retracted towards *ú*. For if the words contained in Lists 28 and 30 be examined, it will be found that they are all historically short *i*, or such as had dialectically become short *i*. And in comparing them with the short *i* list No. 24, it will be soon

found that they constitute certain classes of the short *i* words, *i* which, through the influence of the preceding or following consonant, the original vowel has been lowered and drawn back from *i* high and advanced position in the mouth. If the *i* words be arranged in columns according to the order of the consonants that follow the vowel, as *-ik, -ig, -ing, -ish, -izh, -ioh, -ij, -ie, -iz, -it, -ii, -in, -ith, -idh, -il, -ip, -ib, -if, -iv, -im*, that is from guttural *i* labial, it will be found that *-i* remains before *k, g, ng, sh, zh, ch,* except in the word *pitch*, where the influence of the preceding *p* produces *pitch*; before *s* and *z*, except where a labial or *r* precedes before *th, dh, t, d, n*, except after a labial or *r*, or when *er* follows, *i* *titter (tút-ur)*. But on the other hand *i* has become *ú* before *l, j, b, f, v, m*, the only words in which *i* is found before these consonants being such as have not an original *i*, but *ee*, as *wheel (wil)*, *shee (ship)*, *believe (bliv)*, or foreign words like *sceptre, treble, lemon*. Before *r*, *i* becomes *u*, *uu*, and the combination *ri* also becomes *uur*, as *ridge (uurj)*.

There is a remarkable correspondence between this distribution of *i* and *ú*, and the rules for the interchange of the palatal and guttural *i* (и or *i*, and *ы*) in Russian, where in grammatical formations the pure palatal *i* is only admissible after the back consonants *k, g, kh, sh, zh, ch*, and *shúsh*, but with other consonants becomes the guttural or "hard *i*" (*ы*), the Polish *y*.

In Scotch also, where original *i* has been lowered to *e* generally and this in Scotland retracted to or towards the 'mid mixed *ü* (compare "let *hum* that is *fulthy* be *fulthy stull*," attributed to D. Chalmers. See my "Dialect of Southern Scotland," p. 108, note it remains *i* or rather *eo* before a few *k, g, sh*, and *ch* words, as *sie, gig, wig, whisht* (*sök, gëeg, wëeg, whëesht*), while an initial *i* usually gutturalizes *i* or *e* into the 'mid back' or Northern short *i* as *will, wit, whip* (*wull, wut, whup*).

In listening to the pronunciation of a series of words, as *stí, brish, bich, list, bit'l, tút-ur, skwunt, drúl, chúp, búb, úr-ur, plúm*, seemed to hear a progressive widening of the vowel from the fine *i* to the most distinct *ú*.¹

As the natural vowel is greatly influenced by the vocal quality of the preceding consonant, unintentional and unfelt differences easily arise among the words of this class, which accounts for my seeming to hear several distinct vowels, and Mr. Ellis actually throwing them into five different sound groups. This may be easily experienced after pronouncing *súlk, s'lk*, by passing to *múlk, m'l*

¹ Since these observations were made, Mr. H. Nicol has read an important paper before the Philological Society, showing that English short *i* was in the 16th century *ie* before back consonants, and when final, as in *sing, ích, lady, b* *i* before front ones, as in *thin, this, ill*. This presents valuable analogies to the West Somerset, which has however advanced a step further, since *ie* has become *i*, and *i* become *ú*; but finally *ie* remains, see p. 48 of Mr. Elworthy's form paper, and his constant spelling of such words as *zab'mt'ie, hug'l'ie*. In Southern Scotch, also, final *-ie* in *cantie, fiftye*, etc., is rather *ie* than *i*. (See Dial. Sou. Scotl. p. 104.)

which the influence of the labial *m* will, unless an effort be made, change to *müolk*, as written by Mr. Ellis, No. 30, Part III. Still more is this the case with *v* or *w*, as in *village*, *willow*, which, though meant as *vül·ij*, *wül·ü*, are almost sure to be heard as *vüol·ij*, *wüol·ü*, as written by Mr. Ellis. The passage from *will* to *wüol* shows in a remarkable manner how a sound may cross by a few steps almost from one end of the vowel scale to the other, from *Williton* round the world and back to *Wüol·itn*! (See D.W.S. p. 11.)

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THE
WEST SOMERSET WORD-BOOK.

A Glossary

OF

DIALECTAL AND ARCHAIC WORDS AND PHRASES

USED IN THE

WEST OF SOMERSET AND EAST DEVON.

BY

FREDERIC THOMAS ELWORTHY,

MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new, or old:
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

POPE, *Essay on Criticism*.

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH the work of observing and recording peculiarities of native speakers may fairly be considered as original research, yet the labours of those who have before done the same thing in other districts are of immense value to an observer, and therefore it is fitting that acknowledgment of the obligation should be placed in the very fore-front of these pages.

The various workers of the Dialect Society are of the greatest use to each other, by reason of their bringing the folk-speech of different localities into a sort of focus ; and thus they suggest to an observer what he should look for in his own. The greatest difficulty to be dealt with is not that of becoming familiar with local speech, but of deciding what is provincial or dialectal, and what is standard English—for nowadays so many novelists and other writers employ words and forms of expression they know more or less as being used in the place they are dealing with. These words, however, are not literary English, nor are they slang ; yet from frequent use they have become current, although they have not yet found their way into dictionaries, nor will they until Dr. Murray's gigantic task is finally completed. These writers are, unconsciously, but steadily, building up a sort of conventional literary dialect, containing a little of several, but not confined to any one in particular. Whether this will tend to the improvement of literature, or the true knowledge of the English language, is beyond the scope of this Word-Book.

For any particular detail in the following pages I am unconscious of being indebted to any of the Glossarists who have preceded me, but to all I am obliged for many suggestions.

Long experience has now convinced me of that which I put forward in my first paper on the subject, in 1875, that our

hereditary pronunciation will survive, together with our grammatical peculiarities, long after board schools and newspapers have brought English as a written language to one dead level.

Holding this view, which Dr. Henry Sweet says (on *Laws of Sound Change*, *Phil. Society*, Dec. 17, 1886) "is now generally admitted by philologists," I have given much attention and space to pronunciation, and to grammatical and syntactic construction, which I trust may not be found useless to future students.

A comparison of our present dialectal pronunciation of many literary words with their forms in Early and Middle English, will prove how very slow phonetic changes have been in the past, at least in the spoken language of the people. The same holds good, and will be found to be fully illustrated in these pages, with respect to many forms of grammar and syntax which have long become obsolete in literature. Both these subjects have been dealt with at some length in former papers published by this Society, and I shall therefore only endeavour now to notice some facts previously unobserved, or not adequately recorded.

Inasmuch as a great deal of the peculiarity of a dialect is altogether lost if attempted in conventional literary spelling, or even in modifications of it, I have continued to use Mr. Ellis's Glossic, which though at first sight uncouth in appearance to those accustomed only to conventional spelling, yet is extremely easy to read after a very little practice. I have not followed all the extreme refinements of the system; but to have a definite and distinct method at all is, it seems to me, of far more importance than either the use or the merits of this or that system of notation. A full and elaborate key will be found on p. 24 of my *Dialect of West Somerset*, 1875, and a concise one, quite sufficient for the understanding of all here written, is on p. 2 of the *Grammar of West Somerset*, 1877. This latter is reprinted at the end of the Introduction (p. xlvii).

It seems almost needless to offer anything by way of defence against the criticisms which are certain to be applied to phonetic spelling; but unless some definite plan is to be followed, how is a stranger, a foreigner for instance, to be made aware of the difference in sound of *o* in *come, gone, bone*; of *a* in *tardy, mustard*; or of *i* in *mind* and *wind*? Could such a sentence as that which illustrates LIMBLESS be contrived in conventional spelling? I shall indeed be satisfied if critics confine their disapproval of this book to the Glossic.

I have noticed among the works issued by this Society many attempts to convey the sound of words by ordinary values of letters, for instance, I find "Footing pronounced *Fuutin'*," but no clue is given as to the value of the two *us*, and not knowing the dialect I am no wiser.

Halliwell has "Allous; all of us—Somerset," but what stranger to the county, or foreigner, would guess that this should be pronounced *au'l oa uus*?

I have in the following pages endeavoured to give clear definitions of words, and where they related to anything of a technical character I have tried to describe the object, so that those who come after us may be able to know precisely what the article now is. Who can now say with any certainty what size, shape, or capacity, was a *biker* of the 15th century? The *beaker* of modern novelists is something very different, even if it be not a fabulous article. What will people understand of a Yorkshire "*Stoup*, a wooden drinking vessel"? Halliwell describes "*Clavy*, a species of draft iron for a plough." What species? He gives "*Ledger*, horizontal bar of a scaffold." Which? Forby gives "*Spud*, an instrument, a sort of hoe." What sort? Instances of similar indefinite definitions might be multiplied to any extent. I trust I have not run into the other extreme of describing at length that with which everybody is familiar. *Skillett* and *crock* are common names of household utensils, but not many town-bred people could distinguish them in an ironmonger's shop.

In deciding whether a word or phrase is literary or not, I have followed no exact rule. Generally words, or meanings of literary words, if given in Webster, have not been inserted; but for some words, though literary, there have appeared reasons, such as pronunciation, or peculiarity of use, why they should appear. In such cases they are not, however, allowed much space. I have acted on the best advice I could obtain—to insert doubtful words *shortly*, rather than omit them.

Ordinary colloquialisms, such as *all to smash*, *cross-patch*, *crow's feet*, *crusty*, a *setting-down*, *stone-blind*, *spick and span*, *transmoglify*, are not here noted, though I observe that many glossaries contain such words, but space had to be regarded, or this book would have been unwieldy. I have in no case considered whether a word was widely known, or peculiar to this district; so that if in my opinion it was a dialect word, I have inserted it, though common from John o' Groats to the Land's End. On this point I fully expect

to hear exception taken ; but if there is any value at all in preserving current speech, by no means the least is to be able to define how far any particular word or phrase is known, and in what sense it is so known. Therefore I offer no excuse to the reader from Northumberland who finds here a word familiar to him, unless it is found in the dictionaries in the sense in which I have given it ; in that case I acknowledge my faults and apologize accordingly.

Certain well-known names of common articles have been inserted as a sort of legacy to the future—these are now obsolescent, and probably in a few years will be quite forgotten—*e. g.* patters, gambaders, &c.

Further, I have not taken any word at second-hand except in a few cases, where I have specially given my informant's initials ; but every word noted has been heard spoken by myself (except as above), and must be accepted, or otherwise, on my own testimony alone. And here I would remark that the one point I have kept steadily in view has been truth. So far as I am conscious I have neither under nor over stated, unless it may be in the use of the word (always)—which will be found after many of the words—to indicate that among dialect speakers the expression is that which is the usual and ordinary one, and that any variation from it would be quite exceptional.

In Halliwell I find many errors. Very numerous words which he gives as "Somerset" or "West," are either obsolete or quite unknown, while many others described as peculiar to other districts, are familiar in this, and probably have been so for ages—Cheatery = fraud, "North," is one of our commonest words.

Again, many words undoubtedly peculiar to us are wrongly defined—for instance, "Clavy-tack. A Key. *Exmoor.*" Except the coincidence of *clav* there is nothing even to suggest the idea of *key*. The article, a mantel-piece or shelf, is perfectly common.

In the following pages I repeat that I have taken nothing from Halliwell, nor from any other Glossary, but I have used them merely as reminders of words which I had omitted ; and for this purpose I have found Pulman's *Rustic Sketches* by far the most valuable. I have quoted freely from his verses, and so far as dialect goes, he is by a long way the most accurate, and less given to cke out his versification with literaryisms. On this point, however, he does but as all other writers of the same class, not excepting Barnes, have done—humour and quaintness first, dialect and correct construction

of the spoken language second. Moreover, Pulman's district is closely allied to this, as also is that of Nathan Hogg and Peter Pindar. It will be understood then that any word given as Somerset by Halliwell, if not mentioned herein, is unknown in West Somerset so far as I can ascertain. A peculiarity of all Western Dialect poets except Pulman, who refers to the point in his preface, but yet is guilty in his verses, is that all common English words in *f* are spelt with *v*, and all words in *s* are spelt with *z*. No doubt it is very funny; both Shakspeare and Ben Jonson adopted that method to distinguish a clown; a method which has become conventional, and has lasted down through Fielding to our own day in *Punch*. But notwithstanding such authorities it is incorrect. Ben Jonson never heard anybody say *varrier* (*Tale of a Tub*) who was speaking his own genuine tongue. In many cases, however, there is uncertainty of pronunciation, and apparent exception to the rule that words in *f* or *s*, if Teutonic, are sounded with initial *v* or *z*, while French or other imported words with the same initials, keep them sharp and precise (*see* VETHERVOW). For example, *file*, for bills, is always *fuyul* (O. Fr. *file*), while *file*, a rasp, both *v*. and *sb.*, is always *vuyul*, (Dutch, *vijl*). Indeed it may be taken as a rule that where literary words in *f* or *s* have their counterparts in Dutch, our Western English dialectal pronunciation of the initial is the same; compare *finger*, *first*, *fist*, *fleece*, *follow*, *foot*, *forth*, *forward*, *freeze*, *see*, *seed*, *seek*, *self*, *send*, *seven*, *sieve*, *silver*, *sinew*, *sing*, *sister*, *six*, &c. In exceptional cases where the rule does not hold good, it will usually be found that there has been a confusion of meaning owing to similarity of sound. For instance, *summer*, a season, and *summer*, a beam (Fr. *sommier*) are both alike sounded *zuum'ur*, whereas but for confusion in consequence of similarity of sound, the latter would probably have been *suum'ur*. *Sea* again is exceptional, and is always *sai'* with *s* quite sharp, while *see* and *say* are always according to rule *zee* and *zai*.

How common these confusions of meaning and sound are, and to what results they lead must be within the experience of most observers. At this moment upon the wall of the boot and knife house at Foxdown is a grafitto, very well written in Board School hand, immediately over a fragment of looking-glass—

Things seen is Intempural
 Things not seen is Inturnel.

Sunday, Aug. 23, 1885.

Another of my servants always says of a kind of artificial manure

—“that there *consecrated* manure's double so good's the tother.”
He has heard it called *concentrated*.

Imperfect imitation of foreign pronunciation of imported words leads to variety of sound in different districts, and eventually to apparent change, when the form of a particular district or a literary appreciation becomes the standard. For example, *gillyflower* and *manger*, about which there can be no controversy, are now literary names; but how very unlike they are in sound to their prototypes *giroflée* and *mangoire*, and how much nearer to what are probably the original O. F. sounds of these words are our rustic *júlaw·fur* and *mau·njur*. All these points will be found dealt with in the text.

I have ventured to include many technical words, some of which are peculiar to the district, and others are common to the trades to which they apply, but in most cases I think there are some points of divergence from ordinary trade or hunting terms, sufficient to make them worth recording here. In some cases it will be found that common terms have in this district quite a different signification to that current elsewhere—*e. g.* ALE and BEER, while in others we have our own distinct names for common things—*e. g.* LINHAY, SPRANKER, &c.

Upon the slippery path of etymology I have been careful not to tread, and whenever any remark upon that point has been made, it has always been with much diffidence and merely by way of suggestion, or in a few cases where received explanations are unsatisfactory or improbable. Of course I shall be charged with omitting the most interesting part of the whole matter, but for many reasons I have confined myself to bare identification with Old or Middle English, or with some foreign language, where both sense and sound render such identification obvious. The book is already over bulky, and etymological speculations would have distended it, and possibly destroyed what little value it may now possess. Moreover, an observer and recorder of facts has no business with theories, and be he never so circumspect in his enunciation, he cannot escape the suspicion that in his desire to prove his propositions, his facts have been at least marshalled, and his work will only be valued accordingly. Even if I had felt tempted at any time to branch off into that line, I was long ago cured of the symptom by a gentleman who has established a large credit for learning of all kinds. Meeting him one day, he was as usual anxious to instruct the ignorant, and he inquired if I knew

the origin of the word *sheriff*. I replied that I had always thought it was a shortened form of *shire-reeve*. "Nothing of the sort," was the confident reply, "it is an Arabic word: *shereef* is the head man." About the same time another gentleman asked if I knew our word *socce*, and what it came from. Previous experience led me to reply cautiously, but I was as confidently informed as by the first gentleman, that the speaker's uncle was a great scholar, and that "he always said *socce* came from the Greek *Zwós*." A well-known writer some years ago pointed out to a friend of mine that *Yarrow* was a common name for river; "doubtless," he said "from the Anglo-Saxon *earewe*, an arrow, because they run straight and fast. Thus," he continued, "we have the *Yarrow* in Scotland, the *Yarra* in Africa, and the *Yarra-yarra* in Australia." In this way it is clear that there must be a close connection between the Goodwin Sands and Tenterden Steeple, for of course the termination *le* is a mere surplusage, and to *steep* means to place under water, while to *tenter* obviously suggests the idea of drying again, and thus the analogy is complete, if not obvious.

Although these were examples of identification rather than scientific etymology, I trust I learnt the lesson sufficiently to avoid at least anything like confident assertion. Indeed, I have arrived at the conviction that speculation as to the meanings and origins of words, is a luxury not to be even aspired to by any but those whose reputation is established, like the gentleman above referred to, and therefore, though advised by those whose opinion I deeply respect and value, to "give a good guess as to the origin of a word whenever you can," yet I have not done so, because expecting to be done by as I do, I accept with less reserve the statements of those who admit in these omniscient days, that there may be something in, on, or under the earth, which they do not know all about.

How old a habit dabbling in etymology has been, and how deep the pit-falls it leads people into, are shown in the following—

Britones wer' long j clepud Cadwallesemē,
 After Cadwall þ^t was hur' kyng;
 Bot Saxsoñs clepud hem ȝeythēn Walshemē,
 By cause of sherte spekyng.

A. D. 1420. *Chronicon Vilobitanense*, st. 24.

The Word Lists printed at the end do not profess to be exhaustive of the words in use by the people of the district, nor even to give more than a portion of the common ones, inasmuch

as different degrees of education involve the use of a larger or smaller vocabulary. They consist entirely of literary words, which are not pronounced in the usually received manner, and therefore it may be taken that any word not in the list would, if used at all, be sounded approximately as in standard English.

Of myself, it is enough to say that I have lived for more than fifty years in the district, and have had the best possible opportunities of hearing and of practising my native tongue, while for over twenty years I have been a diligent observer and careful noter of its peculiarities; the result of this observation is contained in the papers already published, and in the following pages. During the past ten or twelve years these special observations have occupied most of my leisure time, while for the past eighteen months preparing and correcting for the press has left no time at all for any other occupation; whether or not the end accomplished is worth the very great labour bestowed must be left for others to decide. The work has, however, been a labour of love, and has brought me into closer contact with my humbler neighbours than any other pursuit could have done; so that I have become familiar not only with their forms of speech but with their mode of thought. No doubt in the plan adopted of giving nearly every word its setting in its own proper matrix, a great similarity and repetition of phrase will be apparent, while anything like humour will have to be hunted for. To this I say that the people we are studying are not specially humorous, but rather stolid, and that to represent their speech accurately, including dullness and repetition, is the end I have aimed at. There is much grim, rustic humour in the people, and it is hoped that at least some traces of it may be found herein. Of coarseness also there is and must be a good deal; and while I have felt that I could not but record it, I trust nothing offensive has been retained. Advisers have urged me to suppress nothing, and I have been told that the strongholds of a language are in its obscenities. I have in this taken their advice, I have not suppressed any, but yet the most fastidious will find nothing in this book approaching to obscenity, nor indeed greater coarseness of expression than is contained in our expurgated Shaksperes. The reason is that there is nothing to suppress; the people are simple, and although there is a superabundance of rough, coarse language, yet foul-mouthed obscenity is a growth of cities, and I declare I have never heard it, so it cannot be recorded by me.

bar said she came from South Molton, when I asked if she did not come from Barnstaple. It is not my practice to go about questioning people in this way; indeed, I do not remember having done so more than a dozen times in my life, those referred to included, but certain limited districts are very marked, though I could not attempt to define how.

A real Taunton man I should know in Timbuctoo, and a Bristolian anywhere, even if he were not half so marked as Mr. Gladstone is by his native Lancashire.

These remarks are by no means intended as a blowing of my own trumpet; and I desire to apologize for so much dragging in of my own personal experience—but upon this subject one can have had no other, except at second hand, which is worthless.

Many inconsistencies, many contradictions will be found by those who search for them, and I neither pretend to deny or to justify such. My reply in advance to such criticisms, is that the people are inconsistent and contradictory; that they have only been taught by rule of thumb, and have never been accustomed, in talk at least, to be curbed by anything at all like a rein of law.

Inasmuch as the Introduction here following is but a filling in—a gathering up of the fragments of the pronunciation, grammar, and syntax dealt with in the previous papers, it cannot but be somewhat disjointed and abrupt.

Lastly, I commend this fruit of many years' thought and study, with all its shortcomings, its repetitions and its mistakes, to the indulgence of those who in their own persons have tried to record and to define a dialect in any language whatever.

F. T. E.

London, February 1888.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages are intended to be the fulfilment of the promise contained in the first paragraph of the *Grammar of West Somerset*, written fourteen years ago, and so far as this Society is concerned, the work on this subject in my hands is completed.

The few remarks I have now to make are but supplemental to that paper, and to the one on the dialect previously published by this Society, so that the two together are to be taken as part and parcel of this Introduction. After twelve years', more or less, constant work on the subject, it is satisfactory to be able to confirm what has gone before, and to feel that there is nothing to be unsaid, although there is somewhat to be filled up, and perhaps now that my observations are mostly noted, it would be a good time for some other worker to begin, and to note the many facts which I shall have left unrecorded, or imperfectly dealt with.

One peculiarity of our pronunciation not before recorded, as a rule, is that long *a* after *g*, *sh*, or *k*, becomes long *e*, as in gable, again, cave, scarce, scare, escape, shame, shape, share, shave, pronounced always *gee'ubl*, *ugee'un*, *kee'uv*, *skce'us*, *skce'ur*, *skce'up*, *shee'um*, *shee'up*, *shee'ur*, *shee'uv*, &c.

Usually, in Teutonic words long *ay* keeps the same sound in the dialect as in literature—*e. g.* day, say, way, while in French, or imported words, the sound is much widened, as in pay, play, May (month), ray, pronounced *paa'y*, *plaa'y*, *maa'y*, *raa'y*.

Ea of lit. English pronounced long *e*, is in the dialect often long *a*, as sea, tea, deal, heal, meal, seal, read, lead, *v.*, meat, wheat, pronounced *sai'*, *tai'*, *dae'ul*, *h)ae'ul*, *mae'ul*, *sa'e'ul*, *rai'd*, *lai'd*, *mai't*, *wai't*, &c., but there are many exceptions—*e. g.* fear, beat, heat, pronounced *fee'ur*, *bee'ut* (in Devon *bai't*), *yút*, &c.

Ee, on the other hand, is frequently short *i*, as *wik*, *wil*, *stil*, for week, wheel, steel, &c.

Short *i* is very often long *e* in the dialect, as *bee'd*, *ee'f*, *bee'ch*, *dee'ch*, *stee'ch*, *ce'nj*, *ee'm*, *pee'n*, *see'n*, *skee'n*, for bid, if, bitch, ditch, stitch, hinge, hymn, pin, sin, skin, and many more.

Readers of Nathan Hogg's poems will perceive that, as in East Somerset, so in Devon, long *o* is much broader in sound than with us. Our long *oa* is scarcely distinguishable from literary speech.

<i>W. Som.</i>	<i>Devon.</i>	<i>Literary.</i>
broa·kt	brau·kt	broke
znoa·	snau·	snow
droa·	drau·	throw
stoa·ld	stau·ld	stole
koa·l	kau·l	cold
toa·l	tau·l	told

Like Italian and French we drop the first when two vowels come together, or rather slide the two into one, much more than in lit. English, as in—

vur æ·upmee	=	for a halfpenny.
gèod· tai't	=	good to eat.
t'æv·ec vau'ree	=	too heavy for you.
guup·m zee·	=	go up and see.
boa·naa·ru	=	bow and arrow.

O in lit. Eng. is seldom changed or dropped, nor does it influence neighbouring vowels. Compare *go away, go in, go out, go up*, with our *goo wai'*, *gee'n*, *g-æw't*, *g-uuf*, or *g-aw'p*.

Wuz you to the show last night? No, they widn lat me *g'in* 'thout I paid shillin', and I could'n vord it. Nif I be able vor *g-out* doors next week, the work shall be a-doo'd. Our Jim shall *g-up* and put'n to rights.

"In t'ouze" is the invariable form for "in the house."

Maister home? Ees, I count a went *in t'ouze* by now.

The very usual forms of narration are, So I zess, s-I. Zoa, a zess, s-ee. You baint gwain, *b-ee l*—i. e. be ye. Mother's in t'ouze. Home t-our house. Up t-ēez place. Down t-Oun's moor. Come in t-arternoon. You can git'n in t'Hill's (t-ee·ulz). Mr. Hill t-Upton (t-uup·m) farm.

Abundant examples will be found in the text and in the Word Lists of all these varieties of vowel pronunciation.

B, and often *d*, before *le* are not sounded—we say *buum·l*, *buun·l*, *muum·l*, *tuum·l*, *truun·l*, *an·l*, *aam·l*, *nee·ul*, for **bumble**, **bundle**, **mumble**, **tumble**, **trundle**, **handle**, **amble**, **needle**, &c.

Yet we find a redundant *d* inserted between *r* and *l*, especially in monosyllables. In Mid. Eng. this was done in *world*, which we find written *wordle* by several writers—*c. g.* Langland, Trevisa,

identically the same words, if only the *his* had but had ever so little stress upon it. "He'd break 'is aid," would express that there had been a distinct threat to Jack on the part of Jim. Another, and still more emphatic form of conveying the threat to Jack, would be, "he'd break th' aid o' un," *i. e.* that Jim would break Jack's head, and not that his own would be broken. We see then that the possessive masculine pronoun contracted and unstressed is reflective, while stressed it is objective. The feminine possessive being incapable of such modification would be reflective in meaning whether accentuated or not, and thus in order to narrate the threat it would be needful to say, "he'd break th' aid o'er." It should be noted that this contraction of the possessive *his* into a mere sibilant, is not consequent upon any influence of proximate consonants—"Bill cut-s vinger" means his own finger, while "Bill cut ēes vinger," in the absence of all context, implies some one else's finger.

Stress again in the dialect comes in to mark differences in the meaning of homonyms, which in literary English are marked only by the context; for instance—

"Well nif thick-s to good vor me, he-s to good vor 'ee too." This use of the two forms of *too* is invariable. When stress has to be laid upon the *too*, in the case of *over and above*, it is laid not on the adverb, as in literary English, but upon the adjective, *e. g.* to good, to bad, &c., while in the sense of *likewise* it is always *tilē*—good *too*, bad *too*, &c. The æsthetic slang, quite *too too*, would therefore be in violation of dialectal usage, and be unintelligible.

Another expressive difference in stress is that commonly heard in the demonstratives *this, these*, when used with nouns signifying time, in the sense of *during* or *for the space of*.

[Aa'y aa'nt u-zeed'-n z-wik], means, "I have not seen him for a week or more," but [aa'y aa'nt u-zec'-d-n dhee'uz wik], means "I have not seen him during this current week," dating from Sunday last. The same applies to future as well as past construction. "Your wagin 'ont be a-do'd-z-vortnight," means, it will not be finished for a fortnight, at least—while this fortnight in literary English would mean, during these particular two weeks.

On opening a cistern in the garden which needed cleansing, the man said to me, [u doa'n lèok s-au'f ee'd u-bún u-tlai'nd aew-t-s yuur'z,] he (the cistern) does not appear to have been cleaned out for many years past.—Nov. 9. 1883.

The demonstrative *this here* is often used as a phrase implying something new, or at least unfamiliar, and out of the common run. A tenant farmer, speaking of some repairs to the dairy window, said to me, They do zay how *this here* preforated sinc 's a sight better 'n llatin. This implied that the zinc was a new thing which he had heard of, but never proved. So one often hears sentences like the following—*This here* mowing o' wheat idn nit a quarter so good 's th' old farshin reapin'.

Have ee a-yeard much about *this here* ensilage ?

This here artificial idn nit a bit like good old ratted dung, about getting of a crop way.

This here Agricultural Holdings Act idn gwain to do no good to we farmers, nif we do keep on having cold lappery saisons.

Th's here bringing over o' fresh meat from America's gwain to be the *finisher* vor we ; beef's 'most the only thing can zil like anything, and hon that's a-hat down, t'll be all over way farmerin.

In each of these illustrations *this here* has the meaning of *this new-fangled*.

In adjectives we have a kind of hyper-superlative used chiefly for great emphasis, in which the superlative inflection is reduplicated, with or without *most* as a kind of make-weight.

I zim yours is the *most* beautifulestest place ever I zeed. The purtiestest maid in all the parish. The *most* ugliestest old fuller, 'sparshly (especially) hon 'is drunk. The irregular adjectives have the superlative inflections superadded almost regularly to their ordinary superlatives. The bestest drink in the town. The *wús'tees* old thing vor falseness. The *mostest* ever I zeed, &c.

Some auxiliary verbs have no inflection in the past tense, in the dialect, *e. g.* to let (permit) ; to help ; consequently instead of the principal verb being as usual in the infinitive mood—as, I let him see ; I help(d) him do it ; I let her have it ; I help(d) mount him, we use the past tense of the principal verb instead of the infinitive, and so the past construction becomes unmistakable.

May 28, 1883.—A man said to me respecting a new tenant for a cottage he was quitting—He come to nie and ax whe'er wadn nother 'ouse to let, and zo I let'n *zeed* the house to once. This man or any other native would say—I let her had'n ; I help 'm do'd it ; I help mounted'n ; I help measured'n for a new suit o' clothes ; you mind you help me cleaned out thick pond. See HUTCH 3.

Inasmuch as [dúd'n] did not, is a present conditional form as

well as a past, so when used in a past construction it follows the rule of *let* and *help*. A woman would say—I *didn* care, *i. e.* I should not care, nif I wadn so wake, but I never didn *thought* ever he'd a-sar'd me zo bad.

We see a strong analogy in this feeling that a past construction must be marked by a past inflection, in the *hymen* of Sir Ferumbras; in the *thesem* [dhee'uzm] of Dorset, where sing. and plural forms being alike, it seemed needful to add a plural inflection. See MUN.

It has over and over been given as a rule almost without exception (see VIII. A. 1, p. 4), that the past part. of all verbs is formed by the prefix *a* [u]. A peculiarity however not previously noted is that very frequently this prefix is separated from the verb to which it belongs by the insertion of the qualifying adverb, in phrases like the following—I was *a* proper overtookt. Joe've *a* fresh sharp the zaw. He'd *a* new lined the zaddle. I told ee how you was *a* vrong directed. Her zaid how he was *a* oncommon vexed o' it. I 'sure you the well was *a* well claned out.

In these sentences the words used could not be placed after the verbs—*i. e.* we could not say—Joe've sharp'd the saw afresh—*anew*; but it is possible our dialect form may suggest something as to the formation of such adverbs as *afresh*, *anew*, *awry*, &c.

In some cases and by some individuals the prefix is often used both before the adverb as above, and again before the verb. 'Vore I com'd home nif I wadn *a* proper *a*-tired out. The hedge had *a*-bin all *a* fresh *a*-made, and there, they hunters com'd along and tord'n all abroad.

Our intransitive verbs have an inflection which is only just referred to in p. 51 of *W. S. Gram.* It is *us*, and is quite peculiar to W. Som., or if not, I have not seen it alluded to by other observers. Not only is this inflection distinctly intransitive, but it is frequentative as well. A country girl would say of her occupation—I [zoa'us] sews long way mother and that. This would distinctly convey that she worked habitually with her mother at needle-work. The form could not be used with a transitive construction, but is construed with all the persons except 2nd pers. sing.

They zess how they work*us* to factory. Her [ai'tus] eats to vast by half. Our Handy always berk*us* so long's any strangers be about. We look*us* vor the death o' her every day. They [chee'ur-mack*us*] chairmak*us*—(*i. e.* work at chairmaking) nif they can get it. In all these cases the inflection distinctly conveys a continuance of action; and in certain districts is a commoner form

than the well-known periphrastic one, so fully illustrated in *W. S. Gram.* pp. 50—79.

The pronoun *it* is sometimes emphasized and is then pronounced [eɛ't], but its use is uncommon, and only heard in such sentences as—I tell ee it is [eɛ't ai'z], where both words are stressed by way of asseveration.

All collective nouns, even if plural in form, take a singular construction and take *it* after them. Zo you bought all th' apples, did ee? well I don't know hot you be gwain to do way *it*, I 'ant a-got no room.

They zess how he bought a lot o' beast off o' Mr. Bucknell, and 't idn a paid vor. I baint gwain to turn things in to market, nif can't zell *it*.

As a neuter pron. *it* is unknown to us in W. Som., while in Devon it is common. They say, You've a-braukt *it* then, to last. Hath her a-lost *it*? We say, You've a-tord'n, Hath her a-loss'n?

The possessive form *its* is quite unknown; *his* or *her* in the forms [eɛ'z, úz, -s; uur, ur,] are invariable. Indeed, one would like to know with certainty, when *its* was first used in literature; but for this we must wait for the new English Dictionary.

The Chapter of Wells, a presumably educated body, wrote to the Bishop of Winchester in 1505 about the drainage of their contiguous land—

cause the floodgate of o' said myell to be pulled up, so that the water shall haue *his* full course. *Reynolds, Wells Cathedral, App. iii. p. 217.*

The contraction of *as* to a mere sibilant, sometimes hard, sometimes soft, in whatever its connection, is not only usual, but without exception, even when it begins a sentence.

'z I was gwain to St. Ives, &c., would be the way it would be pronounced, but of course this would not be the vernacular idiom. *As* in the sense of *when, at the time that*, or just in the manner that, would all be expressed by *ee ns*.

I zeed'n eens (*as* = when) I was gwain home to dinner.

Her was a-catchd nezactly eens (*as* = at the moment) her come in the door.

Twad'n nit one bit o' good to sarch no more, eens I told'n tho' (*as* = just as I told him at the time).

The conjunction *as*, however, enters very largely indeed into west country speech. For just as scarcely a remark can be made without a simile, so in the construction of those similes *as* is to be found in a full half—*i. e.* in the phrase *same as* [sae'um-z]

alternating with its synonym *like*. I can't zee a pin to choose in em, one's so bad's tother. Same's the crow zaid by the heap o' toads, they be all of a sort.

Again *as* is used almost as often in connection with *though*, which we pronounce *off* or *thoff*, as shown in the example to illustrate contraction of *these* (ante p. xviii).

Tid'n s'off I'd a-do'd ort agin *he*, nor neet s'off anybody was a-beholdin to un, then anybody must put up way 'is sarce.

As is never used in the south-west, like it is in many districts, for a relative.

"'Twas him *as* done it," could not be said by a native of the Western counties. (See EVANS, *Leicester Gloss.* p. 26.) Neither would it be used in the sense of *like*, or *in the same manner as*. We could not say, "He shall reap *as* he has sown," our idiom would be a complete paraphrase—"Eens he've a-zowéd, zo sh'll er rape."

As, I may venture to say, is never used before *if*; *as if* is never heard, but always, in the way before illustrated, our idiom is *s-off*, or *'s thoff*—i. e. *as though*. Neither is it found in such refined company as *for* or *to*.

In phrases like "*As for* that matter," or "*As to* what you say," our idiom would be "zo var's that goth," or "consarnin' o' what you do zay." The expression "*as well*," in the sense of also, likewise, and "as yet"—i. e. up to this time, have not yet filtered down to us. We could not bring our tongues to utter such refinements as, "Bring me some tea and a little milk *as well*," "I have never come upon such an instance *as yet*," but we should say, "a drap o' milk 'long way it," "sich a instance never avore."

The double use of *as*—i. e. before and after the adjective or adverb, which is now the polite form, is never heard in the dialect; *as well as*, *as big as*, &c. are invariably *so well's*, *so big's*, &c.

The preposition *of* is a peculiar instance of change and contraction under certain fixed conditions, which appear hitherto not to have attracted attention.

1. It invariably drops its consonantal ending when followed by a consonant, and becomes a mere breathing—*u*.

[Lee·dl beets *u* dhingz. Dhai bwuuy·z du maek aup *u* suyt *u* murs·chee.] A bag o' taties. I be that there maze-headed I can't think o' nothin'.

2. It drops its consonantal ending, and usually becomes changed to long *o* sound, when followed by a short vowel, provided that vowel is the initial of a syllable.

He said he'd break th' 'ead *o'* un. He could'n never do it out *o'* is own head. There was vower or vive *o'* us. Trode 'pon the voot *o'* 'er. I 'ant a-got none *o'* um (or contracted to *o'm*).

3. It drops its consonant and becomes of medial length when standing at the end of a clause.

'Tidn nort vor to be 'shamed *o'*. Cockney—'Taint nothink to be ashamed *on*. They chil'ern *o'* yours be somethin' vor to be proud *o'*. What be actin' *o'?* is the ordinary method of saying, What *are* you doing? What be a tellin' *o'?* = What are you saying? What d'ye tell *o'!* is very common; indeed it is the usual form of You don't say so! indeed! oh, brave, &c.

4. *Of* retains its consonantal ending when followed by a short vowel standing alone, like the indefinite *a*, even though in rapid speech it sounds like the initial of a syllable.

[Lee'dl beet *uv* u dhing.] Gurt mumphead *of* a fuller. Bit *of* a scad, I count.

5. It retains its consonantal ending when followed by a long vowel.

Nif on'y I'd a-got a little bit *of* ort vrash like. Her's about *of* eighty, I count. This would more commonly be About *of* a eighty, and so accord with Paragraph 4. *Comp.* 'BOUT *o'* TWENTY.

Her didn want nort *of* he.

6. Emphatic *of* is common, and loses its consonant.

[Kaa'n tuul eentaa'y hautúv'ur faar'sheen dhai bee *oa'*] is the usual form of, I really cannot give you a description *of* them. See INTY.

I vound these thing—'tis a 'an'l oaf *o'* something, but I can't tell what 'tis *o'*.

Certain verbs in the dialect take *of* after them, which in lit. Eng. have *at*, or else require no preposition to follow them. To *laugh*, always is followed by *of*.

Hotiver be larfin' *o'?* is vernacular for What are you laughing at?

Troake! What are you laughing *at?* Plase, sir, I wad'n larfin' *o'* you. Well, I did'n zee nort to larf *o'*. You no 'casion to larf *o'* they, gin you can do it better yourzul.

To *to:kh* always takes *of* after it.

I zaid I'd had down the very fust man that aim to tich *o'* un.

Tommy, don't you tich *o'* thick there hot ire, else you'll scald yourzul.

Her thort herzul ter'ble fine, sure 'nough, but nobody wad'n a-tcokt in—didn lie in her burches vor to tich *of* a rale lady.

In this last, *touch* has the force of *approach*, in the sense of imitating or counterfeiting.

Watch takes *o'* after the participle.

Who be you watchin' *o'*? I baint watchin' *o'* you.

On is never used for *of* (as in example No. 3); indeed, as a preposition it is nearly unknown. Its use is almost confined to adverb, as in *put on, go on, straight on, &c.*—but of this later.

Before cardinal numerals the dialect retains the indefinite adjective *a*, while the literary speech retains it only before nouns of number, such as dozen, score, and certain of the numerals which have become such—*e. g.* hundred, thousand, million, &c. In the dialect, however, the use is apparently subsiding, as it is now generally confined to those cases where the number is rendered indefinite by the expression *about* or *more than*.

How many were there? Au! I count there was about of *a* drie or vower and twenty. Were there really so many? Well, I'll war'nt was more'n *a* twenty o'm. So we should always hear "about of *a* ten, of *a* fifteen," or any number, and the same with respect to *more than*.

The same form is found in Luke ix. 28, "And it came to pass about *an* eight days after these things," except that in the modern dialect we drop the euphonious *n* in the article and insert *of* after *about*.

About in this sense is always followed by *of*, and very frequently the indefinite *a* is prefixed to nouns of time, as—

I sh'll be back about *of a* dinner-time.

He said he'd get'n ready about *of a* Vriday.

Whether these latter instances may not be contractions of *at* or *on*, I am unable to say, but extended to *about of on Friday, about of at dinner-time*, they seem awkward.

Again, the same form is used after *about*, when "the time of day" is spoken of.

I sh'll be home 'bout *of a* zix o'clock.

About is a curious word in the dialect. It is very commonly used in the sense of "for the purpose of." I heard a farmer say, "This is poor trade, sure 'nough, 'bout growin' o' corn," which being interpreted means, "This is poor stuff of soil for the purpose of growing corn upon." Here was by no means an unintelligent man; he had not a very marked intonation or brogue, and he used words to be found in every dictionary, but out of his own district I think his words would have been totally misunderstood,

even though his hearer had the benefit of the Society's great Dictionary with Dr. Murray himself at hand to help him.

The late Rev. "Jack" Russell (see *Life*, Bentley, 1878, p. 242) said, "The hounds are as good as ever they were; but fed on that wishy-washy *trade*, I'll defy them, or any hounds on earth, to kill a good fox."

It is usual to say, "Shocking bad weather 'bout zowin' o' whate," "Purty tool this here, 'bout cuttin' o' timber way."

A boy who is to be thrashed, is to have a stick "*about* his back."

An old man, who alas! was frozen to death, said to me of some spar-gads which he was making into *spars*, "Gurt ugly toads, the fuller that cut 'em ort to a-had 'em a-beat about the gurt head o'un."

In both these last instances *about* neither means *upon*, or around, or against, but a compound of all three, with an implication of violence to boot. Of course we use *about* in the ordinary literary meanings.

Another curious preposition is used only in the dialect in the contracted form '*pon*, for the *on* of lit. English. In many cases *upon*, which is first expanded to *upon the top of*, has become contracted out of sight, or rather improved off the face of the earth.

We should not tell a person to "put it down upon the table," but to "put'n down *tap* the table." "I saw him swinging upon the gate" would be, "I zeed'n ridin' *tap* the gate." This idiom is used throughout the West. Nathan Hogg in his letter on Gooda Vriday says—

An I'll tul thur tha vust thing I'll du ta be zshore
Pitch et in *tap* tha urch za wul as tha pore.

Again in *Bout tha Balune*—

Poor vellers! they always wis vond uv ort vresh,
Wen they liv'd *tap* tha aith, an like us wis vlesh.

This word *tap* is all that remains of the pleonastic form "upon the top of." When *upon* is used, it often has *up* or *down* before it, just as *under* takes *down* or *in* to complement it.

You must git a fresh sheep-skin and put-n *up* 'pon the back o' un. This was said by a farrier as part of the treatment for a sick cow, which was lying down unable to stand. (Nov. 1883.)

I don't want no trust, I always pays *down* 'pon the nail.

Plaisters, poultices and such-like applications have to be "put *up*" to the part.

I was a-forced to put a blister *up* to his chest.

I put the lotion *up* to his knee, eens you ordered me.

The preposition *to* is frequently omitted before the infinitive

mood, especially so before the infinitive of purpose, which, as in French, always takes *for* before it.

[Yùe nau' u ded'n gèò' vur dù'e't,] you know he did not intend to do it.

Maister's gwain same purpose vor spake to the jistics vor me.

[Yùe noa' kyaa'l vur zai aew' yùe zeed mee';] you (have) no need to say that you saw me.

[Aay bún aup-m taew'n vur bespai'k tùe' nùe pae'ur u bue'ts, búd dhoa'l Jím Ee'ul waud'n au'm, búd uur' zaed 'aew ee' shd urn daew'n tue wau'ns,] I (have) been up into (the) town to bespeak two new pairs of boots, but old Jim Hill was not at home, but *she* said *he* should run down at once.

It will here be noticed that in the two last examples the verb *have* is omitted, and in similar negative expressions it is generally so left out.

[Yùe noa' kizh'un,] for you *have* no occasion, is very common. So the perfect tense of *to be* (omitted from my Grammar) is, I bin, or I've a-bin. Thee's a-bin. He bin, or he've a-bin. We bin, or we've a-bin. You bin, or you've a-bin. They bin, or they've a-bin.

The preposition *to*, if sometimes omitted in the dialect, is more often used redundantly. Certain adverbs of place seem to require it as a complement, and in these cases it comes always at the end of a sentence or clause.

I can't tell wherever her's a-go *to*. Where's a-bin and put the gimlet *to*! I can't think wherever they be *to*.

Again, *to* not only is always used for *at*, as fully explained in *W. S. Gram.* p. 89, but the same preposition has to do duty for *in*. Her do live *to* Wilscombe, to service, and we zend vor her, vor come home *to* once.

Mr. Burge *to* Ford zaid *to* me *to* zebm o' clock last night; eens Mrs. Jones *to* shop was dead *to* last, and they zess how her kept on *to* work *to* her lace-making up home *to* her death, *to* the very least dree hours a day. Jones, he was *to* skittles in *to* Half Moon hon her died; he don't care nort 't-all about it; he's so good hand *to* emptin' o' cloam 's you'll vind here and there. Her's gwain to be a-buried *to* cemetery *to* dree o'clock marra 'arternoon.

So also *to* is used in some cases before the gerund. I've a-tookt all Mr. Jones's grass *to* cutting. They was a-tookt purty well *to* doing, 'bout thick there job.

To is frequently heard where *in* would be used in standard English. I bide *to* Lon'on gin I was that bad I could'n bide no longer.

Another form of *to* means *like; in that manner*. Instead of saying, "It will do so," we say, "He'll do *to* that." For "Let it stay as it is," we should say, "Let'n bide *to* that." For "It will do very well in that position," "He'll do very well *to* that."

So also, *to* means *out of*, in connection with *doors*. A publican is always said "to put 'em all *to* doors," when he clears his house. "Go *to* doors!" is the expression always used to drive a dog out of the house.

The prepositions *for* and *on* are often omitted in the dialect in cases when they are necessary to literary Eng. *For the purpose, on purpose*, are [sæ'um puur'pus], and I submit that the vernacular is by far the most expressive form.

I com'd in *same purpose* vor to zee 'ee, but you wadn home, *i. e.* I came specially and solely for the very purpose of seeing you.

"On purpose" is used in the peculiar sense of "with full intention." A boy struck by another who affirms that the blow was accidental, would say, under the smart, "You'm a liard, thee's do it *o'* purpose"—*i. e.* intentionally. In this we cannot fail to see the analogy of the literary *asleep*.

The preposition *in* often has the meaning of *at* or *for* in connection with money or price.

They ax me vor to gee *in* vor the job, zo I gid *in* vor puttin' up o' the wall, but Lor! I could'n 'vord vor do't *in* no jish money's he've a-tookt it *in*.

To "give *in*" means "to tender"; to give in an estimate.

In speaking of particular seasons, it is very usual to duplicate day when it is desired to emphasize—

"Twas Lady-day day beyond all the days in the wordl. Her'll be vifteen year old come Mechelmas-day day. I mind your poor father died 'pon Kirsmas-day day. They zess you can have possession 'pon Midsummer-day day.

Again at Whitsuntide it is usual to speak of *Whitesn Sunday, Whitesn Monday, Whitesn Tuesday*, &c.

In constructing our sentences, the subject is very often placed at the end of the clause, or at least after the predicate.

Idn never gwain to get no better, my poor old umman, I be afeard. Do go terr'ble catchin', I zim, thick 'oss. Also see PLATTY.

So also the construction, whether plural or singular, depends on the idea, and not upon the form of the noun. For example—*sids* (soap-suds) are plural in lit. Eng., but in the dialect precede a verb in the singular, while *broth* on the other hand is always plural.

Things, meaning cattle or vermin, *pinchers*, *tongs*, *stairs*, all take verbs in the singular.

By way of bringing the peculiarities of our dialect into direct contrast with the Midland, the basis of modern literary English, I have taken Dr. Evans's *Leicester Glossary*, and have distinctly set out below many forms therein given which are not known to us, for the reason that it is often as important for a student to know what is *not* done in a district, as to be informed on points which many localities have in common. I have also noted others common to both localities.

1. *Nor*, meaning *than*, common elsewhere, is not heard in the West. "Yourn is better nor mine" could not be said by a Somerset or Devon native.

2. The uninflective genitive (*see* Evans's *Leicester Gloss.* p. 22), "The Queen Cousin," is unknown.

3. The redundant article used in Leicestershire (*Ib.* p. 23), with *such* (*e. g.* It is a such a handsome cat), is never heard.

4. *The* (*Ib.* p. 23) is not omitted where used in literary English. On the contrary, it is often used when not needed in literary construction. With all diseases it is used—

The cheel 've a got *the* measles—*the* scarlet fever, &c. I've a-got *the* rheumatic ter'ble bad. Her's bad a-bed wi' *th'* infermation o' the lungs.

Also before trades, as—

He do work to *the* taidlering. My boy 've a-larned *the* calenderin. We 've a-boun' un purtice to *the* shoemakerin.

In these latter cases the form is that which would be used in speaking to a superior, and its use implies that the person addressed is not familiar with the trade. Indeed, *the* has a force analogous to *this here*, as before explained in the sense of unfamiliar, new-fangled, or supposed to be so by the person addressed.

Again, in speaking of any person, whenever the description *old* or *young* is prefixed, it is always *the old*, *the young*.

I yeard th' old butcher Davy zay how the young farmer Hawkins had a-tookt a farm.

This form is invariable in the *Exmoor Scolding*.

The (*Ib.* p. 23) is never omitted in the West before a thing to which attention is called. We should not say—"Look at fire," as in Leicester, but "Look to the vire."

5. *Better* seems to stand for *more* everywhere. We say—
I'd a-got better'n a dizen one time.

6. The inflections of comparison can be added to all participles as well as adjectives proper. (*Ib.* p. 25.)

There idn no more gurt vorheadedder holler-mouth in all the country.

'Tis the most pickpocketins (*i. e.* pickpocketingest) concarn iver you meet way in all your born days.

7. *Them* (*Ib.* p. 26) is never used as a nominative, except in the interrogative forms, *Did 'em ? have 'em ? be 'em ?*

We could not say "them books" either as a nominative or accusative—our corresponding demonstrative is *they*.

8. *We* is not heard as a possessive (*Ib.* p. 26). Occasionally, to children, *you* and *he* are used as possessives—'Tommy, gi' me you 'an. Where's he purty book ?

Hisn, hern, ourn, yourn, theirn, are not heard.

We is not used reflectively. We should say, We'll go and warsh urzuls, and get ur teas ; never *warsh we*.

Its does not exist in the dialects of the West. If the need arises for a neuter possessive pronoun, which can be only in respect of abstract or indefinite nouns (see *W. S. Gram.* p. 29), the form is *o' it*. It must never be forgotten that all nouns capable of taking *a* before them are masculine or feminine (very few of the latter). "It was not a bad sermon, though its drift was uncertain," would have to be paraphrased, "The sarment wadn so bad, but the manin o' un wadn very clear."

9. *What* is with us, as in Leicester, used as a relative redundantly (*Ib.* p. 26). 'Tis the very same's *what* I told 'ec. They baint nit quarter so good as they, *what* I had last.

10. *This-n, that-n, &c.* (*Ib.* p. 27), are never heard, but we often add a genitive inflection on to the demonstratives—*this, thick*.

[Dhee'uzez brús'tez bee deep'ur-n dhiks, bee u brae'uv suy't,] *this-es* breasts be deeper than *thick's*, by a brave sight.

11. *That* (p. 27) is not used in such phrases as *I do that, I can that, &c.* We should in such cases say *I do so*, but the expression would sound pedantic or affected in native ears, and savour too much of the board school.

12. *Sen* (p. 27) or *sens* are unknown with us. *Self*, whether alone or in combination, is always *sul*.

13. We know nothing of the *en* (p. 27) added to monosyllabic verbs—we even drop it where found in lit. Eng.—e. g. *to hark, to wide, to hard, to fresh, to thick, to quick, to ripe, to hap, &c.*; but in words where the *en* is part of its original form, as in *token, nasten*, we retain it. So also we drop the *er* in *to lower*.

I heard a man speaking of rats, say, “I reckon I’ve a-low’d they a bit.” And another man who was levelling for me a short time ago, said, “Must *low* thick there ’ump ever so much.”

It will be noted that we in the West do not make any use of the past participial inflection *en*, as in *beaten, drawn, flown*, so common elsewhere. *A-knowed, a-zeed, a-gid, a-do’d* (sometimes *a-doned*), *a-tookt, a-forsookt, a-beat, a-valled, a-stoled*—are our forms. I am inclined to think *a-don’d* is quite a recent development, yet adjectivally we constantly use the form, *boughten bread*. (See p. 232.)

14. We should not comprehend *can* or *could* in the infinitive, *to can, to could* (*Ib.* p. 31). We should simply leave out the relative—“He’s the man *can* do it;” and in the other sentence—“I used to be able vor do it in half the time.”

15. What Dr. Evans calls the redundant “have” (p. 31) in the pluperf. conditional, is nothing but the old past participial prefix. “Nif I’d a-zeed ’n” would be our form.

I agree with Dr. Evans that such forms as *Where bin I? How bin you?* are spurious creations of dialect writers (see *Preface*, p. v), who have perhaps learnt a little German, but do not know other than literary English.

16. No such negative form of verb as *havena* (p. 31), or *hanna, wasna, worna, &c.*, are known in the West.

I am astonished at the existence of fourteen forms of “I am not,” as given by Dr. Evans (p. 31). The W. S. is as copious as any dialect, and it knows but two forms, *I baint*, and the emphatic *I be not*. Of course “I ain’t” is heard, but only among those who talk fine, and speak the Cockney dialect learnt at board schools.

17. We never use *on* instead of *from* or *of* (p. 32). We say a lot *o’m*, not a lot *on em*; had’n *vrom* me, not had it *on* me. We use the word *off* after *buy*. I bought thick *oaf* o’ Jim Smith.

As before mentioned, before nouns denoting points of time, we perhaps use *on*, though contracted to a mere breathing. Your boots ’ll be a-dood a *Zadurday* night, would be our regular form;

but occasionally such an expression might be heard as "trying to mend the pump Zunday."

18. I think Dr. Evans' instance (*Id.* p. 32), "the Quane to yer aunt," not to be a substitution of *to* for *for*, but to be precisely similar to the ordinary phrases—"without a coat *to* his back," "no key *to* the lock," or to the Scriptural language, "We have Abraham *to* our father."

In preparing this work for the press, I had made some considerable progress before it occurred to me that the number of words and syllables dropped or omitted, and of others inserted, was very considerable as compared with standard English, and the recurrence of the same form in a variety of the illustrative sentences under revision, decided me to begin to note these systematically, with the view of bringing them together in such a shape that fresh rules of syntactic construction, as well as of pronunciation, might be induced. No attempt is here made to show whether these peculiarities are right or wrong abstractedly, but merely to contrast them as they are with their counterparts in lit. English. However imperfect the result of these notes, it may not be considered waste of space to insert them here. In some cases the omission is confined to that of a single word in some particular phrase; but when so noted it will be understood, unless otherwise stated, that the form noted is that in such common use as to deserve the term *always*.

I first take connective words or parts of speech, and then go on to special idioms, and finally to omissions of initial or final syllables and sounds.

Beginning with distinguishing adjectives, it is very common to find both *a* and *the* omitted. It must be borne in mind that *an* even before a vowel is unknown. (See *W. S. Gram.* p. 29.)

1. *A* is dropped very frequently but not always before the adjective or adverb in descriptive sentences such as—

'Twas ter'ble close sort o' place, I zim. Mr. Jones is mortal verry man. See *Illust.* QUICK-STICK, KIN.

2. *A* is omitted before *bit* or *quarter* when used as a fraction.

Thick there idn quarter zo goods 'tother. Wants quarter to one, an' there idn no sign o' no dinner not eet. See also PLATTY, SNOUT, RUNABOUT.

3. *A* is dropped after *for*.

I've a-keep the market vor number o' years. Nobody ont do nort vor man like he. *See* PINCHFART, SPAT.

4. *A* is dropped after *such*, nearly always.

Jis fools' he off to be a-starve to death! You ant a-zeed no jis noise 'bout nort in all your born days. *See* GRUBBER 2, JITCH, PANTILE, RUMPUS, RUSE, WORD O' MOUTH.

5. *A* is dropped after *so good* in comparative sentences.

I zay 'tis zo good lot o' beas' as I've a-zeed's longful time. *See* LIKE 1.

6. *The* is often omitted before *same as*, a phrase which has become the regular idiom for *like* or *just as*.

I've a-go'd same's father do'd avore me. *See* JOGGY 2, OUT 3, RUNABOUT, OFF 2, SPUDDLY.

7. *The* is always omitted before words which, though proper names or com. nouns, serve to point out position or occupation, precisely like the literary—I am goin' in to town—as we say, not of London only, but of everywhere.

I be gwain vor zend to station to-marra.

He's that a-cripp'l'd, can't put his voot to ground.

I zeed'n in to Board (Guardians), but I could'n come to spake to un.

We always say send "to mill," "to lime" (kiln), "to shop," "to farrier," "to smith," &c. for anything wanted.

The cows be down to river. I be gwain down to sea.

To drive a dog out, we always say—Go to doors! A publican would say, Nif you don't keep order, you'll be a-put to doors. This phrase implies more than omission of *the*; it stands for *out of the*. *See* TO 2.

Illustrations of various uses will be found as follows under HOME TO, MEET WITH, HAPSE, POST OPE, RUSE 2, RAKE ARTER, SIDELING, TIMES 1, HARREST DRINK, IN HOUSE, WAD.

Before the names of public-houses *the* is always omitted, and also in the com. phrases, to back door, to door, to hill, to load, to rick, to road, to vore door, to lower zide, in house, up in tallet, &c.

I zeed'n in to King's Arms. *See* PEDIGREE, POOR 3, RUSE 2, STEAD.

The phrase *tap* is peculiar, being a contraction of *upon the top of*, and hence *tap* in the dialect has become a regular preposition. *See* TOP, RUSE 1.

Where's the pen an' ink a-put to? I left it *tap* the table nit quarter nower agone!

8. A pronoun, when it is a nominative case, is often omitted; also both nom. case and verb as well are omitted at the beginning of a sentence. (He is a) riglar good strong 'oss, (he) idn none o' your jibbers mind! The words in brackets would be omitted without any context precedent or otherwise to lead up to the omission.

(Thou) couldst do it well enough nif (thou) wouldst. [Kuds dùe' ut wuul nuuf' neef wúts.]

(He) mid a-went very well neef (he) was a mind to.

Baint gwain to part way all 've a-got—*i. e.* we are not, &c.

See for omissions of (I) CATCH HEAT, JOGGLY 2, LETTING, LENT CORN, MID, NEET A MOST, NOTHER NOTHER.

(You) HOVE, JAR, MAKEWEIGHT, NACKLE-ASS, PANSHORD, PUT OUT, RIDE 5.

(He) GAMMIKIN, MUMP, NESAKTLY, RUSTY.

(It) KEEPING, HELE, JARGLE, LAMENESS, NECK-OF-THE-FOOT, NICK 6, ONE BIT, ONT BE A ZAID, PEAR, PINDY.

(One) LOW *v.*, KITCH, MAKE SHIFT, ONE-WAY-SULL, SKIT.

(We) GANTERING, IRE STUFF, IN HOUSE, LATTY WEATHER, MOOR 1, MOMMIT.

(They) HAND OVER HEAD, PLIM, PURTENANCE.

Nom. case and verb omitted. For illust. see—

(I am) LAPPERY. (I was) HANCHING. (I have) HEEL o' THE HAND. (He is) GAMMIKIN, ITEMS, JACK UP. (It is) PRICKED, SCALD 1. (Let it) OTHER. (You are) KICKING ABOUT, RIDE 4. (You have) CASION, MUXY. (They were) RUMPUS 2. (It was) SCUMMER 2, JOB, GOOD TURN.

9. Auxiliary verbs are constantly omitted, while the nom. case is expressed. For illust. see as follows—

(Have) KITTLE-PINS, LIVIER, MALEMAS, OUT OF SORTS, OCEANS, PLAY 3, RUMPUS 3, RUVVLE, RENE, SEEMLY, SPLIT 1, STAND UP FOR. (Has) KNOCKING ABOUT, ON 3, PLAY 3, LET 2, LUCK, MAKE-MOWS, MIND 1, OVER, ONE TIME, SING SMALL, SENSE, SNUFFLES, SQUINGES. (Had) OFF 2.

10. *Be* in the infin. mood is often dropped, nearly always before *forced*, *safe*, *sure*, when following *shall* or *will*, and after *used to*, *ought to*.

We shall fo'ced to stap work. Jim'll saafc to tell maister o' it.

Thick 'oss'll sure to kick. Things baint a bit same's they used to.
See TIME 1.

Bet es won't drenk, nether, except ya vurst kiss and friends.—*Ex. Court.* l. 534.

(After *shall*) STAND-TACK. (After *will*) TOP-SIDED. (After *ought to*) MISTRUST.

(Before *sure*) GIFTS, HEFT *sb.*, HORCH, LAB, JAKES, PEASE ERRISH, QUAIN'T, SORE FINGER, TACKLING, SHOD.

(After *used to*) GRIP *sb.*, JUMBLE, SHAKE 2, LIE ABED, LONG-DOG, OUT-DOOR-WORK, PITCH 4.

11. Relative pronouns are very often omitted. *See* *W. S. Gram.* pp. 32, 41.

There's a plenty o' vokes can 'vord it better'n I can.

Tidn he can make me do it, and that I'll zoon show un.

I know very well twad'n my boy do'd it.

Was there no other place might serve to worship in.

1642. *Rogers, Naaman*, p. 535.

See GENITIVE, LOOBY, POKE 5, SHARPS, SNAP, UNDECENTNESS.

12. Webster says, "*There*, is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning." So much do we feel this, that we very often leave it out when it would always appear in literary English. In negative sentences this is nearly always the case. Idn nit a mossle bit a-lef. That there's the very wistest sort is. On't be no cherries de year. Wad'n but zix to church 'zides the pa'son. Was more pigs to market'n ever I zeed avore. They holm-screeches be the mirscheevusest birds is. *See* COWHEARTED. The same may be said of the adverb *when*.

I can mind the time very well, could'n get none vor love nor money—*i. e.* *when* I could'n.

The day'll sure to come, you'll be zorry o' it.

See POPPLE, HEART 2, JOBBER, MANSHIP, MOLLY CAUDLE, MUNCH, MATH, ONE WITH TOTHER, PECK, PROOF, TIMBER DISH, GETTING, PROACH, GLARE, LEW, QUADDLY, LOSS, MILL, MOGVURD, RUBBY, RIGHTSHIP, REVEAL, RINE, THROW 3.

13. In sentences or clauses, with *so* or *as* qualifying another adverb, we very commonly omit the first of these connective words—Vast as I can drow the stuff out, 'tis in 'pon me again. Quick's ever her could, her brought the spirit, but twadn no good, he wadn able ~~or~~ tich o' it. *See* LEGGY, MAKE HOME, MANNY, LONG-DOG 2,

MUTTERY, MASH, PAY, RISE *v. i.*, SACK 1, STIVER. These examples seem to be all uses of *soon*, but the same form is common with many other adverbs.

I tell ee tis vright's ninepence. Thick there cask is zweet's a nit. See SCAMBLE 1. *So as*, *i. e.* in such a manner as, is often omitted; for example see PAPEREN.

14. In phrases denoting the same time or position, the connecting prepositions and adverbs are often omitted before and after *same*.

I never didn think to meet ee, same place I zeed ee to, last time I was yer-long—*i. e. at the same place as*.

Her zaid her never widn have no more to zay to un, same time, nif I was he, I widn bethink to try again. See RAMSHACKLE.

Where in lit. English we should draw a comparison by using *like*, or *in the same manner as*, in the dialect we constantly use the phrase *same as*, omitting the words *just the*, or *exactly the*.

Thick old fuller! why he's same's a old hen avore day. That there's same's the young farmer White do'd. See MAZE 1, REAM 2.

15. After *just upon*, we omit the connective words, *the point of*, *the act of*, and the sense must be inferred from the context.

The doctor was jis 'pon gwain, *i. e.* just upon *the point of* going. The tree was jis 'pon vallin, hon a puff o' wind come and car'd'n right back tother way. Nif her wadn jis 'pon lettin go the bird, hon I clap my 'and 'pon the cage. See LEB'M O'CLOCKS.

16. *All*, is regularly omitted in that commonest of phrases—"But everything" (*q. v.*).

I baint gwain gatherin (*i. e.* collecting subscriptions) there no more. I 'ad 'n hardly a-told'n my arrant vore he begin—nif he didn call me *but everything*; and I hadn a-gid he no slack whatsomedever.

17. The words *in comparison with*, or *compared to*, as used in a literary sentence, would be omitted by us.

Mr. Piper's proper near now, sure 'nough, what he was, cant git a varden out o' un—*i. e. compared to* what he was. Our roads be shocking bad, what yours be in your parish—*i. e. in comparison with* what yours are. This is not a mere looseness of speech, but the common idiom. See TAFFETY, SLACK 4.

18. After numerals it is very common to omit the description of price, weight, or quantity of the articles referred to, as in the literary *hundredweight*, leaving it to be inferred by the context or custom of the market what integer is spoken of.

You cant buy very much of a 'oss less'n forty—*i. e.* forty pounds. I gid fifty-vive apiece for they there couples dree mon's agone, and now they baint a wo'th 'boo forty-eight—*i. e.* shillings. They goes to fat, be 'em! why they baint not no more'n eighty apiece else they be vive hundid!—*i. e.* 80 lbs. in weight. You can buy good two-year-old steers vor zixteen a pair—*i. e.* £16. I call's thick yeffer thirty and no more—*i. e.* thirty score in weight when dead and dressed by the butcher.

How be taties zillin? Au! you can buy so many's you mind to vor vive—*i. e.* five shillings per bag of 8 score, or 160 lbs. Whate do yieldy well about; Mr. Slape 'ad a-got more'n forty out o' thick there ten acres—*i. e.* 40 bushels per acre. To the uninitiated it must be most perplexing to follow the chaffering of the markets, and the ordinary business talk of farmers and those with whom they deal.

19. Of prepositions, the omissions are numerous and regular in the construction of sentences.

(a) *At* is left out in such phrases as—He do always do thick there job breakfast times. See INTO 2, RISE.

(b) *By* is dropped in such sentences as—Maister off (ought) to a-zen more 'ands. I know'd we wadn able vor do it urzuls—*i. e.* by ourselves. See HIS-SELF.

(c) *For* is omitted before *fear*, *less*, and other words—Mother widn come to church s'mornin fear her mid catch a cold. See paragraph 18, p. xxxv, HELE, HULK, PACK UP.

I widn put up way it for no money, nor neet no man livin'. See I-MAKÉD. Joe idn comin' long o' we more'n a wik or two—*i. e.* for more than. See TWELVE, TWENTY.

(d) *From* is omitted in speaking of time or position. There ont be no grass hardly now gin out in May—*i. e.* from now. I wadn no vurder away 'an our door to yours—*i. e.* from our door. See VURNESS.

(e) *In* is often dropped. The roof takes wet many different places—*i. e.* in many. See LISSOM, NORATION, SCRAN (*i. e.* in or while going on), TIME TO COME.

All relationships expressed by *in-law*, lose the *in*. Father-law, mother-law, zister-law, brither-law, &c.

(f) *Of* is omitted before *clock* in speaking of the hour.

What's the clock, Joe? Two clock, just [tùe' klau'k, jis']. See NOMMIT. Also after *quarter* when used as a measure of time or

quantity. Plase to let me lost a quarter day?—*i. e.* quarter of a day. Missus zend me arter quarter yard more o' this here cloth. There idn no more'n quarter bag o' taties a-lef—*i. e.* quarter of a bag. I zeed'n g'in t'ouse nit boo quarter nower agone. This last phrase is constantly varied to *quarter's hour*. Your 'oss 'ont be ready this quarter's hour [rad'ee úz kwau'r turz aaw'ur]. They bin a-started 'is quarter's hour. See POOCH, *v.*, RAKE OUT, ROUTY, SNOOT, SPARE 1.

(g) *To* is very commonly dropped before the infinitive of purpose, when *for* is used.

My man's ago up'm town vor take out a summons agin un. See LACK, MAISTER 2, MORE AND SO, NEGLECTFUL, NO CALL, SPARE 2, TITTERY, TO 20.

In the phr. *to be sure*, *to* is generally left out.

You ant a-zold yer old mare, be sure! See JACK-A-DANDY, JAR, POOK 1. Also in *to-morrow*, *to-day*. I can't do it gin marra mornin'. Maister wadn 'ome day mornin', but p'r'aps is come back. See DAY MORNING.

In rapid speech *to* is often left out before proper names.

Take'n car they rabbits op Farm' Perry's.—Dec. 12, 1887. Her zaid how her'd a-bin op Wrangway. I be gwain down station arter some coal.

(h) *Upon* is omitted very frequently; the prep. *on* is first expanded into *upon the top of*, and then contracted into *top*.

Who've a-had the drenchin' horn? I put'n tap the clock my own zull a Zinday mornin'. See PURDLY, RAUGHT, RUSE 1, SOFT 1, TOP 4, TABLEBOARD.

20. *Conjunctions.* (a) *And* is often dropped in such sentences as—Why's'n look sharp, neet bide there gappin'? I'd make haste 'ome, neet stap here no longer, nif I was thee—neet make a fool o' thyzul. See JIG TO JOG, NACKLE-ASS.

(b) *If* is omitted frequently along with the entire conditional clause. Let thee alone, wit'n sar tuppence a day—*i. e.* *if one were to let thee alone*. Wid'n be much water vor to grindy way, did'n look arter the mill-head and the fenders—*i. e.* *if I did not look after*. See KADDLE, PLATTY, SHIVE.

(c) It is quite usual to omit *that*.

I never did'n thought ever he'd sar me zo. We was that busy, I could'n come no how. See LOW, NAIL, SCRAG 3, SCRAWL, SNAFFLE. Also very often the conjunction and nom. case following it are

left out together. Her was in jish tear vor start, wad'n able vor get it ready—*i. e. that* we were not able. See JACKETTING, LAMENESS, LENT CORN, NAIL.

Frequently the two words *that there* are dropped.

I told'n to take care wadn no stones long way the zand. Her zeed very well could'n be no things a-lef' behind, else must a-zeed it—*i. e. that there* could not. See LOSS, SAME PURPOSE.

21. Several words ending in *y* or *ee* in lit. Eng. drop their terminations in the dialect. To *carry* is alway *kaar*. See LINC, MAKE HOME, MANNERLY, MAT, MUN, NIP UP. TO DIRTY, QUARRY, *v.* and *sb.*, STUDY are always *duurt*, *kwaur*, *stiid*. *Story* also, and *slippery* are *stoar* and *slip'ur*.

The termination *er* is frequently dropped in rapid speech. To *lower* is *loa'*; *master*, *maa's*: *farmer*, *faarm*; *butcher*, *bò'ch*, &c. *Car* up they rabbits op Farm' Perry's way Maister's compliments.—Dec. 1887. See PUSKY.

Final *d* is dropped after *n* or *l*, whether followed by a vowel or not. See FIND, MAUND, MILD, WILD, RIND, SEND, and also Word Lists.

22. Initial letters and syllables are often omitted, such as *a* in abate, abide, abuse, *ad* in adjoin, adjust, advance, *be* in beholdin', besides, begin, &c. See ZOONDER, and Word Lists.

23. Syllables are often omitted in polysyllabic words, as in NONSICAL, VEGFBLE, VEGETLES, &c.

If there are many omissions in our syntax, so also there are many redundancies as compared with the same standard, but they appear to be of a more exceptional character, and to lend themselves less easily to classification. It may, however, be as well to group them together so far as noted by me. And first it will not fail to be remarked by all who look into it, that in our dialect we have a very remarkable piling up of negatives, particularly when the word *never* is used; indeed, *never* seems to require another negative to complete it. No amount of negative has any effect upon the sense; however many there may be they do not destroy but rather confirm each other.

No, I *never* did'n zee no jis bwoys, not vor mirschy, not in all my born days. You *never* wid'n be no jis fool, wid'n ee?

See IRONEN, ITEMS, JERRY SHOP, JIS, JOCK 2, LIE BY, LIKES, LIMB 2, LIPPETS, NO ZINO, PIX, RECKON UP, RIGGLETING, SHAKED 2, SCAMP, STAGNATED, WED WAY.

The following adverbs are often used redundantly—

As. See AS, p. 31 text.

Here after *this* or *these*. See GWAINS ON.

Very often a second *here* is added, but both are purely redundant.

This here here tap dressin' don't do no good, not to the land.

See THIS HERE 2.

Like is one of the commonest of words, and may be tacked on to any clause whatever, sometimes carrying a very fine shade of meaning, such as, *so to speak*, *as one may say*, but very often it is wholly redundant. For examples—

See LIKE 5, KNICK-KNACKING, LICK AND A PROMISE, LIE VORE, LINHAY, LAPPERY, MAKE BOLD, MANNER, MENDES, MIDDLEING, MIDDLEINISH, NATURAL, NECK OF THE FOOT, NORTH EYE, SCRAMBED.

There in the phrases *he*, or *they there*, and *he*, or *they there there*, is used much in the same way as *here*. See THERE 3.

Out is often used after superlative clauses. I calls thick there there the wistest job *out*. See OUT, LEASTEST BIT.

It is very common to add a redundant *day* after the name of any festival, as Midsummer-day *day*.

I can swear I zeed'n Can'lmas-day *day* beyond all the days in the wordle. See LOOK 2, TURN OUT.

One old man used always to complain of his "bad luck" because he was born on quarter-day. Which quarter? Why Lady-day *day*, be sure, wis luck! The rent wad'n ready!

To is very commonly inserted after *where* or *wherever*. The keeper's boy asked, Jan. 30, 1888—

[Sh-l ur laef' dhu dthing'z sae'um plae'us wur dhai bee *tùe*?], shall I leave the things (at the) same place where they be to? See INDOOR SERVANT, MORTAL, TO 11.

To is also inserted before *afternoon* in a future construction, as in *to-day*, *to-night*; but with *afternoon* in a past sentence we use *this*, or rather *'s*. Hence we should say—I went to zee un 'sarternoon, and I'll call in again to-marra *t'arternoon*. The butcher's comin' to kill the pig a Vriday *t'arternoon*—*i. e.* Friday afternoon. See LOVIER, QUEST, S'AFTERNOON, S 2.

The is used redundantly before names of persons whenever they are described by any preceding adjective.

The poor old Jan Baker, that's th' old Bob's father, you know. See KEW, KIN, POOR 2, THE 2.

By is redundant after *know* in negative sentences, when the verb is intransitive.

Be em gwain to drap the bread? Not's I know *by*, they'll rise it vast enough, but they don't care nort 't-all 'bout drappin' o' it. See KEEP COMPANY, KNOW BY.

For is used after *why*—*i. e.* instead of saying simply, why? we say *why vor?* See WHY VOR.

In is used redundantly before *under*, and as a prefix before *detriment*, *durable*, &c.

Will, you can put down the basket *in* under the table. See IN UNDER, INDETERMENT, INDURABLE.

Of is commonly used after some verbs, as *ask*, *touch*, *help*, and after the present participle and gerundive of all verbs.

Missus zaid I was vor ax o' ee nif you could plase to be so kind's to lend her your girt spit.

Twadn me, I never didn tich o' ee, an' if I 'ad I couldn help o' it. Hot be you bwoys actin' o'?

They be zillin' o' things winderful cheap, sure 'nough.

There idn no good in keepin' o' it about no longer. See JUMP 2, KEEP *v. t.* 2, KNACK 1, LATTY WEATHER, LIKING 1, MANG, OF, SPAT.

After *about*, when used to express inexactness of quantity, *of* is always inserted. I should think was about *of* a score. About *of* a forty. About o' thirty, I count.

Come and *was* are very often inserted quite redundantly in speaking of time, in future and past sentences respectively.

To-marra *come* wik I be gwain home to zee mother!—*i. e.* tomorrow week. I ant a-spokt to un sinze last Saturday *was* week, in to Taan'un. Last Tuesday *was* mornin' her was a-tookt bad, an' her ant a-bin out o' bed not sinze. See LUCK, WEEK.

Do is frequently duplicated when used as a principal verb.

Well there, we do *do* so well's we can. Her can't help o' it, poor thing, her do *do* all's her able vor to. See NONSICAL.

Bit is always added to *morsel*.

Mr. Gregory zess you can't 'ave no more, 'cause idn a mossle-*bit* a-lef! See MORSEL-BIT.

More and *most* are still as in Mid. Eng. very commonly prefixed to the comparative and superlative of adjectives without adding anything to the meaning.

Idn a *more* gapmouthéder gurt doke in all the parish.

Jim, nif thee artn the *most* vorgetfulest fuller ever I'd a-got ort to doin way in all my born days! See MORE, MOST.

Not is regularly placed before *yet* in negative sentences.

I baint gwain not eet, is the usual form of *I am not going yet*. See SLEWED.

There are many phrases in use which are mere redundancies, and merely serve to fill up the sentences of those whose ideas run short. Such as *in a manner o' spakin'*. See MANNER. *Eens mid zay*—i. e. so to say. TINO! ZINO! &c.

In suffixes we have *-ish*, which can be applied to any adjective or adverb without adding one iota to its meaning.

That there's a good*ish* lot o' sheep. Plain*ish* sort o' groun' 'pon thick farm, &c.

Sometimes, however, this termination has the force of *rather*, or *inclined to be*, but there is nothing to show this except intonation or context. See *-ISH*.

Er is also a very common addition, as in LEDGER, LEGGER, LARK'S LEERS, TOERS, &c.

It is usual to hear a man who is going to throw down anything from a scaffold call out, "Mind yer headers!" Summerleys is often pronounced *summerlee-urs*.

Est is constantly added to the superlative, particularly of the irregular adjectives. The *leastest* bit out, is the commonest of phrases. That's the *bestest* ever I zeed. See WIS.

Our few plurals in *en* are very usually duplicated by the addition of *s*. Oxen is rather a fine word, and seldom used, but when it is, we say *oxens*.

There was a fine lot o' fat bullicks there, and most o'm was *oxens* too. *Rexens* is now the common plural of REX. See S 10.

A curious feature is the redundant *d* inserted in or at the end of most words, after a liquid when followed by a short vowel; also between *r* and *l*, as *smallder*, *tallder*, *tailder*, *pa'alder* (parlour), *firmder*, SCRAMDER, *fineder*, *cornder*, *zoonder*, *varder*, *vurder*, *lickerdish* (liquorice), and in *gir^dl*, *mar^dl*. MERDLY, QUARDLE, *Bardle* = river Barle, *surdly*, &c.

Final *d* is also redundant in *mild* = mile, *millerd*, *liard*, *scholar^d*, &c.

A redundant *r* is always sounded in words ending in *ation*; the

long *a* being invariably fractured and *r* added = *ae'urshun*. Also in all words having *ash* in them, *r* is inserted. As arshen-tree, arshes, warsh, larsh, splarsh, marsh, &c., while on the other hand from those words, which in lit. Eng. have the *r*, we eliminate it—as in *haash*, *maash*, for harsh, marsh, &c.

Final *d* or *t*, being the past weak inflection, are added redundantly to the strong forms of a great many verbs; as in *bornd*, *tor'd*, *wor'd* = *wore*, *tookt*, *brokt*, &c., but these will be found to be dealt with more at length later on. For ill. see MINNIKIN, NATTLED 2, MIRSCHY, NECK OF THE FCOT, PIECEN, SCRAG 1.

A possessive *s* is inserted between two nouns, when the first is used to qualify the second, as though we said cannon's ball. I believe a rustic would give that form if the object were familiar enough to be spoken of commonly with his fellows; but I cannot say I have heard it. It is however quite usual to speak of day's light for daylight, the barn's door, barn's floor planch, the hill's tap, the mill's tail, &c. See SAFE.

Initial *s* is prefixed to many words, and for them has become the regular form, as in scrawl = crawl, scrumpling, snotch, splat—*i. e.* plot, sprong, squinsy, &c. See S 2.

N is a redundant initial to *naunt*, *n(h)our*, *nuncle*, and can hardly be held to be owing to the M. E. confusion of the terminal of the adjective *an* with the initial vowel of the following word, because in the dialect we do not recognize *an* at all. It may be, however, that the few words to which this refers, have come down from M. E. times; they are of course analogous to the *nyen* of the *Boke of Curtasye* (ll. 25, 116, 324), and others of about the same date.

We always place a redundant *a* before *plenty* and *worth*; this use is without exception among dialect speakers. See I. A. 4.

I can't think where all the parsley's a-go to, we'd a-got a plenty avore Kirsmas, and now idn a mossle-bit. See PLENTY, Z 3, SPOT. This *a* is an undoubted adjective, and its use idiomatic, but the constant *a* before *worth* is not so certain.

Thick idn a wo'th tuppence. Hon I come t' onheal the taty-cave, they was all a-vrosted eens they wadn a wo'th a cobbler's cuss. There seems an implication in this use, that *worth* is the p. part. of some verb. Whether this is a survival of the Ang.-Sax. *weorðan*, to become, to be, so long obsolete in literature, I will not pretend to decide. See WORTH, LISSOM, LEARINESS, NEAR 2, PIECEN, RAP 4.

The redundant use of the participial prefix *a* [u] before both

adverb and past part. has been already dealt with in this Introduction (p. xx), and also under VIII. A. 1, p. 5.

Another superfluous *a*, which is probably a contraction of *on* or *en*, but is none the less redundant, is placed before certain adverbs or adverbial phrases, denoting situation. I baint gwain vor t'ave it a-do'd *a* thick there farshin. See IV. A. 1 (c), p. 3.

As regards the changes which occur in the folk-speech, they are naturally too minute and gradual to attract attention, if measured only by the observation of single observers, even if those should happen to spread over a lifetime, because in the first place no exact standard was in existence by which to start from, and secondly, because in the experience of one individual, the changes will generally only have taken place so slowly, and he will have become so unconsciously accustomed to them, that even a good memory and minute observation will fail to recognize them. The present epoch of our history is however in this respect exceptional. The Education Act has forced the knowledge of the three *R*'s upon the population, and thereby an acquaintance in all parts of the country with the same literary form of English, which it has been the aim and object of all elementary teachers to make their pupils consider to be the only correct one. The result is already becoming manifest, and though less in degree, is analogous to that which we are told exists in China. There is one written language understood by all, while the inhabitants of distant parts may be quite unintelligible to each other *visà voce*.

Apart from this, it is to be expected that universal instruction in reading and writing would certainly have a more marked effect on, and cause more perceptible change in, the spoken words, than would have been the case in the same period of time not under the same powerful influence, and it is, and will be, both interesting and instructive to watch these developments in all parts of the country.

Not the least valuable result of the labours of the Dialect Society will have been in the provision, more or less minute and exact, of a standard at a certain date by which these changes may in future be tested. The present writer is of opinion that they will be found greater than is generally supposed; and yet that those changes will not in all, or in most cases, be found to take the precise direction of levelling or uniformity, which at first sight would appear to be most probable.

Twelve or fourteen years ago, when the dialect of West Somerset was first brought into notice, and its pronunciation carefully recorded by the aid of some of the most accomplished and painstaking of living phonologists, a carefully prepared list was made (see *W. S. Gram.* p. 48) of verbs which, originally strong, have the weak termination superadded to the past participle, and also in the past tense when a vowel follows, or when the verb ends in *r*. At that time, as stated (*Ib.* p. 49), this list was exhaustive, and probably elementary teaching had not then had very much time to influence and work changes. Now, however, the children have all learnt to read, and have been taught the "correct" form of all the verbs they use. The girl would come home, and her mother would say, "Lize! you didn't ought to a-wear'd your best shoes to school." Eliza would say, "Well, mother, I *wore* my tothers all last year, and they be a-wore out." In this way parents become familiar with the strong forms of literary verbs, but they have no notion of dropping the past inflection to which they have always been accustomed, while at the same time they wish to profit by their children's "schoolin'." Consequently the next time the occasion arrives, Eliza is told she should have *a-wor'd* her tother hat, &c., and thus *wor'd* and *a-wor'd*, *woa'urd*, *wooa'urd*, soon become household words with the parents; and the same or a like process is repeated by them with respect to other words all through their vocabulary. All children naturally copy their parents' accent, tone, and sayings; indeed I have often recognized children's parentage by some family peculiarity of speech quite as much as by physical resemblance. Consequently the school-teaching sets the model for written language, and home influence that for every-day talk. The result is that at the present moment our people are learning two distinct tongues—distinct in pronunciation, in grammar and in syntax. A child, who in class or even at home can read correctly, giving accent, aspirates (painfully), intonation, and all the rest of it, according to rule, will at home, and amongst his fellows, go back to his vernacular, and never even deviate into the right path he has been taught at school. By way of illustration to these remarks, attention is asked to the list of strong verbs now used with the weak inflection superadded, which is not now given as exhaustive, but as only containing words actually heard.

Let this list here set down in the same order as noted, containing thirty-two fresh words, be compared with the former one above

referred to containing ten, and it will be conceded that Board School teaching is scarcely tending to the destruction of peculiarities of spoken English.

beespai'k	beespoa'kt	u-beespoa'kt	to bespeak
spring	spruung'd	u-spruung'd	to spring
dhing'k	dhau'tud	u-dhau'tud	to think
taak'	taak'tud	u-taak'tud	to attack
vursae'uk	vursèo'kt	u-vursèo'kt	to forsake
dig	duug'd	u-duug'd	to dig
ping	puung'd	u-puung'd	to push
ruy'z	roa'uzd	u-roa'uzd	to rise
struy'k	strèo'kt	u-strèo'kt	to anoint
strik	struuk't	u-struuk't	to strike (hit)
ang	uung'd	u-uung'd	to hang
shee'uk	shèo'kt	u-shèo'kt	to shake
struy'v	stroa'vd	u-stroa'vd	to strive
dùe'	duun'd	u-duun'd	to do
ai'v	oav'd	u-oa'vd	to heave
wai'v	woa'vd	u-woa'vd	to weave (trans.)
wai'vee	woa'vud	u-woa'vud	to weave (intrans.)
wae'uk	woa'kt	u-woa'kt	to wake
beegee'n	buguun'd	u-beeguun'd	to begin
wae'ur	woa'urd	u-woa'urd	to wear
dring'k	druung'kt	u-druung'kt	to drink
ring	ruung'd	u-ruung'd	to ring
spee'n	spuun'd	u-spuun'd	to spin
sting	stuung'd	u-stuung'd	to sting
zwing	zwuung'd	u-zwuung'd	to swing
zee	zau'd	u-zau'd	to see
shee'ur	shoa'urd	u-shoa'urd	to shear
string	struung'd	u-struung'd	to string
zing'k	zuung'kt	u-zuung'kt	to sink
zwa'e'ur	zwoa'urd	u-zwoa'urd	to swear
zwúm	zwaam'd	u-zwaam'd	to swim
zik	zau'tud	u-zau'tud	to seek

In the foregoing list it will be noted that the verb to *strike* has two very distinct meanings, and that the difference is well marked by the pronunciation, although in both the double inflection is used. Another curious distinction is, the two compounds of *think* in the past tense—

He bethink't her the very mait her made use o', means he *begrudged* it; while I never *bethoughted* nort 't-all 'bout it, means never *recollected*. [Beedhing'kt, beedhau'tud.]

Whether this latter should be classed as a development, there is some doubt.

Another advance apparently connected with increasing instruction is the more common use of the inflection *us* in the intransitive and frequentative form of verbs instead of the periphrastic *do* with the inflected *pres. infin.*

"I workus to factory," is now the usual form, whereas up to a recent period the same person would have said, "I do worky to factory." An old under-gardener, speaking of different qualities of fuel for his use, said, "The stone coal *lee'ustus* (lasts) zo much longer, and gees out morey it too"—*i. e.* does not burn so quickly.—Feb. 2, 1888. He certainly would have said a few years ago—"The stone coal *du lee'ustee* (do lasty) zo much longer." This form is also superseding the older form *eth*, which latter is now becoming rare in the Vale of West Somerset. (See *W. S. Gram.* p. 52.)

Board schools are certainly to be credited with a new word for steel-pens. These are now known and spoken of as *singles*, meaning the pens alone, without the holder. "Plase, sir, I wants a new *single*." In the shops boys and girls ask for "a pen'oth o' *singles*;" but how the word has got into use, or whence it came, is unknown to the writer.

Another change has lately become noticeable. In p. 21, *W. S. Dialect*, 1875, is the statement that no case was then known "where either an *s* or *z* sound is dropped."

On Jan. 24, 1888, a labourer living all his life in Culmstock said very distinctly twice over, *Muun'ees?* for must I not? [Mus draa aew't dhu duung' fuus; *muun'ees?*] must draw out the dung first, must I not? There can be no doubt that this form is now becoming the common one, whereas it used to be *muus'nees*.

These minute alterations are doubtless numerous, but are certain to escape the notice of all but watchful observers; while many of them may have been long in use before they may be used in the hearing of the most careful listener. They are here inserted not only as records, but as finger-posts to any who may take the pains to read these pages, to point out one very interesting path of observation which they may profitably pursue.

KEY TO GLOSSIC SPELLING AND EXPLANATIONS.

To those who have not the *Table of Glossic Letters* drawn up by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., in p. 24, *W. S. Dialect*, the following brief abstract of the system will be found convenient. The *Consonants* *b, d, f, j, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, w, y, z*, and the digraphs *ch, sh, th*, have their usual values; *g* is always hard, as in *gig*; *h* initial as in *ho!* (only used for emphasis in this dialect); *s* as in *so*, never as in *his*; *r* is reversed or cerebral, not dental or alveolar, and ought properly to be written *ɾ*, but for convenience simple *r* is printed; *ng* as in *sing*, *think* = *think*; *ngg* as in *anger* = *ang.gur*; *zh* is used for French *j*, the English sound in *vision* = *vizh'un*; and *dh* for the *voiced* form of *th*, as in *that* = *dhat*. The *Vowels*, found also in English, are *a* as in *man*; *aa* in *bazaar*; *aa* short, the same in quality, but quantity short; *ai* in *aïd*; *ao*, like *o* in *bore*; *au* as in *laud*; *au* the same short as *a* in *watch*; *ee* in *see*; *ëe*, the same short, as in French *fini*; *i* as in *sinny*; *oa* as in *moan*; *öa*, the same short (not found in English); *oo* in *choose*; *u* in *up*, *carrot*; *uo, u* in *bull*. Dialectal vowels are *ae*, opener than *e* in *net*, French *è* in *nette*; *ëo*, French *eu* in *jeune*, or nearly; *ëo* the same long as in *jeune*; *üe*, French *u* in *duc* or nearly; *üe* the same long, as in *dü*; *uu*, a deeper sound of *u* in *up* than the London one, but common in England generally; *ua*, a still lower and deeper sound; *ú* (now used for Mr. Ellis's *oe* No. 28, and *ì, èo, ùo*, No. 30 — see Dr. Murray's note, p. 112, *W. S. Gram.*) is the *natural vowel* heard with *l* in *kind-le* = *kind-ul*. It lies between *in* and *un*, and etymologically is a lowered and retracted *i*, as *túm'ur, súl* = *timber, sill*. The diphthongs *aa'w* as in Germ. *haus*; *aa'y* long *aa*, finishing with *ï*, as in Ital. *mai*; *aa'y* the same with shorter quantity (a frequent form of English *I*); *acw, ae* finishing in *oo*, sometimes heard in vulgar London pronunciation as *kaew* = *cow*; *any* as in *boy* (nearly); *au'y* with the first element longer or drawled; *uw* = *ow* in *how*; *uy*, as in *buy* = *i, y* in *bite, by*; *uuy*, the same a little wider, under influence of a preceding *w*, as *pwuuy'zn* = *poison*. *Imperfect diphthongs*, and *triphthongs*, or *fractures* formed by a long vowel or diphthong finishing off with the sound of *ü*, or the natural

vowel, are numerous; thus *ae'ũ* (nearly as in *fair* = *fae'ũ*); *ao'ũ* (as in *more* = *mao'ũ*): *ee'ũ* (as in *idea*, *near*); *oa'ũ* (barely distinct from *ao'ũ*, say as in *grower* = *groa'ũ*); *oo'ũ* (as in *wo'er* = *woo'ũ*); *aaw'ũ* (as in *our* broadly; *ay'ũ*; *ae'w'ũ*; *uw'ũ* (as *flower* = *fluw'ũ*); *uy'ũ* (as in *ire* = *uy'ũ*). Of the imperfect diphthongs *ee'ũ* and *oo'ũ*, from the distinctness of their initial and terminal sounds, are most distinctly diphthongal to the ear, the stress being also pretty equal on the two elements. The turned period after a vowel, as *oo'*, indicates length and position of accent; after a consonant it indicates shortness of the vowel in the accented syllable, as *vadh'ũr* = *vãdh'ũr*. As a caution, the mark of short quantity is written over *ëe*, *öa*, when short, as these are never short in English; and it is used with *ũ* when this has the obscure unaccented value found in *ã*-bove, *mannã*, *natiön*, etc.* The peculiar South-western *r* must be specially attended to, as it powerfully affects the character of the pronunciation. It is added in its full strength to numerous words originally ending in a vowel, and *whenever written it is to be pronounced*, not used as a mere vowel symbol as in *Cockney winder*, *tomorrer*, etc. *That* sound is here expressed by *u*, as *win'du*, *maar'u*.

A reference to the table above named and to the classified word lists following it, will be found useful.

Glossic words are usually enclosed within square brackets []—the pronunciation of the "catch" word being always so given. Occasionally, however, glossic words inserted in conventionally spelt sentences are in italics.

The use of hyphens in no way affects the pronunciation. They are merely used, as in connecting the prefix to the past participle, to show that the inflection is a part of the word, or in other cases to mark division of syllables.

The mark) following *h* shows that the initial aspirate is only sounded when the word is used emphatically.

Similarly the mark (before final *d* or *t* shows these letters to be sounded only when followed by a vowel.

* In the following pages this caution does not apply, a modified system having been adopted, as compared to that used in the grammar for which this key was prepared.

All vowels, therefore, whether single or in combination, are to be pronounced as short, unless followed by the turned period.

WEST SOMERSET WORDS.

A. This word-letter has been so exhaustively dealt with in the New English Dictionary, that it becomes difficult to treat of its dialectal peculiarities without in some measure travelling over the ground which Dr. Murray has already explored. The following uses of it will be found outside his remarks except in those cases where he has specially given them as dialectal, or as obsolete in modern literature.

I. A. 1. The printed capital A [æ'u], commonly called [guurt æ'u,] great A, to distinguish it from the small *a*, called [lee'dl æ'u,] little *a*.

Before the Board schools, children always spelt *Aaron*—[guurt æ'u, lee'dl æ'u, aar oa ain].

2. [ü] *adj.* or *indef. art.* Used before vowels and consonants alike. In the dialect *an* is not heard in this sense. The use of *a* very commonly causes an aspirate to follow; as [u heks] for *an axe*, [u haa'pl,] an apple, &c. [Ee-d u-gaut u huun'un laung wai un,] he had a woman with him. [Plaiz tu spæ'ur mæ'ustur u auk'seed u sai'dur,] please to spare master a (h)ogshead of cider.

For opynlyche in story fynd y not writoñ,
Dat hit a evel spiite was.—1450, *Chron. Vil.* st. 386.

A Emperour was in þes toun
A riche man, of gret renoun
Octouien was his name.

Weber's Met. Roman. Senyn Sages, l. 1229.

Therfor hit is a unhoneſt thyng.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 265.

3. [æ'u] *adj.* Used emphatically to denote one, or, a certain—definitely.

[Aay bee saaf dhur wuz æ'u bøk taap dhu tæ'ubl,] I am certain there was one book upon the table. This means as distinctly that it was a book and nothing else, as that there was only one.

4. [ü] *adj.* Very frequently used before nouns of multitude or numerals; after *about* or any adverb expressing indefiniteness

always: as *a many, a few, a plenty*. We shall have *a plenty* o' gooseberries. There was about of *a forty*. I should think 'twas purty near *a fifty*.

Bot quē Kyng Alured had regnyd þus her'
A bouȝte *a thretty* long wynter.

1450, *Chron. Vilod.* st. 160.

Thonetoun alias Tawntoun is *a 5 miles* by south-west from Athelney.—*Leland's Itin.* vol. ii. p. 66. *A four miles* or more. (So used very frequently by Leland.)

5. [ü] *adj.* One and the same—as in the common phrases, all of a sort, all of a piece, *i. e.* all alike. Same's the crow zaid by the heap o' toads, They be all of *a sort*.

II. A [ü], *v.* Have, when followed by a consonant: sometimes written *ha*, but seldom aspirated. This is the commonest of all the forms, and it is occasionally heard even before a vowel.

[Dhai-d *u* bún kaap'ikl neef dhai-d *u* buyd u beet,] they would have been capital if they had waited a little. [Búl'ee wúdn *u* ait dhai zaaw'ur aa'plz bee úz zuul,] Billy would not have eaten those sour apples by himself—*i. e.* of his own accord, or unless tempted by others.¹

A common emphatic form is [æ'u], as when two friends meet, the second sentence is usually, [Haut-lee *æ'u* ?], what will you have? (to drink).

He stynte and þoȝte noȝt remuye hem † þere til he *ha* foȝt is fille.

1380. *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 77. (See also l. 954.)

III. A. 1. [ü] *pron.* I, ego. [Neef *u* waudn tu keep mi uyz oap, shèod zùen laust ut aul, *u* bleev,] if I were not to keep my eyes open, (I) should soon lose it all, I believe. (Very com.)

2. [ü] *pron.* He. Often written *a* and *ha*. [Dhae'ur *u* goo'uth, dúsn zee un?], there he goes, dost not see him? [*U* zaed zoa, dúdn *u* ?], he said so, did he not?

Nixt þan: *ha* zette strengþe.

1340. *Dan Michel, Avenbite of Inwynt* (Morris and Skeat), p. 99, l. 24.

Wan he was armed on horses bak: a fair knyȝt *a* was to see.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 250.

A lefte ys sper and drow ys swerd:—*Ibid.* l. 570.

So used in this poem at least thirty-one times.

And *a* scholle passe þe se, and trauayle in strange londes.

1387. *John of Trevisa, Norman Invasion*, l. 188.

Ha bed tha zet down, &c.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 167, et alia.

¹ In this example, as very frequently happens, two *a*'s would come together, *i. e.* *a* [ü] = have, and *a* [ü] = the prefix to the past part. (See below.) Thus expanded the sentence would be, [Búl'ee wúdn *u u* ait]: in these cases one of these identical sounds is dropped as above.

Zo I moov'd auff vrim thare, za vast as I kude,
Vur *ha* tride ta kum out, wich I thort *ha'd* a dude.

Nathan Hogg, The Wile Baists.

3. [ü] *pron.* She. As used thus, it is probable that this really stands for the fem. *he*, (O.E. *heo*; M.E. *heo*, *hee*, *he* = 'she',) that being the alternative of *her* in the nom. case. [Hur núv'ur kaan dhè ut, kan *u*?], she never cannot do it, can she (he)? (See *W. S. Gram.* pp. 32, 33.) [Uur'dh u droad aup ur wuork aath-n *u*?], she has thrown up her work, hath she not?—July 28, 1880. See HE.

4. [ü] *pron.* It. Commonly applied to inanimate objects, but most probably [ü] stands for *he*, as in 3.

[Aay bún aa'dr dhu wag'een, bud *u* waudn u-dhèd,] I (have) been after the wagon, but it was not done. [Dhu wee'ul-z u toa'urd ubroa'ud úd'n *u*?], the wheel is broken to pieces, is it not? In this latter form *úd'n ur* is commoner.

5. [ü] *pron. impers.* One (constant use). [*U* múl zu wuul bee u-traanspoo'urtud-z buyd wai un,] one might as well be transported as stay with him. See ANYBODY.

IV. A. 1. (a.) [ü] *prep.* On. Before a verbal noun (nearly always). I be gwain *a* pixy-wordin—*a* beggin—*a* sweepin, &c. (Compare John xxi. 3.) Also as prefix in *abed* (see BAD-ABED), *abier*, *acock*, [uvèot,] *afoot*, *alie*, &c.

(b.) Before the name of a day: [aay zeed-n *u* Vruy'dee,] I saw him on Friday. School-children are fond of singing:

[Wee muus-n plaay *u* Zún'dee,
Bekae'uz eet úz u seen;
Búd wee kn plaay *u* wik'ud daiz (week days)
Gún Zún'dee kaumth ugee'un.]

A Tuesdy nex (tha auder's com)—*i. e.* the order is come—
Us laives.—*Nathan Hogg*, ser. i. p. 35.

(c.) Before certain adverbs of place or position. Billy, come and ride *a* picky-back. Tommy, your pinny-s a put on *a* back-n-vore. Let-n vall out *a* thick zide.

A þes half Mantrible, þe grete Citee? ys þe brigge y-set?
1380. *Sir Perumbras*, l. 1680.

And *a* thys syde Egrymoygne a iornee þar is a brigge of gret fertee.
Ibid. l. 4307.

A þys syde þe toun þat ryuer rend.—*Ibid.* l. 4315.

2. [ü] *prep.* Of. As in the common phrase, What manner *a* man. The tap *a* the hill. This form is usually written *o'*, and before a vowel it becomes [oa]. See OF.

3. [ǔ] *prep.* To. I be gwain in *a* town, *i.e.* in to town (always). [Aay shl zee ee een *u* maar'kut,] I shall see you in to market. I bin down *a* Minehead's vortnight. *To* is also always sounded [ǔ] when following a word ending in *d* or *t*. [Uur dúd-n au't *u* dùe ut,] she did not ought to do it. [Dhik wuz u'zoald *u* mús'tur Buurd,] that one was sold to Mr. Bird.

4. [ǔ] *prep.* At. Before nouns denoting points of time always; before place names frequently; in the latter case it may be same as 3 = to. [Aa-l dùe ut *u* brak'sustuy'm,] I will do it at breakfast-time. I meet-n in *u* Wilscombe. See *To*.

And blesceð : & a last siggeð *adjutorium nostrum*, &c.

Ancien Riule, p. 44.

5. [ǔ] *prep.* By, or for the sake of. [Lèok shaarp, soa'us, *u* Gaudz nae'um, ur dhu raayn-l kaech us,] look sharp, mates, in God's name, or the rain will overtake us!

6. [ǔ] *prep.* In. Plase sir, Mr. Pike zes can't do nort way they boots, they be all *a* pieces.

And eke an ax to smite the corde *a*-two.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 382.

And a file to file þis nayle *a* two;

þat nayle a p'st toke þo in hond.

1420. *Chron. Vilod.* st. 354.

V. A. 1. [ǔ] *adv.* There.

[Aay bee saaf *u* waudn zu mún'ee-z dhee-s maek aewt. Ees *u* wauz, *u* moo'ur tùe !] I am certain there were not so many as you make out. Yes, there were, and more too!

2. [ǔ] *adv.* How (in rapid conversation).

[Snoa *u* mún'ee twauz? Noa tuy'noa !], dost know how many it was? No 't I know!

VI. A [ǔ], *conj.* And (in rapid speech). [Wuur-s u-bún *u* gaut dhik dhae'ur puur'tee uy?] where hast (thou) been and got that pretty eye? (See note, II. A. v. p. 2.) In the well-known phr. well-a-fine (see *Ex. Scold.* ll. 81, 269), this *a* must be shortened *and*.

As holy wryzt says us well *and* syne.—*Boke of Curtayse*, l. 182.

Now y know wel-a-ffyn : þy message schendeþ me.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2752.

VII. A. 1. [ǔ] *Interrogative* = eh? what?

[Wuur's u bún tùe? *u*? *U*? waut-s dhaat tu dhee? *u*?] Where hast (thou) been? A? (or Eh?) A? what is that to thee? A?

2. [ai] *Interrogative*, aye? = what? what do you say? This is rather more polite than [ǔ?]

([ai] = aye! is not used as an exclamation like it is in Lancashire. We never hear in W. S. Aye! my word!)

VIII. A. 1. [ǔ]. Prefix to past participle, forming the regular and

nearly invariable inflection, unless where dropped in consequence of being immediately preceded by a similar sound signifying *have* (see II. A, *v.*), or by another short vowel; in these cases the two sounds become one. (See *W. S. Gram.* p. 53.) [Aay meet Júm z-maur'nin u-gwaayn u wuurk, un u zaed,^s-ee, Jaak, wuur-s u-bún ?] I met Jim this morning going to work, and he said, said he, Jack, where hast been? [Zoa aay zaed, s-aay, aay aant u-bún noa plae'us, nur eet u-ad noa'urt, un aay kèod-n u-drینگt ut, neef aay kúd u-kaum tûe ut,] so I said, said I, I have been nowhere, nor yet had anything, and I could not have drank it, if I could have come to it.

Uncontracted this speaker would have said: [Kèod-n u u-drینگt ut, neef aay kúd u u-kaum tûe ut.]

It will be noticed by the above examples, that the prefix is used before vowels as well as consonants. This is no modern corruption.

floʁþ þan rod he stoutely † well i-armed oppon his stede.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 254. (See also l. 875.)

Although this prefix has usually been written with *i* or *y*, yet sometimes *a* is found.

In paulyons rich and well abuld.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 74.

And jut i holde me well a paid.—*Ibid.* l. 271.

Bot þis lady was a angryd and a grevyd full sore,

Þat he myȝt not of hurr herûde no sauner spede.

1420, *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1216.

And now I zet me down to write,

To tell thee ev'rything outright,

The whole that I've azeed.—*Peter Pindar, The Royal Visit*, st. 1.

Very frequently in sentences where an adverb immediately precedes the verb, this prefix is apparently duplicated, *i. e.* placed before both adverb and verb, but in these cases the prefix to the adverb may be taken as representing *have* (II. A, *v.*), a form of speech as common to Cockneydom as to West Somerset.

[Ee-d u-prau'pur u-tèokt mee een, wauns luyk,] he had (have) completely taken me in once (like). [Uur-d u júst u-staar'tud haun aay kaum,] she had (have) just started when I came.

2. [ü]. Prefix to certain adverbs and adjectives, as *unee'us*, aneast = near; *unuy*, anigh; *uvoar*, avore = before; *urad'ee* = aready = ready; *a-cold*, &c. I was most *aready* to drop gin I come tap the hill. I be *a-cold* sure 'nough z-mornin.

Tom's *a-cold*.—*King Lear*, III. 4; IV. 7.

Who lies here? Who do 'e think,

Why, old Clapper Watts, if you'll give him some drink;

Give a dead man drink?—for why?

Why; when he was alive he was always *a-dry*.

Epitaph at Leigh Delamere, Wilts.

Halliwell has a number of participial adjectives formed in this way, as *a-choked*, *a-coathed*, *a-paid*, *apast*, *aprilled*, *ascat*; but inasmuch

as the dialect, as a rule (*see* above), uses this prefix with all past participles, it is not thought desirable to encumber these pages with a repetition of every verb in the vocabulary of the district.

3. [ü]. Prefix before *worth*. [Plaiz-r, mús'tur Joa'unz zaes aew dhu sprang'kur úd-n u waeth main'deen,] please, sir, Mr. Jones says (how) the watering-pot is not worth mending. They do zay how th' old man's a worth thousands. They was all a ate and a brokt, eens they wadn a wo'th nort.—Jan. 28, 1882.

4. [ü]. Suffix, redundant. Used by many individuals by way of emphasis, or at the end of a clause: You never ded-n ought to a went-a. It is very commonly heard after proper names when shouted: *Bee-ul-ü! Taum-ü! Uurch-ü!* Bill, Tom, Dick. Many carters and plough-boys invariably use it when calling out to urge on their horses or oxen by their names: *Blaw'sm-ü! Kap'teen-ü! Faurteen-ü! Chuur-ee-ü!* Blossom, Captain, Fortune, Cherry.

ABB [aub], *sb.* Weaver's west, *i. e.* the yarn woven across the warp. In W. S. the yarns composing any piece of cloth are called the *chain* (*q. v.*), and *abb* corresponding to the *warp* and *weft* of the northern counties. The *abb* is nearly always spun from carded wool, and hence a *carded warp*, such as that used in weaving blankets, flannels, or soft woollens, is called [u aub chai'n,] an *abb-chain*, in distinction to one spun from combed wool, such as that used in weaving serge, which is a [wus'turd,] worsted chain. Halliwell is inaccurate in defining *abb* as "the yarn of a weaver's warp." A weaver's art consists partly in so adjusting the stroke of his loom as to make a certain required number of threads, or in other words, a certain weight of *abb* produce the required length of cloth.

ABB [aub], *sb.* Tech. The name of a particular sort or quality of short-stapled wool, as sorted, usually from the belly part of the fleece.

A B C [ae'ü, bee, see]. The alphabet. [Dhee urt u puur'tee skau'lurd, shoa'ur nuuf! wuy kas-n zai dhee ae'ü, bee, see,] thou art a pretty scholar sure enough, why (thou) canst not say thy A B C.

A B C BOOK. The book from which infants are first taught.

A B C FASHION [ae'u, bee, see faar'sheen]. Perfectly; applied to things known, as a trade, a lesson, &c. A man would be said to know his business or profession *a b c faar'sheen*—*i. e.* as perfectly as his alphabet.

ABEAR [ubae'ur], *v. t.* and *i.* To tolerate, to endure. I can *abear* to see a riglur fair stand-up fight, but I can't never *abear* to zee boys always a naggin and a quardlin. [Uur kèod-n ubae'ur vur tu pa'eurt wai ur bwuuy,] she could not bear to part with her boy.

ABHOR [ubaur'], *v. t.* To endure. Used always with a negative construction, probably from confusion with *abear*. One of the commonest of phrases is, I can't *abhor* it, [uur kaant ubaur-n]—*i. e.* she cannot endure him.

Abhorrence and *abhorrent* are unknown.

ABIDE [ubuyd], *v. t.* To tolerate, to endure, to put up with; used only with a negative. I never can't *abide* they there fine stickt-up hussies.

For the day of the Lord is great and very terrible; who can *abide* it?

Joel ii. 2.

ABIER [ubee'ur], *a.* Dead, but unburied.

[Poo'ur saul! uur mae'un duyd un'ee bútt tuudh'ur dai, un naew uur luyth ubee'ur,] poor soul! her man (husband) died only the other day, and now she lies dead (but unburied). (Very com.)

ABLEMENT [ae'ubl-munt], *sb.* 1. Ability, mental faculty; in the plur. it means tools or gear for any work.

[Á plain tee u ae'ublmunt baewt ee,] a plenty of ability about him.¹ We should ha finished avore we comed away, on'y we 'ad-n a-got no *ablements* 'long way us.

2. Strength, power. I 'sure ee, mum, I bin that bad, I hant no more [ae'ublmunt-n u chee'ul], *i. e.* strength than a child.

ABLENESS [ae'ublnees], strength, agility.

[Saum'feen luyk u fuul'ur, sm-ae'ubl-nees baewt ee,] something like a fellow, some strength in him.

ABLISH [ae'ubleesh], *adj.* Strong, active; inclined to work. [U ae'ubleesh soa'urt u yuung chaap,] an active, industrious kind of young fellow.

ABLOW [ubloa'], *adv.* Blooming; full of flower.

The primroses be all *ablow* up our way.

ABNER [ab'mur]. Ch. name. The pronunciation of this common name follows the rule given in p. 17, *W. S. Dialect*, whereby the *n* is changed to *m* after *b*.

ABOMINATION [bauminae'urshun], *adj.* Very com. [Tútt u baum'inae'urshun shee'um vur tu saar dhu poar dhing zu bae'ud,] it is an abominable shame to serve the poor thing so badly. It is quite evident that dialect speakers take the initial *a* to be the *indef. demon. adj.* in this and many other words. (*See* list of *A.* words.)

ABOO [ubèò'], *adv.* Above, more than, before nouns of number or quantity. [T'waud-n ubèò' u dizen,] it was not more than a

¹ Observe *plenty* always takes an article before it—[dhaat-s u plain'tee: dhur wuz u plain'tee u voaks].

dozen. [Ee gid ut tûe un *ubðo* u beet,] he gave it him (abused or thrashed) above a bit—*i. e.* very completely. Not used as the opposite of below, to express situation; in this sense it is *ubuuv*. [Taed-n *ubðo* u muunth ugau'n, aay zeed-n aup-m dhu aur'chut *ubuuv* dhu aewz,] it is not above a month ago I saw it up in the orchard above the house.

ABOUT [ubaewt]. 1. *adv.* For the purpose of.

[Dhúsh yuur haar'ti-feesh'ul, úd'n neet u bee't lik gèo'd oal raat'ud duung, *ubaewt* git'een voa'r uv u kraap wai,] this new-fangled artificial (manure) is not nearly as effectual as good old rotten dung, for the purpose of procuring a crop. 'That there's a capical sort of a maunger 'bout savin' o' corn and chaff.

2. [ubaewt—baewt], *adv.* Engaged upon; at work upon. The common question, What are you doing? is, *Haut b'ee baewt?* [Aa'y bún *ubacwt* dhu suy'dur chee'z aul-z maur'neen,] I've been working at the cider cheese all the morning.

Wist ye not that I must be *about* my father's business.—*Luke* ii. 49.

3. *adv.* In different places. I've a got a sight o' work *about*, and I can't come no how, vor I be fo'ced to keep gwain, vor to look arter so much o' it.

4. *adv.* On hand, unfinished. While the harvest is *about*. Shockin hand vor to keep work *about*.

ABOUT, *adv.* Idly sauntering. [Lae'uzee fuul'ur, ee-z au'vees *ubaewt*,] lazy fellow, he is always idly strolling.

A man who had hurt his hand said to me, [Neef uun'ee aay kud yùez mee an', aay shèod-n bee *ubaewt*,] if only I could use my hand, I should not be walking about idly.

[Luy-ubaewt], lie-about, *adj.* Drunken. [Dhai du zai aew ee-z u tuur'ubl *luy-ubæwt* fuul'ur,] they say how he is a terribly drunken fellow.

[Urn-ubaewt], run about, (*a.*) *adj.* Wandering, restless, gad-about: decidedly a term of depreciation. [Aay-v u-yuurd aew ee-z u tuur'ubl *urn-ubaewt* fuul'ur,] I have heard that he is a very roving fellow. This would be said of a man who often changes employment.

(*b.*) *sb.* A pedlar. [Aay núv'ur doa'un dae'ul wai' noa *urn-ubaewts*,] I never deal with pedlars.

(*c.*) Any itinerant, such as a beggar, a tinker, scissor-grinder, rag-and-bone collector. We be ter'ble a-pestered way *urn-about*s.

(*d.*) A gossip. [Uur-z u rig'lur *urn-ubaewt*,] she is a thorough gossip or news-carrier.

(*e.*) *v. i.* To go about gossiping. Her do *urn-about* most all her time.

[Buyd ubaewt], (*a.*) *v. i.* To loiter. [Lèok shaarp-n neet *buyd ubaewt*!] make haste, and do not loiter.

(*b.*) To be given to drinking—*i. e.* to staying long in public-houses. [Ee du *buyd ubaewt* maus aul dhu wik laung,] he stays drinking in public-houses nearly all the week long (instead of attending to his work *understood*).

ABOUT [ubaewt], *prep.* Upon; in the sense of upon the person. [Aay aa'n u-gau't u vaar'dn *ubaewt* mee,] I have not a farthing about me. [Dhee-s au'rt u ae'u dhu stik *ubaewt* dhu baak u dhee,] thou oughtest to have the stick (beaten) upon thy back—or [*ubaewt* dhee guurt ai'd,] upon thy great head. The meaning is something more than around or upon; force and very close contact are implied. Compare the phrase, wrapped my cloak *about* me.

ABOVE A BIT [buuv-u-beet], *adv.* A good deal; entirely.

Maister let-n 'ave it s-morning 'bove a bit, but I widn bide to hear it; I baint no ways fond o' the vulgar tongue.

ABOVE-BOARD [ubèò'boar], *adv.* Straightforward, open, unconcealed. [Kau'm naew! lat-s ae'-ut au'l fac'ur-n *ubèò'boar*,] come now! let us have it all fair and above-board.

ABRED [ubree'd]. Reared; brought up; *pp.* of *breed*.

The writer heard the following piece of Billingsgate:

[Man'urz! wuy wus u-baurnd een u deesh kit'l un *u-breed* aup een u tuur'u eep!] manners! why (thou) wast born in a dish-kettle¹ and brought up in a turf-heap.²

ABRICOCK [ae'ubrikauk]. Apricot (nearly always so).

Our *abricocks* 'ont be fit to pick vor another vortnight.

Some englishe mē cal the fruite an *Abricok*.

Turner, Names of Herbes, 1568: ed. Britten, p. 52.

Gerard says:

The fruit is named . . . in English, *Abrecoke*, *Aprecock*, and *Aprecox*.
Ed. 1636, p. 1449.

ABROAD [ubroa'ud], *adv.* 1. Scattered (semi-Tech.).

[Dee'ur, dee'ur! dhu raayn-z u kaum'een, un aul dh-aay-z *ubroa'ud*,] dear, dear! the rain is coming and all the hay is lying loose and scattered. After being mown, hay is always [droad *ubroa'ud*,] thrown abroad, *i. e.* shaken out from the rows left in cutting.

2. *adv.* In pieces, or separate parts.

[V-uur u-tèokt dhu klauk *ubroa'ud*?], has he taken the clock to pieces? [Ees! kèodn dùc noart tùe un, voar u wuz u-tèokt aul

¹ The dish-kettle is a very large pot hung over the fire.

² A turf-heap here means a shanty or hut such as squatters build on a moor.

ubroa'ud,] yes, (he) could not do anything to it, until it was taken all to pieces. [Shauk'een' bwuuy vur braik *ubroa'ud-z* kloa'uz,] shocking boy for tearing his clothes to pieces.

3. *adv.* Unfastened, undone, open. [Laur Jún! dhee frauk-saul *ubroa'ud*,] law Jane! thy frock is all unfastened.

4. Quite flat; in a mash. [Skwaut *ubroa'ud* dhu ving'ur oa un,] squeezed his finger quite flat. [Dhai bee fae'umus tae'udees, dhai-ul bwuuy'ul *ubroa'ud* sae'um-z u dúst u flaaw'ur,] those are splendid potatoes, they will boil to a mash like a dust of flour.

5. [*ubroa'ud*], *adv.* Open, asunder (very com.). My head's splittin *abroad*.

ABROOD [ubrèò'd], *adj.* In the act of incubating.

[Uur zaut *ubrèò'd* uur vèol tuym,] she sat on her eggs her full time. [Dh-oa'l ain-z *ubrèò'd* tu laas,] the old hen is sitting at last. Marked *obs.* by Web. and no quotation later than 1694 in Murray; still the common and only word used daily by everybody who has to do with poultry. See BROODY.

ABUSY [bùe'zec]. Abusive, insolent. Most commonly used in connexion with drunk. Upon the subject of Temperance a man thus delivered himself to the writer: [Aay doa'un oa'l wai dhai dhæ'ur tai'toa'utlurz—aay bee vur u draap u suy'dur een mee wuur—un aay doa'un oa'l wai dhai dhut-s druungk-n *bue'zee*, dhai. l æ'un-oa gèò'd tu noa'bau'dee,] I don't hold with those teetotalers; I am for a drop of cider in my work; and I don't hold with those who are drunk and abusive, they are no good to anybody.

ACCORDING [koa'rdeen], *adv.* Dependent upon: contingent. [D-ee dhingk ee-ul bee æ'ubl vur kau'm? Wuul, kaa'n tuul ee núzaa'klee, t-æz *ka'rdeen* wuur aay'v u-fún'eesh ur noa,] Do you think you will be able to come? Well, (I) cannot tell you exactly; it is dependent upon whether I have finished or not.

ACCOUNT [kaewnt], *sb.* Consideration, worthy of respect. [Ee id-n noa kaewnt,] is a very common expression, to signify that the person is of no social position or consideration.

ACCUSE [ukeò'z], *v.* To invite, to inform, to appoint.

[Uvoar uur duyð uur *ukò'z* dhai uur weesh vur tu kaar ur,] before she died she appointed those she wished to carry her—*i. e.* her corpse at the funeral. [Ee wuz maa'yn júl'ees kuz ee waud-n *ukò'z* tu dhu suup'ur,] he was very jealous because he was not invited to the supper. [Dhai wuz *ukò'z* uvoar an', un zoa dhai wuz u-prai-pæe'ur,] they were informed beforehand, and so they were prepared.

ACKLY [aa'klee—*emphatic*, haa'klec], *adv.* Actually, unquestionably. [Aay *aa'klee* kaech-n wai um een úz an',] I actually

caught him with them in his hand. [Dhu Uulifuns bee gwain tu juump oa'vur dh-ur'dl, dhai aa'klee bec,] the elephants are going to jump over the hurdle, they are actually; said in describing a flaming circus placard.

ACT [aa'k(t)], *v.* 1. To do.

[Haut bee aa'kleen oa?], is the common way of asking—What are you doing? or, What are you up to?

2. To pretend, to simulate, to sham.

[Ee aa'k bae'ud un zoa dhai lat un goo,] he pretended to be ill, and so they let him go. [Kraa'ftee oal kauk, ee kn aa'k dh-oa'l soa:jur su wuul-z waun yuur-n dhac'ur,] crafty old cock; he can act the old soldier as well as one here and there; *i. e.* perform the tricks usually credited to old soldiers.

Speaking of an old dog which was going along limping, a keeper said: He idn on'y *acting* lame; he always do, hon he reckonth he've ado'd enough—*i. e.* pretending lameness.—Dec. 24, 1883.

AD! [ad]. A quasi oath. One of those half-apologetic words like Gor! Gad! Gar! which vulgar people use thoughtlessly, but who would be shocked to be told they swore. *Ad zooks! ad zounds!* are very common. See *Exmoor Scold.* ll. 17, 72, 85, 93.

ADAM AND EVE [Ad-um-un-eev]. 1. The plant wild orchis—*Orchis mascula* (very com.).

2. Wild arum—*Arum maculatum*.

ADAM'S APPLE. See EVE'S APPLE.

ADAM'S WINE [Ad-umz wuyn]. Water; never called Adam's Ale.

ADDER'S TONGUE [ad-urz tuung]. Wild arum—*Arum maculatum*.

ADDICK [ad'ik]. Whether this means *adder* or *haddock*, or what besides, I do not know, but it is the deafest creature known.

[Su dee'fs u ad'ik,] is the commonest superlative of *deaf*, and is heard more frequently than [dee'fs u paus] (post).

Thart so deeve as a *Haddick* in chongy weather.

Ex. Scold. l. 123.

ADDLE [ad'l], *sb.* A tumour or abscess.

[Ee-v u-gaut u guurt ad'l pun uz nak, su beg-z u ain ag,] he has a great tumour on his neck as large as a hen's egg.

7. To render putrid. Hens which sit badly are said to *addle* their eggs. [Nauyz unuuf' vur t-ad'l úneebau'deez braa'ynz,] noise enough to addle one's brains.

ADDLED EGGS [ad'l igz, ad'l agz], are those which have been sat upon without producing chickens.

ADDLE-HEAD [ad'l ai'd]. Epithet implying stupidity.

ADDLE HEADED [ad'l ai'dud]. Confused, thoughtless, stupid.

ADOOD [u-dùe'd]. Done; *p. prt.* of *do*. There is another *p. part.* [*u-duund*,] but they are not used indiscriminately; the first is transitive, the second intrans. To an inquiry when some repair will be completed, would be said: [T-l au'l bee *u-dùed* gin maa ru nait,] it will all be done by to-morrow night. On the other hand it would be said: [Dhai ad-n *u-duund* haun aay kaum,] they had not done, *i. e.* finished, when I arrived.

ADVANCE [udvaa'ns], *reflective v.* Used in the sense of putting oneself forward in an intrusive manner.

[Waut shud ee' *udvaa'ns* ee'z-zuul vaur?] what should *he* push himself forward for? A good singing-bird was thus described to the writer: [Ee dùe *udvaa'ns* úz-zuul su boal-z u luy'unt,] he does come forward (in the cage) as boldly as a lion.

AFEARD [ufee'urd], *part. adj.* Afraid, frightened. [Waut bee *ufee'urd* oa?] what are you afraid of? (Very com.) This old word, so long obsolete, is creeping back into modern literature.

Aferde (or *trobeldid*, K. H. P.). *Territus*, *perterritus* (*turbatus*, *perturbatus*, K. P.).—*Promp. Parv.*

Wat wendest þou now so me *a-ferde*: þov art an hastif man.

Sir Ferunbras, l. 387.

Ich was *aferd* of hure face, thauh hue faire were.

Piers Plowman, ii. l. 10.

It semeþ þat syche prelatiſ & newe religious ben *a-ferd* of cristiſ gospel.

Wyclif, Works, p. 59.

Be 3e not *a-ferd* of hem that sleen the bodi.—*Luke* xii. 4. (*Wyclif* vers.)

AFFORD [uvoo'urd]. Used in selling. [Aay kaa'n *uvoo'urd*-n t-ce vur dhaat dhaeur,] I cannot afford it to you for that (price).

AFFURNT [fuur'nt] *v. a.* To offend, to affront.

[Wautúv'ur ee du dùe, doan'ee *fuurnt*-n,] whatever you do, do not affront him, is very common advice given by a father to a son going to a new master.

AFTER [aa'dr], *adv.* Even with, alongside of. I heard a man say, in speaking of thrashing corn by steam-power:

[Dhu ee'njún wain zu vaa's, wuz foo'us vur t-ae'u tùe' vur t-an' dhu shee'z—wau'n kèod-n nuuth'een nee'ur keep aup *aa'dr*,] the engine went so fast, (we) were obliged to have two (men) to hand the sheaves—one could not nearly keep up after—*i. e.* the supply even with the demand. With any verb of motion it means *to fetch*—[zain *aa'dr*, goo *aa'dr*, uurn *aa'dr*,] send, go, run—to fetch.

AFTER A BIT [aa'dr u beet, *aa'dr* beet], *adv. phr.* In a little

while; after a time. [Dhik'ee plæ'us-l bee tu bee zoa'uld aa'dr beet,] that place will be for sale before very long. [Aa'dr u beet, shl-æ'u sau'm,] in a short time (I) shall have some. There are various fine shades of meaning to this phrase, which are by no means fully conveyed by the above definitions. In the first case an interval of years might be meant and so understood; in the second a waiting for the season of the year is implied.

AFTERCLAP [aa'dr-klaap]. *Arrière pensée*; non-adherence to a bargain, or a shuffling interpretation of it. [Au'nur bruy't noa aa'dr-klaaps,] honour bright and no afterclaps, is a constant expression in contracting bargains or agreements.

These toppingly gests be in number but ten,
As welcome in dairie as Beares among men.
Which being descried, take heede of you shall,
For danger of *after claps*, after that fall.—*Tusser*, 49 d.

AFTERDAVY [aa'fturdae'uvee, aa'dr-dae'uvee]. Affidavit. This is a word, which though common enough, has a kind of importance as being known to be connected with the law, and it is therefore generally pronounced with deliberation as above; gradually the sound slides into the second mode if the word is repeated several times. I'll take my bible [aa'dr-dae'uvee] o' it, is a very common asseveration.

AFTER GRASS [aa'dr graas], *sb.* In other districts called *after-math* or *latter-math*, but seldom in this. The grass which grows after the hay is gone. It is not a second crop to be mown, but to be fed. The term is applied to old pasture or meadow which has been mown, and not often to clovers and annual grasses. See SECOND-GRASS.

AFTERNOON FARMER [aar'drnèon faar'mur], *sb.* (Very com.) One who is always behind—*i. e.* late in preparing his land, in sowing or harvesting his crops. See ARRISH.

AG [ag], *v. t.* To nag, to provoke, to keep on scolding. Her'll *ag* anybody out o' their life, her will.

Thy skin all vlagged, with nort bet *Agging*, and Veaking, and Tiltishness.
Exmoor Scold, l. 75.

AGAIN [ugee'un]. Twice, double.

[Dhik dhae'ur dhae'ur-z-u aa'rd ugee'un-s tuudh'ur], that there one there is twice as hard as the other. [S-av'ee ugee'un] = twice as heavy: [z-oo'uld ugee'un], twice as old, &c. In all senses pronounced as above. See COME AGAIN.

AGAINST [ugins'], *adv.* Towards; in the direction of. A young man speaking of a young woman said: [Aay waint *ugins* ur,] I went to meet her.—Aug. 25, 1883.

þen wey he nom to Londone · he & alle his,
 As king & prince of londre · wiþ nobleye ynou ;
Aȝen him wiþ uair procession · þat folc of toune drou,
 & vnderueng him vaire inou · as king of þis lond.

Robt. of Gloucester, Will. the Conqueror, l. 210.

And preyeth hir for to riden *aȝein* the queene,
 The honour of his regne to susteene.

Chaucer, Man of Lawe's Tale, l. 4811.

Bot when Seynt Woltrud wyst þat þuse relekes weron comyng,
 W^t. ꝑcession *aȝynes* hem, fulle holylyche he went þo,
 And brouȝt hem to þe aut', þe ladyes syngyng,
 And set þat lytulle shryne upoñ Seynt Edes auter also.

Chron. Vil. A.D. 1420, st. 748.

What man is this that commeth *aȝaynst* us in the felde?

Coverdale's Vers. (Genesis xxiv. 65.)

Against whom came queen Guenever, and met with him,
 And made great joy of his coming.

Malory, Morte d'Arthur, vol. i. p. 179.

AGAST [ugaas', *ad*]. Afraid, fearful. I be *agast* 'bout they
 there mangle ; I ver'ly bleive the grub'l ate every one o'm.

And he hem told tiztly · whiche tvo white beres
 Hadde gon in þe gardyn · and him *agast* maked.

Will. of Palerme, l. 1773.

I sei to ȝow, my frendis, þat ȝe ben not *agast* of hem þat sleen þe body.

Wyclif, Works, p. 20 (quoting *Luke* xii. 4).

And þan let þow þyn hornys blowe : a þousant at o blaste,
 And wanne þe frensche men it knowe : þay wolleþ beo sore *agaste*.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 3177.

See also *Ibid.* ll. 1766, 3316, 3603, 4238, 4413, 4687, 4710. See
Ex. Scold. l. 229.

AGE [æ'uj]. In speaking of an absent person or animal the
 commonest form of inquiry, among even educated people, is—
 What *age* man is er? What *age* oss is er? The direct address
 would be, [Uw oal bee yùe?], how old be you?

AGENTSHP [æ'ujun-shúp], *sb.* Agency.

He've a tookt th' *agentship* vor the Industrial Insurance ; but
 who's gwain vor t'insure he?

AGGERMONEY [ag'urmonee], *sb.* The plant *Agrimonia*
Eupatoria.

AGGRAVATE [ag'urvae'ut], *v.* To tease, to exasperate.
 [Uur-z dhu moo'e'es *ag'urvae'uteens* oal buun'l uvur aay kumd
 u'krau'st—uur-z unuuf t-*ag'urvae'ut* dhu vuur'ee oal fuul'ur,] she is
 the most aggravatingest old bundle ever I came across—she is
 enough to aggravate the very Old fellow.

AGIN [ugún'; gún]. 1. In preparation for, until.

[Mus sae'uv dhai gee'z *gún* Kuur'smus,] (I) must keep those

goese in preparation for Christmas. [Aay kaa'n paay ut *gún* Zad'urdee nait,] I cannot pay it until Saturday night.

2. Against, in violent contact with. [Ee droa'vd au'p *uḡún* dhu gee'ut,] he drove against the gate. See *GIN*.

AGO [*ugèo'*; *ugoo'*], *past part. of to go = gone*. It is strange the dialect should have so completely kept apart from the literary usage, as to have exactly reversed the meanings of *ago* and *agone* as given in the Dictionaries. Inasmuch as both forms, in both senses, seem to be archaic, or at least Mid. Eng., it is difficult to trace how in modern literature *ago* has come to be confined to *time gone*—while *gone* and *agone* have become applicable to *motion* only. Equally difficult is it to ascertain by what process the precise opposite has come to pass in the spoken English of the West.

It appears (see *Murray*) only to have changed from the older form *aḡán* about the thirteenth century, and to have ceased in literature, in this sense, before A.D. 1700. Since the last century it has only remained in polite English as an adjective of time—"an hour ago."

[Wuur-s u-bún tùe ? dhee-urt lae'ut-s yùe'zhl, dhai bee aul *uḡò-z* aaf aa'wur,] where hast thou been? thou art late as usual; they are all *ago* this half-hour. [Dhur yùez tu bee u sait u rab'uts yuur, búd nuw dhai bee aul *uḡò'*,] there used to be a sight of rabbits here, but now they are all *ago*.

I'd agot a capical lot one time, but they be *ago*, and I an't a-had none vor a brave while.

And so it fell on hem, in ffeith · ffor ffaute's þat þey vsid,
þat her grace was aḡoo · ffor grucchinge chere,
ffor þe wronge þat þey wrouzte · to wisdom affore.

Piers Plowman, Rich. Red. iii. 245.

Doþ I tell þis siþth whenne I am *ago* hens, no man wolle trowe me.

Gesta Roman. p. 8.

Alas! heo saide, and welawo! to longe y lyue in londe
Now is he fram me *ago!* þat schold be myn hosbonde.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 2793.

(See also *Ibid.* ll. 290, 1215, 1648, 1764, 2351, 2794, 2958, 2986, 4013, 4009.)

Bot when Edwyge was þus a ḡo,
Edgar his brother was made þo kyng.

Chron. Vilod. st. 195. (See also *Ibid.* st. 128, &c.)

Dost think I euer c'had the art
To plou my ground up with my cart
My beast are all I *gve*.

Somerset Alan's Complaint (xvii. cent.). *Ex. Scoll.* p. 7.

See also *W. S. Gram.* p. 48.

AGONE [ugau'n], *adv.* Ago. This form is nearly invariable. (See AGO.) Twas ever so long *agone*. I 'count must be up a twenty year *agone*. [Zabm yuur *ugau'n* kaum Kan'lmus,] seven years ago next Candlemas.

Dr. Murray says: "The full form *agone* has been contracted to *ago* in some dialects. . . . In the end of the fourteenth century *ago* became the ordinary prose form from Caxton; but *agone* has remained dialectally, and as an archaic and poetic variant to the present day."

Such phrases as long *agone*, forty year *agone*, ever so long *agone*, &c., are quite familiar to all West-country folk.

And some also ben of þe route
That comen bot a while *agon*
And þei auanced were anon.

Gower, Tale of the Coffers, l. 9.

For long *agone* I have forgot to court;
Besides, the fashion of the time is changed.

Two Gent. of Verona, III. i.

Oh, he's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour *agone*; his eyes were set at eight i' the morning!—*Twelfth Night*, V. i.

And my master left me, because three days *agone* I fell sick.

1 Sam. xxx. 13.

AGREEABLE [ugrai'ubl], *adj.* In accord with; consenting to; willing to agree with. [Wau'd-ee zai tûe u kwau'rt? Aay bee *ugrai'ubl*], what do you say to a quart? I am willing to join you.

AGREED [ugree'd], *adj.* Planned; arranged, as by conspiracy; in league. [Twuz *u-gree'd* dhing, uvoa'r dhai droad een,] it was a planned conspiracy, before they threw in—*i. e.* their hats for a wrestling bout.

Pass'! o' rogues, they be all *agreed*—*i. e.* in league together.

AGY [æu'jee], *v. i.* To show signs of age; to become old. [Uur *æu'jus* vaa's,] she ages fast. [Súnz úz wuyv duyð, ee du *æu'jee* maa'ynlee,] since his wife died he ages mainly.

I ant a-zeed th' old man sinze dree wiks avore *Make'lmus* (Michaelmas), gin I meet-n s'mornin, and I was a frightened to zee how the old man d'*agy*.

AH! (*a.*) (voice raising), [aa'u], *interj.* Ah! Interrogative exclamation of surprise = indeed! you don't say so!

(*b.*) (voice falling). Exclamation of disgust or disappointment. [*Aa'u!* wuy-s-n muyn? dhæ'ur dhees u-toa'urd-n!], ah! why dost not take care? there! thou hast broken it.

(*c.*) Simple *Oh!* *Ah!* my dear, I be very glad you be come.

A, 3e blynde fooles, drede 3e to lese a morsel of mete þan o poynt of charite?
Wyclif, Eng. Works, E. E. T. S. p. 171.

A, þenke 3e, grete men, þat þis, &c.—*Ibid.* p. 179.

AH! [aa'u]. Yes. [Bee-ul-s u-ad dhi naiv ugee'un? Aa'u],
Bill, hast had thy knife again? Yes.

AICH [æ'uch]. The name of the aspirate *h* (always).

AILER. See HEALER.

AILING IRON [aa'yuleen uy'ur], *sb.* An implement for
breaking off the spear from barley. See BARLEY STAMP.

AILS [aa'yulz], *sb.* Usually applied to the beard of barley when
broken off from the grain. These little spears are always called
[baer'lee aay'ulz]. The individual husks of any corn are also called
[aay'ulz]. The term is only applied to the separated spear or husk
—never when still attached to the grain. The singular is not often
used, but I heard it said: [Ee-v u-gaur't u aa'yul u daewst een
dh-uy oa un,] he has an *ail* of dust—*i. e.* a husk in his eye. See
DOWST.

AIM [aim], *v.* 1. To intend, to desire, to purpose.

[Núv'ur muyn dhur-z u dee'ur, ee daed-n aim t-aa't ee,] never
mind, there's a dear, he did not intend to hit you. [Ee du aim tu
bee mae'ustur, doa'un ur?], he intends to be master, does he not?

2. To attempt. Be ure nobody widn never *aim* vor to
break in and car away your flowers. "Carry away" is a common
euphemism for *steal*.

Olyuer egerlich þo gan to lok : and smot til him wiþ ire,
And *eymede* ful euene to ʒyue þe strok ; þe sarsyn on is swyre.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 734.

AIN [ai'n ai'n(d) u-ai'n(d)], *v. t.* To throw (usual word). [Dhu
bwwuuz bee ai'neen stoa'unz tu dhu duuks,] the boys are throwing
stones at the ducks. [Aa'l aup wai u tuur'mut un ai'n un tu dhu
guurt ai'd u dhee,] I will take up a turnip and throw it at the great
head of thee. This was said in the writer's presence by a man to
an offending boy. A.S. *hænan*, to stone.

AIR [æ'ur], *sb.* and *v. t.* Always pronounced as a distinct
dissyllable.

Somme in erþe, somme in *ayer*, somme in helle deep.—*Piers Plow.* ii. 127.

Place hiue in good *ayer*, set southly and warme

And take in due season wax, honie and swarme.—*Tusser*, 16/20.

AISLE [uy'ul, aa'yul], *sb.* The passage between the pews in a
church or chapel. We know nothing of any distinction between
nave and aisles; but there is [u aa'yul] to every church. See
ALLEY.

AITHERWAYS [ai'dhurwaiz], *conj.* Either (constant use); quite
distinct from the *adj.* or *pron.*, which is always [uudhur,] other.

Aitherways you must go to once, or else tidn no good vor to go 't all.

AIVER. *See* EAVER.

ALACK-A-DAY! [ulaa'k u dai]. An exclamation of sorrow or regret. Alas-a-day! or alas! are not heard.

ALE [æ'ul]. In West Somerset, unlike the Midland Counties, ale is the weaker beverage; brewed from the malt after the *beer* has been extracted from it. *Ale* is usually sold in the public-houses at half the price of *beer*. At Burton, the Beeropolis, this is precisely reversed.

ALE-TASTER [æ'ul tæ'ustur], *sb.* An officer still annually appointed by ancient court leet; at Wellington his duties, however, have entirely fallen into disuse.

ALEEK [uleek', ulik'], *adv.* Alike (always).

One of our oldest saws is:

Vruy'dee'n dhu wik—or *wesk*,
Zül'dum ulik' —or *aleek*.

This perpetuates the old belief that a change of weather always comes on Friday.

ALIE [uluy'], *adv.* In a recumbent position; lying flat.

The grass is shockin bad to cut, tis all *alie*. Zend out and zit up the stitches, half o'm be *alie* way this here rough wind. *See* GO-LIE.

ALL [au'l], *sb.* The completion; the last of anything.

Plaise, sir, *all* the coal's a finished—*i. e.* the last of it. [Aay shl dig *au'l* mee tæ'udeez tumaar'u,] I shall dig all my potatoes tomorrow—*i. e.* I shall complete the digging. This would be perfectly intelligible, even if the speaker had been digging continuously for weeks previously. So, "I zeed em all out," means not that I saw the whole number depart, but the *last of them*.

ALL [au'l], *adv.* Quite, entirely.

Her gid'n *all* so good's he brought. Thy taties be *all* so bad's the tothers. Her and he be *all* o' one mind about it. This is one of those expletive and yet expressive words which is constantly used to complement phrases, but which can only be defined by many examples: [*Au'l* tûe smaar'sh. *Au'l* tûe un au'npaa'wur. *Au'l* tûe slaa'tur. *Au'l* tûe u sluuree. *Au'l* tûe u dring'ut. *Au'l* tûe u ee'p. *Au'l* tûe u smuut'r. *Au'l* tu noa'urt,] all to an unpower—all to slatter—all to a slurry—all to a dringet—all to a heap—all to a smutter—all to nort (*q. v.*). *See* FOUR-ALLS.

ALL-ABOUT [au'l ubaewt]. Scattered, in disorder.

[Dhai bee ugoo' un laf' dhur dthingz *au'l ubaewt*,] they are gone

and (have) left their things (*i. e.* tools) scattered about. [Dhaat-s *au'l ubaew't* ut,] that's the whole matter.

ALL-ABROAD. Unfastened, scattered. See ABROAD.

And whan thou takeste vp thy ryghte foote, than
Caste thy pees fro the *all abroad*.—Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, 10/30.

ALL ALONG [au'l ulau'ng], *adv.* 1. Throughout, from the beginning, without interruption.

[Aay toa'uld ee zoa *au'l ulau'ng*,] I told you so throughout. [T-u bün shau'keen aar'us wadh'ur *au'l ulau'ng*,] it has been shocking harvest weather without change from the commencement.

2. Lying flat; at full length.

[Ee aup wai uz vuys un aat'n *au'l ulau'ng*,] he up with his fist and hit him down flat. [Aay eech mee vèot un vaald *au'l ulau'ng*,] I caught my foot and fell at full length.

Zo got behind, and wey a frown
He pulled near twenty o' mun down
And twenty droad *along*.—Peter Pindar, *Royal Visit*, p. ii.

ALL OF A UGH [au'l uv u uuh'], *adv.* One-sided, bent, out of truth, aslant. [Dhik'ee pau's uz *au'l uv u uuh*,] that post is quite one-sided. Poor old fellow, he is come to go *all of a ugh*.

ALL ONE [au'l waun], *adv.* Just the same.

[Wur aay goo'us, ur wur aay doa'un, t-aez *au'l waun* tu mee,] whether I go, or whether I do not, it is just the same to me.

ALL ON END [au'l un ee'n]. On the *qui vive*; on the tiptoe of expectation; with ears on end. The writer heard in reference to an exciting local trial: [We wuz *au'l un ee'n* tu yuur ùe'd u-kaa'rd dhu dai,] we were eagerly anxious to hear who had carried the day—*i. e.* won the trial.

ALL OUT [au'l aewt], *a.* Finished, used up.

[Plai'z-r dhu suy'dur-z *au'l aewt*,] please, sir, the cider is all finished—*i. e.* the cask is empty. [Dhu woets bee *au'l aewt*,] the oats are all finished. Compare "out of print," "out of stock."

ALL-OVERISH [au l oa'vureesh]. Out of sorts; rather poorly, generally, but without any particular local ailment.

ALL SAME [au'l sae'um.] Just the same, of no consequence. [Taez *au'l sae'um* tu mee, aay tuul ee, wuur yùe du buy un ur noa,] it is of no consequence to me, I tell you, whether you buy it or not.

ALL SAME TIME [au'l sae'um tuym], *adv.* Notwithstanding, nevertheless, yet.

[Aay zaed aay wú'd-n, *au'l sae'um tuym*, neef yùe-l prau'mus, &c.,] I said I would not (do it), nevertheless, if you will promise, &c.

ALL TO. Where in other dialects they say *all of* or *all in*, we in W. S. say *all to*. [Aay wuz u stròekt *au'l tìe u eep*,] I was struck all of a heap. So *All to* a muck, *All to* a sweat, *All to* a shake, *All to* a miz-maze, *All to* a slatter. See ALL, *adv.*

ALL TO A MUGGLE [*au'l tìe u muug'l*]. In a muddle, confusion. [Uur zúmd *au'l tìe u muug'l*, *poo'ur soal*, *aa'dr ee duyd*,] she seemed all to a muggle, poor soul, after *he* died.

[Dhu aewz wuz *au'l tìe u muug'l*,] the house was all to a muggle.

ALL TO BITS [*au'l tìe beets*]. } Completely smashed in
ALL TO PIECES [*au'l tìe pees'ez*]. } pieces; quite done up.

ALL TO PIECES [*au'l tìe pees'ez*]. Infirm; said of a man or a horse. [*Poo'ur oa'l blid*, *ee-z au'l tìe pees'ez wai dhu rùe-maat'iks*,] poor old blood, he is quite done up with the rheumatism. [*Aew-z dh-oa'l au's? Oa! au'l tìe pees'ez*,] how is the old horse? Oh! quite knocked up. [Dhu ween buust *oa'p dhu ween'dur un toa'urd-n au'l tìe pees'ez*,] the wind burst open the window and *tore* it in pieces.

ALL-UNDER-ONE [*au'l uun'dur waun*], *phr.* At the same time. (Very com.) Tidn worth while to go o' purpose vor that there—hon I comes up about the plump, can do it *all under one*.

FOR ALL [*vur au'l*], *adv.* Notwithstanding, in spite of.

[*Vur au'l yùe bee su klúv'ur*, *yùe kaa'n kau'm ut*,] notwithstanding that you are so clever, you cannot accomplish it.

FOR ALL THAT [*vur au'l dhaat*]. Nevertheless.

[*Aa'y du yuur wait yùe du zai*, *but vur au'l dhaat*, *aay zúm t-oa'n dùe*,] I hear what you say, but nevertheless, I seem (am convinced) it will not do.

FOR GOOD AND ALL [*vur gèod-n au'l*], *adv. phr.* Finally, for ever, for once and for all.

[*Ees, shoa'ur! uur-v u-laf-m naew vur gèod-n au'l*,] yes, sure! she has left him now for ever—said of a woman who had often previously condoned her husband's offences.

ALLER [*aul'ur*]. Alder tree (always); alder wood. Gerard says:

This Shrub is called *Alnus Nigra* . . . and by others *Frangula* . . . in English, blacke *Aller* tree.—*Herbal*, Ed. 1636, p. 1469.

Alnus is called in greke, *Clethra*; in Englishe an alder tree or an *aller* tree.—*Turner, Herbal*, p. 10.

ALLER, BLACK [*blaak aul'ur*], *sb.* The usual name for Buckthorn—*Rhamnus Frangula*. *Buckthorn* is never used. This plant is frequently confounded with the dogwood—*Cornus Sanguineum*—both of which are very common in our hedges. The common alder is also occasionally called the Black Aller.

ALLER-GROVE [aul'ur groav]. A marshy place where alders grow; an alder thicket. The term always implies marsh, or wet land; [*u rig'tur aul'ur groav*] would mean a place too boggy to ride through.

ALLERN [aul'urn], *adj.* Made of alder.
[*U aul'urn an'l*,] a handle made of alderwood.

ALLERNBATCH [aal'urnbaach], *sb.* A boil or carbuncle. Pinswill is the commoner term. See *Ex. Scold.* ll. 24, 557.

ALLEY [aal'ee], *sb.* 1. A long narrow place prepared for playing skittles, usually with a long sloping trough down which the balls run back to the players. [*Wee'ul! dhee goo daewn cen dh-aal'ee un zút aup dhu peenz.*] Will! go down in the alley and set up the pins. This order means, that Will is to set up the skittles as the players from the other end knock them down, and to send back the balls by the inclined trough. These places are also spoken of as the [*Bur'leen aal'ee*] or [*Skit'l aal'ee*].

2. Passage in a church. Miss F—, farmer's sister, said her seat (in church) was on the left side of the middle *alley*.—April 1885. W. H. M.

Miss F— was quite right, and those clever people who talk of the passage between the pews, in the centre of the church, as the *aisle* are quite wrong. The latter is from French *aille*, a wing (sometimes but improperly spelt *aisle* in old French, see *Cotgr.*), and can only apply to a part of the building lying at the side of the body or nave. The *alley* is from *alee* or *allée*.

An *alley*, gallerie, walke, walking-place, path or passage. *Allée*.—*Cotgr.*

So long about the *aleys* is he goon
Till he was come azen to pilke pery.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 10198.

Aley yn gar.leyne. *Peribolus, perambulatorium, et peribololum.*

Prompt. Parv.

An *aly*; *deambulatorium, ambulatorium*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Sawne slab let lie, for stable and stie,

Sawe dust, spred thick, makes *alley* trick.—*Tusser*, 15/35.

3. A boy's marble made of alabaster, generally valued at from five to ten common marbles, according to its quality. Sometimes, though not often, called [*aal'ee tau*,] alley taw.

ALL-FOURS [au'l vaa'wurz], *sb.* 1. A common game of cards. [*Steed u gwai'n tu chuurch, dhac'ur dhai wauz t-aul' vaa'wurz.*] instead of going to church, there they were (playing) at all-fours.

2. *adv. fhr.* Equal to, a match for, in agreement with.

[*Vur aul u wuz su klúv'ur luyk, uur wuz aul' vaa'wurz wai un,*] notwithstanding that he was so clever she was quite his match.

ALLICE [aal'ees], *sb.* Aloes (always).

I ver'ly bleive our Tommy wid a zooked 'is dhumb gin now, nif I 'adn a keep on puttin bitter *allice* pon un; I used to do it every mornin so riglur's the clock. [Laur! dhur-z u guurt bwuuy vur tu zèok úz dhuum—wuy doa'un ee puut sm bútur *aa'lees* baewd-n?], lor! there is a great boy to suck his thumb—why don't you put some bitter aloes about it? This is the usual remedy for biting nails and sucking thumbs.

ALLITERATIONS. *See* SHILLY SHALLY.

ALL MY TIME [aul me tuym]. My best or utmost exertions. I can zee very well t'll take me *all my time* vor to get over thick job. (Very com.)

ALLOW [uluw', luw, ulaew'], *v. t.* 1. To advise, to recommend.

I d' *a'low* ee vor to put thick there field in to rape, arter you've a-clain un, and then zeed-n out—*i. e.* I advise you.

Calfe lick take away, and howse it ye may.

This point I *allow* for seruant and cow.—*Tusser*, 33/30.

2. *v. i.* To consider, to be of opinion. (Very com.)

I do '*low* eens there's dree score o' taties in thick there splat. [Uw muuch d-ee-*luw* dhik dhae'ur rik u haay?], how much do you consider that rick of hay? = *i. e.* how much it contains. [Aay du *luw* t-l raayn uvoar nait], I think it will rain before night.

3. To allot, to deem sufficient.

[Aay d-*ulaew* un baewd u twuul muunth,] I allot him about twelve months. This was said of a man who was living very fast, and meant that the speaker only allotted him a year of his present course before he must come to grief.

ALLOWED [ulaewd]. Licensed.

[Dhik'ee aewz waud-n núv-ur *ulaewd*,] that house was never licensed.

ALL VORE [aul voar], *sb.* The wide open or hollow furrow left between each patch of ground, ploughed by the same team, at the spot where the work was begun and finished. In some lands these *aul voarz* are made to come at regular intervals, and hence the field assumes the ridge and furrow appearance. *See* VORE.

ALONG [ulau'ng, lau'ng], *adv.* 1. On, in the direction of, away. [Kau'm *ulau'ng* !], come with me. [Bee'ul! wút goo *ulau'ng*, su vur-z dhu Dhree Kuups?], Bill! wilt go on with me as far as the Three Cups? (public-house). [Aay zeed ur beenaew', gwain oa'm *ulau'ng*,] I saw her just now, going in the direction of home. [Goo *lau'ng*! aay tuul ee,] go away! Be off! I tell you.

2. Constantly used as a suffix to adverbs. Its force is some-

thing the same as *wards*—as home-along, in-along, up-along, down-along, [yuur-*laung*,] here-along, there-along, [yaen-*ulaung*,] along yonder, out-along, back-along—*i. e.* homewards. A man said—I be gwain zo vur-s Holy Well Lake, and I can't stap now, but I'll call in *back-along*—July 1, 1886—meaning, on my way back.

3. *adv.* Hitherto, so far, during the past.
We've had middlin luck *along*, like.

4. Used redundantly. I zeed'n gwain *down 'long*; 'long way Bob Milton, just avore you com'd up.

ALONGST [ulangs, ulaungs(t)], *adv.* Lengthwise, in the direction of the longest dimension. Used very commonly in contrast to *athwart* or *across*.

You 'ont make no hand o' thick there field o' ground, nif he idn a guttered both ways, [ukraa's-n *ulangs*,] across and alongst.

ALoud [ulaewd], *adv.* As in polite society* we hear of "loud colours," so in our lower walk we talk of "loud stinks."

[Dhik rab'ut fraa'sh! ee stings *ulaewd*,] that rabbit fresh! he stinks aloud.

ALTER [au'tur], *v.* To improve in condition, to gain in flesh; spoken of all kinds of live stock. [Dhai stee'urz-l *au'tur*, muyn, een yoa'ur keep,] those steers will alter, mind, in your keep. *See* KEEP. [Dhai au'gz bee *au'turd* shoa'ur nuuf,] those hogs (*see* HOG) are altered sure enough!—*i. e.* improved in condition.

ALTERING [au'tureen], *adj.* Likely to improve, &c. Auctioneers constantly wind up their advertisements of cattle sales in the local press, with—The whole of the stock is of the most *altering* description.

ALTER THE HAND [au'tur dhu an], *phr.* To change the course; usually for the better implied. (For the worse, *see* BADWAY, 2.)

ALTOGETHER SO [au'tugaedh'ur zoa], *adv.* Just to the same degree.

Bill's all thumbs, and Jack's *altogether* so vitty handed.

AMAUS [umaus], *adv.* Almost. The *l* is never sounded; nor is the above so com. as [maus, moo'ees,] *most* (*q. v.*).

[Dhik-s *umaus* u-düed wai, ee oan paay vur main'een,] that (thing) is almost done with (*i. e.* worn out); he will not pay for mending [Aay-v u-ae'ud júsh bau'dhur, aay bee *maus* mae'uz,] I have had such a bother, I am almost driven wild. [Uur kyaa'ld-n bud úv'ureedhing *umaus*,] she called him but everything almost—*i. e.* almost all the names she could think of. This is one of the very commonest descriptions of violent abuse.

AMBY [um-baa'y, m-baa'y], *adv.* Contr. of by-and-by; in a little while; later in the day. Very often used before *night*. When be gwain? Oh *amby*, can't go avore. [Aa-l kaul een. *um-baa'y* nait,] I will call in this evening or to-night.

AMEN. A very common saying is :

[Aa'main, paa'sn Pain,
Moo'ur roagz-n aun'ees main,]
Amen! Parson Penn,
More rogues than honest men.

AMINDED [umuy'ndud], *part. adj.* Disposed, inclined, minded. (Very com.)

I be gwain to vote eens I be *aminded*, and I baint gwain vor t'ax nobody; zo tidn no good vor they to come palaverin o' me.

AMPER [aam'pur], *sb.* A red pimple, a blotch on the face.

AMPERY [aam'puree], *adj.* Blotchy skinned.

[Aam'puree fae'usud,] blotchy faced. This is a very common description of persons, but it would not be spoken of animals.

AN [an, un, 'n], *conj.* Than. The *th* is never heard in the dialect as in lit. Engl.—even when emphatic.

[Doa'noa nu moo'ur-n dhu daid,] (I) do not know any more than the dead. [Noa uudh'ur waiz-n u naat'urul,] no other than a natural (fool).

It is strange this *th* should have so completely disappeared; no combination of consonants has the slightest effect in recalling it. [Aay'd zèondur Taum'ee ad-n un Júm'ee,] I would rather Tommy had it than Jimmy. [Yùe-d bad'r git laung aum un buyd abawt yuur,] you had better get along home, than stay about here.

Can it be that this is not from the A.S. *thanne*, but from Old Norse *an*, Sw. *än*, which Atkinson gives (p. xxvi) for *than*?

AN-ALL [un au'l], *adv.* Likewise, also: used chiefly redundantly at the end of a clause. (Very com.)

I 'sure you, sir, I've a beat-n and a-told to un, and a-tookt away 'is supper *an all*, and zo have his father too, but tidn no good, we can't do nort way un. Answer of a woman to chairman of School Board, why she did not make her boy go to school.

ANATOMY. See NOTTAMY.

ANCIENT [an'shunt], *sb.* The ensign or national colours; Union Jack of a British vessel. In the Bristol Channel this is the usual term among the fisher folk.

How can anybody tell what her is, nif her ont show her *ancient*?

AND [an], *conj.* If. (Very com.) Some people always say, [An yùe plaiz,] for If you please. This form remains in the much commoner *nif*, which is the contracted form of *and if*.

bait for eels. An old bird-fancier of my acquaintance always speaks of feeding larks and thrushes, "You be bound vor to gie em a *angle* now and then." A dung-heap's the place to find *angles*.

Cf. *angle-twitch* of other districts—not known here.

ANGLE [ang'l], *v. i.* To intrigue; to "beat about the bush;" to loiter about or frequent a place for some purpose.

[Wau'd-ur kau'm *ang'leen* baewt yuur vaur?] what does he come loitering about here for? [Aay au'vees kunsúd'urd eens ee wuz *ang'leen* aa'dr Mús Jee'un,] I always thought he was angling after Miss Jane. [Aay kaa'n ubae'ur-n, úz au'vees pun dhu *ang'l*.] I cannot endure him, he is always upon the angle—*i. e.* intriguing.

ANGLE-BOW [angl boa], *sb.* A running noose, a slip-knot, especially a wire on a long stick for catching fish; also a springle for catching birds. The poacher's wire is always a *angle-bow*.

ANGLE-BOWING [ang'l boa'een], *sb.* Tech. A method of fencing. *See Ex. Scold.* pp. 46, 118.

ANGRY [ang'gree], *adj.* Inflamed; applied to wounds or sores (the usual term). He was getting on very well till s'mornin, but now the leg looks angry.

AN IF [un eef' neef]. The regular form of *if*. This seems very like a reduplication, because *an* (*q. v.*) alone is often used for *if*; but in rapid common speech it is nearly always contracted into *nif* [neef].

[*Neef* aay wuz yùe, aay-d zee un daam fuus], if I were you I would see him d——d first. Hundreds of examples of the use of this word are to be found throughout these pages.

ANIGH [unuy', unaa'y], *pr.p.* Used with verbs implying motion only. Near; same as *aneast* (*q. v.*). In both these words the prefix seems to imply motion. The sound of *nigh* and *neigh* in *neighbour* is usually identical in the dialect.

[Dhur aewz úz nuy dhu roa'ud, búd aay núvur dúdn goo *unuy'* um,] their house is near the road, but I never went near them.

ANIGHT [unuyt], *adv.* To-night, at night.

You can't never do it by day, but you can zometimes *anight*.

To consaile sche him clepud', and þe cas him told,
Sopliche al þe sweuen þat hire *aniht* mette.

Will. of Palerme, l. 2919.

Take þere the hert of him, for whos song þou ros vp so *anyht* fro me.

Gesta Roman. p. 61.

ANOINTED. *See* NOINTED.

ANPASSY [an'paa'see]. The name of the sign "&." This is

the last letter of our alphabet, which always ends with *aek's*, *wuy*, *zad*, *an'paa'see*. See p. 75, *W. S. Dialect*; also *Ampersand* and *Ampassy* in *New Eng. Dictionary*.

ANSWER [aan'sur], *v. i.* To endure, to last.

That there poplar 'ont never *answer* out o' doors, t'll be a ratted in no time. The word is in constant use by country folk, in nearly as many senses as given by Dr. Murray. The above is as common as any.

ANSWERABLE [aan'surubl], *adj.* Durable, lasting.

A man said to me of a draining tool (January 1879): [Dhik'ee soa'urt bee dee'urur, bút dhai bee moo'ur *aan'surublur*,] that sort are dearer, but they are more answerable—*i. e.* cheaper in the end. A thatcher living and bred at Burlescombe said to me twice, 'Twas good *answerable* seed.—March 25, 1884.

ANT [aan, aant], *v.* Have not, has not (always).

See *W. S. Gram.* p. 58, *et seq.*

ANTHONY'S FIRE. See **TANTONY'S FIRE.**

ANTLER [ant'lur], *sb.* Hunting. A branch or point growing out of the beam of a stag's horn. Bow (*q. v.*), bay, and tray are each of them an antler. We talk of a fine head, or fine pair of horns; but never of fine antlers.

A warrantable stag has bow, bay, and tray *antlers*, and two on top of each horn. A male calf has no horn, a brocket only knobblers, and small brow *antlers*.—*Records of North Devon Staghounds*, 1812-18, p. 9.

I remember seeing a deer, when set up by hounds, thrust his brow-*antler* through the hand of a man who attempted to secure him.—*Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer*, p. 67.

ANY-BODY [ún'ee bau'dee], *imp. pron.* One. See *IV. Somerset Grammar*, pp. 38, 39.

[*Un'ee bau'dee kèod-n voo'urd-u dùe ut, neef dhai dúd-n dùe ut nai'tuymz, kèod ur?*], one could not afford to do it, if one did not do it night times (*q. v.*), could they? The construction is nearly always plural.

APERNE [uup'urn], *sb.* 1. Apron; always so pronounced.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,

An *aperne* and sitzers for head and for taile.—*Tusser*, 17/4.

2. The skin between the breast-bone and the tail of a duck or goose when sent to table, is called the *aperne*. This apron is cut by carvers to get at the *seasoning*.

APPLE-DRANE [aa'pl drae'un], *sb.* A wasp. Common, but not so much used as *wafsy*.

APPLE-PUMMY [aa'pl puum'ee], *sb.* (Always.) The residuum of ground apples after all the cider has been extracted. While full of juice and in process of cider making, the ground apples are simply *pummy* (pomme).

I've a-draw a load o' apple-pummy up in the copse, I reckon they (the pheasants) 'll zoon vind it out. See CIDER-MUCK.

APPLE-SHRUB [aa'pl-shruub], *sb.* The *Weigelia Rosea*, no doubt so called from the likeness of its flowers to apple-blossom. The plant has soon become naturalized, for Dr. Prior says it was only introduced from China in 1855. It is now one of our commonest flowering shrubs.

APROPOS [aa'breepoa'z, haa'breepoa'z], *v. defective.* Resembles, matches.

[Dhik'ee dhae'ur aa'breepoa'z muyn nuzaak'lee,] that one resembles, or matches, mine exactly. I heard this spoken of a canary. By no means uncommon.

APSE [aaps], *sb.* Abscess, tumcur.

Her 've a got a *apse* 'pon her neck. This no doubt is an ignorant way of pronouncing *abscess*, which sounds so very like *aapsez*, and we all know that to be plural of *apse*. Inasmuch then as only one thing is referred to, we country-folks naturally drop the plural inflection.

APSE TREE [aaps tree]. Aspen tree. (*Populus tremula*.)

The wind 've a blowed down a girt limb o' thick *apse tree*.—Oct. 1881. Here is a good example of corruption by the literary dialect, while the much-abused Hodge has retained the true form.

Ang. Sax. *Æpse*, adj. Tremulous. *Apse*, m. An aspen tree, a species of poplar.—*Bosworth*.

APURT [upuurt'], *adv.* In a sulky, disagreeable manner; frowningly. Her tookt her zel off proper *apurt*, and no mistake.

ARBALE [aarbae'ul]. *Populus alba*. The only name. This tree, by no means rare in parks, &c., is often called by more educated people *Abelia poplar*. The wood is well known, and always called *arbale* by the country joiners.

ARBOR [aa'rbur], *n.* The shaft, spindle, or axle of a wheel or pulley. The word is not applied to a "pin" on which a pulley or wheel runs loosely, but an *arbor* is always fixed to it, so as to revolve with the wheel, and is of one solid piece. See GUDGEON.

ARBOURAGE. See HARBOURAGE.

ARB-RABBITS [aarb rab'uts], *sb.* Wild geranium.

We calls em sparrow birds, but the proper name's *arb rabbits*.—

May 26, 1884.—S. R. This of course is *arb-rabert* = *Herb-Robert* (*Geranium Robertianum*).

ARBS [aarbz], *sb.* The general term for all kinds of "simples" or medicinal herbs.

Her's ter'ble bad in her inside; her can't make no use o' nothin'; I've a-bwoiled down some *arbs* and a-gid her, and I've a-bin to Dr. — vor her, but her idn no better, and her can't sar (earn) nort, and however we be gwain vor to maaintain her, I can't think nor stid.

This *herb* is under the dominion of Venus. It is esteemed an excellent remedy for the stone.—*Culpeper, Herbal*, p. 204.

ARCHANGEL [aarkan'jee'ul], *sb.* The yellow nettle, often called *weazel snout*. Gerard (*Herbal*, p. 702) calls the "yellow archangel," *lamium luteum*.

Our English *archangels* and a few others are yellow.

Cornhill Mag., Jan. 1882.

ARCH [aarch], *v. t.* To make or cause to be convex.

Thick there road must be a-arched a good bit more eet, vore the water'll urn off vitty like. Hence—

ARCHING [aar'cheen], *adj.* Convex.

He idn *archin* enough by ever so much.

ARG [aarg], *v. i.* To argue, to contend in words. Not so common as *downarg* (*q. v.*).

He wanted vor t'arg how I'adn agot no right vor to go there, but I wadn gwain vor to be a *downarg* by he.

ARGIFY [aa'rgifuy'], *v. i.* To argue, to dispute.

[Tuur'ubl fuul'ur t-aa'rgifuy, ee oa'n núv'ur gee ee'n,] terrible fellow for arguing, he will never give in. More frequentative than *arg*.

ARM [aarm], *v. t.* To conduct another by walking arm-in-arm. "Zo your Jim's gwain to have th' old Ropy's maid arter all." "No, he idn." "Oh, idn er? well, I zeed-n a-*armin* o' her about, once, my own zul, last Zunday night as ever was."

ARM [aa'rm], *sb.* 1. Axle. The iron upon which the wheel of any carriage actually turns.

[Dhu weel km oa'f, un dh-aa'rm oa un wuz u-broa'kt rait oa'f,] the wheel came off, and its axle was broken right off. See AXLE-CASE.

2. The spoke or radius of any large wheel, such as a water-wheel, or the fly-wheel of a steam-engine. Also the beam of a windmill to which the sail is fixed. The entire motive power of a windmill

—*i. e.* each of its four great beams, with all the apparatus fixed to it—is called the *arm*.

ARM-WRIST [aarm-rús], *sb.* Wrist. He tookt ho'd o' my *arm-wrist*. *Wrist* is scarcely ever heard alone; it seems only to be considered as a part of the *arm* or *hand*, and is spoken of always in combination with one or the other—*hand-wrist* (*q. v.*) being the most common.

The leaves and roots . . . tied to the *wrestes* of the *armes*, take away fits.
Gerard, Herbal, p. 428.

ARRANT [aa'runt], *sb.* Errand. In the plural it is often applied to the articles bought at market. I heard a woman complain of some boys:

[Tu au'lur aa'dr ún'ee bau'dee ee'ns dhai bee gwai'n au'm wai dhur *aa'runs*, taez shee'umfeol!] to hollow after (*i. e.* to mock) one, as one is going home, with one's marketing, 'tis shameful!

ARREST [aar'us], *sb.* Harvest (always).

[Aay shaan ae'u noa'un vur pæ'urt wai voar aadr *aarus*,] I shall not have any to part with until after harvest.

How dedst thee stertlee upon the zess last *harrest* wey the young Dick Vrogwill.
Ex. Scold. l. 32.

ARRISH [uur'eesh], *sb.* A stubble of any kind after the crop is gone. Parley-*arrish*, wheat-*arrish*, clover-*arrish*.

Purty arternoon farmer, sure 'nough—why, he 'ant a ploughed his *arrishes* not eet. The term is understood as applying to the field or enclosure having the stubble in it—not to the stubble itself. Auctioneers and other genteel people usually write this *eddish*.

ARRISH-MOW [aar'eesh, uur'eesh muw], *sb.* A small rick of corn set up on the field where the crop grew. In a showery harvest the plan is often adopted of making a number of small stacks on the spot, so that the imperfectly dried corn may not be in sufficient bulk to cause heating, while at the same time the air may circulate and improve the condition of the grain. Called also *wind-mow*.

ARRISH-RAKE [uur'eesh rae'uk], *sb.* A large rake used for gathering up the loose stalks of corn after the sheaves are carried off.

ARS. See Ass.

ARSY-VARSY [aa'rsee-vaa'rsee], *adj.* Upside down, bottom upwards. Hon I com'd along, there was th' old cart a-turned *arsy-varsy* right into the ditch, an' the poor old mare right 'pon her back way her legs up'n in—*i. e.* up on end.

Turfe. Passion of me, was ever a man thus crossed? all things run *arsie varsie*, upside down.—*Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. l.*

Stand to 't, quoth she, or yield to mercy,
It is not fighting *arsie-versie*
Shall serve thy turn.

Hudibras, I. cant. iii. l. 827.

ARTER-MATH [aar'tur-maath, aa'dr-maath], *sb.* See AFTER GRASS.

ARTICLE [*emph.* haartikul], *sb.* Term of contempt for an inferior or worthless person or thing—more commonly the latter. Of a bad tool a man would say: [Dhúsh yuurz u pur'tee *haartikul* shoa'ur nuuf,] this is a pretty article sure enough.

ARTIFICIAL [haar'tifee'shl], *sb.* Chemical or prepared manures of all kinds. Tidn a bit same's use to, way farmerin, they be come now vor to use such a sight o' this here *hartificial*. Darn'd if I don't think the ground's a-pwoisoned way ut. We never didn hear nort about no cattle [plaayg] plague nor neet no "voot-an-mouth" avore they brought over such a lot o' this here *hartificial*, [Goa'an'ur] Guano or hot ee caal ut.

AS [z-, s-], *conj.* Constantly employed in connection with *though*. [S-au'f] = as though (not *as if*.) See OFF. Also frequently after *same* in the construction of *similes*, beginning with *same as*.

He dont look *s'eff* he bin a-cleaned out's years.—Nov. 9, 1883. *Same's* the crow zaid by the heap o' toads, All of a sort. *Same's* the fuller zaid.

As is often redundant. He promised to do un *as* to-morrow. Sometimes, however, this use is but a contraction for "as may be"—it is thus very common in narration. More-n a month agone her zaid her'd sure to come *as* a Friday. Calling to see two very old servants, and a woman living with them, who has been bed-ridden for many years, the wife said to me: You zee, sir, tis like *as* this here,—her idn able vor to do nothin vor herzel, and her 'ant a-got a varden comin in like, no more-n what the parish 'lowth her, and any little thing like do come very septable like, I sure 'ee, sir.—July 1, 1886.

As is never used twice, in the way it has become usual in the literary dialect—*e. g.* *as much as, as wide as, &c.*, we always say *so much as, so wide as, &c.* Even in the sentence, "*As* he fell, so he lied," we should say, [Eens u vaald, *zoa* u luyd]. "Quite as well," "as well" (= also), "as yet," would be [*Jús su wuul—su wuul—zoa vaar voor'uth,*] so far forth (*i. e.* as yet).

ASHEN [aa'rshn], *adj.* Made of ash. [Su gèod u aa'rs'n tae'ubl z úv'ur yùe zeed,] as good an ash table as you ever saw.

So wadly, that lik was he to byholde
The boxtre, or the *asschen* deed and colde.

Chaucer, Knightes Tale, l. 1303.

ASHEN-FAGGOT [aɑ'rshn faak'ut], *sb.* The large faggot which is always made of ash to burn at the merry-making on Christmas Eve—both Old and New. We know nothing of a yule-log in the West. It is from the carouse over the *ashen-faggot* that farmers with their men and guests go out to wassail (*q. v.*) the apple trees on Old Christmas Eve (Jan. 5). Why ash is *de rigueur* I have never been able to find out, but the custom of burning that wood is probably as old as Saxon times. The faggot is always specially made with a number of the ordinary *halse binds*, or hazel withes, and in many cases, if large, it is bound with chains as well, to prevent its falling to pieces when the binds are burnt through. It is usual to call for fresh drink at the bursting of each of the *withes*.

ASHWEED. *See* WHITE ASH.

ASKER [aas'kur, *vulgarly* aak'sur], *sb.* A refined term for a beggar. A respectable servant-girl in reply to her mistress, who had inquired what the girl's young man did for his living, said: Please-m he's a-*asker*, and tis a very good trade indeed-m.

ASLEN [uslaen', uslún'], *adv.* Aslant, athwart; usually slanting across in a horizontal or diagonal direction.

[Au'kurd vee-ul vur tu pluw'ee een, aay shud wuurk-n rait *uslún'*,] awkward field to plough in; I should work it right across diagonally. This word would not often be used to express a slant from the perpendicular, though occasionally it is heard in this sense. Thick post is all *aslen*—*i. e.* not upright. This expression might also mean not fixed square.

ASS [aa's], *sb.* The seat, the buttocks, the back part of the person; hence the hinder-part of anything.

[Puut'n uup pun dh-*aas* u dhu wageen,] put it up on the back part of the wagon. The *ass* of the sull. The *ass* of the water-wheel. The *ass* of the barn's door. Occasionally the anus is so called, but in such cases either the context or some qualifying word points the meaning.

This word is usually written *arse* (A.S. *ærs*), but no sound of *r* is ever heard except in *arsy-rarsy*, which is a mere alliteration. There are many combinations, especially used as expletive terms of abuse. These again are turned into adjectives by the addition of *ed* [ud]: *nackle-ass*, *nackle-asséd*; *duggéd ass*, *duggéd asséd*; *heavy ass*, *heavy-asséd*.

Ars, or arce (aars II.) *anus, culus, podex.*—*Promp. Parv.*

3ut am ich chalenged in chapitele hous · as ich a childe were,
And baleyced on þe bar *ers* · and no breche bytwyne.

Piers Plowman, vii. l. 156.

Here is William Geffery, evidently a lunatic,

whipped at a cart's *arse* from the Marshallise in Suthewarke to Bethelem with out Bishoppys gatte of London, for that he belevyd one John More to be Christ, the Savyour of the worlde.—“Three fifteenth century Chronicles, by John Stowe, the Antiquary. Edited by James Gardner, Camden Society, 1880.”—From *Athenæum*, Ap. 16, 1881, p. 519.

If sheepe or thy lambe fall a wrigling with taile,
Go by and by search it, whiles helpe may preuaile ;
That barberlie handled I dare thee assure,
Cast dust in his *arse*, thou hast finisht thy cure.—*Tusser*, 51/4.

ASS OVER HEAD [aa's oa'vur ai'd], *phr.* Head over heels, topsy-turvy. This is the usual expression used to describe a headlong fall. A timid old workman said of a rickety scaffold :

I baint gwain up pon thick there till-trap vor to tread pon nothin, and vall down *ass over head*.

“What's the matter William?” “Brokt my arm, sir. Up loadin hay, and the darned old mare, that ever I should zay so, muv'd on, and down I valls *ass over head*.”

ASS-SMART [aa'smar't], *sb.* Water-pepper—*Polygonum Hydro-piper* :

the herbe which the herbaries name Parsicarium, englishe men cal *Arssmerte*.
Turner, p. 31.

ASTRADDLE [astrad'l, or ustrad'l], *a.* Astride.

[Neef aay d'ud-n zee ur ruy'deen dh-oal au's aup *ustrad'l*, sae'um-z u guurt bwuuy,] if I did not see her riding the old horse up astride, like a great boy.

AT [aa't]. [Yuur-z *aa't* ut,] here's at it ; a very common expression on beginning or resuming work. [Aa-l bee *aa't* ut, fuus d'hing maaru mau'rneen,] I will be at it, first thing to-morrow morning.

ATE [ait], *v.* Eat (always) ; *p. t.* [ait,] *p. p.* [u-ait].

[Taum'ee, doa'unt y'è *ait* dhai buur'eez!], Tommy, don't you eat those berries! There now! he have [*u-ait*] em arter all! They was all a *ate* an a brokt, eens they wadn a wo'th nort.—Jan. 28, 1882.

ATH [aeth], *sb.* Earth, soil, the earth.

[Droa u lee'dl *aeth* oa'vur-t,] throw a little soil upon it. [Noa soa'l pun *aeth* k'èod-n dùe ut], no soul upon earth could do it.

ATHIN [udhee'n], *prep.* Within. I zeed where the shots went to ; they wadn *athin* dree voot o' the hare. Not used as an adverb.

ATHOUT [udhaewt], *conj.* Without, unless. Not used as an adverb. I on't come, *athout* you'll come too.

ATHURT [udhuur't], *adv.* Across, athwart.

[Ee vaa'lud rai't *udhuur't* dhu aj,] he (the tree) fell right across

the hedge. [Dhu pees u klaa'th wuz u-kuut rait' *udhuur t-n* ukraa's,] the piece of cloth was cut right *athurt* and across. The pleonasm here used, which is perhaps the commonest form, adds no strength to the expression.

Ad; nif es come *athert* en, chell gee en a lick.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 512.

ATOMIES [aat'umeez], *sb.* Old hacks, worn-out, wretched creatures. A native of Torcross spoke derisively of the caravan-folk who came to the regatta "as a passel of old *atomies*."—Aug. 1882. I. F. C. See *Trans. Devon Association* 1883, p. 80.

Hostess. Thou *atomy* thou!—*II. Henry IV.* V. iv.

That eyes—that are the frail'st and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on *atomies*.—*As You Like It*, III. v.

ATTACKED [utaak'tud], *p. t.* and *p. part.* of attack. (Very com.) Used by the uneducated above the lowest class, such as small tradespeople.

If you please, sir, I must ax you vor to keep thick dog a-tied up; he *attacked* me wilful, gwain on the road—*i. e.* in a savage manner as I was going along the road (past your house).

ATWIST [utæcs; utwús-], *adv.* Crooked, awry, out of place; also of threads, tangled, confused. Thick there bisgy stick's a put in all atwist—id'n no form nor farshin in un.

ATWIXT [utwik's], *prep.* Between. Didn Jimmy Zalter look purty then, way the darbies on, *atwixt* two policemen?

Fro thennes shall not oon on lye come,
For al the gold *atwixen* sonne and see.

Chaucer, Troilus and Cryseyde, l. 885. See *Ib. Rom. of Rose*, l. 854.

AUDACIOUS. See OUDACIOUS.

AUF [au:f, oa'f], *v. def.* Ought.

[Uur núv'ur dúd-n *auf* tûe u-wai'nt,] she never ought to have gone. [Bee'ul! dhee-s *auf* t-u noa'ud bad'r,] Bill! thou oughtest to have known better. (Lit. Thee didst ought.)

A UGH [u uu-], *adv.* Crooked, awry, out of place. (Very com.) Why, thee's a got the rick all *a-ugh*; he'll turn over nif dus-n put a paust to un.

AUNT [aant], *sb.* Used in speaking of any elderly woman, without implying any relationship, or other quality, just as "mother" is used in London and elsewhere. See UNCLE.

Poor old *aunt* Jenny Baker's a tookt bad; they zess her ont never get up no more.

And, for an old *aunt* whom the Greeks held captive,
He brought a Grecian queen, whose youth and freshness
Wrinkles Apollo.—*Troilus and Cressida*, II. ii.

and here-bi þei *axen* here owen dampnacn.—*Ibid.* p. 176.

And schewed her signes · ffor men shulde drede,
To *axe* ony mendis · ffor her mys-dedis.

Langland, Rich. the Red. ii. 34.

AX OUT, or **OUT-AX** [æwt-aa'ks], *v.* To completely publish the banns. [Dhai wuz *aakst æwt* laa's Zún'dee,] their banns were published for the third time last Sunday. See **OUT-AX**.

AXEN [aak'sn]. Ashes. I have found one old man in the parish of Clayhidon who still uses this word, but it is very nearly obsolete.—Aug. 1880. See **ASH**, *New Eng. Dict.*

AYE [aa'y]. Yes (affirmatively); indeed? (interrogatively).

AYERLY [æ'urlee], *adv.* Early (always).

How be off vor *ayerly* taties? [*Ae'urlee*] birds catch the worms.

AYTHER, or **AITHER** [ai'dhur], *adj.* and *conj.* Either. Quite distinct from *either*, in the phr. *either one* = *ever-a-one* [udhu'ur waun]. The commonest form of *conj.* is *aitherways* (q. v.).

Aither you was there, or you wad-n. I be safe 'twas *aither* her or her zister.

Within the halle, sette on *ayther* side,
Sitten other gentylnen, as falle that tyde.

Boke of Curtasye, l. 21.

AZUE [uzèò'), *adv.* A cow before calving, when her milk is dried off, is said to be *azue*, or to have gone *zue*.

Th' old Daisy's a go *zue*, but her ont calvy eet's zix wicks.

Thee hast let the kee go *zoo* vor want o' strocking.—*Ex. Scolid.* l. 110.

B

B. [bee]. The common description of a dolt or ignoramus is, [Ee doa'noa *B* vrum u Béolz vèot,] he does not know *B* from a bull's foot. The expression "B from a battledore," as given in Nares and Halliwell, is a literary colloquialism not known to us in the West.

I know not an]a. from the wynde-mylne, ne a *b.* from a bole-foot.—*Political Poems*, vol. ii. p. 57. A. D. 1401.

BACK [baak'], *v.* To bet.

They on't never do it for the money, I'll *back*. [Aa:l *baak* dhai bae un aum vore twuulv u-klauk u nait,] I'll bet they will not be at home before twelve o'clock at night.

BACK [baak], *v. t.* and *i.* Hunting. When the deer or other quarry turns and runs *back* over the same track he has gone over.

If a deer has gone to water shortly after passing through a wood, it not unfrequently happens that the cunning animal has merely soiled when he entered the stream, and then *backed* it on his foil, and laid fast in the covert.—*Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer*, p. 137.

BACK ALONG [baa'k lau'ng], *adv.* Homewards.

[Kum au'n, Júm! lat-s zee baewt gwain' baa'k lau'ng,] come on, Jim! let us see about going homewards. [Aew laung uvoa'r yúe bee gwain' baa'k ulau'ng?], how long before you are going homewards? See **ALONG 2**.

BACK AND FORE [baak'n voa'ur], *adv.* Backwards, hind-part foremost.

[Waut bee baewt? Kas-n puut aun dhee jaa'kut baa'k-n voa'ur,] what are you about? (Thou) canst not put on thy jacket backwards. [Foo'us tu shuut-n een baa'k-n voa'ur,] obliged to put him (the horse) in (to the railway truck) hind-part foremost. See **SHUT**; also *Trans. Dev. Association*, 1886, p. 91.

BACK AND FORE SULL [baak'n voa'r zoo'ul], *sb.* A plough made to turn a furrow at will either to the right or left; same as a two-way sull (*q. v.*), called also a *vore and back sull*.

BACK-CHAIN [baak-chai'n, or cháa'yn], *sb.* A short chain, of which the middle part is made of flat twisted links, used to bear on the back of a horse to support the shafts of a cart. The *back-chain* is no part of the harness, but is always fixed at one end, to the *off* or right shaft. See **CART-SADDLE**.

BACK-CROOK [baak-krèok], *sb.* A crook sliding upon a rod of iron, fixed to the near, or left, shaft of a cart. It is to this crook that the *back-chain* is hooked on, when it has been passed across the *cart-saddle*.

BACK-DOOR TROT [baak-doo'ur-troat]. Diarrhoea.

I be saafe, nif I was vor ate very many o' they there, twid zoon gie me the *back-door trot*.

BACKER [baak'ur], *adj.* Rear. Not used as a comparative any more than *hinder*, but cf. Lit. *inner, outer, utter, former, under, over*, all comparatives in origin. Back-part of Lit. Eng. is identical in meaning wth backer-part of the dialect. Never used as an *adv.* I know I zeed-n down in under the jib, there in the *backer-zide* o' the cellar, s'nów (dost thou know). The *backer* end o' thick there field's mortal rough, sure 'nough. Tord the *backer* part o'the wagin limbles.

BACKLET [baak'lut], *sb.* The back premises of a house; the backdoor exit. [Dhai-v u-roa'uzd mee rai'nt tu vaa'wur paewn a

yuur, vur dhce'uz yuur aewz, un dhur ed-n noa gyur'dn nur neet u beet uv u *baak-lut*,] they have raised my rent to four pounds a year for this house, and there is no garden, and not any back-door, or back premises. Good *backlet*, is often seen in advertisements of houses to let.

BACK-STREAM [baak-streem], *sb.* Tech. To every water-mill there is necessarily a *back-stream*, which is the channel leading from the *weir*, to carry off the surplus water. The *leat* and the *back stream* are as indispensable as the waterwheel itself.

BACK-SUNDED [baak-zúndúd], *adj.* Facing the north; land sloping towards the north is said to be *baak-súndúd*. Cold *back-sunded* field o' ground, is a very common description. Thick 'ouse is *back-sunded*, he ont suit me in no price.

BACON-PIG [bae'ukn-paig]. A fat pig of a size fit to make bacon, as distinguished from a *porker*. In chaffering for a pig, it is common to say, [wai, u zaak u baa'rlee mae'ul ul mak u *bae'ukn-paig* oa un,] why, a sack of barley meal will make a bacon-pig of him.

Trade in mutton and lamb was slow at 7½d to 8d per lb. Pigs in moderate supply,—*Bacon-pigs*, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per score; *porkers*, 10s. to 10s. 6d.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 19, 1886.

BACON-RACK [bae'ukn raak], *sb.* A large frame suspended horizontally, under the beams in most farm-house kitchens, and in a great many cottages, upon which is placed the sides of bacon as soon as they are taken from the salt; here the bacon dries, and is kept safely from rats and cats.

BACON-SETTLE [bae'ukn sat'l]. *See* SETTLE.

BAD [bae'ud], *adj.* This term as applied to a man (it is scarcely ever applied to a woman), is generally understood to be limited to one who ill-uses his wife, and includes idleness and profligacy, but it would not be used to designate a foul-mouthed man. *See* WICKEDNESS. [Ee-z u *bae'ud* luy u-baewt fuul'ur, ee doa'n aa'rlee kaar uur au'm noa'urt,] he is a profligate, drunken fellow, he scarcely carries her (his wife) home anything—*i. e.* of his wages. A shocking bad fellow would mean always, a drunken profligate.

2. Sick, ill. I bin that *bad*, I 'ant a-sard zixpence, is drie weeks.

BAD ABED [bae'ud uba'ed]. 1. *phr.* So ill as to be confined to bed. Please mum, father's *bad-abad*, and mother zen n:e up vor t' ax o' ee, vor to be so kind's to gee un a drap o' spurit.

BAD DISORDER [bae'ud deezau'rdur]. *Lues venerea*; always spoken of by this name, unless by a coarser one.

BAD-OFF-LIKE [bæ'ud oaf luyk], *a.* Badly off. needy. [Poo'ur dthing, uurz u-laf tuurubl bæ'ud oaf luyk,] poor thing, she is left very badly off.

BAD-PLACE [bæ'ud plæ'us]. Hell. Mothers tell their children, [Neef yùe bæ'un u gè'o'd maa'yd-n zai yur praayurz-n keep yur church, yùe ul gè'o tu dhu bæ'ud plæ'us,] if you are not a good girl, and say your prayers and keep your church, you will go to the bad-place.

BAD WAY [bæ'ud wai], *phr.* 1. Ill; past recovery.

Thank ee, sir, her idn a bit better; I be ter'ble afeard her's in a *bad way*—*i. e.* that she will die.

2. Going to the bad in several senses.

[Neef ee' doan au'ltur úz an, ee ul zèon bea' een u bæ'ud wai, un úz tra'e'ud oan bee u waeth u vaardn,] if he does not change his course (alter his hand), he will soon go to the bad altogether, and his trade will not be worth a farthing.

BAG [baig], *sb.* 1. A customary measure of both quantity and weight. Ordinarily, a *bag* is a sack made to hold three bushels; but potatoes, apples, turnips, and, in some local markets, *corn*, are always sold by the *bag*; and for each article, not otherwise specially contracted for, the bag is by local usage understood to be a certain fixed weight: thus, a *bag* of apples or turnips is always six score = 120 lbs., while of potatoes it is always eight score = 160 lbs.

Hence various-sized baskets, made to hold certain quantities, are called "half-bag maun," "quarter-bag-basket," "40 or 50lb. basket" = about one bushel; "20lb. basket" = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bag. The bag of corn of different kinds varies in different markets, and as a grain measure is obsolescent in most places. The *bushel* of 64lbs. wheat, 48lbs. barley, 40lbs. oats, is now the usual integer. *See SACK.*

2. The scrotum of any domestic animal.

3. The womb; also very commonly the udder.

4. The bucolic rendering of the slang figurative *sack*.

[Zoa ee-v u gaut dhu baig, aa'n ur?], so he has got the sack, has he not?—*i. e.* been discharged from his situation or work.

BAG [bag], *v.* To crib, to cabbage, to seize, to claim. Used rather in a jocular sense, and not intended to convey the full force of *to steal*. [Ee bagd aul dhur dthingz-n uyd um uwai,] he cribbed all their things and hid them away. In games it is usual to cry out: *Bags* I fust go! *Bags* I thick, &c. *See BOARD.*

BAGONET [bag'unut], *sb.* A bayonet.

[Au'l dhu soa'ujurz-d u-gaut dhur muus'kuts wai dhu *bag'unuts* u-fik's,] all the soldiers had their muskets with their bayonets fixed.

Tha sauwers wis all awmin cal'd up be night,
Way thare *bagganit* guns, vur ta zee aul wis rite.

Nathan Hogg, 'Bout the Rieting, P. i.

BAILIE [bae'ulee], *sb.* Bailiff (always).

Who's the *bailie* to the County Court, now th' old ——'s dead?
The sheriff's officer is always the *bum-bai.ie*. So we have *market-bailies, water-bailies, &c.* (See *Ex. Scold.* l. 170.)

for a *bayli*, stiward & riche men of lawe schullen haue festis
and robis and mynystralis, rich clopis and huge ziftis.

Wyclif, Eng. Works, E. E. T. S. p. 129. (See Promp. Parv. p. 22.)

'*De par dieux*, ' quod this yeoman, leve broþer,

Thou art a *baili*, and I am another.—*Chaucer, Frere's Tale, l. 131.*

Bayly, an officer—*baillif, s. m.—Palsgrave.*

Baili, m. A *Bayliff* (but of much more authority than ours), a magistrate appointed within a province.—*Cotgrave.*

BAIT [bauyt], *v.* To feed on a journey.

[Dhee kns staa'p-m *bauyt* s-noa tu Raas-n bee Dhangk'feol,]
thou canst stop and ba't, thou dost know, at (the) Rest and be
Thankful (name of a well-known public-house).

BAIT [bauyt], *sb.* A lure, a meal or refreshment; also any
business—a job.

[Aay-v u-gut u puur'dee *bauyt* yuur, aa'n ees?] I have a pretty
job here, have I not? This word is invariably pronounced as here
given, and so it was in the fifteenth century—*bait* would not be
understood by many; so *weight* is always *wauyt*.

Ees, fyschys mete on a hoke (or boyght for fisshes, F.). Esca, escarium.
Prompt. Parv. p. 143.

BAKING [bae'ukeen], *sb.* 1. The quantity of dough kneaded
and baked at one time; the batch.

So good a *bakin* as ever I put in the oven.

Bakynge (or bahche, κ.). Pistura.—Prompt. Parv.

2. A family dinner sent to the bakehouse.

[Aay-d u-guut u oa'vm-vèol u *bae'ukeenz* tùe, haun dhu kraewn
oa un vaa'ld een,] I had an oven full of family dinners, too, when
the crown of it fell in.

BALD-FACED [baal fae'usud, baul fae'usud], *adj.* Description
of a man without beard or whiskers—like the Chinese.

You know un well 'nough, but I can't mind hot's a-called; *baald-
faced*, pock-vurden old feller.

BALD-HEADED [baul-ai'dud], *adj.* Bald.

Poo'ur oa'l blid! ee-z su *baul ai'dud-z* u bla'd'ur u laud,] poor

old blood! he is as *ba'd* as a bladder of lard. A person is never described as *bald*; always *bald-headed*.

BALK [bau'k], *v.* *sb.* Tech. A squared, unsawn log of yellow pine timber of a particular kind. Constantly applied to an imported log of any kind of fir-wood, but not alone or without qualification—such as a *balk* of Memel, *balk* of Dantzic, *balk* of timber (the latter meaning *fir* of any kind); but “a piece of *balk*” is understood as above. A carpenter said to me of a piece of board I gave him for a purpose: 'Tis murder to use such stuff as that; this here *balk* is gettin ter'ble scarce, tis 'most so dear's mahogany.

2. Joists, beams of a house.

To climben by the ranges and the stalkes ;
Unto the tubbes, hanging in the *balkes*.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

Balke in a howse. *Trabs.—Promp. Parv.*

Balke of an house, *pouste.—Palsgrave.*

BALL [bau'1], *sb.* A knoll, a rounded hill; as “Cloutsham *ball*.” I know many fields in different parishes called “the *ball*”—all are hilly and rounded.

Up to Thunder *Ball*—over N. Molton Common to Twitching *Ball* Corner—crossed over into *Ball* N.ck.—*Rec. N. Dev. Staghounds*, p. 69.

Met at Bray *Ball*—*Ib.* p. 72.

BALL [bau'1], *v.* and *sb.* To track a footprint; spoken only of a fox. [Aay *bau'ld* u fauks dai-maur'neen aup-m Naa'pee-Kloaz,] I saw the track of a fox this morning up in Knappy Close. *See* SI.OT, PRICK.

BALL [bau'1]. A favourite sign for public-houses; hence in the immediate neighbourhood of Wellington we have several hamlets taking their names from the public-house, while in one case the inn has long ceased to exist—as *White-ball*, *Blue-ball* (2), *Red-ball* (2). The *White-ball* Tunnel is well known on the G. W. Railway.

BALLARD [baal'urd], *sb.* A castrate ram. *See* STAG.

BALLET [baal'ut], *sb.* Ballad (always). Song—such as are sung at fairs—generally comic, sometimes obscene.

“The true old form, nearly.”—*Skeat*.

“They . . . took a slight occasion to chase Archilochus out of their city, perhaps for composing in a higher straine then their owne souldierly *ballats* and roundels could reach to.—*Milton, Arcopagitica*, ed. Haies, p. 8.

BALLOT [baa'lut or bül'ut], *sb.* Bundle, package.

BALLYRAG [baal'irag'], *v.* To scold, to abuse.

[Uur *baal'irag-n* lig u pik'pau'gut,] she abused him like a pickpocket. (Very common expression.)

BAME [bae'um]. Balm. *Melissa officinalis* (always).

þe oðer reisun is þet hwo þet here a deorewurðe licur, oðer a deorewurðe wete, as is *bame*, in a feble uetles.—*Aucron Riote*, p. 164.

Ac by myddel þer hongep her : a costrel as þou miht se
hwyh ys ful of þat *bame* cler : þat precious ys and fre.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 511.

Gerard spells it *bawme*.

Baume, an herbe, *bauslme*.—*Palgrave*.

BAME-TEA [bae'um tai']. The infusion of balm; it is thought to be a [fuy'n dhing vur dh-ee'nfurmae'urshn,] fine thing for inflammation.

BAMFOOZLE [baam'fɔ:zl], *v.* To bamboozle, to play tricks upon, to deceive.

[Doa'n yùe lat-n *baam'fɔ:zl* ee,] dont you let him take you in.

BAN [ban; *often* bae'un], *v.* To forbid, to prohibit.

[Ee *ban* un vrum gwai'n ee'n pun ee'z graewn,] he forbid him from going in up his land.—October 1876. See FEND.

BANBURY. The fame of *Banbury*, of which Halliwell gives several instances, is preserved in the old nursery rhyme :

Ride a cock horse
To *Banbury* cross,
To see a fine lady
Ride on a white horse.

BANDOG [ban'daug], *sb.* A yard-dog, a house-dog, whether chained or not.

BANDY [ban'dee], *adj.* Having one or both legs bent inwards at the knee, knock-kneed: the opposite of bow-legged. Used alone; not in conjunction with *leg*.

A *bandy* old fellow. See BOW-LEGGED, KNEE-NAPPED.

BANES [bae'uns]. 1. *sb.* Ridges in land. See BENDS.

2. Banns of matrimony; always pronounced as above; apparently a preservation of Mid. Eng. (See BANE in *Promp. Parv.* and *Cal. Ang.*; also under BANN in *New Eng. Dict.*)

Bane . . . also the *banes* of matrimony.—*Cotgrave*.

Es verly believe tha *Banes* will g'in next Zindey.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 455.

BANG [bang]. 1. *sb.* A cuff, a clout, a blow.

[Aa'l gi dhee u *bang* uun'dur dhu yuur,] I will give thee a cuff under the ear. The usual word used in threats like the above.

2. A fib, a lie.

[Naew dhee-s u-toa'ld u *bang*, aay noa',] now thou hast told a lie, I know.

BANGING [bang'een]. A very common expletive expressive of size; always used with *guurt*.

[U *guurt bang'een raat*,] a great *banging* (*i. e.* very large) rat.

BANKER [bang'kur]. *r. sb.* A kind of rough erection of stones, or a bench upon which the stones for building are dressed or *nobbled*. Is it possible that the term for a covering for a bench may have been applied to the bench itself? Or can this be the (1). *F. banc*, a bench, with our West Country redundant *er* added? Cf. *legger, toe-er, &c.*

curiouse stonidj in hallis, bope in making of pe housis, in doseris, *bancurs*, and cuzshens, and mo veyn þingis þan we kunnen rikene.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 434.

Banker. Sammarium, amphitaba.—*Prompt. Parv.*

See also *Way's note, Ib.* p. 23.

Banquier: m. . . . also a bench cloath, or a carpet for a form or bench. *Cotgrave.*

2. A man whose business it is to hew rough stones into shape fit for walling.

Tom ——'s the best *banker* ever I zeed in my life.—January 1876.

3. Rough boards nailed together like a small door; used by masons on a scaffold to hold their mortar, called elsewhere a mortar-spot.

BANNIN [bae'uneen], *sb.* Anything to form a barrier, or temporary fence. When a footpath crosses a field it is very common to crook down branches of thorn, at intervals, on each side of the path, to prevent people from straying from the track. This is frequently called [puut'een daewn sm *bae'uneen*,] putting down some bannin.

BANT [bae'un(t)]. Am not, are not. The invariable negative of the verb *to be*, pres. tense, in the 1st person sing., and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pers. plur. See *Grammar of W. Somerset*, pp. 55, 56.

BAN-TWIVY TWIST [ban twúv'ee twús], *adv. phr.* (Very com.) Askew, awry, out of truth. Same in meaning as *scurry whiff*. [Kyaalth úz-zuul u wcelruyt! neef ee aan u-ang dhu wee'ul u dhu wag'een aul *lan twúv'ee twús*, jis dhu vuree sae'um-z u fúð'lurz uul'boa,] calls himself a wheelwright! and if he has not hung the wheel of the wagon all out of truth, just the very same as a fiddler's elbow.

BAR [baa'r], *v. i.* Used only in the passive voice. To be debarred, prevented.

[Ee wuz u-*baa'rd* vrum gwai'n, kuz uv úz wuyv—uur wuz u-tèokt bae'ud jis dhoa,] he was prevented from going, on account of his wife—she was taken ill just then.

BARE [bae'ur]. 1. *adj.* Thin, lean, in low condition ; applied to animals—*bare-boned*.

[Dhai bee'us bee tuur'bl *bae'ur*,] those beasts are very thin.

2. Plain, unadorned, meagrely furnished.

[Au'nkaum'un *bae'ur* kunsaa'm,] uncommonly *bare* concern—said of a shabby performance at a travelling circus.

BARE RIDGED [bae'ur-ú'j'ud]. Applied to riding on horse-back without saddle or covering to the horse's back.

Thee't never be able to ride vitty, avore canst stick on *bare-ridged*.

BAR-IRE [baar uy'ur], *sb.* Quite distinct from *ire-bar*. The former is merchantable iron for smiths' use ; the latter is a crow-bar. Sometimes one hears, Where's the *bar-ire?*—*i. e.* crow-bar ; but the demonstrative makes all the difference. In reply to a remonstrance about his charges, a blacksmith said : Well, sir, 'tis a little bit better now ; but I didn't charge no more vor shoein o'm when *bar-ire* was more-n so dear again.

BARM [baa'rm], *sb.* The only name for yeast. A. S. *beorma*.

BARNACLES [baa'rníklz], *sb.* Spectacles.

BARNEY-GUN [baar'ni-guun], *sb.* Shingles. Herpes.

[They zes how tis the *barney-gun*, but I sure you I 'ant got no paice way un (*i. e.* my husband) day nor night, he's proper rampin like.—July 1876. Mrs. R. —.

Tho come to a Heartgun. Vorewey struck out and come to a *Barngun*.

Ex. Scold. l. 557.

BARN-SIEVE [baarn zee'v], *sb.* Tech. A sieve of which the bottom is made of plaited cane—used in winnowing.

BARN'S-DOOR [baa'rnz-doo'ur, or doa'ur], *sb.* (In the Hill district the first form, *oo'ur*, in *floor* and *door* are heard ; in the Vale the second, *oa'ur*). The door of the barn, generally made in two parts, meeting and fastening in the middle, while one, and sometimes both of these parts are again divided, so that the upper half may be opened while the under is kept shut. The only light in a barn is usually that from the doors when open.

The possessive inflection is always retained—*barn-door* is never heard.

The same occurs in many cases—*e. g.* pig's meat = hogwash ; cart's tail, &c. A farmer's wife said to me : We never don't drink the pump's water.—July 9th, 1886.

A very common saying expressive of inconsistency is :

[Mú'd su wuul puut u braas nauk'ur pun a *baarn-s-doo'ur*,] (you) may as well put a brass knocker on a barn-door. So we always say *barn's-door fowls*.

BARN'S-FLOOR [baa'rnz vlo'o'ur], *sb.* The only name given to the thrashing-floor. It is generally in the centre of the barn, and on the same level as the sill of the *barn's-door*, of which there are always two, one at each end of the floor, *i. e.* back and front of the building. It is never made to cover the entire space within the barn, but is only about ten feet in width, its length being the width of the building. It is generally raised above the *bays* on each side, and has a low wooden partition called the *spirting-board*, on either side, to keep the corn upon the floor. It is made of elm planks, two inches thick, while the rest of the barn is usually floored with concrete, or beaten earth. The best barns are constructed so as to drive a wagon loaded with corn in at one door along upon the *floor*, and when unloaded it passes out at the opposite door. See ZESS, POOL.

BARN'S-FLOOR PLANK, or PLANCH [baa'rnz-vloo'ur plansh], *sb.* A particular size of plank, which is usually two inches thick and eleven inches wide; it is of elm, on account of its toughness.

The above is applied to the boards or planks severally; when spoken of collectively as material they are called *planchin*.

Thick there butt'll cut out some rare *barn's-floor planchin*; *i. e.* flooring.

The same term is used for the wood-work of the floor: Plaise, sir, the *barn's-vloor's* a-come to doin shocking bad; the *planchin* o' un 's all a-ratted to [tich-bod,] touch-wood.

BARNY [baar'nee], *sb.* An altercation, dispute, quarrel.

Of some quarrelsome neighbours, a man said: Twas a purty *barney* way 'em sure 'nough; and later on the same day of another matter: I'll warnt there'll be a *barney* over thick job.—Dec. 22, 1885.

BARREL [baa'ree-ul], *sb.* Applied to that part of the body of a horse which is between the fore and hind legs; the belly.

[Ee du mizh'ur wuul een dhu *baa'ree ul*, ee kn kaa'r-z dún'ur lau'ng wai un, ee' kan,] he measures well round the body, he can carry his dinner along with him, he can. Very often I have heard the above (verbatim) praise of a stout-bodied horse.

BARREN [baa'reen], *adj.* Of any animal not pregnant. It is important to the grazier who buys the cow or heifer to be assured as to her state. One invariable question put by the buyer of a cow for grazing, before he completes the bargain, is:

[Wuol yüe wau'rn ur *baa'reen*?], will you warrant her barren? A *barren* animal may have had any number of offspring.

BARRENER [baar'inur], *sb.* A cow which has borne one or

more calves, but is not now in calf. The regular Tech. word. *Fresh-barreners* are constantly advertised for sale. See FRESH.

PRESENT ENTRIES :

1 *barrener*, 2 prime fat heifers, 3 fat heifers, 8 very superior fat Devon heifers, 5 fat horn ewes, 10 fat hogs, 2 fat steers, 2 young *barreners*, Devon bull, Devon *barrener*, three-years-old heifer, in calf; *fresh barrener*, cow and calf, Devon yearling bull, 10 fat lambs, 10 fat horn ewes, 1 excellent shorthorn *barrener*.—*Som. Co. Gaz.* Ap. 1, 1882.

Four good young dairy cows in milk and in calf, 1 *barrener* in milk.—Advert. in *Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 15, 1885.

BARREN-SPRING [baar'een spring], *sb.* Water unfit for irrigation—*i. e.* non-fertilizing.

[Ted-n gèod wau'dr, tez u *baar'een spring*,] was said to me by a tenant of a stream of water running near a farmyard. Though clear and tasteless, cattle will not readily drink it; they prefer the foulest ditch water. Probably it is too cold for them.

BARRING [baa'reen], *pres. part.* Excepting, excluding.

[Aa'l bæe dhae'er, *baa'reen* mûsaa'ps,] I will be there, if not prevented by accidents.

[*Baa'reen* lats yùe shl shoa'ur t-ab-m,] excepting unavoidable hindrances occur, you shall (be) sure to have it. See LET.

BARROW-PIG [baa'ru paig]. A gelt pig (always). Never heard alone, or otherwise than with *pig*. It could not be said, "the pig is *barrow*"—it is always, "'tis a barrow-pig."

BARTLE [Baart'l], *sb.* St. Bartholomew. Bartlemas fair held August 24th, called also Bathemy fair [baa'thumee].

BARTON [baa'rteen], *sb.* That part of the farm premises which is specially enclosed for cattle; very frequently called the *stroa baa'rteen*, because it is here that large quantities of straw are strewed about to be eaten and trodden into manure. See COURT.

In this sense it is very common to reserve in leases the use of *bartons*, *linhays*, &c., for certain periods after the expiration of the term, for the consumption of the fodder which must not be sold for removal.

And also at any time after the first day of September to enter the *bartons* and stalls, and haul and carry away the dung, &c.—Lease from Author to a farmer, dated Sept. 27, 1884.

The enclosure for corn and hay-stacks is called the *macw-baarteen*. See Mow.

The term *barton* is also applied to the entire farm and homestead, but in this case it is only to the more important farms; very often it is the manor farm, or the principal holding in the parish, whether occupied by the owner or not—generally not. In these cases the *barton*, including the homestead, generally takes the name of the

parish preced. ng the *barton*, as Sampford *Barton*, Kittisford *Barton*, Leigh *Barton*, Chevithorne *Barton*, &c.

BASE [bae'us, bee'us, bae'us múlk, bee'us múlk], *sb.* The first milk from a cow immediately after calving. It is never used for dairy purposes, but generally given to pigs. The word is used as often without *múlk* as with it. "I've a stroked her down, for to take off the *base*." See **BISKY-MILK**.

BASE CHILD [bae'us chee'ul]. A bastard.

BASTARD KILIER [baas'turd kee'ulur], *sb.* The plant savin—*Juniperus sabina*.

BAT [baat]. 1. *sb.* A heavy laced boot, thickly hob-nailed; called also *aaf baats*.

[Aay-d u-bún een tu beespai'k u pae'ur u *baats*,] I had been in to bespeak a pair of boots.

2. Bricks when not whole are called half or three-quarter *bats*, according to size, as compared with the perfect brick.

3. In ploughing a field there are always some corners and generally other small places which cannot be got at with the plough, and must be dug by hand—these are called [*baats*].

4. A round stick used to strike the ball in the game of *rounders*. This stick is oftener called a *timmy*.

As to a thef ye come oute, with swerdes and *battes* to take me.

Story of the Three Cocks.—Gesta Roman. p. 79.

BATCH [baach], *sb.* A baker's oven-full of bread. The quantity baked at one time.

The barm stinkt, and spwoiled all the batch o' bread.

Batches of bread, fournee de pain.—Palsgrave.

See **BAKING**.

BATE [bae'ut], *v.* To reduce in price; to take less than demanded.

[*Bae'ut mee zik'spuns-n aa'l ab-m,*] come down sixpence, and I will have it.

[*Aay oa'n bae'ut u vaar'dn,*] I will not abate a farthing. The above is about the only meaning known in the dialect.

BATER [bae'utur], *sb.* Hunting. An *abater*, or stag, which either from old age or hard living has become "scanty in his head"—*i. e.* has not the *rights* (*q. v.*) which he should have in accordance with his age. See *Records N. Devon Stag-hounds*, 1812-18, p. 9.

A heavy bodied stag with a large slot, having a head that might equally well

indicate a *bater*—or deer going back—or a youngish one.—Account of a Stag-hunt on Aug. 19, 1886, in *Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 26, 1886.

BATH [baath], *v. t.* To bathe.

[Wee *baath* úz ai'd úv'uree dai wai chúl wau'dr eens múl waursh aewt au'l dhu kuruup'shn,] we bathe his head every day with chilled water, so as to wash out all the matter (from the wound).

BATTENS [baat'nz], *sb.* Tech. The strips of wood fixed longitudinally upon the rafters, to which are fastened the slates, tiles, or thatch, as the case may be.

BATTER [baat'ur], *v. i.* and *sb.* When a wall is made to slope inwards towards the building or bank, it is said to *batter*. The amount of slope is called the *batter*. This word is the converse of *over-hang*.

BATTERY [baat'uree]. Buttress (always).

Speaking of a wall which was leaning, a man said to me: I think he'd stan nif was vor to put up a bit of a *battery* agin un.—14th Feb. 1881.

BATTLE [baat'l], *sb.* A heavy wooden mallet bound with two iron rings, used for cleaving wood. In this sense we generally hear it coupled with the wedges. Where be the battle-n wadges? See **WEDGES**. Pronounced also, but not so commonly, *beet'l*, *bút'l*, *buy'tl*; the last form is more frequently heard than the other two. See **STANDING-BATTLES**.

Still let them graze, eat sallads, chew the cud :

All the town music will not move a log.

Hugh.—The *beetle and wedges* will where you will have them.

Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, I. 3.

BATTLE-HEAD [baat'l ai'd]. 1. (Always.) The miller's thumb fish.

2. A stupid, thick-headed fellow.

[Yu guert *baat'l ai'd!* Aay núv'ur ded-n zee dhu fuul'ur u dhee !], you great battle-head ! I never saw the fellow of thee !

BATTLE-HEADED [baat'l-ai'dud], *adj.* Stupid.

[Ee-z dhu *baat'l-ai'duds* guert dung'ee'ul úv'ur yùe zeed-n yur luy'v,] he is the *battle-headedest* great dunghill you ever saw in your life.

BATTLE-STICK [baat'l-stik], *sb.* The handle of the *battle*, or *beetle*, as most glossaries call it.

[Dhu bas dhing vur u *baat'l-stik-s* u graewnd uul'um,] the best thing for a battle-stick is a ground elm.

BATTLE-STOCK [baat'l-stauk], *sb.* The round head of the *battle* or *beetle*. It is generally made of a junk of an apple-tree.

[Mus au'vees pik aewt u zaaw'ur aap'l vur *baat'l-stauks*—zweet aap'lez bee sau'f èo'dud,] one must always pick out a sour apple (tree) for *battle-stocks*—sweet apples are soft wooded.

BAUDERY [bau'duree], *sb.* Obscene, filthy language.

[Núv'ur ded-n yuur noa jis *bau'duree* uvoa't,] I never heard such obscenity before.

BAWL [baa'l], *sb.* Chatter, impertinence, talk.

[Oald dhee *baa'l*, uls aa'l maek dhee !], stop thy chatter, or I will make thee ! [Kaa'n spai'k bud uur' mus puut een uur' *baa'l* !], one cannot speak (in reproof) but she must put in her impertinence. [Kau'm soa'us ! yuur-z moo'ur *baa'l*-n wuurk, u puur'dee suyt !], come mates ! here is more talk than work, a pretty sight.

BAY [bai', rarely baa'y]. 1. *sb.* A dam or bank for the purpose of retaining or turning water aside ; never applied to the water itself. In mixing mortar, it is usual to make a circular *bay* of sand to retain the water poured on the lime.

A very common method of fish poaching is to make a *bay*, at a dry season, so as to divert the stream from a pool or hole, and then to dip out all the water in the pool, of course catching all the fish. *See STANK.*

Moile, *f.*, an arch, damme, or *bay* of planks, whereby the force of water is broken.—*Cotgrave.*

Bay (mech.) or pen, a pond head made very high to keep in water for the supply of a mill.—*Stat. 27 Elizabeth.—Crabb.*

2. The space on a roof between two *principals* extending from the eaves to the ridge. If an old roof required new covering in uncertain weather, it would be usual to give orders only to strip one *bay* at a time. It would generally be about ten feet wide, but depending upon the construction of the roof.

[Wee aa'n u-guut uun'ec bud waun *hai'* u raef'turz vur tu fún'eesh,] we have only got one *bay* of rafters to finish.

3. That part of a barn which is generally on each side of the thrashing-floor ; in this sense, no doubt, the space partitioned off by the floor partakes of the nature of a recess. The word is used to express the entire space on either side of the floor. *See BARN'S FLOOR, ZESS ; also POOL.*

Heze houses with-inne þe halle to hit med,

So brod bilde in a *bay*, þat blonkkes myzt renne.

E. E. Alliterative Poems. Cleaness, l. 1391. E. E. T. S.

4. The second from the head of the points or antlers (*q. 7.*) growing out of the horns of a red-deer, by which the age of the stag is judged. *See BOW, POINTS, RIGHTS.*

BAY [bai], *v. t.* To pond or obstruct the flow of water. To *bay* back the water, is one of the commonest of phrases.

The wind *bayed* back the tide. Mr. Baker 've a *bayed* back the water eens all o' it urnth down his ditch, and we 'ant a got a drop vor the stock to drink.

The water rose three feet in half an hour, and now you would have to *bay* back the stream to get a bucket full.—*P. Q. K.*, Jan. 10, 1880.

BAY [bai]. 1. *v.* and *sb.* To give out the deep-voiced sound of a stag, or bloodhound, or other large dog. Ordinary dogs are said to bark, while to *bay* is to utter a long, deep howl. Of staghounds a man would say :

[Aay yuurd dhu *bai* oa-m,] I heard their *bay*. Of foxhounds, harriers, or small sporting dogs: [Aay yuurd um gee'en tuung,] giving tongue.

Bay of houndes, aboyement de chiens, aboy, *sm.*—*Falsgrave*.

2. *v. t.* and *sb.* Hunting. Hounds are said to *bay* a deer when they surround him in some spot where they cannot get at him, but keep *baying* at him.

Here the pack *bayed* him on a rock for an hour, and in attempting to turn round he fell, and the hounds closed on him.

Records North Dev. Staghounds, p. 41.

We see below us our quarry, dripping from his recent bath, standing proudly on a rock surrounded by the flowing tide. . . . The hounds *bay* him from the land.—*Collyns*, p. 143.

When this occurs the stag is said to be at *bay*.

þe couherdes hound þat time . . .
he gan to berke on þat barn, and to *baie* it hold,
þat it wax neiȝ of his witt.—*William of Palerme*, l. 32.

Favourite was stabbed in the flank by the stag when at *bay*, and died two days after.—*Records North Dev. Staghounds*, p. 43.

BE- [bi-, bee-]. A common prefix to verbs, generally having a strengthening force, as in *beknown*, *beneaped*; but sometimes having the force of the prefix *mis* in *misbehave*, as in *becall*, &c. The examples in these pages will show it to have as many significations as it possesses in Mod. German. See BEHOPE.

BE [bee], *p. part.* of to be = *been*. Very common in the Hill district.

[Uur aath-n u-*be* tu church zúnz Kuursmus,] she has not been to church since Christmas.

In Gernade atte siege hadde he *be*
At many a noble arive hadde he *be*.

Chaucer, Prologue, ll. 56, 60.

We l:abbep *be* felawes gode and trewe : in body and eke on herte.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 277.

For euere my bred had *be* bake : myn lyf dawes had *be* tynt :

Ibid. l. 577.

And sayde, Lord God, 3yff hit be þi wytt
Stawne þis feyr' lord Jhū, y prey nowe þe,
At þyn owne lust, for þat is skytt,
þat aft þyng ever ydo *be*.—*Chron. Vilod.* st. 327.

Vor es olweys thort her to ha *be* bare Buckle and Thongs.

Ex. Scold. l. 545.

BEAK-IRON [bik-uy'ur]. The iron T used by coopers, on which they hammer and rivet their hoops. It answers the purpose of a small anvil. The pointed end of a common anvil is called the [*bik u dhu an'vee'u!*] *beak* of the anvil. Halliwell is wrong in describing this as a blacksmith's tool.

BEAM [bee'm]. 1. *sb.* Of a sull, or plough. The back or main support, now wholly of iron, but till recently always of wood, to which all the other parts are attached. Beneath the beam is fixed the breast or foundation of the working part of the implement, and from its latter end springs the tail or handle. *See* WANG.

2. Of a loom. In every common loom there are two *beams* or rollers, one called the [*chai'n bee'm,*] chain beam, on which is wound the warp, and from which it is unwound as the cloth is woven; the other called the [*klaw'th bee'm,*] cloth beam, upon which the fabric is rolled up as woven.

3. The balanced part of a weighing-machine, to each end of which a scale is hung. The whole apparatus is the "Beam and Scales." *See* WEIGHTS.

BEAM [bee'm], *v. t.* To wind the warp upon the *chain beam*. This is a matter of some nicety, as all the threads have to be kept even and parallel, or it will not make a good *bosom* (*q. v.*).

BEAMER [bee'mur], *sb.* A person whose work it is to *beam chains*—*i. e.* to wind the warp upon the roller or *beam*, ready for the weaver to place in his loom.

BEAM-FEATHERS [bee'm vadh'urz], *sb.* The stiff quill feathers in a bird's wing.

BEAMING-FRAME [bee'meen frae'um], *sb.* The machine in which the above operations preparatory to weaving are performed.

BEAN-HAULM [bee'un-uul'um], *sb.* The stalks of the bean after thrashing. *See* PEASE-HAULM.

BEANS [bee'unz]. [Ee du nau' (or ee nau'th) aew mún'ee *bee'unz* maek vai'v,] he knows how many *beans* make five, is a very common description of a cute, clever fellow—equivalent to the ordinary phrase, He knows what he is about. *See* B.

BEARERS [bae'ururz]. At funerals there are two classes of *bearers*. The *under-bearers*, who actually carry the corpse on their shoulders, and the *pall-bearers*, generally friends not related to the deceased person, who walk by the side and hold a corner of the pall in their hands—the pall [pau'l] being thrown over the coffin and the heads of those carrying it. All this used, until lately, to be *de rigueur*, but now it is becoming obsolete. The same custom may still be seen in some foreign countries, where friends walk on each side of the hearse, each holding the end of a band or ribband attached to the coffin.

BEARING [bae'ureen]. 1. The block or eye in which any spindle or shaft revolves; the journal-box.

2. Any part of the spindle itself which touches a support, or on which it turns. A long shaft may have many *bearings* in it, as well as under it.

3. The journals or gudgeons are likewise called *bearings*.

BEARING-PAINS [bae'reen paa'ynz], *sb.* The pains immediately preceding child-birth.

BEAST [bee'us], *sb.* Oxen. Collective noun, very seldom used as a singular.

[Wuur bee gwaa'yn wai dhai *bee'us* ?], where are you going with those "beast"? When used severally, which is not very often, this word becomes *bee'ustez*, and more rarely *bee'ustezez*. [D-ee meet dree *bee'ustez* kau'meen au'n?], did you meet three oxen as you came onwards? *See* LULLOCKS.

Weary and wet, as *bestys* in the rain
Comes silly John, and with him comes Alein.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 187.

A farmer told me: [Aay-v u-gid aewt tu wuur'keen u *bee'us*—doan paa'y; dhai doan kaum tu beef zu zèo'n bee u yuur,] I have given up working "beast," (it) does not pay; they do not become beef so soon by a year (as those not used for ploughing, &c.).

BEASTLE [bee'usl], *v. t.* To soil, to befoul, to make filthy. [Muyn un neet *bee'usl* yur kloa'uz,] mind and not soil your clothes. [Draat dhu chee'ul! neef ee aa'n u-*bee'usl* úz-zuul au'l oa'vur !], drat the child! if he has not befouled himself all over!

How thick pony do drow the mux; he'll *beastle* anybody all over, nif they baint awake to un!

BEAT [bai't], *v. t.* and *sb.* A process in husbandry. To dig off the "spine" or turf, and then to burn it and scatter the ashes before ploughing. Th's is a very common practice when Hill pasture has become overrun with objectionable growths, such as *orse*, brambles, or ferns; or when moorland is first tilled.

[Dhik dhae'ur klee'v-zu vèol u vuuz moa'rz, aay shl-ae'un u-bai't,] that cleave is so full of furze roots, I shall have it beaten. In other districts this process is called *Denshiring*; *i. e.* Devonshire-ing. There is some land adjoining a moor in the parish of Culmstock called "Old beat" [oa'l bai't].

In the *Ex. Scold.* this is treated as a substantive, l. 197, and there is some doubt whether the word originates in a noun or a verb, because the same word is used for the operation and for the thing operated on. "Pare and burn the *beat*" is a very common expression, equivalent to simply *beat*. We hear constantly of *burn-beating*, which does not help us, because it might mean either burning the *beat*, or burning and *beating*. On the whole I incline to the *verbal* meaning, and the passage in the *Ex. Scolding*, l. 197. *Shooling o' beat, hand-beating, &c.*, seems to support this view. At the same time, the past tense and past part. are very seldom used; but I believe I have heard both *beated* [bai'tud,] and *beaten* [bai'tn]. The latter, however, is a made-up word by somewhat educated people, and cannot be taken as throwing any light on the question. *Beated* would be said by the common labourer; but then it may be only a verbalised noun like *leaded*, or *salted*.

BEAT-AXE [bee'ut-eks, bai't-eks, bú't'eks], *sb.* A kind of broad mattock almost like an *adze*, used for *beating*, as above.

BEATER [bee'utur, or bai'tur], *sb.* The drum in a thrashing-machine which actually beats out the corn from the ear.

BEAT OUT [bee'ut, or bai't aewt], *v.* To thrash. Birds are said to *beat out* the corn when they attack it while still uncut.

BEAUTIFUL [bù'e'tipèol, bù'e'tifèol], *adj.* Delicious to the taste.

[Dhai brau'th yùe gid mee, wauz bù'e'tipèol,] *they* broth you gave me were delicious.

BECALL [beekyaa'l], *v.* To nickname, to abuse; to call by opprobrious epithets.

[Tu yuur ee'ns ee beekyaa'lud ur, t wauz shee'umfèol,] to hear how he villified and abused her, it was shameful. [Uur beekyaa'ld-n au'l dhnt úv'ur uur kud laa'y ur tuung tûe,] she called him all the names she could lay her tongue to.

BECAUSE-WHY. *See* CAUSE WHY.

BED [bai'd]. 1. *sb.* Called also [bai'd pees,] bed-piece. The piece of wood bearing on the springs or axle of a waggon upon which rests the body.

2. The under side of the stratum in a rock. It is a condition in most contracts for walling that the stones shall be "well *bedded*"

in good mortar and laid upon their own proper *beds*”—*i. e.* that the stones shall be placed in the wall in the line of their stratification. A good mason can tell which is the *bed* or under side of a stone, from that which was uppermost while yet in the rock.

3. Of a sull. The part which slides along the bottom and side of the furrow, and has to endure the grind and wear more than any part except the share. It forms a kind of runner or wearing part, and is bolted to the breast. In old wooden ploughs or Nanny-sulls it was an iron plate nailed on to the breast. Called also, and very commonly, the *landside*.

BED [bai'd], *v. t.* 1. In building—to lay a stone evenly and horizontally in its proper position. See BED 2, *supra*.

2. To lodge.

[Uur tèok-n een tu bai'd-n boa'urd,] she took him in to lodge and board.

Nobody can't never 'vord to *bed-n* and *board-n* vor dree shillins a week, a gurt hard bwoy like he.

He sholen hire cloþen, washen, and wringen,
And to hondes water bringen;
He sholen *bedden* hire and þe,
For leuedi wile we þat she be.

1280. *Havelok the Dane*, l. 1233.

BED-ALE [baid æ'ul], *sb.* A feast in celebration of a birth. Halliwell is quite wrong; the liquor usually prepared for these occasions is never *bed-ale*, but Groaning-drink. The mistake arose from the last century glossarist of the *Ex. Scold.*, who glosses it (p. 120), “Bed-ale, Groaning-ale, that which is brewed for a Gossiping or Christening feast.” The very passage (below) in which the word occurs shows by the context that he did not understand it, and that *festival*, not *liquor*, is meant.

Chawr a told that ye simmered upon wone tether, up to Grace Vrogwell's *bed-ale*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 564.

Feyneden hem for heore foode ' fouzten atte *ale*.

Piers Plowman, A. Prol. l. 42.

Bride-ales, Church-ales, Clerk-ales, Give-ales, Lamb-ales, Leet-ales, Mid-summer-ales, Scot-ales, Whitsun-ales; and several more.

Brand's Pop. Antiq. (4to ed.) V. i. p. 229.

Lancelot. Because thou hast not so much charity in thee as go to the *ale* with a Christian.—*Two Gent. of Verona*, II. 5.

BEDANGD [beedang'd]. An expletive; quasi oath.
[*Beedang'd eef aay dùe !*], *bedangd* if I do!

BEDFLY [bai'd vluɪ], *sb.* Common flea.

BEDLIER [baidluy'ur], *sb.* A bedridden person. (Very com.)
An old woman in the almshouse at Wellington said to me of an

old man who had broken his thigh: He on't never walk no more; he'll be a *bedlier* so long's he do live.—May 31, 1885. In Devonshire they say *bedlayer*.

Prompt. Parv.—*Bedlawyr.* Beddered man or woman—*Decumbens.*

Way in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 28, quotes a will of 1419, in which *bedlawermen* are left fourpence each.

BED-MATE [bai'd mæ'ut], *sb.* Bed-fellow.

BED-PAY [bai'd paay], *sb.* The allowance paid by a sick club to a member confined to his bed; this is reduced to *walking-pay* so soon as he can get up.

BED-TIE [bai'd tuy]. 1. *sb.* The ticking or case enclosing the feathers or materials of the bed.

[Dhai vœw'n dhu wauch u-puut cœn'suyd dhu *bai'd tuy*,] they found the watch put inside the ticking of the bed.

Taye: *f.* Any film, or thin skin. *Une taye d'oreiller*, a pillow-beer.

Cotgrave.

Mod. Fr.—*Taie d'oreiller*, a pillow-case.

2. The bed, including both feathers and case.

BEE-BIRD [bee'buurd], *sb.* The flycatcher or white-throat.

BEE-BREAD [bee'buurd], *sb.* A kind of food gathered for the larvæ, neither honey nor wax. A.S. *bio-bread*. (See *Boethius*, sect. 23.)

BEE-BUTT [bee'buut], *sb.* Bee-hive—*i. e.* the common straw hive. See **BUTT**.

The belief is almost universal, that should a death occur in the house to which the bees belong, each *butt* ought "to be told of it," otherwise they will all die. The coincidence of a death in my own family and the immediate and unaccountable death of several hives (all I had) of previously healthy bees, has occurred to myself twice within the last few years, and I have been asked by several people, to whom I have mentioned the fact, if I had "told the bees about it"? See *W. S. Gram.* pp. 99, 100.

It is considered very unlucky if in swarming the bees alight on a dead tree; it portends that there will be a death in the family very soon.

BEECHEN [bûch'n], *adj.* Made of beech.

[Lau't u *bûch'n* plangk,] lot of beech plank.

BEEN TO, *phr.* In speaking of meals, the usual mode of inquiry, if the repast has been taken, is, [V-œe *bûn tu dùn'ur*?]—*i. e.* have you had your dinner? I've *been to* breakfast, simply means I have eaten it, and implies no movement whatever, from or to

any place in the process. So, "we *went to* supper avore we started," merely means that we had supper.

Es *went to* dinner jst avore.—*Ex. Court. l. 486.*

BEER [bee'ur], *sb.* Strong malt liquor; that brewed with the first mashing of the malt. *See* ALE.

BEER [bee'ur]. *Tech.* In weaving, the width of a piece of cloth is determined not only by the fineness of the reeds or *sleigh*, but by the number of *beer* of 40 threads each in the warp. Hence warps are known as 20, 30, 40 *beer-chains*, and thus the latter would be a warp containing $40 \times 40 = 1600$ threads. Used throughout the Western counties, but I believe unknown elsewhere.

BEGAGED [beegae'ujd], *adj. part.* Bewitched, hag-ridden, overlooked.

Poor soul, her never 'ant a got no luck like nobody else; I ont never bleive eens her idn a *begaged* by zomebody or nother.

What a Vengeance! wart betoatled, or wart tha *bagged*?—*Ex. Scold. l. 4.*

BEGET [beegit'], *v. t. and i.* To forget. (Very com.) P. t. *beegau't*; p. p. *u-beegau't*. I *beget* whe'er I have or no.

Es don't know whot Queeson ye mean; es *begit* whot Queeson twos.

Ex. Scold. l. 493.

BEGIN [beegee'n], *v. i.* 1. To scold.

Maister'll *begin*, hon a comth to vind eens you an't a-finish.

2. To interfere; to molest.

What d'ye *begin* way me vor then? I did'n tich o' you, 'vore you *begin'd* way me.

BEGOR [beegau'r, beegau'rz, beeguun', beeguun'urz]. All quasi oaths; asseverations.

BEGURGE [beeguuj'], *v. t.* To grudge.

He never didn *begurge* her nort; her'd on'y vor t' ax and to have, way he; nif on'y he'd a got it. The still commoner word is *bethink*.

BEHAP [bee-aap'], *adv.* Perhaps, peradventure.

Behap you mid-n be there, and then what be I to do? [Dhai on lee'ust aewt *bee-aap'*,] *i. e.* perhaps they will not last out.

By happe. Par aventure.—Cotgrave.

BEHOLD [bee-oa'l], *v.* To experience. [Nuv'ur daed-n *bee-oa'l* noa jish stingk,] (I) never experienced such a stench. Of all the rows I ever [bee-oa'l] *behold*, that was the very wust.

BEHOLDING [bee-oa'ldeen]. Under obligation.

[Aa'l ae'u waun u mee oa'un, un neet bee *bee-oa'ldeen* tu

noa·ba:ıdec,] I'll have one of my own, and not be under obligation to anybody.

BEHOLDINGNESS [beeoɑːıdecnees], *sb.* Obligation. (Com.) [Dhur id-n noa *bee-oaːıdecnees* een ut, uuls wee ðod-n aeːu-n,] there is no obligation in it, or we would not have it—or him.

BEHOPE [bee-oaːp], *v.* To hope.

I do *behope*, that by the blessing o' th' Almighty, I shall be able to get about a bit, and sar a little, nif tis but ever so little, I do *behope* I shall.—Feb. 1882.

BEHOPES [beeːoaːps], *sb. pl.* Hope; confidence.

An old "Cap'n" at Watchet speaking of the diminished trade of the place said: "I bɜ in good *behopes* that we mid zee it a little better arter a bit."—Dec. 17, 1886.

BEKNOW [beenoɑː], *v.* To understand, to acknowledge. [Twuz wuul *beenoɑːd* t-auːl dhu paaːreesh,] it was well understood by all the parish.

BELFRY [buulːfree], *sb.* The room or basement in the tower, from which the bells are rung. The name is not applied to the tower, nor to the room in which the bells are hung. I know several instances in which the ropes pass through the ceilings of the *belfry* and the *clock-chamber* above it, to the bells hung in the upper story of the tower. See **BELL-CHAMBER**.

Belfray, Campanarium.—Promp. Purv.

BELIKE [beeluyːk], *ad.* Probably, perhaps.

[Gèod naiːt-ee; *beeluyːk* yùeːul km daewːn dhan,] good night to you; probably you will come down then. Though found in Sir W. Scott, this word is rare in Lit. English, yet in the dialect it is the commonest form.

Jealous he was, and held her narrow in cage,
For she was wild and young, and he was old,
And deemed himself *belike* a cuckold.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 38.

BELK [buulk, buulːkee], *v.* To belch.

BELL [buul], *sb.* Of a stag. The bellow or roar of the stag at rutting time; said to be a very loud, unearthly kind of noise; different to that of any other animal.

Before the lapse of an hour I satisfied myself that what I had heard, was the *bell* of the stag, roaming in the distance.—*Collyns, p. 60.*

BELL-CHAMBER [buul chùmːur]. The upper story of the church tower in which the bells are hung. In this district spires and steeples are almost unknown; the [*taawːur*] or [*chuurch taawːur*,], tower is invariable, even though it be a spire.

BELL-HORSE [buul au's]. The leader of a team. Formerly it was common, and even now it is sometimes seen, that the leader carries a board with four or five bells hung under it, attached to his collar by two irons: these irons hold the bells high above the horse's shoulders. The bells, which are good-sized and loud-sounding, are hidden from sight by a fringe of very bright red, yellow, and green woollen tasse's; as the horse moves the jangle is almost deafening.

In setting children to run a race the start is given thus:

*Bell-horses! bell-horses, what time o' day?
One o'clock, two o'clock, three and away!*

BELLIS [búl'ees, buul'ees, búl'eesez], *sb.* Bellows. A blacksmith of my acquaintance always speaks of his [búl'eesez,] bellises. This form is quite common. In farm-houses, where wood is still the principal fuel, the bellows is in constant use. It is thought very unlucky to put the bellows on the table; many a housewife would be horrified at the sight.

A few years ago might be seen in Exeter, on a signboard:

Here lives a man what dont refuse
To mend umbrellas, *bellowses*, boots and shoes.

BELL-ROSE [buul roa'uz], *sb.* Commonest name for the daffodil—*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.

I knows a orchet a covered wi they there *bell-roses*.—Feb. 21, 1881.

BELLY [buul'ee], *sb.* Womb. A very common bucolic saying, precisely expressive of what is called "discounting" in commercial talk, is [Ai'teen dhu kyaa'v een dhu kaewz *buul'ee*,] eating the calf in the cow's belly.

Bely. Venter, alvus, uterus.—Promp. Parv.

BELLY-GOD [buul'ee gaud]. A glutton.

I calls he a proper *belly-god*; all he do look arter is stuffin his ugly guts.

BELLY-PART [buul'ee paart], *sb.* The thin bacon which comes from the abdomen of the pig.

BELLY-TIE [buul'ee-tuy], *sb.* The strap belonging to the harness which passes under the horse's belly. There are always two; one to fasten on the saddle, and the other to prevent the shafts from rising. Called elsewhere *wanty*—*i. e.* womb-tie.

BELLY-TIMBER [buul'ee túm'ur], *sb.* Victuals and drink; food in general.

[Kau'm soa'us! ed-n ut tuy'm vur t-ae'u sum *buul'ee-túm'ur*?], **come mates!** is it not time to have some victuals? Well, I calls it **ry purty *belly tim'er***; I wish I midn never meet way no wisser.

BELONG [beelaʊŋg], *v.* To appertain. Used peculiarly in the dialect so as to make the *person* appertain to the *thing*, instead of the converse. For the question: "To whom do these houses *belong*?" we should say: [Ue du beelaʊŋg tu dhai'zh-uur aew'zez?] —*i. e.* who belongs to these houses?

A "forreigner" from Halse (about six miles off), seeking work, said to me: Be you the ginlmun, make so bold, that do *belong* to this here house?

At any fair or market it is very common to hear: Who do *belong* to these here bullicks?

The following shows this construction to be no modern corruption on the part of dialect speakers.

And whanne þe dame hath ydo : þat to þe dede *longith*,
And hopith for to hacche : or heruest begynne,
Thanne cometh þer a congioun, &c.

Langland, Rich. the Red. III. l. 43.

BELVY [buul'vee], *v. i.* To bellow, as a cow; to roar (always). [Dh'oal Júp'see doan taek u beet u noa'tees oa ur kyaav; ur aan u *buul'vud* nuudhur wauns—neet-s aay-v u yuurd,] the old Gypsy does not take any notice of (the loss of) her calf; she has not once bellowed—not that I have heard.—September 1884.

BEMEAN [becmai'n], *ref. v.* To disgrace, to stoop, to lose caste. [Aay kaa'n dthingk aewúv'ur uur kòod *becmai'n* urzuul' vur tae'u jish fuul'ur-z ee,] I cannot think how she could have stooped to have such a fellow as he.

BEN [bai'n], *sb.* Part of the frame of a carding-engine. It is probably *bend*, as its shape is semicircular; it serves to carry the various rollers parallel to the main drum or cylinder.

BENDS [bai'nz], *sb.* The ridges in land which has been thrown up into "ridge and furrow" (*q. v.*).

BENOW. *See* BY-NOW.

BENT. *See* BONNET.

BEPITY [beepút'ee], *v.* To commiserate.

[Aay shèod u *beepút'eed* uur moo'ur, neef t-ad-n u-bún ur oá'n fau'ut,] I should have pitied her more, if it had not been her own fault.

BERK [buurk], *sb.* Bark of a dog.

BERKY [buur'kee], *v. i.* To bark (always).

I yeard-n (a fox) *berkin*, and gee-in tongue jist the very same's a hound. Our Tip on't nàver *berky* 'thout he yearth a stranger.

See GIVE TONGUE.

Our dialectal pronunciation seems to be the archaic, and in this case again the literary form is the corruption.

Gif þu *berkest* aȝein . þu ert hundes kunnes.

Aucren Riwele, p. 122, l. 3.

he koured lowe

to bi-hold in at þe hole : whi his hound *berkyd*.

William of Palerme, l. 47. (See also l. 55.)

Berkar, as a dogge. *Latrator*.

Berkyn. *Latro, bizzo, baulo*.

Wappon, or *berkyn*, *idem quod*, *Berkyn*, *supra*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Berkyng of a dogge, aboyement.—*Palsgrave*.

And þ' þe whelpus w't in hur' body I þe tyde,¹

Burke fast at þe kyng and hur' also.

Chron. Vilod. st. 222. (See also *Ib.* st. 227.)

BERRIN. See BURIN.

BERRY [buur'ee], *sb.* A group of rabbit-holes having internal communication. Called also [u buur'ee u oa'iz,] a berry of holes. Hal. is wrong. The word does not mean a "herd of conies," but applies to the burrows; for it is applied equally to the "earths" or holes of foxes or badgers; never applied to a single hole.

[Dhu *buur'ee* wuz dhaat baeg, dhu fuur'uts kèod-n git um aewt,] the berry was so big the ferrets could not get them (the rabbits) out. A single hole might be called a *burrow*, though rarely, but never a *buur'ee*.

A *Hole* (or *berry*) made by a Conny. *Tute*.—*Colgrave*, Sherwood.

BERRY [buur'ee], *v. i.* To dig a hole with the feet; to burrow: applied to any animal. Of a badger I have often heard it said: 'Tidn a bit o' good to dig arter-n; he can *berry* vaster-n you can. A dog is said to *berry*, when he marks and digs at a rabbit-hole.

BESCUMMER [beeskúm'ur, beeskúum'ur], *v.* To besmear, either with filth or (*fig.*) with abusive language.

[Ec *beeskúum'urd-n* oa'vur wuul,] he abused him thoroughly; but [Ee *beeskúum'urd-n* au'l oa'vur,] means he besmear'd him all over with filth. Minute changes of this kind often make vast changes in the meaning.

BESOM [búz'um], *sb.* The broom plant, often called [gree'n búz'um]—*sarothamnus scoparius*. An infusion of the leaves of this plant is held to be the great specific in dropsical cases; but this infusion I have never heard called anything but [brèo'm tai,] broom-tea.

Bwoil down some green *besom*, 'tis the finedest thing in the *wurdle*, when anybody 've a caught a chill or ort.

BESTEST [bas'tees], *adj.* (Very com.) Double superlative of good; the very best.

[Dhaat dhae'ur-z dhu *bas'tees* úv'ur aay-d u-gaut,'] that is the very best I ever had. See INTRODUCTION.

BEST-PART [bas pae'urt]. The greater part; very nearly the whole.

[Dhu *bas pae'urt* u dhu wai,'] nearly the whole way.

[Dhai bún u-gèò' *bas pae'urt*-uv u aaw'ur,] they have been gone nearly a whole hour.

BE SURE [bee shoa'ur]. To be sure; certainly.

[*Bee-shoa'ur* ted-n dún'ur-tuym urad'ee,] to be sure it is not dinner-time a'ready. [B-ee gwai'n t-ab-m? *Bee shoa'ur* aay bee,'] are you going to have it? Certainly I am.

BETHINK [bedhing'k, *p. t.*; beedhau't, *p. p.*; u-beedhau't, and u-beedhau'tud: *often* beedhing'kt, u-beedhing'kt], *v.* To begrudge, to abstain from.

[Ee wúd-n núvur *beedhing'k* dhu muun'ee,] he would never begrudge the money. [Ee ded-n *beedhing'k* tu au'lur, vur au'l ee ded-n aa'lee tich oa un,] he did not abstain from (or begrudge himself the satisfaction of) crying out (to halloo), though he scarcely touched him. This phrase means more than this; it implies that he bellowed very loudly for a very slight blow.

When used in the above senses the past tense is a'ways formed, either by the periphrastic *did*, as in the example above given, or by the weak forms of the perf. and past part., and the construction is generally negative as above. But on the other hand, the use of the strong forms of the perfect and p. p. *bethought*, or frequently *bethoughted* [beedhau'tud], completely changes the meaning to the literary sense of *remembered*, *recollected*. Unlike the literary usage, however, it does not necessarily require the reflective form (*bethought* me, or myself, &c.). We should say: Hon I come to think it over, I *bethoughted* all about it—*i. e.* I remembered all the circumstances. The present tense, *bethink*, is not used, except as above—*i. e.* to begrudge: never to express recollection.

BETIME [beetuy'm], *adv.* Early; not simply in good time.

[Muy'n un bee dhae'ur *beetuy'm*,] mind and be there early. I shall be up *betime* to-morrow morning--*i. e.* early. *Betimes* is never used.

BETTER [bad'r], *adj. comp.* More in quantity or time; later in time.

[Dhur wuz *bad'r-n* u diz'n oa-m,] there were more than a dozen of them. [*Bad'r-n* u naaw'ur u-gau'n,] more than an hour ago. [Twuz *bad'r-n* dree u klau'k,] it was past three o'clock.

BETTER-FIT [bad'r fít], *phr.* (Very com.) It wou'd be better if.

[*Bad'r fít* dhai-d muyn dhur oa'n búz'nees,] it would be better if they would mind their own business. [*Bad'r fít* ee ad'n u-wai'nt u nee'us dhu pla'e'us,] it would be better if he had not gone aneast the place.

BETTERMENT [bad'r'munt]. Same as BETTERNESS.

BETTERMOST [bad'r'maus, bad'r'moo'ees], *adj.* Almost the best—not quite.

[Dhai wuz au'l *bad'r'maus* soa'urt u voaks luyk,] they were all very respectable people, but not quite the highest class.

I 'spose 'tis the [bad'r'moo'ees,] bettermost way vor to wrop-m up (*i. e.* a burst pipe); but the *bestest* wid be vor to cut-n out and put in a new one, nif could let out all the water.—Jan. 10, 1887.

BETTERNESS [bad'r'nees], *sb.* Improvement.

[Lat's zee u lee'dl *bad'r'nees* een dhúsh yuur wuurk, uuls yúe' un aay shl vaa'l acwt,] let us see a little improvement in this work, otherwise (else) you and I shall fall out.

BETTER-WORTH [bad'r waeth]. Higher in price, worth more. (Very com.)

The sheep were rather *better worth*, especially breeding ewes, which were sold at from 35s. to 42s. each.—Market Report in *Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 19, 1886.

BETWEEN-WHILES [twee'n wuy'ulz]. At odd times, at leisure intervals.

[Yúe kn dhè ut vuur'ee wuul *twee'n wuy'ulz*,] you can do it very well at spare moments.

BETWIXT [beetwík's], *adv.* Between. Usual form. Final *t* never sounded. To go "*betwix* th' oak and the rind," is a very com. phrase to express *trimming*, want of decided, manly, straightforwardness.

Tidn no good to reckon 'pon he; he do like to go *betwix* th' oak and the rind. He'll promise very fair like, but tidn in un vor to zay Ees, or No.

Ther com a kyte, while that they were wrothe,
And bar away the boon *bitwixe* hem bothe.

Chaucer, Knights Tale, l. 321.

BETWIXT-AND-BETWEEN [beetwíks-n-beetwee'n], *adv.* Neither one thing nor the other; half-and-half; undecided.

I likes vor vokes to zay hot they do mane; but he's like zome o' the rest o-m, all *betwix-n-between*, nother one way nor tother; yu can't never make sure which way he'll go arterwards.

Thy wyf and thou most hangen fer a-twynne,
For that betwixe you schal be no synne,
No more in lokyng than ther schal in dede.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 403.

BEYOND [bee-yun']. Over and above; in excess of.

I consider that *beyond* fair—*i. e.* in excess of what justice demands. Said in reference to the terms of an agreement by a farmer. This use of the word is common.

BIAS [buy-us], *sb.* Said of birds or animals frightened out of their accustomed locality—as of partridges, which do not seem to know where they are flying. Ah! they be out o' their *bias*.

BIBBLE [búb-l], *v.* 1. To tipple, to booze.

2. *sb.* Tipple, drink, beverage.

[Puur-dee gèod *búb-l*,] pretty good tipple.

BIBLE-OATH [buy-bl oa'uth]. A very strong asseveration.

[Aa'l taek mee *buy bl oa'uth* oa ut,] I'll take my solemn oath on the Bible of it.

BICKER [bik-ur], *sb.* Beaker: applied only to a wooden vessel of a certain kind and shape, used for carrying water. It is deep and narrow, made of staves and hoops, with an iron handle on one side; the general form that of a pitcher. It holds about two gallons. It is very frequently seen at farm-houses and cottages in the Hill districts of West Somerset and North Devon. It is not used as a drinking-vessel. There seems to be no certainty as to what the vessel was originally. It seems now to be taken for granted that it was a drinking-vessel, but there is no authority for this; neither can it be said confidently whence, or how, the word comes to us, as we find Mod. Germ. *becher*, Mod. Icelandic *bikarr*, and Mod. Italian *bicchiere*. Its pronunciation in the middle ages was that preserved by us in the dialect, and by the Scotch. (See *Murray, N. E. D.*) It is as unlike modern Eng. *beaker* as the modern conventional ideal of the article is in all probability unlike the reality.

Byker, cuppe (bikyr, P.). *Cimbium*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

The following seems to prove it to have been a large vessel, but from its having a cover, it may not have been a drinking-cup at all, most probably a flagon. See BOWL-DISH.

I þewe to John Forster my godsonne a *becure* of seluer y-keucryd, þat weyyth xxv ounsus 1 quarter.—*Will of Thomas Bathe*, 1420.

Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 45, l. 7. (See also *Ibid.* l. 17.)

BICKERMENT [bik-urmnt]. Discord, wrangling, contention. (Very com.)

[Yuur! draap ut, wuol ee? lat-s ae'u las *bik-urmnt*,] here! cease, will you? let us have less quarrelling.

Welsh. *Bicre*, sub., a conflict, skirmish, or *bickering*. Hence the English *bicker*. *Bwau crwys yn bicra oedd.*—*Richards*.

Biky of *fytyng* (bykere or feightinge, P.) *Fugna.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

They *bykered* togyther halfe an houre and more.—*Pulsgrave*.

BICKY [bik'ee], *sb.* and *v.* The game of hide-and-seek. To *bik'ee* is for the seekers to go and lean their heads against a wall so as not to see where the others go to hide. This is also called to [bik'ee daewn,] bicky down.

One often hears: [Bee-ul! dhee dús-n *bik'ee* fae'ur, dhee-s zee,] Bill! thou dost not keep thy eyes closed, thou dost see.

[Km au'n, lat-s plaay tu *bik'ee*,] come on, let us play at hide-and-seek.

BIDDYS-EYES [búd'eez uy'z], *sb.* The heartsease; pansy. *Viola tricolor*.

BIDE [buyd; *p. t.* buyd; *p. p.* u-buyd] (the strong form *bode* is unknown in the West), *v.* To remain, to stay, to lodge.

[Aay *buyd* stee'ul gin dhai wuz u-goo,] I remained quiet until they were gone.

The day is come, I may no lenger *byde*.—*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 317.

Wi they last fellers I shan't *bide*
Ta ha no moore ta zay;
Zo they mid put my book azide,
Er look zum other way.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 74

[Ee *buydz* laung wai dh-oal Maal'ee Joa'unz,] he lodg-s (along) with old Mary Jones.

This joly prentys with his maystir *bood*,
Til he was oute neygh of his prentyshood.

Chaucer, Coké's Tale, l. 35.

BIDE [buyd], *v. i.* To become pregnant, said of all animals.

Her (a mare) 've a-bin dree times to "Varmint," but her 'ont *bidz* by un.

BIDE BY [buy'd buy], *v. t.* To maintain; to insist upon; to stick to. (Very com.)

I've a-zaid it, and I'll *bide by* it.

Did he gie you a price in the place? Ees. Well, then, I'll warn un he'll *bide by* it, and tidn nat a bit o' good vor to bid-n no less.

BIDIN, BIDIN-PLACE [buy'deen], *sb.* Lodging; place of abode. (Very com.) For illust. see *Pul. Rustic Sketches*, p. 21.

BIDIX [búd'iks], *sb.* See **BEAT-AXE**.

BIG [baeg,] *adj.* 1. Bumptious, conceited, grand, consequential.
[U suyt tu baeg vur-z kloa'uz,] a deal too big for his clothes.

Costard. I Pompey am, Pompey, surnam'd the big.
Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

2. Applied to a river swollen with rain.

[Dhu wau'dr wuz tu baeg—kèod-n goo lau'ng.] the water was too much swollen—I could not go along—*i. e.* ford it.

BIGETY [beg'utee], *adj.* Bumptious, pompous, haughty. Nothing suggestive of religious intolerance is implied.

[Maayn beg'utee luyk, id-n ur?] very bumptious (like), is he not?

BIGNESS [baeg'nees], *sb.* Size. (Very com.)

Hon I zeed it fust, twadn on'y the bigness of a pin's 'ead.

Bout the bigness of a good big turmut.

This pendent world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest magnitude close by the moon.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1052.

They (some insects) are much of the bigness of the common black beetle.—
Dr. T. Molyneux.—*Transactions of the Royal Society*, Oct. 1697, p. 751.

White Specks . . . have since been observed to increase very much both in
Number and Bigness.

Account of a Negro-Boy that is dappel'd in several Places of his Body with
white Spots.—*Ibid.* p. 781.

Used much by other writers about this time.

The Plum or Damson tree is of a mean bignesse.—*Gerard, Herbal*, p. 1496.

BILLÉD [búl'ud], *adj.* Wild, confused, half-mad.

[Doa'n ee keep aup júsh raa'tl, yùe-ul drai'v mee búl'ud,] do not
keep up such noise (rattle), you will drive me wild.

BILLET [búl'ut], *sb.* A mess, a scrape, a "kettle of fish," a job.

[Yuur-z u puur'dee búl'ut, shoa'ur nuuf!] here is a pretty
concern, sure enough! [U fuyn búl'ut ee-d u-gaut, vur tu git-n
tu gèò,] a fine job he had to get him to go. [Twaud-n u bae'ud
búl'ut,] a man said to me of a situation he had just left. This use
is probably derived from the soldier's *billet*, in the sense of the
house, where he is lodged or *billeted*. Hence any situation or
position becomes a *billet*.

BILLY [búl'ee], *sb.* 1. When making *Reed*, the sheaves of corn
are held firmly and only allowed to pass into the thrashing-machine
sufficiently to beat out the corn from the ears; they are then drawn
out again and laid aside to be thrashed, *combed*, and finished by
hand; these partially-thrashed sheaves are called *billies*. Three or
four of these are usually bound up together, and the bundle so
made is also called a *billy*. See REED.

2. A machine for spinning carded wool into a soft yarn called *slubbing* (see SLUBBING), which is again spun into a smaller and closer thread by the *Jenny*; both these machines have now been generally superseded by modern appliances—though for some purposes they are still in use. The *Billy-roller* (see *Murray, N. E. D.*), referred to by Ure, is a straight wooden rod of some eight feet in length, round, and about the size of a pike-staff—each end is shod with iron, so that it naturally became a formidable weapon for rioters. See JENNY, WILLY.

BILLY [búl'ee]. A very favourite subject of simile or comparison. [Luyk *búl'ee* oa!] is used in speaking of all manner of subjects.

[Neet prai'ch! ees u kan; luyk *búl'ee* oa!] not preach! yes he can, like *Billy oh!*

Nif 'twas on'y to catch a-vire, aa'l warn 'twid burn like *Billy oh!*
—Jan. 10, 1887.

BIM-BOMS [beem baum'z]. Church bells. Used to children. [Aa'rkee, Tau'mee, tu dhu puu'r'dee *beem baum'z.*] listen, Tommy, to the pretty bells.

Bim, bone. . . Ding, dong. . .
Hark the merry bells are ringing.

W. Hills, Rounds and Can. 4.

Now by Day's retiring Lamp,
He hears the convent's matin bell,
Bim bone bell.—*Glee.*

BIME-BYE [buym buy', baam-buy', buum buy']. By and by. See UM-BYE.

Bum bye, the squier com'd and zat
(Es collar windid roun' es hat)
Upon the grass, an' did begin
Es vurrul'd rod ta vaas'n in.

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 18.

BIND [buyn], *sb.* 1. A band either of twisted hay or straw, or of a green rod of willow, hazel, or other tough wood, such as can be twisted so as to become fit for a ligature for faggots, sheaves, &c.

[Dùc' ee uurn' un kuut tùe ur dree *buynz'*, un tuy aup dhaat dhae'ur èo'd.] do run and cut two or three *binds*, and tie up that (faggot) wood. No other term used.

2. The stalk of any creeping plant, as of hop, withy-wind, traveller's joy, &c.

. there again
When burr and *bine* were gathered; lastly there
At Christmas; ever welcome at the Hall.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field, l. 111.

BIND [buyn], *v. t.* Applied to wheels. To put on the tyre, or to shrink a band of hot iron upon any article. See BOND.

We've been so busy *a-bin'in* o' wheels, we haven't been able to begin.—July 14, 1886.

BIRCHEN [buur'chn], *adj.* Made of birch, as [u buur'chn brèom], a birch broom.

BIRD [buurd]. The partridge.

[Aay zeed u fuy'n kuub'ee u buurdz uz mau'rneen,] I saw a fine covey of partridges this morning. Sportsmen inquiring of labourers in the fields, always ask if they have seen any *birds*, and are always understood to mean partridges.

BIRD-BATTING [buurd bæ'uteen]. The only term used. The net is always *Bird-battin-net*. *Bat-fowling* would not be understood. Catching birds at night by means of a strong light held behind a net. The birds are driven from their roosts, and fly towards the light into the net. This latter is attached to two long sticks bent together at the ends, so as to form an arch with a joint in the centre, where the sticks meet. The fowler holds one of the sticks in each hand, which, when the net is open, are far apart, and the whole perpendicular. As soon as a bird flies against the net he instantly folds it, so that the bird is enclosed. The net is then thrown down on the ground, by which means the bird is more effectually entangled. Large numbers of birds are caught in this way on winter nights, when they roost in ivy or under the eaves of corn-stacks. See *BAT-FOWLING*, *Murray, N. E. D.*

BIRD'S EYE. 1. Germander Speedwell. The usual name. *Veronica chamaedrys*.

2. The flower of the Evergreen Alkanet, a very common weed. *Anchusa sempervirens*.

BIRD'S MEAT [buurdz mai't]. Berries—either of thorn, holly, or ivy.

[D-ee úv'ur zee buurdz mai't su plai'ntee uvoa'r?] did you ever see berries so plentiful before? Also *bird-seeds* of all kinds.

See *MEAT*.

BISGY [búz'gee], *sb.* A tool for rooting. It is a combination of heavy mattock and small axe. (Very com.)

Bes-ague, *f.* A (double-tongued) mattock.—*Cotgrave*.

French, *bes-aigue*, double axe or bill, from Old Fr. *bes*, twice; *aigu*, sharp. *Murray, N. E. Dict.*

Thereon sette were *besaguys* also.

ab. 1430. *Lydgate, Chronicles of Troy*, iii. 22.

On ech shulder of steele a *besagew*.—ab. 1440. *Partonope*, l. 1936.

BISHOP [beesh'up]. 1. *v.* To burn horses' teeth with a hot iron so as to destroy the marks of age. (Very com.)

This way of making a Horse look young is called *Bishoping*.
Bradley, Family Dict. s. v. Horse.

2. To trim or furbish up any article so as to make it look better than it really is.

3. To confirm.

Our Jim never wadn a-*bishoped*.

and by-cam a man of a mayde : and metropolitanus,
 and baptisede, and *busshoppede* : with þe blode of hus herte.
Piers Plowman, XVIII. 267.

Though your chylde be christened, I wene he be nat *bysshoped* yet.
Palsgrave.

4. *sb.* A drink, compounded of various sweet ingredients.

A bowl of that liquor called *bishop*, which Johnson had always liked.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, ed. 1831. I. p. 235.

BISHOP'S THUMB [beesh-ups dhuum']. A well-known variety of pear.

BISKY [bús-kee], *sb.* Biscuit.

[Wuol ee av u *bús-kee*, muy dee'ur?] will you have a biscuit, my dear?

Fourteen hundred tones off corn too be bakyd ynto *bysky*.
 1595. *Sir I. Gilbert in N. and Q. Ser. iii. 1864. Feb. 109/1 (Murray).*

BISKY-MILK [bús-kee múlk], *sb.* The first milk after calving. This is the commonest term in the district. *See BASE.*

BIT [beet], *sb.* A short time, a little while. (Very com.)
 I on'y yeard o' it a *bit* agone—*i. e.* a short time ago.

BIT [beet]. 1. The tool used by tinmen and others for soldering.

2. A piece of money; coin.
 [U faaw-urp'mee *beet*, u drúp'mee *beet*,] fourpenny piece, threepenny piece, [u zik'spúnee *beet*,] a sixpence.

BIT AND CRUMB [beet-n krèò'm], *ad. phr.* Every morsel; entirely, altogether.

[Wee pikt aup ùv'uree *beet-n krèò'm*,] we gathered up every morsel. This is a very common expression, and would be applied to any substance, as *hay, manure, seed, soil*. The phrase is also used in the abstract—I'd just zo zoon, every *bit and crumb*.

Why 'tis every *bit and croom* za bad as shutting a unvledged paadridge, er coosing a hare avore he's old enough to open ez young eyes ver the fust time!
Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 12.

BITCH-FOX [búch-fauk's]. A vixen. *Vixen* is a literary word—we always say *dog-fox* and *bitch-fox*.

A Bitch Fox, Reguarde.—Cotgrave (Sherwood).

[Ee wid-n staa'p, zoa aay puut dhu *blaak duug* aa'dr-n,] he would not stop, so I put the black dog after him—*i. e.* shot at him. I never heard a gun called a *black bitch*, but it is often called *Black Bess*.

BLACK-FROST [blaak vrau's]. A dry frost—such as comes with an easterly wind.

BLACKHEAD [blaak'aid], *sb.* A boil, a gathering.
See PINSWILL.

BLACK-HEART [blaak'aart], *sb.* An epithet; black-guard. The Cockney term *blaguard* is never heard, though *blaak'aart*, with the same meaning, is very common.

BLACK-MAN [blaak'mae'un], *sb.* A terrible object; a boggy (*g. r.*); a nursery terror. (Very com.)

Lizzy, you be quiet toreckly, else I'll put you in the cubid (cupboard) 'long way the *black-man*!

Now you be good chillern, else the *black-man* 'il come down the chimley arter ec.

BLACK POPLAR [blaak paup'lur, púp'lur]. *Populus nigra*, also called water-poplar.

BLACK-POT [blaak paut], *sb.* Sausage made of blood and fat.
See POTS AND PUDDINGS.

BLACK-PUDDING [blaak puud'n], *sb.* Blood and fat sausage—same as BLACK-POT.

In lyric numbers write an ode on
His mistress, eating a *black-pudden*.

Huilibras, II. Cant. iii. l. 379.

Some for abolishing *black-pudding*
And eating nothing with the blood in.

Huilibras, III. Cant. ii. l. 320.

BLACKSMITHY [blaak'smúthee], *v. i.* To practise the trade of smith. See FARMERY.

He 've a gid up his place 'is zix months—now he do *blacksmithy*.

BLACK WINE [blaak' wuyn]. Port wine. A few years ago, when *fort* and *sherry* were the only wines seen in ordinary households, it was common to ask visitors whether they preferred *white* or *black wine*. The term is now nearly obsolete.

BLADDER [blad'ur], *sb.* Talk, jaw, gabble.

[Oa'l dhee *blad'ur*!] hold thy jaw! (Very com.)

This is, no doubt, our Western form of the North country *blether*, or *blather*. See BLETHER, &c., *Murray, N. E. Dict.*

BLADDER-HEAD [blad'ur ai'd]. A stupid and tiresome talker; one not to be put down; who will keep on arguing, and will have the last word; a wind-bag. Also a rough, coarse, brutal lully.

At a recent fire at a farm a man said to me: [Luuk'ee dhu ween wuz tuudh'ur wai, nuls t-wid u bloa'd dhu *blangks* rait daewn een taap oa dhu aay' rik,] lucky the wind was the other way, else it would have blown the sparks right down upon the hay-rick.

See *VLANKS*.

BLARE [blae'ur], *v.* 1. To bellow—applied to cattle.

[Waut ae'ulth dhu kaew'z? dhai bu'n *blae'urien* au'l z-mau'rneen,] what ails the cows? they have been bellowing all the morning.

See *BLAKE*.

Bloryyn' or *wepyn* (*bleren* F.).—*Floro, flo.*

Bloryynge or *wepyng* (*bloringe* F.).—*Ploratus, fletus.*—*Prompt. Farv.*

2. To rave, to storm, to scold noisily.

[Dhae'ur u wauz, *blae'ureen* lig u guurt bèol,] there he was, raving like a great bull.

The worthies also of Moab *bleared* and cried for very sorrow.

Isaiah xv. 4. Coverdale vers.

BLAST [blaa's(t)], *v.* (Very com.) To inflate; to swell in the stomach (said of cattle).

In the spring, when green food is very plentiful, it often happens that cattle eat too greedily, and gas seems to accumulate in the stomach, so that they begin to swell, frequently to an enormous size. When in this state they are said to be *u-blaa'stud*. The remedy is to drive them about so as to give plenty of exercise; if this fails, a stab in the flank, when the gas instantly escapes, and the wound is covered by a pitch-plaster.

[Huun! dhu kaew: v u-broakt een'tu dhu yuung' graas, dhai ul z'ou n *blaas* dhuz'uul'z neef dhai buydz dhae'ur,] run! the cows have broken into the young grass (clover), they will soon *blast* themselves if they stay there.

The same herbe slaketh the bowels when they are *blast* up and swollen.

Lyte, Pissens (1578), I. xcvi. 137.

BLAST [blaa's(t), *v.* and *n.* 1. A faggot or even a branch of dry furze. In our Hill country, ovens are heated with wood fires, and to cause the fuel in the oven to blaze well is "to *blast* out the oven." The best material is dried gorse; and a branch of this, which is also constantly used to "catch up" the fire on the hearth, is always called a *blast* of furze, [u *blaast* u vuuz].

2. *v.* To misfire; to flash in the pan. Closely connected with fire a eye, which implies blaze. No doubt the phrase comes from the days of flint locks and priming.

The dunn'd old gun *blaast*, else I should a-had a fine shot.

BLEED [bleed], *v.* 1. This and the intrans. form, to bleed (see *bleed*), are very com. It and the *sh. bleed* are invariably pro-

BLIND-MAN'S HOLIDAY [bluyn—blain mae'unz au'lidai]. (Very com.) When it is too dark to see to work—not often applied to complete darkness.

Come on soce I 'tis *blind-man's holiday*; can't zee no longer, let's pick up our things.

What will not blind Cupid doe in the night, which is his *blind-man's holiday*.
Nashe (1599), *Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc.* vi. 167. (Murray.)

BLIND-MOBBÉD [blain maub'ud], *adv.* Blindfold (always). A farmer complaining of some bad work said: Nif I didn do it better-n that *blind-mobbéd* I'd have my arms cut off.—Jan. 20, 1885.

BLOOD [blid], *sb.* 1. Body; person. The pronunciation is the same in all senses. (Very com.)

[Poo'ur oal *blid*, uurs u-kau'm maa'yn fraa'yul.] poor old body, she is come (to be) very frail.

Her auvis was a whisht poor *blid*.

For *blod* may seo *blod* · bothe a-purst and a-calc,
As blod may nat seo *blod* · blede, bote hym rewe.

Piers Plowman, XXI. 439.

2. *v. t.* and *i.* To bleed.

[F'e's, u *blid* lig u pa'ig, un u wuz *blid* au'l oa'vur.] yes, he bled like a pig, and he was blood all over.

BLOOD AND EYES [blid-n uy z]. A very common intensive phrase.

[Aay urn vur mee vuur'ee *blid-n uy z*,] simply means that I ran as fast as I could. [Wec wuork vur ur *blid-n uy z*,] we worked as fast as we could.

BLOOD-SUCKER [blid zèok'ur], *sb.* The horse-leech, in appearance like a young eel, which appears in shoals in our brooks in spring. They have the power of attaching themselves like a surgical leech, but I doubt much if they would draw any blood.

BLOODY-BONES [blid'ee boa'unz]. A goblin, a bogy—used to frighten children. Mothers constantly say to their children: [Neef yùe bae'un u gèod maayd, aa'l puut ee een dhu daa'rkee oa'l lau'ng wai dhu *blid'ee boa'unz*,] if you are not a good girl, I will put you in the dark hole, along with the *bloody-bones*.

To terrify those mighty champions,
As we do children now with *bloody-bones*.

Butler (1680), *Remains*, ed. 1759, I. p. 77.

BLOODY-DOCK [blid'ee dauk], *sb.* *Rumex Sanguineus*.

BLOODY-FINGERS [blid'ee ving'urz], *sb.* The Foxglove. (Com.)

BLOODY WARRIORS [blid'ee waur'yurz]. The usual name of wall-flowers of all kinds—*Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

BLOOMY-DOWN [bləʊˈmee daɪwn], *sb.* The Sweet-William. (Com.)—*Dianthus barbatus*.

BLOSSOM [blauˈsum]. The flower of the hawthorn—a very usual name.

School Inspector—“What do you mean by May?” (several hands up)—“Blossom.”—May 23rd, 1883.

BLOW [bləʊ], *v.* 1. To play, used in speaking of wind instruments. Fiddles and drums are *played*, but flutes, trombones, serpents, &c., are always *blow'd*.

A man told me his [brɪdʰʊr Beeˈul kn bləʊˈ dhu flʉt kaapˈɪkul,] brother Bill can play the flute capitally.

A baggepipe cowde he *bloue* and sowne,
And therewithal he brought us out of towne.

Chaucer, Prologue (Mellere), l. 565.

2. To blossom.

3. *sb.* Bloom—flowers in full *blow*.

BLOWTH [bləʊˈudh], *sb.* Bloom, blossom. (Very com.)
[Dh-aːˈpl trees bæ vɔːl u bləʊˈudh deɪ juːr,] the apple trees are full of bloom this year.

Compare *greenth*—*Daniel Deronda*, B. IV. p. 246; also *lewth*, *varth*, *math*.

the seeds and effects whereof were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud.—*Sir Walter Raleigh, Hist. of World*, p. 107. (Ed. 1677.)

his form and beauty though but yet in the *blowth*.—*Ibid.* p. 148.

BLOW UP [bləʊˈaup], *v.* 1. Applied to the wind; to increase in force.

[T-l bləʊˈ aup umbaːyˈ aːy rak-n,] it will blow up (*i. e.* the wind will rise) by and by, I think.

2. To rate, to scold.

[Mæˈustur v uˈbləʊˈud mee aup shoːˈur nuuf, un twuz yoːˈur faʊt, auˈl oa ut,] master has scolded me severely, and it was your fault, all of it.

BLUE MILK [blʉːˈmʉlk]. Milk which has been scalded and then had all the cream taken from it.

Hot d'em zend zich stuff-s this here vor? Why, tidn no other-ways-n *blue-milk*.

BLUE MILK CHEESE [blʉːˈmʉlk cheeˈz]. Poor cheese made of blue milk. See SKIMMED MILK.

BLUE-VINNÉD [blʉːˈvʉnˈud]. Said of cheese when in the state of *blue-mould*—also of any article covered with mildew.

See VINNÉD.

BOARD [boə'urd], *def. v.* Used much in games.

[Boə'urds aay dhu boə'urd.] I claim the board. I never heard this word applied to stealing. See BAG, BONE.

BOARD [boə'urd], *sb.* Table. Usually applied to the table-top, and not to the entire piece of furniture. Very frequently called "table-board" (q. v.) when the entire table is referred to.

Hon I sar'd my parish purntice 'long way Mr. Tapp to Newhouse, they always used to put up the girt frying-pan vull o' taties, tap the board vor breakfast, and maister, missus, and all o' us used to help ourzels.

A long table-board and two furms, all one zide o' the house.

Survives in "bed and board," "board and lodging," "boarding-school."

Yet eft hi sso'le by more clene, and more holy uor þet hi serueþ at godes bord of his coupe, of his breade and of his wyne.—*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (1340), p. 235.

At noon, ne at no time : and nameliche at soper

Let nat syre sorfait : sitten at þy borde.

(1393.) *Piers Plowman*, p. IX. l. 276.

Boorde—Tabula, mensa, asser.—*Prompt. Parv.*

and sche seide, þis lord, for whelpis eten of the crommys that fallen doun fro the bord of her lordis.—*Matthew xv. 27.* *Wyclif vers.*

and whanne men zeuen vs nouzt renne we to þe borde of þe lord, axynge almes fro dore to dore.—*Wyclif, Eng. Works*, E. E. T. S. p. 46.

BOARD-CLOTH [boə'urd klaa'th], *sb.* Table-cloth. By far the commonest name in the Hill country.

[Kau'm soa'us ! lat-s ae'u sum brak'sus, nav'ur muyn dhu boə'urd-klaa'th,] come soce ! (q. v.) let us have some breakfast, never mind the table-cloth.

Bordeclothe.—*Mappa, gausape*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

a *Burdecloth* : *discus, gausipe, mappa*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Borde clothe, Nappe.—*Palsgrave*.

Also to Elyzabeth, wyfe of þe forseyd Robert, a *boorde cloþe* with ij. towelles of deuaunt of oo sute.

Will of Sir W. Langeford, 1411. *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 19.

a good *bord cloth* with crosse werk, and another *bord cloth* with mylyngis at the tone ende.

Will of Roger Elmestey, 1434. *Ibid*, p. 101. See also p. 56, l. 22.

Also eschewe, withouten stryfe

To foule the *borde-clothe* with thy knyfe.

Boke of Curtayse, l. 110.

BOARDEN [boə'urdn], *adj.* Made of board. (Always.) As [u boə'urdn purtee'shn,] a partition made of board.

The roome whiare the wooll lyeth shoulde allwayes bee *bordened* under foote. *Best Farming Books* (1641), p. 24. (Murray.)

BODY [bau'dee], *sb.* The abdomen.

[Shd puint u flan'een raewn dhu bau'dee oa un,] (you) should put a flannel round his body—*i. e.* stomach.

BODY HORSE [baud'ee au's]. In a team of three, when driven one before the other, the middle horse is called the *baud'ee au's*. When breaking a colt to harness, it is usual to put him in this way between two steady horses. This is called putting the colt in the *body* in distinction to *in the shafts*.

BOGGLE [baug'l], *sb.* and *v. i.* To do anything in a slovenly, blundering way; to bungle.

[Wuul! dhús úz u puur'dee oa'l baug'l, shoarluy' !] well, this is a pretty old bungle, surely!—said of a bad piece of tailoring.

BOGGLE [baug'l], *sb.* and *v.* A stumble not amounting to a fall—said of a horse.

"How did the horse go?" "Middlin like, sir; he made a bit of a *boggle* two different times, but I'd a-got-n well in hand: but I zee I must watch-n, he do *boggly* 'pon level ground."

BOGGLER [baug'lur]. A horse given to stumbling, but not actually to falling.

BOGY [boa'gee], *sb.* A spectre, a black demon, a common nursery terror. *Bogle* and *Boggle* quite unknown.

Th' 'oss jump'd a one zide, darn'd if I wadn jist a-turned over, jist the very same's 'off he'd a zeed a *bogy*; and 'twas nort but a newspaper.

Fear'd o' the dark! hot b'ee feard o'? D'ee think you'll zee a *bogy*? There idn none o' they about now-a-days. See BLACK-MAN.

BOILING OF THEM [bwuuy'leen oa-m]. Every one, the entire lot, all put together.

[Tuul ee haut t-aiz—Bee-ul-z u waeth' dhu woa'l bwuuy'leen oa-m —puut um een u bai'g-n shee'uk um au'l aup tugadh'ur,] I tell you what it is—Bill is worth all the rest, (if you) put them in a bag and shake them all up together. This is a very common way of expressing preference for one in a family.

BOIT [bauyt], *sb.* and *v. t.* Bait (always). Sometimes used peculiarly for a *job*.

Nif that there idn a darn'd purty *boit* vor anybody to start way a Monday mornin. I shall go home to th' old umman bum bye night, way my c'ane shirt so black's a chimley-zweep, and stink so bad's a fitch.—January 10th, 1887. See BAIT.

O be not we, like foolish wih,
Wi' glitt'ring things deceyv'd;
We snatch the *boit* an' veal the sting
To late to be releyv'd.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 7.

Ez hook now 'e 've *boital*, an' at et he goos.—*Ibid.* p. 21.

BOLD MAKING [boal mak'een]. Making bold; using freedom; taking a liberty; presuming—used in accepting an invitation to take refreshment.

[Dhangk ee, neef túd-n tu boal mak'een,] thank you, if it is not too bold making. On going away after a repast, I have very often heard: [Dhangk ee vur muy boal mak'een,] thank you for my bold mak'ng—*i. e.* my intrusion, the freedom I have used.

BOLSTER [boal'stur], *sb.* In a timber-carriage of the kind called a [taap kaar'eej,] top-carriage—*i. e.* one on which the log is borne upon the axles and nots wung up under them—there is a loose piece of wood on the fore-carriage, through the centre of which passes the main-pin. Upon this piece rests the end of the log, and it is firmly bound to it by a chain passing through holes made for the purpose. This is called the *bolster*, and its use is to permit the fore-wheels to "lock" without disturbing the burden fixed to it. There is a similar *bolster* underneath the body of a wagon for the same purpose. See **PILLAR-PIECE**.

BOLSTER-CHAIN [boal'stur chá'yn], *sb.* A short, strong chain, one end of which slides freely on a strong bar fixed to the *futchels* of a timber-carriage. The other end is firmly fastened with "dogs" to the end of the tree, when fixed upon the *bolster*. The use of the *bolster-chain* is to hold up and keep steady the front of the fore-carriage, to which the shafts are hinged. See **BUSSEL**.

BOLSTER-PIECE [boal'stur pees], *sb.* Used by sawyers.
See **PIT-ROLLER**.

BOLSTER UP [boal'stur aup], *v. t.* To set up the fore-carriage in its proper position, when the tree is loaded, and to fix it with the *bolster-chain*. This operation is of great importance in loading timber upon a "top-carriage." If not done skilfully the load will not "ride" well.

BOLT [boal't], *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To drive out of its burrow either a rabbit or fox, or a rat from its lair.

[Fae'unus lee'dl búch tu boal't u fauks,] famous little litch to bolt a fox. *Bolt* is said of any animal driven from its hold by ferret or otherwise. [Rab'uts d-au'vees boal'tee bas een vrau'stee wadh'ur,] rabbits do always bolt best in frosty weather.

2. *v. i.* To run away; to overpower his rider—said of a horse. Also in a race or steeplechase, if a horse swerves from the fence he ought to jump, and goes on the wrong side of the flag, he is said to *bolt*.

BOLTING-HOLE [boal'teen oa'l]. In rabbit-berries (*q. v.*) there are some holes which seem almost too small for a rabbit to

pass through ; but from one of these, when pressed by a ferret, he is most likely to bolt. These are called [*boa'leen oa'iz*].

BOMAN TEG [*boa'mun tag'*], *sb.* (Com.) Putty, when used by carpenters to fill up bad joints or defective wood.

That's what we calls *boman-teg*, so hard's any 'ood or ire.

BONCE [*bau'ns*]. A large marble for playing.

BOND [*baun*], *v.* and *sb.* To put an iron ring while hot upon a wheel, or upon anything upon which it is desired to make the iron fit very tightly by the process of cooling in situ. To *bond* a wheel is to put the tyre upon it. Same as to *bind* (q. v.). The *bond* is the tyre or ring. A band or hoop of any metal is a *bond*, but unless of some metal it is a *bind*. Sheaves and faggots have *binds*, not *bonds*. A mere fastening, however strong, as a chain, is not a *bond*.

[*Plai'zr kn ur ae' u baun puut pun dhu pluump? dhu vrau's-v u-kraa'k-n.*] please, sir, can we have a bond put on the pump? the frost has cracked it.

Also I bord maasure with a *bond* of seluer, & ouerguld, wyth a prent in þe myddylle, and a grypp amide.

Will of Thomas Bathe, 1420. Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 46.

BONE [*boa'un*], *v. t.* 1. To squint along any article to see if it is straight, as joiners constantly do in planing. Used commonly in all trades needing straight lines.

[*Yùe boa'un un yuur-zuul, yùe-ul zè'n zee wur úz trùe' ur noa.*] you bone it yourself, you will soon see whether it is true (straight) or not.

Twenty four *boning* rods had been originally provided.

Royal Survey in Philos. Trans. 1785, vol. lxxv. p. 411.

2. Used in games ; to claim, to crib, to seize.

[*Boa unz aay dhik zuyd !*] I claim that side! [*Auy vaewn zab'm oa-m, un aay boa'un dhu laut,*] I found seven of them, and I cribbed the lot. Same as **BOARD**.

3. To steal.

I'm darn'd if zomebody 'ant *a-bone* my dinner, angkecher an' all. I zeed it to 'lebm o'clock, 'long way my jacket !

BONESHAVE [*boo'un shee'uv*], *sb.* Sciatica (still used, but obsolescent).

Bonschawe, sekeneße (bonschawe, F.).—Tessedo, sciasis.—Promp. Parv.

þe *Bane shawe (Baynshawe, A.).—Ossedo.—Catholicum Anglicum.*

a goode medicyn for *boonshawe*. Take bawme and feþerfoie, þe oon deel bawme, and þe bridde parte feþerfoie, and staumpe hem, and temper hem with stale ale, and lete þe sike drinke þereof.—*Sloan MS. 100, f. 7.*

ad guttam in osse que dicitur *bonschawe*. multum valet oleum de vitellis ovorum, si inde ungetur.—

Johu Anderne, Chirurgica, Sloan MS. 56, f. 18b. (Way).

Es dedn't mean the *Boneshave*, ner tha Barngun, ner the Heartgun, ner the Allernbatch that tha had'st in thy Niddick.—*Exmoor Scold*. l. 22.

In a note to the above, dated 1778, is given the following charm, to be said with the patient lying on his back on the bank of a stream with a staff by his side.

Bone-shave right ;
Bone-shave straight ;
 As the water runs by stave
 Good for *Bone-shave*.

BONNET [bau'nut], *sb.* The long grass which always appears in pasture fields when not mown for hay. The cattle do not eat it unless it is mown. The seed-stems of the blade grasses, which the cattle will not eat. (Called *bent*, *bennet* in other places.)

There idn nort a wo'th cuttin, 'tis on'y a passle o' *bonnet*.

BONNET-STRINGS [baun'ut-stringz]. Bents. From *bonnet* (*g. v.*) the transition is very easy to *bonnet-strings*, which latter is really a very suggestive name—quite common.

BONNETY [bau'nutee], *adj.*

[Dhik'ee vee'ul-z tuurubl *bau'nutee*,] that field is very much covered with long grass, or bents.

BOO [bèò'], *adv.* 1. Above ; more than.

[Dhur waud-n *bèò'* zab'm u-laf,] there were not above seven left.

2. *adj.* Both.

[Aa'l tak dhu *bèò'* oa-m,] I'll take them both.

BOOBY-HUTCH [bèò'bee uuch]. A very common name for any quaint, uncomfortable vehicle ; it implies a carriage of some sort, but I never heard it used for a mere seat. I heard a man say of an old-fashioned chaise : "Where in the wordle d'ye pick up thick there old *booby 'ut:h* ?"

BOOK [bèòk], *sb.* The clothes sent to the washerwoman by one family at one time.

[Aay wuz dhaat dhae'ur wai'k aay kèòd-n uulp kaar oa'm dhu *bèòk* u kloa'uz,] I was so weak I could not help carry home the wash of clothes.

The old word is *buck*, pronounced *book*.—*Skeat*.

A *Buck* of Clothes. *Bude*. To *Buck* linnen. *Faire la bude*. To wash a *Buck*. *Buer*. A *Buck*-washer. *Buandiere*. A place to wash *Bucks* in. *Buandiere*. *Cotgrave* (Sherwood). See *Falsgrave*, p. 472.

And laueþ hem in þe lauandrie. . . .

And *boukeþ* hem at hus brest and beteþ hit ofte.

Piers Plow. P. xvii. l. 330. See *Skeat's note to P. P.* p. 321.

Mrs. Ford. . . . You were best meddle with *buck*-washing .

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act III. Scene iv.

Falstaff. . . they conveyed me into a *buck*-basket.

Ford. A *buck*-basket!

Fal. By the Lord, a *buck*-basket : rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings and greasy napkins.—*Ibid.* Act III. Scene v.

BOOSTERING [bèò·stureen], *adj.* Bustling, stirring, active.
Her's a maain *boosterin* sort of a umman.

Wone mussent olweys be a *boostering*, must a?—*Ex. Scold.* l. 295.

BOOT [tu bèòt]. In the phr. *to boot*. Over and above, in addition, as a make-weight. Something into the bargain.

[Wuul dhae'ur! gi mee vaaw'ur paewn, vur dhu buut oa un, un yùe shl ae'u dhu ai'd tu bèòt,] well there! give me four pounds for the butt and you shall have the head to boot (of a fallen tree). This is the only form of this word now current in the dialect. Obs. as a verb. See IN 2.

Botynge, or encrease yn by ynge. *Licitamentum*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

To give *Boote* or booty (for a thing exchanged). *Retourner*.
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

I *boote* in corsyng, or chaungyng one thyng for another, I give money or some other thyng above the thyng.

What will you *boote* bytwene my horse and yours?—*Palsgrave*, p. 461.

Paris? Paris is dirt to him; and I warrant, Helen to change would give an eye *to boot*.—*Troilus and Cressida*, I. ii.

BORE, BORER [boar', boar'ur], *v.* and *sb.* A horse which holds down his head, and gets the bit in his teeth, at the same time rushing forward, is said to *bore*, or to be a *borer*. It is an aggravation of *hard-mouthed*.

BORIER [boar'yuur—boar'ree-ur]. The invariable name for an *augur*.

[Plai'z tu lai'n Tau'mus, u drec-kwaur'tur boar'ree-ur,] please to lend Thomas a three-quarter (inch) *augur*.

BORN DAYS [baur'n daiz], *phr.* Lifetime.
Never in all my *born days*.

BORN-FOOL [bau'rn fèol]. An idiot, a stupid ass. Epithet conveying no idea of congenital weakness of intellect.

BOSOM [buuz'um]. In weaving, at every passage of the shuttle, a portion of the threads of the warp is raised, and another part lowered, thus forming an opening through which darts the shuttle. This opening, or rather division, is called the *bosom*, and it is upon this that the weaver has constantly to keep his eye, to see that no *ends are down*—i. e. no threads are broken, and that the *abb* or *wefl* runs properly from the shuttle. It is important to keep [u ai'vm buuz'um,] an even bosom, that is, to have the

rows of threads quite even in line, otherwise the shuttle strikes them in passing, and is either diverted from its course or the threads are broken. An old weaver's advice is: "Always keep your eye pon the *bosom*."

See SLEIGH, LAY, RACE.

BOTE [boə'ut], *p. t.* of to buy. Bought; always so pronounced.

He [boə'ut] a ter'ble sight o' stock to fair—and I auvis vinds-n a very fair man, he've [u-boə'ut] bought my [bee'us úz yuur'z] beast these years (past).

Nere þe vorewarde no so strong : me *bote* is out wiþ wou,
So þat þe king in such manere : suluer wan ynou.

1298. *Robert of Gloucester, Will. the Conqueror*, l. 455.

Wel he hit louede ine herte þo he hit zuo dyere *bote*.

Ayenbile of Inwyt, p. 133.

Olyuer saide, "help, iesus ! þat *bote*st us wiþ þy blode !

Sir Ferumbras, l. 1153.

But fust to mek us caum'ferble,

We *bote* a lot o' stuff

Ta haa a pick-nit under heyde,

When we'd got vish enough.

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 28.

BOTHERMENT [bau'dhurmunt]. (Very com. old word, both in Devon and Somerset.) Trouble, perplexity, difficulty.

We've a-had a sight o' *botherment* way thick job.

BOTTLE [bau'tl]. Bundle, or heap. Only used in the common saying: [Múd su wuul lèok vur u nee'el een u *bau'tl* u stroa,] one may as well search for a needle in a bottle of straw.

Botelle of hey. *Fenifascis*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

I make *botels* of hay. *þe bottelle*. Aske for the hosteller, he is above in the hay-lofte makyng *botelles*.—*Palsgrave*, p. 620.

BOTTLE [bau'tl, bau'dl], *v.* and *sb.* To blister; to form bubbles or bladders.

[Aew dhu paa'ynt-s u-*bau'tld*!] how the paint is blistered.

[Dhu skee'n oa un wuz au'l oa'vur *bau'dls*, jis dhu vuur'ee sae'um-z au'f ee-d u-ae'ud u blú'stur au'n,] his skin was all over bladders, just as if he had been blistered.

BOTTOM [bau'tum], *sb.* 1. A small quantity of wine or spirit in a tumbler ready to have water add'ed to it. Common at all inns. "A *bottom* o' gin and a *bottom* o' brandy for Mr. Jones."

2. The seat; *anus*.

Tommy, if you don't come in turakly, I'll whip your *bottom*.

3. *v. t.* To reach the bottom.

Boys bathing in deep water, say: 'Tis too deep vor me, I can't *bottom* it, and I baint able vor zwim.

BOTTOM-GRASS [bau'dm graas]. The dwarf fine grasses which grow thickly, and come up later than the taller varieties, such as all the finer clovers. The term has nothing to do with *Bottom-land*.

We shan't have much hay to year, if we don't get a good ground rain to bring up the *bottom-grass*.

BOUGH [buw], *sb.* This name is only given to a smaller branch of a tree whether still growing or detached, but it implies the end of the branch terminating in twigs. That part would always be called a *bough* which would be tied up for faggot-wood.

Zee whe'er you can't pick a *bough*—i. e. a sprig—or two o' laur-yel and holm vor a bit o' kirsmasin.

See LIMB, RAMBLE.

BOUGHTEN [bau'tn, bau'dn], *part. adj.* *Bought*, in distinction to *home-made*.

[Kau'm, mūs'us! wuy doa'n ee bæ'uk? Aay kaa'n u-bæ'ur dhúsh yur *bau'tn* brai'd,] come, mistress! (wife) why don't you bake? I cannot bear this boughten bread.

Boughten stockings baint like home-made ones.

BOW [buw], *sb.* The name of the point or antler which grows from the front of a stag's horn, nearest to the head. For the following account, I am indebted to Mr. Chorley of Quarmer:

“A male deer of one year old has in general one straight horn each side only, which we term his ‘upright.’ At two years old, he would probably have *bow* and *uprights* above this point; at three years old he should have *bow*, *bay*, and *uprights*; and at four years old, *bow*, *bay*, *tray*, and *uprights*; while at five years, he should carry *bow*, *bay*, *tray*, with two points on top, each side (*i. e.* on each horn); he would then be what we call a *warrantable* stag, fit to hunt with hounds (a deer of ten points), and perhaps he may go on for a year or two with these points only, or increase them on top, on one side, or on both, as the case may be, and in doing this may possibly lose a *bow*, a *bay*, or a *tray* on one side or other. I think a stag is at his best at six years old, or seven at latest, and then goes back in the size and length of horn, though possibly he may increase the number of points on top to as many as four on one side and three on the other, or four on both. We seldom find a pure forest (Exmoor) stag with more than this, which would make him (supposing of course he has all his *points* or *rights* as we call them, *under*) a stag of thirteen or fourteen points—that is, ‘*bow*, bay, tray, with three’ or ‘four on top’ one side, and ‘*bow*, bay, tray, with four on top,’ the other. I have seen them with many more than this number of points, but in that case the head is ‘palmated,’ and I do not consider the deer to be perfectly pure in breed, perhaps crossed with some other kind of Red-deer. It is rare to find a deer go on quite regularly in the increase of horn,

as I say he should do, and does do sometimes; but he is very uncertain from various causes—scarcity of food, accidents, strength of constitution, &c. I once knew one shed his horns twice in one year; but he was kept by a farmer near me, and lived riotously and unnaturally.”

Bow must not be confounded with *brow*. *Bow* is the name of the Brow-antler (*q. v.*).

A warrantable stag has *bow*, bay, and tray antlers, and two on top of each horn. A male calf has no horn, a brocket only knobblers, and small *brow* antlers.—*Records of N. Dev. Stag-hounds*, p. 9.

BOW [buw], *v. t. and i.* To bend.

[Muy'n yue doan *buw* dhu zuy'v,] take care you do not bend the scythe. The word *bend* is unknown. See ANGLE BOW.

BOWERLY [baaw'urlee], *adj.* Burly, portly, stout; distinctly a word of praise, and not conveying the idea of coarseness or roughness of the lit. burly. Relates to appearance only.

[Ee-z u *baaw'urlee* soa'urt uv u mae'un,] he is a large, portly sort of a man. See *Trans. Devon Association*, vol. XIII. p. 92.

BCWL [baew'ul], *v. and sb.* This word, whether signifying a skittle-ball, or to *bowl*, has invariably the vowel-sound of *æw* or *uw*, as in *kaew* or *kuw* = cow.

[Aa'l *baew'ul* dhee vur zik'spuns,] I will bowl thee for sixpence. This is the ordinary challenge to play at skittles for sixpence a side. Bowling-alley, bowling-green are always [baew'leen aal ee—green]. It is interesting to observe how distinctly the dialect has preserved, in its pronunciation, the difference between *bowl* [baew'ul] a ball, and *bowl* [boaw'ul] a basin—while the literary speech has, like the French, confused them into the same sound.

Bolle, vesselle. *Concha*, luter.

Bowle. Bolus.

Bowlyn, or pley wythe *bowlys*. Bolo.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Boule: f. A bowl (to play with or to drink in).

Boule veüe. A certain play at *Boule*-casting, wherein if the *Boule* be at any time out of sight, the caster looses; whence,

Jouër a *boule veüe*. To deal suddenly, to act upon hazard, to work upon no sure grounds.—*Cotgrave*.

I *boule*, I play at the *boules*.

Wyll you *boule* for a quart of wyne.—*Palsgrave*.

BOWL-DISH [boaw'ul deesh]. A round bowl either of wood or metal, with a short, straight handle. Also applied to a very coarse earthen wash-hand basin. The word is very definite in its meaning as to these two kinds of vessel; one is for washing, the other for dipping, but neither for drinking.

a *bolle* and a bagge ' he bar by hus syde.—*Piers Plowman*, P. VIII. 164.

Skcat remarks (Notes to *P. P.* p. 132), "*Bolle* signified not only

a bowl, but a capacious cup. . . . Hence the term *boller* (bowler) for a deep drinker." We constantly find *bolle-cuppe*, which seems to mean a large drinking-cup.

Also I zeue to Kateryne Lewis my seruauent, .x li. sterlingus, and a *bolle cuppe* I-keueryd of syluer þat weyyth xvi ounsus iij quarter. Aiso I zeue to þe same Katerine a *becure* of seluer I-keueryd.

Will of Thomas Bathe, 1420. Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 45.

In this same Will the word *becure* occurs twice (one of these "weyyth xxv ounsus I quarter"), and *bolle* twice. He also gives "a stondynge cuppe of seluer y-clepped a chales cuppe . . . þat weyyth xvij ounsus & halfe quarter." From this, judging by the weight, and that both were "i-keueryd"—*i. e.* had covers, it appears that the *becure* was by far the largest of all, and was what we should now call a *flagon*. If this is so, the *beaker* (see BICKER) never was used as a drinking-vessel, but to hold the liquor, from which it was poured into *bolles* or *cups* of various kinds for drinking.

BOX [bauks], *sb.* Tech. The iron tube in the centre of a carriage-wheel into which the arm (*g. v.*) fits, and upon which the wheel revolves. To "box a wheel" is to fit and wedge this iron accurately so that the wheel may run truly. Sometimes called *axle-box*.

BOXEN [bauk'sn] *adj.* Made of box.

[Dhur wuz u *bauk'sn* aj au'l rawn dhu gyuur'dn,] there was a hedge of box all round the garden. A farm in the neighbourhood is called *Boxen-hedge*.

BOX-HAT [bauks-aa't]. The name of the ordinary chimney-pot hat. To wear one in a country village is thought to imply, or to ape, gentility.

[Aay zeed Jee'unz yuung mae'un tu church—gèod lèokeen fuul'ur nuuf, un ee-d u-gaut au'n u *bauks aa't* tûe' !] I saw Jane's young man at church, good-looking fellow enough, and he had on a box-hat too! "A *box-hat* and a walking-stick" are the climax of a get-up.

BOY'S LOVE [bwuuy'z luuv], *sb.* Southernwood—*artemisia abrotanum*. A very great favourite with the village belles. In the summer, nearly all carry a spray of it half wrapped in the white handkerchief, in their hand to church. In fact, a village church on a hot Sunday afternoon quite reeks with it.

BRACK [braak], *sb.* The fat covering the intestines of edible animals. Of a pig when melted the *brack* becomes *lard*, of other animals, tallow. See KIRCHER, FLICK, CAUL.

BRACKSUS [brak'sus, braek'sus]. Breakfast.

[Shaa'rp soa'us-n kaech yur *brak'sus-n* km au'n,] (look) sharp, mates, and catch your breakfast (*i. e.* eat it quickly) and come on.

BRAGS [bragz], *sb.* Boast. (Plur. only.)

[Ee mæ'ud-z bragz aew-u dùed ut,] he made his boast how he did it.

I yeard'n make his *brags* eens he'd a-got vover hundred pound, hon th' old man died.—Sept. 21, 1883. The verb *to brag* is very seldom heard.

BRAKE [brae'uk], *sb.* A piece of land covered with high gorse or furze; also often called [u vuuz brae'uk], a furze brake. Most Hill country farms have their *brake*; many are well known "sure finds" for a fox—as Tripp-*brake*, Upcott-*brake*, &c. Not applied to a mere thicket.

The stag during this interval came back and lay down in Sweetery *Brake* . . . then . . . down through the *Brake* to the Sea.

Records, North Dev. Staghounds, p. 40.

BRAND [bran], *sb.* A log of firewood. It is generally understood to be split into a convenient size for a hearth fire, and cut three feet in length. Cleftin *brans* is favourite work in frosty weather.

[Haut ee aaks vur dhai *branz* ?] what (do) you ask for those brands? See **CORD**.

The word certainly does not mean "a burning piece of wood; or a stick of wood partly burnt," as defined by Webster. If it does, what is a firebrand?

BRAND-RICK [bran'rik] *sb.* A stack of fire-wood cut and split into *brands*. See **WOOD-RICK**.

BRANDIS [bran'dees, bran'deez], *sb.* An iron tripod used to stand over a hearth fire, on which milk is placed to be scalded, or any cooking utensil. It consists of a flat iron ring of about seven inches diameter, into which are welded three straight legs so as to support the ring horizontally at about a foot from the ground. (No other name.) *Brandreth* is unknown.

It'm one paire of andirons, one paire of dogges, one iron to sett before the dripping panne and ij *brandizes*

Inventory of the goods of Henry Gandy, Exeter, 1609. x¹.

BRANDIS-FASHION [bran'dees-faar'sheen], *adv.* Three poles set apart at the bottom, but inclining so as to meet at the top, would be described as set up *brandis-fashion*. Any triangular arrangement of pegs or sticks set on end would also be thus described.

BRASS [braa's], *sb.* Money; impudence.

[Kaa'n dùe ut, t-l kau's tu nuuch braa's,] I cannot do it, it will cost too much money.

[Moo'ur braa's een dhee fae'us-n dhee-s u-gau't een dhee pau'gut,] more brass in thy face than thou hast in thy pocket.

BRAVE [brae'uv], *adj.* In good health.
 [Aew bee-ee z-mau'rneen? *Brae'uv*, dhangk ee,] how do you do this morning? Very well, I thank you.
 Oa *brae'uv*! a very common exclamation amounting to no more than "indeed!"

BRAVE AND, *adv. phr.* Very; extremely.
 Missus is *brave and* angry, sure 'nough, 'cause you come home so late.

BREACH [braich], *sb.* Farming; land prepared for a seed-bed. If thoroughly broken up and pulverized it is said to be a good *breach*. If this is not done from any cause, a bad *breach*. See **BREATHE**.

BREAK [braik; *p. t.* broakt; *p. p.* u-broakt], *v. t.* Farming; to p'lough up lea or pasture land.

Thick there field would stand well, 'tis murder to *break-n*. Hence *Breach* (*q. v.*).

He've *a-brokt* the Little Ten Acres and a-put-n to wheat.

BREAK-ABOUT [brai'k ubaew't], *v. i.* 1. Of cattle. To be accustomed to *break* fence, or escape from enclosures. Meeting a girl driving cows, one of which was blindfolded, I inquired the reason. [Au! ee du *brai'k ubaew't*—kaan kip-m noa pla'e-us,] oh, he (the cow) do *break-about*—can't keep him no place.

2. *adj.* The same girl added: [Uur-z u proper *brai'k ubaew't* oal dhing—uur aez',] her's a proper *break-about* old thing—her is. —October 1885.

[Dhai bee dhu *brai'k ubaew't's* laut u sheep úv'ur aay-d u-gaut,] they are the *break-aboutest* lot of sheep (that) I ever had; *i. e.* they get out of every field they are put into.

BREAK ABROAD [brai'k ubroa'ud], *v.* To tear, to destroy.
 [Shau'keen bwuuy vur *braik ubroa'ud-z* kloa'uz,] shocking boy for tearing his clothes.

[Dhús ez dree tuy'mz uur-v *u-broa'kt ubroa'ud* ur dthingz,] this is three times she has torn up her clothes. A very common act of tramps when admitted to the workhouse.

BREAK DEAL [brai'k dae'ul], *v.* To misdeal at cards. (Always.)

BREAK IN [brai'k ee'n], *v. t.* To tame or subdue: generally applied to colts (not to *horses*), but very commonly to dogs or other animals usually trained. We never speak of a man or woman as a horse-breaker—always as a *colt-breaker*; neither do we talk of *breaking* colts, but always of *breaking in* colts, dogs, &c.

I'll warn un (horse) quiet to ride, but he never wadn *a-brokt in* to harness.

He's gwain to make so good a pointer's ever I *brokt in* in my live.

BREAK OUT [braik aewt:], *v. i.* Applied to cattle. To jump or climb over the fence, or to escape from a certain enclosure.

[Faa'dhur, dhu kaew-z u-*broakt aewt* ugee'un,] father, the cow has broken out again; *i. e.* escaped from the field in which she was placed.—Nov. 24, 1885.

Break-about is a frequentative verb, while *break out* refers to a specific action.

BREAK OUT [braik aewt:], *v. i.* To have a regular drunken bout. To get drunk.

[Ee's! úz úv'ur su muuch bad'r-n u yùe'z tùe, ee aa'n u-*broakt aewt*-s muuns,] yes! (he) is ever so much better than he used to (be); he has not broken out these months (past).

[Ee ul dùe vuur'ee wuul zu laur'ng-z u doa'n *braik aewt*.,] he will do very well, so long as he does not break out—*i. e.* keeps sober.

Of one who has signed the pledge it is common to hear, "He've a-*brokt out* again, worse than ever"—*i. e.* taken again to drunkenness.

BREAK THE HEART [braik dhu aa'rt]. When any piece of work is well in hand, and the first difficulties are overcome, it is very common to say, [Ee ul zèon *braik dhu aa'rt* oa ut], or [*Dhu aa'rt* oa ut-s u-*broakt*.,] the heart of it is broken.

Compare Mr. Peacock's Lincolnshire "break the neck." This latter phrase we never use in this sense.

BREAST [brús', braes'], *sb.* 1. Of a sull or plough. The front part of the implement proper, which rises nearly vertically immediately behind the share, and makes the first real impact upon the soil. It is, in fact, the front meeting-place, the ridge or apex, of the Broadside or Turnvore with the Landside, and continued back beneath the beam is the foundation of the other parts of the implement.

. . . that by a self-acting chain-and-rack motion the axle is always shifted nearest to the forward end of the implement, leaving the greatest proportion of weight resting upon the shares and *breasts* which are in work.

Account of new Steam-plough.—*Times*, July 17, 1886.

2. That part of the circumference of a water-wheel which is near the level of its axis. When the water is conveyed to the side of the wheel, and not over the top, it is said to be carried in upon the *breast*. Hence a *breast-wheel* in distinction from an *overshot* or *undershot*.

BREAST-ILL [brús't ee'ul], *sb.* Breast-evil; a gathering of the breast—very common to mothers.

BREAST-WORK [brú'swuurk]. Tech. Masonry built in a curve to suit the shape of a water-wheel; also the sloping masonry of a weir, down which the surplus water rushes from the *weir-head*.

BREATH [brath], *sb.* Bad smell; foul odour; stench (stink is the verb; not so often used as a subs. as *breath*).

[Neef ded-n mak um u lee'dl beet aa'dr dhu rae'ut, dhur-d bee jis *brath* noa'baudee kèod-n kaa'r um,] if one did not make them (parish coffins) a little after the rate, there would be such an odour, nobody could carry them (verbatim sentence).

A.S. *Frað*, *es. m.*, an odour, scent.—*Bosworth*.

BREATHE [brai'dh, brai'v], *adj.* Farming. Open: said of ground when thoroughly dug and pulverized for a seed-bed.

[Kaa'pikul vee'ul u graewn dhik dree ae'ukurz—yùe uun'ee gut-u plaew un drag-n wauns-n ez zu *brai'dh-z* u aa'rsh eep,] capital field that three-acre—you (have) only to plough and harrow it once and (it) is as breathe as an ash-heap.

BREECHING [buur'cheen], *sb.* 1. The harness worn by the horse in the shafts, or [shaarp au's], in distinction to the *cripping* worn by a leader or [voa'r au's]. See *CRIPPING*. Confined sometimes to the part consisting of saddle, crupper, and breech-piece.

2. The part of the harness which goes behind the breech of the *wheeler*—the breech-piece.

"Please to lend maister your *burchin*."—June 28th, 1886.

BREED-IN-AND-IN [breed-ee'n-un-ee'n]. To breed with parents of the same stock, or too closely related by blood (always); precisely the opposite of Halliwell's definition "crossing the breed." See *Glossary B 5*, *Marshall's Rural Economy*, E. D. S.

BRICK-KIL [brik kee'ul] (always). Brick kiln—so also *lime kil*, *malt kil*. The *n* is never sounded.

Kylne for malte drynge (*Kyll*, P.). *Ustrina*.—*Promp. Parv.*

BRICKLE [brikl], *adj.* Brittle.

'Tis so *brickle's* glass. (Very com.) See *BURTLE*.

and the houe (hoof) before wyll be thyecker, and more *bryckle* than and he has not benne morfounde.—*Fitzherbert's Husbandry*, 100/8.

BRIDAL WREATH. Plant, bearing long racemes of small white flowers. *Francoa ramosa*.

BRIDE-ALE [bruy'd ae'ul], *sb.* A wedding-feast. Still in use, but obsolescent.

Brydale. *Nuptia*.—*Promp. Parv.*

A *Bridal*. *Nuptes*. *Voyez* a Wedding.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

BRISS [bris'], *sb.* The dusty fluff of cobweb, fibre, and dust, which accumulates under beds, behind pictures or furniture not often moved.

Mary, do bring a duster and clean up all this *briss* behind the picture.

Thy Aead-Clothing oll a 'foust ; thy Waitcoat oll horry, and thy Pancrock a kiver'd wi *Briss* and Buttons.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 155. *See also* p. 122.

BRITHER [bridh'ur], *sb.* Brother: the invariable form ; *bruidh'ur* is unknown. *Comp. Lit.* Brethren.

ac *bræper* were þei boþe : as bi on fader.—*Will. of Palerme*, l. 2641.

Now by that feith, and that leauté
That I owe to alle my *britheren* fre.

Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose, l. 5962.

BROACH [broa'uch], *sb.* 1. The tooth of a wool-comb (always). *See* COMB-BROACH.

2. A meat-skewer or spit (rare, but I have heard it used). A *broach* out of a wool-comb makes the very best skewer. Fr. *broc:e* and *brochette*.

Broche or spete whan mete is vpon it. *Verutum.—Promp. Parv.*

When you have *broched* the meate, lette the boy tourne, and come you to churche.—*Palsgrave*, p. 471.

BROAD [broa'ud—brau'ud], *adj.* Applied to salt—the kind used for manure. At Taunton is a large sign-board on which is painted, "Rock, *Broad*, and Fine Salt."—Dec. 1882. *Broad-salt* is the common term.

BROADSIDE [broa'ud zuy'd], *sb.* Of a sull the same as the Turnvore. When ploughs were all wood, *Broadside* was the commoner term ; now that a peculiarly bent iron plate has superseded it, *turnvore* is the word most used.

BROCK [brauk]. A badger. (Rare, but still in use in the Hill district.) Ang. Sax. *Broc*—a *brock*, gray or badger. Irish. *Broc*—a badger.

Brocke—a beest. *Taxe.—Palsgrave.*

BROCK-HOLES [brauk-oa'lz]. Badgers' holes.

BROCKET [braukut], *sb.* Hunting. A young male deer over one but under three years old. *See* Bow.

The pack here divided, and part of them were stopped by Joe Faulkner from a *brocket*, which went into Span Wood.

Records, North Devon Staghounds, p. 49.

They had changed on a *brocket* in Raleigh Wood.—*Id.* p. 75.

BROKED [broa'kt], *p. t.* and *p. p.* of to break (always). *See* *W. S. Gram.* p. 48.

The coords o' wenter rude be *broked*,
Ver vreez'd-up growth's once more awoked.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 1.

Then aaderwards we wish'd agen,
An' putt on smallder vlies,
As daylight *brok'd*.—*Ibid.* p. 29.

BROKE-BACKÉD [broa'k-baak'ud], *adj.* Loose-jointed ; flimsy ; unstable. Applied to a gate, a cart, or to any article or contrivance which ought to be rigid and firm, but which is rickety. I heard an old, shabby carriage called a [broa'k-baak'ud oal shan'-dreedan ;] a broke-backéd old shandrydan.

God save you alle, lordynges, that now here be !
Bot *brok-bak* sherreve, evel mot thou be !

Chaucer, Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, l. 719.

Broken-backed—*arne*.—*Falsgrave*.

BROKE VICTUALS [broa'k vút'lz]. Leavings of food ; remnants of meals.

Poor people who come to a house to beg, usually say : [Aay bee kau'm tu zee wur yùe kn plaiz tu gi mee u beet u *broa'k vút'lz*, uur u oa'l pae'ur u bèotz u-laf oa'f,] I am come to see whether you can please to give me a bit of broken victuals, or an old left-off pair of boots.

BROODY [brèo'dee], *adj.* (Very com.) Said of any hen bird inclined to incubate. Hen turkeys often possess this instinct so strongly that they will sit and sit even if all the eggs be taken away.

The spickety hen's gettin *broody*, I shall zit her 'pon duck eggs.
See ABROOD. *Broody*-hens are often in demand in May for pheasant hatching.

BROOM-SQUIRE [brèo'm-skwy'ur], *sb.* One who makes brooms. He is generally a half outlaw, living on or near a heathy moor, whence he steals the material for his brooms. (Com.)

See EWE-BRIMBLE.

They there *broom-squires* be the ones that do's it (steal eggs) ; can't keep nothin vor em !—July 13, 1886.

BROTH [brau'th]. A plural noun, and always construed as such. (See p. 12, *Gram. of W. Som.*) I have never heard *broths*, as given by Mr. Peacock in his *Lincolnshire Glossary*.

"They *broth*"—"a few *broth* wi leeks in 'em."

An old doctor of my acquaintance always used to say : "Give him a few *broth*."

BROTHER-LAW [bridh'ur-lau]. *Brother-in-law*—the *in* always omitted ; so also in all the similar relationships.

BROW [bruw, braew], *sb.* A hill, an eminence, as well as the edge of the declivity.

[Dhu aewz du stan' pun u *bruw* luyk,] the house stands on a hill, as it were.

BROWN-STUD [braewn-stid'], *sb.* Brown-study; abstracted state.

What's the matter, Liz?—you be all to a *brown stid*.

BROWN-TITUS [braewn-tuy'tees, buurn-tuy'tees]. Bronchitis. (Very com.)

BROWSE [bruws], *v.* and *sb.* To trim the hedges—*i. e.* to cut the brambles and other small undergrowth which so rapidly accumulates upon the sides of our West Somerset bank-hedges. The *browse* is the brambles, &c. when cut; also brushwood when cut. *See* WALLET, NICKY.

BRUSH [brúsh, brish], *sb.* 1. A tussle, a row: used precisely like the slang "go."

[Wee ad u múd'leen *brúsh* wai un, uvoa'r kèod kaetch-n,] we had a fine go with him before we could catch him. Note that we pronounce (sweeping) *brush* [buursh].

2. [buursh], *sb.* and *v. t.* A kind of harrow, made by weaving branches of thorn into a gate or hurdle—used for harrowing pasture in the spring. To *brush* a pasture is to draw this implement all over it. Very commonly done after "dressing" grass-land before letting up for hay.

3. To beat; to thrash.

I'll *bursh* thy jacket vor thee, s' hear me, ya darn'd young osebird.

Zey wone Word more, and chill *brish* tha, chill tan tha, chill make thy Boddize pilme.—*Ex. Scolding*, l. 82.

BRUSHET [buur'shut], *sb.* A thicket; a cluster of bush.

[Dhik'ee aj' ez u-groa'd au'l tùe u *buur'shut*,] that hedge is grown all to a thicket.

In þe wode þat 3onder stent : ten þoussant al by tale ;
And in þat ilke *bruschet* by ! V. þoussant of oþre and mo,
y-horced and y-armed ful sykerly : fro þe top in-to þe to.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 799.

BRUSHETY [buur'shútee], *adj.* Rough, shaggy; with all the branchlets left on: applied to sticks or underwood.

You never can't make no hand o' stoppin o' gaps nif you 'ant a-got some good *brushety* thorns to do it way.

A quick-set hedge when grown thickly is said to be [*buur'shútee*]. In stopping gaps in hedges, it is customary to lay in branches of

the White Thorn, in doing which it is a good hedger's part to make the thorns stand out [*buur'shútee*]*—i. e.* bristling.

BUCK [*buuk'*], *sb.* 1. The male rabbit only is so called. Never now applied to a deer. See JACK. Buck-rat is heard, but not often.

2. A young man who is smart, or particular as to dress.

[*Waud-n ee' u beet uv u buuk faur'm:ree?* Wuul! *ún'eebau-dee wúd-n dhingk ut, tu zee un naew;*] was not he a smart young fellow formerly? Well! one would not think so, to see him now.

3. *v. t.* *Copulare*—said of a rabbit or hare, but never of a ferret. The sexes of the latter are always distinguished by *dog* and *bitch*.

I *bucke*, as a kony or feret or such lyke. *Je bouquette*. Konyes *buck* every month.—*Pulsgrave*, p. 472.

BUCKED [*buukt*], *adj.* 1. Applied to a saw when warped. It constantly happens that a saw in unskilful hands becomes twisted on one edge—this is called *buukt*. To *buck* a saw is to so handle it in using as to bulge or cripple the blade in such a way that it will not cut truly. A saw may be bent without injury as it can easily be straightened, but a *bucked* saw is spoil for any nice work, and can only be put right by hammering by an experienced saw-maker. Any other tool would be *buckled* (*q. v.*).

2. Applied to cheese when full of air-holes or blisters like bread—badly made. See NOTE, *Ex. Scold*, p. 122.

BUCKISH [*buuk'eesh*], *adj.* 1. *Mavis appetens*: said of hares or rabbits.

2. Dandified; showily dressed.

BUCKLE [*buuk'l*], *v.* To bend out of shape, to warp, to cripple.

[*Dùe' ee tak kee'ur Maa'stur Uur'chut yùe doa'n buuk'l mee zuyv,*] do take care, Master Richard, that you do not bend my scythe. The word means rather more than to bend, as it would never be applied to any article without some spring, as to a poker or piece of wire. These would be *bowed*. It implies an injury; a twisting or warping. A sheet of iron might be *buckled* without being actually *bent*. See BUCKED.

To *buckle to*—means to set-to in earnest. Nearly all labourers wear a leather strap round the waist, called a *buckle-strap*; and when about to exert themselves specially, draw the buckle a hole or two tighter. Compare "girding up the loins."

Yeet avore oll, avore Voak, tha wut lustree, and towzee, and chewree, and *buckle*, and tear, make wise, as any body passath.—*Ex. Scolding*, l. 290.

BUCKLE AND THONGS [*buukl-n-dhaungz*], *adj. phr.* Lean, scraggy, empty. Used both literally and figuratively.

Poor old blid, her's a'most come to nothin—can't call her nort but nere *buckle-n thongs*.

es olways thort her to ha be bare *Buckle and Thongs*.

Ex. Scolding, l. 545.

BUCKT UP [buukt aup]. Dressed in holiday clothes ; spruced up : spoken only of a man.

[Waud-n aaw'ur Saam u-*buukt aup* dhan, laas Zún-dee?] was not our Sam smartly dressed then, last Sunday?

BUDDLE [buud'l], *v.* To suffocate as from being buried in mud ; not to *stife* as with dust or vapour. I have a farm named "Tarr *Buddle*," where there is certainly plenty of mud, but I have been unable to discover the origin of the name. From some appearances I think there were possibly some *washings* of ore from the hill (Tor, or *Tarr*) which rises above it. *Tarr* is common in the district.

I mind once up 'pon Dunkery I got in to one o' those yer gurt zogs ; and if there had'n a-bin two or dree there vor to help, I'm darn'd if should-n zoon a-bin a-*buddled*, 'oss and all.

the Old Hugh drade thee out by tha vorked Eend, wi thy dugged clathers up zo vur as thy Na'el, whan tha wart just a *buddled*.

Exmoor Scolding, l. 135.

BUDDLE-HOLE [buud'l oa'l], *sb.* A hole in a hedge to carry off surface drainage. Possibly this meaning may give the name to the above farm. Certainly the drainage from a large common passes through the homestead.

BUG [buug']. A beetle.

So snug as a *bug* in a rug. *See* MAY-BUG.

BUGGLE-ARSÉD [buug'l aa'sud], *adj.* Dutch built.

You knows Page th'igler—little fat *buggle-arséd*, drunkin o'l fuller.—Verbatim, Aug. 29, 1885.

BUILDDED [bee'uldud], *adj.* Applied to an egg just before hatching. Some hours before the young bird escapes, the egg is cracked at the larger end ; when this has occurred the egg is said to be [*bee'uldud*].

[Dhur-z vaaw'ur u aa'ch-n dree moar u-*bee'uldud*,] there are four (already) hatched, and three more buildded—*i. e.* just ready for hatching.

BULDERY [buul duree], *adj.* Applied to weather ; thundery, lowering, dark, threatening for rain.

We shall have rain avore long, looks so *buldery*.

Tha wut let tha Cream-chorn be oll horry, and let tha Melk be buckard in *buldering* Weather.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 204.

BULGE [búlj, buulj], *v. t.* 1. To indent; to batter out of shape.

[Dhee-s u-buulj· een mee aat·,] thou hast battered in my hat.

[Zee aew yùe-v u-buulj dhu tai·paut,] see how you have indented the tea-pot.

2. *sb.* An indentation caused by a blow.

How come this here gurt *bulge* in the spranker?

BULLACE [buul'us]. Wild plum. I am unable to exactly identify the variety, but my gardener, an Exeter man, tells me that *bullace* or *bullaces* means a small yellow plum, and not the *sloe*, *Prunus spinosa*; and that it used to grow in great quantities between Exeter and Starcross. I have heard the word used by peasantry, but cannot say I have seen the fruit. I suspect, however, that any wild plum would be so called.

Welsh. *Bwlas*, s. winter-sloes, *bullace*.—*Richards*.

Bolas frute (bollas v.). *Pepulum*, *mespilum*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Of trees or fruites to be set or removed. *Boollesse*, black and white.

Tusser, 34.

and þurþth þe grace of god : gete vs sumwat elles,

bolaces and blake-beries : þat on breres grownen.

William of Palerme, l. 1808.

The *Bullesse* and the *Sloe* tree are wilde kindes of Plums. . . . Of the *Bullesse*, some are greater and of better taste than others.

Gerarde, Herbal, p. 1498.

A *Bullace*. *Prune sauva ge*. A *Bullace* tree. *Bellocier*.

Cotgrave (Sherwood, 1672).

BULL-BAITING [bèol-buy'teen, bèol-bauy'teen]. The bull was tethered from a ring through his nose by a rope to an iron ring fixed in the ground, and was then set upon by dogs trained to worry him. Many of these rings are still existing *in situ*, and the places are still known as bull-rings, generally at the village cross-way, or on the village green. Cf. the Bull-ring at Birmingham. Many now living have witnessed these exhibitions, which regularly formed part of the village revel.

BULL-BEGGAR [bèol-bag'ur]. A ghost; a frightful object.

[Núv'ur zeed noa jish chee'ul—uur-z u-fee'urd tu g-een dhu daark, eens uur múd zee u bèol-bag'ur, aay spoo'uz,] never saw such a person—she is afraid to go in the dark, lest she should see a ghost, I suppose. See *BOGY*. See *Nares*, I. p. 118.

BULL-DISTLE [bèol-duy'shl—daash'1], *sb.* Same as *Boar-distle*. *Carduus lanceolatus*.

BULLÉD [buul'ud], *adj.* The condition of a cow (always). *Maris appetens*. In this word the usual vowel sound of bull [bèol] is completely changed to that heard in lit. *hull*.

BULLERS [búl'urz—buul'urz], *sb. pl.* The flowers of any umbelliferous plants, such as chervil, cow-parsnip, &c. I have heard it applied to the small feathery umbels of the hog-nut.—*Bunium flexuosum*. Occasionally, though rarely, the name is given to the entire plant, particularly *Heracleum sphondylium*.

BULLOCK [buul'eeek], *sb.* The universal generic name for horned cattle—including bulls as well as cows.

[Dhu fae'ur wuz vèol u *buul'eeeks*, sheep-m, au'sez,] the fair was full of bullocks, sheep, and horses.

[V-ee zoa'ul dhik yaef'ur? Aa! vuur'ee nuy's *buul'eeek* /] have you sold that heifer? Ah! very nice bullock!

Mr. Hosegood d'always keep a *bullock*—i. e. a bull.—Jan. 15, 1886.

BULLOCK-BOW [buul'eeek boa'], *sb.* A round piece of wood, bent to the shape of U. The *bow* passes round the animal's neck, and its ends pass upwards through two corresponding holes in the yoke, which rests on the necks of the oxen. This kind of ox-gear is now almost gone out of use.

BULL-STAG [bèol stag]. A gelded bull. *See* STAG.

BUM [buum], *sb.* Seat, buttocks, anus.

A *Bumme*. *Cul.* A foul great *Bumme*. *Culasse*.—*Cotgr.* (Sherwood).

Chloe. . . before I disbased myself, from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bum*-rowls and your whale-bone bodice.

Ben Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

BUM [buum], *v.* and *sb.* To dun; a dun. Sheriff's officer. Also as in lit Eng.—to dun into.

You can't *bum* nort into the head o' un.

I can't abear t'urn about *bummin* vokes vor money.

Those yer *bums* gets their money aisy like, they 'ant a-got to work 'ard same's I be a-fo'ced to.

BUM-BAILIE [buum-bae'ulee], *sb.* A sheriff's officer.

BUMBLE [buum'bl—buum'l], *sb.* A bumble-bee.

I tell thee tidn a dummle-dary, 'tis a *bumble*.

I bomme, as a *bombyll* bee dothe, or any flye.—*Palsgrave*.

BUM-CORK [buum'-kaurk], *sb.* A bung. We never use the word *bung* alone. So [*buum'-oal*,] a bung-hole—[*buum-shec'uv*,] bung-shave, a taper cutting tool for enlarging bung-holes—used by coopers.

BUMMLE [buum'l], *sb.* A bundle; a quantity of anything; an untidy package.

[Aay zeed-n wai u guurt *buum'l* tùe úz baak,] I saw him with a great bundle on his back.

[Dhaat-s u fuy*n buum'l*, shoar nuuf!] that is a fine slovenly parcel, sure enough!

BUMP [bump], *v. t.* To jolt; to shake.

I wish we could have some springs a-put to our cart; hon I do ride in un to market, he do *bump* anybody jis to death.

BUMPING [buum'peen], *adj.* Big.

[Dhaat-s u *buum'peen* luy,] that's a bumping lie.

On'y zix mon's old! well then, I calls-n a gurt *bumpin* cheel vor his age.

BUMPY [buum'pee], *adj.* 1. Uneven: said of a rough road. *Bumpy-lane*; the name of a lane in Wellington.

[U *buum'pee* soa'urt uv u roa'ud,] an uneven sort of a road.

2. *v. i.* To shake; to jolt.

Well he do *bumpy* a bit; I 'spose, Missus, we must see about some springs vor-n arter a bit.

BUM-SUCKER [buum'zèok'ur]. A toady; a tuft hunter. (Com.)

BUM-TOWEL [buum-taew'ul], *sb.* The bottle-tit.

[Jaak! aay noa'us u *buum-taew'uls* nas' wai zab'm agz cen un,] Jack! I know a bottle-tit's nest with seven eggs in it.

BUNCH [buunch], *sb.* 1. Spot, patch, mark.

[Ee-d u-guut *buun'chez* au'l oa'vur dhu fae'us oa un,] he had spots or marks all over his face.

2. Bad figure; stumpy shaped; squat.

[Aay zúm uur lèok'ud au'l tùe u *buunch*,] I fancy she appeared all of a bunch.

BUNCHY [buun'shee], *sb.* Banksia (rose) (always). No doubt the clustering growth of this variety has led to the corruption.

I never didn zee my *bunchies* so fine 's they be de year.

BUNCHY [buun'shee], *adj.* Punchy, short, fat, stumpy.

[Uur-z u *buun'shee* leed'l dthing, uur aez',] she is a short, fat, little thing, she is.

BUNGY [buung-gee], *adj.* Short, stumpy, squat: spoken of both man and beast.

[Puur-dee lee'dl au's—u lee'dl tùe' *buung-gee* luyk,] pretty little horse—a little too squat and short.

Bungy old fuller like, all ass an' pockets, 's-now.

BUNT [buunt], *sb.* A machine for dressing flour—*i. e.* for separating the flour from the bran and pollard. A bolting-mill; always called *bunt* in this district.

BUP-HORSE, BUPPO [buup-au's, buup'oa]. Said to infants.

[Lèok dhac'ur-z u puur'dee *buup-au's*,] look there is a pretty bup-horse. So the old nursery rhyme is here varied to [Ruy'd u *buup-au's* tu Baam'buree Krau's], &c., our commonest version of "Ride a cock-horse," &c.

[Kau'm, Jím'ee, dhur-z u gèod bwuuy, un ee shl ruy'd dhu *buup'oa*,] come, Jimmy, there's a good boy, and you shall ride the horse.

BUR [buur], *sb.* The little round seed-pod of the *Galium Aparine*. Also the seed of the Burdock *Artium Lappa*, and of the Boar thistle—*Carduus lanceolata*.

Burre that cleveth to. *Gloton.*—*Palsgrave*.

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility.—*Henry V.* v. 2.

BUR [buur], *sb.* Hunting. The ball or knob of a stag's horn just at its juncture with the skull. The horn is always shed immediately below the *bur*.

BURD [buurd], *sb.* Bread (always by real peasants. In towns it is *braid*).

[Aew-z *buurd* u-zúl'een?] how is bread selling? [U guurt pees u *buurd-n* chee-z,] a great piece of bread and cheese.

BURGAGE [buur'gee], *sb.* A part of the old borough of Wellington still so called.

For toke þei on trewely · þei timbrede not so hye,
Ne bouzte none *Borgages* · beo 3e certeyne.

Piers Plowman, p. III. l. 77.

BURGE [buur'j], *sb.* Bridge. (Always.)

Bridge and Bridges are very common surnames in this district—always pronounced *Buurj* and *Buur'jes*. *Burge* is also a common name, so spelt; evidently this was Bridge originally, but the spelling has been amended to suit the sound.

BURIN [buur'een], *sb.* The usual word for a funeral; a burying.

[Dhai bee gwain t-oa'l dhu *buur'een* u Zad'urdee,] they are going to have (hold) the funeral on Saturday.

In þe abbey of Cam · iburred was þis king;
and Henry is 3onge sone · was at is *burying*.

Robt. of Gloucester, Life of W. the Conqueror, l. 521.

and him-zelf efter his *beringe* ine his spelle het hise
healde and loke to ech man þet wile by y-borþe.

Ayenbite of Inwytt, p. 5.

Of Archinoris *burynge*, and the pleyes,
And how Amphiorax fil thorgh the grounde.

Chaucer, Troylus and Creseyde, v. l. 1512.

that my wyfe and al my chyldren be atte my *berynge*, yn case they leue.—
Will of John Solas, 1418. *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 29, l. 12. See also l. 5.

BURL [buur'dl, buur'dlee], *v. t.* and *i.* To pick out from a piece of woollen cloth all foreign substances such as knots in weaving, or small pieces of hay or thorns which have escaped the carding process. Always done by women, who draw the cloth carefully over a sloping bench in a good light. This work is performed between the washing and the milling process. *See REAR UP.*

"Well, Susan, where do you work now?" "Oh! I do *burdly* down to factory hon I be able vor to stan' to it."

to *Burle* clothe : *extubare*.—*Cat. Ang.*

Byrling of clothe. *Pinsure*.—*Palsgrave*.

BURLER [buur'dlur], *sb.* A person whose business it is to *burl* woollen cloth.

BURLING-IRON [buur'dleen-uy'ur], *sb.* The instrument used in *burling*. It is a strong pair of tweezers, having very strong and fine points. It is grasped in the right hand with the thumb loose, which rests on the cloth and serves to guide the tool.

BURN [buurn], *sb.* A burden—*i. e.* a man's load; as much as a man can carry on his back. *See GREEP.*

[Aay waz' vur aaks oa ee, plai'z, wur yue kèod spæ'ur faa'dhur u *buurn* u stroa:] I was for (to) ask—*i. e.* I was sent to ask you, please, whether you could spare father a burden of straw. This message was given by a boy in my hearing.

Was, when emphatic (and as here meaning "was instructed"), is very often *waz'* with the same sound as in *has*. Heard again, July 13, 1886.

BURN-ROPE [buurn'noap, or roo'up], *sb.* A small rope used for tying up a *burden*, or man's load, of straw, furze, faggots, &c. At one end is fastened a pointed piece of wood having a deep rounded notch by means of which the rope is drawn tight and instantly made fast, while it can with equal ease be let go when required. These are much used in bringing faggots down from steep woods—carrying straw for cattle, &c.

BURRÉD [buur'ud], *adj.* The condition of a sow; boardward.

BURROW [buur'u], *sb.* Barrow; mound of earth; any heap of soil; *mole heaps* are [*vaunt buur-us*]. On our Hills are many ancient tumuli, all of which are called *buurus*, as Elworthy *Burrow*, Huish Champflower *Burrow*, Wiveliscombe *Burrow*, Symmons *Burrow*, and many more; some of these are spelt *Barrow* and others *Borough*, on the Ordnance maps, but they are all pronounced the same. *See BERRY, WANT.*

Lay on at Dercombe Common: up over Fildon Bridge to Five *Burrows*.
Records, North Dev. Staghounds, p. 76.

on to the Porlock road to White Stones, and turned off to the left for Black *Burrow*.—*Ib.* p. 78.

BURSTLE [buur'sl], *v. t. and i. ; sb.* Bristle (always).

Urchet, I wants a wax-end—mind you puts a good *burstle* in un.
Didn th' old dog *burstle* up his busk then, hon he zeed your
"Watch"? I thort there was gwin to be murder way em.

Our Jim's a quiet fuller let'n alone : but he'll zoon *burstly* up nif
anybody d'affurtn'n.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A werte, and thereon stode a tuft of heres,
Reede as the *berstles* of a souwes eeres.

Chaucer, Prologue, l. 555. (The Mellere.)

BURT [búrt, very short—almost *brt*], *v.* To dent, to bruise ;
as of a pewter-pot.

[Leok ee zee' ! neef dhee as-n u-droa'd daewn dhu taung'z un
u-búrt ee'n dhu tai'paut,] look ! if thou hast not thrown down the
tongs and dented in the teapot.

Compare *gurt* for *great* and *grit* ; also *crids* for *curds*, and *drit*
for *dirt*. Hal. has *Brit*.

and so þei sillen in manere þe spiritual lif of cristis apostilis and disciplis for
a litel *drit* and wombe ioie.

Wyclif (Works, E. E. T. S.), p. 166. See also Ib. p. 182.

BUSHEL [bèo'shl], *v. t.* To measure grain with a bushel
measure.

BUSHELY [bèo'shlee], *v. i.* To yield so as to quickly fill the
bushel measure. See PECK.

The wheat don't half *bushely* de year, same's I've a knowed it
avore now.

BUSHMENT [bèo'shmunt], *sb.* A thicket, a bushy place.

[Twaud-n noa vuur'dur oa'f-n dhik dhae'ur bèo'shmunt,] it was
no further off than that thicket. (Very com.)

Busshement, embuche.—Palsgrave.

wan y ros of my bedde,
y leuede þou on a *buchymnt* (wrongly glossed *ambush*).
Sir Ferumbas, l. 797.

See BRUSHET.

BUSK [buusk], *sb.* 1. The hair growing along dogs' backs,
which when in a pugnacious mood they cause to stand straight
up. It is very common to talk of a dog [wai uz *buusk* au'l un
ee'n,] with his busk all on end. From this arises the frequent
description of a man being made angry—[Puut úz *buusk* aup,]
put his busk up, precisely equivalent to the American "his dander
was riz." Hence to *busk* is to irritate, to stroke the wrong way
—*i. e.* to cause the *busk* to rise.

ripping-up, or round-shaving wone tether, stivering or grizzling, tucking or
busking.—*Ex. Scolding, l. 312.*

2. The front stiffener of a woman's stays.

BUSKINS [buuz'geenz], *sb.* Leather gaiters covering the leg, but not reaching to the knee. I have never heard this name applied to cloth leggings. See OVERALLS, BUTTON-STOCKINGS.

BUSS [buus], *sb.* A young fatted bullock which has never been weaned.

BUSS-BEEF [buus' beef], *sb.* The flesh of an unweaned calf which has sucked the mother until full grown.

[Túd-n au'vees tai'ndur, aay-v u-noa'd zaum u dhúsh yur *buus-beef* maa'yn tuuf,] it is not always tender, I have known some of this here buss-beef very tough.—July 31, 1879.

BUSSEL [buus'l], *v.* and *sb.* See **TIMBER CARRIAGE**. When timber is loaded on a 'top carriage,' the *but end* always rests on the 'pillar-piece' or 'bolster' of the 'fore carriage'—and inasmuch as the shafts of this kind of truck are hinged, the framework of the carriage has to be supported and kept rigid independently. For this purpose there is a strong iron bar called the *bussel*, having a ring sliding loosely upon it, with a short but strong chain attached to this ring. When the tree is loaded, *to bussel up* is to make fast this short chain called the *bussel-chain* to the tree with 'dogs,' so that the front wheels may be able to 'lock,' while the 'carriage' may at the same time be held firmly in its place. No *bussel* is required for an 'under-carriage.' Same as **BOLSTER-CHAIN**.

BUSY-GOOD [búz'ee-gèod]. A name for a meddling busy-body.

Her's a riglar old *busy-good*.

BUT [bud], *adv.* Almost; all but.

[Uur kyaal'd-n *bud* úv'ureedhing,] she called him almost everything—*i. e.* by all the abusive epithets she could lay her tongue to.

I thort a was a quiet sort of a man avore, but he cuss'd, he damn'd, he call'd me *but* everything.—Jan. 16, 1887.

Very common as above, but not used otherwise in this sense.

BUT [buut], *conj.* Nothing save; nothing but.

I ant a-'ad *but* a bit o' bread since yes'day mornin'.

For my labour schall I not gett,

But yt be a melys mete.

Weber's Met. Roman. Sir Cleges, l. 347.

BUTCHING [bèoch'een], *part. sb.* Butchering; practising the trade of butcher. The ordinary form, but this is an exception to the usual rule as to trades (comp. shoemaking, druggistering, farming, gardening, keeping, &c.), which is that the frequentative flexion *ing* is added not to the *verb*, but to the verbal noun.

A man came with his cart to cut up a pig killed the day before,

and to carry away part; a by-stander said: [Wuul, Wúl·yum, zoa yúe bee *paurk-bèoch·een* tu dai, bæ·un ee?] well, William, so you are pork-butching to-day, are you not?—Oct. 1, 1886.

One of her boys is gwain taildering and tother *butching*.

See FARRING.

BUTT [buut], *sb.* A hedge. Often used also as an *adj.* A *butt*-hedge. (Very com.) Not confined to a boundary hedge, though doubtless that is the true meaning.

A farmer rabbiting said: [Yuur! wee aa'n u-truy'd dhee'uz yur *buuf*]. And later on same day: [Aa-l waurn dhur-z waun een dhik dhæ·ur *buuf*]. Here, we have not tried this here hedge. I will warrant there is one in that there hedge.—November 24th, 1885.

BUTT [buut], *sb.* A heavy cart on two broad wheels; made to tip (*see* SWORD); used chiefly for carrying manure, and hence very commonly called a *duung-buut*. In local advertisements of sales of farm implements, it is usually spelt by auctioneers, *putt*. In leases also, *putt-load* of good rotten dung is fast superseding the old *seam* (*q. v.*). Another kind, called a *druug-buut*, or *dree·wil-buut*,—three-wheel-*butt*—is in shape like a very large deep wheel-barrow, but with three low wheels—two of which take the places of the legs of a wheel-barrow. This is drawn by one horse in chains, and the *druug* is a very simple, self-acting drag or break contrived with the chain to which the horse is attached. This chain is fixed to each of the cheeks which rest on the front wheel, and is made of such a length that it will only fall upon the circumference of the wheel, and will not pass over it. The horse is hooked on to a heavy swivel in the centre of this chain. When he pulls, the chain rises and the wheel is free; as soon as the strain ceases the chain falls on the wheel and instantly stops it. *Drug-butts* are very useful implements in hilly land for taking out manure, &c. The driver can cause the horse to upset the *butt* and to right it again.

BUTT [buut], *sb.* A guard worn on the left hand at cudgel-playing or single-stick. It is a small half-round basket, having a stick thrust through it which is grasped by the hand. Sometimes the *butt* is merely an improvised padding of cloth, or a garment wrapped round the arm.

When about to play a bout, it is usual to say to the opponent: [Keep aup yur *buut*, un Gaud prai·zaa·rv yur uy·sait,] keep up your butt, and God preserve your eyesight. So "keep up your *butts*" is a very favourite figurative expression for "be on your guard."

BUTT [buut], *sb.* 1. Of bees. A hive or swarm of bees is always called [u *buut* u bee·z].

[Tau·k! uur-d tauk u *buut* u bee·z tu dath; uur wid,] talk!

she would talk a swarm of bees to death, she would. (Very common expression.)

2. The common straw hive is always a *butt*, or a *bee-butt*.

[Dhu bee'z bee zwaur'meen, un wee aa'n u beet uv u *buut* vur tu puut' um ee'n,] the bees are swarming, and we have not any hive at all to put them in.

BUTTER AND EGGS [buad'r-n ag'z]. 1. The garden Narcissus (always); by some the common Daffodil also is so called.

2. A variety of the Primrose having a double calix, growing one out of the other. Not uncommon in the Hill district.

3. The common yellow toad-flax—*Linaria Vulgaris*.

BUTTER OVER [buad'r oa'vur], *v.* To flatter; to soft-soap. We never say "butter up" or "butter down." You knows the way to *butter over* the paa'sn, don'ee now?

BUTTER-TEETH [buad'r tai'dh]. The upper front teeth.

[Droa'd-n rait aew't-n dhu roa'ud-n aa't aewt tûe-v úz *buad'r-tai'dh*,] pitched him right out into the road, and knocked out two of his butter-teeth.

BUTTON-STOCKINGS [buut'n stau'keenz], *sb.* Gaiters—either of cloth or leather; leggings. (Very com.)

BUTTONS [buut'nz], *sb.* 1. The flowers of the Feather-few (*q. v.*). *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

2. Senses; intellect. Very com. in the *phr.* He've a-got all his (her) *buttons*.

I never don't sim thick there boy 've a-got all his *buttons*—*i. e.* he is half-witted.

Sharp little maid—her 've a-got all her *buttons*, I'll warn her (warrant).

3. Sheep's droppings.

4. The burs of various plants; such as of *Clivers*, *Burdock*, *Thistles*, &c.

BUTTRACE, BUTTRESS [buut'rees]. A farrier's tool for paring horses' hoofs. It cuts like a chisel, but has a bent handle; it is used by pushing the instrument away from the operator, while the *parer* is drawn towards the user. See RACE-IRON.

Boutoir, m., a Farrier's *buttriss*.—*Cotgrave*.

Boutoir (far.) *buttoris*, *parer*.—*Spiers*.

A *buttriss* and pincers, a hammer and naile,

An aperne and sizzers for head and for taile.—*Tusser*, 17.

BUZZ [buuz], *v. i.* To fuss about; to run to and fro; to gossip; to be a busy-body.

[Uur-z au'vees u *buuz'een* ubuw't waun plæ'us ur nuudh'ur,] she is always buzzing about one place or another.

BUZZNACKING [buuz'naak'een], *sb.* Same as *buzzing*. Heard sometimes in this district; common in South Devon.

BWY! [bwai'ee!]. Bye! good-bye; lit. [*bee wai' ee*], be with ye, spoken rapidly, but less corruptly than in the received English *good-bye!*

BY [buy'], *prep.* 1. Against the character; prejudicial to the reputation, as in 1 Corinthians iv. 4. Used in this sense very commonly.

[Wuul! yùe nur noa mæ'un uul's kaa'n zai noa'urt *buy'* ur,] well! you nor no man else can't say nothing against her (character).

Al þat he wiste *by* wylle · to watkyn he told hit,
And þat he wiste *by* watkyn · tolde hit wille after;
And made foos of frendes · þorw fals and fykel·tonge.

Piers Plowman, vii. 70.

we willeþ hym lede forþ boldely : with ous wiþoute affray,
and if þar is any þat spekeþ oþt *by* : say we it is our pray.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 1664.

2. [buy'], *prep.* Upon; with.

There idn nort like good hard bread and cheese and cider to work *by*.

A man said to me, in reference to a particular sort of food for pigs: [Dhai du dùe· vuur'ee wuul *buy'* ut,] they thrive very well upon it. This would be quite the common mode of expression.

3. [bi, bee]. During; in the space of.

[Wuy! wút-n dùe· ut *bee* dhee luy·vtuym,] why! thou wouldst not do it in the space of thy lifetime.

"Ich by-hote þe," quap hunger · "þat hennes nel ich wende
Er ich haue y-dyned *by* þys day · and y-dronke boþe!"

Piers Plowman, ix. 302.

4. [bee, buy'], *prep.* Often used in the place of several other words understood = judging from the appearance of; according to the action of.

Thick rabbit's a-passed on, *by* the dog—*i. e.* judging from the dog's action.—Dec. 30, 1885.

He 'ont never 'gree to it; can tell *by* un—*i. e.* you can predict his action, judging from his present conduct.

5. [bee, bi], *prep.* Of; concerning; about; relating to. (Very com.)

Jis the same 's the man zaid *by* 'is wive—her's a rare forester vor butter-n cheese.

You don't hear it *by* many vokes, eens they be so good to poor vokes as our maister is.

After the verb *to know*, *by* is constantly used in negative answers, "Not that I know of," is nearly always [naut-s aay noa *buy*], so with the very common phrase [noa tuy'noa *buy*,] no 't I know by.
See TINO.

It semeþ þat god seiþ *bi* þes newe singeris as he did in þe gospel to pharisees
"þis peple honoureþ me wiþ lippis," &c.

Wyclif, Eng. Works, E. E. T. S. p. 169.

Ac it ys noȝt *by* þe bysshop · þat þe boye precheþ,
þe parsheprest and þe pardoner · parten þe seluer,
þat poore puple in parshes · sholde haue, yf þei ne were.

Piers Plowman, l. 78.

What sigge ȝe, lordes of renoun :

By þe conseyl of Gweneþoun ?

Wat rede ȝe for to do ?—*Sir Ferumbras, l. 4069.*

BYAS [buy'us], *sb.* Accustomed place or condition.

A man speaking of pheasants said : "They'll sure to come back to their *byas*."

But when the feare is over, then they return to their old *byas* againe.

Rogers, 1642. Hist. of Naaman, p. 33.

BYES [buy'z]. A term in agriculture. The corners and ends of a field which cannot be reached by the plough, and must be dug by hand ; called also *bats* (q. v.).

BY GOOD RIGHT [bee geò'd rai't]. Properly ; in justice.

[Dhai ad-n u-gau't noa búz'nees dhae'ur *bee geò'd rai't*,] in justice they had no business to be there. See RIGHT.

BY-NOW [beenaew'], *adv.* Just now ; not long since.

[Wur-z mee nai'v ? aay-d u-gau't-n *beenaew'*,] where is my knife ? I had it just now. (Very com.)

BY-VORE [buy' voa'ur], *sb.* By-furrow. In ploughing a field, inasmuch as the plough works backwards and forwards, it must be that one half of the furrows are turned in one direction, and the other in the opposite. A freshly-ploughed field has the appearance of alternate strips of furrows, thus lying in opposite directions. These strips meet alternately in a *by-vore* and "a *all-vore*"—the former where the last furrow of one is turned towards the first of the next strip ; and the latter, when these two are turned away from each other, leaving a trench between.

A farmer explaining the directions given in a recent ploughing-match said : "In gatherin, you know, they've a-got vor to make a *by-vore*, and in drowin abroad they makes a *all-vore*."—Nov. 23, 1883. See GATHER.

C

CAB [kəb], *sb.* 1. A cake; a mass.

[U guert *kab* u duung,] a great cake of dung.

2. *v. t.* To clog.

No wonder the machine 'ont work, he's all a-*cab'd* up way graise.

CABBY [kə'bee], *adj.* Sticky, adhesive, viscid.

'This here bread 's propper *cabby*.

CAEK [kaək], *v.* Cacare.

Welsh. *Cachu*, to go to stool.—*Richards*.

Cakkyn, or fyystyn. *Caco*.—*Promp. Parv.*

CAEK [kaək], *sb.* Human excrement.

Welsh. *Cach*, dung, ordure.

CAD-BOIT [kəd'baɪt]. Cad-bait. The caddis-worm; more commonly called [eə'd-kaər'yur,] wood-carrier (*g. v.*).

CADDLE [kəd'l], *v.* and *sb.* To fuss or bustle about without really doing anything; a fuss or useless bustle.

[Dhæ'ur, dh-ə-əl mæ'ʊn du *kad'lee* bæwt, jis lig u ai'n wai wau'n chik,] there, the old man fusses about, just like a hen with one chicken.

[Haut ai'ulth ee, Mús'us? yùe bee au'əl een u *kad'l* z-mau'rneen,] what's the matter, Mistress? you are all in a bustle this morning.

Wul Grumleton zwar'd by the zun and the moon,
And by all the green leaves 'pon the tree,
If ez wife ed but take to her office agen,
Her should niver be *cadd'd* by he.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 31.

CADDLING [kəd'leen], *adj.* and *pres. part.* 1. Fussy; peddling: constantly applied to day labourers, who manage to seem to be working, but yet who do next to nothing.

[U *kad'leen* ə-əl fuul'ur—ee doə'n saa r tuup'uns u-dai,] a peddling old fellow—he doesn't earn two-pence a day.

2. Tricky, pettifogging, shuffling.

[Kaa'n núv'ur dae'ul wai ee', u-z au'vees zu *kad'leen*,] (I) can't never deal with him, he is always so shuffling.

CADGE [kəj], *sb.* Act of tramping, or leading a vagabond life.

Purty old bun'le her is—her bin 'pon the *cadge* 'is ten year.

CADGER [kəj'ur], *sb.* A tramp; one who gets his living by simply wandering about begging or stealing, but never by working.

[Aay-v u-yuurd um zai' eens dhai'zh-yuur *kaj'urs* du dùe' vuuree

wuul buy ut,] I have heard them say that these cadgers do very well at it. They zes how 'tis a wo'th vive sh llins to 'em vor to zingy drue the town o' Welli'ton.

CADGING [kaj'een], *sb.* The trade of a cadger or tramp.

[Mún'ee u wús choa'r-n kaj'een,] many a worse chore (*q. v.*) than begging.

CADGY [kaj'ee], *v. i.* To wander about the country like a vagabond, begging or stealing, as opportunity offers.

[Haut-s kau'm u dh-oa'l Ae'urun Joa'unz? Oa! ee doa'n dùe-noa'urt bud kaj'ee baew't,] what has become of the old Aaron Jones? Oh! he does nothing but beg or steal.

CAFENDER [kaa'findur], *sb.* Carpenter (always).

Two *caffinders* was fo'ced ta be zeynd vor, and they zaw'd, an' zaw'd, an' zaw'd, till ta last they zaw'd en out.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 67.

CAFENDERING [kaa'fmdureen], *sb.* Carpentry.

[Dhur-z u suy't u kaa'fmdureen uvoa'r dh-aewz ul bee u-dùe'd,] there is a great deal of carpentry (to be done) before the house will be finished.

CAFENDERY [kaa'fmduree], *v. i.* To practise the trade or pursuit of a carpenter. In this and similar cases, the verb thus formed is frequentative, and implies continuance. *See FARMERY.*

CAG [kag'], *sb.* Bad meat, carrion; sometimes called *cag-mag*.

CAG-BUTCHER [kag-bèoch'ur], *sb.* One who buys diseased meat, or animals after they have died, and who sells the meat for sausages or dogs' meat; also a *horse-slaughterer*.

CAGE OF TEETH [kee'uj u tai'dh], *sb.* A set of teeth whether natural or artificial is always called a *cage*.

[Wuul! dhee-s u-gaut' u gèod kee'uj u tai'dh, shoa'ur nuuf, fút tu mak ún'ee faa'rmurz aa'rt ae'uk,] well! thou hast a good set of teeth, sure enough—fit to make any farmer's heart ache (*q. v.*).

[Ez ut trùe', zr, eens kn ae'u u nùe' kee'uj u-puut een?], is it true, sir, that (one) can have a new *cage* put in?—*i. e.* set of teeth.

CAKE [kee'uk], *sb.* Bread made into a flat shape instead of like the ordinary loaves. This kind is particularly suitable to bake upon the embers or "coals." In the sense in which we now use the word in this district, as applied to bread, it is used throughout the A. V. of the Scriptures.

CALF [kyaa'v], *sb.* Hunting. A deer, male or female, under one year old.

My derlyng is lijk a capret, and a *calf* of hertis.

Wyclif. vers. Song of Solomon, ii. 9.

The hounds took after a hind with a *calf* by her side, but they were soon whipped off.

Records, North Devon Staghounds.

CALF-BED [kaa'v, *or* kyaa'v-bai'd]. The womb of a cow; also the placenta of a cow.

CALF-LOVE [kaav-luuv], *sb.* The common falling in love of an overgrown boy with a woman much older than himself.

CALL [kau'l, kyaa'l], *v. tr.* 1. To abuse, to call names.

[Uur *kau'ld*-n bud úv'reedhing,] she abused him to the utmost; lit. called him (all) but everything.

I thort a was a quiet sort o' fuller avore; but tho he cuss'd, he damned, he *call'd* me but everything.—Jan. 22, 1887.

[Uur *kyaa'ld* ur au'l uur kud luy ur tuung' tûe,] she abused her to the utmost of her power.

2. *v. i.* To utter the call-note to its mate: said of a partridge.

[Doa'n ee yuur um *kau'leen* ?] don't you hear them calling?

Nif you do year the bird; *cally*, mind, they baint gwain to lie—*i. e.* they will fly off before you get near them.

See COCKING.

CALL [kau'l], *v. t.* To consider; to estimate.

[Dhai *kau'ls* ut dree muy'uld yuur-vraum,] they consider it (to be) three miles from hence.

[Ee du *kau'l* ee'z dhu vuur'ee bas'tees soa'urt kn ae'u vur muun'ee,] he considers his the very bestest sort (one) can have for money.

CALL [kau'l], *sb.* Occasion; business; necessity.

[Yùe noa' *kau'l* tu zai' wur yùe bee gwai'n tûe,] you (have) no need to say where you are going.

[Kau'm naew! dhur ed-n noa' *kau'l* vur noa' saa'rs,] come now! there is no occasion for any sauce.

CALL-HOME [kau'l, *or* kyaa'l oa'm], *vb.* *See AX-OUT.* 1. To completely publish the banns—*i. e.* for the third time.

[Ded-n noa' dhai wuz gwaa'yn tu bee maa'reed! wai', dhai wuz u-*kyaa'ld* oa'm laas Zún'dee,] didn't know they were going to be married! why, they were called home last Sunday.

2. *phr.* To remember a person's name.

I know your face very well, but I can't *call 'ee home*—*i. e.* cannot recollect your name. Used twice by speaker on same occasion (com.).—Aug. 25, 1886.

CALL OVER [kau'l, *or* kyaa'l oa'vur]. To publish banns in church.

[Dhai wuz u *kyaa'ld* oa'vur u Zún'dee tu chuurch.]

When this is not done so soon as might be, it is common to hear from the "Missus": "Come soce! can't ee burn *can'les* enough, 'thout burnin o' daylight too?"

CANDLE-TEENING [kan'l-tee'neen], *sb.* Candle-lighting. Evening, when it grows too dark to see without a candle. Time to light up.

vrom candle-douting to *candle-teening* in the Yeavling—*i. e.* "from dawn to dewy eve."—*Ex. Scold.* l. 314.

CANDLE-WASTER [kan'l wae'ustur], *sb.* One who sits up late at night.

I have often heard a certain family spoken of thus: They be proper *can'le-wasters*—no odds how late anybody is a-gwain home, aa'll warnt they baint a-bed.

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk
With *candle-wasters*; bring him yet to me,
And I of him will gather patience.

Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

CANIFFLY [kan'eeflee]. To dissemble; to flatter. (Nearly obsolete.) See *Ex. Scolding*, l. 257.

CANKER-BALL [kang'kur baul, or baa'l], *sb.* The mossy or hairy excrescence, often of a bright scarlet colour, found upon the wild rose. See **HUMACK**.

The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem
For that sweet odour which doth in it live.
The *canker*-blossoms have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.

Shakespeare, Sonnet LIV.

CAN'LEMAS [kan'l'mus], *sb.* Candlemas. Feast of the Purification, February 2nd. All these seasons are remembered by the country folk as *Chillermas*, *Lammas*, *Martinmas*, &c.; but are utterly unknown to the factory and town people.

er he were ibore.
For þo he was in his moder wombe, a *Candelmasse* day,
Der folc was at churche ynouȝ.

Rob. of Gloucester, Life of St. Dunstan, l. 2.

CANLE-TEEN [kan'l-teen], *sb.* Evening, dusk.
I'll be 'long way-ee agin, vore *cannle-teen*.

CANT [kant], *v. t.* To turn over, or upset, as in rolling a log of timber, or a block of stone.

Here, Jim! lend a hand wi't, vor to *cant* this here piece—we baint men enough by ourzels.

CANTING-DOG [kan'teen-daug], *sb.* An iron having a hooked claw at one end, and a ring at the other, used with a lever passed through the ring, to turn over or roll heavy trunks of trees.

CANTLE [kan'tl], *sb.* A wedge-shaped slice. Always used for slices cut from a cheese.

[Plai'z, muum, tu spæ'ur mau'dhur u *kan'tl* u chee'z,] please, ma'am, to spare mother a cantle of cheese.

[Ez dhee'uz *kan'tl* bai'g unuuf'?] is this cantle big enough?

Cantel, of what euer hyt be. *Quadra*, U. G. *Minutal*.

Prompt. Parv.

Quignon, m. A *cantel*, gobbet, lump.

Chanteau, m. . . . also a gobbet, lump, crust or *cantel* of bread.

Cotgrave.

A *cantle* or *cantel*: canteau, quignon.

Cotgrave (Sherwood).

And Adam and eue : and oþer bestes alle.

A *cantel* of kynde witt : here kynde to saue.

Piers Plow. xv. 163.

For nature hath nat take his begynnynng

Of no partye ne *cantel* of a thing.

Chaucer, Knightes Tale, l. 2149.

And cuts me, from the best of all my land,

A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

1 Hen. IV. Act III. Scene i.

CANTLEBONE [kantl boo'un], *sb.* The collar-bone. More properly it is the vertebra which projects at the base of the neck when the head is bent forward. Sometimes called the "*cantle-bone* of the neck." I have heard it applied to other parts of the body; especially to the lowest of the vertebræ.

Darn'd if I didn think he'd a-brokt the *cantelbone* o' my ass.

Tha wut net break the *cantlebone* o' thy tether Eend wi' churing, chell warndy.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 280.

CAP [kaa'p], *v.* To make a collection of money—generally in the hunting-field, after a "run," for the huntsman; but I have often heard the expression used in respect of collections of the like kind for various purposes—of course on account of a cap being used to receive the money in. Comp. "to send round the hat."

CAP [kaa'p], *sb.* A sum or purse of money collected.

[Dhai gau't u *kaa'p* u zab'm shul'eenz-n vut'puns vau'r-n,] they got a sum collected of seven shillings and five-pence for him.

CAP [kaa'p, kyaa'p], *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.

[Dhik stoar du *kaa'p* au'l dhut uv'ur aay yuur'd oa,] that story beats all that I ever heard. Comp. to "*cap* verses."

Orleans. Ill will never said well.

Constable. I will *cap* that proverb with—There is flattery in friendship.

Henry V. III. 7.

CAPEL [kyup'l, or kee'upl], *sb.* The swivel cap on the handle of a flail. It is made of a piece of very tough wood, and bent so

as to form a loop, and so shaped as to turn loosely on the handle without coming off. To the *capel* is attached the *middle bind*, which connects the two parts of the implement. See DRASHLE.

Cappe of a fleyle. *Mediitentum*.—*Promp. Parv.*

CAPICAL [kaa'pikul], *adj.* Capital.

[Dhaat-s kaa'pikul ?] that is capital! (always). I calls it a *capical* job, Maister!

The second kinsarn wis moast *cabical* vun,
An I understood iv'ry wan thing thit wis dun.

Nathan Hogg, The Gentlemen Akters.

ThECK stream. . . .
Hurns 'pon the gravel, zo ev coose,
Ez *cappical* vor breedin' trout.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 5.

CAP MONEY [kaap muun'ee], *sb.* The money collected in the field after a "run" for the benefit of the huntsman. The custom of making this collection, is in daily observance in this district, and is not "nearly obsolete" as described by Halliwell. "A hundred a year and cap-money" is the commonest of phrases, for the salary of a huntsman.

CAPPING [kaap'een], *sb.* Coping (always).

[*Kaap'een* stoa-unz,] coping-stones.

The surveyor reported to the board that the *capping* of the bridge at Ash Mill needs repair.—*Local Paper.*

CAP-SHEAF [kaap'sheev], *sb.* The sheaf of corn with which a "stitch" is covered in a showery harvest.

Jim must g' up 'n the whait-field; the *cap-sheaves* be all a-blowed off.

CAR [kaa'r], *sb.* A nearly obsolete, close-covered, two-wheeled vehicle. The seats are sideways, with a door and steps at the back; the driver's seat is in the centre of the front, and is somewhat protected by a projection of the roof. It holds from four to six persons inside. *Car* is never applied in this district to a four-wheeled carriage of any kind.

CAR [kaa'r], *v. t.* 1. To carry.

[Ez ur t-ae'vee tu kaa'r ?] is it too heavy to carry. The second syllable is always dropped.

The squier was in want o' vish,
An' zeynd ver I ta git'n a dish;
Zed e'd goo too, an' what 'e think?
Agreed to *car* zum meyte an' drink.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 17.

2. To lead, or cart—spoken of hay or corn.

[Dhik'ee mee'ud ul bee fút tu kaa'r um baay,] that field will be fit to lead by-and-by.

[Aay shl *kaa'r* au'l mee wai't tumaa'ru,] I shall cart all—*i. e.* the last of—my wheat to-morrow.

3. To lead; to conduct. Applied to roads or paths.

You volly thick there drove, and he'll *car* you so straight 's a line down to Homer.

CAR AWAY [*kaa'r*, or *kyaar' uwai'*], *v. t.* A polite form of to steal. See AIM 2.

A! the thefe *caryed away* my bouget with hym.—*Palsgrave.*

Compare

Pistol. *Convey*, the wise it call: Steal! foh! a fico for the phrase.

Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 2.

CARDER [*kaa'rdur*], *sb.* A machine for carding wool.

CARDING [*kaa'rdeen*], *sb.* A roll of carded wool from the machine, to be spun into yarn.

CARKY [*kaar'kee*], *v. i.* To fret, to complain, to grumble. (Com.)

Hot's the good to bide *car kin* and groanin over hot can't be a-mended? Tidn no good to cry over shod milk. See QUERK.

I-carke for our thyrste, and thou carest nat which ende go by-fore.

I-carke—je chagrine.—*Palsgrave.*

Wail ye this woful waste of Nature's wark;

Wail we the wight, whose presence was our pride;

Wail we the wight, whose absence is our *car k*;

Spencer. Shepherds Cal. November, l. 14.

To *carke* and care, and euer bare,

With losse and paine, to little gaine.

Tusser, 113/15.

CARNATION GRASS [*kurnae'urshun graas*], *sb.* A common dwarf sedge found in undrained meadow land, which is by some believed to be the cause of the *coe* in sheep (*carex hirta*).

See *Britten, Old Farming Words*, E. D. S.

CARRIAGE [*kaar'eej*, *kyaar'eej*], *sb.* So much of the framework of any vehicle as is directly connected with the wheels; the carrying part—as distinct from the body or the shafts. We speak of the "vore-carriage" and the "hinder-carriage" of any vehicle. The former includes everything except the shafts and body, attached to the fore-wheels; and the latter the same as to the hind-wheels. Hence a "timber carriage" [*túm'ur kaar'eej*,] consists of a frame and wheels only.

[Mus ae'u nùe' bau-dee tu dhik wag'een, bud dhu *kaar'eej* oa un-z vuur'ee gè'o'd,] I must have a new body to that wagon, but the carriage of it is very good. See PILLAR-PIECE, PERCH, NIB.

CARRIAGE [*kaa'reej*], *sb.* In draining land, it is usual to put

in a "carriage"—*i. e.* main drain or artery, into which the smaller ones empty themselves. Same as CARRIAGE-GUTTER, KING-GUTTER.

CARRIAGE-GUTTER [kaar'eej guud'ɾ], *sb.* The main drain into which the branches in draining a field are made to run.

See GUTTERING.

CARRIN [kaar'een], *sb.* Carrion; carcase or flesh of an animal dead of disease; any flesh unfit for food; a corpse.

We do'd the best we could, but twadn not a bit o' good; we could'n make nort but *carrin* o'ur. Of a cow which was "killed to save its life."

I tell ee hot 'tis, hon I can't ate my breakfast, I shall very zoon be a box o' *carrin*.

Thoh tha wormes thi *caroin* gnawe,
Thi pynes lastes bot a thrawe.

Homilies in Verse. Tale of a Usurer, l. 197. (Morris and Skeat.)

He croukez for comfort when *carayne* he finde;

ka-t vp on a clyffe þer costese lay drye,

Early Allit. Poems (Morris, E. E. T. S.), *Cleanness*, l. 459.

3it feyned religious. . . stire hem to be biried in here chirche, and stryuen and fytten for þe dede *carayne* for loue of offrynge.

Wyclif, Eng. Works (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

and nether wheche ne leede, to be leyde in bote a grete clothe to hely my foule *Caryin*.—*Will of Thomas Broke, Devonshire*, 1417.

Fifty Earliest Wills, E. E. T. S. p. 27.

Caranye or *careyn*. *Cadaver*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

See also *Langland, Rich. the Red*, II. 171.

Hide *carren* in graue

lesse noiance to haue.—*Tusser*, 18/36.

CARRITER [kaa'reetur], *sb.* Character; reputation.

[Aay-v au'vces u-keep u g'ød kaa'reetur vur pai'gz,] I have always kept a good character for pigs—(*i. e.* for having a good breed).

CARRY-MERRY [kaa'ree muur'ee, or kuur'ee muur'ee], *sb.* A kind of small dray for carrying casks, consisting of two poles mounted on four very low wheels. Any sized barrel rides securely on this vehicle without any fastening.

CART [kaa'rt, or kyaa'rt]. When a cart is so adjusted on its wheels that when fairly charged it presses the shafts upwards, it is said to *loa'ud baa'k*. When on the other hand it presses too much on the horse's back, it is said to *loa'ud vuur'wurds*. A cart made to "tip" is said to be made to [*shuut aup*,] shut up (*q. v.*).

CAR-TALE [kaar' tae'ul], *sb.* A tale-bearer; a mischief-maker.

Oh! her's a proper old *car-tale*: nif her knowth it all the 1 arish 'll year o' ut 'vore marra night.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany,
Some mumble-news, some trencher-knight, some dick—
That smiles his cheek in years ;

Love's Labour Lost, V. 2.

CART-SADDLE [kaa'rt-zad'ɪ], *sb.* The only name for the kind of saddle, made with a strong wooden groove which carries the back-chain, and worn only by the horse in the shafts.

See **GIG-SADDLE**, **HACKNEY-SADDLE**.

Carte sadel, þe comissarie, owre carte shal he leve.

Piers Plowman, B. II. 179. See also *Ib.* C. III. 190.

and also a *cart-sadel*, bak bandes, and bely bandes.

Fitzherbert, Husbandry, 5, 37.

CARTY [kaar'tee], *adj.* A term applied to a horse when too clumsy to be fit for either riding or carriage work, and yet not of the regular cart-horse stamp.

CARVY-SEED [kaa'rvee-zee'ud]. Caraway-seed.

A cake made way *carvy-seed*.

Caraway-herbe. Carwy, sic scribitur in campo florum.—Promp. Parv.

CAS, CANS, CAS'N [kas', kans?, kas'-n?]. Contractions of *thou canst, thou canst not, canst thou? canst thou not?*

And thee art a lams'd in wone o' thy Yearms, and *cas's'nt* zee a Sheen in thy Reart-Ee.

Exmoor Scolding, l. 127.

I vill'd my bastie brimmin' vool.

Ca's g'out ta-marra, if ee ool!

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 17.

See p. 63, verb *can*—*West Som. Gram.*

CASION [kizh'un], *sb.* Occasion ; need ; necessity.

[Noa *kizh'un* vur tu zai' noa'urt, dhaewt yue bee aak'st oa,] (you have) no necessity to say anything (about it) without (*i. e.* unless) you are asked. Same as **CALL**, *sb.*

Let go his arm.

Edg. Chill not let go, zir, without vurther *casion*.

King Lear, IV. 6.

CASS! [k'ss!]. The sound for driving the cat.

CAST [kaa's], *sb.* The little curled heap thrown up by a worm. Sometimes called a worm-*cast*. In the West *cast* is not applied to mole-hills.

In house well deekt, what good doth gnawing rats?

Or *casting* mowles, among the meadows greene?

Tusser, 45/7.

CAST [kaa's], *v. i.* 1. To warp or twist : applied to wood.

2. *sb.* In hunting, when the hounds are at fault, the huntsman "makes a *cast*"—*i. e.* tries around so as to cross the track of the " or deer, and if possible to regain the scent.

3. *v. t.* To throw down on its side a colt or bull for the purpose of castration. Used commonly in this sense, and to throw an opponent in wrestling (seldom).

and, I think being too strong for him, though he took up my legs sometime, yet I made shift to *cast* him.—*Atacbeth*, II. 3.

CAST OVER [kaa's oa'vur], *v. t.* To consider; to reflect; to ponder.

[Aay-v u-kaa's oa'vur au'l yùe-v u-toa'l mee,] I have carefully considered all you have told me.

[Haun aay kaa's ut oa'vur, aay zee'd twùd-n dùe,] when I thought it over, I saw it would not do.

Alle man's lyfe *casten* may be,
Principaly, in þis partes thre,
þat er þir to our vnderstandyng;
Bygynnyng, midward, and endyng.

Hampole (1340) *Prick of Conscience*, l. 432.

CASUALTY MEAT [kaz'lee mai't], *sb.* The meat of animals which have died or have been slaughtered while diseased. This is one of the butcher's terms for this quality of meat.

See MISFORTUNE MEAT.

CATCH HEAT [kaech yút], *v.* To get warm with exercise. (Always.) The phrase would not be applied to getting heat from a fire, or from hot drink.

[Spae'ur wuurk—kaa'n kaech yút' tùe ut,] slow work—(I) cannot get warm at it.

CATCH HOLD OF [kaech oa'ld oa], *v. t.* 1. To seize; to light upon; to take.

[Dhu poa'lees kaech oa'ld oa un jis eens ee km aew't,] the police lighted on him just as he came out.

2. To understand.

[Aay ded-n kaech oa'ld oa ut nuzaa'kleo,] I did not understand it exactly.

CATCHING [kaech'een], *adj.* 1. Applied to weather; rainy or showery.

[Kaech'een tuym vur dh-aa'rus,] catching time for the harvest.

[Dhu moo'ees kaech'inees haa'ymaek'een úv'ur aay nau'd,] the most catchingest—*i. e.* showery—haymaking I ever knew.

2. Infectious.

[Dhur úd-n noa moo'ur kaech'inur dhing'-n dhaat dhae'ur vèot raat,] there is no more infectious thing than that foot-rot.

CATCHING [kaech'een], *adv.* Slightly lame.

[Haut ae'ulth dh-oal au's? Aay zùm u goa'uth kaech'een luyk; lèok ee zee, wuul ur, wur ee'v u-pikt aup u stoa'un ur noa,] what ails the old horse? I fancy he goes catching like; look, will you, whether he has picked up a stone or no.

CATCH-WORK [kaech-wuurk], *sb.* A job here and there. Working for no particular employer, but getting employment from any one needing assistance. *See* STRAPPER, JOBBING-ABOUT.

Well, I 'ant a-had nort but *catch-work* since I comed away vrom Mr. Bond.

CAT-GALLOWS [kat-gaal'ees], *sb.* (Always.) A jumping rack, or bar to leap over.

CAT-HANDED [kyat-an'dud], *adj.* Clumsy, awkward. (Very com.)

Let-n alone, vore thee's a-spoild-n, you *cat'-anded* son of a bitch!

CAT-HOCKED [kat-uuk'ud], *adj.* Denoting an ugly kind of hind leg in horses. The upper part is very hollow, so as to make the hocks very prominent.

CAT'S HEAD [kats, or kyats ai'd], *sb.* A very large kind of apple, sweet and juicy, excellent for cider.

CAT'S ICE [kats uy's], *sb.* Ice, which appears to have a quantity of air-bubbles in it, usually very thin, and only strong enough to bear a cat.

CAT'S TAILS [kats taa'yulz], *sb.* Catkins, of the hazel or willow; also frequently called *kat'skeenz* (catskins), which I take to be merely a corruption of the lit. English *catkin*, and not a true dialectal word.

CAUCH [kau'uch], *sb.* A poultice or plaister; a fomentation.

Well, mum, he's ter'ble had, I 'sure you—an' he's that rampin in his inside he don't know hot ever to do. The doctor's stuff don't do un no good 't all. I've a bath'n way bwoil-'ot water, and now I've a made a *cauch* way some scal' bran an' turpentine in a flannen, and a-put roun' the body oa un.

See Ex. Scold. p. 123.

CAUL [kau'l], *sb.* The fat covering the intestines of the edible animals. *See* KIRCHER, BRACK.

The *Caul*, or kell wherein the bowels are wrapped. *Girbe.*
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

CAUSE [kau'z], *sb.* Pavement; footpath. At Taunton Assizes, Jan. 21st, 1886, a servant-girl giving evidence as to a stabbing case said: "I saw blood on the *cause*." The Judge (Grove) inquired what that was, and was immediately told, the pavement or footway.

O.F. *caucie*; modern *chaussé*. Our Western dialect often drops the final *y* from words which have it in other parts, while adding it in others by way of inflection. Cf. *car*, *slipper*, for *carry*, *slippery*.

Causey in a hye way—*chausee*.—*Palsgrave*.

Cause is used also in Devonshire. See *Trans. Devon Association*, p. 89.

In an Itinerary dated London 1719, called *A Pocket Guide to the English Traveller*, p. 61, is a map on which is marked, "To Lutterworth a *causey* on a Com."

Item to Kingston brigge vj^d ;
 Item to the *causy* atte Wyke iij^d ;
 Item to the Chirche of Herdyngton, ij Buscheff barly :
Will of Alys Chirche (1430). *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 85.

The way . . . was *causid* with stone more than half a mile.
Leland's Itinerary, vol. ii. p. 66.

CAUSE WHY [kau'z wuy'—kae'uz wuy'—vurkau'z wuy'—vurkae'uz wuy'—kuz wuy']. The first form is a little *fine talk*, though very common; the second, fourth, and fifth, more usual, and used indifferently among the less sophisticated. The third is the form of the sedate village politician. Because; for the reason that.

See p. 95, *W. Som. Grammar*.

[Aay bee saaf t-ez noa' jis dhing—*kau'z wuy'* muy mus'us meet-n aup-m tacw'n uun'ee beenaew';] I am certain it is no such thing, for the reason that my wife met him up in town only just now.

An' dash my wig, zo 'tis! *Cause why?*
 By gar, da sar me right, ta last,—
 Theck whis'lin wind, an' dretning sky
 Speyk'd raayn, ver now da wetty vast.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 14.

CAVE [kae'uv, or kee'uv], *sb.* and *v.* Roots, such as potatoes, turnips, mangold, are often stored out of doors in a large heap, banked over with earth and thatched with straw. To store in this manner is "to *care*" them, and the store so made is called "the *care*."

[Zoa, dhai-v u-ruub' Faa'rmur Vruy'z tae'udee *kee'uv*, aa'n um?] so they have robbed Farmer Fry's potatoe-heap, have they not?

CAVE [kee'uv], *sb.* A vault; a grave. See *Gram. of W. S.* p. 99.

CENSURE [sai'nshur], *sb.* Judicial sentence.

All the time the judge was gee-in the *censure*, you could a-yeard a pin drap.

To you, lord governor,
 Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
 The time, the place, the torture; O enforce it!
 Myself will straight aboard.—*Othello*, V. 2 (end).

CESS! [saes!]. Said to a dog, or to hounds, when giving food—to induce them to eat.

CESS [saes], *sb.* *v.* and *adj.* A rate; a local tax.

[Aay zúm wee bee u-sacs' wús'n uv'ur,] I consider we are *taxed* worse than ever.

[Dhur-z dhu poo'ur *saes*, un dhu kaewn'tee *saes*, un dhu *saes* taak'suz,] there is the poor-rate, and the county rate, and the assessed taxes.

To *Cesse* : Tauxer. *Cessed* : Tauxè.

Cotgrave (Sherwood).

CESS [zas:], *sb.* The pile of unthrashed corn heaped up in the *pool* (q. v.) of the barn.

[Bae'ud oal jaub'! dhur-z vaaw'ur ae'ukurz u wai't een dhik beet uv u zas,] bad old job! there is four acres of wheat in that bit of a cess.

How dedst Thee stertlee upon tha *sess* last Harest wey the young Dick Vrogwill.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 32. See also ll. 70, 87, 240, 284.

CESS-COLLECTOR [saes' kulak'tur], *sb.* Tax-gatherer; rate-collector.

CESTERN [saes'turn], *sb.* A cistern (always).

Cesterne or *cysterne*. *Cisterna*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

A *Cesterne*, *Cisterne*.

A little *Cesterne*. *Cisternon*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

CHACKLE [chaak'l], *v.* To cackle; to chatter.

[Haut-s aup' wi dhu vaew'ulz—dhai bee u *chaak'leen* zoa?] what's up with the fowls—they are cackling so?

Why 's-n hold thy bawl, neet bide there *chacklin*, same's an old hen avore day!

Chackle, to chatter loudly. "Do ee hold yer *chackle*."

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 83.

CHACKLY [chaak'lee] *adj.* Chattering, talkative.

I niver didn't zee no jis *chackly* maaid's you be, niver in all my born days. You do keep on *chackle*, *chackle*, *chackle*, from day's-light to dark night.

Ʒe, mine leoue sustren, uoleweð ure lefdi

Ʒ nout þe *chakele* Eue.

þe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten *kakelen*.

Ancren Riwele, p. 66.

CHAIN [chai'n, rarely *chaa'yn*], *sb.* A weaver's warp. In this semi-manufacturing district many of the technical terms are quite peculiar, and quite different from those used to express the same process or thing in the Northern Counties. The warp, of whatever material, whether woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, or flax (all of which are woven in the district), is always the *chai'n*. *Chaa'yn* is the form used by the agricultural class for the ordinary *chain*; they know nothing of the weaver's technicalities. See **ABB**, **BEER**.

CHAIN-BEAM [chai'n-bee'm], *sb.* One of the long rollers, extending the full width of a loom, on which is carefully wound the series of threads composing the warp or *chain*, which is to

form the ground-work of the cloth. As the weaving progresses, the *chain* is unwound from its beam and re-wound at precisely the same rate upon the *cloth-beam* (q. v.). See BEAM.

CHAIR [chee'ur, chae'ur]. The invariable fracture in this word, making it a distinct dissyllable is no modern corruption.

and preise thei him in the *chaier* of eldre-men.

Wyclif. Psalm cvii. 32. See also "Chayer," *Wyclif. Works*, p. 437.

Chayere (*chayzer*, H.). *Cathedra*.—*Promp. Parv.*

A *cheyer* by-fore þe chemné, þer charcole brenned,
Watz grayþed for Syr Gawan, grayþely with cloþeþ.

Sir Gawayne, l. 875.

Ry3t byfore godeþ *chayere*.—*E. Allit. Poems, The Pearl*, l. 885.

Nabigo-de-no3ar noble in his *chayer*.—*Ib. Cleanness*, l. 1218.

CHAITY [chai'tee], *adj.* Neat, trim, nice; tidy in appearance, as well as attractive in manner.

[Ur-z u *chai'tee* lee'dl uum'un,] she is a neat little woman.

CHALK [chau'k]. Publicans are accustomed to keep the score by *chalk* marks behind the door, hence to be [*chaw'ked* aup] is to be entered as a debtor; and so the Cockney slang, "walk your *chalks*" is to abscond without paying your debts. See HANG-UP.

CHALK-LINE [chau'k luy'n]. The string used by carpenters to strike a line; also the line struck by the *chalked* string. "To walk a *chalk-line*," is to be very circumspect in conduct, not to deviate from the straight path of duty; very far removed from "walking *chalks*."

I *chalke*, as a carpenter doth his tymber with his *lyne* to square it.

Palsgrave.

CHAM [chaa'm], *v.* To chew; to masticate.

[Aay bee dhaat wai'k, neef aay-d u-guut u beet u mait, aay kèod-n *chaa'm* ut,] I am so weak, if I had a bit of meat, I could not masticate it.

[Dhu bas dHING tu bring aup yuung laa'rks wai, ez *chaa'm* buurd-n buad'ur,] the best thing to bring up young larks with, is chewed bread and butter. Often said to me, as a boy, by an old weaver bird-fancier.

Champ is literary, unknown to dialect speakers.

I *chamme* a thyng small bytwene my tethe or champe. *Le masche. Chamme* the breed in your mouthe or ever you feed your byrde.—*Palsgrave*, p. 480.

CHANCE [chaa'ns], *v. t.* To risk; to speculate on.

[Aa'l *chaa'ns* ut, ún'ec-aew!] I'll run the risk of it, anyhow!

You 'ont take no less? No, nat a varden. Well then, I tell ee hot 'tis—I'll hab'm an' *chance* it.

CHANDLER'S CUT [chaan'lurz kuut], *sb.* A joint of beef, cut from the flank.

CHANGE [chan'j], *sb.* A shift.

An old woman who had got 'leave out' from the Union, came to ask in all seriousness if "you wid be so kind, mum, as to give me a *change*—eens I can put-n away in there—'cause I zim I should like to be a-buried 'spectable like. I know they'd let me keep-m, vor they be very well to we old women like, and they wid-n take-n away vrom me, you know, mum."

Chell g'in to Moulton Tomarra pretty taply, fo buy some Canvest vor a new *change*.
Ex. Scolding, l. 630.

CHANNEL [chan'ul], *sb.* and *v.* Kennel; gutter.

Money was borrowed at Wellington for "paving and *channelling*" the streets.

Chandle (or *canell*, *v.*) of a strete. *Canalis aquagium.—Promp. Parv.*

CHANNEL-BONE [chan'l boa'un]. The collar-bone (*com.*).

The fell dart fell through his *channel-bone*,
Pierc'd through his shoulder's upper part, and set his spirit-gone.
Chapman, Homer's Iliad, v. xvii. l. 266.

CHANY [chai'nee], *sb.* China, or earthenware of the finer sort—as distinguished from *cloam* (*q. v.*).

[T'waud-n noa'un u yur tloa'm, twuz rae'ul *chai'nee*, aay tuul ee,] it was none of your crockery, it was real china, I tell you.

CHAPE [chee'up], *sb.* The loop on harness, on a sword-scabbard, or on any leather strap, close to the buckle, through which the end of the strap is passed.

Here knyfes were *i-chaped* nat with bras,
But al with silver wrought ful clene and wel.
Chaucer, Prologue, l. 365.

Chape of a schethe (sheede, *k. schede, n.*) *Spirula.—Promp. Parv.*

A *chape*. *Chappe de fourreau d'esple.—Cotgrave (Sherwood).*

Chappe. Locket of a scabbard.—*Cotgrave.*

Chape of a shethe—*bouterolle de gayne*.
What shall I give the to *chape* my dagger?—*Palsgrave, p. 480.*

y pouthered with *chapes* and scochons.
Will of Lady A. West, 1395. Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 4, l. 13.

the whole theorie of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.—*All's well that ends well, IV. 3.*

CHARLOCK [chaar'lik, chaar'lauk], *sb.* Wild mustard—*sinapis arvensis* (always). One-of the commonest and most troublesome of weeds.

CHARM [chaa'rm], *v. t.* To cure some disease by means supposed to be supernatural: as [tu chaa'rm zuum'ur-vauy'z] (freckles) —[tu chaa'rm wau'urts] warts; (the *w* is always sounded in this word). If the cure be perfected, they are said to be [chaa'rm'd uwai'], charmed away.

CHARMIN [chaa'rmeen], *adj.* Well in health.

[Wuul, Saa'lee, un aew bee yù:'? Oa chaa'rmeen, Jan, dhang kee, aew'z yur'zuul?'] well, Sally, and how are you? Oh very well, John, thank you, how is yourself?

CHATTER-BAG [chaat'ur bai'g], *sb.* Chatter-box; a silly chatterer.

He's a *chatter-bag* sort of a fuller—never can't get much sense out o' un.—Oct. 9, 1885.

CHATTERY [chaat'uree]. When a package of glass or crockery has any of its contents broken, the pieces rattle together when the case is moved, and are said to [chaat'uree].

I count there idn none o'm a-brokt, I don't year none o'm *chatterly*.

CHAUNGY [chau'njee], *adv.* Changeable: applied to the weather; unsettled.

We baint gwain vor t' ave much rain I zim, but 'tis *chaungy* sort o' weather like:

Th'art zo deeve as a Haddick in *chongy* weather.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 122.

CHEAP [cheep], *adj.* The superlative absolutes of *cheap* are "so *cheap's* a dog in a halfpenny"—*i. e.* at the cost of a halfpenny; "so *cheap's* bull-beef," and "*cheap's* dirt." See *W. S. Gram.* p. 22.

CHEAT [chai't], *sb.* A loose shirt front. The name of course implies that the article is worn as a counterfeit for clean linen; sometimes called a *dicky*.

CHEATERY [chai'turee], *sb.* Swindling, cheating.

[Dhur waud-n noa fae'ur plaay tau'l, twuz *chai'turee*, au'l oa ut,] there was no fair play at all—it was cheating, all of it.

CHEESE [chee'z], *sb.* 1. The quantity or charge of ground apples in cider making, which is put into the press at one time. The grinding of the apples and piling the *pummy* (q. v.) upon the press with layers of straw is called *putting up a cheese*. The pile of apples and straw, after being pressed down very tightly for about twenty-four hours, is then sliced down on all sides, and the cuttings are piled on the top of the central mass, which is again pressed down, and the process is repeated till the pile, originally five feet square, becomes a solid cake of one-fourth the size. This operation is called "workin' the *cheese*." See DISH.

A farmer told me he had drawn out a "*cider-cheese*" for the pheasants. That is, he had taken the spent apples after pressing,

and placed them near a covert. The birds are fond of scratching and picking up the pips.

2. The round flat seeds of the Marsh Mallow. Children are fond of eating them when green and soft.

3. In dancing, a lady makes a *cheese* when she twists round and suddenly stoops down so as to cause her skirt to be inflated and distended.

Nathan Hogg (*Letters*, p. 25) says: "Having once been asked to define the term 'making a *cheese*,' a country friend present favoured the company with the following explanation: 'Way yu mist turn round tu ur dree times, and go quat.'"

CHEESE-RACK [chee'z raak], *sb.* A tier of shelves found in every cheese-room on which the newly-made cheeses are placed to dry, and to harden by exposure to the air.

CHEESE-WRING [chee'z-ring], *sb.* (Always.) A cheese-press, found in every dairy. A rock at Lynton is called "The Devil's *Cheese-wring*." See **CIDER-PRESS**.

CHEMY [shúm'ee]. See **SHIMMY**.

CHERRYBUMZ [chuur'eebumz], *sb.* Cherubim. The fat-faced, winged baby heads so often seen painted and carved in country churches.

[An'jee'ulz-n *chuur'eebumz*], angels and cherubim.

CHERRY ODDS [chuur'ee aud'z, chuur'ee aud'zez], *sb.* 1. Cherry-stones. (Always.)

Don't you *zwaller* the *cherry odds*, Billy.

2. A game of pitch, played with cherry-stones.

Jim, wi't thee play to *cherry odds*? 'As a-got any?

CHERRY PIE [chuur'ee puy]. The heliotrope—so called from its scent.

CHEST [chús'(t)], *sb.* The rows of corn in the ear.

Capical sort o' wheat, 'tis most always *zix* and *zeb'm chested*—*i. e.* there are usually six or seven rows of grain in a single ear.

CHEST FOUNDERED [chús-vuwn'durd]. Said of a horse, having a certain affection of the chest and shoulders.

CHIBBOLE [chib'oal], *sb.* A young onion with the green stalk attached (always). A favourite addition to salad. The pronunciation of this word is identical with the Florentine market patois for *cipolla*. This should throw some light upon whence we received the onion. Our West Country pronunciation of *chibbole* is altogether different from the French *ciboule*, or the soft Spanish *cebolla*

[thiwoal'yu], and would seem to point to Italy rather than to Spain or France.

Ac ich haue porett-plantes · perselye and scalones,
Chiboles and chiruyllles · and chiries sam-rede.

Piers Plow. P. IX. l. 310.

See also *Ib.* (B.) P. VI. l. 296, and (A.) P. VII. l. 281.

Chybolle, herbe. *Cinollus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

O.F. *Scipouille*: The sea onion.—*Cotgrave*.

Chebole, a yong onion. *Ciuol*.—*Palsgrave*.

As St. James's, Greenwich, Tibals,
Where the acorns, plump as *chibals*,
Soon shall change both kind and name,
And proclaim them the king's game.

Ben Jonson, Masque, Gipsies Metamorphosed, p. 1.

CHICKABIDDIES [chik'ubid'eez]. Child's name for fowls or poultry in general.

Go and see the purty *chickabiddies*.

CHICKEN [chik'een]. The plural of *chick*. *Chickens* is unknown. See Note, *W. S. Gram.* p. 7.

CHIEL [chee'ul]. 1. Child: the only form in the singular.

[U *chee'ul* wuz-u-buurn tu dath·aup-m taew'n laas nait,] a child was burnt to death up in (the) town last night.

Also commonly used in addressing or speaking of adults, even older than the speaker. A person might say to his or her mother or grandfather, or to any one with whom he was familiar, [Doa'n ee blee'v ut, *chee'ul*,] don't you believe it, child. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 7.

For i not in þis world · hou þat worþi *child* (i. e. man),
Schal euer wite of my wo · wijpoute me selue.

William of Palerme, Werwolf, l. 541.

2. A female infant.

Well, Missus, zo you be about agee-an! Well, what is it thee-as time, a *chiel* or a bwoy?

Shepherd (taking up the child). Mercy on's! a barne,
A very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?

Winter's Tale, III. 3.

CHILL [chú'l], *sb.* 1. A very bad kind of cold: such as produces secondary symptoms; also a common cold.

[Kaecht u *chú'l* au'l oa'vur, zab'm wiks ugau'n kaum Vruy'dee, un aa'n u-düed u stroa'k súnz,] (I) caught a cold all over, seven weeks ago next Friday, and (I) have not done a stroke (of work) since.

Rith as þe hous-hennes : vpon londe hacchen,
And cherichen her chekonys : fro *chele* of þe wynter,
Kyth so þe hende Egle : þe heyere of hem all.

Langland, Rich, the Rede, P. II. l. 143.

Mai no peny-Ale hem paye : ne no pece of Bacon,
 Bote hit weore Fresch Flesch : or elles Fisch I-Frijet,
 Boþe chaud and pluschaud : for *chele* of heore Mawe.

Piers Plow. (A) P. VII. l. 297, See also *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 75.

Bote if 3e me helpe vp to drawe : þe raþere out of þis fenne,
 Wip colde *chile* ich worþ a-slawe : ne go y neuere henne.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 2331.

2. *v.* To make slightly warm.

[Sh'l ur *chúl* dhu suy'dur?] shall I warm the cider?

[Draap u *chúl* wau'dr vur dh-au's,] drop of slightly warmed water for the horse.

CHILL-BLADDER [chúl·blad·ur], *sb.* A chilblain. (Very com.)

CHILLER [chúl·ur]: Children. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 7.

CHILLER-MAS [chúl·ur mus]. Innocents day.

Friday, quoth-a, a dismal day!

Childermas-day this year was Friday.

Sir John Oldcastle, quoted by Nares.

CHIM-CHAM, CHIM TO CHAM [cheem-chaam, cheem tu chaam], *sb.* Undecided talk; beating about the bush; hindering a tradesman with inquiries, without at last giving him an order. See CLICK TO CLACK.

You niver can't get no sense like out o' un, 'cause he's always so vull o' *chim cham*.—July 1886: said of a certain candidate for Parliament in this division.

An' zo while Dan did light his pipe

An' *chim-cham* all the while,

Off went the charge, and back went Dan,

An' the stump went half-a-mile.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 29.

CHIM-CHAMMING [cheem-chaam·een].

[Wee'sh Mús·tur Uur·chuts wúd·n km een yuur *cheem-chám·een*, ee doa'n wau'n noa'urt,] (I) wish Mr. Richards would not come in here hindering with his inquiries—he does not want (to buy) anything.

CHIMLEY BACK [chúm·lee baak]. 1. A large iron plate which stands at the back of the hearth, where wood fires are used. Its use is to protect the wall, which would be liable to be much battered by heavy logs being thrown against it, and also to be burnt out by constant fire against it. See IRON-BACK.

2. The back of a hearth fire-place where there is no iron plate. This is generally built specially to bear fire and blows. It is very common to see a space some three feet or more square, built up with rows of small slates placed on edge, each row sloping differently to that next to it.

CHIMLEY-BAR [chúm'lee-baar]. A bar generally of iron, though sometimes of wood, placed across the large chimneys where wood fuel is burnt; upon this bar are hung the [chúm'lee-krèoks], chimley-crooks (*q. v.*), by which the kettles and crocks (*q. v.*) are suspended over the fire. This bar is usually from seven to eight feet from the hearth.

CHIMLEY-BREAST [chúm'lee brús]. The projection of masonry into a room, which contains the fire-place and the chimney above it. It is common to find a *chimley-breast* in the bedrooms of old houses with no fireplace in them, and containing only the great chimney of the room below.

CHIMLEY-CROOK [chúm'lee-krèok]. A peculiar kind of pot-hook, having a contrivance of notches by which it can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, so as to raise or lower the pots suspended over the fire.

CHIMMER [chúm'ur, chuum'ur], *sb.* *Chamber* (always so pronounced). A bedroom; upstairs generally; any room above the ground-floor, but never upon it.

[Wuur bce dhu wauy'ts? Aup-m dh-èol' chúm'ur,] where are the scales? Up in the wool-chamber.

[Wuur-z mau'dhur? Aup-m chúm'ur,] where's mother? Up-stairs.

[Kaar dhu bai'gz aup-m dhu kau'rn chúm'ur,] carry the sacks up in the corn-chamber—*i. e.* the granary. *See* HOUSE.

CHINE [chuy'n], *sb.* 1. The backbone; the line of the spinal marrow in any animal.

A butcher would direct his apprentice thus: [Muy'n un kuut-n fae'ur daewn drùe dhu chuy'n,] be sure to cut it (the carcass) fairly down through the line of the spine.

Chyne of bestys bakke. *Spina*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Chyne of a beest. *Eschine*.—*Falsgrave.*

2. The joint with the ribs in it, except in a sheep, is called the *chine*.

[U pees u chuy'n u beɜ'f,] a piece of chine of beef.

[U chuy'n u paark,] a *chine* of pork.

3. The projecting rim formed by the ends of the staves, beyond the head of a cask, never called *chime* now. It is very common to hear: He 'ont hold, the *chine* o' un's a-brokt—*i. e.* the cask will not hold liquid.

And now so longe hath the tappe i-ronne,

Til that almost al empty is the tonne,

The stream of lyf now droppith on the *chymbe*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Prologue, 39.

CHINE-HOOPS [chuy'n-èops]. The two end hoops on a cask, which cover the *chine* or projection of the staves beyond the heads, usually much stouter than the others.

CHIN-STAY, CHIN-STRAP [cheen·stai, cheen·straap], *sb.* The strap passing round the jaws of a horse, by which the bridle is fastened.

1885
Nov. 12th. New *Chinstay* and repr^s Head collar . . . s. d.
From a Saddler's Bill, Xmas, 1885. . . . 1 6

CHIPPINGS [chúp'eenz], *sb. pl.* Stones or road-metal broken very small so as to be used instead of gravel. In these days of "asphalt" pavements chippings are made and sold in large quantities.

To 4 loads Westleigh *chippings* delivered . . . £1 4s. 0d.
From a Bill, 1885.

CHITLINGS [chút'leenz], *sb.* Chitterlings. The small intestines of the pig—usually fried as a great delicacy amongst the poor. See **KNOTLINGS**.

CHITTERY [chút'uree], *v. i.* To twitter; to chirp; to chatter; to whisper.

[Aew dhu spaa'ruz dùe *chút'uree* /] how the sparrows do twitter!
'They maaidens 'll bide there *chitterin* vore darknight, let em alone—*i. e.* until dark.

in menyè þe contray longage ys apeyred, and som vseþ strange wlaffing, *chyteryng*, harryng and garryng, grisbitting.

Trevisa, Descr. of Brit. l. 162.

Chyteryng as byrdys, *supra* in *chaterynge*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Byrdis *chytyler* faster in Marche than in any other season.

Falsgrave, p. 484.

that tha wart a *chittering*, raving, racing, bozzum-chuck'd, rigging, haggaging Moil.

Ex. Scolding, l. 63. See also *ib.* p. 124.

CHIZZLY [chúz'lee], *adj.* Gritty, sharp: said of earth or sand. Ter'ble grawl (gravel) this yer, 'bout wearin out anybody's boots like, tis so *chizzly*.

CHOICE [chauy's], *adj.* Setting great store by; particular in keeping select; careful of.

[l'uur'ubl *chauy's* mae'un baewt-s dthingz,] very particular man as to his live stock.

[Aun-kaum'un *chauy's* oa'vur ur daa'rturz,] extremely careful of her daughters.

CHOLLER [chaul'ur], *sb.* (Very com.) 1. The jaw; the cheek; the covering of the lower jaw of man or beast; the hanging lip of a hound or pointer dog. The *er* termination in this word is

analogous to that in *legger*, *toe-er*, and is of course redundant. A.-Sax. *ceole*, the jaw.

[Huug·lee leok·een uum·un—dhu *chaul·urz* oa ur du ang daew'n sae·umz u bèol duug,] ugly-looking woman—her cheeks hang down like a bull-dog's.

[Plai·z-r, dh-oa'l Bau·b-v u-gaut· u guurt uump· rait· een dhu *chaul·ur* oa un,] please, sir, the old Bob (a horse) has a great hump (swelling) right on his cheek.

Hee was byglich ybounde · on bothe (two) halues,
Bothe his *chaul* and his chynne · wyth chaynes of yren :
William of Palerme, Gestes of Atisander, l. 1118.

2. The gills of a fish.

The way to [*groa·pee*], *gropy* (*q. v.*) is to tickle'n, gin you can slip your fingers into the *chollers* o' un.

CHOLLYWABBLES [*chaul·iwaub·lz*], *sb.* Looseness; diarrhoea.

CHOOGEY, CHOOGEY-PIG [*chèog·ee*]. The child's name for a pig.

[Yuur, Bùl·ee! kau·m un zee dhu *chèog·eez*,] here, Billy! come and see the piggies.

A common play with very little children is to take the toes between the finger and thumb, beginning with the great toe and changing with each line.

This *choogy-pig* went to market,
This *choogy-pig* stayed at home,
This *choogy-pig* had some meat,
This *choogy-pig* had got none,
This *choogy-pig* said squeak! squeak! squeak!
Give me some too, then, Joan!

CHOOK! [*chèog!* or *chèok!*]. The call to a pig. Farm maid-servants when shouting to the pigs, cry out in a very shrill tone [*chèò·eek!* *chèò·eek!*], and the pigs come running and scampering from all directions. See TURR.

CHOP [*chaur*], *sb.* 1. An exchange; a barter.

[Wur-s buy· dhik au's? Aay ded-n buy· un—aay ad-n een u *chaur*,] where didst buy that horse? I did not buy him, I had him in an exchange.

2. *v.* To exchange. See RAP. Also *fig*, to be undecided.

You never can't depend 'pon *he*, a's always *choppin* and changin about—one day one thing, another day another.

I *choppe* or change. I love well to *choppe* and change every day.

Palsgrave, p. 484.

3. *v. t.* and *sb.* Hunting. It sometimes happens that a fox or hare is so surrounded by the hounds that he has no chance of running away and of thus showing sport, but is caught and

killed when first found, before he can get off. This is called a 'chop.'

Bad luck, the hounds *chopped* a fox in Tripp brake, and after that 'twas a blank.

CHOP [chaup], *sb.* The cheek, or half of the under jaw of a pig when cured (always). We know nothing of "Bath *chaps*," and "mutton-*chops*" have to be so distinguished.

CHOPS [chaups], *sb.* The cheeks or jaws of a person; the lips of a dog.

[Lík'een uz *chaups*,] licking his chops.

CHORE [choa'r], *sb.* A job; a piece of business, or work.

Always so pronounced—in daily use. I much doubt Nares' remark (p. 156), "I have little doubt it was pronounced *cheer*."

[U *choa'r* u wuurk,] a job of work. [U puur'dee *choa'r*!] a pretty job! [Aay-d u-guut' u múd'leen *choa'r* vur tu puut een dhik lún'turn,] I had a difficult piece of work to put in that lintel.

[Dhaat wuz jú's *choa'r*-z aay aa'n u-ae'ud-z-ae'b'm yuur,] that was such a job as I have not had these seven years.

U maa'yn *choa'r* = a difficulty.

Going over a bill for labour, with a Culmstock man, the payee said, "There's a good many *chores* I 'ant a put down at all, sir."—Sept. 2, 1886.

Wule a weob beon, et one *cherre*, mid one watere, wel ibleched?

Ancren Riwele, p. 324. See also *ib.* p. 36.

By such poor passion as the maid that milks,

And does the meanest *chares*.

Ant. and Cleopatra, Act IV. sc. 13. See also *ib.* Act V. sc. 2.

Vor when tha shudst be about tha Yeavling's *chuers* tha wut spudlee out the Yemors, and screedle over mun.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 223.

CHORE-WOMAN [choa'r uum'un]. Char-woman (always).

CHORE-WORK [choa'r wuurk]. Job work—*i. e.* piece-work, by either sex—not paid for by daily wages.

[Aay gut lab'm shúl'eenz rig'lur, un aay gits u gèod beet u *choa'r wuurk*,] I have eleven shillings (per week) regular (wages), and I get a good deal of piece-work.

CHORER [choa'rur]. A char-woman; also any person, male or female, working at odd work and not regular employment.

CHORING [choa'reen], *sb.* Charing; house-work by the day.

[Uur kaa'n saa'r vuur'ee muuch tu *choa'reen*,] she cannot earn very much at charing. I have never heard this word pronounced in any of its forms except with long *o*; *char* = *chaar* is never heard.

Tha wut net break the cantlebone o' thy tether Eend wi *chuering* chell warndy.

Ex. Scold. l. 280.

CHORY [choa'ree], *v. i.* To char. To go out to work by the day, as an indoor servant : spoken only of women.

Is your wife at home? [Noa, mum! uurz u-goo' tu choa'ree vur mûs'us Joa'unz tu shau'p,] no, ma'am! she is gone to char for Mrs. Jones at the shop.

[Uur du choar'ee, haun uur kn git' ut,] she chars, when she can get it (to do).

Yeet avore oll, avore Voak, tha wut lustree, and towzee, and chewree, and bucklee, and tear, make wise, as anybody passeth.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 290.

CHOW [chuw], *v.* and *sb.* To chew, feed.

[Aay kaa'n chuww mee mai't,] I cannot chew my food.

[Neef uun'ee uur kud chuww'ee, uur-d git au'n,] if only she could masticate, she would get on.

[Ee'z prau'pur oa'f uz chuww',] he is quite off his feed—*i. e.* has no appetite.

Chowen, supra in chewen.

Chowynge (or *chewynge*, *F.*). *masticacio*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

CHOWDER. *See* JOWDER.

CHOWER [chuw'ur], *v. i.* To grumble. *See* JOWER.

CHOWRE. *See* JOWER.

CHOW THE QUEED [chuw dhu kwee'd]. To chew the cud.

Well, John, how is the cow? [Au' l uur-z bad'r zr, uur-z ae'ubl vur tu chuww ur kwee'd,] oh! she is better, sir, she is able to chew her cud. Compare a sailor's "quid."

The pankin' bullicks now
Lies under shady heyldges cool,
Er else knee-deep stan's in the pool,
At eze th'er quid ta chow;

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 20.

CHRISTENING-VAULT [kûrs'neen vau'lt]. Font in a church.

April 23, 1882. Minehead. [Bae'un ee gwa'in tu lèok tu dh'oal kûrs'neen vau'lt?] are you not going to look at the old font? said twice by middle-aged woman, sexton's wife.

CHRISTIAN [kûr'steen]. A human being. A horse or dog is very often described as [su sai'nsubl-z u kûr'steen,] as sensible as a human being.

The usual response of Neapolitans when remonstrated with for cruelty to animals is "non sono Cristiani."

CHRISTMAS [kuurs'mus], *sb.* Any evergreen used for Christmas or other decoration, whether holly, mistletoe, or other; called also [kuurs'museen,] christmasing.

Miss Warren 've a-zen' me up arter some *Christmas*, vor to put up in the school, 'cause th' Inspector's comin. May 1886.

CHRISTMASING [kuurs'museen], verbal *sb.* Keeping Christmas convivially.

We ant a-had no [kuurs'museen] de year—tidn not a bit same's use' to.

CHUCK [chuuk], *v.* To choke.

[Aay bee dhaat druy' aay bee fút tu chuuk';] I am so thirsty, I am ready to choke. [Smee'ch unuuf' tu chuuk dhu daev'l,] dust enough to choke the devil.

Zo vishin' we mus' stap
Till Autumn's vloods da cleynze the stream,
O' weeds that chucks en, ronk and green.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 20.

I'm dry, just chuck'd—a drap a ale,
I'll then pursed to tul me tale.

Nathan Hogg, Letters, p. 53.

CHUCKE-HEAD [chuuk'l-aid], *sb.* A gawky; a stupid person; a fool. Hence chuckle-headed, daft, idiotic, thick-headed. (Both very com.) See *Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 84.*

CHUCKS [chuuks]. The cheeks; of a dog—the lips.

[Dhu chuuks oa ur-z zu huur'd-z u chuur'ee,] the cheeks of her is so red as a cherry.

Thy buzzom chucks were pretty vittee avore tha mad'st thyzel therle.

Ex. Scold. l. 73. See also lb. ll. 63, 502, 607.

As vor the Prencesses, sweet souls,
With rose chucks, and flaxen polls.

Peter Pindar. Royal Visit to Exeter, p. 111.

CHUFF [chuuf], *adj.* Surly in manner, boorish, brusque, stiff and unbending. (Obs. as a *sb.*)

[Dhai doa'n luyk aaw'ur nùe skwuy'ur vuur'ee wuul, ee-z zu tuur'ubl' chuuf,] they don't like our new squire very well, he is so very stiff and surly in manner.

Choffe, or chuffe, charle, or chutt (*chuffe*, cherl, or chatte, H. chel, or chaffe, *supra in carle, P.*). *Rusticus.—Promp. Parv.*

Francopin: A clown, carl, churl, *chuff*, clusterfist, hind, boor.

Marrouffe, un gros: A big lowt; also, a rich churle, or fat *chuffe*.

Cotgrave.

A *chuffe*: *Francopin*, masche fouyn.

A rich *chuffe*: *Franc-goutier*.

A fat *chuffe*: Un gros *marrouffe*.—*Sherwood.*

CIDÈR-MUCK [suy'dur muuk], *sb.* Refuse apples from the press, after the cider has been extracted. See PUMPY.

CIVIL [sív'l], *adj.* Respectable; well conducted. Applied usually to a servant or small tradesman.

Quiet, *civil* sort of a young woman.

CIVIL [sív'ee'ul], *adj.* Polite, mealy-mouthed, obsequious : insincerity implied.

[Ee-z tu sív'ee'ul bee aa'f,] he is too civil by half : *i. e.* he is falsely obsequious.

CLACK [tlaa'k], *sb.* 1. The valve of a pump.

[Dhu tlaa'k oa-un-z u-wac'urd aewt, zoa yùe kaa'n spak dhu pluump tu gèò vút'ee,] the valve of it is worn out, so you cannot expect the pump to go properly.

2. *sb.* A small toothed wheel attached to the upper mill-stone, by which a shaking of the supply trough is kept up, and so a constant stream of corn is made to flow into the mill. This is often called the "mill clapper" (*q. v.*) from the noise it makes.

Clappe or *clikke* of a mylle (clat, H. clatte, F.). *Taratantara.—Promp. Furv.*

3. *sb.* Chatter.

[Oa'l dhec tlaa'k, wút !] stop thy chatter, wilt !

CLAMMER [tlaam'ur], *sb.* A pole or plank across a stream, for a rough footbridge—always so called in Hill district.

If you keep straight down you'll come to a *clammer*, and tother zide o' the river, the path's plain enough. Direction received at Cloutsham, Sept. 1883.

dostnt remember whan tha comst over tha *Clam* wi tha Old Hugh Hosegood.

Ex. Scold. l. 133.

CLAMMY [tlaam'ee], *adj.* Damp, moist ; but not necessarily viscous. Imperfectly dried linen or a moist hand are said to be *clammy*.

This here hay 'ont do not eet, 'tis ter'ble *clanny* vor all the drowin day we've a-had.

CLAMS [tlaamz], *sb.* Clamps. 1. An implement used for holding blocks of stone, or heavy pieces of timber, while being lifted by a crane. In shape it is like a gigantic pair of hooked scissors suspended by a chain passing through two eyes corresponding to the finger bows. These are drawn widely asunder to enable the other ends to grasp their object. The lifting chain then tightens them so that the greater the weight the tighter the grasp. This instrument is also called a *pair of clams*.

2. The wooden spring holders used by shoemakers and saddlers.

CLAP-GATE [tlaap'gee'ut]. A kind of wicket, called in many parts a kissing-gate. Also a small hunting gate just wide enough for a horse to pass.

CLAPPATY [klaap'utee], *adv.* In a lame or limping manner. .
But a auvis used to go *clappaty* like 'pon thick voot.

CLAPPER [tlaap'ur], *sb.* 1. The tongue of a bell (always); sometimes called bell-clapper.

A muffled peal is when the *clappers* be a-tied up wi' cloth or baggin.

Clapyr of a bell. *Batillus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks his tongue speaks.—*Much Ado About Nothing*, III. 2.

2. Part of a corn-mill. See MILL-CLAPPER.

CLAPPERS [tlaap'urz]. A rough contrivance made of three small pieces of board, loosely tied together with a thong, used by boys to frighten birds from corn. See the words they use, *W. S. Gram.* p. 101.

CLAPS [tlaaps], *v.* and *sb.* Clasp.

Plaise, sir, mus 'ave a new tad-lock, the *claps* o' the-as is a brokt.

A marchaunt was ther with a forked berd,
In motteleye, and high on horse he sat,
Uppon his heed a Flaundrisch bever hat;
His botus *clapsud* faire and fetously.

Chaucer, Prologue, l. 270.

CLAPS KNIFE [tlaaps nai'v], *sb.* Clasp-knife.

CLAP EYES ON [tlaap uy'z paun]. To see; to look at.

[Aay noa'd-n zu zè'o'n-z aay *klaap mee uy'z paun un*,] I recognized him as soon as I saw him.

CLAP THE EYE OVER [tlaa'p dhu uy' oa'vur]. To examine; to look at carefully.

[Ee lèok'ud vuur'ee wuul tu fuus; bud haun aay-d u-*klaap mee uy' oa'vur*-n aay zee'd ee wú'd-n due;] he appeared all right at first (sight), but as soon as I had examined him carefully I saw he would not do. (Opinion on a horse. January 1877.)

CLASH [klaa'rsh, or tlaa'rsh], *sb.* 1. The grain or lines of growth to be seen in all kinds of wood, marking the direction in which it will split.

Hot's bring jis piece as that vor? why he 'ont never stan,' he's a cut right athurt the *darsh*.

2. The distinctive appearance of different woods. A grainer in imitating any kind of wood, when putting the curls and markings upon his grounding, is said to put the [*klaa'rsh*] upon it.

CLAT [tlaat], *sb.* Coarse, obscene talk; swearing and general bad language.

[Núv'ur ded-n yuur jis *tlaat* een au'l mee bau'rn dai'z,] I never heard such foul language in all my life.

CLAT [tlaat] *sb.* 1. A clod; a sod.

[Dhik'ee roa'lur ul skwaut dhu *slaats* ubroa'ud,] that roller will squeeze the clods abroad.

[Aay wuz u-foo'us tu kuut tée ur dree *slaats*,] I was obliged to cut two or three sods. [Kaew-*slaat*,] cow-clat—*i. e.* a dried cow-dung.

2. *v.* and *sb.* To clout, to slap, to cuff.

[Zee'! neef aay doa'n *slaat* dhu ai'd u dhee!] see if I don't slap your head!

[Aa'l gi dhee u *slaat* uun'dur dhu yuur,] I'll give thee a clout under the ear.

3. *sb.* A bunch of worms, having worsted drawn through them for *clatting* (catching eels).

4. A clot—as a *clat* o' blid. So also *clatted* = clotted.

CLATHERS [tlaa'dhurz], *sb.* Clothes.

Nif I goes there, I must put on my Zindee *clathers*.

Jis eens I was a puttin on my *clathers*.—W. H. G. Dec. 6, 1883.

Old Hugh drade thee out by tha vorked eend, wi thy dugged *Clathers* up zo vur as thy Na'el. *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 135.

CLATTING [tlaat'een]. Catching eels, with a *clot* or cluster of worms, each of which has had a strong worsted drawn through the length of its body. This being soft and tough cannot be bitten through, while the eel bites so greedily that it can be drawn to land before it will relax its hold. For full description see *Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 85.

CLAVEL [tlaa'vl, tlaa'vl-pees, tlaa'ul-beem]. The beam of wood, the mantel, which is always found in old wide-chimney'd houses, serving for a lintel over the fire-place opening. In [tlaa'vl-pees] the *piece* means *piece of timber*, like the [zul-pees, ai'd-pees, suyd-pees], &c.; but according to context it may also mean the *piece* or shelf fixed to the *clavel*, or the mantel-piece.

[Doa'n ee puut dhu guun aup pun dhu tlaa'ul-pees,] do not put the gun up upon the mantel-piece. A well-known hostelry on the Blackdown Hills is called the Holmen *Clavel* Inn—*i. e.* the "Holly chimney-beam" Inn. Doubtless the phenomenon of a piece of holly large enough for such a purpose gave rise to the name in times long past.

A local builder discussing details as to rebuilding a farm-house, said to me respecting the kitchen fire-place: "Would you like to have a arch a-turned, or a *davel*?" Observing that I took notice of the word, he continued, "You know, sir, we always calls 'em *claals* [thaa'ulz], or *claal* beams."—March 5, 1881.

CLAVEL-TACK [tlaa'vl, or tlaa'ul-taak]. The *clavel* or mantel-shelf. In some old farm-houses this is still the common name. I have very often heard it, though not so often as [klaa'ul-pees].

CLAVY-TACK [klav-tyak], *sb.* This is what I meant of the above. *Hallwell* is wrong in giving this word as a verb. It is very common to see keys hung upon nails, frames, and the like. But the word has no connection except in the minds of many etymologists.

CLEAN [tlaɪn], *adj.* 1. Said of land when free from weeds. *No DIRTY.* Of timber, when free from knots, streaks, or other defects.

2. Undiluted.

I didn't know but what 'twas a drop of wine, and so I drunk it down, but *Lo!* 'twas *claw brandy*, and I there told a bun'd my guts out.

CLEAN [tlaɪn], *n.* Maid-servants use this word to express the daily making neat.

Law! if there id-n the bell, and I am [u-tilaɪv] myself. Men also *clean* themselves by getting ready for church on Sundays. Washing is by no means a necessary part of the process.

CLEANING [tlaɪneɪn], *sb.* The placenta of cows, sheep, &c. never called *cleansing* in this district.

Corner's Pine's Devonshire oils cannot be surpassed for galls, broken horns, sprains, swellings, inflammations (external or internal), cows after calving, to bring off the *cleaning*, swollen udders, and for sheep in lambing, &c.

Advert. in Wellington Weekly News, Dec. 2, 1866.

CLEAN-TIMBERED [tlaɪn-tɪm'bəd], *adj.* Usually of a horse—clean-limbed, well-shapen, light-limbed—the opposite of heavy timbered.

I calls 'n a breedy looking, *clean timbered* sort of a horse.

Boyet. But is this Hector?

Dumain. I think Hector was not an *clean timbered*.

Longaville. His leg is too big for Hector's.

Longaville's Tale, l. 100.

CLEANY [tlaɪnee], *v. i.* To bring forth the after birth.

[*Uur a-an u tlaɪ'nud* naut et,] she has not *cleaned*, not yet spoken of a cow or sheep.

CLEAR [tlee'ur], *sb.* Liquid. Applied to food of various kinds. Broth would be spoken of as composed of "the *clear*," *i. e.* the liquor, and "the bread," or other ingredients not liquid. So [*tlee'ur-meat*,] *clear-meat*, is liquid wash given to pigs.

I remarked to a servant that I thought a *cleained* drop wanted to drink. He replied, [*Noa; zur, oth' maɪ t say giv u a *clear* wuz a-ur tlee'ur,*] no, sir, the food I gave him this morning was all liquid.

CLEEVE [tlee-v], *sb.* A steep field; any steep, sloping ground, the side of a hill; a cliff. Thus we have *Cliff Cleave*, a partly adjoining the sea, the chief feature of which is some high cliffs of

gypsum mixed with the clay-slate. So Huish *Cleeve* and Bitter *Cleeve* are names of parts of my own property.

If a person were told to "keep along in the *cleeve*," he would clearly understand that he was to keep along the side of the hill; neither going up nor down.

Clyffe, or an hylle (*clese* of an hyll, F.). Declivum.—*Prompt. Parv.*

CLEEVE-PINK [tlee v pingk], *sb.* The cheddar-pink: generally so called. *Dianthus cæsius.*

CLEEVY [tlee'vee], *adj.* Steep. (Not so com. as CLEFTY.)

[Du yùe beelau'ng tu dhik dhæ'ur tlee'vee vee'ul bèò dhu roa'ud?] do you belong to that steep field above the road?—See *W. S. Gram.* p. 81.

CLEFT [tlaef], *v.* To cleave, to split [pret. *tlaef*; p. part. *u-tlaef-tud*]. This here elm's so tough's a rope; I shan't never be able to *clefi* it.

CLEFT [tlaef], *sb.* A blacksmith's tool for cutting iron, often called a [koa'l tlaef] (cold); comp. *cold chisel*. It is a short cutting chisel, having a stout wire or a hazel stick twisted round it for a handle; it is struck with a sledge.

CLEFTY [tlaef'tee], *v. i.* To be capable of being cloven or split.

[Kaa'n dùe noa'urt wai dhai poa'iz, dhai oa'n tlaef'tee waun bee't,] (I) cannot do anything with those poles, they will not split at all (*evenly*, understood).

CLEFTY [tlaef'tee], *adj.* Steep. Same as CLEEVY.

[Kaa'n dùe noa'urt wai júsh tlaef'tee graewn-z dhaat dhæ'ur,] (one) can't do nothing with such steep land as that.

[Tuur'ubl paa'ynfèol faa'rm, ee-z zu tlaef'tee,] terrible painful farm, he is so clefty.—October 1875.

CLEVER [tlúv'ur], *adj.* Applied to a horse which is a good fencer, *i. e.* who does not stumble or hesitate in making leaps. A *clever hunter* constantly appears in advertisements.

[Dhoa'l mæ'ur-z-u tlúv'ur-z u kyat',] the old mare is as clever as a cat, may be heard any day from the young farmers in the hunting-field.

CLEVIS [claev'is], *sb.* (rare). The U-shaped iron with pin through the ends, which attaches the drail or foot-chain of a sull to the bodkin or draught-bar. Called more usually a *cops*, or **D** cops. *Clevy* in Halliwell. See COPSE, NECK-HAPSES.

CLICK-TO-CLACK [tlik-tu-tlaak']. The noise of patters, or of a horse with a loose shoe.

[Uur au'vees gèoth u'baewt tlik-tu-tlaak' een dhai oa'l paat'nz,

wee'ntur-n zuum'ur,] she always goes about click-to-clack in those old pattens, winter and summer.

Most of these alliterative expressions have *to* inserted—*e. g. clitter-to-clatter, slip-to-slop, chim-to-cham, lip-to-lop, &c.*

CLIM [tlúm], *v.* To climb: applied to such work as climbing a tree or pole.

[Kaa'n tlúm dhik'ee tree—kaa'n tlúp·m,] (I) can't climb that tree—can't clip it (*q. v.*).

I clamer up, I *clym* up agaynst a straight wall—. I clamer or *clymme* up upon a tree or *clymme* as a man dothe upon a stepe hyll.

Palsgrave, p. 485. See also p. 487.

CLIMMER [tlúm'ur]. To clamber.

[*Tlúm'bur*] also heard occasionally, but is a little "fine talk."

From a quarry or deep pit we should [*tlúm'ur*] out—never [*tlúm*].

CLIM-TREE [tlúm-tree], *sb.* The creeper—*Certhia familiaris*. This little bird is not known by any other name than the above.

CLING [tling], *v. t.* To stick together as with gum; to cause to adhere.

Now, Jim, you must make a good job o' this here box; he must be a put together vitty like, not a-clinged up way a passel o' glue and bomantag.

CLINK [tlingk], *v. t.* 1. To chink. To sound money to see if it has the true ring.

[Aay noa'ud twuz u bae'ud shúl'een uvoa'ur aay tlingk-n,] I knew it was a bad shilling before I sounded it.

2. *sb.* A smack or blow.

[Aa'l gi dhee u tlingk uun'dur dhu yuur, shuur mee !] I'll give thee a rap under the ear, dost hear me!

CLINKER-VELLS [tling·kur·vuul'z], *sb.* Icicles. See ROBERT.

In East Somerset these are called *Clinker-bells*, but in West Somerset and North Devon it is *vells*, not *bells*. We are peculiarly fond of the interchange of *p* into *f*, *b* into *v* or *w*, and *vice versa*.

Ter'ble sharp vrost day-mornin, I zeed *clinker-vells* hangin to the shut, up a voot long.

Ver Jack Vrost an' the *clinker-bells* all be a-past,

An' the zunsheene ev spring es a-com'd back ta last.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 9.

CLINK-TO-CLANK, or CRINK-TO-CRANK [klingk-tu-klang'k, or kringk-tu-krang'k]. A common description of a rattling sound in which a metallic ringing predominates, as a wagon loaded with bars of iron. See CLICK-TO-CLACK.

Could'n think whatever 'twas, comin *clink-to-clank* along the road —an' tho, Mr. Kidner's wagin come on way a load o' ire 'urdles, an' they wad-n a-boun,' an' they did rattle mind, 'nough to frighten a zebm slaper.—January 1887.

CLINKUM-CLANKUM [tling·kum-tlang·kum], *phr.* Same as "clink-to-clank." A slower and more ringing sound is implied than in *click-to-clack*.

CLINT [tlúnt], *v.* To clinch; *fig.* to confirm.

[Zee dhu naa'yulz bee wuul u *tlún'tud*,] see the nails are well clinched.

[Dhai dhae'ur pae'utunt naa'yuls bee dhu bas' tu *tlúntee*,] those patent nails are the best to clinch.

[Km au'n ! lat-s g-een un ae-u kwau'rt vur tu *tlúnt* dhu dae'ul,] come on ! let us go in and have a quart to clinch the deal (bargain).

CLINT [tlúnt], *sb.* The clinch or point of the nail which is turned down. Very commonly used in speaking of horse-shoeing.

[Zau'm wai dhu *tlúnts* doa'n oa'l een dhu uuf' oa un,] some way the clinches don't hold in his hoof. This was a blacksmith's excuse when I complained of a certain horse's shoes coming off.

CLIP [tlúp], *v.* To clasp; to embrace. (Very com.)

[Kèod-n tlúm dhik'ee, kèod-n *tlúp-m*,] (I) could not climb that (tree, I) could not clasp it. The common word *clasp* in this sense would be unintelligible to a native. I zeed 'n *clip* her round the middle. A.-S. *Clyppan*.

and þeonne mid ispredde ermes leapeð lauhwinde uorð, and *cluppeð* and cusseð, and wipeð his cien. *Ancren Riwele*, p. 230.

'Telle me, feir' woman, whi þou *clippest* me, and kyssist me so?

Gesta Romanorum, p. 91.

His lefthond vnder myn heed, and his riðthond schal *biclitpe* me.

Wyclif version, Song of Solomon, viii. 3.

. . . . tok in his armes,

and kest hit and *clipped*: and oft crist þonkes.—*Will. of Palerme*, l. 63.

I *clyppe*, I take in myne armes, I *émbresse*. He *clipped* me fast in his armes. *Falsgrave*.

CLIP [tlúp], *sb.* The wool shorn by a farmer off his flock in any one season. Amongst farmers shear (*q. v.*) is the word used; at markets and by dealers *clip* is the term.

I call yours the best *clip* in the county.

The markets all round are very firm, and prices hardening. *Clips* of good quality were again disposed of to-day at 10½*d.*, and others of secondary quality at from 9½*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. *Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 19, 1886.

CLIT [tlút], *adj.* Applied to bread or pudding when it is doughy and heavy; also to soil when it has become caked and adhesive through rain.

[Ūe' kn ai't jish brai'd-z ee'z—tez au'vees *tlút*,] who can eat such bread as his? it is always clit.

CLITCH [tlúch], *v. t.* To clutch; to grasp tightly.

CLITTER-TO-CLATTER [tlú't:ur-tu-tlaat'ur]. 1. Chatter; idle talk.

[Kaa'n dhingk haut úv'ur dhái kn ae'u vur tu tuul' oa—dhae'ur dhái bee, *tlút'ur-tu-tlaat'ur* vrum Muun'dee mau'rneen gin Zad'urdee nai't,] (I) can't conceive whatever they can have to talk about—there they are, clitter-clatter from Monday morning to Saturday night.

2. A rattle as of loose machinery; or a noisy cart.

See CLICK-TO-CLACK.

I *clytter*, I make noise, as harness or peuter dysshes. . . . These peuter pottes *clytter* as moche as if they were syluer.—*Palsgrave*.

CLITTY [tlut'ee], *v. i.* 1. To become adhesive or caked; applied to soil.

[Tuur'ubl graewn vur tu *tlút'ee*,] terrible ground for to clitty—*i. e.* this ground is very apt to become adhesive.

2. *adj.* Inclined to be doughy or adhesive.

This yur pudden's proper *clitty*, sure 'nough—I zim tis 'most like putty.

CLOAM [tloa'm], *sb.* Crockery, earthenware.

[Ūe' vau'n u ai'mteen u *tloa'm*,] too fond of emptying o' cloam—*i. e.* the cup; a mild though very frequent mode of describing a drunkard.

[Ez mau'dhur yùez tu keep u *tloa'm* shaup,] his mother used to keep a crockery shop.

Slat the crock, slat tha Keeve and tha Jibb, bost tha *cloam*.

Ex. Scold. l. 249.

Now, Zester Nan, by this yow see,

What sort of vokes gert People be.

What's cheny thoft, is *clome*;

Peter Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter, Postscript.

DROWIN O' CLOAM [droa'een-u-tloa'm]. A very curious old custom, of the nature of a practical joke, is observed in the Hill district. On the night before Shrove Tuesday (last night but one of the Carnival), if the backdoor or any outer door of the Parsonage or a farm-house be left unfastened, it is quietly opened, and before any one can stir to prevent it, a whole sack-full of broken bits of crockery is suddenly shot out in the middle of the kitchen, or wherever the bearer can penetrate before he is observed. He then decamps and disappears in the darkness, generally unrecognized. People are of course apt to forget the custom at the right moment, and so have their houses half filled

with rubbish which it must have taken much pains to collect, and prepare secretly, beforehand. I have failed to discover either the origin or meaning of this custom, called *drowin o' cloam*; but it is evidently allied to one practised in this neighbourhood on the same night—that of throwing a handful of stones at the door.

I am indebted to my friend the Rev. Rowland Newman, Rector of Hawkridge, for the following:—

“The custom of throwing old *clome* on the Monday night before Shrove Tuesday is still continued in our village. Why it is done I cannot find out. The words they say when it is thrown at the door or inside the house are—

Tipety, Tipety Tin, give me a pancake,
And I will come in;
Tipety, Tipety Toe, give me a pancake,
And I will go.

“The young men that are in the house (if there are any) rush out and try to collar the invaders, and if they are successful in their catch, they bring the prey inside and black his face with soot. After that they give him a pancake.”

CLOAMEN [tloa'meen], *adj.* Made of earthenware. *See* GLASSEN. A *cloamen pan* would be understood to be a deep pan or bowl of coarse brown ware. Though most commonly applied to the common brown, the word is used for all kinds of crockery.

[Dhu yaeth wuz au'l u-luy'n wai lee'dl tloa'meen skwae'urz luyk, wai u glae'ur paun um,] the hearth was all lined with little earthenware squares like, with a glare upon them. (Verbatim description of a tile hearth.)

CLOAMEN OVEN [tloa'meen oa'vm]. An oven made of earthenware. Also called “Barnstaple oven.” (Very com.)

CLOCKS [tlauks, tloa'ks]. 1. The light seed-stalks of the dandelion, which children blow upon, to tell the hour by the number of puffs required to blow off all the seeds.

2. The embroidery which is often put upon stockings just at the part which covers the ankles.

3. Cockchafers. A very favourite pastime of cruel boys is to put a pin through the body, which causes the insect to spin round as they say [lig u klauk].

CLOG [tlaug], *sb.* A short block of wood fastened to a donkey's fore-foot, to prevent his straying too far. (Very com.)

The prince himself is about a piece of iniquity: stealing away from his father, with his *clog* at his heels.

Winter's Tale, IV. 3.

CLOGGED UP [tlaug'd aup]. Choked, or stopped up; as of a machine [klaug'd aup wai grai's].

[Dhu nai'vz oa un wuz prau'pur u-*klaug'd aup* wai duust-n fúl'tree,] the knives of it (a mowing-machine) were properly clogged-up with dirt and filth. The word implies the presence of some adhesive substance.

CLOGGY [tlaug'ee], *adj.* Sticky, adhesive.

CLOMED [tloa'md], *pret.* and *p. part.* of to climb; less common than [tla'm'd,] but another example of the weak inflexion added to a strong verb.

Arter I'd a-*clomed* up, aa'll be darned if I wadn afeard to come down agin.

and forði þet Daud hefde þeos two stalen of þisse leddre, þauh he king were, he *clomb* upward, & seide baldeliche to ure Louerd—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 354.

And shortly up they *clomben* alle three
They sitten stille, wel a furlong way.

Chaucer, Millers Tale, l. 3636.

CLOSE [tloaz]. An enclosure; a pasture field usually, as [Baa'rnz tloaz, Ee'ulee tloaz,] Barn's close, Hilly close. In this sense the word is pronounced short; while close, *v.* is drawn out to [tloa'uz].

CLOSE [tloa'us], *adj.* 1. Applied to a saw, when its alternate teeth are not bent sufficiently to make it cut a *curf* (q. v.) large enough for the saw to pass readily. See ABROAD.

2. Applied to the wood being sawn when it binds upon the saw.

This here poplar stuff's that *close*, med so well cut a 'ool pack. See OPE.

3. Potatoes are said to be *close* when they are not mealy.

CLOTH-BEAM [tla'u'th-bee'm], *sb.* A roller corresponding in width with the loom of which it forms part. Its use is to receive the cloth wound upon it as fast as it is woven.

It will be noticed that the pronunciation of all these technical manufacturing terms is far less broad than the same words would be in the mouth of the out-door labourer. See CHAIN, RACE, LAY.

CLOTHEN [tla'u'thn, tlaa'theen]. (The first is the compromise of those who have had a "little schooling"—the second is the speech of the old.) *Adj.* Made of cloth, as [tlaa'theen lag'eenz,] to distinguish them from *leathern leggings*.

I must bespake a pair o' *clothen* boots, my veet be that tender, I can't wear no leather.

CLOTHES FLASK [tloa'uz flaa's]. The name of the large open oval basket used by laundresses. See FLASK.

CLOUT [tluwt], *v.* and *sb.* 1. To cuff; to strike about the head with the hand; to box the ears; a box on the ears. This word is less common than *clat* (q. v.).

2. *sb.* A small nail of a particular shape, having a round flat head.

CLOVE-GILAWFUR [tloa'v-júlaw'fur], *sb.* Clove-pink. *Dianthus Caryophyllus* (Prior). (Very com.)

ne makeden heo neuer strence of gingiuere, ne of gedewal, ne of *clow de gilofre*.—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 370.

and in other contrees there abouten, growen many trees that beren *clowe-gylofres*.—*Sir J. Mandeville, Contrees beyonde Cathay*, l. 26.

Also see *Gerard*, pp. 588, 589.

A *dove-gilli-flower*, Giroffle, Betoine, Coronaire.—*Sherwood*.

CLOVER-LAY [tloa'vur lai], *sb.* A field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop. *See* LAY.

CLOW [tluw]. 1. A kind of hooked or bent fork—a claw—for dragging the dung out of cow-stalls; a well-known implement for which I know of no other name than *clow*.

2. *v. t.* To claw, to drag.

Take-n *clow* out the dung, nif tis to wet vor thee to do ort else.

Opjer be þe deþ þat y schel deye : y zeue þe such a stroke,
þat þou him neuere schalt *clowe* a-weye : wile þou þy lyf mixt broke.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 462.

CLUBBY [tluub'ee], *adj.* 1. Sticky, adhesive.

[Zu *tluúb'ee-z* buurd-luym,] as sticky as bird-lime.

2. *adj.* Plump, fleshy, thick-set.

A nice *clubby* sort of a bird. *Clubby* little chap, always in birches and leggins. *Clubby* little 'oss.

CLUMPER [tluum'pur], *sb.* The sound of heavy tramping. What a *clumper* you was makin up in chimmer.

CLUMPERING [tluum'pureen], *part. adj.* Noisy; likely to make a *clumper*: applied either to a clumsy pair of boots or to a heavy walker.

Girt *clumperin* pair o' half-boots, I should think was two or dree poun' o' ire pon em.

CLUMPERY [tluum'puree], *v. i.* To make a noise in walking, as with very heavy shoes.

[Uur du *tluum'puree* sae'um-z ún'ee guurt mae'un,] she tramps with a noise like any great man.

CLUTCH [tluuch], *sb.* A species of weed of the *couch* kind; called also *tacker grass*. *Polygonum aviculare*.

CLY [tluy], *sb.* A common weed that holds or sticks on to anything. *Galium aparine*.

CLY-BURS [tluɪ·buuz]. The little round seed-pods of the *Galium aparine*.

COACH-HORSES [koa'uch au sɛz,] *sb.* The common pansy or heartsease.

COANDER [kau'ndur], *sb.* Corner. (Nearly always.)

[Dhu kau'ndur u dh-aewz,] the corner of the house.

See p. 19, *W. S. Grammar*—comp. *taa'yuldu*, tailor; *seo'ndur*, sooner.

Corner is rather a common surname, generally pronounced [kau'ndur].

But thee, thee wut ruckee, and squattee, and doattee in the Chimley *Coander* lick a Axwaddle. *Ex. Scold*, l. 143.

COANDER-PIN [kau'ndur-pee'n]. One of the four skittles at the angles of the "pack" (*q. v.*).

In the market-train I heard a man call out to another sitting next the window—"Here, Mr. *Coanderpin*! [kau'ndur-pee'n] do ee le'ts ae some air, else us shall all be a-steef'd."

COARSE [kùe's, kèò's], *adj.* and *adv.* Rough, boisterous, stormy: applied to the weather.

Meeting a peasant on a wet, rough day, he will touch his hat and say, [kùe's wadh'ur zr,] *coarse* weather, sir.

Applied to treatment it means *brutal*; rough in the extreme. A man told me of another, [Ee du saar ur mau'rtul kùe's,] he serves her (his wife) mortal coarse—*i. e.* he beats her shamefully.

Applied to work of any kind *coarse* means simply bad.

Th' old Jim 've a made a *coosish* job like o' thick there wall, I count he'll vall down vore he bin up a twel'month.

My rod is but a hazel-stick,

I got a *coosish* line—

My hooks be small, but temper'd wul,—

My gut ez roun' an' fine.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 9.

COATS [koa'uts]. Petticoats.

[Neef ee waud-n u-dras' aup-m koa'uts lig u uum'un,] if he was not dressed up in petticoats like a woman.

COB, COB-HOUSES, COB-WALLS [kaub]. Clay and gravel mixed with straw. The walls (called *cob-walls*) of a great number of old barns and cottages in this district and throughout Devonshire are of this material. If only preserved from *wet*, they are very enduring; but they quickly dissolve if the roof is bad. Most probably our Saxon ancestors built their houses of this material.

COBBLE [kaub'l], *v.* To beat; to thrash.

[Zee-f aay doa'n kaub'l dhee! shuur?] see if I do not whack thee! dost hear?

COBBY [kaub·ee], *adj.* Applied to a particular stamp of horse = cob-like.

COBLER'S CURSE [kaub·lurz kuus·]. The extreme of valuelessness.

What's keep jis tool's that vor? Why! he idn a-wo'th a *cobbler's cuss*. This is sometimes varied by "idn a wo'th," or, "I widn gee a *cobler's cuss*, or a *tinker's gee*" (gift).

COBLER'S KNOCK [kaub·lurz nauk], *sb.* Given in sliding on the ice, by quickly lifting and striking with the heel while gliding swiftly along. Used by boys.

COCK [kauk], *v. t.* Applied to hay. To put it up into *cocks*—same as to *pook*.

This yer hay 'ont do to-night, d 'an'l dead like; an' I be afeard t 'll rain vore mornin. Come on socc! let's *cock* it up, t 'ont take very long.

And somme he lerele to liboure : a londe and a watere,
And lyve by þat labour : a leel lyf and a trewe.
And somme he tauhte to tulye : to theche and to coke,
As here wit wold : when the tyme come.

Piers Plowman, xxii. 236.

COCK-ANTERBURY SEED [kauk-an'turbuur·ee zee'ud], *Cocculus anamirta*, or *cocculus indicus*. A well known fish-poaching drug. It is made into pellets of paste, and if thrown into a pond or canal the fish which swallow it come to the top of the water intoxicated, and can be drawn out with a rake. It is no use in running water.

COCK-CHICK [kauk chik·], *sb.* Boy's name for a kind of minnow, of which there are a great many specimens amongst the shoals of common minnows frequenting our streams in the spring. The cock-chick is marked with *gold* on the belly, and bright red under the fins. It is the same in size as an ordinary minnow.

COCK EYE [kauk uy·]. A squint.

COCK-EYED [kauk-uy'd]. Squinting.

[Uur-z u bæ'tee shoa:urluy! neef uur id-n dhu *kauk-uy'ds* búch yùe shl vuy'n een u dai'z maarch,] she's a beauty surely! if she is not the cock-eyedest bitch you shall find in a day's march.—September 1874. See NORTH EYE.

COCK GRASS [kauk·graas]. *Plantago lanceolata*. The only name used by farmers for this the commonest variety of the plantains. See SOLDIERS.

COCKING [kauk·een]. The call of a cock-pheasant, which says *kauk! kauk! kauk!*

[Dúd-n ee yuurn *kauk'een* ?] did you not hear him cocking?
You'll vind one in thick there little copse, I year'd 'n *cockin*
s'mornin.

COCK-LAFF [kauk-laa'f], *sb.* Cock-loft. The space between the uppermost ceiling and the roof. Only when this space is large and is floored is it called a *garret*. There is generally a *kauk-laa'f* above the *attics* or *garret*.

COCKLE [kauk'l], *sb.* A ripple on water caused by the wind, dearly loved by fly-fishers.

Vish the ranges well, for there's a fine *cockle* on s'mornin.
Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 86.

COCKLE UP [kauk'l aup], *v. i.* Certain mixed fabrics when wetted are apt to shrink unevenly into wrinkles, so that the threads of one material seem to ruffle or stand out from the others. Cloth or flannel which does this is said to *cockle up*.

"Where be my burches, Ratchell?" "Well, bless my soul, zes she, if I han't a-left 'em in th' open!" Away goes Job aader 'em, but in a minnit zings out "Massy wull, what in the wordle hev ee done, Ratchell? They be all *cockled up* lik a skin o' parchment."—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 70.

COCK-LIGHT [kauk-lai't, or luyt'], *sb.* Evening twilight; same as *Dumps* (very common).

The best time to meet way they wild-ducks is jist in the *cock-light*, hon they be flying in.

Nares (p. 176) says this is the same as *cockshut-light*, but we know nothing of *cock-shut*, or *cock-shoot*.

and meet Neckle Halse by tha Wey. He'll meet tha in tha Vuzzy-park Coander by *Cockleert*, or avore, chell warndy.—*Ex. Scolding*, l. 113.

COCKLING [kau'kleen], *adj.* Shaky, tottering, loose-jointed: applied to constructions, not to persons.

[U brae'uv *kau'kleen* oa'l kunsaa'rn shoa'r nuuf,] a fine tottering old concern, sure enough! said by a mason of a scaffold made with some old barrels.

COCK-STRIDE [kauk-struy'd]. Lord Popham (see *W. S. Grammar*, p. 96) is said to be very "troublesome" at a certain spot in the parish of Wellington, on land which formerly belonged to him, but now forming part of the estate from which the Duke of Wellington takes his title. Lord Popham is said to be coming "handier" to the town by a *cockstride* every year.

COD [kaud], *sb.* 1. Pod, as [pai'z-kaud,] pease-cod. See *KID*.

Colde of a beane or pese—*escosse*.—*Palsgrave*.

Al þe pore peple pese-coddes fetten.—*Fiers Plow.* vii. 279.

2. Testiculus, not applied to scrotum.

COE [koa:], *v.* and *s.* Spelt *coathe* in some glossaries. Wet pastures are said to *coe* the sheep; *i. e.* to cause a disease called the *coe*. It consists of the destruction of the substance of the liver by a living organism called a fluke (*q. v.*). There are certain pastures which always produce this in the winter months, and so cannot be stocked with sheep. Of such land it is usual to say that it is not "sound" (*q. v.*). I never heard of *coe* in horses or bullocks until 1884, when many bullocks were said to be *coed* by the unusually wet season. A.-S. *Cōð*.

You can't never keep no sheep 'pon thick farm, 'thout you be a mind to *coe* every one o' m.

COED, or COAD [koa'd], *adj.* Affected with the disease called *coe*.

[Aay aa'n u *koa'd* sheep tu mee nae'um. Dhai mee'uds bee tuurubl *koa'een* graewn,] I have not a coed sheep to my name. 'Those meadows are terrible coe-ing ground—*i. e.* wet, and likely to produce the disease.

A wud ha' had a *coad*, riggelting, parbreaking, piping body in tha ! olwey wone glam or nether.

Ex. Scolding, l. 147.

COE-GRASS [koa' graa's], *n.* The grass which is said to be the cause of the *coe* in sheep and cattle—*Juncus bufonius*. By some this disease is said to come from the goose grass—*carex hirta*; but both are generally found growing either together or in similar wet land.

COFFER [kau'fur]. In nearly every old-fashioned house used to be found a large oak chest, always called the [kau'fur,] in which the valuables were kept, and whose place was at the foot of the bed. At the first sound of any alarm, it was always the wife's duty instantly [tu tuurn dhu kau'fur], *i. e.* to turn it round so that the lock side should be towards the bed, and therefore more difficult to get at.

COFFIN-HANDLE [kau'feen an'l], *sb.* When the tallow or stearine of a candle runs down on one side it often projects and then reunites to the candle, forming a sort of loop. This is a *coffin-handle*, and is a "sure sign of death" to the person in whose direction it forms itself. The same superstition holds when the grease merely forms a considerable projection; it is then a "winding-sheet," and being commoner is not so much dreaded as a *coffin-handle*. I have seen people turn a candle when it seemed inclined to form a winding-sheet in their direction.

COGS [kaugz], *sb.* Short pieces of hoop-iron bent at right angles; used by weavers to form a kind of flange or support to the chain (*q. v.*) when wound upon the beam. They are still used by weavers of woollen soft yarn warps, as they are less rigid than the

cast-iron flange used in some looms. See *NOGS, Almondbury Gloss.* 1883, E. D. S.

COLD [koa'ld, koa'lee], *v. t.* and *z.* To cool.

Why do I always put the tongs in the water? Why, to *koa'ld* um to be sure.

The wheel was s'ot, we was a fo'ce to drow some water 'pon un vor to *cold'n*.

Better neet put the hailer 'pon the 'oss, gin he've a [*koa'lud*] a bit.—Oct. 9, 1883.

COLDER [koa'ldur], *sb.* A blacksmith's cooler, or water-trough, into which he plunges his tongs or hot iron. (Always so.)

Ees, 'tis a good shop enough, an' they've a do'd up the yeth (hearth) an' put a new stonen *colder*; but Lor! 'tis trade anybody do want, more'n a fine shop.

COLLAR [kaul'ur], *v. t.* 1. To seize; to grasp tightly.

[Zèon-z ee zeed'n, neef ee ded'n *kaul'ur* dhu poa'kur,] (as) soon as he saw him, if he did not seize the poker—i. e. *he did seize*.

2. *v. t.* To steal.

[Saum'baud'ee-v u-*kaul'urd* muy gúm'lut,] some one has stolen my gimlet.

[Dhik duug waint ee'n tu bèoch'ur Èo'dz-n *kaul'urd* u shoa'ldur u muut'n,] that dog went into Butcher Wood's and stole a shoulder of mutton.

COLLY [kaul'ee], *sb.* The blackbird. (Always.) See **WATER-COLLY**.

Neef we wadn to put nets 'pon the [stroa'buur'eez,] strawberries, the *Collies*-n Drishes ud ate every one o' em.

COLT [koa'lt], *sb.* A young horse.

Applied indifferently to both male and female. If it is desired to note the sex, we say [*aw's koa'lt*], or [*mae'ur koa'lt*]. *Filly* is unknown.

COLT [koa'lt], *sb.* A novice; a learner; a beginner.

COLT-ALE, or **COLTING** [koa'ltæ'ul, koa'lteen]. 1. Footing; a payment exacted from new-comers into any employment.

2. A *walloping*; as [ded-n ee gee un u *koa'lteen* /] did not he give him a thrashing!

COLTING, or **COLTISH** [koa'lteen, koa'lteesh], *adj.* Romping, boisterous, frolicsome. Of women, implies romping with men.

Her's a rough gurt *coltish* piece, way a Hy! vor everybody.

Net zo chockling, ner it zo crewnting as thee art, a *colting* hobby-horse.

Exmoor Scolding, l. 45.

Compare *colted*.—*Cymbeline*, II. 4.

COLTY [koal'tee], *v. i.* To frisk, or frolic about. If applied to females, implies lewdness.

Maister do *colty* about same's off a was a bwoy.

And more and zo, wut *coltee* and rigeew wi' enny Troluber that cometh athert tha.
Exmoor Scolding, l. 264.

COMB [koa'm], *v.* Instead of "combing the hair," in this district they always *comb the head*.

[Tak-n *koa'm* aewt dheew ai'd,] take and comb out thy head, an' warsh thy face, an clain thy zul.

and he cam into the Cave; and wente so longe, till that he foud a chambre, and there he saughe a Damysele that *kembed* hire Hede, and lokede in a Myroure.

1366. *Sir John Maundeville, Voyage and Travaile*. Reprint 1839, l. 264.

I *combe* ones heed, *Je piegne*. *Combe* thy heed for shame. I *combe* with a *combe* ones head. *Je piegne la teste*.—*Falsgrave*.

It is very usual now, as it was doubtless in Shakespeare's time, to say of a termagant wife who beats her husband:

[Uur-ul *koa'm* aewt uz ai'd wai u dree-lag-ud stèo ul,] she will comb out his head with a three-legged stool.

But, if it were, doubt not her care should be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legged stool,
And paint your face, and use you like a fool.

Taming the Shrew, I. i.

COMB [koa'm], *sb.* In trenching or digging soil before winter, or in ploughing land for a fallow, a good workman tries to leave the sods as rough and uneven as possible, so as to allow the frost the better to penetrate and pulverize the surface. This is called leaving "a good *comb* upon it."

So also in plastering a ceiling, it is desirable that the mortar should penetrate well between the laths, so as to leave as rough a surface as possible above them. This is called making a good *comb*.

The tiles be right down 'pon the laffs, an' there idn no chance vor to make no *comb*. I don't never b'leive I shall be able vor to make it bide—*i. e.* some ceiling.—March, 1, 1887.

COMB [koa'm], *sb.*: in Devonshire [kèo'm]. 1. In this district, where the fences mostly consist of high banks with bushes and brambles growing on them, the line or edge where the upright bank ends and the top begins is called the [*koa'm* u dhu aj,] *comb* of the hedge. A great deal of the hedger's art consists in setting up the bank so as to keep this line well defined—to make a [gèod *koa'm* tìe un,] good *comb* to it. In all boundary hedges, the owner's exact bounds extend by custom to [dree vèo't oaf dhu *koa'm* u dhu aj,] three feet off the *comb* of the hedge; that is, to a line plumbed down from three feet off the top outer edge of the bank.

2. The ridge of a roof; called also the [*koa'm* u dh-aew'z,] *comb* of the house. (Very com.)

He (the Jay) just had strength enough to crawl up on to the *comb*, and lean his back agen the chimbley, and then he collected his impressions, and begun to free his mind. I see in a second that what I had mistook for profanity in the mines was only just the rudiments, as you may say.

Mark Twain on Swearing, quoted in *Athenæum*, Ap. 24, 1880.

COMB-BROACH [koa'm broa'uch], *sb.* A long, sharp tooth of a comb used for *combing wool*. Until about twenty years ago this branch of manufacture was performed by hand, each *comber* using a pair of combs, made of three or four rows of long, sharp-pointed steel broaches. Only the long stapled or combing fibres are treated thus; the short wools are carded. See PAD, DIZ.

COMBE [kèo'm], *sb.* The abrupt rounded ending, or head of a valley is the real *combe*—the *cwm* of the Welsh. Also a hollow or cross valley in a hill-side. All the places in the district, such as Wiveliscombe, Nettlecombe, Combe Sydenham, Highercombe, Wrangcombe, Pincombe, &c., are not only in valleys, but they partake of the features described above.

COMBINGS [koa'meenz], *sb.* In the process of malting, each corn of barley grows a very distinct root, which is broken off, and *screened* or sifted from the malt as the last process. These roots are called *combings*, or *combs*. See MALT-COMB.

COMBING-STRAW [koa'meen stroa], *sb.* The waste and broken straw which is combed out in the process of making *reed* for thatching.

COMBING-SULL [koa'meen zoo'ul], *sb.* A kind of plough having two "broad-sides" instead of one, so arranged as to throw up a comb or ridge on each side; called also a "Taty-zull," and in some districts a ridging-plough. Much used for earthing up potatoes.

COMB-POT [koa'm-paut], *sb.* A kind of clay stove for burning charcoal, used by wool-combers for heating their combs, which are always used as hot as they can be without singeing the wool.

The process of combing wool by hand is now nearly, if not quite, obsolete. See SLIVER, TOP.

COMB, TO CUT THE [kuut dhu koa'm], *phr.* To humiliate; to take down a peg. (Very com.)

He's to big vor his clothes, by half; he wants vor to have his *comb* a-cut vor'n.

Probably a reminiscence of cock-fighting days, when the comb of the beaten cock usually presented a sorry spectacle.

COME (*past tense* of come), [*pres. t.* kau'm; *pret. t.* kau'm, kau'md; *past part.* u-kau'm, u-kau'md]. *Came* is unknown.

So þat bi-side Hastinge · to Engelond hii come;

Hom þoʒte þo hii come alond · þat al was in hor hond.

Rob. of Gloucester, Will. the Cong. l. 62.

bis ilk stern þam *come* to warn,
Apon þat mont in forme o barn.

Cursor Mundi—Visit of the Magi, l. 45.

and whan þe kouherd *com* pidere · he koured low
to be-hold in at þe hole.

Will of Palerme, Werwolf, l. 47. See also ll. 39, 61.

vor by þe enuie of þe dyeule *com* dyap̄ to þe wordle.

Ayenbite of Iwaryt, p. 26.

One *com* with an asse charged with brede.

Rob. of Brunne (1303). *Handlyng Synne*, l. 5606.

And when he *come* in to þt forestes syde,

A gret lust he had to slepe.

Chron. Vilod. st. 221.

To Wylton anon þo *come* he y wys.—*Ib.* st. 351.

COME [kau'm, u-kau'm,], *adj.* and *part.* Fit, ready.

[Dhai pai'z bee u kau'm,] those pease are fit to gather.

[Dhai chick'een bee kau'm tu kil'een,] those chickens are fit to kill.

This word does not mean *ripe*, as it is said to do in some glossaries. The pease and chickens in the above examples are anything but ripe. Among the educated it would not sound strange to hear: Are your cucumbers *come*? Our cauliflowers are *come*—meaning not *ripe*, but *fit* for use.

COME [kau'm], *v.* 1. Used in the infinitive mood only, in the sense of *to do*, or *accomplish*; to succeed in accomplishing.

[Yùe kaa'n kau'm ut, naew,] you cannot do it, now.

[Dhai dùe'd au'l dhai noa'ud, bud dhai kèod-n kau'm ut,] they did all they knew (how), but they could not succeed in accomplishing it. (Very com.)

2. When, or by the time that the day or time comes, as:

[Aa'l bee rad'ee kau'm Zún'dee,] I'll be ready by Sunday.

[T-l bee dree' yuur, kau'm dhu tuy'm,] it will be three years, when the time comes, *i. e.* the anniversary.

and þer-of he schele Haue, as I sayde þer-a-fore xv. ði. at Esteren next, and x. ði, at Esteren *come* twelmonthe, and þan es he aft paid.

Will of Stephen Thomas, 1417. *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 39.

COME AGAIN [kau'm ugee'un], *v. i.* Of the dead, to appear after death. (Very com. phr.)

There, I knowed very well he'd sure to *come again*, he died so hard, and you knows so well's me, what sort of a feller he've a bin by 'is time. See TROUBLESOME.

Rumours spread abroad that it was the re-appearance of Palmer, who had *come again*, because he was buried without a coffin.

Thiselton Dyer, Eng. Folk Lore, p. 30.

COME ALONG [kau'm ulau'ng], *sb.* An excuse; an action or statement disapproved of; a likely story!

Oh aye, that's a fine *come along*! I baint gwain t'ave that, s'now!

COME AROUND [km raew'n, kaum uraew'n], *v. t.* 1. To cajole; to overcome by flattery or by toadying.

[Zoa yùe-v u-mae'ud shuuf' vur tu km raew'n dhu Skwuy'ur, aa'n ee?] so you have made shift, *i. e.* managed to *come around* and persuade the Squire, have you not?

2. *v. i.* To become reconciled. To get over a fit of anger.

They be a-*come aroun* all right now—I zeed em a Zadurday s'inter-mate's ever.

The fat was all in the vire, sure 'nough; but hon th' old man yeard how Jim Snow'd a-got twenty poun' in the bank, he zoon *comed aroun*, and zaid he didn care how quick they was a-married.

3. To recover from illness.

The doctor 've a-do'd hot a can; but I don't never b'leive her'll never *come aroun* no more in this wordle.

COME-BACK [km-baa'k], *sb.* The guinea-fowl. From its peculiar call, which is said to be, "*Come back, come back!*"

COME-BY-CHANCE [kaum-bee-chaa'ns], *sb.* A bastard. A stray pigeon who has taken up his abode with your flock is a *come-by-chance*. Any article found and appropriated is so called.

COME-GOERS [kau'm goa'urz], *sb. pl.* Callers; casual visitors.

[Núv'ur zeed noa jish plae'us vur kau'm-goa'urz uvoa'r,] (1) never saw such a place for callers before.

COME IN [km ee'n]. To calve or to farrow: said of a cow or sow. (Very com.)

[Uur ul km ee'n jist uvoa'r kúrs'mus,] she will calve just before Christmas.

COME IN [km ee'n]. To be available; to be useful.

[Dhai augz-l km ee'n tu ai't dhu swee'dz,] those hogs (yearling sheep) will be useful to eat the swedes (turnips).

[Ee ul km ee'n tu tak-s faa'dhur'z plae'us,] he will be available to take his father's place.

Note pronun. of 'take his' in this com. phr. The two words become a distinct monosyllable, and the *s* of *his* becomes *s* after *k* or *t*. He will make himself ill would be [ee'ul mak-s-suul bae'ud,] he has hit his hand, [ee-v u-aa't-s an'].

COME O' [kau'm oa, kau'm u], *v. i.* To get over; to recover.

[Ee-v u-ae'ud u shaa'rp tich, bud ee ul kau'm oa ut naew',] he has had a sharp touch, but he will get over it now.

If a person had been very angry, and another said, Oh! he'll *come o'* that, it would be quite understood that the person would get the better of, or get over, his anger.

COME ON [km au'n]. To get on; to manage; to contrive.

[Aew' d-ee km au'n wai yur nùe aew'z?] how are you getting on with your new house?

[Wee km au'n kaa'pikul wuul; baewt dhai proa'ucheen fuul'urz.] we managed capitally about those poaching fellows.—Wiveliscombe, November 1877.

COME OVER [km oa'vur, km au'vur]. To prevail over; to outwit; to dupe; to persuade.

[Ted-n noa gè'ò'd, yùe kaa'n km au'vur mee'.] it is no use trying, you cannot persuade me.

[Dhai kaa'rd tu mún'ee guunz vau't-n, dhai kmd au'vur-n een u kwik' stik]. They carried too many guns (*i. e.* were too clever) for him, they outwitted him in a quick stick (*q. v.*).

COME TO [kau'm tùe]. Cost.

When the Church Institute was a-started, Mr. — gid us all a book. He *come to* zixpence, and in un was a-put down all about the church, &c.—Under-gardener, Nov. 17, 1885.

This use gives rise to the rustic riddle:—If a herrin' and a half *come to* dree 'aa-pence, what will a hunded o' coal *come to*?—Answer—Ashes.

COME TO [kau'm tùe]. To become.

[Jan Stoo'un-z u-kau'm tùe u rig'lur oa'l mae'un, ed-n ur?] John Stone is become a regular old man, is he not?

[Uur-z u-kau'm tu lèok maa'yn wee'sh, poo'ur oa'l blid!] she has got to look very miserable, poor old soul!

COME TO LAST [kaum tu laa's], *adv. phr.* In the end; at last.

Vokes do think they be cheap, but tidn no jis thing, *come to last*, they be dear 'nough.

They down arg me, gin *come to last*, I was fo'ced to let out a bit, and then I gid em ther dressins.

COMFABLE [kaum'fubl], *sb.* 1. Comforter; a knitted woollen wrap for the throat. This name is the common one.

2. *adj.* Comfortable. I calls it a very *comfable* little 'ouse.

But fust, ta mek us *caumfer'ble*,
We bote a lot o' stuff
Ta haa a pick-nit under heyde,
When we'd got vish enough:

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 28.

COMFORT [kaum'furt]. A peculiar kind of sweet sold at fairs. It is made of small pieces of cinnamon covered with sugar. *See FAIRING.*

COMICAL [kaum'ikul], *adj.* 1. Odd in appearance; having some peculiarity, as a drawn face, a drooping eyelid, a rickety gait, or an idiotic expression.

It is very common to say—You should not make fun of the foolish [yūe múd bee u-tèokt *kaum'ikul* yur-zuul';] you may be taken *comical* yourself.

2. Bad-tempered.

[U *kaum'ikul* soa'urt uv u mae'un] means a bad-tempered man.

Maister's ter'ble *comical* z-mornin, got out wrong zide o' the bed, I s'pose.

COMING IN [kaum'een ee'n], *sb.* 1. Income derived from a fixed source.

He's very well off; why, he've a-got up zeb'm and zixpence a week *comin in*, besides his pinsheen (pension).

2. The amount payable for valuation or otherwise upon entering on a farm or business.

He can't never take it; why, 'tis up dree hundred pound *comin in*, and where's er gwain to vind money vor to stock it arter that?

3. Terms or conditions upon which a farm or business is entered.

Why, he 'ant a-got no rent to pay vor up 'most two year; nif that idn a good *comin in*, I never zeed 'nother one.

COMING TO [kaum'een tùe'], *sb.* Approach, access, entrance.

'Tis u middlin sort of a place like, hon you be there, on'y 'tis sich a mortal bad *comin to*.

In advertisements of sales of growing timber it is common to see it described as "capital *coming to*"—*i. e.* ready of access.

COMMANYMENT [kumaa'neemunt], *sb.* Commandment. This form only exhibits the fondness the people have for inserting a short *ee* syllable. A farm called Broadpark is always [Broa-deepaark]; Foxdown is always [Fauk'seeduwn], and is even sometimes written [Foxeydown].

COMPANY [kau'mp-mee]. Those who are assembled in a public-house.

A man pleaded his temperance to me. [Aay aa'n u-zau'daew'n een noa *kau'mp-mee* uz twuul'muunt-n moo'ur,] I have not sat down in any ale-house assembly for a year and more.

"To keep company with" does not necessarily imply an engagement, though it is usually so understood. Young men and women constantly walk together and meet each other, who have no thoughts of matrimony; they are only "keeping company." There is a sort of reproach at not having a companion of the other sex on Sundays and holidays.

COMPARATIVE, DOUBLE. *See* MORE.

COMPARE [kumpae'ur], *sb.* Comparison.

There idn no *compare* twixt her and he; her's worth a hunded o' un.

Poo! es a sootery Vella to Andra; there's no *compare*.

Exmoor Scolding, l. 465.

COMPOSTURE [kmpaus'chur], *sb.* Composition.

A clerk gave out, in a church I know well, "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, a hymn of my own *composture*," &c.

COMTH [kau'mth]. Cometh.

The *th* inflection is much more commonly heard in the Hill than in the *Vale* district. Although it is used throughout West Somerset, especially by old people, yet it is not the most usual form, as it is in North Devon. Here the periphrastic construction with the infinitive is that most employed. Generally it would be said, "He do come of a good family," but "a *comth* of a good family" would be quite common. The *eth* is contracted to *th* nearly always—as in *look'th*, *tak'th*, *tear'th hal'th* (hits), *snapt'h*, &c.

Wery and wete, as bestys in the reyn,

Comth sely lohan, and with him *comth* Aleyn.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 187.

CONCERN [kunsaa'rn], *sb.* Row, quarrel, disturbance.

There was a pretty *concern* sure 'nough, last night; th' old Bone Jan's wive comed home drunk, and nif he did-n take and emp the p—pot all over her.

CONDIDDLED [kundúd'ld], *v. t.* Used only in the past part. Spent, wasted, done or made away with, lost. (Com.)

I'd a got, wan time, a lot o' old spade guineas, but they be all a *condiddl'd*.—W. L. C.

Nif tha young George Hosegood had a had tha, he murt a hozed in a little time. Ha wud zoon ha' be' *condiddled*.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 289.

CONFOUND [kunfaew'nd], *v. t.* To spoil, to wear out, to make shabby. (Very com.)

Ter'ble maaid 'bout *confoundin* her clothes; her zister don't cost 'boo half so much, an' eet her always look'th better.

CONIGAR [kuun'igur]. A small hill at Dunster in W. Somerset, adjoining the ancient Priory = coney-garth.

Connyngere, or connyngre erthe. *Cunicularium*.

Prompt. Parv. See *Way's Notes*, Ib. p. 90.

CONKERS [kaung'kurz]. Horse-chestnuts. I saw two boys in my grounds throwing stones at a horse-chestnut tree. As soon as they saw me, before I had spoken, both said at once, [Plai'z-r, aa'y aan u-bún aat'een daew'n dhu *kaung'kurz*,] please, sir, I have not been hitting down the chestnuts.

So called from the game *conkers* (conquerors), which boys play, by stringing the chestnuts on cords, and then striking two of these strings of chestnuts together, until all on one string are knocked off; those left on the other are the *conkers*. From this the name is given to the nuts, and to the tree—*conker-tree*.

CONTANKEROUS [kau'ntang-kurus], *adj.* Disagreeable, obstructive, quarrelsome, *cantankerous*.

Her's a *contankerous* old lade, her is, you never can't please her, do hot ee wul.

CONTRAPTION [kuntraa'pshun], *sb.* A contrivance, make-shift.

[Lat-s zee u gèod jaub u-mae'ud oa ut—noa'un u yur *kuntraa'pshuns,*] let us see a good job made of it—none of your make-shift contrivances.

CONTRINESS [kau'ntrinees], *sb.* Contrariness. Same as American "cussedness."

He mid jist so well a-let ee 'ad-n; he don't want-n one bit his zul, 'tis nort but *contriness*. But there, you can't 'spek no otherways, they be all o'm jis the same. S'ignorant's a hound; an 'is father avore-n.

COUNTRY [kau'ntree], *adj.* Obstinate, contrary, perverse. (Very com.)

[Zu *kau'ntree-z* dhu daev'l,] as obstinate as the devil, is the usual simile. With us the accent is all on the first syllable, and the second or penultimate, emphasized elsewhere, is quite dropped.

CONVENIENCY [kunvai'niunsee], *sb.* 1. Accommodation, convenience. (Always.)

[Sèot yur oa'n *kunvai'niunsee,*] suit your own convenience.

[Dhur úd-n noa *kunvai'niunsee* baewt gwai'n,] there is no convenience about going—*i. e.* it is inconvenient to get there.

2. *sb.* A privy, or W. C.

CONVOY [kunvau'y], *v. t.* To convey (always).

We 've a-got now vor to put all our arshes and rummage and that, out in the strait, and 'tis all a-*convoyd* away every mornin.

COOK [kèok], *v. t.* Cant word for to kill.

I can't abear they cats; I've a *cooked* a purty many o'm by my time.

COOS [kèò's], *sb.* 1. Course.

[Kaa'pikul *kèò's*, shoa'ur nuuf!] capital course, sure enough!

[Een *kèò's* aay oa'nt,] of course I will not.

See extract from P. Pindar, under CRUMB.

2. *adj.* Coarse.

COOSISH [kəo'seesh], *adj.* Inclined to be coarse; inferior.
[Uur-z u kəo'seesh soa'urt uv u buul'eek,] she is a coarsish sort of a bullock (*q. r.*). See **COARSE**.

COPER [koa'pur], *sb.* A dealer in horses of the low Gypsy type, called also a [au's kəo'pur], but the word is very commonly used alone, as an epithet for a low frequenter of fairs or markets, ready to deal in anything, but particularly in knackers, which he tries to refurbish up and sell again as useful animals.

COP-BONE [kaup-boa'un]. The knee-cap; the *patella* (always).
Hon I vall'd, I pitch 'pon a stone rait 'pon the *cop-bone* o' me knee; and I thort he was a split in two pieces; but hon the doctor zeed-n, he zaid how he wadn a-brokt, but I should'n be able vor to ben' un vor a good bit.

COPSE [kau'ps], *sb.* In harness or plough-tackle, a U-shaped iron, having a pin through its ends, by which the foot-chain of a sull is attached to the bodkin. See **CLEVIS**.

In breeching harness a *copse* on either side connects the breech-strap with the short breeching-chains. A *copse* complete with its pin is in shape like **D**, and is often called a *Dec-copse*. The *bow* of a watch is called a *copse*.

COPSE [kau'ps], *sb.* and *v.* In this district applied to any description of wood-land, even to a fir plantation. At the same time it is well understood that to *copse* is to cut down all the underwood in an oak coppice when it has arrived at a certain growth, so as to make the bark valuable. See **RIPPING**.

Two larch plantations at Huish Champflower are always called *Gurt Copse* and *Higher Copse*. These never were anything but plantations, for I well remember them as open common before enclosure.

CORD [koo'urd]. Always so pronounced.

He vnbindeth the girdel of kyngis, and girdith her reynes with a *coorde*.
Wyclif, Job xii. 18.

sb. and *v.* A measure by which hard firewood is sold. The logs ought to be cut into three-foot lengths, and being piled up crosswise should form a stack ten feet long, four feet high, and three feet wide. Compare *Surrey, C 4, Eng. Dial. Society*.

Firewood is often called *cord wood*, [koo'urd eo'd]. A pile of the above size is called [u koo'urd u branz,] a cord of brands.

To *cord wood* is to stack it up as above for measurement.

[Neef yùe zùm· yùe aa'n u-guut· yur mizh'ur, aa'l koo'urd ut aup,] if you think you have not your measure, I'll cord it up.

CORDING. See **ACCORDING**.

CORK [kau'urk], *v.* and *sb.* 1. To turn down the ends and the toe of horse-shoes to prevent their slipping. The *corks* are the points so turned down.

[Dhu *kau'urks* wuz u-wae'urd daewn—kèòd-n aar'lee km au'n,] the roughing was worn down—could hardly come on.

2. To caulk.

Ter'ble slipper z'mornin, I zim; anybody do want to be *a-corked*, vor to keep ther stannins.

CORK [kau'urk], *v.* and *sb.* Used by boys in playing at rounders. To *cork* is to throw the ball at the boy who is running; a good *cork* is when the boy stoops down to avoid it, and the ball is thrown so as to hit on the "tight."

CORK ABOUT [kau'urk ubaew't], *sb.* A game, consisting of throwing a ball so as to hit one or other of the players. The fun being to dodge the ball.

CORKER [kau'rkur], *sb.* When a boy stoops to avoid a feint, and then gets a full blow on the posterior, he is said to get a *corker*.

CORN [kau'urn], *sb.* 1. A particle of anything of about the size of a grain of corn.

As [U *kau'urn* u shuug'uree kan'dee,] a corn of sugar-candy.

[U *kau'urn* u baa'kee, u *kau'urn* u blaa'k puop'ur,] black pepper.

[U *kau'urn* u brúm'sto'aun,] brimstone.

2. *sb.* Wheat.

[Gèòd *kau'urn* graewn,] good wheat land.

CORNORAL OATH [kau'rnrul oa'uth], *sb.*

"I'll take my *cornoral oath* o' it," is an asseveration, meaning as solemn an oath as if sworn before the coroner.

Vor there's Tom Vuzz can take his *cornoral oath* that he begun vurst.

Exmoor Courtship, l. 365.

COT [kaut], *sb.* A matted or felted fleece; in this district also commonly called a tied fleece (*q. v.*).

Farmer —'s 'ool idn so good's mine by odds—he 's is 'most all *cots*.

COT-HOUSE [kaut-aew'z], *sb.* The most usual name for a *cottage*; the latter is hardly ever heard among those who live in one.

The term applies to the entire building, if speaking of a *cottage*, and not to a room only. See HOUSE, GREAT-HOUSE.

[Haun yùe du kau'm tu zm *kaut-aew'zez*, keep raew'n pun yur rai't an,] when you get to some cottages, keep round upon your right hand.

And me ne mei nout, wiðouten swink a lutel *kot* areren, ne nout two þongede scheou hebben, wiðuten bagunge.

Ancien Kivels, p. 362.

COTTON [kaut'n], *v. t.* To flog; to thrash.

[Ee kaech Múl'tnz bwuuy un Tau'dlz bwuuy stae'uleen aa'plz—un ded-n ur kaut'n um /] he caught Milton's boy and Tottle's boy stealing apples, and didn't he cotton them!

COTTONY [kaut'nee], *v. i.* To be in harmony; to agree. (Com.)

Well, I never didn hear no harm by her like, but tis a poor job way em—they don't *cottony* together vitty; and I be afeard he do drow up his 'an' a little bit too much—*i. e.* drinks too much.

COTTY [kaut'ee], *adj.* Matted: said of wool. See COR.

[Faa'rm Kwiks ez u ruuf laut, tez zu mau'rtul kaut'ee,] Farmer Quick's is a rough lot (of wool), it is so very much matted.

COUCH [kèò'ch], *sb.* Never called *couch-grass*. A very troublesome weed—*triticum repens*. See STROYL.

'Thick there field's in a purty mess sure 'nough; he's so vull o' *couch* as ever he'll hold.

COULTER [koa'ltur, kuul'tur], *sb.* Part of a sull, by no means a "ploughshare," as defined by Prof. Skeat—the share is quite a different part. A strong knife-like iron fixed nearly vertically to the beam of a sull immediately in front of the breast. The use is to divide the turf or soil by a clean cut, so that the parts which immediately follow in the track of the coultter may turn over an even roll of earth, or furrow. Called also *sword* [zoo'urd]. See VORE.

Culter for a plowe. *Cultrum*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

COULTER-BOX [koa'ltur bauks], *sb.* Of a sull. The iron clip and screw by which the coultter is fixed in its place on the beam; by slackening the screw the coultter can be adjusted to any required depth of cut.

COUNT [kaewnt], *v.* To think; to consider; to estimate.

[Bee yùe gwai'n oa'm? Ee's aay kaewnt,] are you going home? Yes! I think.

[Aay kaewnt dhai oa'n git vuur'ee faa't tu dhik'ee jaub,] I consider they will not get very fat at that work (*i. e.* not get much profit).

I *count* there's up drie or vower hunded a left.

Now don't git zayin coosn goo,
'Cause 'ast had zummat else to do!
I *count* thee's mine but vurry liddle,
'Sips nuss the cheel an' play the fiddle.

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 16.

DUNT, *sb.* See ACCOUNT.

DUPLE [kuup'l], *sb.* A principal timber of a roof—called here a "principal"—never applied to a rafter. A "pair of

couples" is the entire framework bearing on opposite walls, consisting of the two *couples* meeting at the apex, together with the "tie" or "foot" beam; to these essentials are added in some cases a "king post," or a "queen post," together with "span-pieces" and "struts"; but all are included in the [pæ'ur u kuup'lz]. A "half *couple*" is a single main timber, such as would be used in a "lean-to" roof. See SIDE TIMBER.

The trees of oure houses ben of cedre, our *couples* ben of cipresse.
Wyclif, *Song of Solomon*, i. 16.

Al þe *couples* cipres were : and þe ra'ters wer al-so,
And þe bases þat hem bere : wiþ golde were bi-go.
Sir Ferumbas, l. 1328.

COUPLE [kuup'l], *sb.* An ewe and her lamb. A double *couple* is an ewe with two lambs. We constantly see advertisements of *prime couples* for sale.

[Aay mus sæ'uv dhik mee'ud vur dhu kuup'lz,] I must save that meadow for the ewes and lambs.

25 cross-bred *couples* and hogs.
16 Devon and cross-bred beast.
Advert. in Som. Co. Gazette, Ap. 1, 1882.

COUPLE-KEEP [kuup'l keep] is often to be found in advertisements. It means a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs, which must be well fed.

COURT [kyùe'urt, *Hill district*; koo'urt, *Vale district*], *sb.* A farmyard; an enclosed yard for cattle, but not for *stacks* (see BARTON); sometimes called a bullock-court [buul'eek kyùe'urt], and also occasionally a straw barton [stroa' baar'teen]—*i. e.* a yard where straw is to be trodden into manure.

COURTLEDGE [kyùe'urtleej, *Hill*; koo'urtleej, *Vale*], *sb.* The yards and outbuildings appertaining to a homestead; in local advertisements the word is spelt as above, and also *curtilage*—the latter form is used in legal documents.

Curtilage, or gardeyn, *Olerarium*, *curtilagium*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

during her lyf all my message, with the *curtylage* and all the appurtenance.
Will of Rauf Heth, 1434. *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 99, l. 19. See also ll. 11, 23.

COUSINS [kuuz'nz], *sb.* Friends, allies. Of two people who are not friendly, it is often said [dhai bæ'un vuuree geòd kuuz'nz,] they are not very good *cousins*.

COUSINSHIP [kuuz'nshúp], *sb.* Friendship, alliance, good feeling.

[Dhur úd-n noa kuuz'nshúp tweks dhai:] would be precisely the equivalent of, "There is no love lost between them."

COVERED GUTTER [kuuv'urd guad'r], *sb.* A drain made with square sides and flat top and bottom. *See* CULBIT.

COW-BABY [kaew' bae'ubee], *sb.* Applied to a boy; one who is babyish for his age; who howls for a slight hurt, or disappointment.

COW-CLAT [kaew' klaat], *sb.* Cow-dropping.

[Dh-oa'l Kauk'ee Pee'us wuz dh-aun'lees oa'l fuul'ur úv'ur yùe zeed. Waay! ee-d pluw u *kaew-klaat* wai uz noa'uz vur ae'upmee: ee's! un dhuurt-n baak' vur u pan'ee,] the old Cocky Pearse was the *onliest* (q. v.) old fellow you ever saw. Why! he would plow a cow-dung with his nose for a halfpenny—yes! and plow it back crosswise for a penny. Quite true.

COW-FLOP [kaew'-flaup], *sb.* Foxglove (com.). *Digitalis purpurea*.

COW-HEART [kaew'-aart], *sb.* Coward; a timorous person is said to be [u kaew'-aart, or kaew-aa'rtud].

Dús-n dhee bee jish *kaew-aart-s* vur bee'ut u lee'dl maa'yd,] do not thee be such a coward as to beat a little girl.

jou ne schalt me fynde no *cowart*: a liggeng man to saille.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 593.

COW-HEARTED [kaew'-aart'ud], *adj.* Tender, wanting in vitality. Applied to plants.

An old gardener forking up the roots of the troublesome withy-wind (*Convolvulus arvensis*) remarked, " 'Tis *cow-hearted* stuff"—and a little later said:

[T'úz dhu moo'ees *kaew-aart'uds* stuuf, úz; neef dhu zún' ur u bee't u vrau's ur oa'urt du kaech' ut aewt u graew'n, t-l kee'ul-t tu-raak'lee,] it is the most *cow-heartedest* stuff (there) is; if the sun or a bit of frost or aught do catch it out of (the) ground, it will kill it directly.—January 21, 1887.

COW-HOCKED [kaew-uuk'ud], *adj.* Applied to horses, when the hind legs bend towards each other like a cow's in running, while the feet seem to diverge. A very common but ugly feature in Exmoor ponies.

[Dhai bee au'vees strau'ng, haun dhai bee *kaew-uuk'ud*,] they be always strong when they be cow-huckéd, is a piece of bucolic wisdom I have often heard.

COWL [kaew'ul], *sb.* A tub or barrel swung on a pole, or, more commonly mounted as a wheel-barrow, used for carrying pigs'-wash or liquid manure.

Mrs. Ford. . . . Go take up these clothes here, quickly;
Where's the *cowl*-staff?

Merry Wives of Windsor, III. iii.

COWLEY [kaew'lee]. A common field name—*i. e.* cow-pasture, *cow's lea*. See **LEV**.

COW OUT [kaew aew't], *v. t.* To subdue ; to tire out.
[Oa dee'ur ! aay bee rig'lur u-kaew'd aew't,] oh dear ! I am quite tired out.

COW-PINE [kaew-puy'n], *sb.* Cow-pen or stall (always).
'The *cow-pines* be come to repairin sure 'nough, they be all to pieces.

COY [kauy], *v.* and *sb.* To entice ; an allurement.
[Tuudh'ur bwuuyz kauy'd-n een tu dh-aurchut, un dhae'ur ee wuz u-kaech,] the other boys enticed him into the orchard, and there he was caught.

Hee raught forthe his right hand : and his rigge frotus,
And cois hym as he kan, with his clene handes.

William of Palerne. Alisander of Macedoine, l. 1175.

For he hym maketh, with moche pride,

A nyse *coye*.

The *coye* ys with hys handys two,

Clappynde togedere to and fro.

Weber. Met. Roman. Octouian Imperator, l. 1343.

COY-DUCK [kauy'-duuk], *sb.* 1. An allurement ; an enticer ; a snare. A very common name for pretty barmaids.

2. *v. t.* To decoy ; to entice. (Very com.)

They be the [kuuv'eechusee's] covetousest vokes ever I com'd across. Nif anybody 've a-got a good maaid to work, or a lusty chap or ort, aa'll warnt, tidn very long vore they'll *coy-duck* 'em away.

COY-POOL [kauy'-pèol], *sb.* A decoy ; a pond arranged with appliances for catching wild-fowl.

CRAB [krab], *sb.* A portable winch or windlass—never used for a crane.

CRABBED [krab'ud], *adj.* Surly, ill-mannered.

A maain *crabbed* old fellow, I zim.

"So *crabbed*'s a bear wi a zore head," is the usual superlative absolute.

Crabbyd, awke, or wrawe (wraywarde, w.). *Ceronicus, bilosus, cancerinus.*

Froup. Parv.

CRACK [kraa'k], *v. t.* To break.

Applied to breaking stones for the roads. A *stone-cracker* is either a man or a machine whose business it is to break stones into small pieces for macadamising.

Quikliche cam a cacchepol ' and *crakel* a-two here legges,

And here armes after ' of euerich of þo þeoues.

Piers Plowman, xxxi. 76.

CRACK-UP [kraak-aup'], *v.* To praise unduly; to extol; to cry up.

[Ee *kraakt-aup'* dhik chis'nút maa'yn luyk,] he cried up that chestnut mainly.

CRAKER [krae'ukur], *sb.* A croaker; one who is always complaining of ill-health.

He's a proper old *craker*, but I never cant zee why he shoud'n work, same's I be a fo'ced to.

CRAKY [krae'ukce], *v. i.* To complain; to croak of bodily ailments.

[Uur du *krae'ukce* au'l dhu dai lau'ng, bud kaa n zee muuch dhu maad'r wai ur : uur-z ae'ubl vur ai't, wauns!] she croaks of her ailments all the dáy long, but (one) cannot see much the matter with her: she is able to eat—once!—*i. e.* at all events.

See p. 95, *W. S. Gram.* See *Piers Flow.* A text xi. 65.

CRAM [kraa'm], *v.* 1. To force food down the throat. Turkeys are very often *crammed* to fatten them quickly.

I *cramme* meate in to my mouth, as one dothe gredyly. *Te riffe.*
Se howe he *crammeth* in his meate lyke a lurcher.

Palsgrave, p. 500.

2. *sb.* A lie.

CRAMP BONE [kraa'm boa'un]. The knuckle-bone (patella) of the sheep. Still worn frequently (to my knowledge) in a little bag tied round the neck, as a sure preventative of cramp. It loses its virtue, however, if by any chance it touches the ground. (!)

CRAMP [kraa'mp], *adj.* Confined; difficult of access.

[Dhau'rt 'aay núv'ur shèod-n u-dùe'd-n; twuz júsh *kraa'mp* plac'us tu kau'm tùe un,] (I) thought I never should have done (repaired) it; it was such a confined and difficult place to get at it.

CRANE [krae'un]. 1. A beam projecting from any building for the purpose of attaching hoisting tackle thereto. The word implies no machinery, windlass, or swinging part, but the beam only which bears the weight.

Of course we use the word, in the ordinary sense of machinery for lifting heavy weights, as well.

2. A heron. At Dulverton is a heronry in Lord Carnarvon's park, always called a [*krae'unuree*,] cranery.

CRANKETY [krang-kútee], *adj.* 1. Cross-grained; ill-tempered; 2 complaining in health.

Ier-s a *krang-kútee* old thing, means that being in bad health *emper* is affected.

2. *sb.* A name for any noisy, rattling machine or engine; one for instance in which the joints and pins are loose and therefore noisy.

I wid'n 'ave thick ingin, he's a-weared out, and he 'ont a quarter drave. A nasty old *crankety*, you can yur-n a mild away.

CRANY [krae'unee], *adj.* Stingy, grasping, miserly.

[U maa'yn krae'unee oa'l dhing, uur ai'z—tez u waeth aa'yt-n pan's vur tu git u shul'een aewt oa uur,] a main stingy old thing, she is—it is worth eighteen pence to get a shilling out of her.

CRAP [kraap'], *v.* 1. To break shortly; to snap—applied to anything brittle.

[Dh-an'l u dhu pik kraap' rai't-n tûe' een mee an', su shau'rt-s-u kaar'ut,] the handle of the pick snapped right in two in my hand, as short as a carrot.

2. *sb.* A crack that can be heard, distinct from a crack that can be seen. See CRAZE, RANE.

Could yur the *crappin* o' the trees way the heft o' the snow, all about. I never didn yur no jis thing avore.—Jan. 3, 1887.

3. A crop.

[U fuy'n kraap' u tae'udees,] a fine crop of potatoes.

4. The best.

[Dhu kraap' u dhu laut,] the best of the lot.

[Jaa'k-s dhu kraap' u dhu woa'l faam'lee,] Jack is the best of the whole family.

5. The back of the neck; same as the *scruff*. Also in the *phr.* Bundled 'em out neck-and-*crap*.

He catch-n by the *crap*, an' sling un to doors.

6. The crop of a bird. The *crap* o' un's fit to bust.

CRAPPY [kraap'ee], *v. i.* To crack with a noise.

[Auy noa'ud dhu tree wuz jis pun vau'leen, vur aay yuurd-n kraap'ee,] I knew the tree was just upon (*i. e.* on the point of) falling, for I heard it crack. See CRAZE.

CRAVE [krae'uv], *v.* 1. To claim. This word is always used in speaking of rights or boundaries.

[Faa'rm Clay au'vees krae'uvth dhik aj,] Farmer Clay always claims that hedge.

[Skwuy'ur Woob'ur du krae'uv dhu rûv'ur aup su vuur-z dhu buurj,] Squire Webber claims (the right of fishing in) the river, up so far as the bridge.

2. To hunger for food.

[Uur-z au'vees krae'uv-een,] she is always hungry—said of a horse.

CRAZE [krae'uz; *p. t.* krae'uz; *pp.* u-krae'uz], *v.* To crack: as applied to glass, china, bells, or any brittle material. Not used to express complete destruction.

[Aew kaum' dhu ween'dur u-krae'uz ?] how came the window cracked?

[Dhee-s u-toa'urd dhu púch'ur, as-n? Noa', aay aa'nt! ee-z uun'ee u-krae'uz,] thou hast broken the pitcher, hast not? No, I have not! he is only cracked.

[Dhai krae'uz dhu guurt buul, ring'een vur dhu yuung Skwuy'ur,] they cracked the great bell, ringing for the young Squire.

I craze, as a thyng dothe that is made of brittell stuffe. *Je casse.*
Deale softly withall, a lytell thyng wyll *craze* it.—*Palsgrave.*

And couetise hath *crased*: 3oure croune ffor euere.

Langland, Rich. the Red. p. 1. 8.

Thus was 3oure croune *crasid*: til he was cast newe.—*Ib. l. 70.*

CRAZE [krae'uz], *sb.* A crack in a brittle material, whether visible or not, if sufficient to injure the "ring" of the vessel to the ear.

[Plai'z, muum, dhur'z u krae'uz een dhu tai' kid'l,] please, ma'am, there is a crack in the tea-kettle. *See CRAP, RANE, VLARE.*

CREAM [krai'm], *sb.* A shiver, a shudder, a shivering state.

[Aay wuz aul tuc u krai'm,] I was quite in a shiver (of fear, not of cold).

CREAMY [krai'mee], *v. i.* 1. To turn pale.

[Uur krai'mud lig u goa'us, haun uur zeed-n,] she turned pale like a ghost, when she saw him.

2. *v. i.* To shiver, to shudder.

Lor! how I did *crainy*, I thort I should a drapt hon I zeed the blid.

3. To froth—like stout or champagne.

I calls this yur rare trade—how [bue'tip'èol] beautiful do *crainy*.

4. To froth with sweat. Horses frequently become partly covered with foam, and are then said to "*creamy* all over."

CREAMY [krai'mee], *adj.* Shivering; shuddering; causing to shudder.

This word may be applied to either cause or effect. [U krai'mee soa'urt uv u stoa'r,] a sort of story to make one shudder; or [Ut mae'ud mee vee'ul dhaat dhac'ur krai'mee, aay dhau'rt aay sheod u draap't,] it made me feel so shuddering, I thought I should have dropped.

CREASE [krai's], *sb.*—no *plur.* 1 The withers of a horse. ('ays.)

[Muy'n un zee dhu kaul'ur doa'n gau'l dhu *krai's* oa un,] mind and see that the collar does not gall his withers.

Thick 'oss do measure well to *crease*—*i. e.* at the measuring-place.

2. *sb.*—no change in *plur.* A ridge-tile of a roof.

[Dhu wee'n-v u-bloa'd oa'f dree or vaaw'ur u dhu *krai's*,] the wind has blown off three or four of the ridge-tiles.

CREATURE [krai'tur], *sb.* Woman or girl: never applied to a boy or man.

[U puur'dee oa'l *krai'tur*, uur !] a pretty old creature, she !

[Uur wauz' u puur'dee *krai'tur* een uur tuy'm,] she was a pretty woman in her day.

We do not use the word like the American *critter*, but it is sometimes applied admiringly to animals.

CREEPER [kree'pur], *sb.* A louse. This is the apologetic word which would be used by women in speaking to [*jin'troaks*].

CREEPINGS [krai'peenʒ], *sb.* The sensations of *creeping*, produced by dread; also the shiver attending a fresh-caught cold.

CREEPY [krai'pee], *v. i.* To have the shuddering sensation of fear, as at hearing a horrible tale, or a ghost story.

[Mae'ud mee *krai'pee* au'l oa'vur,] made me creepy all over. *See CROPED.*

CRICK [krik], *sb.* and *v. t.* A wrench, or to wrench some part of the body so as to cause a painful strain.

[Aay-v u-*krik* mee baak'eens aay aa'n u-due'd noa'urt uz vau'rt-nait,] I have wrenched my back, so that I have done no work for a fortnight.

Crykke, *sekenesse*. *Spasmus, secundum medicos, tetanus.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

CRICKET [krik'ut], *sb.* A low stool, generally with three legs.

CRICKET [krik'ut], *sb.* The superlative absolute of merry. So merry's a *cricket*. *See GRIG.*

P. Henry. Sirrah, Falstaff and the rest of the thieves are at the door; shall we be merry?

Poins. As merry as *crickets*, my lad. But hark ye.

1 *Henry IV.* II. iv. 9

CRIDS [krúdz], *sb.* Curds (always).

[*Krúdz-n wa'ee*,] curds and whey; also to curdle is always to *criddle*, or *crid* [*krúd'l*, or *krúd*].

This yur thunder weather's shocking bad vor keepin o' milk. I've a-knowed the aivnin's milk all a-*criddled* next morning. Any bad smell or ort 'll *crid* the milk toreckly.

Whether thou hast not mylkid me as mylk, and hast *cruddid* me togidere as cheese?

Wyclif, Job x. 10.

CURDE (*crulde*, K. H. P.). *Coagulum*.

CRUDDYD. *Coagulatus*. CRUDDYN. *coagulo*.—*Promp. Parv.*

With creym and with *croddes*.—*Piers Plow.* IX. 322.

CRUDDDES of mylke—*mattes*.—*Palsgrave*.

CRIME [kruy'm], *sb.* Report, tale, scandal.
'There's all the *crime* o' the country 'bout her.

Why, es dont zey twos Jo Hosegood zes zo, but only zo tha *crime* of tha country goth. *Ex. Scold.* I. 522.

CRINKLE [kring'kl], *v. t.* To rumple up; to make creases; to crumple up, as paper or other smooth stiff substance.

CRIP [krúp], *v. t.* To cut off from the fleece, the pitch adhering to the end of the wool, with which the sheep was lettered after shearing.

CRIPPING [krúp'een], *sb.* 1. The harness worn by a leader, or as we call him a fore-horse (*g. r.*) [u voa'r au's]. See PLOUGH.

For sale Two sets of cart-harness and two sets of *cripping*. Apply, &c. *Advertisement.*

2. The act or occupation of clipping off the pitch from wool. Also any quantity of wool sorted out for the purpose of having the pitch cut off; or a simi'ar lot already operated on.

I do work to *crippin* most times, but I do's chores in and out.

Come, Bill! wu't'n do thick lot o' *crippin* in a month o' Zundays, let thee alone!

CRIPPLESHIP [krúp'l-shúp], *sb.* Lameness; state of being crippled.

I could do middlin like, nif twadn vor my *crippleshíp*. I can't get about.

CRIPPY [krup'ee], *v. i.* To follow the employment of shearing off the dung or the pitch marks which adhere to a fleece.

A boy, asked what he worked at, answered, [Aay du *krúp'ee*].

CRIPS [krúps], *sb.* The clippings of the dung or pitch, with small portions of wool adhering; called also *crippings*, *pitch marks*, &c.

CRIPS [krúp's; sometimes kuur'ps], *adj.* Brittle, crisp.

[*Krúp's* uz glaas,] brittle as glass, is the common superlative absolute of *brittle*.

[Uul'um túm'ur ed-n fút, tez tu *k:úp's*,] elm wood is not suitable, it is too brittle.

CRISLING [krús'leen, kúrs'leen], *sb.* 1. A small, black, very sour wild plum; same as *bullace*.

2. Small, shrivelled, immature apples.

[Dhu tree wuz vèol' u blau'sum, bud ded-n kau'm tu noa'urt bud *krús'leenz*,] the tree was full of blossom, but it came to nothing but crislings.

3. The crisp skin on roast pork; the crackling.

CRISS-CROSS [*krús-krau's*, or *kuur's-krau's*], *sb.* The mark made in lieu of signature by those unable to write.

[Aay bae'un noa skaul'urd, bud aay kn puut mee *kuur's krau's*,] I am no scholar, but I can put my Christ-cross, is a very usual statement when a petty tradesman is asked to receipt the bill, which a neighbour has made out for him.

[Tuè aa'rts un u *kuur's krau's*,] two hearts and a Christ-cross are drawn with the forefinger on the *dash* in brewing, or the *sponge* in baking, and are supposed to be quite effectual in keeping off the mischievous sprites or witches.

I have often seen this done. An old brewer whom I used to watch as a boy, used to tell me, "The drink wid'n never work vitty, nif wadn to put two hearts and a *Christ-cross* 'pon the mash.

CRISSE [*krús'l*], *sb.* The end of the shoulder-blade of a bullock, where it ceases to be bone and becomes cartilage or gristle.

Butcher — of Wellington always says—"I'll take out the *cristle*, or, I'll take out the *cristle-bone*." Heard hundreds of times.

Cruschylbone, or *grystylbone* (*crusshell*, *v.*). *Cartilago*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

CROACH, CROACHING [*kroa'uch*, *kroa'cheen*], *v. i.* To encroach; to keep on taking little by little.

The river 've a-*croached* ter'ble this last flood; he'll keep on *croachin*, gin he've a-tookt in all thick there rap o' the common.

[Dhai bee dhu *kroa'cheens* laut úv'ur yue kmd ukrau's,] they are the croachingest lot ever you comed across.

CROACHMENT [*kroa'uchmunt*], *sb.* Encroachment.

Thick there wall dejects six inches to var out, 'tis a proper *croachment*.

CROAK [*kroa'k*], *v.* and *sb.* To die—or a *die*. (Very com.)

[Muy' blee'f uur-z gwaa'yn tu *kroa'k*,] (It is) my belief she is going to die. Said of a sick cow.

[Zoa dh-oa'l mae'ur-v u mae'ud u *kroa'k* oa ut, tu laa's!] so the old mare has made a die of it, at last!

CROCK [*krauk*]. In this district the word has a very definite meaning. It is a cast-iron cooking-pot only, nearly globular in shape, with three little rings on its greatest circumference: it is always of the same pattern though of different sizes. It has a loose bow-handle

like a common pot, and three little legs about two inches long, to keep it from rolling over when placed on the ground. Word *crock* never used for pitcher.

CROCK [krauk], *sb.* Hidden money; a find; cache.

In digging about old premises, or in pulling down old houses, it is very common to inquire if the workman have found a *crock*, i. e. any hidden money. A man told me how he once found a *crock* under the floor of an old house. "There was eight-and-twenty vive-shilling-pieces, zome o'm hundeds o' years old, wropped up in an old piece o' clath."

CROCKET [krauk'ut], *sb.* Hunting. One of the small points growing on the top of a stag's horn. In a young deer (*see* Bow) the horn ends in one point called an *upright*. After five years old the horn bifurcates at the top, and each point is a *crock-t*.

CROCKS [krauks], *pl. sb.* Broken pieces of pot which gardeners use for drainage at the bottom of flower-pots.

CRONY [kroa'nee], *v. i.* To gossip—applied only to the old. Two old women sitting over the fire, even if quarrelling, would be said to [*kroa'nee*] together. *See* NEIGHBOUR.

CROOK [krèok], *sb.* A pair of crooks is part of the gear of a pack-horse. There are two kinds, *long crooks* and *short crooks*. The former consist of two long poles bent in a half circle of about eighteen inches in diameter, but with one end much longer than the other. A pair of these bent poles are kept about two feet apart and parallel to each other by five or more rungs. A frame so constructed forms one *crook*, and a pair of these pairs are slung on the pack-saddle pannier-wise. When in position the long ends of the *crooks* are upright, and are at least three feet above the horse's back. Being over five feet asunder, a very large quantity of hay, straw, or corn can be loaded on a pack-horse. It is trodden down firmly, (I have often trodden such a load,) and is then bound with a rope. Faggot wood is also carried on horseback in *long crooks*.

Short crooks are of the same description, but smaller in capacity and with rungs closer together. They are for heavier materials, such as hard firewood, building stones, &c. It used to be as common to say "I'll send a horse and *crooks*" as it now is to say "horse and cart." Both kinds are now very rarely seen.

CROOK-DOWN [krèok duwn], *v.* To fasten to the ground by means of a crook.

-n *krèok duwn* zm dhuurnz een dhik'ee gyap,] take and n some thorns in that gap. *See* CHIMLEY CROOK.

LED [krèok'ud]. So *crooked's* a dog's hind-leg, or so horn, are the superlative absolutes in constant use.

CROOM [krəo'm], *sb.* Crumb. See BIT AND CRUMB.

CROPED [kroa'pt, kroa'pud], *pret.* of to *crsep.* 1. This is another of those verbs in which we superadd the weak inflexion to the strong form, as [kree'p, or krai'p, kroa'pt, or kroa'pud, u-kroa'pt, or u-kroa'pud].

Sire, I relesse the thy thousand pound,
As thou right now were *crope* out of the ground,
Ne never er nou ne haddest knowen me.

Chaucer, Frankeleynes Tale, l. 869.

See p. 43, *W. S. Gram.* See *Piers Plow.* B. Pr. l. 186.

2. *part. adj.* Stooping or bending down to avoid observation, as [u-kroa'pt beeyu'n dhu aa'y-rik,] stooping behind the hay-rick.

CROSS. See CRISS-CROSS.

CROSSING [krau'seen, kraa'seen], *adj.* Untoward, vexatious, grievous.

[Tuur'ubl kraa'seen, aa'dr ún'eebau'dee-d u-tèok't jis truub'l wai un,] very grievous, after one had taken such trouble with him—said by a woman of a son who died.

CROWDER [kraew'dur], *sb.* A fiddler. (Com.)

They'd a-got a *crowder*, and they kept up a purty o'd game, sure 'nough.

Croude, instrument of musyke. *Chorus.—Promp. Parv.*

Crowth, sb. A musical instrument called a *croud*—a fiddle.

Cruthor, s. One that plays upon a *croud*—a fiddler.

Welsh, Richard's Dict.

And whanne he cam and nyzed to the hous: he herde a symfouye and a *croude*, and he cleped oon of the seruauntis.—*Wyclif, Luke xv. 25.*

Loue thai his name in *croude*: in taburn and in psautere synghe thai til him.

Hampole, Psalter, p. 490. Ps. cxlix. 3.

I' th' head of all this warlike rabble,

Crowdero march'd expert and able.

Hulibras, I. Cant. II. l. 106.

Es could a borst tha *croul* in Shivers and tha *crouder* too, a voul Zlave as a wos.

Ex. Scoll. l. 391.

CROWN [kruwn, kraew'n], *sb.* In all deciduous vegetables or plants, such as rhubarb, asparagus, &c., the part from which the new shoots spring forth. If the roots of these were planted with the *crown* downwards they would probably die.

CROWN [kruwn, kraew'n], *v. t.* To hold an inquest upon a dead person.

[Haun bee um gwai'n tu kraew'n dhu poo'ur oa'l Júmz Èo'd?] when are they going to hold an inquest on the poor (*q. v.*) old James Wood?

CROWNER [kruw'nur], *sb.* Coroner. (Always.)

The *crowner* 'ont be yur vore tomarra, 'cause he's holdin a gress up to Langport, an' he 've a-zen word to the serjeant.

the *crowner* hath set on her and finds it Christian burial.—*Hamlet*, V. i.

CROWNER'S QUEST [kruw'nurz kwas]. Coroner's inquest. (Very com.)

1st. *Cloven.* But is this law?

2nd. *Cloven.* Ay marry is it : *crowner's quest law*.—*Hamlet*, V. i.

CROWNMENT [kraew'nunt]. A coroner's inquest.

The doctor 've a-gid a stifficate, zo there 'ont be no *crownment*.

CROW OVER [kroa' oa'vur], *v.* To bully; to triumph: as a cock does when he has won a battle.

CRUB [kruub], *sb.* A crib for cattle; not a manger. It is only found in stalls for cows or oxen, and merely consists, for the most part, of a stiff railing of horizontal bars across the end of the stall, behind which the hay or straw is placed. When solid in form, as is now becoming usual, a *crub* is larger than a manger. See RACK.

CRUB [kruub], *v.* To curb.

[Oa'l vaa's! *kruub-m ee'n*!] hold fast! curb him in!

CRUB-CHAIN [kruub-chain, or cha'yn], *sb.* A *curb-chain* (always). See CURB.

CRUBBING [kruub'een], *sb.* Kerbing—*i. e.* the wooden frame, cut to fit round the top of a washing copper. See FURNACE.

CRUBBING SAW [kruub'een zau, or zaa], *sb.* A narrow but very coarse-toothed saw, used by wheelers to saw out the fellies; also a narrow saw used by sawyers for cutting curved work.

CRUEL [krùe'ee'ul], *adv.* Very; (when *emph.* always a tri-syllable).

[*Krùe'ee'ul* gè'o'd tu poo'ur voaks,] very good to poor folks. (The vernacular is often a very literal description of indiscriminate almsgivers.)

CRUMB [krè'o'm]. See BIT AND CRUMB.

A person or animal improving in appearance, is said "to be picking up his *krè'o'mz*." Always so pronounced.

Zich perty promises, egosh!

Zeem words o' cuse, a pack o' trosh;

Wind, faith! net one *crume* better:

Feder Pindar. Royal Visit to Exeter, p. 3.

CRUMPLING [kruum'pleen], *sb.* An apple which does not mature, but which shrivels on the tree.

Sight o' *crumplings* de year, I count 'tis the dry saison.

CRY [kruy], *v. t.* To repudiate a wife's debts.

No, he 'ont ha no more to do way her, and he had her a-cried last Zadurday night.

CRY-BABY [kruy'bae'ubee]. A big child given to crying. A term of mockery used much amongst children, when tears flow too readily.

CRYING THE NECK [kruy'een dhu nak']. An ancient custom of reapers when they have cut the last of the corn on a farm. A bunch of ears is tied together called *the neck* (q. v.).

CRY SHAME OF [kruy shee'um oa]. To blame publicly; to hold up to contempt.

Everybody do *cry shame o' un*, eens he've a-sar'd her. Tidn no odds hot com'th to jish fullers,—nif 't-ad-n a-bin vor *he*, her widn a-bin lyin a-bier, an' the poor little chillern way nobody to look arter 'em.

CUB [kuub], *sb.* A young fox; no other English animal so called.

CUBBY, CUBBY-HOLE [kuub'ee], *sb.* An out-of-the-way snuggery, such as children are fond of creeping into; a hiding-place.

[Aay noa'us u puur'dee lee'dl *kuub'ee*, Júm'ee,] I know a pretty little snuggery, Jimmy.

CUCKOLD DOCK [kèok'oa'l dau'k]. The Burdock.

(*Cuckold* is always pronounced [kè:k'oa'l], while *cuckoo* and its compounds have initial *g*.)

CUCKOO-BUTTONS [gèo'kèo-buut'nz]. The very adhesive seed-pods of the [*boa'r duy'shl*,] Boardistle (q. v.). Also of the Burdock.

CUCKOO-FLOWER [gèo'kèo-flaaw'ur]. (Much the commonest name.) *Cardamine pratensis*.

With hardocks, hemlocks, nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*, Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow.—*King Lear*, IV. iv.

CUCKOO-LAMB [gèo'kèo-laa'm]. A lamb born out of season.

CUCKOO-ROSES [gèo'kèo-roa'uzez], *sb.* Daffodils.

The proper name o'm's Lent-lilies, but we always calls em *guckoo-roses*.—April, 1884.

CUCKOO SHOP [geo'kèo-shaup], *sb.* An illicit beer or cider-shop.

[Aay muy'n haun dh'oal Wee'ul Joa'unz yùez tu kip u *gèo'kèo-shaup*-m dhik aew'z,] I remember when the old Will Jones used to keep a cuckoo-shop in that house.

CUCKOO-SPAT, or SPATTLE [gèok'èo-spaat'l]. The spume called elsewhere *cuckoo-spit*. See SPAT.

CUDDLE [kuud'l], *v.* To press, or cling close to, as a child to its mother.

This word does not imply to fondle or embrace, as it expresses the action of the one who is embraced, or who seeks to be so. Two children lying very close together in bed would be said to be *cuddled together*. Again, chickens are said to *cuddle in* under the hen. The word rather signifies a seeking after protection or warmth.

CUDDLEY [kuud'lee], *sb.* The common wren.

[Aay noa'us u *kuud'lees*-nas wi vaaw'ur aig's een un,] I know a wren's nest with four eggs in it.

Middlin luck this year; an't a-lost but one chick, out o' all the lot, and thick was a poor little thing, no bigger-n a *cuddley*.—March 12, 1887.

In North Devon this bird is a crackety [*kraak'utee*].

CUDGEL PLAYING [kuuj'eel plaay'een]. Single-stick.

This was our favourite West Somerset game, as *wrestling* was that of Devonshire. Both have been quite common at "revels" until within the last twenty or thirty years.

CUF [kùe:], *sb.* The iron heel of a boot; often nearly as heavy as a donkey's shoe; generally made and put on by the blacksmith. Sometimes called *cute* and *skute* [kùet, skùet]. See TIPS.

Did ever mortal see sic brutes,
To order me to lift my *cutes*.
Ad! smash the fool, he stands and talk,
How can he learn me to walk,
That's walk'd this forty year, man?

The Pitman's Revenge against Buonaparte, quoted by Brockett. p. 52.

CUFF [kuuf], *v. t.* To strike or beat the head; to box the ears. Not applied to striking with any other weapon than the hand, or to any other part than the head.

CULBIT [kuul'bút], *sb.* Culvert.

Called also a *barrel arch* [baare'eul aa'rch], that is, a circular conduit made of brick-work. See COVERED GUTFR.

Culbit-bricks are specially made segment-shaped, and so as to be built without a "centre," or sustaining frame.

CULCH [kuul'ch], *sb.* Broken crockery, oyster shells, and the usual siftings from an ash-pit.

CULL [kuul], *v. t.* To separate the best sheep from the inferior. Not used in selecting generally, but only with sheep.

CULLS [kuul'z], *sb.* Inferior sheep picked out of a flock.

CULM [kuul'um], *sb.* The slack of non-bituminous or anthracite coal is known by no other name. The large lumps are "stone-coal." It has long been used for burning lime and for drying malt. At nearly every coal-yard will be seen written up, "Coal, Culm, and Salt Merchant." It is found in South Wales, and for the past few years it has been sold largely as "smokeless coal" in other districts.

CUM-ATHER! CUM-ATHER-WAY! [Km-ae'dhur! Km-ae'dhur-wai'ee-u! Kúm-ae'dhur-wai'ee-u!] The words used by all carters to their horses, to direct them to *come hither*—i. e. to the *near* or left side, on which the carter always walks when driving without reins. The [wai'ee-u], though precisely the same sound as that used to cause horses to stop, is probably in this combination *with ye*—come hither, with ye! See **WAY, WUG.**

CUMBERMENT [kuum'burmunt], *sb.* Incumbrance, hindrance, impediment.

You zee, mum, tidn same's 'off I was a young man 'thout no *cumberment*; anybody could do then eens they be aminded.

CUNNING [kuun'een], *adj.* Wise, able, skilful, dexterous.

This word in the dialect keeps only its original meanings, and conveys no such idea as the conventional *cunning*. A *cunning sort of a man* might be said of a good preacher, a clever mechanic, or a good farmer. Comp. *cunning* as used in the A.V.

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*.—Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

The modern notion is expressed in the dialect by "artful" or "false."

CUNNY-FINGERED [kuun'ee ving'urd]. A way of bending the thumb into the closed hand to shoot the taw, in playing at marbles.

CUP! [kuup!]. The invariable call when it is desired to call a horse towards one, or to catch him in a field—*kuup! kuup! kuup!*

CUP! [kuop! koop!]. The call to fowls or turkeys. It is sounded precisely as a northerner sounds *cup*.

No native would ever confound these calls or sound them alike. Comp. *cup*. *Mid Yorkshire Glossary*.

CUPBOARD [kuub'id], *sb.* The climax or superlative absolute of *lew* (q. v.). A very sheltered spot is described as [su lùe-z u *kuub'id*,] so lew as a cupboard.

CUPS AND SAUCERS [kuups-n saa'rsurz]. Acorns.

CURB [kuurb], *sb.* 1. A curve.

We shall bring the wall to a [rig'lur *kuurb*].

2. *v.* To curve.

Take and [*kuurb-m een raew'n*] to a regular sweep—i. e. *curve* it round. See CRUB.

CURCHY [*kuur'chee*], *v.* and *sb.* Curtsey.

[*Kuur'chee tu dhu lae'udee, lig u geò'd maa'yd,*] curtsey to the lady, like a good girl.

CURDLE [*kuur'dl*], *v. t.* and *i.* and *sb.* To curl; a curl (always). An example of the insertion of *d* between *r* and *l*, as in *guur'dl* (girl); *kwaur'dl* (quarrel); *wuurd'l* (world); *puur'dl* (purl) (*q. v.*).

CURDLY-GREENS [*kuur'dlee gree'nz*], *sb.* (always). Curly-greens, or the curled kale—*brassica fimbriata*.

CURDLY POLL [*kuur'dlee poa'l*], *sb.* A curly head.

Our Billy's a proper little *curdly-poll*.

CURMSON [*kuur'mzn*]. Crimson (always).

The nose o' un wadn hurd (red), I tell ee, he was downrait *curmson*, and no more shape nor form-n a dough-fig.

In a sey ev gold an' *curmson* clouds
Outstratchin' dru the west,
The zun, lik' a gilded sheenin ball,
Ez zinken into rest.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches.*

CUROSITY [*kéo-rau'sutee*], *sb.* Curiosity (always).

Jim Giles zeed thick there pipe you gid me, hot you brought home, an' he zaid how he sh'd like one o' they, vor a *curosity* like.—May 21, 1866.

CUROUS [*kèò-rus*], *adj.* Particular; fastidious; over nice; careful.

Ter'ble *curous* old jinlmun 'bout's mait 'n drink—nif tidn rezackly to his mind, he 'ont never tich o' it.

I be glad you liked they paths, I was uncommon *cur'ous* about 'em—i. e. took great pains.—Gardener.—J. F. C.

jenne alle þe toles of tolowse mozt tyzt hit to kerue,
þus is he *kyryous* and clene þat þou his cort askes.

Early Allit. Poems, Cleanness, l. 1108.

CURRY [*kuur'ee*], *sb.* A kind of rough waggon used only for harvesting, or carrying straw, browse, wallett, or similar stuff. It has no close body, and is therefore unsuitable for such loads as stones, manure, corn in sacks, &c. Possibly the word, though usually printed *curry*, is in reality "kerry" (wain), and no doubt the auctioneer who wrote the following thought so too:

Agricultural Implements, and Dairy Utensils.—1 strong waggon, 3 *kerries*, 2 Crosskill's carts, small two-wheel dog-cart, ditto pony ditto, putt.

Advertisement of Farm Sale.—Wellington Weekly News, Oct. 15, 1885.

CURSHIN [kuur'sheen], *sb.* A cushion (always).
Cf. [*waur'sheen, faa'r-sheen*], washing, fashion, &c.

CURSHINS [kuur'sheenz], *sb. pl.* The plant Thrift (very com.).
Armeria vulgaris.

Of Thrift, or our Ladies *Cushion*.—*Gerard*, p. 602.

CURSNIN [kúr'sneen], *sb.* Baptism, christening. *See*
CHRISTENING-VAULT.

CUSS [kuus, kuus'ee], *v. and s.* Curse, swear.
[Ur ded *kuus-n*, shoa'ur nuuf,] she did curse him, sure 'nough!
[Jish fuul'ur tu *kuus'ee*, yùe núv'ur ded-n zee dhu fuul'ur oa un,]
such a fellow to swear, you never saw his like.

CUSSIN-DAY. Ash Wednesday, or whenever the Commi-
nation is read.

CUSSIN-SARVICE [kuus'een saa'rvees]. The Commination.

CUSTOMARY-LAND [kuus'tumree lan']. A tenure of land
depending upon the performance of some act, specified by the
original grantor; as the due payment of a *pepper-corn* by way of
rent. This is a very common nominal rental for many properties
in this district. *See* LAND.

CUT [kuut], *sb.* Weaver's term. The length as marked on the
warp or chain (*q. v.*) required for a piece of cloth. The warp
may contain several *cuts* in length.

CUT [kuut], *v. castrare* (always).
'Tis time to *cut* and tail the lambs.

a gowne of scarlet with slyt slyues y-furred, and my *cuttyd* hors.
Will of Rich. Dixon 1438. Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 111, l. 23.

CUT AND COME AGAIN [kuut-n kau'm ugee'un], *sb.* A very
prolific variety of kale or winter greens; much grown in cottage
gardens.

CUTTER [kuut'ur], *sb.* A gelder (always). I have known a man
of this profession all my life, but never heard him called by any
other name than "*Cutter Marks*." I do not know his Christian
name.

CUT THE LEG [kuut dhu lai'g], *phr.* It is common for men
when working together, to hear one say:

Well soce? somebody 've a-cut their leg then, sure 'nough.
This is followed by the inevitable spitting, whenever any foul odour
is perceived.

CUTTY [kuut'ee]. The wren; not so common as *cuddley* (*q. v.*),
and a little "*fine talk*" in this district.

The blackbird 'pon the thorn-bush zits,
 The dursh 'pon th' elem high,
 The rabbin, golefinch, *cull*, and lark
 Wi 'one er t'other try.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 42.

D

1. The use of this letter seems somewhat erratic and arbitrary: in the dialect it is often dropped in words where it is sounded in lit. Eng., while on the other hand it is often inserted redundantly after final *l* and *n*, when these follow long vowels. Thus it is dropped in all words ending in *ld*, *nd* (such as *mild*, *child* [chee'ul], *wild*, *field*, *yield*, *scald*, *emerald*, *Suffield*, *old*, *fold*, *scaffold*; and *wind*, *land*, *hand*, *command*, *hound*, *find*, &c.), except *errand*, which is always [aar'unt]. It is also dropped in some words ending in *rd*, when the preceding vowel is short or without stress, as in *shepherd* [shú'pur]. It is inserted in *mile* [muy'uld]; *smaller* [smaal'dur]; *tailor* [taa'yuldur]; *finer* [fuy'ndur], &c. In some cases, though rarely, the final *d* is sounded before a vowel. See lists of literary words at the end of each letter.

D used for *th* is rare, but sometimes heard—perhaps oftener than most observers are aware of. *Dashle*, thistle; *datch* for *thatch*, are quite common; also *de* for *the* may be heard from individual speakers in many districts, while of course it is a well-known rule that all words in lit. English beginning with *thr* are *dr* in the dialect, as *drash*, *dree*, *dread* (thread), *drow*, *drough*, *drum* (thumb).

2. Contraction for *had* and *would* when following vowels and liquids—also after *p*, *b*, *v*, *f*, *s*, *z*.

I'd (he'd, she'd, you'd, they'd) a got a lot one time.

I'd a gid a sovereign out o' my own pocket, vore should a-hap'd—ees I wid.

Bill'd a-had 'z dinner vore a started.

Our Jim'd a zoonderd a fight it out and zo a wid, nif Bob'd a-bin ort of a man.

[Mús'tur Bruy's t-Ee'ul Taap'd a-boa'ut-n turaak'lee, neef Joa'unz dhu faaryur'd u-zee'd-n,] Mr. Brice to (of) Hill Top would have bought him directly (*i. e.* on the spot) if Jones the farrier had seen him.

DAB [dab], *sð*. 1. A thump; a hard blow with hand or fist, but without a weapon.

I'll gie thee a *dab* under the ear, s'hear me.

Als he hit togidd, out to habbe,
 Philot him gaf anothir *dabbe*;
 That in the scheld the gysarme
 Bylefte hongyng, and eke the arme.

Weber, Met. Romances, Kyng Alisaunder, l. 2307.

2. A lump of anything.

Jim, let's have a *dab* o' putty, wit ?

DAB [dab], *sb.* Daub. An old-fashioned way of building was to build the four outside walls of a house as high as the eaves of *cob* (q. v.). The gables and partitions were then made of rough round poles or sticks nailed upright, and across these some split sticks for laths; over all was put a coat of *dab* or very rough mortar. This method is called *split and dab* [splēe't-n dab']. A great many thatched cottages still existing are so built.

I *daube* with claye onely. *Fardille.* I am a poore man, I muste *daube* my walles, for I can make none other shyfte. *Palsgrave.*

DAB-HAND [dab-an'], *sb.* An expert.

[Muy bwuuy-z u rig'lur *dab-an'* tu fig'uree,] my boy is a regular expert at cyphering.

DAB IN THE HAND [dab·m dh-an'], *sb.* 1. Compensation; earnest money; a sum on account to clinch a bargain. A very common saying over a bargain when "earnest money" is paid, is —[Wuul, u *dab·m dh-an'-z* bad'r-n u buump-m dhu baak,] well, a dab in the hand is better than a bump in the back.

2. A bribe, a douceur.

They zess how Turney Smith had a middlin *dab in th'and* 'bout makin o' thick there will.

DABSTER [dab·stur]. An expert—not so common as *dab-hand*, but the same meaning. It is a little "finer talk," and would be used by such people as would choose their words, and who know better than to be so common as to sound *v* for *f*, or *z* for *s*. Hence these persons would always talk of *singk* and *fellum*—they know better than to call it *singk* (zinc), or *vellum*. I know many such.

DACIOUS [dae'urshus], *adj.* Impudent; rude (a favourite word with women).

[Yùe *dae'urshus* yuung raa'skl !] you audacious young rascal !

DAFF [daaf], *adj.* Stupid, dull, idiotic.

Tis a wisht thing vor em, sure 'nough, vor t-ave two o'm *daff* and foolish like that there. Nif twid but plase th' Almighty vor to take em: but there I spose her'd vex herzul to lost em, same's off they was sensible like. Not now used as a subs.

DAFFE, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not in tyme. *Oridurus.*

Prompt. Parv.

And when this jape is tald another day

I sal be held a *daf*, a cokenay.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 287.

and herodes þe *daffe*

ʒaf hus douhter for daunsyng : in a disshe þe hefde

Of þe blessyde baptiste : by-fore alle hus gustes.

Piers Plow, XI. 177. See also *Ib. XIV. 236.*

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY [daa'fee-daewn-dúl'ee], *sb.* The da dil. (Very com. with children.)

DAG [dag]. To "set a *dag*" is to perform some feat in such way as to challenge imitation; such as walking along a round *q* across a deep canal; or diving off from a considerable height. is very common in such a case for the leader to say to his companions [dhae-ur-z u *dag*' vaur ee] there's a *dag* for you—*i. e.* th is a feat—do that if you can. See *dazsity* in *Robinson's Yorkshire Glossary*. E. D. S.

DAG, DAG-END [dag, dag'-een], *sb.* Of a sheaf of corn or r the end opposite to the ears. Of a faggot of wood, the end has the biggest sticks. Of a single branch, the stem end.

Thee art a purty fool to load, art-n? Why thee's a put sheaves back-n-vore, way the *dag-een* towards the middle; 'out ride lig that.

DAGGÉD [dag'ud], *adj.* Same as *jagged*. Applied to cloth raged at the bottom, as of a woman's skirt or a man's trousers. "*Daggéd-ass*" is a common term of contempt for a woman whose skirt is jagged and foul at the lower edge.

The word now implies the result of wear and tear—no longer *dags* of fashion.

DAGGYDE. *Fractillosus.* 'DAGGYNNE. *Fractillo.*

IAGGYD, or *daggyd.* *Fractillosus.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

See *Wey's note*, p. 11

but there is also the costly furring in their gowns, so much punching of cloth to make holes, so much *dagging* of shears.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale, De superbo

and þanne lowh loude lyf . and let *dagge* hus cloþes.

Piers Plow. XXIII. 1.

ffor wolde þey blame þe burnes . þat brouzle newe gysis,

and dryue out þe *daggis* : and all þe duche cotis,

Langland, Rich. the Redeles, III. 14

thek gurt banging, thonging, muxy Drawbrech, *daggle*-teal'd Jade.

Ex. Scold. l. 54

DAGGERS [dag'urz], *sb.* The broad straight leaves of common iris or flag.

DAGGERS-DRAWD [dag'urz-drau'd], *adj.* Extremely hoarse. [Dhai bee rig'lur *dag'urz-drau'd,*] they are regularly at *daggs* drawn.

DAGGINGS [dag'eenz]. The clotted wool which is clipped from sheep which have had the *scour* (q. v.). See **GRIBBLE**.

DAIRY [dae'uree], *sb.* The milking cows belonging to farm or house.

If a number of cows were seen going home to be milked, it would be usual to ask, "Whose *dairy's* this here?" To let a *dairy* by no means implies the letting of premises except incidentally, but is the technical way of expressing the letting of cows—*i. e.* the owner provides the cows, their fodder and shelter, while the *dairyman* has to attend to the cows, and takes all their produce, for which he pays so much a year per cow.

DAIRY-GOODS [dae'uree gèò'dz], *sb.* Butter, cheese, cream; dairy produce. Used by other than dairy people in speaking of the above; by the latter the produce is called *goods* simply.

'Tis winderful the sight o' *dairy goods* they do zend off vrom our station.

Ees, but the *goods* baint a wo'th nort har'ly—tidn a bit same's use to, hon butter was nineteen and twenty (*i. e.* pence per lb.).

DAIRY-MAN [dae'uree-mun], *sb.* One who rents a *dairy* (q. v.). Very rarely, a man employed as a labourer about a *dairy*.

DALL, DALLY! [daa'l, daa'lee !], *interj.* Quasi, or apologetic imprecations.

[*Daa'lee*, zir! kaa'n nú'vur voo'urd tu dùe' ut vur dhu muun'ee,] dall 'ee, sir! (I) can never afford to do it for the money.—Sept. 2, 1886.

Nif I do, I'll be *dalled*.

I'll be *dal'd* if ovr Mary thare hath'n a bin
An parchis'd be zom mayns a nu crinalin.

Nathan Hogg, Ser. II. p. 14.

DAME [dae'um], *sb.* 1. The title of a woman of at least middle age, of the lower middle-class—such as the wife of a small farmer.

Th' old *dame* Glass gid me they there lillies.

Its use implies great familiarity—perhaps a little disrespect; no one would speak of a lady as *dame* unless a slight were intended. It is equivalent here among the peasantry to "mother so-and-so," in speaking of a person; but in legal instruments and on tombs, *Dame* is a title equal to Madam or Mrs.

2. The dam, mother: applied to animals or birds. (Always.) Not now to persons.

Her's the [dae'um] *dame* o' your bay 'oss. They young holm-screches 've a-lost their *dame*.

And whane' þe *dame* hath ydo, þat to þe dede longith,
And hophth ffor to hacche, &c.

Rich. the Red. III. l. 43. See also *Ibid.* l. 48.

Alsone as that childe y-borne is
It hath wytt or har I wys,
And may speken to his *dame*?
Now is this a selkouthe game.

Weber, Met. Rom. Kyng Alisaunder, l. 5024.

DAMSEL [daamzee'ul], *sb.* Damson. (Very com.) By some individuals always so called.

DANCE [daa'ns], *sb.* and *vb.* Often used to express displeasure [Lai'd mee u puur'dee daa'ns,] led me a pretty dance.

[Zoa aay mus daa'ns ubaew't aa'dr ee',] so I must dance about after him.

[Ún'eebau'dee múd bee u-daa'nseen baewt au'l dhur tuy'm,] on may be dancing about all *their* time.

Compare, to dance attendance.

DANCY [daa'nsee], *v. i.* To dandle, as with an infant. Nurses sing to children :

Dancy, Dancy, Daisy,
What sh'll I do to plaze ee ?
Take thee on my lap
And gi' thee a sop,
And that's what I'll do to plaze ee.

DANDY-HORSE [dan'dee au's], *sb.* A velocipede.

This was the name of the old-fashioned bicycle, which was just high enough to take the rider's weight, and was propelled by his pushing against the ground with his toes. I have often heard it used for an ordinary tricycle driven by a crank; and latterly even the modern bicycle is constantly so called in the remoter districts.

DANG [dang], *v.* A compromise for *damn*.

[*Dang* yuur blid !] would be said by a person who would be shocked at being accused of swearing, and who would never under any provocation use the ordinary imprecation on the eyes. The number of words of this class, by which people let off their anger and yet salve their consciences by these silly attempts "to cheer the devil," is quite astonishing.

Bit *dang* et aul ! I'm riting aun,
Till aul tha papers moast agaun.

Nathan Hogg, Ser. I. p. 38.

DAP [daa'p], *v.* 1. To go quickly, briskly.

[Lèok shaa'rp-m daa'p lau'ng,] look sharp and go along quickly [Aa'l daa'p een umbuy,] I'll pop in by-and-by.

2. *v. i.* To hop as a ball. A stone thrown along the surface of water so as to make "ducks and drakes" is said to [*daa'pee*].

3. *v.* To fish with a rod in a peculiar manner. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water.

4. *sb.* Trick, ruse, artifice.

Annointed rogue, there idn no *dap* nor move that he idn up to.

5. *v. t.* with *down*. To lay or put down; it implies a temporary or provisional laying down.

Hot 's lef thy bag o' tatees yur vor? I 'ant a-left em; I on'y *dapt* em *down* while I *dapt* into Joe's arter a pint o' cider.

DAP [daa'p], *sb.* Hop of a stone on the water, or of a ball.

Thick there made zebm (seven) *daps*, and thine didn make on'y but vive.

DAP-CHICK [daa'p-chik], *sb.* (Always.) Dabchick, or little grebe. *Podiceps minor*. See DIPPER.

DAPS [daa'ps], *sb. pl.* 1. Habits or ways. Applied either to persons or animals.

[Ee-z u au'kurd kuus'tumur, neef ún'eebau'dee ded-n noa' dhu daa'ps oa un,] he (a horse) is an awkward customer, if one did not know his ways.

Anybody idn no good vor want-catchin, nif they baint up to the *daps* o'm, purty middlin like.

2. Likeness; image. (Very com.)

[Dhu vuur'ee daa'ps uv úz faa'dhur,] the very image of his father.

Tha hast tha very *daps* o' thy Old Ount Sybyl Moreman upazet.

Ex. Scolding, l. 229.

Ha zim'd steev'd way tha cold, an tha *daps* me deer Jan,

Uv a thing es uv raid aw thay kals a say-man.

Nathan Hogg, Ter Abbey Vaistings.

DARE [dae'ur], *v. t.* 1. To forbid sternly or under a penalty; to frighten from a purpose; to defy.

[Ur dae'urd-n t-ai'n stoa'unz tu dhu duuks,] she sternly forbad him to throw stones at the ducks.

[Ee daeu'rd dhu paa'sn neet tu km ee'n t-tee'z aewz noa moa'ur,] he forbad the parson to come into his house again.

2. To threaten.

[Dhu poa'leesmun dae'urd-n haut ee-d dùe' tûe un,] the policeman threatened him what he would do to him.

DARK-NIGHT [daa'rk-nait], *sb.* Nightfall. The beginning of night.

The expression "daylight to *darknight*" is very common, to signify the entire day from dawn to nightfall.

Another common form is "Vrom day's light to *darky-night*."

DARN [daar'n], *v.* Quasi oath. Same as DALL, DAZ, &c.

DARTER-LAW [daa'rtur lau], *sb.* (Always.) Daughter-in-law. See *Book of Ruth*, ii. 20, in *W. S. Gram.* p. 108.

DASHLE [daash'l, dús'l, duy'shl, duy'sl], *sb.* Thistle.

All the forms of pronunciation are about equally common ; but in none is *th* ever sounded.

DATCH [daach], *v.* and *sb.* Thatch.

Used generally in certain districts, particularly about Culmstock in East Devon, and by individuals in many parts. I know several in this neighbourhood (Wellington) and also round Wiveliscombe, who always say, Here's the *datcher* comin vor to *datch* the ricks.

The *datch* 'pon Jan Gadd's house is proper a-weared out.

DATCHER [daach'ur], *sb.* Thatcher. (See above.)

DATCHES [daach'ez], *sb. pl.* Vetches. (Very com.)

By some this is pronounced *dhaach'ez*; indeed *v* and *dh* are usually interchangeable,

DAUNT [daa'nt], *sb.* 1. A' check through fear.

[Dhaat puut u daa'nt paun un puur'dee kwik,] that put a check upon him pretty quickly.

2. *v. t.* To tame.

You'll have to do ever so much vor to *daunt* thick there colt vore you can git tap o' un.

For oft tymes he, bounden in stockis and chaynes, hadde broken the chaynes, and hadde brokun the stockis to smale gobetis, and no man miȝte *daunte* hym.

Wyclif vers. (Morris and Skeat). *Mark* v. 4.

I *dawnte*, I mate, I overcome. *ȝe matte*. This term is yet scarsly admitted in our comen spetche.—*Palsgrave*.

DAY [dai], *v. i.*; *p. t.* *daid*; *pp.* *u-dai'd*. To die. Usual pronunciation; precisely as in lit. *day*.

Her's ter'ble bad: I be afeard her's gwain to *day*.

Never sinze his wife *daid* he 'ant a bin a bit the same man.

but she denyed hit and seid þat she had leuer *dey* þan consent þerto. So within short tyme, þe maister drew to a fer lond, and þere he *daid*.

Gest. Rom. p. 88.

after þe lord þat *daide* for me.—*Ibid.* p. 25.

do let me hennes bere,
þat y ne *daye* in þis degre: cristned y wold y were.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 777. See also ll. 2579, 2589.

Thare ez yus'd ta meet and chatter—

Talk uv ghosts, an uv tha *dayd*,

'Till hom vast our veet wid clatter,

Most aveer'd ta go ta bayd.

Nathan Hogg, Ser. II.

DAY [dai]. "To lose a *day*" is to be unable for some reason **k** for a day, and so to lose a day's wages.

Plase, sir, I wants to lost half-a-day—*i. e.* to go from my work for half-a-day, and allow half-a-day's wages.

DAY-MORNING [dai-maur'neen]. This morning—lit. *this day morning*. (Very com.)

[Aa'n u-zee'd-n súnz dai-maur'neen—u brak'sus-tuy'm,] (I) have not seen him since this morning, at breakfast-time.

Fol. What's the matter? there be four of us here have ta'en a thousand pound this day morning. Henry IV. II. iv.

DAY'S MARCH [dai'z maar'ch], *sb.* (Very com.)

[Yùe oa'n vuy'n dhu fuul'ur oa un neet-n u dai'z maar'ch,] you will not find his equal, not in a day's march.

DAY-TALE FELLOW [dai-tae'ul fuul'ur], } *sb.* A labourer hired
DAY-TALE MAN [dai-tae'ul mun], } by the day. Hence
a term of reproach, meaning a lazy, slack workman whose only care is to have his wages, and to do as little as he can to earn them. (Very com.)

DAY-TOOL [dai-tòol], *sb.* A bad or worn-out tool.

[U praup'ur dai-tòol] implies such an implement as a man would use who found his own tools and worked by the day. The term is of everyday use. Applied also fig. to persons.

He's a purty old *day-tool*—he too—why I widn gie un zix pence a wik—*i. e.* he is used up, worn out, good-for-nothing.

DAZ! [daa'z !], *v.* Very common form of *damn*—this is the bucolic form of *dash*.

[Daa'z ee! núv'ur muy'n. Daa'z muy buut'nz neef aay dùe'!]
Daa'z'd if I don't make thee know, s'hear me! See DANG.

Chuck vul, ez wul, tha winder waz,
Zeth I, "Mee deer, now I'll be *daz*!
Yul yewze up aul the lite;
An widn'et bee a purty lark
Ta layve tha wurd'l in tha dark
An turn tha day ta night."

Nathan Hogg, Ser. II. p. 61.

DAZED [dae'uz], *adj.* Giddy, dazzled, bewildered, confused.

[Waut ae'ulth ee? dhee urt sae'um-z ún'eebau'dee u-dae'uz,] what is the matter with you? you are like a person bewildered.

DAZED, or *be-dazyd*. *Vertiginosus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

DEAD [dai'd], *adv.* Using a lever without much purchase, or length of leverage. See PINCH.

We never can't turn the piece, nif you catch the lever so *dead*. There now! nif has'n a-catch-n *deader* again!—*i. e.* still more *dead*.

DEAD [dai'd], *adj.* 1. We have two or three similes which are used about equally with this word—[dai'd-z u aam'ur,] *dead* as a

hammer (never a door-nail), and [*daid-z u mag'ut,*] maggot. In these combinaions it is applied only to animals or man. Of *game*, it is most usual to say, [*daid-z u rag*]. A man looking for a bird supposed to be only wounded would cry out, Here (it) is! so *dead's* a rag [*yuur úz ! zu daid-z u rag*].

2. Flat, stale, as applied to drinks.

[*Dhu suy'dur-z-u dai'd-z dee'ch-wau'dr,*] the cider is as dead as ditch-water.

DEAD AGIN [*dai'd ugún:*], *adv.* Strongly opposed to.

[*Mae'ustur-z dai'd ugún' dhu paa'sn,*] master is averse to, or on bad terms with the parson.

DEAD-ALIVE [*dai'd-uluy'v*], *adj.* Dull; wanting in energy; phlegmatic.

I should'n never like to be a-tied up to jish poor *dead-alive* thing's her is: her's 'nough to gie anybody the blues vor to look to her, let alone to live way her. See DEAD-LIVERED.

DEAD-HORSE [*dai'd-au's*], *sb.* Work done in redemption of debt is called [*wuur'keen aewt dhu dai'd-au's,*] working out the dead-horse.

[*Aa! aay dhau'rt u wúid-n kau'm ; ee doa'n luyk tu wuurk aew't dhu dai'd au's,*] ah! I thought he would not come; he does not like to work when he has been paid beforehand. So it is common to say, Ah! that's a *dead-oss* job—meaning it is badly done because paid for beforehand, or only done to work out an obligation.

Hence the old saying, "Vorehand-pay and never-pay's the wist (worst) of all pay."

DEAD LIFT [*dai'd lúf:*], *sb.* When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said, [*dhai oa'n pèol tùe u dai'd lúf:*], they won't pull at a *dead lift*. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, I'll warn un to pull twenty times volling (following—*i. e.* in succession) to a *dead-lift*.

DEAD-LIVERED [*dai'd-luy'vurd*], *adj.* Dead-alive, dull; stupid, sluggish.

I zim her's the [*dai'd luy'vurdz,*] *dead-liverdest*, gurt, gawky-looking piece in all the parish.

DEAD-MEN'S-FINGERS [*daid-mainz-ving'urz*]. The plant *Orchis maculata* (com.).

DEADS [*dai'dz*], *sb.* The subsoil. The barren ground or gravel immediately below the top stratum.

[*Toa'n dhè tu pluw'ee tùe' tuur'ubl dee'p, yùe-ul uun'ee bring aup dhu dai'ds,*] it will not do to plough too terrible deep, you will only bring up the barren subsoil.

DEAF [dee'f], *adj.* Applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

Deef kau'rn is an ear of corn without grain in it. Nuts without kernels are always *deef*.

[Noa zee'ud een ut, u plai'ntee u buud', bud au'l oa-m *deef*.] no seed in it, a plenty of buds, but all of them deaf. This was said to me of a field of clover, which seemed very good in appearance.—Sept. 1884.

Always pronounced *deef*. The regular superlative absolute (see *W. S. Gram.* p. 22) is always "so *deef*'s a 'addick"—though why a haddock should be deafer than other fish, or why a hammer is deader than other tools, seems quite inscrutable to any but the bucolic mind.

and all the dou3tris of song schulen wexe *deef*.
Wyclif vers. Eccles. xii. 4.

His eres waxes *deef*, and hard to here.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 782.

þe folkes heste ys
So yharded, þat hii beþ blynde and *deve* ywis,
þat hii nolleþ non god þyng yhure ne yse.
1298. *Robt. of Gloucester, p. 352.*

Ley no *deef* ere to my spekyng,
I swere you, sir, it is gabbyng.
1370. *Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose. Works; Bell, 1856 (v. 7), p. 357.*

For thay ben doumbe, and therto they ben *deve*,
And chargeth him his ydoles for to leve.
1390. *Chaucer, Seconde Nonnes Tale, Cant. Tales, l. 12,214.*

A *deef* man and a doumbe was helid of Crist.
1375. *Wyclif, Sunday Gospel, Serm. xii. (Select English Works) I. p. 29.*

Ich drawe men, quap seint Andrew: lo god þat soþ is
ac wrecches and false þoure beoþ; and *deue* and dombe iwis.
1305. *St. Andrew, Early English Poems (1862), p. 99.*

For *deue* þorþ hus doynges, and dombe speke and herde.
1393. *Piers Plowman. Pass. 22, l. 130.*

Many of hem becamen . . . *deve* for the noyse of the water.
1356. *Mandeville, ch. 30, p. 306 (ed. 1839).*

DEAF-NETTLE [dee'f nút'l], *sb.* Dead nettle—*Lamium purpureum*.

DEAL [dae'ul], *sb.* Lot, quantity, part, bit.

Why, I'd zoonder go 'thout em, by a purty *dale*,-n I'd pay jish prize. (Very com.)

And Roland iberd hit every *del*: and his auaunttyngge hem greuede sore,
Ac þo3 him self had born him wel: þanne spake he no more.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 44.

And with one lamb a tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil,
Exodus xxix. 40.

DEAL [dæ'ul], *v. i.* To conclude a bargain of purchase or sale; to buy.

[V-ee u-dæ'ulud?] have you dealt? may be heard fifty times in every market or fair. It is the regular question put to a seller by a buyer when he wishes to know if the former has sold his commodity to the departing bidder, so that if not, he may begin to chaffer for it.

[Yùc oa'n taek noa las? Noa. Wuul dhan aay shaa'n dæ'ul,] you will not take less? No. Well then I shall not buy.

[V-ee u-boa'ut dhik au's? Noa, kèod-n dæ'ul,] have you bought that horse? No, (we) could not *deal* (*i. e.* agree as to price).

At fairs and similar places, the women who keep the "fairing," or gingerbread stalls, always salute the passers-by with [plaiz tt dæ'ul,] *i. e.* please to buy.

See *W. Som. Dial.* pp. 19, 20.

DEAN [dai'n], *sb.* A wide valley, a vale—as Taunton Dean.

pou says pou trawez me in þis dene,
By cawse pou may with vjen me se.

Allit. Poems. The Pearl, i. 295.

DEARY [dee'uree], *interj. adj. and sb.*

[Dec'uree! dee'uree mee!] deary! deary me!

[Lèok, Ai'nee! dhur-z u dec'uree nùd'l gib'ee laam!] look, Henny (Henry), there is a *deary* little gibby lamb!

[Dhae'ur, muy dec'uree! dhai shaa'n uurt ee,] there, my *deary*, they shan't hurt you.

DEATH [dath]. It is a sure sign of death in the family, if in swarming the bees should settle on a dead tree or bush. If any one should put the bellows on the table. If the flowers of May or white-thorn are brought into the house. If a hare runs across the path. If the owl hoots close to the house. If a winding-sheet or coffin-handle form in the candle. If four magpies are seen together. If parsley be transplanted.

DEATHLY-LIKE [dath'lee-luy'k], *adv.* Very pale; deathly, colourless in complexion.

[Aay zúm uur leok'ud dath'lee-luy'k,] I fancy she looked pale as death.

DEATH-STRUCK [dath-strèok't], *part. adj.* Death-smitten.

[Aa'! aay zeed u wuz dath-strèok't, zu zèon-z uv'ur aay tlaa'f mee uy' paun un,] ah! I saw he was death-smitten, as soon as ever I clapped my eye upon him.

DECEIVE [dee-sai'v], *v. t. and i.* To disappoint—with no implication of deception or guile.

Be sure-n be there now; you 'ont *decave* me, will ee!

I was proper *deceived* 'bout they there boots, you know I lookéd

vor t'ave em to wear a Zinday; and you never let me had em gin the middle o' the week.

Sir, tak this son to mi techeing,
I wald nocht he *decayed* ware.—*Met. Roman. Seuyng Sages*, l. 109.

DECENTNESS [dai'sunt-nees], *sb.* Decency; good conduct.

There idn no order nor *decentness* 'bout nother one o' the sort o'm, they be all alike.

Come! you bwoys, d'ye know what day 'tis? let's have a little *decentness*.

DECLINABLE [deeklyu'nubl], *adj.* Likely to go into a decline. Consumptive.

A friend, a doctor with considerable practice among the poor, tells me that one of the most frequent questions parents ask when bringing their children for advice is, "Do you think he (or she) is *declinable*?"—*i. e.* shows signs of phthisis.

A woman speaking of her son who was ill said to me, "His cough's so bad I be afeard he's *declinable*."

DECORIMENT [daek'rimunt], *sb.* Decoration, ornament.

Thick there thing there a-stick't up-on-een, lig that there, idn no *decoriment*, I don't consider. Remark upon an erection in a garden; mostly used with a negative.

J. B. Clamorous for a motto. It is foolish to encourage people to expect such *decoraments*.

1837. *f. G. Lockart. Life of Sir W. Scott*, vol. iii. p. 311 (ed. 1839).

DEE [dee'], *sb.*

An iron shaped like letter D. Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains. Called also a *D-copse*. See COPSE.

DEE-LOCK [dee'-loa'k], *sb.* A very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, &c. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other.

DEEP [deep], *adj.* Clever, cunning, crafty.

[*Deep-s gaa'rlik*] is a very common saying. I believe that *Garrick* is the simile intended. The corruption is curious.

DEEP [deep'], *sb.* Depth. (Very com.)

A farmer asking me to have a new well dug for him, said, "Tidn vor the *deep* you must go down, vor to come to the water."

He wan . . . all the othere kyngdoms unto the *depe* of Ethiope.

1356. *Maundeville*, ch. 7, p. 79.

They ymagin wickednesse, and kepe it secrete amonge themselves, every man in ye *depe* of his herte.

1535. *Coverdale Bible*, Ps. lxxiii. 6.

And drowned all the hoost of Pharao and sancke down in to the *deep* of the see.
1483. *Caxton, Golden Legend*, fo. lviii. col. 2.

Every goode housbande hath his barleye falowe, well dounge, and lyenge rygge all the *depe* and colde of wynter.

1534. *Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandry*, p. 22.

. . . Ride forth and bid the *deep*
Within appointed bounds be heaven and earth ;
Boundless the *deep*, because I am who fill
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space.

1668. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, bk. vii. l. 168.

And in the lowest *deep* a lower *deep*.

Ibid. bk. iv. l. 76.

DEEPNESS [deep'mees], *sb.* 1. Craft, subtlety.

[Yùe núv'ur dúd-n zee dhu fuul'ur oa un vur *deep'mees*,] you never saw his equal for craft. (Very com.)

2. *sb.* Depth.

The *deepness* o' the water do bide jist about the same all the year round.

þe Amerel vmtil a wyndow ran : and þar lep out þat syre
Wel xx^a feyme ful he þan : of *dupnisse* vmtil A myre.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 2311.

DEPENESSE. Profunditas ; altitudo. DEPENESSE of vatur (waty). GURGES.
Promp. Parv.

it spedþ to him þat a mylneston of assis be hangid in his necke & þat he be dreynt in-to *depnesse* of þe see. *Wyclif* (Works, E. E. T. S.), pp. 61-2.

but othir sedis fillen in to stony placis : where thei hadden not moch erthe, & anoon thei sprungun vp for thei hadden not *depnes* of erthe.

Wyclif vers. Matt. xiii. 5. Also *deepeness* in A. V. 1611.

DEFAUT [deefau't], *sb.* Fault, defect.

I'll warn the job'll answer—nif you vind any *defaut* I'll be bound to make it good.

DEFAWTE. Defectus. DEFAWTY. Defectivus.—*Promp. Parv.*

When the Emperoure harde telle þis, he come thidir, and put a *defaute* to this forsaide sarvaunt. *Gest. Rom.* p. 133.

þes ben perilous ypocritis and cursed of god for *defaute* of charite.

Wyclif (Works, E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Lo, oure folk ginneþ to falle for *defaute* of help.

Will of Palerme (Werwolf), l. 1185.

Thurgh þe *defaut* here of kynd God þan wille

Alle þe *defawtes* of þe lymys fulfille.

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 5015.

DEFY [deefaa'y], *v. t.* To forbid ; to denounce. See FY.

After the calling of banns in a church, well known to the writer, a man stood up and proclaimed : [Aay deenaay ut un *deefaa'y* um'un-z muy'n !] I deny it and defy it, the woman is mine !

And a fals feond anticrist · ouer alle folke regnede,
That were mylde men and holye · þat no meschief dradden,
Defiden al falsnesse · and folk þat hit vsede.

Piers Plowman, xxiii. 64.

DEGESS [dee·jas], *sb.* Digestion.

The thing o't is, he's so bad in his *deegess*—'tis on'y but very little he can make use o'.

DEJECT [deejak·], *v. i.* To project; to lean.

[Dhik dhae·ur dhae·ur *deejak's* een·wurdz,] that one there projects inwards.

DENIAL [dai·nuv·ul], *sb.* Loss, injury, hindrance.

[Twuz u maayn *dai·nuv·ul* tu dh·oal mae·un, haun u lau's úz duung·kee,] it was a great drawback to the old man, when he lost his donkey.

DENTURES [dai·nchurz], *sb.* Indentures.

In years past, when parish apprentices were common, this word was in daily use. Now real field-craft among boys is almost as obsolete as the indentures.

DENY [deenuy·], *v.* To refuse; to oppose; to prevent.

[Ee núv·ur dúd·n *denny*· hautúv·ur uur aa·ks oa un,] he never refused whatever she asked. See DEFY.

Did I *deny* to go, zoon's you ax me?

but she *denyed* hit, and said, þat she had leuer dey þan consent þerto.

Gest. Rom. p. 88.

for he sent unto me for my wives and for my children, and for my silver and for my gold: and I *denied* him not.

1 *Kings* xx, 7.

Zure and zure you wont *deny* to zee me drenk?

Ex. Scold. l. 529.

DETERMENT [dat·urmunt], *sb.* Injury, detriment. Very common word amongst the most ignorant.

[Tao·un bee noa *dat·urmunt* tûe un,] it will be no injury to him: said of a horse which had cut his knee.

DEVIL AND THE MALTSTER. It is always said that on Culmstock Fair-day, May 21st, "'tis a fight twixt the *devil* and the *maltster*"—to decide if there shall be cider to drink, or whether it must be beer. This is but a development or perhaps another version of the old saw,

Till Culmstock Fair be come and gone,
There mid be apples, and mid be none.

DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH [daev·l een dhu bèò·sh], *sb.*

Commonest name for the plant "Love in a mist"—*Nigella damascena*.

DEVILMENT [daev·lmunt], *sb.* Mischief; practical joking; larking.

[Dhur ú ln dhu fuul'ur u ee' vur *daev'lmunt* un roa'guree, neet-n au'l dhu kuun'tree,] there is not the fellow of he, for larking and roguery, not in all the country.

DEVIL'S BIT SCABIS [daev'lz beet skai'bees], *sb.* The common plant *scabiosa succisa* found growing in pastures. It bears a mauve-coloured flower on a long stem, and blooms in August and September. See PRIOR.

Gerard (p. 726) seems to imply that *Devil's bit* is not *scabiosa*. He says, "It floureth in August, and is hard to be knowne from *Scabious*, saving when it floureth."

As to the name, Gerard says, "It is commonly called *Morsus Diaboli*, or *Diuelsbit*, of the root (as it seems) that is bitten off: for the superstitious people hold opinion, that the diuell, for enuy that he beareth to mankinde, bit it off, because it would be otherwise good for many vses."

DEVIL'S COW [daev'lz kaew], *sb.* 1. A large black beetle.

2. The large black shell-less dew-snail. See *W. S. Dial.* p. 20.

DEVIL-SCREECH [daev'l skreech], *sb.* The swift (*cypselus apus*).

DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX [daev'lz snuuf-bau'ks], *sb.* A puff-ball.

DEVILTRY [daev'tree], *sb.* Rubbish; any undesirable object, as a quantity of weeds in a crop—a quantity of hay or thistles in a fleece of wool; in such a sense the word is common, but I never heard it applied to moral conduct. See TOADERY.

Take your hove, and scrape out the highest o' that there *deviltry*, else they there plants ont never do no good.

DEVONSHIRE COAT-OF-ARMS [dab'mshur koa'ut-u-aar'mz]. Said of a horse with broken knees. Is he much blemished? Ees fy! a proper *Devonshire coat-o'-arms!*

DEVONSHIRE-MARK [dab'mshur maar'k], *sb.* Same as DEVONSHIRE COAT-OF-ARMS.

DEVONSHIRE WINE [dab'mshur-wuy'n], *sb.* Cider.

DEW-BIT [jüe'beet], *sb.* A mouthful or snack of food, taken in the early morning before going to work.

This time o' year, hon anybody's about mowin or ort, I zim they do want a *dew-bit* like, vore they goth to work.

DEW-CLAW [jüe'klaa], *sb.* The small *claw* or hoof which grows like a short thumb on the inside of a stag's foot, at the fetlock.

Some dogs have this *dew-claw* or rudimentary thumb. In the horse it appears far above the knee, and is horny like the hoof.

for oftentimes he will close his *clawes* together . . . agayne will open them and stray them wyde . . . and hitting his *dew-clawes* upon the grounde.

1575. *Tuberville, Art of Venerie*, p. 122 (quoted by Collyns, p. 144).

In soft ground the marks of the *dew-claws* of a heavy stag will often be apparent, especially when the stag is fatigued.—*Collyns*, p. 87.

DEW-SNAIL [j'ùeː snaa'yul], *sb.* The large black slug.

The regular way to charm warts is to take a *dew-snail* and rub its slime upon the warts. Then to stick the *dew-snail* on a black-thorn, and as the snail perishes and disappears so will the warts.

DICKY [dik'ee], *sb.* 1. A loose or false shirt-front. See CHEAT.

2. The driving seat of a closed carriage.

3. A child's name for a bird.

[Poo'ur lee'dl dik'ee l] We often hear [dik'ee buurd] also.

DIDDLE! [dúd'l!], *interj.* Call for young ducks.

DIDDLE [dúd'l], *v. i.* To make water (said to and by children).

DIDDLE-DADDLE [dúd'l-dad'l].

DIDDLE-DADDLING [dúd'l-dad'leen].

{ *sb.* and *adj.* Dawd-
ling; procrastinat-
ing; undecided.

A proper old *diddle-dadille*—never can't get no sense like out o' un, one way nor tother. He'll bide *diddle-daddlin* so long, gin anybody else wid a-bin and a-do'd the work dree or vower times over.

DIDN'T OUGHT [ded'n au't].

DON'T OUGHT [doa'n au't].

} Ought not.

[Uur núv'ur ded'n au't t-u-zad noa'urt tûe' un,] she never ought to have said naught to him.

Mary, you *doa'n au't* vor to burn that there coal; you must vatch (fetch) vrom tother heap.

DIE [duy], *v. i.* Said of animals slaughtered. A farmer speaking of a cow which was being fattened said: He idn a very bad piece o' beef now, mind; I warn he'd *die* well inside, nif was to kill-n to once. (Very com. expression.) Animals are said to *die* well or "bad" in proportion to their internal fatness.

I was proper a-tookt in way thick yeffer—her *died* shockin bad—*i. e.* proved lean inwardly.

DIG [dig, daeg'], *v. t.* To work ground with a mattock.

[Dig'een tae'udeez] means taking up potatoes with a mattock. Ground is never said to be *dug* with a spade. See SPIT, GRAFT.

DIK [dik], *v. t.* To dike. To make good the sides and top of a hedge, which in this district is usually a high bank—*i. e.* to throw up the parings upon the top.

[Tus toarin *dik*] is to build up a sort of wall of stones without mortar (a dry wall) against the bank.

[Tid-n u beet u go'rd tu *dik*-n ee mus bee u-stou'w'n *dik*.] it is not a bit of good to dike it (i. e. merely throw up the earth), it must be stone-diked.

We should give the order to [*dik* anp dh-aj-n uurd aewt diu deech.] dike up the hedge and rid out the ditch.

This must have been the meaning in the following passage—i. e. to dig out a deep ditch, and to *dike* or *stee*n up the sides to prevent their falling in.

He criede, and comandeþe alle crystene people,
To delþe and *dike* a deop diche at aboute vaite
þat holychurche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile.
Piers Plow. XXII. 364.

DILDRAM [dee'uldram], *sb.* Idle story; silly talk.
Let's yur some sense, not a passle o' *dil'drams*.

ha wull tell! Dool'tell *Dil'drams*, and roily upon enny Kessen Zo il.
Ex. Scold. l. 511.

DILLY [dū'lee], *sb.* A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart. Also a low four-wheeled truck on which mowing-machines and other implements are drawn. See **PUCKER**.

DILLY-DAILY [dū'lee-daal'ee], *adj.* Undecided; shilly-shally.

DIMMET [dū'mut], *sb.* Dusk; evening twilight; when the lig't has become dim.

I was looking round, eens I always do, just in the *dimmet*, and I yurd a shot tother zide o' the hedge: and tho' I jumped up and zaid, "I've a-catcht 'ee to last then, Mister Ginlman."

Evidently this is a verbal noun from the old *dimmen*, to become *dim*—like *drin,et*, from *dringen*.

And whenne he drow to þe dore: þanne *dymmed* hus eyen
He thumbled at þe þreshfold: and þrew to þe earthe.
Piers Plow. VII. 407.

in the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in tha *Dimmet*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 166.

DIMPSY. See **DUMPSY**.

DING [ding], *v.* 1. To beat or to force comprehension into a dull understanding.

[Aay dhau'rt aay nú'ur shèod'n *ding* ut een'tu dhu ai'd oa un,] I thought I never should drive it into his head.

Ryht swa þe devels salle ay *dyng*.
On þe synfulle with-ouren styntyng;—*Hampole, Pricke of Conscience*, l. 7015.

2. *v.* To importune; to reiterate.

You can't do nort else: you must keep on *dingin* away.

DING-DONG [ding-dau'ng], *adv.* In good earnest ; with a will. We zeed eens we'd a-got vor to do it, zo we in to it *ding-dong*, hammer and tongs, and twadn very long about.

DINSH [dúsh], *adj.* Dull, stupid. Probably var. *pron.* of *dense*.

He ont never do hizzel no good, a's to *dinsh* by half.

DIP [dúp], *v. t.* Tech. A process applied to sheep after shearing ; to kill vermin, and cleanse the skin. They are placed singly in a bath of strong poisonous liquor, care being taken not to immerse the head.

Bee yù gwain tu *dúp* yur sheep dee yuur?] are you going to dip your sheep this year?

DIP [dúp], *sb.* Salt. Used only in the following phr.

Mate! we don't get no mate ; all we gets is tatees and *dip*—i. e. *dipped* in salt.

DIPPER [dúp'ur]. The water-ouzel. *Hydrobata aquatica*. *Cinclus aquaticus*. See WATER-COLLY.

This name is sometimes applied to the *dap-chick*, and possibly originally so ; but in this neighbourhood it has come to be used only for the above very common bird.

DOFFAR, or dydoppar, watyr byrde, *Mergulus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

DIPPING [dúp'een], *sb.* A strong poisonous liquor, for *dipping* sheep, to kill vermin, and to prevent the *scab*. See DIP, *v. t.*

DIRD [dúrd], *sb.* Thread.

This pronunciation is precisely according to rule in the dialect.

Thr is always sounded *dr*, as in *drash*, *drish*, *droa'ut*, &c. Thus *thread* would be and very often is pronounced *drad* or *dred*—then comes the constant metathesis of the *r*, and *dred* becomes *derd* or *dúrd*, just as *bread* becomes *berd* or *búrd*, and *drish* (thrush), *dirsh*.

DIRECT [durak'], *sb.* Sense, reliance, dependence.

No use t' hark to he ; idn no *direct* in un, no more-n a dog berkin.

Here, Bill ! thee show 'em the way to do it. Thee's a got some *direct* in thee, but the rest o'm be like a passle o' fools, I zim.

and more an zo, there's no *direct* to hot tha tell'st.

Ex. Scolding, l. 149.

DIRSH [dúrs], *sb.* Thrush. Always either *dúrs* or *drish*.

DIRT [duurt], *v. t.* To soil ; to dirty.

Tommy, mind you don't *dirt* your clean pinny.

This is one of the cases in which the *y* final of the literary transitive verb is dropped in the dialect ; comp. *car* = carry, *store* = story.

DIS-UP (dis-uh) *v.* **DIS-UP** *v.* **DIS-UP** = **UP** by the common derivation, but *dis-* (not *dis-*) means in the dialect to pull or to pull out of the right meaning, a still *dis-* live in the phrase, "An *dis-* man" is a "Billy the man and *dis-* man"—which is perhaps the old meaning.

DIS-UP (dis-uh) *v.* **DIS-UP** would *dis-* up.

"The sign is *dis-* up to be a student, but it is for the other."

"This man has the man's name, but he has the *dis-* (not *dis-*) it is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

"This man has the man's name, but he has the *dis-* (not *dis-*) it is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

DIS-UP (dis-uh) *v.* **DIS-UP** would *dis-* up.

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DIS-UP (dis-uh) *v.* **DIS-UP** would *dis-* up. It is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

West-Somerset Words, D. S. P. S., p. 152.

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DIS-UP (dis-uh) *v.* **DIS-UP** would *dis-* up.

"This man has the man's name, but he has the *dis-* (not *dis-*) it is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

"This man has the man's name, but he has the *dis-* (not *dis-*) it is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

DIS-CASE (dis-keh) *v.* **DIS-CASE** would *dis-* up. It is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

"This man has the man's name, but he has the *dis-* (not *dis-*) it is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

DIS-EASE (dis-eh) *v.* **DIS-EASE** would *dis-* up. It is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

"This man has the man's name, but he has the *dis-* (not *dis-*) it is for the sign to be a student, but it is for the other."

DIS-EASE, or greiv. *Tedium, gratamen, calamitas, angustia.*

From p. Parv.

and here-fore *disceisen* hem and putten hem in prison, and sumtyme morþere hem aʒenst goddis lawe and the kyngys.

Wyclif (Works, E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

& thei passid to the holy londe, & turnid a-yene withoute hurting or *disese*.

Gest. Rom. p. 106.

& her-by schulde be no more cost to ʒou ne traueile ne *deises*, but worschipe to god & endeles good to ʒoure self.

Wyclif (Works), p. 179.

or eny other man, that wille trouble, *disese*, or pursew of my trew seruandys.

Fifty Earliest Wills, Sir T. Brooks, 1483, p. 130.

Obsolete as a verb in the dialect.

DIS-GEST [dees-jas'], *v. t.* and *i.* To digest.

I baint able vor to *digest* my mate. Thick there picce o' beef ate tough, I count he ont *digesty* very well.

DISGESTION [deesjas'chn], *sb.* Digestion.

[Dhu dauk'tur zaes aew ur *deesjas'chn-z* tuur'ubl wai'k—uur kaa'n *dees-jas'* ur vút'lz,] the doctor says her digestion is very weak—she cannot digest her food.

DISH [dee'sh], *v.* To hollow; to make concave.

The went o' the mill's too big; he idn holler 'nough—you mus' *dish-n* out a good bit.

DISH [dee'sh], *sb.* 1. Two sizes of brown cups or mugs with handles, made of cloam or coarse earthenware, are always called [u ae'upmee *dee'sh*] or [u pan'ee *dee'sh*,] halfpenny or penny dish. These vessels are always sold at these prices; they hold about a pint and quart respectively. So also we always say [u *dee'sh* u tay] for a cup of tea.

2. The bottom of a cider-press, on which the cheese is put up.

DISHABLES [dee'shublz], *sb. pl.* Working dress. Very common among farmers' wives and peasant women. Fr. *Déshabilles*.

[Haun aay wai'n tu voa'r doo'ur, dhae'ur wuz Mús'us tu paa'sneej, un aay wuz au'l een mee *dee'shublz* eens aay-d u-bún-u-waur'sheen,] when I went to the front-door, there was mistress of the parsonage, and I was in my working dress, just as I had been washing.

A woman at her wash-tub would be nearly sure to say to a lady who called upon her, "Plaise t'excuse me, mum, for I be all in my *dishables*."

DISHCLOUT [dee'sh klaewt], *sb.* A kitchen cloth.

Master Harry, you can't keep on comin out here in the kitchen, makin up such work, else you'll vind the *dishclout* a-pinned on to your back one o' these days.

Then sighing, said it was a cruel thing
 Thus like a *Dishclout*, his poor heart to wring.
 1795. *Wolcot, Pinderiana*, vol. iv. p. 112

DISHING [dee'sheen], *adj.* Concave.
 Sometimes applied to cart-wheels, same as *DISH-LATE*.

DISH-KETTLE [dee'sh-kút'l], *sb.* A very large open iron p having a swing-handle by which it is suspended on the chimn crook over the fire. It is used to warm the *skim milk* bef turning to cheese, but generally it serves the purpose of the mod washing copper, or furnace, as we call it in the West.

[Man'urz! wai, uur wuz u-bau'rnd een u tuur'u-eeep, un u bre aup-m dhu *dee'sh-kút'l*,] manners! why she was born in a tu heap, and bred up in the dish-kettle.

It is always spoken of as *the dish-kettle*, like the oven—the being never more than one in a household.

DISH-LATE [dee'sh-lae'ut], *adj.* A term used by wheel-wrigl to describe wheels. These are either [*au'prai't*] or [*dee'sh-lae'uf*]. the former the spokes are placed perpendicularly to the axis; in t latter they are inclined towards the front of the wheel, so that t periphery shall be even with the "nose" of the axle. This cc struction gives more or less general concavity to the front of t wheel, and is technically expressed by *dish-late*.

DISH-WASHER [dee'sh-wau'rshur], *sb.* The water-wagta
 The only name for the bird in this district.

GUIGNE-QUEUÆ. The little bird called a wagtail, or *Dish-washer*.
Cotgrave.

DISMALS [dúz'mulz], *sb. pl.* Low spirits; brooding c spondency.

Come, Jane, hot aith ee? I zim you be all down in the *dism* like.

DISOBLIGE [deesublee'j], *v. t.* To stain; to soil. Used | quaint old people of the better class.

Mary, my love, how you have *disobliged* your frock.

DISPRAISE [deesprai'z], *sb.* Disparagement; under-valuatio
 The nicest sort of a young umman you shall vind any place-
 no *dispraise* to present company.

Rager Hill es as honest a man as any in Challacombe: no *Dispraise*.
Ex. Scold. l. 68.

DIS-SIGHT [dús-uyt], *sb.* Disfigurement; unsightly objec
 This word is very common indeed among people of quite tl better class, and is certainly more expressive than its litera equivalents. A neighbour erecting a building at some distan from my house said—"I don't think 'twill be any *dis-sight* to you —May, 1886.

DISTRACTED [deestraak·tud], *part. adj.* Mad; overcome.
 Ever zinze Zadurday nait, I bin maze *distracted* way the
 toothache, and nort ont do me no good.

Better I were *distract*,
 So should my thoughts be severed from my griefs.
King Lear, IV. vi.

I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth up: while I suffer thy terrors
 I am *distracted*.
Psalms lxxxviii. 15.

and how the Boy repented and went *distracted*, and wos taken up, and was
 hang'd vor't, and sung Saums and sed his Praers.
Ex. Scold. l. 442.

DIT [dút], *sb.* Dirt, soil.
 Tommy, you'll make yourzel *dit* all over.

DITEMENT [duy·tmunt], *sb.* Indictment (very com. at assize
 time).

DIZ [diz], *sb.* Tech. A small piece of horn pierced with a
 flattened hole, used by hand wool-combers, through which the
silver is drawn. See PAD.

DO [du; *emphatic dùe*]. Pres. *dùe*, or *du*; past, *dùe'd*, or *dud*;
p. part. *u-dùe'd*, *u-dùe*. 1. The periphrastic auxiliary with which
 most of our verbs are conjugated in the present tense, as:

[Dhai *du* lèò·k maa·yn wee·sh,] they look very sad.
 For ample illustration, see *W. S. Gram.* pp. 45, 71.

2. *v. t.* To make; to finish; to repair.

Now those that round Ould Burnet stood
 And zwearid it clumzily was *dood*.
P. Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter.
 See also *Nathan Hogg's Letters*, Ser. I. p. 33, &c.

Used also in all the senses found in lit. Eng., but the past tense
 remains as it was in Mid. Eng.—*i. e.* *do'd*, or *dude*.

he weop nout one mid his eien, auh *dude* mid alle his limen.
Ancren Riwele, p. 110.

kyng Charlys þe Sarsyns speche y-hurde: and so *dude* al his host.
Sir Ferumbas, l. 112.

and she *dude* of hir harnes & come & laye downe by him.
Gest. Rom. p. 159.

And to slen eyþer oþer in þat plas: eyther *dude* ys miþte.—*Ibid.* l. 663.

As, schrove herr', hoselder, and aneled herr', he *dude* also
 And sayde, doujt' loke þat þ' be of gode chere,
 For up to þi spouse þ' shalt now go,
 And dwell in hevene w' angels clere.—*Chron. Vil.* St. 501.

Your trap ont be a-*do'd*, fit to use, vore Zadurday.
 The second form of *p. part.* is equally common.
 I'll warn the job'll be a-*do* vitty, nif you do let he *do* un.

and þoʒte on þe grete oþ : þat he him adde er *ydo*.

Rob. of Glou. Will. Conq. l. 15.

þare-vore William potte þat knyʒt out of cheualry, vor he hadde *ydo* an
vknunynge dede. *Trevisa, Norm. Invasion*, Lib. vi. cap. 29, l. 126.

and euer when eny Counseille shuld be *ydo* in þe Empire, þe yong knyʒt was
called þerto. *Gesta Rom.* p. 44.

and now haþ schewid mo benefices to mankynde þan he hadde *do* in iudas
tymes. *Wyclif (Works, E. E. T. S.)*, p. 167.

þe ladyes comen reñyng þo on yche a syde
To se þe myracle þ' þere was *y do*.

Chron. Vil. St. 336.—See also *Ib. St.* 73.

And whon þou hast so *I-do*

ʒif þi benyson þer-to.—*Stacions of Rome*, l. 271.

See DONED.

DO [dùe:], *v. i.* (Always with stress.) To get on ; to prosper ;
to improve in state or condition : of animals, to thrive ; to grow.

They can *do* very well in thick farm, nif they do stick to it—*i. e.*
the work.

They zess how the young Jim Bond's *doin* capical up to Bristol.

They young beast be safe to *do* in your land.

[Aay luy'ks dhúsh yuur ee'njee mae'ul, muy pai'gz du dùe' vuur'ee
wuul buy' ut], I like this Indian meal, my pigs, do *do*—*i. e.* thrive
very well upon it.

DOAK [doa'k], *sb.* A stupid booby ; a dullard.

Never zeed no jish gurt [doa'k,] never in all my born days.

DOAN [doa'un], *adj.* Damp : said of corn, hay, sheets, linen,
&c. *W. H. G.*—Dec. 6, 1883. Com. in Devon.

DOATY [doa'utee], *v. i.* To nod when dozing in a sitting
position.

[Uur d-au'vees doa'utee tu church,] she always nods at
church.

But thee, thee wut ruckee, and squattee, and doattee in the Chimley Coander
lick an Axwaddle. *Ex. Scold.* l. 144.

DOCITY [dau'sutee], *sb.* Intelligence, gumption.

He idn no good to nobody, there idn no *docity* 'bout'n.

Tha hast no stroil ner *Docity*, no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng.

Ex. Scold. l. 209.

DOCK [dauk], *sb.* The crupper of either saddle or harness.

DOCK [dauk], *v. t.* 1. To put the crupper under a horse's tail.
Some horses press their tails down very tightly, and such are said
to be [stúf' tu dauk,] stiff to dock.

2. *v. t.* Applied to sheep. To cut off the wool clotted with
dung, from around a sheep's tail.

3. *v. t.* To cut short.

They *docked* his wages a shillin a week, and told'n next time he'd lost his work.

His heer was by his eres rounde i-shorn,

His top was *dockud* lyk a preest biforn.

Chaucer, Prologue (Reeve), l. 590.

Also fig.

Mr. Ginlman's to big by half, 'tis time he was *a-docked*.

DOCKINGS [dauk'eenz], *sb.* Wool clotted with dung, called also *daggings* (*q. v.*).

DOCK-SPITTER [dauk-spút'ur], *sb.* A tool for drawing out the roots of docks, called also [*dauk-draw'ur*,] dock-drawer.

DOCK UP [dauk aup'], *v. t.* When a colt is first "hampered" (*q. v.*), it is usual to [*dauk-n aup'*,] dock him up, that is, to put a crupper and girth upon his body, and then to rein in his head tightly, making fast the bridle.

DOCTOR [dauk'tur], *sb.* The seventh son in a family, born in succession without a girl, is always called the "doctor," and is believed to be born with special aptness for the healing art.

DOCTOR UP [dauk'tur aup'], *v. t.* To patch up; to cobble; to repair in a makeshift manner.

T'other zide o' Wilscombe, bump goes down th' old gig way the spring a-brokt, so we was fo'ced to bide and *doctor up* th' old trap vore we could come on.

DODIPOLL [daud'ipoa'l], *sb.* A dunce; a blockhead; a softy.

Nif thee art'n a *dodipoll*, tell me! Get out the way, and let zomebody way zome zense come to it.

DOFFER [dau'fur], *sb.* The last of the many cylinders of a carding-engine; that which has to *do off* or deliver the wool or cotton from the machine. Comp. "to *doff* the hat."

& dere hert, deliuerli : do as ich þe rede,

Dof bliue þis bere-skyn : & be stille in þi cloþes.

William of Palerme, l. 2342.

DO FOR [dùe'vaur], *v. t.* To perform the household duties.

He do live all by his zul, but he'v a got a umman that do g'in and *do vor'n*—i. e. makes his bed, cleans his house, washes and mends his clothes; all this is fully comprehended in the use of *to do for* in this sense.

I do always *do vor* my zul, eens I've a do'd 'z twenty year.

An old man in the Wellington Almshouse, said, "My darter do *do vor* me—her com'th in every morning, zo I baint a left no way scan'lous" (*q. v.*).—June 6, 1886.

DOG [daug], *sb.* Same as AN-DOG (*q. v.*). Although used constantly as an alternative name for *Andiron*, yet there was and is a difference. In large hearth-fire places it was usual to have two pairs of irons, particularly in kitchens where great fires were needed for roasting. One of these pairs were *dogs*, the other *Andirons*. The former were mere plain bars of iron with three short legs, used for the actual work of supporting the burning logs at all times, and therefore kept near the centre of the hearth. Both kinds are treated of, under HAND-DOG—but the following shows that in Shakespeare's time, the *Andirons*, or "Hand-dogs," were the ornamental and not the useful *dogs* which really bore the fire.

Iachimo. The roof o' the chamber
With golden cherubims is fretted : her *andirons*
(I had forgot them,) were two winking Cupids
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
Depending on their brands.—*Cymbeline*, II. iv.

DOG DAISY [daug dai'zee], *sb.* The large marsh daisy, or Marguerite. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

DOGGERY [daug'uree], *sb.* Trickery.

[Aay-v u-yuur'd um zai' úz *daug'uree-n* úv'uree tra'e'ud súps drai'veen u baa'ru gún dh-ee'ul,] I have heard (there) is trickery in every trade, except driving a barrow against the hill.

DOG-HORSE [daug-au's], *sb.* A worn-out old horse, only fit for dog's-meat.

You widn own jish passle o' old *dog'-osses*—some o'm can't hardly scrawly out o' the way.

DOG-LAME [daug-lae'um], *adj.* or *adv.* Applied to horses when so lame as to be almost obliged to go on three legs like a dog.

Hot ailth the mare! why, her's proper *dog-lame!*

"*Lame as a dog*" is the constantly-used expression to denote severe lameness, whether in man or beast. See p. 22, *IV. S. Gram.*

DOG'S MOUTH. We have an old saying, [Múð zu wuul git buad'r aewt uv u *daug-z ma'e'f-s* muun'ee aewt uv u tuur'nee,] as easy to get butter out of a dog's mouth, as money out of a lawyer.

DOG-SPEARS [daug spee'urz], *sb.* The Wild Arum—*Arum macu'atum*.

They'v a-got differ'nt names like, but we most times calls 'em *dog-spears*.—Under Gardener.—Dec. 18, 1879.

DOG'S TASSEL [daug-z tau'sl], *sb.* The plant Wild Arum—*Arum macu'atum*. (Very com.) See PARSON IN THE PULPIT.

DOG-TIMBER, DOG'S-TIMBER [daug tùm'ur, daug-z tùm'ur]. Dogwood—*Cornus sanguinea*.

I cannot admit Dr. Prior's explanation as quoted from Threlkeld, "that skewers are made of it." The exact contrary is the fact. Butchers all say, "*Dog-timber* stinks wo'se-n a dog—tidn fit vor skivers; t'll spwoil the mate."

Butchers' skewers are made of "skiver-timber"—*Euonymus Europæus*—and when buying them of gypsies or others, they are careful to smell them, because the appearance of the wood is alike.

DOG-TIRED [daug, or duug-tuy'urd], *adj.* Quite done up; exhausted.

[Aay wuz rig'lur duug-tuy'urd,] I was completely tired out.

DOG-TROT [daug'traat], *sb.* Same as JOG-TROT. (Very com.)

DOLLED UP [dau'ld aup'], *part. adj.* Petted, indulged. (Com.)

Mar. 13, 1882.—A woman on being asked by the chairman of the Wellington School-Board why she had allowed her boy to grow up without learning anything, said, [Wuul, ee wuz dh-aun'lee chee'ul aay-d u-gaut, un aay spoo'uz u wuz u dau'ld aup' u beet,] well, he was my only child, and I suppose he was a little indulged.

DO-MENT [dùe'munt], *sb.* Fuss, row, disturbance.

[Dhur wuz u puur-dee dùe'munt wai um,] there was a pretty disturbance with them.

DONE! [duun!], *interj.* The word for accepting a bet.

[Aa'l bat vai'v shùl'eenz uur oa'n ab-m. Duun!] I'll bet five shillings she will not have him. Done!

DONED [duun'd]. Com. form of *past tense* and *p. part.* of "to do," adding the weak inflexion to the strong. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 48.

Although sometimes used transitively, this may be taken as the intransitive form.

Well there! we could'n do eens we was a mind to, zo we *doned* zo well's we could.

Plase, zir, the coal's all a *doned*.

Nif I wad'n able to a *doned* no better-n that there is—darn'd if I widn a let it alone, and not a tich'd o' it.

DONNICK [daun'ik], *sb.* A privy. (Com.)

DONNINGS [duun'eenz], *sb. pl.* Sunday clothes; also finery.

[Aay zeed ur, u-rig'd aewt een au'l ur duun'eenz,] I saw her rigged out in all her finery.

DOONDLE [dèo'ndl, dèo'n], *v.* To dwindle.

There used to be a good lot o' boys there, but now they be a *doondled* down to vive or zix.

DOOS [dùe'z], *sb. pl.* Doings. (Com.)

Partry *doos* way em last night, up to 'Valiant Soldier' (Inn).

DOT AND GO ONE [dau't un goo wan']. The common phrase to describe the walk of a person lame from having one leg shorter than the other. Also used as an epithet for the person so lamed. See HOPPETY-KICK.

DOUBLE COUPLE [duub'l kuup'l], *sb.* An ewe with twin lambs. See COUPLE.

[Lat dhu *duub'l kuup'ls* ae'u dhu fuus buy't u dhu graa's,] let the ewes with twin lambs have the first bite of the grass.

DOUBTSOME [daew'tsum], *adj.* Doubtful.

[Tez u *daew'tsum* kee'uz, wuur uur-l git oa'vur-t], it is a doubtful case whether she will get over it.

DOUGH-BAKED [doa'bae'ukt], *adj.* Stupid, void of sense, soft. (A very common expression.)

He's a poor tool, he, sure 'nough—lookth *dough-baked* l'ke, s'off a was a-put in way the bread and a-tookt out way the cakes.

Much *douebake* I praise not, much crust is as ill,
The meane is the Huswife, say nay if ye will.

Tusser, 79, 2.

DOUGH-FIG [doa'feeg], *sb.* A Turkey fig (always). See FIG.

DO UP [dùe aup], *v. t.* Applied to a horse—to give him his bed, and make him ready for the night.

Look sharp 'm *do up* your horses and come in to supper.

DOUT [daewt], *v. t.* To extinguish; to put out: applied to fire or lights.

[Wee' kèod-n *daewt* ut, dh-ee'njun waud-n noa' moo'ur gèo'd-n u skwuurt,] we could not put it out, the engine was no more good than a squirt.

[*Daewt* dhu kan'l-n km au'n,] put out the candle and come on.

DOON' OWTE, or qwenchyn'. (lijth, k. lyth, h.) *Extinguo.*—*Promp. Parv.*

When Bob, the blacksmith, 've wash'd ez face,
An' *douted* out ez vire place,
An' he an' all the workmen tally
Play'th skittles in the *Dolphin* alley;

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 27.

DOUZE! [daew'z]. A very common form of quasi swearing.

I have heard very often [*daew'z*-nae'ushun sai'z ut au'! *daew'z* yur ai'd!] (never *your eyes*), [*daew'z* ut au'l!]. See DAZ, DANG, NATION.

DOWN [daew'n, duw'n], *adv.* Laid up; confined by illness.

Well, Thomas! how is your wife?

[Au! thang'kee, uur-z tuur'ubl m'íd'leen, uur-z *daewn* ugee'un wai dhu buurn-tuy'tees.] Oh! thank you, she is terrible middling, she is laid up again with bronchitis.

DOWN-ALONG [daew'n laung], *adv.* Downwards. See ALONG.

DOWN-ARG [daewn-aa'rg; *v. t.* and *i.*; *p. t.* daewn-aa'rg; *p. p.* u-daewn-aa'rg]. To contradict rudely; to brow-beat; to maintain stubbornly; to insist on the last word.

[Ee'd *daewn-aa'rg* dhu vuur'ee daev'l úz-zuul'.] he would down-argue the very devil himself.

They *down-arg* I eens they vound the hare 'out 'pon the common, but I knowed better.—Oct. 1883.

DOWN-CALVING [daewn kyaa'veen], *part. adj.* In calf, and near the time of calving. (Very com.)

25 *Down-calving* cows and heifers.—*Local advertisement of sale.*

DOWN-COME [daew'n-kau'm], *sb.* A fall in price. A *come-down*—i. e. a social fall.

I yurd em zay how zomebody zeed the squire's son out t' Australia, zome place, a loadin of a dung-butt. Well! nif that idn a *down-come* vor he, then tell me!

DOWN-DACIOUS [daewn-dae'urshus], *adj.* Audacious, impudent, obtrusive.

A *down-dacious* young ozeburd.

DOWN-DAP [daewn-daap'], *phr.* Ready money. (Very com.)

[Neef aay du buy un muy'n, aa'l paa'y vaur-n *daewn-daap'*,] if I buy it, mind, I will pay ready money for it.

DOWNFALL [daew'nvaa'l], *sb.* Snow or rain.

I zim we be gwain to zee a *downvall* vore long, the wind tokenth vor't.

DOWN-HOUSE [daewn-aew'z], *adv.* Down-stairs. (Usual.)

Lor! I never shan't vorget thick night. I was jist a-go up'm chimmer, and he was *down-house*, hon the wind tookt the chimley, an' down he come, right drue the roof and the planching o' the chimner, right down into the middle o' the house. He was a sot by the vire, an' twas jist a come, that 'tad'n a valled pon tap o'un. But there, by the blessing o' th' Almighty nother one o' us wad'n a ticht o'.

A farmer speaking of some repairs to the bedrooms said,

[Wee b'ún foo'us tu zlai'p *daewn-aew'z* úz vaur'nait,] we have been forced to sleep downstairs this fortnight.—Sept. 1884.

Wee waud-n u-goo' tu bai'd, wee wuz *daewn-aew'z* haun ut aa'pt,] we were not gone to bed, we were downstairs when it happened.

DOWN IN THE MOUTH [daew'n een dhu maew'f], *adv.* Depressed, chagrined, disappointed.

I zeed in a minute eens he was over-drowed, 'cause he lookéd zo *down in the mouth* like.

DOWN-LOOKING [daew'n-lèok'een], *adj.* Ill-looking; having a bad expression; unable to look one in the face.

[U wuz au'vees u *daew'n-lèok'een* oa'zburd—aay bee vuuree glad tu yuur-z u-kaech' tu laa's,] he was always a bad-looking rascal; I am very glad to hear he is caught at last.

DOWN STRAIGHT [daewn straa'yt], *adv.* Straightforward.

[Lat-s ae-ut aupruy't-n *daewn straa'yt*,] let us have it upright and down-straight—*i. e.* quite straightforward. (Very com.)

DOWNY [daew'nee], *adj.* Cunning, wheedling, crafty.

Darned if you must'n get up by time vor to be upzides way he : a *downy* son of a bitch.

DOWSE [daew'z], *v.* To use the divining-rod for the purpose of finding springs of water.

The faculty possessed by some individuals is truly marvellous, and is not to be explained by the ordinary method, of ascribing the action to chicanery, as the evidence to unbiassed minds is beyond cavil. Moreover, the power is not hereditary nor communicable. *Nascitur non fit.* The power of the *Dowser* to discover water is not merely a surviving superstition, but is believed in by hard-headed, practical men of the world, who still habitually pay their money for the advice of these men, and who have proved by repeated trials that it is always correct, and worth paying for.

Quite recently a Sanatorium was to be built upon a high and apparently very dry spot, where of course the first necessity was water. Three professional *Dowers* were sent for separately, and unknown to each other. Each came on a different day from the others, and under the impression that he alone was being employed, with the result that all three pointed to the same spot, where a well was dug and abundant water found.

Inasmuch as one of my own daughters has the power to some extent, I am able to testify that trickery plays no part in the performance, and she herself is quite unconscious of anything by which the rod is acted on.

The rod or twig I have seen used is a fork of about a foot long, cut off just below the bifurcation, and in size each limb is about as large as a thick straw. The wood, it is said, must be either "halse," or whitethorn, and may be used either green or dry. The operator holds an end of the twig firmly between the fingers and thumb of each hand, and with the elbows pressed rigidly against the sides; consequently the two ends of the twig are pulled asunder, with the centre, or juncture of the fork, pointing

downwards. He then moves very slowly forward, and when over a spring the twig turns outwards, and twists upon itself into an upright position. This movement may be repeated any number of times—the rod twisting over and over again upon reaching the same spot, and with equal freedom when both rod and fingers are held by sceptical witnesses. The position in which the twig is held seems to make it impossible that it can be turned by any conscious muscular action. Indeed both my daughter and the professional *Dowser* I have seen, assert that they cannot twist the rod by any conscious effort.

In some parts of the county the operation is called *Jowsing*, and the operator a *Jowser*.

DOWSER [daew-zur], *sb.* One who practises with the divining-rod.

DOWSING [daew-zeen], *sb.* The operation of searching for water with the divining-rod.

DOWST [daew-st], *sb.* The husk or chaff of grain, distinguished respectively as [*wai'n daew-st*], (wheaten chaff), [*wút n-dae-w-st*], (oaten chaff), barley-*dowst*, &c. The husk of the oat is still used in some farm-houses, to make beds for servants, and is by no means a bad stuffing; it is easily shaken up and does not get hard or matted like flocks.

Applied also to all the refuse blown out of corn by the process of winnowing.

Chaff is never applied to anything but chopped fodder.

In the chamber over the Kitchinge.
It'm a *duste* bedd with ij *duste* bolsters, a paire of } xvj^a.
wollen blanketts and two olde rugges

In the Cocklofte over the Court.
It'm iij *duste* bedds, ij *duste* bolsters, iij old } xx^a.
cov'letts and two paire of wollen blanketts
Inventory of goods and chatells of Henry Gandye, Exeter, 1609.

The pronunciation of the dialect seems to be the ancient form.

and him sseweþ his zennes and his defautes zuo þet þe ilke wende by al klene. þan wyndeþ in zuo uele defautes, and of motes, and of *doust* wyþout tale.
Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 108.

See **DUST** in Stratmann.

Deth cam dryuende after · and al to *doust* passhed
Kyniges & Knyztes · Kayseres and popes ;
Lered ne lewed · he let no man stonde,

Piers Plow. B. xx. 99.

DOZEN [dúz'n], *sb.* In past times, when wool-combers used to take the wool home to their own houses, the quantity weighed out to them at a time, and which they used to carry away in a bag

on their back, was called variously a *piece*, a *stint*, and most common a *dozen*, although it actually weighed 30 lbs. See *Diz*.

DRACKLY-MINUTE [draa'klee-mín'eet], *adv.* Instantly ; *t* directly-minute.

[Jaa'k l yùe mus vaach een sm èò'd draa'klee-mín'eet—aa'n bee't-n aew'z,] Jack l you must fetch in some wood this momen (we) have not a bit in (the) house.

DRAFT [draa'f(t)], *v. t.* 1. Hunting. To select certain houn from a pack for gift or sale to other parties.

It is needless to say small hounds should be *drafted* when the strength of yo pack will allow it.

Lord Fortescue, Records of North Devon Staghounds, p. 6.
(Privately printed, N.D.)

2. *sb.* Hounds selected from a pack.

I must mention here the kind assistance rendered by Mr. C. Davis, w supplied us with six couple of hounds, and with other *drafts*: the pack was : on foot. *Collyns, p. 107.*

DRAFT [draef], *sb.* 1. The bar to which the horses are attach in ploughing or harrowing ; not required for oxen. See *BODKIN*.

2. A thatcher's tool, with which he drives in the spars and knoc in the reed.

3. A wheelwright's tool—a heavy hammer with which he driv the spokes into the "nut." Called also *SPOKE-DRAFT*.

DRAG [drag], *sb.* 1. In fox-hunting, the line of scent whe a fox has been during the previous night, before he is found a started by the pack. Each sporting animal has his special nan for his scent before the find—just as he has for his footprints. † *TRAIL-WALK*.

2. Any strong-smelling thing drawn along the ground so as leave a scent for hounds to follow. A red-herring or a ferre bed are the commonest *drags* used.

DRAGGLE-TAIL [drag'l-taa'yul], *sb.* and *adj.* Name for slovenly, untidy woman.

Her's a proper nasty old *draggle-tail*—her idn fit to come in no 'spectable body's house.

Chapperonniere : a poor slut, a *draggle-tail*. *Cotgrave.*

A sluttish *DRAGGLETAILE*. *Houssepaillée. Sherwood.*

DRAGS [dragz], *sb.* Heavy harrows ; not used in the sing. single one is spoken of as [aa'f u pæ'ur u dragz,] half a pair drags.

'Th' old farmer Passmore used to work eight gurt bullicks :

together, way two pair o' *drags* one avore tother ; that was somethin like farmin in they days.

DRAIL [drae'ul], *sb.* In plough equipment, an iron running under the beam, and attached to the breast of a "timbern sull," to relieve the beam from the strain of the draft. Called also *drail-ire*. The word is also applied to the short chain, called also foot-chain, attaching the sull to the draft or bodkin. The latter is sometimes called *drail-chain*.

DRANE [drae'un], *sb.* Drone. Usually applied to the wasp. Contraction of *apple-drane*.

'Tis surprisin th' apples they there *dranes* 'll ate.

DRANE [drae'un], *sb.* A drawl in speech.

He'd always a-got a sort of a *drane* like, same's off the [jaa'z] jaws o'un was a-tired like. I reckon they works vaster hon ez han'lin the knife an' vork.

DRANG-WAY [drang'-wai], *sb.* A passage or narrow alley between two walls. (Always.)

Nobody wouldn never believe there was so many houses up there, way no comin to, but thick there *drang-way*.

DRANY [drae'unee], *v. i.* To drawl.

[Spai'k aup shaarp, mun! neet *drae'unee* zoa:,] speak up sharp, man! (do) not drawl so.

[Dhu *drae'uneens* fuul'ur,] the drawlingest fellow.

DRAPPY [draap'ee], *v. i.* To rain slightly.

Does it rain? [Wuul! du *draap'ee* u lee'dl beet, but túd-n noa'urt,] well! it drops a little, but it is nothing.

DRASH [draa'sh], *v.* To thrash (always).

See *Ex. Scold.* ll. 94, 346, 515.

DRASHER [draa'shur], *sb.* Thrasher; a thrashing-machine.

They be a-go arter th' ingin, and zoon's they comes way un, they must go back arter the *drasher*.

DRASHLE [draa'shl], *sb.* 1. A flail (*q. v.*)—*i. e.* a thrashing instrument.

This name is the usual one—[v'laa'yul] flail is known but never applied to the entire implement by an old hand.

A *drashle* is made up of four parts, viz., the *handstick* (*q. v.*), *capel*, *middle bind*, and *flail*.

2. The sill of a doorway; the threshold. Not used to express the *entrance*, as in lit. "at the threshold," but only as above.

Plase, sir, be I to put a new *drashle* to John Gadd's house, or else make it out way a vew bricks?

DRAT [draat]. A quasi imprecation = ('*d-rof*). (Very com.).

DRAUGHT [draa'f], *sb.* The turning of the scale; the difference between the exact balance and the full weight when the scale descends.

In selling wool in the fleece it is customary to give an actual overweight amounting generally to 1 lb. on 60, or 4 lbs. per pack, and this allowance is called the *draught*. The real meaning is the drawing of the beam in the buyer's favour.

DRAVE [drai'v; *p. tense*, droav'd; *p. part.* udroa'vd], *v. t.* To drive (always).

I *draves* Mr. Bird's osses. You must *drive* in some stakes.

Thicks on'y fit to *drive* away the birds.

We know nothing of the old *p. t. drive*.

and Uzza and Ahio *drive* the cart.—1 *Chronicles* xiii. 7.

DRAW [draa'·], *v. t.* Applied to a screw or a wedge; to bite; to hold.

The wadge 'ont *draw*; drow in some brick-stuff.

Applied to land; to exhaust, as [tae'udeez du *draa'* dhu graewn maa'ynlee,] potatoes exhaust the soil mainly.

[Mang'-gul-z u tuur'ubl *draa'teen* kraa'p,] mangold is a very exhausting crop.

DRAW [drau', draa'·], *v. t.* 1. Applied to chickens, young turkeys, or pheasants. These are subject to "the pip" or "the gaps," a disease caused by a worm in the windpipe. The only effectual cure is to *draw* them—*i. e.* to push a small feather down the windpipe and twirl it round. One or more worms will be found sticking to the feather, and the young bird soon coughs out the rest.

2. To extract the entrails of poultry or game. A hare ought to be carefully *drawn*, and the body stuffed out with nettles.

DRAWE FOWLYS, or dysbowaylyñ. *Excaterizo, eviscero*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. Hunting. To *draw* a covert either for a stag or fox is to cause the hounds to disperse about it for the purpose of finding and driving out the quarry that he may then be hunted. Hence we read so often in sporting news, such a covert "was *drawn* blank"—*i. e.* the hounds found nothing there.

To "*draw* a fox" is quite different. When he has "gone to ground" then the terrier is sent into the hole, not so much in the hope of his being able to draw or drag the fox out, but by his wapping to draw the huntsmen and show them the direction of the "earth," and to keep the fox at bay until he is dug out with mattock and shovel.

Another meaning of drawing a fox or badger, is when the animal

has been captured—then it is a test of the gameness of the terrier if he will go into the bag or cage and so fasten upon the "varmint" as either to *draw* him out, or be *drawn* out still holding on.

I cannot agree with Nares on this word, but do not attempt to explain "*drawn* fox."

I'll back my Pinch vor a vive pound note, to *draw* a fox or a badger way other terrier in the county.

DRAW-BORE [draa'-boar], *v.* Tech. In pinning a tenon, to bore the hole so that the pin shall force it tightly into the mortice.

Thick joint idn up tight, mus *draw-bore-n* a good bit, an' that'll *draa* un op.

DRAW-BOX [draa', or drau'-bawks], *sb.* 1. A tool for cutting the worm or thread in wooden screws.

2. The sucker of a pump.

DRAWBREECH [draa'-búrch], *sb.* A slut; a slovenly woman. (Very com.)

Burn her face! I widn keep jish gurt *drawbreech* not in my house, nif her was to pay vor bidin—zay nort 'bout no wages.

thek gurt banging, thonging, muxy *Drawbreech*, daggle-teal'd Jade.

Ex. Scold. l. 501.

DRAW IN [draa' een], *v. i.* 1. To draw back. A bully after hectoring and bragging, if attacked, *draws in*, or *draws in his horns*—*i. e.* becomes less fierce.

Jim Gamlin was gwain on, same's he do, 'bout the fullers he've a-drow'd, hon in come Georgy Stone! an' you should a zeed how Jim *draa'd ee'n* tho.

2. To contract expenditure.

They can't go on so vast now, they be a-fo'ced to *draw in*, sure 'nough.

3. To become shorter: spoken of the days.

[Dhu dai'z bee *draa'een ee'n*, bae'un um?] the days are shortning, are they not?

DRAW OUT [draa' aewt], *v. t.* 1. Tech. Applied to iron. To hammer out; to forge to a point; to beat thinner and narrower at the end, so as to sharpen.

Thick there pick's a-beat up to a proper dump, he must be a-car'd in to be *a-drawed out*.

2. To compose in writing; to draw up.

Hon th' old Tom Warren's dunkey died, 'twas a 'nation good job vor th' old Tom. Mr. Greedy in to shop, *draa'd aewt* a brief vor-n, an' he car'd'n about, an' I'm darn'd if he did'n git op vover poun' a-gid'n, in 'bout o' drie days: an' th' old dunk wadn never a wo'th vive shillins.

DRAW TO [drae'u tu], *v. i.* To amount to.
[Aay vrak'nz dhai ul *drae'u t-an-dee vaaw'ur skaor*:] I reckon they will amount to nearly four score.

DREAD [draed], *sb.* Thread. *See* DIRD.

DREADFUL [drai'dfeol], *adv.* 1. Very.

[*Drai'dfeol kuyn, drai'dfeol puur-dee maa'yd, drai'dfeol geod jaub*:] very kind, very pretty girl, very good job.

2. Friendly; very thick.

[Dhai zaes uw aaw'ur mae'ustur-z *drai'dfeol wai Mús·Taa'p tu Pau'n*; bud aay doa'n kaewnt t-l núv'ur kaum tu noa'urt,] they say how our master is very thick with Miss Tapp (of) to Pond (Farm); but I do not believe it will ever come to anything.

Missus was always *dreadful* wai we maidens, but we never didn look arter her—*i. e.* did not care for her.

DREATEN [draet'n], *v. t.* Threaten (always).

Dear! how his father have a-*dreaten* thick bwoy—ees, and a-leatherd-n too; but tidn not a bit o' good, we can't make-n go to school.

DRECKSTOOL [draek'stèol], *sb.* Threshold; same as DRASHLE (2). Usual in the Hill and Exmoor districts.

DREDGE [draj], *sb.* 1. Mixed corn of several kinds, as oats, wheat, and barley sown together; done very commonly for game feed. (Usual name.)

DRAGGE, menglyd corne (drage, or mestlyon) *mixtio (mixtilio).*

Prompt. Parv.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley go thresh out to malt,
Let malster be cunning, else lose it thou shalt.—*Tusser, 21-2.*

2. A box by which flour is scattered or dusted upon food while cooking.

DREDGE [draj], *v. t.* To scatter or sprinkle flour over any article being cooked.

Mary, be sure you *dredge* the turkey well.

DREE [dree], *num. adj.* Three (always).

DREE-HALF-PENCE AND TWO PENCE [dree aa'pns-n tuup'ns], *adv. phr.* A slow ambling canter.

[Dh-oa'l au's au'vees geos lau'ng *dree aa'pns-n tuup'ns*], the old horse always goes along in a slow ambling canter.

DRENCH [draensh], *sb.* A dose of medicine for a horse or bullock.

Please, sir, I've a-brought a *drench*, and must be sure-n keep her so hot's ever can.

Sche fet him a *drench* þat noble was : and mad hym drynk it warn.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 1387.

DRENCHING-HORN [dran'cheen au'rn], *sb.* A horn for the purpose of administering medicine to cattle.

DREWLER [drùe'lur], *sb.* A silly person ; a fool ; a driveller.
[U rig'lur oa'l drùe'lur,] a regular old driveller.

DREWLY [drùe'lce], *v. i.* To slobber ; to drivel : said of infants.

Thick there boy do *drewly* zo, he do wet drough all his clothes two or dree times a day.

DRIBBLE [drùb'l], *v. i.* To cause to move slowly.

In playing at marbles, "to *dribble* up" is to shoot the taw slowly so as to make it stop near some desired point. At skittles, "a *dribbling* ball" is one that goes slowly up to the pins.

2. *v. i.* To trickle ; to ooze : as applied to liquids. This is precisely the opposite of "to fall in drops" given by Webster as the definition. We speak of a little *dribbling* lake of water—*i. e.* a very small trickling stream.

DRIFTWAY [draef'wai], *sb.* A cattle-path or lane ; a drove leading to "ground" or to outlying fields. A path through a wood is often so called ; sometimes *drift* alone is used.

Mere track is implied, not a made road. *See* DROVE.

DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE [drig'l-drag'l], *adv.* and *sb.* In a slovenly, slatternly manner—specially applied to women's dress ; also as an epithet.

Her's a purty old *driggle-draggle* vor to have in your house.

DRING [dring, dring'ee], *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To press ; to crowd together. (Usual word.)

A farmer, about to enter a railway-carriage in which were several women, said, [Yuur! uus muus-n g-eeen yuur; uus muus-n *dring* aup dhu lae'udeez,] here! we must not go in here ; we must not crowd the ladies.—April, 1883.

[Haut bee *dring'een* zoa vau'r?] what are you pressing so for?

The vokes did *dringy* most ter'ble vor to zee th' elephant.

They wis *dring'd* up an ballin, an zwearin, an hootin,
An pushid za hard thit I lost holt me vootin.

Nathan Hogg, Bout the Rieting, Ser. I.

Huzzain, trumpetin, and *dringin*,
Red colours vleeing, roarin, zingin.
So mad simm'd all the voke.

P. Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter, p. i.

2. *sb.* A crowd.

I h'ant a-zeed no such *dring* o' stock's longful time.

Now to the rume to zee the king,
They all march'd off, a clever *dring*.

Peter Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter, p. i.

DRINGET [dring'ut], *sb.* A press; a crowd. *Comp.* DIMMET.
[Wút wuz au'l tûe u *dring'ut* tu fae'ur,] they were all in a crowd at the fair. (Very com.)

DRINK [dringk], *sb.* (Very com.) 1. Ale brewed for harvest, or any light beer; malt-liquor.

[Wút av-u draap u *dringk* ur u draap u suy'dur?] wilt have a drop of ale or a drop of cider? Cider is never called *drink*.

[Guut-nee fraash *dringk*, mis'us?] have you any (lit. got any) fresh ale, mistress?

2. Beer in the process of brewing, or in fermentation.

[V-ee guut koa'durz nuuf t-oa'l dhu *dringk*?] have you coolers enough to hold the wort?

DRINKINGS [dring'keenz], *sb.* The grog and tobacco provided for farmers after a rent or tithe feast.

Such an entertainment is always called [u dún'ur un *dring'keenz*,] a dinner and drinkings.

DRINKY [dring'kee], *adj.* Having had too much, but not absolutely drunk.

Well he wadn not to zay drunk, your honour, but a little bit *drinky*, merry like; he knowed well enough what he was about.

DRISH [drish], *sb.* A thrush. More com. than DIRSH.

I know's a *drishes* nest way dree eggs in un.

DROAT [droa'ut, drau'ut], *sb.* Throat (always).

Do ee gee me a drap o' cider, my *droat's* jis the very same's a lime-kill—I be jist a chucked.

Th' air wi new-barn insec's zwaarms,
An' ev'ry copse an' grove
Vrem veather'd *drots* a chorius pours
Ev whis'ling notes ev love.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 7.

Et be dahngerous vath! bit twid be es aun vaut,
If tha munny'd a truckel'd irt down in es *draut*.

Nathan Hogg, Tor Abbey Vaistings.

DRONING [droa'neen], *sb.* A monotonous humming sound, as the *droning of a bagpipe*; monotonous preaching.

[Mús'tur —'s *droa'neen-z* u-nuuf tu zai'n ún'eebau'dee tu-zlee'up,] Mr. —'s droning is enough to send anybody to sleep.

Hee comne first too þe King : and too þe kid Queene,
And sithen hee buskes aboute ' þe bordes echone,
Hee *drouned* as a dragon ' dredefull of noyes.

William of Palerme. Alisaunder (E. E. T. S. 1867), l. 983.

DROOL. See DREWLY.

DROPPER [draap'ur], *sb.* A tightly-strained wire, in all kinds of spinning-machines of the Jenny or mule class, by means of which the spinner can wind the spun thread evenly on the bobbin.

DROUGH [drùe], *adj.* Through (always).

DROUGH AND OUT [drùe' un aewt], *adv.* Throughout; from the first till now.

[Aay noa'd ut au'l drùe' un aewt,] I knew it all through from the first.

DROVE [droa'v], *sb.* A track across fields, or a path through a wood; a roadway, but not a constructed road. Same as DRIFTWAY.

There idn no road, but just arter you be a-come pon tap th' hill, you'll zee a spy-post, and a little vurder on you'll come to a *drove*—turns away pon your left 'and; you volly thick and he'll car you straight's a line down the bottom gin you come to tother road.

DROVED [droa'vd], *past tense* of to drive (always); *p. part.* [*u-droa'vd*]. See DRAVE.

Example of the weak inflection added to the strong form. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 48.

I *droved* home last night long way Mr. Lock to Beer.

DROW [droa'; *p. t.* droa'ud; *pp.* u-droa'ud], *v. t.* 1. To throw (always).

Joe Hunt [*droa'ud-n*] threw him a fair back vall dree times gwain.

2. *v. t.* To fell (throw) timber.

[B-ee gwai'n tu *droa'* un'ee oa'k dee yuur?] are you going to fell any oak this year?

[Ee's-n Uur'chut Stoo'un-v u-tèok't ut tu *droa'een*,] yes, and Richard Stone has taken it to felling.

3. *v. t.* To spring a snare or trap, without catching the prey.

They lousy boys 've a bin an' [*u-droa'ud*] all my want-snaps vor mirschy.

They badgers be that crafty, I'd a-got vower traps, one time, a-zot vor one, and he went and *u-drow'd* every one o'm, but never catch'd a hair o' un.

DROW [druw, druw'ee], *v. t.* and *i.* To dry. (Always.)

[Shaa'p een bee dhu vuy'ur-n *druw'* yur-zuul,] (look) sharp, (and go) in by the fire, and dry yourself.

[Aay zùm t-l *druw'ee*, um-baa'y,] I seem (*i. e.* think) it will be drying weather by-and-by.

and lewede men techeres

And holy churche horen help : auerous and coueytous,

Droweþ vp dowel : and distruyeþ dobest.

Piers Plowman, xv. 20.

An' thee must zee to the dairy pans,
Er the creyme 'll be spwoiled therein,
An' thee must mine to turn the malt
That's *droughin* in the kiln.

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 30.

DROW IN [droa· een], *v. i.* To give or accept a challenge in a wrestling or cudgel-playing match.

When the ring is formed, some one throws in his hat—this is “to *drow in*,” and is a challenge to any man present. He who accepts, then throws in his hat. This is “to *drow in* agin un.”

When the bout is over, and two new contenders are required, the “cryer” cries out [*Tùe aats! Tùe aats,*] two hats; and a new bout commences between fresh players. The winners of the several bouts or heats have to play each other, until the final winner is ascertained.

It often happens that a noted champion can get no one to accept his challenge. Then it is very common to hear, “Nobcody widn *drow in* agin un.”

They zess how zome o' they there Wilscombe fullers be comin to revel; aa'll warn our Will's there long way um; there idn nort he do like better-n tis vor to *drow in* gin one o' they.

DROWND [draew'nd], *v. t.* Drown. Very com. pronun.

Billy, how come you to *drownd* our chick?

Our Rose whelpéd day-mornin, but all the pups be a-*drownded* in to one—*i. e.* except one.

Zucks fill the Cup, we'll *drownd* all Sorrow
And never thenk about To-morrow.

1762. *Collins, Ninth Ode of Horace, in Somerset Dialect, Miscellanies, p. 115.*

DROWN THE MILLER [draew'n dhu múl'ur], *phr.*

To pour too much water on the spirit in mixing grog, or to make the tea too weak, often leads to the expression, “Now you've a-*drownd* the miller.”

DROWN WIGS AND FEATHERS! [draew'n wígz-n vadh'urz!]

An exclamation of surprise, rather implying disapprobation. Such an expression might be heard over a game of cards on losing a trick unexpectedly.

Also an asseveration.

[Aa'l núv'ur dùe ut, *draew'n muy wígz-n vadh'urz* neef aay dùe!] I'll never do it, drown my wigs and feathers if I do!

A common, though cumbrously long ejaculation is, “*Drown wígz n burn veathers*, hang stockins-n shoes!”

DROW OUT [droa· acwt], *v.* To twit with past delinquencies; to rake up old disgraces. In the Hill district this is to *drow-vore* [droa-voa'ur]. In the *Exmoor Scolding* this is called “to *drow vore* spalls.” See ll. 175, 180, 309.

Quite recently a man asked me if I knew what had become of

some fowls which had been stolen from my premises, and said further :

[Aay yuurd Joa un Júm u-*droa'een aewt* tu waun ur tuudh'ur, un Joa *droa'ud aewt* aew Júm stoald um, un dhóa Baub, ee zad haut fèo'lz dhai wau'z vur tu *droa' aewt* lig dhaat dhae'ur,] I heard Joe and Jim twitting one another, and Joe threw out how Jim stole them, and then Bob, he said what fools they were to throw out like that.

DROWTH [draewth], *sb.* 1. Thirst.

I 'ant a-veel'd no jish *drowth's* longful time, I'd a-gid the wordle vor a cup o' cider.

2. Dryness, as applied to timber or articles requiring to be "seasoned." "Lot of board warranted two years' *drowth*."

3. Drought.

[Wee aa'n u-ae'ud jús *draewth* uz nuum'bur u yuurz,] we have not had such a drought for a number of years.

DROWTH. *Soif; ou, comme* driness.—*Sherwood*.

Ac ic haue porett plontes · perselye and scalones,
Chiboles and chiruylls · and chiries sam-rede,
And a cow with a calf · and a cart mare,
To drawe a feld my donge · þe whyle *drouth* lastep.

Piers Plowman, ix. l. 310.

DROWTHY [draew'thee], *adj.* Thirsty.

[*Draew'thee* wadh'ur aay zúm,] thirsty weather, I fancy.

DROW UP THE HAND [droa' aup' dh-an'], *phr.* Lit. to throw up the hand—with a cup in it, understood. To drink too much; to be inclined to drunkenness. See EMPTING CLOAM. (Very com.)

Is George Brown any steadier than he used to be?

Well, sir, I can't zay how I've a-zeed-n not to zay drunk like's good bit; but I be afeard he do *drow up his hand* more-n he off to,

DRUCK-PIECES [druuk-pee'sez], *sb.* Sleepers in a well, either to support the pump itself, or the pipe belonging to it.

DRUG [druug], *v. t.* 1. To drag = *trahere*.

The word implies dragging along the ground by main force in opposition to drawing upon any kind of rollers or wheels. Hence "to *drug*" timber is to attach horses actually to the tree and pull it along the ground, often to the great damage of the surface, while "to *draw*" [draa'] timber is to haul it upon some truck or carriage.

[Aay *druug-n aewt*.] See *West Som. Gram.* p. 97.

And to the court he went upon a day,
And at the gate he profred his servyse,
To *drugge* and drawe, what so men wolde devyse.

Chaucer, Knightes Tale, l. 566.

2. *r. i. and t.* To put the drag or shoe upon a wheel, or in some way to cause it to slide instead of turning.

The word is quite distinct from any sort of application of a friction-break, and implies a complete stoppage of the wheel either with or without a shoe.

[Bae'un ee gwain tu *druug*, daewn dh-ee'ul?] are you not going to put the drag on, down the hill?

[Duis-n zee' dhu wil-z u-*druug'd* u-rad'ee?] dost not see the wheel is dragged already?

3. *sb.* The shoe or skid by which the wheel of any wagor or other carriage is made "to *drug*" (q. v.).

Plase, zir, wants a new *drug* vor the wagin, th' old one's a-wear'd out.

DRUG-BUTT [druug-buut], *sb.* A three-wheeled cart, shaped like a large wheel-barrow. See BUTT.

DRUG-CHAIN [druug-chain, or chaa'yn], *sb.* The chain by which the wheel of a carriage is held when dragged.

DRUGGISTER [druug'ceetur], *sb.* Druggist. (Usual name.)
[Uz faa'dhur-z u *druug'ceetur*,] his father is a druggist.

A DRUGGISTER. *Droqueur*.—*Sherwood*.

DRUGS [druugz], *sb.* Dregs. Always so pronounced.
This is purty stuff you've a-zend me, why 'tis half o' it *drugs*.

DRUG-SHOE [druug-shùc], *sb.* The shoe for dragging a wheel

DRUM [druum], *sb.* Thrum. (Always.) A thrumb is an incl or two of cloth attached to the waste part of a weaver's warp. It is that part where all the threads of a new warp are tied on to the old, and is not suitable to be woven on account of the great number of knots. The *thrum* is consequently the fag-end of the last cut in a warp.

In the Parlor.

It'm one Dornex carpett, iiii old *drumb* cushions, and a cubbord } vj^e.
cloth of dornex.

In the Chamber over the Parlor.

It'm, vj *drumb* cushions. } xx^e.
Inventory of Goods of Henry Gandy, Exeter. 1609.

DRUNKING, or DRUNKEN-WILLY [druung'keen wee'ulee]
Red valerian. *Centranthus ruber*. (Very com.)

DRUNKS-NEST [druungk's-nas], *sb.* An occasion of drunkenness. (Very com.)

[Dhaat-l bee u puur'dee *druungk's-nas*,] that will be a nice excuse for a drinking bout. Said of a guinea given to the ringers.

DRY [druy'], *adj.* 1. Humorous, shrewd, eccentric.
[Jish u *druy'* oa'l fuul'ur, kaa'n uulp laa'rfeen oa un,] such a humorous old fellow, (one) can't help laughing at him.

2. Applied to a cow not giving any milk. Sometimes called *Zue* or *Zew*.

We always likes to have some just in the flush o' milk, when the tothers be *dry*.

DRYE, as kyne (nete P.), or bestys þat wille gyfe no mylke. *Exuberis.*
Prompt. Parv.

3. Thirsty.

I be fit to chuck; I sure 'ee, sir, I be that *dry* I could'n spat a zixpence.

4. Meat, well cooked. (Very com.)

[D-ee luy'k ut green ur *druy'*] do you like it under-done, or well done? See GREEN.

DRY AS A BONE [druy-z u boo'un]. This is the almost invariable simile to express the superlative of dryness.

DRY-JOB [druy' jaub], *sb.* Work without cider; any work tending to induce thirst.

Ter'ble *dry-job*, maister! we be jist a-chucked way smeech; half a pint would do anybody a sight o' good.

DRY MEAT [druy' mai't]. *sb.* Hay and corn.

[Dhik'ee mae'ur núv'ur doa'n dùe' bee *druy' mai't*,] that mare never thrives on hay and corn.

DRY-PIPE [druy' puy'p], *sb.* Smoking a pipe without the usual glass of grog therewith.

Mr. Jones, what 'll ee plase to take? I ax your pardon, I never zeed you was smokin a *dry pipe*. (Farmer's wife.)

DRY-SHOD [druy'shau], *adv. phr.* Without wetting the feet.

Never zeed the water so small (*i. e.* river so low) avore, could go 'cross *dry-shod* 'most any place. See WET-SHOD.

and shall smite it in the seven streams, and make men go over *dryshod*.
Isaiah xi. 5.

DRYTH [druy'th], *sb.* Drought, thirst.

Frequently used, but not so common as *drowth*—used by rather a better class than the latter.

DRY-WALL [druy'-wau'l], *sb.* A wall built of stones only, without any mortar.

DRY-WALLER [druy' wau'lur], *sb.* One who builds walls without mortar, a very different man from a mason.

DRY-WALLING [druy' wau'leen], *sb.* Building without mortar.

DUBBÉD, DUBBY [duub'ud, duub'ee], *adj.* Blunt : applied to anything pointed.

[Kaa'n drai'v dhai naa'yulz, dhai bee zu *duub'ud*,] can't drive those nails, they are so blunt-pointed.

Jim, the pick's ter'ble *dubbéd*, do ee car-n in and ha-un a-drawn out.

DUBBING [duub'een], *sb.* Suet ; also the fat used for dressing leather, called "currier's *dubbing*."

DUBIOUS [jùe'bees], *adj.* Word of very common use, and expresses a negative, or undesirable expectancy, as [aay bee *jùe'bees* dhaat oa'n aa'nsur,] I do not think that will answer.

[Dhik-l vaa'l-n brai'k zaum'bud'eez ai'd aay bee *jùe'bees*,] that will fall and break somebody's head, I expect. The word would not be employed to express a wished-for expectation.

They bullicks 'll vind their way in, I be *dubious*—*i. e.* into a field where they would commit damage.—Ap. 18, 1882.

DUCK [duuk], *sb.* A game.

A stone is placed upon another larger one, and the players stand at a certain distance, and in turn throw other stones at it so as to knock it off. Upon a player striking the *duck* a general rush and scramble takes place.

DUCK'S BILL [duuks bee'ul], *sb.* A boring instrument used in a stock like a centre-bit. It is mostly a chair-maker's tool.

DUCK'S BILLS [duuks bee'ulz], *sb.* Iris. (Huish Champflower.) The narrow-leaved variety. Also *Dielytra Spectabilis*.

DUDS [duudz], *sb.* Clothes.

[Pèold oa'f mee *duudz*-n wai'n tu bai'd,] pulled off my clothes and went to bed.

DUG [duug], *sb.* 1. An iron pin ; a dowel for fastening the bottom end of a *durn* (q. v.) to a stone or brick floor.

2. The teat of a woman's breast.

DUGGED [duug'ud], *adj.* Bedraggled ; same as **DAGGED**.

DUMBLEDARY [duum'ldae'uree], *sb.* 1. A large kind of wild bee, but not the very large *humble bee*, which is called *bum'le*.

2. A dolt ; a blockhead.

Get 'long, ya gurt *dumbledary* !

DUMPS [duums], *sb.* 1. Twilight ; same as **DIMMET**.

[Twuz jis lau'ng een dhu *duum's* luyk,] it was just along in the twilight.

2. Melancholy; brooding; absent in mind—as “down in the *dumps*.” There is no sing. in the dialect.

TO PUT INTO DUMPS. *Donner la muse à, faire muser.*

IN DUMPS. *Morne.* *Sherwood.*

DUMPSY [duum'see], *adv.* 1. Towards night; not used for early dawn.

[Jis ee'ns twuz git'een duum'see luyk,] just as it was getting towards night.

2. *adj.* Dark, gloomy, cloudy.

Ter'ble *dumpsy*, I zim, can't hardly zee.

Chaps hurmin' dru the vallon' snow

Da be-at the'r han's an' the'r vingers blow.

Shart *dumpsy* days an' longful nights :

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 63.

DUMPY [duum'pee], *adj.* Blunt as to point; round-ended.

[Dhik stae'uk oa'n goo, ee-z tu duum'pee taap'ud,] that stake will not go, it is too blunt-topped. Same as DUBBED.

DUNDERHEAD [duun'dur ai'd], *sb.* A blockhead; sometimes *dunderpate*.

DUNG-BELLY [duung-buul'ee], *sb.* A big coward; a craven. Much the same as DUNG-HILL, but rather more conveying awkwardness of size.

[Guart duung-buul'ee! wai u chee'ul ud drai'v-m,] great coward! why a child would drive him. *See* GOR-BELLY.

DUNG-BUTT. *See* BUTT.

DUNG-CROOKS [duung-kròoks]. *See* CROOK. Same as *short crooks*; for carrying manure on a pack-horse.

DUNG-HILL [duung-ee'ul], *sb.* A craven; a cowardly, mean-spirited fellow.

Well, I never didn think Joe Stone wid be jish *dung-hill's* that is.

No doubt this is a relic of cock-fighting.

Any cock can crow 'pon his own *dung-hill*—hence a *dung-hill* cock as distinguished from a game-cock.

DUNG-PICK [duung'pik], *sb.* A dung-fork. (Always.)

DUNG-POT [duung'paut], *sb.* A kind of tub having a hinged bottom, one of which is slung on each side of a pack-horse, for carrying earth, stones, or other heavy material.

DURN-BLADE [duurn bla'eud], *sb.* A *jamb* or *door-post*, while detached from its fellow, called [*u duurn*], simply, when fixed in the wall opening. The term would be applied to a piece of timber sawn to the proper size for the purpose.

This here 'll do vor a *durn-blade*—he idn long enough, I don't think, vor to make two, praps can get a *durn-head* out o' un.

DURN-HEAD [duurn ai'd], *sb.* The cross piece at the top of a door-frame, whether straight or arched.

DURNS [duurnz], *sb.* The frame of a door *in situ*; called [u pae'ur u *duurnz*,] while being made or when detached from the building. This and the foregoing terms are only applied to a solid door-frame, and not to what are known as "linings" or "jambs."

I've jist a started two houses, and I want to bide home a Monday, vor to fix the *durns*, eens the masons mid go on—an' I've a-got two pair o' *durns* more vor to make, zo I can't come no-how vore Tuesday.—April 9, 1887.

DUST [dús], *v. t.* To thrash; *i. e.* to make the dust fly by blows.

[Aa'l *dús* dhu jaa'kut u dhee! shuur mee?] I'll dust the jacket of thee, dost hear me?

DUTCH [dúch], *sb.* White clover. (Almost like lit. *ditch*.)

I do like to zee the *Dutch* come up—showth there's some proof in the ground.

DUTCH OVEN [dúch oa'vm], *sb.* A tin hastener, in which food is roasted in front of the fire. (Only name.) *Hastener* is unknown.

DWALLY [dwau'lee], *v. i.* To talk incoherently—as a man in his cups, or in delirium.

Here, Jim! let's take th' old fuller home and put-n to bed; tidn no good to let'n bide here and *dwally* all night.

This may be a survival of the traditional effect of the *dwale*, or nightshade—*atropa belladonna*.

To hedde goþ Alcin, and also John,
There nas no more; needeþ þem no *dwale*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 4158.

DWALE, *herbe*, *Morella Sompnifera*, vel *morella mortifera*.—*Promp. Parv.*

It is called . . . in English *Dwale*, or sleeping nightshade. . . . This kinde of Nightshade causeth sleep, troubleth the mind, bringeth madnesse if the berries be inwardly taken.

Gerard, Herbal, p. 341.

and doþ men drynke *dwale* : þat men dredeþ no synne.—*Piers Plow. l. 379.*

See Note by Way in *Promp. Parv.* p. 134. Also p. 453, Skeat's *Notes to Piers Plow.* Also *Prior, British Plants, p. 70.*

Wilmot . . . Lock! dest *dwallee* or tell doil?—*Ex. Scold. l. 137.*

E

E [ai']. 1. Always has sound of Fr. *e*.

2. [ai']. He, she (emphatic). This form is not now so com. as it used to be.

[*Ai'* ul bee buur'eed tu süm'utuuree, oa-n *ai'*?] she will be buried at the cemetery, will she not?

This was said to me quite recently of a lady who had died the day before.

A man said to me of his daughter, for whom he wanted to obtain a situation :

[*Ai'-z* u maa'yn guurt straung maa'yd, *ai'* ai'z,] he (she) is a great strong girl she is. See HE.

E [ee', ee], *pr.* He, she, it, *emph.* ; you, *unemph.* (Usual.)

Thomas, is the cow any better?

[Ees, aay züm *ee*-ul düe' naew—aar'dr u beet,] yes, I think he (she) will do (recover) after a while.

[Aew'sumdü'vur *ee* oan git uz mülk baak ugee'un,] notwithstanding (this improvement) he (the cow) will not get his milk back again.

Where's the key?

[*Ee* wuz ang'een aup beeu'yn dhu doo'ur beenaew';] he (it) was hanging up behind the door just now.

[*Ee* aan u-kaard'-n uwai', aav'*ee*?] you have not carried it away, have you?

EAGERLESS [ai'gurlees], *adj.* Headstrong, eager, excited.

You did'n ought to zit yerzel up zo, take it quieter like, and not be s'*eagerless*.

A groom said of a horse, "So zoon's ever he do zee th' hounds, he's that *eagerless*, can't do nort way un.

EAN [ai'n], *v. i.* Used mostly in *p. t.* and *p. part.* [ai'nud, u-ai'nud]. Of sheep, to bring forth ; to lamb ; to yeane.

I know her've a-*ean'*éd some place, but I can't zee no lamb ; be sure the fox 'ant a-bin arter-n a'ready.

The infin. [ai'nee] *eany* is sometimes heard.

Thick yoe ont *eany-z* dree or vower days.

Yean is never heard.

ENVÛ, or brynge forthe kyndelyngys. *Fdo.—Promp. Parv.*

To *eane. Agneler.—Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

EAR-BURS [yuur'-buurz], *sb.* A kind of swelling or kernel behind the ears.

EAR-DROPS [yuur-draups, yuur-draaps], *sb.* 1. Ear-rings of all shapes. The usual term.

Her'd a-got on gurt *ear-drops*, same's a half-moon like, so big 's a crown-piece : nif they was gold, they must a cost a purty penny, sure 'nough.

2. The common name for the fuchsia.

EAR-GRASS [yuur'-graa's], *sb.* The same as YOUNG GRASS (*q. v.*). The annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land.

I have placed this word under *E* in deference to the authority of previous glossarists ; but believe it should be year-grass, *i. e.* annual ; and that it has nothing to do with A.-S. *erian*, for the reason that we do not say *yearable*, while we do say [*yuur'-graa's*].

EAR-KECKERS [yuur'-kaek'urz], *sb. pl.* The glands on each side of the throat, which when swollen are called *mumps*.

The *ear-keckers* o' un be a zwelled out so big's two hen-eggs.

EAR-MARK [yuur'-maark], *sb. and v. t.* A notch or hole in the ear of any animal by which it may be recognized again. Hence any mark or token by which a thing may be identified.

I always *ear-marks* my wethers way a snotch outside th' off ear, and the ewes outside the near ear. Comp. the legal dictum, "you cannot *ear-mark* money in account."

EARNEST-MONEY [aar'nees-muun'ee], *sb.* A small payment on account of a purchase by which the bargain is clenched. Hence a recruit is bound on receipt of the "Queen's shilling."

Whiche is the *ernes* of 3oure eritage : in to the redempcion of purchasynge in to herynge of his glorie.
Wyclif vers. Ephes. i. 14.

ERNEST, *supra* in ARNEST, hansale : *strena.—Promp. Parv.*

to gif him V. mark for þe werkmansshipe, (of þe which I haue paied him a noble on *erdest*), I wol þe same couenant be fulfilled.

1424. *Roger Flore. Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 59.

EARTH [uurth, aeth], *sb.* 1. The hole of a fox. The *earth-stopper's* duty is to go very early in the morning to stop the *earths* or holes where the fox is sure to make for when pressed by the hounds. If he has failed to do his work the cry "gone to *earth*" is most likely to be heard.

I knowed well 'nough where he was makin vor : I zaid he'd sure to go [*t-aeth*] to earth in Chipstable 'ood.

The EARTH, or hole of a Fox or Badger. *Gould, Merc. Colgrave (Sherwood).*

2. A ploughing. Comp. *varth*, *math*, &c.

[Wee núv'ur doan gee wait bud waun *aeth*,] we never give wheat but one earth, *i. e.* we sow after once ploughing.

You can break 'em up and put 'em to corn all to one *earth*.—
Oct. 28, 1882.

ERYAR of londe. <i>Arator, glebe.</i>	} <i>Promp. Parv.</i>
ERYVN' londe. <i>Aro.</i>	
ERYNGE of londe. <i>Aracio.</i>	

Eif eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue, ne þe suluh ne *erude*, hwo kepte ham
uorte holden? *Ancren Riule*, p. 384.

Tho seyde perken plouhman · “by seynt peter of rome,
Ich haue an half acre to *eren* · by þe hye weye.
Piers Plowman, IX. l. 1.

huo þaune ssolde *erye*, and zawe and ripe and mawe and opre erþliche workes
to done. *Ayenbite of Inwytt*, p. 214.

Such land as ye breake vp for barlie to sowe,
two *earthes* at the least er ye sowe it bestowe.
Tusser, 35/50.

EARTH-NUT [æth·nút], *sb.* Common hog-nut. *Bunium flexuosum*—called also *Pig's-nut*.

Apios is called . . . in englishe an ernute or an *earth nute*, it groweth
plentuoulye in Northumberland. *Turner (Britten)*, p. 14.

An *Earth-nut*. *Noix chataigne*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

Guinteries thought the word was corrupted, and that *Balanocastanon* should
be read; . . . of some, *Nucula terrestris* or the little *Earth-nut*: it is thought
to be *Bunium Dioscoridis* of some, but we think not so.—*Gerarde*, p. 1065.

EAR-VRIG [yur·vrig], *sb.* Earwig.

This is one of the words in which we retain the sound of the
old *w* before *r*—but how our forefathers got the *r* into A.-S.
earwigga is for savants to determine.

EASE [aiz], *ref. v.* 1. To ease oneself = cacare.

Esvñ . . . *stercoriso, merdo, egero*.—*Promp. Parv.*

2. *sb.* See LITTLE EASE.

EASEMENT [ai·zmunt], *sb.* Relief, assistance.

Nif you could vind me a job vor the 'osses now and again, zir,
'twid be a *easement* o' the rent like; and I'd do it so rais'nable
as anybody should.

Also I wott þat on Laffarebrugge be spendid, to make hit aþ of stone, vjc
markes, in *esement* of the comyns, if hit so be þat no man be bounde by his
lod to make hit.—1426. *Wm. Hanyngfeld. Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 70.

See also illustration under EM 1.

EASTER LILY, EASTER ROSE [ai·stur lúl·ee—roa·uz]. Same
as LENT LILY. Daffodil—*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. One of our
commonest spring flowers. Certain orchards and meadows are
covered with a sheet of gold for a few days, while fortunately
two or three weeks later not a vestige of the leaves can be found

among the grass. To this rapid disappearance of the leaf may be ascribed the survival of the flower. If the bulbs could be readily found they would soon find their way with ferns and primrose-roots to the "common garden."

EAT [ai't; *p.* ai't; *pp.* u-ai't]. See **THERE**.

[Uur aa-n *u-ai't* noa'urt zúnz uur *ai't* dhaí dhaer dhae'w tae'udeez,] she has not eaten anything since she ate those potatoes
Thick bwoy wid *ai't* us out o' ouse and 'ome, let-n have it.

EAT OUT [ai't aew't], *v. t.* 1. To corrode.

Why don't you take more care o' things? Here, I've a vounce one o' the knives a drow'd out way the rummage, and now he's al a *ate out* way rist.

2. Applied to land—to absorb; to swallow up.

'Ter'ble field o' ground 'bout *aitin out* o' dressin—'tis a-go in ne time.

EAT THE CALF IN THE COW'S BELLY [ai't dhu kyaa'ecn dhu kaew'z buul'ee], *v.* To forestall; to obtain money in anticipation of earnings.

Plaise to let it bide gin I've a finish the job; I never don't like vor to draw no money avore I've a sar'd it, I zim 'tis *aitin the calv in the cow's belly*.

EAVE [ee'v], *sb.* The projection of a roof beyond the wal supporting it. More often called *office* in this district. Many roof are built without any [ee'v]—i. e. when the rafters do not projec beyond the face of the wall.

Eaves (plur.) in old Eng. meant the clippings of the thatch.

See *Skeat*; *Ancren Riwle*, &c.

EAVER [ai'vur], *sb.* 1. A well-known grass, usually called *Devon-eaver*. *Lolium perenne*.

I don't care vor none o' these here new farshin'd things, I alway seeds out way norr but clover and *eaver*.

Wanted, up to 600 bushels *Devon eaver*, unadulterated, and weighing 20 lbs to bushel.—Address K. 18, *Morning News*, Plymouth.

2. Applied to the seeds of any of the lighter grasses.

A man in a barn who was sifting clover-seed, said to me, [Aa du puut ut drúe' dhu ruy'veen zee'v, vur tu tak aewt au'l *dh-ai'vur*, I put it through the riving sieve to take out all the light grass seeds

For a grass the name seems to be peculiar to the western counties while *haver* (Mod. Ger. *hafer*, Dutch *haver*, *haber*,) in othe counties is the name for oats. In Lincolnshire it means wild oats *cock*, *Britten*, &c. E. D. S.)

Haver means wild oats.—*Prior*, p. 105.

Havyr: auena, auenula. *Olys*: vbi *hauer*.—*Cath. Ang.*

A fewe cruddes and creem and an *hauer* cake.

Piers Plowman, B. v. l. 284.

Gerard has *Avena Vesca*: common Otes. He says, "In Lancashire it is their chiefest bread corne for Jannocks *Hauer*-cakes . . . and for the most part they call the graine *Hauer*."—*Gerard*, p. 74.

He also (p. 74) says—*Festuca Italica*, or *Ægilops Narbonensis*, is called in English *Hauer*-grasse.

Aveneron: wild oats, barren oats, *hauer*, or oat-grasse.—*Cotgrave*.

EAUV [ai'vee], *v. t.* To condense moisture.

Before a change of weather it is very common to see flag-stones and painted walls become quite damp. This occurs as often in hot dry weather before rain as in wet weather or in thaw. When this condition appears it is said "to *eaivy*."

The kitchen vloor d'*eaivy*, we be gwain to zee a change.

Hal. is quite wrong in defining "*Eaive*—to thaw."

EBET [eb'ut], *sb.* Eft, or small lizard. The newt is called a [wau'dr *ebut*,] water ebet. Elsewhere called *evet*.

an *evete* enforsith with hondis, aud dwellith in the housis of kingis.

Wyclif, Proverbs xxx. 28.

ED [ud, -d]. Would, had.

[Júm *ud* u-gid-n sau'm turaa'klee,] Jim would have given him some directly. See D 2.

[Dhai-*d* núvur u-kmd au'm, neef Wee-ul-*d* u-bún laung wai: um,] they would never have come home, if Will had been with them.

The corresponding negative is [èod'n] = would not, pronounced precisely like the adj. *wooden*.

EDDISH [æd'eesh], *sb.* (See ARRISH.) The term used in leases and by auctioneers for a stubble-field, after corn of all kinds, flax, peas, beans, or clover-seed. It is not applied to grass after hay, but after any crop which has been allowed to mature its seed, the land until again ploughed is an *eddish*.

(This is identical with *arrish*—*d* between vowels often changes to *r*, as in *parrick* from *paddock*.)

EDGE [æj], *v. t.* 1. To urge; to incite.

[Ee èod'n u dhie'd ut, neef uur ad-n u-*æj*-n au'n,] he would not have done it, if she (*i. e.* his wife) had not urged him on.

of god þet we þeonne deð bute God one, and his engel, þet is ine swuche time bisiliche abuten to *eggen* us to gode. *Ancrens Riwle*, p. 146.

Fader of falsheðe, fond hit furst of alle

Adam and Eue he *eggede* to don ille.

Piers Plowman, II. l. 60.

Alsua devels sal accuse þam þar

Til whilk þai *egged* þam, bathe nyght and day.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5480.

See also *Will. of Palerme, Werwolf*, l. 1130.

2. To push ; to nudge, as when two boys are sitting together and one pushes the other to make him move a little ; this would be called [*aej'een* oa un,] edging of him.

EDGEMENT [*aej'munt*], *sb.* Incitement, urging, temptation as by example.

[*Ee-d* bee soa'bur nuuf, uun'ee dhur-z au'vees zaum *aej'munt* u nuudh'ur,] he would be sober enough, only there is always some temptation or other.

EGMENT, or sterynge. *Incitamentum instigacio.*—*Promp. Parv.*

“Mother,” quod she, “and maiden bright Mary,
Sooth is, that through wommannes *eggement*
Mankind was lorn, and damned aye to die.”

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5261.

ED'N [*úd-n*]. Is not (usual form ; see endless example throughout this Glossary).

[*Uur úd-n* u beet luyk ur zús'tur,] she is not at all like her sister
Very often written *idn*. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 55.

EEL [*ee'ul*], *sb.* Ill, or evil. Any local affection of the flesh has this word generally suffixed—as [*poa'l ee'ul*,] poll-ill (*g. v.*) [*uud'ur ee'ul*, brüst *ee'ul*, kwaur'tur *ee'ul*], udder-ill, breast-ill, quarter ill. Compare KING'S EVIL.

vor heo habbeð idon muchel *eil* to moni on ancre.

Ancren Riwe, p. 62.

EEL-HUTCH [*ee'ul-uuch*, *yael'-uuch*], *sb.* A fixed iron trap or catching eels or other fish.

EEL-POT [*ee'ul*, or *yael'-paut*], *sb.* A wicker trap for catching eels.

EEL SPEAR [*ee'ul*, or *yael'-spee'ur*], *sb.* An instrument having many barbed blades set closely together in a row and attached to a handle. It is thrust down into the mud of pools or ditches where eels abound.

EEL-THING [*ee'ul-dhing*], *sb.* (Evil-thing.) Erysipelas ; St Anthony's fire.

Plaise to gee mother a drap o' wine.

What is the matter with her ?

Her 'th a got th' *eel-thing* a brokt out all over her face.

EENGINE [*ee'njún*], *sb.* 1. Engine (always).

ENGYNNE, or *ingyne.* *Machina.*

2. Hinge.

Maister 've a-zen' me arter a pair o' T *eengines*, vor t'ang th door way.

EENS [*ee'ns*], *adv.* 1. Even as (*i. e.* in such a manner as)

[*Ee'ns* múd zai',] as one may say, is one of the commonest endings of any kind of sentence.

It seems peculiar to this district, but is really one of the most used of any everyday word : abundantly shown in these pages.

2. How.

[Aa'l shoa ee *ee'ns* kn dùe' ut,] I'll show you how (one) can do it.

3. What.

[Aay tuul'ee *ee'ns* tai'z,] I tell you what 'tis!

4. Why, or wherefore.

Nobody never ont know *ee'ns* her do'd it vor.

5. But that.

Maister didn't think no otherways *ee'ns* he was all ready vor to go to work. See Note, p. 66, *W. S. Gram.*

6. *conj.* That; so that. See DURNS.

You told me *ee'ns* you wadn gwain : else I should a-went too.

EEN TO [ee'n tu], *adv.* All but; wanting only. Lit. *even to*.

[Dhur wuz dree skao'r *ee'n tu* dree ur vaaw'ur,] there were three score, wanting only three or four.

Hon I come, all the vokes was ago, *een to* 'bout of half a dizen.

EES [ee's], *adv.* Yes. (Commonest form of all.)

EET [ee't], *adv.* Yet. (Always.)

[Wee bae'un gwain, naut *ee't*,] we are not going, not yet.

[Ee-z u bae'ud fuul'ur, un *ee't* vur au'l dhaat, ee doa'n saar'uur' zu bae'ud luyk,] he is a bad fellow, and yet for all that, he does not serve her (*i. e.* his wife) so badly.

EGG-PLANT [ag'-plaent], *sb.* *Solanum Melongena*. Very com. in cottage windows.

EGGS AND BACON [agz'-n bae'ukn], *sb.* Common Toad-flax. *Linaria vulgaris*.

EGGS AND BUTTER [agz'-n buad'ur]. Same as BUTTER AND EGGS. Daffodils; also garden narcissus of any kind.

EH? [ai'], *interj.* Used interrogatively and alone, it means *what do you say?* At the end of an interrogative sentence, it repeats the question, as [Wuur-s u-bún' tûe, *ai?*] where hast been, eh?

EITHERWAYS [ai'dhur'wai'z], *conj.* Either. (Com.)

Eitherways you can zend the wagin home when you've a-doned o'un, or else you can let'n bide gin I do zend vor'n. Do jist cens you be a mind to.

EILOW-GREASE [uul'boa-grai's], *sb.* Manual labour.

It is a very common saying about painting :
 [Las paa'ynt-n moo'ur uul'boa-grais,] less paint and more elbow-grease.

ELDERN [uul'durn, uul'urn], *adj.* Made of elder wood.
 I zim *eldern* nettin-neels be always the best like.

Fader of Falsness · he foundede it him-seluen ;

Iudas he Iapede · with þe Iewes seluer,
 And on an *Ellerne* treo · hongede him after.

Piers Plowman, I. 65.

ELEM [uul'um], *sb.* Elm.
 Yours is good lan', can zee it by the gurt *elems*.

ELEMEN [uul'umeen], *adj.* Made of elm.
 [*Uul'umeen* kau'feen,] elm-coffin. [*Uul'umeen* plan'sheen,] elm flooring.

ELEMENT [uul'eemunt], *sb.* The sky ; the firmament ; the atmosphere.

[Dhu vuy'ur zúm tu lai't aup au'l dh-uul'eemunt,] the fire appeared to light up the whole sky.

[Dhai zaes acw túz saum'feen een dh-uul'eemunt du uurt dhu tae'udees,] they say how 'tis something in the atmosphere (which) injures the potatoes.

A man describing a thunderstorm (Aug. 1879) said, "Th'*element* was all to a flicker."

Wherefore he het þe *elements* to helpe 3ow alle tymes, and brynge forth 3oure bylyue.

Piers Plowman, II. l. 17.

The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat.

2 *Pet.* iii. v. 10, 12. See *Twelfth Night*, Act I. sc. i.

We do not use the word in the plural.

ELEVEN-O'CLOCKS [lab'm-uklau'ks], *sb.* Luncheon ; a slight repast taken by field labourers and washerwomen. See NOMMIT, FORENOONS.

Come on, Soce ! Let's ha our *labm o'clocks*, vore we begins another load.

ELSE [uuls], *adv.* Otherwise ; on other conditions.

You shall zend em to my house, *else* I ont have em.

Thee stap along s'hear, I'll help thee *else* !

Used also to express much more than this.

I'll warnt thick's too big, try un *else*—i. e. if you think otherwise.

þe rauen raykez hym forth · þat reches ful lyttel

IHow alle fodez þer fare · *ellez* he fynde mete ;

Alliterative Poems. Deluge, l. 465.

[uu'l'vur], *sb.* A young eel. At certain seasons they

may be seen in shoals, going up the streams from the sea. They are about three inches long, and the size of a fine straw.

EM [um, 'm], *pron.* 1. Them. The literary *them* is unknown in this dialect. Neither is it used, as in some districts, for the nom. case—e. g. *them* books are nice.

I 'ont zill *em* vor the money, but I'd let 'ee take the pick o'm in my prize. See abundant illustrations elsewhere in these pages.

Wan þay weren alle yn y-paste þe mayde and þay yfere,
Florippe het schitte þe dore faste and welcomed *em* with gode chere.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 2027.

Alle þat þai þan alacche miȝt : þer na ascaped *em* non.—*Ib.* l. 3098.

(In this poem the usual forms are *hem* or *hymen*.) See MUN.

also in esement of Idany and of John of the spetyth, for Almys I lent *hem*, a chest, and a vergyous bareth, and a fyerpanne.

1432. *Isabel Gregory, Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 91.

ȝif þei bynden *hem* to most charite and þer wiþ ben in gret enuye amongis *hem* self . . . þes ben perilous ypocritis.

Wyclif (Works, E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

and the tungis of *hem* ben maad sijk aȝens *hem*, alle men ben disturblið, that sien *hem*; and ech man dredde.

Wyclif vers. Psalm lxiv. 9, 10.

2. They, in interrogative sentences.

[Zoa dhai-v u-kaech Jím tu laa's, aa'n *um*? Aay dhau'rt dhai wid;] so they have caught Jim at last, have not *em*? I thought they would.

Have *em* a-yearð ort 'bout Mr. Pratt's vovls? Be *em* gwain to war, d'ee think, sir? Where in the wordle did *em* all go to? Can *em* get'n a-do'd gin tomarra?

EMMET [yaam'ut], *sb.* The ant. A.-S. *Æmet*.

One of the words to which *y* is prefixed. Comp. YEFFER, YEFFIELD.

The *yammets* be making work sure 'nough way th' abricocks, de year, they be wis-n wapsies, hon they takes to it.

O! thou slowe man, go to the *amte*, ether pissemyre : and beholde thou hise weies, and lerne thou wisdom.

Wyclif vers. Prov. vi. 6.

and þe more ha leueþ þe more him wext his strengþe, alsuo ase þe litel *amote*.

Ayenbite of Iwuyt, p. 141.

EMMET-HEAP [yaam'ut-eep], *sb.* Ant-hill. The large pile of wood and dust, so often collected in woods by the large wood ants.

EMONY [aem'uneee], *sb.* Anemone. Com. gardener's name.

We can put in they *emony* roots in there.

Also often called *enemy* [aen'umee].

We be middlin off vor racklisses, but 'tis a poor lot o' *enemies*.

EMP, EMPT [ai'mp, ai'mt], *v. t.* To empty (final *y* always dropt). Comp. CAR, DIRT.

[Plai'zr, aay kaa'n ai'mp dhik saes'turn bee meezuul:] please, sir, I cannot empty that cistern by myself.

You must'n emp nort down thick there zink, vore he's a put in order.

So help me God thereby he shall not win
But *empt* his purse, and make his wittes thin.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 16208.

ac hi byep of grat cost and harmuolle and perilous, ase þo þet *emteþ* þe herte of hire guode.

Ayenbite of Inwytt, p. 58.

He slipp'd behine th' pollard stump,
An' *empt* ez powder horn.

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 29.

EMPTYN CLOAM [ai'mteen tloa'm, ai'mteen u tloa'm], *phr.* Drinking to excess. See DROW UP THE HAND.

[Wuul, Jan! haut-s dhu maatr? Bún ai'mteen tloam ugee'un, aay spoa'uz!] well, John! what is the matter? (You have) been emptying cloam (crockery, *i. e.* the cup) again, I suppose.

[Ee úd-n u bæ'ud soa'urt v-u fuul'ur, neef u waud-n zu fau'n u ai'mteen u tloa'm luyk.] he is not a bad sort of a fellow, if he were not so fond of drinking.

Work! the work he likth best is *emptin o' cloam*, and he'll work to that way anybody.

EN [-n, un], *pron.* Him, her; [-m] after *p, b, f, v.* See *W. S. Gram.* p. 33, *et seq.*

Tell ee hot I should do way *en*—why I'd take 'n nif I was you, and gee *en* a darnd good hidin. See hundreds of other examples in these pages. See UN. See *Ex. Scold*, ll. 214, 364.

-EN [-een, after *l, m, n, p, b, v, f;* -n after other consonants], regular adjectival inflection: employed in the dialect with the name of every material capable of use.

[U stee'uleen pway'nt,] a steel point. [U ðo'leen au's klau'th,] a woollen horse-cloth. [Uul'umeen kau'feen,] elm coffin. [Tloa'mcen pan,] cloamen-pan. [Tee'neen-pan,] tin-pot. [Wæob'een brae'usúz,] web-braces. [Tuur'feen bangk,] turf bank.

Oak'n table, arsh'n plank, leathern apron, glass'n winder.

and herwiþ ordeynen costly chambris and beddis and *siluerene vessel* and gay cloþes.

Wyclif (Works, E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Wel two Mile to loke aboute: a stryde voidé þer nas,
þat of þat ilke *heþenene* route: al ful was euery plas.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 3221.

END [ee'n(d), *sb.* and *v. t.* (always so pronounced).

[Un ee'n,] on end. [Stan un ee'n,] stand on end—*i. e.* on the head. [Aup-m ee'n,] up on end.

Tommy, where 'v 'ee bin to?—neet vive minits agone I do'd your hair vitty, and now 'tis all up on *een* again, [aup-m ee'n].

There idn no *een* to some vokeses wants.

Better pay it, and make a *eend* o' it.

The show was all a *eended* vore us come.

EENDE. *Finis.*

EENDVD. *Finitus, terminatus.*

EENDYÑ, or makyñ a(n) ende. *Finito consummo, desino.*
Prompt. Parv.

ENDILOPE [ai'ndeeloap], *sb.* Envelope (very com.).

I couldn post my letter 'cause I had'n a-got nother *endilope* vor to put'n in.

A vew lines pin tha *endilope* praps I kin scral :

Vury vew it muss be tho, an now me deer Jan,

Yu zee wat they'm doing all droo out the lan.

Nathan Hogg, The Riste Corps, p. 46.

ENJOY [eenjauy'], *v.* To endure ; to experience.

[Poo'ur blid ! uur d-*eenjauy'* shauk'een bae'ud uulth,] poor thing ! she enjoys very bad health.

ENOW [unèo'], *adv.* Very common form of *enough*.

See *W. S. Gram.* p. 26.

Come, Bill ! I sh'd think thee's a-'ad *enow* by this time.

Furðer iðe desert, þo he hefde iled ham ueor iðe wilderness, he lett ham þolien wo *inow*—hunger ƿ þurst, ƿ muchel swinc ƿ muchele weorren ƿ monie.

Acnen Rivule, p. 220. See also *Ib.* pp. 160, 340.

Ah ʒet ne þuncheð ow nawt *inoh*

to forleosen ow þus

in hulli misbileaue ;

Life of Saint Katherine, l. 346.

William hit sende hire vaire *inou* · wipoute eny ʒing wareuore :

As king and prince of londe · wiþe nobleye *ynou*

Aʒen him wiþ vaire procession · þat folc of toune drou.

Rob. of Gloucester (Morris and Skeat), ll. 203, 211. See also *Ib.* 234, 242, &c.

Rynges with Rubyes · and Richesses *I-noue,*

þe leste man of here mayne · a mutoun of gold.

(Morris and Skeat), *Piers Plow.* III. l. 24 (p. 189).

ENTER [ai'ntur], *v. t. and i.* Hunting term applied to hounds.

"A young hound is said to be *unentered* till he has taken his part in the running of the pack. He may be taken out with them, but if he does not join in their working on his own account, it is said *he does not enter*—but when he finds the scent for himself, and joins in chorus with the others, he is said *to be entered*."—*W. L. C.* Dec. 26, 1883.

In the Declaration issued by the Inland Revenue for return of articles liable to duty, one of the exemptions under heading "Dogs" is—"A Master of a Pack of Hounds, for young hounds up to the

age of twelve months, and not *entered* in, or used with the pack." The *in* here is a mistake, and should be deleted.

Great attention must be paid to the puppies when at *walk* (q. v.) until *enter'd* to their own game, which should never be till they are full fourteen months old.
Lord Fortescue, Records, North Devon Staghounds, p. 6.

The young hounds should always be *entered* in the spring instead of the summer hunting, as in the former, fewer horsemen attend the hunt. The puppies are therefore less likely to be frightened or rode over.—*Ib.* p. 6.

Several puppies were *entered* this year in the spring at ten months old; this may do for hare-hunting, but staghounds should be fourteen or fifteen months old before *entering*.—*Collyns, Wild Red Deer, p. 206.*

ENTER [ai'ntr], *v. t.* Used in hunting.

A kind of rite practised at the death of a hunted deer upon novices, male or female, who witness the death for the first time. The quarry having been brought to ground, the hounds are kept off—the "mort" is sounded on the horn—the *woo-hoop*, death-halloo yelled; and as soon as the "field" has come up, the throat is cut. Then if any novice is present, some old hand dips his finger in the blood and draws it across the face; and thus the novice is said to be duly *entered*—i. e. to be initiated into the art of venery.

When the Prince of Wales came into Somerset to hunt with the staghounds, the ancient custom was observed.

The Prince receiving the knife from the huntsman, gives the *coup*, and is duly *entered* by Mr. Joyce.—*Daily News, Aug. 23, 1879.*

During my hunting days I may say I have *entered* a great many of both sexes, and I would venture to say one hardly ever forgets who gave him the mark in this way, when thinking over old times and first experiences in the hunting-field. I well remember who *entered* me.—*W. L. C. Dec. 26, 1883.*

ENTIRE-HORSE [eentuy'ur au's], *sb.* Stallion.

ENTRY [ai'ntrɪ], *sb.* A young hound just fit for work, for the first time taking his part with the pack.

Joe in an evil moment had drafted out some of his best *entries* to give them blood; and three of them lay dead at the feet of the quarry.—*Collyns, p. 66.*

EQUAL [ai'kul, ai'gul], *adv.* and *adj.* Quite. (Always so pron.)
[Muy tae'udeez bee ai'kul zu gèod-z ee'z,] my potatoes are quite as good as his.

I'd [ai'ku] so soon g' ome as bide here.

Felowe of *egal* power—*collegat.*—*Palsgrave, p. 219.*

and for the extent

Of *egal* justice, us'd in such contempt?

Titus Andronicus, IV. iv.

EQUALLY [ai'kulec, ai'gulec], *adv.* Same as EQUAL.
I do consider they was all [ai'gulec] to blame.

Also to the Nonnes of the said chirch, *egally* to be departed among hem, to pray for my soule x marc.—1431. *R. Tyrell. Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 90.

neuertheles it is geuen in dyuerse wyse, and not *egally*, for some hath more, and some hath lesse, after their merytes. *Gesta Rom.* p. 434.

ER [uur', ur], *pron.* I (enclitic), he, she, we, you, one (impers.), her, our, they. See *W. S. Gram.* pp. 33, 36, 39.

[Aa'l aat-n daew'n, shaal *ur* ?] I will knock him down, shall I ?

[Sh-l *ur* ab-m neef aay zain un aar'tur-n ?] shall he have it, if I send him after it.

[*Uur*z u puurtee bèò'tee, *uur* úz,] she is a pretty beauty, she is.

[Gee' *ur ur* suup'ur,] give her her supper.

[Wee kn goo tumaar'u, kaa'n *ur* ?] we can go to-morrow, can we not ?

[An oa'vur dhu vuur'keen wúl *ur* ?] hand over the firkin, will you ?

[Unee'bau'dee wúdn dùe ut vur noa'urt, wúd *ur* ?] one would not do it for nothing, would one ? More commonly [wúd um ?]

[Ue dúd *ur* gee' un tùe' ? Wuy *uur*' bee shoo'ur,] who did he give it to ? Why her to be sure !

[Km au'n, soa'us, lat-s ae' *ur* nau'meet,] come on, mates, let us have our luncheon.

[Dhai dúd-n dùe ut dhoa' aar'dr au'l, dùd *ur* ?] they did not do it then after all, did they ?

Hou long hev *er* bin dead ? Well, let me zee, zes Tim, . . . why, if he'd lived till tamarra he'd bin dead lizac'ly a week.

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 25.

ERD [uurd], *sb.* and *adj.* Red. (Always.)

[S'uurd-z u fau'ks,] so red as a fox, is our usual superlative of redness.

ERRISH [uur'eesh], *sb.* A stubble field, as, [Wai't *uur'eesh*,] wheat stubble. [Pai'z *uur'eesh*,] pease stubble. [Bee'un *uur'eesh*,] bean. [Woet *uur'eesh*,] oat. [Tloa'vur *uur'eesh*,] clover stubble. See EDDISH.

This word is usually spelt *eddish* or *arrish* in local advertisements, also by Webster ; but in this district it is always pronounced as above, and is not applied to any grass except *clover*, and then only when the clover has been mown for seed, so as to leave a real stubble.

ERRISH RAKE [uur'eesh rae'uk], *sb.* A very large and peculiarly shaped rake, used for gathering up the stray corn missed by the binders ; now nearly supplanted by the horse-rake.

ERRISH-TURNIPS [uur'eesh tuur'muts], *sb. pl.* A late crop of turnips sown after the corn has been taken. It is very common to begin to plough up the stubble as soon as the corn is cut, and while it is still standing in stiches. After an early harvest good crops of roots are frequently grown. See Es for illustration.

ES, EZ [úz; -z; -s after *t, k, p*]. 1. Contraction of this, these, in the sense of during, or for the space of; applied to time, either past or future.

Wherever have ee bin? we bin a-woitin vor ee ús hour-n more —*i. e.* for the past hour and more.

I thort he must ha bin dead; I han't a-zeed 'n-s twenty year.

Tid'n not a bit o' use to look vor'n; he 'ont be ready-s vortnight.

[Aay aa'n u zee'd noa jis wait *uur'eesh tuur'muts, naut-s yuur-z,*]
I have not seen any such wheat errish turnips not's (these) years.

See *Ex Scold.* p. 130; *W. S. Gram.* p. 34.

2. [ees, aes], *pron.* I (enclitic); us (nom.).

[Aay spoo'uz kun kaar-n, kaa'n-ees f] I suppose (I) can carry it, can I not?

[Aes bae'un gwai'n,] we are not going. (Very com.)

ETH [aeth], *sb.* Earth. See ATH.

EVEL [aev'l], *sb.* Heddle, heald in Yorkshire and Lancashire. In this district the word is applied by weavers, only to the actual eye, if of steel, or loop, if of twine, through which the thread of warp is passed, and not to the whole heddle or heald. See HARNES.

EVEL-TWINE [aev'l-twuyn], *sb.* A weaver's term for the twine used to repair the *harness*.

EVELING [ai'vleen], *sb.* Evening.

I'll look in umbye in th' *evelin*.

Net trapesce hum avore the Desk o' tha *Yewling*.

Ex Scold. l. 200. See also ll. 166, 223, 314.

EVEN [ai'vm], *v. t.* To divide equally.

Mother zaid we was t' even [ai'vm] even it 'mongst us.

Imogen. Thou art all the comfort
The gods will diet me with. I'r'ythee away:
There's more to be considered; but we'll *even*
All that good time will give us.

Cymbeline, III. iv.

EVEN-HANDED [ai'vm-an'dud], *adv.* In making any "chop" or exchange, when there is no money to pay by way of adjustment on either side it is said to be *even-handed*.

When an *even-handed* bargain is made respecting an exchange of horses, they are said to be "turned tail to tail."

You must gee me vive pound, then I'll chop vor your little mare. No, I ont chop *even-handed*.

EVENING PRIMROSE [aiiv'meen púr'mroa'uz], *sb.* *Ænothera*. (Always.)

EVERLASTING PEA [úv'urlaas'teen pai], *sb.* Perennial sweet pea. This variety does not form seed-pods.

EVERLASTINGS [úv'ur'laas'teenz], *sb. pl.* Flowers which do not wither. Applied to several varieties. *Gnaphalium, Helichrysum Rhodanthe.*

EVER SO [úv'ur zoa], *sb. phr.* An indefinitely large amount.

[Aay èod-n dùe' ut, gi mee úv'ur zoa,] I would not do it, give me any amount.

We also use the general phrases :—ever so much, ever so far, ever so long, ever so big, every so many, ever so few, &c.

EVERY BIT AND CRUMB. *See BIT AND CRUMB.*

EVERY-DAYS [úv'uree-dai'z], *sb.* Week days.

[Au! aay keeps dhai' vur Zùn'deez, aay doa'n puut um au'n pun úv'uree-dai'z,] oh! I keep those for Sundays, I don't put them on upon week days.

So we talk of "Sundays and every-days"—"Every-day clothes," &c. An "every-day horse" is one that can work all the week long and thrive upon it—not like a [Paa'snz au's,] Parson's horse, which can only work Sundays.

EVERY WHIP'S WHILE [úv'uree wuops wuy'ul], *adv. phr.* Every now and again.

[Tak-n dùe' un aup fuurm' luyk, naut vaur-n tu kaum tu dùe'een úv'uree wuops wuy'ul,] take and repair it up firmly, not for it to come to repairing every now and again.

EVIL-EYE [ai'vl uy], *sb.* The evil glance, having the power of bewitching, possessed by witches. *See OVERLOOK.* The belief in this power is still very widely prevalent.

[Dhai du zai' aew dhut dh'oa'l dae'um Tlaap-v u-gau't dh-ai'vl uy,—un uur kn mak ún'ee bau'dee puy'n uwai' luyk, neef uur-z u muy'n tùe,] they say how that the old dame Clap has the evil eye, and she can make any one pine away like, if she has a mind to.

Eat thou not the bread of him that hath an *evil eye*, neither desire thou his dainty meats. *Proverbs xxiii. 6.*

WE-BRIMBLE [yoa'brúm'l, or (fine talk) brúm'bl], *sb.* The common bramble—*Rubus Fruticosus.* This term is generally applied to an individual specimen, and mostly when of a coarse rank growth.

Brooms made of heath are always bound round with a yoa'brúm'l. *See BROOM-SQUIRE.*

EX [eks, heks], *sb.* Axe (always).

Ex, instrument. *Scuris.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

nout ase swin ipund ine sti uorte uetten, ¶ forte greaten azein þe cul of þer
ax.

Ancren Riwele, p. 128.

EXLE [ek'sl], *sb.* Axle—*i. e.* the entire connection between the two wheels of a "carriage" (*q. v.*). In carts or waggons it consists of three essential parts—viz. the two "arms" on which the wheels revolve, and the wooden [ek'sl-kee'us,] axle-case, to which the arms are attached. *Axle-tree* is never heard.

EXULTRE, or extre, *supra in A*, AXILTRE.—*Promp. Parv.*

Strong *exeltrid* cart, that is clouted and shod,
Cart-ladder and wimble, with percer and pod.—*Tusser, 17/6.*

EYE [uy], *sb.* A brood—in speaking of pheasants. This is the regular word corresponding to *covey of partridges.*

I zeed a fine *eye* o' pheasants, z'mornin.

EYE [uy], *sb.* The centre of a wheel.

The wheel was a-tord limbless, there wadn on'y the *eye* o' un a-left.

EYES. *See* BLOOD AND EYES.

EYES AND LIMBS [uy'z-n lúnz]. These are very constantly associated in imprecations. Note that the blood is put before the eyes and the eyes before the limbs.

EYEBRIGHT [uy'bruyt], *sb.* Applied to more than one flower. The commonest is *Veronica chamaedrys*, or Speedwell. I have heard it applied to the bright blue flower of Alkanet—*Anchusa officinalis*; also to *Stellaria Holostea*. The Editor of *Tusser* gives *Eiebright* (44.5) as *Euphrasia officinalis*, but he does not quote his authority—possibly the following :

Eufragia, or Ophthalmica . . . is called in englishe *Eyebryghte*, and in duche Ougentroit.
Turner (Britten), p. 84.

Common *eyebright* is a small, low herb, rising up usually but with one blackish green stalk. It groweth in meadows and grassy places.
Culpeper, Herbal, p. 168.

EZ-ZULL [úz-zuul], *pr.* Himself; by himself alone. *See W. S. Gram.* p. 42.

[Neef ee ka'an dùe ut úz-zuul', Júm mus uu'lp-m,] if he cannot do it by himself alone, Jim must help him.

F

F. It will usually be found that words beginning with *f*, which have come to us from the Latin, whether through French or not, and all imported words in *f*, keep their initial letter sharp and distinct, while Archaic and Teutonic words, though written with *f*, are sounded as *v*. It is the neglect of this rule, and of the *gnate* one as to *s* and *z*, which has made Western dialect writers

ridiculous to native ears—from Ben Jonson and Shakespeare down to *Punch* and the local newspapers. Even Peter Pindar and Nathan Hogg have transgressed very frequently.

On the other hand it often happens that words in initial *v*, especially when emphasized, are pronounced as if in sharp *f*.

Tidn a town, 'tis a *fillage*, I tell ee.

I hant not a bit o' *fittles* (victuals) to put in their heads.

and 3if þei froþen bi irose *fisege* a3en men þat tellen hem treuthe, noo drede þei froþen heere owen confusion.—*Wyclif, Unpub. Works*, p. 307.

A wel fair kni3t was Firumbras : ounarmid wan he lay,
Ac ys *Fysage* al discolourid was : for is blod was gon away.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 1079.

þe bond þat is *fysage* was bounden wyþ : to stoppen is louely sijt.

Ib. l. 1162.

FACE [fæ'us], *v. t.* To answer an accuser. In this sense very common.

[Aay kn *fæ'us* ee' ur ún'ee uudh'ur bau-dee,] I can answer his accusation or any other person's.

Grumio. *Face* not me : thou hast braved many men ; brave not me. I will be neither *faced* nor braved.

Taming of the Shrew, IV. iii.

FACE [fæ'us], *sb.* Assurance, impudence.

[Uur-v u-gau't *fæ'us* unuuf' vur ún'eedhing,] she has assurance enough for anything.

Was this the *face*, that *fac'd* so many follies,
And was at last out-*fac'd* by Bolingbroke?

Richard II. IV. i.

FACE-CARD [fæ'us-kee'urd], *sb.* Court-card. Used by the educated, as well as in the dialect.

FACKET [faak'ut], *sb.* Fagot ; also a term of reproach to a woman. (Always pron. with *k*, not *g*.)

[U puur-dee oa'l *faak'ut*, uur ai'z,] a pretty old fagot, she is.

[*Faak'ut* èo'd,] fagot wood ; [aar'shn *faak'ut*,] ashen fagot.

Ashen *fackots* cracklin' bright,
An' cursmas can'les all a-light,
In doors da cheer us while we meet
Our neighbour furns in parties zweet.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 63.

FAD [fad], *sb.* Fancy, whim, hobby.

Maister 've a-got a *fad* now 'bout warshin o' pigs, but Lor ! I zim 'tis on'y time a-drowed away.

FADGE, FODGE [fauj], *sb.* A wool-sack only partly full. The word does not signify, as Webster says, a pack or sheet—*i. e.* empty—but the entire package.

The only difference between a bag of wool and a *fodge*, is that

the former is a full, stuffed-out, plethoric article, while the latter is a partly empty, limp, shapeless one.

There was six bags an' a *fodge* 'pon the little wagin.

FAGS! [*fagz* !], *interj.* By my faith.

[*Fags!* dúd'n ees puut-n ulau'ng,] faith! did not I make him go—lit. put him along.

FAIN. See **FEND.**

FAIRING [*fae'ureen*], *sb.* A peculiar kind of thin, brown cake sold at fairs, called by the better class "gingerbread nuts" —in London in my schooldays called "Jumbles."

[*D-ee luyk fae'ureens ur kaum'furts bas'?*] do you like fairings or comforts (*q. v.*) best?

FAIRISH [*fae'ureesh*], *adj.* and *adv.* Pretty good.

[*Dhur wuz u fae'ureesh shoa' u bee'us tu fae'ur,*] there was a pretty good show of cattle at the fair.

FAIRY, FARE. See **VARY.**

The remark appended to *Fairies* in Marshall's *West Devonshire Rural Economy*, E. D. S., B. 6, is inaccurate. They are neither *squirrels* nor *polecats*, but the common weasel (*mustela vulgaris*).

My cook came in after breakfast and told me, "Law, sir, Gyp [the dog] have bin and killed a *fairy!*" It was a weasel. She was from Worcestershire, and hearing the gardener call the creature *vairy*, interpreted it as *fairy*.—*Letter from Dr. Prior.*

For other instances of words in *v* being pronounced in *f*, see word lists, **FISAGE**, &c. This is the common emphatic form. See **F.**; also *W. S. Dial.* p. 72.

FAITH. See **FIE.**

FALDERAIS [*faal'diraa'lz*, *faul'dirau'lz*], *sb.* Women's adornments. See **FAL-LALS.**

FALL [*fau'l*], *sb.* 1. A veil.

[*Kòod-n zee ur fae'us, kuz uur-d u-guut' u fau'l oa'vur-n,*] (I) could not see her face, because she had a veil over him (it).

2. [*vau'l*], Vale district; [*vaa'l*], Hill. The autumn; often spoke of as the *fall* of the year.

3. [*vaa'l*]. A term in wrestling.

A man may be thrown with the greatest violence, but the umpire will shout [*noa vaa'l!*] unless the man thrown falls so that both his shoulder-blades touch the ground together; in that case the umpire or *tryer* (*q. v.*) calls [*fae'ur vaa'l*], or [*fae'ur baak vaa'l*].

4. [*vau'l*, *vaa'l*], *v. i.* To be born: said of animals.

How old is he? Dree year off; he *valled* 'pon Mayday day.

Geld bulcalfe and ramlamb, as soone as they *fall*,
for therein is lightly no danger at all. *Tusser, 35/32.*

FALL-ABROAD [vau'l, or vaa'l-ubroa'ud], *v. i.* 1. To become stouter in build; to grow more sturdy or thick-set.

Well, how Mr. Chardles is *a-valled-abroad!* twadn on'y but tother day, I zim, a was a poor little fuller, not wo'th rearin, an' now a's a-come a gurt two-handed chap, fit vor a dragoon [drag'è'o'n].

2. *adj.* Applied to figure or build; slack, flabby, fat, stout.

You knows Jim Salter, don 'ee?

Ees; gurt, slack, knee-napped, *vall-abroad* fuller, idn er?

FAL-LALS [faal'laalz], *sb.* Laces, ribbons, and such-like ornaments worn by women. Rather implies tawdry finery.

FALL-DOOR [vau'l-doo'ur], Vale; [vaa'l-doo'ur], Hill. Trap-door.

To a new *fall-door* to seller and fixin, vind inguns, } 18s.
nals, scrues, two cote pant.

Item in Tradesman's Bill, Jan. 1885.

FALLING-AXE [vau'leen-eks], *sb.* Axe used for felling trees. The only survival of the old verb tr. *to fall*. In this district we do not now *fall* or *fell* our trees; we always [droa,] throw them, but use a *falling-axe*.

Escalus. Ay but yet,
Let us be keen, and rather cut a little
Than *fall* and bruise to death.

Meas. for Measure, II. i.

FALLING-ILL [vau'leen-ee'ul], *sb.* Fits, epilepsy. (Com.)

It is usual when any one is taken with either a fainting or epileptic fit to say he or she is "a drapped away"—the complaint is the *falling-ill*.

Her d'ave the *vallin-ill* sometimes two or dree times a week.

þe Falland Euyll: epilencia comicius vel comicialis, morbus caducus, noxa, gerenoxa, epilensis; epilepticus qui patitur illam infirmitatem. Cath. Ang.

FALLING-POST [vau'leen-pau'us], Vale; [vaa'leen-pau'us], Hill.

The post against which a gate shuts, and to which the *hapse* is fastened.

In hanging of a gate, nif you've a got a good firm hanging-post (*g. v.*), 'tid'n much odds about the *valling-post*, 'most anything 'll do for he.

FALLINS [vau'leenz,] Vale; [vaa'leenz], Hill. Apples fallen from the trees.

[V-ee u-begee'n suy'dur-mak'een? Wuul! wee-v u-puut aup u chee'z u dhu fuus *vau'leenz,*] have you begun cider-making? Well, we have put up a cheese (*g. v.*) of the first fallings.

FALLOW [vuul'ur], *sb.* (This word and fellow are pronounced precisely alike.)

1. *sb.* Land ploughed and harrowed several times, ready for the seed-bed.

[Neef ee muyn t-æu tuurmut, mus maek u dhuur'u gè-òd vuul'ur,] if you wish to have turnips (you) must make a thoroughly good fallow.

2. *sb.* Land merely ploughed up and left untilled for a season, so that it may rest from bearing a crop. This is constantly done in winter after corn, but occasionally there is what is called a summer fallow [zuum'ur vuul'ur] for the purpose of thoroughly cleaning the land of couch and other noxious weeds.

FALLOW [vuul'ur], *adj.* 1. Rarely used, except with *field*. [U vuul'ur fee'ul], when applied to land merely ploughed or which has lain *fallow*.

2. *v. t.* To plough and to leave fallow all the winter.

[Wee bee gwain tu vuul'ur dhu guurt tai'n æ-ukurz,] we are going to fallow the "Great ten acres."

To summer *fallow* is to plough in the spring, and leave untilled until autumn.

In this sense ploughing alone is implied. If other work, such as rolling, dragging, harrowing, &c. are done, the field is said to be "worked out" (*q. v.*).

and if he wolde go a brode forowe, he setteth it (plough) in the vttermoste nicke, that is best for *fallowynge*.
Fisherberi, 4—40.

FALL UPON [vau'l, or vaa'l paun], *v. t.* To assault violently.

Her's a mortal tarmigunt; tidn no use vor he to zay nort, her'll *vall pon* un way the poker or the bellises or ort and drave 'm to doors in two minutes.

Your dog do *vall pon* mine so sure's ever he do zee un.

And David called one of the young men, and said, Go near, and *fall upon* him. And he smote him that he died.
2 Sam. i. 15.

FALSE [fau'ls], *adv.* 1. "To swear *false*" is to commit perjury.

2. *adj.* Wheedling, coaxing.

Her's that there *false*, her proper gits over me, I never can't zay no to her.

3. *adj.* Insincere; pretending to friendship.

He's fair 'nough to your face; but you can't 'pend 'pon un, he's so *false* as the very Old fuller.

4. Sly, deceitful, cunning.

FALSE-BLOSSOM [fau'ls-blau'sum, or faa'ls-blaus-um], *sb.* The male flower of melon or cucumber. (Always.)

Said also of any blossom which fails to set.

FALSE-BLOW [faa'ls-bloa], *sb.* An unfair blow ; a blow struck below the knee in *cudgel-playing* or below the waist-belt in boxing.

FALSE-FLOOR [faa'ls-vloo'ur], *sb.* Space between the ceiling and the floor above. Very often in old houses, where heavy beams are found, two sets of *joists* have been used ; one to carry the floor above, and the other to carry the ceiling of the room below, with a considerable space between them. These spaces were often very convenient hiding-places.

FALSE-KICK [faa'ls-kik], *sb.* An unfair kick—*i. e.* above the knee in wrestling.

FALSING [fau'lseem], *sb.* Wheedling, coaxing.

Her can get anything her do want like, out o' th' old man, way her *falsin*—ever since her mother died he's that there a-tookt up way her, he'll let her have hot ever her's a mind to.

FALSYN, or make false. *Falsifico*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

FALTERY [fau'tluree], *v. i.* To show signs of old age ; to break up in constitution.

[Ee du *fau'tluree* tuur'ubl. Aa! poo'ur oa'l fuul'ur, ee oa'n bee yuur vuur'ee laung,] he fails rapidly. Ah! poor old fellow, he won't be here very long.

FAN [van], *v. t.* To winnow.

FAN [van], *sb.* A.-S. *fann*. An ancient but nearly obsolete winnowing implement. It consists of a wooden frame mounted on two pivots, and turned by a handle. Broad strips of sack-cloth are fixed to this frame, which when turned rapidly fly out like sails, and create a strong current of air ; the corn is then thrown from a *zimmel* (q. v.) in front of the *fan* and the chaff is blown away. This rough apparatus is still used in some of the Hill farms, and is the usual one in Spain, and until lately in Italy. Compare the *f* as sounded in *fan* and *fancy*.

FANN, to cleanse wythe corne. *Vannus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

A *FAN* : *capisterium, pala, vannus, ventilabrum*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Fanne, to fanne with—*uan*. I fanne with a fanne.—*Le vanne*.
vng homme peult *vanner* plus de bled en vng jour quil ne peult battre en granche en deux.—*Palsgrave*.

FANCICAL [fan'seekul], *adj.* Tasteful ; particular as to the way in which work is done.

[Mae'ustur-z u *fan'seekul* soa'urt uv u jún'lmun,] master is a particular sort of a gentleman—*i. e.* he will have his work done his own way.

FANCIES [fan'seez], *sb.* Whims ; ideas ; odd likes and dislikes ; delirious talk.

I 'sure you, mum, tis one body's work vor to tend pon un ; some days he's all vull o' his *fancies* like, and then I be 'most mazed way un ; he do tell up all sorts o' stuff: sometimes tis 'bout angels he do zee, and then the devil's comin arter-n.

FANCY [fan'see], *sb.* A man is said to have a *fancy* when he is in love. Of a woman the word is used to express the longings of pregnancy. The popular notion is that unless the *fancy* of a pregnant woman is gratified, the child will be marked with an image of the thing longed for.

The *f* in this word, and all its combinations, is always sharp and distinct; never approaching *v*.

They zaid how Jim Snow-d a-got a bit of a *fancy* t' our Liz ; but her widn ha nort to zay to he.

FANDANGLES [fan'dang'lz, *not* dang'glz], *sb. pl.* Ornaments of the jewellery class. Any kind of fanciful adornment. Also antics, capering, dancing about.

[Wuy dh-oa'l mae'ur-z au'l vèol oa ur *fan'dang'ls* úz maur-neen,] why, the old mare is all full of her antics this morning.

FANG. See VANG.

FAR. See VAR.

FARANT [faar'unt], *adj.* Foreign.

[*Faar'unt* èol], foreign wool.

[Ee úd-n wau'n yuur ubaew't ; aay kaewnt u kaum vrum zaum *faar'unt* pae'urt,] he is not one (from) here about ; I count he came from some foreign part.

This would not necessarily mean from *abroad*, but simply beyond the local district. See FOREIGNER.

FARDEL [faar'dl], *sb.* Obs. alone, but in very com. use in the expression, "Pack and fardel" [paak-n-*faar'dl*].

I bundled her out pack and *fardel*—i. e. bag and baggage.

Note this word always keeps the *f* sharp ; no one could say *vardel*, any more than he could say *farden* (farthing) ; always *warden*.

FARDELLE, or trusse. *Fardellus*.—*Prompt. Paro.*

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin ? who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life.

Hamlet, III. I.

þat if any man had I-lost x. assis with hire *fardels*, come to him, and þey shulde haue hem. *Gesta Rom.* p. 285.

A FARDLE. *Fardeau* ; *fais*, *pacquet*.
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

FARDEN [vaar'dn], *sb.* Farthing. (Always.)

[Dhik ed-n u-waeth' u braa's *vaar'dn*,] that is not worth a brass farthing.

FARDETH [vaar'dúth], *sb.* A farthing's worth. (Always.)
 [Mau'dhur-v u-zai'n mee aar'dr u vaar'dúth u múlk,] mother has sent me for a farthing's worth of milk.

FAR-FAUGHT. *See* VAUGHT.

FAR-FORTH. *See* VAR-VOTH.

FARMER ARTERNOON [faa'rmur aa'turnðon]. A name for a slovenly farmer; one who is always behindhand with all his operations.

[Ee-z u praup'ur oa'l faa'rmur aa'turnðon; ee-z au'vees u-kuut'een haun uudh'ur voaks bee kaa'reen,] he is a regular old farmer afternoon; he is always cutting when other folks are carrying.

So also "Afternoon-farmer" and "Afternoon farming" have the same meaning.

FARMERING [faa'rmureen], *sb.* Farming as a pursuit.

FARMER'S HEARTACHE [faa'rmurz aa'rtæ'uk]. Very commonly used in reference to the custom of farm-servants being boarded by the farmer, when anything betokening an unusual appetite is said to be *fit to make a farmer's heart ache*.

When a very large pocket-knife is produced, one often hears:

[Dhae'ur-z u nai'v! dhik úd-n u-shee'umd u noa'bau'deez buurd-n chée'z—ee-z fút tu maek u faa'rmurz aa'rtæ'uk,] there's a knife! that one is not ashamed of nobody's bread and cheese—he's fit, &c.
See CAGE OF TEETH.

Showing a large clasp-knife to a keeper he said:

Thick's hot they calls a *farmer's heart-ache*.—April 21, 1887.

FARMERY [faa'rmuree], *v. i.* To practise the trade or operation of farming.

In this case as in most others of the like kind, such as [blaak-smúthee,] blacksmithy (*q. v.*), the word is frequentative. It would only be applied to the pursuit or trade itself, and would never be used in speaking of the manner in which the pursuit were carried on.

[Ee du faa'rm shau'keen bae'ud luyk, túz mau's tuym vaur-n tu jaak aup faa'rmuree,] he farms very badly, it is almost time for him to jack up farming.

No one would ever say, "He do *farmery* shocking bad," but if asked his business, the answer would be, not "I am a *farmer*," but "I do *farmery*."

Wile I'm talkin a this I mit jist za wul zay,
 I wiz owt tu a *varmerin* vrends tother day.

Nathan Hogg, *Mal Brown's Crinalin*.

The *v* in the above is quite wrong—written for effect. *See F.*
 Baird never really heard *varmer* in his life.

FARNICLES [faarn'tikulz], *sb. pl.* Freckles. (Com.)

A FARNIKYLLE: *lenticula, lentigo, neuus, sesia.*—*Cath. Ang.*

FARRING [faareen], *sb.* Farriering; the work, business, or art of a farrier. (Always.)

Nif a cow's a took't way milk faiver, cold steel's the best doctor; I ont never spend no more in *farrin*. See HEDGE-BOAR.

FARROW. See VARRY.

FART [faa'rt], *v. i.* and *sb.*

Tussis pro crepitu, &c. &c.

Hudibras, Pt. I. co. i. l. 831.

PET: a *fart*; *scapè, tail-shot, or crake.*—*Cotgrave.*

See *Prompt. Parv. Cath. Ang. Palsgrave*, p. 218.

Ich can nat tabre ne trompe: ne telle faire gestes,

Farten, ne fiþelen: at festes ne harpen.

Piers Plow. xvi. 205.

FARTH. See VARTH.

FARWELL [faa'wuul']. Farewell. (Always.) Precisely like Germ. *fahr*.

3e, Sir, quod the clerke, now þou haste þi lif sauid,
do 3eld to me my nede and go; *farwett*.

Gesta Rom. p. 3.

FAST [vaa's]. One of the many uses of *fast* in the dialect is shown in the very common saying:

[Aa'rk t'ee? u-l tuul luy'z zu vaa's uz u daug-l ai't weet'paut,] hearken to him? (*i. e.* believe him?) he will tell lies as fast as a dog will eat white pot. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 22.

In the lit. senses of firm, fixed, and also of quick, speedy, the pronun. is always as above [vaa's]; but in both *v.* and *sb.* meaning abstinence from food, it is always [fee'us]. Indeed *feast* and *fast* are identical in sound.

The *v.* to fasten is unknown; we always say *make vast*, or *put vast*.

FATCH [faach, vaach], *v.* and *sb.* Thatch.

"Men baint a bit the same's they used to, idn one in ten can *vatch* a rick, and put'n out o' hand like anything. When I was a bwoy, farmers' sons used to be able to *fatchy*—where is 'er one can do it now?"—Speech of an old farmer at a ploughing-match dinner.—Culmstock, Oct. 31, 1883.

FATH! [faa'th!], *interj.* By my faith. Used affirmatively and negatively. (Very com.)

You don't say so! Ee's *faa'th!*

Chell tack et out wi tha to tha true Ben, *fath!*

Ex. Scold. l. 19. See also p. 164.

A very com. asseveration is *vath'n trath!*

It was too sneaken, *fath and troth*—
A poor groat glass between them both!
No *fath!* it wasn't vitty.

Peter Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter.

In the above, Wolcot sacrificed the alliteration of the dialect to the exigency of his rhyme. He should have rather written *bath* for rhyme, because it is always *trath* in this com. saw.

A big bullied veller had a got holt (*ees vath!*)
A boocher vur karrin es pig in tha path.

Nathan Hogg, Gooda Vriday.

Iv'ry wan in tha rume look'd bewtivul *vath*,
Bit mis zee in tha day vur ta tull a gude clath.

Ib. Bout tha Ball.

FATHER-LAW [faa'dhur-lau]. Father-in-law. (Always.)

FATHER-LONG-LEGS [faa'dhur-lau'ng-ligz]. Called *daddy-long-legs* elsewhere.

A very common cruel pastime is to take the well-known crane-fly or a long-legged spider and say:

[Oa'l faa'dhur-lau'ng-ligz
Wúd-n zai úz prae'urz;
Tak-n buy dhu laf'lig
Un droa un daewn-stae'urz.]

At the same time pulling out his legs by jerking his body away.

FATIGATE [faat'igee'ut], *v. t.* To weary; fatigue; tire. Used by those rather above the lowest class.

When we come home I 'sure you we was proper a *fatigated* [u faat'igee'utud]. (Very com.)

When by-and-by the din of war gan pierce
His ready sense: then straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*.

Coriolanus, II. ii.

To FATIGATE: *Fatiguer*. FATIGATED: *Fatigud*,
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

FAT IN THE FIRE [faat'n dhu vuy'ur], *phr.* *Fat* is generally an emphatic word, and hence mostly retains its sharp initial. A flare up; a violent altercation and outburst of wrath.

They wad-n very good cousins avore, but hon George yurd how he'd a-bin to zee her, the *fat was in the vire* sure 'nough.

FAULT [fau't], *v. i.* and *t.* Hunting. To lose the scent.

through Nulscale Brake, into Stoke Combe, when we again *faulted* for some time.—*Rec. North Devon Staghounds*, p. 29.

then turned out and lay down in a potatoe garden: the hounds *faulted* her, and were cast down stream a mile and half without hitting her: then backed (*q. v.*) it and passed over her a second time.—*Collins, Wild Red Deer*, p. 211.

FAUT [fau't], *v. t.* 1. To find fault with.
[Mæ'ustur núv'ur doa'n *fau't* muy' wuurk,] master never does not find fault with my work.

2. *sb.* Default; want; defect—also fault, failing, misbehaviour.
There wadn no *faut* o' vittles. 'Twas all your *faut*.
The *l* of the Mod. Eng. word is never heard.

FAWTE, or defawte. *Defectus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

þey were so fieble and fleynthe : for *ffaute* of þoure lawe.
Langland, Rich. the Red. II. 63.

if thei schulde do penaunce, þe settith anoþer to fulfilþ her *fawtis*.
Gesta Rom. p. 44.

meniþ *fawte* of bileuc & dispeire of þe gracious gouernance of god.
Wyclif, Works, p. 388.

Bot he defendid hym so fayr, þat no *faut* semed.
Sir Gawayne, l. 1551.

FAUT-VINDING [fau't-vuy'ndeen], *adj.* (Very com.)
[Ee-z dhu *fau't-vuy'ndeens* mæ'ustur dhut uv'ur aa'y-d u-gau't,]
he is the fault-findingest master that ever I had.

FAUTY [fau'tee], *adj.* Defective, imperfect.
I calls 'n a *fauty* piece o' timmer.

FAWTY, or defawty. *Defectivus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

or ellis men mosten say þat god is and was *fawty* in ordenance of boþe his lawis.
Wyclif, Works, p. 364.

Now am I *fawty*, & falce, and ferde haf been euer.
Sir Gawayne, l. 2382.

Such waiter is *fautie* that standith so by
Onmindful of seruice, forgetting his ey.—*Tusser, 99-2.*

FAUTY [fau'tee], *adj.* Grumbling, scolding.
[Uur-z u brae'uv-m *fau'tee* oa'l dthing, ur ai'z,] she is a brave
and (*i. e.* very) scolding old thing, she is.

FAVOUR [fæ'uvur], *v. t.* To resemble. (Com.)
[Uur du *fæ'uvur* ur mau'dhur nuzaa'lee,] she resembles her
mother exactly.

FAY [faa'y], *v.* To prosper; to succeed.
[Toa'un núv'ur *faa'y* wai un, un zoa aay toa'ld-n tue úz fæ'us,]
it will never prosper with him, and so I told him to his face.

FEATHER [vadh'ur], *sb.* Condition, humour.
[Aew wauz' ur? wuz ur een múd'leen *vadh'ur?*] how was he?
was he in a good humour?

FEATHERFEW [vadh'urvoa'], *sb.* The plant feverfew.
Pyrethrum parthenium.

FEATY [fee'utee], *adj.* 1. Applied to wool; when a number of coarse short white hairs are mixed with the finer wool of the fleece—called also *kempy* (q. v.).

Used also to express any bad condition; such as scabby, stained, or mixed with foreign matter.

2. *adj.* This word expresses a particular kind of injury to which wool or woollen cloth is liable if left long in the damp—it seems to be rotten as to strength, while in appearance there is little change.

FEED [feed], *v. t.* To suckle. Of babies only in this sense.

FEEDED [fee'dud, or feed'ud, u-fee'dud], *p. t.* and *p. part.* of to feed. Fed.

[Ted-n naut u beet u yùe's vur tu dhengk dhai dhae'ur faz-unts-l buy'd au'm, udhaew't dhai bee u-fee'dud rig'lur luyk,] it is no use to think those pheasants will stay at home unless they are regularly fed.—Jan. 26, 1882. Spoken by a man upon the subject of rearing pheasants.

A keeper speaking of a petted dog said:

He's a-fedded by all the chillern; they be ter'ble a-tookt up way un.—Dec. 10, 1886. (Very com.)

FELL-MONGER [vuul', or vael'-muung'gur], *sb.* A man whose trade it is to buy sheep-skins, and to treat them with lime, so as to get the wool off. He then sells the skins, called *pelts* (q. v.), to the tanner, and the wool to dealers or manufacturers.

That þey ffeblen in ffeissh, in *ffelle*, and in bones.

Langland, Rich. the Red. III. 16.

Vpon a *felle* of þe fayre best, fede þay þayr houndes.

Sir Gawayne, l. 1359.

A FELL-MONGER: *Peaucier, Pelletier, megissier, megicier.*

Cotgrave (Sherwood).

Felmongar—megissier.—Palsgrave.

FELLOW [fuul'ur], *v. t.* To match; to find the equal. (Very com.) Frequently spelt *fuller* as a *sb.*

[Aa'l bee baew'n yùe doa'un fuul'ur dhik dhae'ur duug, neet dheen twain'tee muy'uld u dhu plaes,] I will be bound you do not match that dog within twenty miles.

FELL-WOOL [vuul'-òol], *sb.* The wool pulled from sheep-skins in distinction from the [*vlee-z-òol*] (fleece wool) shorn from the living animal.

In this district *fell-wool* is the usual name—in most others it is *skin-wool*.

Fell, a skyn of a shepe—peau de layne.—Palsgrave.

Corin. Why, we are still handling our ewes: and their *fells*, you know, are greasy. *As You Like It, III. ii.*

FELT [fuult, vuult], *sb.* Fieldfare (rare).

FELT [vúlt], *sb.* Raw hide; dried untanned skin of any animal. *Felt* always, in all senses, pronounced [vúlt].

FEND [fai'n; *p. t.* fai'n; *p. p.* u-fai'n], *v.* To forbid.

[Ee *fai'n* un vrum gwai'n pun ee'z graewn,] he forbid his going on his land.

The word is also much used by boys in their games [*fai'n* slúps,] at marbles, [*fai'n* pee'peen,] at hide and seek, &c.

FENDER [fa'indur], *sb.* A sluice. The only name in use to imply the whole apparatus for controlling water-flow, but the *fender* proper is the door or shutter which slides in a grooved frame—this latter is called the *fender frame*.

You zaid you'd have the *fender a-do'd*: can't turn the water into thick there mead till he's a-put in order.

FERANDUM [furan'dum], *sb.* Verandah.

You main, Sir, out by the *ferandum*.—Oct. 11, 1886.

A good example of the rule under F (*q. v.*).

FERND [fuurnd], *sb.* Friend. (Very com.)

He bin awvis a good *fernd* to you, mind, an' I wul zay it, 'tis sheamful vor to urn un down behine 'is back like that there.

Now reyders all, I tull ee wot,
Theck *fernd* of mine who was a sot,
An' guzzl'd till ee'd almost bust,
Now only drinks ta quinch es thust.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 18.

FERN-OWL [vee·urn-aew'ul], *sb.* The Nightjar—*Caprimulgus Europæus*. Not so com. as Night-crow.

FERSH [fuursh], *adv.* and *adj.* Fresh.

Plase, Sir, Mr. Haddon zess your coat must be *fersh* a-lined.

þar buþ also salt welles fer fram þe se, & buþ salt al þe woke long for-to Saturday noon, and *fersch* from Saturday noon for-to Monday.

Trevisa, Des. of Brit. Lib. I. c. 41, l. 100.

FESS [faes:], *v.* To confess.

He never widn *fess* who 'twas do'd it, but we all knowed he'd a-got a hand in the job.

FETCHY [vach'ee], *v. i.* To recover; to improve in health.

Thomas, how is your wife? Thank-ee, Sir, her'll *vetchy* up again now, I zim, but her've a-bin ter'ble bad.

FETTERLOCK [vat'urlauk, *rarely* fat'urlauk], *sb.* Fetlock of a horse—the usual name in the district.

FEW [vèò'], *adj.* 1. Little in quantity; always used with *broth* and some other liquids.

[U vèò' brau'th,] a *few* broth—*i. e.* a small quantity.

Bill, urn arter a *vev* turps—this here paint's to thick by half.

This use seems wide-spread. See Brockett, *Northumberland Glossary*, 1825.

2. *sb.* An undefined number.

[U gèò'd vèò',] a good few.

FEWSTER [fèò'stur], *sb.* Fester, or gathering.

Of a lame dog, a keeper remarked two or three times:

He've a-got a *fewster* behind the shoulder o' un.—Nov. 27, 1886.

FIDDLE-FADDLE [fíd'l-fad'l], *v.* 1. To trifle; to make pretence of work.

[Dhee-t fíd'l-fad'l aul dhu dai lau'ng, lat dhee uloa'un,] thou wouldst trifle and do no work all the day long (if one) let thee alone.

2. *sb.* Trashy talk; nonsense.

Hot's the good to tell up a passle o' *fiddle-faddle* 'bout it?

FIDDLER'S-MONEY [fíd'lurz-muon'ee], *sb.* Small change; three-penny and four-penny pieces, if several are given together.

Why, missus! this here's hot mid call *fiddler's-money*.

See *Dev. Assoc.* vol. ix. 1st Rep. Provincialisms, p. 8.

FIDDLING [fíd'leen], *adj.* 1. Applied to a piece of work of a more intricate or minute kind than customary. A blacksmith accustomed to shoe horses, would call it [u fíd'leen jaub,] a *fiddling* job to repair the "wards" of a key. So a field-labourer would call it *fiddling* work to fork up a flower-border.

2. *verbal sb.* Any pretence of work, while nothing is really being done, is called *fiddling* about.

Hast-n a finish'd not eet? I zee thee art gwain to bide *fiddlin* about, eens thick job mid leäst gin Zadurday night!

FIE! [faa'y! or fae'ee!] *interj.* By my faith! = *par foi!* O. Fr. *fei.*

Is it true? [Ee's faa'y un dhaat t-ai'z!] yes, by my faith, and that it is.

[Nuo, faa'y!] no, fie! This form is quite as com. as *fath* (q. v.).

þai asked quat þai soght, and þai
Said, a blisful child, par *fai.*

Cursor Mundi, Visit of the Magi, l. 75.

Her were a forser for þe in *faye*,
If þou were a gentyl Iueler.

Early Alliterative Poems, The Pearl, l. 263.

What ? *fy* ! schold i a fundeling ' for his fairenesse tak ?
Nay, my wille wol nouȝt a-sent ' to my wicked hest.

William of Palerme, l. 481.

MAFEY, othe (maffeyth, S.). *Medius fidius*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

FIE [fuy', faa'y], *v. t.* To curse ; to cry shame on. Rare now in this sense, except in the common phrases, "*Fie* upon thee !" "*Oh fie !*"—i. e. shame.

FY. *Vath, racha* (vaa, p.).—*Prompt. Parv.*

but I seie to ȝou that ech man that is wrooth to his brothir, schal be gilty to doom, and he þat seith to his brothir *fy*, schal be gilty to the counceil ;

Wyclif, Matthew v. 22.

and þow hast feffyd hure with fals : *fy* on such lawe !

Piers Plow. III. 137.

"*Fy*," quap Moradas, "wat ert þow : þat telest of me so lyte ?
For such a doȝeyne y make auow : y nolde nouȝt ȝyve a myte."

Sir Ferumbas, l. 1578.

& þat wanne he spak of crystendom, How he spatte & *fyede* þar-on.

Ib. l. 5443.

And soft unto himself he sayed. *Fie*
Upon a lord that will have no mercy.

Chaucer, Knightes Tale, l. 1775.

FIELD [vee-ul, fee-ul], *sb.* This word is rarely used alone. An enclosure is [u vee-ul u graew'n,] a field of ground.

[Aa'n ee u-fu'n'eesh dhik'ee vee-ul u graew'n naut ee't?] have you not finished that field not yet ?

[Vuul'ur fee-ul,] fallow field—i. e. ploughed, but not sown.

[Lai' vee-ul,] grass or pasture field, of sown or annual grasses.

[Vleks fee-ul,] flax field. It is rare to connect *field* with the crop. A wheat-field would be [u pees u wait ; pees u baar'lee ; pees u tae'udees, pees u tuur'muts, pees u rae'up,] piece of wheat ; &c.

FIERY-TAIL [vuy'uree-taa'yul], *sb.* The Redstart. See LADY-RED-TAIL. *Phenicura rutililla*.

FIFTY-SIX, *sb.* See VIVTY-ZIX.

FIG [fig], *sb.* Common pudding raisin. (Always.) See DOUGH-FIG.

FIGGY-PUDDING [fig'ee-puud'n], *sb.* The ordinary name for plum-pudding. Also a baked batter pudding with raisins in it.

FIGURE [fig'ur], *sb.* Resemblance, likeness.

[Uur-z dhu vuur'ee fig'ur uv ur mau'dhur,] she is the very image of her mother.

FIGURY [fig'uree], *v. i.* To cypher ; to do sums of figures.

[Yue' plai'z vur rak'n ut aup' ; aay kaa'n fig'uree zu wuul-z-au'm,] you please to reckon it up ; I cannot cypher as well as some (people).
[Kaa'pikl bwuuy' tu fig'uree,] capital boy at cyphering.

I don't zee no good in zo much larnin. Zo long's anybody can raid ther Bible an' write a leedle, an' *figury* 'nough vor to reckon up ther money, 'tis a plenty. I never did'n have but a quarter's schoolin, an' then I was a put to work, an' thank the Lord, I be all so well off's zome o' they hot do zim they do know zo much.

FILDEVARE [vúl'divæ'uree, vúl'væ'uree, vúl'eevæ'ur], *sb.*
The fieldfare. *Turdus pilaris.*

FELDEFARE, byrde (selfare, P.). *Ruriscus.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

A FIELD-FARE, or FELDIFARE. *Grive-trasle, grive-sisalle, tourd, tourdelle.*
Sherwood.

TRASLE : f. a *Thrush*, or *Fieldifare.*—*Cotgrave.*

Feldefare, a byrde.—*Palsgrave.*

FILE [fuy'ul], *v. t.* To defile (emph., hence *f* sharp).

[Ee oa-n *fuy'ul* ee'z-zuul wai gwai'n dhur, wúl ur?] he will not defile himself by going there, will he?

FILE, *sb.* and *v.* Used by smiths. Always pron. [vuy'ul].

FILE, *sb.* and *v.*—as to *file* bills on a *file*. Always pron. [fuy'ul].

FILT [fúl't], *sb.* Filth: epithet for a dirty person.

[Yu guurt *fúl't*, yùe !] you great filth, you !

[Yu duur'tee *fúl't*, yùe ! lèok tu yur peen'ee !] you dirty filth, you !
look at your pinafore !

FILTRY [fúl'tree], *sb.* Litter, rubbish. Used very commonly to express any mixture or foreign substance; as in corn or seed, mixed with other seeds, dirt, or other matter.

[Vuur'ee plaa'yn saam'pl u kau'rn ; u suyt u *fúl'tree* een ut,] very plain (*i. e.* bad) sample of wheat; a great deal of rubbish in it. Conveys no such idea as *filth*. *Comp.* DEVILTRY.

FIND [vuy'n], *v. t.* 1. To maintain; to protect; to support; to provide with food.

They don't 'low me but dree and zixpence a wik, and that id'n much vor to lodge and *find* and mend a gurt hard boy like he.

Also he witt that she haue the money þat is reised, in Lyncolne Shire be his patent, to *fynd* her with.—1418. *John Browne, Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 43.

FYNDYÑ, helpyn', and susteinyn hem þat be nedy (fynde theym that ar nedy, P.). *Sustento.* *Prompt. Parv.*

then spak the sone, " fader, drede the not : þou shalt abide with me, and I shaft *fynde* the aht the daies of my lif. 1320. *Gesta Rom.* p. 45.

for þei wolen not stire riche men to *fynde* pore children able of witt, and luyunge to scole for to lerne, but to *fynde* proude prestis at hom to crie faste in þe chirche in sijtte of þe world. *Wyclif, Works*, p. 176.

Ac fauntikynes and foolcs : þe whiche fauten Inwytt,
Frendes schulden *fynde* hem : and fro folye kepe.

Piers Plow. xi. 182.

and for to *fynde* to grame scole my cosyn), his sone William, xxiiij^a for the tyme of iiij. yere.—1454. *Fifty Earliest Wills, N. Sturgeon*, p. 133, l. 16.

as moche money as wolde *fynde* hym and all his house meate and drynke a moneth.
Fitzherbert, 153, 20.

2. A very common expression of contempt for man, beast, or thing is :

[Wuy aay wúd-n *vuy'n* un,] why, I would not find him!—*i. e.* if he or it came in my way derelict and to be had for taking, I would not appropriate.

Call thick there a knife, why I widn *vin'* un!—equivalent to “would not pick it up in the road.”

A man, speaking of another as a lazy good-for-nought, said : “He idn a-wo'th his zalt ; why I widn *vin'* un.”—Dec. 13, 1886.

This saying very well illustrates the lax notions held by peasantry generally on the question of *trover*.

[*Vuy'ndeenz* kee'peen-z,] findings keepings, is the commonest of sayings, and nearly the rule of action.

FIND-FAULT [vuy'n-faut], *sb.* A scold ; a grumbler.

Tidn no good, do hot 'ee will, you can't never plase thick there old *vind-faut*. (Very com.)

and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouths of all *find-faults*.
Henry V. V. ii.

FINE [fuy'n, fuy'ndur, fuy'ndees], *adj.* Affected ; stuck up ; proud. (*D* always inserted in comp. and super.) See D 1.

[Uur-z tu *fuy'n* vur tu múl-kee, uur mus ae-u pee-an'ee, aay spoo'uz !] she is too proud to milk, she must have a piano, I suppose !

I niver zeed a *finder* day,
Th' vish wiz all za vull o' play !

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 16.

FINE [fuy'n], *adj.* Clear, transparent, limpid—applied to any liquid.

This yer cider's so thick's puddle, can't get it *fine* no how.

But now, za zoon's the wauder's turmin *fine*,
An' gittin' low, t'il be a famious time :

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 45.

FINE DRAW [fai'n, or fuy'n draa], *v. t.* To exaggerate.

[Dhik dhae'ur stoa'ur-z tu *fai'n* u-draa'd,] that story is too *fine-drawn*—*i. e.* grossly exaggerated. Comp. the slang “Draw it mild.”

FINE-DRAWING [fuy'n-draa'een], *sb.* Tech. The name of one of the sorts of long or combing wool, sorted out of the fleece.

FINGERS [vɪŋ'ʊrz], *sb.* Foxglove. (Com.) *Digitalis purpurea*.

like almost to *finger* stalks, whereof it tooke his name *Digitalis*.
Gerard, p. 89.

FINNIKIN [fɪn'ɪkeɪn], *adj.* Minute and intricate as applied to a piece of work. Trifling, petty, as applied to character. See FIDDLING.

'Tis a *finnikin* sort of a job, but there, must put up way it, I spose.
There idn nort like a man about'n—he's too *finnikin* like, same's a old 'oman.

FIR-BOB [vuur'baub], *sb.* A fir-cone.

FIRE [vuy'ʊr; *emphatic*, fuy'ʊr], *v.* To discharge any kind of missile; to shoot—in this sense the word is emphatic, and hence always sounded with sharp *f*; while *fire* as a *sb.* is always *vire*.

He *fired* at the rooks with his bow and arrow.

“*Fire hard!*” is a common cry of boys when playing at marbles.

[Plai'z-r, dhik bwuuy kips aun *fuy'ureen* u skwuur't aul oa'vur dhu maa'ydnz,] please, sir, that boy keeps on firing a squirt all over the girls.

FIRE-NEW [vuy'ʊr-nùe'], *adj.* Quite new; brand-new; new from the fire of the smith—hence new from any maker. As:

[U *vuy'ʊr-nùe* aa't,] a fire-new hat.

[U *vuy'ʊr-nùe* sèot u kloa'uz,] a fire-new suit of clothes.

Brand-new is never heard in the dialect.

You should then have accosted her, and with some excellent jests *fire-new* from the mint, you should have bang'd the youth into dumbness.

Twelfth Night, III. ii.

FIRE-STONE [vuy'ʊr-stoa'un], *sb.* Flint.

I can mind hon wadn nort vor to strik a light way but th' old-farshin teender-box, way a steel and a *vire-stone*.

'Tis 'most all *vire-stones* up 'pon Welli'ton Hill.

FYR STONE, for to smyte wythe fyre. *Focaris*, U G. *in laos, vel focare*.
Prompt. Parv.

FIRING [vuy'ureen], *sb.* Fuel. Only applied to wood. In local advertisements of farmers for labourers we constantly see, “good house and garden, *firing* for cutting—*i. e.* that fuel may be had for the trouble of cutting.

FIRKIN [vuur'keen], *sb.* The small keg in which labourers carry their daily allowance of cider—holding usually three pints. They are made in various larger sizes, and are then distinguished as two-quart, three-quart, or vower-quart *virkin*, &c., according to capacity. As a measure of quantity *firkin* is unknown.

Plaiz, mum, Jan Snell 've zend me in way his *virkin*, maister zaid how he was to be a-villed [agee'un,] again.

Fyrken, a lytell vessel—*filette*.—*Palsgrave*.

FIRM [fuurm], *sb.* 1. A bench ; a form. (Always.)

2. The form or seat of a hare or rabbit.

Form is thus pronounced only when used in the above senses ; when it signifies *shape* or *rule* it is always *faw'rm*, as in lit. Eng.

FIRST ALONG [fuust ulau'ng], *adv.* At the beginning, and for some time after. (Very com.)

Well, Jim, how's your son gettin on up to Lon'on ?

Au ! no gurt things ; they do'd very well *just along*, but now I count they'd be all so well home here.

FIT [fít], *adj.* Used peculiarly in different senses. As :

I was that a-tired I was *fit* to drap.

[Aay wuz *fít* tu brai'k mee nak' dhu laa's tuy'm wee wuz dhae'ur,] I was very nearly breaking my neck the last time we were there.

[Wee wuz au'l *fít* tu staart,] we were all ready to start.

[Bad-r *fít* yùe-d u-buy'd aum',] it would have been better if you had stayed at home.

Better *fit*—i. e. it would be more suitable or desirable, is a very common phrase.

[Dhai bee'us bae'un *fít*,] those beasts are not sufficiently fatted.

[Uur wuz *fít* tu kee'ul-n,] she was ready to *kill him*—i. e. so enraged as to be ready.

I was that mad way un, I was *fit* t' hat -n down.

FITCH [fích], *sb.* The only name for the polecat.

[Stae'nk's lig u *fích*,] stinks like a polecat. This is the climax of bad smells. See VARY.

Called *fitchew* by Shakespeare. See *Troilus and Cres.* V. i., and *Othello*, IV. i.

Fissan. A *fitch*, or fulmart.—*Cotgrave*.

A FITCH, or FULMATE. *Pitois fissan*.—*Sherwood*.

FITTY. See VITTY.

FLAGGY [vlag'ee], *adj.* Flabby, limp.

FLAIL [vlaa'yul], *sb.* Among genuine peasants this word is only the name of a part of the thrashing implement (DRASHLE, *q. v.*). It is the short, thick club with which the blow is struck, having a raw-hide loop fastened by a thong at one end, through which the *middle bind* (*q. v.*) passes, and so connects it with the *capel* and *handstick*. The following shows how old these names are :

A FLAYLE : *flagellum, tribulus, tribulum vel tribula* : versus :

Quo fruges terimus instrumentum tribulum fit,

Est tribula vepres, purgat Aras tribula.

Tres tribuli partes manutentum, cappa, flagellum.

Manutentum, a handstaffe ; *cappa*, a cape,

Flagellum, A swewille (swivel).

1483. *Cath. Ang.*

FLEYL. *Flagellum*. FLEYL CAPPE. *Cappa*. FLEYLSTAFFE, or hond staffe. *Manutentum*. FLEYLE SWYNGYL. *Virga*. 1440. *Promp. Parv.*

Cappe of a *flayle*—liasse dun flaiav.—*Palsgrave*.

Faitoures for fere her-of ' flown in-to bernes,
And flapten on with *flayles* ' fram morwe til euen.

Piers Plowman, B. VI. 186.

FLAM [flaam], *sb.* A jesting lie; a deception; a cram; a stuffing up. See FLIM-FLAM.

[Kau'm naew ! noa'un u yur *flaam*', lat-s noa' dhu rai'ts oa ut,] come now ! none of your cramming, let us know the rights of it.

FLANK [flangk, vlangk], *sb.* A spark of fire. See BLANK.

'Twas a mercy sure 'nough tother rick had-n a-catcht—the *vlancks* was blowin all over the place.

For al þe wrecchednesse of þis worlde, and wickede dedis
Fareþ as a *flonke* of fuyr, þat ful a-myde temese,
And deide for a drop of water.—*Piers Plow.* VII. 334.

The rayn rueleð adoun, ridlande þikke,
Of felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of soufre.

Early Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, l. 953.

FLANNEN [flan'een], *sb.* Flannel; also made of flannel.

[U pees u *flan'een* vur tu maek u *flan'een* shuurt,] a piece of flannel to make a flannel shirt. (Usual.)

FLAP-DICK { [flaa'p-dik], }
FLAP-DOCK { [flaa'p-dauk], } *sb.* The foxglove—*digitalis*.
 { [flaap'idauk], }

"Like a dum'dary in a *flappydock*," is a common simile to describe a busy, bustling, fussy, noisy person.

FLAP-GATE [flaap'gee'ut], *sb.* A small gate swinging without fastenings between two posts, across a footpath—called also *kissing-gate*.

FLAP-JACK [flaup'-Jaak], *sb.* A pancake; a fritter—more usually an apple-turnover.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting days, and, moreo'er, puddings and *flap-jacks* : and thou shalt be welcome.—*Pericles*, II. i.

See Notes to John Russell's *Boke of Nurture* (Furnivall), p. 212.

FLAPPERS [flaap'urz], *sb.* Clappers for frightening birds. The loose parts are generally called the *flappers*, while the entire implement including the handle is "a pair o' clappers."

FLARY [vlae'uree], *v. i.* Of a candle—to burn wastefully, as in a strong draught. Of a fire—to blaze up.

Jim, look zee how the can'l do *vлары*—put vast the winder.

Hon th' old linhay catched, we zeed twadn no good vor to try to do nort; and my eyes ! how he did *vлары*, sure 'nough !

FLASK [flaa's(k)], *sb.* The large oval basket used for linen by all washerwomen—often called a [kloa'z *flaa's*].

FLASKET [flaa'skut], *sb.* The same as the *flask*. The tv names seem to be used quite indifferently.

[U flaa's u kloa'uz], or [u flaa'skut u kloa'uz], would each mean a basket (of the conventional kind) of linen.

Banne : f. A Maund, Hamper, Flasket, or great basket.—*Cotgrave*.

A FLASKET : *Banne, benne, Manequin, Manne*.—*Sherwood*.

FLAT [flaat], *sb.* An oblong, flat-shaped, covered basket, used chiefly for packing fresh butter or other provisions for market.

FLAX [vlek's], *sb.* 1. Always so pronounced. Formerly it was very much cultivated in this district, and most farms still have one or more deep pools called [vlek's-púts], in which the *flax* was steeped. There are also a great number of old buildings or sheds called [vlek'shaups,] flax-shops, in which the *flax* was hackled or "dressed."

2. *sb.* The fur of hare or rabbit when detached from the skin.

3. *v. t.* To rub off the fur—applied to hare or rabbit; wound. When harriers come to a "check," it is common to hear [Yuur uur wai'nt au'n! uur vlek'st urzuul' gwai'n drùe dheeyuur ge'ut,] here she went on! she flaxed herself going through this gate.

Thick rabbit was a-*vlext* ter'ble—I count 'll die.

I zeed thick hare was a-*vlext*, but I did'n reckon you'd a-kill'd

FLEED [flee'd], *sb.* The thin membrane of fat covering the intestines, more usually called the *kircher* (q. v.).

FLEET [fleet, vleet], *adj.* Exposed in situation—the opposite of *lew* (q. v.).

[Túz u vleet pla'eus pun taap u dhik naap,] it is an exposed place on the top of that hill.

FLEET [vleet], *sb.* The exposed part; unsheltered situation.

[Waut-s laf dheeyuur au's rait-n dhu vleet vaur'u?] why hast left the horse right in the unsheltered spot?

FLESH-MEAT [vlaar'sh-mai't], *sb.* Animal food—butcher's meat, in distinction from "green-meat" or "dry-meat."

[Dhik dhae'ur duug auf t-av u beet u vlaar'sh-mai't, uuls y oan núv'ur git-n aup een kundee'shun,] that dog ought to have some animal food, otherwise you will never get him into condition.

FLICK [flik], *sb.* 1. The fat of a pig which surrounds the kidneys, and which is always melted down for lard.

The word is not used for the similar fat of other animals.

2. A very familiar epithet—as "Come on, old *flick*."

to fleck; to bespatter—used especially with mud. "I

was *flicked* all over" would at once be understood he was bespattered with mud.

4. A peculiar stroke with a whip or pliant stick. The blow is given with a jerk and withdrawn with a jerk.

FLICKERMEAT [flik'urmaɪ't], *sb.* Spoon-meat, such as *gruel*, *whitepot*, *junket*.

Doctor, can't ee 'low me a little bit o' somethin? I be proper a-tired o' this here *flickermeat*.

FLIGHTY [fluy'tee], *adj.* Applied to girls; unsteady; of doubtful character—not quite so bad as *fly* (q. v.).

FLIM-FLAM [flím-flaam], *sb.* and *adj.* Idle talk; nonsense.

Don't thee tell up no such *flim-flam* stuff, else nobody ont never harky to thee, nif ever thee-s a-got wit vor to tell sense.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*.—*Beaum. and Flet. Little Fr. L. II. iii.*

These are no *flim-flam* stories.

Ozell, Rabelais (Trans.), Prol. B. II. vol. ii. p. 4.

Ay, thes es Jo Hosegood's *flim-flam*. . . . No, no: tes none of Jo Hosegood's *flim-flam*; but zo tha crime o' tha Country goth.

Ex. Scold. p. 96, l. 505.

FLING [fling], *sb.* Spell of folly or dissipation; freedom from restraint. The reason given for girls preferring almost any occupation to domestic service is:

[Dhai kaa'n ae'u dhur *fling*,] they cannot have their fling—*i. e.* they are liable to restraint.

[Ee ul bee au'l rai't ugee'un aa'dr-v u-ae'ud úz *fling*,] he will be all right again after (he) has had out his spell of drunkenness.

FLIP [flúp], *sb.* 1. A blow from the finger suddenly let slip from the thumb; also the simple action of letting slip the finger, and hence the common saying, "I don't care a *flip*," equivalent to a "snap of the fingers."

Fyllippe with ones fynger—*chicquenode*.—*Palsgrave*.

2. A stroke with a whip, or anything pliant, that can give a sharp, stinging hit. Same as FLICK 4.

[U *flúp* uv u gig-wuop-l kee'ul u snae'uk,] a stroke of a gig-whip will kill a snake.

FLIP [flúp], *adj.* Pliant, flexible. Same as LIMBER.

[U *flúp* stik] is a pliant stick.

The common word to express the opposite of rigid. Of a fishing-rod it would be said:

[Dhik-s tu stúf'—ee úd-n *flúp* unuuf,] that one is too stiff, *he* is not pliant enough.

FLIP [flúp], *v. t.* 1. To discharge a marble or other mis with the thumb. A "toss" is usually made by *flipping* up the c

2. To suddenly and forcibly disengage either finger from thumb. As "to *flip* a boy's ears;" "to *flip* water"—*i. e.* to di finger in water and then sprinkle it—*i. e.* to discharge it by lett the finger go suddenly from the thumb.

3. *v. i.* To move quickly; to hasten.
Come, look sharp and *flip* along.

FLIRTIGIG [fluur'teegig], *sb.* Epithet for a girl. (Co Nearly the same as *giglet*, but rather implying lewdness. 7 word scarcely means *wanton*, but certainly carries reproach light conduct.

I never didn yur nort by her, but her always was a bit of a *flirt* like.

FLISK [flúsk], *v. t.* To sprinkle in the form of spray—as shaking a wet cloth. The meaning is very finely shaded; neit *splash* nor *sprinkle* convey the idea, which implies some fo in the propelling. The wetting would be that of gentle sp or mist, although it might be projected with considerable fo I have never heard the word in connection with *syringe*, a *squirt* is altogether wide.

A person standing within reach of the spray of a waterfall mi be said to be *flisked* all over; *splashed* would not apply to this ca

FLITTER [vlút'ur], *v.* and *sb.* Flutter, agitate.

FLITTERMENT [vlút'urmunt], *sb.* State of nervous exci ment.

Why, mother, hot aith ee? you be all to a *flitterment*.

Keep thyzul quiet, why thee art all to a *flitterment*!—thee at the fust that ever was a married, 's'now! (dost know!)

FLITTERMOUSE [vlút'urmuws], *sb.* The bat. See LEATHE BIRD.

Tipto. Come, I will see the *flittermouse*, my Fly.

Ben Jonson, New Inn, III. i

RATEPENADE: A *Bat*, *Rearmouse*, or *Flickermouse*.—*Colgrave.*

A *FLITTERMOUSE*, or *Rearmouse*. *Chauve-souris*.—*Sherwood.*

FLITTERS [vlút'urz], *sb.* Tatters.

[Broa'kt mee oa'l jaa'kut aul tu vlút'urz,] tore my old jacket in tatters.

This word would never be used to express *rags*—*i. e.* 1 material of paper—but rather the quality of *ragged*.

FLOAT, or FLOATER [floa'ut, floa'utur], *sb.* A cart having 1 axle "cranked down," so that though the wheels are high t body is very near the ground.

FLOOD-GATE [vlúd', or vluud'-gee'ut], *sb.* A gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water. Its purpose is not to obstruct the water, but to prevent cattle passing when the water is low. The ancient *flood-gate*, unlike the modern, was to control the water.

FLODEGATE of a mylle. *Sinoglocitorium*.—*Promp. Parv.*

FLOOK [flèok, vlèok], *sb.* The parasite which causes the *cœ* in sheep by eating away the liver. It is quite flat, shaped like a flounder, and from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in length (*distoma hepatica*).

Flooke, a kynde of pleas—*lymande*.—*Palsgrave*.

FLOP [flaup], *sb.* Flap.

Plaise, sir, wants a new *flop* to the vowl'-ouse winder.

FLOP [flaup, vlauf], *adv.*

[Vaa'l daewn *flauf*,] fell down plump.

FLOP [flaup], *v. t.* To flap.

I yeard-n *flop* his wings.

FLOP-HAT [flaup-aat'], *sb.* A broad-brimmed hat, whether of straw or other material. The term would not be applied to a modern clerical hat, of the straight stiff-brim kind.

FLOPPY [flaup'ee], *adj.* Muddy, sloppy.

[Yhe ul vuy'n dhu roa'ud muy'n *flauf'ee*, aay vrak'n,] you will find the road very sloppy, I reckon.

FLOP-TAILED COAT [flaup-taa'yul koa'ut], *sb.* The conventional "John Bull" coat, the father of the modern dress-coat. It is still to be seen in many a village church with its high stiff collar and brass buttons. This name is also given to an ordinary dress-coat.

[Yuung mæ'ustur-z u-goo u-koo'urteen, aay spoo'uz, u staart'ud oaf' een úz *flauf-taa'yul koa'ut*,] young master is gone courting, I suppose, he started off in his swallow-tailed coat.

FLOWSTER [fluw'stur], *sb.* 1. Fluster, confusion, agitation, blushing.

[Zè'o'n-z uur zeed-n, uur wuz aul oa'vur een u *fluw'stur*,] (as) soon as she saw him, she was all over in a fluster.

2. *v.* Used chiefly in the *p. part.* [U-*fluw'sturd*,] agitated.

I was that there a-*flowster'd*, I could'n spake, nif twas to save my live.

FLOWSTERMENT [fluw'sturmunt], *sb.* A state of confusion, agitation, &c.

You never didn zee nobody in no jis *flowsterment's* he was, hon maister axéd o' un hot he'd a-got in his bag.

FLUMMERY [fluum'uree], *sb.* Flattery; cajolery; idle talk.

[Ee dúd-n main noa'urt, 'twuz uun'ee uz *fluum'uree*,] he did not mean anything, it was only his flattery. Same as **FLIM-FLAM**.

FLUMMIX [fluum'iks], *sb.* and *v.* To agitate; to confuse; to frighten.

A person caught in any improper action would be described as [au'l tûe u *fluum'iks*—i. e. all in confusion.

FLUSH [vlish], *adj.* 1. Fledged.

[Dhai drish'ez-l bee *vlish* gún Zún'dee,] those thrushes will be fledged by Sunday.

2. Even; level; without projection. (Technical.)

FLUSHET [flish'ut, vlish'ut], *sb.* Freshet or flood in a brook.

There was a proper *flishet* in our water a Vriday, vor all we ad'n a got no rain here.

FLY [fluy'], *adj.* Light in character—*impudica*.

FLY [vluy'], *v. i.* To chap—spoken of the skin of the hands.

[Dhúsh yuur wee'n du maek ún'eebaudeez an'z *vluy'* tuur'ubl,] this wind makes one's hands chap very much.

[Blae'umd! eef muy an'z bae'un u-*vluy'd* au'l tu pees'ez] (I'll be) blamed! if my hands are not chapped all to pieces.

FLY ABROAD [vluy' ubroa'ud], *v. i.* To become chapped with cold wind. Same as **FLY**. (Very com.)

FOB [faub], *sb.* Froth, foam. (Usual word.)

[Kau'm naew, mús'us, dhúsh yuur oa'n dùe; t-ez aa'f oa ut *faub'*,] come now, mistress, this won't do, it is half of it (the beer) froth.

A man describing the effects of a storm, said:

[Aay zeed guurt muumps u *faub'* zu baeg-z u buuk'ut, u-kaar'd moo'ur-n tûe' muy'uld,] I saw great mumps of (sea) foam as large as a bucket, carried more than two miles.

FOBBY [faub'ee], *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

Aay zúm t-ez gè'o'd, haun du *faub'ee* wuul,] I fancy it is good, when (it, i. e. the beer,) froths well.

FOCE [foo'us], *v.* To force; to compel.

[Aay wuz u-*foo'us* tûe, wur aay wú'd' ur noa',] I was compelled, whether I would or no.

FOCE-PUT [foo'us-puut'], *phr.* Left without alternative; compelled.

[Haut kn ún'eebau'dee dùe; neef dhai bee *foo'us-puut' f*] what can one do, if there is no alternative?

"*foo'us-puut'-s* noa chauy's,] "force-put is no choice," is a common

FOG [vaug], *sb.* The long grass in pastures which the cattle refuse. This is *fog* while green, and *bent*, or as we call it *bau'nut*, when dry. See BONNET.

He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* wat3 his mete,
& ete ay as a horce when erbes were fallen.

Early Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, l. 1683.

FOG-EARTH [vaug'-aeth], *sb.* Peat, bog-earth. See ZOG.

FOG-GRASS [vaug'-graa's], *sb.* Coarse sedgy grass such as grows in wet places. The distinction is kept between *fog* and *fog-grass*.

FOIL [fauy-ul], *v. i.* and *t.* Hunting. A deer is said to *foil* when he retraces his steps over the same track. The scent, or the ground, are said to be *foiled* when other deer than the hunted one have crossed the scent.

FOLKS [voaks], *sb.* Workpeople. (Usual term.)

[Wuur bee au'l dhu *voaks* ?] where are all the workpeople?

They d' employ a sight o' women *vokes*, but there idn very much vor men *vokes* to do.

FOND [faun(d)], *adj.* 1. Silly. Applied to old people become childish.

[Dhu poo'ur oa'l mae'un-z u-kau'm praup'ur *faun* luyk,] the poor old man is become quite silly like.

In alle these thingis Joob synnede not in hise lippis, nether spak ony *fonnaed*
thing a3ens God. *Wyclif vers. Job i. 22.*

and Joob seide, Thou hast spoke as oon of the *fonnaed* wymmen ;

Wyclif, Job ii. 10. See also Ib. xiii. 17.

Tell these sad women
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them.

Coriolanus, IV. i.

Pray do not mock me,
I am a very foolish, *fond* old man. *King Lear, IV. vii.*

2. Pleased with ; having a liking for.
Her's terr'ble *fond* of a drap o' gin.

FOOL-TOAD [fèol-toa'ud]. Epithet of abuse—one of the very commonest, implying stupidity.

I have heard men, boys, horses, oxen, and dogs called by this name.

FOOT-CHAIN [véot'-chai'n], *sb.* The chain or drail connecting the sull with the bodkin or draught-bar, by means of the copse or clevis. The *foot-chain* has to bear the entire force of the draught.

And yf he wyll haue his plough to go a narowe forowe . . . than he setteth his *fote*-teame in the nycke next to the ploughe-beame.—*Fitzherbert, 4-37.*

FOOTING [véot'-een], *sb.* A kind of tax levied by workmen upon a new hand whether apprentice or not. See COLT-ALE.

If a gentleman takes up a tool and begins to do a little of tl work, whether farming or handicraft, it is quite usual for one of tl men to go and wipe his shoes with his sleeve or cap; this is tl form of asking for the *footing*.

FOOTS [vòts], *sb. pl.* Dregs, sediment.

This here cyder 'ont suit me, there's to much *roots* in it.

FOOT-UP [vòt·aup], *v. t.* To underpin. *Arch.*

[Dhik wau'l-d shoar tùe u km daew'n neef wee ad-n u-vòt·n a wuul,] that wall would (have been) sure to come down, if we h not well underpinned it.

FOOTY [vòt·ee], *adj.* Said of oil or any other fluid which h become thick or viscous.

You 'ont git nothin to bide in thick joint zo well's a drap *rooty* linseed oil.

FOR [vur, *emphatic*, vaur·u], *prep.* 1. *See* A. VIII. 4.

Usual before the infinitive of purpose instead of *to*, especial after such words as *able*, *ready*, &c.

I baint gwain *vor* let you hab-m in no such money.

Her idn able *vor* car-n, I tell ee.

I shant be ready *vor* go, 's hour.

Maister zend me down *vor* tell ee, how he 'ont be able *vor* con to-night.

[Haut-s dùe dhaat *vaur·u* ?] what didst thou do that for?

zif God me wole grace sende, *vorto* make mi chirchegong ;
vor trauail of þe vout asaut · & *vor* he was feble er,

Robert of Gloucester, William the Conqueror, ll. 491, 498.

2. Used after certain verbs, instead of *of*, or redundantly. Tl common lit. "Not that I know of," is always [naut, or neet-s az noa· *vaur*,] not as I know for.

Zu vaur voo·uth-s aay kn tuul *vaur*, túd'n noa jis dthing',] as f as I can say, it is no such thing.

FOR ALL [vur au'l]. Notwithstanding ; in spite of. (Very com

Her's a-got about again nice, thankee, and her's a-go to woi again, *for all* twadn but dree weeks ago come Vriday, the che was a-bornd.

To hold that thine is lawfullie,
for stoutnes or *for* flatterie.

Tusser, Ladder to Thrift, 9-9.

FORCHES [vaur·chúz]. A place at a four-cross-way on tl Blackdown Hills, parish of Clayhidon, is called *Forches*-corner.] is at a cross-road. Halliwell defines *Forches* as "the place wher two ways or roads branch off from one." *Devon* (?). Possibly tl definition is made to fit the situation. Is there any other *Forch* in Devon? The above is on the boundary of Somerset. Why nc *Four-ashes* ?

FORE [voa'r], *adv.* On, forward, forth. In the Hill district this word seems to be heard in nearly every sentence, and often redundantly.

Straight on is [rait voa'r]. Yonder is [voa'r dhae'ur]. [Aay waint voa'r-n zad tûe un,] I went up and said to him. To a horse would be said, [Kap'teen, voa'r-u !] Captain, go on! To a sheep-dog, [voa'rum !] go before them. [Keep voa'r, voa'r yûe kaum tu dhu vaaw'ur kraus wai,] keep on, until you come to the four-cross-way.

dest tha think ees ded tell't to tha to ha' et a drode vore agen?

Ex. Scold. l. 176. See also Ib. l. 309.

FORE-DAY [voa'r-dai], *adv.* Before it is light in the morning.

[Dhee urt jis lig u oa'l ai'n u-voa'r-dai,] thou art just like an old hen before daylight. (One of the commonest of sayings.)

[Aay du mee'un vur staa'rt u naaw'ur voa'r-dai,] I mean to start an hour before daylight.

FORE-DOOR [voar-doo'ur], *sb.* Front-door. (Always.)

[Dhu voar-doo'ur-z wuyd oa'p,] the front door is wide open.

Mary, urn, somebody's to vore-door—i. e. at the front door.

FORE-HAND PAY [voa'r-an paay], *sb.* Payment in advance.

A very old proverb runs,

[Voa'r-an paay un núv'ur paay	Fore-hand pay and never pay
Uúz dhu wús't uv au'l paay.]	Are the worst of all pay.

FORE-HANDS [voar-an'z], *adv.* Before-hand; in advance.

[Ee dhaurt tûe u-ae'ud dhik laut, bud aaw'ur Jan wuz voar-an'z wai un,] he thought to have had that lot, but our John was fore-hands with him—i. e. forestalled him.

FORE-HEAD [vaureed], *sb.* The heading of a ploughed field; the soil of the margins of fields. (Always so called.)

[Tu draa aewt dhu vaureed]—i. e. to cart the soil of the headings over the field—a very usual operation.

FORE-HEADED [voa'r-ai'dud], *adj.* Headstrong, wilful, obstinate.

[Dhu voa'r-ai'duds guurt aj'boo'ur úv'ur aay zeed,] the fore-headedest great hedge-boar I ever saw. See FORE-RIGHT.

FORE-HINDER [voa'r-ee'n'dur], *v. t.* To prevent.

[Dhur waud-n noa'urt tu voa'r-ee'n'dur um,] there was nothing to prevent them.

The implication is of some obstacle antecedent.

FORE-HORSE [voa'r-au's], *sb.* A leader—any horse in the team except the *sharp-horse*.

I shall stay here the *fore-horse* to a smock.—*All's Well*, II. i.

FOREIGNER [fʊər'inʊr], *sb.* A stranger; one from a distance—no implication of “beyond sea,” as in mod. lit. Eng.

Who's he? I zim a's a *foreigner*; never zeed-n avore.

At Wellington Board a Guardian remarked:

He don't belong to our parish, he's a *foreigner*.—Nov. 25, 1886.

Railway servants speak of the trucks or carriages of other companies as *foreign-trucks*.—May 5, 1887.

ʒif eni god mon is *foorrene* ikumen, hercneð his speche, and onswerieð mit lut wordes to his askunge.
Ancren Riwele, p. 70.

Pistol (to *Evans*). Ha! thou mountain *foreigner*!

Merry Wives of Windsor, I. i.

FORE-MINDED [voə'r-muy'ndʊd], *part. adj.* Predetermined.

Twadn no good vor nobody to zay nort; could zee well 'nough the jistices was all o'm *vore-minded* about it.

FORE-NOONS [voə'r-nəʊ'nz], *sb. pl.* A refreshment or ligh repast taken between breakfast and dinner—called also *eleves o'clocks* (q. v.).

FORE-PART [voə'r-pæə'urt], *sb.* Front. A man in speakin' of the soil sticking to the back of his shovel said:

There's most so much 'pon the back o' un as is 'pon th *vore-part* o' un.—Feb. 12, 1881.

What's a do'd to thy nose? Nif has'n a made the *vore-par* o' thy head purtier'n he was avore.

FORE PART OF THE HEAD [voə'r pæə'urt u dhu ai'd], *phr*
The face.

[Dhai-d noa dheə ún'ee plæ'us, dheə urt su puur'tee een dhu voə'r pæə'urt u dheə ai'd,] they would know thee anywhere, thou hast such a pretty face.

I heard this compliment paid to a hideously ugly fellow; the phrase is very common.

FORE-RIGHT [voə'r-ruy't], *adj.* Headstrong; rashly blundering; self-willed. Same as FORE-HEADED.

FORE-WENT [voə'r-wai'nt], *pret.* and *p. part.* of forego
Though rare in lit. Eng., very common in the dialect. The old present *wend* is obs. in the dialect.

I widn a *vore-went* thick trait 'pon no 'count.

FORGET-ME-NOT [vurgit-me-naat'], *sb.* Flower *Myosotis* of any variety. No other flowers so called.

FOR GOOD, FOR GOOD AND ALL [vur gəʊ'd, vur gəʊ'd-ɪ au'l], *adv.* Permanently; finally.

[Uur-z u-goo' tu laa's vur gəʊ'd-n au'l,] she is gone at last, for ever

FORK [vaurk], *sb.* The bifurcation of the body.

The water was up to my *vork*. (Very com.) Sometimes the word is *vorkéd* [*vaur'kud*]. "So deep's my *vorkéd*."

unaccommodated man is no more but such a poor, bare *forked* animal as thou art. *King Lear*, III. iv.

thee wut come oll a gerred, and oll horry zo vurs tha art a *vorked* :
Ex. Scold. 1. 47.

FORREL [*faur'yul*—always with the *f* sharp], *sb.* The binding, or cover of a book. (Very com.) Cf. VERDLE.

[*Mau'dhur-v u-guut' u guurt buy'bl wai túm'urn faur'yulz tùe un,*] mother has a great bible with wooden covers to it.

FORELLE, to kepe yn a boke. *Forulus.*

Promp. Parv. See *Way's note*, p. 171.

And take wisse of þe trinite, and take his felawe to wittnesse,
What he fond in a *forel*, of a freres luyunge :

And bote þe ferste leef be lesyng, leyf me neuere after !

Piers Plow. XVI. 102.

Forell for a boke—*couverteure de liure.*—*Palgrave.*

FORREL [*faur'yul*], *sb.* Tech. The stripe which is woven across the ends of a piece of cloth to show that it is a whole piece. The end which is rolled or folded to come outside has usually a rather broader and more elaborate *forrel* than the inner end, and the former is distinguished as the [*voa'r ai'n faur'yul,*] fore end, and the latter as the [*laat'ur ai'n faur'yul,*] latter end *forrel*. The stripes woven at each end of a blanket are also called the *forrels*.

FORREL YARN [*faur'yul yaa'rn*], *sb.* Yarn of some colour, differing from that of the rest of the piece, which is given to the weaver to weave into his cloth to mark the two ends of the cut or piece.

FOR WHY [*vur wuy'*], *conj.* Because, since. Often preceded by 'cause. See CAUSE WHY.

[*Kae'uz vur wuy'*], 'cause for why. (Very com.)

I baint gwain to part way em—*vor why*, nif I do, I shan't ha none a-left vor myzel.

Do thou awei ire fro thin herte, and remoue thou malice fro thi fleisch :
for-wi zongthe and lust ben veyne thingis. *Wyclif, Eccl.* xi. 10.

. . . and go awei fro yuel. *For-wi* helthe schal be in thi nawle and moisting in thi boonys.

Wyclif, Prov. iii. 8, 9. See also *Ps.* xiv. 12, and *Prov.* iv. 3.

FORWHY. *Quin.*—*Promp. Parv.*

FORQWHY : *quia, quoniam, quumquidem.*—*Cath. Ang.*

Anoþer a-non ryght : nede seyde he hadde

To folwen fif zokes : for-thy (*for-wi*) me by-houeþ

To gon with a good wil : and greipliche hem dryue.

Piers Plow. VIII. 294.

Ful hydus and myrke helle es kyd,
For-why it es with-in þe erthe hyd.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 6547. *See also* l. 1248.

FOUR-ALLS [vaaw'ur-au'lz], *sb. pl.* The name of an ancient inn at Taunton upon whose sign are painted the *Four-alls*, in four divisions, a farmer, a soldier, a parson, and the Queen (or king). The sign is thus explained by natives :

[Dhu faa'rmur zoa'us vur au'l,
 Dhu soa'jur fai'ts vur au'l,
 Dhu paa'sn praa'yz vur au'l,
 Dhu kai'ng úz oa'vur au'l.]

I noticed a public-house sign from the railway near Fulham, "The Five Alls." What is the fifth?—May 1887.

FOUR CROSS-WAY [vaaw'ur krau's-wai], *sb.* The intersection of two roads.

[Haun yùe kau'm tùe u vaaw'ur krau's-wai, yùe mus kip raew'n pun yur rait an';] is the every-day form of direction.

FOUR O'CLOCKS [vaaw'ur u klauks], *sb.* An afternoon refreshment—usual in haymaking or harvest.

FOUR SQUARE [vaaw'ur skwae'ur], *adj.* Rectangular.

Thick frame idn *vower square*, I'll back—try un else.

This by no means implies a quadrilateral figure, any more than a carpenter's square does, hence Webster is wrong.

FOWRE SQUARE. *Quadrus.—Promp. Parv.*

FOUSTY [fuw'stee], *adj.* Fusty—generally applied to hay when badly made; in such is often found a whitish dust, with a musty smell; also applied to a close, unhealthy smell.

[Fuw'stee aa'y-z saa'f tu braik u au'suz wee'n,] fusty hay is sure to break a horse's wind. (Always so pron.)

FOX-GLOVE [fauk's-gluuv], *sb.* *Digitalis purpurea*. The polite name—used only by the [jún'lvoaks]. *See* FLAP-DOCK, POPS, &c.

FOXY [fauk'see], *adj.* 1. Reddish in colour.

[Dhik dhae'ur koa'ut aa'n u-wae'urd wuul—dhu zún-v u-tuur'n un prau'pur fauk'see,] that coat has not worn well—the sun has turned it quite of a reddish colour.

[Huurd-z u fauk's,] red as a fox, is the super. abs. of red.

2. Specked, spotted—as with spots of mould or mildew. Also clouded, or uneven in shade of colour.

They've a-spoiled thick piece—he's so *foxy's* the very devil. Said of some bad dyeing.

FRACKLED [fraak'uld], *adj.* Spotted with freckles.

Our Jim's face is a-*frackled* all over. (Always.)

FRAKNY, or fraculde. *Lentiginosus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

His lippes round, his colour was sanguine,
A few *fracnes* in his face ysprent,
Betwixen yellow and black somedeal yment.

Chaucer, Knightes Tale, l. 2170.

On ys stede of Araby,
Of quente entaile was is stede, al *y-fraclod* wyþ white & rede,
ys tayle so blak so cole :

Sir Ferumbas, l. 3659.

FRAIL [fraa'yul], *sb.* A soft, bag-like basket, made of rushes or grass. The kind used by fishmongers and poulterers—always so called. (Very com.)

FRAYLE of frute (*frayil*, κ.). *Palata*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

A *Frale* (*Fraelle*, λ.) of fygis. *Palata*.—*Cath. Ang.*

See Skeat, *Notes to Piers Plow.* p. 306.

CABAS : A *frail* (for *rasins* or *figs*).

Vn viel cabas. *An old frail wherein figs, &c. have been.*

Cotgrave.

Frayle for *fygges*—*cabas*.—*Palsgrave.*

FRANGE [franʃ], *sb.* Fringe.

[Nùe *franʃ-n* tau'slz tu dhu aew'zeen, smaa'rt, shoa'ur nuuf !]
New fringe and tassels to the housing, smart, sure enough !

Our modern pronunciation is little broader than the Mid. Eng.

A FRENCE : *fimbria & cetera : ubi a hemme*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Freng for a bedde or horse harnesse—*freng*.—*Palsgrave.*

FRANGE : *fringe*.—*Cotgrave.*

FRAPE [frae'up], *v.* To tuck up. Peasant women have a way of tucking the tail of their gowns through the open slit below where they are fastened at the waist—this is constantly seen when scrubbing or at any dirty work, and is called [dhu gaew'n u-frae'upt aup,] the gown a fraped up.

FRAY [fraa'y], *v. t.* Hunting. Of a stag—to rub the horns against trees, so as to rub off the velvet from the new head (*q. v.*).

When the hartes that are in covert do perceive that their heades do begin to dry (which is about the xxii of Iuly), then they discover themselves, going to the trees to *fray* their heades and rub of the velvet.

1575. *Tuberville, quoted by Collyns*, p. 36.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,

His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. ii.

The tree against which a deer thus rubs his head is called his *fraying*-stock.

Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer, p. 34.

FREATH, FREATHING [vrúth, vraí'dheen]. See VREATH, VREATHING. Sometimes this is pronounced [vrúth, fraí'dh, fraí'dheen], when emphatic = wreath, wreathing.

A FRITHED FELDE : *excipium*.—*Cath. Ang.*

This is an enclosure surrounded by a *wreathed* or wattled hedge. A wood is frequently so fenced in—hence the fence is put for the wood itself.

ffor wher so þey fferde · be *ffryth* or be wones
Was non of hem all · þat hym hide myȝth,

Langland, Rich. the Red. II. 180.

He is *fryped* yn with floreynes · and oþer sees menyē,
Loke þou plocke þer no plaunte · for peryl of þy soule.

Piers Plow. VIII. 228.

FREEZED [vree'zd], *pret.* Froze.

[*Vree'zd* aun'kaum'un dai maur'neen luyk—dhu dthingz pun dhu lai'n wuz u-*vree'zd* zu stuf-s u strad,] (it) froze uncommonly to-day morning—the things on the line were frozen as stiff as a strad (*q. v.*).

FRENCH-BEANS [vran'sh-bee'unz], *sb.* Applied by cottagers to the dwarf varieties only. The climbing runners are always kidney-beans, from the colour and shape of the seed.

FRENCH NUT [vran'sh nūt], *sb.* Walnut. (Always.)
[Porlock-s dhu plæ'us vur *vran'sh nūts.*]

FRENCH PINK [vran'sh pingk], *sb.* Same as Indian pink.
Dianthus chinensis.

FRENCH-POPS [vran'sh-pau'ps], *sb.* The small purple *Gladiolus*. The flowers are in shape much like *Pops* = Foxglove. They are very com. in cottage flower-knots.

FRESH [fraash, fraa'sh], *adj.* 1. Generally applied to horses or cattle. "*Fresh* condition" means well fed, sleek, likely to fatten quickly—said of both horses and cattle generally. "*Fresh*," as applied to a horse, means *spirited, eager to go*.

Three, two, and one-year-old heifers, two prime fat heifers, one *fresh* barren in milk.—*Adv. of Sale.*—*Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 1, 1885.

2. In liquor; half drunk. Topsy to the extent of being excited, but not so far gone as to be stupefied with drink.

Well, he wadn drunk, your Honour—on'y a little *fresh* like.

3. Cold, raw. Applied to weather.

Ter'ble *frash* s' mornin, I zim, I can't catch yeat nohow.

FRESH-DRINK [fraash-dring'k], *sb.* Mild ale; table beer.

FRET [frat], *v. i.* 1. To rust.

2. To grind—spoken of a grindstone.

[Kaa'pikul stoa'un, ee *frats* wuul,] capital stone, it frets (*i. e.* grinds) well.

3. To ferment.

[Neef dhaat dhae'ur mai't du buy'd-n *frat* muuch lau'ng-gur t-l bee u-spwuuy-ul—t-úz u múd'leen brath' wai ut urad'ee,] if that meat (pig's wash) remains fermenting much longer it will be spoiled, it is a middling breath (*q. v.*) with it already.

FRETCHETY [fraach'utee], *adj.* Fidgety, uneasy, excitable—applied to man and beast.

Tidn a bad sort of a mare, on'y her's always so *fretchety*.

Fretchety old fellow, he've a-got more items than a dancing-bear.

FRETTEN. See VURDEN.

FRIDAY [vrúy'dee]. The unlucky day. Never marry, set out on a journey, or begin any important work on a Friday. The weather is believed generally to change on Fridays, and on Friday's weather we have two proverbs:

[<i>Vrúy dee-n</i> dhu wik' Uz-úl'dm ulik'.]		Friday in the week Is seldom alike.
--	--	--

[Ee'ns <i>Vrúy'dee</i> Zoa Zún'dee.]		As Friday So Sunday.
---	--	-------------------------

Right so gan gery Venus overcaste
The hertes of hire folk, right as hire day
Is gerful, right so chaungeth hire aray.
Selde is the *Fryday* al the wike i-like.

Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 679.

FRIGHTEN [fruy'tn; *p. t.* fruy'tn; *p. p.* u-fruy'tn], *v.* To astonish; to agreeably surprise. (Very com.)

[Aay wuz u-*fruy'tn* tu zee aew dhu wait-s u-groa'd,] I was astonished to see how the wheat is grown.

[Mae'ustur-l bee u-*fruy'tn* tu zee dhai jaar'leenz—dhai bee u-plúm'd aup zoa,] master will be surprised to see those yearlings, they are *plimmed* (*q. v.*) up so—*i. e.* so improved.

A gardener speaking of an unaccountably low charge for the carriage of a live turkey, said:

They only charged eightpence. I was *frightened* when he told me, I thought 'twould a-bin eighteenpence to the very least.—December 23, 1886.

FRIGHTFUL [fruy'tfeol], *adj.* Timid; easily frightened; nervously fearful.

[Poo'ur lee'dl dhing! pút'ee uur-z-u *fruy'tfeol*,] poor little thing! pity she is so timid.

FRILL DE DILLS [frúl'dee dúl'z], *sb. pl.* Laces, trimmings, ornaments on dress.

Her's too fond o' her *frill-de-dills* by half—purty toadery that there vor to go 'bout in. Can't sar the pigs, sure, 'cause t'll spwoil my things! *Comp.* FAL-LALS.

FRISK [frúsk], *sb.* Gentle rain; Scotch mist.

I don't think 'tis gwain to rain much, this here's on'y a bit of a *frisk*—twidn wet a holland shirt in a month.

FROSTED [vrau·stud], *adj.* Spoiled by frost (not frozen).

I count they eggs baint no good, they'll sure to be *a-vrosted*.

FRUMP [fruump], *v. t.* To hatch up; to trump up.

[Uur *fruumpt* aup úv'uree beet u dhik dhae'ur stoa'ur,] she concocted every word of that story.

TO FRUMP. *Brocarder, gauffer, se mocquer, Sormer.*
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

FRUMP [fruump], *sb.* A concoction; a deceit.

A FRUMP: *mocquerie, brocard, cassade, nasarde.*
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

FRUMP [fruump], *sb.* An indefinite word, like "matter," "boiling," "lot," "kit"—not often used.

He told ma the whole *Fump* o' the Besneze.—*Ex. Scold*. l. 34.

Although *fump* is misprinted here, *frump* is the word.

FRY [fruy], *sb.* The products of lambs' castration are called lamb's *fries*, and are eaten with much gusto.

FUDDLE [fuud·l], *sb.* A drinking bout.

Where's Jack, then?

Hant a-zeed'n to-day, I reckon he's 'pon the *fuddle* agee-an.

Hence *fuddled*, stupidly drunk.

FUDDLED. *Guilleret, un peu yvre.*—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

Merrily, merrily *fuddle* thy nose,
Until it right rosy shall be:
For a jolly red nose, I speak under the rose,
Is a sign of good company.

Old Song.

FULL. See VULL.

FULL AS A TICK [vèol-z u tik·]. Said of any animal, whether man or beast, which has eaten its fill. Super. of full.

FULL-BUTT [vèol-buut·], *adv.* 1. Face to face.

I met him *full-butt*—i. e. met him face to face, coming in opposite directions.

Full-but (Fulbuyt, A.): *precise.*—*Cath. Ang.*

2. *adv.* and *adj.* Direct, headlong, impetuously, full-tilt, straight away, directly.

The horse urned right away *full-butt*, so hard's he could lay his heels to ground.

I meet'n comin along towards me *full-butt*, same's off was **gwain** t'at me down. A *full-butt* blow.

When Aunger hadde y-schiped hem, they seilled forth ful swythe,
Ful-but in til Denemark, wyth weder fair and lithe.

*Robt. of Brunne, MS. Lambeth, 131, leaf 76, quoted by Skeat,
 Preface to Havelok, p. xiii.*

Symonye, coueitise & oþere synnys zeuen *fulbut* counseil aʒenst þe holy gost.
Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 213.

FULL-DRIVE [vèol-draiv], *adv.* In real earnest; in full swing; full progress.

[Dhai-d u-beguu'nd, un wuz ee'n tûe ut *vèol-draiv* u-voa'r aay kaum,] they had begun, and were at it in full swing before I came.

FULL-GROW [vèol-groa'], *adj.* Adult; full grown. (Always.)
 Well, thick's *vull-grow*, once! Said of a very large rabbit.

FULLER [fuul'ur]. Fellow. (Always.) See **VULLER**.
 Cf. *felloe*, which is as invariably pronounced *vull'ur*.

FULL-STATED [vèol-stae'utud]. Semi-legal phrase relating to tenure of land held upon lives.

See *Ex. Scolding*—notes to ll. 405, 406, p. 86.

FULL-UP [vèol-aup'], *adv.* Quite. The idiom is always to place this adverb at the end of the clause, and not as in lit. Eng. immediately before the word qualified.

I count there's a hundred stitch an acre, one way tother, *vull-up*—*i. e.* quite a hundred per acre on the average.

[Dhur wuz thuur'tee oa'm, aay bee saa'f, *vèol-aup'*,] there were thirty of them, I am sure, quite.

FUN [fuun], *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud.

Lousy rogue! he've a-*fun* me out o' vower poun zix shillins, and I wish the devil'd a-got'n. ? A.-S. *fandian*, to tempt.

FUNNY-BONE [fuun'ee-boa'un], *sb.* The well-known sensitive part of the elbow.

FUR [fuur], *v. t.* To throw. See **VUR**.

He *fur'd* a stone up agin the door.

Heard in W. Som. occasionally, but the word belongs to E. Som., where it is very common.

FURDLE [fuur'dl], *v. t.* To furl; to fold up. (Always.)

Look sharp and *furdle* up the wim-sheet, now he's nice and dry, and put-n away, 'vore the rain do come.

The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute,
 The serjeants ranks and files doth not dispute.

Taylor's Works, 1630 (quoted by Nares).

FURNACE [fuur'nees], *sb.* A boiler or copper to be set in brickwork, with its own separate fire, &c.

In this district the word is never applied to the fire-place, but always to the vessel which has to be heated by a *furnace*.

I want to ax o' ee to plase to put me up a new warshin-*furnace*-thick I've a-got's proper a-wearod out.

Galvanized iron *Furnace*, 27 gals. . . 11s. 9d.

Ironmonger's Bill.

See WASHING-FURNACE.

FURND [fuurnd], *sb.* Friend. See FERND.

I didn know avore how Jim Zalter was a *furnd* o' yours.

FURNT [fuurnt], *v.* 1. To affront; to offend.

2. *sb.* A front. A kind of partial wig worn by old women.

FURSTY, FUSTY [fuur'stee, fuus'tee], *adj.* Thirsty. (Com.) *Fusty* weather, I zim.

The usual word is *dry*, but when a little effort is made to ta "fine," as in begging cider of "the missus," one hears:

I be ter'ble *fursty*, mum, midn make so bold-s t' ax vor a dr o' cider, I s'pose?

ne presieuse drynkes

Moyste me to be full'e ne my *furst* slake.

Piers Plow. (Trin Coll. Text) XXI. 412.

And of meny oper men þat muche wo suffren,
Boþe a-fyngrede and a-*furst* to turne þe fayre outwarde,
And beth abasshed to begge.—*Piers Plow.* x. 84.

FURZE-NAPPER. See VUZ-NAPPER. FURZE-PIG. S
VUZ-PIG.

FUSS [fuus(t)], *num. adj.* First. The *t* only sounded before vowel. See VUSS.

FUTCHELS [fuuch'ulz], *sb.* The bent pieces of wood which the shafts of a carriage are attached.

FUZ [vuuz], *sb.* Gorse, whin. See VUZ. FUZ-PIG. See VUZ-PI

FY [faa'y, fuy'], *v.* To challenge; to defy.

[Aa'l *faa'y* un tu prèo'v ut,] I challenge him to prove it.

[Aa'l *fuy'* ur tu zai oa'urt bee mee,] I defy her to say any ha against me.

G

GAB [gaab', gab', gab'ee], *sb.* and *v. i.* Chatter, idle talk, impudence. (Com.)

Come now, none o' your *gab*, else I'll zoon taich thee bett manners!

The tongue o' her's enough to drave anybody distracted; let h 'lone her'll *gabby* vrom mornin to night.

It is clear the word once meant lying talk, though that was not its exclusive meaning.

GABBAR (or lyare, *infra*). *Mendaculus, mendacula, mendax.*

Prompt. Parv.

to Gabe; *mentiri*, & cetera; vbi to lye.—*Cath Ang.*

yef me ham ret þing, þet by to helpe to hire zaules, ne noþyng nolleþ do, erþan me *gabbeþ* of ham.

Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 69.

to blame, sire, ar þo burnes : þat so bleþeli *gabbe* ;

For my lady lis ȝit a-slaþe ; lelly, as i trowe.

Will. of Palerme, l. 1994.

Wel þou wost wyterly, bot yf þow wolle *gabbe*,

Thou hast hanged on myn hals, elleuen tymes,

And also grypen of my gold. *Piers Plow.* IV. 226.

ffirst þat men þat blamen hem sholden holde treuþe and not *gabbe* on hem.

Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 297.

GAD [gad], *sb.* A stout straight stick, such as elsewhere called a hedge-stake. The term would not be applied to a common rough faggot stick. The idea of *goad* is no longer conveyed; if used as a weapon, it is only to strike. See SPAR-GAD, GORE.

I zeed'n beat th 'oss 'bout th 'aid way a gurt *gad* so thick's a pick stale. A.-S. *gād*, a prick, goad.

a Gad : *gerusa*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Gadde for oxen, *esquillon*.—*Palsgrave*.

Champions, and starke laddes,

Bondemen with here *gaddes*,

Als he comen fro þe plow.—*Havelok*, l. 1015.

GAD-ABOUT [gad·ubaew't], *sb.* 1. A person who is always roaming away from home. Usually applied to a woman who is over fond of visiting.

Her's a proper *gad-about*, better fit her'd bide home and look arter her 'ouze.

2. A low two-wheeled carriage.

Light *gadabout* cart in first-class condition. A very strong useful spring cart. Grey cart horse, a good worker in all kinds of harness.

Advert. Wellington Weekly News, Dec. 2, 1886.

GAD-CROOK [gad·krèok], *sb.* A long pole with an iron hook or claw. Most millers keep one to drag out logs or branches brought down by floods.

GAFF [gyaaf], *sb.* and *v. t.* A stick having a sharp iron hook at the end, used by fishermen.

You draw un in, and I'll *gaff*-m purty quick.

Irish. *Gaf, Gafa*, a hook; any crooked instrument.—*O'Reilly*.

Welsh. *Gafadu*, to hold; to lay hold on.—*Richards*.

GAFFER [gaaf'ur], *sb.* Master, foreman.

Look sharp, dis'n zee the *gaffer's* comin!

This is a new word in the district, probably brought by North country navvies who came to make the railway. It by no means implies an old man, yet the phr. "th' old man" is often used speaking of the master, quite irrespective of age.

Mixe well (old *gaffe*) horse come with chaffe,
Let Jack nor Gill fetch come at will.—*Tusser*, 22-18.

GAIT [gae'ut], *sb.* Any peculiar habit, such as a nervous twitching of the face; any antic or grimace performed habitually.

[D-ee muy'n dhu *gae'ut* dhoa'l mae'un -d u-gau't, u au've peol'een aup úz buur'chez?] do you remember the habit the old man had, of always pulling up his breeches?

GALL [gau'l], *v.* and *sb.* To irritate; to fret; to hurt in feeling.

[Dhai wuz tuurubl u-*gau'ld* ubaew'd ut,] they were very much hurt about it.

De-woyde now þy vengauce, þur3 vertu of rauthe;
Tha3 I be guilty of gyle as *gaule* of prophetes.

Allit. Poems, Patience, l. 285.

GALLANTEE [gyaal'untai'], *v. t.* and *i.* To guarantee; warrant. Used very commonly as a mere asseverative, like "I bet," or "I'll be bound," &c.

I'll *gallantee* you'll vind a 'oodcock in thick copse.

I'd *gallantee* thick 'oss, agin other 'oss in the parish.

A man having a large tumour on his arm said to me, respecting it:—"They could-n do me no good in the Hospital 'thout cutt o' it away, and I think they thort I was t' old. Dr. P. . . . y' know, sir, zes how he could take-n off, and he'd *galantee* vor to cure-but I be afeard; and th' old Mr. . . . you know he've a got a goc headpiece when the drink's out o'un. Well he zess, s' ee, 'Bill, hc old art?' and I zess to un, 'Well, I be into my sixty-eight'—vor was a-bornd pon Lady-day day beyun all the days in the wordl and then th' old man zess to me, s' ee (says he), 'Bill, thee let alone.' I sim he do reckon I should lost the use o' my arm, ar now I can do a little like, nif tidn very much—so I s'pose I mu make a shuff (shift) and put up way it."—June 2, 1886.

GALLIGANTING [gyaal'igan'teen], *adj.* Awkwardly big, or slovenly in gait. Applied to persons and horses.

Gurt, slack, *galligantin* sort of a fuller; I should'n think is mu work in he.

GALLIGASKINS [gyaal'igaas'keenz], *sb.* Rough leather overalls, worn by thatchers, hedgers, and labourers. They are usual home-made from dried raw skin, and are fastened to the front on of the leg and thigh. Often called *strads* (q. v.).

Galligaskins. *Chauffes à la garguesque, grecques, gregues, greguesqu, Colgrave* (Sherwood).

GALLIMENT [gyaal'imunt], *sb.* 1. A fright.

[Aay oa'n ae'u dhik *gyaal'imunt* noa moo'ur,] I will not have that fright again. Said of a horse's running away.

We mid all a-bin a-burn'd in our beds; 'twas jis *galliment's* my old 'ummun 'ont vorget vor one while, once!

2. A frightful object.

They there ingins be *galliment* enough to zet up anybody's 'oss. They did'n never ought vor to let em go 'bout 'pon the roads.

GALLIS [gyaal'ees], *adv.* Gallows. Very; exceedingly.

You be so *gallis* vast, dis think can do it in no time?

GALLITRAP [gyaal'itraap], *sb.* ? gallow-trap.

A green circle on grass land, oftener called *Pixy-ring*. An old superstition is that if a person guilty of crime steps into one of these circles, he is sure to be delivered up to justice—*i. e.* the *gallows*—hence probably the name.

GALLIVANTING [gyaal'ivaan'teen], *part. adj.* Flirting; keeping over much among the women; acting the squire of dames. No moral slur is implied.

'Twid be better vor thee, nif thee'ds 'arky to thy poor old father, an' stick to thy trade—neet urn *gallivantin* all over the country, wherever there's a lot o' maiden folks—zay nort 'bout spendin o' money in fine clothes an' that.

GALLOWGRASS [gyaal'igraas], *sb.* Cant name for hemp—also called neckweed.

There is an herbe whiche light fellowes merily will call *Gallowgrasse*, Neckweede, or the Tristrams knot, or Saynt Audres lace, or a bastarde brothers badge, with a difference on the left side, &c., you know my meaning.

Wilyam Bulleyn on Neckweede, Babe's Book, Furnivall, p. 241.

GALLY [gyaal'ee], *v.* To frighten. (Very com.)

[Dhai wuz puur'dee wuul u-*gyaal'eed* haun dhai zeed mee,] they were finely frightened when they saw me. Said of boys caught in an orchard. A.-S. *gælan*, to terrify.

An' zo, bum by, a lot o' cows

A-*gallied* by ez scrapes an' bows,—*Pulman, R. Sk. p. 69.*

Galiž, ase þe uox dež, 7 želpež of hore god, hwar se heo durren 7 muwen;

Ancren Riwle, p. 128.

Wul varmer Plant I've yerd'n zay,

Wis *gally'd* zo, ta urn away

Ha cud'n;

Nathan Hogg, Ser. I. p. 58.

GALLY BEGGAR [gyaal'i-bag'ur], *sb.* Any object which may inspire a superstitious dread, as a ghost, or any frightening object dimly seen, as the donkey in the "Fakenham Ghost."

GALLY-POT [gyaal'i-paut]. A nickname for a doctor.

"Now then, old *gally-pot*," was said in the hunting-field by a well-known M. H. to an equally well-known sporting doctor.

The word is properly the name of the common white-ware pot in which ointment or pomatum is sold.

GALOCHE [gulaush], *v. t.* To cover a boot with leather, all round above the sole. Old women's cloth boots are very frequently *galoshed*.

GALACHE, or galoche, vndyr solynge of mannys fote. *Crepitum, crepita, obstringillus. Promp. Parv.*

Ne coulede man by twenty þousand part
Counterfeet the sophimes of his art ;
Ne were worthy to unbocle his *galoche*.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 10867.

As is þe kynde of a knyght · þat comeþ to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores, and *galoches* y-couped.

Piers Plow. XXI. 11.

GAMBADERS [gaam·bae·udurz], *sb.* A kind of leather shield or case for the legs of a horseman. They are attached to the stirrup-leathers and prevent the usual splashing. They were very common within the writer's recollection.

GAMBLE [gaam·bl, gaam·l], *sb.* 1. The hock or elbow-joint of a hind leg. Never applied to the entire leg (*vide Webster*), nor confined to horses. Properly the word applies to the strong tendon just above the joint, but is used to express not only the joint, but the parts above. Same as **GAMMEREL**.

2. A bent stick used by butchers ; the slaughtered animal has the *gaam·l* passed through the tendons of the *gaam·l*.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambri'l'd* thither like a mutton.

Fletcher, Nice Valour, IV. i.

GAMBOWLING [gaambu·leen], *part.* Gambolling, jumping, frisking.

Anybody ought always to tail and cut their lambs middlin early like, vor to stop their *gambowlin*. A sight o' lambs gets hot way *gambowlin*, and then they bides about and catches cold.

Gambaude—*swolt, gambaulde.—Palsgrave.*

Es marl who's more vor Riggig, or Rumping, Steehopping, or Ragrowtering, Giggleting, or *Gambowling*, than thee art thyzel—*Pitha.—Ex. Scold. l. 130.*

GAME-LEG [gee·um·lig], *sb.* A crippled or disabled leg.

Maister's middlin like, thanky ; but you zee he can't travel wi thick there *game-leg*.

GAMMEREELS [gaam·urulz], *sb.* The under-sides of the thighs, just above the bend of the knee. *See GAMBLE.*

Shockin pain in my *gammerel*.

But he's a very perfect goat below,
His crooked *cambrils* armed with hoof and hair.

Descr. of a Satyr, Drayton, Nymphal, x. p. 1519.

thy Hozen muxy up zo vurs thy *Gammerels*, to tha very Hucksheens o' tha.
Ex. Scolding, l. 153.

GAMMIKIN [gaam'ikeen], *part. adj.* 1. Full of antics or contortions. Posturing absurdly.

[Dhu *gaam'ikeens* fuul'ur úv'ur aay zeed, úz jis dhu vuur'ee sae'um-z u muur'ee An'dur,] the gammikinest fellow I ever saw, (he) is just the very same as a Merry Andrew.

Zo gammikin 'pon gurt high banks

Ee'd often auver-tap,

An' in a deep an' vrothy hole

Ee'd tum'le neck an' crap.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 51.

2. Awkward; loose-jointed; shambling in walk or carriage.

Gurt, slack, *gammikin* fuller, I wid'n gee un his zalt.

GANGER [gang'ur], *sb.* A navvy. The men employed in maintaining a railway are always so called. I believe the word is an importation of recent date—*i. e.* since railway times.

He was a *ganger* 'pon the line vor siver (several) year, but come to last, they widn keep-m no longer.

Ganger Hart, Ganger Hill, are well-known navvies.

GANNY COCK [gan'ee kauk], *sb.* A turkey-cock.

GANTERING [gan'tureen], *adj.* Awkward, weedy, lanky; said of men, plants, or animals.

Gurt, *gantering* thing; too much daylight by half under the belly o' un—is a very common mode of depreciating a horse.

Mus' cut down they there lauriels, they be a-grow'd up so *ganterin*.

GAPE'S NEST [gyaap's nas], *sb.* 1. A gaping-stock; an occasion for idle staring.

I baint gwain in there vor to be a *gape's nest* vor all thick there rolly.

Th' art good vor nort but a *Gape's nest*—*Ex. Scold. l. 186.*

2. The occupation of idly staring. (Very com.)

[Dhae'ur dhai wauz, aul tûe u *gyaap's nas,*] there they were, all a gaping! *See DRUNK'S NEST.*

Wile es kainid an starid an gaps-nested roun,

A gurt cart-load a pudd'ns com'd in tap the groun.

Nathan Hogg, Tor Abbey Vaistins.

GAP-MOUTH [gyaap-maew'f, maew'dh], *sb.* A stupid, loutish person.

One of the commonest epithets: You gurt *gap-mouth*.

We poor know nort *gapmouths* ked manage, wi our hwm-made, wold-fashin'd vlies, ta lug out glorious dishes when he ked har'ly git a single vish.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 32.

GAPS [gaap's, gyaap's], *sb.* Disease to which young chick are subject. A worm in the windpipe causes them to keep open the mouth wide, and unless cured, chokes them. *See* PIP, DRA'

GAP SEED [gyaap zee'ud], *sb.* A wonder; a sight to stared at.

Hon the riders was here, 'twas a purty *gap seed*—they'd agot forty osses and dree or vower elephants.

GAPSING [gyaap'seen], *part. sb.* Gazing idly at any tri object—sight-seeing, as at a fair.

'Thee 't a purty sight zoonder bide *gapsing* about, -n mind [bee-us,] beast—I'd zoonder lef em way little Tommy, and he i half so big's thee. Said in a fair.

GAP-TOOTHÉD [gyaap-tèò'dhud], *adj.* Having lost e or more front teeth. Very common as an abusive adjective, a also as an ordinary description.

Ya wammle-eyed, *gap-toothéd* old son of a bitch!

Her widn be so bad like, nif her wadn so *gap-toothéd*.

Gattohud was sche, sothly for to seye.

Uppon an amblere esely sche sat,

Wymplid ful wel, and on her heed an hat

As brood as is a boeler or a targe.

Chaucer, Prolog. (description of Wife of Bath), l. 468

GAPY [gyaap'ee], *v. i.* To stand idly gazing.

[Km aun! neet buyd dhae'ur *gyaap'een*!] come on! not s there gaping!

I count thee'ts bide'n' *gappy* gin thy eyes vall out, zay nort thee.

That standeþ at a *gappe* wiþ a spear,

When huntid is þe lion or þe bear.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1641

GAR. *See* GOR.

GAR. Garth, enclosure. At Dunster is a wood call "Conigar," pronouncèd [cuun'igur]; doubtless this is the Congarth. There are a few other names, as *Binnegar* (by-near-gartl) *Yannigar* (yonder-garth), which have the same termination.

GARDEN [gyuur'dn]. The word alone is always understo to mean the kitchen *garden*, that is, where fruit and vegetabl grow. A pleasure-ground is spoken of as a "flower *garden*."

A "*garden spot*" is any plot of land in which potato cabbages, &c. are grown, whether separately enclosed or formi part of a field.

GARDEN-HOUSE [gyuur'dn-aew'z], *sb.* A privy; an out-do closet. The usual name amongst farmers' wives and women the class above labourers.

GARSH [gaar'sh], *v. t.* and *sb.* Gash; to cut deeply.

Ter'ble ugly *garsh*.

It is very common to find *r* inserted between *a* and *sh*. Comp. *arsh*, *marsh*, *larsh*, *smarsh*, *warsh*, *varsh* (flesh), &c., but in this case the *r* is archaic.

and wiðuten þeo ilke reouðfulle *garses* of þe luðere skurgen, nout one on his schonken, auh 3eond al his leofliche licome—*Ancien Riote*, p. 258.

GAARCE. *Scarificacio*.—*Promp. Parv.*

to GARCE. *Scarificare*.—*Cath. Ang.* See Note, p. 150.

GARSCHER. To chap, as the hands or lips do in a sharp wind.—*Cotgrave*.

Old Fr. *garser*, to scarify.

GARSHE in wode or in a knyfe—*hoche*, s.f.—*Palsgrave*.

GATCHEL [gyaach'yul], *sb.* Mouth: generally used to imply a very large abysmal mouth.

You knowed th'old Tatie-belly, did'n ee, sir? well, he'd a-got the on-liest *gatchel* of his own, ever I zeed in all my born days.

GATE [gee'ut, gyut'], *sb.* A constant medium for simile.

Fat thick old thing, mid so well try to fat a *gate*!

Her've a got a good leg of her own, he would'n make a bad [*gyut'-pau's*], gate-post.

GATE SHORD [gyut' shoa'urd], *sb.* A roadway made through a hedge temporarily, but without a gate. The permanent entrance to a field or garden, together with its gate, is always the [*gyut'-wai*], gateway.

[Dhu gyut'-wai waud-n wuy'd nuuf vur dh-ee'njun, zoa wee wuz u-foo'us vur tu maek u *gyut' shoa'urd*,] the gateway was not wide enough for the engine, so we were forced to make a gate shord.

GATHER [gaedh'ur], *v. t.* 1. Applied to ploughing. A piece of land is ploughed by working up one way and back another; the two furrows thus made being called a "round." Working with an implement which turns the soil only in one direction, it follows that the two furrows made in any round must lie in opposite directions, either towards or away from each other. When the ploughman turns to the right for his return journey, he *gathers*—i. e. he makes the furrows lie towards each other, because ploughs are made to turn over the soil from left to right: and consequently at the last round, or finish, two rolls of earth are thrown up against each other, in what is called a *by-vore*—i. e. the last is thrown against the first, the precise opposite of an *all-vore* (q. v.). See THROW ABROAD.

Each ploughman is to plough the part allotted to him by *gathering* one-third, and throwing abroad two-thirds of the sixty yards.—*Printed particulars of a ploughing match, held at Culmstock, October 31st, 1883.*

2. To glean corn.

Plase, sir, I be *gatherin* 'long way mother—Mr. Bond zaid we mid *gather* all his fields.

I've a-knowed her *gather* so much as two bushels o' whate avore now, but her can't stoopy so vast now.

GAUDERY [gau'duree], *sb.* Tawdry finery.

Better fit her mother'd make her wear things tidy like, same's other vokeses maaidens, nit let her ray herzel up in all that there *gaudery*.

GAUKAMOUTH [gau'kumaew'dh], *sb.* Same as GAPMOUTH. A gaping fool.

GAWK, GAWKUM, GAWKUMY, GAWKY [gau'k, gau'kum, gau'kumee, gau'kee], *sb.* A fool, stupid fellow, lout, clodhopper—generally qualified by some adjective, as gurt, stupid, purty, &c.

Thee must be a purty *gawk*, vor to bring jis thing's thicky there !

The gome jat so gloseþ chartres, a *goky* is he yholden
So is he a *goky*, by god, jat in the godspel failleþ ;
In masse oper in matynes, maketh eny defaute.

Piers Plow. XIV. 120.

GEASE [gee'us], *sb.* and *v. t.* A girth ; a leather strap worn by most labourers. Common name for a saddle-girth.

The *gease* brokt and off I come.

Here ! *gease'n* up a bit tighter, he'll (the saddle) slip round, in under the belly o' un, I be afeard.

GEE [gee ; *p. t.* gid ; *p. p.* u-gid], *vb. t.* and *i.* 1. To give. This pronunciation is nearly invariable, and only modified by rapidity of utterance.

I baint gwain to *gee* no such money.

I s'pose you 'ant a got no jich thing's a old pair o' boots a-left off, vor to *gee* away, I be shockin bad off, I sure ee, sir.

Hot b'ee *gee-in* vor butter to-day, mum ? Well, we ant a-*gid* no more-n ninepence in money, but we *gid* Farmer Lee's wive tenpence, take it out in shop-goods.

2. *sb.* A gift. See COBBLER'S CURSE.

GEE IN [gee' ee'n], *v. i.* To tender ; to deliver an estimate.

Me and Bob Brice *gid in* vor't, but I s'pose we wad'n low enough, 'cause Harry Peach 've a-tookt it ; and he on't sar his wages to it.

Tidn no good vor to *gee in* 'thout can get a trifle out o' it.

GEE OUT [gee' aew't], *v. i.* 1. To give out ; to thaw.

This yer vrost'll *gee out* avore long.

I sim 'tis *geeing out* a little bit. See GIVE.

2. To yield ; to give in ; to admit defeat.

I would'n never *gee out* avore I was a forced to.

'Tis a terrible bad job, but there, must'n *gee out* to it. See JEE.

GENITIVE, DOUBLE. When the *genitive* of the name or title of a person is formed with the prep. *of*, it is very common to duplicate it by the use of the inflected form as well.

'Twas somebody had the very daps o' our Tom's (note omission of the relative after somebody).

I'll swear to the hand-writin o' your maister's any place, or 'vore other jidge in England.

Butler (Capt. T.) The Little Bible of the Man, or the Book of God opened in Man by the Power of the Lamb, written by a Weak Instrument of the Lords.
Bookseller's Catalogue, Jan. 1887.

GENTLEMAN [jún'lmun], *sb.* One who dresses well, and can live without work.

What d'ye think o' he, then? nif that idn th'old Ropy's son, a rayed up wi a box hat and a walking-stick, just as 'off a was a *ginlman*.

GENTLEMAN WITH THREE 'OUTS' [jún'lmun wai dree aew'ts]. (Very com. phr.)

Call he a *ginlman*! I calls 'n a *ginlman way dree outs*—'thout wit, money, an' manners.

GERRAWAY [gyaer'uwai]. Get away. Always so pronounced in speaking to hounds. *Gerraway*, Frantic!

GERRED [gyuur'ud], *adj.* Covered, clothed (hence with mud and filth).

I was a-plastered and a *gerred* up to my eyes.

& of stokkes and stones, he stoute goddes call;

When þay ar gilde al with golde and *gered* wyth syluer.

Allit. Poems, Cleanness, l. 1343.

Nif tha dest bet go down into tha Paddick to stroak the kee, thee wut come oll a *gerred*, and oll horry zo vurs tha art a vorked. *Ex. Scold*, l. 46.

GET [gùt], *v. t.* 1. To beget.

2. *v. i.* To thrive; to improve.

They sheep'll sure to *get*, in your keep—*i. e.* on your land.

GETTING [gút'een], *adj.* Active in business; striving.

None o' your arternoon farmers, he idn; idn a more *gettiner* sort of a man 'thin twenty mile o' the place.

GHASTLY [gyaas'lee], *adj.* and *adv.* 1. Unsightly, dilapidated, ragged, untidy.

Well, nif thee has-n a made a *ghastly* job o' it, I never didn zee nort.

The poor old 'ouse do look *ghastly*, don 'er? I can't abear vor to zee un all a-tord abroad.

Th'old man and his 'oss and cart and all, do look ter'ble *ghastly*, I zim.

2. Terrible, frightful, dangerous.

They ingins be ter'ble *ghastly* things vor 'osses; they did'n off to 'low em 'pon the roads.

'Tis a *ghastly* place vor to drave in the dark; they off to put up a rail.

GIBBLE-GABBLE [gúb'l-gab'l], *sb.* Chatter, idle talk.

A *gible-gable*. *Barragouin*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

GIBBY [gib'ee], *sb.* A child's name for a sheep. A lamb is a [*gib'ee* laam].

GIBBY HEELS [gib'ee ee'ulz], *sb.* Of horses—another name for *greasy heels*, or *scratches*; chapped heels. Same as KIBBY.

GID [gid], *pret.* and *p. p.* of to give. See GEE.

I *gid* dreë and zixpence vor'n.

They ant a *gid* me nort, cause they zaid how that my zin must maintain me. Her *gid'n* all so good's a brought. See ALL.

GIFTS [gúf's], *sb.* White spots which often appear on the nails—thought to betoken coming gifts. An old saw says :

[<i>Gúf's</i> pun dhu dhuum']	Gifts on the thumb
[-l shoa'ur tu kuum']	will sure to come;
[<i>Gúf's</i> pun dhu ving'gur]	Gifts on the finger
[-l shoa'ur tu ling'gur.]	will sure to linger.

GIG, GIG-MILL [gig, gig-mee'ul], *sb.* The machine by which the shag or nap is raised upon blankets and other cloth. Also applied to the building in which the machine is worked. To *gig* cloth is to raise the nap by means of teasles or otherwise.

Where's your Tom now? Au! he do worky down to factory—he've a-workéd to the *gig's* two year.

GIGLET [gig'lut], *sb.* A giddy, laughing, romping girl. Nothing wanton or lewd is now implied.

I don't s'pose nothin ever will tame thick maid, her always was a proper *giglet*.

GYBELOT (*gyglot*, s.). *Ridax*.

GYGELOT, wenche (*gygelot*, wynch, s.). *Agagula*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Here he praysis him of his wife, that is na *gigelot*, bot vndire the *guuernand* folke.

Hampole, Psalter, p. 166. Ps. xlv. xi.

Romont.

If this be

The recompence of striving to preserve

A wanton *giglet* honest, very shortly

'Twill make all mankind pandars. Do you smile,

Good lady looseness?—*Massinger, The Fatal Dowry*, III. i..

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.—1 *Henry VI.* IV. vii.

Go not to þe wrastelinge, ne to schotyng at cok,
As it were a strumpet or a *giggelot* :
How the good wijf tauzt hir douȝtir, Babe's Book, p. 40.

Hare's net as zome *Giglets*, zome prenkng mencng Things be.
Ex. Scold. l. 566.

GIGLETING [gig·lteen], *part. sb.* and *adj.* Giggling; silly laughing.

The boys mus zit down under—there'll never be nort but *gigletin* way the maaidens, zo long's they zits in the gallery.

See *Ex. Scold.* ll. 131, 141, 568.

GIG-SADDLE [gig-zad'l], *sb.* The saddle belonging to a set of single-horse carriage or *gig-harness*, as distinguished from the *cart-saddle*, or the *hackney-saddle*.

GILAWFER [júlau·fur], *sb.* Stock, gilliflower.
[Wuyt'sn *júlau·furz*,] Whitsun gilliflowers—the white double rocket—*Hesperis Matronalis*. Clove-*gilawfer* = carnation. (Very com.)

The Mod. Eng. pronunciation of *gilliflower* is unknown in the dialect; the latter retains the sound familiar in Chaucer's time.

GYLLOFRE, herbe. *Gariophilus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

And many a clove-*gilofre*,
And nutmeg to put in ale,
Whether it be moist or stale,
Or for to lay in coffer,
(Gilfillan) *Chaucer, Rhyme of Sir Topas*, l. 13692.

Schadowed þis worte; ful schyre and schene

Gilofre, gyngure and gromlyoun

And pyonys powdered ay by-twene.

Allit. Poems, The Pearl, l. 42.

GIROFLÉE: A *gilloflower*; and, most properly, the Clove-*gilloflower*.—*Cotgrave*.

Queenes **GILLOFLOWERS**. *Matrones*. Marsh or cuckoe **GILLOVERS**. *Barbaries sauvages*.
Sherwood.

GYLLOFER, a flour—*girouflee*, *oyllet*.—*Palsgrave*.

GILD [gúld], *v. t.* To geld.

Not far from my home is a board on a house: John . . . ,
Farmer and *Gilder*. See **CUTTER**.

Gelder of beestes—*chastereux*.—*Palsgrave*.

GILL [gee·ul], *sb.* The lower jaw.

He up way his vice (fist) and meet way un right in the *gill*, and down a vall'd.

GILTY CUP [gùl·tee, or gee·ultee kuup], *sb.* Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

'Mong the turf let the daisies an' *gulticups* wave,
 Wi' the stream ever ripplin' a hymn roun' my grave.
Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 72.

GIMCRACK [jùm·kraak], *adj.* Slight in construction; weak; badly contrived. Not used as a *sb.*

I be safe thick there ont never answer, I calls 'n a proper *gimcrack* concern—he'll be same's th' old umman's spinnin' turn; there must be a new wheel these year, and a new body next.

GIMLET-EYED [gùm·lut-uy'd], *adj.* Having eyes which not only squint, but are always in motion—a peculiarity not uncommon; the phrase is well understood.

Gee me ort! a *gimlet-eyed* old bitch, 'tis wo'th zixpence to git a varden out o' her.

GIMMACES [gùm·eesúz], *sb.* Handcuffs.

GIN [gee'n; *p. t.* gee'nd, guun'd; *p. p.* u-gee'nd, u-guun'd], *v.* To begin. A.-S. *ginnan*, to begin. The modern first syllable is most commonly dropped, and in the dialectal form of the phr. I am, or they are beginning, it is so always:

I (or) they be *ginnin* to pull down the burge.

Of some new houses a man said to me: Two o'm be a-zold 'vore they be a-*gun'd*—i. e. before they are begun.—May 13, 1887.

And to deliuri þe zaules of þe hole uaderes, and of alle
 þon þet uram þe *ginninge* of þe wordle storue in zoþ.
Ayenbite of Inweyt, p. 12.

Lo the oak, þat haþ so long a nourisþing
 From the time that it *ginneþ* first to spring.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 3020.

Lo, oure folk *ginneþ* to falle: for defaute of help,
William of Palerme, l. 1115.

Hark! Hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
 And Phœbus *gins* arise.—*Cymbeline, II. iii. Song.*

GIN [jún], *sb.* A steel trap, as a rat-*gin*, fox-*gin*, pole-*gin*. All these act on the same principle. A trap implies a means for catching the prey alive, except among keepers, who are beginning to use *trap*, where until lately they always said *gin*.

GINGER [jún·jur], *adj.* Reddish in colour; hence *ginger-headed*, *ginger* whiskers. *Ginger-poll* is a common nickname for a red-headed boy.

GINGERBREAD [jún·jurbraed], *adj.* Weak; slight in *make*; wanting in stability; bad in material. Applied to any kind of construction; much the same as **GIMCRACK**.

What's the good vor to put up a *gingerbread* thing of a linhay like that? The fust puff o' wind 'll blow un away.

GINGERLY [jún·jurlee], *adv.* Cautiously, carefully, gently.
 Now this yer new machine must be a-han'd *gingerly* like, else
 he'll zoon be a-tord abroad.
 Thick there plank idn very strong, mind—you must stap *gingerly*
 over-n, else in you goes.

GIRD-IRE [gúrd·uy·ur], *sb.* A gridiron. (Com.) See GRIDDLE.

GYRDIRON, *gril, grillon.*—Palsgrave.

GIRDLE, GIRDALE [guur·dl; *emph.* guurdae·ul]. Great deal.
 [Maekth u *guur·dl* u dúl·urns, wae·ur yùe du paa·y daewn daap,
 ur urn aup bee·ulz,] (it) makes a great deal of difference whether
 you pay ready money, or run up bills.

Thick there's better-n yours by a [*guurdae·ul*], great deal.

GIRDLER [guur·dlur], *sb.* One who mocks at or ridicules
 another; one who grins. For a boy, the epithet is precisely
 analogous to *giglet* for a girl.

Young osbird! I calls-n a proper young *girdler*—nobody can't
 have no paice vor-n.

GIRDLY [guur·dlee], *v. i.* To grin; to sneer; to mock at.

What art thee *girdlin* to? I'll make thee know, s'hear me!
 Anybody's well off, nif they can't go long 'thout a passle o' lousy
 boys *girdlin* and hollerin arter em.

GIRN [guurn], *v. i.* To grin. (Usual pronun.)

Thee's a-got a purty face o' thy own; thee'rt jis fit vor to *girn*
 drue a ho'ss collar—idn nother one can come aneast thee vor
 purtiness.

They goe with the corpses *girling* and flearing, as though they went to a
 beare-baiting. *Latimer's Sermons*, fol. 220, b. (quoted by Nares).

GIRT [guur·t], *v.* and *sb.* (Tech.) 1. In measuring timber,
 the length and *girt* (girth) are taken. The latter is arrived at by
 getting the full circumference with a cord, and then by twice
 doubling the cord. The length in inches of this fourth part of
 the circumference is called the *girt*. To measure in this way is
 "to *girt* the tree," or to see what "he'll *girt*."

What size sticks be em—will any o'm *girt* a voot or over?

2. A girth.

Plase, sir, you must have some new *girts*, yours baint safe.

and a headstall of sheep's leather . . . one *girt* six times pieced and a woman's
 crupper of velure. *Taming the Shrew*, III. ii.

3. *adj.* Great. (Always.)

4. *adj.* Intimate, friendly, thick. See DREADFUL.

They was always ter'ble *girt* like, ever since I've a-knowed em,
 and eet they be a-vall'd out to last.

GIRT HAP [guurt aap], *sb.* Providential escape; unusual good luck; lucky chance.

'Twas a *girt hap* they had'n both o'm a-bin a-killed.

'Twas on'y by a *girt hap* eens he hap to meet way un.

And nif by *gurt hap* tha dest zey mun at oll.

Ex. Scold. l. 267. See also *Id.* l. 315.

GIRT MIND [guurt muy'n], *phr.* Great mind; same as GOOD MIND (*q. v.*).

His father told-n he'd a-got a *girt mind* to gee un a downright good hidin.

GIRTS [guurts], *sb. pl.* Grits, oatmeal.

Mind how you bwoil the *girts*, eens the gruel mid'n be nubby.

GIRT SHAKES [guurt shee'uks], *phr.* A slang importation conveying much the same meaning as *girt things*, but more derogatory when applied to a person. No *girt shakes* = a bad lot.

GIRT THINGS [guurt dhing'z], *phr.* Used negatively.

They baint no *girt things*—i. e. not of much account.

I baint no *girt things* to-day, mum, thank'ee—*i. e.* I am not very well.

GIRTY [guur'tee], *adj.* Gritty.

Hot ailth this yur paint? 'Tis ter'ble *girty*, I zim.

GIVE [gív], *v. i.* To condense moisture. The usual word is *eave* (*q. v.*), but to *give* in this sense is very com., especially among the better classes.

How the kitchen-floor do *give*—we be gwain to have rain.

GIVING, as stones in rainy weather. *Moite.*—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

GIVED [gúv'd, *p. tense*, and u-gúv'd, *p. part.*] of to *give*. *Gave* and *given* are unknown. Not so com. as *gid*: used by those with a little schooling.

Her legs *gived* away. They zaid how they had'n a-*gived* no more.

GIVE TONGUE [gee tuung:], *v.* Applied to a dog, fox, or badger—to make the vocal sound of his kind when his prey has just started, or he is hunting by scent. This is a very different thing from "to bark." Any dog barks by way of alarm, but only spaniels, terriers, and hounds *give tongue*. A pointer or a greyhound would be worthless if he did so. A small dog is said to *wap* (*q. v.*).

Nif you hear th' old Ranter *gee tongue*, mind, 'tis a sure find.

GLAM [glaam], *sb.* Talk, noise, clamour.

Hold your *glam*, anybody can't year theirzel spake.

þenne such a glauerande *glam* of gedered rachche; Ros, þat þe rochere; rungen aboute.—*Sir Gawayne*, l. 14:6.

Much *glam* & gle glent vp þer-inne.—*Ib.* l. 165 z.

GLARE [glæ'ur], *sb.* and *v. t.* Glaze or enamel.

[Tloa'm úd-n gè'o'd, neef úd-n u múd'leen *glæ'ur* paun ut,] cloam (crockery) is not good, if (there) is not a middling glaze upon it. Most o' it's a-glared way zalt.

[Dhu roa'ud-z au'l tûe u *glæ'ur*,] the road is all of a glaz: (of ice).

GLASSEN [glaas'n], *adj.* Made of glass.

[U *glaas'n* deesh,] a glass dish.

GLASY, or glasyne, or made of glas (glasyn of glasse, *p.*). *Vitreus.*
Prompt. Parv.

GLASSES [glaas'ez], *sb. pl.* Spectacles.

GLASTONBURY THORN [glaa'snbree dhuur'n], *sb.* A variety of white-thorn which puts out rather a sickly-looking white blossom in winter, and is said to blossom on Christmas Day. Its name is from the legend of Joseph of Arimathæa, who planted his staff on Wearall Hill at Glastonbury, whence sprung the famous thorn. I had until recently a fine specimen, which certainly did bloom at Christmas, but only the second blossoming in May was fertile. Called also *Holy Thorn*.

GLINTY [glún'tee], *v. i.* To glisten; to sparkle.

I thort I zeed something *glinty*, and there sure enough I voun 'un, all to a heap, eens mid zay. Said of a ring lost in a hayfield.

GLISTERY [glús'tureen], *v. i.* To glisten.

Must put a little elbow-grease about'n, gin he do *glistry*; he idn no otherways'n a bit o' lid (lead).

GLOBES [gloa'bz], *sb.* *Trollius Europæus.* (Very com.)

Rarely found wild, but common in cottage gardens.

GLUM [gluum], *adj.* Sulky; sullen; cross in temper: applied to appearance only.

Maister lookth mortal *glum* z'mornin, I zim; I reckon he bide a bit to market last night.

GLUMPING [gluum'peen], *adj.* Sullen; out of temper.

Au! I likes it middling like, ony her's (mistress is) main *glumpin* every whip's while. Servant's opinion of situation.

Thomasin. How! ya gurt chownting, grumbling, *glumping*, zower-zapped, yerring Trash!

Wilmot. Don't tell me o' *glumping*.

Ex. Scold. l. 39. See also ll. 41, 313.

GNARL [naar'dl], *v. t.* To gnaw.

Here, Watch, here's a bone for thee to *gnardle*.

GNAW-POST [naa'pau's], *sb.* A stupid, ignorant lout.

GO [goo; *þ. i.* goa'd, wai'nt; *þ. þ.* u-goo, u-wai'nt]. When followed by a vowel loses the *o*. As:

[G-ee'n,] go in; [g-aa'dr,] go after; [g-au'p, or g-uu'p,] go up; [g-ae'w't,] go out; [g-oa'vur,] go over; [g-oa'f,] go off; [g-oa'm,] go home. G-aup·m *g-ee'n* dhu ween'dur,] go up and get in the window.

They did'n never ought to a-went. (Always thus.) See AGO.

But a always *goed* clappaty like, 'pon thick voot.

GO [goa, goo], *v. i.* 1. To discharge; to suppurate.

Her've a-got a tumour *gwain* (i. e. going) from her sittin (*g. v.*).

2. *v. i.* To intend—*i. e.* to set about.

I be safe he never did'n *go* vor to do it.

Used in this sense only in a negative construction.

3. To die.

Poor blid, her time ont be long, but there, her's ready vor to *go*.

Poor old maister's *ago* to last; well there, nobody could'n wish vor-n to a-suffer'd no longer.

GO [goo, goa], *v. i.* To walk. A very com. proverb is:

A cheel that can tell avore he can *go*,
'll sure t' ha nort but zorrow and wo.

Th' old man cant *go* 'thout two sticks. I can *go* middlin like, on'y I baint very vast 'pon my veet like.

But had þe good greehonde, be not agreed,
But cherischid as a cheffeteyne, and cheff of þoure lese
þe hadde had hertis ynowe at þoure wille, to *go* and to ride.

Langland, Rich. the Red. II. 113.

So that after and many a daye
He wold warn no man the waye
Neythyr to ryde nether *go*.—*Sir Cleges* (Weber), l. 460.

but þif me dooþ hem harne, þey *gooþ* away and comeþ nouþt aþen.

Trevisa, De locorum prodigiis, xxxv. vol. 1, p. 371.

GO [goa], *sb.* Spirit, energy, pluck.

Nif he idn a proper dunghill—not a bit o' *go* nor muv in un.

GO AWAY, *v. i.* To leak. Said of a pump, or of any leaky vessel—the water *goth* away.

GO BACK [goo baak'], *v. i.* To deteriorate; to get behind in money matters; to lose flesh (of animals or persons); to fail in health or strength (of persons).

The concern bin *gwain* back 'is ever so long.

They beast be a-*go* back wonderful since I zeed 'em; they baint so good by two a-head—*i. e.* £2 each.

I was a-frightened to zee how your missus is a-*go* back. I tell'ee hot 'tis—nif you don't take a sight o' care o' her, you'll lost her.

[Dhai yoa'z bee *gwai'n baa'k* tuur'ubl,] those ewes are losing in condition very fast.

[Aay bae'un een noa wún'durmunt dhu bae'uleez bee dhæ'ur—ee bún *gwai'n baa'k* uz yuur'z,] I am in no wonderment the bailiffs are there—he has been getting behind for years past.

Poor old fellow! well, I did'n think he was going so soon; but there, I've a zeed he been *going back* 's ever so long.

GOB [gaub], *sb.* A piece; a mass or lump: usually applied to some soft substance, as a gurt *gob* o' clay; a *gob* o' cow-dung.

myNSE ye þe *gobyns* as thyn as a grote,

þaā lay þeū vpon youre galantyne

stondynge on a chaffre hoote:

Russell's Boke of Nurture (Furnivall), p. 161.

GOBBED [gaub'd], *p. p.* Plaistered.

All a *gobbed* up wi grease and dirt.

GOBBLE GUTS [gaub'l guuts]. Com. name for a greedy person.

A proper old *gobble guts* her is; her dont come vore up eight o'clock, and then her must have breakfast avore her begins, and vore 'leb'm o'clock her's callin out vor her vore-noons.

A Goble-gut. *Gobequinant, goulard, gouillard.*—*Sherwood.*

GOD ALMIGHTY'S BREAD AND CHEESE [gau'd umai'teez buurd-n chee'z]. Wood-sorrel. *Oxalis Acetosella.* (Very com.)

GOD ALMIGHTY'S COCK AND HEN [kauk-n-ai'n].

[Rab'een Uur'dik-n Jún'ee Ra'in,] Robin Ruddock and Jenny Wren,

[Bee Gau'd umai'teez kauk-n-ai'n.] Be God Almighty's Cock and Hen.

GOD ALMIGHTY'S COW. The Lady-bird.

GOD'S TRUTH [gau'dz trèo'th]. The real truth; the exact truth. A very common asseveration.

That there's *God's truth*, nif tidn I an't a got thick stick in my hand! so true's you be standing there—there now!

GOFFERING [goa'fureen], *sb.* A kind of frilling of small pleats.

[*Goa'fureen* uy'urz,] goffering irons are the fluted rollers with which it is made. Always pronounced with *o* long.

GO FOR [goa'vaur], *phr.* To have the reputation of being, or belonging to.

What is he? Well there, he do *go vor* a ginlman like.

Is that his daughter? Ees, her *gø'th vor't*, once.

[Dhu plae'us au'vees *wai'nt vur* ee'z, búd núv'ur t-waud-n,] the place was always reputed to belong to him, but (it) never did.

GOING [gwai'n, gwaa'yn], *adv.* In succession; following; one after another.

Why you've a-turn'd up th' ace dree times *gwain*.
I've a-knowed our Mr. Jim kill twenty shots *gwain*.

GOING FOR [gwai'n vur], *phr.* 1. Approaching in age or number—when a round number is used.

I count th' old man's *gwain vor* vower score. This would be said indefinitely if he were over seventy.

2. Used before a definite numeral signifies that the number previous has been exceeded.

Hot's the clock? *Gwain vor* half arter dree. This means that it is more than twenty-five minutes past.

'Tis time Joe was to work, he's *gwain vor* vourteen—*i. e.* he is over thirteen.

GOLDEN-BALL [goa'ldn-bau'l], *sb.* The guelder rose. *Viburnum opulus*. (Very com.) Also a variety of apple.

GOLDEN CHAIN [goa'ldn chaa'yn]. 1. The laburnum. *Cytisus Laburnum*. (Very com.)

2. *Ranunculus globosa*. (Com.)

GOLDEN CUP [goa'ldn kuup]. 1. Marsh marigold. The usual name. *Caltha Palustris*. Called also *King-cup*.

2. *Ranunculus globosa*. (Com.)

GOLDEN-DISHWASHER [goa'ldn-dee'shwaur'shur], *sb.* The yellow wagtail. (Always.) *Motacilla Raii*.

GOLDEN-DRAP [goal'dn-draap']. A well-known variety of plum.

GOLDEN-NOB [goal'dn-naub']. A variety of apple; a kind of golden-pippin.

GO-LIE [goo-luy'], *adv. phr.* 1. Said of corn or grass when beaten down by wind or rain.

[Dhik'ce vec'ul u wait's au'l u-goo-luy',] that field of wheat is all laid flat.

2. Said of the wind after a storm.

[Dhu wee'n-z u-goo-luy',] the wind has gone down.

GOLLOP [gaul'up], *sb.* A lump, as a *gollop* o' fat, a *gollop* o' clay.

GO-LONG [goo-lau'ng], *v. i.* To pass by; to cross over; to ford.

You bwoys off to be 'sheamed o' it, not to let the maaidens *go-long* quiet like.

Nobody cant *go-long* thick way, you'd be up to your ass in mud.

The river was all out over the mead; cou'dn *go-long* 't-all; we was a'foced to come back and *go-long* round by the burge (bridge).

GO 'LONG WAY [goo laun'g wai']. To keep company with: said of two sweethearts, not necessarily implying engagement. All young people of the servant class like to be, or to have, a beau, who may or may not become more closely connected.

Our Jane do *go 'long* way the young butcher Bishop—but lor! her widn have jich a fuller's he 'pon no 'count, for all he'll come to the business when th' old man do drap. He idn good-lookin enough for our Jane.

GONE [gau'n], *p. p.* Dead.

[Uur-z *gau'n*, poo'ur blid!] she is dead, poor soul!

GOOD-FOR-NOUGHT [gèò'd-vur-noa'urt], *sb.* and *adj.* A lazy, shiftless person.

Her's a proper *good-for-nought*; her'll zoon bring his noble to nine-pence.

GOOD HUSSEY [gèòd uuz'ee], *sb.* A needle and thread case.

GOODISH [gèòd'eesh], *adj.* 1. Pretty good, or perhaps *very good*, depending on stress and individual expression.

[Dhur wuz zum *gèò'deesh* bee'us tu fae'ur,] there were some very good cattle at the fair.

2. A very indefinite measure of length or quantity, but rather implying *much* than *little*. As [gèòd'eesh wai', gèòd'eesh pruy'z,] long way, high price.

GOOD LIVIER [gèòd lúv'iu], *sb.* One who keeps up a good establishment.

Th' old Squire was always a *good livier*, and none o' the chil'ern wadn never a-brought up vor to sar nort, but now fy! they must work or else starve!

GOOD MIND [gèòd muy'n], *phr.* Strong inclination.

I've a-got a very *good mind* to zend em all back, and zay I 'ont have em. I'd a-got a *good mind* to go and do it, myzel.

GOOD MUCH [gèòd muuch'], *sb.* A great deal; a large proportion.

[U *gèòd muuch'* u dhu wai't-s u-kaar'd,] a large proportion of the wheat is carried—*i. e.* stacked.

GOOD-NATURED [gèòd-nae'uturd], *adj.* Said of a woman to imply lewdness.

I've a-know'd her's twenty year, and never didn yur no good by her; her was always one o' the *good-natur'd* sort.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS [gèòd naay'burz], *sb.* Red Valerian. *Centranthus ruber.* (Com.)

GOOD NOW [gèod·naew, *emphatic*; gèo·nur, *ordinary*]. A very common phrase implying "you know."

[Y-oa'n ae: un vur dhu muun'ee, gèo·nur,] you will not have it for the money, you know.

I tell ee hot tis, *good now*, you be so pokin, they'll be all a-govore you be come.

GOODS [gèo'dz], *sb.* 1. Household furniture and utensils. Their *goods* be gwain to be a-zold a Zaturday.

2. Dairy produce, butter, cheese, cream.

There idn nort like cake vor cows; the *goods* be so much better vor 't.

I don't like to much cake vor cows, the *goods* baint near so good—there's always a taste like.

GOOD TURN [gèod tuur'n], *sb.* Fortunate, or lucky chance.

[Twuz u gèod tuur'n yùe ad-n u-bún·dhur,] it was a lucky chance you were not there.

[Gèod tuur'n mae·ustur ded-n zee·dhee!] (it was) fortunate master did not see thee.

GOOD WAYS [gèod wai'z], *sb.* A considerable but indefinite distance.

He do live a *good ways* herefrom. How far? Well! a *good ways*. Yes, but how far? three miles? Au! ees, tis dree mild, vull up; I count tis handier vive.

GOOD WOMAN [gèod uum'un], address to the wife of a peasant, while the Squire's wife is [gèod lae'udee], good lady.

These refinements are practised by the class above the labourer.

GOODY [gèod'ee], *v. i.* To thrive; to improve; to grow. Said of cattle of all kinds. A.-S. *godian*, to do good.

How they there young things will *goody* in your keep. (Com.)

vor 3e muwen muchel þuruh ham beon i-godad, and i-wursed on oðer halwe.
Ancren Riwle, p. 428.

Petha, dest thenk enny Theng will *goodee* or vittie wi' enny zitch a Trub es thee art.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 262.

GOOKOO, GOOKOO-BUTTONS. See Cuckoo.

GOOKOO-COLOUR [gèok'èo-kuul'ur], *sb.* A spotted grey, peculiar to fowls. (Very com.)

The man 've a-brought vower stags (cocks), and you can keep which you mind to. Two o'm be *gookoo-colour'd*, and I likes they best.—Oct. 23, 1886.

GOOKY [gèok'ee], *v. i.* To bend backwards and forwards. Evidently from the swing of the cuckoo when perched. To act

the cuckoo. Women in pain, or in any mental strain, are very prone to *gooky*.

Tidn a bit o' use to *gooky* over it, you cant help o' it now.

and wi' the zame tha wut rakee up, and *gooke*, and tell doil.

Ex. Scold. l. 145.

Cf. Northern *geek*, to toss the head scornfully.—*Brockett*, p. 80.

GOOLFRENCH [goo'lvrançh], *sb.* Goldfinch.

GO ON [goo au'n], *phr.* 1. To prosper; to be trustworthy.

How's Bill M—— *going on?*

Well, I be half afeard o' un—he owth me vor some barley; but he ont ha no more o' me, avore he've a-paid. I've a-yeard he idn *gwain on* nezackly.—June 24, 1886.

Our Bob's a steady chap, he'll *go on*, I'll warn un.

2. To leave off; to cease; perhaps it may mean to *move on*, but no such idea is conveyed in the phrase. Only used in the *imper.*

In a quarrel either of the parties themselves, or a third, who wishes to stop it, says—"go on"! and means "be quiet."

3. To scold; to quarrel; to swear.

Th' old Jim Shallis and Bob Hart valled out last night 'bout the money vor cutting Mr. Pring's grass, and did'n em *go on!* they called one tother but everything. They was a *gwain on* sure 'nough.

GOOSEBERRY [gèò'z, or gùe'zbuur'ee], *sb.* The devil.

[Dhu buurdz bee plaa'yeen dh-òa'l gùe'zbuur'ee wai dhu wait,] the birds are playing the deuce with the wheat.

Arter he've a-had a little drap nif he ont play the very old *gooseberry*: said of a man, implying that he becomes drunk and riotous.

GOOSE-CAP [gèò'z-kyup], *sb.* A silly person; a giddy girl.

Come, Liz, hot be larfin o' now? I never didn zee no such *goose-cap* as thee art. One o' these days thee't larf tother zide o' thy mouth [maew'dh].

GOOSE-CHICK [gèò'z-chik], *sb.* Gosling. (Very com.)

GOOSE-FLESH [gèò'z-vlaar'sh], *sb.* A rough appearance of the skin caused by cold or chill.

GOOSE-FLOP [gèò'z-flaup], *sb.* The common daffodil. *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (Very com.)

GOOSE-GOG [gèò'z-gaug], *sb.* Gooseberry.

GOOSE-GRASS [gèò'z-graas], *sb.* A dwarf sedge. *Carex hirta*.

GOR! GOR EYES! [gau'r úy'z!] *interj.* A very common quasi-imprecation or exclamation.

Gor eyes! how a did tan un! I 'ont do it, by *gor!*

GORBELLY [gaurbuul'ee], *sb.* An over-corpulent person. (Very com.) ? Welsh, *gor*, intensive = very (large) *boly*, belly.

Prof. Skeat says it is from *gore*, filth, and that all doubt is removed by comparing Swed. *gor bölg*. No idea of filth or contents, or of any moral attribute, is implied by Eng. dialect speakers. In the latter cases *dung-belly* is used, but only then in a figurative sense. *Gorbelly* would never be used in speaking of a woman, whether pregnant or not.

GORÉ [goa'ur], *sb.* A piece of cloth tapering to a point. An umbrella is made entirely of *gores*.

So a *gorecoat* is a petticoat made so as to fit closely at the waist without gathering.

A seint she weared, barred all of silk,
A barm-cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon her lendes, full of many a *gore*.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3236.

Goore of a clothe. *Lacinia*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Thy *Gore* Coat oll a girred.—*Ex. Scold, l. 154.*

GORÉ [goa'ur], *v. t. and i.* To stab or pierce with the horns—said of cattle and deer.

'Th' old cow 've a *gored* two o' they pigs, eens I reckon you'll be a-forced to kill 'em vor to save the lives o' 'm.

The stag kept on *goring* at the hounds.

GORÉ [goa'ur, goo'ur], *sb.* Goad. A.-S. *gar*. A long rod tipped with a small spear for driving oxen. Always so called.

GOSSIP [gaus'up], *sb.* A sponsor.

GOSSIPING [gaus'au'peen], *sb.* 1. A christening feast. Hence the act of frequently attending such gatherings, where much scandal and small talk is heard; and so of talking scandal, and thence a *gossip* = one who talks scandal.

2. *v. i. and sb.* A merry-making.

[Dhai bee au'vees u *gaus'au'peen* ubaew't,] they are always gadding about at merry-makings.

[Dhur wuz u maa'yn *gaus'au'peen* u Dhuuz'dee, aup tu Faa'rm Stoa'unz,] there was a fine carouse on Thursday, up at Farmer Stone's.

GOT [gaut, goa'ut], *p. p.* Used always with *have*, when possession is implied. Hast-n a *got* thy rags (jacket) here? Why, thee't want em vore night—*i. e.* thou wilt want.

Nif I'd a *got* the vallyation (*g. v.*) of two or dree thorns, could zoon stop thick road.

"I an't a *got* none" is the invariable form of the polite "I have not any." Her've a *got* the browntitis.

GO THE WRONG WAY [goo dhu rau'ng or vrau'ng wai'], *phr.* Said commonly of cattle. A peculiar season or insufficient food often causes a chronic state of diarrhoea under which the animal wastes away and dies. This is what is perfectly well understood as *going the wrong way*. See SKENTER.

I don't like the look o' thick yeffler, 'tis much to me nif her don't *go the wrong way*.

GO TO [goa' tu, goo' tu], *phr.* Intend—used negatively.

A boy strikes another by accident, and in reply to the consequent abuse, says: I didn't *go to* do it.

Please, sir, I drow'd the stone, but plase, sir, I didn't *go to* tear the winder. He never *went vor to* hat you, did er?

Swete Iesdi seinte Marie, uor þe muchele blisse þet þu hefdest þo þu iseie þine brihte blissful sune þe te Gyus *wenden vorto* aþrusemen, ase anoþer deaðlich mon, wiþute hope of ariste: *Ancren Riwle*, p. 40.

GOYLE [gauy'ul], *sb.* A ravine; a deep, sunken, water-worn gully, usually with a running stream down it. A *chine* in the Isle of Wight; a *gill* in Cumberland.

Let's try the *goyle* here—uncommon likely place vor a pheasant.

A scramble down into the *goyal*; a clatter up the other side; much crushing in gate-ways; a heat of sun-rays and anticipation, and we gallop over Wilmotsham Common to the ravine called Nutskale.

Account of a Stag Hunt in Wellington Weekly News, Aug. 19, 1886.

GRAB [grab], *v. t.* To seize; to snatch.

GRAB APPLE [grab' aa'pl], *sb.* A wild apple; a seedling apple-tree. *Pyrus malus*.

GRAB EYE [grab' uy], *sb.* A peculiar grey eye in horses said never to go blind.

GRAB STOCK [grab' stauk], *sb.* The young seedling apple tree on which the better kind is grafted.

GRACY DAISIES [grae'úsee dai'zeez], *sb.* Daffodils. *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (Com.)

GRAFT [graa'f(t)], *v. t.* To dig with a spade, so as to push the tool down to its full depth each time the soil is lifted. In draining land or digging a grave, if the soil works well, so that it can be taken out with a spade without digging first with a pick-axe, they would say—[Kn *graaft* ut aewt,] one can graft it out. To *graft* is to go much deeper than to *spit*. East Yorkshire, to *grave*.

that is, apertly, that men may see, and nane is forto *grafe*, that is, to hide the slawndire of synnes.

Hampole, Psalter, p. 291. *Ps.* lxxviii. 3. See also pp. 296, 339, 340.

GRAFTING-TOOL [graa'fteen-tèol], *sb.* A kind of spade, long

in blade, straight in handle, and curved on the cutting edge, used for draining, or digging clay.

GRAINED [graa'yndud], *p. p.* 1. Grained; painted to imitate natural wood.

Sh'll er paint the door, or will you plase t' ab-m *a-grained*?

2. Ingrained with dirt.

My 'ands be that *a-grained*, they ont be fit vor to put in the butter 'is week to come.

GRAMFER, GRAMMER [graam'fur, graam'ur], *sb.* Grandfather, grandmother.

Mauther! there's thousands o' cats out'n garden!

Nonsense, cheel, hot be 'e tellin o'?

Well then, there's hundids then!

Dont tell up sich stuff!

Well then, there's a sight o' cats.

Hast a-told em, cheel?

No! but I zeed *grammer's* cat-n ours!

-wont ye g'up and zee *Grammer* avore ye g'up to Challacombe?

Ex. Scold. l. 537. See also l. 542.

Oh lor! cud *gramfer*, dead, but larn

All this, t'id vex'n, I'll be boun'!

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 4.

GRAMFER-LONG-LEGS [graa'mfurlau'ng-ligz], *sb.* Daddy long-legs. *Zipula oleracea*.

GRAMMER'S APPLES [graam'urz aa'plz]. Grandmother's apples—a well-known kind.

GRAMMER'S PIN [graam'urz peen], *sb.* A large shawl-pin.

GRAMMER'S TATIES [graam'urz tae'udeez], *sb.* A well-known variety of potato.

GRASS BEEF [graas' beef], *sb.* Meat of a grass-fed beast.

Complaining of the shrinkage of a certain joint, the butcher said: "You know there idn nothin but *grass beef* this time o' year, and we always expects *grass beef* to lost a little."

When Machrell ceaseth from the seas,

John Baptist brings *grassebeefe* and pease.—*Tusser*, 12-4.

GRATE [grae'ut], *v.* To graze.

[T-wuz u nee'ur tuch, dhu wee'ul *grae'utud* aup ugin' mee baak;] it was a near touch, the wheel grazed against my back.

GRAWL [grau'ul], *sb.* 1. Gravel. (Always.) *V* is often dropped before *l*: *comp.* [shuw'ul, naa'ul, klaa'ul,] shovel, navel, clavel.

A very good bed o' *grawl*, good 'nough vor garden-paths.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was ;
And, lying down upon the sandy *graille*,
Drank of the streame, as cleare as chrystalle glas :

Faerie Queene, I. vii. 6.

2. The subsoil—sometimes called *deads*.

Nif I zets-n (the plough) any deeper, he'll be down in the *grawl*.

GRAWLY [grau'lee], *adj.* Gritty, sandy, gravelly—applied to soil.

What's the good to bring me a passle o' *grawly* stuff like that—
tid-n a bit fit vor flowers.

GRAZE [grae'uz], *v. t. and i.* 1. To fatten ; to become fat—
applied to cattle, but quite as much to stall-fed as to grass-fed.

Father don't main to zell thick, we be gwain to *graze* her out,
arter we've a-tookt off the flush o' milk.

I'll warn he to *graze* well, I knows the sort o' un (of a cow).

2. To weigh after fattening—applied to a pig.

A farmer speaking of the prices of fat pigs, said :

[Aay-v u-gaut' u guurt zaew' aay rak'n-ul *grae'uz* aup purd'ee
nuy' thuur'tee skoa'ur, bud aay shaa'n maek noa jis pruy'z u uur';]
I have a great sow I reckon will *graze* up pretty nigh thirty score,
but I shan't make no such price of her.—December 21, 1886.

GRAZING [grae'uzeen], *adj.* Applied to land—rich, proofy,
fattening.

Capical farm, 'most all o' it *grazin*-land.

GREASY [grai'see], *adj.* Said of a horse's heels when chapped,
and giving out a slimy discharge. A very com. ailment in the
winter, consequent on bad grooming and want of exercise. See **GIBBY**.

GREAT-HOUSE [guurt-aew'z], *sb.* A house of the better class,
such as the squire's, or the parson's—better than the farm-house,
and still better than the cot-house. These distinctions are quite
common among the higher classes as well as the lower.

GREE [gree'], *v. i.* To agree ; to live in amity.

Of a quarrelsome pair one often hears :

'Tis a poor job way em—they never [doa'un *gree*] don't *gree*
very long, and her'll vall 'pon he in two minutes.

I wiif þat myn executours do her) *gre* by god discrecion atte þe value of xx ði
amonge hame.—*Will of T. Broke, Thorncombe* (near Chard), 1417. *Fifty
Earliest Wills*, p. 27.

I have brought him a present. How *gree* you now?

Merchant of Venice, II. ii.

GREEABLE [grai'ubl], *adj.* Suitable ; convenient ; in agreement
with ; matching.

I must look out vor a dog *greeable* to thick I've a-lost.

That there gurt heavy plough-tackle idn no ways *greeable* to your 'osses : they baint nothing near big enough vor the land.

panñ take þe iij. clothe, & ley the bouzt oñ þe Inner side plesable,
and ley estate with the vpper part, þe brede of half fote is *greeble*.

1450. *John Russell's Boke of Nurture* (Furnivall), 129/190.

All prechers, residencers, and persones þat ar *greeble*, apprentice of lawe In courtis pletable. Ib. p. 189.

GREEDY-GUTS [gree-di-guuts], *sb.* A glutton. (Very com.)

A GREEDY-GUT. *Glouton, gourmandeur, gourmand, goulard, sacre, gobehainant, gouillart, freschedent, bauffreur.* *Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

GREEN [gree'n], *sb.* Immature, unripe—as *green* drink, the wort before it is fermented into beer. *Green* timber, that which is unseasoned ; a *green* goose ; *green* apples. In carving a joint it is very common to ask, "Do you like it *green* or dry?" meaning underdone or well done. *Green* walls are walls newly built, or freshly plastered, which have not had time to dry. *Green* cheese, new cheese fresh from the press. (Always so called.)

A GREEN GOOSE or young goose. *Oison, ayson, eyon, coupau.*
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

Pandulf. How *green* are you, and fresh in this old world !

King John, III. iv.

There is iiij sorts of Chese, which is to say, *grene* Chese, softe chese, harde chese, or spermyse. *Grene* chese is not called *grene* by y^e reason of colour, but for y^e newnes of it, for the whay is not half pressed out of it, and in operacion it is colde and moyste.

A. Borde, quoted by Furnivall, John Russell's Boke of Nurture, p. 200.

GREEN-LINNET [gree'n-lin'ut], *sb.* The Green-finch. This bird is always so called. *Coccothraustes chloris.*

GREEN-MEAT [gree'n-mai't], *sb.* Succulent vegetable food, in distinction to dry-meat (*q. v.*). (Always so called.)

There idn nothin in the wordle do do osses so much good this time o' the year 's a bit o' *green-mate* ; a vew thatches, or trayfoliun or ort.

beware of saladis, *grene metis*, and of frutes rawe
for þey make many a man haue a feble mawe.

John Russell's Boke of Nurture (Furnivall), 124/97.

GREENS [gree'nz], *sb.* The leaves of any kind of kale—but not applied to those of cabbage, brocoli, or cauliflower ; also the second or winter shoots of turnips—hence we speak of "A vew *greens* vor dinner"—curly-*greens*, winter-*greens*, turmut-*greens*.

GREENY [gree'nee], *v. i.* To become green. (Very com.)

Nif this yer weather do last 't'll zoon 'gin to *greeny*, and we shall have some keep vor the things.

þise þinges makeþ þe grace of þe holy gost mid herte, and hi deþ al *greeny* and flouri, and bere frut.

1340. *Ayebite of Inwyrt*, p. 95.

GREEP [gree'p], *sb.* A bundle; a grip—such as can be carried under the arm—of straw, sticks, &c., in distinction from a *burn* (q. v.).

I meet'n comin along way a *greek* o' hay, vor the boy's rabbit, I s'pose.

GREY [grai'], *sb.* Morning twilight, early dawn. Never heard it applied to evening. See DIMMET, DUMPS.

Jist in the *grey* o' the mornin.

GREYBIRD [grai'buurd], *sb.* Fieldfare. (Com.) *Turdus pilaris*.

GREY-MARE [grai-mae'ur]. A wife who rules, in the very common saying: "The *grey mare's* the best oss."

GRIBBLE [grúb'l], *v. t.* To cut off the dung which accumulates and mats the wool about the tails of sheep.

[Dhee goo yun' een Vauk'smoar un *gríb'l* dhai yoa'z,] thee go yonder in Foxmoor and gribble those ewes.

GRIBBLE [grúb'l], *sb.* A wild apple-tree; an apple-tree for grafting. The fruit of the wild or seedling apple-tree. Same as GRAB.

GRIDDLE [guur'dl], *sb.* 1. Gridiron. Called also *gird-ire*.

Seint Lorens also iðolede þe te *gredil* hef him upwardes mid berninde gleden.

Ancren Riwele, p. 122.

Ich theologie þe tixt knowe, and trewe dome wytnesseþ,

þat laurens þe leuite, lyggyng on þe *gredire*,

Loked vp to oure lorde:

Piers Plow, III. 129.

2. *v. t.* To broil on a gridiron.

Mate idn a quarter so good a-vried eens 'tis a-*girdled*.

GRIG [grig], *sb.* 1. A cricket.

"So merry's a *grig*," or "So merry's a cricket," are equally common, and have the same meaning—they are the regular superlative absolute of *merry*. See *W. Som. Gram.* p. 22.

A MERRY-GRIGGE, *Roger bon temps, gale bon temps, goinpré*.—*Sherwood*.

2. *sb.* In phr. "Sour as a *grig*," the usual superlative absolute of sour; but I have no idea what a *grig* is in this sense.

3. A pinch; a bite.

Nif th' old Bob (horse) didn gee me a *grig* in th' arm, eens I can't hardly bear to muv-m (move it).

GRINCUMS [gring-kumz], *sb.* *Lues venerea*. (Very com.) Called also *crinkum-crankums*.

Calipso.

. . . . no bridge

Left to support my organ if I had one:

The comfort is, I am now secure from the *crincomes*,

I can lose nothing that way.

Massinger, The Guardian, IV. iii.

GRINDING-STONE [gruy'neen-stoa'un], *sb.* Grindstone (Always.)

GRIP [grúp], *sb.* A ditch cut through a bog—common on the hills of North-West Somerset (Exmoor District).

Our hill idn a quarter zo bad's he used to, sinze the squire h they there *grips* a-cut drue the zogs.

GRYPPE, or a *gryppel*, where watur rennythe a-way on a londe, or w forowe. *Aratiuncula.* *Promp. Para*

GRIP [grúp], *v. t.* To rid out, or cleanse a ditch.

And will and shall properly *grip* up and surface gutter all the meadow & pasture land hereby demised;—*Lease of farm*, dated Sept. 27, 1884.

GRIST [gree's; *pl.* gree'stez], *sb.* The corn carried at one time be ground. Formerly the miller always took his payment in toll of the corn, and hence one of our most common proverbs [Dhu toa'l-z moo'ur-n dhu *gree's*,] the toll is more than the *gr*. The precise equivalent for *Le Jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*.

The small mills for grinding people's own corn, all over the country side are always called *grist*-mills [gree's-mee'ulz].

GRIZZLE-DE-MUNDY [guur'zl-di-muun'dee], *sb.* Abusive epithet. Awkward sawney; grinning idiot—generally used with *g* before it. (Com.)

GRIZZLY [guur'zlee], *v. i.* To grin; to laugh; to jeer.

Hot art thee *grizlin* to? I'll make thee larf the wrong zide thy mouth torackly, s'hear me?

GROANING [groa'neen], *part. sb.* Labour; childbirth.

GROANING-CHAIR [groa'neen chee'ur], *sb.* The large chair often found by bedsides.

GROANING-DRINK [groa'neen-drink], *sb.* Ale brewed in anticipation of childbirth. Not many years ago this provision was made in most farm-houses.

GROAT [grau'ut], *sb.* Fourpence. The usual simile exactness is: " 'Tis so near's fowerpence is to a *groat*."

GROGRAM [graug'rum], *adj.* Mottled; grey in colour. Used in weaving; a white *chain* and black *abb*. Hence "a *grogn* forrell" is a plain band of black yarn woven at the end of a white piece of cloth. *Grogram* as a colour is quite well understood as a woven mixture of white and black, and not a mixture of wool before spinning. The latter is *grey*.

GROPE [groa'p, groa'pee], *v. t. and i.* To catch trout by gently feeling for the fish under the stones where they lie, then seizing them behind the gills—a good *groper* is a deadly poacher of trout.

I once witnessed a dinner improvised on Exmoor. "Jack, go and catch a dish of fish." Jack walked into the stream, and in a very few minutes over twenty mountain trout were ready for us.

I *grope* a thyng that I do nat se; *le taste*.—*Palsgrave*.

Muche him wondrede of þat cas; and þan *gropede* he euery wounde,
And founde hem þanne in euery plas; ouer all hol & sounde.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 1388.

GROSS [grau's], *adj.* Over fat—applied to meat.

Bacon can't never be to *gross* vor me.

That there beef's to *gross*, our vokes 'ont ate it.

GROSS [grau's], *sb.* 1. Scum; dross of melting metals or other liquids.

2. Thick stoggy food, such as porridge, pig's-meat, &c.

Thick there dog'll ate the clear vast enough, but he 'ont tich o' the *gross*.

GROUND [graew'n], *sb.* Cultivated land; the use of the word is redundant. A "good piece, or field of *ground*" would be understood to mean simply a good field. When directly qualified by an adjective it means surface land. Thus [ee'ul *graew'n*,] hill ground, does not imply hilly land, but poor, rough, uncultivated soil, covered with furze, heath, and ferns. See FIELD.

GROUND-NUT [graew'n-nút], *sb.* *Bunium flexuosum*.

GROUND-RAIN [graew'n-rai'n, or raa'yn], *sb.* A steady, soaking rain, that well saturates the ground.

We shan't ha' no turmut's, 'nif we don't get a downright good *ground-rain*, purty quick.

GROUNDRISE [graew'nruy'z], *sb.* Of a sull. A shoe or guard corresponding to the landside, which was fixed to the bottom of the old wooden broadside, to raise the soil and take off the wear and tear from the wood. In modern iron implements there is no *groundrise* to the *turnvore*.

GROUND-STICK [graew'n stik], *sb.* A sapling of any kind growing from its own roots, and not a mere offshoot, as [*graew'n oak*; *graew'n aarsh*; *graew'n uul'um*,] (elm).

GROUT [graew't], *v. t.* and *sb.* Tech. To pour in thin mortar or liquid cement upon wall-work, so as to entirely fill up all interstices. Hence it is common to see in architects' specifications: Every third course to be well *grouted*.

GROUTS [graew'ts], *sb. pl.* The grounds of tea or coffee.

GRUB [gruub], *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To dig out by the roots; to root up; to clear land of roots.

I should like to *grub* thick piece o' ground, now the timber's ago, but mus' let it alone, 't'll cost to much money.

2. To feed; to eat.

The horse is very bad, he ont *grub*.

GRUBBER [gruub'ur], *sb.* 1. A tool for rooting—a combination of axe and mattock. Sometimes called a [*gruub'een eks, or rëot'een eks,*] grubbing or rooting axe. See BISGY, TWO-BILL.

2. *sb.* Applied to horses. A *good grubber* is one that is never off his feed—hearty at all times, but especially after a hard day's work.

[Dh-oa'l au's d-au'vees lëok wuul', ee-z jish *gruub'ur,*] the old horse always looks well, he is such (a) good feeder.

GRUMBLE-GUTS [gruum'l-guuts], *sb.* A confirmed grumbler.

D' I know th' old Jack Hooper? Know un? Ees! there idn no such old *grum'le-guts* 'thin twenty mild o' the place.

GRUMPY [gruum'fee]. GRUMPY [gruum'pee], *adj.* Surly, sulky, ill-tempered. Same as GLUMPY.

GUBBY [guub'ee], *adj.* Thick, sticky, viscous.

This here paint wants some thinners, 'tis so *gubby's* bird-lime.

GUDGEON [guuj'een]. 1. The journal or end of an arbor or spindle. The *gudgeon* is usually of smaller diameter than the rest of the arbor, so as to prevent its moving laterally in the "bearing" (*q. v.*) or journal-box. No part of a spindle on which it may turn, other than the end, is called the *gudgeon*.

2. The pin driven in or fixed to the end of any shaft upon which it may revolve. A barrow-wheel is usually made with a wooden stock, having a *gudgeon* driven into each end.

GULCHY [gul'chee], *v. i.* To swallow; to gulp. Sometimes, though rarely, [gluuch'ee].

Somethin the matter way his droat; can't *gulchy* vitty.

In literature the word seems to imply greedy swallowing, gluttony—it has lost this meaning in the dialect.

ne beo hit neuer so bitter, ne iueleð heo hit neuer : auh *gulcheð* in *þierliche*,
& ne nimeð neuer þeme. *Ancren Riwele*, p. 240.

Galaffre : m. *A ravenous feeder, greedy devourer, glutton, gulch, cormorant.*
Cotgrave.

Tucca. . . . slave, get a base viol at your back, and march in a tawny coat, with one sleeve, to Goose-fair: then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will. *Ben Jonson, Poetaster*, III. i.

GULLET [gul'ut], *v.* and *sb.* Term used by sawyers in sharpening their large saws. The *gullet* is a hollow formed by a

round file at the bottom of each tooth, alternately on each side of the saw-plate, by which a very sharp edge is obtained at the back of each tooth. A sawyer, who had sharpened a large saw for me, said :

[Dhu *guul'uts* oa un, zr, wuz au'l u-wae'urd baak'; zoa aay-v u fraa'sh *guul'ut-n* au'l drue un aew't], the gullets of it, sir, were all worn back, so I have fresh gulletted it all through.

GUMMER [guum'ur], *sb.* A name—*i. e.* good-mother, prefixed to that of an old woman.

[Dh-oa'l *guum'ur* Greedy's kyat-n aaw'urz,] the old mother Greedy's cat and ours.

Zo th' old *gummer* Marks is dead to last; well, I spose her've a put ever so many to bed by her time, an' now her turn's a-come.

GUMPTION [guum'shun], *sb.* Intelligence; common sense.

[Ee ul dbe', dhur-z zm *guum'shun* een ee',] he will do, there is some sense in him.

GUN-BOW [guun'-boa], *sb.* A cross-bow. These are very common playthings for boys, but are never called *cross-bows*.

GURDLY [guur'dlee], *v. i.* Growl. (Usual word.)

[Poo'ur oal An'dee! ee nuv'ur doa'un *guur'dlee* dhawet t-üz stran'jurz,] poor old Handy! he never growls except it is strangers.

Is thick dug a chained up firm? Darn un! I be afeard o' un; he *gurdled* to me an' showed his teeth s' ugly's the devil by now.

GUTS [guuts], *sb.* The stomach; the intestines generally; the abdomen.

The ball meet wai un right in the *guts*—*i. e.* struck him in the stomach.

"More *guts'n* brains," is a very common summing-up of character.

At is heste þey wente þer-to : & softe gunne taste is wounde,
His lyure, ys lunge & is guttes al-so : & found hem hol and sounde.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 1095.

if you would walk off, I would prick your *guts* a little, in good terms as I may;

Henry V. II. i.

Who wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head.

Troilus and Cress. II. i.

Chad a most a bust my *guts* wi' laughing.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 151.

Diseases of the *guts* and adjacent parts.

Phil. Trans. Royal Society, 1695, vol. xix. p. 77.

GUTSING [guut'seen], *adj.* Greedy.

A *gutsing* son of a bitch, better keep he a week'n a month.

GUTSY [guut'see], *v. i.* To eat greedily.

There they'll *gutsy* an' drink all Zunday, and gin the money's a-go, and then they be most a-starved vore Zaturday night.

You never didn zee the fuller o' he; he'll keep on *gutsing* so long's ever you or anybody else 'll vind mate vor'n.

GUTTER [guut'ur, guad'ɾ], *sb.* A drain; a common field drain made with the ordinary draining pipes.

"The *gutter's* a chucked," is the commonest way of saying "the drain is choked."

You 'ont make thick field dry 'thout some cross *gutters*.

A house-drain is usually "a undergroun'-*gutter*."

GUTTERING [guut'ureen, guad'ureen], *sb.* 1. Draining land—*i. e.* digging out trenches, laying pipes along the bottom, and filling in the earth.

I yerd you was gwain to zet on some *guttering*, sir, so I com'd in to zee nif I could take it to doin.

2. *sb.* and *adj.* Guttling, gormandizing. Same as **GUTSING**.

You on't vind the fuller o' he vor *gutterin*, not here about, once!

A *guttering* hawchamouth theng!—*Ex. Scold.* 1. 187.

GUTTER TILES [guad'ur tuy'ulz], *sb.* Com. draining-pipes.

GUTTERY [guut'uree], *r. i.* A candle in a draught, when the tallow runs down on one side and forms wasteful masses, is said to *guttery*.

Put vast the door, Sam, dost'n zee how the can'l's a *guttering*—mid so well burn daylight.

GWAIN [gwai'n, gwaa'yn], *part.* Going; also used as an *adv.* following, in sequence, as:

[U un'did *gwai'n*,] a hundred following one after the other.

GWAINS ON [gwaa'ynz au'n], *sb. pl.* Goings on; doings; proceedings.

[Dhai'z bee puur'dee *gwaa'ynz au'n*, shoa'ur nuuf! dhai'z yuur yuur' bee,] these are nice goings on, sure enough! these here here are. See **PUT-GWAIN**.

H

H [æ'uch]. This letter, or aspirate, when initial, is seldom sounded in the dialect, except by way of emphasis. Certain literary words amongst the following, which have no initial aspirate, are here spelt with *h*. They are mostly interjections, or else for some reason pronounced with strong emphasis.

HA [u; æ'u, or hae'u, emph. ; aa, or haa emph. before negative], *v.* To have. The *v* is only sounded before a vowel—and not always even then.

I 'ont [u] *ha* none o' this yer nonsense. The usual invitation to drink is, [Haut-l ee *ae'u?*] what will you have? [Dhai *aa-n u-gau't noa'un,*] they have not got any. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 59. Also II. A. p. 2.

If þay lyuede ywot to wysse Of hem y scholde *ha* herd or þysse,
and now y *ha* lost hem so.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 4011. See also l. 954.

Then brother anglers, mind your eye,
In arder *haa* yer traps ta vishy

Good spoort, wi' all my heart, I wish ee.

Fulman, Rustic Sketches.

HA [u], *pr.* He, she, it. The sound is usually very short, precisely like short *e* in *the book* spoken rapidly. This form is most common in the Hills of W. Som. and in N. Dev.

Thy missus is bad again idn *ha?* Sometimes written *a*. See III. A. 2. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 96.

Nixt þan : *ha* zette strengþe · þet þe vyendes þet sleþþe zent to zygge to keste out.
Ayenbite of Inwyrt, E. E. T. S., p. 263.

By Mahomet ys oþ þanne *a* swer.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 82.

þan þošte he as *a* stod.—*Ib.* l. 92.

& by seynt dynys *a* swer is oþ þat after þat tyme *a* nolde.—*Ib.* l. 127.

Nefde *ha* bute iseid swa, þ' an engel ne com
lihtinde, wið swuch leome, from heouene.

Life of St. Katherine, l. 665.

how *ha* mullad and soulad about tha.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 167.

Hot ded tha Yoe do . . . but vurst *ha* buttoned.

Ib. l. 214. See *Ib. Note*, 6. p. 49.

HAB [ab], *v.* A very common form of *have*. When followed by *n* or *m* (the shortened form of *him*), *hab* is nearly invariable.

Well then I tell ee hot tis, I 'ont [ab-*m*]*—i. e.* have it—in no price.

He come to me and zaid how you should zen 'un vor to borry my hook, zo I zaid to un, now s' I, nif I lets thee [ab-*m*] wi't thee bring un back agean?

The *n* is changed to *m* always after *p, b, f, v*. See *W. S. Dial.* p. 17. See also *W. S. Gram.* p. 57.

þou ne sselt *habbe* god bote me : ne worssipie ne serui.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 5.

In bytoknyng of trawþe, bi tittle þat hit *habbeþ*.

Sir Gawayne, l. 626.

þe betere y hope þow may spede, and þe sykerer ben on al þour dede,

Hab þe hem seþe eft-sones.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 5041.

HAB OR NAB [ab·ur nab·], *phr.* = "Get or lose"—"Hit or miss"—"I'll chance it." (Very com.) In a market, a buyer pretending to walk off, says :

Then you 'ont take no less? (*Seller*). No, I 'ont, not one varden. (*Buyer*.) Then I'll ab-m—*hab or nab!*

This is probably the original form, still surviving, from which the *hab-nab* of literature is derived.

Turfe. I put it
Even to your worship's bitterment, *hab nab*.
I shall have a chance o' the dice for't.

Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, IV. 1.

With that, he circles draws, and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Altho' set down *habnab* at random.

Hudibras, Part II. Canto iii. l. 990.

HACK [aak:], *sb.* The long row or open wall in which bricks are set up to dry before going into the kiln.

The rain come avore we'd agot time vor to cover em, and spwoiled the wole *hack* o' bricks.

HACK [aak:], *v. t. and i.* 1. To dig with a mattock, so as to break the clods. The term rather implies digging ground which has already been turned up with a spade. (Obs. as a *sb.*)

Spit it (the ground) up rough, and after 't have a lied a bit, take and *hack* it back.

Connected with axe, hatchet, adze, and *Hackle* (q. v.)

A HACC. *Videns*, & cetera : *vbi hake*.
An *Hak* ; *videns, fossorium, ligo, marra*.—*Cath. Ang.*

To HATCH, or HATCHEL flax—*serancer du lin*. *Sherwood*.

Agolafre com forþ wiþ ys *hache* : "Ribaux," said he, "ich þou attache, Aþeld þow anon to me.—*Sir Ferumbas, l. 4517.*

I *hache* small—*Ientaille*, and *je hache*.—*Palsgrave*.

2. To kick—especially in wrestling and football.

They there Wiiscombe fullers, hon they be a little bit a-zot up, they do *hack* sure 'nough.

3. To ride on horseback along the road.

I've a-knowed th' old man *hack* all the way to Horner, to meet, and that's twenty mild vull up, and then he'd ride all day way the hounds, and *hack* home again arterwards.

4. In the phrase *hack about*. To scamper ; to ride hard ; to give a horse no breathing time, or rest.

Ter'ble fuller to ride ; I wid'n let-n *hack about* no 'oss o' mine vor no money.

5. To chop ; to cut unevenly ; as to *hack* a joint. A good gate *hacked* all abroad.

HACKETY [aa'kutee], *v. i.* To hop on one leg.

I ve a-squat my voot, eens I be a-foc'd, otherways to bide still, or else to *hackety* 'pon tother.

HACKETY [aa'kutee], *sb.* Sometimes called [ik'utee-aak'utee,] hickety-hackety. The game of hopscotch.

Come on, Bill! lets play to *hackety*! (Never "let's play at.")

HACK-HORSE [aak-au's], *sb.* A hackney; a roadster.

What sort of a thing is it?

Well there, tis a useful sort of a *hack-horse* like, but I 'ont zay he've a-got timber 'nough vor to car you.

HACKLE [aa'kl], *sb.* 1. The long piece of gut attached to the end of the line, together with the artificial flies for fishing attached to it. The flies themselves severally are never so called, but the name is used for the whole apparatus, gut and flies together.

2. A feather from a fowl's neck, suitable for making an artificial fly.

Our Jim can dress a *hackle* way anybody—*i. e.* prepare the feather and tie it on to the hook, after which it becomes a "fly."

HACKLE [aak'l], *sb.* and *v.* A kind of rough comb, through which the fibres of flax are drawn to prepare it for spinning. The process is called *hackling*; by it the outer skin of the fibrous stalk is broken up and got rid of.

HEKELE (heykylle, HARL. MS. 2274), *Mataxa.*

HEKELYNGE. *Mataxacio.—Promp. Parv.*

An HEKYLL: *mataxa.—Cath. Ang.*

To *hackle* flax is to prepare and separate it from the raw stalk to the fibrous condition.

Hetchell for flaxe, *serancq*, *serant*,

I *heckell* flaxe. *Te cerance.* Am I nat a great gentylman my father was a hosyer and my mother dyd *heckell* flaxe.—*Palsgrave*, p. 582.

To HATCHEL. *Serancer*, *serencer*, *brosser*.

A HATCHELLER. *Serancier.—Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

HACKLY [haa'klee], *v. i.* To haggle; to chaffer. (Com.)

They'd bide and *hackly* for an hour about twopence.

HACK-MAL, HACKY-MAL [aak-maal, aak'ee-maal], *sb.* The common tom-tit. *Parus caeruleus.* (Very com.)

We 'ant a got no gooseberries de year, the *hacky-mals* eat all the bud.

HACKNEY SADDLE [aa'kn-ee zad'l], *sb.* The ordinary saddle on which a man (not a woman) rides. This is a relic of the time when the pack-saddle was commonest, and hence the riding-saddle had to be distinguished. If spoken of as an equipment for a saddle

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HAGGLE-TOOTHED [ag-l-tèò·dhud], *adj.* Having teeth growing across or projecting ; snaggle-toothed. (Com.)

Wey zich a whatnosed, *haggle-tooth'd*, stare-bason . . . as thee art.

Ex. Scold. l. 54.

HAG-MALL [hag-maa'l], *sb.* Hag-moll—an epithet for a slattern, or draggle-tail.

Her's a purty old beauty, her is—a rigler old *hag-mall*.

HAG-RIDED [ag·ruy·dud], *adj.* Suffering from nightmare. Also applied to horses which often break out into a sweat in the stable, and are said to have been *hag-rided*, or pixy-rided. The belief is quite common that the pixies come and ride the horses round the stable in the night. Most farm stable-doors have a rusty horseshoe nailed, sometimes to the threshold, generally on the inside of the lintel, to keep off the pixies.

HAG-ROPE [ag-roo'up], *sb.* The wild clematis whose tangled growth is much like cordage. It is uncertain if *hag* in this word has any connection, as it has been suggested, with pixy, though the plant may well be called fairy's cordage. (*Clematis vitalba*.) It seems much more probable to be the survival of the A.-S. *haga*, hedge. *Hedge-rope* appears more rational.

HAG-THORN [ag·dhuurn], *sb.* The hawthorn. *Crataegus oxyacantha*. In this, there can be no doubt, we have the older form *haga*, than the *haw* of Lit. Eng.

Alba Spina, hæg·þorn.—*Earle. Eng. Plant Names*.

HAIN [ai'n], *v. t.* To stone; to throw. Ang.-Sax. *hænan*, to stone. See **AIN** for illustrations.

as here staat axiþ bi fals dom of þe world, þei schullen be hatid and *hayned* doune as houndis, (stoned down like dogs), and eche man redi to peiere hem in name and worldly goodis.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 250.

Tha wut drow, and *hen*, and slat,

Tha *henst* along thy Torn, &c.

Ex. Scold. ll. 248, 255. Also note, p. 134.

HAIRY PARMER [æ·uree paar·mur], *sb.* The palmer-worm—the common hairy caterpillar. (Very com.)

HAIVS [ai·vs], *sb.* Haws. Berries of the white hawthorn.

We be gwain to have a hard winter, the *hairvs* be so plenty.

HALFEN DEAL [aa·fm dae·ul], *sb.* A half part of anything. The word rather implies a division by counting, although it is used occasionally with reference to division by measure only, as of liquids, cheese, &c.

I let'n had a full *halfen deal*, same's off we was to share and share alike.

horse, we always say a [bruy'dl-n-zad'l] bridle and saddle, but if the saddle only were spoken of, we say: [Kaar cen dh-aa'ku'ee-zad'l-n ae'un u dù'e'd,] carry in the hackney-saddle and have it mended, to distinguish it from the cart or the gig saddle.

HAKENEY, horse. *Bajullus equiferus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

HACK-SAW [aak'zau, or zaa,] *sb.* A saw used by smiths and others for cutting iron.

There idn nort better vor a *hack-zaw-n* a old zive (scythe).

HAD [ad'], *p. part.* Got. Very com. in this sense.

Could'n look vor much of a crap; we ad'n *ad* but two little tad-dicks o' dung a-left, vor to dress all thick spot o' groun.

Her zaid how, gin her'd a-paid everybody her ad'n *ad* but thirty shillins for to go on way.

This use is only found in negative construction.

HADDOCK [ad'ik], *sb.* The usual complement of the superlative absolute of deaf. We seldom hear "deaf as a post" or any other than "so deaf's a 'addick.'" Whether haddock is intended I much doubt; but I never heard *adder* called *addick*.

This simile is quite common all over Devon and Cornwall. A friend living not far from the Land's End said in a letter "Why do the people always say 'so deaf as a *haddock*'? Is a *haddock* more deaf than other fish?"

Th'art so deeve as a *Haddick* in chongy weather.

Ex. Scold. l. 123. See *Ib.* note 16, p. 37.

HAFT [haaf], *sb.* Handle—as of a knife, hook, &c. Not so common as *hart* (q. v). A.-Sax. *hæft*.

HEFT. *Manubrium*.—*Promp. Parv.* p. 232.

And he schal have al the wordes

Under *heft* and under hond.

Weber, Met. Rom. Seuyng Sages, l. 258.

Of þo two þo *haftes* schynne outward be,

Of þo thrydd þe *hafte* inwarde lays he.

Boke of Curtasye, l. 675.

Hafte of any tole, *manche*.—*Palsgrave*.

HAG [ag], *sb.* A witch; a wizened old woman: applied also to the fairies or pixies.

HAGGAGE [ag'eej]. A term of reproach to a woman; baggage.

Ya gurt *Haggage*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 27.

HAGGAGING [ag'eejeen], *adj.* Slovenly in dress; beggarly; dressed like a hag.

chittering. . . lonching, *haggaging* Moil.

Ex. Scold. l. 64. See also *Ib.* l. 503.

Ang.-Sax. *hðlsian*, *hðlsian* (*augurari*, *obsecrare*).

O. H. Germ. *heilison* (*augurari*).

"Ich *halsie* ou," he seið; Seinte Peter, "also unkuße & pilgrimes.

Ancren Riule, p. 348.

ich you *helsny* þet ye ase oncouþe and pilgrimes.

Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 253.

and *halsede* hure on þe heie name 'er hue þennys wente.

Piers Plowman, II. 70.

These examples are rather of *obsecrare* than *augurari*.

HALTER [au'tlur], *v. t.* To bridle a colt for the first time.

I had'n a rough colt never *haltered*.

In the year 1816 I bought an Exmoor pony for *twenty-three shillings*, a fair price in those days. When *haltered* (caught, that is, after I had concluded my bargain and secured him) for the first time in his life, he proved to be two years old.

Collins, p. 156.

O. H. Germ. *halstra*. O. Dutch, *halfter*, *halter*.

Heltyr (or halter, s.). *Capistrum*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

HALTER-PATH [au'tlur-paa'th], *sb.* A horse-road, but not suitable for any carriage. There are still many of these left in the Hill district where, since my recollection, pack-horses were the chief mode of transit. See PLOUGH-PATH.

Across a farm of my own is a very ancient [au'tlur-paa'th], called "Hart's Path," which was never wide enough for two horses to walk abreast; it is worn in some parts from five to six feet deep, and is in fact a mere trench, but it is a public road.

Bridle-path is also used, but not so commonly.

HALY PARMER [æ'ulee paar'mur]. See HAIRY PARMER. Whether this is a slovenly pronunciation of *hairy*, or whether it stands for *holy palmer*, as is very probable, I cannot say.

Palmer, a common surname, is likewise always pronounced [paar'mur].

For if a prest þat synges mes

Be never swa ful of wykednes,

Þe sacrament, þat es swa *haly*,

May noht apayred be þorgh his foly.

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 3688.

HAM [aa'm], *sb.* Flat, low-lying pasture land. (Very com.) A meadow near a river, if flat, is nearly always "The *Ham*," or "The *Ham* mead." I have three different *Ham* meads on my own property. Some well-known flat grazing lands, just beyond this district, near Bridgwater, are called "Pawlett *Hams*." The word rather implies land subject to be flooded, but yet rich, and by no means swampy or wet land. See MARSH.

Low Germ. *hamm* (*pratium sepe circumdatum*).

Comp. O. L. Germ. *Hammaburg*.—*Stratmann*, p. 247.

By no means to be confounded with A.-Sax. *hām* = home.

The Annual Letting of 700 acres of the Pawlett *Hams*, and Lands in Cannington, Huntspill, and Puriton, will take place at the Clarence Hotel, Bridgwater, on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1886, at Three o'clock p.m., on the usual conditions.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Dec. 2, 1886.

HAMESES [æ'umzez], *sb. pl.* A pair of *hameses* are the strong curved wood or metal pieces strapped to a horse's collar, and to which are attached the chains or traces wherewith he draws his load.

In the dialect there is no singular. To denote one of the separate parts, it is necessary to say, "one o' the zides o' th' *hameses*," or "one o' th' *hameses*." See TUG.

They must haue hombers or collers, *holmes* withed about theyr neckes, *tresses* to drawe by, and a swyngletre to holde the *tresses* abroad.

Fisherbert, Husbandry, 25/41.

HAM O' PORK [aam u pau'urk], *sb.* The joint, as distinguished from the meat. Hence it is nearly invariable to speak of "dressing a *ham o' pork*," while the same speaker would say, "Thank 'ee, I'll have a little bit o' ham."

They'd a-got everything all in order: they'd a-dressed a *ham o' pork* and a gurt piece o' beef, but twadn no good arter all.—Aug. 14, 1884.

HAMPER [aam'pur], *v.* To coerce; to bridle a colt for the first time. (Very com.) See HALTER.

[Aay boa'ut dhik poa'nee au'l ruuf, uvoaτ u wuz úv'ur u-*aam-purd*,] I bought that pony in a wild state, before he was ever bridled.

[Ees! un u puur-dee jau'b wee-d u-gaut vur tu *aam-pur-n*!] yes! and a pretty job we had to bridle him!

For wham myn hert is so *hampred*: & aldes so nobul,
þat flour is of alle frekes: of fairnes and mizt.

Will. of Palerme, l. 441.

HANCH [an'sh], *v. t.* To gore with the horns—said of a bull or cow. Less commonly used than *horch* (q. v.).

HANCH [an'sh], *sb.* 1. That side or end of a gate which is hinged, or "hung."

Thick piece'll mak a very good head, but he id'n stiff enough for a *hanch*.

We be bound vor to drow another piece o' oak vor zome more gate-stuff. There's a plenty o' larras a-cut out, but we be short o' heads an' [an'shez] *hanches*.

2. A haunch.

The Squire zend 'em a beautiful *hanch o' venison*.

HANCHING [an'sheen], *sb.* Carpentry. In the side of a door, sash, or other frame, the part which is left outside the end mortices is so called.

The sarsh was too long; vore he'd fit, fo'ced to cut away all the *hanching*.

HAND [an'], *sb.* 1. The shoulder of a pig, when cut as a joint, without the blade-bone, is called "a *hand* of pork."

2. In the phr. "*out of hand*" = (a.) immediately; without delay. You might depend, sir, I'll do un vor ee, right *out o' hand*.
(b.) = Finished; completed.

The job shall be a-put *out o' hand* in a proper, workmanship manner.

OUT OF HAND. *Hastivement, sans marchander, ades, actuellement.*

Sherwood.

3. (a.) In the phrase, *hand in*—i. e. in practice, or "having the knack." I shall do it faster when I get my *hand in*.

(b.) = Complicity; taking part. Joe Hill'd a-got a *hand in* thick job.

HAND-BARROW [an'-baar'u], *sb.* A kind of large tray on legs, with four projecting handles, by which it is carried by two men. In constant use by gardeners for carrying flowers, &c.; also in quarries for carrying stones. No other name.

HAND BAROW (handbarwe, K. S.). *Epiœdium.*

Promp. Parv.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, sholue and a spade,

A currie combe, mainecombe, and whip for a jade.

Tusser, 17/3.

HANDBEATING [an'-bee'uteen, an'-bai'teen], *sb.* The act of digging up with a mattock old weedy and furzy turf (which is too full of roots to be ploughed) for the purpose of burning it, and so rendering the land arable. The turf so dug is called *beat* (q. v.). When the turf is free of stones and roots, another process is adopted. A large flat knife called a spader is pushed along by the chest, so as to slice the turf. This is called "spading the beat."

whare they be shoolding o' Beat, *handbeating*, or angle-bowing.

Ex. Scold. l. 197.

HAND-DOGS [an'-duugz], *sb.* Commonest name for andirons. In large old-fashioned chimney-places it was usual to have two pairs of irons. The *dogs*, which were the most used, were at the middle of the hearth, and bore the fire always. The andirons stood on each side, and were only needed when an extra large fire was wanted. The latter, much larger and heavier, usually had some ornamental finish, as a brass head, a scroll, or a knob, and in kitchens the upright part of the iron was furnished with a row of hooks, one over the other, on the side away from the fire. On these hooks rested the great spit on which the meat or poultry was roasted. All this is now swept away by modern kitchen-ranges; in

the few farm-houses where hearth fires are still used, *hand-dogs* remain, but the great spit has given place to the Dutch oven. I well remember the erection of the "new range" in my father's house, in the old chimney corner, where many an "ashen faggot" had been burnt, and where all the cooking used to be done with a wood fire, with *hand-dogs* such as are here described. It may be but the fancy of advancing years, but I have a firm conviction that never since have there been such delicious roasts as there used to be in the old days of wood fires. We used to call both sets of irons *hand-dogs*; only distinguishing those with the spit-hooks as *big*, and the others as *little*. See DOG.

It is pretty clear that although both *andirons* and *dogs* have now become *hand-dogs*, yet the distinction was well maintained in the Elizabethan age. In the *Inventory of the goods, chattells, &c. of Henry Gandye, Exeter, 1609*, we find:

In the Haule
It'm a payre of iron *dogges* in the chimney . . . xij^d.
(but no *andirons*, showing probably that the fireplace was small.)

In the Parlor
It'm a paire of *andirons*, ij *dogges*, a fier shovell, a paire of }
tongs, a paire of bellowes, and one iron-backe . . . } xxiiij^d viij^d.

In the Kitchinge
It'm one paire of *andirons*, one paire of *dogges*, one iron }
to sett before the drippinge panne, and ij brandizes } x^d.

See SAVER, AN DOG.

It is most likely that inasmuch as Mr. Gandye's house was in the "City of Exon," only two of the rooms had chimneys wide enough to take such a fire as to require the use of *andirons*.

HANDLUM [an'lum], *adj.* Awkward; clumsy of hand; apt to let anything fall from the hand. (Very com.)

[Uur-z dh-an'lums maa'yd úv'ur aay zee'd; uur-ul tae'ur ubroa'ud moo'ur cloa'm-un ur wae'ujez kau'ms tûe,] she is the *handlumest* girl I ever saw; she will *tear* abroad more crockery than her wages come to.

HAND-OVER-HEAD [an'oavur-ai'd], *adv. phr.* In a reckless, thoughtless manner.

They be bound vor to go wrong (*i. e.* come to grief); can't go on *hand-over-head* like that there, very long.

HANDSALE WEIGHT [an'sl wauy't], *sb.* Any article purchased by poising it in the hand so as to judge of the weight without actual weighing, is called *handsale weight*.

How much a pound d'e gee vor they?

I can't tell nezackly—I bought em out-an-out by [an'sl wauy't].

The *awncell weight*, certainly as old as the fourteenth century, and which was forbidden by statute in the seventeenth, is most

probably the origin of our present usage, although the latter implies rather a different mode from the cheating *awuncell*.

See AUNCCELL, *New Eng. Dict.*

HANDSTICK [an'stik], *sb.* The handle of a drashle (*q. v.*). It is a round straight piece of very tough ash, so shaped as to leave a projecting ring of wood at the top. Over this comes the *capel* (*q. v.*), which is hollowed out to fit this ring, and turns easily upon it without coming off from the *handstick*. See FLAIL.

HANDWRIST [an'rús], *sb.* Wrist. The word *wrist* is not heard alone, but is spoken of as part of the hand.

What is the matter? [Aay-v u-kuut' mee an'rús,] I have cut my wrist.

HANDY [an'dee], *adj.* and *adv.* 1. Near; close to. This word is used both with respect to place and time.

They did'n come home gin *handy* one o'clock. Come, Socé! I zim 'tis *handy* dinner-time. Her do live up *handy* Taun'on.

2. *adj.* Apt, useful, clever-handed.

I 'sure 'ee, he's a rare fuller to work, and he's s'*andy's* a gimblet.

HANG [ang]. 1. To hang a door or gate, is to set it upon its hinges; hence "to un*hang*" is to lift a door or gate off its hinges. Technically a carpenter *hangs* a door or gate when he fits it to its place, fixes the hinges, and makes it open and shut properly.

2. To set a scythe in its snead is "to *hang* the zive."

Thy zive id'n a-*hang* vitty, the toer o' un's a cocked up to much."

HANGDOG-LOOK [ang'daug-lèok'], *sb.* A vile expression.

Me, gwain to have thick *hangdog-looking* fuller!—why, I widn be a zeed in a ten-acre field way un.

HANGE [an'j], *sb.* The pluck—*i. e.* the liver, lungs, and heart of any animal. (Always.) In dressing sheep, the head is usually left attached by the windpipe; this is always called a "sheep's head and *hange*." A calf or pig always has the head separated; hence one hears only of a "calf's *hange*," or a "pig's *hange*."

HANG-GALLIS [ang'gaal'ees], *adj.* 1. Bad; villanous-looking; disreputable; "hang-gallows." A common abusive expression, implying "fit for hanging."

You *hang-gallis* oseburd, tid'n good I catch thee.

Who's thick there *hang-gallis* fuller?

What—don't know he? Why, that's the Squire's son.

2. *sb.* An epithet for a profligate; ne'er-do-well.

I calls'n a proper *hang-gallis*—why, I wid'n be a zeed in a ten-acre field way un.

This last phrase is very commonly used to express repugnance to association or contact with any one.

HANGING FAIR [ang'een fae'ur], *sb.* An execution.

Jack and Liz be gwain to be married next Thuzday, 'cause the gwain to be a *hanging fair* to Taunton thick morning, and I must lost a day's work, so they be gwain there fust, vor a bit a spree.

This actually occurred. The wedding was fixed on that day so that they might go to see the man hung, and be married the loss of only one day. I knew both parties well.

HANGING-HEAD [ang'een-ai'd], *sb.* Same as **HANCH**. Upright part of a gate, to which the hinges are attached.

HANGING-POST [ang'een pau's], *sb.* The post to which a gate is hung or attached by its hinges.

Thick piece mid do vor a vallin-post, but he id'n good 'n vor a *hangin-post*.

HANGINGS [ang'eenz], *sb.* 1. The hinges or other apparatus by which a gate, door, or cover is made to swing. *Hinge* is a term for a specific kind of "hanging." The hook and eye or hook and twist are the common forms of gate *hangings*.

(You) can put wiren *hangings* to thick box, neef 'ee mind to.

2. *sb.* Curtains of all kinds, as "winder-*hangings*," "window-*hangings*."

HANGYNGE of an halle, or tente. *Velarium*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

HANGKECHER [ang'kechur], *sb.* Handkerchief.

There a was, way his box hat, and his walking-stick, and a *hangkecher* sure, just like a gin'lman.

Handkerchiefs seem to have been unknown till Henry Eighth's time, for in 1460 we read :

Yf þy nose þou clense, as may be-falle,
Loke þy honde þou clense wythe-alle ;
Priuely with skyrt do hit away,
Oper ellis thurghe thi tepet þat is so gay.

Boke of Curtasye, l. 8

But among the New Year's gifts of Henry VIII., an^o. xxxij. (1541), we find

Item, to ye kinges laundress that gave y^e king *handkerchers* xx^s.

MS. Arundel, No. 97, fol. 167 (Furnivall, *Babees Book*, p. xc)

The Duke of Somerset, in the Tower, asks to have allowed him,

ij. night *kerchers*; item vj. *hande kerchers*, and for the Duchess vj. *kerchers*.

Ellis, Letters (Babees Book), p. xc

By 1577 they were naturalized, and not mere luxuries confined to kings and dukes, for we read in a book of etiquette :

Blow not your nose on the napkin
 where you should wype your hande;
 But clense it on your *handkercher*,
 then passe you not your band.

Rhodes, Book of Nurture and Schoole of Good Manners (Furnivall), p. 78, l. 261.

And in 1619 we see how completely fifteenth-century manners, as taught in the *Boke of Curtasye* and by John Russell, were to be eschewed, by the following very distinct instructions:

Nor imitate with Socrates
 to wipe thy snivelled nose
 Vpon thy cap as he would do,
 nor yet upon thy clothes.
 But keepe it clene with *handkerchiffe*,
 provided for the same,
 Not with thy fingers or thy sleeve,
 therein thou art too blame.

1619, *West's Book of Demeanor*, l. 45 (*Babes Book*, p. 252).

This latter date shows that the polite *handkerchief* had then superseded the more primitive *handkecher*, which we still retain in the West.

HANGLES [ang'lz], *sb.* In farm-houses and places where wood only is burnt, a bar of iron is placed across the chimney, six or seven feet from the ground; from this are hung iron hooks so made as to lengthen or shorten at will, and on these are hung the various pots and kettles over the fire. These hooks are sometimes called *hangles*, or "a pair o' angles," but oftener "chimby crooks."

HANGMAN'S WAGES [ang'munz wae'ujez]. Thirteen pence half-penny. The tradition is that in the time of good King George, or "Farmer George," as he is still called, the hangman, himself a reprieved convict, received the clothes of the condemned and thirteen pence half-penny for each culprit. The price of a box of pills is still facetiously spoken of as *hangman's wages*. The rate, though low, must have proved remunerative in those Draconic days, as pills do now. On a famous gibbet, called "Stone Gallows," not far from my home, my father remembered nine men hanging in a row—all executed at one time.

HANGMENT [ang'munt], *sb.* Entanglement; also hanging, execution. (Very com.)

I thort I never should'n a-got droo they there brimmles, 'twas jish *hangment's* never you behold.

They do zay how thick there fuller's a-let off, zo there 'ont be no *hangment* to Taun'on these year.

Ac ho so rat of *regum* : rede me may of mede,
 Hou hūe absolon : to *hongement* a-brouzte;

Piers Plowman, IV. l. 411.

HANG UP [ang aup], *phr.* To bring in debt. A man having a bill brought in unexpectedly for goods ordered on his account by his wife or servant, would say:

I'm darned if I'll be a *hanged up* like this here. (Very com.)

This phrase is most likely the same in origin as "chalk up"—viz. from the score due to a publican being written on a slate and *hung up*, the more primitive method having been to chalk it on the back of the door. It is easy to see how the expression might get to be applied to a more systematic debit. See PACKMAN.

HANG UP HIS HAT [ang' aup uz aa't]. When a man marries and goes home to the wife's house to live, he is said to "*hang up his hat*."

The phrase is an everyday one, perfectly well understood by every one. It is a bantering and rather depreciatory saying.

HANK [ang'k], *sb.* A skein of twine, yarn, or thread of any spun material. See PAD 1. See also CUT in *Brockett's Gloss.*

HANK AFTER [ang'k aar'tur], *v.* To hanker; to keep longing for; to desire earnestly.

He do *hank arter* her sure-lie!

HANKS [ang'ks], *sb.* Connection or dealings with—used only with a negative construction.

Her said how her wid'n ha no *hanks way un*.

The word is also applied to animals generally. I have heard people warned, moreover, "not to have no *hanks*" with a certain horse, or with an undesirable bargain.

HANKY-PANKY [ang'kee-pang'kee], *sb.* Shuffling; trickery; underhand dealing.

I told'n he was a vrong directed wi me; I zeed droo his *hanky-panky* in a minute.

HAN'LE [an'l], *sb.* Handle. *B* or *d* is seldom sounded between *m* or *n* and *l*. Cf. *can'l*, *sham'l*, *wam'l*, &c.

(We) must have a new *han'l* to the plump, he's to short.

HANT [aa'nt]. Have not, or has not.

I *han't*, thee *has'n*, he *han't* or *hatl'n*, we *han't*, you *han't*, they *han't*. Often written *ant*. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 57.

HANTIC [han'tik], *sb.* Emphatic form of antic.

Hot ailt the mare? her's all vull o' her *hantics*.

HANTIC, *adj.* Frantic; full of excitement and gesticulation.

Whot's the matter . . . what art tha *hanteck*?—*Ex. Scold.* l. 620.

HAP [aap], *v.* To chance; to happen; to light on.

By good luck I *hap*'pon the very man. (Very common.) *Happen* is never heard. *Comp.* MAYHAP.

þe couherdes hound þat time · as *happe* by-tidde,
feld foute of þe child · and fast þider fulwes.

William of Palerme, l. 32.

HAPPE. *Fortuna eventus, casus, omen.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

Is wiþ tresor so full begon,
That if 3e *happe* þerpon,
3e schull be riche men for eure.

Gower, Tale of the Coffers, l. 62.

Happe that *happe* maye : *Happe* what *happe* shal : *viengne que voudra.*
And the worste *happe* : *au pis aller.* *Falsgrave, p. 578.*

Hit by lott *happed* þat Tyrrhenus went oute wyþ many men.
Higden Pol. Trevisa, vol. i. p. 157 (Rolls).

HAP [aap], *sb.* Chance, fortune. See GIRT HAP.
By good *hap* we jis meet'n eens he was a comin out.

Bisohte him help, 7 *hap*, 7 wisdom, as wisliche as al þe world is iwald þurh
his wissunge. *Life of St. Katherine, l. 185.*

I have a pris present : to plese wiþ þi hert.

I hent þis at hunting : swiche *hap* god me sent :
Will. of Palerme, l. 411.

Teche 3e me, and Y schall be stille, and if in *hap* Y vnknew ony thing, teche
3e me. *Wyclif vers. Job vi. 24.*

HAPENNY [æ'upmee, aa'pmee], *sb.* Halfpenny.

I'll bet thee [aa'pmee kee'uk,] a ha'penny cake, let me ha the
fust bite nif I [lau'stus] lose.

HAPORTH [æ'uputh, æ'upurd, aa'purd], *sb.* A halfpenny-
worth. (Always.)

[Plaiz tu spæ'ur mau'dhur u aa'purd u mülk,] please to spare
mother a haporth of milk.

HAPPERY [aap'uree], *v. i.* and *adj.* Snap or crackle.

How that there 'ood do *happery*!

Vir (fir) tops baint much o' viring, they be so *happery*.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY [aap'ee-goa-luuk'ee], *adj.* Thoughtless ;
laisser aller ; careless ; easy-going.

Her's a good-tempered sort of a maid, but there, they be both
o'm a rig'ler *happy-go-lucky* sort of a couple like.

HAPSE [aaps], *sb.* and *v. t.* Hasp ; fastening.

Th' *hapse* o' the gate's a-tor'd, an all the bullicks be a-go to road.

Mind and *hapse* the door arter ee, you do 'most always lef-m
onhapsed.

In this and many other words the much despised Hodge of the
West is correct, while the literary form is the corruption.

A.-S. *hæps, sera, fibula.*

And encobred with couetyse ' þei conne nat out crepe,
So hard hath aueryce ' *hapsed* hem to-gederes.

Piers Plowman, II. 192.

HARBOUR [aa'rbur], *sb.* 1. Shelter; place of entertainment. [Kau'm soa'us! lat-s goo t-aarbur,] come mates! let's take shelter. The word *shelter* is unknown.

HERBEREWE (*herborwe*, K. *herberow*, H. *herberowe*, F.). *Hospitium*.
Prompt. Parv.

an HARBAR : *hospicium, diuersorium* : to HARBER : *hospitari, hospitare*.
Cath. Ang.

þe frenschemen þanne to hure *herburghes* wende,
And of þe mete and drynke þat god hem sende,
Murye þay dude hem make.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5689.

For *archa noe*, nymeþ hede 'ys no more to mene,
Bote holy churche, *herbergh* 'to alle þat ben blessede.
Piers Plowman, XII. 246.

2. Hunting. The place where a deer lies or has been lying; the bed of a deer.

An old stag always tries to find a young deer to turn out of his *harbour*, and so to put the hounds on a fresh scent.

HARBOUR [aa'rbur], *v. i.* 1. To frequent.
The police kept watch on the places he was known to *harbour*.
Her told em how he did'n *harboury* there.

A litel hus to maken of erþe,
So þat he wel þore were
Of here *herboru*, *herborwed* þere :—*Havelok*, l. 740.

2. *v. t.* To shelter; to conceal.

'Tis a place where they do *harbour* thieves and all sorts o' rough car'iturs.

HERBERWYN, or recevyvyn, to *herboroghe* (*herbergwyn*, K. *herborowen*, F.).
Hospitor, et si significet to take herboroghe, tunc est quasi deponens.—*Prompt. Parv.*

HARBOROWE. I lodge one in an inne. *Ie herberge*.
I intende to *harborowe* folkes no more.—*Palsgrave*, p. 579.

as chirchis or castelis to *herberwen* lordes inne and ladyes.
Wyclif, Works, p. 5.

þondyr is an house of haras that stant be the way,
Amonge the bestys *herboryd* may ye be.
Coventry Mystery, p. 147.

HARBOUR [aa'rbur], *v. t.* 1. Term used in stag-hunting. To ascertain by tracking, or other means, that the deer is *harbouring* or laired in a particular spot or covert.

To HARBOUR a stag. *Aller à la veué*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

Here's little John hath *harbour'd* you a deer,
I see by his tackling.—*Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, I. ii.

Soon after eleven Lord and Lady Ebrington arrived. This was the signal for tufters to be taken out, and the huntsmen went down into the densely-wooded coombe under Leigh Hill in quest a *harboured* stag.

Wellington Weekly News, Aug. 18, 1886.

2. *v. i.* Hunting. Of a deer—to haunt; to frequent; to make his habitat, or lair.

One glance at the slot would satisfy him. However, one point is established. There is a stag in the neighbourhood, and no doubt that deer has *harboured* with one or more hinds in the covert below.—*Collins*, p. 79.

HARBOURAGE [aa'rbureej], *sb.* 1. Shelter, stopping-place, entertainment. (Very common.)

[Noa' aa'rbureej' yuur!] no shelter here! is the usual reply to a tramp.

I heard a bleak moor described as [lig u dai'zaart, u-dhaewt aj', aew'z, ur aa'rbureej,] like a desert, without hedge, house, or harbourage.

The alliteration of the dialect is more forcible than that of the received English.

2. Hunting. Covert, refuge, lair, hiding-place.

The deer made for Bollam Wood, but there was no *harbourage* there, so he went on.

HARBOURER [aa'rburur], *sb.* Hunting. A man whose duty it is to ascertain where the deer is lying. He is a most important person, because upon his skill depends the finding of a stag or hind according to season, without disturbing the other. This he can do with great comparative certainty. Before a "meet" in any neighbourhood where it is known that deer are used to haunt, he obtains information from farmers and others. He then carefully examines round the outsides of the various coverts both at evening and at daybreak. He then knows by the *slot* or foot-prints whether any deer have gone in or out of the covert, and from the shape of the *slot* he knows whether stag or hind, while by its size he can tell the age, whether "warrantable" or not—*i. e.* fit to be hunted. He is careful not to disturb or scare the deer, and having found the slot he wants, by making a circuit of the cover he can readily determine whether the particular deer has passed on or is *harboured* in that place.

It is of great consequence to have good and honest *harbourers*: there is not one worth a farthing at Porlock.

Records of N. Devon Staghounds, 1812-18, p. 11.

To the *harbourer* of a stag £1 1s. 0d.—*Ibid.* p. 11.

The *harbourer* . . . is as important an officer in the establishment of a pack of hounds kept for hunting the wild deer as the huntsman himself. Indeed it would be well if every huntsman was to serve a novitiate as *harbourer*.

It unfortunately happens that every under-keeper and loiterer about the haunts of the wild deer, *thinks* he can act as *harbourer*.—*Collins*, p. 76.

HARD [aar'd], *adj.* 1. Hardy, robust; but not full-grown, understood. Hal. is quite wrong. The word does not mean full-grown—it rather means *growing*. A "hard pig" is what in

other counties is a "store pig." A "*hard* boy" is a most common description of a strong lad, fit to work. So we hear of a "*hard* colt," "*hard* slips" (young pigs of either sex), a "*hard* maid"—this means a strong, growing lass.

2. *adj.* As applied to cider or beer—sharp, sour.
Good *hard* cider 's best to work by.

3. *adj.* Tech. In planing a true surface, any convex part is said to be *hard*; if concave, *slack* (q. v.).

HARD AND SHARP [aɑr'd-n shaa'rp], *adv. phr.* Accomplished with difficulty, or only just in time; a near miss.

Ees, mum, we was there, but 'twas *hard and sharp*; the train was jis pon comin' eens we sapt.

HARD OF HEARING [aɑr'd u yuur'een], *adj.* Rather deaf.

HARD-PUSHED [aɑr'd-pèò'sht], *part. adj.* Hard set; hard put to it.

We was terrible *hard-pushed* to get em a-dood in time.

HARD WOOD [aɑr'd èò'd], *sb.* 1. Firewood in logs or brands as distinguished from faggot-wood [faak'ut-èò'd], or *wood*, simply.

The former is sold by the *cord* (q. v.), and the latter by the score.

To be sold, about 100 cords of *hard wood*, in lots to suit purchasers.—*Advert.*

2. Applied to oak, ash, elm, and beech, to distinguish them from fir timber.

HARE'S FOOT CLOVER [æ'urz vèòt kloa'uvr]. (*Trifolium arvense*.)

HARREST DRINK [aɑr'us dringk], *sb.* Ale brewed for harvest. It is usually thin stuff, and "fresh" or new.

I be very zorry, zir, we 'ant nort in house but *harrest-drink*, and you widn care much about that, I reckon.

HARRESTING [aɑr'usteen], *sb.* Working about the harvest; the act of getting in the corn.

He bin to work along vor Mr. Bird *harrestin*, but now he ant a got nort to do.

We cant 'tend to no such jobs as that there, while the *harrestin's* about.

HARK [aɑr'k, aɑr kee], *v. i.* To hearken. (Always.)

I cant never abear to *hark* to jis stuff. Don't you *harky* to he.

HARK-BACK [aɑr'k-baak'], *v. i.* To go back and try again. The phrase is taken from hunting talk, when if the hounds lose the scent they are made to *hark-back*, i. e. go back to a spot where they had the scent, and try to get it again; in fox-hunting more generally they have to "hark-forard."

HARNESS [aa'rnees], *sb.* The heald or arrangement of loops of twine by which in weaving, the threads of the warp (*see* CHAIN) are changed in position at every passage of the shuttle. *See* BOSOM.

Webster is wrong in describing *harness* as part of a loom; it is used in a loom, but is no more a part of it than is the fabric woven; it is adjusted into the loom along with the warp to which it belongs.

HARM [aa'rm], *sb.* The distemper in dogs. In buying a young dog it is usual to ask, "Have 'er had the *harm*?"

HART [haa'rt], *sb.* Hunting. A male deer past mark as to his age. An old stag of seven years and upwards. *See* Bow.

HART [aa'rt], *sb.* Handle, haft.
Thick wid'n be a bad knife, neef's had (if thou hadst) a new *hart* an' a new blade to un.

HART'S-TONGUE [aa'rts-tuung], *sb.* The common smooth-leaved fern. (*Scolopendrium vulgare*.) More generally called "Lamb-tongue."

HARUM-SKARUM [ae'urum-skae'urum], *adj.* Headlong, thoughtless, wild.

Ter'ble *harum-skarum* fuller 'bout ridin an drivin.

HASH [hash, haaysh], *adj.* Harsh. Chiefly applied to texture or material, to denote want of softness. The word would not be applied to conduct.

This yer cloth dont han'le soft enough, tis too *hash*; I be safe t'ont wear.

HASLING PIECES [aas'leen pees'ez], *sb.* Tech. Upright pieces of wood fixed from the floor to the roof in an attic, to form the sides of a room. Upon these *hasling pieces* are attached the laths and plaster.

HASSOCK [as'ik], *sb.* A soft kind of footstool; generally made of carpet and stuffed with straw.

HAT [aat'], *v. t.* To hit; to strike; to knock. This is the invariable word. *Pres.* hat; *past*, hat; *p. p.* a hat.

[Ee aup' wai uz vuy's-n *aat*-n daew'n,] he up wi his vist and hat him down.

A blacksmith wanting his mate to smite with the sledge, would say, "*Hat* a blow, will'er?"

Mind you don't [*aat*] your head. *Aa't een* thick nail. What's *aa't* the boy for? He'd *aa't* hard, if he was to vall (said of a pole). He've u-*aa't* the tap of his vinger all abroad.

An that wance an ole dummun, droo Kenton did pass,

An was *hat* be a chap thit vired straight ta Starcrass.

Nathan Hogg, The Rifle Corps.

HAT [aa't], *v. t.* Applied to corn in harvesting. To doubly cap-stitch—*i. e.* to set up the sheaves in a large stook and to cover down the top with a kind of thatch made of some of the sheaves with the ear downwards. This method is very common in "lappery" seasons, and it prevents the corn from sprouting, while at the same time it allows the wind to pass through, and so dry the straw.

I reckoned to a-car'd thick piece o' whait, but he idn 'arly fit not eet, zo I told em to go and *hat'n* up.—Sept. 10, 1883. Comp. *Hattock*, Shropshire.

HAT [aa't], *v. i.* To germinate: said of seed, or plant.

The mangel did'n *hat*, so I put'n (the field) to turmuts.—March 1882. (Usual word.)

Capical lot o' plants, most every one o'm *hat*. This was said of a quantity of young larches which I had planted, and which grew well.

[Nuudh'ur wau'n u dhai dhae'ur graa'fs yùe gid mee, dúd-n aa't,] neither one of those grafts you gave me, grew.

HAT-BACK [aa't-baak'], *v.* and *sb.* To hinder; to cause to relapse; to injure pecuniarily; hindrance; a relapse; an injury in pocket. (Very com.)

[Dhik dhae'ur aa'rus aa't-n baak' maa'yn luyk,] that harvest injured him severely.

[T'wuz u tuur'ubl aa't-baak' vau'r-n haun ee broa'k-s lag,] it was a great loss to him when he broke his leg.

Comp. *Pullback*, *Leicester Glos.* p. 219.

HATCH [aach], *sb.* A half door, as the *barn-hatch*. Often in cottages called the *half-hatch*.

I be safe I zeed th' old man a Zunday hon I passéd, 'cause he was a stood a lookin out over the *hatch*. See HUTCH 3.

Swed. *häck*; Low Germ. *heck*.

HEC, hek, or *hetehe*, or a dore, (heche, k. heke, or hech, s.). *Antica*.
Prompt. Parv.

An HEKE; *Antica*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Hatche of a dore—*hecg*.—*Palsgrave*, p. 229.

The HATCH of a door. *Avant part, guichet*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!

Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the *hatch*.

Comedy of Errors, III. i.

HAT IN THE HEAD [aa't-n dhu ai'd], *phr.* To kill by a blow on the head.

[Aay kaecht u guurt kyat úgee'un z-maur'neen. Hauts dùe wai'un? Au! aay aa't-n een dhu ai'd purtee kwik, aay waud-n gwai'n tu buyd uy'túmeen wai' un.] I caught a great cat again this morning. What did you do with it? Oh! I knocked it on the head directly, I was not going to stay playing (or fiddling) with it.

HATS IN HOLES [aat's een oa'lz], *sb.* A boy's game. The players range their hats in a row against a wall, and each boy in turn pitches a ball from a line at some twenty-five feet distance into one of the hats. The boy into whose hat it falls has to seize it and throw it at one or other of the others, who all scamper off when the ball is "packed in." If he fails to hit, he is out and takes his cap up. The boy whose cap is left at the last has to "cork" the others—that is, to throw the ball at their bent backs, each in turn stooping down to take his punishment.

HAT UP [aa't aup], *v. t.* 1. To trip up. Used very commonly in wrestling.

He adn a bit o' chance way un; why he *hat'n op*, 'thout putting his hand aneast'n—*i. e.* he tripped him up and made him fall, without touching with his hands.

2. To knock up, in the sense of putting together hastily.

Here, Bill, take and *hat up* a bit of a box to put-n in.

HAULIER [hau'liur], *sb.* One whose business is to haul or transport goods for hire. (Never hauler.) "John Brown, *Haulier*."

HALYN, or drawyn. *Traho.*

HALYNGE, or drawynge. *Tractus.—Promp. Parv.*

HAVOC [av'eek], *sb.* Waste. (Very com.)

Zee what *havoc* you be makin way the hay; there 'tis a-littered all the way in from the rick.

Of *hauocke* beware,

Cat nothing will spare.

Where all thing is common, what needeth a hutch?

Where wanteth a sauer, there *hauocke* is mutch.—*Tusser*, 77/3.

HAW! [hau'!]. A word used in driving cows or oxen. *Haw back!* is always said when they are to go back. See JUP.

Thee art lick a skittish sture jest a yooked: Tha woudst bost any keendest Theng, tha art zo vore-reet, nif Vather dedn't *haape* tha.—*Ex. Scold*, l. 51.

HAWBUCK [au'buuk], *sb.* An epithet for a clown; a chaw-bacon.

HAWCHEMOUTH [au'chee-maew'dh], *sb.* An epithet often applied to a blustering, foul-mouthed person; also to one who makes much noise in eating.

Th 'art good vor nort bet a Gapes-nest—a gottering, *hawchamouth* Theng.

Ex. Scold, l. 187.

HAWCHEMOUTHED [au'ch-maew'dhud, au'chee-maew'dhud] *adj.* Given to coarse, offensive talk; blustering, bullying, or indecent in talk.

He! you never did'n come 'cross a more rougher, *hawchemouth-eder*, cussin, girt bully in all your born days.

HAWCHY [au'chee], *v. i.* To make a loud noise with the lips or mouth in eating. (Very com.)

Where's thee larn thy manners? Why's-n shut thy girt trap, not bide and *hauchy*, like a girt fat pig.

Whan tha com'st to good Tackling, thee wut poochee, and *hawchee*, and *scrumpee*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 187.

HAY. A very common suffix to names of places, as *Cothay* Abbey, *Swinhay* Barton, *Clavelshay* (see **CLAVEL**, pronounced *Classy*), *Combe Hay*. Others have the termination *hayne*, as *Nicholashayne*, *Almeshayne*: this is probably the plural form.

HAY-POOK [aa'y-pèok], *sb.* Hay-cock. The usual word—*hay-cock* is seldom heard. See **POOK**.

Why dedst thee, than, tell me o' the Zess, or it of the *Hay-pook*, as tha dedst whileer?
Ex. Scold. l. 87.

HAYWARD [aa'ywau'rd]. An officer who is still annually appointed by some old court leets. His duties once were to look after fences and hedges, but his office, like those of scavenger, ale-taster, and constable, has become obsolete *in propria persona*.

HE [ee], *pron.* 1. The universal nominative pronoun to represent all things living or dead, to which the indefinite article can be prefixed. The old saying that in Somerset "everything is *he* except a tom-cat, and that *he* is a *she*," is not quite correct. *He* is used in speaking of a *cow* or a *woman*, but not of corn, water, wool, salt, coal, or such things as are not individual, but in the mass. Abundant examples of the dialectal use are to be found in these pages. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 29. See III. A. 3. *pron.*

Ich libbe in love-longinge,
For semlokest of alle thinge,
He may me blisse bringe,
icham in hire baundoun.

Wright's Lyric Poetry (about 1300), VI. p. 27. ;

With al mi lif y love that may,
He is mi solas nyght and day,
My joie aut eke my beste play,
aut eke my love-longynge.—*Ib.* xxxiv. p. 95.

Thus was your croune crasid, til *he* was cast newe.
þoru partinge of þoure pouere, to þoure paragals.

Langland, Rich. the Red. l. 70.

Mantrible þe Citce ys y-called, wyþ marbre fyn ys *he* walled.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 4309.

The maiden turned oyain anon,
And tok the way *he* hadde er gon.

Lay Le Freine, Weber, Met. Roman. l. 177.

And meche tresere *he* (St. Editha) 3aff þ'abby to,
Wherefore *he* meche þe bett' dude spede.

Chron. Vilodunense, Stanza 979.

The *Chronicon Vilodunense*, which is a life of St. Editha, speaks of her throughout as *he*. *She* is not once to be found.

And Kyng Egbert sustre also *he* was
And þere inne also *hee* was ybore.—*Stanza 35*.

Erle Wolstons wyff forsothe *hee* was
Or *he* toke ye mantell and þe ryng
And to make a relygiose house of hur owne place
He prayede hur brother Egbert þe kyng.—*Stanza 36*.

His owne spencer's dou3' *he* was.—*Stanza 44*.

2. Emphatic acc. = him.

Tid'n no good to tris' to *he*. See ARG, GUMPTION.

Zend vor Recoreder—put *he* too 't—
We'll warrant Hawtry zoon wull doo 't.

Peter Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter.

If ez wife ed but take to her office agen
Her should niver be caddl'd by *he*.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 31.

HEAD [ai'd], *sb.* 1. That end or side of a gate furthest from the hinges. See HANCH.

2. Applied to a mill-pond. If full, it is said, "There's a good *head* of water." So the pond or reservoir from which the water-wheel is driven is called the mill-*head*, while the stream running from the mill is the mill-tail. See TAIL OF THE MILL.

3. Of cream. In reply to an application for milk in the forenoon, a farmer's wife's usual reply is—I ont break my *head* vor nobody—meaning that now the *head* or cream has begun to rise, I will not disturb it.

4. Throughout the west it is usual to speak of combing the *head* instead of combing the hair. It is commonly said of a virago, "Her'll comb out his *head* vor'n!" This of course is metaphorical, but of a woman who is supposed to be capable of beating her husband, the usual saying is, "Her'd comb out's *head* wi a drie-legged stool.

þe hosiñ oñ youre shuldyr cast, oñ vppon your arme ye hold ;
yours souereynes *head* ye kembe, but furst ye knele to ground.

1450. *John Russell's Boke of Nurture*, l. 962 (Furnivall, *Babes Book*, p. 181).

After you haue euacuated your bodye, & trussed your poyntes, kayme your *heade* oft and so do dyuers tymes in the day.

1557. *Andrew Borde on Sleep, Rising, and Dress*. *Ib.* p. 246.

When you haue apparelled your selfe handsomely, combe your *head* softly and easily with an Iuoric combe.

1602. *William Vaughan, Fifteen Directions to preserve health*. *Ib.* p. 249.

The caumberlayne muste be dylygent & clenly in his offyce, with his *head* kembed.
Wynkyn de Worde, Boke of Keruynge. Ib. p. 282.

Thy *head* let that be kembd and trimd,
let not thy haire be long.

R. Weste, Booke of Demeanor, l. 125. Ib. p. 295.

5. To "take by the *head*," of a horse, is to lead him by the bridle.
To "be a-tookt by the *head*," of a man, is to be the worse for liquor.

To be "off his *head*" is to be mad, unaccountable, suffering from mental delusions.

To "put *heads* together" is to consult, to deliberate in committee.
In all senses the pronunciation is the same.

'Bout zebb'n o'clock I creyp'd vrem beyde,
An' out o' winder shuv'd my *heyde* :

Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 17.

HEAD [ai'd], *sb.* Hunting. The horns of a stag. Webster is wrong: *head* is not the "state of," but the horns themselves. He has a fine *head* or a "scanty *head*," according to the size and shape of his horns, without any reference to his skull. See RIGHTS.

And standing fore the dogs ; he bears a *head*
Large and well beam'd, with all rights summed and spread.

Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. ii.

When old their *heads* are shorter in the beam but thicker in the span, and they have fewer rights. . . . At this age their *heads* vary much in appearance.
Records N. Devon Staghounds, p. 9.

A large stag with an irregular *head*. B. T. upright.

Records N. Devon Staghounds, p. 40.

A most singular *head*, brow and tray, and an upright on one side, and brow with a tall upright beam on the other ; the brow antlers very long, and the burr close to the head.
Ib. p. 44.

And bycause many men can not understande the names and diversities of *heades* according to the termes of hunting.
1575. *Tuberville, quoted by Collyns, p. 31.*

abundance of good and nourishing food, had had its effect in maturing and perfecting the *heads*.
Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer, p. 35.

HEAD [ai'd], *adj.* Best.

[Aay vrak'nz dhúsh yuur dh-ai'd roa'ud au'l ubaew't,] I consider this the best road in this neighbourhood.

[Aew't-n aew't dh-ai'd au's aew't,] out and out the best horse out—*i. e.* in the hunting field. *Head* carpenter, *head* mason, *head* rat-catcher—*i. e.* best, not the foreman.

HEADPIECE [ai'dpees], *sb.* Cleverness, ability, intelligence.

He id'n no ways short, there's plenty o' *headpiece* 'bout he.

'Tis all *headpiece* 've a car'd'n drue it all. Sam's a gurt rough hedge-boar fellow, but he don't want for *headpiece*.

HEADY [ai'dee], *adj.* Strong; intoxicating—said of beer or other liquor.

HEAL, HEALER. *See* HELE.

HEAPED UP [ee'pt aup], *adj.* Hipped. Tech. Term in building, applied to a roof.

I don't like they there *heaped up* ruvs, I zim th' old farshin gable's better by half.

HEARST [huurst], *sb.* Hunting. A female deer, over one, under three, years old. *See* BROCKET.

A hind and a *hearst* went down to Pixey Coppice, and Tout with six couple followed them. *Records N. Devon Staghounds*, p. 79.

HEART [aa'rt]. 1. Often used in exclamations.

Dear *heart!* whatever shall I do?

Heart alive, soce! whatever b'ee about?

2. The matured wood of a tree as distinct from the sap.

Thick there piece 'ont do; he's most all zape, id'n hardly a bit o' *heart* in un. Cf. HEART-OAK.

A *hearty* piece of timber is one which has grown slowly, and has comparatively little sap.

3. Applied to land when well cultivated and in a fertile condition—always qualified by *good* or an *adj.* implying *good*.

Thick there field's in good *heart* now. Why, I've a dress-n twice over. . . . The word is not used to express the opposite condition.

HEAR TELL [yuur tuul'], *phr.* To hear the report.

Well, I've a-yeard *tell* o' jis thing, but I never didn zee nother one avore.

I HERE TELL. *Je os dire.* As soon as he *herde tell* that my lorde was commyng: *aussi tost quil ouyt dire que monsieur venoyt.*—*Falsgrave*, p. 583.

HEART-GUN [aa'rt-gunn], *sb.* A severe internal pain, colic (obsolescent). Gun, A.-S. *gund*, seems to imply inflammatory ailment. *See* BARN-GUN.

Is dedn't me-an the Bone-shave, ner the *Heart-gun*, ner the Allernbatch.

Ex. Scold. l. 23. Also *ib.* l. 556.

HEART-WHOLE [aart-woa'l], *adj.* Not fallen in love. This expression is constantly used with reference to any one who may have been in circumstances likely to lead to love.

Well! I niver didn look to zee he come home therevrom *heart-wole*; but there, p'raps he idn, arter all.

HEARTY [aar'tee], *sb.* 1. A colloquial name, like "my boy."

Come on, my *hearty*, we'll show 'em the way.

2. *adj.* Well in health. Two farmers meeting at market would thus greet each other: Well, maister, how be you? *Hearty*, thank ee, how's all home to your house?

HEAT [yút], *sb.* Always so pronounced.
'Spare work, could'n catch *yit* to it.
In *heat* [een yút:] said of a bitch.

HEATH [yaeth]. The only name for *Calluna* and *Erica* of all varieties. In this district *heather* is unknown. We have the well-known long-heath [lau'ng-yaeth] and small-heath [smaa'l-yaeth], as described by Britten ex Lyte, *E. D. S. Plant Names*, 1879.

HEATH-BROOM [yaeth·brèo'm], *sb.* A broom made of common heath, in distinction from a birch-broom.

HEATH-POULT [yaeth-poa'lt, hai'th-poa'lt], *sb.* The common name for black game. See POULT.

HEAVE [ai'v, oa'vd, u-oa'vd], *v. t.* To throw.
Quiet! *heavin* stones, you boys?
The word in this sense, and with its past tense *hov'd*, is confined to the fisher and seaside folk. See *Trans. Dev. Ass.* 1882, p. 142.

HEAVE [ee'v, ai'v], *v. t.* 1. To lift; to raise from the ground; to take up. Less com. than HEFT.

Thick's t'eavy to car to anybody's back, can't *heave*'m, much more car'n.

2. *v. i.* To urge, but not actually to vomit.
The breath (smell) was that bad, nif did'n make me *heavy* to it.

HEDGEBOAR, HEDGEPIG [aj'boa'r, aj'pig], *sb.* Hedgehog; also a term for a lout; a clumsy, stupid clod.

Purty *hedgeboar* fuller, he, for to set up for a doctor, better fit he'd take to farrin—*i. e.* farriering.

HEDGE-CAFFENDER [aj·kaa·fmdur], *sb.* A rough carpenter, such as repairs gates, rails, &c.

HEDGE-TROW [aj·troa, trau], *sb.* The ditch or drain at the side of a hedge, called more often a *ditch-trow*—in this latter case the *trow*, *i. e.* *trough*, is of course redundant.

HEEL [ee'ul]. Hounds following the scent in the wrong direction are said to "be running *heel*"—sometimes, but rarely, called "running counter." The latter is very fine gen'lvoke's talk.

The whole pack took it *heel*, and were stopped before they reached the edge of the covert. *Records N. Devon Staghounds*, p. 45.

HEEL [ee'ul], *sb.* The bottom end of anything erect, or capable of being set up on end, as the *heel* of a post.

There must be a new hanch to the gate, the *heel* o' un's a-ratted.

HEEL-BALL [ee'ul-bau'ɪ], *sb.* Tech. A kind of wax used by shoemakers. It is the *heel-ball* which puts the smooth black finish to the edges of the soles and heels of new boots. It is sold by all curriers.

HEEL OF THE HAND [ee'ul u dhu an'], *sb.* The part of the hand on which it rests in the act of writing.

What's the matter? Bad an', zir, urnd a gurt thurn into the *heel o' un*, and now he do mattery.

HEEL-TAP [ee'ul-taap], *sb.* This is still the common term for the liquor left in the bottom of a glass after drinking. The ordinary use of the word is, "Come, drink fair—no *heel-taps*!" The term might have arisen at the time when goblets were made without feet, and every man was expected to turn his vessel upside down. The vessel having swelling sides would hold some of the liquor when heeled or lying on its side. *Tap* is still often used for the liquor; as, "This is a poor *tap*;" hence such a drain as would lie in the drinking-vessel when only heeled may have been the *heel-tap*.

HEEVY [ai'vee, ee'vee], *v. i.* 1. Same as **EAVY**.

2. *adj.* The condition of damp described above, so often noticed in a thaw, or change of weather.

D'ye zee how *heevy* 'tis; I be safe we be gwain to have rain, else 'twid'n *heevy* so.

HEFT [haef(t)], *v. t.* 1. To poise in the hands so as to judge of the weight.

He's a very nice pullet, only please to *hef*'m—to try the *heft* o' un your own zul.

2. To raise; to uplift.

I don't think you be man enough vor to *hef* thick.

þe Sarsyn by-gan to waxe wroþe ð egre & eke fere,
& *hef* vp ys swerd, & til him a goþ: & smot to Olyuere:

Sir Ferumbras, l. 620.

With his lyft hand he *hef* his gysarme,
And thought to do Philotas harme.

Weber, Met. Rom. Kyng Alisaunder, l. 2297.

‡ he, as ha het him,

hef þ^t hatele sword up

‡ swipte hire of þ^t heaued.—*Life of St. Katherine*, l. 2450.

HEFT [haef(t)], *sb.* Weight. This is the only word used to express ponderance. *Weight* (q. v.) in the dialect means something quite different.

You'll sure to catch a cold! your things be so light's vanity, there id'n no *heft* in em.

HEIGHGO! [aa'ygoa! haa'ygoa!], *interj.* Heigho!
Heighgo! here's a row! what's up!
 The *g* is always sounded in this common expression.
Hey go! here's a purty kettle o' fish.

Hey go! what disyease &c.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 15; also *Ib.* l. 283.

Heigo! Mrs. Hi-go-shit! A Beagle? And hot art thee?
Ex. Scold. l. 247.

HEIGLER [uy'glur], *sb.* Higglor; a dealer in poultry only.
 (Very com.) Always pronounced with the *i* long.

HEIGLY [uy'glee], *v. i.* To practise the trade of a poultry-dealer.

What is your father doing now?

Well, mum, he do do a little to pork-butchin, and in the winter he [uy'glus,] heigles; but he don't *heigly* so ter'ble much.

HELE [ai'ul], *v. t.* To cover—hence to conceal; to hide.
 Asking a man what a rough sack in his cart contained, he said:

Oh, 'tis nort but a thing I brought 'long to *hale* the 'osses way.
 —Feb. 12, 1881.

The word is in constant daily use. The zeed idn half a *haled*.
Hale up that there lime 'vore rainth. Be sure 'n *hale* up the mangle way the greens, arter 'ee've a pulled em, fear o' the vrost.

Comp. "*Hill*," *Manley and Corringham Gloss.* p. 135.

HYLLYÑ (hyllen or curn, H. coueren, P.). *Operio, cooperio, tego, velo, contego.*

HYLLYNG wythe clothys (hillinge of clothes, K. P.). *Tegumentum, tegmen, velamen.*
Prompt. Parv.

I HYLL, *Je couuers.* You must *hyll* you wel nowe anyghtes, the wether is colde.
Palsgrave, p. 585.

Loke þat þou be armed sad! & *hele* þy bare scolle.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 353.

Fel þou hem me riȝt anone: and for noþyng *hele* þou noȝt (conceal).

Ibid. l. 1125.

Also a chariot with twey standardes *heled* with lether.

Fifty Earliest Wills, E. E. T. S. p. 5, l. 27.

and yholliche of echen him sstriue be þan þet he him y-uelp̄ gelty: no þing to *hele* (conceal) no þing wyþzigge.
Ayenbite of Inwytt, p. 175.

and thei camen til to me, and thei ben *hiled* with schame.

Wyclif vers. Job iv. 21.

A rake for to *hale* up the fitchis that lie.—*Tusser,* 17/15.

HELER [ai'lur], *sb.* 1. A horsecloth; coverlet.

Better nit put the *haler* 'pon th' 'oss gin he've a-colded a bit.—
 Huish Champflower, Oct. 9, 1883.

2. One who covers up or conceals—hence the word is used figuratively in the every-day saying:

[Dh-ai'lur-z zu bæ'ud-z dhu stai'lur,] the heler's so bad as the stealer.

Y understonde, by thy face,
That thou Alisaunder beo;
No *hele* thou nought for me.

Weber, Metrical Romances, Kyng Alisaunder, l. 7649.

HELING [ai'leen], *sb.* A covering; a coverlet.

Take off the *helin* off o' the tatee-cave, eens they mid airy a bit.

The covers of books are sometimes called *helings*. See *Dev. Provincialisms, 10th Report*.

HYLLNGE, or coverynge of what thyng hyt be. *Coopertura, coopertorium, operimentum.*

HYLLING a coverynge—*couverture, s.f.—Palsgrave.*

As wel freres as oþer folk · folliche spenden
In housyng and in *hellynge* · in hih clergie shewynge,
More for pomp and prude.—*Piers Plowman, xvii. 235.*

HELLIER [húl'yur, huul'iur], *sb.* A slater; one who *heles* roofs. *Hellyar* is quite a common surname, and is evidently derived from the trade, like Baker, Taylor, &c. A thatcher is never called a *hellier*.

We have some sorts which by the conjectures of the most experienced *Helliers* (or coverors with Slat) haue continued on houses severall hundreds of years.

Philos. Trans. of Royal Society, A.D. 1669, v. iv. p. 1009 (on Slates).

HELLUM [uul'um, huul'um (emph.)], *sb.* The stalk of beans, pease, vetches, potatoes, clover, &c. The haulm. This word is not used in the dialect to denote straw of any kind—*i. e.* the stalk of grain. A coarse kind of stalk is implied: for example, clover dried is called clover hay, but if the clover has been left to ripen its seed, the stalk becomes rank, and after the seed has been thrashed out, the residuum is always "clover *hellum*."

Ang.-Sax. *healm*. Old H. Germ. *halm*.

HALM, or stobyl, *stipula*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

HELP [uulp], *v.* When used before another verb, especially as a gerund before the infinitive of the principal verb, the inflection passes from the auxiliary to the principal. Thus instead of saying, "I remember helping to load the cart," we should always say, "I mind *help* loadin the cart." The same transfer occurs in the past construction. Instead of "I helped to load the cart," it would be, "I *help* loaded the cart." See LET, MUST. See INTRODUCTION.

HEM [m, um], *pr.* Them. The word *them* may be said to be unknown in the dialect; it is never used for *those*, as in some districts—*e. g.* "*them* bricks," &c. The emphatic form of *obj.* is always *they*, as, "I gid 'em all to *they*." See EM.

Doggedlich y schal *hem* grete : swetyng for þy loue,
þoȝ þer be of *hem* two hundred : y wil slen *hem* helve.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 1289.

He sende *hem* þider fol son,
To helpen *hem* wiþ hoc ;

Parable of the Labourers, Specimens of Lyric Poetry,
T. Wright, Percy Soc. 1842.

And all þat he met adoū he felt,
And slowe *hem* aft by dene.—*Chron. Vil. st. 75.*

Hem is used throughout this poem. See also *Fifty Earliest Wills*, E. E. T. S.

HEMPEN [ai'mpm], *adj.* Made of hemp; "A good *hempen* rope."

HEMPEN-HALTER [ai'mpm-au'ltur], *sb.* The ordinary rope head-stall for horses. It is customary for the seller of a horse to provide [u ai'mpm-au'ltur], to enable the buyer to lead off his purchase.

HEN AND CHICKEN [ai'n un chik'een], *sb.* The large double daisy (*Bellis perennis*, *garden var.*).

HER [uur], *pr.* Used as a nominative—nearly always: "*Her* gid'n to she." Used also for *I*, for *he*, for *we*, for *you*, for *one*.

A woman giving evidence at Cullompton said :

Her come to me, and *her* zaid how volks was a-tellin 'bout it ;
but I wadn gwain to zay nort to *she*.—Sept. 8, 1884.

See *W. S. Gram.* pp. 35 *et seq.*

In herte *hur* gan to greue.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 3760.

þanne *hure* tornde þat mayde brizt.—*Ib.* l. 5045.

þan *hur* spak þat made ʒyng : "y þonke god of þys tydyng,
& marie þy moder dere."

Gwy tok *sche* bi þe middel þan & custe hym ; & sayde, "gode lemman
now am ich hol & fere."—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5223.

For lever *here* (St. Editha) was þe pore to ffeði
þe maynot þe seeke to wasshe and hele.—*Chron. Vil. st. 274.*

The gode burgeis was hom i-come,
and goth to his gardin, as was his wone,
and fond his ympe up i-hewe.

"Oh," thought he, "*her* was a sscherewe."

Seuyn Sages, Weber's Metrical Romances, l. 1776.

HERB-BOOK [aar'b-bèok], *sb.* A herbal. A widow whose husband had been a "worm-doctor" came to me, and asked me to buy a Gerard's Herbal, which she said was "his *herb-book*."

HERBERY [aar'buree], *sb.* A plantation of herbs for medicinal purposes. There are many Herbalists or "quack doctors," as they are called, who still drive a thriving trade. One such was for many years a near neighbour of mine, his cottage window being remarkable for its display of bottles containing hideous specimens of intestinal worms. His son still practises, or, as they say, "travels," and has quite a considerable *herbery*.

HERB-GRASS [uur'b, aar'b-graas], *sb.* Rue ; evidently a corruption of *herb o' grace* (*Ruta graveolens*).

HERB-ROBERT [uur'b, aar'b-raub'urt]. *Geranium robertianum*.
See JENNY WREN.

Herb-Robert. This herb is under the dominion of Venus. It is esteemed an excellent remedy for the stone, and will stay blood, from whatever cause it may happen to flow.
Culpeper, Herbal, p. 204.

HERBS [aar'bz], *sb.* Medicinal plants.

There's nort like *herbs* nif anybody's a tookt bad wi' most anything ; they be better'n all the doctor stuff in the wordle.

HERBY [aar'bee], *adj.* Having a medicinal flavour.

Where d'ye buy this here tay, missus? I sim 'tis ter'ble *arby*.

HEREFROM [yuur'vraum], *adv.* Hence. (Very com.)

About a two mild *herefrom*. I 'on't budge *herefrom* gin you come back. *Hence* is quite unknown.

HERE-RIGHT [yuur-ruy't], *adv.* Here on the spot.

No! let's settle it *here-right*.

Gyoun turde til him hys stede ; and sayde þo, "þou schalt lye,
Arst y schal þe make blede ; *her ryzt* ich þe diffye."—*Sir Ferumb. l. 2738.*

HERE'S TO YE [yuur'-z t-ee]. The commonest of all the forms of drinking health. The leader of a party of mowers always drinks first ; before putting the cup orfirke in to his lips, he says, "Come, soce! *here's -tee*."

"Here's luck" is the equally common form of drinking "towards luck." Before beginning a fresh job, such as to mow a meadow, or to begin loading corn, the leader says in drinking, "Come, soce! *here's luck*."

HERRING-GUTTED [uur'een, or yuur'een-guut'ud], *adj.*
Thin, lean, lanky : applied to both man and beast.

A *herring-gutted* old son of a bitch.

HESK, HUSK [aes'k], *sb.* A kind of wheezing coug'h, very common in cattle ; also a hoarseness in man.

No! tid'n much, 'tis only a bit of a *hesk*. See HOSE.

The *Campanula trachelium*, Linn., is called by Parkinson throat-wort or *haske-wort*.
Way, Promp. Parv. p. 228.

On a building in Wellington is a large inscription—MANUFACTORY, Devonshire Oils. Devonshire Compound for *Husk* and Scour.

HESK [aes'k], *sb.* Hearse. (Always).

"Coming down Porlock Hill the drug-chain brokt, and over went the *hesk*, coffin and all, rattle to rip!" This was told me by the post-boy who was driving.

HEVEL [aev'ul], *sb.* The heddle or loop in the harness (*q. v.*) through which the thread or end of the warp passes ; consequently each thread must have its own separate *hevel*. In other districts

this loop is called the eye of the heald. *Hevel* also means the string, or entire guide for each separate thread of warp.

HEVEL-TWINE [æv'ul twuy'n], *sb.* A fine twine, such as is used for healds or harness.

HEVIOR [æv'iur], *sb.* Hunting. A castrated stag.

Met at Cot Bridge at ten o'clock ; tried the Arlington Coverts for the *heviior*.
Blank day. *Rec. N. D. Staghounds*, p. 43.

HEW-MACK [yùe'maak], *sb.* The stock or stem of the wild rose, *Rosa Canina*, used for budding or grafting upon. (Always.)
D'ye please to want a nice lot o' *hewmacks* de year ?

HEWSTRING [ðo'streen], *part. adj.* Wheezing, husky, asthmatic. (Common.)

Tid'n no use vor to put a poor old *heustrin* old fellow like he 'bout no jich job's that there.

Ya gerred-teal'd, panking, *heustring* meazel.—*Ex. Scold*. l. 48.

HICK [ik], *v. i.* To hop on one leg.

HICKERY [ik'uree], *v. i.* To shiver, to chatter with the cold.
Why's 'n yeat thy zul, and neet bide there *hickerin* ?
This here wind 'll make anybody *hickery* wi' the cold.

HICKETY [ik'utee]. Same as to *hick*.

HICKETY-HACKETY [ik'utee-aak'utee], *sb.* The game of hopscotch—played with a piece of tile, which has to be kicked by the player, with the foot on which he hops, over lines and into various squares marked on the ground. Several of these are still to be seen, scratched on the ancient pavement of the Roman Forum.

HICKETY-POUND [ik'utee pæw'n], *sb.* The game of hopscotch. (Very com.)

HIDING [uy'deen], *sb.* Thrashing.

Let me catch thee again, you yóung osebird, and zee nif I don't gi' thee a d—n good *hidin*.

HIE [huy], *v. i.* and *t.* To go ; to hasten : used very commonly to spaniels—" *Hie* on, Dash"—to encourage them to hunt ; but otherwise the word is obsolete, unless *hike* (q. v.) may be another form of the same.

I zeed'n, my own zul, *hiein* o' the dog up in the hedge.

O ! there is a fire in suche a place in þe cite ; *hy* you to ryng your bellis, and þat att þe yates of þe cite wer stekid. *Gesta Rom.* p. 63.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY [ig'ldée-pig'ldée], *phr.* In confusion, upset.

Somebody 've a-bin and mixed all the things up *higgledy-piggledy* together.

Is this Italian *iglia-piglia*? Precisely the same meaning.

HIGGLER [uy'glur]. A poultry-dealer only.

Ter'ble rough lot, some o' they [*uy'glurs*] out about Langley Marsh. See **HEIGLER**.

HIGH BY DAY [uy' bee dai'], *adv. phr.* In broad daylight. Speaking of foxes, a man said to me:

"A little while agone they come down and car'd off some chicken all *high by day*;" and later he said, "'They be bold, sure 'nough, vor to car off poultry *high by day*.'"—May 29, 1881.

HIGHDIGEES, HIGHDEGREES [aa'ydijee'z, aa'ydigree'z], *sb.* Roystering, high spirits, merriment, dancing, romping.

When I come on by the house, there was pretty *highdigees* gwain on, sure 'nough.

But friendly Faeries, met with many Graces
And light foot Nymphs, can chace the lingring Night
With *hydegays*, and trimly trodden traces.

Spenser, Shepherd's Kalendar, June, l. 27.

While some the rings of bells, and some the bagpipes ply,
Dance many a merry round, and many a *hydegy*.

Drayton, Polyolbion, B. xxv. l. 1162.

HIKE OFF [uy'k au'f], *v. i.* To skulk off. To slip away, like a rat leaving a sinking ship.

Jack agreed to go 'long way us, but come to last he *hiked off*. This phrase is not used for repudiating a bargain. See **RUN WORD**.

HIKE OUT [uy'k aew't], *v. i.* Turn out; get out; be off.

Now then! *hike out*. Look sharp, else I'll help thee!

Hike alone means simply *to go*; the addition of *out* emphasizes materially.

I cude git a dressmaker wenever I likes,
Uny hold up me vinger, ta walking they *hikes*.

Nathan Hogg's Love-Letter.

HILL [ee'ul], *sb.* A common.

[Aewt pun dhu ee'ul,] out upon the common—*i. e.* unenclosed land quite independent of its elevation.

[Vau'lee au'n dhu roa'ud gin ee kau'm tuc u ee'ul luyk,] follow on the road until you come to a sort of common.

In speaking of land, the climax of poverty is "so poor's a *hill*."

HILL-GROUND [ee'ul graew'n], *sb.* Unenclosed land; rough, uncultivated land overrun with furze or heath.

I mind very well when 'twas all *hill-ground* here, so var's ever you can zee; tidn so many years agone since 'twas a-tookt in.

HILL-WATER [ee'ul wau'dr,] *sb.* Water from a bog or moor.

Tidn much account vor no meads, that there *hill-water*.—Feb. 12, 1881.

HIM [ˈn un ˈm], *acc. pr.* Used for both masculine and feminine, but not so commonly in speaking of female persons as of animals. Thick zow ʼll varrow purty quick, mind and gee *un* plenty oʼ mate. See HIS, HER, UN.

Gwy tok sche be þe middel and custe *hym*.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5225.
See *Ex. Scold.* Note 6, p. 49; also *W. S. Gram.* p. 32.

And so he hulde hit twey 3erʼ and more,
By strengthe and lordeshepe of Quene Emme;
þe which had maynteynynd hȳ gretly byfore,
By cause he þouȝt to ben heyrʼ þʼof allʼ *hym* (i. e. Queen Emme).
Chron. Vilod. st. 962.

HIND [uyˈn], *sb.* Hunting. A female deer of four years old and upwards. Wild deer do not have young until four years old, and never have more than one at a time. See HEARST.

HIND [uyˈn], *sb.* A farm bailiff. (Always.) The word *bailiff* is not used in this sense, but only for a sheriff's officer.

How is your son getting on, Thomas?

Au! thank ee, zir, he've a-got a very good place and a good maister: he's *hind*, you know, zir, to Squire Coles.

Ang.-Sax. *hina*, *hine*, a domestic.

An HYNE; *vbi* a servande.—*Cath. Ang.* p. 186.

þe gentyle lorde þenne payeȝ hys *hyme*
þat dyden hys heste, þay wern þere-ine.—*E. Allit. Poems, Pearl*, l. 632.

There nʼas bailiff, ne herd, ne other *hine*
That he knew his sleight and his covine.—*Chaucer, Prol.* l. 606.

Ac Alisaundre quic hoteth his *hynen*,
Under heore walles to myne.—*Weber, Kyng Alis.* l. 1215.

And yf my neyhzebore hadde an *hyme*: oper eny best ellys
More profitable þan myn: ich made meny wentes,
How ich myght haue hit: al my wit ich caste.
Piers Plowman, vii. l. 262. See also *Havelok*, l. 620.

HINDER [uyˈndur], *v. t.* To obstruct: a common pronunciation. I was *hindered* in my work. See *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1882, p. 141.

HINDER-END [uyˈndur-eeˈn], *sb.* The back part of anything, as, the *hinder-end* of the train; the seat.

Maister's bad again; he've a got a risin pon his *hinder-end* now, and 's fo'ced to have a 'oss-collar vor to zit pon.

HINDERMENT [eeˈndurmunt], *sb.* Hindrance.

They'm sinking the road, and I reckon that 'th a bin a *hinderment*.—March 9, 1882.

HIPPETY-HOP, HIPPEY-HOPPEY [eep·utee-aup·utee], *adv.* Lame, limping in a very marked manner: applied to both man and beast.

Poor old fuller, he's a come vor to go all *hippety-hoppety* like.

HIRD [húr'd], *v. t.* 1. To clear out, to rid: generally followed by *out*. (Always so pronounced.)

Me an' Jim Ware 've a tookt the pond to *hirdin*. I reckon we can *hird* 'n out in 'bout a vower days, else we shan't sar our wages.

2. *v. t.* To sell, to get rid of.

I've a-got to many things by half, I must *hird* a lot o' it. *See THINGS, TOO.*

HIRDANCE [húr'duns], *sb.* Riddance.

'Twas a d—n good *hirdance*, getting they Bakers out o' the parish; they wad'n no good to nobody.

HIRDICK [uur'dik], *sb.* Ruddock, the robin; generally called Rabin *hirdick*.

Rabin *hirdick* and Jenny Wren
Be God Almighty's cock and hen.

HIRDLE. A sieve. *See RIDDLE.*

HIRE [uy'ur], *v. t.* To hear; not much used except by old people, but I have heard it very often. The com. form is [yuur].

I do like to *hire* our paa'son, he do praich so nice and loud like. Ang.-Sax. *hýran*.

þan stode þus barouns of honour, and lokede
þyderward out of þe tour, & al þys *hyreþ* and seeþ.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 3794.

But it semeþ whanne lordis *hiren* a false confessour
þei *hiren* an anticrist to leden hem to helle.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 187.

The holygost *huyreþ* þe nat: ne helpeth þe, be þow certayn.

Piers Plowman, xx. 220.

And to *hyre* þe ydelnesses of þe wordle.—*Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, p. 231.

Dest *hire* ma?—*Ex. Scold.* l. 79. Twull do your heart good to *hire* et.
Ib. l. 444. *See also* ll. 31, 139, 566, 617.

HIRE-SAY [uy'ur zai], *sb.* Hearsay.

What I do tell 'ee, zir, id'n no *hire-say*, I *hired* it my own zel; no, tidn no *hire-say* sure.

This form is not so common in this neighbourhood as in East Somerset, but a woman born and living far in the west district (Culmstock) used the above sentence to me.—Dec. 1880.

Ze þet ne heþ þise uondinges; he ne may noþing wel conne; hote ase me kan þe batayle of troye, be *hyere-zigginge*. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, p. 117.

HIRSTY [huur'stee]. *See RUSTY.*

HIS [úʒ, *emph.* ee'z], *pos. pr.* 1. The usual possessive used for a female as well as a male; the lit. *pos. her* being very frequently the *nom.* in the dialect.

How is the cow? Well, he idn no better; I sim I do want to zee un chow 'is queed. See E, p. 223.

And thenk on, Bryxyn cosyn, how dredfuft hit is.
To by reve holy chirche *his* possessioñ;—*Chron. Vilod. st. 986.*

2. It is still very customary to use this form instead of the 's inflection in writing. "John Smith *his* book," is the commonest inscription in bibles and other books, even of the newest description.

So firmly has this true piece of bad grammar taken root, that "Mary Jones *her* book, the gift of her affectionate father," may also be seen.

HIS-SELF [úʒ-zuul'], *pr.* Himself, alone.

[Plai'z-r mus ees g-æwt'-n uulp Uur'chut? u zaes æw u kaa'n dùc' ut uz-zuul',] if you please, sir, shall I go out and assist Richard? he says he cannot do it by himself alone.

HITCH [ee'ch, *p. t.* ee'ch, *p. part.* u-ee'ch], *v. t.* To strike against an obstacle; to entangle.

I *hitch* my voot in a stone, and down I vall'd all along.

Plaise, sir, must have a boot, vor thick there 'oss he do *hitch* one voot gin tother, and he've a cut his vetter-lock sure 'nough.

HITHER [ædh'ur], *adv.* To the left.

In driving it is common to say—keep *hither* to the driver, come *hither* [km-ædh'ur] to a horse; both mean keep or bear to the left. The *hither* side [ædh'ur zuy'd] is the left side—more commonly called the near side.

HIT IT [út' ut], *v.* Hunting: to find the scent; sometimes *hit it off*.

The hounds then *hit it up* the river, and carried it on with more or less scent through Barton Wood. *Records North Devon Staghounds, p. 65.*

When the hounds came to a check, and could never *hit it off* again.

ib. p. 68.

If then you *hit* the deer as you draw up stream, keep the hounds moving, and the chances are you will come upon him in the water, and there set him up, or *hit* him off, if he has broken soil.—*Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer.*

HITY-TITY [uy'tee tuy'tee], *adj.* 1. Haughty, easily offended, stuck up. (?) Fr. *haute tête.*

They be ter'ble *hity-tity* sort o' vokes, I zim.

2. Full of crotchets, fussy, namby-pamby, shilly-shally.

I never could'n get on way un, he's always so *hity-tity* like don't know his own mind not dree minutes together.

HIZY-PRIZY [uy'zee pruy'zee], *sb.* 1. Nisi prius. We could'n get in to yur no prisoners a-tried, zo we went in the *hizy-prizy*.

Hence lawyer's tricks, and so any kind of chicanery or sharp practice.

Come now! honour bright, none of your *hizy-prizy*.

2. *adj.* Quibbling; litigious; tricky.

He's a proper *hizy-prizy* old fuller; you'll be saafe to be second best, mind, nif you d'ave much hanks way he.

HOBBLE [aub'l], *v. t.* 1. Usually applied to horses or asses. To tie the legs together in such a way that the animal cannot go fast.

2. To hovel, or work as assistant or boatman in bringing vessels to anchor or out of harbour.

3. *sb.* The cord or rope with which the legs are *hobbled*.

4. *sb.* A scrape, a difficulty, or awkward position.

We got into a purty *hobble* over thick job.

HOBBLERS [aub'lurz], *sb.* Hovellers; boatmen or landmen employed to assist in bringing a vessel into or out of harbour. These men are always known by this name in the little ports of the Bristol Channel.

HOBBY [aub'ee]. 1. A child's name for a horse. *See* BUPPO.

2. *sb.* A pursuit; a pastime; a favourite plan; a delight.

Horses be all his *hobby*. I never widn gee much vor nobody, nif they 'ant a-got a *hobby* o' one sort or another.

A piece of landscape gardening near Wellington, consisting of a large pond, an island with temple, &c., is always known by old people who remember its construction as Proctor's *Hobby*, by young people it is always the *Hobby-pond*.

HOBBY [aub'ee], *v. i.* To romp with men in a wanton, lewd manner: said only of females. (Very common.)

Her 'll *hobby* wi' any fuller.

Thee wut steehoppee, and colty, and *hobby*, and rigzy wi' enny kesson zoul.

Ex. Scold. l. 267. *See also* l. 299.

HOBBY-HORSE [aub'ee au's], *sb.* A sham horse moved by a person inside; a stage horse. In olden times the *hobby-horse* formed part of the sports of the village revel. At Minehead fair the *hobby-horse* used to be brought out annually, up to within fifty years ago.

Applied to a woman the epithet is coarse and offensive.

See Ben Jonson, *Entertainment to the Queen*, vol. v. p. 211, ed. Walley; also

Shall th' *hobby-horse* be forgot then,
The hopeful *hobby-horse* shall he lie founder'd?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Pleas'd, I. ii.

In the same act we are told how the horse was carried :

Take up your *horse* again, and girth him to you,
And girth him handsomely.

Net zo chockling, ner it zo crewnting, as thee art, a colting *hobby-horse*.
Ex. Scold. l. 46.

HOBE! [hoa'b !]. The usual call for a cow, repeated deliberately and with much emphasis. The words used for calling or driving animals are as distinct and invariable in their use, as the corresponding sounds are when applied to human beings. See JUP, HAW, JEE, WUG, CHOOK.

Also in driving oxen the plough-boys use *hobe!* in a sort of sing-song way, but at the same time shout it angrily when using the gore to prod them, or to cause them to back; then it is [*Hoabaaak!*]

This is the same word as *Ha-ape* in the *Ex. Scold.* l. 51. The art zo vore-zeet nif Vauther dedn't *ha-ape* tha. See also *ib.* p. 133.

HOB-NOB [aub-naub], *v. i.* To sit drinking together.

They was *hob-nobbin* together down to Clock (Inn) last Zadurday night; I never did'n think they'd vall out lig that there.

I cannot see any connection between *hob-nob* and *hab or nab* (q. v.), at least in the dialect; though Nares seem to think them identical.

HOCK-HOLLER [auk'au'lur], *sb.* Hollyhock, *althea rosea*.

The name of a hamlet in the parish of West Buckland, near Wellington.

HOE [hoa], *sb.* A hill, as the *Hoe* at Plymouth. Generally used as a suffix, as *Pinhoe*, *Martinhoe*, *Trentishoe*—the two latter in the Exmoor district. *Hoe* is not an uncommon name for a farm.

HOG [aug], *sb.* 1. Applied to horses or sheep of a year old. *Hogs*, simply, would be understood to mean sheep of a year old of either sex; these would be more particularly described as [yoa'augz] ewe hogs, [wadh'ur augz] wether hogs, or [aug raa'mz] hog rams.

A *hog colt* would mean either a colt or filly of a year old. In the *Wellington Weekly News* of March 14th, 1878, is an advertisement of a sale of "Live Stock," among which is a "black *hog* cart mare." The word *hogget* is not used, nor is *hog* applied to swine.

150 splendid fat sheep, nearly all wether *hogs*. Upwards of 100 exceedingly prime and extra grazed steers and heifers.

Wellington Weekly News, Dec. 2, 1886.

2. In the com. *phr.* I 'ont hark to, or I don't care vor *hog*, dog, nor devil. This is probably an alliterative change from *hob* or devil. Cf. *Hob-goblin*.

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies,
That trouble our dairies ;
From fire-drakes and fiends,
Such as the devils sends,
Defend us, good heaven !
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomson, IV. vi.

HOG [aug], *v. t.* To cut short the mane of a horse or pony, so that it stands straight up like a brush. Judging from statues and reliefs of horses, the custom was common among the Greeks and Romans in classic times.

HOG-MANED [aug-mae'unud], *adj.* A horse or pony whose mane has been cut short is so described. I have seen the term used by auctioneers in their advertisements.

HOGO [hoa'goa], *sb.* Stink, strong smell. Fr. *Haut gout*.
Well, Soce, this here's a pretty *hogo*, sure enough !

HOG-WOOL [haug' èol], *sb.* The wool of a *hog* sheep which had not been shorn as a lamb, and consequently it is the growth of about eighteen months instead of twelve, the ordinary growth of the fleece. *Hog-wool* is, by reason of its age, of greater length of staple, and generally of more value per lb. than the fleece of the same animal if it had been shorn as a lamb at six months old. Of certain breeds, and in some districts, the lambs are never shorn ; but in the south of England it is found that the lambs thrive better in hot weather without their coats. Hal. is utterly wrong in his definition.

HOKE [hoa'k], *v.* To gore ; to thrust with the horns : applied to horned cattle. See **HORCH**.

This word rather implies the playful thrusting of the horns, while to *horch* implies actual or attempted goring.

HOLD [oa'l(d)], *v. i.* Applied to vessels containing liquid. To be sound, not to leak ; to *hold* (liquid understood). Thick there cask 'ont *hold*, tidn no good to put it in he—*i. e.* the cask leaks.

The bay's a let go, an' I be afeard we shant make 'n *hold* again.
The wall o' the leat don't *hold*, the water's all hurnin away.

HOLDERS [oa'ldurz], *sb.* The fangs of a dog.

HOLDIN [oa'ldeen], *part. adj.* Beholden.

I'd zoonder work my vingers to bones, than I'd be *holdin* to they.

I am to no man *holden* trewely
So muche as yowe, and have so litil quyt.
Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, l. 241.

HOLD UP [oa'ld aup], *v. i.* To leave off raining, or to continue fine.

I hope t'll *hold up* zoon, or I can't think whatever we shall do about the wheat sowing.

Please God t'll *hold up*' gin to-marra night, all our hay'll be up in rick.

HOLD WITH [oa'ld wai], *v. i.* To approve of.
I don't *hold wi'* none o' thesɛ here fine, new-fangled notions.
I do *hold wi'* letting volks do eens they be a minded to.

HOLING [oa'leen], *part.* and *adj.* Picking holes; *fig.* given to fault-finding.

A purty *holin* old thing her is !

"Sir," quop the knyȝt, "sometyne is suchȝ *holiyng* and perforacion goode, and not wikkiȝ.
Gesta Rom. p. 10.

Oll vor whistering and pistering, and *hoaling* and halzening, or cuffing a Tale.
Ex. Scold. l. 297.

HOLLER [aul'ur], *v. i.* 1. To cry out; to shriek; to halloo.
Don't you *holler* avore you be hurted.
Never *holler* till you be out o' the 'ood.

2. *sb.* Hunting. The cry given when the quarry is seen; the view-haloo; the tally-ho!

The deer's gwain vor Horner, I yeard a *holler* down the bottom.

3. *sb.* Hollow; a carpenter's tool; a small plane, having a concave or hollow cutting iron, with which to plane a convex surface.

Th' old Tamlin had a got a fust-rate lot o' tools; why! he'd a got a wole set o' rounds and *hollers*. See ROUND.

4. *adv.* Altogether; thoroughly. He'll beat he *holler*.

5. *adj.* Tech. concave.

[Kaa'n dùe noa'urt wai dhaat dhae'ur boo'urd, tez z-*au'lur*,] can't do anything with that (lot of) board, 'tis so hollow.

HOLLER MEAT [aul'ur mait], *sb.* Any kind of poultry when dead. A man said to me of another who was suspected of stealing fowls: "Jim was always a tartar for *holler meat*." (Very com.)

HOLLER-MOUTH [aul'ur-maewdh], *sb.* An epithet for a foul-mouthed ruffian.

"A gurt *holler-mouth*" is a very common expression.

HOLLER-MOUTHED [aul'ur-maew'dhud], *adj.* Noisy; swearing; abusive; addicted to loud, coarse language.

Why, there id'n no gurt *holler-moutheder* fuller 'thin twenty mild.

HOLLER-TOOL [aul'ur-tèol], *sb.* A cooper's drawing knife, bent into a shape suitable for shaving out the inner surfaces of casks.

HOLLIN [hau'leen, *pres. part.* of to holloa, or halloo]. Hallooming; shouting; crying.

I yeard em *hollin* mackerell s'morning, but I didn ax how they was zellin o' m.

You never didn year no jis *hollin* and wurrawin, eens they zot up, hon they know'd who'd a-car'd the day.

Zom hootin, heavin, soalin, *hawlin*!
Zom in the mucks, and pellum sprawlin;
Leek pancakes all zo flat.

Peter Pindar, Royal Visit, st. 3.

HOLM [oa'm], *sb.* The common holly is always so called—no applied to any kind of oak.

Mind you bring some Christmasin, a good bush o' *holm*, and a mestletoe, s'now.

HOLME, or holly. *Ulmus, hussus.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

The **HOLLY** (*Holme*, or *Hulver*) tree. *Houx, hous.*—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

HOLMEN [oa'meen], *adj.* Made of holly. A public house is called "The *Holmen* Clavel"—*i. e.* the holly beam. See **CLAVEL**.

Of thornes and busshes ben her garnement,
And of *holmen* leues, I sigge verrayment.

Weber, Met. Rom., Kyng Alisaunder, l. 4944.

Of the *Holme*, Holly, or *Hulver* tree. This tree or shrub is called in Latine *Agri-folium*: in high DUTCH, WALDDISTELL, and of diuers STECPALMEN: in English, Holly, Huluer, and *Holme*.
Gerard, p. 1339.

HOLM [oa'm], *sb.* An island. The best example is that of the well-known islands in the Bristol Channel, the Steep *Holm* and the Flat *Holm*, visible from every part of the Somerset coast.

HOLM, place be-sydene a watur (be-syde a water, s.). *Hulmus.*

See *Way's note, Prompt. Parv. p. 243.*

HOLM-SCREECH [oa'm-skreech], *sb.* The missel-thrush is always known by this name, and no other. *Turdus viscivorus.*

HOLT [oa'lt], *sb.* A wood or grove. The name occurs in that of one or more farms, as *Ashholt*, *Knockholt*.

HOLT! [oa'lt]. Halt! stop! This word is always used by a man to his mate or mates working with him, when he desires to stop. Among sawyers, blacksmiths, and handicrafts, where two or more men have to work in concert, the expression is invariable. It is never used in speaking to horses or cattle.

HOLUS-BOLUS [hoa'lus-boa'lus], *phr.* Without asking leave; whether we will or no. Corruption of *volens-volens*.

They come and tookt th'osses, *holus-bolus*, and never so much as axed or zaid thank ee.

HOLY-FLINT [oa'lee-vlún't], *sb.* A flint with a natural hole through it. It is very lucky to find such a stone, as it is better even than a horse-shoe to keep off the pixies, or the witches, or

the evil-eye. Whether *holy* refers to the *hole*, or to the supposed sanctity of the stone I cannot say; but the superstition is evidently wide-spread, for Brockett mentions it in his *Glossary of North Country Words*, 1825.

HOME [oa'm], *adv.* Close to.

Her and her mother do live *home* beside o' we, the house id'n ezactly in the street, but he's *home* by.

I auft ta love the stream—an' do—
Ver I wiz born *whum* (home) by es side,
An' went to school, an' sar'd my time,
An' all my furns there too da bide.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 6.

HOME-COMING [oa'm, aum·kaum·een], *sb.* The arrival of the bride at her husband's home. This used to be celebrated with much festivity, but now it is mostly confined to a peal on the church bells.

A purty *home-coming* that, sure 'nough, vor to slink in to the back-door, 's off they was asheamed to show therzuls.

And of the feste that was at hire weddyng,
And of the tempest at hire *hoom-comyng*:

What folk be ye that at myn *hom-comyng*
Pertourben so my feste with cryenge?

Chaucer, Knightes Tale, ll. 25, 47.

HOME-FIELD [oa'm-fee'ul]. The piece of land next adjoining the homestead is usually the *home-field*; in addition, there is usually another on the other side, adjoining the barn, and this is nearly always the *barns-close*. One or both of these names for the fields next the house are to be found on nearly every farm.

HOME-MADE [oa'm-mae'ud], *adj.* Rough; unpolished. This term is applied to any article of a makeshift or unfinished character.

Well, 'nif thick idn the [oa'm-mae'udees] *home-madest* looking wagon I've a zeed 's longful time! wherever did 'e get 'n? There idn a bit o' form nor farshin in un.

HOME TO [oa'm tûe], *adv.* 1. As far as; up to.

'The routs was up *home to* the nuts o' the wheels.

'The water was out over the road, up *home to* the turnpike gate. Ees, and I was a-fo'ced to go droo it, and 'twas up *home to* my vork.

Home to door is a very common idiom, meaning as far as the door. We went 'long way un all the way, right *home to door*.

This has nothing to do with *home*, *sb.*

U's rests a bit, an then go'th vore,
An then I zee'th her *home ta door*.

Nathan Hogg, The Milshy, Ser. I. p. 37.

2. *adv. phr.* All but; only excepting. A woman robbed of her cabbages, said :

[Dhai'v u kaar'd uwai' au'l aay-d u-gau't, oa'm tu dhee'uz yuur, un dhik idu u waeth noa'urt,] they have stolen all I had, excepting this one alone, and this is worthless.

HON [haun], *adv.* When: See HOT. (Usual form.)

I can't mind *hon* I zeed zo many volks to fair avore.

Hon I was s' old's you be, I was a fo'ce to work.

I'll lef the kay o' the door, and vetch 'n *hon* I come back along.

HONESTY [aun'istee]. The flower *Lunaria biennis*. See MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS.

HONEY [uun'ee]. A common term of endearment.

Sally my *honey*!

Take care o' your money.

HONEY-BALL [huun'ee-baul]. Flower. *Buddlea globosa*.

HONEY-SUCK [uun'ee-zèok], *sb.* The flowers of common red clover. (Com.)

Medow Trefoile is called in Latine *Trifolium pratense*: . . . in English, Common Trefoile, Three leaved grasse: of some, suckles, *Hony-suckles* and Cocks-heads. Gerard, *Herbal*, p. 1187.

HONEY-SWEET [uun'ee-zweet]. 1. *Spiræa Ulmaria*. As often so-called as Meadow-sweet.

2. *adv. and adj.* Usually applied to hay or straw.

Well, tidn very good hay, but I mixes their corn 'long way it, and puts a little bit o' salt in 'long way it, and then they eats it *honey-sweet*.

I was afeard o' un (the rick), 'cause 'twas out so long, but how-somever, he cuts out *honey-sweet*.

HONEY-SWEET: *Melliflue*. — *Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

HOOK [èok], *sb.* A bill-hook for chopping wood. All other kinds of *hooks* have a descriptive prefix, as a *spar-hook* for making *spars* (q. v.); a *reap-hook*, a sickle for reaping corn; a *staff-hook*, i. e. with a long stale for trimming up hedges. A carpenter pointing out bad work in some sash frames, said, Feb. 1885 :

"Nif I widn chop em out way a *hook*, and stick em way a board-nail better-n that there is, I'd ate em 'thout zalt !"

HOOKÉD [èok'ud], *adj.* Applied to a saw when its teeth are so pointed as to catch in the wood instead of cutting smoothly; in other districts the saw is said to be "too rank," here it is always "too *hookéd*." See CLOSE.

HOOP [èo'p], *sb.* The bullfinch—usual name. *Pyrrhula vu'garis*.

They *hoops* be beating out the bud again ter'ble, we must burn some more powder 'bout em—*i. e.* shoot at.

HOOP [èo'p], *v. i.* To whoop; to shout. Used generally with *holler* (1 *v. i.*).

I yeard-n *hoopin* and hollering ever so long avore I zeed-n.

There was purty works way em; you never yeard no jis *hoopin* and hollerin in all your live, 'twas fit to wake the very dead.

Of horn and boon, in which they blew and powpede,
And therewithal thay schryked and they *houpede*:
It seemed tho as that heven schulde falle.

Chaucer, The Nonne Prestes Tale, l. 579.

HOOP! [ùe'p !], *interj.* The word used by carters to their horses to move on. It is never used when the horses are already in motion, nor is it used except to heavy teamsters; but it is the regular word among farm carters to start their "plough" (*q. v.*), whether drawing sull, harrows, or wagon. It is precisely analogous to the shrill *yee!* of French carters.

HOOP-HEADED [èop-ai'dud], *adj.* Hunting.

A stag whose horns are curved upwards, and between which the space narrows towards the points, is said to be *hoop-headed*.—*Collyns, p. 41.*

HOP [hau'p], *v. t.* To cause glass or ware to crack by putting hot water suddenly into it.

Mind you don't *hop* the glass.

HOP O' MY THUMB [aup' u me: dhuum'], *sb.* A dwarf or dwarfish person; also a fop or dandy.

Hoppe upon my thombe—fretillon.—Palsgrave.

HOPPER [aup'ur], *sb.* The large, tapering-shaped trough over the mill-stones, in which is placed the grain to be ground. It is from the *hopper* that the mill-clapper (*q. v.*) causes the grain to flow down in a small regulated stream upon the nether mill-stone.

HOPER of a mylle, or a tramale—*Taratantara.—Promp. Parv.*

HOPPER of a myll, *tremye.—Palsgrave, p. 232.*

The HOPPER of a mill: *Huche, tremie, tremuye, ou tremblante de moulin.*
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

By God, right by the *hopper* will I stand,
(Quod John) and see how that the corn goes in.
Yet saw I never, by my father's kin,
How that the *hopper* wagg'es to and fro.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 4034.

In old, small mills the *hopper* itself was made to vibrate to and fro so as to shake out the corn—no doubt this is the allusion above;

but this motion has nothing to do with *to hop*, as suggested by Way) *Promp. Parv.* 246), because a corn-hutch or receptacle for grain, having no connection with a mill, is still called a *hopper*. This is further proved by the following :

And heng hus *hoper* on hus hals : in stede of a scrippe ;
A broussel of bred-corn : brouht was þer-ynne.

Piers Plow. IX. l. 60.

Hopur of a seedlepe (or a seedlepe, HARL. MS. 2274). *Satorium, sativum.*
Seedlep, or hopur, Satorium.—*Promp. Parv.* pp. 246, 451.

HOPPERS [aup'urz], *sb.* The white maggots which are found in cheese and hams. These have the power of curling and suddenly straightening themselves, thereby they are able to hop or leap several inches.

HOPPETY [aup'utee], *v. i.* To hop. Same as HACKETY (*q. v.*).

HOPPETY-KICK [aup'utee-kik']. A person lame from having one leg shorter than the other. *See* DOT.

You don't zay her's gwain to have thick there *hoppety-kick* fuller !

HOPPING-STOCK [aup'een-stauk]. Called also *Upping-stock*. The stone steps so often seen at farm-houses and roadside inns, by which a horse is mounted. In the olden time, when pillions were common, these steps were essential. Called *Horsing-steps* in Yorkshire.

HOPPY [aup'ee], *v. i.* To hop ; to jump.

[Aa'l maek dhee *aup'ee* lau'ng, sh-uur' mee, neef dús'n muuv'ee],
I'll make you get on, dost hear me ? if dost not make haste.

Chell make thy kepp *hoppée*, wi' thy Vlanders lace upon 't.

Ex. Scold. l. 95.

HORCH [au'rch], *v.* To gore with the horns.

T'on't do for they bullicks for to be a-dring'd up too much, they'll sure t' *horch* o:ne or tother. This is the common word.

HOREHOUND [oa'raew'n], *sb.* A herb in much repute for fomentations. *Marrubium vulgare.*

Common *Horehound* boyled in water and drunke, openeth the liuer and spleene and preuailes greatly against an old cough.—*Gerard*, p. 694.

HORN-BEAM [aur'n-beem], *sb.* The wych-elm. In this district the usual name for *Ulmus Montana*.

Called in English, *Horn-beam*, Hard-beam, Yoke-elme, and in some places Witch Hasell.

Gerard, p. 1479.

HORNEN [aur'neen], *adj.* Made of horn. A *hornen* lantern is in every farm stable. A *hornen* cup, *hornen* comb, &c.

Sing ze to the Lord in an harpe, in harpe and vois of saum : in trumpis betun out with hamer, and in vois of the *hornene* trumpe.—*Psalm* cvii. 6, *Wyclif vers.*

HORN-SHUT [au'rn-shuut], *adj.* Crooked; twisted; out of the straight line. (Very com.)

Thick there board 'on't do; can't never get-n true, he's *s'horn-shut's* a dog's hind leg.

Horn is one of the usual similes to express extreme crookedness. So crooked's a *horn*. See **SHUT**.

HORRY, *adj.* Filthy; foul. This word occurs in the *Ex. Scold.* ll. 47, 155, 205.

Thy waistcoat all *horry*, &c.; but it is now almost obsolete. I have never heard it used, but old people know the word.

Ang.-Sax. *horig*, dirty; *horwa*, *hóru*, dirt; *hyrwian*, to defile.

Of vche best þat bereȝ lyf · busk þe a cupple,
Of vche clene coinly kynde · enclose seuen makeȝ,
Of vche *horved*, in ark · halde bot a payre.

Alliterative Poems (A.D. 1360), E. E. T. S., ed. Morris, l. 333.

þe spot of *hor* (filth) : is þe couaytise of þe wordle.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 228.

Somtyme envyous folke with tunge *horove*

Departen hem, alas!—*Chaucer, Comp. Mars and Venus*, l. 206.

þat þis synfull world þat so *horry* ys.—*Chron. Vilod.* st. 467.

See *Old. Eng. Homilies*, 2. 141. *Rel. Ant.* 2. 176. **HOWERLY**, *Manley and Cor. Glos.* p. 139.

HORSE [au's], *sb.* A cross-legged frame, on which logs are laid to be sawn up.

HORSE BUTTERCUP [au's buad'urkuup'], *sb.* Marsh marigold. (Very com.) *Caltha palustris*.

HORSE-COPER [au's-koa'pur], *sb.* A low kind of horse-dealer; one who frequents fairs and markets in search of the unwary.

'Twas a very purty lot o' 'm, I 'sure 'ee. There was Tom Saffin the heigler, and Gypsy George the *horse-coper*, and taidler Jones; and he—what's er a called?—up to Rogue's Koost, the broom-squire; lor! I can't mind the name o' un; but there they was all to a heap, and a purty drunksnest 'twas, sure 'nough.

HORSE-DAISY [au's-dai'zee], *sb.* The dog daisy or marguerite. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. (Always.)

HORSE-FLY [au's-vluy], *sb.* The Gad-fly. See **HORSE-SPINGER**.

HORSE HOVE [au's-oa'v], *sb.* and *v. t.* Horse-hoe. An implement drawn by a horse which slices off the weeds just below the surface of the ground. Often called a *sham*.

HORSE-MINT [au's-múnt], *sb.* Usual name of wild mint, very common in marshy places in this district. *Mentha sylvestris*.

HORSES [au'sez]. To "put *horses* together" is to agree after a difference.

HORSE'S HEAD [au'sez ai'd], *sb.* The usual simile with which to compare any object for its bigness or shapeless ugliness. Dec. 1881, a man said to me about some draining:

I never didn zee the fuller place o' it for stones; why I've a tookt out stones out o' thick there gutter, so big and so ugly as a *horse's head*.

Horse as a prefix seems to have the force of Italian *acci*, and to imply coarseness and roughness, as in *horse-play*, *horse-daisy*, *horse-radish*, *horse-faced*, *horse-mint*.

Cf. HORSEHEAD, *Derbyshire Mining Terms*, B. 10.

HORSE-STINGER [au's-sting'ur], *sb.* The common dragon-fly of all varieties is known only by this name. The gad-fly is never called a *horse-stinger*, *pace* Halliwell.

HOSE [oa'uz], *sb.* Hoarseness. (Very common.) A well-known local cattle specific, on the wrapper of each bottle, sets out the various ailments it professes to cure in various animals, and *inter alia* reads thus:

YEARLINGS	}	Husk or <i>Hose</i> , Scour, Chills, Worms in Throat.
or		
CALVES		

An authentic story is told of a clergyman, who on arriving at Withypool to preach next day, found the sexton on the Saturday night walking up and down the river Barle. In reply to natural inquiry, he said he was trying to get a bit of a *hose*, because he had to sing bass in church next day. Ang.-Sax. *hwosta*, a cough.

HOOS (hors, k, hoorse, p.). *Rauens*.

HOOSE, or cowghe (host, or cowhe, k. host, or cowgth, s. hoost, HARL. Ms. 2274). *Tussis*.—*Promp. Parv.*

An HOST; *tussis*, *tussicula*.

To HOST; *tussire*.—*Cath. Anglicum*.

In Leslie churchyard, Fifeshire—

Here lies the body of Andrew Brown,
Sometime a wright in Lunnon toon,
In the year seventeen hunner and seventy-three
When coming his parents for to see,
Of a cauld and a sair *host*
He died upon the Yorkshire coast.

Spectator, Sep. 6, 1884, p. 1173.

Then ha took up es pipe, an ha kauff'd auff tha *hoce*,
An zeth Varmer Jan Vaggis—"Wull barky now, zoce."

Nathan Hogg, Ser. I. p. 49.

See HESK.

HOSEBIRD [oa'zburd, hoa'zburd, wuu'zburd], *sb.* An epithet

A A

of reproach (very common); no doubt the corruption of *whore's brood*. Plenty of examples in these pages.

Let me catch the young *hosebird*, that's all, aa'll make'n know.
Not used as an *adj.*, like the *whoreson* of Shakespeare.

HOSED [oa'uzd], *adj.* Afflicted with hoarseness or cough.
I be a *hosed* up that bad I can't hardly spake. See HOSE.

Good vor nort bet scollee, avore tha art a *houzed* that tha cast scarce yeppey.
Ex. Scold. l. 160.

HOSED [oa'uzd], *part. adj.* A cant phrase for *died*, like *croaked*.

Nif tha young George Hosegood had a had tha, he murt a *houed* in a little time.
Ex. Scold. l. 290.

HOSSÉD [au'seed], *adj.* The condition of a mare; horseward.

HOT [haut]. What. In this word and in *when* (see HON) the *w* sound is omitted. (Very com.)

"*Hot* be 'bout then, soce!" is to be heard daily.

And more an zo, there's no Direct to *hot* tha tell'st.

Ex. Scold. l. 149. See also ll. 207, 213, &c.

HOUND [aew'n(d)], *sb.* Part of a wagon. One of the two or more pieces which are morticed through the *poll-piece* of the *fore-carriage*, and which carry the *sweep-piece*. This latter permits the *carriage* to turn upon the main-pin without causing undue strain upon it. Not used in spring wagons.

HOUND [aew'n]. A term of reproach—generally applied to boys.

You lazy, good-for-nort young *hound*, I'll skin yer backside vor ee, I will!

HOUSE [aew'z], *sb.* 1. The living room; the ground floor generally.

[Dhu vloou'ur-z u-wae'urd aew't, eens úz u guurt oa'l rai't-n dh'u múd'l u dh-aew'z,] the floor is worn out, so that there is a great hole right in the middle of the living room. This verbatim report conveyed a very definite idea. The floor (*q. v.*) of fine concrete had been broken, and so a hollow of the thickness of the concrete, less the trodden dirt, appeared. *Gurt holes* of this kind are very common, and often remain without much inconvenience for many years. See DOWN HOUSE.

2. A room in any building, as a *milk-house*, *brew-house*, *malt-house*, *pound-house*, *cider-house*, *wash-house*, *meat-house*.

HOUSE [aew'z], *v. t.* Used respecting corn or hay; to place under cover, in rick or in barn.

All the corn's a-*housed* in our parish.

HOUSEHOLD [æw'zɪ], *adj.* Ordinary: [æw'zɪ brai'd,] common bread, as distinguished from fancy.

The pronunciation of this word is peculiar, the second syllable being shortened down to a mere *l*, quite as short as the second syllable in *whistle*.

HOUSEHOLD-GOODS [æw'zɪ-gəʊdz], *sb.* Furniture of a house is scarcely ever called by any other name.

I would not mind giving up the house if I could tell what to do with my *household-goods*.

HOUSING [æw'zi:n], *sb.* A broad leather flap which is fastened to the top of a horse's collar. In fine weather it stands upright; in wet weather it is turned down (its true use) to keep the horse's shoulders dry. The word also includes many kinds of ornaments erected over the collar of the *vore-horse*. Not uncommonly may be seen and heard a row of four or five loud jangling bells, fixed under a board, and surrounded by a fringe of the brightest yellow and red worsted, all this towering quite a foot above the horse's shoulders.

HOVE [oə'v], *v. t. and sb.* Hoe.

For *hoving* o' turmuts, did'n ought to have your *hove* no less'n nine inches wide.

HOVER [uuv'ʊr], *v. i.* To remain undecided; to pause before acting. A man is said to *hover* about when considering a bargain before completing it. The idea is no doubt taken from the action of the hawk, which remains hovering or fluttering over its prey, and then suddenly darts upon it.

HOVERS [uuv'ʊrz], *sb.* Hiding-places for fish. Any overhanging stone or bank under which a fish can hide is so called. Also any kind of overhanging shelter, especially hollows in the side of a hedge.

"Be sure and keep your eye 'pon the *hovers* along thick side o' the hedge." Said by a keeper while rabbiting.—Dec. 1883.

HOW [æw], *sb.* Way. In the phr. "no *how*."

I can't do it no *how*; no, not to save my life.

HOWDERIN [uɔw'dʊrɪn], *adj.* Applied to the weather, Cloudy, overcast, threatening, stormy.

We wants a little bit o' sun now vor to kern up the wheat; these yere *howderin* days like be good vor the turmuts, but they be bad vor the corn.

HOWKES! HOWSHE! [æw'ks! æw'sh!], *interj.* Exclamation used in driving pigs (very com.), but usually in connection with *Turr!*

[Tuuru! æw'ks! tuur! æw'shu!]

HOWSOMDEVER [uɔːsʊmduːvə], *Nevertheless, howsoever, at all events.*

HUCK [uuk], *sb.* Hock. (Always.) *See COW-HOCKED.*

HUCKLE-BONE [uuk'l-boʊən], *sb.* The hip-bone.

The HUCKLE-BONE: Guarignon, afragale, noix.—Sherwood.

If thou shalt bye fatte oxen or kye, handel them and se that they be soft on the fore-crope, behynde the shulder, and vpon the hindermost rybbe, and vpon the *huckbone*, and the nache of by the tayle.

Fitzherbert, Husbandry, 57. p. 53.

HUCK-MUCK [uuk-muuk], *sb.* 1. A strainer used in brewing. It consists of a bundle of twigs, generally part of an old broom, which is placed at the bottom of the mashing-keeve, or vat, to prevent the grains running out when the wort is drawn off.

2. A term for a paltry, mean person; a humbug.

I calls'n a proper *huck-muck*.

Ya *huck muck* son of a bitch, thee't ha my tools again in a hurry, aa'll warn thee!

The old Mag Dawkins is bet a *Huckmuck* to tha.—*Ex. Scold. l. 116.*

HUCKSHINS [uuk'sheenz], *sb.* The hock-shins; under-side of the thighs just above the bend of the knee. *See GAMERELS.*

Thy Hozen muxy up zo vurs thy Gammerels to tha very *Hucksheems* o' tha.
Ex. Scold. l. 154.

HUCKSTER [uuk'stur], *sb.* A petty tradesman; a small shop-keeper.

They do keep a little *huckster's* shop, and zells can'ls, and baccy-pipes, and that.

HWKSTARE (*huksterz*, K.). *Auxionator, auxionarius.—Promp. Parv.*

HUCSTER, a man—*quocquetier*.

I love nat to sell my ware to you, you *hucke* so sore. *Vous harcella si trestant. Palsgrave, p. 588.*

An **HUCKSTER**. *Regrateur, regratier, revendeur, maquignon.—Sherwood.*

HUD [uud], *sb.* The shell or sheath of seed-bearing plants, as of peas, beans, &c.

'Tid'n a good sort o' peas, there's too much *hud* to 'em.

Also the skin of fruits, as of grapes, gooseberries.

Billy, be you eating the *hud* of the gooseberries?

HUFF [uuf], *sb.* Offence, sulks.

Her was in a purty *huff* about it.

HUFFY [uufce], *adj.* Apt to take offence, or become sulky. Her's a *huffy* old thing, nif her id'n a keep pleased.

HUG [uug], *sb.* The itch; called also the Welshman's hug.
Scabies.

HUGGER-MUGGER [uug'ur-mugg'ur], *adj.* Untidy, slovenly in housekeeping.

'Tis a shockin poor *hugger-mugger* concern way em, I 'sure ee.

HUH [uuh]. Pronounced like a kind of grunt. When a thing is out of perpendicular, or when a wheel runs "out of truth," or when anything is lop-sided, it is said to be "all of a *huh*."

"The old woman (now dead) who used to keep my lodge, seeing the gardener thinning the shrubs, asked me, 'An' wunt yer onner ha that wee-wowly auld olive down? I do zim he do grow all a *huh* like.'"—*Letter from Dr. Prior*, Nov. 12, 1886.

HULK [uulk], *sb.* Seed or grain when mixed with the chaff—*i. e.* after being thrashed, but before it is winnowed.

We draws in the *hulk* into the barn eens we do drash it, fear o' the rain.—Feb. 12, 1881.

HULKING [uul'keen], *adj.* Ungainly, awkward—generally preceded by *great*.

I never zeed no such gurt *hulking* fuller. This expression implies *idle* as well as awkward.

HULL [uul], *v. t.* 1. To shell; to thrash seed from the pod or sheath.

They be coming way th' ingin a Monday, vor to *hull* thick there rick o' clover-zeed. They there pays (peas) on't never pay vor *hullin*.

2. *sb.* The husk or sheath of seed, as of peas, beans, vetches, clover, &c.

HOOLE, or huske (*hole*, *s. holl*, *P.*). *Siliqua.*

HOOLE of pesyn', or benys, or oþer coddyd frute (*hole* of peson, or huske, or codde, *K. cod frute*, *P.*). *Techa*, *CATH. in fressus.* *Prompt. Parv.*

GOUSSE : The husk, swad, cod, *hull* of beans, pease, &c.—*Cotgrave.*

I sette þowre patentes and þowre pardounz : at one *pies hele!*

Piers Plowman, B. VII, 193.

Note to above gives, *pece hule* c. (Camb. MS.); *peese hole* B. (Bodley MS.).

HULLER [uul'ur], *sb.* A special drum, or apparatus belonging to a thrashing-machine, by which the seed pod or *hull* of peas, beans, clover, &c. is broken up without injuring the seed.

HUM [huum], *sb.* Lie, false report. (Emphatic word.)

Don't 'ee believe it, 'tis all a *hum*.

HUMDRUM [uum'druum], *sb.* A low butt (*q. v.*) with broad wheels for drawing manure.

HUMOUR [yuum'ur], *sb.* 1. Matter or pus from a wound or boil.

He 'on't be no better till all the [yuum'ur-z] *humour's* a draw'd out.

2. A boil; a gathering.

Thick there 'oss must have a drench vor to cold-n down, and stop they *humours* about-n.

HUMOURLESS [yuum'urlees], *adj.* 1. Subject to eruptions of the skin.

Ter'ble *humourless* [yuum'urlees] horse—always somethin or nother the matter way un.

2. Humoursome, frolicsome, joking.

So good-tempered, *humourless* a young fellow as you shall vind in a day's march.

HUMOURY [yuum'uree], *adj.* Of the condition of a horse or other animal; a tendency to inflammation or eruption on the skin; liable to boils or pustules. Much the same as *humourless*.

HUMP-BACKED [uump-baak'ud], *adj.* Applied to anything crooked or awkwardly shaped, as well as to persons.

This here's a proper *hump-backed* old thing, why, he's so crooked's a horn. Said of a piece of timber.

HUNDER-LEGS [uun'durd, or uun'dúd-ligz], *sb.* The centipede. (Usual name.)

HUNDRED [uun'durd, or uun'dúd], *sb.* A variable number. A small *hundred* is five score; a long *hundred* is six score; a "*hundredweight*" is one hundred pounds, not one hundred and twelve—just as fortyweight, four score weight, &c., would be forty and eighty pounds respectively. In markets, when buying by tale, unless "the *hundred* of five score" is specially mentioned, the *hundred* is understood to be one hundred and twenty, now often called "a long *hundred*." See COME TO.

HUNE [è'o'n], *sb.* Handle, haft. (Not com.)

The *hune* o' me knive's a-brokt.

HUNGRY [uung'gree], *adj.* Grasping, covetous, having.

Main near, *hungry* old feller, proper old skin-vlint.

HUNK [uungk], *sb.* Hunch.

He'd a got a *hunk* o' burd'n cheese fit to make a farmer's heart ache.

HUNKS [uunks], *sb.* A miser.

How much did Mr. — give?

He! he's a rigler old *hunks*, mid so well try to git blid out of a vlint-stone, as to get a varden out o' he.

HURD [uurd]. Red. (Always.) Also written *Erd* (q. v.):

Redwood is quite a common surname, always pronounced [*Huur-deo'd*].

An' wi' em there was *hur*d-kwote chaps,
Wi' boots an' birches, roun'-crown caps.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 57.

HURDIN [*uur-deen*], *sb.* Redding—*i. e.* ruddle, very commonly daubed about sheep. (Always so called.)

HURDY [*uur-dee*], *adj.* Ruddy.

I spose they be burnin the hill again, the sky lookth so *hurdy* thick way like.

The zun, lik' a gilded sheenin ball,
Ez zinken into rest :
An' ez *hurdy* light, aslant a-drow'd,
Da tinge the fiel's, the trees, the road.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 23.

HURN [*uurn, huurn* (emph.)], *v. t.* and *i.* To run. (Always.)
Ang.-Sax. *yrnan*. Abundant examples in these pages.

Hurn cheel! and vetch the tay-run (tea-urn; *always so*).

ERNYŃ, as horse, *cursito*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

þet ilke blodi swot of his blisfule bodie, þet þe streames *urnen* adun to þer eorðe.
Ancien Riwle, p. 112.

þar buþ also salt welles and hoote welles, þer-of *eorneþ* stremes of hoot baþes, to-deied yn dyuers places acordyng for man and womman.

Basilius seiþ þat þe water þat *eorneþ* and passeþ by veynes of certyn metayl.
Trevisa, Descr. of Brit. (Morris and Skeat), p. 236, l. 18. In the trans. pub. in Rolls Series, vol. 11, p. 15, the above is rendered *renneth*.

Every wilde dere astore,
Hy mowen by cours *ernen* to fore.

Weber, Met. Rom., K. Alis. l. 5003.

That chylde Y tok up as *yerne*,
And lepte to hors and gan to *erne*.

Weber, Met. Rom., Octouian, l. 1933.

and þanne welled water for wikked werkes,
Egerlich *ernyng* out of mennes eyen.

Piers Plowman, B. xix. 375.

Now, when the cows zeed I start off,
They vollar'd me, in coose,
An' kick'd, an' *hurn'd*, an' drow'd ther taails
An' blarid like the deuce.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 15.

HURRY-PUSH [*uur-ee-pèo'sh*], *adv. phr.* Bustling, driving, in haste.

Her's all alike, no rest wi' her, all *hurry-push*.

You can't expect to hab'm so well a made all *hurry-push*, as off I'd a got time for to do un vitty like.

HURRY-SKURRY [*uur-ee skuur-ee*], *v. i.* and *adv.* To do anything in a hasty, careless manner. Take it quiet, what's the good to *hurry-skurry* over your work, you'll only be forced to do it again.

HURSH [uursh], *v.* and *sb.* Rush.

He *hursh* up in the chimmer, and catcht up the cheel, just avore the roof valled in.

HURTLE-BERRY [huurtl-buur'ee], HURTS [huurts], *sb.* Whortleberry. *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

The latter is the common name, the former is a little "fine" talk, as belonging to literature. The cry *Hurts! hurts!* may be heard daily in the season, in most towns and villages of the district; but now, alas! the Board schools are corrupting the old name into *worts*. They grow in great abundance on all the moorlands of the Quantock, Brendon, and Exmoor District. Perhaps Dunkerry and the surrounding hills are the most prolific. Like other fruit produce they are twice as dear as formerly, though quite as plentiful. Thirty years ago the regular price was *twopence* per quart, never more; now it is *4d.* and *6d.*

Bewar at eve of crayme of cowe, and also of the goote, þau; it be late,
Of strawberies and *hurtlberyes* with the cold Ioncate.

John Russell's Boke of Nurture (Furnivall, *Babees*), l. 81.

Serue fastynge butter, plommes, damesons, cheryes, and grapes. after mete, peres, nots, strawberyes, *hurtlberyes*, and hard chese.

Wynkyn de Worde, Boke of Keruynge (Furnivall), p. 266.

Ianuaris abstract. Of trees or fruites to be set or remooued. 13. *Hurtillberies*.
Tusser, p. 76.

Here we came to a long check, the deer having been blanched by some *hurtle*-pickers.
Records, North Devon Staghounds, p. 93.

HUSK. See HESK, HOSE.

HUTCH [uuch], *sb.* 1. A trap, specially of a box kind, for catching the fish, animal, or vermin bodily, in distinction from a gin. As a rat-*hutch*, eel-*hutch*, salmon-*hutch*, so also a big ugly carriage is a booby-*hutch*. See SCUTTLE-HUTCH.

2. A box, a chest; as a corn-*hutch*, a rabbit-*hutch*.

HOCHE, or whyche (husch, s. hoche, or *hutch*e, H. F.). *Cista, archa.*

HUTCHE, or whyche, *supra* in HOCHE. *Cista, archa.*

Prompt. Parv. See *Way's Note*, p. 255.

Byn, to kepe breed or corne,—*huche*.—*Palsgrave*.

and halen al harlotrye · to heren it, or to mouten it ;

Tyl pernelles purfil · be put in here *hucche* ;

Piers Plowman, B. IV. 115.

Thenne sone com þe seuenþe day, when samned wern alle,

& alle woned in þe *whiche* þe wylde and þe tame.

Early Alliterative Poems, Deluge, l. 361.

3. A sluice for keeping back water.

Somebody comed along in the night, and vor mirschy (mischief) pulled up the *hutch*, and let go'd all the mill-head.

4. Called also the *scuttle-hutch*; a covered recess in a barn, adjoining the "floor," into which the grain is shovelled as fast as it is thrashed to await the winnowing.

5. Hatch (*q. v.*), or half-door to a barn or stable, also to a house. Many cottages have a *hutch* outside the door proper, often called the *half-hutch*.

HUZZY [uuz'ee], *sb.* A term for a girl implying reproach. An impudent young *huzzy*.

I

I [u]. Common form of prefix to past participles, used by writers indifferently with *a*. Abundant examples are given by Halliwell, vol. i. p. 472. See VIII. A. 1, p. 4.

It is to be noted, that very frequently the use of the prefix in the dialect supplants the ordinary past inflection, whether strong or weak, as in [u-bae'uk, u-bee, u-baeg, u-dèo', u-goo,] for baked, been, begged, done, gone, &c.

Further, inasmuch as this prefix, whether written *i*, or *y*, or *a*, or *u*, is or may be used in the dialect with all verbs whatsoever, it is quite needless to extend these pages by the insertion of words merely to illustrate this use. Those only are to be found which have some other peculiarity—*e. g.* loss of the ordinary past inflection, or reduplication of inflection by addition of the weak to the strong. See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 48.

I-BAKE [u-bae'uk], *p. part.* of the *v. t.* to bake.

We hant *i-bake* [u-bae'uk] no cakes to-day.

The intrans. form would be [u-bae'ukud].

Mr. Porter, be you gwain to baky to-morrow?

No! I hant [u-bae'ukud] i-bakéd Zundays, not's longful time.

Ther is payn and peny-ale ' as for a pytance *y-take*,

Colde fless and cold fyssh ' for veneson *y-bake*;

Frydayes and fastyng-dayes ' a ferthyng-worth of muscles

Were a feste for suche folke ' oþer so fele Cockes.—*Piers Plow.*, x. 92.

. . . the queene Simyramus

Leet dichen al about, and walles make

Ful hye, of harde tiles wel *ybake* :

Chaucer, Legende of Goode Women, Tesbe, l. 2.

I-BE [u-bee'], *p. part.* of to be. Been. (Very com., usual form.)

There, I will zay it! you hant *i-be* [u-bee'] to zee your poor old mother, nother once, never zinze her was a-tookt bad.

For if he had smyten þe ymage, þou sholdest have *I-be* ded.

Gesta Roman. p. 3.

Mvche aþ þe sorwe *ibe* · ofte in Engelonde,
 As 3e mowe her & er · ihure & understonde
 Of moni bataile þat aþ *ibe* · & þat men þat lond nome.
Rob. of Gloucester, Will. the Conqueror, l. 1 (Morris and Skeat).

Forthi, take hede of al that I shal seye,
 I have with hire ispoke, and long *ibe*.

Chaucer, Troilus and Cryseyde, l. 1079.

ICE-PLANT [uy's plaent], *sb.* The common name for all varieties of *Mesembryanthemum*, especially *crystallium*. There are many new kinds, but each is known as "one of the *ice-plants*."

IDLE MAN [uy'dl man], *sb.* Gentleman; a man living on his means, without any business or trade.

Nif I was on'y a *idle man*, same as you be, I'd zee who'r they should have it all their own way, or no.

IDLETON. An idler.

This word is given in the glossaries, but I cannot find that it exists in the spoken dialect. I believe it to be a creation of some funny poet, who has written in what he is pleased to call the "Zummerzet Dialect."

ID'N [úd'n, ed'n, aed'n]. Is not.

This is not only the common but the invariable form. "Her *id'n* no better" is the regular idiom for "She is not any better."

See *IV. S. Gram.* p. 55.

Endless examples are to be found throughout these pages.

Bit za miny wis thare thit it *idd'n* no gude
 Vur ta tull thur wan haf uv tha things thit was dude.

Nathan Hogg, The Gentlemen Akters.

I-DO [u-dèò] }
 I-DO'D [u-dèò'd] } · Done, *p. part.* of the *v. t.* to do. (Always.)

These are the regular forms in daily use. See *DONED*.

Your job 'ont be *i-do* [u-dèò'] gin 'marra night.

'Th' old Bob hant *i-do'd* [u-dèò'd dhu zuy'v vút'ee] the scythe properly. See *VITTY*.

þus *ido* dede,
 deað ne akaste nawt Crist,
 Ah Crist ouercom deð.

Life of St. Katherine, l. 1123.

Harald him sende word · þat folie it was to truste

To such op. as was *ido* · mid strengþe, as he wel wuste :

Rob. of Gloucester, Will. the Conq. l. 21 (Morris and Skeat).

For hure broþer sche gan to wepe : ac some sche had *ido*.

Wyþ myn enymys for to done : þat habbeþ *ido* þis qued ?

þat han me mucþe schame *ido* : & y-slawe my messagers.

Sir Ferumbas, ll. 1214, 1987, 2159. See also ll. 307, 379, 2467, 2563.

Gods Boddikins 'chill worke no more
 dost thinke 'chill labor to be poore
 no no ich haue a *doe*.

Somersetshire Man's Complaint. See Ex. Scold. p. 7.

IF [neef], *conj.* Very often used redundantly with a negative construction, especially at the beginning of a sentence or clause, particularly in narration. *See* IN-AND-OUT.

Nif the hail wadn so big's marvels—*i. e.* simply the hail was as large as marbles.

Nif th' old mare didn put along fit to tear up the very stones.

Our clock was a stapt, and hon we come to church, *nif* the paa'sn wadn a-raidin o' the lessins, and we thort we was middlin in time like.

IF-ING-AND-ANDING [eef'een-un-an'deen]. Hesitating.

I likes to hear anybody zay ees or no, to once, and not bide *if-in-and-andin* gin anybody can't tell whe'r they be going to do it or no.

IGNORANT [ign'urunt, high'urunt], *adj.* Wanting in manners. The usual description of a rough, uncouth lout.

There idn a *hignoranter* gurt mump-head athin twenty mild, he idn fit vor no woman's company.

I-GO [u-gèò'], *p. part.* of to go. Gone. *See* AGO, p. 15.

A clerk ther was of Oxenford also,
That unto logik hadde long tyme *i-go*.

Chaucer, Prologue, l. 285.

And multiplynge evermoo,
Til that hyt be so fer *ygo*
That hyt at bothe brynkes bee.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 293.

IKE [uyk]. Contraction of Isaac. (Com.)

So *Ike* Stone's a catcht to last, I thort he'd p'ay thick game once to many; now I reckon he'll be a tookt care o' vor one while.

I-KNOW [u-noa'], *p. part.* of to know. Known.

They zaid how twidn be [u-noa'] *i-know* by nobody 'vore the votes was all a-told, and then twidn on'y be *i-know* by they that told em.

Schal no lewednesse hem lette þe lewedeste þat I loue,
þat he ne worþ avaunset; for Icham *I-knowe*
þer Cunnynge Clerkes schul Couche be-hynde.

Piers Plowman, III. 33 (Morris and Skeat, p. 189).

Namly to folk of heigh condicioun,
Nought whan a roote is of a birthe *i-knowe?*

Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale, l. 215.

ILES. *See* AILS.

ILL [ee'ul], *sb.* and *adj.* Ailment; evil, as in "King's evil." Usually applied to some local disease. [Brúst-*ee'ul*] breast-*ill* is a soreness very common to women who are suckling. I have heard it applied to cancer in the breast.

[Kwau-rtur *ee'ul*] quarter-*ill* is a frequent and always fatal malady

in cattle. It is an inflammatory affection which attacks the animal in the region of one of the hips, and paralyzes the whole limb. It is most common upon wet, undrained farms.

[Uud·ur *ee·ul*] udder-ill is another common ailment of cows, but of a comparatively trifling and purely local character.

Comp. 'Tis an *ill* wind that blows nobody any good.

ILL-CONTRIVÉD [ee·ul·kuntruy·vud], *adj.* Crabbed, cross, ill-tempered: usually applied to a woman.

Know her? Ees, I knows her, a zour-lookin, *ill-contrivéd* old bitch, but I never didn know no good by her. I reckon the poor old man wid a bin alive and well this minute, neef he 'ad'n never a-zeed her.

ILL-CONVENIENCE [ee·ul·kunvai·niuns } , *sb.* Inconveni-

ILL-CONVENIENCY [ee·ul·kunvai·niunsee } ence.

I hope we shan't put you to no *ill-convenience*. We must put up way th' *ill-conveniency* o' it.

ILL-CONVENIENT [ee·ul·kunvai·niunt], *adj.* Inconvenient, undesirable, inexpedient.

'Tis ter'ble *ill-convenient*, not vor t' have nother bit of a oven.

'Twould be very *ill-convenient* for we to part wi thick there, 'vcre we be suited in another.

ILL-DISGESTION [ee·ul·deesjas·chun], *sb.* Indigestion.

Well, John, how is your wife? Well thankee, sir, her id'n no gurt shakes; her can't make use o' nothin hardly; her've a got th' *ill-disgestion* so bad—her've a tookt all sorts o' doctor's stuff, but none o' it don't do her no good.

ILL-HEARTY [ee·ul·aar·tee], *adj.* Ailing, unhealthy, delicate.

Her's a *ill-heartly*, wisht poor blid a come; but I can mind her, thirty year agone, a gurt hard maid's you'd vind in a day's march.

ILL-PART [ee·ul·pae·urt], *adj.* Ill-temperedly.

Her did'n ought to a tookt it *ill-part* like, 'cause he did'n go vor to hurt her.

ILL-TENDED [ee·ul·tai·ndud], *adj.* Badly nursed, carelessly fed.

Her was that *ill-tended*, could'n never expect her to get on.

They sheep do look as off they was *ill-tended*, I zim they be gwain back.

ILL THING [ee·ul·dzing], *sb.* The King's evil, or St. Anthony's fire; also applied to any spontaneous sore.

Plaise, sir, they zen un home from school, 'cause they would'n let'n come to school, 'cause he've a got a *ill thing* in his neck.

ILL TURN [ee·ul·tuurn], *sb.* Mischief, malicious act. The

phrase, in very common use, rather refers to an action or speech behind one's back; as to an attempt to prevent one from getting a situation, or to such an act as laying poison for another's sheep-dog.

Very good sort o' man, I never didn know un do a *ill turn* to nobody.

ILL-WILLING [ee-ul-wee'uleen], *adj.* Unwilling, disobliging.
I can't abear to ask Jims to do nothin, he's always s' *ill-willin*.

ILL-WISHED [ee-ul-wee'sht], *adj.* This is evidently the remains of the universal belief in the evil eye. It is common to say, if the pig is taken ill, or any other like calamity happens, "I be safe he's a-*ill-wished* by somebody," giving a name of some old person. The still commoner phrase, however, is *overlooked* (q. v.).

ILT. A spayed sow. See *Ex. Scolding*, p. 136. Rare—obsolescent.

I-MAKÉD [u-mae'ukud], *p. part.* of to make. This is the frequentative form.

[Aay-v u-mae'ukud ree'd vur Mús'tur Brè'o'm au'l úz luy'v, un úz faa'dhur u'voa'r-n,] I have i-makéd reed (*i. e.* been accustomed to make reed) for Mr. Broom all his life, and (for) his father before him.

Whenne the bedel† hadde *y-makid*² this proclamacion, ther lay by the wey too feble men, a blynde And a lame. *Gesta Roman.* p. 15.

That for to speke of gomme, or herbe, or tree,
Comparisoun may noon *y maked* be.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Legend of Good Women, l. 121.

IMAGE [eem'eej], *sb.* Statue. (Always.)

The plaster figures carried about for sale by Italians are always *images*.

þat ho nas stadge a stiffe ston, a stalworth *image*
Al so salt as ani se and so ho 3et stande3.

E. Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, l. 983.

An IMAGE-MAKER, *statuaire, sculpteur*.—*Sherwood*.

And my *Image* to be made al† naked, and no thyng on my hede but myn here cast bakwardys, and at my hede Mary Mawdelen leyng my handes a-crosse.—*Will of Countess of Warwick*, 1439. *Fifty E. Wills*, p. 116.

IMMEDIENTLY [eemai'juntlee], *adj.* Immediately. (Always.)
Nif tidn a teokt in hand [eemai'juntlee], better let it alone.

IMPERENCE [eem'puruns], *sb.* Impudence, cheek.

IMPERENT [eem'purunt], *adj.* Impudent, rude; but especially, prone to take liberties.

Go 'long y' *imperent* young osebird, I should'n never a thought o' your *imperence*! The usual exclamation of factory girls and others against rude boys.

IMPIGANG [eɪmpɪgɑŋ], *sb.* An ulcer or abscess. (*See* NIPPIGANG.) Rare.

IMPOSE UPON [eɪmpoʊ'ʊz], *v. t.* 1. To overcharge. This word is used by the better class as well as by the lower orders. A high-charging tradesman is an "imposing fellow," or the [eɪmpoʊ'zi:ns]—i. e. the imposingest.

2. To cheat.

I never was so *imposed upon* before.

IMPRECATIONS. *See* OATHS.

IN [eɪn], *adv.* 1. In speaking of crops it would be said :

Thick field o' ground was *in* to turmuts last year, and now he's *in* to what—meaning in cultivation or in crop.

2. *adv.* Over and above; into the bargain; without payment. As on buying a quantity of anything the seller throws so much, or so many, *in*. *See* BOOT.

Come now! you can 'vord to drow a vew o' they apples *in*.

I 'on't buy em nif you 'on't drow *in* some o' tother sort.

3. *prep.* Upon, on.

Thick old ladder's so wake, I be most afeard to go up *in* un. We go up *in* a ladder, or scaffold, always, and not *upon* it.

þat at þe last þai ordeind tuelue,
þe thoughtfulest amang þam selue,
And did þam *in* a montain dern,
Biseli to wait þe stern.

Cursor Mundi, l. 31 (Morris and Skeat, p. 70).

4. Used as a verb; to go, or to get in quickly.

[Eɪn wai: ee:] *in* with you.

I *in* way my hand vore he could turn, and catcht hold o' un by the neck.

5. *See* IN LAMB.

IN AND IN. *See* BREED IN AND IN.

IN-AND-OUT [eɪn·un·æwt], *adv.* Inside out. (Always.) *Cf.* UP AND DOWN, BACK AND VORE. In these cases the *and* may stand for *on*, but the phrases would be none the less singular.

[Dhu wee'n wuz tuur'bl ruuf, shoa'ur nuuf; neef mee oa:l uumbraul'ur waud'n u-bloa'd eɪn·un·æwt zu zəʊ'n-z úv'ur aay puut mee ai'd æwtzuy'd dhu doo'ur,] the wind was terrible rough, sure enough; if my old umbrella was not blown in-and-out so soon as ever I put my head outside the door.

IN-BETWIXT [eɪn-beetwɪks], *adv.* Between. (Very com.)

What is the matter?

I've a-catch my vinger *in-betwixt* the door and the durn.

INCLINABLE [eenkluy'nubl], *adj.* Having regard or desire for; inclination towards. Cf. **DECLINABLE**.

No, her would'n let'n come aneast her, her wad'n no way *inclinable*.

IN COURSE [een kèò's], *adv.* Of course.

In coose you'll have your wages, whe'r you works or no.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS always precede a plural construction, even though distinctly referring to a single individual.

See *W. Som. Gram.* p. 39.

Anybody (one) widn never believe it, nif *they* didn zee it.

Tidn same's off *anybody* could do it *theirzels*.

Nobody could'n 'vord to do it nif *they* wadn well a paid vor doin o' it.

Every one o'm can do eens *they* be a-minded.

I make my seketowrs, Iacobbe Tryche, Ion Campe, & Thomas Alnowe . . . and þer-to yt ys my wylle þat euer-echeon) of hem schele haue xxxs' for *her* (their) labor & for *her* besynesse.

1417. *Will of Stephen Thomas. Fifty E. Wills*, p. 38. See also *ib.* p. 39, l. 7.

INDETERMENT [eendat'urmunt], *sb.* Loss, detriment.

Nif you could spare me some o'm, 'thout no *indeterment* to yourzel, I should be uncommon 'bleege t'ee. See **DETERMENT**.

INDIAN PINK [een'jee pingk], *sb.* Usual name of *Dianthus chinensis*.

INDOOR SERVANT [eendoa'ur saar'vunt]. A farm servant living in the master's house, no matter what his occupation may be. In all cases the term *indoor* refers to the board and lodging, and not to the work done.

Well, George, where be you to work to now? Au! I be working to Mr. Venn's to Dykes, *indoors*—i. e. I work for Mr. Venn on his farm, and live in his house.

Wanted a young man to drive horses, *indoors*. Apply, &c.

Adv. Wellington Weekly News, Nov. 18, 1886.

Wanted at once, a man, *indoors*, to drive horses and make himself useful on a farm; also sufficient land for 4 or 6 cows.—Apply, GREAT HIGHLIGH FARM, Exebridge, near Tiverton.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Jan. 13, 1887.

INDURABLE [eendèò'rubl], *adj.* Lasting, durable.

Tid'n no use vor to put'n (the hedge) up like that there, tid'n no ways *indurable*; he'll be all down again in no time. I tell'ee you must have some quick and plant all 'long 'pon tap o' un.

Whatever d'ee buy jish stuff as that for, t'ont wear no time; you ought to a had somethin *indurable* like, for a gurt tear-all boy like he.

INFARING [eenfae'ureen], *adj.* Inlying—i. e. the opposite of outlying.

I mean to keep all the *infaring* ground in hand—*i. e.* the land nearest home.

INFORMATION [een'furmae'urshun], *sb.* Inflammation.

I 'sure you, mum, I be shockin bad off, and however we be gwain to live and pay our way I can't think nor stid. There's he, he 'ant a-sar'd a zixpence sinze a week avore Kirsmas, and his leg don't get no better, and the doctor, he don't do un one bit o' good, and th' *information's* that bad, he's a-swelled so big's two, and I can't vind rags and that; and the Board, they on't 'low me but dree shillins, and I baint able vor to do much arter I've a-tended *he*, and a-warshed and a-mended vor the bwoys, and I do behope you'll plase to help me, vor I 'sure ee I do want it, &c. &c.

IN-GROUND [ee'n-graewn], *sb.* Enclosed land, as opposed to hill-ground (*q. v.*), which is unenclosed common.

Some of the *in-ground* 'pon Exmoor is so good as any man need to put a zull into, but a lot o' the hill-ground id'n no gurt shakes.

INGUN [ing'un], *sb.* Onion.

You can't make your ground to breathe for *inguns*. See Too.

INGY [een'jee], *sb.* India-rubber.

They be the best sort o' balls, they way a bit o' *ingy* in the inside o'm. (Very com.)

Hast a-got other bit o' *ingy* vor to rub out this here black-lead (*i. e.* pencil marks). See LEAD.

INHERITAGE [eenuur'itae'uj], *sb.* Inheritance. (Com.)

Well, 'tis hard vor the poor young fuller to lost his *inheritage*; but there, th' old man was always agin un like, and he never widn spake to un arter he married th' old Bucky's maid; but I never could'n zee but hot her was so good's he, and th' old man's a-go where he'll smart vor't; but vor all that I zim 'tis hard for William to lost his *inheritage*.

I graunte you *inheritage*,
Peaceably withoute strive
During the days of your live.

Chaucer's Dream, l. 1192.

IN HOUSE [een aew'z], *adv.* Indoors. This form is more common in the Hill district and Devonshire than *in'ouse* (*q. v.*), the Vale form.

Can't muv her—there her'll bide *in 'ouze* over the vire all the day and all the wik long.

I baint safe wher missus is *in 'ouze* or no.

Us rests a bit, an then go'th vore,
An then I zee'th her hom ta door—
Zomtimes es go'th *in house*.

Nathan Hogg, The Milshy, Ser. I. p. 37.

INKHORN [ing'kaurn], *sb.* Inkstand. (Com.)

INKLE WEAVERS [ing'kl wai'vurz], *sb.* Formerly tape weavers; and when tapes had to be hand-woven, a single tape to a loom, the weavers had naturally to work very close together, and hence the common saying to express crowding together, "So thick as *inkle weavers*."

INKLING [een'kleen], *sb.* Fancy, inclination towards.

Don't tell me! Will Hookins would'n never come up here every whip's while for nothing; I can zee very well he've a got a bit of a *inkling* arter our Sue.

IN LAMB [een laam']. With lamb. (Always.) The same phr. is used respecting mares, cows, &c., but it is mostly so when speaking of them collectively and not severally.

Most all my cows be *in* calf, but thick there, her's barren, we could'n get her *way calve*.

70 Nott ewes *in lamb* and with lambs by their side.

Wellington Weekly News, Feb. 1881.

This would imply that the seventy ewes were just then lambing—some of them already having lambs, and the rest expecting them shortly. Of all other animals not reckoned as stock, such as a bitch, cat, rabbit, it is said, *with* pup, *with* young, &c. because, only one or two being kept, they are spoken of severally.

INNOCENT [een'usunt], *sb.* An imbecile; idiot.

Poor little fellow, he'll never be no better-n a *innocent*.

Well, nif thee art-n a rigler *innocent*!

Do you think you had married some *innocent* out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus?

Ben Jonson, Silent Woman, IV. iii.

INOBEDIENT [een'ubai'junt], *adj.* Disobedient.

Tommy, I told you not to go out, you're a very bad, *inobajient* boy.

Adam *inobedyent* ordaynt to blysse,
þer pryuely in paradys his place wat3 devised.

E. Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, l. 237.

INOW. See ENOW.

Ye have now caught, and fetered in prisoun,
Trojans *inowe*, and if youre willes be,
My childe with oon, may han redempcion:

Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, l. 78.

IN PLACE [een plae'us].

Things be zoonder a brokt 'n they be a put *in place* again.

INS AND OUTS [ee'nz un aew'ts], *sb.* The full particulars.

I baint gwain vor to make up my mind, gin such time's I've a yeard all the *ins and outs* o' it.

INSENSE [eensai'ns], *v. t.* To instruct; to make known. Lit. to put sense into.

The paa'son took care t' *insense* 'em what time they'd a got to come. (In common use.)

INSI-COAT [een·zi·koa'ut], *sb.* An inside or under coat—*i. e.* the flannel petticoat. The term is only applied to a female's garment.

INSIDE [een·zuy'd], *sb.* The inward parts of the body generally, as the liver, heart, &c., but chiefly the stomach or bowels.

I be ramping in my *inside*; sometimes I be a tookt that bad that I be a'most a bowed two-double.

They do zay he've a drinkt enough spirit vor to zwim in. Lor! I should think the *inside* o' un must be proper a burned out.—Jan. 1886.

'Tis 'most all over wai un, he ant a had the use o' his *inside* 'is vortnight past.—April 18, 1882.

Ter'ble fuller vor his *inside*. I've a yeard em zay he don't make nort of a leg o' mutton, and half a peck o' cider to warsh-n down way. *See* KITTLE-BELLY.

INSTANCE [ee·nstuns], *sb.* Event; occurrence; curiosity.

[Twuz jish ee·nstuns uz aay nùv'ur dùd'n zee uvoa'ur, een au'l muy bau'rn dai'z,] 'twas such (an) event as I never saw before, in all my born days. Said respecting the finding of a nest of adders in a dung-heap. (Very com.)

INTERMENT [ee·nturmunt], *adj.* Intimate; friendly; thick.

'Twas on'y tother day they was like the devil and holy water, and now they be all s'*interment*, *i. e.* just as friendly.

INTIMATED [ee·ntimae'utud], *adj.* Intimate.

Ees, I knows'n well enough to pass the time o' day, but we bain't very much *intimated*.

INTO [ee·ntu]. 1. Approaching—always of age.

How old are you? I bee *into* my twelve year old—*i. e.* in my twelfth year.

[Aay shl bee ee·ntu mee vaaw'ur-skoa'ur-n ziks neef aay du lee'gin naeks Zad'urdee,] I shall be in my eighty-sixth year if I live till next Saturday.

2. Excepting; all but. *See* EEN OT.

Thick rope's a brokt *into* one lissom, two or dree places.

INT'OUSE [eentaew'z]. Indoors, in the house. (Very com.)

Is your master at home? Dun 'naw, zr; but I'll zee wher's *int'ouse* or no.

I be that a crippled up that I be a forced to bide *int'ouse* all the day long.

INTRESS [ee'ntrus], *sb.* Interest. (Always.)

HONORED SIR,

I have sent by the barer £20 the *Intress* Due the 12th of this Month . . .
 please be so kind to send the receipt of this by the barer. I remain your
 Obedient servant, ROBERT T.

August 23, 69.

Letter in possession of author.

Tib. By the Capitol,
 And all our gods, but that the dear republic,
 Our sacred laws, and just authority
 Are *interest'd* therein, I should be silent.

Ben Jonson, Sejanus, III. i.

That not the worth of any living wight
 May challenge ought in heaven's *interesse* ;
 Much less the title of old Titan's right.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, VII. vi. 33.

IN-TY [een-taa'y], *phr.* after a negative assertion. "Not I."

I don't know hot to zay 'bout it, *in-ty*. The expression is one of every-day use, and rather implies indecision or doubt. The above sentence in received Eng. would be, "I hardly know what to say about it." (Very com.)

A country fellow, scratching his head, answered him, "I don't know, measter, *un't I.*"

Fielding, Tom Jones, B. IV. c. viii.

IN UNDER [een uun'dur], *adv.* 1. Underneath.

[Dhai vaew'n un tu laa's aup-m dhu taal'ut, *een uun'dur* u buun'l u aa'y,] they found him at last up in the tallet, underneath a bundle of hay. See *W. S. Gram.*, pp. 88, 90.

I vound my knive a valled down *in under* the jib.

The watch was a put *in under* the bed-tie.

His body wold he putte in aunte : for þere riȝt þoȝte he lyn
 & liȝt hym doun *an undre* a tree : a boȝe-schot from þat host :

Sir Ferumbas, l. 89.

2. Beneath in command ; under the direction of.

Our Bill's a go to work to the brew-house, *in under* Mr. Joyce the maltster.

INVITE [ee'nvuyt, eenvuy't], *sb.* Invitation. Used by people of the better class, who accentuate the final syllable, as well as by the peasantry, who put the stress on the initial. I have seen in notes from educated people, "Thanks for your kind *invite.*"

The paa'sn 've a zend a [ee'nvuyt] t'all they hot belongth to the club.

INWARD [ee'nwurd], *sb.* The intestines of any slaughtered animal. The liver, lungs, and heart are not included in this term. See HANGE. Used only in the singular in this sense. In the plural, the viscera of more than one animal would be referred to.

I never did'n kill nother pig way such a beautiful fat *inward* avore.

INWARDS [een'wurdz], *sb. pl.* The bowels, vitals, stomach, &c. of a person. Same as *inside*, but less common.

I be ter'ble sick, and do keep on bringin up, and I do suffer ter'ble pain in my *inwards*.

For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath leap'd into my seat : the thought whereof
Doth, like a poisonous mineral, gnaw my *inwards*.

Othello, II. i.

IN WITH [ee'n wai], *adj.* Friendly, associated.

He's *in wi'* all the roughest lot about; there id'n a worser proacher no place.

IRE [uy'ur], *sb.* Iron. In the dialect *iron* [uy'urn] is the adjective form. Compare *Iron-bar* with *Bar-ire*. This seems to have been so in the West since the Middle Ages. See IRONEN.

and boxes ben broght forþ · I-bounden with yre,
To vander-take þe tol · of vntrewe sacrifice.—*Piers Plow.* i. l. 97.

Flaundes loueþ þe wolle of þis londe, & Normandy þe skyynes & þe fellys ;
Gaskuyn þe yre & the leed.

Trevisa, Description of Britain, lib. i. c. 41, l. 48.

Ys scheld þat was wyþ golde y-batrid : & eke wyþ *ire* y-bounde,
Bynd hem herde wyþ yre & steel : & pote hem in stokkes of trow,
Sir Perumbras, ll. 896, 1186. Also l. 3313.

IRE GEAR [uy'ur gee'ur], *sb.* Iron work generally. *Ire gear* and *ire stuff* (q. v.) would not be used indiscriminately. The former would mean all kinds of ironmongery, and completed iron-work, including machinery of all kinds; while the latter would have a more definite, technical use.

IRE STUFF [uy'ur stuuf], *sb.* The ironwork of a cart, carriage, gate, or of any construction in which iron is used with other material.

He'd (the cart) a been a finished avore now nif ad'n a been a fo'ced to wait for the *ire stuff*.

IRON-BACK [uy'urn-baak], *sb.* A large iron plate set upright against the back of the chimney for the purpose of shielding the wall from the blows of logs thrown on the fire, and from the fire itself. These *iron-backs* were frequently ornamental in character. There are three in constant use in the writer's own house.

It'm a pair of andirons, ij dogges, a fier shouell, a paire of } xxxiii^o. iiij^d.
tongs, a pair of bellows, and one *iron-backe*

Inventory of the Goods of Henry Gandy, Exeter. 1609.

IRON-BAR [uy'urn-baar'], *sb.* A crow-bar.

[Plai'z tu lai'n Jūmz yur *uy'urn-baar'*,] please to lend James your crow-bar. See BAR-IRE.

IRONEN [uy'urneen], *adj.* Made of iron. (Very com.) This use is emphatic—*i. e.* of iron and of nothing else.

[Aay núv'ur dúd'n zee noa jis voaks vur tae'ureen u tloa'm-z aaw'urz bee; wee shl bee u-foo'us t-ae'u uy'urneen dees'shez un kuup's neef wee bee u muy'n vur tu kee'p oa'urt,] I never saw such folks for *tearing* crockery as ours *be*; we shall be obliged to have *ironen* dishes and cups if we *be a* mind to keep aught.

ſ let þurhdriuen þrefter
þe spaken ſ te felien
Med *irnene* gadien;
Swa þ' te pikes ſ te *irnene* preones
Se scharpe ſ se starke borien þurh
ſ beoren forð feor on þ' oðer half.

Life of Saint Katherine, l. 1920.

-ISH [-eesh]. A suffix often applied to adjectives, having the force of "inclined to." Frequently quite redundant.

Smartish vrost z'mornin; but there, 'tis niceish sort o' weather for the time o' the year.

IT [ut, 't], *pron.* 1. Never used as a neuter pronoun as in lit. English, except in such phrases as, "You never can't do *it*." But *it* frequently takes the place of *them*, when many animals or objects are referred to collectively. See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 33. When any person, animal, or thing is referred to, singly or severally, *he*, or *un*, (q. v.) takes the place of *it*.

2. When used as an abstract pronoun, as in the sentences, "*It* is not," "*It* would never do," the word is always contracted to '*t*'; and, moreover, the construction following is singular without reference to the antecedent; *e. g.*—

[T'úd'n muy' dthingz,] it is not my things—*i. e.* they are not my things.

[T'waud'n yoa'ur buul'iks,] it was not your bullocks.

'Tis nails I must have. 'Tis his boots, 'fidn yours.

Al þat þay smyteþ wiþ ax or swerd : sone to deþe *it* gas.
Hit ne buþ, he said, none Vauasers : þat buþ þer on þe tour,
Ac *it* buþ noble bachelers : of al france þay bereþ þat flour :

Sir Ferumbras, ll. 3114, 3183.

And there ben other that ben sowun in thornis; these *it* ben, that heeren the word, and myseise of the world, and disseit of richness.

Wyclif vers. Mark iv. 18.

Comp. use of Fr. *Il y a*.

3. As a pron. *it* is much more commonly used in Devon than in Somerset.

[Yùe'v u-brauk't *ut*,] you have broken it.—*Devon*.

[Yùe'v u-toa'urd-n,] you have torn un.—*Somerset*.

4. Yet. See EET.

I TELL EE WHAT 'TIS [aay tuul' ee haut t-ai'z], *phr.* A very common beginning to a statement, either of bucolic wisdom or of angry dispute.

[Aay tuul' ee haut tai'z! yùe mus ai't zum moa'ur bee'f-m tae'udeez fuust,] you must eat some more beef and potatoes first, *i. e.* wait till you are older—a very common phrase.

I tell ee hot 'tis, I do zee purty plain, you've a got a darn sight more guts-n brains.

ITEM [uy'tum], *sb.* Intention, fad, purpose, crafty design. A keeper, speaking of a covey of partridges, said:

[Dhaat wuz dhur *uy'tum*,] that was their item, safe enough. They urned out o' the gate and back under the hedge to the very same place where we vound em fust.—Sept. 23, 1886.

Our Tom's a cute sort of a fuller; he've a got th' *item* now, vor to zee whe'r he can't save a lot o' coal way doin something to the furnace door.

Such an *Item* should we give our best contents, lest perhaps if we trust them too far, they suddenly betray us.—1642. *Rogers, History of Naaman*, p. 96.

ITEMING [uy'tumeen], *part. sb.* Trifling, fidgeting.

Why's-n mind thy work, and not bide *itemin* there?

ITEMS [uy'tumz], *sb. plur.* Fidgets, antics.

Nùv'ur oa'n buyd kwuy'ut, gaut moa'ur *uy'tumz-n* u daan'seen bae'ur,] (he) never won't bide quiet, (he has) got more antics than a dancing bear. This is one of the commonest of sayings; so also is, "All full of his *items*," to describe a restless, fidgety person.

ITEMY [uy'tumee], *adj.* Tricky; uncertain in behaviour. Very often applied to horses—frisky, fidgety, restless.

Of a dog, a keeper said:

He's so ter'ble *itemy*, can't depend 'pon un a bit.—Sept. 23, 1886.

I wants a quiet steady 'oss; I don't like thick mare 't-all, her's so uncommon *itemy*.

[Tuur'bl *uy'tumee* au's; dhur id-n noa git'een oa un tu goo vùt'ee,] very fidgety horse; there is no getting him to go properly.

I-WENT [u-wai'nt], *p. part. of to wend* = gone.

I should'n never *i-went* [u-wai'nt] nif 't-'ad-n a-bin vor you.

Oh fie! and I always zaid you never did'n ought to *i-went*.

See VIII. A. 1, p. 4.

And whan he hath so fer *ywente*,
Than may be seen, behynde hys bak,
Cloude, and erthe, that Y of spak.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 468.

IZE. I, ego. This word is inserted in deference to the compilers of other glossaries, and it occurs in the *Ex. Solding*, l. 17. See remarks thereon, p. 136. I believe it to be literary or author's dialect.

J

JABBER [jab'ur], *sb.* 1. Talk, chatter. (Very com.)

There they goes on, *jabber, jabber, jabber*, from morning to night; whatever they can vind to zay I can't think.

2. *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly.

Tidn no odds to he, he'll *jabber* away just the same, whe'r you be harkin or no.

3. *sb.* The under-jaw (of a fish).

When you hook 'em in the *jabber* you can catch 'em.—G. M. D.

JABBERMENT [jab'urmunt], *sb.* Idle talk.

There wadn not one bit o' sense in it, I 'sure 'e 'twas nort but a *jabberment* from fust to last.

JACK [jaak], *sb.* 1. A contrivance, consisting of a lever and fulcrum, used in washing carriages, to lift one side so that the wheel acted on may run round freely; sometimes called a "carriage-jack."

2. The knave in cards. (Always so called.)

"*Jack of Clubs*" is a nickname by which I have known more than one man all my life.

3. A machine for spinning, driven partly by hand and partly by power—used for spinning coarse, heavy woollen yarns.

4. A kind of clock-work driven by a heavy weight, to which was attached an endless chain; by this the spit was turned before the fire. *See* HAND-DOGS.

These were very common before the days of kitchen-ranges, and might be seen fixed upon the right side of the high chimney-shelf in most kitchens of the better sort. Known also as "roasting-jack."

JACK-A-DANDY [jaak-u-dan'dee], *sb.* A conceited, upstartish fellow.

Be sure, you don't never take no notice of a whipper-snapper *Jack-a-dandy* like he! why I widn [vuy'n un] find him! *See* FIND 2.

JACK-A-LANTERN [jaak-u-lan'turn], *sb.* *Ignis fatuus.*

This I believe to be the only name known in the district. The phenomenon only occurs in certain parts of the boggy moorland of Brendon Hill and the Exmoor district. It is said that a farmer once crossing Dunkery from Porlock to Cutcombe, and having a leg of mutton with him, was benighted. He saw a *Jack-a-lantern*, and was heard to cry out while following the light, "Man a lost!

man a lost! Half-a-crown and a leg a mutton to show un the way to Cutcombe!"

JACK-AMANGST-THE-MAIDENS [jaak-umang's-dhu-maa'y-dnz]. One who is always after women's society, and who likes to be made much of by them. The term is applied to some parsons who cultivate female worshippers, it is, of course, depreciatory.

JACKASS [jaak'aas], *sb.* 1. Term of contempt, generally prefixed to some other epithet instead of being the principal word.

You *jackass* fool, what's a bin and a do'd now?

A gurt *jackass* toad, d—n un! that ever I should zay zo! I told'n to mind and put vast the gate, and now all the pigs be in the orchet.

2. A donkey: not often heard, except by way of rustic wit.

JACK-CHAIN [jaak chaa'yn], *sb.* 1. The endless chain by which the spit was driven. See **JACK 4**.

2. A peculiar kind of chain still so called. It is made of twisted wire links, and is of the description used formerly for turning the spit. A country ironmonger asked for *jack-chain* would at once know the kind required.

JACKET [jaak'ut], *v. t.* To thrash with some weapon other than the hand.

He hold'n vast, gin he come out in the churchyard, and then he tootk his stick, and my eyemers, how he did *jacket* 'n!

JACKETTING [jaak'uteen], *sb.* A thrashing; also a severe rebuke or scolding.

The judge gid Turney . . . a purty *jackettin*, sure 'nough; a zaid, never did'n ought to a braat no such case avore he.

JACK-HARE [jaak-ae'ur]. The male hare is always so called, while a male rabbit is invariably a *buck*. The females are *doe-rabbit* and *doe-hare*. Halliwell is wrong in saying that *Jack* signifies "the male of an animal"—*i. e.* generally. It is in that sense applied to the hare only. *Jackass* by no means specially implies a male donkey, except of the human species.

JACK-IN-THE-BOX [jaak n-dhu-bau'ks], *sb.* Same as **PARSON IN THE PULPIT**. Wild arum—*Arum maculatum*.

JACK-JUMPER [jaak-juump'ur], *sb.* The merry-thought or breastbone of any poultry or edible bird. So called from its often being made into a toy. A piece of fine string tied across the two ends, a little piece of wood, as a lucifer match, stuck in to twist the string, and a morsel of cobbler's wax at the bifurcation. The stick is then brought over with another twist and the end stuck in the

wax. On being placed on the floor, after a few seconds the wax "lets go," and *jack* jumps a considerable height.

JACK-PLANE [jaak-plae'un], *sb.* A plane of medium length, having a projecting handle in the form of a bent peg. With this the rougher part of the work is done, to be finished as required by the long trying-plane or the short smoothing-plane. Used also as a *v. t.* To roughly plane over any board. Must *jack-plane* un over a bit, I 'spose.

JACK'S ALIVE [jaaks uluy'v], *sb.* A burning stick whirled round and round very quickly so as to keep up the appearance of a riband of fire.

JACK SHARP [jaak shaarp], *sb.* A smart tingling frost.
Mornin, maister! this is what I calls *Jack sharp* s' mornin. (Com.)

JACK-SNIPE [jaak-snuyp], *sb.* The smaller of the two common kinds of snipe. The term has no reference to sex.

JACK-SPRAT [jaak-spraat], *sb.* A dwarfish, insignificant-looking man. What, thick little *Jack-sprat* of a fellow! why he idn no higher'n a twopenny loav!

JACK UP [jaak aup], *phr.* To break a contract; to discontinue; to *throw up*.

A man said to me of a farmer [Gwai'n tu *jaak aup* faa'rmureen u blee'v, ad' nuuf oa ut,] (he is) going to give up farming, I believe, (he has) had enough of it.

[Neef ee-v u-tèok't ut tu loa', git u gè'od suub-m *jaak aup*,] if you have taken it too low, get a good sub. (sum on account), and then *jack up* — *i. e.* leave the job. Too commonly the practice.

I believe this phrase to be the bucolic corruption of "chuck up," an expression which doubtless contains a reminiscence of the old prize-ring, when the friends of the vanquished used to "chuck up" the sponge in token of submission.

JACK-WEAVER [jaak-wai'vur], *sb.* The coloured dancing reflection of sunlight cast by a swinging prism.

JACK-WEIGHT [jaak-wauy't], *sb.* The weight by which the spit was turned. See **JACK 4**.

JAG [jag], *v. t.* To cut roughly, or unevenly; to make notches.

I told you, Mary, to cut it straight, and you've been and *jagged* the cloth right across.

[Aay oa'n lai'n dhee muy' nuy'v ugee'un. Lèok'ee zee', aew dhee-s ubún' un u *jag'n*,] I will not lend you my knife again. Look see, how you have been and notched it.

I *jagge* nat my hosen for thrifte but for a bragge. *Je ne chiquette pas, &c.*
Pulsgrave.

To JAGGE. *Chiqueter, deschequeter.*—*Cotgrace*.

Golds hath a shorte *iagged* lefe, and groweth halfe a yarde hygh.
Fissherbert, Husbandry, 20/26.

JAGS [jagz], *sb.* Tatters.
Brokt his coat all to *jags*.

Hark, hark, hark !
The dogs do bark,
The beggars be coming to town,
Some in bags, and some in *jags*,
And some in velvet gown.

Jagge, or dagge of a garment. *Fractillus.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

A *Jagge*; *fractillus*; *fractillosus, fractillatus.*—*Cath. Ang.*

Jagge a cuttyng—*chiqueture.*

Jaggedness—*chiqueture.*—*Palsgrave.*

JAGGES: *chiquetteres.*—*Cotgrave.*

ffor wolde þey blame þe burnes þat bronȝte newe *gysis*,
And dryue out þe *dagges* * and all þe duche cotis,
And set hem a-side.—*Langland, Rich. the Reddes, III. 192.*

JAKES [jai ks], *sb.* 1. Human excrement. (Very common.)
Zee where you be going, else you'll sure to tread in the *jakes*.
D'ee mind thick time when we went out bird-boiting dow
behind the poor old Benjy Glass's, when th' old Charley Temple
valled all along in the *jakes* ?

The word rather implies a considerable quantity, such as the
found at the back of a privy; not the privy itself, as in the
following:

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a *jakes* wit
him. *King Lear, II. ii.*

2. (Fig.) Mess, confusion.

Maister, the snow have made a proper *jakes* of my work to-night!

JAKLE! [jai-kl!]. By *jakle!* is a not infrequent quasi-oath
analogous to *Bigor, Egad, &c.*

JAM [jaam], *v. t.* 1. To slam; to shut with a bang. What
rattle her do make wi' *jamming* thick door.

2. To squeeze or wedge in forcibly.

What's the matter with your hand? Well, th' old horse muve
on, and the body of the butt valled down, and he (the hand) wa
a *jammed* in twixt the body o' un and the sharps (*q. v.*).

JAMB [jaam], *sb.* 1. Tech. among bricklayers and mason
The upright side or wall of any opening. The *jamb* of a doorway
in which there may be no frame for a door, would mean the side c
the entrance—*i. e.* the wall, of which it is part. So the chimney

* *Jagges* in some texts.

*jamb*s are the side walls of the fireplace, while the *jamb*s of the chimney-piece are the usual upright parts of the structure, whether wood, marble, or other material, forming the front on each side of the fireplace from the floor to the shelf. The *jamb* of a window is no part of the woodwork, but the side of the opening in the wall; hence it is usual to talk of the "splay of the *jamb*s."

2. Among carpenters. The side of the frame of a doorway. This is a technical word in the West, and is never used to express the door-post or durn-blade. When the frame to which a door is fastened is made of square, solid wood, the whole frame is called a pair of *durns* (q. v.); but when it is of flat shape, or, as it is sometimes called, "linings," then the whole door-frame is a pair of *jamb*s, of which each side is a *jamb*.

Will you have the doors fixed with *jamb*s or durns?

JAN [jan]. John. (Always thus.)

He married th' old *Jan* Baker the blacksmith's maid. You mind the poor old *Jan*, don'ee, sir, the knee-nappéd old fellow? Oh ees! you min' un.

A well-known old character, also a blacksmith, used always to be spoken of as *Jan* the nailer.

JANGLE [jang'l, not jang'gl; *intrans. form*, jang'lee], *v.* and *sb.* To chatter, to talk, to prate; not necessarily in a quarrelsome manner, though dispute is rather implied.

Ter'ble ummun to *jangly*.

Go there honever you will, there they be, always to a *jangle* one across tother. Why, they'd *jang'e* anybody to death. This was said of a number of washerwomen.

to JANGYLLE; vbi to chater.—*Cath. Ang.*

she *jangleth* lyke a jaye—*elle jangle or cacquette comme ung jay.*—*Palsgrave.*

uor þe stede is holy and is y-zet to bidde God : na3t uor to *iangli*, uor to lhez3e ne uorto truffly. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 214. See also p. 20.

Al day to drynke · at dyuerse tauernes,

Ther to *Jangle* and to Iape.—*Piers Plowman*, III. 98.

Whils they haue seyde ; loke eke withe youre myhte

Yee *Jangle* nouhte, also caste nouhte your syhte.

Babees Book (Furnivall), p. 3, l. 67.

How bisy, if I love, ek most I be

To plesen hem that *jangle* of love, and demen

And coye hem, that they seye noon harme of me.

Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, l. 799.

JANGLEMENT [jang'ulumt], *sb.* Altercation; confusion of tongues; talking one across another; angry dispute. (Very com.)

[Vas'tree meet'een! ees! un u pur'tee *jang'ulumt* twau'z dhur; aay zeed dhur wú'd-n bee noa soa'urt u gree'munt, un zoa aay wú'd-n buy'd noa laung'gur,] vestry meeting! yes! and a nice disputing it

was there ; I saw there would be no kind of agreement, and so I would not stay any longer.

JANGLING [jang'leen], *sb.* Confusion of tongues ; chatter ; idle talk.

Here drop it, there's to much *janglin* by half, anybody can't year theirzul spake. (Very com.)

JANGELYŃ', or iaveryŃ. *Garrulo, blatero.*—*Promp. Parv.*

JANGILLYNG ; *loquax, & cetera ; vbi chateriung.*—*Cath. Ang.*

JANGLYNG or chattyng—*janglerie.*—*Palsgrave.*

Ich wolle haue leaute for my lawe ; let be al 3oure *ianglyng.*
Piers Plowman, v. 173. See also xxii. 399.

Shulle at the hyndre gate assayle,
That Wikkid-tunge hath in kepyng,
With his Normans fulle of *janglyng.*
Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, l. 5853.

JAR [jaar], *sb.* A stone bottle having a handle on one side near the top—often enclosed in wickerwork. John Gilpin's famous "stone bottles" would be *jars* in W. Som.

Be sure they 'an't a-drinkt out all that there cider a'ready ! why, I zend up the eight quart *jar* and the zix quart virkin to 'leb'm (eleven) o'clock, and 'tis on'y but half arter two now !

Mr. Kemp called in vor to zay, must zend on a *jar* o' gin and a *jar* o' brandy, cause they be gwain to hold the revel next week.

A *Jarre* : *arrobe, jare.*—*Cotgrave, Sherwood.*

Ital. GIARA, a flagon, or great pot, a jar. —*Barretti.*

JARGLE [jaar'gl], *v. t.* To gargle, or gurgle with liquid in the throat.

[Ee toa'l mee aew aay waz' vur tu *jaar'gl* mee droa'ut wai vin'igur un puop'ur, bud dhae'ur, ded-n dùe' un waun bee't u gè'òd,] he told me that I was for to gargle my throat with vinegar and pepper, but there, (it) did not do it the slightest good.

JAUNDERS [jau'ndurz, jaa'ndurz, jaa'rndurz], *sb.* Jaundice—always so, probably because in the dialect nearly all diseases are plural nouns. Cf. meazles, glanders, whites, mulligrubs, small-pocks (pox). See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 13.

JAUNDERS TREE [jaarn'ndurz tree], *sb.* The common barbary —*Berberis vulgaris*, from the yellow colour of the wood.

JAW [jaa:], *sb.* Abuse ; impudence ; impertinence ; idle talk.

[Kau'm naew ! noa'un u dhuy *jaa'*, uls dhee-t bee u-puut' tu doo'urz een u kwik stik,] come now ! (let us have) none of your abusive language, otherwise you will be put to doors (turned out) very quickly. Com. "landlord's" threat.

[Ee! wai, u-z au'l *jaa'*, lig u sheep's aid!] he! why, he is all jaw, like a sheep's head! A very common description of an empty talker.

JEE [*jee*], *interj.* Used to horses as a signal to turn to the right. Very often [*jee au'f*] jee off is said. See WUG.

JEE WAY [*jee wai*], *v.* To go along with; to agree; to jog on together.

[Aay noa'ud uur wú-d-n núv'-ur *jee wai* un,] I knew she would never agree with him; they baint no ways o' one kidney.

JELLY-DOGS [*júl'ee-duugz*], *sb. pl.* Harriers. (Very com.)

JENNET, JENNETING [*jún'ut, jún'uteen*], *sb.* The name of a well-known early apple. Commonly said to mean *June-eating*. The same apple is often called *Lammas apple*, a much more synchronal name.—Aug. 1st.

Prof. Skeat says this name is from *Jean*. Cotgrave has

Pomme de S. Jean; or *Hastwel*, a soon ripe apple called the St. John's apple.

JENNY [*jún'ee*], *sb.* 1. A machine for spinning various yarns, and also for twisting two or more yarns into one thread. It was always a hand machine, and not, as described by *Webster*, "moved by water or steam." The modern machines driven by power, which have supplanted *Billy* and *Jenny*, are called *Mules*.

2. Jane.

3. A female ass.

Is it a 'oss dunkey, or a *jenny*, you've a-lost?

JENNY-COAT [*jún'ee-koa'ut*], *sb.* A skirt of any kind; a petticoat. The word, though not uncommon, is rather used jokingly or derisively than as a sober term.

JENNY-WREN [*jún'ee-rai'n*]. 1. The wren. See HIRDICK.

2. The wild geranium—*Geranium Robertianum*—the most usual name in the vale district of this very common plant; in the hill district *Arb-rabert* is the commoner.

JERDAN [*juur'dn*], *sb.* Chamber utensil. (Com.)

We be ter'ble a-plagued way the rats. I yeard one in the chimmer last night abed, so I up way my half-bat and ain un to un, and I'm darnd if I didn tear the *jerdan*, and a purty mess 'twas, sure 'nough!

I pray to God to save thi gentil corps,
And thine urinales, and thi *jordanes*,
Thine Ypocras, and thine Galiounes.

Chaucer, Prologue of the Pardoner, l. 18.

Ich schall Jangly to pys *Jordan* · with hus Juste wombe,
And a-pose hym what penaunce is · and purgatorie on erthe.

Piers Plowman, xv. 92. See Skeat's note, p. 304.

2nd Carrier. Why they will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlie breeds fleas like a loach.

1 *Henry IV.*, II. i. See also 2 *Henry IV.*, II. iv.

JERICHO [juur'ikoa].

Drat the boy, I wish a was to *Jericho*. (Very common.)

JEROBOAM [juur'eeboa'um], *sb.* A chamber utensil. This word is a facetious name, though rather common.

JERRY [juur'ee], *sb.* Same as *jerdan*. Less common than *jerdan*, of which, or perhaps of *Jeroboam*, it is very likely a diminutive.

JERRY-SHOP [juur'ee-shaup], *sb.* A beer-shop; a cider-shop; a low public house. Contr. of Tom and *Jerry-shop*.

Well there, I wid'n a gid up a good place vor to g'in such a house as that, why, twad'n never no other'n a *jerry-shop*. Said of a groom taking a public-house.

JERSEY LILY [juur'zee lül'ee], *sb.* *Vallota purpurea*. Common name—sometimes called *Guernsey lily*.

JERUSALEM SEEDS [jurüe'sulum zee'udz], *sb.* The plant *Pulmonaria officinalis*. Called sometimes *Jerusalem Cowslip* or Cowslip of Bedlam.

My mother used to be ter'ble over they *Jerusalem seeds* vor a arb.—S. R.

JET [jüt]. A very short distance or space.

[Muuv aun u *jüt*, wül' ur?] move on a very little, will you?

[Jús dhu lais'tees *jüt* moo'ur,] just the leastest trifle further.

JET [jüt], *v. t.* Same as *to jot*—perhaps quite as commonly used.

How can anybody do it nif you will *jet* the table?

JEW [jüe:], *v. t.* To over-reach; to swindle; to defraud.

They do say that Bob Hellings have a *jewed* his brother out of all the money the old man left em.

He'd *jew* his own father nif a could.

JEW'S EYE [jüez uy:]. A very common expression to denote preciousness.

[Tack-ee'ur oa un, un put'-n uwai; ee-ul bee u waeth u *Jüe's uy*. zau'm dai,] take care of it, and put it away, it will be worth a *Jew's eye* some day.

Mistress, look out at window, for all this:

There will come a Christian by,

Will be worth a *Jewes eye*.—*Merchant of Venice*, II. v.

JIB [jüb], *sb.* A stand for casks—usually of wood.

JIB [júb], *v. t.* To place a cask upon its stand or jib.

[Aay-v u-yuur'd um zai' aew ee kud *júb* u auk'seed u suy'dud pun uz tùe nee'z, un dringk aewt u dhu buum' oal oa un,] I've heard tell how that he could *jib* a hogshhead of cider upon his two knees and drink out of its bung-hole. A hogshhead weighs over five cwt.

JIB [júb], *v. i.* Said of a horse which will not try to pull his load. See *Skeat, Ety. Dict.*, p. 308.

JIBBER [júb'ur], *sb.* A horse which jibs, or will not pull.

[Ee' u *júb'ur!* daar'nd eef ee oa'un pèò'l tùe u dai'd laef gin dhu buul'ee oa un du tich dhu graew'n, voa'ur ee'ul gee aew't tùe ut. Noa! ee oa'un *júb*,] he a jibber! darned if he will not pull at a dead lift (*g. v.*) until his belly touches the ground, before he will give up. No! he will not jib.

JIBBER-JABBER [júb'ur jab'ur], *sb.* Idle talk; chatter. Same as JABBER.

JIBBING [júb'een], *sb.* This would imply a continuous stand or row of stands for casks, often a fixture in cider cellars, whereas "a jib" would be understood as a detached and portable stand. Used also collectively for a number of loose stands, as in the following,—

For sale, A quantity of empty cask and *jibbing*.—*Local Advertisement.*

JICE [juj's], *sb.* Joist; joists—both sing. and plur. See POOL.

The dry rot's a-got into the vloor, and some o' the *jice* be jis the very same's [tich-eo'd] touchwood.

Usually the final *t* is dropped of words ending in *st*. Cf. [duus, muus, fuus, buus, waes, vuy's, lús,] dust, must, first, burst, west, fist, list, and all words ending in *est, ist, rst*. A few of these, though not often, resume the *t* when followed by a vowel.

GYASTE, balke. *Trabes, trabecula*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Cyst that gothe over the florth—*soliuc, giste*.—*Palsgrave.*

JIFFY [júf'ee], *sb.* A moment.

[Yùe goo au'n, un aa'l oa'vurgit' yùe ugee'un een aa'f u *júf'ee*,] you go on, and I will overtake you again in half a moment. (Com.)

JIG [jig], *v. i.* To trot; faster than to *jog*.

They only *jigged* off at the bottom of the road. Cf. JIG-TO-JOG.

JIGGERED [jig'urd], *p. part.* A quasi-oath. (Very com.)

No! I'll be *jiggered* if I do!

JIGGETING [jig'uteen], *part. sb.* Gadding about; flaunting about—usually said of women with a distinctly depreciatory implication.

Wuy' doa'n ur buy'd au'm, un neet bee au'vees *jig'uteen* ubaew't?

Dhu chúl'urn wúid zè'n tuul oa ut,] why does she not stay home, and not be always gadding (or dancing) about? T children would soon tell of it—*i. e.* show improvement.

What should the wars do with these *jigging* fools.—*Julius Caesar*, IV. iii

JIG-TO-JOG [jig-tu-jaug']. The slow pace of a horse; just fast than a walk—called sometimes "the market trot." Very oft used in speaking to a person, as:

[Wuy's-n muuv' aun, neet buyd dhae'ur *jig-tu-jaug'* jis dl vuuree sae'um-z wuop u snaayul?] why dost not move on, (an not stay there *jig-to-jig* just like whip(ping) a snail? This last idio is very common, and although whipping a snail would imply the face of it some activity and exertion, yet the phrase has th implication of going at a snail's pace.

JILLOFER. *See* GILAWFER.

JIM-CRACK [júm-kraak], *adj.* 1. *See* GIMCRACK.

[Tidn aa'f u gee'ut, u *jím-kraak* dhing, neef u au's wuz vur : puut úz chús'ugin' un ee-d vaal een tûe'pees'ez,] it is not half gate (*i. e.* it is a very poor one), a slightly made thing, if a hor were to put his chest against it it would fall in two pieces.

2. Tawdry; fantastic, as applied to a building or other perman construction.

Our new church 've a got a proper *jim-crack* look.

3. Often used figuratively to describe a person; shallow bumptious; unreliable.

I would'n ha nothing to do wi' jis a *jim-crack* feller's he.

JIMMY [júm'ee], *adv.* Nicely; properly; right.

Oh, that's *jimmy*, and no mistake.

They got on *jimmy* like together, 'vore thick there up-count 'osebird comed along.

JINT [júnt], *sb.* Joint.

Somethin' 've a tookt me in the *jint* o' my right hand-wrist.

I do suffer martyrdom in my *jints*.

JIS [jús]. Just such. (Abundant examples.)

JIS SICH, JIS SISH [jús sich, jús sish]. Just such. (Ve com.)

Tom Cross! why, he idn a wo'th his zalt—*jis sich* anothe thee art.

JITCH, JIS, JISH [jich, jús, jish], *adj.* Such.

[Yùe núv'ur ded'-n zee noa *jús* dhing uvoa'r,] you never saw su a thing before.

[*Jish* fuul'ur-z yê' bee au'tu bee-ang,] such a fellow as you are ought to be hung.

Unlike literary English, this word in the dialect is not followed by the adjective *a* or *an*, unless it is desired to give great emphasis, as—

[*Jich* u een'stuns aa'n u-bún u-zeed-z purtee wuy'ul,] such a curiosity has not been seen for a pretty while.

It should be noted that the above form is not used alone or at the end of a clause—in these cases it is *sich*, as—

We could make a shuf (shift) way half-a-dizen or *sich*, vore *jis* time's we've a-got some more in.

JOAN IN THE WAD. Will o' the wisp. I find this word in glossaries, as Somerset, but cannot find it elsewhere.

JOB, JOBS [joa'b, joa'bz], *int.* By Job! or by Jobs! is the bucolic appreciation of the politer *By Jove!* It is a very common form of quasi-oath.

JOB [jaub], *sb.* Thing; event; business; affair.

[Kaa'p'ikul *jaub* yêe haap tu bee dhae'ur,] fortunate thing you happened to be there.

[Twuz u bæ'ud *jaub* vur uur' haun ee' duy'd; gè'o'd *jaub* neef twúd plaiz. dh-Aul'mai'tee vur tu taek uur tùe',] it was a sad event for her when he (husband) died; (it would be a) good thing if it would please the Almighty to take her too.

JOBATION [joabae'urshun], *sb.* A preachment, or any continued speaking—not necessarily a scolding. A long sermon would often be spoken of as “a rigler *jobation*.” The word is a little above the use of the pure dialect speaker.

JOBBER [jaub'ur], *sb.* A dealer in cattle or sheep. A pig-dealer is always called a pig-*jobber*.

I don't think I shall sell my beast gín one o' they there big up-country *jobbers* comth along.

Farmers be a got that there near, idn much a got now out o' pig-*jobbin'*.

JOBGING ABOUT [jaub'een ubaew't]. Getting employment from no particular master, but from any one wanting assistance.

[Aay kn dhè' su wuul *jaub'een ubaew't-s* aay kan' wai rig'lur wuurk,] I can do as well (*i. e.* earn as much) working a day here and a day there as I can with regular employment.

A woman replied to the chairman of the Wellington Board of Guardians, “Well, sir, he 'an't no rigler work like, he *jobbus* about vor any o' the farmers hot do want'n.”

This last is the common frequentative intransitive form. See *West Som. Gram.*, p. 51; also *Introduction*.

JOBBS [jaubs], *sb. pl.* Cæcus; to do jobs; caccare.

JOB-WORK [jaub'-wuurk], *sb.* Work done by "the piece," or contract, as opposed to day-work.

I baint partikler, I'd su zoon do it to *job-work's* day-work.

JOCK [jauk], *sb.* 1. Same as JOCKEY. One who deals in horses; one who breaks colts; a rough-rider.

Our Bill's a bit of a *jock*, you know; you must get up by time in the mornin' vor to take he in 'bout a 'oss.

2. *v. t.* To deal in horses.

Nobody can't never make out however he do live; he don't never do nort, no more-n urn about to fairs and markets *jockin* a vew old 'osses.

JOCKEY [jauk'ee], *sb.* 1. A colt-breaker.

You let *Jockey* Cornder hab-m, he'll zoon cure my ginlmun o' they tricks.

2. A low horse-dealer.

They calls-'n Gipsy George, but he idn no gipsy 'tino, he's one o' these here *jockey* fullers about to fairs and markets way an old dog 'oss or two.

3. *v. t.* To cheat; swindle.

Vokes do zay how he've a-*jockey'd* the poor old man out of every varden he've a-got.

JOCKERY [jauk'uree], *sb.* Roguery; cheating.

They do zay how there was purty much *jockery* over thick there vire; he was a paid vor a sight o' things what wadn never a-burned; I knows that, but who zot it avire I 'ont zay.

There's purty much *jockery* about 'osses, but that seems a clubby sort of a 'oss.—I. F. C.

JOG [jaug], *v. t.* Same as To JOT.

Here! hold-n (the candle) steady, what's *jog-n* zo for? Hence figuratively "to *jog* the memory." See also JIG-TO-JOG.

JOGGER [jaug'ur], *sb.* One who shakes or nudges.

What a *jogger* you be—how can anybody write?

JOGGLE [jaug'l], *v. t.* To shake. See To JOG, JOT.

JOGGLY [jaug'lee], *v. i.* 1. To tremble; to shake.

I wish thee wits-n *joggly* zo—nobody can't never do nort vitty like, nif wits-n bide quiet. See WITS.

2. To jog on; to rub along.

WeH, how do the times use you?

[Wuul! dhae'ur, aay du *jaug'lee* ulau'ng luyk—muus-n vuy'n

muuch fau'ut,] well! there, I jog on quietly—(one) must not find much fault. This the climax of a farmer's contentment.

JOGGLY [jau'lee], *adj.* Unsteady; tottering.

[Dhaat dhae'ur-z u *jau'lee* soa'urt uv u skaa'fl; taek-ee'ur yùe bae'un u traa'pt een un,] that's an unsteady kind of a scaffold; take care you are not trapped on it. See IN 3.

JOGGY [jau'gee], *v. i.* 1. To move; to go; to depart.

Come on, Bill, let's *joggy* 'long, mus'n bide yer no longer.

Well, I 'spose 'tis purty nigh time vor us to be *joggin*.

He *jogged* til a iustice ⁙ and iousted in hus ere,
And ouertulte al hus treuthe ⁙ with "tak-this-on-amendment."
Piers Plowman, XXIII. 134.

The door is open, sir, there lies your way,
You may be *jogging*, whiles your boots are green.
Taming of the Shrew, III. ii.

2. To shake; to vibrate; to tremble.

In the market train to Exeter I heard, "Well, how this yer coach do *joggy*—'tis same's off the springs o' un was a-brokt."

JOG-TROT [jau'-traat], *sb.* The slow pace, half walk, half trot, of some old horses—called also a *dog-trot*.

JOHNNY FORTNIGHT [jaun'eevau'rt-nait], *sb.* The packman. It is usual for the hawkers who sell their goods on credit to go their rounds every fortnight.

I do pay downdap vor my two or drie oddses; I can't 'vord to dale way they *Jonny Vortnights*, they be to dear vor me.

JOHNNY RAW [jaun'ee rau'], *sb.* A clown; lout; simpleton.

Well, nif thee art-n a *Johnny Raw*, sure 'nough, vor to be a-catch by a cheap jack! zold thee a puss way half-a-crown in un, vor a shillin', did er!

JOHN'S WORT [jaun'-z wuurt], *sb.* Common name for dwarf *Hypericum*, *H. perforatum*. See ST. JOHN'S WORT.

JOINT WEED [jauy'nt weed], *sb.* *Equisetum*. This is the name used by "ginlvokes." "Mare's tails," "old man's beard" are the common names.

JOKESIOUS [joak'shus], *adj.* Joking; fond of fun; frolicsome; jocose.

[Dhoa'l Mús'tur Baid'gèod wuz jish *joak'shus* mae'un-z yùe kaa'n vuy'n, ugee'un,] the old Mr. Bidgood was such a man for joking as you cannot find again.

The farmer who uttered the above constantly used the word, which is by no means uncommon.

JOLLY [jɔul'ee], *adj.* Applied to a person—good-natured pleasant; lively; agreeable. Ital. *allégre* is the precise equivalent of our word, while mod. Ital. *giulivo* rather implies more merriment than our W. S. *jolly*.

So *jolly* a man as you shall vind. A proper *jolly* old fuller.
Applied to place or thing—nice; pretty, as in Mod. Fr. *joli*.

Joly or lusty—*frisque*.

Joly or fresshe—*joly*.—*Palsgrave*.

JOLLIE: *joli, frisque, alaigne*.—*Sherwood*.

Sem soþly þat on · þat oþer hyȝt cam
& þe *iolf* Japheth · watȝ gendered þe þryd.

Early Alliterative Poems, Deluge, l. 30

þan sete þei þre · to solas hem at þe windowe,
even ouer þe *ioly* place · þat to þat paleis longed.

Will. of Palerme, l. 347

The mavis and the nyghtyngale,
And other *joly* briddis smale.

Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, l. 619. See also l. 63

In this tyme, faire and *jolif*,
Olimpias, that faire wif,
Wolde make a riche feste.

Weber, Kyng Alisaunder, l. 151

JONNICK [jaun'ik], *adv.* and *adj.* Upright; honest; straight forward; easy to get on with; friendly. (Very com.)

He's a proper *jonnick* old fellow.

Come now! honour bright, that id'n *jonnick* at all!

We always got on *jonnick* enough vore thick there keeper co here.

JORUM [joa·rum], *sb.* 1. An excessive quantity.

I told ee a little bit, I did'n want a gurt *jorum*; but zee wi you've a brought me—'tis enough for zix.

2. A large jug, generally of brown ware.

I let em had the vower-quart *jorum* o' cider, and told em : g'in arter another zo zoon's ever they'd a-finish.

I thought one time, the fire would have been too much for but maister brought us out a gurt *jorum* of cider, and we into again, and to last we dout it proper; but th' old engine idn mu better-n a squirt.

JOT [jaut], *v. t.* 1. To shake; to nudge.

How can anybody write if you keep on *jotting* the table?

2. *sb.* A shake; a push; a slight movement.

I only gid'n a bit of a *jot*, and down he went.

JOUDS [jaew'dz], *sb. pl.* Rags; pieces; atoms.

This here mate's a bwoiled all to *jouds*.—W. H. G., Dec. 6, 18

JOWDER, JOWLER [juw'dur, juw'lur], *sb.* A hawker; pedlar.
[Vee'sh juw'dur,] fish hawker. (Very com.)

JOWDING, JOWLING [juw'deen, juw'leen], *sb.* Hawking.
[Ee du git úz lúv'een tu tae'udee juw'leen,] he earns his living
by hawking potatoes.

JOWERING [jaaw'ureen], *part. adj.* Growling; grumbling.

Why, ya purting, tatchy, sterling, *jowering*, prinking, mincing Thing.
Ex. Scold. l. 21.

JOWERY [jaaw'uree], *v. i.* To grumble; to growl; to find
fault in a disagreeable grumbling manner.

[Núv'ur ded-n zee' dhu fuul'ur oa un—ee ul jaaw'uree au'l dhu
dai lau'ng,] (I) never saw his fellow—he will grumble all the day
long.

[Dhu jaaw'ureenees oa'l fuul'ur úv'ur yùe zee'd,] the growlingest
old fellow you ever saw.

But when the crabbed nurse
Begins to chide and *choure*.

1567. *Turberville, Ovid*, p. 122.

JUDAS-TREE [jùe'dus-tree], *sb.* *Cercis Siliquastrum*. This tree,
and not the *elder*, seems most widely traditional, as that on which
Judas hanged himself. Elders in this country, at least, would
hardly be suitable in size or strength for the purpose. In some
parts of Portugal, especially round Lisbon, the *Siliquastrum*, with
its bright pink blossom, is quite a feature in the landscape during
spring, and the people believe it to be the real *Judas-tree*.

JUDAS-TREE. *Fabagine, guainier, guaynier*.—*Sherwood*.

it may be called in English *Judas-tree*, for that it is thought to be that whereon
Judas hanged himself, and not vpon the Elder tree, as it is vulgarly said.

Gerarde, Herbal, p. 1428.

JUMBLE [juum'l], *v. t.* and *sb.* To mix confusedly; to bring
into confusion: applied to both things and ideas, or facts.

Well, sir, I'm certain I left the roots all sorted out proper; but
now somebody've a *jum'ld* em all up together.

I baint a bit same's I used to; I could mind anything one time,
but now hon I do want to mind ort, 'tis all of a *jum'le* like, and
my store (story) 's all tap-m-tail like.

To JUMBLE confusedly together. *Barbouiller, brouiller, mesler*.—*Sherwood*.

Ne *jompre* ek no discordant thyng yfere,
As thus, to usen termes of fisyk.

Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, lib. ii. l. 1037.

JUMP [juump], *v. i.* 1. To agree; to suit.

They do zay how he and her don't *jump* very well together; but
I don't hear whose fau't 'tis, so I 'spose 'tis a little o' both zides.

Tranio. Master, for my hand,
Both our inventions meet and *jump* in one.
Taming of the Shrew, I.

2nd Senator. And mine two hundred :
But though they *jump* not on a just account,
yet do they all confirm
A Turkish fleet, and bearing up to Cyprus.—*Othello*, I. iii

2. To readily accept an offer.

Not her hab-m? Let-n ax o' her, that's all ; I tell ee her'd *ji*
to un.

JUMPER [juum'pur], *sb.* 1. An iron bar used to bore holes
blasting in quarrying stone. It is used by being quickly ra
and dropped, so that its cutting end falls always on the same s
and thus a hole is quickly drilled: hence to *jump* a hole is
bore it by jum; ing the *junper* up and down in the same place.

2. A short flannel or serge smock. The blue serge shirts w
by sailors and fishermen are *jumpers*.

JUMP OVER THE BROOM [juump au'vur dhu brø'm].
cant phrase for an irregular marriage.

He idn 'is wive, 'tino ! they on'y *jumped over the broom*.

JUMP-SHORT [juump-shau'urt], *phr.* in hunting—when
horse measures his distance badly, and does not clear his fen
The opposite of *over-jump*, when he springs needlessly high and !

JUNK [juung'k], *sb.* A piece ; a lump ; a hunch.
A gurt *junk* o' bread and cheese.

JUNKET [juung'kut], *sb.* This may be almost called 1
standing dish as a sweet in the West Country. Although so e
to make, it is rarely met with in perfection east of Taunton,
where "raw dairies" begin. The best *junkets* are made from n
milk, warm from the cow. The sugar and a little brandy are add
according to taste, at the same time as the rennet, and before
has had time to thicken ; scalded or clotted cream is laid all o
the top. Usually a little nutmeg is grated over all, and the *jun*
is made.

Italian. *Giuncata*, a kind of cream cheese.—*Barretti*.

The *giuncata* sold in Italian shops is much more solid than our *junket*,
stracchino di Milano is much more like it. *Junket* in the 16th century se
to have been thought very unwholesome.

JONCHEE : a bundle of rushes ; also a green cheese, or fresh cheese made
milk that's curdled without any rennet, and served in a frail of green rushes.

Cotgrave

Joncade : a certain spoon-meat, made of Cream, Rose-water, and Sugar.
Ibid

Bewar at eve of crayme of cowe & also of the goote, þauȝ it be late,
Of strawberries & hurtiberes with the cold *Ioncate*,
For þese may marre many a mañ changynge his astate.

Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the *Ioncate*.

John Russell's Boke of Nurture (Furnivall), ll. 81-93.

be ware of cowe creme, & of good strawberyes, hurtelberyes, *Ioncat*, for these wyll make your souerayne seke, . . . butter is holsome fyrst & last, for it wyll do awaye all poysons: mylke, creme, and *Ioncat*, they wyll close the mawe.—*Wykyn de Worde, Boke of Keruyng* (Furnivall), p. 266.

JUP! [juup!] *interj.* The word used in driving cows or bullocks of all kinds.

[*juup!*] or [*juup au'n!*] (jup on), [*juup ulau'ng!*] or [*juub ulau'ng!*] are the commonest words.

JUST A-COME [jist' u-kau'm], *adv. phr.* A near chance; a close shave; almost happening. (Very com.)

'Twas *jist a-come* you had-n a-bin to late, the train was 'pon the very point o' startin'. See Too.

Jist a-come he had'n a-brokt 'is leg.

JUST NOW [jis nae'w], *adv.* Very recently; a few minutes ago. Never used in relation to the future, as it is in Scotland and the Northern counties.

Where's your master? Here about, I reckon, for I zeed-n *just now*. This is the expression of those just a little way up the social ladder. The common phrase of those who speak pure dialect is *by now* [bi-naew'] (*g. v.*).

K

KADDLE [kad'l], *v. i.* To loiter; to work in a dilatory, lazy way; to pretend to work.

[Aay'v u-zee'd dhu! dhee-t buyd *kad'leen* dhae'ur vur u vau'rtnait, zai noa'urt tudh'ee,] I have seen you! you would stay loitering there for a fortnight, if one said nothing to you.

KAE [kae'ee, kae'eez], *sb.* Cow, cows.

This is the usual pronunciation in the West or Hill Country. The following accounts for the *kee* of Halliwell, but it does not represent the true sound.

Thee hast a let the *kee* go zoo vor want o' strocking.

Ex. Scold. l. 110. See also *ib.* ll. 202, 409.

KECKER, KECKERS [kek'ur], *sb.* 1. The dried hollow stalk of the cow parsnip, or Limperscrimp (*Heraclium Sphondylium*). The word is also applied to any dried hollow stalks, as of chervil, hemlock, &c.

2. The throat; the windpipe.

[Yuur! tip aup dhaat—dhaat-l waursh daewn dhee *kekur* v̄ dhee,] here: tip up that (*i. e.* drink)—that will wash down the throat for thee. This is a frequent saying in giving cider, after a complaint of being "dry."

KEDGE [kaj], *sb.* A boat's anchor; the small grapnel usually carried in boats.

This name is used in all the little ports on the south side of the Bristol Channel, and is not applied to any anchor belonging to a larger vessel.

KEECH [kee'ch], *sb.* The fat from the intestines of slaughtered animals; the caul or omentum. It is different from the *suet*, kidney-fat, which is the *flick* in a pig, inasmuch as technically *keech* is by custom part of the offal, and is sold by butchers as tallow. It is usually rolled up while warm into a solid lump, hence the appropriateness of the following.

Prince Henry. . . . Why, thou clay-brained guts; thou knotty-pated fool; thou whoreson, obscene, greasy tallow-keech.—1 *Henry IV.*, II. iv.

Buckingham. I wonder
That such a *keech* can, with his very bulk,
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth.—*Henry VIII.*, I. i.

Later on *Buckingham* speaks of Wolsey as "This butcher's cur," showing that in Shakespeare's time *keech*, or "ball of fat," was a common epithet for a butchering or any obese person. See also—Good wife *keech*, the butcher's wife (2 *Henry IV.*, II. i.). In this sense it is now obsolete.

KEEL-ALLEY [kee'ul aal'ee], *sb.* Bowling alley.

KEELS [kee'ulz], *sb.* The game skittles, called also [*kai-u*] Mod. Germ. *kegel-spiel*. See CAILES.

KEYLES (or nine pines). *Quilles*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

All the Furies are at a game call'd nine-pins, or *keils*, made of old usurpation's bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game!

Ben Jonson, Chloridia, The Antimasque

KEEM [kee'm], *sb.* The scum or froth which rises upon cider when it begins to ferment in the keeve.

KEEMY [kee'mee], *adj.* Any liquor when fermenting and covered with a whitish creamy scum is said to be *keemy*.

KEENDEST [keen'dees], *phr.* Any *keendest* thing, *lit.* any kind of thing, anything whatever, any kind of thing. (Very com.)

There I was a-lef 'thout so much as a bit of a stick: I'd a-gid worlle vor any *keendest* thing a'most.

Tha has no Stroil ner Docity, no vittiness in enny *keendest* theng.

Ex. Scold. I. 205

This seems to be the old form *kynnes*, with the very common insertion of *d* after a liquid, as in *fine, finder, small, smaller, tailder, cornder, varder, scamder, &c.*

Now liste me to lerne : ho me lere coude,

What *kynnes* conceyll : þat þe kyng had.

Langland, Rich. the Red. ii. 18.

What *kynnes* thyng. See *Skeat's Index to Piers Plow. p. 662.*

And syþen he made hym as mery among þe fre ladyes,

With comlych caroles, and alle *kynnes* ioie.—*Sir Gawaine, l. 1885.*

þe wone3 with-inne enurned ware

Wyth alle *kynne3* perre þat mo3t repayre.

Early Allit. Poems, Pearl, 1027.

KEEP [keep, kip], *v. t.* 1. To attend regularly.

Butcher Clay 've a *keep* Taan'un market 's twenty year—*i. e.* he has had a regular stall there.

So "to *keep* your church" is to be a regular attendant.

Nobody can't never zay nort by me and my man, we've always a *kept* our church and a paid our way, and a brought up a long hard family.

2. To watch ; to guard against ; to take heed of.

Boys employed to drive away birds from seed are always said to "*keep* birds."

How is it your Jim has not been at school this week?

Plaise, sir, he bin *keepin* o' birds for Mr. Vuz (Furze), 'cause he couldn't get nobody else. See KICKHAMMER.

Han evere this proverbed to us yonge,

That firste vertu is to *kepe* tonge.

Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, EX. LIB. SEC. I. 244.

KEFYNG—*observation.*—*Palsgrave.*

3e knowe þe cost of þis cace, *kepe* I no more

To telle yow tene3 þer-of neuer bot trifel ;

Sir Gawaine, l. 546.

3. To maintain.

Her's a-come a gurt hard maaid, and her auf to work ; tidn a bit likely they be gwain to *keep* her—'tis all they can do to vind mate vor theirzuls.

4. To attend to ; to look after. As in to *keep* house, housekeeper.

I *keeps* the garden and the road and that, and Jim, he do *keep* the cows and pigs.

Also I wilt þat þe nonne þat *kepid* me in my seknes haue ij nobles.

1420. *Will of Sir R. Salwayn. Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 54/2.*

Also y bequethe to Clemens, the woman that *kepes* me, a gowne of muster-devylers. 1434. *Will of Margaret Ashcombe. Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 97/2.*

All the while we were with them *keeping* the sheep. I *Sam. xxv. 16.*

KEEP [keep], *sb.* 1. Food for man or beast ; fodder ; pasture.

That's a rare piece o' *keep*, up there in the four acre mead.
Thick 'oss 'll grow a hand higher in your *keep*.
I never didn know *keep* so short, for the time of the year.

To be let, five acres prime couple *keep*.—*Local Advertisement*.

Couple *keep* is early spring grass good enough for "couples" *i. e.* ewes with their lambs.

Thick boy idn worth his *keep*, let 'lone his wages.

Wanted, *keep* for six bullocks on oaten straw with an outlet.—Apply, BOWDEN, Chapple Farm, Cruwys Morchard.—*Well. W. News*, Jan. 13, 1888.

2. Maintenance.

In speaking of able-bodied paupers, it is very usual to he guardians remark, he 'on't cost the parish nothin, 'cause can ma'n sar his *keep*.

KEEP COMPANY [keep kau'mpmee], *phr.* To have a bea or sweetheart, but not always with a view to matrimony. The seems to be a sort of shame in both sexes not to have either "young woman" or a "young man." Hence the stories of serva girls (probably from the country) paying soldiers to walk with the

Well, Henry, are you going to be married? Not as I know t
What, are you not courting Mary Snow? Oh, we understands o
t'other, we be only *keeping company*.

On the other hand, to "*keep company*" often implies an act engagement to marry.

KEEPÉD [kee'pud u-kee'pud], *p. t.* and *p. part.* of to kee (Always.) *Kept* is unknown; the only other form is [kee'p, kee'p u-kee'p]. The former is intrans., the latter trans.

'Tidn not a bit o' good: I've a-*keepéd* on gin I be a-tired, a he don't take no notice.

Her've always a-*kept* herzul 'spectable.

Sownynge alway the ences of his wynnyng,
He wolde the see were *kepud* for anything
Betwixe Middulburgh and Orewelle.

Chaucer, Prologue, l. 275.

KEEPERIN [kee'pureen], *sb.* The art or business of gamekeeper. (Very com.)

I'd zoonder by half have thick there boy about *keeperin* 'an thi there Sam, hot I'd a-got here. Dec. 10, 1886.

KEEPING [kec'peen, kip'een]. In the *phr.* to keeping, *i. e.* maintenance.

No, I vinds 'tis cheaper vor to hire when I do want; don't p me vor to *keep* a 'oss, he do cost to much to *keepin*.

KEEP ON [keep au'n], *v. i.* To scold continuously.

Come, missus, do 'ee let's have a little bit o' paice, you do *keep on* from Monday mornin' to Zaturday night.

They on't do it a bit better for *keepin on* so. (Very com.)
See ON.

KEEVE [kee'v], *s.* A vat used in cider-making, and in brewing. As soon as the juice runs from the press it is put into the *keeve*, and left there usually for twenty-four hours, until fermentation has set in. In brewing the word is also applied to the mash itself; after "mashing" it is usual to cover up the vat and to leave the malt to soak for some time. This is called "setting the *keeve*" [züt'een dhu kee'v]. Many old brewers make with their finger on the malt the figures of "two hearts and a criss cross," as they say, vor to keep off the pixies, while he (the *keeve*) do steevy.

Fr. CUVE : An open tub : a fat or vat.—*Cotgrave*.

Fatte a vessell—*quevue*.—*Palsgrave*.

Slat tha Podgers, slat tha Crock, slat tha *Keeve*, and tha Jibb, bost tha cloam.
Ex. Scold, l. 249.

KEFTY [kaef'tee], *adj.* Awkward; clumsy.

Lat-n uloa'un, au'l dhuumz! wuy, dheer urt su *kaef'tee-z u kaew'* an'leen u muus'kut,] leave it alone, all thumbs! why, thee art as clumsy as a cow handling a musket. (Very common saying.)

Can this be a contraction of *kay-fote = kay-footy*?

Gauan gripped to his ax, and gederes hit on hy3t

þe *kay fote* on þe folde he be-fore sette.—*Sir Gawaine*, l. 421.

KEFTY-HANDED [kaef'tee-an'dud], *adj.* The only term in use. Left-handed is *fine*—seldom heard.

I never took no notice avore, how that Bill Cross was *kefty-handed*.

KELP [kuulp], *sb.* Sea-weed. (Always so called.) After a storm great quantities are often washed ashore; this is gathered up and used for manure.

'Tis stinking stuff, but that there *kelp's* good dressin, arter 'tis a-ratted (rotten).

KELTER [kael'tur], *sb.* Wherewith; money.

I'd have em vast enough, nif only I'd a got the *keller*.

KEMMICK [kem'ik], *sb.* 1. A flax field. This is rather a common name of a field.

2. A weed with strong tangled roots. Rest-harrow—*Ononis arvensis*. (Rare.)

Peucedanum, cammocc. *Gotuna*, cammuc.

Wright's Vocabularies, 300/27, 416/9.

KEMP [kem'p], *sb.* Short, coarse white hairs, often found mixed with portions of the fleece. See SKEMP.

KEMPY [kem'pee], *adj.* Applied to wool having the short, co white hairs which are found in the wool of mountain sheep, o others which have been badly fed in the winter.

KERF [kuurf], *sb.* A cutting or notch. The slit made t saw, called usually a [zaa'kuurf] saw-kerf. A shallow groove often called a *kerf*. See **QUIRK**.

A.Sax. *cyrf*. O. Frisian, *kerf, incisura?*—Stratmann.

solde þeo her (of Absolom) þe me *kerf* of—uor two hundred sicte seolure. *Ancren Riwele*, p. 39f

“Kepe þe cosyn,” quoth þe kyng, “þat þou on *kyrf* sette,
& if þou redc; hym ryzt, redly I trowe,
þat þou schal byden þe bur þat he schal bede after.”

Sir Gawayne, l. 37f

KERN [kuurn], *v. t.* 1. To curdle or turn sour.

This here thunder weather's ter'ble bad about *kerning* the m nobody can't help o' it.

2. To boil slowly; to simmer.

KERN [kee'urn], *v.* 1. To fill up with seed; to form seed said of corn; to kernel.

[Dhu wai't-s wuul u-*kee'urn* dee yuur,] the wheat is well kern this year. (Usual phrase.)

Kerning time [*kee'urnen* tuym]. The time when the bloss sets and the grain is forming in the ear.

[Kèod-n spak noa kraap, twuz jish wadh'ur au'l drùe *kee'urn* tuym,] could not expect a crop, it was such weather all throu kerning time.

Bote yf þo sed þat sowen is · in þe sloh sterue,
Shal neuere spir springen vp · ne spik on strawe *curne*.

Piers Plowman, CXIII. 180

The thredde time, tho grene corn in somer sholde *curne*,
To foule wormes muchedel the ercs gonne turne.

Rob. of Glou. (ed Icarne, p. 490), quoted by Skeat, notes to *P. P.*, p. 270

To **KYRNELLE**: *granare, granere, granescere inchoatium.*

Catholicum Ang

2. Applied to a horse getting into condition; to harden.

I heard it said of a young horse, “Let'n bide a twel-month, g he's a-*kerned* up—you 'ont know un.” (Com.)

KERNED [kuur'nd], *adj.* Salted—applied to meat.

That'll be a beautiful bit when he's well a *kerned*—not to zalt.

Comp. CORNED-BEEF.

KERNEL [kuur'n], *sb.* 1. Any hardened gland or swelling a knot under the surface of the skin.

Kernels are very frequent with some individuals, and are oft painful.

KYRNEL, or knobbe yn a beeste, or manys fleche (knobbe, *s.l.*) *granulum, glandula.*

KYRNELL or knobbe in the necke or otherwhere—*glandula.*

WAXYNG KYRNELS—*glandes, glanders.*—*Palsgrave*, pp. 236, 286.

GLANDE: a *kernel*; a fleshy substance filled with pores, and growing between the flesh and skin. *Corymb.*

2. A grain of corn is often so called.

Speaking of a sample of wheat, it is usual to say, "'Tis small in the *kernel*"—i. e. the grains are small. This is probably the original meaning.

Kyrnel of frute. *Granum, granellum.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

KERPING [kuur'peen, kyuur'peen], *pr. part.* Carping; discontented.

Take and let the boy have a little bit o' peace; what's the good o' keeping on *kerpin* about it?

jawing or sneering, blazing or racing, *kerping* or speaking cutted.

Ex. Scold. l. 308.

KERPY [kuur'pee], *v. i.* To carp; to grumble; to nag.

I be very zorry for Mr. . . . , he's a good sort of a man enough; but her, her don't do nort but ballirag and *kerpy* all the day long.

KERRY [kuur'ee], *sb.* A kind of wagon used for harvesting or carrying straw. Instead of the ordinary body it has only rails at the sides, and "lades" at the ends. *See* CURRY.

KERRY-MERRY [kuur'ee-muur'ee], *sb.* A small, low, narrow dray for drawing casks.

KERS [kuurs], *sb.* Cress.

'Tis gettin' time to zow zome mustard-n *kers*.

Cresco, kerse.—*Wright's Vocabularies*, 135/8.

Of paramours ne sette he nat a *kers*,

For he was helyd of his maledye;

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 568.

KERSEN [kúr'sn, kuur'sn], *v. i.* To christen. (Always.)

They always calls'n Jack or Jan, but tidn his name by rights, vor I do know eens he was a-*kersen'd* Urchet (Richard).

Over the Thames, at a low water-mark:

Vore either London, ay, or Kingston-bridge,

I doubt, were *kursin'd*.—*Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, I. ii.

Scriben. Vaith, I cannot tell,

If men were *kyrsin'd* or no: but zure he had

A *kyrsin* name, that he left me, *Diogenes.*—*Id.* IV. ii.

KERSEY [kiz'ee], *adj.* 1. Applied to cloth. Twilled, or woven so as to show the threads in diagonal lines or ribs.

[*Kis'ee* blang'kuts wae'urz duub'l su lau'ng-z plaa'yn wai'vuc
kersey blankets wear twice as long as plain-wove.

2. *sb.* Often used for a coarse twilled woollen cloth.

A piece o' blue [*kis'ee*] kersey vor a gurt-coat's cloth—*i. e.* wi
which to make a great-coat.

By this white glove (how white the hand, God knows)
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be expressed

In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes!—*Lovel's Labour Lost*, V.

KERSEY-WOVE [kiz'ee-wai'vud], *adj.* Woven with a twill
distinction from [plaa'yn-wai'vud] plain-wove. A *kerseymere* clo
is certainly a twilled cloth, but whether or not it is "a corrupt for
of *Cassimere*" I leave to the decision of Prof. Skeat and the savan

KERSAY—*cresey*.—*Palsgrave*.

KERSIE—*carizé, creseau*.—*Colgrave* (Sherwood).

KERSLINS [kuur'sleenz], *sb.* Small wild plums; bullac
Called also *krislings* or christlings.

KERSNING VAULT [kúr'sneen vau'lt], *sb.* Font in a churc
At Minehead, April 23, 1883, the woman who had the key of tl
church said, twice,

[Bae'un ee gwai'n tu lèok tu dh'oa'l kúr'sneen vau'lt ?] are y
not going to look at the old font?

KERSTIN [kúr'steen]. Christian. (Always.)

A boy at the Wellington Sunday School said, "Plase, sir, M
. . . zess I mus'n zay 'Our Father,' 'cause I bain't a *kerstin*."

KYRSTYONE, or Crystyone, proper name (*kirstiane*, *K. kyrstyán*, or *krystu*
s.). *Christina*. *Prompt. Parv.*

KESSEN [kaes'n]. Christian. This pronunciation is becomir
rare.

Thee wut ha' a Hy to enny *Kessen* Soul.—*Ex. Scold*, l. 232.

KESTER [kes'tur]. Christopher. (Common.)

KETCH [kaech], *v. t.* To catch. Always so pronounced. [P.
kaech'(t); p. p. *u-kaech'*(t.) See *W. S. Gram.* on weak verbs, p. 4

KETTLE OF FISH [kit'l u vee'sh], *sb.* Disturbance; upro
Nif maister should come to know it, 'twill be a pretty *kettle*
fish, and no mistake.

KEW [kèò:], *sb.* The heel-iron of a boot.

Th' old Jim Hill's a capical shoemaker, but he don't bethir
to charge—he ax me vourteenpence on'y for a pair o' *kews* ar
nailing a pair o' half bats. Called also *cute, skute*. See *CUE*.

KEX [kaeks], *sb.* Dried hollow stalks of certain plants, especial
cow-parsnip. See *KECKER*.

KYX, or bunne, or drye weed (bunne of dry wed, H.). *Calamus.*
Prompt. Parv.

KECKES of humblockes—*twiav.*

KICKES the drie stalke of humlockes or burres—*twyav.*—*Palsgrave.*

And as glowande gledes ' gladieth nouzte þis werkmen,
þat worchen & waken ' in wyntres niȝtes,
As doth a *ker* or a candel ' þat cauȝte hath fyre & blaseth.

Piers Plowman, XVII. 217.

and nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.—*Henry V.*, V. ii.

KEY [kai:], *sb.* 1. A spanner or screw wrench. This has its place on every sull, by which the screws to regulate and adjust the several parts, are turned. Any common screw spanner is called a *key*. Our pronunciation of *key* is the old form, and the lit. in this case again the modern corruption.

Ang.-Sax. *Clavis.* Coeg.
Hec clavis. A° kay.
Hic claviger, a *kayberere.*

Wright's Vocab. 667/38, 684/9.

And þanne worstow dryuen oute as dew ' and þe dore closed,
Kayed and cliketed ' to kepe þe with-ouen.—*Piers Plowman*, B. v. 622.

Such daynté hath in it to walk and pleye,
That he wolde no wight suffre bere the *keye.*

Chaucer, Marchaundes Tale, l. 799.

But here an angel in a golden bed
Lies all within. Deliver me the *key*,
Here do I choose, and thrive I as I may!

Merchant of Venice, II. vii.

2. This word is used figuratively in the dialect as well as in lit. Eng., and usually means the crowning-point, or best part.

I do not like that window at all.

Not like thick winder! why, I zim he's the very *kay* o' the work.

3. Tech. In plastering, the mortar which, passing between the laths, spreads on the other side; the holding mortar at the back of the laths is called the *key*.

No odds how much hair's in it, he 'ont bide if there id'n a good *key*—*i. e.* the ceiling will not stay up. See LOCKS AND KEYS.

KIBBLE [kib'l, kúb'l], *v. t.* To bruise or partly grind corn or beans; to crack the corn, so as to break the "hud."

KIBBLER [kúb'lur], *sb.* A machine or mill for bruising corn or beans.

KIBBY-HEELS [kib'ee ee'ulz], *sb.* Chapped heels—of horses.

Gibbus, kybe.—*Wright's Vocab.* 586/25.

MULARD: one that hath *kibie-heels*.—*Cotgrave.* See also KIBE, *Sherwood.*

KYBE on the heels: *Mule.*—*Palsgrave.*

KICK [kik·], in *phr.* to kick the leg; to ask or beg for a treat. If a stranger comes into a field and asks any questions, it is very general for the labourers to say to one or other of their fellows, "Jim, go and *kick* his leg," upon which Jim goes and says they would much like to drink his honour's health.

KICK-HAMMER [kik-aam·ur], *sb.* A stammerer.

Pay thee for thy day's work! Purty fuller to keep the birds, vast asleep in under the hedge! Ees! I'll pay thee, wai zixpen'orth o' strap oil, you young *kick-hammer* son of a bitch!

Also a scornful epithet for a bumptious little upstart.

KICK-HAMMERY [kik-aam·uree], *v. i.* To stammer or stutter.

[Wuy-s-n spai·k aew't, neet buy'd dhae·ur *kik-aam·ureen*—haut ae·ulth dhu bwuuy?] why don't you speak out, not stay stammering there—what is the matter with the boy?

KICKING ABOUT [kik·een ubae·wt], *phr.* Lying about; out of place; neglected.

Bill's the slammickins fuller ever I comed across, sure to vind he's things *kickin' about* all over the place. Quite different in meaning to "knocking about."

KICKLE [kik·l], *adj.* Fickle; wavering; unstable.

Joe idn a bad sort o' fuller like, but you never can't be safe o' un, he's so *kickle's* the wind.

KID [kid], *sb.* The seed-pod of any plant, especially of pease, beans, vetches, &c. Same as COD 1.

[Dhur-z u plain·tee u *kids*, bud laur! dhai bee moo·ur-n aaf oa-m aim·tee,] there are plenty of pods, but unfortunately more than half of them are empty.

KIDDLE [kid·l], *v. i.* and *adj.* Same as KADDLE (*q. v.*). Often used together, *kiddle-kaddle*, to dawdle.

'Twas a purty *kiddle-kaddle* concern way they two old fullers, they widn a-finish by this time nif I'd a let em alone.

KIDDY [kid·ee], *v. i.* To form pods.

[Neef dhai-d vee·ulee su wuul-z dhai du *kid·ee*, twúd bee u kaap·ikul soa·urt u pai·z,] if they would become full in proportion to the number of pods, it would be an excellent kind of peas.

KIDLEY-WINK [kid·lee-wingk], *sb.* A low cider or beer shop, where drink is sold on the sly without a license. See GUCKOO SHOP.

KIDNEY-WEED [kid·nee weed]. *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

KILL [kee·ul], *sb.* Kiln. (Always so pronounced, *n* is never heard.) As a lime-*kill*, malt-*kill*, *kill*-dried.

Vstrinatorium, a kyllle.—*Wright's Vocab.* 620/17.

Calcaria fornax, Plinio, *irvor*. A lime keele.—*Nomenclator* (quoted by Nares).

KYLL for malte.—*Palsgrave*.

A KILL, KILNE, or lime-kill. *Chaufour* (for to make mault), *Touraille*.
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

KILL [kee'ul], *v.* Said of any substance or material which destroys another, both literally and figuratively, as in "that purple quite *kills* the pink."

[Toa'n dùe' tu puut noa duurt lau'ng wai dhu zan; uuls t-l *kee'ul* dhu luy'm, un spwuuy'ul dhu maur'tur,] it will not do to put soil along with the sand; if you do, it will *kill* the lime and spoil the mortar. Water *killth* vire.

KILL-COW [kee'ul-kaew], *adj.* Serious; important.

They zaid how that all the house was a burned down, but twadn no such *kill-cow* job arter all; the vire never come to none of the best rooms like. This expression is very common, and is sometimes changed to *kill-crow*.

KILL-DUST [kee'ul dús], *sb.* *Kiln-dust*; the chafings of malt which fall down through the floor of the kiln and are caught beneath. See MALT-COMBS.

KIN [keen], *sb.* Kindred; next kin [naek's keen]. *adv.* Very nearly; all but. (Very com.)

[Ue! dh-oa'l Joa' Eo'd! poa! dhu poa'ur oa'l fuul'ur-z naek's *keen* tuè u fèo'l,] who! old Joe Wood! pooh! the poor old fellow is almost an idiot.

[Twuz aun'kaum'un nee'ur shee'uv, dhu wee'ulz dúd' túch luyk; dhae'ur! twuz naek's *keen* tuè u rig'lar smaar'sh,] it was (an) uncommonly near shave, the wheels were touching; indeed, it was all but a regular smash.

KINDLY [keen'dlee keen'lee], *v. i.* To whelp; to bring forth young. Applied to bitches, rabbits, and to any small animals which produce several young ones at a birth.

Her'll *kinly* 'vore morning, I count.

Holdeð euer ower heorte in on wiðinnen, leste þe uttre uondonge *kundlie* þe iure.
Ancren Rioulet, p. 194.

To much felreolac *kundlið* hire ofte.—*Ibid.* p. 286.

KYNLED, or *kyndelyd* in forthe bryngynge of yonge beestys.

(*Kyndelid* in bryngforthe of bestys, k.) *Fetatus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

I *kyndyll*, as a she hare or cony dothe whan they bring forthe yonge. *Je says des fetis*.
Palsgrave.

Crist clepede hem ypocritis & serpentis and addir *kyndles*, and jhu cursede hem ofte.
Wyclif, Works, p. 2.

KINDLY [kuy'nee], *adj.* 1. Improving; thriving. Said of cattle.

Uncommon *kindly* lot of beast. Her d'an'l *kindly* like (hand)
They sheep be poor, but they baint a very *unkindly* lookin' k

2. Hearty; well (of person).

Mornin', Mr. Baker, how be you? and how's missus? *Kin*
thankee; how's yourzul?

KING-BOW [king-boa:], *adj.* Akimbo.

Did ee zee the old Jan Bale's son—idn he a purty fuller t'
'There a was, a dress'd up so fine's my lord, wi' his two arms i'
bow fashion, same's any gin'lman.

There is much difference of opinion as to the position of 'arms akimbo.' Some say it means the hands placed on the with the elbows turned out, while others maintain that the arms folded across the breast. I incline to the former.

KEMBOLL, with arms set on *kemboll*. *Les bras courbez en anse.*
To set his hands a *kemboll*. *Mettre les mains en arcade sur les costes.*
Cotgrave (Sherwood)

KING CHARLES'S DAY. The 29th May, anniversary of Restoration. *See* OAK-APPLE-DAY.

KING-CUP [keng'-kuup], *sb.* 1. Marsh marigold. The name, *Caltha palustris*.

2. The *Trollius Europæus*.

KINGDOM COME [keng'dum kau'm], *sb.* Domesday; the of judgment.

There, I'll warn thick job'll last 'gin *kingdom come*.

Also applied to the state of the dead.

Her's a go to *kingdom come*: what! did'n ee know her ' dead?

KING-GUTTER [keng-guad'r], *sb.* The principal drain draining a field. *See* CARRIAGE-GUTTER.

KINK [kingk], *sb.* A twist in a rope or chain which prevent coming straight or running through a block. The same term applied to the twists or bends of a wire which will not strain straight.

KINK UP [kingk aup], *v. i.* To become twisted, when applied to a rope, or to have the links displaced when applied to a chain

Stop! don'ee zee he's all a *kinkt up*? he 'on't go drough block lig that.

KIP [kúp], *sb.* 1. The box or frame in which minerals are drawn from mines, and in which miners descend, &c. Called a *skij* northern counties.

2. *sb.* A half-tanned hide or sheep-skin in the process of tanning.

Kyppe of lambe a furre.—*Falsgrave.*

KIRCHER [kuur'chur], *sb.* 1. The membranous layer of fat which surrounds the "inward" of animals. Same as the *keech*. Halliwell is wrong; the midriff is never called the *kircher*.

2. The caul of any animal. *Amnion.*

KISSES [kees'ez], *sb.* Sweets.

There are several kinds of "drops" and other abominations called kisses, but usually the *kiss* is the sweet which is found wrapped inside the motto of a cracker or "cossaque."

KISSING-CRUST [kees'een kuurst], *sb.* The soft part of the outside of a loaf. The part which in baking has touched the next loaf.

KISSING-GATE [kees'een gee'ut], *sb.* A particular form of gate for footpaths. It is only made to open far enough for one person to pass at a time, and by that means two companions are brought face to face across the gate—hence the name.

KISS IN THE RING [kees'n dhu ring'], *sb.* A game which is very popular among the village lads and lasses. It is played like "drop the handkerchief," with the addition that the person behind whom the handkerchief is dropped is entitled to kiss the person who dropped it, if he or she can catch him or her, before the person can get round the ring to the vacant place. Of course when a girl drops it she selects a favoured swain, and the chase is severe up to a point, but when a girl is the pursuer, there often is a kind of donkey race lest she should have to give the kiss, which the lad takes no pains to avoid. The game often degenerates into a questionable romp.

KISS-ME QUICK [kee's-mee-kwik], *sb.* The pansy or heart's-ease. The wild variety.

KIT [keet], *sb.* Family; brood; lot; large quantity.

I don't look arter the tothers; but Jenny's a nice maid, her's worth all the wole *kit*, put 'em all in a bag and shake 'em all up together. This latter is a very common saying.

There was a *kit* o' volks to market.

[Haut d-ee aak's vur yur vaew'uls, m'is'ez? Vaa'wur-n ziks u kuup'l. Wuul! bud haut-l ee taek' vur dhu woal *kee't*?] what do you want for your fowls, mistress? Four-and-six a couple. Well, but what will you take for the entire lot?

KIT [keet]. 1. Christopher. Kit and Kester are equally common.

2. *sb.* A small fiddle, as a crowder's *kit*.

KITCH [kee'ch], *v.* To congeal. (Very com.)

Why, 'tis all cold, and the gravy's proper a-*kitch*.

Oil or blood when congealed is said to be *kicht*.

The frost wadn very hard, the pond was only just a-*kicht* over.

KITCH [keech], *sb.* Congealed fat or wax. See KEECH.

[Dhai brau'th waud-n noa'un u yur skee'n-vlúnt soa'urt, dhaewt noa paeth een um. Noa! Noa'u! dhur wuz u rae'ul gèod *keech* u faat paun um, eens kèod u puut u vaaw'ur paewn stoa'un paun um,] those broth were none of your skin-flint sort, without any pith in them. No! no! there was a real good cake of fat upon them, so that (one) could put a four-pound stone upon them.

KITCHEN PHYSIC [keech'een fúz'ik], *sb.* Food.

Poor soul! her don't want no doctorin; 'tis *kitchen physic* her's in want o'.

KITCHEN-PLAY [keech'een plaa'y], *phr.* A very common expression during games of cards, when one of the party holds such cards that he wins without any skill.

Why, he'd a got all vower aces!—rigler *kitchen play*!

KITH [keeth], *sb.* Country; native land—used always with *kin*.

It is very usual to say of a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow, He don't care for *kith*, kin, hog, dog, nor devil.

[Ees! poo'ur maa'yd, uur du vee'ul loa'unlee un wee'sht luyk, su vaar uwai' vrum au'l ur *keeth-n* kee'n,] yes! poor girl, she feels lonely and sad, so far away from all her home and relations.

A.S. *cyð*, a region, or country.

He (Herod) commandid son þai suld be slan,

If þai moght oþer be ouer-tan.

Bot Godd wald not þai mett þam wit;

þai ferd al sauf into þair *kyth*.

Cursor Mundi, Visit of the Magi, l. 171.

KITTLE-BELLY [kit'l buul'ee], *sb.* Big belly.

No! no! I must have somebody a little bit dapper-like, not a gurt *kittle-belly* like he.

No doubt the word is kettle, and the simile applies to the *dish-kettle* (q. v.).

[U *kit'l buul'eed* oa'uz burd, au'l ee' du lèok aa'dr-z úz een'suy'd,] a big-bellied whoreson, all he cares for is his inside—*i. e.* eating and drinking.—Dec. 24, 1881.

KITTLE-PINS [kit'l-peenz], *sb.* Skittles—applied to the pins and not to the game.

I bin down to th' old Bob Perry's an' a bespokt a new set o' *kittle-pins*.

KITTLE-SMOCK [kit'l smauk], *sb.* A short smock reaching only to the waist. The long smock reaching to the knees is never so-called. The *kittle-smock* is worn rather by the artisan class than the farm labourer; still it is by no means uncommon among the latter.

KITTY [keet'ee], *sb.* A gathering; number of people.
 'Here was a purty *kitty* o'm, I 'sure ee; I 'an't a-zeed zo many vokes to Langvord revel nit's longful time.

KITTY-BATS [keet'ee baats], *sb.* Short leather gaiters covering the instep, but reaching little above the ankle. These used to be much worn by labouring men, but are never seen now on their feet. Gentlemen now wear them, made of cloth, and called "spats."

KITTY-KEYS [keet'ee kai'z], *sb.* The red bunches of fruit of the quickbean. *Pyrus Aucuparia*.

I never heard it applied to the seeds of the common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, but it is quite possible that its bunches of seeds may be so called.

KIVER [kiv'ur], *v. t.* To cover. Not general in the west, but the usual pronun. in East Somerset.

I schal dwelle in thi tabernacle in to worldis; y schal be *keuered* in the hilyng of thi wengis.
Wyclif, Psalm LX. 5.

"I pray the," quod the Emperour, "leue me som clothis, and *keuer* my body."
Gesta Roman. p. 82.

Thy waistcoat all horry, and thy pancrock a *kiver'd* wi' briss and buttons.
Ex. Scold. l. 155.

KIVER [kiv'ur], *sb.* Cover.

Plase, sir, we wants a new *kiver* to the furnace.

The *kiver* o' the bwoiler's a-brokt.

Though heard frequently in this district, the word rather belongs to East Somerset.

And thou hast 3oue to mee the *kyueryng* of thin helthe.
Wyclif, Psalm xvii. 36.

KNACK [naa'k], *sb.* 1. Ability; dexterity.

So Jim Green's gwain ageean. Well, he 'ant a got the *knack* o' getting on, and keepin' of a good place; but he can drow up his hand so well's one here and there.

2. *See* NECK.

KNACKER [naak'ur]. A worn-out old horse. *See* DOG-HORSE.

KNACKERS [naak'urz]. Testicles.

KNACK-ME-DOWN [naak'mee-daewn], *adj.* Strong—said of drink.

I calls it rare trade, 'tis proper *knack-me-down* stuff, 'tis mate, drink'n clothes!

KNAP [naap], *sb.* Rising ground; the brow of a hill; highest part of the hill; a knoll.

[Neef dhur-z u zaug'ee plae'us, yùe bee saa'f tu vuy'n un rai't pun dhu *naap'*,] if there is a boggy place, you are certain to find it on the highest point of the hill.

We zeed the carriage so zoon as ever he come over the *knaf* o' the hill.

I always do zay it, there idn no purtier *knaf* no place than 'tis here to Foxydown.

Ang.-Sax. CNÆP, a top, cop, knop, button. Mod. Welsh. CNAP, a bunch, a knob, a boss. Irish. CNAP, a hillock.

Hark! on *knaf* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.

Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. I. (quoted by Nares).

The KNAP of a hill. *Cime, ou, coupeau de montagne, verruque*.—*Sherwood*.

KNAPPY [naap'ee], *adj.* Hilly; steep. A steep field is always either a *nappy field* or a *cleevy field*.

In the parish of Culmstock are two fields belonging to myself called in the tithé commutation, *Nappy-down* and Little *Nappy*.

KNAP-WEED [naap'-weed], *sb.* The very common *Centaurea nigra*.

Knoppe-wede an herbe.—*Palsgrave*.

KNATCH [naach], *sb.* A bundle—same as KNITCH.

KNAW [nau'], *v. t.* To know. (Very com. pronun.; always so in Devon.) [*P. tense* nau'd; *p. part.* u-nau'd.] *Knew* and *known* are quite unknown.

He! call he a gardener! why, I've a vorgot more-n ever he *knaw'd*.

Well, I've a-*knaw'd* jis thing avore now.

For to se, and forto shawe

Yif þat he hire wolde *knawe*.—*Havelok the Dane*, l. 2784.

Thy fadir hastow tresond here!

O gentil child beo Y *knawe*

For what thyng hast me y-slawe?—*Weber, K. Alis.*, l. 723.

þe beste knyzt of is hond : oueral he was y-holde

þat was *knowel* in any lond : for to do dedes bolde.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 2150.

KNAW-NOR ɪ [nau'-noa'urt], *adj.* and *epithet.* Ignorant.

'Tidn no good to harky to a gurt *knaw-nort* like he.

I calls n the hignorán's, *knaw-nort's* (ignorantest, know-nortest) gurt slatterpooch in all the parish.

KNAW-NOTHING [nau·nuuth·een], *sb.*

There idn no ignoranter gurt *knew-nothiner* battle-head athin twenty mild o' the place.

"Twenty mile" is the favourite distance for comparisons.

"Gurt *knew-nothin'*, holler-mouth, he's so hignorant's a hoss," is to be heard every day.

KNEE-BOWED [nee·buuw'd], *adj.* Said of corn after much rain, when inclined to become "laid."

Thick field o' wheat looks *knee-bowed* like; nif don't hold up soon, he'll go lie altogether.

The term scarcely implies that the crop is completely beaten down—this is "go lie" (q. v.).

KNEE-CAPS [nee·kaaps], *sb.* 1. Pads of leather and cloth strapped over horses' knees to protect them from injury while exercising or travelling.

2. The patellæ; always so-called, never knee-pan.

KNEE-HAPSÉD [nee·aap'sud], *adj.* Said of corn—same as **KNEE-BOWED**.

KNEELY [nee·ulee], *v. i.* To kneel. (Always.)

The poor maid's most a-worked to death; her knees be that bad way scrubbin, her can't *kneely* 't-all now.

So varþ monye of þis heyemen · in chirche me may yse
Kneely to God, as hii wolde · al quic to him fle.

Rob. of Glou., Will. the Conq. l. 283.

KNEE-NAPPED [nee·naap'ud], *adj.* Having legs bent inwards at the knees; knock-kneed; implies more than *bandy*, but in the same direction.

[U puurd·ee fuul·ur ee·! *nee·naap'ud*, waun uy', u ae·ur lúp, un u ai'd lig u aew·z u·vuy·ur,] a pretty fellow he! knock-kneed, one eye, a hare lip, and a head like a house on fire!

KNEE-SICK [nee·zik], *adj.* Said of grass or corn when it does not stand up straight before the scythe or sickle. Called *knee-bent* in some parts—same as **KNEE-BOWED**.

'Tis mortal tough, mid zo well cut 'ool. Can't cut it vitty like, and 'tis all *knee-sick*.—June 20th, 1882. Said of some grass being mown for hay.

KNEESTRADS [nee·stradz], *sb.* Leathers worn by thatchers on their knees, because their work always obliges them to kneel a great deal upon wet reed.

KNICK-KNACKERY [nik·naak·uree], *sb.* Small articles of almost any kind, such as would be found at a fair, including sweets and pastry. (Very com.)

[Dhur waud'n noa'urt dhae'ur u noa' vaal'ee luy'k, moo'eest oa ut wúz *nik-naak'uree* un ruum'ij,] there was nothing there of any value, most of the things were knick-knackery and rubbish. (Said of a sale of furniture, Oct. 1881.)

KNICKLE [nik'l], *v. t.* To tangle—often applied to laid corn
Can't never cut it, 'tis all a-*knickled* up so.

KNITCH [neech], *sb.* A bundle; anything *knit* or bound together—as a knitch o' reed.

Where's your box, then? Oh, I 'an't a-brought home only a few of my things in a bit of a *knitch*. Low. Germ. *knucke*. See **NITCH**

A **KNYCHE**: *fasciculus*, & cetera: vbi a burdyñ.—*Cath. Ang.*

first gadere 3e togidre the taaris, & bynde hem togidre in *knycchis* to b breute: but gadre 3e the whete in to my berne.

Wyclif vers. Matthew XIII. 30.

The foot-men kast in *knokches* off hay,
To make horsemen a redy way.

Weber, Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2985.

KNIVES AND FORKS [nai'vz-n vau'rkz], *sb.* The plant Jenny Wren—*Geranium Robertianum*. See **LADY'S KNIVES AND FORKS**.

KNOCKING ABOUT [nauk'een ubae'wt], *phr.* Going about This expression is now quite acclimatized in the district in its ordinary meanings. It is evidently imported, as the verb *to knock* cannot properly be said to exist in the dialect.

There was a plenty o' beer *knockin' about*.

There's a store *knockin' about*, how that we bain't gwain to have no fine weather gin har'est.

Ter'ble sight o' volks *knockin' about*.

Squire . . . bin up to Lunnon *knockin' about*, gin he've a spen ivery varden he've a got.

KNOT [nau't], *sb.* 1. The little bed of flowers so common in front of country cottages.

A builder said to me, "The houses will always let better in there's a place for a little flower-*knot* in front.

The people always talk of a "little *knot* of flowers avore the door."

Knot, border, and all

Now couer, ye shall.—*Tusser, 22/22.*

When our sea-walled garden,

Her fruit trees all unprun'd, her hedges ruin'd,

Her *knuts* disorder'd, and her wholesome herbs

Swarming with caterpillars?—*Richard II., III. iv.*

Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice art

In beds and curious *knuts*, but nature boon,

Pour'd forth profuse on dell, and dale, and plain.

Paradise Lost, IV. 241.

2. [naa't, naut']. Flower.

Clover when in flower is said to be "all in vull *knot*."

3. See NOTT. KNOT-BULLOCK. See NOTT-BULLOCK.

KNOT-GRASS [naat'-graa's], *sb.* The genteel name. Same as MAN-TIE, TACKER-GRASS. *Polygonum aviculare*.

Lysander. Get you gone, you dwarf;
You minimus, of hind ring *knot-grass* made;
You bead, you acorn.—*Mids. Night's Dream*, III. ii.

Knot-grass. *Herbe noude, centidoine, herbe de S. Innocent, nouëuse*.—*Sherwood*.

KNOT-HILLS [naut-ee'ulz], *sb.* Knobs on the head.

[D-ee úv'ur zee ún'eebau-dee wai jish *naut-ee'ulz* pun úz ai'd-z Mús'tur Kòok' t-Aewn'z Moar?] did you ever see any one with such knobs upon his head as Mr. Cook of Hound's Moor?

KNOTLINGS [naa'tleenz], *sb.* The small intestines of the pig, which when cleaned are looped together into a kind of plait or knot, and are then fried. See CHITLINGS.

KNOTTING [naut'een], *sb.* Called also Patent *Knottling*, a preparation of naphtha used by painters to "kill" the turpentine in the knots of fir timber, otherwise the natural turpentine would "kill" the paint, and so every knot would be visible in the finished work.

KNOTTLE [naat'l], *v. t.* To entangle.

No wonder he did'n grow—the mores o' un was all a *knottled* up to a rigler wig. Said of a plant turned out of a pot.

KNOTT-STRINGS [naat-stringz], *sb.* Bootlaces. Confined to hill district and N. Dev.

KNOW BY, *v.* To know of. This use is heard only in certain negative constructions—generally to know anything *by* a person means *against* him; but in reply to a question, such as, Are there any ducks to sell about here? the answer would be [Neet-s aay *noa' buy*,] not that I know of. See BY, 5.

KNOWLEDGY [nau'ijee, nau'lijee], *adj.* Cute; sharp; knowing; deft. (Very com.)

[Ee-z u *nau'lijee* soa'urt uv u fuul'ur,] he's a clever sort of a chap. There idn no more *knoleggyer* bwoy'n our Jim, no place.

KNUCKLED-DOWN [nuuk'ld-daew'n], *adj.* Applied to corn. Beaten down; laid.

KNUCKLE-DOWN [nuuk'l-daew'n], *v. i.* 1. To submit; to yield; to eat humble pie.

Nif dis'n want to lost thy place, thee'ds best go and *knuckle-down* to once.

2. Used by boys in playing at marbles—to keep the fist upon the ground when “firing” the taw.

Bill! I 'on't have it! I cried *knuckle-down* 'vore thee's fire.

KNUCKLE-UNDER. To permit another to have the whip-hand; to play second fiddle.

I told her 'twad'n no good vor to try on thick there game—'sthink I was going to *knuckle-under* to her. No, I'd zee her d—d fust, there!”

KNUCKLY [nuuk'ulee], *v. i.* 1. Applied to the stalks of corn, &c. To become crippled, or beaten down.

I be afeard that there whate 'ont stan' up: lookth maain *knuckly*, I zim.

2. To move or walk in a shambling or halting manner.

Poor old fellow, he can't hardly *knuckly* 'long.

Also to walk or run. A man despatching a boy on an errand would say, “Look sharp and *knuckly* 'long.”

KONKER-TREE [kaung'kur-tree']. See **CONKERS**.

KRAKY [krae'ukee], *v. i.* To croak; to complain.

[Uur-z u maa'yn *krae'ukeen* oa'l dthing—uur-l krae'ukee su lau'ng-z úv'ur uur kn git ún'eebau'dee vur t-aar'kee tùe uur,] she's a very croaking old thing—she will croak as long as ever she can get any one to listen to her.

KURCHY [kuur'chee], *sb.* Curtsey.

Come, Patty, make your *kurchy* to the lady, and say “How d'ye do, ma'am?” purty, like a good little maid.

L

LAB [lab], *vb.* and *sb.* (Com.) To blab; to let out secrets; to break confidence; a person who makes known what he ought to conceal.

Be sure you don't zay nort about it to he, else he'll sure to *lab* it out to zomebody or 'nother—he never can't keep nothin.

I 'sure you he's a rigler, proper *lab*.

Dutch *labben*, to blab or gossip.

Labbe, or he that can not kepyn nononsel.—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 282.

Quod tho this sely man, I am no *labbe*,

Ne, though I say it, I n'am not lefe to *gabbe*.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 323. See also *Tr. and Cryseyde*, l. 251.

Thyng þat wolde be pryue · publisshe þow hit neuere,

Noþer for loue *labbe* hit out · ne lacke hit for non enuye.

Piers Plowman, XIII. l. 38.

don't ye be a *Labb* o' tha Tongue in what cham a going to sey.

Ex. Scold. l. 459.

LACE [lae'us], *v. t.* To flog with some weapon, as a strap or pliant cane. The word would not be used to imply a beating with fists, stiff stick, or cudgel. The idea of chastisement or correction is implied in this word. A mother would use it to a child.

Let me zee thee do it agee-an! and zee nif I don't *lace* thy backside.

LACK [laak], *v. t.* To be in need of; to fall short of. (The most usual word, especially in the hill district.)

My Tommy was vourteen months old, *lack* a day (all but a day) when my man was a brought in dead—a valled off a hay-rick.

I count you do *lack* vor ate some more beef an' pudden avore you'll be able vor t' an'le thick—*i. e.* to handle that tool.

I *lacke*, I want a thyng: I *lacke* a penne, *jay faulte dune plume*:
I *lacke* nothyng, *il ne me fault riens*.—*Palsgrave*, p. 601.

I leue in to thi kepinge the v kniztes, that bethe keperes of my dowter, þat hem want or *lak* nothing.

Gesta Roman. p. 140.

LACKY [laak'ee], *v. i.* To be wanting, or absent.

Can er depend 'pon ee, eens you 'on't *lacky* hon the time do come?

Nif tha com'st athert Rager Hosegood, tha wut *lacke* an overwhile avore tha com'st hum.

Ex. Scold. l. 199.

LADDE [lae'ud], *v. t.* 1. To throw any liquid from one place or vessel to another by dipping some vessel or *ladle* into it.

The water come in the back kitchen so vast as ever we could *lade* it out. (Always.)

LADYN', or lay water. *Vatilo*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

I *laade* water with a scoup or other thyng out of a dytche or pytte. *Lade* this water out of this dytche. This boye *ladeth* in water a pace.—*Palsgrave*, p. 601.

To **LADDE** (or draine) a river with pails, &c. *Bacqueret, cagner une riviere.*
Cotgrave (Sherwood).

Alsuo ase hit behouep ofte þet ssp *lhade* out þet weter þet alneway gep in.

Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 178.

Like one that stands upon a promontory,
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread,
Wishing his foot were equal with his eye;
And chides the sea that sunders him from thence,
Saying—he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.—3 *Henry VI.* III. ii.

2. To load; *p. p.* [u-lae'udud], a-laded, not *laden*.

[Naew doa'n-ee *lae'ud* aup dh-oa'l au's t-ae'vee,] now don't load up the old horse too heavily.

LADYN', wythe byrdenys. *Onustus, oneratus.*

LADYN', or chargyñ' wythe burdenys. *Onero, sarcino*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

I *lade*, I charge a thyng with a bourden.

I wyll *lade* this carte and than I wytt come in to dynner.—*Palsgrave*, p. 6c

And they *laded* their asses with corn and departed.—*Genesis* xlii. 26.

LADE [læ'ud], *sb.* 1. The framework or ladder which hooked on to the front and back of a cart or wagon, by means of which straw, hay, faggots, or other light material may be piled up.

You can't do nort about car-rin' o' hay with thick wagin, 'caus there idn no *lades* to un.

2. That part of the side of a cart or wagon which project outwards from the side over the wheel. A "dung-butt" usuall has no lades—*i. e.* it has only the upright sides.

[Toa'un núv'ur dùe' vur tu *læ'ud* dhik dhæ'ur guurt dthing pu dhu wag'een, ee ul tæ'ur dhu *læ'udz* oa un aul tùe pees'ez,] will never do to load that great thing upon the wagon, "he" wi "tear" the lades of it all to pieces. The use of many tech. word becomes confused—this is one—the part here described is properl a rave (*q. v.*).

LADE [læ'ud], *sb.* Person—used depreciatingly of either sex—nearly always qualified by *purty*. Pronun. of lad.

Her's a purty old *lade*, her is, and no mistake; why, her'll d—and b—like any drag-oon.

He's another purty *lade*, let'n alone and zay nort, he'll put i 'bout of a two or dree bricks an hour. Said of a lazy, drunke bricklayer. Same as BLADE 2.

LADE-PAIL. *See* LATE-PAIL.

LADY [læ'udee], *sb.* A woman who can afford to live well without work.

Nif I was so well off's you be, I should be a *lady*. This is no to be confounded with a "real *lady*"—*i. e.* by birth and education

LADY-BUG [læ'udee-buug]. }
LADY-COW [læ'udee-kaew]. } The lady-bird.

LADY-DISH-WASH, LADY-WASH-DISH, LADY-DISHY WASHY [dee'sh-wau'rsh, wau'rsh-dee'sh, dee'shee-wau'rshee]. Th water-wagtail. *See* DISH-WASHER.

LADY-RED-TAIL [læ'udee-úrd-taa'yul], *sb.* The Redstar (*Phœnicura rutililla*). The ordinary name—called also Fiery-tai [vuy'uree-taa'yul]. *Redstart* unknown.

LADY'S CUSHION [læ'udeez kuur'sheen], *sb.* Thrift. Thi or *cushions* the common name—*Armeria vulgaris*.

LADY'S EAR-DROPS [læ'udeez yuur'-draaps], *sb.* The common name for *Fuschia*.

LADY'S FINGERS [lae'udeez ving'urz], *sb.* 1. The common Orchis—*Orchis mascula*.

2. Common foxglove—*Digitalis purpurea*. Not so common as Snaps, Flops, Flap-dock, &c. This flower and *wild arum* have perhaps more names than any others. Very likely the latter is also called *lady's fingers*, but I have not heard it.

LADY'S GARTERS [lae'udeez gaar'turz]. The common garden striped ribbon grass. *Digraphis*, or *Phalaris arundinacea*.

LADY'S KNIVES AND FORKS. 1. Children are very fond of placing their hands in certain positions, and changing them at each couplet of the following :

Here's my *Lady's knives and forks*, and here's my *Lady's table* ;
Here's my *Lady's looking-glass*, and here's my *Lady's cradle*.

2. The club-moss—*Lycopodium clavatum*. Very common on Dunkery and Porlock Hill.

LADY'S NAVEL [lae'udeez naa'vl, naa'ul], *sb.* The plant *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

LADY'S-SMOCK [lae'udee-smauk], *sb.* The cuckoo flower—*Cardamine pratensis*. (Com.)

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady-smocks* all silver white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.

Love's Labour's Lost, V. ii. (Song.)

LADY'S THIMBLE [lae'udeez dhúm'i], *sb.* The pretty blue flower *campanula rotundifolia*.

LAF [laa'f(t)], *v. t.* and *sb.* 1. Lath.

[Dree paewn u *laaf* naa'yulz,] three pounds of lath nails.

I shan't be ready for you vore to-marra mornin, I an't a finish *laftin* not 'eet ; 'tis ever so vur over-n (the ceiling).

2. Same as LART, loft—usually called *cock-laf*.

LAFTIN-HAMMER [laa'fteen-aam'ur], *sb.* A peculiar hammer, joined to a small axe—used by plasterers in nailing on laths.

LAFTIN-NAILS [laa'fteen-naa'yulz], *sb.* A peculiar kind of nails used in nailing on laths by plasterers ; common lath-nails.

LAFTY [laa'ftee], *v. t.* To nail on laths for plastering.

Our Jim's a good fellow to work, he'll *lafty* vaster-n one here-n there. Who can *lafty* 'pon they there crooked old rafters ?

LAGLE [lae'ugl], *sb.* Label. (Com.)

There wad-n no mark 'pon the bottle, and I told-n to be sure-n

put the *lagle* 'pon the laxitory; and tidn my faut her-ve a tookt t lotion, vor I could-n tell no difference.

LAKE [lae'uk], *sb.* Usually "*lake of water*"; a small runni stream, as from a spring; a runnel. The word is not applied to large pond or sheet of water, but always to running water. There are two hamlets in the parish of Wellington, *Baglake* and *Holyw Lake*, at both of which there is only a small running stream. In the latter, the Holywell is a spring rising in the middle of t village, and running out of a pipe, away by the roadside.

A very common direction is, "go on till you come to a *lake water*"—*i. e.* a little running stream.

Running streams are of three kinds—the smallest being a *lak* a little larger, a small brook is a "*water*" (*q. v.*); a large strea is a river. In this district all the streams are what are call *stickle*—*i. e.* rapid-running and shallow, except in pools.

Vrem rise to mouth there's lots o' *lakes*,—
An' rivers zum—that into'n vall,
Wher vish hum'n th up ta lie the'r spaan—
The Yarty-*water's* best ev all.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, The River Axe, p. 6.

In the following, *lake-ryftes* must mean rifts or gullies worn by *lake* or running stream.

þe fox & þe folmarde to þe fryth wyndeþ,
Herttes to hyge heþe, hareþ to gorsteþ,
& lyounþ & lebardeþ to þe lake-ryftes,
Hiernþ & hauekeþ to þe hyge rocheþ.

Early Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, The Deluge, l. 534.

LAM [laa'm], *v. t.* To thrash or beat, with or without instrume

Mr. Bond caught the young osebird stealing apples, but did-n summons-n tho, he pared-n down there right, and, my ey nif he didn *lam* un!

To LAMME. *Bastonner, battre, frotter, estriller, fustigner.*
LAMED. *Bastonné, fustigué, frotté, estrillé.*
A LAMMING. *Bastonnement.*—*Cotgrave (Sherwood).*

Vor es toz'd en, es *lamb'd* en, es lace'd en, &c.—*Ex. Scold. l. 346.*

LAMBS' TAILS [laam'z taa'yulz], *sb.* The catkins of willow a hazel.

LAMB-TONGUE [laam'tuung], *sb.* 1. The common ha tongue fern—*Scolopendrium officinarum*. Usual name.

2. A very common weed—*Chenopodium urticum*. (Always.)

LAMB-TOW [laam'toa], *sb.* Lamb's wool when shorn.

I count I've a got about o' vive pack (of wool) 'thout t *lamb-tow*.

LAMENESS [lae'umnees], *sb.* Foot rot in sheep.

This here ground's so strong, always brings on the *lameness* in the sheep.

LAMIGER [laam'ijur], *sb.* A cripple.

Who d'ee think I zeed? why, th' old Jim Baker. I 'ant-a zeed-n-z years. Poor old fuller, he's a come to a proper old *lamiger* wi' two sticks.

LAMIGERIN [laam'ijureen], *adj.* Lame; crippling.

He was a spry fellow one time, but he's a come to go ter'ble *lamigerin*. I reckon he-ve a drowed up his arm pretty much by his time (*i. e.* has drank freely).

LAMMAS-APPLE [laam'us aap'l], *sb.* A well-known early apple from its ripening about Lammas day, Aug. 1st. This is the same as the Jennetting. Ang.-Sax. *hláfmæsse*—*i. e.* loaf-mass.

LAMPERS [laam'purz], *sb.* An ailment very common in horses, a swelling of the gums and palate. *See* WASHERS.

His horse . . . troubled with the *lampass*, infected with the fashions, full of windgalls, sped with spavins. *Taming of the Shrew*, III. ii.

LANCH [laan'sh], *v.* and *sb.* To lance. (Usual.)

Plaise to bring your *lanch* vor to *lanch* the cow; father zays he've a got th' information, and he must be a blid-ed to-rackly.

LAND [lan'], *sb.* Freehold or fee simple, in distinction to lease or copyhold.

A man said to me in relation to a farm which I knew had been held upon lives, [Ee-v u-boa'ut dhu luy'vz un u-mae'ud lan' oa ut,] he has bought the lives and made *land* of it—*i. e.* purchased the fee simple.

It is very common to hear it said of an estate, [Tid-n u bee't oa ut lan'] it is none of it *land*—*i. e.* freehold.

Of any unmarried female who is not thought likely to attract a suitor, the ordinary remark is [uur-z lan' aa'l wau'r'n ur,] she is *land*, I'll warrant her—*i. e.* that her possession is as secure to her father as freehold.

LAND GRASS [lan' graas], *sb.* Clover or annual grasses when mown for hay are very frequently called [*lan' graas*]; while in the growing state the crop is called *young grass*.

[Auy-v u-fún'eesh kuut'een au'l mee lan'graas, bud aay aa'n u-begee'n dhu mee'udz, naut eet,] I have finished cutting all my *land grass*, but I have not yet begun the meadows.

LANDSHERD [lan'shurd], *sb.* A ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled, either between two crops, or to mark a boundary where there is no fence. *See* LINCH.

Also a terrace on a hill-side. In the latter sense the word is

very rare in W. S., but in E. Som. and Dorset, where terraces are common on the sides of chalk downs, it is the usual name.

LANDSIDE [lan'zuy'd], *sb.* Of a sully; an iron plate or sh fastened to the breast of a plough on the side which slides along against the unploughed soil or land. It also forms the *bed* bottom on which the implement slides, and being renewable, takes off the wear from the fixed parts. The *landside* is the part against which all the resistance of the raising and turning of the sod press. The share is fixed to the "toe" of the *landside*.

LAND-YARD [lan'yaard], *sb.* A measure of length and area: same as rod, pole, or perch, viz. five and a half yards. Ordinarily this measure or area is simply a *yard*, but when a confusion or mistake is likely to occur, then *land-yard* is used. Allotments are always let by the yard, $\frac{1}{160}$ of an acre. Applied to distance or length, it is in constant use as the equivalent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a chain.

We hadn a-went no more'n two or dree *lan'-yard*, hon off con the wheel, and there we was.

LANTERN-JAWED [lan'turn-jaa'd], *adj.* Thin-faced, having hollow-looking cheeks. (Very com.)

Take an' bide 'ome an' mind thy own business, ya *lantern-jaw* old slatterpooch!

LAP [laap'], *sb.* Any weak beverage.

Call this here tay! I calls it *lap*. See FORBY, Gloss. of E. Angl

LAP [laap], *v. t.* To wrap, to fold.

I thort I wid'n lost 'n, zo I *lap* 'm up careful like, in a hangkecher.

Lappyn, or whappyn yn cloþys. *Involvo.—Promp. Parv.*

To *lappe*; *voluere.—Cath. Ang.*

Plissé: *Plaited, fouled, lapped up.—Cotgrave.*

And whanne the bodi was takun, Joseph *lappid* it in a clene sendal, & le in his newe biriel. *Wiclif, Matt. xxvii. 59*

I *lappe* this chyld well for the weather is colde.

Lappe this hood aboute your heed.—*Palsgrave, p. 603.*

and syþen alle þyn oþer lymez *lapped* ful clene.

Early Allit. Poems, Cleanness, l. 175

LAPFUL [laap'vèol], *sb.* In several places on our hills are isolated heaps of stones, unlike any to be found in the neighborhood. One of these is well known in the parish of Winsford near Tarr-steps. It is a large scattered heap chiefly of quartz boulders on the brow of a hill, and no stones of the like formation are to be found anywhere near. These heaps (one or two on the Brend Hills) are known as "Devil's *lapfuls*," and it is believed that they

could not be removed; that whatever stones might be drawn away by day would be replaced at night. Of the particular lapful in Winsford it is said, that the devil first intended to build the bridge over the Barle, close by, with these stones in solid masonry, and that he had brought them thus far from a long distance, when his apron-string broke, and the stones fell where they now are. He thereupon changed his mind, and constructed the present bridge called Tarr-steps with the great slabs of slaty rock found on the spot. No doubt in this legend, and other similar ones which name these heaps *lapfuls*, we have preserved the old word *lap*, skirt, garment. Ang.-Sax. *lappa*, a flap or fold of a garment.

LAPPE, skyrte (*lappe*, barme, K.) *Gremium*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

LAPPE, or skyrt—*gyron*.—*Palsgrave*.

Alle þe poure puple þo ' peescoddes fetten ;
Benes and baken apples ' thei brouhte in here *lappes*,
And profrede peers this present ' to plesse þer-with hunger.

Piers Plowman, IX. 317.

Ful he gaderede his barm,
Yet ne thought he of non harm ;
In his other *lappe* he gaderede some.

Weber, Metrical Rom. Seuyn Sages, 1. 899.

LAPPERY [laap'uree], *adj.* Wet; rainy; showery.
Sarvant, sir! *Lappery* weather like vor the haymaking, sir.
I have heard the above salutation hundreds of times.
'Fear'd we be gwain to have a *lappery* harvest again.

LAPSTONE [laap'-stoa'un], *sb.* A very common nickname for a shoemaker, from the stone upon which he hammers the sole leather. Now then, old *Lapstone!*

LARKS-LEERS [laa'rks-lae'urz], *sb.* Untilled arable land, when overgrown with weeds.

Such farmers as he ought to starve. Look to thick there zix-acre piece; why, he 'ant a ticht o' un since he was a bean arrish, and now 'tis May. I never zeed no jish mess in all my life, 'tis come to a rigler *lark's-leers*.

The word is really *leas*, or pasture. *Cow-leas* is a very common name for a pasture field, which often is corrupted, and written in parish terriers *Cowley*.

LARRA [laa'ru], *sb.* 1. A bar, shuttle, or horizontal part of a common field gate; also the bar of a stile, or the rail (not pale) of a fence. A five-bar gate is "a vive *lar'* gate."

The bullocks have a brokt the tap *larra* o' the Barn's Close gate. Thick gate idn a weared out, he only wants one new *larra* and a new brace to make 'n last for years.

Some larch *lars* and oak anches will last as long as anything for a long gate.—Letter from a tenant about repairs, June 24, 1882.

2. The moveable bar of a rack (*q. v.*) in which the under row of tenter-hooks is driven, is called a *larra*, or *rack-larra*. See FOLL-SHEET.

LART [laart], *sb.* Loft. Also the flooring of a loft or upper room. See COCK-LART. TALLET.

LASH OUT [laarsh aewt], *v. i.* 1. To kick, said of a horse. Take care o' thick 'oss, he's apt to *lash out*.

2. To swear, or use over strong language.

Maister's all very well, keep-m pleased, but when he's a zot up, then he do *lash out* proper.

3. To spend extravagantly, same as *launch out*.

LATE PAIL [lae'ut paa'yul], *sb.* A peculiar pail, having one of its staves longer than the others, and thus forming a handle. It is this form alone which is called a pail. The ordinary one as used in stables and by housemaids is called a bucket or "ring-bucket." A *late-pail* (or *lade-pail*) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or in making cider.

Called *piggin* in Shropshire and elsewhere.

LATHING [laa'theen], *sb.* Invitation. Rare, though still used by old people.

Ang. Sax. *lathian*. To invite, bid, send for, assemble.

þe wayferande freket, on fote & on hors,
þe þe burnet & burlet, þe better & þe wers,
Lath hem alle lustly to lenge at my fest.

Early Alliterative Poems, Cleanliness, l. 79.

tha wut net look vor *lathing*, chell warndy. *Ex. Scold. l. 189.*

LATTER-END [laa'tur een], *sb.* 1. Time of death.

2. The seat. (Very com.) Called also the *tother end*.

LATTER-MATH [laa'tur maath], *sb.* A second crop of grass, not necessarily to be mown again. See AFTER-GRASS.

LATTIN [laa'teen], *sb.* 1. Tin plate—*i. e.* iron tinned. (Very com.) A *lattin* tea-pot, a *lattin* pan, *lattin* can'lestick.

[Dhu raats ud u ait' u guurt oa'l drue dhu vloou'ur, un wee wuz u foou'us tu naa'yul daewn u pees u *laa'teen*, eens dhai shood-n km au'p-m dhu chum'ur,] the rats had eaten a large hole in the floor, so that we were obliged to nail down a piece of tin to prevent their coming up into the bedroom.

Skeat says "a mixed metal, a kind of brass or bronze," but here the word is never applied to any metal but *tin plate*; and the following M. E. quotations, where *brass* is named as something different, seem to bear this out.

LATIN (metal) *Laiton*, *leton* (metal).—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

LATYN metall—*laton*.—*Pulsgrave*.

By his fete þat als *latoun* was semand,
Crist last lyms men may undirstand.

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 4371.

þan miȝte men many hornes here ⁊ of *latoun* y-mad & bras :
Wel sore þe Sarysyns affraid were : wan þay herde þat blas.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 2647.

Moreouer y bequethe to a litelþ basyn knopped, & iij. candelstikes of *latyn*, & a litill panne of brasse y-ered, and a chauruf of bras, & a lytil posnet of bras. *Will of Roger Elmesley*, 1434. *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 101.

2. Wire netting—the usual name. Also applied to the woven wire for meat safes.

I wants a piece o' *latin*, middlin fine, vor to put all over the dairy winder. See LATTIN-WIRE.

They tell me this here preferated zinc's better-n *lattin*.—Mar. 10, 1882.

LATTIN-WIRE [laa'teen wuy'ur], *sb.* Wire netting, such as is commonly put over dairy windows, but it by no means implies tinned wire; very often called *lattin* alone.

That there *lattin-wire* you zend up idn wide enough, an 'tis t'ope—the smaal rabbits urns droo it, and the big ones jumps over 't.

LAUDLUM [lau'dlum], *sb.* Laudanum. (Very com.)

Mother's rampin wi' the face ache, her wants two penno'th o' *laudlum*, vor to zee if that'll do it any good.

LAUGH-AND-LIE-DOWN [laa'rf-un-luy-daew'n], *sb.* A game at cards.

LAUNCH [lau'nsh, lan'sh], *v. i.* To walk awkwardly with long strides. (Becoming rare.)

Who lukes to the lefte syde, whenne his horse *launches*,
With the lyghte of the sonne men myghte see his lyvere.

Morte d'Arthure, l. 2560.

that tha wart a chittering, raving, racing, bozzom-chuck'd, rigging, *louching*, haggaging Moil. *Ex. Scold*, l. 64.

That long-legged fellow comes *launching* along.—*Forby, Gloss. E. Ang.* 11. p. 192.

LAUNCH OUT [laan'sh aewt], *v. i.* To become extravagant in living, or expenditure.

The money turned his head, I s'pose, for he *launched out* directly, and then did'n last long.

LAUNDER [lau'ndur], *sb.* A trough or shute for conveying water. This is more properly a Devonshire word, where I have heard it used, somewhat beyond this district; it is very common amongst the miners of Devon and Cornwall, according to Mr.

Worth. See *Trans. Devon Association*, 1882, vol. XIV. p. 1. The article and its use are no doubt connected with washing, either clothes or ore, and although the word is old and originally perhaps confined to a person, it has now, like "washer," developed into the name of an implement.

Launder, wassher, F. or *launderer*, *infra*. *Lotrix*.

Launderer (or *lavendyre*, K. *lavunder* H.). *Lotor*, *lotrix*.—*Prompt. Po*

A LAWNDER (*launderer* A.); *candidaria*, *cotrix*.—*Cath. Ang.*

LAUNDRE, a wassher—*lauendiere*.

Laundre that wassheth clothes—*lauendiere*.—*Palsgrave*, pp. 23;

These ben the causes, and I shal nat lye,

Envie ys *lavendere* of the court alway.

Chaucer, Legende of Goode Women, Prolog. 351

LAURENCE [laar'ns]. The type of laziness. Whether the *sa* is referred to or not is uncertain. The name always so pronounced.

"So lazy as *Laurence*" is a common saying; so is "He's as lazy as *Laurence's* dog, that lied his head agin the wall to bark."

LAVER [lai'vur], *sb.* A kind of sea lettuce, much used for food by the fisher folk of the Bristol Channel—*Ulva latissima*.

LAVISHMENT [lav'ish-munt], *sb.* Extravagance; waste expense.

What! dree can'ls burnin to once! I 'on't have no such *lavishm* in my 'ouse.

LAW-DEAR-HEART! [lau'dee'ur-aa'rt!]. Interjection = *Lor* dear heart. This is a very common quasi-oath, *per cor Christi pretiosum*. Cf. Pegge, E. D. S., 1876.

LAW! LAWK! LAWR! LAWK-A-MASSY! *Interjectio* (Very com.)

LAXITORY [laak'situree], *sb.* Aperient medicine.

Plaise, sir, mother 've a zend me arter a bottle o' *laxitory*, her it no better. See LAGLE.

LAY [lai'] *adv.* Lief; readily.

[Aay-d su lai' bee traan spoo'ustud-z wuurk vur ee;] I would soon be transported as work for him.

[Dhaid au'l su lai' yùe tèok' dhik-s tuudh'ur,] they would as if that you took that one as the other.

LAY [lai], *v. t.* 1. In "making" a hedge, some of the growth stakes are half cut through, and the branch is pulled down horizontally, while sods and earth are thrown upon it to keep it down and to cause it to make new roots. This operation is called "to lay the hedge." See DYKE, MAKE.

2. To fasten down a branch of "quick" and bury with soil, so as to make it root.

Best way to *lay* some o' they lauriels, I think.

LAY, LEY [lai], *sb.* Land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be re-ploughed. Often written *Leigh* in names of places.

Thick field's to dirty vor to stand, I shall break-n up and put-n to *lay* turmuts. This was said respecting a field which had been laid down with permanent grass, but was found after a year or so to be too full of weeds and couch.

The term is also applied to permanent pasture, but would not be so used, if there were anything like a good bite of grass upon it. The word implies grass land, bare of grass. See LARK'S-LEERS.

Lay, loud not telyd. *Subcctinum*.—*Promp. Parv.*

LEY; *iscalidus, isqualidus*. A LEYLANDE; felio, frisca terra.—*Cath. Ang.*

A farm in Wellington parish is called Leylands, see LINHAY; and another Leglands. Ang.-Sax. *leag*, a field-pasture. The word implies grass growing on arable land; it is never applied to *meadow*.

Laylande—terre nouvellement labovree.—*Palsgrave*, p. 237.

A LAY-LANDE. *Fachere*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

By hym sche schapput and went hur wey,

And feyr toke vp a falow *ley*:

The heyre say thei no mowre.

The Huntynge of the Hare. *Weber's Metrical Romances*, vol. iii. p. 286.

As an hewe þat ereþ nat' aunteþ hym to sowe

On a *leye-lond* ' azens hus lordes wille,—*Piers Plow*. xi. 216.

And bod hym halde hym at home ' and erylus hus *leyes*.—*Ib.* x. 5.

Shorte hey, and *leye-hey*, is good for shepe, and all maner of catell, if it be well got. *Fitzherbert, Husbandry*, 25/34.

Leye-hey is wrongly glossed "meadow hay," which it distinctly is not, but hay made from old dry pasture, where it is usually short, and small in quantity.

And if thou have any *leys*, to falowe or to sowe oates vpon, fyrst plowe them, that the grasse and mosse may rotte, and plowe them a depe square forowe. *Fitzherbert, Husbandry*, 8/5.

See also *Lese*. *Trevisa*, vol. i. pp. 131, 257, 333. See LINHAY.

LAY [lai], *sb.* Part of a loom.

The frame which swings backwards and forwards at each throw of the shuttle. It carries the reeds or sleigh, and the race-board on which the shuttle runs.

LAYER [lai'ur], *sb.* A branch or sapling laid as above. See LAY 1. Oftener called a "stretcher."

There's a plenty o' stuff vor to *lay*, mind, and crook down some

good *layers* in the gaps. Also a growing branch of a bush or s'pegged down and covered with earth so as cause it to root.
L^AY 2.

LAYER [læ'ur], *sb.* Lair. Not in the literary sense of res place, or bed of a wild beast, but the home of domestic ani to which they are accustomed, and towards which they mak able to escape from a strange p'ace. A dog escaped from a master will "go back to his *layer*," i. e. his old home. So of c horses, or cats; but I never knew the word applied to sh whose instinct seems not to have developed any home feeling, whose longings are for nothing better than good pasture.

LAYERD [læ'urd], *adj.* Said of animals when domestic or accustomed to a new home.

A man of whom I had bought a dog, said,—[Neef yùe ki u tuy'd aup gin ee'z u *læ'urd*, ee oa'n ai'm t-uurn uwai,] if keep him him tied up until he is used to his new home, he not attempt to run away.

LAY HIS TONGUE TO [lɑ'y úz tuung' tùe], *phr.*

Her call'd-n all that ever her could *lay her tongue to*, i. e. called him all the names she could think of.

LAYLOCK [lɑi'lauk]. Lilac (always so)—*syringa vulgaris*.

LAY ON [lɑ'y aun'], *v. t.* and *i.* Hunting. It is usua stag-hunting to keep the pack shut up until a "warrantable" has been driven out of the covert by the tufters, and has h: proper start. When this is done the master gives the order to *on*, i. e. bring all the pack to a point where the stag has pas and where they will find the line of scent.

Stopped the tufters and *laid on* the pack at Heasley Mill.

Records of North Devon Staghouuds, p. 6

the tufters soon found him, and the pack was *laid on* in the road t
Coppery. *Collyns*, p. 19

LAY OUT [lɑi aew't], *v. t.* To straighten and prepare a co for burial, *i. e.* ready to be put into the coffin.

Her was, I sim, the beautifullest corpse ever I help *laid on* all my life; her'd a-got the sweetest smile ever you zeed; anc tookt the poor little baby, and put his little hand 'pon his motl face, but 'twas a very wisht thing to zee it, I 'sure ee.

LAY TALE, LAYTARE, LAYTER [lɑi'tæ'ul, lɑi'tæ'ur, lɑi'sb. The entire laying of a hen, *i. e.* all the eggs she lays be she becomes broody. (All very com., but first most so.)

What did she die of?

Au! her was egg-bound. Pity too, vor her was a capical hen, and her had-n a laid out nothin near her *lay-tale*.

Atkinson gives *Lafter* as the northern equivalent.

LEAD, BLACK-LEAD [blaak-lid'], *sb.* A pencil. (Always.) A *pencil* is tech. among painters, a small brush.

Bill, let's zee thy *black-lead* a minute, vor to put down the figures.

I likes they there *black-leads* way a piece o' injy to em. Said at the Sunday school quite recently, 1887.

LEADER [lai'dur], *sb.* The main or principal shoot of any plant or tree, from which the "laterals" branch out.

The rabbits be making sad work wi' they there young larch, they've a-ate off the *leaders* off o' lots o'm. (Not in Webster.)

LEADING-CHAIN [lee'udeen'chai'n, lai'deen-chaa'yn], *sb.* In plough-tackle, the main chain connecting the implement with the centre of the yoke, if oxen are working; or with the swingle-bar belonging to the vore horses, when such is used. This chain in olden time was called the *Teame*. At present it is usual in working with horses, to dispense with this chain; the leaders or vore-osses hauling directly on the traces of those behind them. See *Peacock, Manby Gloss.*, E. D. S.

LEAF [lai'f], *sb.* The fat growing upon the intestines of animals slaughtered for food. Called also *brack* and *kircher*.

LEARINESS [lee'ureenees], *sb.* Emptiness.

[Tidn to zay the *leariness* o' the cask, I didn care zo much 'bout the drap o' cider, but 'tis eens they've a-sard-n and a-drow'd-n about, eens he idn a wo'th tuppence.]

LEARN [laar'n, *pres.* laar'ns, *pret.* laar'n, *p. part.* u-laar'n], *v. t.* To teach. (Always.)

Mr. Cape-ve a *larn* un his trade. I *larns* my boy night times.

Leryn, or techyn a-nother. *Docco, instruo, informo.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

To *lerne*; *discere, ad-, erudire.*—*Cath. Ang.*

Lere it þus lewede men * for lettrede hit knoweþ.—*Piers Plow.* II. l. 135.

I *lerne* hym his lesson: I *lerne* hym to the beste of my power.

Scole to *lerne* chyldre in—escole.

Palsgrave, p. 606.

LEARY [lee'uree], *adj.* Empty. A cart or wagon returning empty is always said to "go back *leary*." So also a "*leary* cask," and, commonest of all, a "*leary* belly." Germ. *leer*.

He most a rode ter'ble hard, th' old 'oss is looking main *leary* 's-mornin'.

In this, its commonest use, the word is most expressive, as it implies almost faintness from hunger, or sinking of the stomach.

I was that *leary*, I was fit (ready) t' eat a raw turmut.

"Do get me," quod she, "a *ler* tonne, withe oute onye delaye." And he dude so: and he browte to hir swiche a tonne.—*Gesta Roman.* p. 252.

LEASE [lai's], *sb.* In weaving. The division of the threads in the warp on the further side of the "harness" or "healds" from the weaver, corresponding to the "bosom" (*q. v.*) through which the shuttle passes.

LEASE [lai'z], *v. t.* and *i.* To glean corn. (Always.)
I be gwain [lai'zeen] *leasing* over to Farmer Morgan's.

LEASE-STICKS [lai's-stiks], *sb.* Rods or sticks—usually two, which are pushed through the warp to divide the *lease* and keep it in place, during the process of weaving.

LEAST [lee'us], *v. i.* To last; to endure.

Taek-n mai'n un au'p u bee't, un ee'ul *lee'us* vur yuur'z,] take and mend it up a little, and it will last for years.

LEASTEST BIT [lai'stees beet], *sb.* A very small quantity—applied to either time, matter, or sense.

I told her to look sharp, and how twad'n no good to go t' all, nif her was the *leastest bit* too late.

You never can't sell 'em nif they be the *leastest bit* stale like.

He had'n a-got the *leastest bit* of a chance.

At a farmer's ordinary it is very common to hear, in answer to an inquiry,—

[Aa'l av jis dhu *lai'stees beet* aew't,] I'll have just the *leastest bit* out. The *out* in this case is purely redundant.

A person wanting a very small quantity of anything in a shop would say, "I d'only want the *leastest bit out*," whether of sugar, calico, or any other commodity.

LEASTWAYS [lai'stwai'z], *adv.* At least; that is to say.

I zaid to un, s' I, I baint gwain t'a no hanks way none o' em, [lai'stwai'z] *leastways*, not 'thout I be a-fo'ced to. (Very com.)

LEAT [lee'ut], *sb.* 1. The water-course leading to a mill.

The rats do work maainly all droo an' out the *leat*. I can't think hotever we sh'll do way em.

2. A leak. (Always.)

No wonder there was a smell, we vound a [lee'ut] *leat* in the pipe.

LEAT [lee'ut *frequentative* lee'utee], *v. i.* To leak. (Always.)

[Dùe ur *lee'ut*? neef ee dùe, aat daew'n dh-èò'ps-n puut'n u zoa'keen,] does it leak? if it does, knock down the hoops and put it soaking—*i. e.* fill it with water. Said of a cask.

Tommy, urn up 'm zee whe'r the fender do *leaty*; nif he do, drow is a vew arshes.

Take good hede to þe wyne Red, white & swete,
Looke euery nyȝt with a Candelle þat þey not reboyle nor *lete*;
Euery nyȝt with cold watur washe þe pipeshede, & hit not forȝete.

1430. *John Russell's Boke of Nurture*, Furnivall, l. 109.

LEATHER [ladh'ur], *vb.* To overcome; to beat; to flog. Curiously this word does not imply any weapon. The victor in a fight, or the winner of a lawsuit, would be said to *leather* his adversary. A schoolmaster would be said to *leather* a boy (with a cane)—*i. e.* the cane would not be understood unless it were mentioned.

Your Don 've a *leather'd* Butcher Stevens's sheep-dog purty well. This was said to me of a pointer.—April, 1880.

Also to dash or set to in earnest.

Come, Soce! *leather* into it.

LEATHERING [ladh'ureen], *sb.* 1. A beating, either actual or figurative.

The local board meet wi' a purty *leatherin* up to th' assizes: they've a got to pay un fifty pound, 'zides all th' expenses.

2. *adj.* Used intensively with other words.

Girt *leatherin* bullicks sure 'nough.

LEATHERN-BIRD [ladh'urn-buurd], *sb.* The bat. Commonest name.

LEAVER, or LAVER [lai'vur], *adj. comp.* of *lay* (q. v.). Sooner; rather.

There, nif I was he, I'd *laver* crack stones 'pon the road-n I be under jish fuller's that. This word, though often used, is not so common as *soonder*. See RATHER.

Have *levyr* (have *leuer*, K. P.). *Malo.—Promp. Parv.*

I have *lever*. *Jayme mieulx*, I had *leaver* se hym hanged:

Many men had *lever* se a play than to here a masse.—*Palsgrave*.

Ich haue an Aunte to a nunne * and to an abbodesse;

Hem were *leuere* swouny oþer swelte * þan suffry eny peyne.

Piers Plowman, VII. 128.

So gret liking & loue I haue * þat lud to bi-hold,

þat i haue *leuer* þat loue * þan lac al mi harmes.

William of Palerme, Werwolf, l. 452.

For *lever* here was þe pore to ffede,

þe maymot þe seke to wasshe and hele.—*Chron. Vil.* st. 274.

LEAVINGS [lai'veenz], *sb.* What is left; refuse.

No, thank'ee, I bain't come to that, not eet—I bain't gwain vor t' have his *leavings*.

LEB'M-O'CLOCKS [lab'm-u-klauk's], *sb.* Luncheon at eleven o'clock—usually carried into the harvest-field. Called also "forenoons."

[Wee wuz jis' pun av'een ur *lab'm-u klauk's*, haun wee zee'd u fuus'; un dhoa' dhu vuy'ur wuz jis kaum'een aew't beezuy'd t dhu chum'lee,] we were just upon (the point of) having our eleven o'clocks, when we saw it first; and then the fire was just coming out beside (of) the chimney. Part of the narrative of a house burning.

LECKERS [laek'urz], *sb. pl.* Mixtures, or compounds of fluids for medicinal purposes. To express ordinary drink the word is singular—*laek'ur*, liquor. I have heard a sick person ask for *me laek'urs*, meaning *my physic*.

Hijt mojt be do ine kende water,
And nou oþer *licour*.—*William of Shoreham, De Baptismo*, l. 13

And bathud every veyne in swich *licour*
Of which vertue engendred is the flour.—*Chaucer, Prologue*, l. 3

zeed tha' pound Savin, to make Metcens, and *Leckers*, and caucherics, an Zlotters?
Ex. Scold. l. 183.

LEDGE, LEDGE-DOOR [laj-doa'ur], *sb.* A common kind of door, such as is used for barns, cottages, &c. Instead of having any frame-work or paneling, it consists of nothing but straight upright boards nailed to cross-pieces. These cross-pieces or bars on which the door depends, are called *ledges*, or sometimes *ledger*.—the *er* being redundant, as in *toe-er*, *legger*, &c.

LEDGER [laj'ur], *sb.* 1. The horizontal pole of a scaffold which is lashed to the upright ones, and upon which (the *ledger*) the strength of the scaffold greatly depends. The put-logs (*sa* PAD-LOCKS) or short-pieces, upon which the planking of the scaffold rests, have one end bearing on the *ledger*, while the other bears on the wall in process of building.

2. A split stick used by thatchers. The *ledger* is laid horizontally across the row of reed, and is then tightly bound with cord, or more commonly withies, to the rafters. The durability of the thatch greatly depends upon the *ledger*.

LEEK [lik], *sb.* The superlative of greenness.
So green's a *leek* is the usual simile.

Green as a *lecke*, of a *lecke*. *Porracé*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

Our dialectic pronunciation seems to be archaic.

As lyme-seed and *lik*-seed and lente-seedes alle.

Piers Plowman, XIII. 190.

LEEK-BED [lik-bai'd], *sb.* It is usual in talking to children when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in

the *leek-bed*. I believe the story of the leek and parsley beds to be very ancient bits of folk-lore. In my own case, I remember well that I never saw a bed of either without looking to see if there were any little boys or girls appearing. Indeed, I must have been almost past childhood before I knew otherwise.

LEEL [lee'ul], *adj.* Var. pron. Little.
[Dhaat-s u puuree lee'ul maa'yd,] that is a pretty little girl.

LEER [lee'ur], *sb.* The flank—applied to man and beast.
The sharp o' the wagin hurn'd right into the *leer* o' un, an' the poor old 'oss never 'ar'ly muv'd arterwards.

and vorewey a geed ma a Vulch in tha *Leer*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 355.

LEEVE [lee'v], *v. i.* and *t.* To live. (Always so pronounced.)
Zo your maaid's a-go out long way th' old Farmer Tarr to *leeve*!
Well, her 'ont never be 'thout a job in thicky place.

þo þat willieþ to *leue* at hame : pleyeþ to þe eschekere,
& summe of þein to iew-de-dame : & summe to tablere :
Sir Ferumbras, l. 2224.

And *leue* lordlich on þyn owe : And habbe at þyn heste heþe & lowe
As þou wer woned to haue.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 5837.

my beste goune & my beste hod, & the forre in the same goune, if so be that he *leue* that time.—*Will of Roger Elmeseley*. 1434. *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 101.

LEF [laf], *v. t.* To leave. (Always so.)
You can *lef* your basket gin you come back.

& þar-for *lef* þys assant y-rede, & turne we aþen to france.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 4763.

And whilk way þai suld chese and take,
And whilk way þai suld *lef* and forsake.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 191.

LEF-WORK [laf-wuur'k], *v.* To cease working for the day.

LEF-WORK-TIME, *sb.* The time at which the day's work ends—usually 6 p.m. This term is never applied to the stoppage of work at meal times; at those hours the phrase is "to stop to dinner," or "to stop to vorenoons," &c.

I'll be sure to call in arter *lef-work-time*.

LEF HAND [laef an']. See RIGHT HAND.

LEF-HAND-SIDE [laef-an-zuy'd], *sb.* The left side. Always so unless referring to the side of the body proper.

The *lef-hand-side* o' the road, the room, the gate, &c.

A northerner would tell you that you would see a house "on your left," we should always say, You'll come to a house 'pon your *lef-hand-side*.

LEF-HAND SULL [læf-an zoo'ul], *sb.* A plough made to turn the furrow on the left of the ploughman. This kind is not so commonly used as the ordinary or *right-hand sull*.

LEG. See KICK-THE-LEG. To put the best leg before is to hasten briskly, not necessarily in walking, but in whatever is in hand.

Come, soce! nif we don't put the best *leg* avore, we shall be a-catched wi' the rain.

LEG-BAIL [lag-bae'ul], *cant phr.*

I zeed what was up, zo I gid 'em *leg-bail* to once—*i. e.* bolted, ran away.

LEGGER [lag-ur], *sb.* 1. Leg. See *W. S. Dial.*, p. 20.

[Waur *lagurz!*] ware legs! See TOER, LEDGE.

2. It often happens that fields of irregular shape have a long narrow part, much narrower than the rest of the field—this part is called a *legger*, and the entire field as “the *legger* field.” I have one such on my own property.

LEGGY [lag'ee], *v. i.* To walk or run quickly.

Now then, look sharp! thee canst *leggy* along nif thee art a mind to.

[Zè'o'n-z dhai zeed mee kaum'een, ded-n um *lag-ee* u-wai· dhun !] (as) soon as they saw me coming, didn't they take to their heels just!

LEMON PLANT [læm'un plaant, or plúnt], *sb.* The sweet-scented verbena—*Aloysia citriodora*.

LENT [lai'nt], *sb.* Loan. (Always.)

Plaise, sir, I've a brought back the roller, and maister's much obliged for the *lent* o' un.

LENT-CORN [lai'nt-kaurn], *sb.* Corn sown in spring, as spring wheat, barley, and oats.

'Twas so wet, could'n come to put-n in to whate, zo I must thurt-n (the field) back-n put-n to *Lent-corn*.

vnto the tyme that thou haue sowen agayne thy wynter-corne, and thy *lente-corne*, and than se what remayneth to serue thy house.

Fitsherbert, Husbandry, 148/6.

LENT-CROCKS [lai'nt-krauks]. A curious custom prevails, especially in the hill country, of going round to the houses of the principal farmers or the paa'son on the night of Shrove Tuesday. If a door can be found open, or if not, there is a knock—on the door being opened, a man pushes in, and before any resistance can be made empties a sackful of broken crockery and rubbish in the middle of the kitchen. It often happens that either the people

forget the day or the custom, and so neglect to fasten their doors; when this is the case the crockery is deposited, and the bearer departs often unrecognized; but when the people are on the watch, and admittance is denied, then sherds and broken pots are thrown at the door. I have been unable to ascertain either origin or significance of this customary practical joke, but it is evidently an old one. A friend, the rector of a parish near Exmoor, informs me that they always come to his house, and on several occasions the kitchen has seemed half full of *crocks* and rubbish. In the Vale district these are called Lent-crocks. See CLOAM.

LENT LILY [lai'nt lúl'ee], *sb.* The daffodil, *Narcissus*, *Pseudonarcissus*. This name is not quite so usual as bell-rose.

LENT-PITCHERS [lai'nt-púch'urz], *sb.* Daffodils. *W. H. G.*

LENT-ROSEN [laint-roa'zn], *sb.* Daffodils. *W. H. G.*

LESS THAN [las'n], *conj.* Unless. (Very com.)

Thick there wall's safe to vull down, *less-n* he's a-pausted to once.

The bailies be in the 'ouse, and all the things be bound vor to be a-zold, [*las'n*] *less than* they can get the money, vore to-marra night.

For I shall distroye hyr landis alle,
Hyr men sle, bothe grete and smalle,
Hyr castelle breke and hyr toure;
With strenghe take hyr in hyr boure,
Lesse than she may find a knyght,
That for hyr loue with me darre fight.

Weber, Met. Rom., Ipomydon, l. 1611.

LET [lat'], *sb.* 1. Hindrance; impediment; injury; cause of delay—the regular word in daily use.

[Iwuz u maa'yn lat' tûe un, haun ee broak-s lag',] it was a great impediment to him (*i. e.* to his getting on) when he broke his leg.

Boys playing marbles cry out to their opponents "fain *lets*"—*i. e.* beware of impeding my marble.

Lette game, or lettare of pley. *Prepiludius, c. v. inprepedio.*

LETTYN. *Impedio, prepedio.*

Lettynge, Impedimentum.—Promp. Parv.

A LETT. *Empeschement, obice, obstacle.*

A Letting. *Obstaclement, Empeschement.—Sherwood.*

And when the top is eaten, or broken, it is a great *lette*, hurte, and hynderaunce of the goodnes of the sprynge. *Fitzherbert, Husbandry, 135/5.*

2. *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct. (Com.)

The weather bin shockin bad all drue the job, and that have a *let* us terr'ble.

I pray you *let* me nat, you se I am busye.—*Palsgrave, p. 607.*

There be two impediments, that *lette* and hynder prayer, that it maye not be herde. *Fitzherbert, Husbandry, 164/1.*

3. To cause; to make to go. (Com.)

Mary, you must tell John to *let* the men sweep away the snow to once. Jan. 2nd, 1887.

Let the sheep into the gurt ten acres, and *let 'em back* again hon the gap's a-zot up.

þe king Willam, uorto wite · þe wurþ of is londe,
Let enqueri streitliche · þoru al Engelonde,
 Hou moni plou-lond · & hou moni hiden al-so,
 Were in euerich ssire.—*Rob. of Glouc. Will. the Conq.* l. 351.

Then þe emperoure, as sone as he mygft, *let* ordein a vesselle fult of blode; and he entriþ yn anon, & he was hole as he was ywasse and ybathed therin, & he was as clene as the flesch of a litelt childe. *Gesta Roman.* p. 69.

And *lete* write writtis · all in wex closed,
 Ffor peeris and prelatiþ · þat þei apere shuld.
Langland, Rich. the Red. iv. 26. See also *Chron. Vilod.* st. 161.
Latte curtesye and sylence with you duelle.—*Babe's Book*, l. 139.

This last pronun. of *let* is just that preserved in the dialect.

LET. When used as an auxiliary verb, instead of taking the infin. after it (as in lit. Eng., e. g. I *let* him know what he had to do), we form the past tense by adding the past inflection to the principal verb, and say, I *let* him knowed what he had to do [Aay lat-n noa'd haut ee-d u-gaut tu d'ue]. The reason is evidently because *let* has no past inflection. So for "*let* him have" we say, "*let'n* had," "*let* her zeed," "*let* her went," &c. Who did ee *let 'ad* em?

A woman said to me of her daughter, June 15th, 1887, Her's most always bad; I *let her went* down to factory, but her could'n bide there.

The same construction is used with *help* (q. v.) in a still more marked manner, because in the dialect this verb has no past inflection.

In the verb "to *let go*," i. e. to turn loose, the *p. t.* and *p. p.* are *let-go'd* and *a let go'd*.

A keeper told me that he had "a-catch two o' they there turtle doves." On inquiring what had become of them, he said, I didn know you wanted em, zo I *let em go'd* again.—June 16, 1887.

LET ALONE [lat loa'un], *phr.* Not to mention; to say nothing of.

Why, tidn wages 'nough to vind'n in vittles, *let 'lone* clothes and lodgings.

LET DRIVE [laet drai'v], *v. i.* 1. To kick, said very commonly of a horse or cow.

[Taek-ee'ur, doa'n ee stan bee-uy'n ur; uur-z aap tu *laet drai'v*,] take care, do not stand behind her; she is apt to kick.

2. To work with a will.

Come, soce ! look sharp and *let drive* into it, and get it out o' the way vore the rain comth.

LET IN [laet ee'n], *v. t.* To cheat, or deceive in money matters.

So they-ve a *let in* everybody, have 'em ! well then, they 'ant a *let in* our Thomas, I was awake to 'em. ("Our Thomas," "our John," is a very common, facetious way of speaking of oneself.)

LET OFF [laet oa'f], *v. t.* To excuse ; to permit to escape.

The justices zaid how they'd *let-n off* this time, but he must'n come there no more.

Plaise, sir, we was a-*let off* from school, cause they be paintin the school-room.

Upon this condicion, þat he be good friend^d to my executours, and þat he *lete* hem note *off* ministracion off myn other goode on the Manere of Pychardisokelt ne elles where. *Will of Lady Peryne Clanbowe. Fifty Earliest Wills, p. 50.*

LET OUT' [laet aew't], *v. t.* 1. To sublet.

They lives behind, and up in the garret, and then they *lets out* the rest of the house.

I rents the seven acre field o' Mr. Baker, and I *lets-n out* in garden splats.

2. To kick—said of horses. Same as LET DRIVE.

3. *v. i.* To swear, to use strong language—probably to *let out* (a *torrent of abuse* understood).

[Haun dh-oal mae'un vaew'nd aew't wee ad'n u-dùe'd ut, muy uy'murz ! ded-n ur *laet aew't* ?] when the old man (master) found out we had not finished it, my eyemers ! didn't he swear ?

It is common after a bout of swearing to hear the quasi-apology,—Anybody can't 'elp *lettin out*, hon they be a-zot up.

LETTERY [lat'uree], *v. i.* To write or paint words on sign-boards, carts, coffin-plates, &c. To do the work of a "writer" and grainer.

Our Bob's a-come a proper good workman ; he's a steady chap, and 've a-larn his trade capical well ; there idn 'nother painter in the town can *lettery* or eet grainy way he, else they wid'n all o'm come to un vor he to do it.

LETTING [laet'een], *adj.* Hindering ; applied to weather, showery, rainy.

A man said to me (Sept. 1879) [Kèod-n saar vur'ee gèod muun'ee, dhu wadh'ur wuz zu *laet'een*,] i. e. I could not earn much, the weather was so bad as to prevent my working.

LETTY-WEATHER [laet'ee wadh'ur], *sb.* Showery ; rainy ; lit. *hindering weather*—i. e. hindering harvesting or out-door work. (Very com.)

Letty-weather this, maister, sure 'nough: tidn no good vor to tich o' the hay; but there, I 'spose must put up way what God A'mighty zen'th.

LET UP [lat aup'], *v. t.* Meadow or pasture land intended to be mown for hay is said to be *let up*, when the stock are permanently taken away, to allow the hay to grow.

I shall bursh over thick mead, and *let-n up* to once.

LEVEL [laev'l], *v. t.* To levy.

Mr. Jones to shop 've a *level'd* a distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent. *Comp. FORBY, II. p. 194.*

LEW [lùe:], *adj.* 1. Sheltered from the wind, as [u lùe plae'us] a sheltered spot.

[Dhu lùe' zuyd u dh-aj,] the lee side of the hedge. *See CUPBOARD.*

[Kaa'n bee u lùe'ur mee'ud,] (there) cannot be a more sheltered meadow.

Or car out haay to 'sar his vew,
Milch cows in corners dry an' *lew*.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. xxx.

2. *sb. Lee.* (Very com.) Ang.-Sax. *hleo*, shade, shelter.

[Yuur! lat-s g-geen dhu lùe',] here! let us go into the lee—*i. e.* let us get under cover. *See FLEET.*

LEWNESS [lùe' nees], *sb.* The condition of shelter

[Dhu plae'us úz wuul nuuf vur lùe'nees, bùd ee luys wat'] the place is well enough as regards shelter, but it lies wet—*i. e.* the situation is very damp.

LEWS [lùe'z], *sb. pl.* Rough frames covered with canvas used by brickmakers to place against the windy side of the "clamp" in burning, to prevent the fire from being driven away from the exposed side = Shelters. (Com.)

Looes or frames are fixed all round the kiln.

Old Country and Farming Words, Britten, p. 104.

LEWSTERY [lùe'sturee], *v. i.* To work with a will; to bustle about; to stir actively. The idea is no doubt connected with *lusty* (q. v.).

He can *lewstery* hon's a mind to, but let'n alone, and 'tis one step to-day and another to-marra way un.

Avore voak tha wut *lustree* and towzee and chewree, and bucklee, and tear make wise as anybody passath. *Ex. Scold. l. 291.*

LEWTH [lùe'th], *sb.* Shelter; protection from wind.

There's a sight o' *lewth* in under one o' they gurt beechen hedges.

herberewe lordis & riche men & namely ladies, & suffre pore men lie wiþ-
outen or geten hous/*leath* at pore men or ellis perische for wedris & cold.
Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 211.

LEWTHY [lúe·thee], *adj.* Sheltered.

Thick there goyle's a proper *lewthy* spot.

LEYLANDS [lai·lunz], *sb.* Arable land under a grass crop. The word is a very common name for pasture fields; to be found in the terriers of most estates. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now "laid" down. *See* LAY.

LIABLE [luy·ubl], *adv.* Likely, probable. (Com.)

Speaking of a wounded hen pheasant a farmer said, 'Tis very *liab'e he's* a-cropped into one o' these here hovers.—Dec. 29, 1886.

LIARD [luy·urd], *sb.* Liar; *d* is frequently sounded after final liquids. Comp. *mild* = mile, scholar, &c.

I zay you'm a *liard*, there now!

LIBERTY [lúb·urtee], *sb.* Permission. (Always.)

[Mae·ustur gid mee *lúb·urtee* vur tu kaa·r·n oa·m,] master gave me permission to carry it home.

You can't go thick way 'thout you've a-got *liberty*.

LICK [lik], *v. t.* 1. To beat; thrash; to overcome in fight.

Darned if I don't think I could *lick* thee, for all thee art so big.

2. To puzzle; to astonish.

However they can make it out, eens they do, 'pon his wages, *licks* me.

3. To conquer or overcome.

Turney — car'd to many guns for the Local Board—they was proper a *licked* about thick there job.

4. To surpass or excel.

I don't call-n a good 'oss; why, Mr. Bissett's 'oss ud *lick-n* all to fits.

LICK-AND-A-PROMISE [lik·un-u·praum·ees], *phr.* Applied to any work done hastily and ineffectually, especially to any kind of cleaning.

Shan't be able to do it vitty like; can't only just take off the highest o' it like: there id'n time, I 'sure ee, 't'll only be a *lick-and-a-promise*, eens they do zay.

LICKERDISH [lik·urdeesh], *sb.* Liquorice.

LICKINGS [lik·eenz], *sb. pl.* Thrashing.

Nif maister zeeth thee, thee't catch thy *lickins*, mind; I should'n care to stan in thy burches.

LICK OVER [lik oa-vur], *v. t.* To make a hurried, incomplete cleaning. (Very com.)

I 'ad'n a got no time to do un proper like—I was a-fo'ced just to *lick'n over*, and get off the highest o' it. Verbatim excuse for not having cleaned a dog-cart.—Aug. 1880.

LICK-SPATTLE [lik-spaat'l], *sb.* A toady; a fawning person.

LIDDEN [lúd'n], *adj.* Made of lead. (Always so.)

When th' old Mr. Jones's grave was a dig'd, I zeed dree *lidden* coffins, one over t'other.

LIE [luy-], *sb.* Water which has passed through a vessel full of wood-ashes, to soften it and to render it alkaline for washing.

The practice of making *lie*, once very general has now nearly ceased, much to the injury of our linen, which is destroyed by caustic alkalies called "washing powder."

Rise early every Monday morning

To join your linen, soap and *lie* and tub!

1808. *Wolcot, One more peep at R. H.*, vol. v. p. 378.

LIE-LIP [luy-lúp], *sb.* The wooden box, having holes in the bottom, to contain the ashes for making *lie*. *Lie-hatch*—*Forby*.

LIE [luy-], *v. i.* and *adv.* Said of the wind's direction.

Which way do the wind *lie* 'smornin? *i. e.* from which direction does it blow?

Also when it ceases to blow it is said "to go *lie*." I count we shall ha' rain when the wind do go *lie*. See GO-LIE.

LIE-ABED [luy-ubaid], *sb.* A sluggard.

Farmers daughters baint a bit like they used to. When I was young, they was a fo'ced to get up and sar the pigs and milk the cows; now the *lie-abeds* be all for their fine clothes and playing the pianny, you don't catch they han'lin the pig's bucket, not they.—Mar. 8th, 1882.

LIE-BY [luy-buy-], *sb.* Lemman.

Be sure he idn gwain to be fool 'nough, to [droa's-zuul] throw himself away lig that there. Why, her wad'n never no better 'n Squire ——'s *lie by*, and now her's anybody's.

LIE IN, LIE OUT [luy-ee'n, aew't], *v. i.* Said of horses or cows. If they are kept housed at night, they are said to *lie in*, if not, they *lie out*.

Do your 'oss *lie in* or *out*?

LIE VORE [luy voa'r], *phr.* To hasten forward.

If they (the otter hounds) was to speak out now, I count you and me should *lie vore* like, should'n us?—June 15, 1883.

LIG [lig], *adj.* Like; so pronounced in rapid speech when followed by a vowel, as is usual in all similes.

Nif a did'n urn *lig* a long dog.

zet voaks to bate, *lig* a gurt Baarge as tha art.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 226.

LIGHT [luy't], *sb.* 1. Tech. A piece of glazing consisting of small panes of glass fixed in lead-work. Sometimes called a *lead-light*.

They *lights* must be new leaded; the casement *light* 'ont hardly hang together.

The wind 've a blowed out two o' the *lights* and a-tord em limbless.

2. One of the spaces in any divided window.

The sash line 's a-brokt in the middle *light*.

Tidn very often you zee a vive-*light* winder.

LIGHT A CANDLE [lair't u kan'l], *phr.* To compare.

He idn much o' it; why, he idn fit to *light a can'l* to his father *i. e.* not fit to compare with him. The phrase is sometimes varied to *hold a candle*.

LIGHTENY [luy'tnee], *v. i.* To lighten. (Always.)

'Tis a fine night, but I've a-zeed it *lighteny* two or drie times.

surge qui dormis, & illuminabit te Christus,

þis is to sey, Arys þou þat slepest, and Criste þe shall *lizteny*.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 195.

LIGHT-HEADED [luy't-ai'dud], *adj.* Delirious; lunatic.

LIGHT-TIMBERED [luy't-túm-burd], *adj.* Light-limbed. Very commonly applied to horses.

Nice sort of a 'oss, but a leetle to *light-timbered*, *i. e.* scarcely stout enough in the legs. *See Too*.

Boyet. But is this Hector?

Dumain. I think Hector was not so clean-*timbered*.

Love's Labour's Lost, V. ii.

LIGHTS [luy'ts], *sb. pl.* The lungs. Applied to both man and beast; rarely to the former. The common use of the word is to name the lungs of edible animals after being slaughtered.

I be very fond o' liver, but I don't care much for *lights*.

I remember a story which used to be told of a certain quack doctor. He was said to have informed a patient that he could put him in a new liver, but not new *lights*.

Here Crispin too forgets his end, and awl—

Here Mistress Cleaver with importance looks!

Forgets the beef and mutton on her stall,

And *lights* and livers dangling from the hooks.

Peter Pindar, Tales of the Hoy, IV. 166.

LIKE [ly:k, lɛ:ʒ]. LIKER [ly:k-ur]. LIKEST [ly:k-es], *adj.* and *adv.* 1. This word plays a very large part in the speech of the district, especially in the construction of simile, without which no sentence of description is often completed, such as,

Maister 've a got out the wrong zide o' the bed 'zmornin, a's *lig* a bear wi' a zore head.

Was the pa'son to the vestry meeting?

Ees, I 'count; same's a is always, all to a flitter, a buzzin about *like* a vly in a glue-pot.

Also constantly used in conjunction with *bit*.

He idn so good farmer's th' old man! No 'tino, nit a bit *like* it.

2. *adj.* Alike.

I can't tell one vrom t'other, they be so *like's* two pays (peas).

3. Likely.

How is your wife?

Au! her bin ter'ble bad, her was *like* to die vor up dree wiks; but now the doctor 've a gid her some new-farshin stuff, and her zimth a little b't better.

You was *like* to a bin a zuck'd in over thick job, neef I 'ad-n a to'd 'ee o' it.

He's *liker* t'ax more money than to part way un for that.

Anybody would ha zaid her was *likest* vor to be married of all o'm, and now her's a lef last.

4. The usual adverbial suffix—the *ly* of literary English. As quick-*like*, slow-*like*, heavy-*like*.

Many examples of this are to be found throughout this Glossary. See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 81.

In the whole list of adverbs ending in *ly*, made from adjectives in Walker's *Rhyming Dictionary*, I only find one which is commonly sounded with *ly* only, viz. *hardly*, pron. [aar'lee] = scarcely. If it were to be used as the common adv. it would always be [aar'd *ly*k]. In this case *like* is redundant.

'Take'n bat 'n hard-*like*, tidn no good to fiddle way un.

5. Used very commonly as a suffix, conveying the indefinite meaning of "inclined to," or "rather."

I sim 'tis cold-*like* s'mornin. Well! did'n 'zactly rain, but 'twas damp-*like*. Come in; I count you be hungry-*like*.

It is used with every adjective, and is often tacked on to an adverb or sentence to give the idea of uncertainty or doubt which it is intended should properly belong to the verb in the sentence. "I know he was there *like*," would mean that I believe, but am not certain, that he was there. "I reckon t'll rain *like*," implies a doubt; that my belief is not firm.

"He told me to meet'n here *like*," would mean, "I think he told

me to meet him here." "I said I'd come *like*," would mean, "I said perhaps I would come."

Often the word is entirely redundant, as in

They was to (at) work in their garden *like*. He do urn arrants *like*. Mid-n rain now *like*. Hot-*like*, wet-*like*, good-*like*, bad-*like*, day-*like*, night-*like*, &c.

Again, it is very common in speaking of health symptoms to tack on *like* to the end of the sentence, as

Her was all to a vliter *like*. How d'ee sim you be 'smornin' *like*? Well, I bain't no gurt things *like*. See FORBY'S *Gloss*.

6. *sb.* in phr. by all *like*. Likelihood ; probability.

By all *like* we be going to have a hard winter.

LIKE A FLY IN A GLUE-POT [lig u vlyu' een u glùe'paut]. Com. expression, to express nervous excitement.

There nif he wad'n urneen up and down, and fizzin about *lig a vly in a glue-pot*.

LIKE-AS-OFF [luy'k-s-au'f], *adv. phr.* Just as though.

The trees was all a turned so brown, *like as off* they'd a bin a burned. See OFF.

LIKE AS THIS. See As.

LIKELY [luy'klee], *adj.* 1. Promising ; thriving. This word is never used for the ordinary lit. adv.

He's so *likely* a young fellow, as you'll vind in a day's march.

Very *likely* colt. *Likely* lot o' sheep. *Likely* looking piece o' wheat.

To *like* in the sense of to thrive is obsolete.

For if thou by (catell) out of a better ground than thou haste thyselfe, that catell wyll not *lyke* with the. *Fitzherbert, Husbandry, 57/8.*

But whan they be remoued, they wolde be set vpon as good a grounde, or a better, or els they wyll not *lyke*.—*Ibid.* 140/6.

2. Suitable ; desirable.

Well, he do look *likely*. I'll try un, be how 'twill.

I thort I'd a-catcht hold to a *likely* farm like, but I'll be darned if I bain't a-tookt in way un.

LIKES [luy'ks], *sb.* 1. Probability.

There idn no *likes* eens her 'ont never be no better in this wordle.

By all *likes*, maister's gwain to bring home another missus.

2. *sb.* Resemblance ; match ; fellow.

So the poor old maister's a-go! Ah! you on't zee the *likes* o' he again, for one while.

LIKING [luy'keen], *adj.* 1. Likely ; probable.

[Mae'ukeen uv ù nùe' sùl'ur vur t-òal' dhu suy'dur, kuuz túz *luy'keen* tu bee su plai'ntee dee yuur,] making of a new cellar for to hold the cider, because it is *liking* to be so *plenty* this year.—May 26, 1881.

Likin' for a storm, I reckon, maister. *Likin'* to have fine weather, bain' us? Th' aurmanick spaikth o' it.

We be *likin'* to lost our paa'son—they do zay how he've a valled in wi' a lot o' money.

2. *sb.* Attachment; love; desire; wish.

He've a tookt a *likin'* to her; I reckon her on't zay no to un.

And in þis mirour þow myzt see · murthes ful menyē,
That lede þe wol to *lykyngē* · al þy lyf-tyme.

Piers Plowman, XII. 181.

hire were leuer be weded · to a wel simplere,
þere sche myzt lede hire lif · in *liking* & murþe.

William of Palerme, Werwolf, l. 2021.

3. In the phr. "By all *likin'*," apparently; judging from appearance; in all probability.

We be gwain to have a hot summer by all *likin'*.

LILY-HANGER [lúl'ee-ang'ur], *sb.* A cow's teat. A very common old riddle is,—

Two hookers, two lookers, Vower stiff standers,
Vower *lily-hangers*, And a whip-about. Answer—Cow.

LIMB [lúm], *sb.* 1. The large branch of a tree, but only while the tree is standing and while the branch is attached to it, or only just detached. A *limb* would include the bough.

[Dhai ang'd aup dhu wauy'ts tu dhu *lúm* · u dhu tree,] they hung up the scales to the branch of the tree. See BOUGH, RAMBLE.

2. *v. t.* To cut off the large branches of a tree; to lop.

We shan't never be able to drow thick [uul'um] elm nif he idn a *limb* well fust, 'cause he's so heavy [taap'ud] topped.

Of an ash tree which was leaning over a road, a man said to me, "Our Frank *limb* un last winter, but I don't never think he'll never be able vor to be a-got upright."—February 4th, 1887.

LIMBER [lúm'bur], *adj.* Not rigid; yielding.

So *limber's* a fishing-rod. Said of any framework or other construction not sufficiently rigid. The word does not in all cases mean pliant; for instance, a stout plank laid on the flat, and resting only upon its two ends, would be said to be *limber*, because it would bend if walked upon, but the same plank placed edgewise would be stiff.

This word has also a sense of *nimble*. A common saying is, "The tongue o' her's purty *limber*, they do zay."

LIMBER. *Flexible, gavache, flasche, floche, flache, flauide, mol, mollit, souple.*
To wax LIMBER. *S'afflaquir. Cotgrave (Sherwood).*

LIMBERS [lím·burz], *sb.* The heavy shafts of a timber carriage. The term is not applied to the shafts of a wagon or cart. Compare the *limber* of a gun.

LIMB FROM SCRAG [lím·vrúm skrag'], *adv. phr.* In pieces; to atoms; past all restoration.

'Tis shameful how they be a sar'd (served) to school: there's my boy'd a got a new book only t'other day, and s'mornin' he comed home way un all a-tord *limb from scrag*.

LIMBLESS [lím·lees], *adv.* Past repair; utterly destroyed; all to smash. (Very com.)

Was it a bad accident? was the carriage broken?

[Ee's, aay kaew'nt; ee wuz u toa'urd *lím·lees*—dhu bau·dee oa' un wuz jis dhu vuur·ee sae·um-z au'f ún·eebau·dee-d u zau't pun u ban·bauks,] yes, rather; it was broken to smash—the body was precisely as if one had sat upon a bandbox.

[Dhu gee·ut wuz u-toa'urd *lím·lees*,] the gate was broken to atoms was the account given to me as the result of an accident from a horse running away.

LIME ASHES [luy'm aar'shez], *sb.* The powder and refuse from kilns of certain kinds of lime. They are in much request for floors of cottages, dairies, &c. A good *lime ash* floor is often as durable as paving.

LIMPERNSCRIMP [lím·purnskrúm'p, lím·purnskuur'mp, lím·purnskruum'p]. The cow-parsnip—*Heracleum sphondylium*. Commonest name. See **BULLERS**, **PIG'S-BUBBLES**.

LINCH [lúnsh], *sb.* 1. A ledge or set-off in a wall or bank.

Car your wall all his width up so var as the ground line, then zet back vower-n 'alf ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and lef a bit of a *linch*. (Com.)

2. A strip of land left untilled. See **LANDSHERD**.

LINCHY [lún'shee], *v. i.* To inch; to edge on; to encroach. Boys very commonly use the word in their games. At marbles, for instance, if a boy has to shoot his marble from a line, and is not quite behind it, the others call out "No *linchin'*!"

He's sure to *linchy* nif you gee un ever so little chance.

LINE [luy'n], *v. t.* 1. To beat or thrash with some pliant weapon.

I'll *line* thy birches vor thee when I catch thee.

2. To serve—*copulare*. Said of a dog only. For each animal a special word is used, in speaking of the male.

To **LINE** (as a dog a bitch). *Ligner, aligner, mastiner.*

The **LINING** of a bitch. *Alignement.*—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

I trowe your mastyfe have *lyned* my bytche.—*Palsgrave*, p. 612.

3. To weld in fresh steel upon the point or cutting part of a tool. 'Tidn no good to sharp thick bisgey no more, he must be a *lined*—the steel o' un's all a weared away.

4. To partially thrash out the corn from the sheaf, but so as not to cripple the stalks, which have afterwards to be combed out into reed for thatching. The sheaf of wheat so partially thrashed is called a *Billy* (q. v.) or *Liner* (*Billow*, Britten).

LINER [luy'nur], *sb.* 1. A sheaf partly thrashed in the process of making reed—more commonly called a *Billy* (q. v.).

2. An adjustable part of a thrashing-machine, by which the corn can have all the ears at the end of the sheaf beaten out without passing all the straw through the machine; the *liner* is to prevent the reed from being bruised, and made unfit for thatching.

LINES [luy'ns], *sb.* Marriage certificate.

I always keeps my *lines* careful like; hap what will, I bain't gwain to part wi' they.

LINHAY, LINNEY [lún'ee], *sb.* A shed, or open building. Always so-called, except when adjoining a shoeing-forge—then it is as invariably called [pain'tees] (pent-house). See PENTICE.

A cart-shed is always a [wag'een lún'ee].

I do want t' ax o' ee vor to let me [æ'u] ha two or dree paustes and a vew rough boards like, vor to put up a bit of a *linhay* way, eens the colts mid urn in and out.

The word by no means implies attachment to a farmyard or to any other building, as stated by Halliwell, but, on the contrary, it may be either attached or not; perhaps, in fact, *linhays* are more often detached than otherwise.

backward in the Court there was a *Linny* that rested upon a Wall.

1695. *Mr. Zachary Mayne*. 1694. (Letter concerning a spout of water that happened at Topsham on the river, between the sea and Exeter.) *Phil. Trans. of Royal Society*, vol. xix. p. 30.

To Builders and Contractors. Tenders are invited for taking down and rebuilding a *linhay* at Leylands Farm, Wellington, where a plan of the same may be seen and all further particulars obtained of Mr. Jno. Griffin, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before the 10th day of June next.

Advert. *Wellington Weekly News*, June 3, 1886.

The *linhay* in this advertisement was quite an important, detached range of buildings, consisting of brick cow stalls with loft over, but the not being enclosed makes a *linhay* of it.

LINTERN [lún'turn], *sb.* 1. A lintel; the top part of a door-frame.

2. A short beam of wood inserted over any door or window-opening to support the wall above.

LIP [lúp], *sb.* A term applied to certain vessels, as seed-*lip*, lie-*lip* (q. v.). But not now used alone. It is probable that the *lips* now made of wood may once have been wicker.

A.-S. *læp*, basket.

Leep, or baskett: *sporta, calathus, corbis*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Lepe: *corbis, corbulus*, &c., *ubi*, a baskyt.

Lepe-maker: *cophinariarius, corbio*.—*Cath. Ang.*

LEPE or a basket—*corbeille*.—*Palsgrave*.

and thei etun and weren fulfillid, and thei token up that lefte of relefis, seven *lepis*.
Wycliffe vers. Mark viii. 8.

and bi a wyndowe in a *leep*, I was laten doun bi the walle.—*Ib. 2 Cor. xi. 33.*

LIPPETS [lúp uts], *sb.* Tatters. (Very com.)

[Dhae'ur! aay núv'ur dúd'n zee' noa jish u maa'yd, uur-v u-bún' búrdz-nas'teen wai dhu bwuuy'z ugee'un, un ur frauk's u broa'kt aul tìe' lúp uts,] there! I never saw such a girl, she has been bird's-nesting again with the boys, and her frock is torn to tatters.

It has been suggested to me that this is a contraction of *little-bits* (?).

LISSOM [lús'um], *sb.* 1. The strand of a rope each *lissom* may be composed of several yarns.

'Ton't do to trust to thick rope, he's a brokt into one *lissom*, two or dree places.

Capical rope, he's a made wi' vive *lissoms*.

2. A narrow strip of any kind of cloth.

The piece o' cloth was a-brokt down drue un, (*i. e.* through its length) into dree or vower *lissoms*, eens he wadn a wo'th a varden.

LISSOM [lús'um], *adj.* Supple; active.

He's a spry, *lissom* young fellow.

LIST [lús], *v. t.* 1. Term used by fullers of cloth, signifying to shake or stretch out the piece of cloth from the wrinkled and tumbled state into which it gets during the process of milling. In order to make the cloth "mill" evenly, it has to be "listed" several times. This is usually done by pleating the cloth upon a bar fixed for the purpose.

2. The word is also used by fullers to express the operation of measuring the width of the cloth from *list* to *list* during milling, to ascertain when it is milled or shrunk to the width required.

Thick piece dont milly suant, hon I come to [lús'-n] *list* it, I vound a sight o' differ'nce in places.

LIST [lús], *sb.* The edge or selvage of a piece of any kind of cloth. In flannels and in wool-dyed cloths it is usual to have

a *list* or narrow border on each side of the cloth, different in colour from the rest. Hence *listin* (q. v.).

The *list* of cloth. *Lisiere*.—*Cotgrave* (Sherwood).

I LYSTE a garment, or border it round aboute with a *lyst*.

I haue *lysted* my cote within to make it laste better.—*Palsgrave*, p. 612.

LISTED [lús'tud]. Term used in woollen trade to signify that the cloth referred to has an edging woven on each edge of the piece; also the width of a piece of cloth. Thus narrow and broad cloths are still called "narrow-listed" or "broad-listed," in reference to the breadth of the cloth itself, and quite irrespective of the "list" or stripe, which may or may not be upon each side of the piece.

Should be seven quarters of the yard in breadth within the *lists*.

Stat. 27 Eliz. cap. 17.

In same statute are mentioned kinds of cloth called "narrow-listed whites," and "broad-listed whites."

LISTIN [lús'teen], *sb.* 1. The border or edge of flannel or cloth when torn from the piece. It is while still forming a part of the piece that it is called the *list* (q. v.).

2. *adj.* Made of *list*, as a pair of *listin* garters, *listin* slippers, &c.

LITTLE BIT [leed'l beet], *sb.* The commonest phrase for a small quantity of anything, as "a *little bit* of nonsense," "a *little bit* of play," "a *little bit* of pudding," "a *little bit* o' music."

LITTLE EASE [lee'dl-ai'z, lee'dl-yuurs], *sb.* A lock-up; a prison; a cage for prisoners. Same as LITTLE-YEARS.

And mayst thou not blesse God for a *little-ease*, when the world could not hold thee.

Rogers, Hist. of Naaman, p. 39.

LITTLE-HOUSE [lee'dl-a:wz], *sb.* The common name for an out-door privy.

LITTLE IRELAND [lee'dl uy:urlun]. Nickname of a large, improving hamlet in the parish of Wellington, called Rockwell Green, usually called Row Green. From a bad name, which it has acquired in times past, the latter developed into Rogue's Green, and now from its past squalor it is often called *Little Ireland*.

LITTLEST [lee'dlees(t)], *adj. superl.* Smallest. (Very com.)

Mary's the *littlest* o' the lot, and her's a gurt big piece, sure 'nough.

Well, I'll take em in your prize, nif you'll keep back the two *littlest*.

Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear;

Where little fears grow great, great love grows there.

Hamlet, III. ii.

LITTLE-YEARS [lee'dl yuuz], *sb.* Little-ease; police cell; lock up. This is the common name.

[Dhai vae'wn dh-ool Baub Spul'ur druung'k ugee'un, zoa dhal paup-m rait ee'n dhu lee'dl yuuz tu waun's.] they found old Bob Spiller drunk again, so they popped him in the lock-up at once.

LIVE [lyv], *sb.* Life. Always so pronounced.
Afeard o' my *live* I should a-bin to late.

þæt we ne scolde to deþe gon : be hangid & to drawe,
Oufþer be demembryd euechon : & broȝt of *lynes* dawwe,
Sir Ferumbro, l. 1158.

LIVIER [lív-iur], *sb.* 1. Inhabitant; liver; dweller.
I don't know very much about'n—he 'ant a-bin a *livier* horsabout, on'y but a little bit.

I bin a *livier* to Wel'iton all my live.

2. Person living.

There's a plenty o' *liviers* in our parish that be more'n vower score. Common also in Devon.

LOAD BACK, LOADFORWARDS. *See CHAFF.*

LOAVE [loa'v], *sb.* Loaf. (Always.)
Half a *loav's* better'n no bread.

LOB-GRASS [laub' graas]. *Bromus Molliis.*

LOBLOLLY [laub'laul'ee], *sb.* A dish of milk, spoon meat, or porridge, something of the same kind as whit pot (*q. v.*)

See LOPLOLLY. *See Forby, Gloss. F. Anglia.*

And nif it be *loblolly*, tha wut slop et oll up. *K. v. Scold, l. 189.*

LOCK [loa'k], *sb.* 1. (Always so pron.) Lock, the fastening.
[U loa'k-n kai',] a lock and key.

and is now in the chirche zerle rist at þe est ende of the chirche, and is faste i-loke wip a strong gate. *Tricia, vol. 1. p. 373.*

þan þe dore schal be faste i-loke forto another day. — *Ibid.* p. 377.

2. *v.* To *loa'k* the wheels. When a four-wheeled carriage is not made so that the front wheels will pass under the "body" in turning, they often get stuck fast, and are said to be *u-loa'kt*. To turn the fore wheels of a carriage on the main-pin is to *loa'k*.

[Dhee'uz wage'en oa'n loa'k vut'ee,] this wagon will not *lock* properly—*i. e.* the fore-carriage will not turn properly on the main-pin. Hence the word means both to move and to be fixed.

LOCK [lau'k], *sb.* A small but indefinite quantity, say from a handful to a large bundle. Applied to such substances as hay, wool, cotton, &c., which may be pulled out from the bulk; as [u

lau'k u aa'y,] a *lock* of hay. This might mean a mere handful, or enough for a meal for a horse.

[Shaa'p-m pik aup dhu *lau'ks*,] "look sharp and pick up the *locks*" is the constant admonition when wool is being handled. It applies to the fragments which get scattered about.

Locke of hey or wolle—*locquet*.—*Palsgrave*.

And at the leaste waye, she may haue the *lockes* of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes and couerlettes, or bothe.—*Fitscherbert, Husbandry, 146/78.*

Our cow of yore,
Who pinch'd, and yet denied a *lock* of hay,
Kick'd the hard Milkman off, and march'd away.

1795. *J. Wolcott (Peter Pindar), Hair Powder, Wks. 1812, vol. iii. p. 298.*

LOCK! [*lau'k* !], *interj.* Equivalent to Lor! This is not Alack! (Very common.) The *Ex. Scold.* begins '*Lock!* Wilmot,' &c. Also see *Ib.* ll. 137, 520, 618.

LOCK-A-DAISY! [*lau'k-u-dai'zee* !], *interj.* of astonishment; a quasi oath. (Very common, much used by women.)

LOCKING-BONE [*lauk'een boa'un*], *sb.* The hip joint.

Way the same, he up with the stick and meet way un just 'pon the *locking-bone*—and tho' he did-n bethink to holler.

LOCKS AND KEYS [*loa'ks-n kai'z*], *sb.* 1. *Dielytra spectabilis*. I cannot account for this name of a flower so recently acclimatized, but it is now very common in cottage gardens, and known as above.

2. Fruit of the common ash—*Frazinus excelsior*.

LODGE [*lauj*'], *sb.* Lodgings; a temporary dwelling-place.

A man selling garden netting said to me, If yer honour don't like this, I've a-got a lot more down to my *lodge*.—May 28, 1884.

We must go an zee about a *lodge*—i. e. go and find lodgings.

þar loges & þare tentis op þei gan bigge.—1330. *R. Brunne, Chron. p. 67.*

As soone as the scottis sawe theym, they issued owte of theyre *lodges* a foote.
A.D. 1523. *Ld. Berners, Froissart, vol. i. ch. XVIII. p. 23.*

LOLLIPOP [*lau'lipaup*], *sb.* A favourite kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and butter, flavoured strongly with peppermint.

LOLLIPOT [*lau'lipaut*]. A common epithet—booby, softy.

Ya gurt lollipop.—*Ex. Scold. l. 273.*

LOLL OUT [*lau'l aewt*], *v. t.* and *i.* To protrude the tongue.

[*Aa'l taich dhee tu lau'l aewt dhee tuung tu mee, sh-uur!*] I'll teach thee to make grimaces at me, s'hear! A very common threat.

The fox is all but a don'd up—I zeed-n gwain on benow, wi' his tongue *lollin out*.

LONDON PRIDE [lunn'un pruy'd], *sb.* *Sedum Acre.*

LONE WOMAN [loa'un uum'un], *sb.* A spinster or widow; an unmarried female. The word has no moral significance, and its connection with *lorn* is purely literary and alliterative.

Her's a *lone 'umman*, 'thout chick nor cheel; her off to be able to maintain herzul, 'thout comin here (to the Board of Guardians).

'Tis shameful vor to car away her things, poor soul, and her a *lone umman* way nort comin in, no more-n hot her can sar to chorin and that. Said of cabbages stolen from a widow.

A hundred mark is a long one for a poor *lone woman* to bear: and I have borne, and borne, and borne. 2 *Henry IV.*, II. i.

LONG [lau'ng], *adj.* Tall.

What, not know ee? Why! he's a gurt *long* fuller, you know, so *long's* to-day and to-marra.

2. Large; numerous. *See* LONG FAMILY.

LONG CART [lau'ng kaart], *sb.* A kind of cart peculiar to N. Devon and the hills of W. Somerset. It is long in the body like a wagon, but with two wheels. The sides are open like a ladder.

LONG-CRIPPLE [lau'ng krúp'l], *sb.* A hare. (Not common.)

LONG-CROOKS. *See* CROOKS.

LONG-DOG [lau'ng-duug], *sb.* 1. Greyhound. (Very com.)

[Ah! túd-n u beet sae'um-z yúe'z tùe, haun mae'ustur yúe'z tu kip dhai dhae'ur *lau'ng-duugs*; twuz púrtee spoo'urt dhoa'.] ah! it is not at all now as it used to (be), when master used to keep greyhounds; there was nice sport then.

2. The com. simile to express speed.

Zoon's ever her come in the field her zeed the bullicks, and tho' the veet o' her begin to muv, nif her did'n hurm the very same's a *long-dog*. To "hurm like a *long-dog*" is the regular simile.

LONG FAMILY [lau'ng faam'lee], *sb.* A large family. (Always said by all classes.)

It must be hard work for them with such a *long family*.

We've always a-live 'spectable, and paid our way, and brought up a *long family*, and never had no help from nobody.

At Wellington Board, a Guardian discussing a case for relief said, If 'twas a *longer fan'ly* I should zay Yes.—Nov. 25, 1886.

LONGFUL [lau'ngfeol], *adj.* Used with time. (Very com.) *See* *W. S. Gram.*, pp. 15, 101.

Well, how be you? I 'ant a-zeed 'ee ez *longful* time.

A longful time this Nanny Tap,
Wes causin hee zom zore mishap,

An pin tha varm, be day nur nite,
No zingle thing wid go aun vright.

Nathan Hogg, 1 ser., Jan Vaggis's Tale, p. 54.

Short dumpsy days an' *longful* nights,
But moon, an' stars, an' ryshy-lights.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 63.

LONG-HANGED [lau'ng-an'jud], *adj.* A very common term of abuse, equivalent to long gutted.

The usual phrase is "*long-hanged* son of a bitch." See **HANGE**.

ya long-hanged Meazle—*Ex. Scold. l. 30.*

ya long-hanged Trapes.—*Ib. l. 158.*

LONG-HEADED [laung-ai'dud], *adj.* Clever ; shrewd.

Mr. Jones, I've always a-year'd em zay, that you was a very *long-headed* 'turney, but I'll tell 'ee what's more, your head's double so thick's he is long.

LONG-HUNDRED [lau'ng-uun'did], *sb.* Six score.

Many articles of farm produce, such as binds, reed, faggot wood, spar-gads, spars, are sold by the hundred, and it is always expected, unless otherwise agreed, that one hundred and twenty will be delivered. A hundred of *five score* is called a small-hundred.

LONGING [lau'ngēen], *pr. part.* Belonging.

A zaid how a was a man '*longin* to Milverton parish.

Thus to Cury-Malet a 3 miles, wher is a Parke *longging* to Chambernoun of Devonshire.—*Leland's Itinerary, vol. II. p. 65.*

LONG-PURPLES [lau'ng puur'plz], *sb.* This name is given to several flowers in the district, but most generally to the grand racemes of the *Lythrum salicaria*.

I have heard the common Foxglove so calle'd, also the *Orchis mascula*, which are both very abundant.

LONG-RUN [lau'ng-uurn], *sb.* The end.

Best is cheapest in the *long-run*.

LONG-STRETCH [lau'ng-straach], *sb.* At full length, said of any person or animal lying down at full length.

Go in the stable 'most any time, you'll zee un a lied out to *long-stretch*.

LONG-TAILED-CAPTAIN [lau'ng-taa'yul-kaap'm], *sb.* The bottle-tit—*Parus caudatus*. The usual name. See **HACKMAL**.

LONG-TONGUE [lau'ng-tuung]. Said of a scold, and of an unusually talkative woman.

Her's well 'nough, only her've a got a ter'ble *long-tongue*—he's gwain all day long like a mill-clapper.

I can put up wi' most things, but I never could'n put up wi' her *long-tongue*; her'd draive me to distraction.

LOOBY [lèo·bee], *sb.* An awkward, ignorant lout.

[Aay muy'n un, haun u wuz u guurt *lèo·bee* bwuuy; kèod'n zai boa! tûe u gèoz,] I recollect him when he was a great looby of a boy, (who) could not say boh! to a goose.

LOOK [lèok], *v. i.* 1. To appear; to seem.

The maid *lookth* to be in a riglar stid.

2. To expect; to anticipate.

Her *lookth* vor to be a-confined 'vore Lady-day day.

We've a-*lookéd* vor her to come home 'is drie weeks, and her 'ant a zen' word hon her's comin'. They bin *lookin* vor the death o' un all's day.

To *look for*, often means not only to expect, but to desire.

The things do *look* vor t'have their mate rigler. A person who had rendered a service would refuse the offered reward by saying, [Thang·k-ee, shoa'ur, bud aay núv'ur dedn *lèok* vur noa jis dthing,] thank you, indeed, but I never desired or expected anything of the kind.

To look up, to look down, to look in, mean *to call upon*, as "I'll *look* up to-morrow morning."

"To *look* about," "to *look* after," "to *look* down on," "to *look* into," "to *look* out," are all commonly used as in standard English.

LOOK AFTER [lèok aar'tur], *phr.* To care about; to care for; to mind; to trouble to do anything. Very commonly used in a negative sentence. See KITTLE-BELLY, 3rd illust.

They ax me to stop, but I didn *look arter* it. I shan't *look arter* ontacklin th'osses. Don'ee *look arter* changin o' your clothes.

LOOK AFTER [lèok aar'dur], *v. t.* To mind; to take notice of; to pay attention to.

[Aay wúdn núv'ur *lèok aar'dur* u tee·dee-taud'ee oal fuul'ur luyk ee,] I would not never look after a titty-toddy old fellow like he. Who d'ee think's gwain to *look arter* hot you've a-got on?

LOOKERS [lèok'urz], *sb.* The eyes. See LILY-HANGER.

LOOK OVER [lèok oa'vur], *v. t.* To forgive.

Nif you'll plaise to *look* it *over*, shan't hap zo no more. Very different from overlook, *g. v.*

LOOK-Y-ZEE [lèok-ee-zee], *phr.* Nearly, but not quite equivalent to Fr. *voici! voilà!* It is one of the very commonest exclamations in use, and by some individuals it is made part of nearly every sentence. I cannot decide whether the *ee* is the verbal intransitive inflection, or the pronoun *ye*.

[Yuur *look-ee-zee!* dhúsh-ur-z ee'ns tai'z,] here look! this is how it is.

[Aa'l shoa ee aew tu düe' ut, *look-ee-zee!*] I will show you how to do it, look!

[Naew dhan, *look-ee-zee!*, wuur bee gwai'n tûe?] now then! look! where are you going to?

LOOZE [lùe'z], *sb.* A styce. (Always.) This may be *lews* (q. v.)
[Jímz Urd'èod du wau'n tu noa' wur yùe-ul plai'z tu puut-n aup' u nùe' paeg'z-lùe'z, kuuz dhu wee'n-v u toa'urd dh-oa'l lùe'z lùm'lees,] (verbatim, Jan. 1882) James Redwood wishes to know if you will please to build him a new pig-stye, because the wind has broken the old stye to atoms.

LOP-EAR'D [laup'yuurd], *adj.* A term of abuse. (Very com.)
Ya *lop-ear'd* son of a bitch!

LOPLOLLY [laup'lau'ee], *sb.* Any kind of gruel or spoon meat.

Doctor, cant 'ee let me have a bit o' mate? I be zick and zore o' this here *loplolly* stuff.

LOPPING [laup'een], *adj.* Slow; lazy; loose.
A *loppin'* rascal! why, I wouldn't gie un his zalt to work for me.

LOPPY [laup'ee], *v. i.* To walk or move slowly. Often applied to hares or rabbits.

I zeed her just *lopping* along, *i. e.* going very slowly.

Look sharp! 's hear me! not *loppy* along, one voot to-day and tother to-morrow!

Also to go in a slovenly, awkward manner. "Going all *lop* to lurrup," is quite a common expression.

LOP-SIDED [laup-zuy'dud], *adj.* Unevenly balanced; having one side larger than the other.

Thick load's all *lop-sided*, he on't never ride home, he'll safe to turn over.

LORDS AND LADIES [lau'rdz-un-lae'udeez], *sb.* The wild arum—*Arum maculatum*.

LOSS [lau's(t)], *v. t.* To lose. (Always.)

Here, Billy, 's a zixpence vor ee; mind you don't *loss-n*.

[Muy'n úd'n nuudh'ur oa'l een dhu baig, uls dheet *lau'st* aaf oa ut,] see that there is no hole in the bag, otherwise you will lose half of it.

I count that there'll be a *lostin* job, they can't never do it vor the money.

LOUSE-TRAP [laew's-traap]. Cant name for a small-toothed comb. (Very com.)

LOUSY [laew'zee], *adj.* 1. Sparkling water with plenty of beads, or little air bubbles, is said to be lousy.

2. Commonest prefix to rogue, as an epithet.

A *lousy* rogue! they zess how ee'll chate everybody.

Also speaking of mischievous boys, one often hears,—

They *lousy* boys, hotever shall er do way em! there idn no end to their [múrs'chee] mischief!

Lowsye—pouilleux, pouilleuse.—Palsgrave.

LOVE [luuv'], *v. i.* To like; to be pleased. (Very com.) I do *love* dearly vor to hear Mr. Allen preach. I never don't *love* vor to zee hosses a-sar'd bad. I do *love* to ride in a boat. See SNOOL.

LOVE-CHILD [luuv'-chee'ul], *sb.* An illegitimate child.

This is the refined form—the common one is *base-cheel*.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST [luuv'-een-u-mús'], *sb.* The flower *Nigella damascena*. This sounds like "love-in-a-mess," but I never heard it called "love-entangle" (mess would be pronounced *mas*).

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING [luuv'-luy'z-blúd'een], *sb.* The flower *Amarantus caudatus*.

No other plant is known by this name among peasantry, but some varieties of *Celosia* are beginning to be so called in gardens.

LOVIER [luuv'iuur], *sb.* Distinct trisyllable. Lover; sweetheart.

So Sue Gale've a-vound a *lovier* then! Who is the fuller? I zeed 'n armin o'er a Zinday, t'arternoon.

With him ther was his sone, a yong squyer,

A *loyyer*, and a lusty bachelor,

With lokkes crulle as they were layde in presse.

Chaucer, Prologue, l. 79.

LOVIN [luuv'een], *adj.* and *adv.* Adhesive; sticky.

This here clay's so *lovin's* bird-lime. Of a tangled mass of brambles I heard a man say (December, 1879), Something *lovin* enough here, sure 'nough.

LOW [laew'], *v. i.* and *t.* To allow—*i. e.* count; reckon; believe; to be of opinion; to estimate.

[Aay du *laew* wee bee gwai'n tu ae'u sum bad'r wadh'ur,] it is my opinion that we are going to have some better weather.

They do 'low eens there was up a thousand bullocks to fair.

How much d'ee 'low thick there field o' ground—*i. e.* what size do you call it. Same as allow (*q. v.*).

LOW [loa'], *v. t.* To lower. (Always.)

Nif he's too high, can *low* un a bit.

Zo they've a-*low'd* the bread to last, 'ant em?

Thick there hump off (ought) to be a-*low'd*, but I can't zee where we be gwain to put all the stuff vrom un. (In levelling a road.)

LOWANCE [luw'uns], *sb.* Allowance, applied only to food and drink.

Come, Betty, the volks be woitin vor their *lowance*—i. e. their cider in ordinary times, their food and drink in harvest time.

LUCK [luuk]. In bargains for cattle or horses, it is usual for the seller to give back to the purchaser on receiving payment some coin, from sixpence to a sovereign, according to the amount of the deal. This coin is called *luck*-money. It is frequently a matter of bargain what amount this shall be—as, If you'll give me a sovereign to *luck*, I have 'em. In all such cases the phrase is always "to *luck*" and never "for *luck*." Earnest-money to clench a bargain is never called or confounded with *luck* money. *Luck* bad or good attends all transactions and events. Misfortune or success are "bad *luck*" or "good *luck*;" but the word is seldom used alone, except in dealings as above.

I've a meet way bad *luck*—I've a lost my dunkey.

I do year how he've a-had bad *luck* since he bin there—he've a-lost a 'oss and two cows.—Feb. 4, 1887.

Loss of cattle or a wife is always spoke of as bad *luck*.

I've a meet way shockin bad *luck* way my ewes [yoa'z] and lambs.

Jim Shopland 've a meet way bad *luck*, sure 'nough, poor fuller—what 'ant ee yeard o' it? His wive died last Vriday was mornin, and her's gwain to be a-buried t'arternoon to dree o'clock, 'cause they widn let'n keep 'er vore Zinday.

LUFFER-BOARDS [luuf'ur boo'urdz], *sb.* Louvre boards. The sloping, overlapping boards used for ventilation. There are also chimney-tops made with louvres, advertised as *Luffer*-pots.

LOVER of an howse. Lodium.—*Prompt. Parv.*

A LUVERE; fumarium, fumerale, lucar, lodium.—*Cath. Ang.*

TROTTOUER: m. A board in the *lover* of a dovecoat for pigeons to alight on; also, the Seat or Tribunal of a Judge; *Cotgrave*.

LOVER of a hall—*esclere*.—*Falsgrave*, p. 241.

Cheke we and cheyne we : and eche chyne stoppe,
bat no light leope yn : at *lover* ne at loupe.

Piers Plowman, xxi. 287. See also *Skeat's note to P. P.*, p. 414.

Ne lighten'd was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continual candle light, which dealt
A doubtful sense of things, not so well seen as felt.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, B. VI. c. 10, st. 42.

Luyare (224), originally applied to the apertures in the roofs of ancient halls by which the smoke from the open fires was allowed to escape, but which now remains as the name applied to the apertures in the towers of churches whence

the sound of the bells may make its way to the air, the pieces of wood or stone by which such openings are constructed being constantly named "*loover-boards*." *Athenæum*, 1882, No. 2859, p. 202.

LUG [luug], *sb.* A measure of land = a pole or perch, also of length = $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; in common use in the marsh district of Somerset, but not heard west of Taunton. Here this measure is always a "yard," or "land-yard."

LUG [luug], *v. t.* To drag heavily, by main force. To carry. Mary, thick there cheel's t'easy vor you to *lug* about.

After harle dayez wern out an hundreth & fyfté,
As þat lyftande lome *lugel* aboute,
Where þe wynde & þe weder warpen hit wolde,
Hit (the ark) saztled on a softe day synkande to grounde.
Early Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, l. 442.

LUG-CHAIN [luug-chain], *sb.* Tech. A double chain having a strong ring in the centre, used in hauling timber; by it the *butt* or tree is made fast to and lifted by the "fore-carriage," and by it the entire load is "lugged" or drawn along. The whole weight of the "piece" borne by the "fore-carriage," in that kind of timber carriage which has very high hind-wheels, is supported by the *lug-chain*. The ring above-mentioned bears on a strong hook in the centre of the fore axle case.

LUMP [luump], *v. t.* If you don't like it, you can *lump* it. This very common phrase is heard chiefly among those rather above the lowest class.

LUMPING [luum'peen] *adj.* Big; full size.

Well, there, 'tis *lumping* weight, take 'em along. Applied to weight this word is the same as *bumping*, and implies that the article sold is such good weight as to make the scale go down *lump*, or bump.

A gurt *lumping* piece o' bread and cheese.

LUNGE [luun:j], *v. t.* 1. A term used in horsebreaking. The first operation when a colt has been haltered is to make it trot round in a ring, being held by a long rope by the breaker. This is to *lunge* the colt.

2. *v. i.* and *sb.* To lean suddenly with all the weight of the body.

I gid a bit of a *lunge*, and tho he (the door) flied ope to once. Forby says this is the original of *lounge*.

Eart *lunging*, eart squatting upon thy tether eend.—*Ex. Scold*. l. 160.

LURRUP [lurur'up], *v. t.* 1. To thrash; to whack. This word would generally be used when the weapon is a leather strap or a rope's end.

Zee thick buckle-strap? Let me catch thee again, and zee if I don't *lurrup* thee proper way un!

2. *v. i.* To walk in a hobbling, slouching manner, with a slipshod, slovenly gait.

Well, I never didn zee nobody *lurrupy* same's thee dus; thee's a-got the hayrick step proper, sure 'nough! See *LOPPY*.

LURRUPING [lur-rupeen], *adj.* Awkward; slouching; also going slouchingly and furtively; skulking.

A gurt *lurrupin'* son of a bitch.

I zeed-n *lurrupin'* along under the hedge, but he did-n zee me.

LUSTRY [lús'turee, lèos'turee], *v. i.* To strive; to be active; to work hard. (Com.)

Come, Soce! we must *lustry* into it, else I'm darn'd if we shall get droo it.

Yet avore all, avore voak, tha wut *lustree*, and towzee, and chewree, and bucklee, and tear, make wise, as anybody passath; but out o' zeert a spare totle in enny keedest theng. *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 290. See also l. 215.

LUSTY [lús'tee], *adj.* 1. Strong; stalwart; able.

Our Jack's a come a gurt *lusty*, two-handed fuller.

Emilia. A daughter; and a goodly babe,
Lusty, and like to live: the queen receives
Much comfort in't.—*Winter's Tale*, II. ii.

2. Obese; fat. Obs. in the sense of lustful.

Of a publican it was said, He do get to *listy* by half; I zim less mate and more work wid be a good thing vor he.

LUSTY, fullè of luste. *Voluptuosus*.

LUSTY or lysty. *Delectuosus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

LUSTY; *illicebrosus, gulosus, libidinosus, voluptuosus*.

Cath. Angl. See *Tusser*, 60/5.

M

M takes the place of 'n (q. v.) whenever the latter follows *p, f, b, v* sounds. Thus the termination *en*, in the following, changes to *m*; and the like will be found throughout these pages in very numerous instances.

[I.ab'm, oa'pm, ai'mpm, ai'vm, sau'fm,] eleven, open, hempen even, soften = sofen. Also in the usual contractions of the stressless words *than, and, him*, when following the same labials.

[Stau'p-m /] stop him! [Staap'm dringk, wút-n?] stop and drink, wilt not? [U suy't moo'ur tuuf-m tuudh'ur,] a sight more tough than the other. See *W. S. Dialect*, p. 17, *W. S. Gram.*, p. 37.

MACE [mae'us], *sb.* Mast. (Always.) Acorns; beech nuts—the latter called *beech-mace*.

[*Mae'us* bee tuur'bl skee'us dee yuur',] acorns are very scarce this year.

MACING [mae'useen], *sb.* Searching for mast or acorns.

Pigs be ter'ble fond o' *macin'*, now this time o' the year.

Can't keep the pheasants home nohow—they be *macin'* and blackberrin' all over the place.—Oct. 25, 1886.

MACK [maak], *sb.* Magpie.

MACKEREL-SKY [maak'rul-skuy'], *sb.* Sky mottled with light striped, cirrus clouds.

Mackerel-sky! not much wet, not much dry.

MACKET [maak'ut], MACKETTY [maak'utee and maak'utee paa'y], *sb.* The magpie. See MAGGOT.

MACKY-MOON [maak'ee-mèo'n], *sb.* 1. One who makes himself absurd or ridiculous by playing the fool.

Come, be quiet, cas-n, and neet make a *macky-moon* o' thyzul.

2. The kingfisher.

MAD [mad], *adj.* Angry; enraged.

I was *mad* 'nough to hat'n down—*i. e.* to hit him down. (Very com. expression.) The word conveys no impression of lunacy or common madness. See MAZE.

MADE-GROUND [mae'ud-graew'n], *sb.* Ground which has been disturbed, not virgin soil; where the surface level has been raised, or hollows filled up with rubbish, or any material differing from the surroundings.

Well! anybody wid'n reckon to vind *made-ground* here, down to this here deepness.

MADE-WINE [mae'ud-wuy'n], *sb.* Ginger and other home-made wine.

MAGGOT [mag'ut]. MAGGOTTY PIE [mag'utee paa'y]. Magpie.

Pie: f. A *Pye*, *Pyannot*, *Meggatapye*.—*Cotgrave*.

If gentils be scrawling, call *magget* the py.—*Tusser*, 49/9.

A *magatapie*. *Jagnette*, *jaquette*, *agasse*.—*Sherwood*.

A very old riddle, which is commonly asked in a mocking way of very stupid people, is—

So black's my 'at, so whit's my cap, *magotty pie*, and what's that?

This is of the same character as—

Made in London, sold in York,

Put in a bottle, and called a cork. What's that?

All on a sudden, *Maggot* starts and stares,
 And wonders, and for somewhat strange prepares.
Peter Pindar, Magpie and Robin, Vol. II. p. 271.

There are many auguries and superstitions in connection with this bird; but there is no doubt that of all British birds it is about the most destructive as well as prying and mischievous. It is very common, when one or more are seen, to say:—

One, sign of anger; two, sign o' muth;
 Dree, sign o' wedding-day; vower, sign o' death;
 Vive, sign o' zorrow; zix, sign o' joy;
 Zebm, sign o' maid; an' eight, sign o' boy.

This version differs from that of Devon and other districts.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
 By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
 The secret'st blood of man.—*Macbeth, III. iv.*

MAGNIFICAL [mag'neef'ikl], *adj., adv.* Grand; fine; magnificent. (Very com.)

Squire . . . 's a *magnifical* sort of a gin'lman.

and the house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnifical*, of fame and glory throughout all countries.—1 *Chronicles XXII. 5.*

MAID [maa'yd], *sb.* 1. A girl; a lass. (Always.)

Her's a oncommon purty *maid*. Pretty girl, or lass, is unknown.

2. Daughter.

Who did 'er marry? Why, her's the old Jan Baker's *maid*.

3. A woman servant of any age.

I know a widow with a son, who is a parlour-*maid*.

Compare Dairy-*maid* and Post-boy, neither of which imply youth. I have heard both terms used respecting quite old people.

bet a tyrant *maid* vor work, and tha stewarliest and vittiest wanch that comath on tha stones o' Moulton. *Ex. Sold. 1. 568.*

Mayden (or *maydon*, s.) seruaunt. *Ancilla.*

Maydyn, or seruaunt folowynge a woman of worschyppe. *Pedissequa, assecla. Promp. Parv.*

A *madyn*; *ancilla, ancillula*.—*Catholicum Anglicum.*

4. Applied to a male person. (Com.)

He was a very quiet fuller—my belief, he lived and died a *maid*.

Man beying a *mayde*—*puccau*.—*Palsgrave.*

and þat reyn schal neuere cese, or a preost þat is clene *mayde* sing a *masse* in a chapel þat is faste by.—*Trevisa, De locorum prodigiis, xxxv. vol. i. p. 365.*

MAIDEN [maa'ydn], *adj.* Applied to animals. One which has never borne young. The word is a favourite with butchers.

'Tis a *maiden* ewe, so good's any wether.

None o' your cow beef. He was a *maiden* yeffer dree year old ! else I never own un, nor paid vor'n !

MAIDEN-TREE, *or oftener* MAIDEN-STICK [maa'ydn-tree], *sb.* A tree which has been allowed to grow naturally—*i. e.* has not been pollarded, or had its head cut off.

MAIN [mai'n], *sb. pl.* Men. (Always so pronounced.)
Where be all the *main* ? There was a sight o' *main* to church.

My3te þis fend aryse and go : muche sorwe wolde he do
Among my *mayne* here.—*Sir Ferumbas*, l. 4609.

And what so þi *meyne* do, aboute hem þou wende,
And as myche as þou maist, be at þat oon eende,
And 3eve þi *meyne* ther hire, at þer terme day.

1430. *How the Good Wijf tau3t hir dou3tir* (Furnivall), ll. 125-139.

MAIN [maa'yn], *sb.* Large quantity. (Com.)
A farmer, speaking of the weather, said,—
We'd a-got a ter'ble *maa'yn* o' hail last night.—Dec. 29, 1886.

MAIN [maa'yn], *adv.* 1. Very. This or *terrible* are the most common adverbs. The lit. *very* hardly exists.

Her's better, thank'ee, sir, but her bin *main* bad, I 'sure ee.

2. Very much.

Her's *main* a-tookt up way un, but he idn no gurt shakes.

MAIN AND [maa'yn un], *adv. phr.* Very. (Very com.)
I zim maister lookéd *maa'yn un* ugly t' anybody s'mornin', 's-'off things was crossin' like in t'ouse ; but I 'ant a-yeard nort, an' I don't zee nort the matter way *her* (i. e. the mistress).

The roads be *maa'yn un* slipper, sure 'nough.

Quoth Robert, Richard, how d'ye do ?
(Observing Dick look'd *main and blue*).

A. D. 1762. *Collins' Miscellanies*, p. 13.

MAIN-PIN [maa'yn-peen], *sb.* The turning pin upon which the fore axle of any carriage turns or locks.

MAIN-SHURE [maay'n-shèo'ur], *sb.* Main-sewer. (Com.)
(Name and object, both of recent importation.)

MAISTER [mae'ustur], *sb.* 1. Master ; the husband or father of the family ; employer.

A wife (of the small farmer and lower middle class only) always speaks of her husband as "*maister*."

Maister's a-go to market, and I can't tell ee nort about it, gin he do come 'ome. The line is drawn at the employer, however petty.

A wife of the labouring class, scarcely lower, speaks of her husband commonly as *he* ; if by his Christian name, as "my

Urchet," or "my man;" very often by his surname, as, "Nif you please, sir, Slocombe idn coming to work to-day."

2. The parson of the parish. In out-of-the-way villages this is nearly invariable.

My mother heard a parish clerk give out in church—

This is to gee notice—there on't be no Zindy here next Zindy, 'case why—*maister's* a-gwain Dawlish vor praich.

3. The cow which beats or drives the rest of the dairy is called the [*mae'ustur* or the *mae ustur* buul'ik]. There is always one in every dairy.

Mayster. Magister, didascalus, petagogus.—Promp. Parv.

Mayster—maistre.—Palsgrave.

A mayster; magister, magistralis, rabbi, rabboni.—Cath. Ang.

MAISTER. *Monsieur. A MAISTER-PEECE—chef d'œuvre.—Sherwood.*

Spelt *maister* in *Chaucer Prol.* l. 261; *Gesta Rom.* p. 59; *Wydlif Works*, pp. 6, 167.

MAISTERFUL [*mae'ustur-feol*], *adj.* Domineering; imperious—applied also to animals.

Our Daisy's a *maisterful* sort of a bullick, her'll beat other cow we've a got.

Femme testuë: A domineering, or *maisterfull* housewife, one that would be her husband's maister. *Cotgrave.*

A maisterful dame. Fenime testue.—Sherwood.

and the domesman bitake thee to a *maistirful* axer, and the *maisterful* axer sende thee into prisoun. *Luke xii. 58, Wiclif. vers.*

Shal noon housebonde seyn to me 'chek mat';

For eyther thei ben ful of jalousie,

Or *maysterful*, or loven novelrye.—*Chaucer, Tr. and Crys.* l. 753.

MAKE [*mae'uk*], *v. t.* 1. Technical word applied to a hedge. To make a hedge is to chop out and lay down the "quick" or underwood, and then to cut down the sides of the bank on which the "bushment" grows, and throw the sods, together with the cleanings of the ditch, upon the top of all. It is this process which causes our West Somerset fences to be so formidable to hunting men.

To the labourer who shall best *make* and lay a rope of hedge. 1st prize, 5s., 2nd, 2s. 6d.—*Programme of Culmstock Agricultural Society's Meeting, 1886.*

2. Cant term for to steal.

I reckon Jim *made* thick there exe (axe). A curtailment of the longer "to *make* at one heat." A figure derived from a blacksmith's forging a horse-shoe with once heating the iron—an impossibility, unless the shoe be stolen ready made.

3. *v. i.* To increase; to grow; to wax.

The tide'll continny to *make* for a week to come.

Is the moon *making* or going back?

MAKE A NOISE [maek u nauy'z], *v.* To scold.

Missus *made* a purty *noise*, sure 'nough, last night, 'cause you wadn a-come home—you'll catch it, mind!

MAKE BOLD [maek boa'l], *v. i.* To presume.

A very common expression is *make so bold* [maek' zu boa'l].

What might you give for thick wagin, *make so bold*?—i. e. may I venture to inquire how much?

Plaiz, mum, I be a-come vor to *make bold* t'ax vor a vew flowers, 'cause mother's gwain to be a buried to-morrow. Midn *make so bold*, I s'pose, as t'ax vor a beet o' mournin' like, a-left off?

MAKE FOR [maek vaur], *v. t.* To seem to aim at; to appear likely to make; to foreshadow.

Your Tom do *make vor* a gurt big fuller.

I sim the wind do *make for* rain.

MAKE-HOME [maek-oa'm], *v. i.* To make off homewards. Said of any person or dog who forsakes any expedition and turns back.

Zoon's ever the collar was a-tookt off, darned if he (the dog) didn *make-home* so vast as ever his legs 'ud car-n.

MAKE IN [maek een], *v. t.* To kindle; to light up.

Look sharp and *make in* the vire. (Very com.)

This would not be used for lighting a candle or lamp.

Wull, off we started, all a-gog,

An' vish'd our vull desire,

An' then begun to zit ta work

A-mekkin' in a vire.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 28.

MAKE-MOWS [maek-maew'z], *v. i.* To make mocking grimaces.

Plaiz-r, thick there boy bin *makin' mows*. (Com.)

MOWARE, or makere of a *move* and scorn, (makar of *movys* and *scornys*). *Valgiator* (*cachinnator*).

Mowe, or *skorne*. *Vaugia vel valgia*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

MOWE a *scorne*—*move*, *mo*.—*Palsgrave*.

A *mow*, or *moe*. *Moue*.

To *mow*, or *make a mow*. *Faire la mouë, grimacer*.

Mowing (*making mouths*). *Mouärd*.—*Sherwood*.

And when a wight is from hire whiel ithrowe,
Than laugheth she, and *maketh* hym the *move*.

Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, l. 1777.

Yf þou *make mawes* on any wyse,

A velany þou kaeches or euer þou rise.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 55.

What mops and *mooes* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!

Is't not a fairy? or some small hob-goblin?—*Beau. and Fleet. Pilgrim*, IV. ii.

Yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mooes* at me and ceased not.
Psalm xxxv. 15 (Tyndal).

And otherwhiles with bitter mocks and *mooes*
He would him scorn, that to his gentle mind
Was much more grievous than the other's blows.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, B. VI. c. vii. st. 49.

MAKE SHIFT [maek shuuf'], *phr.* To manage; to succeed.

I s'pose must [maek shuuf'm] *make shift* and finish gin Zadurday night, else I count there 'll be a noise. *See ex. COME AROUND.*

MAKE UP [maek aup'], *v. t.* Applied to faggot wood. To chop into proper lengths and bind it into faggots. The same operation is implied in simply "making wood."

What be gwain about?

Makin 'ood vor Mr. Bond, *i. e.* tying up faggots.

Prizes for Hedging.

To the agricultural labourer who shall best dig and lay a rope of hedge, and *make up* the wood. First prize, 10s.

Handbill of Ploughing Match, Culmstock, Oct. 5, 1883.

MAKE USE OF [maek yù:s oa], *v. t.* To eat. (Applied always to sickness.)

He can't *make use o'* nothing.

I count he an't a-got no mate vor to *make use o'*. The *phr.* is generally heard in negative sentences only.

MAKE IT OUT [maek' ut aew't], *phr.* To get on. A very common salutation is, "Well, Farmer Jan, how do you *make it out*?" *i. e.* how are you getting on?

I do hear they be gwain away, I s'pose they baint able vor to *make it out*, *i. e.* to get on.

MAKE-WEIGHT [maek-wauy't], *v. and sb.* To add so much of the commodity being weighed, as will turn the scale. Any matter or consideration added to enhance value.

Come, maister! that there idn nezackly! mus' drow in a bit o' suet vor to *make weight o'* it.

MAKE-WISE [maek-wuy'z], *v. i.* 1. To pretend.

Our Liz was to fair then, arter all; her *made wise* her was gwain home vor to zee her mother, but I thort her wid-n ray herzel up like that there, vor to go home. Her know'd how Jim Hooper was gwain.

Also used participially.

He put on his best clothes an' started, *make wise* he was gwain to church, and tho' he dap back, and sure enough he zeed what they was up to, an' catcht em proper.

They turned their back, *make wise* (i. e. pretending) they didn't see me, but I be safe they did.

Now must es *make wise* chuwr a going to Ont Moreman's, and only come theez wey.
Ex. Scold. l. 593. Also ll. 12, 292.

2. *sb.* A pretence; a sham.

I zeed how 'twas; I knowed 'twas nort but a *make wise*.

MAKE WOOD. For illust. see ROPE, MAKE UP.

MAKE WORK [maek wuur'k], *v. i.* To make mischief.

They boys on't let alone thick gate, they'll keep on *making work* way un, gin they've a tord-n abroad. Also commonly used of illicit love.

MAL, MALLY [maal, maal'ee]. Moll, Molly. (Always.)

MALEMAS [mae'ulmus]. Michaelmas.

We bin yur vive-and-forty yur come *Malemas*.

MALICE [maal'ees], *sb.* Mallows; marsh-mallows. (Always.)

MALLARD [maal'urd], *sb.* A drake. Duck and *mullard*. The word "drake" is not used.

A MALLARD. *Malart.*—*Sherwood*.

MALARDE a byrde. *Canart.*—*Palgsrave*.

MALLS, MAULES. In some of the Glossaries. In *Exmoor Scolding*, E. D. S., p. 66—"Malls, the measles," but not found in text. Possibly used early in the last century, but more probably spurious, and only found in Glossaries.

MALT-COMBS [mau'lt-koa'mz], *sb.* The roots or sprouts of malted barley.

COMYS, of Malte (comys, *P.*) *Paululata.*—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 89.

CUMMYNGE (Cummyn, *A.*) as malte; *germinatus.*—*Cath. Ang.*

MAMMY-GOG [maam'ee-gaug], *sb.* Same as mammy-suck. A softy; a spoilt child. Also a foolish, stupid person.

I could'n never do no good way un 'bout dalin—I always zim he's a *mammy-gog* sort of a fuller.—Feb. 8th, 1887.

MAMMY-SICK [maam'ee-zik], *adj.* Said of a spoilt child, who always wants "to go home to mother."

MAMMY-SUCK [maam'ee-zèok], *sb.* An effeminate or babyish boy.

[Guurt lùe'bee *maam'ee-zèok*, kruy' un aul'ur kuuz ee-v u aat-s an' u bee't!] (what a) great baby boy! (to) cry and scream because he has struck his hand a little! *Mammy-gog* also com. with same meaning.

MANDY [maan'dee], *adj.* Domineering ; proud ; haughty.
Ter'ble *mandy* sort of a gin'lman, I've a yeard 'em zay.

MANE COMB [mae'un koa'm], *sb.* A coarse, long-toothed comb used for combing horses' manes and tails.

A handbarow, wheelbarow, sholue and spade,
A curriecombe, *mainecombe*, and whip for a Jade.—*Trusser*, 1713.

MANNERABLE [man'urubl], *adj.* Well-behaved ; polite.
I considers the young Joe Baker so *manerable* a young fuller's other one in the parish. You don't zee he 'bout to no public house, nor neet lig zome o' the young farmers in their work, so ragged's a Mechaelmas ram.

In a *manerable* mershalle þe connyng is moost commendable
To haue a fore sight to straungers, to sett þem at þe table ;
John Russell's Boke of Nurture, Furnivall, p. 191, l. 1113. See also l. 1129.

MANG [mang], *v. t.* To mix.
How's come to *mang* the [zee'ud] seed ?
The bags was a bust, and zo the zee'ud was *a-mangd* all up together, I could'n 'elp o' ut.
Ang.-Sax. Mencg-an, to mix ; to mingle.

MANG-HANGLE [mang-ang'l], *adj.* Mixed up ; confused ; used both literally and figuratively.
There they was, all urnin one over t'other, purty *mang-hangle* concarn, sure enough.

MANIES [mún'eez]. Plur. form of *many*, used in the phr. *manies* o' times—*i. e.* very often.
I've a-bin vore thick road *manies* o' times, hon I could'n zee my 'and avore me. Our Liz 've a-do'd it *manies* o' times.

MAN-JACK [mae'un jaak]. Person ; used with *every*.
We could'n get the gate ope, zo every *man-jack* o'm was a fo'ced to turn about, and go back again.

MANNER [man'ur]. The phr. "in a *manner* o' spakin" used very commonly as a mere redundancy to fill out a sentence—*i. e.* so to say ; if I may say so. Howsomedever I did'n zee no 'casion vor to let he have the dog, in a *manner* o' spakin, like.

Often it is used apologetically for strong language.
I zaid I'd zee un d—d to h—vore he should sar me such a trick ; ees, and zo I wid, in a *manner* o' spakin, like, you know, sir.

Sometimes it is so used as to convey an exactly opposite meaning to what the words preceding would literally imply.

Well, I wid'n misdoubt what you do zay 'pon no 'count whatsoever, but 'tis a teri'ble quair thing, in a *manner* o' spakin.

MANNERLY [man'urlee], *adj.* Well-behaved ; polite.

Our Jim's a *mannerly* sort of a chap, for all he never did'n meet way no schoolin ; but there—you know, tid'n always they that got most larnin like, that knows how to car theirsels best.

That pewter is neuer for *manerly* feastes.—*Tusser*, 85. 11.

MANNY [mae'unee], *v. i.* To show signs of manhood, such as a budding beard, set figure, &c.

They boys, zoon's ever they do begin to *manny*, there idn no doing nort way em.

MANSHIP [man'shúp], *sb.* Courage ; vigour ; manliness.

[Poo'ur lee'dl wuop'ur-snaap'ur fuul'ur—úd'n naat u .bee't u *man'shúp* ubaew't-n.] poor little whipper-snapper fellow, (there) is not a bit of *manship* about him.

MAN-TIE [man-tuy'], *sb.* A very common weed ; in W. S., more commonly called *tacker-grass*, while in Devonshire the above is the usual name—*Polygonum aviculare*.

MARCH. One of our oldest and commonest saws is—

March winds and April showers
Bringeth wo'th May flowers.

Another is—

A peck o' *March* dust is wo'th a king's ransom.

MERCHANT [maar'chunt]. A merchant ; dealer. (Always so.)

"Now," quod our ost, "*Marchunt*, so God you blesse !"
Chaucer, Marchaundes Prol. 28.

A MERCHANT. *Marchand, mercader.*
A cousening *marchant* * *Maquignon*.—*Sherwood*.

MERCHANTABLE [maar'chuntubl], *adj.* In good condition ; fit for sale.

Have you any spring chickens ?

Well, mum, they baint not hardly *marchantable*, not 'eet.

So "not *marchantable*" is applied to state of health = not up to mark, out of sorts.

Thank ee, I baint no ways *marchantable* like s'morning—I was a-tookt rampin' be-now in my inside.

Margery. . . . how dost try ? (*i. e.* how are you ?)

Andrew. Why, fath, Cosen Margery, nort *marchantable*.

Ex. Scold. l. 329.

MARDLE [maar'dl], *sb.* Marl. (Always.)

This *d* is often inserted between *r* and *l*. Compare *girdl*, girl ; *wordle*, world ; *Chardles*, Charles, &c.

MARE'S TAIL [mae'urz taa'yul], *sb.* The plant jointweed—*Equisetum*. More commonly Old men's beard.

MARE'S TAILS [mae'urz taa'yulz], *sb.* White fleecy clouds, portending wind.

MARK [maark], *vb.* and *sb.* 1. Used in speaking of the age of a horse, as judged by the teeth, or of a stag by his horns.

He do *mark* vower off—*i. e.* he is between four and five years old.

How old d'ee call thik 'oss? Same age as other vokeses, when they be out o' *mark*.

"Out of *mark*" means that the time is past, up to which the age can be told by the teeth.

"In *mark*" means that the horse is still young enough to *mark* his age. See BISHOP.

2. *v. t.* Of hounds, or other sporting dogs—to give tongue; to dig with the feet, and otherwise to show where the quarry has taken refuge underground.

The hounds were put on again down stream, and at the bend of Bickleigh Weirpool they *marked* grandly in deep water, under the wood, and moved what was no doubt the dog otter.—*Wellington Weekly News*, July 21, 1887.

MARKET FRESH [maark'kut fraash], *adj.* Tipsy—said mostly of farmers.

V'ee yeard 'bout th' old farmer Jones? Vall'd off's 'oss, and brok's neck. . . . No, they zess he wadn drunk, but I reckon he was a little bit *market fresh* like.

MARKETING [maark'kuteen], *sb.* The grocery or other articles purchased by people who usually come to the town on market day. See ARRANT.

MARK-FOR [maark'k-vaur], *v. i.* To betoken; to give promise; indicate. Same as MAKE FOR.

Thick there colt do *mark* vor a strong, useful sort of a 'oss.

MARKIN IRE [maark'keen uy'ur], *sb.* Branding iron for sheep, horses, or cattle. For the former it is dipped in hot pitch and dabbed on the freshly shorn sheep, while for horses, &c. it is made hot, and really brands.

MARL [maark'ul], *v. i.* and *sb.* Marvel; wonder.

'Tis a *marl*, however 'twas, they had'n all bin a killed.

Es *marl* who's more vor rigging or rumping . . . than thee art thyzel.

Ex. Scol. l. 130 (see note). Also *Ib.* ll. 207, 214, 269.

And *marle* that children talk as well as kings.

Peter Pindar, Royal Tour, vol. iii. p. 339.

Hills. You mean to make a hoiden or a hare

Of me,

Where is your sweetheart now, I *marle*?

Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II. i.

MARLIN [maark'leen]. Magdalen (*i. e.* Maudlin).

The tower of the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Taunton, one of the finest of our Somerset towers, is known as "*Marlin* tower" by all the country round.

So high's *Marlin* tower, is a favourite simile.

MARRIAGE LINES [maareej luy'nz], *sb.* Marriage certificate. This is usually procured at the time of the wedding, and is laid up as a precious treasure by the wife.

MARRIED [maareed], *adj.* Faded; careless in appearance or dress. Applied to women.

Her was a smart, perky little 'ummun vore he married her, but her lookth *married* sure 'nough now.

MARROW-BONES [maaru-boo'unz], *sb.* The knees. Used both literally and figuratively. Hence *to bring down to their marrow-bones*, is to humiliate; to force a person to crave pardon or indulgence.

And nif by gurt Hap tha dest zay mun at oll, thy *Marrabones* shan't kneelie—
thof tha canst rucky well a fine. *Ex. Scold.* l. 267.

MARRY [maaree]. It is usual to say "married with" instead of, as in lit. Eng., "married to." For ex. *see* URCH.

MARSH [maash], *sb.* and *adj.* Alluvial soil; rich meadow. There is no implication of bog or swamp, although the term is only applied to low-lying land. "The *marshes*" are some of the richest grazing land in Somerset. *Marsh* [maash] is a common name for farms, and conveys the impression of rich level land. The *r* is never sounded in this word. "Salt-*mash*" near Minthead is a flat occasionally submerged by very high tides. *See* HAM.

Good *marsh*-land to let. Very com. advert.

MARTIN [maarten], *sb.* Usually called a *martin* heifer.

When twin calves are of different sexes, the female is called a *martin*-heifer, and is said to be always barren. The male calf is also generally sexually imperfect, but the term *martin* is never used respecting him, as he is none the less valuable for grazing purposes. Not applied to a spayed heifer—the operation is unknown in this district.

MARTLEMAS [maartlmus]. Martinmas, 11th November. (Very com.) *Martlemas* Fair, &c.

Martlmas beefe doth beare good tack,
When countrie folke doe dainties lack.—*Tusser*, 12/3.

MARVELS [maaru'vlz]. Marbles. *B* and *v* medial are interchangeable in the dialect. Comp. [ruuv'l,] rubble, clinkervell, [zaeb'm,] seven, and [aeb'm,] heaven.

Tom, wi't play *marvels*? Aa'll play thee, an' put in two to thy one.

MAS [ˈmaasʔ]. Contr. of master, before a name. (Very com.)
Mas' Chardles, I wish you'd let they there tools alone.
 I likes *Mas'* Jim better-n all the rest o'm.

Tipto. What, Burst?

Pierce. *Mas* Bartolmew Burst,

One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier.

Ben Jonson, New Inn, III. i.

Pen. Sen. But *mas* Broker here,

He shall attend you, nephew; her grace's usher.—*Id. Staple of News, II. i.*

MASH [maash, múr'sh], *v. b.* and *s. b.* Used in speaking of hares.
 To *dash* is to jump or creep through a fence. A *dash* is the gap or creep through which a hare goes.

Nif you vreathe up the gates, zoon's the corn's a cut, they be fo'ced to *dashy*, and then the night-hunters be a doo'd.

2. A warm feed for a horse generally—bran scalded with hot water.

MASHING SHOVEL [múr'sheen shaewul], *s. b.* A brewing implement, having a long handle, with cross pieces at the end, so that the general appearance is something like a shovel. It is used in stirring up the *dash*, or wetted malt, in the act of extracting the *wort*.

MASCHIEL, or rothy, or masch-scherel. *Remulus, palmula, mixtorium.*

Prompt. Parv.

MASH MALLICE [maash maal'ees], *s. b.* Marsh mallows.

Mash mallice tay's the finedest thing in the wordle vor th' inflammation (inflammation).

MASONRY [mæ'usnee], *v. i.* To work as a mason, or more usually to follow the trade of a mason, which in W. S. includes those of brick-layer, stone-waller, slater, and plasterer.

The infinitive termination added to the substantive name of any handicraft's man, verbalizes it, and gives it the frequentative force of following the craft, as well as of only working at it specifically, as to *farmery, blacksmithy, taildery, doctory, zaddlery, &c.*

I did'n know you was able to *masonry*. This means, able to do the work of a mason.

In reply to the question as to what a man's trade is, the answer is, "I do *masonry*," and so on with any other trade.

I sar'd my perntice to the butchering, but now I do *masonry*.

MASSACREED [maas'ukreed], *p. p.* Massacred. Always so pronounced; by no means an uncommon word.

To think that so many o' they poor little chillern should a bin a *massacreed* like that.—June 1883. Reference to the Sunderland catastrophe.

MASSY! [mas'ee!]. Mercy.

Lauk's a *massy* me! *Massy*, soce! hot be 'ee 'bout?

Away goes Job aader em, but in a minnit zings out, "Mussy wull, what in the wordle heve ee done, Ratchell?"—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 70.

MAT [maat]. The usual contraction for Matthew.
The version of the prayer taught in this district is—

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie pon.
Vower corners to my bed [bai'd],
Vower an-gels guard my head [ai'd]:
Two to voot, and two to head,
And vor to car me hon I be dead [dai'd].

MATCH IT [maach' ut], *v. t.* To manage; to contrive.

I thort to a bin there, but I could'n quite *match it*, come to last. I'll *match it* if I can any way at all.

MATERIALS [mutuur'yulz], *sb. pl.* Builder's plant; planks, poles for scaffolding, ropes, mortar boards, wheelbarrows, &c.

Then I must tender vor you to vind zand and bricks and lime an' that, and I must vind *materials*.

We can begin the job torackly, nif you can please to zend your wagin arter the *materials*.

MATH [maath], *sb.* Crop—applied only to grass.

Capical *math* o' grass; aa'll warnt is two ton an acre.

A later MATH (or crop). *Revivre, arriere-foin.*—*Sherwood*.

MATTERY [maat'uree], *v. i.* To discharge pus.

Plaise to gie mother some rags, 'cause father's leg do *mattery* zo.

MAUL [mau'l], *sb.* The stone, usually a large pebble cut in half, with which painters grind paint on the *maul-stone*.

MAUL-STONE [mau'l-stoa'un], *sb.* The stone on which painters grind their colours.

MAUND [mau'n], *sb.* A peculiarly shaped, strong basket, in daily use, and always so called. No other kind of basket is a *maund*. It is round and deep, without cover, and with two hand'es (placed opposite each other) attached to the upper rim. Very commonly it is used as a measure for apples, potatoes, &c., and hence generally is called a "half-bag-*maun*," from its holding half a bag of potatoes, or eighty lbs.

Plaise, sir, we wants two new *mauns*, th' old ones be proper a-wear'd out.—January 6, 1887.

Cf. Kent. *Moan*. See BAG.

Maund, skype, *sportula*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Manne: a *maund*, flasket, open basket, or pannier having handles.—*Cotgrave*.

A MAUND. *Manne*, *mande*, *panier*, *corbeille*, &c.—*Sherwood*.

Comp. *Maundy* Thursday, so called from the baskets in which the doles were contained.—See *Way's Note, Promp. Parv.* p. 330.

And in a little *maund*, being made of oziers small,
Which serveth him to do full many a thing withall,
Drayton, Polyolbion, XIII. 919.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of bedded jet.
Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint, st. 6.

MAUNGE [mau'nj], *sb.* Mange in dog or horse. Always so pronounced.

MAUNGER [mau'njur], *sb.* Manger. Always so pronounced. This is a good example of the conservatism of dialectal pronunciation, as well as a link in the chain of evidence of the direct importation of Norm. Fr. words into this part of Eng^land, probably by or through the retainers of the Norman barons, whose names are so commonly attached to previous English place-names in this district, *e. g.* Huish Champflower, Langford Budville, Sampford Arundel, Withiel and Combe Florey, Molland Bottreaux, &c.

A MAUNGER. *Manjore*.—*Sherwood*.

Manger for a horse—*mangoyre*.—*Palsgrave*.

Ver tallet, *maunger*, rack, and bart'n
Must all be kip'd a-vill'd, ver sart'n.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 20.

MAUNGY [mau'njee], *adj.* Afflicted with mange—of a dog. Also applied to any spotted or unevenly coloured surface. He wad'n so bad once, but now he's a proper *maungy*-looking old thing. Said of a table-cover the worse for wear.

MAUTH [mau'th], *sb.* Moss.
You can vind a fine lot o' *mauth*, miss, over in the goil.

MAW [mau', or maa'], *sb.* 1. The mouth.
Shut thy gurt *maw*, and let's ha' none o' thy slack.
2. The stomach of cattle.

MAW-BOUND [mau' or maa'-baewn'(d)], *adj.* Said of cattle. Constipated.

MAWKIN [mau'keen, maa'keen], *sb.* A swab used by bakers to mop out the oven before putting in the bread.

Patrouille: a *maulkin* wherewith an oven is made cleane.
Four bulet: a *mawkin*. *Escouillon*: a *mawkin* or drag, &c.—*Cotgrave*.

MALKYNE, mappyl, or oven swepare. *Dossorium, tersorium*.—*Pr. Parv.*

A MAULKING (to make clean an oven). *Patrouille, fourbulet*.—*Sherwood*.

MALKYN for an ovyn—*fovrgon*.—*Palsgrave*.

MAWL-SCRAWL [mau'l-skrau'l], *sb.* 1. The common green caterpillar. (Nearly always.)

We shan't ha' no gooseberries dee year hardly, vor the *mawl-srawls*. Cf. *Scrawling* in Tusser under MAGGOT.

2. Small shrivelled-up apples.

I thort we should a had some cider, but they (the apples) be all a turned away to *mawl-srawls*.

MAW-WORM [maa'-wuurm], *sb.* An intestinal worm.

MAXIM [maak'sum], *sb.* 1. Crochet; fidget.

You never can't satisfy her, her've always a got some *maxim* or 'nother.

2. Experiment; device; plan.

I've a tried every sort o' *maxims* wi' un, but I can't make-n grow. Said of a plant.—May 1887.

MAY [maa'y] is often a cold month.

[Neef ee wid' dhu dauk'tur paa'y | If you would the doctor pay
Laef yur flan'eenz oa'f in *Maa'y*.] | Leave your flannels off in May.

MAY [mai', maa'y], *sb.* The blossom of the hawthorn or whitethorn. It is thought very unlucky, and a sure "sign of death," if May is brought into the house. To put the bellows on the table is very bad, but to bring in May is much worse. A cabbage dying in a growing bed, as sometimes happens without apparent cause, is a sure forerunner of death in the family.

MAYBE [mai'bee], *adv.* Perhaps.

Maybe I shall, *maybe* I shan't.

Used by people a little above the true dialect speakers. To these latter *may* is unknown. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 69.

MAY-BUG [maa'y-buug], *sb.* Cockchafer. Not so common as *Oak-web* (q. v.).

MAY-BUSH [maa'y-bèosh], *sb.* The hawthorn.

MAY-GAMES [maa'y-gee'umz], *sb.* Larks; practical jokes; horse-play.

Come! none o' they there *May-games* wi' me. No doubt from the revels which used to be held on May-day. Comp. mod. Jack in the green and chimney-sweeps' antics on May 1st.

MAYHAP [miaap'], *adv.* Perhaps. (Very com.)

I shall zee-ee to market, *mayhap*.

MAY-LILY [maa'y-lúl'ee], *sb.* The lily of the valley. *Convallaria majalis*.

MAZE, or MAZED [mae'uz, mae'uzd], *adj.* 1. Mad; lunatic.

The ordinary "Mad as a March hare" has its exact equivalent

in the everyday expression in the dialect, "*Maze* as a sheep." *Mad* (q. v.) is never used in this sense, and is only applied to anger, or to *rabies*.

This here weather's fit to make anybody *mazed*.

I be *mazed*, rampin' distracted wi' the toothache.

They've a tookt away the poor old John . . . to the 'sylum, they zess how th' old man's so *maze* as a sheep.

Her was screechin' an' hollerin' same's a *maze* ummun.

2. Fidgety; uneasy; fretful; over-anxious.

Mr. Baker bin yer—he's *mazed* 'bout's old machine, 'feard we shan't a do'd-n eens he can 'gin to cut his grass way un.

He's *max'd* about the haay!

Ver Jack and Tom, an' Bill is there

An' all the maaidens too da share.

The fiel' work an' the play.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 20.

3. Perplexed; overcome with excitement or anxiety.

Poor soul, her's always *mazed* about one thing or 'nother—now thick there darned young osebird, that ever I should say so, 've a-urned away vrom her.

I fare as dothe the song of chanteplure;

For now I pleyn, and now I pley,

I am so *mased* that I dey.—*Chaucer, Anelyda and False Arcyte*, l. 323.

MAZED AFTER [mæ:uzd aar'tur], *phr.* Eagerly desiring; "mad after."

Speaking of cows eating spiced hay, a man said, "They be *mazed arter't*—they'll lef the best grass vor't."—July 7, 1883.

The expression is also very commonly used for great love or fondness.

"He's *mazed arter her*," or "her's *mazed arter-n*," mean that great fondness exists for the other on his or her part respectively, but does not imply anything improper.

MAZÉDNESS [mæ:uzudnees], *sb.* Madness.

Can't be nort else but *mazédness* vor to make'n go and make jis fool o' his-zul, in there avore all the market volks—and they zess how he had-n a drinkt nort nother.

Sche herde not what thing he to hir sayde,

Sche ferd as sche hadde stert out of a sleepe,

Til sche out of hir *masidnesse* abrayde.

Chaucer, Clerkes Tale, P. VI. l. 121.

MAZE-HEADED [mæ:uz-ai'dud], *adj.* Giddy; dizzy. In this combination there is no implication of madness.

I was that *maze-headed* I could'n hardly stan'.

For I haue felynge in nothyng,

But as it were a *mused* thyng,

Alway in poynt to falle adoun.—*Chaucer, Boke of the Duchesse*, l. 11.

MAZE-HOUSE [mae'uz-aewz], *sb.* Asylum; madhouse. (Most usual term.)

MAZE-LIKE [mae'uz-luy'k], *adv.* Stupidly; foolishly; like a madman.

I never didn zee nobody act so *maze-like's* thee dis; nobody 'thout they was proper *maze*, widn never a-let *they* had the things vore they'd a paid the money.

Auh þe bimasede Isboset, lo! hwu he dude *maseliche*.—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 272.

MAZE-MAN [mae'uz-mun], *sb.* Madman. (Very com.)

[Ee wuz uur'neen ubaew't lig u *mae'uz-mun*,] he was running about like a madman.

So witerly was þat word · wounde to hert,
þat he ferd as a *mased-man* · an marred neiȝ honde,
So louely loue þat time · lent him an arewe.
Hetterly þurth his hert.—*William of Palerme, Werwolf*, l. 883.

MAZZARD [maz'urd], *sb.* A kind of black cherry extensively cultivated in North Devon.

It is a common saying that to gather them "you must hold on with your nose and pick with both hands," hence the usual remark upon a hooked nose, "He've a got a nose fit for a *mazzard*-picker."

ME [mee'], *pr.* Often used as a nominative.

Me and Jim can zoon do thick little job.

MEADOW-SWEET [múd'u-zweet]. Flower. *Spiraea ulmaria*.

MEDOW-SWEET (maid sweet) or queen of the medows. *Roinette*.—*Sherwood*.

MEAL [mae'ul], *sb.* 1. The milk from a cow at one milking. There, that's what I call a good *meal* o' milk.

2. *sb.* Ground corn of any kind before it has been dressed or bolted. The word is never applied to the *flour* of any kind of grain. Hence to distinguish the kind we say wheaten-*meal*, barley-*meal*, [woet'n-mae'ul] oat-*meal*, &c.

MEAL'S-MEAT [mae'ulz-mai't], *sb.* A meal. (In daily use.)

I 'sure ee I don't know where to go vor a *meal's-meat*, or you wid'n vind me urn about a-beggin'.

Do 'ee try vor t-eat, there's a dear—you 'ant a had enough vor a *meal's-meat* vor a rabin (robin).

For it is betere with reste and pees,
A *melis-meete* of hoomeli fare,
þan for to haue an hundrid mees
Wyth grucchinge & wiþ myche care.
1430. *How the Wise Man tauȝt his Sonne* (Furnivall), l. 89.

For my labor schall J nott gett
But yt be a *melys-meete*.—*Weber, Met. Rom., Sir Cleges*, l. 347.

A *meal's-meat* from my table, as I remember,
Nor from my wardrobe a cast suit.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Man's Fortune, XI. p. 403.

MEALY-MOUTHÉD [mæ'ulee-muw'dhud], *adj.* Shy or slow of speech; inclined to be careful and precise in talk. Used generally with a negative construction.

He idn no ways *mealy-mouthéd*—he told'n his mind right out.

MEAN, *or* MEANY [main'ee], *v. i.* To make a signal; to move the head by way of sign; to beckon. (Very com.)

[Aay *mai'nud* tùc un dree' ur vaaw'ur tuy'mz, bud ee dúd'n tak' ut,] I signalled to him (by nodding) three or four times, but he did not comprehend.

No, I did not want to speak to you. Au! I ax yer pardon, sure, z'r—I thort you *mai'nud* to me.—November, 1882.

MEAT [mai't], *sb.* Any kind of food. Rabbit's-*meat* = any green edible herb. Spoon-*meat*; pig's-*meat* = wash, &c.

This here's rare trade; 'tis *mai't*, drink, and clothes. Ees, an' if thee's drink a quart o' it, 't'll vind thee in lodgings too. Said in my hearing of some very strong beer.

Hey, beestys *mete*. *Fenum*.—*Promp. Parv.*

When ploughing is ended, and pasture not great,
Then stable thy horses, and tend them with *meat*.—*Tusser, 21/23.*

Originally *viande* signified vegetable as well as animal nutriment.

Brachet, ed. Kitchin, p. 60.

les poires sont *viandes* très salubres.—*Rabelais, Pantagruel, IV. 54.*

MEAT-EARTH [mai't-aeth], *sb.* Good and fertile soil, as distinguished from clay, gravel, or sand. Halliwell is wrong, it does not mean *cultivated land*, but merely soil suitable for cultivation. There is often abundance of *meat-earth* on virgin soil where the plough has never been.

MEATHE [mai'dh], *sb.* Metheglin—meade, or honey-wine.

As a boy I well remember a certain house I often visited, where an old housekeeper used to regale me with *meathe*. She always had it at hand, in a small barrel on draught. I have often drunk it elsewhere. It used to be the usual drink of hospitality; then came ginger wine, then "White or Red," now, tea.

Hir mouth was sweete as bragat is or *meth*,
Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or heth.—*Chaucer, Milleres Tale, l. 75.*

Our fashion now, they take none from us. Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco, and strong waters, Hum,
Meth and Obarni.—*Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, I. i.*

MEAT-HOUSE [mai't-aew'z], *sb.* Larder. (Usual.)
The larder of the county hospital is always so called.

MEAT-LIST [mai't-lús], *sb.* Appetite.

Taffety is er? let'n bide a bit; I'll warn (warrant) he'll zoon come to his *meat-list*.

MEAT-WARE [mai't-waur], *adj.* Pease grown upon some soils will not boil—*i. e.* do not swell, and only become hard and shrivelled. Such soils are well known, and are said not to be *meat-ware*—*i. e.* will not grow good pease. (Very com.)

I should think this yer ground is *meat-ware*.

The term is also used to describe peas or beans which are good boilers, and fit for food.

They paise I had o' you wad'n *meat-ware*; we was fo'ced to have 'em a ground for the pigs.

MEATY [mai'tee], *adj.* Fleishy; good for the butcher.

Her's a nice *meaty* bullick.

MEAZLE. This word occurs no less than five times in the *Ex. Scold.*, so that it must have been common at the beginning of the last century. The meaning is undoubtedly leper, though the glossarist of 1778 gave "sow, or swine." It is now obsolete.

A *mesel* forsoþe, we fynde he was.—*Stacions of Rome*, E. E. T. S., l. 247.

And alle poure pacientes · a-payed of godes sonde,
As *mesels* and mendinautes · men yfalle in myschef.—*Piers Plow.* x. l. 179.

Meseau : a *meselled*, scurvie, leporous, lazarous person.—*Cotgrave*.

either he reproveth him by some harm of pain that he hath upon his body, as *mesel*, crooked harlot, or by some sin that he doth, . . . be it *meselrie*, or maim, or malady.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale, De Ira.

MEECHER [meech'ur], *sb.* A sneak; a lurking thief; now more commonly a truant.

Get home, you *meecher*! is the everyday salutation to a stray dog.

A woman before a school board who had threatened a summons on account of her son's non-attendance, said, "I can't do nothing way un; I zends 'n riglar, but he's a proper *meecher*."

Mychare, Capax, &c.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Caqueduc : a niggard, *micher*, scrape-good, penny-father, &c.—*Cotgrave*.

Mecher, a lytell thefe—*laronceau*.—*Palsgrave*.

Ny in alle þe tyme of his regnyng.

Theff ne *mycher* forsothe þere nasse.—*Chron. Vilod.* st. 206.

Once placed for profit, looke neuer for ease,
except ye beware of such *michers* as thease :

Unthriftines slouthfulnes, careles and rash,
that thrusteth thee headlong to run in the lash.—*Tusser*, 10-15.

Falstaff. Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries?
1 *Henry IV.*, II. iv.

MEET (meēt) *v.* To speak or part with
 a person; to meet; to meet; to meet; to meet.
 He went out today. Here on to better day than last
 the winter.

The word is constantly heard at the Wellington School Board.

A woman whose husband had been summoned for non-attendance of her boy said, "Ye do's ail ever we can, an' his father we weather it a number o' times, but he [nevertheless] meets his way Thome's boy."—May 1887.

Meaning. It properly refers to male thyngs.—*Permy. P. 10*

Some *was* *was* used in her house.—*Idem. and P. 10. Spiritual Life, V. 1.*

Meaning. What means this word?

Answer. Mary, she's *was*, *was* it means mischief.—*Idem. P. 10.*

Besides, we hear this *was* in such like Pip's, and *was*'s all and some to more *was* on.

See Conjugation, p. 100.

As in places the *was* *was*—

After *was* and *was* now.

For *was* the *was* got a *was*—

I can be left a *was* na *was*.—*Winton Eggs, Series II, p. 4.*

MEET (meēt) *v.* To pay.

Can't use to *was*—I can't never *was* it!

I must sell a few stock more long, vor to *was* my rent.

But you'll please to let it bide a little bit longer. I shall be able vor to *was* my garden of it.

Farmers say, "I be bound to *was* my landlord." (Do they?)

MEETINER (meētiner) *n.* Dissenter; one who attends meeting-houses.

Not they will never church-walks, they was always *meetiners* ever since I can mind.

MEETING HOUSE (mēetēen hawz) *n.* A dissenting chapel.

The word, which used to be the usual name, has now got to mean the little village chapel, where there is no regular minister.

MEET WITH (meēt wai) *v.* To have; to find; to catch; to obtain. Very com.

[V-ee *meēt wai* gund-lee gèd spoorut z-maurneen?] have you had pretty good sport this morning? The nearly invariable form of this question from farmers and others.

[Zoa yū kèed-n *meēt wai* um, kèed-ee?] so you could not catch them, could you?

[Wee *meēt wai* u suy't u nùts aup t-ee-ul,] we found a quantity of nuts up at the hill.

[D-ee noa wuor ün-ee-bau-dee kn *meēt wai* u gèd fuurut?] do you know where one can obtain a good ferret?

MELL [mael'], *v. i.* To meddle ; to pull about ; to be concerned with.

Now don't you *mell* way they there edge-tools, else there'll be a purty noise arter you've a-cut yer vingers.

Thee let 'lone the maaid—what's thee *mell* way her vor ?

Nif I was you I wid'n *mell* way thick there job 'pon no 'count.

I tell ee 'tis a nadder, don't you *mell* way un.

Now let me *melle* therwith but a while,
For of yow have I pitee, by seint Gile !

Chaucer, Chanounes Yemannes Tale, l. 173.

And bytok hym-selue þe deuel of helle,
If he wolde euere wyþ follozt *melle*.

Terme of ys lyues day.—*Sir Ferumbras, l. 5749.*

As wrong, when it hath arm'd itself with might ;

Not fit mongst men that do with reason *mell*,

But mongst wild beasts, and savage woods, to dwell.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, B. v. C. ix. st. 1.

MELTED [múl'tud], *adj.* Corn when it has sprouted in harvesting produces bread sticky, heavy, and sweet in taste : when in that condition the flour is said to be *melded*. The grain is, in fact, partially malted, and there may be some connection between *melded* and *malted*. The same effect is said to be produced by over rapid grinding, and hence heating in the mill.

MEN. *See* MUN.

MEND [mai'n], *v. t.* In speaking of a lodger or son it is usual to speak of "washing him" and "mending him" when *his clothes* are intended.

You knows, mum, I niver can't avord vor to wash and *mend* thick there gurt bwoy vor nothin, and they don't 'low me but dree shillings a week vor vower o' us.

MENDS [mai'nz], *sb.* Amends ; recompense.

Your cows 've a brokt into my garden, and they've a spwoiled a beautiful bed o' brocolo vor me. Well, I know'd you'd zœe how I should ha *mends* like, so zoon's you know'd o' it.

MEN FOLKS [mai'n voaks], *sb.* Usually the male labourers on a farm. Males in general, as distinct from "women folks."

MERDLY [muur'dlee], *adv.* Merrily.

They did'n go very well jis to fust, but arter a bit they urned along *merdly* together. Said of two horses.

MERRY DANCERS [muur'ee daan'surz], *sb.* The northern lights, *Aurora Borealis*.

MERRY-GO-ROUND [muur'ee-goa-raewn'], *sb.* The revolving machine at fairs on which children ride.

MESLIN, or **MESLIN-CORN** [maes'leen], *sb.* Mixture of wheat, barley, and oats—often sown upon odd corners for poultry or game; called also *dredge* (q. v.) and *muncorn*.

Mestlyone, or *monge corne* (or *dragge*, *supra*; *mestilione*, *corne*, *K. mongorn* s.). *Mixtilio*, *bigermen*. *Prompt. Parv.*

Mastilzon; *bigermen*, *mixtilio*.—*Cath. Anglican.*

Metal: *m*, *messlin* or *masslin*; wheat and rye mingled, sowed and use together. *Cotgrave.*

If worke for the thresher ye mind for to haue,
Of wheat and of *mestlin* vnthreshed go saue.—*Tusser*, 37/21. *Also* 63/23.

Forby mentions "*Meslin*, a mixture of the flour or meal of differen sorts of grain." Also "*Meslin*-bread, made with equal quantities of wheat and rye, was for the master's table only. The household bread of the common farmers in those districts (East Anglia) was made of rye."

MESS [maes], *sb.* A large number or quantity.
Never did'n zee zich a *mess* o' volks in all my born days.
There'll be a *mess* o' taties d'year.

MESSMENT [maes'munt], *sb.* Mess; confusion; "kettle o' fish.
And a purty *messment* they made o' it.

METHEGLIN [muthaeg'lun], *sb.* See **MEATHE**.

METHEGLIN. *Hytromel*, *miel-saude*, *hippocras d'eau*; *Breuage fait de miel & d'eau*: *Melicrat*, *vin miellé*.—*Sherwood.*

METSIN [maet'sn], *sb.* Medicine.

This is always a dissyllable with the second very short. The word is used for any kind of medicament, whether for outward application as lotion or ointment, or for taking internally. *Physi* (q. v.) is the more usual word for the latter.

Our invariable pronunciation of *t* in this word instead of the literary and Latin *d* is clearly old.

Metycyne (*medycyn*, or *metecyn*, s.). *Medicina*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

With vergis acquaint
poore bullock so faint,
This *malcin* approued
is for to be looued.—*Tusser*, 33/19.

To make *Metcens*, and *Leckers*, and *Caucheries* and *Zlotters*.

Ex. Scold. l. 182.

MEWS [múe'z], *sb.* Moss.

Whit-droats nestes bain't never a builded way *mews*; they always be a-builded way motes o' hay like. Cuddlies now d'always make theirs way *mews*.

MID [múd], *v.* May or might.

June 14th, 1883.—A master of otter hounds was asked, "Are you going to draw the Barle again this season?" The answer was, "Mayhap *mid*"—i. e. possibly I may.

To they *mid* dance, er shut, er fight,
Er hunt dru wet an' dry,
If they be playz'd—why, that's all right,
Ver fath an' zo be I.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 8.

MID'N [múd'n], *v.* May not.

[Aay kn goo' nif aay bee u muy'n tûe, *múd'n* ur? Mae'ustr zaed aew' u *múd'*,] I can go if I wish, may I not? Master said I may. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 69, *et seq.*

MIDDLE [múd'l], *sb.* The waist.

"To catch round the *middle*" is a wrestling term.

It is common to say, "so high's your *middle*," "so deep's your *middle*," but in these cases a depth short of the waist is understood.

MYDDYL, of the waste of mannys body. *Vastitas*.—*Promp. Parv.*

MIDDLE-BANES [múd'l bæ'unz], *sb.* The waist; *middle-bands* (obsolescent).

Vor tha cassent tell what mey hap to thee in thy *middle-banes*.

Ex. Scold. l. 633.

MIDDLE-BIND [múd'l-buyn], *sb.* A ring made of raw hide, which connects the flail (*q. v.*) with the capel (*q. v.*), and forms the joint of the implement. See DRASHLE.

MIDDLE-WAY [múd'l-wai'ee], *adv.* Middling; pretty well.

I suppose you have done well with your dairy goods?

[Wuul, zr, *múd'l-wai'ee* luy'k,] well, sir, middling like.

MIDDLING [múd'leen], *adv.* 1. Tolerably well; very bad; very good.

How be you? *Middlin'*, thank ee; how's missis?

Oh, her idn on'y very *middlin'*, eens mid zay; her've a got the brown-titus shockin' bad like.

And how's things looking? Oh, purty *middling* like, mus'n grum'le.

In each of the above uses the word has a very different meaning. "Only very *middling*" means very poorly, or very bad, while "pretty *middling*" denotes a very satisfactory state.

2. Very; great in quantity.

They zold their things *middlin* bad like, did'n em? I yeard em zay how did'n lef 'nough vor to pay the 'spences.

I tookt out a *middlin* lot o' dirt, sure 'nough. I never did'n zee no jis mess avore.

MIDDLINISH [múd'leeneesh], *adv.* Tolerably well in health.
 [Wuul, Ur'chut, aew' bee yùe' z-maur'neen? Wuul, múd'leeneesh
 luy'k, thang'kee, Júnz; aew'-z yurzuul'?] well, Richard, how are you
 this morning? Well, pretty tolerable, thank you, James; how are
 you?

MIDGE-MADGE [mij'-maj], *sb.* Confusion; disorder—applied
 generally to things, or household *ménage*, not to persons.

Well, tidn much nif he do go purty much to the Barley Mow,
 for go home hon a will, 'tis always the same, all to a *midge-madge*,
 and her away neighbourin'.

MIGHTY [muy'tee], *adj.* Proud; disdainful.

They be so *mighty* and fine, nobody else idn hardly fit to wipe
 their shoes, by all likin'.

Comp. "High and mighty."

MILD [muy'uld], *sb.* Mile. (Very com. pronun.)

How var is it? why, I count 'tis up vower *mild* yer-vrom.

Don't tell up the gin'lman no jis stuff—aa'll warn he 'on't git
 there in vive *mild*—let 'lone vower.

It is curious that a *d* should be added to *mile* and subtracted
 from *mild*. Plenty of other ill. will be found in these pages.

Theck sparklin', dancin', boblin' stream,

A narry, 'oody, coombe comes down—

Skess ort but stickles, vill'd wi' wish :—

Ee jines a *mild* below our town.—*Fulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 6.

MILE [muy'ul, muy'ulur, muy'ulees], *adj.* Mild.

We be having a *mile* winter, ban' us? That there cider do drink
 so *mile's* milk. I 'ant a taste none [*muy'ulur*] miler nit's longful
 time.

Her's the [*muy'ulees*] mil-est, zweetest temper ever you zeed.

MILEMAS [muy'ulmus]. Michaelmas.

He idn gwain out o' the farm vore *Milemas* twel'month.

Be mindfull abrode of *Mihelmas* spring,

For thereon dependeth a husbandlie thing.—*Tusser*, 57/44.

MILK-HOUSE [múl'k-aewz], *sb.* The room in which the milk
 is kept. This is the dairy (*q. v.*), as understood in lit. Eng.

A MILK-HOUSE. *Laitiere*.—*Sherwood*.

MILK-TEETH [múl'k-tai'dh], *sb.* The young teeth, which are
 "shelled," and replaced by "second teeth."

MILK-THISTLE [múl'kee-duy'shl, múl'k-dis'l, múl'kee-daash'l].
Carduus marianus. This name is not used for milk-weed.

MILK-WEED [múl'k-wid]. *Sonchus oleraceus*.

MILK-WEED, or Woolf's milk. *Herbe à lait*.

MILK-WEED. *L'herbe laitiere*.—*Sherwood*.

MILKY [múl'kee; *p. t.* múl'kud; *p. p.* u-múl'kud], *v. i.* 1. To milk; to be accustomed to milk.

He do *milky*, and sar the pigs, and tend the poultry an' that.

I've a-*milkéd's* thirty year—why, I *milkéd* vor Mr. Jones to Sheepcott up zeb'mteen year.

2. Said of a cow. To permit herself to be milked.

Thick yeffe don't *milky* well 't all—her's so ter'ble itemy.

MILL, in the phr. "go to *mill*" [goo· tu mee·ul]—*i. e.* carry corn to the mill to be ground.

Maister zess how Joe must turn over thick there heap o' dung, and Jim must *go to mill*, else 'on't be nort to sar the pigs way tomorra.

Uppon the wardeyn bysily they crye,
To yeve hem leue but a little stounde
To *go to melle* and see here corn i-grounde.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 86.

MILL-CLAPPER [mee·ul-tlaap·ur], *sb.* Part of a corn mill. See CLACK. A very common description of a chatterbox is—
[Dhu tuung· oa ur-z lig u mee·ul-tlaap·ur,] the tongue of her is like a mill-clapper.

A MILNE CLAPPE; *tarantantarum*.—*Cath. Ang.*

A MILL-CLAPPER. *Clauet de moulin, traquet de moulin*.—*Cotgrave.*

huer of þe tonges byeþ zuo uolle þet spekeþ beuore and behynde, þet byeþ ase þe cleper of þe melle þet ne may him nazt hyealde stille.—*Ayenb. of Inwyt, p. 58.*

MILLER [múl·ur, múl·urd], *sb.* A large moth of any species.

MILLERD [múl·urd], *sb.* Miller.

The usual pronun. when used alone. The *d* is not sounded when used as a title preceding a name. Thus it is *Miller* Jones, *Miller* Avis, but always "Jones the *millerd*."

Just eens I was gwain in house, who should come along, but th' old Jan Hooper the *millerd*.

MILL-HEAD [mee·ul-ai·d], *sb.* The pond or reservoir of water which supplies a water-wheel. See HEAD OF WATER.

MILL-HOUSE [mee·ul-æw·z], *sb.* The under room in a mill, where the meal runs down a shoot from the grinding. Quite distinct from *mill*, which applies to the entire building and premises.

The term *mill-house* is also commonly applied to the room or "shop" in a "tucking-mill," where the (fulling) "stocks" are situated.

Where's maister? I zeed-n g'in *mill-'ouse* benow; I count you'll [vuy·n un] find him in there about.

MYLLEHOWSE. *Molendina, molendinum*.—*Promp. Parv.*

MILL-TAIL [mɛl-tɛɪl], *s.* The stream of water as it runs out from under the water-wheel, after having done its work.
See Tail of the Mill.

MILT [mɪlt], *s.* The spicen of any animal. (Always.)

MINNY PANNY [mɪnɪ pʌnɪ], An alliterative expression without very much meaning—used by children in their games.

Minny panny, where be'e to?

Minny panny, I see you.

MINNICKIN [mɪnɪ-kɪn], *adj.* Puny; feeble—said only of persons.

Here's a poor little minnickin' thing, hardly worth rearing.

MIN. *See MIN.*

MIND [maɪnd : p. 2. maɪn : p. p. u-maɪn], *v. t.* To remind; to admonish.

You *wid* Sam, dot to forget about they arrants.

[*Sam* *wid* in *avv* on *avv* ngeen, *vur* tu bee shoar *vur* to be'e a good *burry*.] I admonished him over and over again, to be sure and be a good boy.

I *wid* him how royal he was to pardon when it was less expected.

Coriolanus, V. i.

MIND [maɪnd], *v. i.* 1. To recollect; to remember.

Can you *wid* the poor old Betty Jones, that's th' old Betty Jones's mother, you know; but for! I don't s'pose you can—her *ben* dead's forty year, and I *wid* years avore you was a *bornd*.

2. *s.* In the phrase "to be a *wid* to;" to choose to do; to intend to.

Tommy, you must-a go up there. What vor? I shall nif I be a *wid* to.

3. To be considering; to be deliberating whether or not.

I be a *wid* I'd break up thick field and put'n to beans.

I be half a *wid* to let'n go and take his chance.

4. To watch; to look after; to take care of. To work at any machine or engine is to *mind* it.

How is it you are not at school? Plaise, sir, mother keep me home to *mind* the baby.

I used to *mind* the horses one time; but since that I've a *mind* the cows and the pigs and that.

A farmer seeing a boy idle, would tell him to "*mind*" his work.

The commonest form of "take care," or "beware," is "*mind* yerzul." *Mind* they chains, they bain't very strong.

Mind the birds, else they'll drash out every bit o' thick there splat o' zeed.

MINNIKIN [mún'íkeen], *adj.* Puny; under-sized—generally used in connection with *little*. Same as MIMMICKIN.

Ees, her's a fine maaid a-come now; but lor! her was a poor little *minnikin* thing, sure 'nough, when I tookt her fust.

The credite of maister, to brothell his man,
And also of mistresse, to *minnekin* Nan.—*Tusser*, 10/20.

MINNY [mún'ee], *sb.* Minnow. (Always.)

MINUTE [mún'eet]. 1. In the phr. "in a *minute*"—i. e. readily, willingly, without a *minute's* hesitation.

I'd zend my ploughs for a day, in a *minute*, nif I wadn zo a-pushed up.

Maister zend me down t'ax 'ee, plaise to len' un a rackin'-cock. Tell'n I an't a-got nother one, else I'd let'n ab'm in a *minute*.

2. *adv.* At all.

I don't like thick sort, not a *minute*.

MIRSCHIEFFUL [muurs'cheefeól], *adj.* Mischievous.

They lousy boys again! I know 'tis young Bill Baker; idn a more *mirschieffuller* [muurs'cheefeólur] young osebird in all the parish.

MIRSCHIEVIOUS [muurs'chee'vius], *adj.* Mischievous.

They holm-screeches be the *mirschieviousest* birds is.

MIRSCHY [muurs'chee], *sb.* The devil; mischief.

Sharp, Bill! the bullicks be a brokt into th' orchet, and they'll play th' old *mirschy* wi' th' apples.

How I be a terrified way they *mirschy* making boys!

MISBEGOT [mús'bigaut], *adj.* and *sb.* Base born; a bastard.

Whose child is that?

Oh! her's a poor little *misbegot*, what I've a-got to keep vor zomebody, but I count her on't be here long, vor all I takes a sight o' trouble way her, poor little thing.

MISBELIEVE [mús'bilee'v], *v. t.* To doubt a person's veracity; to disbelieve.

I don't *misbelieve* it a minute, I've a zeed purty near the same thing, manies o' times.

Mysbeleue, mescreance.—*Palsgrave*.

Pet weren dyade ine hire zenne and in hire *misbileue*.

And þerof byþ y-come alle þe maneres of eresye and of *misbeleuinge*.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt, pp. 13, 134.

MISCALL [mús'kau'l], *v. t.* To abuse; to use bad language. You *Miscall* me like that again, that's all!

Improperer. To exprobate, upbraid, also *miscal*.—*Cotgrave*.

To MISCAL. *Improperer.*—*Sherwood*.

MISDO [músdue], *v. t.* To transgress; to do amiss.

My lwoy was always quiet an' proper like, I be safe be neve
with a *misdo'd*, nif they tothers had'n a-coy-duck'n away 'long way
they.

If any of hem *mys doo*, nonjer hanne hem ne blowe,
But take a smert rodde, and bete hem on a rowe
Til þei crie mercy, and be of her gult aknowe.

1430. *How the good wijf tauchte hir dougter* (Furnivall), l. 188.

MISDOUBT [mús-daew't], *v. t.* To disbelieve; to doubt.

I wid'n *misdoubt* what you do zay, 'pon no 'count, but howson
dever I can't nezactly make it out.

MISFORTUNATE [músfaur'tnut], *adj.* Unfortunate. (Com.)

Her's a poor *misfort'nate* thing, nort don't never zim to vitty wa
her, same's other vokes.

Mysfortunate—*malheureux*.—*Palsgrave*.

MISFORTUNE MEAT [músfaur'teen mai't], *sb.* The me
of an animal which has been "killed to save its life," or which ha
died before assistance arrived. This kind used until lately to b
regularly "dressed" like properly butchered meat, and sent t
London for sale; now it is dangerous. See CAG-BUTCHER.

MISGEE [mús'gee], *v. t. and i.* To doubt; to have misgiving
I *misgeed* terrible whe'er he'd come or no.

MISH-MARSH [mee'sh-maارش]. Allit. phr. In confusion
muddle. Same as MIDGE-MADGE.

Sue, you be a purty maaid to quill the yarn; why, thee's a-g
it all to a tangle and a *mish-marsh*!

MISK [músk], *sb.* Mist; fog.

T'idn nort but a bit of a *misk*; 't'll break abroad umbye, I coun

MISKY [mús'kee], *adj.* Misty; foggy.

[Mús'kee maur'neen, zt, z-maur'neen, ed'nut?] misty mornin
sir, this morning, is it not?

MISLEST [múslaes't], *v. t.* To molest; to insult.

Nobody 'on't never *mislest* you, nif you don't zay nort to they.

MISLIKE [múslyu'k], *v. t.* To dislike. (Very com.)

[Aay shèod'n *músluy'k* dhik jaub u bee't,] I should not *mislik*
that job at all.

Kniȝtes war þare wele two score
þat war new dubbed to þat dance;
Helm and heuyd þai haue forlore,
þan *mislike* John of France.
More *misliking* was þare þen,
For fals treson alway þai wroȝt.

Lawrence Minst (1352), *Political Songs*, C. l. 56. (Ed. Morris and Skeat.)

Huo þæt þus couþe stoppi his earen · he nolde þhyere bleþeliche zigge ne recordi þing · þæt ssolde *misliki* god.

Ayenbite of Inwytt, p. 257.

Ne *mysliked*, þaul he loore · oper lenede to þæt ilke þæt neuere payed peny aþe · in place þere he borwede.

Piers Plowman, XVII. 311.

MISLOOK [mús'leok], *v. t.* To mislay; to miss; to lose temporarily.

We've a *misloked* ever so many of our wadges; you 'an't a borried none o'm, I s'pose?

MISS [mús], *v. i.* To fail to germinate.

More-n half o' they taties *missed*. See **HAT**, *v. i.*

Never didn know the turmut zeed *miss*, same's 't'ave de year.

MISTRUST [mústrús'(t)], *v. i.* To be in doubt.

I always *mistrusted* 'bout thick there wall, he never wad'n a put up's he off to, *i. e.* I was always in doubt about that wall, it never was properly built.

MISTRUSTFUL [mústrús'fœol], *adj.* Suspicious.

Ter'ble *mistrustful* umman, her can't never keep no maaidens.

MISWENT [múswaint-], *p. t.* and *p. p.* Went astray; gone astray. In these tenses common, but obs. in the *pr. t.*

Her was a oncommon nice maid; 'tis a thousand pities her should 'a *miswent*.

[Aay kaew'nt dhai bee u-*múswai'nt*, uuls dhaid a-bún' yuur voa'r naew';] I expect they have lost the way, else they would have been here before now.

Hastely doþ þey be to hewe ! and sleep hem wyþ such turment ;
And so þow schalt hemenn alle schewe : þæt þey buþ al *myswent*.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 1962.

And sayde, "Mahoun, þow art *myswent* ! for now am y vndon and schent,
þou art noþt worþ a flye.

Ib. l. 4929.

A wheston is no kervynge instrument,
But yet it maketh sharpe kervynge tolis,
And ther thou wost I have aught *myswent*,
Eschewe thou that, for swiche thinge to the scole is.

Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, l. 631.

þæt is out of his wytte ine huam, skele is *miswent*,
þanne wext ariþt þe ilke fol, and *miswent*, and wel yzed wod.

Ayenbite of Inwytt, p. 18.

MIZ-MAZE [múz-mae'uz], *sb.* Confusion; nervous excitement. When I zeed the vire, I could'n do nothin, I was all to a *miz-maze*. A woman's remark after her house was burnt.

MIZZLE [múz'l], *v.* and *sb.* Drizzling rain.

Come on, soce! 'tis nort but a bit of a *mizzle* like.

: **míz'leen**, *part. adj.* Drizzling.

MOCK [mauk'], *sb.* A tuft of grass. In pasture land, the cattle usually leave tufts or patches of the ranker herbage: these are always called *mocks*. The word is never applied to a root of any kind.

Tak-n skir over the *mocks*, out in the Barn's close, they 'll do to put 'pon tap o' the rick.

MOGRAGE [maug'reej], *v.* and *sb.* Mortgage.

They call's it (the land) he's, but I count 'tis purty well a *mograged*.—June, 1881.

Mr. Baker 've a-got the *mograge* 'pon all they houses.

Invariably in such a sentence *the* mortgage, not *a* mortgage, is said by many above the dialect-speaking class.

MOGVURD [maug'vurd], *sb.* Mugwort. (Always.) *Artemisia vulgaris*. A very common, medicinal herb.

Horehound and mash mallice and *mogvurd* 's the best 'arbs is, nif anybody 've a catch'd a chill or ort.

One of the few words in which we sound *w* as *v*.

Mogwort, al on as seyn some, modirwort: lewed folk þat in manye wordes conne no ryȝt sownynge, but ofte shortyn wordys, and changyn lettrys and silablys, þey coruptyn þe o. in to u. and d. in to g. and syncopyn i. smytyn a-wey i. aud r. and seyn *mugwort*.

Arund. MS. 42, f. 35. v^o. Quoted by *Way, Promp. Parv.* p. 347.

MOILY [mauy'lee], *v. i.* To toil; to work severely. Frequently used with *toil*.

'Tis 'ard vor to be a sar'd so bad, arter I've a toiled and a *moiled* vor he, same 's I have.

Good husbandmen must *moile* and toile,
To laie to liue by laboured feeld.—*Tusser*, 4/1.

MOLLY [maul'ee], *sb.* A man who fusses and busies himself about the house, or women's work.

Nif I'd a got such a old *Molly*, I'd pin the dish-clout up to the tail o' un.

MOLLY-CAUDLE [maul'ee-cau'dl], *sb.* 1. One who is over-careful of his health; a valetudinarian.

You 'ont catch a old *molly-caudle* like he comin; nif is but ever such a little bit of a scad, he on't put's 'ead out.

2. *v. t.* To nurse over-carefully; to be over-anxious as to health, &c.

I can't abear to zee nobody a *molly-caudled* up in jis farshin; better put the boy in a glass case to once.

No wonder the children be waikly, always a *molly-caudled* up like that there; must'n never go out o' doors 'thout girt coats and shawls and they things.

MOMMET, MAWMET [maum'ut], *sb.* 1. A figure usually made of old clothes stuffed with straw to frighten away the birds. A scarecrow. (Always so called.)

Can you please to let us have a vew things, a old hat an' that, vor to make up a bit of a *mommet*, the rooks be vallin' in 'pon the taties?

2. Epithet. A person (female) dressed in very antiquated attire is usually described as "dressed up like a old *mommet*."

thei maden a calf in tho dayes, and offriden a sacrifice to the *maumet*.

Wyclif vers., Acts vii. 41.

In Tyndale's and Cranmer's versions this is translated *ymage*, in later versions *idol*.

Mi litil sones kepe 3e 3ou fro *maumetis*.—*Wyclif vers., 1 John v. 21.*

panne be þei fals ypocritis and worschipe false *maumetis*.

Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 5.

MAWMENT. *Ydolum, simulacrum.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

A MAWMENTT; *idolum, simulachrum.*

A Mawment place (a Mawment howse A.); *jdolium* (similacrum A.).

A Mawment wyrscheber; *idolatra.* *Cath. Ang.*

Maument, marmozet, pouple,
Maumentry, baguenavilde.—*Palsgrave.*

What difference is ther bitwen an ydolaster and an avarous man, but that the ydolaster peradventure hadde but a *maumet* or tuo, and the avaricious man hath monye?

Chaucer, Persones Tale. De Avaritia.

In þat siquar þai come to tun,
Was preistes at þair temple bun
To do þe folk, als þai war sete,
Ma sacrifices to þair *maumet*.

Cursor Mundi, Flight into Egypt, l. 375.

MOMETRY [maum'utree], *sb.* Idolatry.

They there pa'sons wi' their can'ls and crosses and bowin and scrapin, I calls it riglar *mommetry*.

þat þe peple of oure lond be not brou3t to *maumetrie*, ne þeste, ne lecherie meyntened vnder siche pilgrimage, ne almes drawn from pore nedly men.

Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 279. See also p. 122.

MAWMENTRYE. *Ydolatria.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

A *Maumentry*; *idolatria.*—*Cath. Ang.*

And al the chirche, and al the chyvalrye,
That in destruccioun of *maumetrye*,
And in encesse of Cristes lawe deere,
The ben acordid, as ye schal after heere.

Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale, l. 138.

Maumetry is when any man gifis the luf til any creature that aghe to be gifen to god.

Hampole, Psalter, xcvi. 7.

MOMMICK [maum'ik], *sb.* 1. Morsel; scrap.

Lor! did-n em eat! why, avore you could turn yezzul round they'd a put away every *mommick* o' it, and was lookin' vor more.

2. Mommet (*q. v.*).

MONEY IN BOTH POCKETS [muun'ee een boo'udh pau-guts], *sb.* The plant Honesty, from the transparent purse-like seed-pods, which contain the seed on both sides of a dividing membrane. *Lunaria biennis*.

MONKEY FLOWER, MONKEY PLANT [muung'kee flaaw'ur]. The Mimulus. (Always so called.)

MONKEY TREE. The *Araucaria imbricata*. Called also *Puzzle-monkey*.

MONTH'S MIND [muuns muy'n], *sb.* A strong fancy or inclination; a good mind.

I be a *month's mind* never to go aneast'n again; he have a sar'd me shameful. A wife's utterance about her husband.

Ful. I see you have a *month's mind* to them.

Lucetta. Ay, madam, you may say what sights you see.

Two Gent. of Verona, I. ii.

Whose noise whets valour sharp, like beer

By thunder turned to vinegar;

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,

Who has not a *month's mind* to combat?

Hudibras, P. I. c. ii. l. 109.

MOO [moo', mèò'], *v. i.* To low as a cow. This word is used only to children—to them always. The ordinary word is *belve*.

Cows in child-language are always *moo-cows*.

MOOD [meo'd], *sb.* A kind of gelatinous mass which appears in cider or vinegar—by some called the *mother* of vinegar.

MOONSHINE [meo'nshuyn], *sb.* Contraband spirits. Well within the writer's recollection there were several farm-houses near the coast which were said to be never without a keg or two of *moonshine*.

Kent. . . . Draw, you rogue; for, though it be night, the moon shines; I'll make a sop o' the *moonshine* of you: Draw, you— *King Lear*, II. ii.

MOOR [moa'ur, moo'ur], *sb.* A rough swampy piece of pasture land. This term is not used to express waste or common land as such. See HILL. Comp. *Morasse*. "Gurt Moor," "Little Moor," "Moor Close," "Higher Moor," "Hill-moor," &c., are very common names of fields—enclosed time out of mind. Unless such fields have been drained of late years, one would expect to find rushes and like herbage to be the staple.

The fens of Somerset are nearly all called "*moors*," as North *moor*, *Stan-moor*, *Curry-moor*, *Sedge-moor*, &c.

But *Irische men reccheþ nouȝt of castelles*; for þey taken wodes for castelles, and mareys and *mores* for castel diches.—*Trevisa, De Hiber.* xxxii. v. i. p. 347.

MOOR [moa'ur, moo'ur], *sb.* 1. The several branching roots and rootlets of a tree, which grow out from the *moot* (q. v.). The roots of many trees, especially the elm, are very like drawn-out carrots, both in colour and texture. Germ. *Möhre*, a carrot.

The *moors* o' thick there el-em be a-urned all over thick there cornder. Can't get nort to grow there, the groun's so vull o' *moors* as ever can stick.

We've a chopped off the *moors*, but we shan't never beat thick there *moot* abroad 'thout we puts a bit o' powder in un.

þat quene was of Engelond ' as me aþ er ytold,
þat goderhele al Engelond ' was heo euere ybore.
Vor þoru hire com supþe Engelond ' into kunde *more*.
Robert of Gloucester, Will. the Conqueror, l. 246.

Hure loue is *mored* on þe ful vaste : & þat me semeþ now.
Sir Ferumbas, l. 2834.

The bowes þat bereþ nat ' and beþ nat grene-leuede,
Ther is a myschif in þe *more* ' of such manere stockes.
Piers Plowman, xvii. l. 249.

See SPILL-MOOR.

The *oo* sound before a fracture, as *doo'ur*, *moo'ur*, *boo'ur*, *noo'un*, &c. (door, more, moor, bore, boar, none) is peculiar to a rather circumscribed district, Wiveliscombe, and a few parishes to the north and north-west. On entering the Nothe Fort of Weymouth (1879) the sentry merely said, "That's the *door*," but I instantly said to my friend, "That is a Huish man." On inquiry I found his home was Clatworthy, the parish adjoining, and dovetailing into Huish. The two churches are within a mile of each other. The pronunciation is almost [bèò'ur, dèò'ur].

2. Also applied to growing herbage.

"There'll zoon be a good *moor* o' grass here." This was said of a newly laid down pasture, and implied that the various grasses had well rooted, and were growing rapidly.

MOORISH [moa'ureesh], *adj.* Applied to water having an earthy, peaty taste.

All the water they've a got comes from the hill, and sometimes 'tis terrible *moorish*.

MOORY [moa'uree], *adj.* Marshy; swampy.

Thik there piece o' ground 'ont never be no good avore he's a guttered; he's that *moory* now arter so much rain, nif tidn a do'd purty quick he'll urn all to rexens.

MOORY [moa'uree], *v. i.* To form roots; to throw out rootlets. Quite different from *to wredy* (q. v.).

Nif you plant withen pitches the right time o' the year, 'tis winderful how quick they'll *moory*.

MOOSTER [meo'stur], *v. tr.* and *i.* A technical word used in woollen factories. A piece of cloth is "made up," that is, rolled or folded up; but in finishing that process the end is doubled back and then brought to the front to show the *forrel* (q. v.); to perform this latter part of the work is to *mooster* the piece. A skilful hand at the work is said to be able to *moostery* well. The fold with the *forrel* showing is called the *mooster*; it is carefully brought to the front to show that the "piece" is entire, and has not been cut.

MOOSTERY [mèo'sturee], *v. i.* To move quickly; to go lithely or actively.

Come, look sharp'm *moostery* 'long.

MOOT [mèo't], *sb.* The entire root of a tree, including all *moors* or branching rootlets. When a tree is felled, all that remains in the ground is called the *moot*. If a tree be blown down, it is "buted," that is, sawn off at the bottom—all the root part so sawn off is the *moot*. See MOOR.

MOOT [mèo't], *vb.* To dig or grub out the root of a tree. The chief tool used in this work is sometimes called a "*mooting-axe*," but more usually a *grubber* or *bisgy* (q. v.).

MOOTERY [mèo'turee], *v. i.* To change the feathers—said of poultry or other birds; to moult.

MOOTURING TIME [mèo'tureen tuy'm], *sb.* Moulting time.

How is it the hens do not lay now, John?

[Wuy, muum, doa'n ee zee', tez *mèo'tureen tuy'm wai' um*,] why, madam, don't you see, it is moulting time with them.

MOP [maup], *sb.* A tuft of grass—more commonly called *mock* (q. v.).

MOP [mau'p], *v. t.* To drink greedily.

Did'n er jis *mop* it up! 'twas jis the very same's zids (suds) down drue a gutter-ho'e.

MOPSING [maup'seen], *verbal sb.* Making grimaces in eating, as if the food was difficult to swallow.—W. H. G. Dec. 6, 1883.

MOP-STALE [maup-stae'ul], *sb.* Mop-handle.

MORAL [maur'ul], *sb.* Model; likeness; image.

He's the very *moral* of his brother, I never didn zee two so much alike.

MORE [moa'ur, moo'ur], *adv.* Often used with regular comparatives by way of duplication, but without increasing the force.

Thick there's *more* firmdr'n tother.

There idn no *more* vore-headedder gurt mump-head in the parish.

Art ignorant of what thou art, nought knowing
Of whence I am ; nor that I am *more* better
Than Prospero?—*Tempest*, I. ii.

If he do not bring
His benediction back, he must to me
Be much *more* crueller than I to you.
Baumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy, IV. i.

Men cough *more* oftenner in wynter than in sommer.—*Palsgrave*, l. 500.

and some men, graffe theym in a whyte-thorne, and than it wyll be the *more*
harder and stonye. *Fitzherbert, Husbandry*, 137/12.

for than it is leaste ieoperdye, and the ox shall be *more* hyer.—*Ib.* 67/3.

An' tiddn' the wealth o' the spendrif er miser
Can mek em *moore* happier, bedder, er wiser.
Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 67.

MORE [moo'ur, moa'ur], *adj.* Greater.

I let'n had all he ax vor, but twadn nothin' near all o'm—I count
the *more* part was a left arterwards.

But I haue *more* witnessynge thanne Ion for the workis that my fadir jaf to
me to perfourme hem. *Wyclif vers. John v.* 36.

No man hath *more* loue thanne this.—*Ib.* xv. 13. Comp. with A. V.

Sclauia is a partie of Mesia : here beech also two londes, eijer hatte Sclauia.
þe *more* hatte properliche Sclauonia.—*Trevisa*, C. xxii. *De Europa*, vol. i. p. 173.

MORE AND SO [moo'ur-n zoa', or moa'r-un zoa'], *adv.*
Moreover ; besides. (Com.)

They zess how Joe Slape 've a-tookt all Mr. Bond's grass to
cuttin', but he 'ont never be able vor do it, an' *more-n zo* he 'ant
nobody vor 'elp'-m ; an' aa'l warnt he 'ont get nobody nother, hon
they years the prize.

and *more an' zo*, thee wut rowcast, nif et be thy own Vauther.
Ex. Scold. l. 195.

MORISH [moa'ureesh, moo'ureesh], *adj.* Producing the desire
for more.

Oncommon good trade this here, missus ; I zim tas'th *morish*.
This is a bucolic pun (because *moorish* (q. v.) flavour is anything but
agreeable), and a frequent way of ordering more drink.

MORSEL-BIT [mau'sl-beet], *sb.* Morsel ; particle ; atom. (Com.)
Thomas, how is the cow getting on?—Au ! her's right enough
now ; her've a cleared up all her mate, every *mossle-bit*.

I'd let ee have it in a minute, but there idn one *morsel-bit* a-left.
Also metaphorically.

There idn one *morsel-bit* o' sense in the head o' un.

MORT [mau'rt], *sb.* Hunting term still common.
The horn-blast blown at the death of the stag.

A couple of hundred sportsmen who had converged to this spot to witness the *coup de grace* and to hear the *mort* sounded.

"Forester," *W. Somerset Free Press*, Aug. 30, 1879.

MORT [moa'urt], *sb.* 1. Lard.
Nif anybody-v a got a bad leg or ort, there idn no fineder thing vor-t-n *mort-n* chalk.

2. Mortar. Masons and bricklayers when wanting mortar, always shout *mort!* to the tender.

MORTAL [maurtl], *adv.* A mere intensitive.
Maister's *mortal* queer s'mornin; where was er to, last night?

MORTIFY [maur'tifyu'], *v. t.* To bother; to tease.
Drat the cheel! her's enough to *mortify* anybody out o' their life.

MOST [mau's, moa'us, moa'ees], *adv.* 1. Almost (always). Often placed at the end of a sentence.

I be *most* mazed, way one thing and tother, 'tis 'nough to make anybody urn away, *most*. *Most* all o' em was bad.

You shall 'ab-m torackly, *most*.—Feb. 25, 1887.

2. Used very frequently as a sort of intensitive to the superlative, often quite redundantly.

Her's the *most* oudaciosest young hussy you'll vind in a day's march.

In expressions like the latter the order of the words makes all the difference.

"Her's *most* the oudaciosest" means she is almost the most audacious.

[Túz dhu *moa'ees* bèo-teepðolees soa'urt u tae'udeez úv'ur yùe zee'd-n yur luy'v], it is the *most* beautifulest sort of potatoes you ever saw in your life.

And then there was a damosell that rebuked sir Tristram in the *most* foulest manner, and called him coward knight.

Mallory, Morte d'Arthur, V. II. ch. xv. p. 29.

MOST TIMES [moa's tuy'mz], *adv. phr.* Generally; usually.
I *most times* takes a little bit of a night-cap like, avore I goes to bed.

We be to busy vor to go to church *most times*, 'vore th' arternoon.

There idn a more williner maid in the wordle, than her is, *most times*.

MOTE [moa'ut], *sb.* 1. A single straw or a single stalk of hay, always so called; usually with a defining word prefixed, as a reed *mote*—i. e. a single unbruised stalk of wheat—such for instance as

would be used in sucking up various drinks. A straw-*mote* would be a bruised reed of wheat or of any of the grain-bearing plants. Applied in this sense only to the stalks of grasses or grain. The word implies slenderness.

2. A minute particle of any straw or similar substance. Halliwell is wrong in defining it as a *mite*, a *small piece*. An atom of earth, or paper, or stone, or any non-fibrous substance would never be called a *mote*, while a minute splinter of wood might be so termed. No doubt it is to the latter form contrasted with the beam that we read in Matt. vii. 3 (Wyclif):

but what seest thou a litil *mote* in the ize of thi brother; and seest not a beam in thin owne ize, &c.

Freluche: A *moat*, a small straw, or lint.—*Cotgrave*.

A MOATE; *Freluche*.—*Sherwood*.

MOTHER [mau'dhur], *sb.* The womb of any animal. The usual name amongst butchers. See MOOD.

'Tis a ter'ble complaint 'bout [yoa'z] ewes, 'most everybody hereabout 've a 'ad bad luck. I've a lost a lot sure 'nough; the *mother* o'm do come out.—January 1887.

The MOTHER (or womb). *Matrice*, *amarry*.—*Sherwood*.

MOTHERING-SUNDAY [mau'dhureen-zún'dee], *sb.* Midlent-Sunday; doubtless so called from pre-Reformation days, when the mother churches were visited in turn by the faithful; now it is customary for servant girls to visit their mothers on that day, and generally to visit parents. Most likely the name of the day has given rise to the modern custom.

Why, rot the Dick! zee Dundry's Peak
Lucks like a shuggard *motherin*-cake;
The Boughs are ready to tear with snaw,
And the vrawz'd Brucks vorget to flaw.

1762. *Collins*, *Ninth Ode of Horace*, in *Somerset Dialect*, *Miscellanies*, p. 114.

MOTHER-LAW [mau'dhur-lau]. Mother-in-law. The *in* is always omitted in this and similar relationships, as father-law, brither-law, zister-law.

MOTHER O' THOUSANDS [mau'dhur u thaew'znz], *sb.* The plant *Creeping Campanula*; also *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

MOULDER [moa'ldur], *v.* To smoulder; to burn slowly.

A maid-servant speaking of the logs burning slowly said, they still *moulders* away—*i. e.* they keep on smouldering.—Feb. 6, 1887.

MOUNTAIN-ASH [maew'nteen-aar'sh], *sb.* *Pyrus aucuparia*. Very common tree in the district, thus called by people of the better class. Among labouring class it is always *Quick-beam*.

MOUSE-PIE [maew'z-paay], *sb.* Said to be a cure for children who wet their beds.

MOUSER-WITHY [maew'zur-wúdh'ee], *sb.* A kind of willow which grows in hedges or dry places. It makes capital *binds* from its toughness, and is much sought after by thatchers.

MOUSE-SNAP [maew'-snaap], *sb.* A mouse-trap of any kind. Comp. *want-snap*.

MOUTH-SPEECH [maew'-spai'ch], *sb.* Speech.

Can't get no *mouth-speech* out o' her. Cf. *eye-sight, head-piece, &c.*

MOW [maew], *sb.* 1. A stack or rick of corn. A heap in a barn is never a *mow*, nor is a hay-rick.

The "Barley *Mow*" is a very common public-house sign.

Mow of whete or haye—*mulon de foyne*.—*Palsgrave*.

And if it be a wete haruest, make many *mowes*;

Fitzherbert, Husbandry, 32/3.

2. See MAKE MOWS.

MOW-BARTON [maew'-baar'teen], *sb.* The yard or enclosure in which the corn stacks are placed. Every farm has its *mow-barton* (always so called), but of late years, owing to the employment of steam-thrashers, the stacks are oftener made in the harvest-field, and consequently *mow-bartons* are less used. See BARTON.

I also want two long gates for the *Mowbarton*, which must be ten foot long.

Letter from a Farmer. June 24, 1882.

MOW-BURNED [maew'-buurnd], *adj.* Said of corn, especially barley, which has over-heated in the stack.

MOWLED [muw'uld, muw'úld], *part. adj.* Mauled; pulled about; hugged.

For shame! I ont be a *mowléd* no zuch way.

Es won't ha ma Tetties a grabbed zo, ner es won't be *mullad* and soulad.

Ex. Scold. l. 377.

MOWLY [muw'lee], *v. i.* To pull about; to keep on mauling. Commonly used respecting young fellows' rustic courtship.

No, no, you werent so skittish thoa, ner sa squeamish nether. He murt *mully* and souilly tell a wos weary.

Ex. Scold. l. 381.

MOW-PLAT [maew'-plaat], *sb.* A rick-yard or plot; the commoner term is *mow-barton* (q. v.)

No. on Tithe map.

128.

Courtlage, *Mowplot* and House

A. R. P.

0 1 25

Schedule of Farm Lease, dated Jan. 15th, 1883, from Tithe apportionment.

MOW-STADDLE [maew'-stad'l], *sb.* The framework upon which a stack of corn is piled up. These frameworks are usually

supported upon stone or wood posts about two feet from the ground, and having large flat caps on the top, upon which the timber framing rests. The object is to keep the corn from the damp earth, and the caps are to prevent rats or mice from climbing up the posts. *See* STADDLE.

MPS [mps], *adv.* Yes. One of the very commonest forms of non-emphatic *yes*. No vocal sound is perceptible, but merely the vocal *m* followed by *ps*.

MUCH [muuch], *sb.* 1. A strange thing; a remarkable fact — “to be wondered at” understood. (Very com.)

'Tis *much* you boys can't let alone they there ducks.

'Twas *much* he had'n a been a killed.

2. In phrase *so much* [zoa' muuch], *adv.* (a) Enough; sufficient. Mex the birmstone way *zo much* laud (lard) eens mid make a *sauf* (soft) ball.

(b) A certain quantity; a small quantity.

Nif the dog 've a-got any worms, you must have *zo much* ragonet [rag'unut] (areca nut) and put 'long way ut.

MUCH [muuch], *v. t.* 1. To smooth or stroke gently with the hand. Nearly always used in speaking to children.

Poor pussy! *much* her down.

So one would *much* down a horse or dog—*i. e.* stroke it in a caressing manner.

A baby pulls its father's whiskers; mother says, “Poor dad-ah! must'n hurt dad-ah! *much* him down then, baby!”

Now if thee'dst got a preckle in
Thee leg, a inch vrim auf tha skin,
Hur'd *much* en *down* an zay a prare,
And then thee wiss'n ha min thare.

Nathan Hogg, Letters, p. 51.

2. To make much of. To pet, if applied to children. To pay attention to, to have in honour or consideration, if applied to adults. I sim her do *much* thick boy to much by half.

MUCH OF A MUCHNESS [muuch uv u muuch'nees]. Very common phrase to express similarity, or evenness of alternative.

Whe'er you do do it or no, 'tis pretty *much of a muchness*.

MUCK [muuk], *sb.* Mud; manure. In this district rather a new word in the singular, but very commonly used for the refuse from the apple-press, now called cider-*muck*. Until recently, however, this was always *apple-pummy*.

Wyclif used the word very frequently in a figurative sense.

sillynge here massis & þe sacrament of cristi's body for worldly *muk* & womb ioie.—*Wyclif, Works, p. 166. See also pp. 5, 10, 168, 174, 182.*

Mukke. Funus, letamen.—Promp. Parv.

Mukke; letamen est pinguedo terre, ruder; to Mukke; eruderare, fimare, pastinare, purgare, stercorare. a Mukke-hepe; fimarium.—Cath. Anglicum.

MUCK OF SWEAT [muuk· u zwaet·], *sb.* Excessive perspiration: often applied to horses.

I know you rode the mare ter'ble hard, Master Charley, vor her was all to a *muck o' sweat*.

MUCKS [muuks]. *See* MUX.

MUDDLE [muud·l], *sb.* Confusion.

There! you never did'n zee no such *muddle* in all your born days. A gurt *muddle*-head.

MUG [muug], *sb.* The countenance; the face.

MUGGARD [muug·urd], *adj.* Sulky; displeased. (Rare.)

Why, than tha wut be a prilled or a *muggard*, a Zennet outreert.

Ex. Scold. l. 194. Also Ib. l. 313.

Muglard, or nyggarde (or pynchar, infra). Tenax. avarus, cupidinarius. Promp. Parv.

MUGGÉD [muug·ud], *adj.* Faced; countenanced.

[Yah! yu huug·l-*muug·ud* suun· uv u bee·ch,] yah! you ugly-faced son of a bitch.

MUGGET [muug·ut], *sb.* 1. The first or outer stomach of a calf. *See* POOK.

2. The entire intestines of a calf.

3. The pluck of a calf—*i. e.* the liver, lungs, and heart. *See* HANGE.

MUGGETED [muug·utud], *part. adj.* Made cross and sullen. Said of a person in a bad temper.—W. H. G. Dec. 3, 1883.

MUGGLE [muug·l], *sb.* That part of a horse's back which lies in a line from hip to hip.

I don't like thick there 'oss; he's t'-igh (too high) in the *muggle* for me.

MUGGY [muug·ee], *adj.* Weather term. Misty; hazy; uncomfortably thick and relaxing.

MULE [moo·l], *sb.* 1. Any cross-breed between animals or birds of different but allied species. The commonest *mule* bird is the cross between a canary and goldfinch.

2. A spinning machine, which performs the work of two old-fashioned ones, called a "Jack" and a "Jenny," is called a "*mule*."

MULLIGRUB GURGIN [muul'igruub guur'geen]. An abusive epithet, heard rarely, in the Hill country only.

How! ya gurt *Mulligrub Gurgin!*—*Ex. Scold.* l. 237.

MULLY-GRUBS [muul-i-gruub'z], *sb.* 1. Hypochondria; depression of spirits.

I niver didn zee no jish a old doke, he's always down in the *mully-grubs*.

2. (Rarer.) The gripes or acute stomach-ache.

MUMBLY [muum'lee], *adj.* (Very common.) Applied to stones used in building. Shapeless; awkward; rounded; having no bed or flat surface.

Can't make no good work wi' they gurt *mumbly* things; they be so ugly's a 'oss's head.

MUMCHANCE [muum'chaa'ns], *sb.* A stolid, silent person. (Very com.)

There her zit-th, a proper *mumchance*, no gettin' a word out o' her. See *Ex. Scold.* p. 142.

MUMMY [muum'ee], *sb.* Very commonly used in the phrase, "beat to a *mummy*."

They valled 'pon the poor old man and sar'd-n shameful—the face o' un was a beat all to a *mummy*.

The idea is possibly that of the bandages and wraps so connected with mummies, and needful also in a case of severe injury; but it is difficult to see how the bucolic mind became impressed with the details of embalming.

MUMP [muump], *sb.* A lump; a protuberance; a swelling.

Could-n ate nort, could-n er? well, was able to put gwain a gurt *mump* o' bread and cheese then, in a quick stick.

I'd a got a *mump* 'pon the top o' my head so big's a hen-egg.

MUMPER [muum'pur], *sb.* Beggar; one who lives by begging.

'Tis a shame to gee ort to such vokes; why, her 'ant a-do'd a day's work 'is ten year—her's a proper old *mumper*, and her dooth well by it too, by the look o' her.

MUMP-HEAD [muump-ai'd], *sb.* 1. (Very com.) A kind of cask made to taper only in one direction.

2. A term of abuse; stupid fellow; thick-head.

MUMPING [muum'peen], *adj.* Begging; given to begging.

Her's the falsest, *mumpin's* (i. e. mumpingest) old bitch ever was hanged.

MUMPING-DAY [muum'peen-dai], *sb.* St. Thomas's Day—Dec. 21. On this day it is thought no disgrace for quite well-to-do people to go round begging. See MUMPER.

MUMPY [muum'pee], *v. i.* To beg.

There, I'd zoonder work my vingers to bones'n I urn about *mumpin'*, same's her do.

MUN [mún, m'n]. *Man.* Very commonly used in speaking to either sex, and by women talking to each other. Its use implies extreme familiarity, and usually altercation or threat.

I tell thee what 'tis, *mun!* thy man 'ud gee it to thee, nif I was vor to tell'n hot I zeed.

Ay, and zo wou'd tha young George Vuzz, *mun*, &c.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 55.

Andrew (to *Margery*). Why, 'twas oll about thee, *mun*.—*Ib.* l. 335.

MUN [mun], *pron.* Them. The common Devon and N.-W. Somerset objective plural. There can be no doubt but that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it came about that to *hym*, representing both the accusative singular and plural, the terminal inflection *en* was added in the plural to mark the difference: precisely like the Dorset, *thee'uz*, this; *thee'uzum*, these. Hence we have *hymen* occurring in the poem of *Sir Ferumbras* over a hundred times. Subsequently the *hy* was dropped and the modern *men* remained.

This subject is treated at length in the *Transactions of the Devon Association*, 1881, p. 324, *et sq.*

Where did's' zee *mun*? Take and car *mun* up in the tallet.

tha wut spudlee out the Yemors, and screedle over *mun*.

Ex. Scold. l. 224. Also *Ib.* ll. 266, 268, 270.

But than agan, Iss can't but zay,
Iss could look at *mun* a whole day.

Peter Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter, v. 4, p. 65.

Who if a ax'd *mun* to drenk wine
To one the wother they tipp'd the sign.—*Ib.*

“Nivar mine, now vur that, hurth a got *min*,” zeth hee,
“An avaur the day's auver I'll manedge to zee.”

Nathan Hogg, Mal Brown's Crinalin.

MUNCH [muunch]. MUNCHY [muun'chee], *sb.* A short, thick-set kind of pig. See “*Dunk*,” *Peacock's Gloss. Manley*.

[Dhai *muun'cheez* oa'n dùe: vur u poo'ur mae'un—ú'd'n groa'uth nuuf een um,] those munchies wont do for a poor man; (there) is not growth enough in them.

MUN-CORN [muung'-kaurn], *sb.* Various kinds of grain sown together. Ang.-Sax. *mengian*, *mencgan*, to mix. See DREDGE.

Mestylyone, or *monge corne* (or dragge, *supra*; *mestilione*, corne, *k. mongorne*, s.). *Mixtilio*, *bigermen*.

MONG CORNE (*supra* in *mestlyon*). *Mixtilio*.—*Promp. Parv.*

MUNTING [muun'teen], *sb.* Mullion; more frequently applied

to the upright wooden divisions of the lights in an ordinary cottage window.

There must be a new frame altogether, the *muntings* be proper a-ratted.

Montant: a *Mountain*; an vpright beam, or post in building — *Cotgrave*.

MUR [muur], *sb.* A sea-bird, very common in the British Channel. The Puffin — *Fratercula*. (Usual name.)

MURN [muurn], *v.* To mourn. Ang.-Sax. *Murnan*, to mourn.

MURNIN [muur'neen], *sb.* Mourning. (Always so.)

The old song is always given thus, by bucolic singers—

Murn, England, *murn*; *murn* and complain,
Your gallant hero, Nelson's slain!

To MURN; *lugere, merere*, & cetera! vbi to sorowe.
MURNYNGE; *atreu*, *lugubris*. — *Cath. Ang.*

Ass a man and his wyfe oft prues,
þe mare sorow and *murnyng*
Byhovos be at þair departyng.

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1845.

MUSHEROON [muush'urèo'n], *sb.* Mushroom. Always a trisyllable, and the final *n* distinct, proving how much more conservative of imported words the dialect is than the literary language.

Mouscheron: A *Mushrome*, or *Toad-stoole*. — *Cotgrave*.

Muscheron, toodys hatte. *Boldus' fungus*. — *Prompt. Parv.*

MUSIC [mèo'zik, not m-yùe'zik], *sb.* Any musical instrument. Our Jim 've a got a piece o' *music* what they calls a *concertainer*, and he's a larnin' o' un.

MUSICIANER [mèo'zish'unur], *sb.* Musician. (Com.)
I've a yeard he's a capical *musicianer*.

MUSIKER [mèo'zikur], *sb.* Musician; bandsman.
He's a *musiker* by trade.

MUTTERY [muut'uree], *v. i.* 1. To splutter; to waste.
How the can'l do *muttery*.

2. To smoulder.

I've a knowed a heap o' couch bide and *muttery* for a week, and then zoon's ever you store ut, t'll bust out.

3. To crumble. Said of a wall or hedge which keeps on crumbling or falling by small pieces. A bank of earth which was inclined to slip down, and seemed to be kept up by the roots of plants in it, was described to me thus—

[Ee-z uun'ee u-uung'd au'p bee dh-ae'ur u dh-ai'd, ee'ns múd zai'; ee keepth au'n *muut'ureen*, un kau'm aar'd raa'yn daew'n-l vaa'l,]

he's only hung up by the hair of the head, as one may say; he keeps on crumbling, and with the first heavy rain will fall down.

MUNT [muun(t), *sb.* Month. So used before a vowel, but always [muun's] in the plural.

'Twadn 'boo a *munt* agone he was yur (here).

'T'll be ten *muns* come next Vriday.

All but a vew shart *munts* ago

Za bleak an' bare beneath the snow!—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 19.

MUX [muuks], *sb.* Mud; mire. The usual word.

You can't go Pound-lane way, he's all to a *mux*, over shoe-deep.

Thy shoes all *mux*, &c.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 204.

A conversation is reported between a judge at Exeter assizes and a witness. *Judge*.—What did you see? *Witness*.—A did'n zee nort vur the pillem. *J*.—What's pillem? *W*.—Not know what's pillem? Why, pillem (be) *mux* a-drowed. *J*.—*Mux!* What's *mux*? *W*.—Why, *mux* (be) pillem a-wat.

Sir John Howring in Transactions of Devon Association, 1866, p. 27.

The witness scarcely said *be* as above.

Zom hootin, heavin, soalin, hawlin!

Zom in the *mucks*, and pellum sprawlin;

Leek pancakes all zo flat.—*Peter Pindar, Royal Visit.*

A purty mayl thort I,—iss, vay!

(Vur thicky burd jist pass);

Mee bastid an a sar'd up way

Zom Starcrass *mucks* vur sass.—*Nathan Hogg, Series II.* p. 19.

MUXY [muuk'see], *adj.* Muddy; covered with mud; dirty. (Very common.) *Mucky* not known.

[*Muuk'see* soa'urt-v-u juub', aa'n ee, Tau'mus?] (you have) a dirty piece of work, have you not, Thomas?

Thy Hozen *muxy* up zo vurs thy Gammerels.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 153.

MUXY-ROUT [muuk'see-raewt], *sb.* A deep muddy wheel-rut.

He (the horse) put his voot down in a nasty *muxy-rout*, and scat (spattered) me all over.

MUZZLE [muuz'l], *sb.* The mouth; chin; lower part of the face; the mug.

Yah black-*muzzle* osebird, I'd g'in and have a ha'p'orth o' zoap and a pen'orth o' razor, nif I was thee!

MY EYES! A very common expression, frequently varied by "My eyes and limbs!" *My eye!* is cockney; never heard.

My eyemers! [muy uy'murz!] *interj.* Same as *my eyes!* but much commoner; the latter (*my eyes!*) is used by town's folk, and those who have been to school. The second syllable is redundant, as in *Toer, legg-r*, &c., so far as the *er* is concerned: the *m* no doubt has got in by way of euphony. It does not occur with *eyes*

in any other connection, nor when *limbs* is added as part of the exclamation. See EYES AND LIMBS.

MY HEARTY [mee-aa'rtee]. A common salutation, often used in a depreciating way.

I tell thee what, *my hearty*, nif I catch thee aneast my orchet again, I'll gi thee such a hidin's thee't mind vor one while; what's think o' that now?

N

N. 1. The sound of *n* is usually all that remains of the particle *than* in our dialect. It may indeed be said that *than* is unknown, and only the *an* is retained. That this is so must be evident from the fact that if emphasis is to be given, *an* or *un* is sounded in full, and never *than*. See AN.

Abundant examples are to be found throughout this Glossary.

2. *pr.* Contraction of *un*, the dialectal descendant of the old Eng. *hine* = modern *him*. See UN.

This contraction is always heard when following *k* (see NAIL), *l*, *r*, and all dentals or sibilants, when not emphasized, as shown in multitudes of illustrations throughout these pages.

When following *p*, *b*, *f*, or *v*, this *n*, as shown elsewhere (see p. 17, *W. Som. Dial.*, and pp. 37, 65, *W. Som. Gram.*), changes to *m*. This rule may be taken to be invariable. Note the following:

[Dhan yùe oa'n zùl'-*n* vur dhaat dhae'ur? Noa', bud yùe mùd-u'ad-*n* tuudh'ur dai; un dhóa' yùe wúd'n ab'-*m*,] then you won't sell him (or *it*, or *her*) for that? No; but you might have had him the other day, and then you would not have him.

3. *prep.* Contraction of *in* or *on*, under the same conditions as the preceding, so far as regards the influence of antecedent consonants, with the difference that *in* is a word on which stress is more frequent than *un* = him.

[Yùe kn dùe' dhik juub-*m* noa' tuy'm, neef ee puut ut aup taap'm-taa'yul,] you can do that job in no time if you put it up top-on-tail.

[Dhaat dhae'ur roa'lur muus'n buy'd dhae'ur; ee-*n* úv'uree-bau'deez wai',] that there roller must not bide there; he is in everybody's way.

[Uay bae'unt-*n* noa uur'ee,] I baint in no hurry.

[Dh-an'l broa'kt rai't-*n* tùe',] the handle broke right in two.

4. *conj.* Contraction of *and* under like conditions.

[Baub-*m* Júm wai'nt-*n* tèokt oa'f dhur shèo'-*n* stau'keenz-*n* huurnd-*n* au'p-*m* zau't aup fuy'n wuurk's-*n* dhaat, daewn dhae'ur

pun dhu zan'], Bob and Jim went and took off their shoes and stockings and ran and hopped and set up fine works and that, down there upon the sand.

[Zik's-*n* aa'f. Taap'-*m*-bau'dum. Buur'd-*n* chee'z. Buad'r-*n* kraim. Zweet'-*n* zaaw'ur. Bag'-*n* bag'eej,] six and half. Top and bottom. Bread and cheese. Butter and cream. Sweet and sour. Bag and baggage.

5. The regular negative inflection after certain persons and tenses of the auxiliary and preteritive verbs. The use of this inflexion in some cases very considerably modifies the verb itself, as in—

[Úd'-*n*, túd'-*n*, waud'-*n*, twaud'-*n*,] is not, it is not, was not, it was not.

Other forms are [as'-*n*, kas'-*n*, wúd'-*n*, wuy's-*n*, wút'-*n*, múd'-*n*, aart'-*n*, dús'-*n*,] hast not, canst not, would not, why dost not, wilt not, might not, art not, dost not, &c.

It is useless to add illustrations, which will be found in abundance in other pages, and also in *W. Som. Gram.* p. 55, *et seq.*

NAB [nab]; *v. t.* To acquire; to catch hold of; to get possession of; hence to steal; to take in custody (of constables).

I wish I knowed where anybody could *nab* a good sort o' cabbage-zeed.

I'd a got a capical one, one time; but somebody 've a *nab* 'm.

The [poa'lees] police be safe to *nab* her avore long.

NABBY [nab'ee], *sb.* Navy. (Usual form.)

NABIGATOR [nab'eegae'utur], *sb.* Navigator; navy; a rough labourer.

The word evidently refers to the time when canals were being cut, in various parts. Now the same class of men who help to make railways, &c. are beginning to be called excavators.

NACKER [naak'ur], *sb.* Hackney; nag.

Thick there idn a bad sort of a *nacker*, only I sim he goes a little too close to the ground like. See KNACKER.

NACKLE-ASS [naak'l-aa's], *adj.* Poor, mean, inferior, paltry: applied as a term of contempt to both persons and things indifferently.

[Wuy' s-n buy' dheezuul' u nuy'v waeth' oa'urt, neet keep ubaew't júsh *naak'l-aa's* dhing-z dhik dhae'ur?] why do you not buy yourself a knife worth something; (and) not keep about such a miserable thing as that?

[Mús zai'n u mae'un baewt dhik dhae'ur juub; túd'-*n* noa gèò'd vur tu puut a skraam' *naak'l-aa's* fuul'ur lig ee' ubaew'd ut,] you must send a man to do that job; it is no use to employ an under-sized, incompetent, paltry fellow such as he is, to do it.

NAGGING [nag'een], *adj. part.* Aggravating ; irritating to the temper.

Tak'n let the maid alone ; you be the very *nagginest* old thing ever I zeed in all my born days. A man to his wife.

Also applied to bodily pain.

I've a bin a terrified wi' this here *naggin* pinswill's vortnight and more.

NAGGY [nag'ee], *v. t. and i.* 1. To irritate ; to aggravate ; to scold incessantly.

Tid'n no use vor to keep on a *naggin* o' the maid ; the more you do *naggy* and ballyrag, I'll warn the wo'ser her'll be.

2. *sb.* Child's name for tooth. (Very com.)

Here, my purty, let mother rub his poor little *naggies* vor-n.

NAIL [naa'yul], *v. t.* To make certain ; to secure. To *nailed* a bargain. Also to acquire ; to get hold of.

I meet thick yeffere going in to market, and I like 'n so well I *nailed* 'n to once.

NAIL-PASSER [naa'yul-paas'ur], *sb.* A brad-awl. This word is becoming rare, but it never meant *gimlet*, as Halliwell states.

NAILS. It is said to be unlucky to cut a baby's nails, they should always be bitten off when too long.

NAIT [nai't]. Pronun. of *night*. Chiefly the emphatic form, less usual than *neet* (q. v.).

These are the only two pronunciations used by dialect speakers. *Night* is unknown ; *neet* the *adj.* has precisely the same sound.

Sarvant, sir, beautipul *nait* to-*nait*, idn it, zir?

NAKED [nae'ukúd], *adj.* Unprotected ; bare.

I told'n he should'n ha car'd a suvren in his *naked* pocket ; he ought to a had a good long puss.

And whanne thei miȝte nat offre hym to hym for the companye of peple, thei maden the roof *nakid*, wher he was.—*Wyclif vers.* (Morris and Skeat) *Mark* ii. 4.

þe Sarasyns dude his helm a-doun † & maked is hed al *nake* ;

His handes þanne þay toke riȝt † and layden him be-hynde.—*Sir Ferumb.* l. 2744.

NAKED LADY [nae'ukud lae'udee], *sb.* The flower of meadow-saffron. *Colchicum autumnale.*

NANCY-PRETTY [nan'see-puur'tee]. See NONE-SO-PRETTY.

NANNY-SULL [nan'ee-zoo'ul], *sb.* The old-fashioned wooden plough of our fathers, in use in this district up to and well within the remembrance of the author.

A Culmstock farmer said to me : " I mind very well gwain down

to a ploughin-match to Broad Hembury, and car'd away the fi prize way nort but an old *nanny-zull*."—October 1883.

NAP [naa'p], *sb.* A blow.

I'll gi thee a *nap* under the ear, let me catch thee again.

NAP-KNEED. *See* KNEE-NAPPED. NAP, NAPPY. *See* KN

NAPPER. *See* VUZ-NAPPER.

NASH [naash, naar'sh], *adj.* Tender; delicate. (Daily use Comp. pronunciation of [vlaar'sh, fraash, maar'sh,] flesh, fres mesh. A.-S. *hnesc, hnæsc*, soft, tender.

I don't never keep thick munchy sort o' pigs, they be so *nash*.

Neschyñ, or make *nesche*. *Mollifico.*

Growe *nesche*. *Mollesco.—Promp. Parv.*

Te muwen more dreden þe *nesche* dole þene þe herde of þeos fondunges | is uttre ihoten. *Ancren Riwale*, p. 192.

And woundede him rith in the flesh,

þat tendre was, and swiþe *nesch*.—*Havelok the Dane*, l. 2742

And þe saul mare tender and *nesshe*,

þan is þe body with þe flesshe.—*Hampole, Pricke of Conscience*, l. 311

God hath made *neische* myn herte, and Almihti God hath disturbid me.

Wyclif vers. Job xxxiii. 16.

The thriddle norice him scholde wassche.

The child was keped tendre and *nessche*.

Weber, Met. Rom. Seuyñ Sages, l. 731.

For wymmen beth of swyche manere,

All tendre and *nessche*.—*Ib. Octouian Emperor*, l. 1209.

þe lond is *nesche*, reyny, and wyndy, and lowe by þe see syde.

Trevisa, De Hibernia, vol. i. p. 333.

of quareres of marbel of dyuers manere stone, of reed, of whyt, of *nasche*, hard, of chalk and of whyt lym.—*Trevisa, Descr. of Brit. Lib.* i. c. 41, l. 43.

NASTEN [naa'sn], *v. t.* To befoul; to soil; to render filth or nasty.

Mind and take care o' the paper, and nit *nasten* it all ovi Said to a man before whitening a ceiling.

NASTIFIED [naa'stifuy'd], *adj.* Dishonourable; tricky; u gentlemanly.

A keeper said to me: "I zim Mr. — was a little bit *nastifj* like, vor to watch me away, and then shut my tame birds.

NASTMENT [naas'munt], *sb.* A filthy mess; a nuisance; jakes.

Don'ee mind thick night, hon we was bird-boitin, how y tum'ld all along in the *nastment*, and how you zaid how we too ee there same purpose?

NASTY [naa'stee], *adj.* Crabbed; ill-tempered; displeased.
Maister was ter'ble *nasty* s'mornin 'bout the ducks; he zess how 'twas all your faut.

NATION [nae'urshun], *adj.* Very; extremely. (Contr. of *damnation*.) In daily use.

I considers 'tis *nation* poor sport, we ought to a-vound dree times so much.

Right on they went (I zed avoore
The tackle all wiz stout,
An' *nashun* strong) zo all the line
Zoon vrom the reyle hum'd out.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 37. Also p. 70.

NATION-SEIZE [nae'urshun-sai'z]. A very common imprecation, uttered thoughtlessly by many people at the smallest provocation. So common has the phr. become that it has developed into an *adj.*—*nation-seizéd*.

Nation-seize thee! where's a-bin bidin about to?

Well I'll be darned, if this idn a purty *nation-seizéd* sort of a job; here be we a-comed all this yur way and brought all our things and that, all vor nort.

I hates a hoss, ver I've ben drow'd
Vrem all that ever I've a-rode,
An' zo I sez, Sir, I shall vall,
Ver your's is *nation-seyedd* tall.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 57.

NATOMY. See **NOTTOMY**.

NATTLED [naat'ld], *part. adj.* 1. Stunted; checked in growth. Applied to young animals. *W. H. G.*—Dec. 6, 1883.

2. Knotted; tangled.

How's anybody vor to quill this yur yarn? On'y zee how tiz a *nattled* up; sure they could a-tookt more care o' it in the dye-house-n what this yur is.

NATTY [naat'ee], *adj.* and *adv.* Neat handed(ly); deft; dexterous.

I don't know a more *nattier*, clever little 'umman 'an her is.

Though danger be mickle, and sauour so fickle,
Yet dutie doth tickle my fansie to wright:
Concerning how prettie, how fine and how *nettie*,
Good huswife should iettie,
From morning to night.—*Tusser*, 68-1.

NATURAL [naat'ru], *sb.* An imbecile person; an idiot.
I calls it a very wisht thing, that out o' dree chillern nother one idn no better-n a *nat'ral*.

NATURAL [naat'ru]. *adv.* Quite; entirely. (Very common.)

I 'sure ee, sir, the timber was *natural* a-ratted like's ever you zeed ort in your life—*i. e.* as completely rotten.

The things (stock) 'ont eat it, 'tis *natural* a vinne'd droughout—*i. e.* (the hay) is completely mildewed.

NATURLY [naat'urlee, naa'tlee], *adv.* Actually; positively; certainly.

I *naturly* widn gee another varden, have em or no.

They wid *na'ly* a-car'd em all away, nif I 'adn a-stap'd em.

NATURE [nae'tur], *sb.* The nourishing property of vegetable matter; nutrition; goodness, as applied to food.

Nif that there hay do bide about much longer, there 'ont be a bit o' *nature* a-left in it—*i. e.* if the hay remains longer exposed to rain and wind.

Hon they do gee us a little bit o' mait, 'tis a-bwoild and a-bwoild gin there idn neet one bit o' *natur* a-lef in it. Complaint of a workhouse inmate.

NAUNT [naa'nt], *sb.* This, like *nuncle* (q. v.), does not necessarily imply relationship.

Well! just eens I was comin' along, who should ees meet but th' old *Naunt* Betty, so I zaid, s' I, Well, *naunt*, and how d' ye sim you be?

I have a *naunte* to nonne and an abbess bothe,
Hir were leuere swowe or swelte 'pan suffre any peyne.

Piers Plowman, B. v. 153.

NAWL [nau'l], *sb.* Awl. Always so when used alone; yet we talk of a shoemaker's awl, a brad-awl, &c.

Jack's a zeed my *nawl*? I had'n a minute agone.

Nall for a souter—*alesne*.

Nall-maker—*faiseur dalesnes*.—*Palsgrave*.

Hole bridle and saddle, whit leather and *nall*,
With collers and harneis, for thiller and all.—*Tusser*, 17-4.

NAWL [naa'ul], *sb.* Navel. (Com. pronun.)

For whi helthe schal be in thi *nawle*, and moisting of thi boonys.
Wyclif vers. Proverbs iii. 8.

Thi *nawle* is as a round cuppe, and well formed.—*Ib. Song of Solomon* vii. 2.
wi thy dugged Clathers up zo vur as thy *Na'el*.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 135.

NAWL-CUT [naa'ul-kuut], *sb.* Used by butchers. The belly part.

His strengthe is in hise leendis, and his vertu is in the *nawle* of his wombe.
Wyclif vers. Job xl. 12.

NEAR [nee'ur], *adj.* and *adv.* 1. Close. Seldom used in the ordinary sense of *close to*. See NIGH.

"Twas a *near* shave eens you wadn too late.

That'll do *near* enough ; nif 'ee try to do it better you'll spwoil it.

That's *near* enough ; no 'casion vor no glue joints 'bout thick there job. Well, nif 'twadn rezackly (exactly), 'twas so *near*'s fourpence is to a goat. You baint no-ways *near* a-come, not 'eet—*i. e.* you are not yet nearly arrived.

2. *adj.* Stingy ; miserly.

Tid'n no good vor t'ax he ; a's to *near* vor to be honest ; why, arter anybody 've a-do'd the work 'tis a worth eighteen pence vor to get a shillin' out o' un.

3. *sb.* Use, purpose—in the phr. "What's the *near*." (Com.)
What's the *near* to tell up such stuff's that ?

NEAR BY [nee'ur buy'], *adv.* Close at hand.

How far is it to Blagdon ? Oh, you be *near by*, tidn no ways herefrom.

NEAR CHANCE [nee'ur chaa'ns], *sb.* A close shave ; a near miss.

'Twas all but the *nearest chance* in the wordle we 'adn a turn'd over.

NEARDER [nee'urdur], } *adj.* Comp. of *near*. (Com.)

NEARDEST [nee'urdees], }
'Tis *nearder* thick way-'n tother. Comp. *varder* (lit. further), *smallder*, &c.

These forms are not so common as handy, handier, *nigher*, *nighest*, because *near* itself is very seldom used in this sense.

NEAR-SIDE [nee'ur-zuy'd], *sb.* The left side. In speaking of horses, carriages of all sorts, or driving, the left side is always so called, because the driver always walks on that side of the team. Frequently used in reference to persons and places, but in such connection it is rather horsey. *See OFF.*

This can have no connection, as suggested, with *neere* or *neare*—the kidney, or its antithesis would not be *off*. *See Neere* in *Prompt. Parv.*, *Palsgrave*, &c.

NEAT [nait'], *adj.* Applied to wines or spirits ; undiluted.

Hot or cold, sir ? Nother one o' it—let's have it *neat*.

It is common to see "*neat* wines" as one of the announcements at an inn or public-house holding a spirit license.

NEAT [nait'], *sb.* Cattle ; bullock. This word is nearly obsolete, and is only now found in combination, as *neatherd* (which is seen in auctioneers' advertisements and particulars of sales, &c.), and in "*neat*'s-foot oil," the common and only name for an oil obtained by boiling the feet of cattle—much used by curriers.

NEET, beast. *Bos*. (*Neet*, or *hekfere*, *infra* in styrk. *Iuvenca*.)
 NEET BREYDARE. *Reiarius*. NEET DRYVARE. *Armentarius*.
 NEET HYRDE. *Bubulus*. NEET HOWSE.—*Promp. Parv.*

NEAT AS A NEW PIN [nai ts u nè·peen]. Very neat.

I didn know th' old Dame Morgan's darter, her was a-dressed off so fine, and so *nate's a new pin*—different to hot her is home about. (Very com.)

NECESSARY [naes'usuree], *sb.* A privy. (Com.)

NECESSITY [nai'saes'utee], *sb.* See STILL-WATERS.

NECK [naek], *sb.* It is still the custom at the cutting of the last field of wheat on a farm, to take a large handful of ears and plait the straws into a fanciful shape, very much like the fantastic constructions of plaited palm leaves, carried by Roman canons on Palm Sunday. This is called the *neck*, and is still to be seen in many West country farm-houses, usually hanging to the kitchen ceiling or the bacon-rack until supplanted by a new one at the next harvest. In parts of N. Devon and the Exmoor district there was quite recently a kind of ceremony at the completion of the cutting, called "crying" or "hollaring the *neck*," but in many places the *neck* is preserved, while the words and the custom are lost or forgotten. *Neck* is no doubt *nick* or *nitch* (q. v.), a sheaf.

For the following I am indebted to the Rev. W. C. Loveband, Rector of West Down:

"Tom Dobb of West Down, who has cried '*neck*' for more than sixty years, is my informant.

"The '*neck*' should be made of bearded wheat with four lissoms or plats. Size of sheaf (*neck*) 'big's your hand-wrist.' Two rows of the lissoms at least. Cried at the finishing of reaping. One man stands in the middle of the ring of reapers, holding it up. The words begun very low [Wee' . . . ae' . . . un], we have un (twice). We . . . e . . . e . . . ae . . . a . . . a . . . a *neck* (third time), (we have a *neck*), crescendo throughout. Repeated three times, and ending with cheers, or rather, Wooroa!

"The *neck* must be kept dry, and put on the supper-table dry. The 'maids or women' of the house endeavour to 'souse water' over the one who carries the *neck*, and if he allows it to become wet, he is not allowed to have anything to drink for the rest of the evening. Tom has been 'wet droo' many a time, but some one else in the mean time slipped in with the *neck*."

The Rev. Rowland Newman of Hawkridge says that "the old custom of crying a *neck* is still continued in the neighbourhood of Molland," and he substantially repeats the same account as the above respecting the maids and the water. As a boy I remember seeing the *neck* cried near South Molton, but I do not recollect the water business, though that may have occurred. What I saw was done in the harvest-field.

My recollection is clear that the shout was given as an antiphon by two sets; one began "We . . . ae . . . un!" answered by "Hot-ave-ee?" repeated twice. The third time, "We . . . ae . . . a neck!" answered by "A neck! a neck! a neck!" all in chorus, followed by *Hurrahs*. There seem to be several variations in the mode of performing this ancient rite, and during a visit in 1765, that statesman (Lord North) was so scared by the cries of a body of reapers, who were "crying the neck" at the close of harvest, with upraised hooks, and the traditional shout, "We have un!" that he thought his life was threatened. His friend, Sir Robert Hamilton, seizing a sword, rushed out to repulse the "enemy," when the time-honoured custom was explained and all fears allayed.

1886. *R. N. Worth, History of Devonshire* (Axminster), p. 67.

In reference to the above Mr. Worth writes: "I have heard of the custom in all parts of Devon and Cornwall, and it is current in Cornwall now, especially toward the west." He also calls attention to a detailed description of "crying the neck" in Couch's *Polperro*, 1871, pp. 159-60. Also to Mrs. Bray's *The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy*, 1879, pp. 285-7, who regards the custom as Druidical. Mr. Worth also points out that a similar custom in Cumberland is recorded in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. 1877, p. 302.

NECK AND CRAP [naek·n kraap·], *adv. phr.* Bodily; completely, and with violence understood.

A publican who violently ejected a customer would be said "to turn un out neck-n crap."

So a headlong tumble into a pond would be described, "he valled in neck-n crap."

NECKHANDKECHER [naek·ang·kechur], *sb.* Neckerchief, necktie. (Always.) See HANDKECHER.

Will Moles 've a-brought our Liz a new silk [neck·ang·kichur]. He bought-n to Minehead fair same purpose vor to gee un to her.

NECK-HAPSES [naek·aap·sez]

Are the irons put round the necks of the "under-horses" to support the bodkins of the front ones. *Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 162.

These are evidently the "bearing gears" of Gervase Markham:

then there is needfull the plow clevis, and teame, the toustred, the swingle trees, the treates, the harness, the collars, the round withs or *bearing gears*, bellie-bands, backebands, and bridles.—A.D. 1616. *The Country Farme*, p. 533.

NECK OF THE FOOT [naek· u dhu vèò't], *sb.* The instep.

Did'n hurt-n much; there was a bit of a risin' like jist 'pon the neck o' the voot like, where the wheel urn'd over'n; but there, there wad'n no bones a-brokt, and he 'ont take no notige o' ut.

NEDDY [nai·dee], *sb.* Cant name for donkey.

NEEDCESSITY [núd·sas·utee], *sb.* Necessity.

There wadn no needcessity 't all vor you to a-paid, I'd a settled, and a-paid em avore.

There ont be no *needcessity* vor you to come, 'thout you be a mind to.

NEEDMENTS [nee'dmunts], *sb.* Necessaries.

Poor old blid! her 'ant a-got the *needments* vor to keep body and soul together—her's jist a-starved to death—ees! and that her is!

NEEDS [needz], *adv.* Of necessity; forsooth. Com. among farmers and others above the labouring class.

I told thee to hold thy jaw, but there thee must *needs* go and let out how 'twas me—ya gurt gapmouth! I've half a mind to wring the scraalin' neck o' thee.

NEEL [nee'ul], *sb.* Needle (always).

Those who have been to school and know how to spell, such as maid-servants, &c., say *niddle* [nüd'l].

George, thee mind and get a *neel-n* twine vor to mend they there bags.

[Lai'n-s dhuy paak'een *nee'ul*, wüt'?] lend us thy packing needle, wilt?

NEET [neet], *sb.* 1. The most usual pronun. of *night* without stress, and when in combination. (Exact rhyme of *sweet*.)

'Tidn vull moon again, neet's vortneet. Come in umbye-*neet*.

2. *adv.* Not.

He ont be a finish'd, *neet* avorē Zadurday night [nai't].

Rather an emphatic, though common form. See **NIT**.

NEET A'MOST [neet u-mau's], *adv.* Not almost; *i. e.* not to be compared; nothing like it. (Very com.)

Shan't zell mine vor no less'n Mr. Gilham. Well then you can keep em—vor yours baint so good, nor *neet a'most*.

NEGLECTFUL [naiglaek'fèol], *adj.* Negligent.

Tidn no use vor tris to her: her's the [naiglaek'fèols] neglectfulest bitch ever come into a house.

NEIGHBOURING [naa'ybureen], *sb.* and *part. adj.* Gossiping; idly gadding about to neighbours' houses.

I baint no ways surprise vor to zee they boys ragged and beastly; there's to much *neighbouring* always gwain on, vor the house to be a looked arter.

All o'm up in thick there row be all of a piece, the *neighbourins*, chacklins lot in all the parish. (Neighbouringest, chacklingest.)

NEIGHBOURY [naa'yburee], *v. i.* To go about idly gossiping at neighbours' houses.

There! I never don't urn about, nor I don't *neighboury* same's

some vokes, and I told Mrs. Tuttle tother day, I says, s' L, 'Tis hard vor anybody's chillern vor to be 'cused. &c.

Better fit her'd haid home and tend her chillern, an' neet be all her time *neighbourin* and hinderin they that got work vor to put out o' hand.

NEMONY [nīm'wnee], *sb.* Anemone.

They there *nemones* makes a good show, don't em?

The first syllable in the singular is of course taken to be the indefinite demonstrative, and so becomes dropped in plural or definite constructions. Comp. *nallowy*. Anemone is often corrupted into *enemy*.

NERE [nee'ur], *adv.* Mere. Constantly so pronounced.

'Twas a *ner* nothing. See BUCKLE AND THONGS.

NESAKTLY [nuzak'lee], *adv.* Exactly.

[Aay kaa'n tuul'ee *nuzak'lee* wuar *ex*,] I cannot tell you exactly where he is.

Also pronounced *ruzak'lee*, *luzak'lee*, *udzak'lee*.

NESSES [naes'uz], *sb.* Nests; *sing.* *ness*; *plur.* *nesses*.

This is rather the commoner form than *nestes*—the *t* is never heard in the singular, except before a vowel, and even then but rarely; the same with *best*, *worst*, &c.

They there bwoys be arter the bird's *nesses* ageean!

NEST [naes't], *v. t.* To nestle; to coil up like a dog. Refers to the way a dog turns round, before he lies down. See NOOZLE.

He (a dog) *ness'd* hissel down 'pon the cold ground like.

NEST [naes't], *sb.* A collection of any kind of things; a gathering.

You never didn zee no jich *nest* o' rummage in all your born days.

There was Jack Billings and Ned Cowlin and a purty *nest* o'm in there; zo I started to once, vore they zeed me.

NEST-EGG [naes't-aeg'], *sb.* The addled or "cloamen" egg kept in the *nest* of a laying hen. Also very often used metaphorically.

A woman making a deposit in the Penny Bank for her little boy said:—

I sim I do want to put in a bit of a *nest-egg* vor-n, gin he can sar (earn) something vor his zul.

NESTLE-TRIPE [naes'l-truy'p], *sb.* In every large brood or litter there is certain to be one smaller and weaker than the rest; this is always called the *nestle-tripe*. So also is a weak puny child.

In dealing for a "varth" of pigs, it is very common for the buyer to say, "Well then I 'ont gie the same for the *nestle-tripe*," or "you shall drow out the *nestle-tripe*."

NESTY [naes'tee, naes'ee], *v. i.* To build nests.

The rooks 'll very zoon begin to *nesty*, I've a-zeed zome o'm carrin 'bout sticks a'ready. Another speaker would say to *nessy*.

þeos ne beoð nout iliche þe pellican þe leane, ne ne vleop nout an heih f auh beop eorþ briddes, ¶ *nestes* o þer eorðe. *Angren Riwele*, p. 132.

NETTLE [naet'l], *v. t.* To rouse the anger; to irritate.

I was that a *nettled*, I could a up wi' my vice (fist)-n hat-n down.

NETTLY UP [naet'lee aup', nút'lee aup'], *v. i.* To become angry; to fly into a rage.

I zaid to un, s' I, Tidn no goodvor to *nettly up* like that there about it; could'n be helped; and if hard words don't break no bones, why I'll warn they ont mend no winders.

NEVER [núv'ur], *adv.* and *sb.* 1. It will not fail to have been noted how the use of *never* leads to the piling on of negatives.

I 'ont *never* zee un again, not so long's I do live.

Stap cheel! *never's* a long day. See LIKES 1.

2. By no means; not at all.

You can't *never* 'spect they beast to goody in no such keep's that—I calls it starvin' o'm. For ill. see also ILL-TENDEd, MISLEST.

NEVERSTIDE [naev'urstuy'd], *sb.* Never. Like "when tomorrow comes."

It is common to say to children, that they shall go somewhere next *neverstide*; or that they shall have a silver new nothing next *neverstide*.

NEVER THE NEAR [naev'ur dhu nee'ur], *phr.* Unavailing; to no purpose. (Com.)

There! her ten' un and her watch'n jis the very same's off 'twas her own cheel, but there, twadn *never the near*, he never did'n get no better.

NEWELTY [nùe'ultee], *sb.* Novelty. (Occasionally heard.)

Well! there idn very much *newelty* in thick there contraption like, he's something same's a old ewe a dressed up lamb-fashion.

Loo dame! here is *neweltè!*

In oure gardeyne of a chery-tree

I fond yt sekerly.—*Weber, Met. Rom. Sir Cleges*, l. 214.

NEW-FANGLED [nùe'-vang'l(d)], *adj.* Novel in construction; new in kind. (Very com.)

I don't like none o' they there *new-vangled* machines. I likes

“to reap and mow and plow and zow” in th’ old-fashion’d way, same’s father did avore me.

NEW-FOUND-OUT [nùe·vaewnd·aewt], *sb.* Newfoundland.

A boy, asked where his father was, replied—

Auver to *New-found-out*, mum, where they plants taties twice a year, mum.

NEWS [nùe·z], *sb.* Newspaper.

Our Tom’s a good scholar; why, most every night they zends vor-n to come into the Barley Mow vor to read out the war ’pon the *news*.

NEWSY [nùe·zee], *adj.* Gossiping; fond of hearing gossip.

There idn nort to choose ’twixt em, he’s so *newsy*’s ever her is; other one o’m ’ud talk a butt o’ bees to death.

NEXT DOOR TO [naeks doo·ur], *adv.* Almost; very nearly.

’Twas *next door* to a miracle, ’hon the tree valled, eens he hadn a-killed none o’ the chillern.

NEXT-KIN [naek·skeen], *adv.* Almost; very nearly. Whether this is *next-kin* or *next-skin* is hard to determine, but I think the former is the idiom. Same as NEXT-DOOR.

The young Squire idn much o’t; they zes how a’s *next-kin* to a fool.

Anybody can’t live by it, ’tis *next-kin* to starvin’ anybody to death.

They that ban’t vound out ’ill zware that each o’ ther vish was *nex’ kin* to a salmon. *Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 12.

NEXT-NEVER [naek·s·núv·ur], *adv.* Never.

I haven’t any change now, but I will remember you when I see you again. Ugh! thank’ee vor nort; that’ll be *next-never* I count.

NEXT-NEVER-COME-TIME [naek·s·núv·ur·kaum·tuy·m], *adv.*

When b’ee comin’ to zee us again? Oh, I count that’ll be *next-never-come-time*.

Commonly used in a kind of jesting way.

NIB [núb], *sb.* The draught-tree or strong pole of a wagon, or especially of a timber-carriage, which connects the axle of the hinder wheels to the fore-carriage. In a timber-carriage it is used as a strong lever in loading, to raise up the tree under the axle, and to keep it suspended there. Hence it gives its name to the entire back part of an under-carriage (*q. v.*) consisting of two very high wheels, having an arched axle between them, with the *nib* proper projecting at right angles to it, and with a strong iron bow or eye fixed on the end, by which, when *leary*, to attach the *nib* to the front wheels. The pole of a bullock-butt or ox-cart is also called the *nib*.

NIB-CHAIN [núb-chai'n or chaa'yn], *sb.* A very strong chain belonging to a timber-carriage. It is that used to suspend the tree under the axle of the hinder wheels. It has a slip-hook, by means of which the chain can be unfastened and the tree let fall without loosening the chain.

NICE [nuy's], *adj.* Fastidious; dainty; over particular as to food or dress.

I tell ee hot 'tis, nif you be so *nice* as all that there, you'll come to want one o' these yur days. Seems to have had many meanings of old.

NYCE. *Iners.* NYCEHEDE, or *nycete.* *Inercia.*—*Promp. Parv.*

NICE: *Lither, lazy, slothful, idle, faint, slack; dull, simple.*—*Cotgrave.*

Nyse proper or seate—*mignot, coint, gobe.*

Nyse strange—*nice, nyes.*—*Palsgrave.*

Quoth Pandarus, "Thow hast a ful grete care,
Lest that the cherl may falle out of the moone:

Why, lord! I hate of the thi *nice* fare!—*Chaucer, Troy. and Crys.* l. 1023.

He let his negheboures child for a vice

And went fram hem als moppe and *nice.*—*Seuyn Sages,* l. 1415.

The slouen and the careles man, the roinish nothing *nice*,
To lodge in chamber comely deckt, are seldome suffred twice.—*Tusser,* 102/1.

Old Fashions please me best; I am not so *nice*,

To change true rules for odd inventions.—*Taming the Shrew,* III. i.

NICE-CHANCE. Same as NEAR-CHANCE (*q. v.*).

NICK [nik-], *sb.* 1. A notch.

Tell how many *nicks* is 'pon thick there tally-stick.

2. A slit or cut for the purpose of identification upon the ear or other part of any animal. Young hares or rabbits when set at liberty are usually marked with a *nick* on one or both ears.

"The Swan with Two Necks" is really the swan having the mark of the owners, viz. two *nicks* on the web of the foot.

3. A niche, as a *nick* in a rock.

I voun un in a bit of a *nick* in the wall o' th' old barn.

4. A cut or a chop made on a growing stick to permit of its being bent down or "laid" in a hedge, so that it may throw out new shoots.

5. A nitch or bundle. See KNITCH.

6. In the phr. "*nick* o' time."

We happed to zee un, jis the very *nick* o' time.

'That there hay was a-catch'd up jist in the very *nick* o' time; nif we had'n a-do'd it tho, there must a-bide vor a wole vortnight.

7. In the epithet "Old *Nick*" for the Devil.

NICK [nik], *v. t.* 1. To act at precisely the right moment.
I *nick'd* it rezactly, in two minutes more twid-n a do'd at all.

2. To notch ; to cut a notch.

I've a-*nick'd* my knife again.

It is no trewe poynte to *nycke* your tayle or to haue mo nyckes upon your tayle than I haue upon myne.

Palsgrave, p. 644.

Some cutteth the napkin, some trencher will *nick*,

Some sheweth like follie in many a trick.—*Tusser*, 98/4.

NICKLED UP [nik'ld aup], *part. adj.* Entangled ; twisted.
Often said of beaten-down corn or grass.

No machine on't never tich o' thick there piece o' barley, he's a-*nickled up* all forms and farshins.

NICKLE-NACKLE [nik'1-naak'1], *sb., adj., and adv.* 1. Applied to substances or fibres—tangled.

Why, thee's a-got the skein all to a *nickle-nackle*.

However's anybody gwain to toze out this yur *nickle-nackle* consarn ?

2. Applied to persons—namby-pamby, pottering.

Don't let me catch thee here no more, ya *nickle-nackle* osebird !

NICKY [nik'ee], *sb.* Brambles, kexes, and other hedge-prunings (browse) done up in a small faggot—called sometimes *nicky-wad*.
When dry they are admirable fire-lighters. (Very com.)

Let Jim take the mare and go down in the Bottom-mead arter they *nickies* what Joe 've a-tied up. Same as NITCH.

NIDDICK [núd'ik], *sb.* The nape or back part of the neck.
Applied also sometimes to the back of the head, and to the head itself.

The bwoy's a-hat mortal hard—there's a gurt hump 'pon the *niddick* o' un so big's a duck-egg.

Is dedn't me-an the Boneshave, ner the Heartgun, ner the Allernbatch that tha had'st in thy *Niddick*.

Ex. Scold. l. 24. See also *Ib.* l. 555.

NIDDY [núd'ee]. Same as NEDDY. A fool ; a jackass.

Thee must be a purty *niddy* vor to go down same purpose vor to vatch the hook, and then come away wayout-n.

NIF [neef], *conj.* If ; an' if. (Always.) Endless examples will be noticed throughout these pages. See *Ex. Scold.* ll. 12, 162, 195, 196, &c.

NIFF [núf'], *sb.* Tiff ; state of being ruffled or displeased.

Let her alone, her've on'y a-got a bit of a *niff*, her'll zoon come o' that again.

NIGGLE [nig'l], *v. i.* To do anything in a petty, mincing kind of way, without boldness or straightforwardness; in a desultory or dilatory manner.

Why's-n do thy work like a man, not bide there *niggling* way it, like a zow 'pon a holiday?

NIGGLE [nig'l], *v. t.* and *sb.* 1. Same as to *nag*. To aggravate. Her'd *niggle* anybody's live out o' em, nif they'd let her to. Her's always 'pon the *niggle* way un.

2. Nibble.

Could'n catch no fish, they wid'n only jist *niggle* like, 'thout bitin' proper.

NIGGLING [nig'leen], *adj.* Mean; cheese-paring.

A *nigglin'* old thing! can't get nort out o' her—her'd skin a vlint by her mind.

NIGH [nuy'], *adv.* Comp. *nigher*, super. *nighest*, near, nearly. The usual word, though *handy* is perhaps more frequently used in speaking of situation or distance.

Nif they wadn every one o'm there, I'll take my oath 'twas *nigh* upon it—*i. e.* very nearly all.

Thick way's so *nigh's* you can go; I reckon he's *nigher* by a mild, vull up-m th' old road.

'Twas the *nighest* chance in the wordle, eens the gurt piece o' rock had-n a-come down tap o' my 'ead (upon my head).

NIGHST [nuy'st]. Var. pronun. of '*neast*'. See ANEAST.

NIGHT [nai't, *emphatic*], *sb.* Any time after the day's work is over.

"I'll do it vor ee m' bye *night*," even if said in the summer, would mean "this evening after six." *Evening* is a genteel word seldom used by peasants, except to gentry. They have other words to signify "dusk of evening," &c. See UMBYE.

NIGHT-CAP [nai't-kaap], *sb.* A glass of hot grog just before going to bed.

I be next-kin to a taytotal, I be, but I sim I can't slape vitty, nif I han't a-got my little bit of a *night-cap* like, avore I goes to bed.

NIGHT-CROW [nai't-kroa'], *sb.* The night-jar or goat-sucker. (Usual name.) *Caprimulgus Europæus*.

NYGHTE-CROWE. *Nicticorax*.—*Promp. Parv.*

A NYGHTE-RAVENE, *cetuma, nicticorax, noctua, strix*.—*Cath. Ang.*

NIGHT-CROWE—*cresserelle*.—*Palsgrave*.

. . . . the shrieks of luckless owls
We hear, and croaking *night-crows* in the air!

Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. ii.

NIGHT-HALTER [nai't-au'ltur], *sb.* The ordinary leather head-stall, with chain attached, with which horses are fastened when in the stable. See HEMPEN HALTER.

NIGHT-HAWK [nai't-au'k]. Same as NIGHT-CROW.

NIGHT-HUNTER [nai't-uun'tur], *sb.* Poacher. (Com. name.) Th' old Jack in the Box, eens they calls'n, 's the worst *night-hunter* hereabout.

Thick there dog hot he've a-got's a proper *night-hunter*.

NIGHT-TIMES [nai'tuymz], *adv.* At night. (Very com.) Plaise, sir, I be a past the standard. I goes to work, but I goes to school *night-times*.

NIMBLE-TAILOR [núm'l-taa'yuldur]. 1. A well-known and prolific variety of field-pea.

2. The long-tailed titmouse. (Occasionally.) *Parus caudatus*.

NIMMLE [núm'l], *adj.* Nimble.
The *nimmle* ninepence is better'n the dead shillin'.

NINCUMPOOP [ning'kumpèò'p], *sb.* A sawny, fool, duffer. Zo, Mary, they zess you be gwain to be a-married. Who way, then? Au! why he up to Jones's be sure. Git out wi' thee! 's think I'd have zich a poor little *nincumpoop*'s he?

NINNY, NINNY-HAMMER [nún'ee], *sb.* A softy; a spoony; silly fellow. Usually qualified by *great* or *little*.

[Git aew't! ùe's dthingk-s gwai'n vor ae'u jish guert *nún'ee-aam'ur-z* dhee' aart?] be off! who do you think will have such a great spoony as you?

NINNY-WATCH [nún'ee-wauch], *sb.* A state of great excitement, of longing expectancy.

The women was all to a *ninny-watch* gin they zeed the boats comin' back.

Why thee art in a *Ninniwat* e'ery other Torn, nif zo be tha dest bet zet zeert in Harry Vursdon. *Ex. Scold.* 1. 36.

NIP [núp], *v. t.* 1. To pinch.

What ails thy hand? Why, I *nip* the tap o' my vinger, eens a was graysin the timber-carriage, and now the nail's a-slipt oaf.

2. To wither; to scorch.

'Twas a smart vrost last night—'t'ave a-*nip*t all the kidney-beans.

3. *v. i.* To slip rapidly through, or past; to go quickly and stealthily.

I zeed'n comin, zo I *nip*t in behind the door, and there I bide gin he was a-started again.

NIP [núp], *sb.* 1. A small meal.

Th' old missus was always very good like to me, her used 'most always to tell me to come in the kitchen and have a bit of a *nip*.

2. A pinch ; a squeeze.

I meet way a *nip* in the drashin'-machine—'most squat my thumb abroad.

3. Also figurative.

'Twas a purty hard *nip* for 'ee, lostin' thick there gurt zow—I count he was a wo'th up vive pound, wad'n 'er ?

O painfull time, for euerie crime,
What toesed eares, like baited beares !
What bobbed lips, what ierks, what *nips* !
What hellish toies !—*Tusser*, 113/5.

NIP-CHEESE [núp'-cheez], *sb.* A miser.

NIP OFF [núp' oa'f], *v. i.* To make off rapidly and by stealth.

The young osebirds *nip* off avore I could come aneast em—drat their heads !

NIPPER [núp'ur], *sb.* A small boy. (Very com.)

I mind hon I was a *nipper* I was fo'ced to work hard ; ees, and live hard too. Here, *nipper* ! look sharp !

NIPPIGANG [núp'egang], *sb.* A gathering, or whitlow ; an abscess ; carbuncle. (Very com.)

I 'ant a-bin able vor to do nort 'is wik-n more—I got a *nipp'gang* 'pon my 'an'-wrist ; and he do ache, I 'sure ee—and I be 'feard there's another comin' tap my thumb.

NIPPY [nup'ee], *adj.* Hungry.

Well, I sim I be getting purty *nippy* ; hot's the clock, soce ?

NIP UP [núp' aup], *v. t.* 1. To snatch up.

Her *nip* up the cheel and away to go, so vast as ever her heels could car her.

2. To wither or scorch completely.

The taties be proper a-*nip* up, sure 'nough ! way the vrost last night.

NIT [nú], *sb.* 1. The egg of the louse. In dogs and old horses these may be seen as white specks adhering to the hairs.

Nyt in a mannes heed—*lente*.—*Palsgrave*.

When ploughing is ended, and pasture not great,
Then stable thy horses, and tend them with meat :
Let season be drie when ye take them to house,
For danger of *nittes*, or for fear of a louse.—*Tusser*, 21/23.

2. "So dead's a *nit*" is one of the regular similes commonly used as the superlative absolute of *dead*. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 22.

NIT [nit, nút, neet], *adv.* Not. When *not* comes before other words in a sentence it takes one of the above forms. When joined to one of the auxiliary verbs, *see* N 5.

There idn *nit* above zix a-left. *Neet* half a bad job, is it? *Not* is only heard as a very emphatic negative.

I don't care what you do zay, I tell 'ee 'tis *not*.

NIT [núit], *sb.* Nut. Always so pronounced.

Sight o' *nits* about de year—never know'd em thicker.

NITCH [neech], *sb.* A bundle of any kind, but usually of firing, either sticks or furze, such as a man would carry home on his back. *See* KNITCH.

I'd zwear 'twas he; I meet'n vull butt wī a *nitch* o' vuz to his back.

Reed—300 *nitches* of good hand-made reed for sale.—Apply, John Wm. Dunn, Higher Butterleigh, Butterleigh, near Cullompton.

Wellington Weekly News, Dec. 2, 1886.

NITTLE [núd'l], *adj.* Little. This form is extremely common amongst children, and consequently among nurses and others addressing them, as—

[Yuur, Búl'ee! lu-mee waur'sh yùe *núd'l* an'z], here, Billy! let me wash your little hands.

[Bee yur *núd'l* veet koa'l?] are your little feet cold?

NO [noa:], *adv.* Not.

Jim, urn down and ax Bob whe'er he's comin' or *no*.

'Tidn a bit o' odds whe'er you do it or *no*.

I'll let 'e know 'vore Vriday nif I be gwain or *no*.

NOB [naub], *sb.* 1. The head.

Tak thy gurt *nob* out o' the road.

2. The nose.

Well! he've a-got a *nob* of his own, an't 'er now? *See* NUB.

NOBBLE [naub'l], *v. t.* 1. To steal; to get hold of by stealth; to borrow without leave.

Zomebody 've a *nobbled* the barrow again; drat their heads, I did'n care nif they'd on'y bring un back again.

2. To hew stones for walling into proper shape—*i. e.* to knock off knobs or lumps.

NOBBLER [naub'lur], *sb.* One whose business it is to prepare rough stones for mason's use.

A downright good *nobbler's* a wo'th any wages; you can't make no good work nif the stones bain't a-*nobbled* a little bit arter the rate like.

NOBBLY [naub'lee], *adj.* Having knobs or uneven surfaces: applied chiefly to building-stones. See MUMBLY.

NOBBY [naub'ee], *adj.* Good; nice; pretty.
Zeed our new cart? 'Tis a proper *nobby* one, I can tell ee.
A late importation, but now very common.

NOBERY [noa'buuree]. Nobody. Common pronunciation in quick speech.

I don't care vor *nobery*, nor *nobery* don't care vor me.

NOBLE. Used only in the common phrase, "*Noble* to ninepence" [noa'bl tu nuynpuns]. To spend lavishly or to live extravagantly is said to be the way to bring the *noble* to ninepence.

One *noble* in season bestowed thereon
May saue thee a hundred er winter be gon.—*Tusser*, 16/16.

NO CALL [noa kau'l], *phr.* No need; no necessity.
Nif maister axth o' ee, you *no call* vor zay how I was there.

NODDLE [naud'l, nau'l], *sb.* The head.
There idn no sense in the *noddle* o' un.

Jim, hon did thy *noll* zee the bursh last? I'd comb un out, nif I was thee, and have a little o' the highest o' it a-cut off like, s'now.

NODYL, or nodle of þe heed (or nolle, *infra*). *Occiput*.
NOLLE, *supra*, *idem quod nodul*.—*Promp. Parv.*

þey vseþ long berdes and longe lokkes hongynge down by hynde hir *nolles*.
Trevisa, De Hibernia, xxxii. Vol. i. p. 355.

þe lord schal make ballid þe *nol* of the douþtris of Sion.
Wyclif vers., Isaiah iii. 17.

Noddle of the heed—*coupeau de la teste*.—*Palsgrave*.

Though þis be derklich endited ·ffor a dull *nolle*,
Miche nede is it not ·to mwse þer-on.—*Langland, Rich. the Reddes*, I. 20.

NODDY [naud'ee], *sb.* A simple sawny; a stupid person; a noodle.

You never did'n zee no jich slack-ass gurt *noddy* in all your born days.

NODDY-POLL [naud'ee poal]. Var. of *noddy*. (Both very com.)

NO FASHION [noa faar'sheen], *adv.* Badly; ill-contrivedly.
Thick's a purty thing sure 'nough, why he idn a made *no fashion*.

NO FEAR! [noa fee'ur l] *interj.* Used constantly, but with no kind of connection with the subject.

'Twas a rare shear o' grass, *no fear!* and I hope we shall zee the fuller o' un next year.—July 1883.

NOG [naug], *sb.* A log, block. See NUG.

NOGGERHEAD [naug'urai'd], *sb.* A blockhead; a numskull.
Call he a good-looking fuller! I calls'n a gurt hugly *noggerhead*,
and s'ignorant's a 'oun (hound).

NOGGIN [naug'een], *sb.* A measure used only in retailing
wines and spirits. A quarter of a pint.

NOGGIN [naug'een], *sb.* Usually brick-*noggin*. A thin wall or
partition built of bricks on edge, with timber supports.

NO GO [noa' goo'], *adv.* Not to be done; impracticable.

Turney Payne do'd all he could vor'n, and maister spokt up vor'n
too, but twadn *no go*, they widn 'ark to it, and they gid'n zix
months.

NO GREAT SHAKES [noa guurt shee'uks]. A generally
depreciatory expression; inferior.

"They taties baint *no gurt shakes*" means they are not good.

"Her-idn *no gurt shakes*" means that her reputation is doubtful.
Also applied to health.

Thank'ee I baint *no gurt shakes* 'is mornin, I 'sur'ee; my breath
is so short, and I can't make use o' nothin 'ar'ly.

NOHOW [noa'aew], *adv.* In no way.

Can't do it *nohow* this week.

NOIL [nauy'ul], *sb.* Tech. In the process of combing, after all
the long-fibred wool has been "pulled off" from the comb into the
sliver (*g. v.*), there is a residuum of short wasty wool in the comb;
this is the *noil*.

Noils are regular and well-understood articles of commerce;
throughout England. Halliwell is wrong, and so are his copiers;
the word is nowhere used for merely coarse locks of wool, or
for *dag-locks*, though there are both coarse and fine *noils*. Short-
ness of staple or fibre is the characteristic of *noils*, and not quality
of wool.

In the West the commoner term is *pinion*; (Mod. Fr. *peignon*
—i. e. comb-waste;) and *noil* is quite a late importation from the
North, along with combing-machines. Evidently an old word,
it seems formerly to have implied something of little value; now,
however, *noils* are an important article in commerce, owing to
improved machinery.

NYLE of wulle (nyl or wyl). *Nullipensa, plur.—Promp. Parv.*

NAYLE of woll.—*Palsgrave.*

NOINT [nauy'nt], *v. t.* To beat; to smack.

Jimmy! tumm'ld down again and dirt yer pinny! you bad boy,
I'll *noint* your bottom vor'ee, I will, you young rascal!

NOINTED [nauy'ntud], *adj.* Anointed.

Very commonly used throughout the West. The idea is that of being utterly given over to evil course—*i. e.* the devil's anointed.

A *nointed* rogue, I be safe 'twas he.

There idn nit a more *nointed* young osebird in all the parish.

The implication is, however, frequently that of mere mischief. A *nointed* young rascal would only mean a very mischievous boy.

NOINTMENT [nauy'ntmunt], *sb.* Ointment.

Well, Thomas, what did the doctor say?

Au! he gid me some stuff, and some *nointment*, and told me to come and zee un again next week.

NOISE [nauy'z], *sb.* 1. Blame; reproof; fault-finding; anger. This is the common expression for scolding, probably because reproof is generally administered by farmers to their men in anything but a whisper.

[Dhur ul bee u puur-dee nauy'z neef mæ'ustur shú'd zee' ut,] there will be a pretty *noise*—*i. e.* much complaint and fault-finding—if master should see it.

[Ded mús'us maek u nauy'z kuz aay waud'-n rad'ee?] did mistress seem angry because I was not ready?

There'll be a fine *noise* hon maister knowth it.

You mus'n touch o' they, else there'll be a *noise* about it.

2. Scandal; disturbance.

There's a purty *noise* 'bout th' old Jack Hill's wife; he turned her to doors torectly he vound out, eens her was gwain on.

There'll be a *noise* wi' the police nif tidn a finished avore ten o'clock.—Aug. 1883. Said in reference to carting manure out of the town.

Our dialectal use is precisely like old French.

NOISE: a *brabble*, *brawl*, *debate*, *wrangle*, *squabble*, *chiding*, *altercation*, *scoulding*; a *quarrel*, *strife*, *odds*, *variance*, *difference*, *discord*, or *disagreement* in words.

Qui temme a, *noise* a; Prov. *He that a wife hath, strife hath.*—*Cotgrave.*

NOISY [nauy'zee], *v. i.* To scold; to find fault; to quarrel.

Her's *noisin* wi' zomebody or nother vrom Monday morning to Zadurday night.

NOLL. See NODDLE.

NOMMIT or NUMMIT [naum'út, nuum'eet], *sb.* (Very com.) Luncheon (noon-meat). A slight meal or refreshment in the morning; called also *vorenoons*, and *leb'm o'clocks*.

I zim I must catch a bit o' *nommit* vore we starts, else shan't git nort vore up drie clock.

NUNMETE, *Merenda.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

A *Nune mete*: *Antecena*, *Antecenum.*—*Cath. Ang.*

NONE [noa'un, noo'un], *adj.* Always pronounced with a long vowel and fracture. The Mod. Eng. [*nuun*] is quite unknown. Ang.-Sax. *nán*. See MOOR.

Plaise, mum, maister's very zorry he can't zend no eggs to-day, but there idn [noa'un] a-left.

NONE-SO-PRETTY [noa'un-zu-puur'tee], *sb.* Corrupted sometimes into *Nancy Pretty* [nan'see puur'tee], the Virginian stock.

? Sometimes London Pride (*saxifraga umbrosa*).

NONPLISH [naun'plish], *sb.* and *v. t.* Nonplus. (Com.)

Hon I come t'ax o' un hot business he'd a-got there, he was proper a-*nonplisht*.

NONPOWER [naun'paaw'ur], *sb.* Fat sheep at the time when their fleeces are at the fullest growth very often get upon their backs, and having nothing to kick against are unable to turn. The situation is dangerous, inasmuch as the animal's struggles soon bring on inflammation of the bowels. This position is called a *nonpower*. In daily use.

I vound two o' they [yoa'z] ewes to a *nonpower* z'mornin', but they wad'n hurted.

Nouzt of þe *nounpowere* of god · þat he ne is myȝtful
To amende al þat amys is · and his mercy gretteþe
þan alle ourre wykked werkes · as holiwrit telleth.

Piers Plowman, B. XVII. 310.

NONSENSE [naun'sai'ns], *sb.* Delay; hesitation; temporising.

I wad'n gwain vor t-ha no *nonsense* way he, zo I finisht it to once, and I gid 'n a darned good hiding, een's 'll veel hot a zits 'pon a Zindays, I'll warn (warrant) un.

NONSICAL [naun'sikul], *adj.* Nonsensical; full of crotchets; eccentric.

Terr'ble *nonsical* sort of a man, never can't do nort same's other vokes do do.

NON-SUCH [nau'n-zúch], *sb.* 1. A kind of green fodder, but I am unable to identify it clearly. I have heard "lucerne" (*medicago sativa*) so named, but Prior gives *medicago lupulina*, and Britten accepts his authority.

2. A variety of table apple.

NOOD [nèò'd, nùe'd], *sb.* Wood (*silva*). In the phr. "So thick as a *nood*." The usual simile.

[Neef wuz vur tu lat ut uloa'un, dhu vuuz wúd km aup'm dhik dhae'ur vee'ul u graew'n zu thik' úz u *nèò'd*,] if (one) was to let it alone, the furze would come up in that field of ground so thick as a *nood*.—Dec. 10, 1886.

NO ODDS [noa·audz]. No matter.

Where't gwain? *No odds* to thee. I be gwain there-n back again.

NOODLE [nèò·dl], *sb.* Simpleton; sawney. Implies silliness of character rather than density of intellect.

NO OTHERWAYS [noa uudh·urwai·z], *adv.* Simply; entirely; nothing else.

"All o' un idn *no otherways* 'n a zog," was the exact description given me of a field which needed draining.

NOOZLE [nèò·zl], *v. t.* Said of a ðog or other animal. To arrange the straw for his bed with the nose, as most animals do before lying down. The word does not mean to nestle.

If a dog be put into a place with fresh straw, he will first *noozle* out a hollow, then he will turn himself round, usually three times, and then coil himself up.

NORATION [noa·rae·ushun], *sb.* Disturbance; outcry; complaint.

There's a purty *noration*, sure 'nough, 'bout the taties. Volks do zay they baint a worth diggin' some places.

NORMOUS [nau·rmus], *adj.* Enormous. (Com.)

Normous sight o' stock to fair, can't think where all o' it comth vrom, nor eet whoever's gwain to buy it.

NORRUD [nau·rud], *adv.* Northward. (Always.)

'Tis lookin' ter'ble black away to *norrud*—I zim we shall ha znou.

NORT [noa·urt], *sb.* Naught; nothing. (Always.) *Comp. ort* (q. v.). See hundreds of illustrations in these pages.

Margery. That's *nort* to nobody.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 621.

In voolish things a wudn't be cort ;

'Twas stoopid to treat vokes vor *nort*.

P. Pindar, Royal Visit to Exeter, p. 1.

Bit they who kin 'vord it, I think shude be boun'

If they can't do *nort* else, ta come out way thare poun'.

Nathan Hogg's Letters, p. 46. (The Rifle Corps.)

NORTHERING [nau·dhureen], *adj.* Wandering; slightly deranged; incoherent.

Hotever's the matter wi' missus? her zimth all *northering* like.

NORTH-EYE [nau·thuy], *sb.* A squint.

Ees, he's a good-looking young chap enough, nif he had'n a-got thick there bit of a *north-eye* like.

NORT MARCHANTABLE. *See* MARCHANTABLE.

NORWAY [nau'rwai], *sb.* A kind of stone for sharpening tools, such as knives, hooks, &c., cut into a long finger-like shape. It is never to be confounded with a *whetstone*. The latter is a rough grindstone grit for sharpening scythes, while a *norway* is finer in grain, more of the texture of a *hone* or oil-stone, but is used dry—*i. e.* without oil or water.

NOSE [noo'uz or noa'uz], *sb.* The end, point, or projecting part of anything. As the *nose* of a shaft; the *nose* of a pick-axe; the *nose* of a pitcher. Also the outer rim of any round object, as the *nose* of a wheel—*i. e.* the edge or outer rim of the nave; the *nose* of a cask—*i. e.* the chine or rim.

To "lead by the *nose*" is to have complete influence over.

Her can lead-n by the *nose*, eens her's a mind to.

To "shoot through the *nose*" is to supplant another in love.

He used to go 'long wi' th' old Bob Jones's maid, till Bill Hookins shut-n drue the *nose*.

To "turn up the *nose* at" any person or thing is to regard him or it contemptuously.

To "pay through the *nose*" is to pay dearly or extravagantly. See MAZZARD.

NOSE [noo'uz, noa'uz], *v. t.* To smell.

Not stink! tak'n *nose* it, that's all.

NOSE-BAG [noa'uz baig], *sb.* A feast; a feed.

Well! hon I zeed zo many o' they there whit-neckangkecher fullers comin', I thinks to mysul, there's a bit of a *nose-bag* a-gwain on in there.

NOSE-GIG [noa'uz-gig], *sb.* The little tip on the upper edge of the toe of a horse-shoe, which helps to keep the shoe in place.

NOT EET [naut ee't]. Not yet. (Always.)

Come on, how long avore you be comin'?

[*Naut ee't-s* geod' beet,] not yet this good bit—*i. e.* for some time.

NOT HALF BAD [neet aa'f bae'ud], *phr.* Very good; very nice; pleasant.

Thick there job wadn *neet half bad*; I could sar my day's wages to it avore breksus.

Her idn *neet half a bad* maid, her idn; I can't think hot th' old volks wid do 'thout her.

NOT HALF SAVED [neet aa'f sae'uv], *phr.* Daft; idiotic. (Very com.)

NO THANKY A HANG'D [noa dhang'kee u-ang'd]. *Phr.* implying subsequent regret at the refusal of a good offer. (Com.)

While taking our lunch under a hedge one day when shooting, I asked an old farmer and his son to join us. The young one at first shyly declined; the old one, however, said—

[Aay bee t-oa'l vur tu goo' un wee'sh *noa dhang'kee u-ang'd*], I am too old to go and wish "no thanky" hung.—Oct. 1881.

NOTHER [nuudh'ur], *adj.* and *conj.* 1. Neither. (Always.)
Ang.-Sax. *nāðor, nāðer, nauðer, nauwðer.*

Nif thee art'n gwain, I baint gwain *nother*. See **OTHER**.

Many illustrations will be found scattered throughout these pages, showing how the dialect word is much more like the O. Eng. than the modern *neither*.

ne he ne bereð no garsum bute gnedeliche his spense, ne cloþes *nouþer*, bute one peo þet he haueð need to. *Ancren Riwele*, p. 350.

Ac hor *noþer*, as me may ise : in pur riȝte nas.—*Rob. of Glou., W. Cong.* l. 174.

He ne had *nouther* strenthe ne myght.—*Hampole, Pricke of Consc.* l. 465,

þerne is *noþer* king ne kuene þet ne ssel drinke of deaþes drench.
Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 130.

Ande no feste *noþer* termente y holde, bot iij. Masses atte my buryyng.
Will. of T. Brooke of Holditch, Devon, A.D. 1417. *Early Eng. Wills*, p. 27.

Put not thy fyngerys on thy dysche,

Noþyr in flesche, *noþir* in fische,

1480. *Lytlyle Childrenes Lytil Boke* (Furnivall), l. 27.

In Fraunce they spared *nother* ladies nor dameselles, grete, smalle, nor lytel.

1489. *Caxton, Fayt of Arms*, Pt. III. ch. XXI. p. 218.

For þey comeþ noȝt of flesche *noþer* beep i-gete flescheliche bytwene fader and moder.
Trevisa, Higden P. lib. i. p. 335.

Lene not on elbowe at þy mete,

Noþer for colde ne for hete.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 125.

2. Another. (Very com. in connection with *or*.)

Zome man or *nother* 've a-bin yur, 'cause can track'n all drue the field.

I 'spose can get zomebody or *nother* to do it. See also under **LAB**.

NOTHER-NOTHER [nuudh'ur-nuudh'ur], *adv. phr.* 1. Never-another. The constant, almost only, expression used for "no other."

I've a-brokt my bizgy-stale, and I an't a-got *nother-nother* nif was to gee a guinea vor'n.

Mother zess (says) you must let her hab-m again to once, 'cause her an't a-got *nother-nother*.

We shan't never meet wi' *nother-nother* 'oss, nit a bit like th' old [Kuur'nul] Colonel (com. name for a cart-horse).

2. Not a single one; never a one. Used in negative constructions. In Dorset this is "narry oon," or "nar-nar."

Cas-n vind *nother-nother* screw bigger-n thick?

There idn *nother-nother* lemon vor to be had in the town, nit vor love nor money, zo Mr. Baker zess.

and she had gret marvayle þat he had alle things to his luste, and at his wille, and for she covde fynde *nerer* peny with him.—*Gesta Roman.* p. 182.

NOTHER ONE [nuudh'ur wau'n], *adv. phr.* Never a one. In E. Som. *nar*, or *narry oon*. See *Pulman, Barnes*.

[Lai'n-s dheer nai'v, Bee'ul, wút? Aay aa'n u-goa'ut nuudh'ur wau'n vur tu lai'n dheer,] lend me thy knife, Bill, wilt? I have never a one to lend thee. See **OTHER ONE**.

NOTHING [nuuth'in], *adv.* Not nearly.

"He idn *nothin'* so large as [dheer'uz] this." This is the phrase of a person a little schooled.

NOTIGE [noa'uteej], *sb.* Notice. (Com. pron.)

Don't take no *notige* o' he's slack; he don't main no sarce, only he've a-had a little drap like.

NO TINO! [noa tuy'noa !]. An emphatic negative = "not that I know." (Very com.) Often varied to *no tino by!*

Did 'ee meet wai un to last? *No tino!* th' osebird was to shuttle vor me. See **INTV**.

NOTLINGS. See **KNOTLINGS**.

NOTT [naut], *adj.* and *sb.* Without horns—applied to cattle and sheep; polled. *Nott*-sheep, and hence *nott*-wool, are regular and well-understood descriptions of the particular breed most kept in W. Som. and Devon. So a *nott*-bullock is one of a hornless breed.

A.-S. *Hnot*—shorn, cut, notted.—*Bosworth*.

Sweet Sirope I haue a lamb,

Newly weaned from the dam,

Of the right kind, it is *notted*.—*Drayton, Muses Elysium, Nymph 2.*

The word in Chaucer's *Frologue* (l. 109), which in modern popular editions is "translated" *nut*-head, and so is senseless, should be *nott*-head—*i. e.* close cropped.

I *notte* ones heed, I clyppe it—*Ye tons.* I haue *notted* my heed nowe that somer is come. *Palsgrave, p. 645.*

Tha cortst tha *natted* Yeo (notted Ewe) now reert, or bet lettler rather.

Ea. Scold. l. 210.

Comprising:—101 *nott* couples, 7 barren ewes, 81 large size ewe and wether hogs (some fat), 3 rams, 4 cows and calves, 5 cows and heifers in calf, 3 barreners. *Advert. in Som. Co. Gaz. Ap. 1, 1882.*

NOTTOMY [nau'tumee], *sb.* A skeleton. Very commonly applied to a person or animal wasted or become very thin.

Poor blid! her idn no otherways'n *nottomy*, her can't make use o' nort. A proper o]d *nottamy* [oa'l nau'tumee].

A curious instance of the confusion of the article with the initial of the noun (*see* NORATION), by which so many of our literary words have *n* as initials, when properly they should have vowels, and *vice versâ*, have lost the *n* (as in *adder*, *umpire*, *orange*) when it should have been retained, is found in—

Rychard Smytheot schel haue my Russet gowen þat y wered, and my blac houd, and a nold bassenet.—*Earliest Eng. Wills*, p. 40 (E. E. T. S.).

So also,—

Gase not on walles with thy *neghe* (eye)
ffyr ne *negh*, logh ne *heghe*.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 324.

Ne with tho borde clothe thi tethe þou wype,
Ne thy *nyen* þat rennen rede, as may betyde.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 116.

NO TWO WAYS [noa tùe' wai'z], *phr.* Only one method.

Th' old Jenny 'ood (Wood) com'd up to me t'other day 'bout her boy hot was a-catch'd stealin' apples, vor t'ax hot her should do 'bout it, 'cause you zee her can't 'vord vor to pay no fine nor 'spences. Zo I zess, Jinny, s'I, there idn *no two ways* in it, other-ways you must vind the money, or you must g'in and zee Mr. Bond yerzul, and zay you be very zorry, and shan't 'ap zo again. He's a goodish sort of a man, and I count he on't be 'ard 'pon you. Very like he'll tell'ee to gee the young osebird a good hidin'.

NOUR [naaw'ur], *sb.* Hour. *See* remarks under NOTTOMY.

Twadn nat a *nour* agone I zeed-n go 'long the road.

Come, look sharp! t'on't take thee boo quarter *nour* [bèò kwaur'tur naaw'ur] vor to goo and come back again.

O dear, O dear, this ez a goo—
Ta drash an' drash ver moore'n a *nower*,
An' git za minny rises too—
Hook sitch a sight, an' lan' but vower!—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 14.

NOUSE [naew's], *sb.* Sense; ability.

Th' 'ead o' un's a put on vitty—there's some *nouse* about *he*.

This word is quite common, and it really looks as if we had a veritable Greek word in the dialect.

NO-WAYS [noa'-waiz], *adv.* 1. Not at all; by no means.

No, he idn *no-ways* partic'lar, he'd sar (serve) me or you, jüst the same farshin.

2. *sb. phr.* A very short distance.

They don't live *no-ways* herefrom—*i. e.* they live close at hand.

NOW-RIGHT [naew-rait], *adv.* At this moment; just now. Used both for time, immediately past, and to come.

I'll do un away vor ee *now-right*, avore I goes to dinner.

Comp. HERE-RIGHT, THERE-RIGHT.

Tha cortst tha natted Yeo *now-reert*, or bet leetle rather, laping o'er the Yoanna I.ock.
Ex. Scolding, l. 210. *See also* ll. 31, 140, 255, 488.

In all these passages the *phr.* is used only to indicate the past, but it is equally expressive of future time.

NOY [nau'y], *v. t.* and *i.* To injure; to hurt.

Don't you believe it, he widn *noy* you 'pon no 'count in the wordle.

NOYŪ, or grevyn. *Nocco*.—*Promp. Parv.*

So schulde hors be drawe in þe same wise. But ȝif þe face is a weyward fram the water (the water) *noyeth nouȝt*.—*Higden Pol., Trevisa*, lib. i. vol. ii. p. 25.

Janne shaltow come by a crofte * but come þow nouȝte þere-Inne;

That crofte hat coueyte-nouȝte * mennes catel ne her wyues,

Ne none of her seruauntes * þat *noyen* hem myȝte.—*Piers Plow. B. v.* 581.

and he cried with a greet vois to the foure aungels, to whiche it was ȝouen, to *noie* the erthe and the see, and seide, nyle ȝe *noie* the erthe and see nether trees: til we marken the seruauntis of oure god in the forhedis of hem.

Wyclif vers. Revelation, vii. 2, 3.

I *noye*, or hurt one. *ȝe nuys*. I am sorye to *noye* you thus moche. *ȝe suis marry de vous nuire tant*. We *noye* you paraduventure.—*Palsgrave*, p. 644.

Such shrubs as *noie*, in sommer destroie.—*Tusser*, 52/14.

NOYANCE [nau'yuns], *sb.* Annoyance; offence; damage.

Nif you'll plase to let us put up the ladder in your garden, we'll take care not to make no *noyance*.

To borow to daie and to-morrow to mis,
for lender and borrower, *noiance* it is.—*Tusser*, 1618.

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*.—*Hamlet*, III. iii.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest.—*Faerie Queene*, I. i. 23.

NOYMENT [nau'yunt], *sb.* Malice; intent to injure.

I knows em purty well, 'tis all a-do'd vor *noyment*; they baint never a-plased 'thout they be on way zomebody or 'nother.

NO ZINO! [noa zuy'noa], *interj. phr.* The same as *no tino* (q. v.). (Equally com.) "Not as I know."

Be you gwain to fair to-marrow? *No zino!* I 'ant no stock to part way, nor neet no money to spend.

NOZZLE [nauz'l], *sb.* The nose.

Holloa, Bill! hot's a-do'd to thy *nozzle*? hast a-trode 'pon un?

NUB [nuub], *sb.* A small lump of any substance, roundish in form.

Hast a-got other *nub* o' chalk in thy pocket, Jim?

Small lumps of coal are always *nubs*. A small lump of soil is a "*nub* o' dirt."

D'ee mind hot a gurt *nub* the poor old maister'd a-got tap o' his [ai'd] head?

NUBBLY [nuub'lee], *adj.* 1. Applied to coal chiefly. Broken into small lumps, and yet free from dust or "slack."

Let's have it nice and *nubbly*, we don't want no gurt *nugs*, nor neet all dust like.

2. Applied to gravel, sand, or similar substances to denote that part of it is in lumps larger than the bulk.

That there gravel on't do eens 'tis, must all be screened, 'tis so *nubbly*.

'The zand therevrom 's ter'ble *nubbly*.

NUBBY [nuub'ee], *adj.* Lumpy. Said of gruel, paste, paint, or any like matter which ought to be smooth, but which contains lumps.

Can't never make no work way this here paste, 'tis so *nubby*.

NUG [nuug], *sb.* A rough mass of any substance—usually qualified by *great*. A gurt *nug* o' bread and cheese. A gurt *nug* o' timber. See NUBBLY.

NUG-HEAD [nuug-'aid], *sb.* A blockhead. A gurt *nug-head*. Ya gurt *nug-headed* son of a bitch! (Very com. epithet.)

NUMBERS. Both cardinal and ordinal preserve the old usage, almost invariably. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 26.

I be into my *vour and zebnty*—i. e. in my seventy-fourth year.

This here's the *zebm and twentieth* old milk pan that I've a vound a-drowed up in this here hedge; 'tis shameful!

How old are you? Plaiz, zir, I be into my *ten*—i. e. tenth year. Mar. 20, 1887. (Always so.) *Comp. Mod. German.*

The *seuen and nyntithe* salm hath no titil.

Wyclif vers. Psalms. Also at the head of every Psalm over XX.

NUMSKULL [nuum'skuul], *sb.* A clodhopper, booby, thick-head. (Very common.)

NUNCH [nuun'sh] } , *sb.* Food taken between regular
NUNCHIN [nuun'sheen] } meals, at any time of the day.

Come on, soce! let's have our bit o' *nunch*.

Nooning, beavre, drinking, or repast *ad nonam*, three in the afternoon, called by the Saxons non-mæte, in ye North parts a *noonchion*, an afternoon's *nunchion*.
Bp. Kennet, Lansd. MS. 1033.

Reciné: an after-noonnes *nuncheon*, or collation.

Gouster: a *nunchion*, drinking, andersmeat.—*Colgrave*.

His conserves or cates, when he hath well dined; his afternoones *nunchions*, and when he goeth to bedde his posset smoking-hote.

Man in the Moone, 1609 (quoted by Nares).

See NUNCHION, *Skeat's Etymological Dict.*

Our dialectal *nunch* seems an adaptation from *lunch*, just as the literary *luncheon* is a confusion of the older word *nuncheon*.

NUNCLE [nuung:kl], *sb.* 1. Uncle.

How be you, *Nuncle* Jim?

This word does not necessarily imply relationship but only seniority and familiarity. *Comp.* AUNT.

2. *v. t.* To cheat.

NURSE-CHILD [nuus-chee-ul], *sb.* A child (generally *base*) taken in to nurse, or a farmed-out baby.

NURSE-TENDER [nuus-tai'ndur], *sb.* Monthly or sick nurse.

NURSE-TENDING [nuus-tai'ndeen], *sb. part.* Nursing. To *nurse* or *nursing* are not used alone in the ordinary sense.

How is it you are not at school? Plaise, sir, I be a-fo'ced to bide 'ome to mind the baby, 'cause mother goes out *nuss-tendin'*.

At the School Board one of the members of the board, speaking in mitigation of a woman's delinquencies, said, "She's obliged to go out *nurse-tendin'*."—Dec. 31, 1885. (Very com.)

NUSS [nuus], *sb.* and *v.* Nurse; to suckle. (Always so pron.) *Nuss* Lock d'auvis tend my wife, but [dhee'uz] this time her an't a-odds'd it rezackly—her idn able to *nuss* the cheel.

NUSSIN [nuus'een], *sb.* Nursing; suckling.

NUSTHMA [nú's'mu], *sb.* Asthma.

Mrs. Hookins is a ter'ble a-troubled wi the *nus'ma*.

NUT [nú], *sb.* 1. The nave of a wheel.

The wheel mid do nif the *nut* o' un wad'n a ratted.

2. The head.

War! mind thy *nut*!

NUZMEGS [nú't'maegz], *sb.* Testes. (Common.)

NUZZLE [nuuz:l] } , *v. t., v. i.* Said of pigs: to root with the
NUZZLY [nuuz'lee] } snout.

They pigs must be fresh a ring'd, they be *nuzzlin* the field all over. I never didn zee no sich pigs as they be vor to *nuzzly*.

I *nosyll*, as a swyne dothe in the yerth with her groyne.

Se howe this sowe *nosylleth* in the grounde.—*Palsgrave*, p. 645.

O

O' [u], *prep.* 1. Of. *Of* becomes short *u* when followed by a consonant or a long vowel, not alone. See OF (*b*).

A ter'ble sight o' stones. I be that there maze-headed I can't hink o' nothin'. He don't think nort o' eatin [u ai'teen] a leg

o' mutton vor's dinner. Her zaid how her 'adn a-zeed much [u ee'] o' he, an' her didn want to, nother.

In the latter case the *he* is emphatic, and the contraction rather exceptional.

2. *Of* becomes long *o* [oa'] when followed by a short vowel, provided that vowel is the initial of a syllable. See OF (a).

Now thee's a-at oaf th' aid oa' un. I wadn a larfin' oa' 'er. There was a purdy lot oa' ee, wadn er?

3. *Of* becomes [oa,] medial length, when standing alone at the end of a clause. See OF.

They never don't know hot her's a-doin' o'. Tidn nort to larf o'.

Amang squilk was broght a writte,

O seth þe name was laid on it;

O suilk a stern þe writt it spak,—*Cursor Mundi, Visit of Magi* (Morris), l. 26.

4. [u], *prep.* On. Same as IV. A. 1. c.

I'll swear he never wadn o' thick zide o' the river.

But o griffoun hath the body more gret and is more strong thanne viij lyouns, of such lyouns as ben o this half.—*Sir J. Maundeville, (Morris,) Cathay*, l. 125.

One þe hugest holde · & hard for too wynne,

That was in Greece o þe grounde · graiped too stond.

William of Palerme, Alisaunder, l. 257.

And na mare be travayled o na side,

Ne with na charge mare occupide.—*Hampole, Pricke of Cons.* l. 6400.

OAK AND THE RIND [oa'k-n dhu ruy'n], *phr.*

"To go 'twixt th' oak and the rind" expresses the making of very fine distinctions—hair splitting; hence the phr. has come to mean the quibbling by which a trimmer agrees with both sides, "runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds."

OAK-APPLE-DAY [oa'k-aa pl-dai']. The 29th of May—called also, but not often, "Oaken-bough-day." It is the common belief that this is the anniversary of the day on which King Charles hid in the oak. Even fairly-educated people hold this belief, in spite of history and of the better known Restoration Service in the old Common Prayer-books. Pulman in his *Rustic Sketches* gives it as "the anniversary of the escape of Charles II. in the oak." (!) Tradition holds that the king came into these parts when hiding after the battle of Worcester, and at Dunster Castle there was (up to a recent date) a secret cupboard in a wall, which was shown as the place where the king was hidden. On the 29th May it is still the custom for all the public-houses, and many private ones, to fasten a green bough of oak at the side of the outer door. When they can be got, oak-apples are stuck on this bough, often covered with gold-leaf. There seems little sign of the custom dying out. Farm boys also stick sprays of oak with

oak-apples if procurable in their hats, while the horses always have to be "trimmed" with oak on King Charles's day.

OAK-FERN [oa'k-vee'urn]. The large common bracken. (*Pteris aquilina*.) The reason of the name is that if the stalk is cut across near the root there are dark markings on the section which strongly resemble a very symmetrical oak tree.

OAKS [oa'ks, *emph.* hoa'ks], *sb.* The suit of clubs in cards.

The parish clerk at . . . , whom I knew well, after (presumably) having been playing cards late on Saturday night, dozed during the service next day, and forgetting where he was, instead of "Amen," cried out, "*Oaks* be trumps, Mr. Hosegood." An old distich is,—

Oaks be trumps in Horner 'ood,
There they growed, and there they stood.

OAK-WEB [oa'kub, oa'kup], *sb.* Cockchafer. The only common name. The spelling *oak-web* is adopted from other glossarists; there is no *w* sound in the ordinary pronunciation, neither is there in *wood* [əo'd], but *web* is always *wuob* distinctly.

They rooks be doin' purty well wi' they there *oak'eb*s—I zim I never didn zee 'em so plenty avore.

OAT-GRASS [wút'graas], *sb.* *Avena pratensis*.

OATHS, IMPRECATIONS, and EXCLAMATIONS. These are so numerous, and subject to such variation from personal equation, that only a typical list can be attempted.

'Ad! Odds Bobs! I'm blamed if— Be blamed if— I'm blessed if— I'm blowed— I'm burned— I'm b . . . d— I'm cuss'd— I'm dal'd— I'm damn'd— I'm dang'd— I'm darn'd— I'm daz'd— I'm hang'd— I'm jigger'd— 'Drat—*i. e.* God rot. 'Drabbet. Rabbet. Rat. My body and soul! My eyes! My eyes and limbs! My heart alive! My liver and lights! My stars! My stars and garters! My wigs! My wigs and veathers! My word! My word and honour! By Gad! By George! By Golly! By Gom! By Gor! By Goramaity! By Goramassy! By Gosh! By Gum! By Gummers! By Jingo! By Jobs!

Nearly all the imprecatory verbs are, at times, used in conjunction with the exclamations, such as—

'Ad bless my body and soul! Burn my heart alive! Hang my stars and garters! Bless my stars! Darn my liver and lights!

"Drown wigs, burn veathers, hang stockings and shoes!" is a very common though slightly cumbrous exclamation.

"Burn my wigs and veathers!" is about the most frequent of all.

"By Jobs" is a very common oath, and is evidently the bucolic corruption of "By Jove," no doubt arising from a little knowledge

of Scripture, and confusion of sound. Why it is always *Jobs* in the plur. is more obscure.

Lor! lawk! lawk-a-massy! massy soce! massy 'pon us! strike me! s'elp me! are, of course, mere conjunctives, and with some individuals "Hell! bloody hell!" serve to eke out most sentences.

"Blooming" has of late become a favourite adjective.

After any profane exclamation or oath, especially if uttered in the presence of a superior, it is very common to add, by way of half apology, "That ever I should zay zo," or "Anybody can't 'elp drowin' out," "'Twould make a saint swear, that 'twould," "You'd let out too, nif you was me."

OBLIGATED [aub·ligae·utud], *part. adj.* Not used in any other tense. Compelled; obliged. Rather a "fine" word, used chiefly in narrating to a superior—usually in a deprecating or apologetic sense.

I could'n come no vaster, 'cause I was *obligated* vor to bide gin the gun was a-do'd; I know'd twad'n no good vor to come home wi'out'n.

OBLIGE [ublee·j]. Always so pronounced.
Will you plase t'*obleege* missus way a vew flowers?

OCEANS [oa·ushunz], *sb.* 1. Very large quantity.
There's *oceans* o' worts 'pon the hill, nif you mind to pick 'em.

2. Amply sufficient.
Nit another drap, thank ee, I've a-'ad *oceans*.

OD [aud], *sb.* The stone of the cherry.
Tommy, be sure you don't zwaller th' *ods*.

Boys play a kind of pitch-and-toss game with cherry-stones, which they call "playing cherry *ods*," and they always speak of the several stones as *ods*.

ODDS [aud·z], *sb.* 1. Concern; difference; matter; consequence.
What's th' *odds* so long's you be 'appy!
You mind your own business, tid'n no *odds* to you—*i. e.* it is no concern of yours.

2. *sb.* A strange, remarkable thing.
'Tis *odds* to me however they bullicks could a-went in thick way, and nobody zeed 'em. 'Tis *odds* eens our Jan can't do it so well's he.

3. *sb.* In phr. "by *odds*." A considerable but indefinite quantity.
I baint gwain vor to be a put off way thick there. Where's thick I bought? he's better'n tother by *odds*.

We shall want a sight o' stuff, you 'ant a-zen' enough by *odds*.

4. *sb.* More in quantity or number.

How much stuff have ee got—dree or vower load? No, tid'n 'boo one or a leedle *odds*.—May 2, 1887. (Very com.)

5. In the phr. "little *odds of*" = just about.

How many was er there? . Well, I count was little *odds o'* vower score.

ODDS [aud'z], *v. t.* To contrive; to manage.

I tried all I know'd how, vor to make it out way the reed I'd a-got, but I could'n *odds* it nohow.

You can *odds* it very well nif you be a mind to.

ODDS BOBS! [aud'z baub'z!] Interj. of pleasure. (Very common.) Often it is "*Odds bobs*, here's fun!"

ODMENTS [aud'munts], *sb.* Odds and ends.

Purty good sale up to Yercombe (Highercombe), was it? Ees; zold ivrything—wadn nort but a vew *odments* a-left.

ODZOUNDS! [au'dzaew'nz!] Common quasi-oath = "By God's wounds!"

OF [uv, uuv, auv'], *prep.* The pronunciation of this word is peculiar, and according to nearly invariable rules.

It retains its final *v* sound only—

(a) When followed by a short vowel standing alone, such as the indef. adj. *a*, even though in rapid speech it may sound like the initial of a syllable. See O 2.

[Beet *uv*-u skad' u kaew'nt,] bit of a scad, I count—*i. e.* we are going to have a shower, I think.

(b) When followed by a long vowel standing alone.

[Uur ded-n wau'nt noa'urt *uv* ee,] she wanted nothing from him. See O 1, OFF.

Of follows certain verbs redundantly—*e. g.* help, touch, in all cases, and most other verbs when used frequently or in the gerundive.

Twadn her faut, her could'n help *o'* it. I never didn tich *o'* un. What do er keep on hattin' *o'* me vor? He wadn hattin' *o'* ee, he was on'y pushin' *o'* ee. I could spit the ground in most the same time's I be hovin' *o'* it. I tell ee I yur'd'n tellin' *o'* un all about it. Thee art long enough doin' *of* a bit of a job like that, while anybody else wid do it dree times over.

Of in some cases follows "to have."

I bin thinkin' 'bout 'avin' *o'* un altered.—Nov. 1, 1884.

Of follows *about* in speaking of number or quantity. See I. A. 4.

I picked up about *of* a basket full. I s'pose there was about *of* a score *o'm*.

OF [uv', auv' *emph.*], *prep.* 1. On. (Very com.)

I baint saafe what day 'twas, but I do think 'twas *of* a Thursday [auv' u dhuuz'dee], 'cause I zim tho I'd a-bin to market.

2. From. For illust. see OF (*b*).

OFF [au'f], *adv.* and *adj.* 1. Right. See NEAR-SIDE.

"To keep *off*" in driving is to keep to the right.

The right side of a horse, a carriage, or road is the "*off* side."

2. *conj.* Though, if—used with *as*—i. e. as though, as if. The *as* (q. v.) is always contracted to a mere *s* or *z* sound.

Tidn same's *off* anybody was a-used to the work.

He don't look's *off* he bin cleaned out's years. Said of a cistern.

Nov. 9, 1883. See THOFF.

Auff vur that I've got a drashin,
An bin vetch'd way minny sticks,
An, vur a clayn apurn splashing,
Zent ta bayd zun arter zix.—*Nathan Hogg*, Series II. p. 4.

3. Var. pronun. of ought; always followed by *to*. (Very com.)

You *off* to a told me o' it. See OUGHT.

When construed as above in the present, *off* is the regular form, *ought* the exception.

OFF OF [oa'f oa], *prep.* From. Anything bought is said to be bought *off of* so-and-so.

Where's meet wi' thick pig? I bought'n in to market *off o'* th' old Jan Bale.

I always buys my cabbage zeed *off o'* Mr. Gregory, in to shop.

OFF AND ON [oa'f-m-au'n], *adv.* Now and then; occasionally.

I 'ant no reg'lar work like, but I goes to Farmer Tristram's [oa'f-m-au'n] off and on like."

OFFER [au'fur], *sb.* 1. An attempt, essay.

In practising any athletics, or aiming at a mark, or on any such occasion, it is very common to hear, "That was a good *offer*, then!"

They sheep be gwain to break out, they've a-made two or dree *offers* a'ready.

2. *v. i.* To attempt; to try.

Be sure nobody widn never *offer* vor to steal your flowers.

He d' *offer* very well, but he can't nezackly come it.

OFFER [auf'ur], *sb.* Hunting. A small knob on the top of a stag's horn, not yet grown long enough to be called a *point* (q. v.). The *offer* is the rudiment, not always found, which in the succeeding year develops into the perfect point.

We sent for a boat, and he was taken at about half-past seven with Chorister on his back. B. T. 2. B. T. Up: with two strong *offers*.—*Rec. N. Dn Stag*. p. 57.

OFF-HAND [oa'f-an'], *adv.* Immediately—i. e. without deliberation, on the spur of the moment.

I mid do it, arter a bit; but I 'on't do it not now, *off-hand*.

OFF-HANDED [oa'f-an'dud], *adj.* Stiff; haughty; brusque.

Well, he's a nicish sort of a gen'lman like, way his volks; there idn no more pride 'bout'n 'an is way me, but I've a-zeed-n ter'ble *off-handed* like way zome what don't know their place.

OFF HIS HEAD [oa'f úz ai'd], *adj.* Mad.

Poor blid, whatever can her do? they do zay he's riglur *off his head*.

OFFICE [au'fees], *sb.* 1. The projection or drip of the slates or other covering of a roof beyond the woodwork—the eaves.

This is quite distinct from a projecting roof, in which the wood framework forms the projection or *eave* (q. v.), and which must have an [au'fees] projecting from it, sufficient to carry the rain-water into the *shuting* or clear of the wood-work.

2. The lower edge of a roof. *Office tiles* or *slates* are the first row on the bottom of the slope of a roof.

OFFICE DROPPING [au'fees draap'een], *sb.* Eaves-dropping; that is, the legal or customary right to so much space beyond a wall, where the adjoining property belongs to another person than the owner of the roof, as will permit the rain dropping from the *eaves* of a roof.

OFFICES [au'feesez], *sb. pl.* Out-buildings; servants' quarters of a house.

'Tis a middlin 'ouse like; there's a good garden, and most capical *offices*.

And of all thynges let the butterye, the celler, the kytchyn, the larder house, with all other houses of *offices* be kepte cleane.

Andrew Borde. Regyment, quoted by Furnivall, *Babes Bole*, p. 114.

OFFISH [oa'feesh], *adj.* Constrained in manner; a little haughtiness rather than mere shyness is implied.

Her's very well like to the poor vokes, but I zim her's a little bit *offish* like.

OFF-SCUM [au'f-skuum], *sb.* Rabble; off-scouring; applied only to persons.

'The roughest lot ever I zeed, the very *off-scum* o' the country, I should think.

OFF THE HOOKS [oa'f dh-èoks], *cant phr.* Dead.

Look'd shockin bad, did'n er; I count's gwain *off the hooks* 'vore long, poor fuller. (Recently imported.)

OH FOR [oa' vaur], *v. i.* To long for; to desire eagerly.

Pregnant women are said to *oh for* things. See FANCY.

They auvis zaid how his mother *oh'd vor* strowberries, late in the fall.

OILS [aɪl], *sb. pl.* Any lotion or liniment used for cattle. "Devonshire Oils" is a very well-known specific, but it is doubtful if *oil* of any kind enters into its composition. See CLEANING.

A dairyman's opinion upon a swelling on a cow's chest was, "I don't think t'll come to much; nif I was you, sir, I should rub in some *oils*." "What kind?—'Devonshire Oils'?" "No, sir, they baint strong enough, must be something sharp vor to make the water dry up." He meant a strong absorbent.—Aug. 31, 1886.

There wadn no bones a-brokt, thank God, but 'twas a near chance. The doctor 've a-gid me some *oils* vor to rub in, 'cause where I vall'd's a-zwelled up so big's your vice (fist).

Saracens Confound is not inferiour to any of the wound-herbes whatsoever, being inwardly ministred, or outwardly applied in ointments or *oyles*.—*Gerard*, p. 492.

OKKURD [auk'urd], *adj.* Awkward (*w* never sounded); inconvenient.

Ter'ble *okkurd* vor to be so short o' water.

OLD [oa'l], *adj.* and *adv.* 1. Applied to smell—musty, rotten; hence rank, fetid.

Ter'ble *old* sort of a stink, I zim; hotever have ee bin about, soce?

Thick there cask zmelth *old* like, he must be a-cleaned out avore any cider's a-put in un.

2. *adj.* Cunning; clever; sharpwitted.

I count th' old man was t' *old* vor you, wad'n er? he's a proper *old* hand.

Applied in many combinations to the devil, as *Old Nick*, *Old Scratch*, *Old Harry*. The commonest is, th' *old* fellow [dh-oa'l fuul'ur].

In speaking of animals or persons by name when putting *old* or *young* before their name, it is nearly invariable to say *the old* or *the young*, and not, as in received Eng., "*Old* Mr. Jenkins told me." In the dialect we always say [*Dh-oa'l* mús'tur Jing'keens].

[*Dhu yuung* Mús Búr'jez kaum un aak's mee vur tu dùè' ut vau'r ur,] the young Miss Bridges came and asked me to do it for her.

Nif *tha young* George Hosegood had a had *tha*.—*Ex. Scold*, l. 280.

Enter *the old* Julian Moreman.—*Ib.* p. 58.

Tha young Launder Vursdon.—*Ib.* l. 192.

Tha old Hugh Hosegood . . . *the old* Hugh.—*Ib.* pp. 133-4.

OLD-ANCIENT [oa'l an'shunt], *adj.* Antiquated, old-fashioned; quaint, when applied to persons as an epithet.

'Tis a riglar *old-ancient* sort of a 'ouze, same's 'tis over to Cothay. Her's a proper *old-ancient*, her is.

Also a familiar epithet in addressing another.

Well, my *old-ancient*, how b'ee, and how's all home?

Olde auntyent Doctors of physicke sayth viii. houres of slepe in sommer, and ix. in wynter, is suffycient for any man.—*And. Borde. Regyment* (Furnivall), p. 246.

OLD-GROUND [oa'l-graew'n], *sb.* Virgin soil, or land which has not been disturbed, in opposition to *made-ground* (q. v.).

OLD-MEN'S-BEARD [oa'l-mai'nz-bee'urd], *sb.* Joint-weed. *Equisetum*. The usual name. I have never heard *Clematis* so called.

OLDNESS [oa'ldnees], *sb.* Age; old age implied.

Bobby (an old horse) don't show his *oldness*, do 'er? I don't zee much differnce for ten year agone.—Oct. 8, 1885.

Oldnesse—uiellesse; aynesse.—Palsgrave.

OLD-WOMAN [oa'l-duum'un]. 1. Mrs. Jones is a-come to look a proper *old 'umman*, and her idn s'old's I be by zebm year.

2. Used as a term of endearment for a wife.

There wad'n nobody home but me and th' *old 'umman*.

O'M [oa'm]. Contraction of *of them*. (Very com.)

Abundant examples scattered throughout these pages.

ON [au'n], *adj.* 1. Tipsy.

Well, I should'n like to zay how he was drunk, but you zee he'd a-bin to market, and he was a little bit *on* like.

2. *adv.* In a scolding manner or humour. See KEEP ON.

Missus is *on* again. Now her's *on* 'bout the clothes.

3. *adv.* following the verb.

As (a) *Come on!* either the defiant challenge daring another to fight, or the mere rallying friendly exhortation of one friend to another, as in *Come on, soce!* (b) *To come on*; to thrive; to grow. Well, they little pigs be a-com'd *on* sure 'nough. (c) *To ripen* or become fit. How your boy do grow! why he'll zoon *come on* vor to help ee in killing and that. (d) *To go on*; to scold; to rate; to nag. A purty old tear, her is, you on'y gee 'er a word and 'er'll *go on* all day long. (e) *To keep on*; to persist; to continue. Tidn no use to gee out, anybody must *keep on* keepin on nif they do want to do ort a wo'th ort. (f) *To scold* or rant persistently. Don't *keep on* zo! drat th' ummun, thee art 'nough to make any man urn away and lef thee to starve. (g) *To hold on*; to stop; to cease working or speaking; to pause. *Hold on!* don't over-ride the hounds! *Hold on!* let's hark if can hear em comin. *Hold on* a bit, let's zee where he'll do, to that. (h) *To take on*; to grieve; to mourn. Her *took on*, poor blid, ter'ble hon he died, 'er ded; but there, 'er bin better off ever since.

4. prefix. The lit. *in* and *un* mostly take this form. *Ondecent, onlight, outidy, onlucky, onless, onmerciful, oncommon, onpossible.*

The great number of *on-* words in the *Promp. Parv.* show that we preserve the M.E. form—e. g. *onlawfulle, onmeuable, onnumer-able, onpacyent, onsufferabyl, &c.*

5. *On with* [au'n wai], *adv. phr.* Implying action.

Well then, what b'ee always *on way* me vor?—*i. e.* nagging or scolding. There you be again, always *on wi'* your items. I wad'n *on wi'* you, 'vore you was *on wi'* me—*i. e.* playing pranks, ending in a quarrel.

ONCE! [wau'ns]! *interj.* 1. Of no particular meaning, but tacked on to a sentence. It does not convey exactly "once for all," but only "I say" or "I tell you." (Very com.)

"Well, thick's vull grow, *once!*" a man said of a very large rabbit.

2. Often used at the end of an assertion as a kind of asseverative, like "once for all!" "there now!"

I took good care to let'n know my mind about it, *once!* Nif I did'n zee thee myzul, I knows you was there, *once!* Anyhow I told-n what I thort about it, *once!* Nif I don't I'm d—d, and that's the way to zay it, *once!*

There is a flavour of defiance in the above utterances, but such is not always the force of the word. *See* EX. OVERLIE.

ONCHUCK [aun'chuuk'], *v. t.* To unstop; to free; to give vent; to unchoke. *See* POND.

Joe, the gutter's a-stapped again; mus' go down an' *onchuck'n.*

ONCONVENIENT [aun'kunvai'niunt], *adj.* Inconvenient. Not so common as *ill-convenient.*

ONDACENT [aun'dai'sunt]. Indecent. (Always.)

There's he an' her and all they vower gurt mæaidens, and zome-times a lodger too, an' on'y two chimmers. I will zay it, 'tis down-right *ondacent.*

ONE-ARM'D LANDLORD [wau'n-aar'md lan'lau'rd], *sb.* Cant name for a pump. Like "Cow with the iron tail." (Very com.)

Well, Jimsy, bin drowin up your vinger again, aan' ee? Nif I was thee, I'd keep away vrom th' old Phil, and make in wi' the *one-armed landlord, s'now.*

"Old Phil" kept a well-known public-house, and was known far and near for his two club feet and his joviality, so that keeping away from Old Phil was equivalent to avoiding the public-house generally.

ONE BIT [wau'n bee't], *adv.* At all. (Very com.)

[Doa'n drow'ee wau'n bee't,] it (*i. e.* the atmosphere) does not dry at all. [Twaud'-n neet wau'n bee't u gè'o'd,] it was no good at all.

[Uur waud'n neet *wau'n beet* luyk ur maud'hur,] she was not at all like her mother.

ONE HEAT [wau'n yaet], *sb.* A thing made at *one heat* is a cant way of saying that it was stolen. The allusion is to the forging of a horse-shoe or other iron-work, which could not possibly be done by only once heating the iron; hence an article made at *one heat* must have been stolen ready made.

Where's meet wi' thick there bisgy? Au! I made thick. Ees I count! to *one yeat!* See TO MAKE.

ONE O'CLOCK [wau'n-u-klauk]. A favourite simile, to denote punctuality or dispatch.

So zoon's ever he zeed me, nif he wad'n off like *one o'clock*. The idea is evidently taken from the alacrity with which work or tools are dropped at one o'clock, the dinner hour, as compared with their resumption.

ONE TIME [wau'n tuym, wan' tuym], *adv. phr.* Once; formerly; long ago.

I mind there used to be a public-house there *one time*, but he bin pulled down 'is gurt many years.

We'd a-got siver o'm (several) *one time*, but they be all a-condiddled.

ONE-WAY-ZULL [wau'n wai zoo'ul], *sb.* A plough of the ordinary kind which only turns over a furrow in one direction—generally to the right.

A *two-way-zull*, eens can plough vore and back in the same vore, is a handy thing like, but can't make such good work way un's can way a proper good *one-way-zull*.

ONE WHILE [wau'n wuy'ul], *adv.* A long but indefinite time. (Very com.)

I 'count he 'on't ax vor no more o' thick sort vor *one while*, howsomdever!

I let her know'd how we did'n wish to zee her here again for *one while*.

The hule *one wile* hi bi-tho3te,

And after than this word up-bro3te:

Owl and the Nightingale, l. 199.

ONE WITH TOTHER [wau'n wai tuudh'ur], *adv. phr.* On the average; also, as they come—*i. e.* without selection.

Is forty bushells an acre, *one way tother*, all over the farm, else idn a peck; there now!

How d'ye zill your apples, Missus? Zix a penny *one way tother*.

ONKNOWIN [aun'noa'e'en], *adj.* Unbeknown; unknown.

At Taunton Assizes, Jan. 22, 1886, a police constable in giving evidence said, "If he said so, 'tis *onknowin* to me."

All I can zay is, that nif 'tis eens you do zay, twas *onknowin* to me. 'This use is very common indeed.

ON-KNOWE (*onknowyn*, K.). *Ignotus, incognitus.*

ON-KNOWYNGLY. *Ignoranter, ignote, inscinter.*—*Promp. Parv.*

ONLIGHT [aun'luy't], *v. i.* To alight from a carriage or from horseback. (Always.)

Good mornin, Mum. Law! how 'tis rainin, do ee plase t' *onlight* an come in a bit.

ONLY [aun'lee], *adj.* Extraordinary: used most commonly in a depreciatory sense, and generally in the superlative. (Very com.)

He's a *on-ly* looking fuller, I zim, don't you?

Nif that idn th' *onliest* [aun'lees] bit o' work ever I clap my eye over; they that do'd it ort to be a transported vur rubbery.

'Twas th' *onliest* [aun'lees] instance ever I yeard tell o'.

ONPOSSIBLE [au'npau'subl], *adj.* Impossible. (Always.)

'Tis *onpossible* vor to get'n ready 'vore 'marrow mornin.

ez the fifty-lebenth paart ev a shade too light in one of ez hind ligs, and therefore 'tis *onpaussible* ta ketch vish. *Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 11.

'ON'T [oa'un(t)]. Won't; will not. (Always so.) Used in the construction of all persons, except 2nd pers. sing. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 61. The *w* is never sounded; the final *t* occasionally before a vowel, and always when used alone emphatically, as "I 'on't!"

'ON'T BE A-ZAID [oa'un bee u-zaed'], *phr.* 1. Will not be advised.

[Saar-n jis búd rai't; aay yuur'd Mús'tur Bau'n tuul'n aew u-d bee saa'f tu lau'st ut, bút dhae'ur, u oa'un núv'ur bee u-zaed', un naew-v u-gau't tu smuur't,] it serves him just but right; I heard Mr. Bond tell him that he would certainly lose it (the case), but he would not take advice, and now he has to smart.

2. Will not be refused, or take no for an answer; will not be restrained or withstood.

He's that voreheaded, he 'on't be a-zaid by nobody, he will have his own way.

Margery. Ya won't be a zed. Well, bet hearky, Cozen Andra; won't ye g'up and zee Grammer avore ye g'up to Challacomb?—*Ex. Scold. and Court.* l. 536.

ONTHAW [aun'dhau'], *v. t.* To thaw. (Always.)

We was fo'ccd to light a vire, vor t'*onthaw* the plump, vor all t'ave a-kept on thawin like all night. See THAWY.

'OOD [èo'd], *sb.* 1. Wood (*silva*).

The *w* is never sounded in this word, and, moreover, it is

strictly limited in its use as above. A felled tree (*lignum*), whether sawn or otherwise, is *tim'er*.

Horner 'ood is a very favourite meet of the stag-hounds in West Somerset.

2. Faggot wood, either in the condition of tree tops, or brush-wood of the kind suitable for firing, whether bound up in faggots or not. See NICKY, RAMBLE.

Class 5.—To the Agricultural Labourer, who shall best dig and lay a Rope of Hedge and make up the *Wood*. First Prize, 10s.; Second ditto, 8s.; Third ditto, 6s.—*Handbill of Ploughing Match, &c.* Culmstock, October 5, 1883.

'OOL [əol, ul, -l]. Will. (Var. pron.)

The *w* is only sounded when extreme emphasis is given, proving that there is a feeling that a *w* belongs to the word.

[Aa'l braik yur ai'd, aay əol', yu yuung oa'zburd; dhae'ur naew, un dhaat aay wɪl' /] I'll break your head, I will, you young rascal; there now, and that I will!

'OOL [əo:l], *sb.* Wool. (Always.)

Can't think however the farmers 'll do; whait idn 'hoo vower'n zix, and they on't gee on'y but ninepence vor 'ool.—Nov. 1885.

'OOLLY [əo:'lee], *adj.* Woolly. (Always.)

OON [oo'n], *num. adj.* One. Pronun. most usual in Dorset and E. Somerset, but also heard commonly in the vale of West Som. about Bishop's Lydeard. In the Hill district it is always [wan:], and in the remainder, except as above, it is [wau'n]. By sounding *oo'n* with a fracture, *oo'un*, it is pretty clear how we get our modern *one* [wuun:].

[Aa'y aa'nt u-zee'd naar oo'n,] I have not seen one—lit. *never a one*. (Taunton and neighbourhood.)

In alle this world thanne pore noon
We shulde fynde, I trowe not *oon*.

Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose (Bell, 1856), Vol. vii. p. 196.

thou hast wounded myn herte, in *oon* of thin izen, and in *oon* heer of thi necke.
Wyclif, Song of Solomon, iv. 9.

þe iij knyghtes, of whom *oon* was strong, anoþer wys, & þe thrid amerous.
Gesta Roman. p. 57.

ther were two knyghtis, *oon* was old, and þat oþir was yong.—*Ibid.* p. 60.

Solinus seiþ þat men of þis lond beþ straunge of nacioun, housles, and grete fizteres, and acounteþ riȝt and wrong al for *oon*, . . . and haweþe breche and hosen al *oon* of wolle, . . . þey fizteþ wiþ *oon* hond.

Trevisa, De Hibernia, xxxii. Vol. i. p. 353.

OOSE [ùe'z], *sb.* Noose; running slip-knot. Applied generally to a rope or heavy cordage; the same if made of string or wire is called *angle-bow* [ang'l-boa] (*q. v.*).

Nif you be a mind vor to tie thick load eens he shan't muv, you mus' make a *oose*. Get out o' the way! darn'd if thee art'n s'han'-lum way a rope 's a cow han'lin a musket.

OP [aup], *adv.* Up. Most usual pronun. See Up.

Y wil *ɜeld op*, so god me saue † & bileue on god almiȝt.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 765. See also *Ib.* ll. 2335, 2365, 3333.

panne Harold was yset *op* in the kyngdom & poȝte noȝt on þe couenantes.

Trevisa, Morris's Specimens, B. 1. p. 243.

OPE [oa'p], *adv.* and *v. t.* 1. Open; to open. (Always.)

What, idn the gate *ope*? Urn, Jim, and *ope* 'm; take and post (*q. v.*) un *ope*, [pau's-n oa'p] eens he shan't vall vast.

O death thou fo, why didst thou so
Ungently treat that Iewell great,
Which *ope* his doore to rich and poore,
So bounteously?—*Tusser*, 113, st. 22.

Macd. Most sacrilegious murder hath broke *ope*
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' the building.—*Macbeth*, II. iii.

2. *sb.* An opening; a gap; a rent.

There was a gurt *ope* in the zide o' the carriage eens could shut your head in.

3. *adj.* and *adv.* Tech. Of a saw.

Can't cut it like this! the zaw idn *ope* enough, he's to close (*q. v.*) by half. See THROW ABROAD.

This means that the teeth are not "set" enough, and so do not cut a kerf sufficiently open for the plate of the saw to pass readily.

4. *adj.* Coarse in texture; applied to a sieve—coarse in opening; to wood, coarse grained.

That there cloth 'on't never wear, 'tis t'*ope* by half; why can look droo it.

Thick sieve idn find enough, he's t'*ope* by a lot.

That stuff (wood) idn fit, 'tis s'*ope*'s a sponge.

OPEMENT [oa'pmunt], *sb.* Opening; crack.

I count another gurt piece o' the cliff 'll vall down purty quick; I zeed a gurt long *opement* s'morning eens you could shut your hand in.

OPEN-ASS [oa'pm aa's], *sb.* The medlar. *Mespilus Germanicus*. This fruit used medicinally is said to be aperient. The common and usual name among the working class, and it appears to be a survival, not perhaps of the fittest according to modern taste, but of a very early period.

A.-S. *Open-ars*. *Mespila*, *Open-ars*.—*Earle, Eng. Plant Names*.

MESPLE : A medlar, an *open-arse*.

NEFFLE : A medler, or *Open-arse*.—*Cotgrave*.

AN OPEN-ARSE. *Mesple, neffle, nesple*.—*Sherwood*.

Opyinars a kynde of frute—*neffle*.—*Palsgrave*.

But yit I fare as doth an *open-ers* ;

That ilke fruyt is ever lenger the wers,

Til it be rote in mullok or in stree.—*Chaucer, Reeve's Prolog.* l. 17.

OPEN-ASS-TREE. The medlar tree. (Always.)

Opyinars tree, nefflier.—*Palsgrave*.

OPEWAY [oa'p-wai], *sb.* An entry ; a *porte-cochère* ; any large doorway, with or without a door. (Very com.)

He went into thick there *opeway*, gwain into the George stables, benow, neet vive minutes agone.

That's Mr. —'s house, you'll zee the door 'pon the left-hand zide in th' *opeway*.

OPOLUS [oa'pulus], *sb.* Obelisk. Com. name of the Waterloo monument on the Wellington Hill.

The lightnin' 've a-strookt the tap o' th' *Opulus* again ; I count t'll hat 'n down one o' these days.

OPSAERVE [aupsaarv], *v. t.* Observe ; notice. (Very com.)

[Wuul naew ! aay kaumd ula'ng dhae'ur tûe, bûd aay nûv'ur dûd-n *aupsaarv* ut,] well now ! I came along there also, but I did not notice it.—May 20, 1886.

OPSTROPOLOUS [aup'straup'ulus], *adj.* Obstreperous ; troublesome.

They there boys be that there *opstropolis*, there idn no doing nothin' vor em, nor neet way em ; nif anybody do but put down their hook or ort, he's a-go—a-hided away. On'y tother day hon I went to my tommy basket, vor to get a little bit o' vittles, nif a gurt vrog didn jump out o' un. They be all vor their mirschy, and tidn not one bit o' good vor to zay nort to em, they on'y urns away and calls arter anybody ; they be s' impudent's the devil, and I'd most so zoon zee un come along.

OR [aur, ur ; no emph. form], *adv.* Before ; hence sooner or rather. A.-S. *Ær*. Not com., but heard amongst old people pretty frequently.

The train 'll be a-started *or* you be there, nif you don't look sharp. See *Ninth Report, Devon Association Provincialisms*, 1886, p. 98.

Or ever I'd be a-sar'd lig that there, I'd zee em to the devil, an' that I wid ! See Daniel vi. 24, *or* ever they came.

þe latere dole of his sawe limpeð to recluses ; . . . þet habbeð þe arne dale of þet Seint Iame seide.—*Ancien Rivole*, p. 10. See also *Ib.* p. 86.

For suche a brawne of a best, þe bolde burne sayde,
Ne such sydes of a swyn, segh he neuer are.

1320. *Sir Gawayne*, l. 1631. See also *Ib.* l. 239.

and þat londe hatte Scotland also, for Scottes woned þere sometye, or
þey come into þe oþer Scotland.—*Trevisa*, Lib. I. p. 331.

þe sijt was ful semly · and louely for to se,
whan eiþer of þemperoures · er þei wold stint,
eiþer oþer keste.—*Will. of Palerne, Werwolf*, l. 1611.

But many a balefull beurn · bought it full dere,
Or kid Methone · too the kyng fell.—*Ib. Alisaunder*, l. 309.

The knygt to þe keruer haldes anon,
He says hit ar he more schalle doñ.—*Boke of Curtasye* (Furnivall), l. 709.

And now is routhe to rede, how þe red nobb
Is reuenced or þe Kode.

Piers Plow. B. xv. 501. See also *Chaucer, Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 96.

ORCHARD GRASS [au'rçhút graas], *s. b.* A coarse kind of
grass found in orchards. Britten says it is *Dactylis glomerata*.
The term is common enough, but I am unable to identify any
particular species.

ORDAIN [aur'dai'n; *p. t.* aur'dai'n; *p. p.* u-aur'dai'n], *v. i.* To
intend. (Very com.) Also pron. [aur'daa'yn].

I *ordain* to a went last night, but 'twas so wet I could-n.

How is it that piece of ground is left in that state?

Under-gardener. Well, sir, we *ordain* to a dig'n up a Zadurday,
but the rain com'd in and we wad'n able to.—Jan. 1884.

So þat my wytt is, þat þe remaindre of aft my landes and tenementes þat I
ordayn to myn other childreñ fro myn heir, abide.

Roger Florz, Fifty Earliest Wills, 61/16. .

ORDER [oa'udur; *p. t.* oa'udur; *p. p.* u-oa'udur], *v. t.* 1. Com.
pron.

[Dhai oa'udur mee pun kuur'chez, bud aay ad-n u-gau't um,] they
(the doctors at the hospital) ordered me (to go) on crutches, but
I had not got them—*i. e.* I never had any provided.—Applicant
for relief, Wellington Board of Guardians, June 10, 1886.

2. *v. i.* To arrange; to manage; to determine.

How be gwain t'*order* [t-oa'udur] 'bout haulin' the things?

Have maister *ordered* whe'er a's gwain to let the field o' ground
or no?—*i. e.* decided.

An educated person would say, "They've sent the tablecloths,
but they are too short; however shall we *order*?"—*i. e.* manage.

ORGAN [au'rgeen], *s. b.* The plant Penny-royal (*Mentha
pulegium*). Usual name of this herb, which is much grown as a
flavouring. The name Penny-royal is unknown. It is chopped
small and put into a mess called "Tea-kettle broth" (*q. v.*), which
is also often called "*Organ* broth."

A vew broth be always better vor a bit o' *organ* in 'em.
The herb is supposed to be good for colds.

is called . . . in English, Pennie Royall, Pudding grasse, Puleall Royall,
and of some *Organie*. *Gerard's Herbal*, p. 642, ed. 1636.

A good wife once a bed of *organs* set,
The pigs came in, and eat up every whit ;
The good man said, Wife, you your garden may
Hog's-Norton call : here pigs on *organs* play.

Witts Recreations, Epigr. p. 85 (Nares).

ORMANICK [au'rmunee], *sb.* Almanack. (Always.)

We be gwain t'ave a sight o' bad weather ; th' *ormanick* spaik'th
o' it.

ORNARY [au'rnuree], *adj.* 1. Plain ; inferior.

I calls her a very *ornary* sort of a bullick.

Ter'ble *ornary*, poor farm, sure 'nough.

2. *sb.* A public dinner ; *table d'hôte*.

I be gwain to dinner to th' *ornary* in to Castle (Inn).

ORT [oa'urt], *sb.* Aught ; anything.

Nif I'd a-got a bit o' cord or *ort*, vor to tie un up way, he'd
lee-ast 'ome (*i. e.* last until we reach home).

Constantly used redundantly.

Tid'n 's off anybody was a-forced to go, or *ort*, when they 'ad'n
a-got no money or *ort* ; then anybody must put up way it, like,
een's mid zay. See *Ex. Scold.* p. 143. See NORT.

ORT [au'rt], *v. t.* To waste food or provender.

Thick there yeffer's ter'ble taffety—'er d' *ort* 'er mate ter'ble ;
every mornin' I vinds purty near half'er hay down in under'er veet ;
and tid'n th' ay, vor the rest o'in ates it honeysweet.

A farmer, speaking of feeding a cow, said, "Be sure not to gee
her to much hay to once, he 'on't on'y *ort* it." And again later,
"They d'always *ort* it, nif you gee 'em so much to once."—Nov.
21, 1886.

ORTS [aur'ts], *sb. pl., no sing.* Leavings ; scraps ; refuse. The
shells of turnips left by sheep are always so called.

A farmer would say, "Tak'n give they hogs a move, and then
tak'n dig up th' *orts* and let in the yoes" (ewes). This means, put
the yearling sheep (fattening) into a fresh patch of turnips, and
when the shells they have left are loosened from the soil, put store
ewes in to eat them up.

I have heard it said of a rejected sweetheart,—

[Z-dhink aay bee gwain tu pik aup ee'z *aurts*? Noa, aay
kaewn't!] dost think I am going to take his leavings? I should
think not!

Ortus, releef of beestys mete. *Ramentum*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

ORTYS; *forrage, ruscus*; or fodder.—*Cath. Ang.*

1st *Thief*. Where should he have this gold? it is some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, IV. iii.*

Let him have time to live a loathed slave,
Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.—*Ib. Rape of Lucrece, st. 140.*

OTHER [uudh'ur], *adj.* 1. Any.

(Let it) "be tried by *other* farmer you mind to," is the commonest form of offering to refer a dispute. See ill. to DRAW, p. 211.

2. A mere redundant expression, equivalent only to the indef. article *a*; or, perhaps, to *ever a*.

'As a-got *other* knife? Dids zee *other* bullick comin along?

3. *adj.* Either.

Other one o'm 'll do. I be saaf 'twas *other* he or his brother.

sacrifice to god wipouten charite schulde not ben acceptid, but vengauce schulde come on him *oper* gostly or bodily.—*Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 78.*

Bote god sende hem som tyme ' of som maner ioye,
Oper heer *oper* elles-wher ' elles were it reuthe.—*Piers Plowman, xvi. 299.*

Drye by mouthe ay wele and fynde
When þou schalle drynke *oper* ale or wyne.—*Boke of Curtasye, l. 81.*

4. *conj.* Either—at the end of a clause. (Very com.) In beginning a sentence, as in "*Either* he is talking, or he is pursuing" (1 *Kings* xviii. 27), we should say *aitherways* (q. v.).

I tell ee hot I'll do, I'll call in myzul, or Jim can come, *other*.

Take other one o' th' 'osses you mind to, or the poney'll go there nif a shall, *other*.

And if conscience carpe þere-ajein ' or kynde witte *oyther*,
Or heretykes with argumentz ' þin honde þow hem shewe.

Piers Plowman, B. xvii. 135.

OTHER ONE [uudh'ur wau'n], *sb. phr.* Ever-a-one. In such sentences as the following, where *one* simply would be used in lit. Eng., this idiom is nearly invariable.

Where's thy angkecher? 's a-got *other one*?

Maister zend me down t'ax 'ee to plase to len' un a dipper, nif you'd a-got *other one*—i. e. if you have one. See NOTHER ONE.

OUCHILS [uw'cheelz, uuch'ee'lz], *sb.* Outside slabs of wood; the uneven rounded pieces, sawn on one side only, from the outsides of trees. (Com. North Devon and Exmoor district.)

A farmer, asking for some timber for repairs, said, "Tidn no ways particular, *ouchils* would do very well for that job." Possibly a contr. of *out-shells* (?).

OUGHT [au't, or au'f]. Always construed with *did* in negative or conditional sentences, and occasionally even when affirmative.

You never did'n *ought* to a-went aneast the place.

The jistices zaid how that they did *ought* vor to pay me, nif I could prove who do'd it.

When did us *ought* [au't] vor to put in they there plants what you promisht us? See OFF 3.

OUKS! [aew'ks!] *int.* The cry used to drive pigs, followed by *turrh!* [aew'ks!—tuur'uh!]. See CHOOK.

OUR [aaw'ur], *pr.* Used by families and by people of a district in speaking not only of persons and things belonging to the same household, but respecting all persons belonging to their parish or neighbourhood.

What d'ye mean *our* Turney Payne, or he down t'Exter?—*i. e.* another Mr. Payne. 'Twas *our* butcher Lock, not he to Taun'on.

Our jistices. *Our* pa'son. *Our* poor old Jan Stevens.

A servant would speak of all the master's property as "*Our* 'osses," "*Our* garden," &c.

OUT [aewt], *adv.* 1. Wrong; mistaken.

You-m *out* there, Robert, 'twadn he; I zeed who 'twas.

2. Widely diverging in opinion.

I yeard em zay how they was a brave ways *out* in their figures, and how that they wad'n nit a bit like vor t'agree. Said of two agents respecting a farm valuation.

3. Very often used in speaking of seasons.

'Tidn same now's 'tis *out* to Kirsmas.

'Tidn no good to look vor they flowers vore *out* in July or August.

We shan't be gwain vore *out* in February [fú'b'ùe-uree].

The use of this word rather conveys the idea of a considerable interval of time as well as difference in season.

4. Redundant. (Very com.)

Pressed to take more at table, it would be said, "Well then, I'll ha' the leatest bit *out*."

Or whan 'tes avrore or a scratcht the least Theng *out*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 124.

5. *adv.* Extant—an imported cockneyism. (Very com.)

They zess how they oils be the bestest thing *out*, vor information or ort.

The wo'st job *out* is 'bout the taties; they be proper rattin' in the groun'.

OUT AND OUT [aew't-n aew't], *adv. phr.* 1. Out of hand; once for all; without after claims.

No, I on't never warrant nothing; if I sells'n, I sells'n *out and out*.

2. Entirely; completely; beyond comparison.

Her's *out and out* the best maid vor work ever I meet way.

He's th' *out and outest* [æwt-n æwts], young osebird you ever had the hidin' o'.

Oute and oute; vbi halely.—*Cath. Ang.*

The kyng was good alle aboute,
And she was wyckyd *oute and oute*.

MS. Rawlinson, C. 86, quoted by Halliwell.

OUT AND OUTER [æwt-n æwtur], *sb. phr.* This is another recent cockney importation.

Zeed our new dog-cart? proper *out and outer*, I can tell 'ee.

OUT-AX [æwt-aa'ks], *v. t.* To publish banns of marriage for the third time (once-ax, twice-ax, *out-ax*). Commonly used only as a *p. part.*

What, bain' um a-married! why they must a-bin *out-ax'd* 's two months. Sometimes *axed-out*.

OUTDACIOUS [æwt-dæ'urshus], *adv. and adj.* Very bad; shocking—of things. (Very com.) Of persons or conduct, the form is *dacious* (q. v.).

I 'sure ee, sir, the hedge is a-brokt right down; he's in a *outdacious* state, else I would'n zay nothing.

I sim 'tis the *outdaciousest* weather we've a-zeed 'is purty while; I never did'n reckon thick there oak wid a-blowd down.

OUT-DOOR WORK [æwt-doar wuurk], *sb.* Ordinary farm labour; field work.

You zee, mum, I baint able vor to sar nort, 'cause I can't stand to no *out-door work*, and there idn no drashin' nor reed-making now, same's used to.

OUT OF HAND [æwt u an'], *adv.* At once; without delay.

Nif you'll zen un down a dinner-time, he shall be a-do'd *out o' hand*.

OUT OF SORTS [æwt u soa'urts], *adv. phr.* 1. Indisposed in health.

Thank ee, I be riglur *out o' sorts* 'iz mornin, I got th'eadache distracted.

2. Ruffled in temper.

Hot ail'th maister? ter'ble *out o' sorts*, idn er? a call'd me but everything 'cause the zaddle wad'n 'pon the mare 'vore he com'd out.

OUT OF TRACK [æwt u traak'], *adj.* Out of order; needing repair; out of health.

Our clock's proper *out o' track*, he don't go a bit vitty.

The gates 'pon the farm be all *out o' track*.

Thank ee, her's all *out o' track* like, her 'ant a-bin well like, 'iz good bit.

OUT-RIDE [æw't-ruy'd], *sb.* 1. A commercial traveller.

Where is your son now? Au! he's doin' well 'nough—he've a-got in *out-ride* vor Mr. Jones up to Bristol, zillin o' hats and that. We zees'n once a quarter, every time he do come round this way. (Usual word.)

2. *v. i.* To perform the duty of traveller. (Very com.)

He d'*outride* vor Mr. Honniball, zillin crockery and shop-goods.

Here pelure and here palfrayes · poure menne lyfode,
And religious *out-ryders* · reclused in here cloistres,
And be as benit hem bad · domenik and fraunceis.—*Piers Plow.* v. 115.

A Monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,
An *outrydere*, that lovede venerye.—*Chaucer, Frol. to Cant. Tales*, l. 165.

'OUTS. *See* GENTLEMAN WITH THREE 'OUTS.

OUTSIDE [æw'tzuy'd], *adv.* Utmost.

'That's the very *outside*—I on't gee a varden more, whe'er I d' hab'm or no.

OUT TO END [æw't t-ai'n], *adv. phr.* Finished; done.

Plase, sir, hot mus' ees go 'bout, I be *out to end* wi' thick job.

Can er zend vor some more lime? we be quite *out to end*.

OUTWARDLY GIVEN, *adj.* Dissolute; immoral.—W. H. G., Dec. 6, 1883.

OVEN [oa'vm]. Always so pronounced.

We an't a-got nort but one o' these yer cloamin' *ovens* [oa'vmz], and he idn big enough; we wants a proper brick *oven*.—Feb. 1886.

OVEN-SWAB [oa'vm-zwaub], *sb.* (Com.) *See* MAWKIN.

OVER [oa'vur], *adv.* 1. Used in connection with some other *adv.* to express fondness, regard, or care for.

Her's winderful *over* thick there boy.

Mr. Venn's ter'ble *over's* bullicks—*i. e.* very particular about.

Well, I zim maister no 'casion to be so much *over* a vew taties, tidn's off they was anyways scarce [skee'us].

There, I baint gwain to be *over* a bun'l o' straw [stroa'].

2. *adv.* A common saying is,—

'Tis better to be *over*-manned than *over*-tooled—*i. e.* that the tool should be rather light than heavy in comparison with the man's strength.

OVERDROW [oa'vurdroa'], *v. t.* To defeat an adversary in a lawsuit. (Always.)

I s'pose you've a-yeard how Mr. Langdon 've a-*overdrowed* the Local Board. They zess how they've a-got to pay all 'spences, and 't'll cost up dree hundid poun'.

OVERGET [oa'vurgit'], *v. t.* To overtake. (Always.)

I urn vor my life, but I could'n *overgit* her gin her come to the turnpike-gate.

They there plants'll zoon *overgit* they tothers, vor all they wad'n half so big when they was a-put in.

OUER-GETT; *equiparare*.—*Cath. Ang.*

I *overget* a thyng that is flyeng away with pursewyng after. *It accounys. I made suche dyligence that at the laste I overgate hym. Palsgrave.*

OVERGO [oa'vurgoa'], *v. t.* To forego; to dispense with.

I be very zorry I an't a-bin able vor to meet ee not eet, but her bin so bad, and I an't a-sar'd nothin' nother. I thort I should be able to make up a quarter in a week or two, and then p'raps you'd be so kind's t'*overgo* some o' the rest o' it.

OVERLAND [oa'vurlan'], *sb.* Land having no farm-house upon it. This word constantly takes the indef. *adj. a* before it. Any piece of land let without farm buildings is called "a *overland*."

OVERLIE [oa'vurluy'], *v. t.* To smother by lying upon. Such niceties as *lay* and *lie* are unknown. *See LIE.*

Th' old zow 've a-bin and *overlied* one o' the little pigs—I voun un dead s'mornin'.

Well, Thomas, so you have another olive branch. Ees, and gone ageän. Missus *overlied* n last night—he was dead s'mornin', once!

OVERLOOK [oa'vurlèok'], *v. t.* To bewitch; to injure with the evil eye. (Always.) The belief in witchcraft and the evil eye is almost universal among the lower class.

Within the past year (1883) a girl living close by was evidently in consumption, and after being some time in the hospital, of course gradually getting weaker, her mother took her away, and spread a report that they had starved her in the hospital. Speaking of this to an under-gardener who lodged at the mother's, he said, "Twad'n that—they knows her wad'n a-starved; her's *overlooked*, and they knows, and zo do I too, who 'tis. 'Tis th' old Mary —, her've a-witched ever so many by her time." The girl died soon after leaving the hospital.

Such stories are very common in this neighbourhood.

Another instance of a like kind has occurred quite recently (1887). A child, as often happens, pined away and died, but all through its illness, and since its death, the parents insist that the child was *overlooked*, and they point out the person who caused the child's death.

At this moment there is more than one person in the neighbourhood, doing a thriving trade as a white witch—*i. e.* one who can overcome the evil eye, and frustrate the malice of black witches.

Halliwell says the word *overlock* is so used by Shakespeare, but I cannot find it.

OVER-NICE [oa'vur-nuy's]. 1. Very particular; fidgety; hyper-squeamish.

Middlin' sort of a man, but *over-nice* 'bout the vokes. Lor! they mus'n zay their soul's their own 'ardly.

2. Dainty in eating.

They that be *s'over-nice* 'll come to want it, one o' these yer days.

OVERPLISH [oa'vurplish], *sb.* Surplus. (Very com.)

They do zay how that arter everybody's a-paid, there on't be very much *overplish* vor her and the chillern.

OVER-RATED [oa'vur-rae'utud], *p. part.* Too highly assessed.

I must 'pale agin it—I be *over-rated* ter'ble—I never can't pay it.

OVER-RIGHT [au'vur-rai't], *adv.* Opposite.

You turns into a gate *over-right* a blacksmith's shop.

OVER-RUN [oa'vur-uur'n], *v. t.* In hunting, the hounds are said to *over-run* the scent, when they continue running past a point where the hare or fox has turned off, and thus have lost the scent.

OVERTOOKT [oa'vurtò'kt], *part. adj.* Tipsy.

I do behope you'll plase t'overlook it this time, shan't 'ap zo no more; I 'ad'n'ad on'y two pints o' half and half 'long wi' Jim Zalter, and hon I com'd out, whe'er 'twas the cold or what, I was a proper *overtokt*; but I 'sure ee, sir, I had'n a-drink nort 'ardly.

OWL [aew'ul], *sb.* Com. simile is, "Drunk's a *owl*." Why the solemn bird should be taken as the ideal drunkard I know not.

Th' old Jimsy idn s'old's I be, neet by zebm year; but there, he've a-drow'd hiszul out o' work, and don't do nort but drow up his 'and. You don't mean that he drinks? Ees, a do, sure! two or dree times a week they puts'n to bed so drunk's a *owl*.—May 20, 1887.

Another very common saying now become literary is,—

[Aay du lee'v t-an-dee tu dh-ò'd vur tu bee u-frai'tud bi u *aew'ul*,] I live too near the wood to be frightened by an owl. Meaning that blustering talk, or words of any kind, will not deter from the purposed intention.

Another, to a person small in figure, but much padded out with clothes:—"Why you be all veathers like a young *owl*;" or, "Her's all eyes and veathers, same's a young *owl*."

OWN [oa'un], *v. t.* To recognize. (Com.)

I meet your brither to fair, but darn'd if I could *own* un to fust—I an't a-zeed'n zo many years.

Well, your honour, I on't tell no lies, and I on't zwear eens I could *own* un, 'cause twad'n very light, but I do ver'ly b'leeve 'twas he.

OWNSELF [oa'nzuul], *adj.* Selfish; grasping.

You know what an *ownself* woman your aunt is.—Letter to W. H. P., Nov. 10, 1885.

OWN TO [oa'un tûe], *v. t.* To confess; to admit.

He *own'd* to it his own zul, how 'twas he what zot th'ill a vire (hill on fire), and now a zess how Jim Darch do'd it.

OX-EYE [auk'see], *sb.* Only name for both the chiff-chaff and the willow warbler. *Phylloscopus rufus* and *Ph. trochilus*. The former are plentiful in spring, and very much resemble the latter.

What eggs are those?

Ox-eyes, sir [auk'eez, zr]. I knows dree or vower *ox-eye's* nesses. Keeper's boy, May 24, 1887.

OXHEAD [auk'seed], *sb.* Hogshead. (Always.)

Plase, sir, I be come arter th' empty *oxhead*.

OX-PINDED [auk's-pee'ndud], *adj.* Com. well-known description of a horse with ugly projecting pins or hip-bones.

No, he idn altogether a beauty, eens mid zay; he's t'igh in the muggle and t'*ox-pinded* vor that; but he's a rare good 'oss, and no mistake.

P

P. *B*, *v*, and *f*, when followed by *n* or *n* sound, change it into *m*. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 17, and hundreds of examples herein.

PAAIN [paa'yn], *sb.* and *vb.* Pain (Always so pronounced.) Here again we seem to have preserved the true sound.

Ang.-Sax. *pān*, *pīnan*.

and cleopeð forð *pine* : seoruwe.—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 306.

Thar thai sal euermare duelle,

And wafullie in *pinas* welle.—*Homilies in Verse* (Skeat), p. 85/165.

and haue here penaunce on pure erthe and noȝt þe *pyne* of helle.

Piers Plowman, IV. 101.

To kepe ous fram helle *pyne*;

And come be-fore god present, And fonge ther ys luggymnt,

to ioye oþer *pyne* to wende.

Sir Ferumbras, ll. 5728, 5739.

ver, and bernston, and a þousond *pinen*, þet neure ne endeþ þe uor to *pini*.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 130.

Also used frequently by Chaucer.

PAASNIP [paa'snúp], *sb.* Parsnip. Always so pron.—the *r* never sounded.

Pasneppe an herbe.—*Fulsgrave*.

PACK [paa'k], *sb.* 1. The nine skittles are always called a *pack* of skittles, and spoken of as "the *pack*," while the individuals are called *pins* [pee'nz]. See COANDER-PIN.

2. A measure of weight or number. A *pack* of wool is 240 lbs.; a *pack* of teazles is twelve "staves" of twenty "bunches" = 240 bunches. The latter are always sold by the *pack*.

3. An indefinite number or quantity.

Pack o' nonsense. What a *pack o' rooks*!

4. The whole number of persons or things; family.

I widn harky to nother one o' the w'ole *pack*—they'm liards every one o'm; I widn harky to their gospel oath, no neet vor a bad varden.

5. A pedlar's bundle; hence *packman* (q. v.).

6. *sb.* and *v. i.* A brood of black-game, analogous to *covey*.

There was a fine *pack o' poults* in the middle common zmornin'. So they are said "to *pack*" when they get together in numbers after the broods are dispersed.

Nif you do zee the poults begin to *packy*, tidn no good to think you be gwain to get 'thin shot o' they. I'll warn there's always a old cock a pitch'd 'pon a turra-heap or ort, and he'll let 'ee come to 'bout of a dree gun-shots off, an' then he's off, an' the rest long way un.

PACK AND FARDEL [paak'n faa'rdl], *phr.* Bag and baggage.

They gypsies was there again last night, but the police [poa'lees] zeed em, and zoon shift em along, *pack and fardel*. See FARDEL.

PAKKE. *Sarcina, fardellus*.—*Prom. Parv.*

PACK-GOODS [paak'geo'dz], *sb.* The wares of a pedlar, as distinguished from shop-goods, which are well known to be generally better in quality.

I don't like they there *pack-goods*; vokes do think they be cheap, but they be dear come to last, vor there idn no goodness nor wear in em.

PACK IN [paak ee'n], *v. t.* To pitch or throw underhand. In the game of rounders one player pitches the ball to the one who has to strike it with the "timmy" (q. v.). The pitcher is always said to "*pack in*" the ball.

Who can hat'n like that? why's-n *pack-n in* vitty! Bill, thee go and *pack in* the balls.

*Peck in a stwone behind theck weed,
Wull sed! now hurn below;
Work en wull, an' he'll be mine
In 'bout a nour or zo.—Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 60.*

PACKING [paak'een], *sb.* Any material used for "*packing up*" or securing a heavy weight by building or wedging up under it while in course of lifting. A recent importation.

PACKING [paak'een], *adv.* Quickly; with dispatch.

I wadn gwain to stan' no nonsense way they—I purty quick sent 'em 'long *packin'*.

PACKING-TWINE [paak'een-twuy'n], *sb.* Stout cord or twine used for sewing up bags of wool. It is made specially for this purpose.

PACKMAN [paak'mae'un]; often *pack feller* [paak'-fuul'ur], *sb.* A pedlar; a "Johnny-fortnight."

I always tells my missus, don't you never hang me up wi' noan o' they there *pack-fullers*; nif you do I on't never pay it.

PACK OFF [paak'oa't], *phr.* Be off; get away; be gone.
Now then, you boys, look sharp'm *pack off!*

PACK-SADDLE [paak'-zad'l], *sb.* The saddle for a sumpter or pack-horse, on which he carries his *seam* (q. v.). See **CROOK**.

PACKE-SADYLL—*bats, bas.—Palsgrave.*

A PACK-SADDLE. *Bast.—Sherwood.*

PACK-STAVE [paak'-stae'uv], *sb.* The pedlar's staff on which he carries his bundle over his shoulder, and which is often notched with inches to measure his wares. By wearing on his journeys this stave becomes exceedingly smooth, hence our every-day simile, "So plain's a *pack-stave*," which literature has corrupted into "plain as a pike-staff."

And roguing vertue brings a man defame,

A *packstave* Epethite, and scorned name.

1599. *Marston, Scourge of Villanie*, lib. 2, sat. 5, p. 197.

PACK UP [paak aup'], *v. t.* To secure any heavy weight, as it is raised, by inserting wedges or blocks underneath.

Mind and *pack up* the piece well, fear the chain should break.

PAD [pad], *sb.* 1. The foot of a fox or otter.

2. *Tech.* Used by sellers of woollen yarn. The square-shaped package of yarn in which it is generally made up for sale, consisting of twelve bundles or hanks, and each bundle consisting of a great many skeins varying in number according to the fineness of the yarn—a skein being always a fixed number of yards, and the *pad* a fixed weight.

3. Tech. By spinners. A bundle of yarn consisting of twenty-four small hanks, each consisting of four skeins, each skein measuring 360 yards; consequently a *pad* of yarn always represented the same number of *yards*, whatever its size or weight. Before the days of machinery, but far into the nineteenth century, the country manufacturers gave out wool to be spun at home, by spinsters, and the size of the thread required was fixed by ordering the *pad* to be spun to a certain weight, or in other words— $24 \times 4 \times 360 = 34,560$ yards, to be got out of so many lbs. of wool. In some factories even now this mode is still retained, and instead of spinning 20's or 30's they spin at so many lbs. per *pad*. This word is not to be confounded with *ped*, a basket, used by Tusser, Ray, and others, as also in *Ped-market*, q. v.

Zwer thy Torn, or else tha tedst net carry whome thy *Pad*, and meet Neckle Halse by the Wey.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 112, and note 4.

4. A soft kind of saddle, made without a "tree" or other hard foundation. Used generally for very young riders. Called in some districts a "pilch."

5. An iron (frequently called *comb pad*) of a peculiar shape, made to screw into a post, and used by a hand wool-comber to hold one of his combs firmly in a horizontal position, while he works the wool in it with the other comb, and then draws out the *sliver*.
See DIZ, SLIVER.

PADDLE [*pad'l*], *sb.* 1. A flat-pointed iron having a long handle, used in ploughing to free the implement from too much adhesive soil. Modern ploughs rarely require this.

2. A little flat piece of wood, usually stuck in the outer leather garter, used by navvys to free the shovel from adhering soil.

PADDLE [*pad'l*], *v. i.* 1. To drink heavily. (Rare.)

Whan ha hath a took a shord, and a *paddled*, ha will tell Doil.
Ex. Scold. l. 511. See also l. 5.

2. To wade in mud or shallow water; to mess or play with water. Thick there bwoy do like *paddlin'* in the water, sure 'nough.

PADDY'S TOOTHACHE [*pad'eez tèo'dhae'uk*]. Cant term for pregnancy.

PAD IT [*pad'ut*], *v. i.* To tramp on foot; to foot it.

The wagon was a started home along 'vore I come'd in, zo I was a-fo'ced to *pad it* all the way home.

Comp. PAD, fox or otter's foot; also FOOT-PAD.

PAD-LOCK [*pad-loa'k*], *sb.* (Always so called.) The *put-log* or short piece of wood used in forming a builder's scaffold; one

end rests on the wall, and the other upon the "ledger" or horizontal pole of the scaffold. Upon the *pad-locks* rest the planks on which the workmen stand and place their materials.

The holes left in a wall after the removal of a scaffold are *pad-lock* holes.

PAD TH' UFF [pad· dh-uuf·]. Cant phr. To *pad the hoof*—*i. e.* to tramp it on foot.

PAIL [paa'yul], *sb.* A cow is said to be "a come'd in to *pail*" when her calf is gone, and all her milk becomes available for the dairy.

PAINFUL [paa'ynfəol], *adj.* Laborious—*i. e.* needing much labour.

A farmer said to me of a hilly farm, "'Tis ter'ble *painful* groun', 'tis so clefty"—*i. e.* steep.

Though countrie be more *painfull*,
and not so greedie gainfull,
yet is it not so vainfull,
in following fansies eie.—*Tusser*, 2/13.

PAIR O' STAIRS [pae·ur u stae·urz], *sb.* A staircase. (Always.) This term survives in the cockney "two pair back," &c., but in the dialect the latter phrase would be unintelligible.

Thick there 'ouze must have a new *pair o' stairs*.

You mind how Will . . . put up thick there *pair o' stairs*, don' ee? how he begin'd em up 'pon top and work down?

PALDER [paa'ldur], *sb.* Parlour. The best of the two living rooms in a farm-house—*i. e.* the hall and the parlour. In a cottage the two rooms are the "house" and the "back-house."

For pronun. comp. *tailder*, *smallder*, *firmder*, *varder*, *fineder*. *Ur* sound following a liquid takes *d* before it.

PALM [paa'hm], *sb.* All varieties of the willow when bearing their catkins are so called. No doubt this arises from the exigencies of our Northern climate, which obliges us to use willow catkins for decoration on Palm Sunday.

PALME the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes—*chatton*.—*Palsgrave*.

PAM [paam], *sb.* In cards, the knave of clubs. (Very com.)

There is a game called "*Pam loo*," in which the knave of clubs is the winning card in the pack.

PAME [pae'um], *sb.* 1. A square of fine flannel, often handsomely bound and embroidered, in which the new-born child is wrapped. The *pame* is always part of baby's toilet until it is "tucked up." Used by upper, as well as lower class. See **WHITTLE**.

2. Building. A *pame* of joists is the row or "bay" filling up the

space between two main supports. Used when the floor is supported by short joists bearing upon beams or dwarf walls. When the joists reach the entire width of the room they are spoken of as a *floor o' joists* [vloou'ur u juy's].

PAMES [pae'umz], *sb. pl.* Purlins or side timbers of a roof. W. H. G., Dec. 6, 1883.

PAN [pan], *sb.* Any depression in a field or on other land.

Oncommon likely place vor to vind a hare, there in the *pan o'* the field.

By þat were Sarajins stozen vp al frechs : And wer come inward at hard & neychs : At a *pan þat* was broken. *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5187.

PANCAKE DAY [pang'keeuk dai']. Shrove Tuesday.

PANEL [pan'l], *sb.* The lining of a saddle, usually made of serge, called *panel serge*.

New *panel* and flocking to saddle.—*Saddler's Bill*, Xmas, 1882.

The word does not apply exclusively to the flaps of the saddle, though most likely it did so originally.

It is used by Tusser for the sort of pad or cushion still often used upon which sacks of grist corn are carried, or on which panniers are slung. I believe this pad is still called a *panel*.

A *panel* and wantey, packsaddle and ped,
A line to fetch litter, and halters for hed.—*Tusser*, 17/5.

I think Miss Jackson (*Shropshire Word-Book*) is quite mistaken in calling *panel* a pillion.

PANKY [pang'kee], *v. i.* To pant ; to breathe laboriously ; to puff and blow. (Always.)

"Lor! how a do *panky!*" said an old woman at her first sight of a locomotive drawing a train.

The *pankin'* bullicks now
Lies under heydges cool.—*Pulman*, *R. Sk.* p. 20.

When kows no longer blows an' *panks*,
In wauder half way up the'r shanks.—*Ib.* p. 26.

PAN-SHORD [pan-shoa'urd], *sb.* A piece of broken pottery, called also *shord*.

Never didn zee the fuller place o' this yur, vor old kettles, vryin pans, bottles, *pan-shords*, and all sorts o' trumpery ; 'tis one body's work a'most vor to bury the rummage they drows in here.

PANSHORD-DAY [pan'shur-dai']. Shrove Tuesday. (Com.) No doubt in allusion to the custom referred to under DROWIN' O' CLOAM. *See* CLOAM.

PAN-TILE [pan'tuy'ul], *sb.* The ordinary roofing tile, of all kinds, to distinguish it from *tile*, or tile-stone, common roofing slate.

I count you'd be gainer, vor to put up tile 'pon thick there roof; 'tis jis vleet place they there *pan-tiles* 'on't never answer vor no dwellin'-ouze.—Nov. 12, 1886. (Usual word.)

PAP-DISH [paap'deesh], *sb.* A cup or vessel used for warming baby's food; a mug.

I always keeps a *pap-dish* vor to yit up a drap o' milk or ort, in the night, vor the poor old man. Lor! he idn no otherways-n a cheel.—Wellington Almshouse, January, 1885.

PAPMATE for chylder. *Papatum*.—*Promp. Parv.*

PAPERIN [pae'upurn], *adj.* Made of paper.

I baint gwain to wear none o' your *paperin* shoes, and catch me death way the rheumatic.

PARE [pae'ur], *v. t.* To prune or trim. (Always.)

Have your staff-hook and *pare* up the thorn hedge.

Thick orchet o' trees do want *parin* shockin' bad; I should like to zee two or dree wagin-load o' 'ood a-tookt out o' un.

You wid'n plase to let me *pare* up they there elems, I s'pose?

PARFIT [paar'fút], *adj.* and *adv.* Perfect.

Thick job on't never be *parfit* gin there's a culbet a-put in, to car off the water *parfit* like.

PARGET [paar'jút], *sb.* 1. A mixture of mortar and cow-dung, used for coating the inside of chimneys.

2. *v. t.* To coat the insides of flues with *parget*. The word is probably borrowed from architects, and is used exclusively as above.

PARGET, or playster for wallys. *Gypsum*.—*Promp. Parv.* See *Way's Note*, p. 383.

PARING SULL [pae'ureen zoo'ul], *sb.* A breast-plough. Called also a *spader*.

PARISH-LANTERN [paar'eesh-lan'turn]. The moon.

PARMER [paar'mur], *sb.* Palmer. See HALY-PARMER. The palmer-worm. (Always.)

An' as ver vlies, I don't kear much
Ver moore'n a sart er two;
Let's hev the *parmer* ribbed wi' gold,
Th' yaller dun, an' blue.

PARRICK [paar'ik], *sb.* Paddock. The word *paddock* is unknown, but [*ad'ik* or *had'ik*] are quite common for *paddock*.

They cows mus'n bide in the *parrick* no longer, else he'll be bare all the zummer.

I zee very well they there masons 'll purty near vill up thick there *addick* way their rummage, nif they baint a-made to put it up a little bit together like.

Ang.-Sax. *pearroc*,
Parrok, or cowle. Saginarium. See *Way's Note*, p. 384, in *Promp. Parv.*

Parrocke, a lytell parke, *parquet*.—*Palsgrave*, p. 252.

Par, an inclosed place for domestic animals.

Par-yard, the farm-yard.—*Forby, E. Ang.* ii. p. 243.

PARSLEY BED [paa'slee bai'd]. Besides being the source whence children are told that the little girls come (see *LEEK-BED*), it is considered to be fatal to one of the household if parsley be transplanted. Parsley may be sown anywhere, but once sown must not be moved until destroyed.

An old man now living went to a widow whom I know well, and said to her, "I widn do it mysel hon he ax me, and I beggéd maister not vor to do it, and now he's dead and gone! Well, nif he'd on'y a-harkéd to me and not a-muv'd that there *pa'sley bed* he'd a-bin livin' now to this minute.

PARSON [paa'sn], *sb.* A black rabbit. (Very com.)

A farmer when rabbiting cried out to me [Dhae'ur-z u paa'sn! shuut dhik' vur gau'd-sae'uk!] there's a *parson!* shoot thick for God's sake!—November 27, 1886.

PARSON IN THE PULPIT [paa'sn een dhu puul'pùt], *sb.*
The wild arum. *Arum maculatum*.

PART [paart], *v. t.* To divide; to separate; to share.

Mother zaid we was to *part* it fair. (Usual word.)

On parish boundaries it is very common to see, "This *parts* Tolland and Stogumber."

"Certes, sire" þanne seide ich * "hit semeþ nat here,
In þat 3e *part*þ nat with ous poure ' þat 3e passeþ dowel."

P. Plow. XVI. 115.

and aftir that thei hadden crucified hym, thei *departiden* hise clothes and kesten lot.

Wyclif vers. Matthew xxvii. 35.

All the versions down to the A. V. have *parted* in this passage except Rheims (1582), which has *deuided his garments*.

PARTS [pae'urts], *sb. pl.* Fractions, whether of number or quantity. Two-thirds is always [tùe' pae'urts aewt u dree']. Three-quarters [dree' pae'urts aewt u vaaw'ur]. [Nai'n pae'urts aewt u tai'n,] nine-tenths; and so on. Three-quarters of an hour is always [dree' pae'urts uy u naaw'ur].

They zess how the taties be shockin' bad about ; zome places two *parts* out o' dree be a ratted.

Tuifers often break away after a good stag, and the pack cannot be brought to the spot for three *parts* of an hour or even an hour. *Collyms*, p. 212.

PASSMENT [paa'smunt], *sb.* Parsnip. (Very com.)

PASS THE TIME O' DAY [paa's dhu tuy'm u dai:], *phr.* To exchange greetings or a few words of friendly gossip.

Our Squire idn no ways proud like, he do always like to *pass the time o' day* 'long wai other one o' his vokes, nif he do meet em, like. No, I never did'n know un, not no more'n jis to *pass the time o' day* like.

The following is from an account of a murder at Tiverton ; two witnesses used the expression during the same inquiry.

Since then he had been in the army, and I had been away from Tiverton for some years, and of late years I have been just in the habit of *passing the time of day* with him.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 11, 1887.

PATCH [paa'ch], *sb.* Newly-imported slang *phr.*

So good man's his father? I tell 'ee he idn a *patch* 'pon th' old man—*i. e.* not fit to be compared with.

PAT ON THE POLL [paa't-n dhu poa:], *phr.* To kill by a blow such as would dislocate the neck. Hares and rabbits when caught living are always killed by a *pat on the poll*.

PATTENS [paat'nz], *sb.* Usually "a pair o' *pattens*." A kind of clogs worn by women which rest on iron oval rings, and so keep the feet quite two inches from the ground. They were much worn within the writer's memory, but are now only to be found in out-of-the-way places and on the stage.

PATTERIDGE [pat'ureej], *sb.* Partridge. (Usual name.)

PAUCH ; PAUNCH [pau'ch ; pau'nsh], *v. t.* and *i.* To tread or trample in soft wet ground. The word scarcely implies treading in actual mud. Either form used indifferently.

They bullicks 'll *pauch* thick mead all over like a ploughed field ; take and turn 'em in, they didn ought to a-bin a-let out, *paunchin* about, such weather's this.

PAUNCH [pau'nsh], *sb.* The stomach and intestines of all game or hunted animals, including rabbits, but not of domestic animals.

2. *v. t.* To disembowel hare, deer, or any wild animal.

PAWY [pau'ee], *v. i.* Of animals—to beat or dig with the fore-feet.

Can't do nothin' way thick 'oss—he 'on't be quiet a minute ; he've a-rub and a-*paawed* gin he've a-tord the vloor all to pieces.

and wriggled, and *pawed*, and wraxled, and twined, and rattled, and teared, vig, vig, vig.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 217.

PAY [paa'y], *v. t.* To thrash; to beat.

Maister 'll *pay* thee, ah'll warn un, zoon's a knowth it.

PAY-RENT [paa'y-rai'nt], *adj. phr.* Profitable; prolific: applied to both crops and animals.

I calls yours a proper *pay-rent* sort o' pigs.

A rare *pay-rent* piece o' beans.

It is com. to say approvingly of any stock, "Very good lot o' things; they be proper *rent-payers*, else I never didn zee none.

PAYZE [pai'z], *v. t.* To weigh down; to raise by a lever; to prise. (Very com.) Only implies the use of the lever in one way—*i. e.* by weighing down the end; it could not be used if the lever were lifted, having the fulcrum at the point.

Take the iron bar and *payze* up the end o' un, eens can put the chain in under-n.

PEYCE, or wyghte (peise of whyght, κ.). *Pondus.*

Peysyn, or weyn. *Pondero, libro, trutino.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

I *peyse*, I waye. *Ye poise.* Tell not me, if I *peyse* a thing in my hande, I can tell what it wayeth. *Palsgrave*, p. 655.

TO PEISE. *Peser.* A PEISER. *Pesur.*—*Sherwood.*

PEYCE a weyght—*peys*: *pesant.*—*Palsgrave.*

þe pound þat hue paiede hem by * *peysed* a quarter

More þan myn Auncel' whenne ich weied treuthe.—*Piers Plow.* VII. 223.

As perle bi þe quite *peise* is of prys more,

So is Gawayn, in god fayth, bi oþer gay knyȝteȝ.—*Sir Gawayne*, l. 2364.

And thus gan fynysse preyer, lawde, and preice,

Which that I yove to Venus on my knee,

And in myne harte to ponder and to *peice*;

Chaucer, Court of Love, l. 687. See also *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 7730.

The *peise* and weight which this carnall world hangs upon Religion.

1642. *Rogers, Hist. of Naaman*, p. 208.

and ther complayned uppon Willam spicer, tayler, for w^t holding of a potell pot of pewter *peysing* iiij^t. *Eng. Guilds*, E. E. T. S. p. 322.

PAYZER [pai'zur], *sb.* A heavy iron lever used in quarrying stone, but always by weighing down the end. (Only name.)

PAZE [pae'uz], *sb.* 1. Pace. (Always thus.)

[Nau! aay ded-n uur'ee un, aay lat-n goo' uz oa'un *pa'e-us*,] no!
I did not hurry him, I let him go his own pace.—Jan. 17, 1882.

On, on she comes wi' stealthy *paze*,

Now ling'ring, now advancin',

As maaidens tri'th ther loviens' faaith—

All teyzin an' entrancin.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 7.

2. *v. t.* To measure distance by pacing.

Nif you *paze* it, you'll vind tidn no varder'n hot I do tell 'ee.

PEAKING [pek'een], *adj.* Pinched in appearance.

Well, I thort the poor maid lookèd maain *peakin*, s' off the shelf was purty high in there; I've a-year'd em zay how he's mortal near, but the missus idn so bad like.

PEAL [pee'ul], *adj.* Applied to the countenance. Unhealthy; pasty-looking; implies much more than *pale*.

Our Jim idn vitty 't all, a lookth *peal* and waik like, and zo he hath now 'z mon's past—*i. e.* for these months = several months.

PEAR [pee'ur], *v. i.* To appear. (Very com.)

[*Pee'ur-z* auf dhai wúz gwaa'yn vur chai't mee aewt u mee muun'ee,] (it) appears as though they were going to cheat me out of my money.

Her zingth like a nightingale,

Peart like a dove,

And the zong that her zing'd

Was consarnin of my love.—*Old Song.*

PEARL [puur'ul], *sb.* Hunting. Of a stag. (Com.)

The rough excrescences round the burr of the horn are "*pearls*."

Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer, p. 27.

men shall alwayes knowe the olde hartes by these tokens which follow :

First, when the compasse of the burre is large and greate, well *pearled*, and neare unto the moisture of the head.—*Art of Venery*, quoted by *Collyns, p. 29.*

PEART [pee'urt], *adj.* Sprightly; gay; brisk; lithe; lively. No literary words can exactly express *peart*—there is no idea of *pert* in it. Used in speaking of women or children, and sometimes of birds. Applied to temperament or health, and never to dress or manner. See PERKY.

How's Jenny s'mormin'? Her's so *peart's* a cock rabbin, for all, the cheel idn drie weeks old, gin Zinday.

Godinet. Prettie, dapper, fiat, *peart*, indifferently handsome.

Mignardelet. Prettie, daintie, fiat, *peart*.

Accointer. To make jollie, *peart*, quaint, &c.—*Cotgrave.*

Peart : *Godinet, mignard, mignardeler.* A pretty *Peart* lass. *Godinette. Sherwood.*

PEARTISH [pee'urteesh], *adj.* Dimin. of *peart*.

Her's a *peartish* sort of a maid like—on'y her's like some o' the rest o'm, her on't never hurt herzul way no hard work.

PEASE-ERRISH [pai'z-uur'eesh], *sb.* The stubble after a crop of *pease* has been taken.

You'll sure to vind the birds in the *pease-errish*, they be 'most always there.

White wheat upon *pease-etch* doth grow as he wold,

But fallow is best, if we did as we shold.—*Tusser, 19/5.*

PEASE-HAULM [pai'z-uul'um], *sb.* The stalks of *pease* after thrashing. The word [uul'um] in this sense is used in this dialect

only in connection with pease, beans, vetches, or clover after seeding.

PEAZE OUT [pai'z aewt], *v. i.* To ooze or trickle—applied to liquid.

I zeed the cider *peazin' out* droo the head o' the cask.

The water do keep on *peazing out* o' the wall.

I knowed we was a-come to the right place, 'cause I zeed how the water'd [u-pai'zud] *out*.—April 16, 1884. Searching for a leak.

PECK [pak], *v. tr.* To measure with a peck.

Mind and *peck* it op careful like, eens mid-n be no mistake. Spoken of a quantity of grass seed.—July, 1879.

Applied as a *vb.* to grain or dry measure only, notwithstanding that *peck* is a measure of liquids = two gals.

I do hear how Farmer Burge is zillin' o' very good cider vor a shillin' a *peck*.

I knew a man who won a bet that he would drink "a *peck* o' cider to one tip," *i. e.* at a draught. He laid on his back, and the cider ran down his throat. He survived some years.

PECK O' DIRT [paek' u duur't]. The saying is very common when much "smeech" is being made.

Well, they do zay how everybody must ate a *peck o' dirt* avore they do die, but anybody'd zoonder nit be a-fo'ced vor ate it all to once like.

PECK O' TROUBLE [paek' u truub'l], *phr.* Misfortune; bereavement; disaster.

Poor blid, her've a-got a *peck o' trouble*, sure 'nough. There's 'ee bidin' about doing o' nort, and drunk half his time, and her lookin' to be a-put to bed every day—and now th' oldest boy 've a-catched in his 'an' in the chaff-cutter and a-cut off all his vingers.

PEDIGREE [púd'igree], *sb.* Tale; story.

You never didn hear the fuller o' un vor to tell—why'll tell by th'our. We was in to Dree Cups, and we toss'd vor a quart, and that zot'n off—nif he didn tell up a fine old *pedigree* o' it, for two mortal hours, and all 'bout nort 'all (nothing at all).

PEDLAR'S BASKET [púd'lurz baas'kut], *sb.* The plant *Linaria Cymbellaria*, oftener called *Wandering Sailors*.

PED-MARKET [paed'-maar'kut], *sb.* A market where fruit, vegetables, and other articles are pitched for sale, usually, or formerly, brought to market in large panniers on donkeys or pack-horses. The term is used in distinction to the cattle, sheep, shambles, or corn, markets.

There is a large *ped-market* at Taunton every Saturday on the open space where the shambles were set up after Jeffrey's bloody assize. The word *ped* only remains in this form, and in *pedlar* and *peddling*. See quot. from *Tusser*, 17/5, under *PANEL*.

PEDDE, *idem quod panere*, supra (calathus).

PANYERE (or pedde *infra*; panjer, or paner. *Calathus*.)

Promp. Parv. See *Note*, p. 390.

PED, a pannier, large basket with a lid.—*Forby*, ii. p. 246.

ȝif þei becomen *pedderis* berynge knyues, pursis, pynys and girdlis and spices and sylk and precious pellure and forrouris for wymmen.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 12.

PEE [pee·], *v. i.* Urinare. (Always.) Used by and to children.

PEEL [pai·l], *sb.* Salmon of the first season; grilse. Called *truff* in South Devon.

PEEWIT [pee·weet], *sb.* The lapwing or silver plover. So called from its shrill cry—*Vanellus cristatus*.

PELT [puul·t], *sb.* Passion; rage.

My eyes! wad'n er in a *pelt* then?

PELT [púl·t], *sb.* A sheep-skin in the raw state after the wool has been got off, but before being subjected to other processes by which it may be turned into chamois (shammy), morocco, roan, sheep, or other leather. See *FELLMONGER*.

A PELT. *Pelice, peau.* A PELT-MONGER. *Pelletier.*—*Sherwood*.

PEN [pai·n], *sb.* A spiggot—as in the “*pen and fosset*” used in brewing.

PENDILO [pai·ndeeloa·], *sb.* Pendulum.

Maister 've a-zend me arter the *pendilo*—he forgot'n hon he tootk 'ome the clock.

PENTICE [pai·ntees], *sb.* Pent-house. Applied solely to the shed belonging to a smith's shop, where horses stand to be shod. (Always so called, and so pronounced.)

Penthouse is quite unknown; our usual word is *linhay*, but we seem to have preserved the old French better in our word, than the literary dialect has, in its development.

PENTYCE, of an howse ende. *Appendicium, appendix, in pendo.*

Promp. Parv.

receiue inne the rayne watres that fallen doune along the thackes of *thappentyzes* and houses.—*Caxton, Boke of the Fayt of Armes*, quoted by *Way*.

A PENTIS; *Appendix, Appendicium, Appendiculum:*

Dicas Apheduo solaria significat—que

Appendix—que si lignum construxerat ipsum

Dicas profectum, si saxum dic menianum,

Dicas protectum si tectum noueris ipsum.—*Cath. Ang.*

Penthouse of a house—*appentis*. *Pentys* over a stall—*avuent*.—*Palsgrave*.

A PENT-HOUSE. *Un appentis*, *soupendouë*, *soupenduë*.—*Sherwood*.

PEP(T) [púp'(t)]. Past tense and p. part. of to peep. (Always.)
I *pep* round the corner. I *pept* in the cupboard.

PERCH [puur'ch], *v. t.* When any kind of article made from materials found by the master is brought to be examined and passed for payment, this word is used both to represent the production of the work for examination by the workman, and also the examination itself by the master or his agent.

I shall have dree dizn o' gloves ready to *perch* gin Zaturday, and then you shall have your money.

I'd zoonder by half th' old maister'd *perch* the work hiszul, he don't faut it not a bit like the young Joe.

No doubt originally the word was confined to the examination of weaver's work, by pulling the piece of cloth over a bar or *perch*, by which all bad work can be readily discovered. To examine a weaver's work is always to *perch* the piece.

PERCH [puur'ch], *sb.* 1. The iron-pointed stave or stick often fixed by a joint to the axletree of carts and wagons, to prevent their running back when the horse stops on an ascent. The word no doubt is *pritch* or point.

2. *v. t.* To punch or prick holes in anything, chiefly in horses' shoes, with a *pritchil* or *purchil* (q. v.).

Jim, mind an' *purch* thick shoe way vower holes onë zide an' dree tother.

3. *sb.* Of a carriage or wagon. The pole which connects the axletree of the hind wheels by means of the main-pin with the fore wheels. We often see advertisements of "Cee spring Broughams without a *perch*." In a timber-carriage this is the nib.

4. *v. t.* To *perch* board is to stand it on end leaning against a bar, alternately putting a board on each side edgewise. Sawyers usually *perch* freshly-sawn boards in this way. Builders also *perch* the flooring board to season before using.

PERISH [puur'eesh], *v. i.* 1. To become very cold or chilled; to become numbed.

Missus, do ee plase to yit me a drap o' cider, I be jist a-*perished*.

Come in by the vire, cas'n—neet bide *perishin'* out there.

I thort the cold wid ackly a-killed me, nif my 'ands wadn proper a-*perished*, eens I could'n veel nort.

2. Anything such as wood, fruit, vegetables, that has become decayed or rotten is said to have *perished*.

Must put new rafters and new battens, all th' old ones be proper a-*perished*.

We be having so much wet all the zeed 'll *perish* in the groun'.

PERKY [puur'kee], *adj.* Applied only to females, and more to dress and manner than to temperament. Pretty; dainty; smart; dressy; natty; coquettish; attractive. Would never be applied to a large, stout person.

You must a-knowed her 'vore he married her—her was a purty little *perky* sort of a body, and such a tongue! nif her wid'n a-talked a butt o' bees to death! but her lookth married sure 'nough now.

PERNTICE [puurntees], *sb.* Apprentice; apprenticeship.

Of a man who had got up in the world, I heard it said, "I mind un hon he wadn 'alf such a big man—he wadn nothin' but a parish *perntice*, same's myzul. Why, we sar'd our *perntice* together 'long way th' old Farmer Venn up to Park, and he was a gurt looby bwoy, sure 'nough."

Lor! I've a-know'd th' old Mal Jones 'ez sixty year—why, we sar'd our *perntice* together out t' [Aa rshbuurt!] A shbrittle 'long way th' old Farm' Coles, an' a very good maister a was, too.

PERSWARD [purswau'rd], *v. t.* To persuade.

Her do'd all her could, but nobody could'n never *persward* he.

PERVENTIVE-MAN [purvai'nteev-mae'un], *sb.* A coast-guardsmen.

PERVENTIVE STATION [purvai'nteev stae'urshun]. A coastguard station. (Always.)

PESTLE [paes'l], *sb.* Leg. In the common term "*pestle* o' pork." So called when cooked fresh, instead of being salted for ham o' pork.

FAUCILLE: in an horse, the bought, or *pestle* of the thigh.—*Cotgrave*.

PESTELL of flesshe—*jambon*.—*Palsgrave*.

A *Pestle* of Porke. *Iambe de porceau*.—Both *Cotgrave* and *Sherwood*.

In the fyrst course, potage, wortes, gruell, & fourmenty, with venyson, and mortrus and *pestelles* of porke with grene sauce.

Wynkyn de Worde, Boke of Keruyng (Furnivall), p. 278.

PHEASANT'S EYE [faz'unts uy'], *sb.* The evergreen alkanet. *Anchusa sempervirens*.

PHYSIC [fúz'ik], *sb.* Medicine. *See* METCIN. Also to express nasty taste.

Call this yer good drink! Darn'd if I don't call it downright *physic*, missus!

PICK [pik], *sb.* 1. A hay-fork. (Always.)

2. A pickaxe.

[Kaa'n dùe' noa'urt wai dhee'uz pik voa'r ee'z u-shaa'rpt,] (I) cannot do anything with this pickaxe until it has been sharpened.

PICK A BONE WITH [pik u boa'un wai], *phr.* To take to task; to demand an explanation.

I've a got a *bone to pick* 'long way you 'bout that there zeed; you zold it to me vor swede, and 'tis half o' it common turnnuts.

PICKÉD [pik'ud], *adj.* 1. Pointed; peaked. (Very com.)

Thick there stake 'on't do, he's to *pickéd* by half; there'll be a hole droo the cloth in no time.

I yur'd em zay how a man made in a vire way nort but a *pickéd* stick an' a little bit o' board way a hole in un.

Proude prestes come with hym ' moo þan a thousand,
In paltokes & *pyked* shoes ' & pisseres longe knyues,
Comen aȝein conscience.—*Piers Plowman*, B, xx. 217.

With scrip and *pyked* staf, y-touked hye;
In every house he gan to pore and pry.

Chaucer, Sompnours Tale, l. 29.

2. Applied to countenance. Pinched, sharp-featured; implies ill-temper.

A nasty *pickéd* facéd old thing.

PICKÉD ARSÉD [pik'ud aa'sud], *adj.* Having the root of the tail protruded, or projecting beyond the usual contour. Of cattle, pointed or angular at the buttocks.

Purty *peakéd arsed* old thing! Why, you can hang your hat 'pon the pins o' un.

PICKING [pik'een], *adj.* Dainty in eating; particular as to food; also, eating little; having a poor appetite.

I'll tell thee hot 'tis, thee'rt to *pickin* by half. Hard is it? I reckon thee'ds vind it harder wi'out.

Poor blid, her do look wisht sure 'nough; and there, her's so *pickin* too, her don't make use o' nothin' [skee'us] scarce.

PICK IT IN [pik ut ee'n], *phr.* To catch it; to get a thrashing, or a severe scolding. (Very com.)

[Dhee-t pik ut ee'n muy'n, haun mae'ustur zee'th dhee; aay wú'd'n stan een dhuy' shè'o'z vur zaur'mfeen,] thee wilt pick it in when master sees thee; I would not stand in thy shoes for something.

PICKLE [pik'l], *v. t. and sb.* 1. Seed corn before sowing is very often steeped in solutions of various kinds, according to the receipts or fancies of different farmers. This is always called *pickling* the

corn, and is done to prevent grubs or birds from devouring the seed. Used also for *poisoning* any substance for vermin.

2. *sb.* State; condition.

They'll be in a purty *pickle*, ah'll warn 'em, zoon's they years o' it.

Reape barley with sickle

that lies in ill *pickle*.—*Tusser*, 56/17.

PICK OUT, *v.* To discover; to find out by inquiry.

I can't *pick out* nort at all about-n. Do 'ee try vor to *pick out* all you can.

But what do we *pick out* to resolute him withall?

Rogers, Hist of Naaman, p. 396 (1642).

PICK PRATES [pik prae'uts], *v.* To tell tales.

Billy, I on't ha you comin' to *pick prates* 'pon the tothers; you be all so bad's they.

And nif tha dest *pick Prates* upon me, and tell Vauther o', chell tell a *sweet Rabble-rote* upon thee, looks zee. *Ex. Scold*. l. 221.

PICK UP, PICK UP HIS CRUMBS [pik' aup úz kreo'mz], *v. i. and t.* To amend; to improve either in health or fortune: applied also to animals.

I reckon they be *pickin up* again now, her's a rare hand about butter'n that.

Our Liz bin ter'ble bad, her was a'most come to a nottomy; but her's *pickin up her crooms* again now, like, thank th' Almighty.

I 'sure you, mum, 'tis on'y kitchen physic that he do want, neet none o' yer doctor's stuff; nif he could meet way a little more o' that there, he'd zoon *pick up*, he wid.

PICKY-BACK [pik'ee baak], *adv.* To carry on the back, with the arms round the neck and the legs supported on either side, under the bearer's arms.

The poor old man can't walk no more'n a cheel; Joe's a-foced to car'n *picky-back* up'm down stairs.

PICTURE [pik'tur], *sb.* Image; resemblance. (Very com.)

[Dhu zaak' *pik'tur* u dh-oa'l au's,] the exact image of the old horse. Spoken of a young horse.

PIDDLING [púd'leen], *part. adj.* 1. Peddling or trifling; working in a lazy manner.

Come on, soce! b'ee gwain to bide *pidlin* here all's day?

Nif anybody didn sharp 'm up a bit, he'd bide *pidlin* over thick there job vor a month o' Zindays.

2. Trickling.

Never didn zee the river zo small avore, he's nort now but a

little *pidlin* lake o' water, an' I can mind hon a post-boy was a warshed away, there by our road, and a drowneded, 'osses an' all.

If hops looke browne,
go gather them downe.
But not in the deaw,
for *pidding* with feaw.—*Tusser*, 56/48.

PIECE [pee's], *sb.* 1. Often used alone without any other noun to explain it.

(a) A *piece* (of timber) or log. (Very com.)

I be a-com'd over vor to git some help, vor to git the *piece* up to pit; Me and Jimsy baint men enough by ourzuls.

Said by a sawyer to me (April, 1883).

(b) A *piece* (of flesh)—*i. e.* a woman, usually gross in figure; or used to express unchastity. (Very com.)

You knows th' old Bob Zalter's wive, don'ee? Her's a gurt coose *piece*, you know.

(c) In the expression "all of a *piece*"—*i. e.* all alike, all of one kind. (Very common.)

Maister've a-zend back these here baskets; they baint no good nif can't 'ave 'em all of a *piece*.

You must paper the wall all over nif you want to make'n look all of a *piece*.

(d) In combination—as turning-*piece*, pillar-*piece*, tail-*piece*, clavel-*piece*.

2. A part or portion of anything.

No, tidn a finished, not eet; why we 'ant a bin there only two *pieces* o' days—*i. e.* parts of two days.

Better have home some more cider, had'n er, sir? there idn but a *piece* of a hogshead a left.

What! do you call yourself a man? Well, I zim I do, a *piece* of a one, like.

I can't go home 'long way 'ee (*i. e.* all the way), but I don't mind gwain a *piece* o' the way.

This use seems to be archaic.

PECE, or part. *Perticula, pars, porciuncula.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A field; or close of land. Constantly used in combination for the names of fields, as "Parson's *piece*," "Home *piece*." Compare the well-known "Parker's *piece*" at Cambridge.

4. In speaking of any crop on the ground, whether the whole field or only part is referred to, it is usual to say, thick *piece* o' whate; rare *piece* o' grass. Shockin poor *piece* o' turmits. Thindest *piece* o' barley I've a-zeed de year.

PIECE-MEAL [pee's mae'ul], *adv.* 1. Applied to letting land.

When a farm is let to a number of different tenants it is said to be let out *piece-meal*.

2. *v. t.* To let land in small holdings.

I've a-tookt the zix acres o' Mr. Baker, and I be gwain to *piece-meal'n* out in garden splats.

TO PEECE MEAL (to divide, cut, pull, rend in pieces). *Morcillir; desper.*
Sherwood.

PIECEN [pees'n], *v. t.* One of the rare verbs in *en*. To join or fasten together broken parts; to mend.

We've a-*piecened* th' old chaney tay-pot, eens you widn never know he was a-brokt.

Of all th' old shows ever you zeed, nif th' old Squire Newman didn beat 'em all He'd a got on a old brown coat that anybody widn pick up in the road—he was a *piecened* and a-patched all over. Th' old man looked like a proper old cadger, and eet they do zay how he's a wo'th thousands.

PIECENER [pees'nur], *sb.* A boy or girl in a factory, whose work is to *piecen* or mend up the "ends" or threads which break while being spun. Until recently *pieceners* were children who lapped together the soft wool rolls from the carding engine to feed the "billy." Now this handiwork is altogether superseded.

PIECE O' WORK [pees-u-wuur'k], *phr.* Fuss; disturbance.

Come now, her did'n go to do it, and tidn nort vor to make a *piece o' work* about.

There's a purty *piece o' work* up 'm town; they've a-brokt the winders to the King's Arms, and the [poa'lees] police can't do nort agin 'em.

PIGEON-PAIR [pij'een-pae'ur]. A son and a daughter nearly the same age when there are no more children in a family are always called a *pigeon-pair*, whether they happen to be twins or not.

Pigeons have but two young ones at a time, and these are said to be always male and female.

PIGEON-TOED [pij'een-toa'ud], *adj.* Having the feet turning inwards. *Bow-legs* and *pigeon-toes* usually go together.

PIGGY-PIE [pig'ee-paa'y]. See STRAT-PIE.

PIG-HEADED [peg'ai'dud], *adj.* Obstinate; stubborn; not to be convinced.

Tidn nit a bit o' good to zay nort, you mid so well talk to the tower; idn a more *pig-headedder*, hignoranter gurt hedgeboar in all the parish.

PIGS [peg'z], *sb.* Contraction of pixies, in the common saying,

“Plaze God and the *pigs*.” See Way’s note to PYGMEW.—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 395.

Ta marra maurin, playze tha *pigs*,
Out in ma bestest close I rigs
This yer nayt vorm a mine.—*Nathan Hogg, Mee Pickter tuk be Light.*

PIG’S BUBBLE [peg’z buub’l], *sb.* The cow-parsnip. *Heraclium Sphondylium*. Usual name about Wellington. Pigs are very fond of it, and cottagers gather it about in the hedges. See LIMPERNSCRIMP.

PIGS-HALES [peg’z-æ’ulz], *sb.* Haws, the berries of the white-thorn.

PIGS-LOOZE [peg’z-lùe’z], *sb.* Pigsty. (Always so.) Pigsty unknown. ? *Pigs-lews*—i. e. shelter (see LEW, LEWTH).

John Gadd do want to have a new *pig’s-looze*, but I told him the rent was to low already. (Letter from agent for cottages.) See STRAIN.

PIG’S LOUSE [peg’z laew’s], *sb.* The common wood-louse.

PIG’S MEAT [peg’z mai’t], *sb.* Wash; refuse of the kitchen. (Always.) When very fluid it is often spoken of as “clear meat.”

PIG’S-NUT [peg’z-nút or pai’gz nút], *sb.* The common earth-nut, for which pigs are so fond of grubbing and rooting. *Bunium flexuosum*.

Caliban. I pry’thee let me bring thee where crabs grow,
And I with my long nails will dig thee *pig-nuts*.—*Tempest*, II. ii.

In my copy of Gerarde’s *Herbal*, p. 1065, under Earth-nuts, is an entry in handwriting of the last century, ‘Somerset *Pig-nuts* T. W.’

PIG’S PARSLEY [peg’z paa’slee], *sb.* Wild parsley. *Caucalis anthriscus*.

PIG’S PARSNIP [peg’z pɪa’snúp], *sb.* (Rare.) Same as PIG’S BUBBLES, COW-PARSNIP. *Heraclium Sphondylium*.

PIG TOGETHER [peg tugadh’ur], *v. i.* To sleep or crowd together; to herd.

There was nine o’ um all a-*pig together* in thick there little bit of a ’ouze; why he idn big enough to zwing a cat in, hon’s void—tidn dacent.

PIKE [puy’k], *sb.* 1. A turnpike gate.

2. The toll payable.

Hast a-got any money vor to pay the *pike way*?

PILL [ˈpeeʊl], *sb.* Pillow. (Very com.)
I never can't ziape way a soft *pill*.

PILLAR-PIECE [ˈpʊlˌər pees], *sb.* Part of a wagon. The cross timber attached to and supporting the bottom of the forepart of the body. It bears upon the *fell-piece*, and turns upon it when the wheels are "locked." The main-pin passes through both. In a timber-carriage or railway timber-truck the *pillar-piece* is that on which the log actually rests, and is made to turn on its centre.

PILLION [ˈpʊlˌjʊn], *sb.* A seat behind a man's saddle for a woman, on which she sits sideways. It is a kind of pad or cushion, having a small board suspended by straps on which she rests her feet; her right arm is supposed to be around the man's waist.

Pillions are now very rare, but may still be seen in North-west Somerset.

PILL-TIE [ˈpeeʊl-tuyː], *sb.* Pillow-case. Sometimes applied to the entire pillow. It is evident *tie* is a French word. See BED-TIE.

PILLOWE BERE—*taye doreiller*.—*Palsgrave*. *Sherwood*.

PILLUMY [ˈpʊlˌumeɪ], *v. i.* and *adj.* To give out dust, as a carpet does when beaten. Full of dust.

I'll make thy birches *pillumy* vor thee, nif I catch thee again. (Very common.)

chell make thy Boddize *pillmæ*,
. . . make my Boddize *pillmæ*.—*Ex. Scold*. ll. 83, 84.

PILM, PILLUM [ˈpʊlˌʊm], *sb.* Dust; fluff; briss (*q. v.*). (Com. in Hill dist.) See MUX.

PIN [ˈpeeːn], *sb.* 1. The hip, both of man and beast: no other term is used for the hip. Applied also to the hip-joint. Called also *pin-bone* [ˈpeeːn-boəˈʊn].

2. *sb.* The middle one of a team of three horses.

Ah'll warn un to go avore or in the *pin*, but he idn no sharper (shafter).

3. [*p. t.* ˈpeeːn; *p. part.* u-peeːn-], *v. t.* To hold; to clench, as "to *pin* the bargain," "to *pin* him to his promise."

I knowd he was a slippery sort of a customer, zō I *pin* un there and then.

PIN-BONE [ˈpeeːn-boəˈʊn], *sb.* The projecting bone of the hip.

PIN-SHUT, or PIN-SLEFT [ˈpeeːn-shuut, ˈpeeːn-slaef], *adj.* and

sb. An injury to the hip-joint of a horse, often produced by the animal rushing through a doorway, and getting thereby a violent blow on the projecting bone.

PINCH [pùn'sh], *v. t.* To prize or raise up with a lever point, having the fulcrum to bear down upon. Same as PAYZE. To raise with a lever by using the point as the fulcrum, is "to heave."

Take and *pinch*'n up, you can't *heave*'m like that—you've a-got'n to dead by half.

PINCHFART [pùn'shfaa'rt], *sb.* A niggard; an epithet for a miserly person.

A proper old *pinchfart*! why I'll war'n un he'd skin a vlint vor ha'penny.

It avore all, th' art an abomination *Pinchvart* vor thy own Eends.

Ex. Scold. l. 111.

PINDY [pee'ndee], *adj.* Musty in taste or smell—applied chiefly to corn or flour.

Mother 've a-zend me vor to tell 'ee how we can't eat the bread—her zess 'tis so *pin*dy, 'most stinks—*i. e.* it almost stinks.

PINE [puy'n], *sb.* Pen for sheep or cattle. (Always so.)

The cow-*pin*es be shockin' bad out o' order, there idn one o'm fit vor a cow to calvy in.

PIN-FEATHERED [pee'n-vadh'urd], *adj.* Applied to poultry when the downy chicken plumage is changing to the coloured natural feathers; when first the difference can be noted between cocks and hens.

I never didn zee no chicken grow so vast, why they be *pin-veathered* a'ready.

PING [ping, paeng; *p. t.* puung'd; *p. p.* u-puung'd], *v. t.* To push or thrust.

I catch'n by the scruff and *pu*ng'd the head o' un up agin the wall.

tha wudst ha' borst en to shivers, nif chad net a vung'd en, and *pu*ng'd en back agen.

Ex. Scold. l. 255.

PIN-HORSE [pee'n-aus], *sb.* The middle horse in a team. They are the vore 'oss (leader), *pin*'oss, and sharper (wheeler).

It is often said of a horse, "He'll go very well in the *pin*, but he on't go avore."

PINIATED [pùn'iae'utud], *adj.* Opinionated; arrogant; obstinate; conceited.

He idn much o' it—to much to zay by half—I never baint a-tookt in way these here *piniated* sort o' vokes.

PINIONS [pùn'yunz], *sb.* The short refuse wool left in the

comb after the long-stapled "sliver" has been drawn off. This word, evidently from Fr. *peignons*, is thoroughly West country. In other parts this regular article of commerce is called "noils."

PINK EYE [ping'k uy'], *sb.* 1. A horse ailment; a kind of inflammatory catarrh, causing *inter alia* a congested state of the eye.

2. A variety of potato.

PINKING [ping'keen], *adj.* Ailing; weakly; querulous applied to women.

So Bob Giles is a-brokt out again, idn'er? Well there, 'tis 'nour vor to make any fuller g'out vor t'ave a drap, way zich a po *pinkin'* thing of a wive's he've a-got.

PINKING [ping'keen], *sb.* A kind of rounded scallop mark upon the edge of leather or cloth by stamping with an instrument called a "*pinkin'-iron*." I have seen notices "*Pinking done here very frequently*."

PINK-TWINK [ping'k-twingk], *sb.* The chaffinch, doublet from its peculiar double note. *Fringilla œlebs*.

PINNY [peen'ee], *sb.* Pinafore.

Billy, you've a-dirt you *pinny* again. Come in, you bad boy, I'll put 'ee in the darky hole 'long o' the black man!

PIN-POINTING, or PIN-PLASTERING [pee'n-pauy'ntee pee'n-plaas'tureen]. Roofs are often covered (or rather were) with small slates, which instead of nails have small wooden pegs, called *pins*, driven firmly into a hole in the slate. These pins are allowed to project only on the under side, and resting upon the lath, prevent the slate from slipping down. In order to keep them in their places, and also to prevent the wind from disturbing the small slates, the row of pins along each lath is buried in a rim of mortar which sets around them and keeps them firm. This final operation is called *pin-pointing* or *pin-plastering*.

PINS. It is still confidently believed that if you wish to do injury to an enemy, you must take an onion, write the name of your enemy on a piece of paper, and then stick it with pins to the onion; putting as many pins into the onion through the paper, it will take. The onion must then be put up the chimney, and as it withers so will the heart of the person whose name is pierced. An onion so pierced, and bearing the name of a well-known person still living, was found not long since in a chimney near my own house. Another mode of working mischief, either to an enemy or a witch, is to take a pig's heart and stick it full of pins, and hide it in the roof or walls of a house. As the heart of the pig is pierced, so will be that of the person or witch whom it is desired

to punish. A heart so stuck full of pins was found very recently on pulling down an old cottage in the parish of Ashbrittle, and is now to be seen preserved in the Somerset Archæological Society's Museum at Taunton Castle.

PINS AND NEEDLES [pee'nz un nee'ulz]. The pricking sensation often felt when the limbs have been kept long in one position, or are "asleep."

PINSWILL [pee'nzwíl], *sb.* A small abscess; a boil; a gathering of matter.

PINY [puy'nee], *sb.* The flower peony. (Always.)

PIP [púp], *sb.* 1. Flat seed: that of apples, pears, cucumbers, oranges, &c.

2. The several *pics* or spots on playing cards.

3. A disease to which chickens are very liable—same as *gaps*—caused by worms in the windpipe. See DRAW 1.

I PYPPE a henne or a capon, I take the *pyppe* from them. *Je prens la pepic.* Your hennes shall never waxe faste tyll they be *pypped*.—*Palsgrave*.

4. A slight cough in children.

Why, Billy, what's the matter—got the *pip*?

PYPPE, sekenesse. *Pituita*.—*Promp. Parv.*

þe FIFPE, pituita.—*Cath. Ang.*

PYPPE, a sickenesse; *pepye*.—*Palsgrave*.

Chervel, y-dronkyn with muls, oftyn for-dop þe *pippe*.

Arundel MS. 42, quoted by Way, *Pr. Parv.* 401.

5. In phr. "to take *pip* o'." To take offence.

Besides, so vur as tha knowst, ha murt take *Pip* o', and meach off, and come no more anearst tha. *Ex. Court.* l. 468. See also *Ex. Scold.* ll. 162, 310.

Comp. PUG, Leicester Gloss. p. 219.

PIPE [puy'p], *sb.* 1. Blood-vessel; vein; artery.

2. The common field draining pipe. Used only in the singular.

I'll pay vor gutterin', nif you'll plase to vind the *pipe*.

Thick gutter 'll take vower hundred o' dree inch *pipe*.

PIPE-GUTTER [puy'p-guad'r], *sb.* A drain made with ordinary tile pipes, in distinction from a *stone-gutter*, which is one made of loose stones, until late years by far the commoner kind.

PIPING [puy'peen], *adj.* Wheezing; husky.

Her's a poor *pipin'*, crakin' poor cratur, her is.

a wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking, *piping* Body in tha.

Ex. Scold. l. 148.

PIRDLE [puur'dl], *v. t.* To cause to spin.
Let me *pirdle* the top, I'll show thee how to make'n go.

PIRDLY [puur'dlee], *v. i.* To purl or spin like a top. *D* is usually inserted between *r* and *l* final.

Comp. [*guur'dle*, *wuur'dl*, *skwuur'dl*], girl, worl(d, squirrel.

Giraculum. Anglicè a chyldes whyrle, or a hurre, *cum quo pueri ludunt.*
ORTUS. In the *Metulla*, *Harl. MS.* 2257, it is rendered "a *pirdle*."
Way, note to *PRYLLE*, *Promp. Parv.* p. 413.

PIRMROSE [puurm'roa'uz], *sb.* Primrose. (Always.)
I han't a zeed *pirmroses* thicker, not's years.

There's bu'stin buds 'pon ev'ry spray,
An' *purmroses* in every hedge.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 4.

PISS-A-BED [pùs-u-bai'd], *sb.* The dandelion. *Taraxacum Officinale.* Among old people this is still the usual name.

Forby (ii. p. 255) says it is said to have a name equivalent to this in every language in Europe. Also in most languages a popular name importing lion's tooth. See *Promp. Parv.* p. 402.

PISSE-A-BED (herbe). *Pissenliet*, *dent de lion*, *couronne de prestre*.—*Sherwood*.

PISTERING [pùs'tureen]. One of those alliterative pleonastic words which serve to complete the sound, without adding to the meaning, like shilly-shally, rolly-polly, driggle-draggle, &c.

Whistering and *pistering* always go together, and simply mean whispering.

They be always whisterin' and *pisterin'* together.

Oll vor whistering and *pistering*, and hooling and halzening or cuffing a Tale.
Æx. Scold. l. 297.

PIT [peet], *sb.* 1. Pond. A labourer in my employ always speaks of a pond nearly half an acre in extent as "thick there *pit*."

2. Well. See PLUMP-PIT.

Of a well dug a considerable depth without finding water, the contractor wrote, "I have let the *pit* rest for a few days, as the fouel are (foul air) is in it very bad."—Aug. 24, 1887.

3. A saw-pit. Not by any means necessarily an *excavation*. Sawyers very often speak of putting up a *pit*, that is, of erecting a framework on posts or other supports above ground, on which to place the "piece" to be sawn.

PIT-A-PAT [peet-u-paat'], *phr.* Any recurring sound or beat.

I yer'd'n comin' along *pit-a-pat* 'pon the road, ever so long avore I zeed'n.

And tho' I veel'd my heart go *pit-a-pat*.

PITCH [pùch], *sb.* 1. A rod of willow, poplar, or elder, which

being stuck in the ground at a certain season, will take root and grow. In making new hedges it is usual to stipulate, "to be planted with good withy or elder *itches*," or "pitchers."

2. [púch], *sb.* A game played with pennies or other round discs. The object is to *pitch* the penny into a hole in the ground from a certain point.

3. [pee'ch]. The climax of darkness—"dark's *pitch*," "*pitch* dark."

4. [púch], *v. t.* To deposit goods or produce in a market for sale. There idn a quarter much so 'ool a-*pitched* to Bristol Fair as used to. I mind they always used to *pitch* the corn in our market, and peck it out there right.

5. *v. t.* and *i.* To load hay or corn with a pitch-fork—applied to wagon or cart in the field, and also to loading it from the cart upon the stack. The only word in use.

Last year I *pitched* every stitch o' corn 'pon the farm.

How dedst Thee stertlee upon the Zess last Harest wey the young Dick Vrogwill, whan George Vuzz *pitch'd*. *Ex. Scold.* l. 33.

6. *v. t.* To pave with pebbles or other small stones.

Will 'ee have the floor a-put in way brick, or else will 'ee hab'm a-*pitcht*?

7. *v. i.* To shrink in bulk; to subside in height.

A hay-rick always sinks materially in height when it begins to heat; in so doing it is said to *pitch*. Newly-made ground settles down considerably, and so is said to *pitch*.

Thick there rick lookth purty high a-cock'd up, but zee un in a vortnight's time arter he've a-*pitcht*, he 'ont be half s'igh.

PITCH AWAY [púch uwai'], *v. i.* To lose flesh; to become thin—applied to man and beast.

Our Bill bin shöckin' bad way the fayver—I 'sure you, he's that a-*pitch'd away*, he's most a-come to a nottomy.

They bee-us be a *pitch'd away* oncommon—they baint zo good's they was by vower a head—*i. e.* four pounds.

Your old maister's u-*pitcht away*, sure 'nough—I didn 'ar'ly know un.

PITCHER [púch'ur], *sb.* 1. The man who throws the hay or corn upon the wagon in harvest; also he who throws it from the wagon on to the rick.

2. *sb.* Name of a deep vase-shaped jug, having one handle at the top on one side. The *pitcher* is always made of coarse brown earthenware (cloam). If of finer ware, or china, it is a *jug*. "Ewer and basin" are always "jug and basin."

3. A willow or other rod. Same as PITCH 1.

PITCH-GUTTER [pùch·guut·ur, guad·r], *sb.* A channel or shallow open drain formed with small stones or pebbles.

Thick road 'on't never be vitty gin there's a proper *pitch-gutter* a-put in both zides o' un.

PITCHING [pùch·een], *sb.* A pavement made of pebbles or small stones.

PITCHING-STONES [pùch·een·stoa·unz], *sb. pl.* Small stones suitable for paving.

PITCH INTO [pùch ee·ntu], *phr.* To attack either by word or blow. Varied by *pitch it into*. Also to set to work vigorously about anything.

They *pitch'd into* the pa'son, did'n 'em, up to vestry meetin', 'bout locking the ringers out o' the tower? Well, I considers how maister was right; nif I was he, I widn have no jis drunkin' 'busie lot, not if the bells wadn never a-ring'd at all.

PITCH-MARKET [pùch·maar·kut], *sb.* A market in which the corn, wool, or other produce for sale is actually on the spot in bulk. At present this is very rare, but it was the rule formerly.

Goods deposited in a market are always said to be *pitched* for sale. See PITCH 4.

PITH [pùth, paeth], *sb.* Substance; strength; bottom.

[Dhur waud'n noa *paeth*· een dhu puud'n,] there was no pith (goodness) in the pudding.

He idn half a fellow to work, there idn no *pith* in un.

PYTHE, strength—*force*.—*Palsgrave*.

The paume is þe *pyþ* of þe honde and profreþ forþ þe syngres.

Piers Plowman, xx. 116.

Bot þe poyntez payred at þe *pyth* þat pyzt in his scheldeþ,
& þe barbeþ of his browe bite non wolde.—*Sir Gawayne*, l. 1456.

PITHEE [pùdh·ee]. Prythee. A com. expression of familiarity, of affection, of contempt, or defiance, according to intonation.

Oh aye! *pithee*, mun, thee art'n a-gwain to come over me thick farshin! There's a sartin thing thee dis'n know, *pithee*!

Pitka, tell reaznable, or hold thy Popping, ya gurt Washamouth.

Ex. Scold. l. 137. See also ll. 57, 132. See *W. S. Dial*. p. 20.

PIT-HOLE [pùt·oa·l], *sb.* A grave—children's word; also called *pitty-hole*. I remember being taught a nursery hymn, of which one verse was—

Tell me, mama, if I must die
One day as little baby died:
And must I in the churchyard lie,
Down in the *pit-hole* by her side?

PITICE [pít·ees], *adj.* Inferior in quality; worthless; unsatisfactory. (Very com.) Nothing in com. with lit. *piteous*.

Where's get thick knife? 'tis a *pitice* thing, sure 'nough—I widn ge thee tuppence vor'n.

A *pitice* tale that, sure 'nough—*i. e.* improbable story; not likely to deceive anybody. "Pitice job"—*i. e.* badly done as to workmanship. "Pitice consarn"—*i. e.* mean, paltry piece of business. "Pitice fuller," an undersized, inefficient weakling; half a man. "Poor *pitice* trade," weak, washy beverage.

Our pronun. follows the M. E. in keeping the word a dissyllable, while literature has corrupted it, and it is quite regular in becoming [pít·ees,] like [gaal·ees, aal·ees, maal·ees, buul·ees,] gallows, aloes, mallows, bellows.

This gentil duke doun from his courser sterte
With herte *pitous*, whan he herde hem speke.
Him thoughte that his herte wolde breke,
Whan he seyh hem so *pitous* and so maat,

Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 94. See *Piers Plow. A. VII. 116*, &c.

PIT-ROLLER [pít·roa·lur], *sb.* A strong piece of timber cut "eight-square," *i. e.* octagonal in section, used by sawyers. It is that which bears on each side of the pit, and carries the front end of the log. It is movable, so as to allow the sawing to be continued past the bearing point. The support at the other end of the log is called the *bolster-piece*; to this it is usually "dogged" to prevent its turning. A third cross-piece necessary to the sawing of a log is called a *transum*. Its use is to support a fulcrum, by which the end of the partly-sawn tree is "tripsed" up, so as to permit the movement of the *pit-roller* as may be required.

‡ PIT-WOOD [pít·èò·d], *sb.* Larch or other wood cut into lengths for supporting "the roof" in coal-mines.

‡ Thick plantation idn gwain to do no more good; nif he was mine I should clear'n—*pit·'ood's* zellin' middlin' now.

PIT-ZAW [pít·zaa], *sb.* The large saw used by sawyers, needing a *saw-pit* to work it.

PIX [pik·s], *v. t.* To gather the stray fruit after the crop is taken; to glean fruit instead of corn. Farmers usually permit this, unless in the frequent case of the apples being left in large heaps in the orchard "to fret" (*i. e.* to become half rotten) before being made into cider.

Mr. Bird don't never zay nort nif anybody do *pix* his orchets.

PIXING [pik·seen]. Same as PIXY-WORDING.

PIXY [pik·see], *sb.* 1. A fairy. The belief in these little creatures is still prevalent, although there is great confusion of idea between them and witches, bogies, goblins, hags, or other uncanny things.

The great rings of lifted seen in pastures are *grye-ways* for which they stand in the night signs. *Thud-sucks* are the *grye-ways*. *Rain's* *stuck-sucks* are called over *stuck-sucks* prevent the grass from *stuck-sucks* the horses. See *FOSS*.

See long description by Fulman. *Rain's* *Stuck-sucks*. p. 124.

As if a *grye-way* is *grye*
That took a *grye* a *grye* now,

As if the *grye* is in her *stuck*
That took a *grye* a *grye* now.

Verbs *Eng. & Amer.*, Series I. p. 3

2. 2. 2. To *grye* *stuck* apples.

They *grye* to *grye* our *stuck*—the *grye* all over the *stuck*
as if you be a *stuck* to they *grye* my *stuck*.

PIKE-WORRING [*pk see-wor-reen*], *verb* *sb.* Gathering *stuck* apples in an orchard after the trees have been stripped—the *stuck*'s board. Very com.

Farmer Jones 've *stuck* in his orchard, so we can *grye* up th *stuck-worring*—I reckon some be *stuck*.

PIZZLE [*pi:z*], *sb.* The duct or pipe leading from the blad in slaughtered male animals. (Always.)

The *stuck* of a *stuck*. *Pike, cut.*—*Siercock*.

Flite! Away, you *stuck*, you *stuck*, you *stuck* neat's tongue, be *stuck*, you *stuck*—*Harry IV.* II. i

PLACE [*plæ:us*], *sb.* Duty; business. (Very com.)

A woman who fancied the parish doctor had not been attentive as she thought desirable, said, "Twas his *place* to co s'often's he's wanted—what do'er get his money vor, else!" December, 1886.

PLAGUE [*plaa'yg*], *v. t.* To teaze; to worry. (Very com.)
They louzy boys be enough to *plague* anybody to death.

PLAIN [*plai'n*, *plaa'yn*], *adj.* 1. Inferior in quality appearance.

I calls thick there a very *plain* piece o' beef.

Plainish sort of a farm—anybody must git up over night to live in un.

2. Applied to health.

How are you to-day? Thank 'ee, I be on'y very *plain*, sure 'ee.

Plain is compared according to rule, like *fine*. See D 1.

You'll vind the road I tell 'ee o', ever zo much *plainder'n* toth

The very [*plaa'yndees*] *plaindest* lot o' stock's I've a-zeed a-z 'is longful time.

An' ev'ry minnit the light da bring
Et *plainder* about ta zee.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 21.

PLANCH [plan'sh], *sb.* Board of any kind of wood, if an inch thick or over; thinner it is called "board," or "thin board," or $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch board, as the case may be; while thicker than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches it is always *plank*.

"A piece o' *planch*" would be understood as a piece of board, at least an inch in thickness.

PLANCH-FLOOR [plan'sh-vloo'ur], *sb.* A wood floor in distinction from one of brick, stone, or other material.

Thick there 'ouze did'n ought vor to bide void, way a good garden to un, and a *planch-vloor* and all.—March 18th, 1884.

PLANCHIN [plan'sheen], *sb.* The board of the floor. (Always.)
The *planchin's* proper a-weared out, 'ton't pay vor men'in.

The poor young man was a-tookt way the fits, and vore anybody could urn vore, he was a-vall'd all along 'pon the *planchin*.

PLANCHIN-BOARD [plan'sheen-boo'urd], *sb.* Flooring-board. Comp. Norfolk, *Plancher*, a boarded floor.—*Forby*, 255.

PLAUNCHERE. *Plancula*, in *planca*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Plancher made of bords, *planché*.—*Palsgrave*.

Y* holys yat ben made for hand gunnys ben scarce kne hey fro y* *plancher*.
Paston Letters, iv. 316.

PLANETS. To "rule the *planets*" is to practise rustic astrology.

I well knew a "conjurer" who was said to be able "to rule the *planets*," and who made a good living from those who consulted him. I had one of his business cards, on which was printed his name, and "Nativities cast," "Questions answered."

This man was always known and spoken of as Conjurer B—. If any one were asked what that meant, the answer was, "Au! he's a white-witch."

PLANK [plang'k], *v. t.* To pay down; to deposit the stakes.

In accepting a challenge to bet, it is usual to say, "Done! *plank* your money"—*i. e.* put it down on the table.

PLANK(Y) [plang'k(ee)], *v. t.* and *i.* To bend; to spring. Applied only to a pliant article—not to any substance which would not regain its shape, as lead, copper, &c. The idea is that of walking on a plank bearing only on its two ends, which springs up and down when walked over. Any horizontal support which is bent down with the weight upon it is said "to *planky* down," or "to be *planked* down" [u-plang'k daew'n].

PLANT [plaen't], *sb.* Young cabbage plant.

How be you off vor *plants*? mine didn come up 'tall; but I'

a-got a plenty o' curly greens and that, and I wants to changy zomebody vor zome *plants*, vor zome o' they.

PLANTING [ˈplɑːntɪŋ], *sb.* Plantation.

Keep right vore, gin you come to a *plantin'* like.

PLAT [ˈplɑːt], *sb.* 1. Plot. (Always.) Very common in 1 names. I have several—*e. g.* Jordan's *plat*, Ham *plat*, Big-bu *plat*, &c.

2. A garden allotment. *See* SPLAT.

Mr. Leat 've a-tookt the field o' groun vor to let-n out in *pla*.

PLATE [ˈplæːt], *sb.* Tech. Called also *wall-plate*. The p of wood which runs longitudinally on the top of each wall of ordinary building, upon which are fixed the rafters. Called *plating*.

Inch and half by vive's plenty stout vor the *plate*.

You an't a-zend enough stuff vor the *plate*.

There was a piece o' *plate* a-left—*i. e.* a piece of the scant intended for *wall-plate*.

PLATTER-FACE [ˈplɑːtər-fæːs], *sb.* A round flat face, no means an uncommon type. Very common as an epithet.

Ya gurt *platter-face*!

PLATTY [ˈplɑːtɪ], *adj.* Said of corn or any other c growing unevenly or in patches.

Idn quarter so good's he looks, thick there field o' barley; ter'ble *platty*. Come to g'in to un, he idn no way suant like.

PLAT-VOOTED [ˈplɑːt-vəʊtəd], *adj.* Splay-footed; having feet; also shambling in gait.

A *plat-vooted*, nackle-ass old son of a bitch! why I widn gee his zalt, let 'lone taties!

A rubbacock, rouzeabout, *platvooted*, zidlemouth'd swashbucket.—*Ex. Sc. 1.*

PLAY [ˈplɑːy], *v. t.* 1. To have a bout at wrestling or v single-stick. Used transitively only in this sense.

[Aay muy'n aay *plaa'yd* Jím Ee'ul tu Langvurd rav'ul, vu au'lun shuur't, un aay wee'n un, vur au'l dhut ee au'furd mee 'shúl'eenz neef aay-d vaa'l tûe un,] I remember I played (wrest with) Jim Hill at Langford revel, for a holland shirt, and I won for all that he offered me five shillings if I would fall to him (I allow him to throw me). To express the act of wrestling intratively would be to *plaa'y tu raw'sleen*. *See* THROW IN.

[Aa'l *plaa'y* dhce vur u suv'reen,] I will play (wrestle with) t for a sovereign.

2. *v. i.* Of bees. When likely to swarm they fly in great numb just flitting about in front of the hive: this is *playing*.

Thick there butt o' bees 'll zwarm to-marrow, I reckon, they bin *playin'* all's mornin. The actual swarming is not called *playing*.

3. To idle; to have no work to do.

The work bin ter'ble slack sure 'nough, we bin fo'ced to *play* half our time purty near all the winter.

'Tis hard when anybody's a mind to work, vor to *play* half their time, and put gwain what little they've a-tookt care o'.

PLAY FOR LOVE [plaa'y vur luuv'], *phr.* To play any game without stakes.

I don't niver zee no fun in *playin' vor love*; let's *play* for zomefin, nif 'tis but ever so little.

PLEAD PARDON [plai'd paar'dn], *phr.* To humble oneself after giving offence.

Nif thee art'n a fool, thee't go and *plead pardon*, and ax'n vor t'overlook it; 'tis a mortal sight easier vor to put thyzul out o' a good job'm 'tis into un.

PLENTY [plai'ntee], *adj.* 1. Plentiful.

Hurts (whortleberries) be ter'ble *plenty* 'pon our hill de year.

Makin' a new cellar for to hold the cider, 'cause 'tis likin to be so *plenty* de year.—May 26, 1881.

2. *sb.* Sufficient in quantity. In this sense, unlike lit. Eng., the word is always preceded by the adjective *a*.

You be welcome to so many's you be a mind to, and there'll be *a plenty* a-left arterwards.

No more this time o' zittin down, thank'ee, I've a-had *a plenty*.

PLIM, PLIMMY [plùm, plùm'ee], *v. t.* and *i.* To swell or increase in bulk, as rice or peas in boiling; hence often used for "to grow fat."

Poor little maid, I zim how could *plim* her up, way a little more kitchen physic like.

They peas baint meat-ware, they on't *plimmy* one bit; you mid so well bwoil a passle o' marvels (marbles).

PLOUGH [pluw, plaew], *sb.* A team of horses.

A farmer walking with me over his farm, said, on finding two stray horses in one of his fields, "Holloa! whose *plough's* this here?"

I calls that there so good a *plough* o' osses as ever was a-hitch'd by the neck.

is departed unto God, by a mysfortune of his *ploughe*.

1505. *Liber. Ruber. Wells Cathedral*, fol. 123, back.

Item To William Escott for vi dayes carriage of stones and gravell for the Causewaye w^h his *Ploughe* at iiiis. per diem.

1605. *Borough Minute-Book of the Chippenham Corporation*.

Bay horse, over 16 hands, 3 years old, warranted sound, and good in any part of the *plough*.—*Advert. in Wellington Weekly News*, Dec. 2, 1886.

PLOUGH-LAND [pluw'-lan], *sb.* Arable land.

In making your list kindly set out each field whether meadow or *plough-land*.—Agent's letter, 1884.

Thick farm on't suit me, he's purty near all *plough-land*; idn meads 'nough to un.

Plouc lande—terre labourée.—Palsgrave.

A plow-land. Mis de terre, maix, Voyes Oxegang.—Sherwood.

PLOUGH-LINES, or PLOUGH-GUIDES [pluw'-lai-nz, or pluw'-guy-dz], *sb.* The cords used as reins by which a skilful ploughman guides and drives his horses.

PLOUGH-PATH [pluw'-paa-th], *sb.* Horse-path; bridle-path. *See HALTER-PATH.*

Tidn no road thick way, 'tis on'y a *plough-path* into the ground.

In Ogilby's *Britannia* (1675) *plough-road* is marked in one or more of the maps to signify a road practicable only for a *plough*—i. e. pack-horses.

PLOUCH-TACKLE [pluw'-taak'l], *sb.* Harness for horses; also farm implements of all kinds worked by horses.

Sight o' wear'n tear o' *plough-tackle* 'pon a farm way so much tillage.

PLUCK [pluuk], *sb.* The hange; the liver, lights, and heart of a sheep. The genteel name.

PLUM [pluum], *adj.* 1. Mellow; not harsh—applied to drinks.

This here cider's rare trade, do drink so *plum's* milk.

2. Applied to soil; thoroughly tilled, or prepared for the seed. Same as BREATHE.

Darned if we an't a-do'd zomethin' vor thick field; we've a-work-n and a-work-n gin he's so *plum's* a arsh-'eap.

3. Of the weather. Warm; genial.

We shan't have no *plum* weather vore we've a-had some rain.

PLUMB [pluum'], *adj.* 1. Perpendicular; upright.

Thick there wall on't never stan'; why he idn *plumb* by up dree inches.

Plumbe, of wryhtys or masonys (plumme of carpentrye, or masonrye). Perpendicularum. Prompt. Parv.

2. *v. t.* To prove by use of the plumb-rule.

I never don't *plumb* another man's work; but you can *plumb* un (the wall) yerzul nif you be a mind to.

PLUMB-BOB [pluum'-bau'b], *sb.* (Always.) The plummet of a plumb-rule, often called the *bob* only.

[Júm, lai'n-s dhee *baw'b*, wút; muy'n-z u-laef' oa'm,] Jim, lend us thy *bob*, wilt; mine is left at home.

PLUMP [pluump], *sb.* and *v.* Pump. (Always.)

Plase, sir, the *plump's* a-brokt, can't *plump* a drop o' water. I don't know what ailh'n, but can't *plumpy* 'tall—*i. e.* the handle cannot be moved.

PLUMP-PIT [pluum'-pee't], *sb.* A well having a pump attached.

The *plump-pit's* bound to be a-cleaned out 'vore the water'll be fit to drink.—Huish Champflower, May, 1882.

That there water 'ont never be fit vor drink gin the *plump-pit's* a-cleaned out. Said at Wellington. See PIT 2. WINK.

Pytte or well.—*Palsgrave*.

A PITT. *Fosse, puis*.—*Sherwood*.

PLUSH [plúsh], *v. t.* To plash—applied to hedging. The quick or growing underwood is bent down with the points outwards, and sods are laid on the top so as to make it grow thicker; this is to *plush* the hedge. The word is often found in old leases. Same as MAKE.

PLUSHER [plúsh'ur], *sb.* The layer, or horizontal stick crooked down in making a hedge; more commonly called "stretcher."

POAT(Y [poa'ut(ee), *v. i.* and *sb.* To kick; to struggle. A kick. (Very com.)

What's the matter, Jim? Why th' old Bob (horse) 've a-gid me a *poat* right in the thigh, an' I thort he'd a-brokt the bone.

Our Bill do *poaty* mainly in his sleep; can't get none of the rest o'm vor to zlape way un.

Cornish, *poot*, *pwitio*, to butt, to thrust, to kick like a horse. Welsh, *pwitio*, to prick. Breton, *pouta*, *bouta* (*pousser*). Way says (*Pr. Parv.* 417) that *put* is derived from Fr. *bouter*, to butt. (!) See *Shropshire Word-Book*, p. 333.

Edmodnesse is iliche feos kointe harloz þet scheaweð forð hore gutefestre ƿ hore vlowinde cweisen þet heo *puteð* euer worð.—*Ancien Riwele*, p. 328.

Wone is of þe zoþe milde oþren to herie, and praysy, and *poty* him uorþ an worþssipij. *Ayenbite of Inuyt*, p. 135.

Hwo so mithe *putten* þore

Biform a-nother, an inch or more.—*Havelok*, l. 1033.

but thof ha ded viggene, and *potee*, and towsee, and tervce.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 216.

POCK-VURDEN [pauk'-vuur'dn], *adj.* Pock-fretten; marked with small-pox. (Very com.)

You must know un very well—go'th lame, and ter'ble *pock-vurden*; but he idn a bit the wiss vor that.

Poke frekyns—*picquetevre* or *picquottevre de uerolle*.—*Palsgrave*.

POG [paug], *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To poke or thrust with the clove hand.

I never did'n never hat'n 'tall, plase sir, I on'y jis *pog'n*.

2. *sb.* A thrust or poke with the fist.

POINT [pauy'nt], *sb.* and *v. i.* Hunting. The direction or destination for which a hunted deer strives to make. See BLANC

Yet the deer, though not severely pressed, faced it (the wind and rain), made her *point* to the moor near Sherdon Hutch, where she took soil and was lost. *Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer, p. 15.*

Let the wind blow from whatever quarter it may, a deer will make his *point* good for some particular stream or covert which he knows well.—*ib.* p. 182.

At first the deer *pointed* for the forest, and a grand moorland run appeared. *Wellington Weekly News, Aug. 19, 1884.*

POINT [pauy'nt], *sb.* Stag-hunting. The projection upon a stag's horn by which his age, up to a certain period, can be told. According to its position upon the horn, each has a distinct and separate name. Only three are found "under"—*i. e.* growing from the side of the main horn or "upright"—and these are bow, bay, and tray, counting from the root. See WARRANTABLE, UPRIGHT.

Those which grow at the end of an old deer's horns are called "*points* upon top." To be able to "count his *points*" is to tell a stag's age. In accounts of "a kill" it is not sportsmanlike to give a stag's age in years, but to say, "He had bow, bay, tray, and bay upon top." This would inform the cognoscenti that the stag is at least eight years old, in fact a "Hart of ten." See *Ben Jones's Sad Shepherd, I. ii.* See BOW, HART, SLOT, RIGHTS.

POINTING END [pwayu'nteen, or pauy'nteen ee'n], *sb.* Gable end of a building.

There's th' ouze, you can jis zee the *pwointin' een o' un 'twixt* trees.

POINTY [pauy'ntee, pwayu'ntee], *v. i.* To make known; to tell. I told'n to be sure and *pointy* when he was comin'.

Es marl ha don't *pointee* whot's in tha Meend o' en.—*Ex. Court. l. 629.*

POKE [poa'k], *sb.* A bag. Retained only in the phr. "I told'n to buy a pig in a *poke*"—the vernacular for *caveat emptor*.

SAC: *A sack, poke, pouch, bag:*

Acheter un chat en sac. To buy a pig in a *poke* (say we:).—*Collyns*

POKE [poa'k], *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To stoop in gait; to protrude the chin while stooping the back.

Stan' up! don't *poke* like that. How he do *poke* his chin, be sure.

2. *sb.* One who bends or stoops in gait.
D'ye ever zee sich a old *poke* in your life? I never didn.

3. *sb.* One who dawdles; a slow, inactive person.
A riglur old *poke*, one step to-day and another to-morrow.

4. A push; a thrust.
I gid'n a *poke* in the ribs.

5. A blow.
The bar vall'd down and gid me a *poke* in th' aid (head) I shan't vortig vor one while, I can tell ee.

POKE ABOUT [poa'k ubaew't], *v. i.* To pry; to go about stealthily.

Th' old man's always *pokin about*, way his nose int' everything.

POKED UP. *See* PUGGED UP.

POKING [poa'keen], *adj.* Slow; dawdling.
Whatever d'ye have sich a *pokin'* old fuller's he vor? I wid'n gee un tuppence a day.

POKY [poa'kee], *v. i.* 1. To dawdle; to loiter.

Come on, soce! look sharp! b'ee gwain to *poky* there all's day?
I zeed'n *pokin'* along, just the very same's whip a snail.

2. *adj.* Small; confined. A little *poky* room. A *poky* little place.

POLE-PIECES [poa'l-pees'ez], *sb.* The strong straps by which the horses' collars are attached to the front of the pole, to enable them to guide and to keep back the carriage. If of chain, they are *pole-chains*.

POLE-REED [poa'l-reed], *sb.* A long stout reed used for ceilings instead of laths. *Arundo phragmites*. This may be a corruption of *pool-reed*, just as *bull-rush* is said to be of *pool-rush*.

POLL [poa'l], *sb.* Top; crown.

I baint gwain 'long way they there bwoys, vor t'ave my hat a-hat off an' the *poll* o' un a-brokt. Said by an old man at the Culmstock Jubilee procession, June 22nd, 1887. The hat was a reminiscence.

Slouen alle at a slyp þat serued þer-inne,
Pulden prestes bi þe *polle* & plat of her hedes.

E. Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, l. 1264.

POLL-PIECE [poa'l-pees], *sb.* 1. Of a roof, the top or ridge; the piece of timber against which the rafters are fixed to form the apex of the roof. Called more commonly the *vuss* or *vuss-piece*.

2. A part of a cart or wagon.

It is the transverse piece of wood upon which the body rests,

and which bears on the springs, or on the axle. It is always directly under the "pillar-piece" (*q. v.*).

POLL-PARROT [pau-'l-puur'ut], *sb.* Parrot. (Always so.)

A woman came to me and said, "Did you want to buy a *poll-parrot*?"—Oct. 10, 1883.

POLL-SHEET [poa-'l-sheet], *sb.* The top fixed bar of a rack or frame for stretching woollen cloth. The continuous upper row of tenter-hooks is driven into the *poll-sheets*. See LARRA.

POMSTER(Y [paum-'stur(ee)], *v. t.* and *i.* To practise unskilful surgery; to meddle with a sick person, as a quack.

Tes better twar: then Ount Annis Moreman could ha blessed vore, and net ha *pomster'd* about et, as moather ded. *Ex. Scold. l. 26.*

POND [pau'n, *pp.* u-pau'ndud], *v. i.* and *v. t.* To dam back water.

Here, Jim! urn down and onchuck the gutter, the water's *pondin* all back the road, eens nobody 'on't be able to go 'long.

'Tis the hedge 've a-rused in and a-*ponded* the water, the gutter idn a-chuck'd.

POOCH [pèò'ch], *sb.* and *adj.* A pursing or protruding of the lips in a sulking or pouting manner.

Look to the *pooch* o' 'er! Well, her's a beauty, and no mistake! A gurt *pooch*-mouth, nif her purty face idn enough vor to turn all the milk so zour's a grig!

POOCH, POOCHY [pèò'ch, pèò'chee], *v. t.* and *v. i.* To protrude the closed lips, in a pouting manner.

I'll make thee *poochy* vor something, s'hear me! can't spake to thee, I s'pose, 'thout always zeein' thy purty mouth a-*pooch'd* up thick farshin vor a quarter day.

How dedst thee *poochee* and hawchee, and scrumpee, whan tha young Zaunder Vursdon and thee stay'd up oll tha Neert a roasting o' Taties?

Ex. Scold. l. 191. See also ll. 188, 311.

POOK [pèò'k, *sb.* 1. The stomach of a calf, from which rennet is made.

Mrs. Baker, I wish you'd tell me where you get your rennet.—Why, I buys a vell and zalts-n in.—A vell? whatever is that?—Don'ee know hot a vell is? Why a *pook*, be sure!—Dear me, I never heard of that either; what can it be?—Some vokes call'n a mugget.—I really cannot understand you. What is a mugget?—Lor, mum! wherever was you a-brought up to? Well, be sure! I s'pose you've a-zeed a calve by your time?—Of course I know that.—Well then, th' urnet's a-tookt out o' the vell o' un.

2. *sb.* A hay-cock. (Always.) Sometimes called "hay *pook*" or

‘*pook* o’ hay.’ The word is not used in this sense, except for hay. We do not say *pook* o’ corn or oats.

Why dedst thee, than, tell me o’ the zess, or it o’ the Hay-*pook*, as tha dedst whileer?
Ex. Scold. l. 88.

3. *v. t.* To gather the hay into cocks.

I be feard t’l rain ’vore thick mead’s a-come. Take and *pook*’n up avore you lef work, and mind and neet make the *pooks* to big.

POOL [pèou’l], *sb.* 1. Part o’ a barn; on either side of the “barn’s-floor” where the corn is piled up before being thrashed.

We always clean out the *pool* of the barn gin sheep-shearing, ’cause ’tis so handy ’bout keepin’ o’m in the dry, like. *See ZESS.*

2. In building, it is usual to speak of “a *pool* of joists”; meaning the number of joists sufficient for the space between the wall and a beam or girder, or between two beams, into which the joists are either fixed or ready to be so. The word only applies where main beams or short joists between dwarf walls are used; when the joists reach from wall to wall, the number for any room is called a “floor of joists.” *See PAME.*

Well, I consider ’twas purty near time to part; he never done’d a stroke vor a wole day’s work, more’n to drow in they two *pool* o’ jice; and if I didn do thick job avore breakfast, I’d be bound t’ait ’em ’thout zalt. Said by a master carpenter.

Also used for a similar space on a roof, which is covered by a “*pool* o’ rafters.” Same as BAY 2, except that I never heard of a “bay o’ rafters.”

Every *Poole* of work is either 6 foot broad and 14 up on both sides, or, &c.
1669. *Philos. Trans. Royal Society*, vol. iv. p. 1010.

POOR [poo’ur, poa’r], *adj.* 1. Applied to cattle—lean, thin. *Poor* stock means store cattle.

They bee-us be shockin’ *poor*. I never didn know *poor* stock so dear.

A crow is the apparent climax of leanness. “*Poor*’s a crow” is the regular simile, though “*poor*’s a rames,” *i. e.* skeleton, is sometimes heard. “*Poor*’s a rake” is a phrase used by “gen’l vokes” very often, but not by the working class.

Al-so lene was his hors as is a *rake*,
And he was not right fat I undertake;—*Chaucer, Prolog. to Cant. Tales*, l. 287.

2. People who are dead are always spoken of as *poor* so-and-so. When *old* or *young* follow *poor*, *the* is always prefixed.

You mind *the poor* old Farmer Follett, that’s *th’* old Farmer George’s father you know. *See Note 5, Ex. Scolding*, p. 27.

3. Used in a variety of combinations expressive of inferiority or disparagement.

Poor job wadn it, sir, 'bout the *poor* old Frank (of a man w was found dead). Very *poor* lot o' things, nothin' there worth o Shockin' *poor* trade; what they do draw into "White Bear" ti fit to drink; I widn drink a quart o' ut, gee me a shillin'.

POOR FOOL, POOR OLD FOOL [poo'ur fœo'l]. Expressiv of pity for a suffering animal, as a horse or a dog. *Fool* in this v is constantly applied to animals as a term of endearment. T idea is precisely analogous to the Italian "Non sono Cristiar The *poor* expresses the pity, and the *fool* the lack of reas Compare POOR BLID.

POOR OATS [poo'ur wúts], *sb.* Wild oats. *Avena fat* (Always so called.)

POOR VOKES [poo'ur voaks], *sb. pl.* The working class. They baint a bit like *poor vokeses* chilern, a-rayed up so fir wherever do 'em get the money vrom?

POPE'S-EYE [poa'ps uy'], *sb.* The round ball of muscle at t small end of a leg of mutton. A favourite morsel with ma gourmets.

POP-GUN [paup'guun], *sb.* A toy made with a piece of ek wood, from which the pith has been removed.

POP-GUNS [paup'guunz]. The common fox-glove. *Digitá purpurea*. Same as POPS.

POPPET [paup'ut], *sb.* 1. The head-stock of a lathe. T [drai'veen paup'út] is that in which the pulley works—the hea stock proper. The [vaul'een paup'ut] following poppet is t movable head or centre.

2. A puppet. (Very com.) Epithet for a silly, vapid female. Poor fuller! her idn nort but a neer *poppet* of a thing.

POPPING [paup'een], *sb.* Empty chatter; jaw. (Very com.)

Hold thy *Popping*, ya gurt Washamouth!—*Ex. Scold.* l. 138.

POPPLE [paup'l], *sb.* Pebble. (Always.)

That there *popples* lime idn no good 'bout no buildin' work, b 'tis most capical for dressin', idn none better.

They there white *popples* be the best vor pitchin' of a path li thick there, but they be *skeeus* (scarce) to get, now.

For vche a *pobbel* in pole þer py3t

Wat3 Emerad, saffer, oþer gemme gente,

þat alle þe lo3e lemed of ly3t,

So dere wat3 hit adubement.—*E. Allit. Poems, Pearl*, l. 11

* Some limestone and the white *popples* are also found in the neighbourhood. The latter, when used for the repair of the roads, gives them a curious mottl appearance.—*Descr. of Wiveliscombe, Som. Co. Herald*, July 2, 1887.

POPPLE-STONE-PITCHING [paup'l-stoa'un-púch'een], *sb.*
A pavement made of pebbles. (Very com.)

POPS [paups], *sb.* The common fox-glove. *Digitalis purpurea*.
Sometimes called *pop-dock* and *poppy-dock*.

PORK AWAY, PORK OFF [pau'urk uwai; pau'urk oa'f], *v. t.*
Applied to young pigs. To fatten them for sale while very young.

I shan't keep thick varth, I shall *pork em off*.

I s'pose you'll *pork away* thick lot o' little pigs, 'ton't never pay
to keep 'em this time o' the year.

PORKER [pau'urkur], *sb.* A young fatted pig, intended to be
eaten fresh as "crackling pork."

POSTMANTLE [pau'sman'tl], *sb.* Portmanteau. (Com.)

POST OPE [pau's oa'p], *v. t.* To fasten open—applied to a door
or gate. (Very com.)

Mind and *post ope* the door, eens he mid'n vall vast.

Zomebody 've [u-pau's oa'p dhu gyút'] a-post ope the gate, an'
all the bullicks be a-go to road.

POSY [poo'uzee], *sb.* A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

POTATOES. This is never more than a dissyllable, but with
various pron. [tae'uteez, tae'udeez, tae'ureez, tai'teez, (taet'eez,
Hill country, Dulverton to Porlock), tae'uturz].

POTATOES AND POINT [tae'udeez-n pwauy'nt]. One of
those mythical meals, like "flint broth," that are often talked of.
It is said that "maister" has the meat, while the "purntice"
points at it by way of seasoning to his potatoes.

POT-BUTTER [paut'-buad'ur], *sb.* Butter put away in summer
in earthen jars for winter use. In order to keep it, larger quantities
of salt are needed. Hence *salt* and *pot* applied to *butter* are
synonymous terms.

POTECARY [paut'ikuree], *sb.* Apothecary. The word is not
now of common use, as country practitioners, whatever their
qualification, even veterinary, call themselves *doctors*, but I have
heard it used disparagingly.

Calls hissul a doctor do er! I calls 'n a drunkin old *potecary*,
there now! *Potecary* is by no means a rare surname.

POT-LIQUOR [paut-lik'ur], *sb.* The water in which vegetables
have been boiled; sometimes called *green-liquor*, when cabbage
or other green vegetables have been boiled in it.

POT-LUCK [paut-luuk], *sb.* A meal with a friend who was
not expecting, and had made no preparation for visitors.

POTS [pauts]. Small **D** shaped boxes, placed bow side outwards, on either side of a pack-saddle for carrying heavy articles, such as manure, stones, sand, &c. Each pot has a hinged bottom, fastened by a catch, by which means the load is discharged instantly. Called also *dung-pots*.

POTS AND PUDDINGS [paut's-n puud'nz], *sb. pl.* Sausages made of pig's blood and fat. Same as BLACK-PUDDINGS.

POT-WATER [paut'-wau'tur], *sb.* Water used for drinking and cooking, as distinguished from *slop-water*.

We be shockin' bad off vor water. Ees, there's always plenty urnin in the shut, but tidn fit to drink, we be a-fo'ced to vatch every drap o' *pot-water* down to copse.—Sept. 1883.

POULT [poa'lt], *sb.* The only name for black-game in W. Som. Called also *heath-poult*.

Comin' across the hill we rosed a fine lot o' *poults*, sure 'nough.

POUND [paew'n(d)], *v. t.* 1. To impound; to hold stray cattle until fine or damage is paid—usually in the parish *pound*.

Purty trick vor to lef the gates ope, and then *pound* another body's cows.

2. In hunting, an impassable barrier is said "to *pound* the field."

So also a bold rider who clears a fence which others cannot do is said "to *pound* the lot."

Ah! tidn the fuss time I've a zeed em a-*pounded*, there to thick place.

3. *sb.* A position from which escape seems difficult, particularly in hunting.

They 'ad'n no business to a-went thick way, I could a-told 'em diffurnt; I knowed very well hon they went into thick there field o' ground they was into a proper *pound*.

4. *v. t.* To make up into pats or parcels each of 1lb. weight: mostly applied to butter, but occasionally to other commodities.

We always *poun's* up our butter; nif tidn a-*pounded*, they zess 'tis pot-butter, and they on't have it.

5. *sb.* and *v. t.* A mill in which to grind the apples for making cider. To grind the apples.

There's a capical cider-press, and a hoss-*pound* 'pon the farm, cause I knows who made'n.

POUND-BUTTER [paew'n-buad'ur], *sb.* Butter made up in pats of a *pound* each, as distinguished from *tub* or *pot-butter*, *i. e.* in bulk.

POUND-HOUSE [paew'n-aewz], *sb.* The place where cider is made. (Always.)

POWER [paaw'ur], *v. t.* 1. To pour. (Always.) *Power* out the tay.

2. *sb.* A large number.

There was a *power* o' volks to fair, sure 'nough.

PRAISE [praa'yɜz], *v. t.* To appraise; to value.

I do *praise* thick yeffe in vourteen poun', and I wid'n zill 'n vor no less, nif he was mine.

A trew and p'fect Inventory of the goods, Chattells and howshoulde stuffe of Henry Gandye, late of the Citie of Exeter, Brewer, deceased, vie wed and *praised* by Nicholas Hatch, &c. 10th Aprill, 1609.

PRATY [prae'utee], *v. i.* To talk; to prattle; to keep on chattering.

Her've a-got a tongue o' her own, mind; nif her an't, tell me. Why her'll *praty* vrom day's-light gin dark-night, nif on'y her can git anybody to bide 'n harky to 'er.

His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much,
His companie shunned, and so be all such.—*Tusser*, 64/27.

PREACHMENT [prai'chmunt], *sb.* A scolding harangue.

Hold thy noise! mus'n a fuller zit down half an hour 'thout all this yer *preachment*? Said to a wife. ("Sit down half an hour" is an elliptical form of "spend the evening and get drunk.")

PRECIUSER [prash'usur], *adj.* Dearer; more costly.

Mr. Honniball 'ad'n a-got none o' they there cheap ones a-lef; these here be more *preciuser*, but I count they be cheapest, come to last, *i. e.* in the end.

Litil foli at a tyme is *preciuserere* than wisdom and glorie.—*Wyclif*, *Eccles.* x. 1.

PRESENT [praez'unt], *adv.* Same as PRESENTLY.

PRESENTLY [praez'untlee], *adv.* Now; at this time; immediately. In the dialect this word retains its original 16th century meaning, while it has become obsolete in lit. Eng. in that sense. In America, however, it also retains its proper meaning, and conveys no notion of delay or "by-and-by." Here in the West it is still used habitually by elderly people of the better class. Among pure dialect speakers the adverbial suffix is dropt. A man in response to an order would say, "I'll go an' do it *present*," *i. e.* instantly.

Thinken thou that I cannot aske my Father: and he vvil giue me *presently* more then tvvelue legions of angels.—1582. *Rheims vers. Matthew* xxvi. 53.

none might sitt still, but away they must come *presentlie*, and they that were nearest and came first stayed for the rest.—1610. *Lives of Women Saints*, p. 23.

one hundred and ten cases of the "caisson disease," of which three were *presntly*, and probably more finally, fatal.—*Harper's Mag.* May 1883, p. 945.

PRETTY [puur'tee, púr'tee], *adj.* Nice; pleasant; agreeable. 'Tis a *purty* smell; I likes it. What d'ee call it?—Sep. 1883. Said by a groom of a perfume.

Applied to taste and handling.

What d'ye call it? I likes it uncommon, 'tis very *purty* st. Said by the same groom tasting a liqueur.—Jan. 10, 1887.

A servant-girl, of a dose of medicine, said, "Why tidn a bit nas 'tis a very *purty* taste with it."—Dec. 10, 1886.

There's a very *purty* veel way it. A very *purty* han'lin sort a tool. Very *purty* trade, *i. e.* eatable or drinkable stuff.

Also very commonly used ironically.

Come, soce! here's a *purty* stink, sure 'nough. Thee'rt a *pus* fuller; art'n now? I calls it a *purty* old concern.

PRICK [prik], *v. t.* and *sb.* 1. To track a hare; to examine mud in a gateway or road to see if a hare has passed, is to "*prick* the hare." The print of a hare's or rabbit's foot is a *prick*.

2. Followed by *out*. To plant out seedlings singly; to grow them on for regular planting.

'They plants (cabbage) be to leggy, they wad'n a-*pricked* c zoon'd enough. The best way is to zow the zeed in a fraid and then *prick* 'em out.

PRICKED, or PRILLED [prik't, prúl'd], *adj.* Turned sour said of any liquid turning acid.

That there beer idn a worth nort, 'tis a *prickt* every drap o' ut.

Time this here cider was a-drinkt; I zim 'tis a little bit a *pri* like; you taste it, else. See *Ex. Scold.* ll. 194, 313.

PRICKER [prik'ur], *sb.* 1. A small setting-stick used gardeners. See PRICK 2.

2. One who tracks a hare by her footprints.

Mr. White's a capical *pricker*.

PRICKLE-BACK [prik'l-baak'], *sb.* The common stickleback (Always; *stickleback* unknown.) *Gasterosteus*.

PRIDE [pruy'd], *ref. v.* To take credit for; to take delight in

Her do *pride* herzul 'pon keeping her 'ouze clander'n otl vokeses; better fit her'd *pride* herzul 'pon keepin' her man hon and nit draivin' o' un to the Barley Mow (public-house) way thi there tongue her've a-got.

PRIDY UP [pruy-dee aup], *v. t.* To make smart; to trim to furbish; to "titivate."

Come, soce! here's a middlin' smutter; I zim 'tis most time to *pridy up* a bit, else shan't be able vor to turn round.

Our Jane do look very well hon her's a-*prided up* like.

anchored neer *Poolo-Pen-Iang*, to *pridy up* our ships, and to take in water and planks that lay by our side.—*Purchas, His Pilgrimes* (1625), i. p. 637.

PRILL [príl]. Prop. name: short for Priscilla. (Very com.)

PRINK [pring'k, praeng'k], *v. t.* PRINKY [pring'kee, praeng'kee], *v. i.* To deck out in fine clothes; to titivate; to furbish up; applied to personal appearance or decoration.

Wad'n 'er a-*prink'd* off then, last Sunday, sure 'nough! I could'n think whoever could be comin' down the road, so fine.

Th' art olways a vusted up in an old Jump or a Whittle, or an old Seggard, avore zich Times as Neckle Halse comath about:—Than tha wut *prinkee*.

Ex. Scold. ll. 107. See also ll. 22-567.

PRIZE [pruy'z], *sb.* 1. Price. (Always.) See EM 1.

"I baint gwain to gee no jis *prize*," may be heard a hundred times in any market.

2. *v. t.* To inquire the price. (Very com.)

How be 'em zellin o' peas to market? I cant tell 'ee, vor I didn *prize* 'em.

PRYSYÑ, or settyñ a pryce. *Taxo, metaxo.—Promp. Parv.*

PROACH, PROACHER [proa'uch, proa'uchur], *v.* and *sb.* To poach; poacher. (Very com.)

He never don't do no work 'zides *proachin'*; idn a more out-daciouser, *proachiner* fuller thin twenty mild; all the wole fam'ly o'm's *proachers*.

An' they ed zwarm, an' sammon too,
If we ked stap the *proachin'* chaps.

'Tis honist fun, but zum da zay
I *proach* the trout I git.—*Fulman, Rustic Sketches*, pp. 5, 10.

PROOF [prèo'f], *sb.* Quality of either becoming fat, as applied to cattle, or of causing to become fat, as applied to soil.

There's always more *proof* in the hill country young stock 'n what is in ours hereabout.

There's more *proof* in one acre o' your ground to Foxydown, 'an is in vower o' mine up under the hill.

PROOFY [prèo'fee], *adj.* 1. Of cattle or sheep—of a kind likely to improve or grow in size or condition.

I calls 'em a downright *proofy* lot o' hogs, cheap's a dog in a 'apenny; why they'll cut ten poun' o' 'ool apiece.

2. Of land or soil—rich in fattening qualities.

Very *proofy* ground for young stock. (Very com.)

PROPER [praup'ur], *adv.* and *adj.* Undoubtedly; unmis-
takably; completely; thorough. (Very com.)

That's a *proper* rough job as ever I zeed.

Nif he id'n a *proper* old 'oman. See POUND 3, and abunds examples elsewhere.

Have ee a-made a good job o' it? Ees, I've a-zot up the hed, an' a-do'd it *proper*.

The ryztwys man also sertayn
Aproche he schal þat *proper* pyle,
þat takez not her lyf in vayne.—*E. Allit. Poems, Pearl*, l. 68

PROUD [praew'd], *adj.* 1. Conceited; supercilious.

Ter'ble *proud* sort of a man; but vor all he do make wise vor know zo much; lor! tidn no ways to the bottom o' un.

2. *adj.* Honest. It is very common to hear—

Well, Josep, 'ow be you? Middlin' like, thankee, Thomas, p but *proud*.

3. *adj.* in the phr. "winter-*proud*": said of corn which a m winter has encouraged into too luxurious growth, and so render liable to injury from spring frosts.

PROUD FLESH [praew'd-vlaar'sh], *sb.* Unhealthy flesh in wound. Very often a great mistake is made, and the term applied to what is really the healthy young healing flesh.

PROUD TAILOR [praew'd taa'yuldur], *sb.* The goldfinch.

PROVE [prèov], *v. i.* Of cattle—to improve; to grow in s or condition. See PROOF.

Never zeed nothing *prove* so vast in all my life as they ste you bought to Taunton market; I zim I do zee 'em grow.

PUCKER UP [puuk'ur aup], *v. i.* To change countenance; evince signs of nervous excitement.

When he zeed me watchin' o' un, did'n er *pucker* up! He tur so wheet's a sheet.

PUDGY [puuj'ee], *adj.* 1. Of a person—thick-set; short a stout.

A *pudgy* little man about up to your elbow.

2. Of a liquid—thick; adhesive; stodgy.

Can't work this here paint 'thout some more oil, 'tis so *pudgy* wex.

PUFF [puuf], *sb.* 1. The ostler at an inn at Taunton helping an ulster said, "That's a nice coat, sir, I should like a *puff* out that one." "What do you mean?" "Well, a *puff*, sir." "What is that?" "Why a *puff*, sir, to be sure, that's what we do alw: say." I failed to get more, even by an extra tip.—January 1887

But *Puff* possesses still a wider sphere,
For *Puff* the advertising Taylor stitches.

A scrap of Latin wins the public ear,
And gives to *Puff* a handsome coat and breeches.

1806. *Peter Pindar, Tristia*, vol. v. 271

2. *sb.* A kind of light tart in which the apple or preserve is completely hidden by the paste, in distinction from "open tart."

PUGGED UP [puug'd aup], *part. adj.* Poked up—*i. e.* confined in space; inconvenienced for want of room.

I went down to zee th' old Jim Vowler; but lor! I never zeed no jish place avore; there's he and his old ummun, and Jim and his wife and vower chil'ern a-pugged up in thick there little bit of a house. Can't work a-pugged up like this here. See PIG TOGETHER.

PUGGER [puug'ur], *sb.* A peg or plug used for stopping the outlet of a dilly (q. v.) or an irrigating pond.

[Dh-au's uurnd uwai' wai dhu dúl'ee, un aew't kaum dhu puug'ur-n shaud au'l dhu zig,] the horse ran away with the dilly, and out came the plug and spilt all the sig (q. v.).

PUGGER-HOLE [puug'ur-oa'l], *sb.* The vent or hole in which the plug fits. (Always.)

PUG-MILL [puug'-mee'ul], *sb.* A machine for kneading clay in brickmaking; also one for mixing mortar.

PUG-TOP [puug'-taap], *sb.* Peg-top. (Always.)

PULKING [puul'keen], *adj.* Cowardly; bullying.

A gurt pulking 'oller-mouth like he ort vor t'ave his head a-brok't.

PULPER [puul'pur], *sb.* A machine for cutting roots for cattle into very fine morsels; the result, however, is nothing like pulp.

PULTRY [puul'tree], *sb.* Poultry. (Always.)

Pulte, yonge hen. *Gallinella*.

PULTER, *Avigerulus*. PULTRYE. *Gallinaria*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

To rere vp much pultrie, and want the barne doore,
is naught for the pulter, and worse for the poore.—*Tusser*, 21/9.

Pultrie, *poullaillerie*. Pulter, *poullaillier*.—*Palsgrave*.

His lordes scheep, his neet, and his dayerie,

His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie,

Was holly in this reeves governynge.—*Chaucer, Prol. to Cant. T. l. 597.*

PUMMY [puum'ee], *sb.* 1. Ground apples, in process of cider making. Always so called before the juice is expressed; and the same word is applied to the refuse when pressed dry; this latter is, however, sometimes called *cider-muck* (q. v.).

2. A mash; a shapeless mass.

A man who was murdered was said to have had his head "a-beat all to a pummy."

PUMPLE-FOOT [puum'pl vèo't], *sb.* Club-foot. *Pumple-footed* is the invariable description of a person having a club-foot.

PUMPTIAL [puum'shl], *adj.* Punctual. (Always.)

Well then you'll mind and be *pumptial*, on'ee, eens midn keep anybody a-woitin'.

PUN [pún, p'n], *sb.* Pound (sterling). This pronunciation is nearly invariable at markets among farmers and cattle-dealers, when the sum named is so many pounds and a fraction; when the sum is "even money," then *pound*, if spoken at all, is pronounced [*paew'n*] at length.

How much d'ee ax vor thick yeffer? *Voorurteen paew'n*, and I on't take neet a varden less. You on't? No, I on't. Then I on't buy un. Well, I should like to dale way 'ee; what is 'er wo'th in your money? Ah'll tell ee what, ah'll g'ee *twuul'v p'n tai'n* vor'n, and I on't gee neet a varden more. Well there, gi' me arf a crown to luck and take 'n along.

They [*bee'us kau's dhuur-teen p'n tai'n*] thirteen pun ten, one way t'other; cheap's a dog in a halfpenny.

It is also very usual, in speaking of prices of stock, to omit the pounds, shillings, or pence.

He ax me vourteen a-piece vor they steers; but they be to dear. I calls 'em a wo'th twelve a head (pounds understood).

I bought they sheep to Taun'on market vor fifty-vive a head (shillings understood). Comp. ordinary colloquial prices: "Five and six," "Eight and six," "Four and nine," &c.

PUNG [puung], *v. t.* and *sb.* To prod; to thrust; to push with some pointed instrument; to prick.

I zeed you was gwain to do mirschy way thick there stick; and now you've a-bin an' a-*prung* Tommy Giles right in th' eye, an' 'twas jist a-come you had'n a-blin' un.

He gid'n jish *prung* in the back way his stick, he on't vorgit it vor one while.

PUNG'D [puung'd], *p. t.* of to ping (*q. v.*).

PUNISH [puun'eesh], *v. t.* To hurt; to cause suffering.

How' thick there old tooth have a-*punish* me this week [*thee'uz wik*] to be sure! I thort he wid a-drove me maze.

PUNISHMENT [puun'eeshmunt], *sb.* Suffering; pain; misery.

Ah! poor old dog, his leg is broken; we must have him put out of his *punishment*.

This would be used by educated people as well as peasantry.

PUNKIN [puung'keen], *adj.* Dumpy; obtuse in shape. Often applied to a boat or vessel.

[*Uur-z tu pung'keen,*] she is too dumpy in the bows—*i. e.* not sharp enough.

PUR [puur], *sb.* A male lamb. This word is seldom used in

W. S., but is the regular term in E. S. and Dorset. *Ram* or *wether* is the common term in W. S.

PURCHASE [puur'chùs], *sb.* Leverage; length of lever beyond the fulcrum.

PURCHIL, or PRITCHIL [puur'chee'ul, prùch'ee'ul], *sb.* The square point used by smiths to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. (Always.)

PURDLING [puur'dleen], *sb.* 1. Purring (of a cat). Comp. insertion of *d* with *girdl*, *Chardles*, *quardle*, *pirdle*, &c.

Thay'd hear the *purdlin* of a cat
Or squailing uv a mouze.—*Nathan Hogg, The Milshy.*

2. Twirling, or twisting round. The idea is that of the spinning of a teetotum. See PIRALE.

PURDLY [puur'dlee], *v. i.* 1. To purr (of a cat).
There, her'll zit in the zin, and *purdly* by th' hour.

2. To spin round.
There was a fuller tootk a plate, and made'n *purdly* roun tap o' a stick the very same's a whirdly-gig.

PURTENANCE [puur'teenuns], *sb.* 1. The "hange" of edible domestic animals. Rather a more genteel word than "hange."

Tidn no gurt hardship vor poor vokes when can buy a sheep's *purtenance* for eightpence.

his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof.—*Exodus* xii. 9.

2. Applied sometimes to the "inward" or intestines, including the stomach, but the head is no part of the *purtenance*.

PURTY [puur'tee], *adj.* See PRETTY.

PURTY [puur'tee], *v. i.* To sulk; to pout; very similar to *pooch*.

Sue, 'tont never do vor thee to *purty* lig that, hon Joe com'th, else I don't never bleeve 'll ha ort to zay to thee.

Nif won zey the le-ast Theng out, tha wut *purtee* a Zennet arter.
Ex. Scold. l. 163.

PURTY MIDDLIN [puur'tee múd'leen]. Very well, very good.
Well, Jan, 'ow do you bear't up?
Au! *purty middlin* like; mus'n grum'l I s'pose.

PUSHED UP [pèò'sht aup], *phr.* Put about; driven into a corner; over busy.

Arter a bit I shan't be so much a-*pushed-up*, and then I'll 'tend to it vor ee. We bin a-*pushed-up*, sure 'nough, this [dhee'uz] wik.

PUSKY [puus'kee], *adj.* Wheezing; puffing; short of breath. What a proper *pusky* old fuller th' old Butch' Hartnell's a-com to! but there, I s'pose he've a-drow'd up his hand purty well b his time, *i. e.* drank heavily.

PUSS [puus], *sb.* 1. Purse. (Always.)

Tes wor twonty Nobles a Year, and a *puss* to put min in.—*Ex. Court. I. 41*;

2. The scrotum of all animals.

PUSS (cat) is pronounced [pùe'z, pùe'zee], rhyming wit *shoes, whose*, [shùe'z, ùe'z]. *Puss* as spoken genteelly is unknown.

PUSSY [puus'ee], *adj.* Fat; corpulent; inclined to puff an pant with slight exertion. Nearly the same as PUSKY.

What a *pussy* old fuller th' old Zaddler White's a-come; I ca min' un when he used to go a-courtin, a slim young spark, s genteel's a young shopman.

PUT ABOUT [puut ubaew't], *p. part.* Vexed; annoyed inconvenienced.

Maister was ter'ble *put about* 'cause you bide about so long.

PUT IN [puut ee'n], *v. t.* 1. Applied to pigs—to fatten.

I shall let 'em urn a little bit longer vore they be a-*put in*.

They two an't a-bin a-*put in* but a week. Aug. 26, 1886.

2. *v. t.* To plant; to cultivate; to sow.

Plase, sir, I want to bide 'ome to-morrow, to *put in* my garden.

I an't a *put in* no paa'snips de year, our vokes don't care noi 'taal 'bout em. May 6, 1884.

PUT OUT [puut aew't], *v. i.* 1. To pay or spend money.

Can't never look to do no good in farming now, nif anybody' afeard vor to *put out*. Nif 'tid'n a-*put out*, can't never 'spect nothin vor to come in. This sage remark implies that capital is needfu for successful farming.

2. *v. t.* Of money—to invest; to lend on security.

Vor all a lookth jis old beastly ragged-ass old fuller, he've *always* a-got money vor to *put out*. He've a-got 'undids a-*put out*, on place and tother.

PUTT [puut'], *sb.* A heavy, broad-wheeled tipping cart, fo manure. This is the "fine" form of what is known as a *butt* or dung *butt*. I never heard a labourer say *putt*. Some farmers and mos auctioncers think they can improve on the vernacular. Funnel and iron ploughs, as in the following, are only known to thos able to read advertisements. See BUTT.

Implements.—cider vats and funnels, 50 gate hurdles, 2 waggons, 3 *putts*, oal roller, 2 iron ploughs, Cambridge roller, drags, harrows, chain harrows, turni drill. *Sale Advert. in Wellington Weekly News, Oct. 15, 1885.*

PUT TO [puut· tu], *v. t.* 1. To apprentice or place in a position to learn a trade.

We've a-*put* Bill *to* the blacksmithin, and I s'pose we shall *put* Jack *to* the tailderin, but I reckon we shan't be able vor to 'vord *to put* Jane *to* no trade, zo her must go to sarvice.

2. [puut tûe·], *past part.* Inconvenienced; obliged to make shift.

We was ter'ble a-*put to* vor want o' the things you promised.

3. [puut· tu] *v. t.* Said of domestic animals—

I always *puts* my cows *to* Mr. Venn's bull.

Maister zend me up vor t'ax if you'd plase to let'n *put* the bitch *to* your dog.

4. The phrase is used very commonly for *send*. We always say *put to* school; *put to* jail; *put to* pound.

Was he the fuller hot was a-*put to* jail 'bout Mr. Quick's vovls?

5. *v. t.* To sow with.

Thick fiel' o' young grass was lookin' zo bad, I brok'n up and *put 'n to* turmut.

This is the invariable form used to denote the cropping of any piece of land. It is never "sown with wheat," or "planted with potatoes"; but always "*put to* wheat," "*put to* potatoes," even by educated people.

PUT TO BED WITH A SHOVEL [puut· tu bai'd wai u shaew'ul], cant phr. for to bury. (Very com.)

I year th' old man's bad a bed. Well, 'tis 'most time vor-n to be a-*put to bed way a shovel*, I zim.—October 27, 1886.

PUT TO BUCK [puut tu buuk·], *phr.* (fig.) Overcome; surprised; astonished.

Ah, Robert, I reckon you was purty well a-*put to buck* over thick job.

PUT UP [puut au'p], *v. t.* To frequent an inn, or to make it a house of call. (Usual phr.)

I always *puts up* to the George, you'll vind me there most market-days.

PUT UPON [puut· pau'n], *v. t.* To ill-use; to bully; to treat badly.

Now, you bwoys, drap it, you baint gwain vor to *put 'pon* the little ones like that there; ah'll take a stick and hide all the lot o' 'ee nif I catch 'ee agee-an.

PUT UP TO [puut aup· tu], *v. t.* To incite; to instruct; to suggest.

Whoever *put thee up to* thick move? thee dids'n vind it out o' thy own head, I'll swear.

No, he never did'n sar his 'perntice to it; but th' old Nail *put 'n up* to blacksmithy a bit, and he larned the rest o' it out o' his own head.

PUT UP WITH [puut aup' wai], *v. t.* To endure; to be with; to tolerate. (Very com.)

Ees, 'tis a rough nasty job, but there, must *put up way* it s'pose.

Her've a-got a sight vor to *put up way*, poor blid! there idn week what he don't leather her or somethin' or 'nother.

Zo Jim 've a-got the zack to last, 'an't er? Well, 'tis a wonder me however maister *put up way* un zo long.

PUT VAST [puut vaa's], *v. t.* To close; to shut. (Always.)

Mind and *put vast* the gate. Why's-n *put vast* the door art thee? Jane, 'v'ee *put vast* all the winders?

PUT VORE [puut voa'r], *v. t.* To advance; to exhibit; to s forward; to obtrude. Used in a great variety of ways.

Oh ees! he's safe to *put vore* heeszul.

Mr. Bond's a good maister 'bout *puttin vore* o' work.

All the prizes to the ploughin' match was a-*put vore* tap the tab! Nicish 'oss, he *puts hiszul vore* well.

and whan ha *put vore* tha Quesson tell en tha wudsent marry?

Ex. Court. l. 467.

PUX, or PUXY [puuk's, or puuk'see], *sb.* Mire; a mud quagmire.

Maister, I zim 'tis 'most time vor to do a little t' our lane, he always to a riglur *pux*. Th' orchet's a-paunched to a proper *pux*

PUXY [puuk'see], *adj.* Miry; deep in mud. This word impli deeper mire, more of a slough, than *muxy*. You could not ta of *puxy* clothes. A *muxy* lane would be merely a muddy lar but a *puxy* lane would mean ankle-deep at least.

Q

QUADDLE [kwaud'l], *v. i.* 1. To waddle. (Com.)

A farmer was showing me his fat stock, and pointing to one, sai [Dhik yaef'ur-z u zoa'uld; uur aurt tûe u wai'nt uvoa'r naev uur-z u faat-s úv'ur uur kn *kwaud'l*.] that heifer is sold; she oug to have gone before now, she is as fat as she can waddle.—Feb. 1882.

2. [*kwaud'l*], *sb.* Croaker; grumbler; complainer of ill-health also used as a nickname for one who croaks.

I've a-know'd her's twenty year, and her've a-bin a proper old *quaddle* so long's ever I can mind.

They zess how th' old *Quaddle*'s a middlin' an' 'bout graftin' an' that.

QUADDLY [kwaud'lee], *v. i.* To grumble; to complain of health; to croak.

I don't believe is much the matter way un; but there, he'll still *quaddly* zo long's ever he can get anybody t' harky to un.

QUAG [kwag], *sb.* Term applied to a particular kind of bog. It is solid-looking on the surface, and the turf is often so tough that it can be walked on, but it shakes and bends beneath the tread. If a *quag* be broken through by a horse's foot, he always sinks up to the belly. It is common for sportsmen to fire a shot at a very short distance down into a *quag*; this breaks a hole through and the water boils out. A *quag* is seldom more than a few yards square, and when of the green grassy kind, is usually very convex, and the most tempting-looking spot for an unwary horseman.

The House of Commons, where the members, always creditably ready to redress individual wrong, were positively eager to debate anything that carried them even for a moment out of the Irish *quag*.—*Spectator*, July 9, 1887, p. 919.

QUAGGLE [kwag'l], *sb.* A quivering, shaking motion, such as that produced by walking on a *quag*; unsteady in condition or situation.

Mind how you go up 'pon they there staps, they be all to a *quaggle*.

QUAILY [kwae'ulee], *v. i.* To faint.

Poor blid! hon they brought'n home in the cart, her *quailed* right away like a dead thing.

QUAINT [kwaa'ynt], *v. t.* To acquaint; to inform.

Maister 've a zen' me down vor *quaint* you how on't be no sarvice to-marra, 'cause his father's a-tookt bad, likin to die. Maister lef word how I was to bring *quainted* way it zo many's I could.

Oh ees! I shall sure to zee un to fair; me and Mr. Hill be very well *quainted*.

QUAKER-GRASS [kwae'ukur-graas], *sb.* Shaking grass. *Brisa Media*.

QUALIFIED [kwau'lifuy'd], *adj.* Able; fit; competent.

The use of this word is very common, but it is a little "fine," such as small tradesmen would use obsequiously to "gentlefolk."

I 'sure you, sir, he's (the cart) well put out o' hand, and vor all he do look light, I'll war'n un that he's *qualified* to car vive and twenty hundred (weight).

QUALITY [kwau'luttee], *sb.* Gentry. Often used with *folks*.
Oh ! they reckons theirzul *quality vokes*, let it be how 'twill.

QUANDORUM [kwaun'doatum], *sb.* Quandary; extreme perplexity.

Maister (the Parson) was in a *quandorum* sure 'nough, vor there was the Bishop woiting and we was all ready, but none o' they wadn a-come.

QUAR [kwaur], *sb.* 1. A quarry.

I do work in the *quar* vor Mr. Russell to Whippcott.

pei saie a litel hem bi-side · a semliche *quarere*,
Vnder an heij hel · al holwe newe diked ;

& bi-set sone saddeli · pe *quarrer* al a-boute.—*W. of Palermo*, ll. 2231, 2281.

2. *v. t.* To quarry.

We can *quar* stones here 'most any size.

3. *sb.* A worked stone ready squared for the mason's use.

That's a fine *quar* o' free-stone.

Quarrura an^{ce} a *quarre*.—*Wright's Vocab.* 606/26.

Quarere, or quarere of stone (quarer, *K. quar*, *s. quarrye*, *P.*). *Lapidicina.*
Prompt. Parv.

4. A rough building stone from the quarry.

We've a got urd o' un most all the ruvle, and you can 'ave a fine lot o' *quars* now.

QUARDLE [kwau'rdl], *sb.* Quarrel. (Com. pron.)

QUARDLIN [kwau'rdleen], *adj.* Quarrelsome.

I bain't very fond o' un ; he's to *quardlin* by half: nobody can't zay nort t' he, 'thout all the fat's in the vire to once.

Your Don 's the most *quardlins* (quarrelingest) dog I've a-zeed's longful time.

QUARDLY [kwau'rdlee], *v. i.* To quarrel.

The *d* is always sounded in this word.

an wile yu'm *quardlin* bowt wich ez tha best

Stid uv stikken ta wat yu'm meade.—*N. Hogg, The Cricket and the Bittle.*

QUAR-MAN [kwau'r-mun], *sb.* Labourer in a quarry; also the proprietor or lessee of a quarry.

QUAR-PIT [kwau'r-pút], *sb.* A quarry, usually a small one, whence stones for road-mending are dug; these road-side quarries are generally called *quar-pits*.

QUARREL [kwaur'yul]. QUARRY [kwaur'ee], (Rarer) *sb.*
1. A pane of glass.

The word is now generally applied to those pieces on which the *blow-knob* at the centre of the "table" of glass has been left.

I told'n twad'n no odds 'bout best glass vor the stable winder, a *quarrel*'s well 'nough vor thick there job.

2. A pane or square in a window of any quality of glass.

Lapidium, an^{co} a *quarrey*.—*Wright's Vocab.* 591/38.

A QUARRELL of glass. *Losenge*, rhombe.

A QUARRY of glass. Rhombe, lozenge.—*Sherwood*.

And than sewe togyther a whyte pece and a blacke, lyke a whole *quarell* of a glasse wyndowe.—*Andrew Borde on Sleep, Babees Book*, Furnivall, p. 247.

it had only two or three *Quarries* of glass broken.

(Of a house) *Zachary Mayne in Phil. Trans. Royal Soc.* v. xix. p. 30 (1694).

QUARRENER [kwau'rinur], *sb.* A kind of apple; a very common favourite in Devon and Somerset. It is an oblate shaped, deep red, early apple; also known as *suck-apple*, and sometimes as *quarantine*.

Conduum, an^{co} a *Quaryndoun*.

Conduus, an^{co} a *Quaryndon tre*.—*Wright's Vocab.* 574/34.

QUARTER [kwau'rtur], *v. t.* and *i.* To drive uphill in such a way that the horse crosses the road—backwards and forwards so as to diminish the gradient.

Why dis'n let'n *quartery*? he on't never pull it up by hiszull like that. Th' old Bob (horse) 'll *quarter* th' ill so sensible's any kirstin.

QUARTER-ILL, or QUARTER-EVIL [kwau'rtur-ee'ul], *sb.* A common disease in cattle; acute inflammation of one hind-quarter, usually fatal. See ILL.

QUARTERING [kwau'rtureen], *sb.* Timbers sawn into a size suitable for rafters or partitions. As the section is usually three inches in one direction, it may be that the word signifies "quarter of a foot."

Plase, sir, there idn a bit o' nothin' fit, 'thout 'tis that there *quarterin'*, and 'tis most a pity to use that.

QUAT [kwaut], *v. i.* 1. To squat; to stoop.

I zee'd thee, ya young osebird, I did! twad'n no good vor thee to *quat* down behind the hedge.

'Steed o' tendin' the things, there was he a-*quat* down in by the vire.

Mid este thu the mi3t over-*quatie*,

And over-fulle maketh wlatie;—*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 353.

2. Said of a hare or any game when flattening itself upon the earth to escape from observation.

There's a fine covey o' birds. There they be; I zee'd 'em *quat*. This is sometimes varied by "go" or "went." Did'n 'ee zee 'em go *quat*? 'twas a fine lot o'm. Zo zoon's ever her got in the vuller (fallow) field, her (the hare) went *quat* torackly.

3. *adj.* Full to satiety—said of poultry or any animal being fattened; so fat as not to care to stand.

They ducks 've a-got on sure 'nough; why they be *quat* a'ready, and they was only a-put in a Zadurday.

Why they geeze be *quat* a'ready! they 'ant a bin in but a week.

Let'n eat a zack or two o' barley, he'll zoon be *quat*, I'll warn 'un. Of a pig.

QUEECHY [kwee'chee], *adj.* 1. Sickly; feeble; queasy. They be a poor *queechy* old couple.

2. Applied to land—wet; sodden; swampy.

Thick piece o' groun's terrible *queechy*, he on't never be no good till he's a guttered.

QUEED [kwee'd], *sb.* Cud. Always so pronounced.

Nif her do chow her *queed* comfortable like, you no 'casion to zend for me no more. (Well-known farrier's direction as to a sick cow.)

Nif her do chow her *queed*, her'll zoon be all right again. Cf. a sailor's *quid*. Also *keed*, Antrim Glossary.

QUEEDY [kwee-dee], *v. i.* To chew the cud. (Very com.)

Let me know the minute her do *queedy*; her on't be no better gin her *queedus*. See *W. S. Dial.* p. 21.

QUEEN [kwee'n]. A term of reproach, implying slovenliness and scolding in an old woman, quite as much as unchastity in a young one. The latter is the meaning intended when applied to a young person.

Her's a purty old *queen* = old slattern and scold.

Her's a purty *queen* her is = she is a common prostitute.

Ang.-Sax. cwén. *O. Iceland*, kvæn, kvan; *O. Low. Germ.* qvên.

A QUEAN. *Putain, paillarde, ribaulde, louve.*

A lasie, nasty, lowsie *quean*. *Caignardiere.—Sherwood.*

QUEN, a womann of lytell price. *Carisia.—Promp. Parv.*

QUEANE, *garse, paillarde, gaultiere.—Palsgrave.*

At churche in þe charnel · cheorles aren yuel to knowe,

Oþer a knyght fro a knaue · oþer a *queyne* fro a queene.—*P. Plow.* ix. 45.

Or prelat lyvyng jolily.

Or prest that halt his *queene* hym by.—*Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose*, 7033.

QUEST [kwas], *sb.* 1. Coroner's inquest.

The sergeant told me how the crowner was comin' vor to hold the *quest* to-morrow t'arternoon.

In wittenes of þis pyng · wrong was þe ferste,

And Peres þe pardonere · of paulynes *queste*.—*Piers Plowman*, c. III. 110.

And sonne, as fer as þou may lere,

On yuel *questis* þou not come,

Neiþer fals witness þou noon here.

How the wise man tauzt his sonne. Babees Book (Furnivall), 49/49.

2. *v. i.* and *sb.* To utter the peculiar bark which spaniels or terriers give when their game is found. The word is never used with hounds; they "give tongue," "speak," or "bay."

Thick there's a rare good dog, but he's a leetle bit to quiet. I likes to hear a dog *quest*; but he don't never give no *quest* 'thout he's right 'pon it (the game).

QUIBBLY [kwuob'lee, kwúb'lee], *v. i.* To quiver; to shake.

'Twas jist a come I had'n a killed a young pheasant. I was watchin' vor thick there thing [dhik dhae'ur dhing'] (a stoat), and tho I zeed the leaves *quibbly*, and I up way the gun, but jist eens I was gwain to pull the trigger, I zeed 'twas one o' the birds. —Keeper, July 8, 1887.

I be afeard I've a catcht a chill, I do *quibbly* all over.

QUICK [kwik'], *adj.* 1. Succulent; full of sap. Applied to any green fodder, of rapid growth, and which thereby is over aperient to cattle.

Must gee they bullicks a lock o' hay, now the grass is so *quick*. That there trefoy 's ter'ble *quick* vor 'osses to work by.

2. *sb.* Any plant in a growing state. Some men were going to replant some thorn and other live stumps from a hedge pulled down; one said, Mus' ha' the cart vor to draa over that there *quick*, eens can put it up.—Dec. 1884.

QUICKBEAM [kwik'beem], *sb.* The mountain ash. *Pyrus Aucuparia*. (Always.)

Of the wilde Ash, otherwise called *Quicke-Beam*, or Quicken-tree. *Sorbus sylvestris, sive Fraxinus Bubula*.—*Gerard, Herbal*, ed. 1636, p. 1473.

QUICKMEAT [kwik'mai't], *sb.* Green fodder—grass, clover, vetches, or other cattle food—to distinguish it from *dry-meat*, i. e. hay, chaff, corn, &c.

'Ton't never do to let the cows ha' nort but *quick-meat*, they mus' ha' a bit o' corn and kee-uk (oil-cake) vor to bide by 'em.

QUICK-STICK (IN A) [kwik'stik], *phr.* Immediately; in a very short time.

[Uur puut ee' tu dhu rai't u-baew't een u kwik'stik,] she put him to the right-about (*i. e.* packed him off) very shortly.

[Yùe oa'n, oa'nee! aa'l zee baewd dhaat-n kwik'stik!] you won't, won't you! I'll see about that this instant!

QUIET [kwuy'ut], *adj.* Applied to persons—gentle; civil; not given to strong language.

I never didn year nothin' by un, he was always a *quict*, good sort of a man.

QUILL [kwee'ul(ee)], *v. i.* and *t.* To dry up or wither; to part with its sap: applied to grass or any green vegetable matter.

[Dhai daash'iz-l *kwee'ulee* gin tu-maar'u, un dhan' dhu dhing'z-l pik aup úv'ree wau'n oa'-m,] those thistles will wither by to-morrow, and then the cattle will eat them all.

[Bud dhai oa'n tich' oa'-m avoaτ dhai bee u-*kwee'lud*,] but they will not touch them until they are withered.

QUILL [kwee'ul(ee), *sb. v. t. and i.* To wind the yarn from the hank or skein on to a bobbin, called a *quill*, for the weaver's shuttle.

This *quill*, used formerly to be made of either a piece of elder, a kex, or a piece of pole-reed.

Mal! what's make the *quills* so big vor? can't get 'em in.

Plaze, mum, I minds the baby an' I do *quilly* vor mother when her've a-got any work.

QUILL-TURN [kwee'ul-tuurn], *sb.* The hand-wheel and spindle upon which the bobbin or *quill* is wound for the weaver's use; sometimes called *turn* only.

Zwer thy *Torn*, or else tha tedst not carry whome thy Pad.

Ex. Scold. l. 112. See also l. 255.

QUILT [kwúl't], *v. t.* To beat; to thrash.

Thick there dog bin a-*quilted* awful, else he widn be so shy.—Sept. 30, 1887.

QUILTING [kwúl'teen], *sb.* A thrashing.

My eyes! maister did'n play way un; nif he did'n gie un a *quiltin'*! I warn the burches o' un'll be zore vur the next vortnight.

QUINE [kwuy'n, kwain'], *sb.* 1. In masonry the exterior or interior angle of a wall. *Fr. Coing, corner.—Coigrave, Sherwood.*

Father zend me vur to ax whe'er must car up thick *quine* square or round.

2. A corner or turn (as in a road).

Take care o' thick young 'oss gwain round the *quine*.

QUIRK [kwuur'k], *v. t.* Tech. 1. Used by carpenters and stonemasons. To form a narrow groove, usually in a moulding, but not necessarily.

Be sure 'n *quirk* 'n out deep enough, so as to stap the drip.

2. *sb.* A groove.

3. *sb.* The clock or pattern worked on a stocking.

4. To die; to expire. Same as to CROAK.

Well, all I can zay is, nif her don't getter better purty quick, her'll zoon *quirk*.

QUERKIN, *O. Fris. qverka, O. Iceland, kyrkja.—Stratmann.*

TO WHIRKEN. *Noier, noyer, suffoquer.*

WHIRKENED. *Noit, noyé, suffoqué.—Sherwood.*

QUERKENYD. *Suffocatus.—Promp. Parv.*

QUIRKING [kwuur'keen], *adj.* Given to peevish complaining ; grumbling.

There! I wid-n live way 'er vor no money ; her's the *quirkins* (*i. e.* quirkigest) old thing ever I zeed in all my born days.

Thomasin. And thee art a crewting, *querking*, yeavy dugged-yess, chockling baggage.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 43.

QUIRKY [kwur'kee], *v. i.* To groan ; grumble ; complain.

I 'sure you, mum, her don't do nort else but *quirky* all the day long.

QUITCH [kweech], *sb.* var. pron. Couch. *Triticum repens.*

All these maner of otes weare the grounde very sore, and maketh it to beare *quyche*.—*Fitzherbert, Husbandry*, Ed. Skeat, E. D. S., 14, l. 17.

QUITCH—GRASS. *La Saignée*.—*Sherwood.*

QUITCHY [kwee'chee], *v. i.* To twitch ; to make sudden, involuntary movements.

A man was apparently in a fit, but a bystander, suspecting that it was feigned, said, "Gee un a prick way a pin, you'll zee in a minute whe'er he do *quitchy* or no."

Our little maid idn right, her do *quitchy* in her face, same's off her was makin' o' mou's t'anybody.

QUYCHYN, or mevyñ (quichyn, *K.* qvyhchyn, *H.* qvytchyn, *S.* quynchyn *W.*) *moveo*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

I QUYTCHE, I styrrre or move with my bodye. . . I dare nat *quytche* for hym . . . but and he here me he dare nat *quytche*.—*Palsgrave*, p. 677.

Al aboute the proude riche
He advaunced quykliche,
And maketh pes, maugre to eche,
Dar no man agein hym *quache*.—*Weber, K. Alis.* 4744.

QUITMENT [kweet'munt], *sb.* Acquittance ; receipt ; discharge.

I car'd in all the money, but I could'n get no *quitment* ; they zaid how they never did'n gee nother one, but they zaid eens 'twas all right.—Nov. 1884. Said by a farmer who had paid in a sum of money at the Bank.

A *Quitting*. *Quitement, guerpine, guerpison*.—*Sherwood.*

QUITS [kweets], *adv.* Free ; acquitted ; repaid.

Now we'm *quits*. Nif I zens you down half a score, that'll be *quits*, [oa'n ut] won't it? *See QUIT* in Skeat's *Ety. Dict.*

I am to no man holden trewly

So muche as yowe, and have so litil *quyt*.—*Chaucer, Tr. & Cry.*, II. 241.

and þenne he may go to þe palys, & aske an C^e by þe Emperouris lawe, and *quyte* vs all.—*Gesta Rom.* p. 35.

Horse strong and light, soone charges *quight*.—*Tusser, September*, 15/7.

QUITTANCE [kweet'uns], *sb.* Acquittance; receipt. Less com. than *quitment*.

I showed'n the *quittance* in his own handwritin'.

QUITANCE: an Acquittance, release, discharge.—*Cotgrave*.

QVYTAUNCE. *Acquidancia, apoca.*—*Promp. Parv.*

vor wiðute *cwitaunce*, up of his prisun nis non inumen—*Ancren Riwele*, p. 126.

QUIZ OUT [kwúz aew't], *v. t.* To pry; to try to find out.

Her on't be very long 'vore her'll *quiz* it all out.

QUOD [kwaud], *sb.* Common cant term for gaol. Always used with *in*. Recent importation.

Her man's *in quod* for taking Farmer Jones's ducks.

R

R. The sound represented by this letter has been pronounced by Mr. Ellis and other phonologists to be one of the chief characteristics of South-Western speech. Upon this subject see *W. S. Dial.* pp. 20-27.

When followed by the sound of short *u*, expressed by either *e*, *i*, or *u*, it is very commonly transposed; as in [uurd, puur'cheel, úrd, Uur'chut,] red, pritchel, rid, Richard, &c.

On the other hand, it is sometimes placed before the vowel which in lit. Eng. usually precedes it; for examples see *W. S. Dial.* pp. 74, 75. See also TAY-RUN.

Ac wane niðtes cumeth longe,
And bringeth *forstes* stark an stronge.—*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 523.

Na mo the deth a *wercche* wranne.—*Ib.* l. 564.

RABBLEMENT [rab'lmunt], *sb.* A mob of roughs.

I 'sure 'ee I an't a bin in no jis *rabblement*'s 'twas up there, no, I don't know the time when.

RACE [rae'us], *sb.* In weaving, that part of the warp which lies up the race-board, over which the shuttle passes, forming, in fact, the under part of the 'bosom' (*q. v.*).

RACE-BOARD [rae'us-boo'urd], *sb.* In weaving, the board on which the shuttle passes backwards and forwards.

RACK [raak], *v. and sb.* Hunting. To break fence; the place where a deer jumps over, or through a hedge.

The impression being necessarily wider on wet than on dry ground, and still larger when *racking* over a fence.—*Records North Devon Stag-hounds*, p. 9.

Here the hind was seen to break over the hedge into Mr. Drake's grounds, but the few hounds who came on with her lost the scent, and we could only get the hound (Cottager) to lay on the *rack*.—*Ib.* p. 88.

Can he find the *rack* or place where the deer broke the fence into the wood, and where probably the slot will be visible?—*Collyns*, p. 79.

RACK [raak], *sb.* A long upright frame on which woollen cloths are stretched while drying. In the West of England *Rack-field* is a common field name, telling of manufactures which have long disappeared.

Down the water to Chelpham Bridge, Colley Bridge, Yeo town, Pitt Farm, Pilton Bridge into the *Rack-field* at Barnstaple.—*Rec. N. D. Staghounds*, p. 70.

RACK AND RUIN [raak'n-rùe'een], *sb.* Wreck and ruin; destruction.

You never zeed no jis place in all your live, the premises be all a-urnd to *rack and ruin*, 't'll cost a little fortin vor to put it in order.

RACKETING, RACKETY [raak'uteen], *adj.* 1. Noisy.

Your drashin machine's a *racketing* old concern, can year'n gwain a mild off.

2. Boisterous in behaviour; fast-living; profligate. (Com.)

I don't know a more *racketiner* young fuller no place; he'll come to the dogs 'vore long, mark my words!

RACKLISS [raak'lees], *sb.* Auricula. (Always.)

I sim ours be the finedest sort o' *racklisses* any place.

RACK UP [raak' aup], *v. t.* To fasten up a horse with a short chain so that he cannot lie down. *See DO UP.*

I've a-*rack'n up* eens he can't lie down, an' when I do's 'n up, 'm bye night, I'll put on thick there thing to keep 'm vrom tearin [oa:f] off the bandage.

RADDEN-BASKET. A large basket made of coarse unpeeled willows; a "black basket."

A farm and hill in the parish of Thorverton called *Raddon*, is said to be so named on account of the number of willows growing there. W. H. G., Dec. 6, 1883.

RADDLE [rad'l], *v. t. and i.* 1. To wattle, or interweave brushwood between stakes so as to make a fence.

2. *sb.* The wattle or wreathing made as above.

Jan! the bullicks be a-brokt out agee-an in the turmutts, urn down and cut a thurn or two and put up a good *raddle*, eens mid stap 'em proper.

RADDLING [rad'leen], *sb.* 1. The act or operation of wreathing brushwood.

'Tookt us best part of a day 'bout that there *raddling*, and now 'tis all a-come to doin' again.

2. The wreathing itself. Same as **RADDLE**.

RADICAL [rad'ikul], *sb.* Reticule. (Always.) A small covered basket, often called a *radical* basket.

I'll let 'ee have a brood o' they chicken next time you comes along, nif you'll bring on a *radical* basket long way 'ee vur to put 'em in.

RAG [rag'], *v. t.* To scold ; to abuse.

I know'd thee'ts meet way ut ; I told thee zo ! I'll warn maister did *rag* thee down proper ; and sar thee jis but right too.

RAGGED JACK [rag'ud jaak'], *sb.* 1. Ragged Robin. *Lychnis Flosculi*.

2. Com. variety of curled or Scotch kale.

RAGGINS [rag'inz], *sb.* Scolding ; abuse.

I meet'n eens I was gwain 'ome, drunk's a pig, zo I zess' to un, s'I, thee't have thy *raggins* 'm bye, my hearty ! but I never thort her'd vall 'pon un eens her ded.

RAGONET [rag'unut], *sb.* Areca nut. (Always so called.)

The vallyation of a bit o' *ragonet*, 'bout zo big's a [bee'un] long way zo much mort 'll zoon cure they there worms.

RAGROWTERING [rag'ruw'tureen], *sb.* Romping ; rustling horse-play.

Es marl who's more vor Rigging or Rumping, steehopping or *Ragrowtering*, Giggleting, or Gambowling than thee art thysel.

Ex. Scold. l. 131. *See also* l. 141.

RAISE [ruy'z, raa'yz], *v. t.* Applied to winged game. To disturb ; to startle ; to cause to fly up. *P. tense* [roa'uzd], *p. part.* [u-roa'uzd]. There is no distinction between *raise* and *rise*.

I *rosed* a fine covey o' birds 'ez mornin', right in the garden, home by the vore-door.

RAKE ARTER [rae'uk aartur], *v. i.* To rake up the litter after the wagon, when loading hay.

Tom 'll pitch to load, an Betty her can *rake arter*.

In this case Betty would be spoken of as the *raker arter*.

RAKE OUT [rae'uk aewt], *v. i.* 1. To get up from bed. Applied to the sleepy, yawning state in which farm servants and others usually appear just after getting up in the morning.

Can't think hot's comin' to the young vokes. Hon I was a young man, I'd a-mowed half an acre o' grass, or a-do'd more'n a quarter day's work avore you be a *raked out* mornin'-times.

2. Applied to fire—to extinguish ; to pull all the fire out of the grate so as to put it out.

Raks out the vire and let's go to bed.

RAKE UP [rae'uk aup], *v. t.* 1. To cover; to bury.

Come on, *rake up* the vire, and let's go to bed, *i. e.* cover the embers with ashes, so that they may keep alight. Of wood fire, an every-day saying. Coal fires are generally "raked out."

At Lillington in Dorset is the following epitaph, date 1669:

Reader, you have within this grave
A Cole *rakt up* in dust.
His Courteous Fate saw it was Late,
And that to Bed He must.
Soe all was swept up to be kept
Alive until the day,
The Trump should blow it up and shew
The Cole but sleeping lay.
Then doe not doubt the Coles not out,
Though it in ash:s lyes,
That little sparke now in the Darke
Will like the Phoenix rise.
(Copied by S. Philip Unwin, Shipley, Yorkshire.)

2. Also to stir up; to poke up; to rouse.

To *rake up* the fire (depending on tone and context) means to stir it, but in this sense *roke up* (q. v.) is more usual. Note difference from *rake out*.

RAKING [rae'ukeen], *sb.* Loose stalks of corn, or litter of hay raked up after the main crop is loaded.

Finished harvest, Mr. White? Ees, all in to a little *rakin*.

RAKY UP [rae'ukee aup], *v. i.* and *ref.* To rouse or bestir oneself.

Come, soce! do 'ee *raky up* a bit; why thick there job'll take a month o' Zindays like you be gwain on.

and wi' the same tha wut *rakee up* and gookee.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 144.

Ad, thoa es *rakad up*, and tuck en be tha Collar.—*Ex. Courtship*, l. 355.

RALLY [raal'ee], *v. t.* 1. To scold.

Her wad'n a bad sort of old ummun; but her'd a-got a bit of a tongue like—her wid *rally* the maaidens mind, nif there was ort amiss, an' no mistake!

2. *sb.* Scolding; quarrelling; vituperation.

There was a purty *rally* betwixt 'em, sure 'nough; they called one tother—*i. e.* one another—but everthing.

RAM [raam], *v. t.* To stuff or press together; to pack carelessly.

They on't never ride like that, a-*rammed* in thick farshin, more 'n half o'm 'll be a spwoiled. Said of packing some apples.

RAMBLE [raam'l, rarely raam'bl], *sb.* The branch of a tree when felled. A large tree when cut down is divided into—

(1) The butt or stock, called *timber* [túm'ur].

(2) The larger branches, cut off into such lengths as are worth sawing into board, called *second timber* [sak'un túm'ur].

(3) The crooked limbs, and such as are too large for faggot-wood; called *rambles*.

(4) The tops of the branches, which are bound up into faggots; these tops are called the *wood* [è'o'd].

(5) The *moot* or stump, including all the moors or roots.

RAM-CAT [raam'kyat], *sb.* A tom-cat. Usual name. *Tom* is "genteel" talk. In parts of Devon they say *Ram-cat* and *Day-cat*. In W. Somerset it is *Ram-cat* and *Ewe-cat* [yoa'kyat].

Already has killed one *Ram-cat*.

1802. *Peter Pindar, Great Cry and Little Wool*, vol. v. p. 185.

RAMES [rae'umz], *sb.* A skeleton; hence the mere bones, the framework; remains or remnants of anything. Also, and very generally, applied to any person or animal unnaturally thin.

Poor old *rames*, her's most come to a nottomy; there idn fat enough about her vor to graice a gimlet. Said of a person.

"Reg'lar old *rames*" is a common description of any lean, half-starved person or animal. Also the framework of anything when the principal part is gone; as "the *rames* of a gate," a very common description of part of a broken gate.

The shelf was purty high, sure 'nough; there wadn on'y the *rames* of a goose 'twixt vover o' us.

There's the *rames* of a wheelbarrow lyin' about; take an' burn out th'ire stuff, 't'll do agee-an.

RAMMEL [raam'ul], *adj.* Contraction of *raw-milk*, applied to cheese made from the best milk, to distinguish it from *skim-milk* cheese.

[Wee doa'un maek noa'un búd *raam'ul* chee'z yuur; voaks dhút-v u-boa'ut aaw'ur geo'dz wau'ns, kau'mth ugee'un,] we make none but raw-milk cheese here; those who have once bought our (dairy) goods coine again.

RAMMISH [raam'eesh], *adj.* Strong in smell; rank; stinking. A ram in hot weather is one of the rankest of animals.

Thick there dog's 'ouse do smell *rammish*, sure 'nough, vor all I've a warsh'n an' a-clane un out proper.

And stod vp in his stomak, þat stank as þe deuel;
In vche a nok of his nauel, bot nowhere he fyndeþ
No rest ne recouerer, bot *ramelande* myre.

E. Allit. Poems, Patience (Jonah), ll. 274, 278-9.

For al the world thay stynken as a goot;
Her savour is so *rammysch* and so hoot,
That though a man fro hem a mile be,
The savour wol infeste him trusteth me.

Chaucer, Prol. of the Chanounes Yeman, l. 333.

RAMPAGEOUS [raam'pai-jus], *adj.* Violent; obstreperous; unruly. Applied to persons or animals.

The *p* has possibly crept in by confusion with *ramping*, from *rampe*, to rear, to rage.

Quiet! ya *rampageous* young son of a bitch!

RAMAGE, or coragyous. *Corragiosus, luitosu.*—*Promp. Parv.*

þer ben bestis þat hau venym, as þe heynde, þe hounde, and þe wolf, and oþer bestis, þat whenne þei arn *ramagous* or joli, here venym gretly noyþ, so þat ofþyn sipes þei makyn men sike.—*Sloane MS.* 2584, f. 173, quoted by Way.

Or ellis he is not wise ne sage,

No more than is a gote *ramage*.—*Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 5386.

RAMPIN [raam'peen], *part. adj.* Distracted; overcome; raving. The idea is tearing or pawing like a wild beast.

I be *rampin* way the toothache. I 'an't a-had a wink o' zlee-ap ez two nights.

Poor blid, they do zay her's *rampin* maze, *i. e.* raving mad, ever sinze *he* was a-brought home.

For þe saul sese þan about it stande

Gryslly devels agayn it *raumpande*,

Als wode lyons þai sal þan fare

And *raumpe* on hym, and skoul, and stare.—*Pricke of Cons.* ll. 2906, 2224.

RAMPING [raam'seen], *adj.* Big; awkward; ungainly.

[Guert *raam'seen* tûe' an'dud fuul'ur,] great awkward two-handed fellow, *i. e.* strong.

RAM'S CLAWS [raam'z tlaa'z], *sb.* The stalks of the common butter-cup, when overgrown. *Ranuuculus acris*. In some seasons, especially wet ones, the butter-cup attains a rank growth, and the cattle refuse to eat it, so that the meadow, if not mown for hay, becomes covered with coarse stalks without leaves, but still bearing the yellow flowers on the top—these are called *ram's claws*. The name is analogous to *bent* or *bonnet* (q. v.) applied to grasses.

It is likely that this may be a corruption of the old word *ramsy*. The application to another plant does not at all affect this suggestion, for the same name is often given to many different species.

RAMZYS, herbe (rammys, k. s. ramsis, h. ramseys, p.). *Affodyllus.*—*Pr. Parv.*

Ramsons are named of the later practitioners *Allium sylvestre*, or Beares Garlicke: *Allium latifolium*, and *Moly Hippocraticum*: in English, Ramsons, *Ramsies*, and Buckrams. *Gerard, Herbal*, p. 180.

Ramsey an herbe.—*Palsgrave*.

RAMSHACKLE [raam'shaak'l], *adj.* Rickety; disjointed; out of order; dilapidated.

Call thick a carriage! I calls 'n a riglur *ramshackle* old shandrydan.

No, I an't a tookt the farm, such a proper *ramshackle* old house

didn't please the missus ; but I said to her tho, same time, s' I, You know we can't never live by a fine 'ouse. But there, her said her widn never go there, so twadn no good, but the place was well 'nough else.

RANE [rae'un], *v. t.* 1. To cause to crack or split.

Nif that there board idn a-put away the zun 'll *rane* it all to pieces.

2. Also applied to cloth—to overstretch, so as to cause it to become thin, and almost torn.

Thick there board-cloth was wole and sound avore her warsh 'n, now he's a-*rane'd* eens he on't hardly hang together.

3. *v. i.* [rae'unee]. To crack ; to split.

We've a perch the board in under thick gurt tree, in the [shee'ud] shade like, eens midn *rany*. 'T'll drowy there vast enough, 'cause the wind can come to it. Said by a sawyer of sawn timber.

Oak's most the wistest tim'er is, vor to *rany*.

4. *sb.* [rae'un]. A crack in wood, or a thin overstretched place in a piece of cloth.

RANGE [ran'j], *sb.* A sieve used for straining liquids and not for sifting dry matter. In cider making, the juice is strained through a *range* ; so in cheese making. Many cooking recipes direct, "Strain off through a fine *range*," i. e. a hair sieve.

RANGLY [rang'lee], *v. i.* To twine, or move in a sinuous manner. (Rare.) *Rangling* plants are such as entwine round other plants, as hops, woodbine.

RANTER [ran'tur], *sb.* An outdoor preacher. The word is distinctly depreciatory.

One o' those yer *ranter* fullers, hot 'll vind prayers so long's anybody else 'll vind mate n' drink.

RAP [raap], *v. t.* 1. To exchange ; to swap (*q. v.*).

[Aa'l raap wai'ee, gi mee zik'spuns tu bèot,] I will exchange with you, (if you) give me sixpence to boot.

Our Jim told me how Tailder Jones should say how he'd *rap* a new suit o' clothes vor two o' they there little pigs ; but Jim said he widn *rap* way un, 'thout he'd let'n had a new hat 'long way 'em.

2. *sb.* An exchange.

[Dhai-d u-gau't-n een u *raap* vur dree buun'lz u stroa' un u púch' krauk,] they obtained it in an exchange for three bundles of straw and a pitch crock.

Capical good mare her is, mind. I had her in a *rap* wi' George Toms vor th' old oss and dree poun'.

3. *sb.* Applied to land or crops—a strip.

What b'ee gwain to put thick *rap* o' groun' to, where you had the carrots last year?

There's always a covey o' birds in one or tother o' they *raps* o' mangle and taties.

4. Plot of any shape ; piece cut off.

Mus' have a *rap* o' cloth vor the bum cork, paper idn no good.

I've a got a *rap* o' taties over in Mr. Hosegood's field, but they baint hardly a-worth diggin'.

RAPE [rae'up], *v. t.* To scratch with violence. To *scratch* implies gentleness, *i. e.* to gently rub so as to cause pleasure ; hence the figurative expression, "to scratch his back" (*i. e.* to wheedle, to butter up), evidently from the delight given to a dog, cat, or other animal by that operation.

Hast a-got other bit o' rag in thy pocket? I've a-*rape* my 'and way a gurt humack, eens he do blid like a pig.

RAPID [raa'peed], *adj.* Violent ; rough.

I zim I be a little bit better s'mornin, doctor, the pain idn nothin' near so *rapid*'s 'twas.

Sober ! don't 'ee be so *rapid* way un ; neef 'ee don't take care and be tender way un, you'll tear'n all to pieces. Said of using a mowing-machine.

RARE [rae'ur], *adj.* 1. Raw ; under-done—applied to meat.

'Tis a little beet too *rare* vor my aitin'.

'T'll do nezackly vor me, I likes it *rare*. Ang.-Sax. *hrére*, raw.

Rere or *nesche*, as eggys. *Mollis (sorbilis)*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

maces and ginger, *rere* eggys, and poached eggys not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall. *An. Borde, Breviary of Health*, quoted by Way, *P. P.* 430.

Rere as an egge is, *mol, molle*.—*Palsgrave*, p. 322.

2. *adj.* Excellent in quality ; good ; prime.

Natlins be *rare* trade, I be ter'ble fond o'm. Yours is *rare* cider. That's a *rare* piece o' wheat. We'd a-got *rare* fun, sure 'nough. Thick's a *rare* knife to cut.

RASH [raa'sh], *adj.* and *adv.* Rough ; awkward in handling.

Sober ! you be to *rash* by half, you'll tear the cover o' un all to pieces ; he wadn a-made vor to be a-sar'd (served) so *rash*. (On opening a box.) Much the same as **RAPID**.

RASTY [raas'tee], *adj.* 1. Rancid. *See RUSTY.*

Put barlie to malting, lay sitches a salting.

Through follie too beastlie, much bacon is *reastie*.—*Tusser*, 20, v. 2.

2. Choleric ; irritable.

Mr. Cole's a good maister to we, but he can be *rasty* like sometimes, nif he's a put out.

RAT [raat], *v. t.*; *p. t.* [raat'ud], *p. p.* [u-raat'ud]. To cause to rot or decay.

I heard a man say in praise of some good tippel—

Darn'd if this idn rare trade, this here's the stuff to *rat* out the veet o' your stockins.

The vloor o' the tallet's proper a-*ratted* way the wet coming in.

RATCH(Y) [raa'ch(ee)], *v. t.* and *i.* To stretch at waking or getting up.

I always likes to zee young bulliks *ratch* and ream theirzul well hon they gets up. I warn they be growin' and getting on.

Th' old dog don't bethink to *ratchy*, do er?

and seoððen he gon ramien, and *raxlede* swiðe.—*Lazamon*, l. 25991.

Benedicite he by-gan with a bolke and hus brest knokede,
Raslede and remed and route at þe laste.—*Piers Plow.* VIII. 6.
Roxed and *raxed* in other readings. See *P. Plow.* B. 398.

Northumb. *Rax.* See BROCKETT. *Raxled, E. Allit. Poems, Patience*, l. 1174.

RATHE [rae'udh, rae'uv], *adj.* Early. The positive, of which *rather* is the comparative degree. The expression "we be gwain t'ave a *rave* spring de year" is not uncommon. The word also implies in persons or animals precocity of development, either mental or physical.

"Her's a *rave* young bitch, her is," was said of a girl, and was not intended as a compliment. They yeffers be *rave*, sure 'nough, *i. e.* big for their age, forward in growth. Ang.-Sax. *hræð*.

And holdeþ ys doþtere wiþ deshonour, & hermyeþ hem late & *rathe*.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 3873.

"O dere cosyn myn, dan Johan," sche sayde,

"What ayleth yow so *rathe* to arise?"—*Chaucer, Schipmannes Tale*, l. 98.

Wi' shoulder'd shule an' peckiss, *rathe*

Ta work the lab'rs starts.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 22. See also p. 56.

RATHER [rae'udhur, rae'uvur], *adj.* Comp. of *rathe*. Earlier; sooner in point of time. Not used for the *rather* of literary English, to express preference; for this *zoonder* or *leaver* are the words.

Your taties d'always come *rather*'n ours.

Rathare (or *sonnare, infra*). *Pocius*. *Sonnare*, or *rathere*. *Cicius*.—*Pr. Parv.*

and 3yf þat I passe *Rather* þan sche, it ys my wytt þat aft spengold. . . be sold a-non forth-with; 1417. *Stephen Thomas, Fifty Earliest Wills*, p. 38.

Many sarsynþ þan huld hem coye þat *raþer* wer fers & proute.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 2286. See also ll. 426, 2331, 2705, 2924, 2958.

but whan þe bataile is i-doo, þan schal he be as he was *raþer*, he and oþere knyȝtes al i-liche. *Trvisa*, Lib. I. cap. xxvi. p. 261. See also lb. p. 93.

And if thou put a lytel terre in his eye, he will mend the *rather* (*i. e.* quicker, sooner). *Fitzherbert, Husbandry*. Ed. Skeat, E. D. S. 46/3.

Tha cortst tha natted Yoe now-reert, or bat lectle *rather*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 210.

RATHE-RIPE [raedh'uruy'p, rae'uv-ruy'p], *sb.* An early kind of apple : yellow codling, with pinkish streaks. The first pronun., the commoner of the two, is, I believe, intended for *rather-ripe*.

A girl who developed into a woman at an early age would be called *rathe-ripe* by elderly educated people. See *Ex. Scold.* p. 148. *Th* and *v* are interchangeable. Fitzherbert (*Husbandry*, Ed. Skeat, E. D. S. p. 14, l. 9) spells nave of a wheel *nathe*.

RAT'S-BANE [raa'ts-bae'un], *sb.* Chervil. A common wild umbelliferous plant, in appearance something like hemlock—probably mistaken for it. *Chærophyllum sylvestre*.

RATTLE [raa'tl], *sb.* and *vb.* Noise of any kind ; chatter. A keeper of my acquaintance always uses this word.

We shan't never get aneast 'em way all this yur *rattle*.

The birds be all a-urned out way our *rattle*.

þer-fore þei *ratellen* þat it is ajenst charite to tellen opynly here cursed
disceitis & synnes. *Wyclif, Works*, E. E. T. S. p. 274.

RATTLE-BAG [raat'l-bag], *adj.* Wild ; harum-scarum ; royster-ing ; spendthrift.

Ees, I knows'n, and a purty *rattle-bag* osbird a is too.

RATTLE-BRAIN [raat'l-braa'yn], *adj.* and *sb.* Same as **RATTLE-BAG**.

RATTLER [raat'lur], *sb.* 1. A roysterer ; a wild liver.

He's a proper *rattler*, 'ton't be long 'vore he've a-brought gwain hot little the poor old man lef'm.

2. Cant term for a lie.

Nif that idn a *rattler* tell me !

RATTLE-TRAP [raat'l-traap], *sb.* and *adj.* 1. A makeshift contrivance ; a shaky, rickety thing ; shabby ; dilapidated.

I baint gwain in thick old *rattle-trap*, I'd zoonder walk by half.

Purty *rattle-trap* concern you've a-stick'd up agin my wall. I baint gwain to put up way that, take my word vor't, zo there now !

2. Movables ; odds and ends ; chattels.

Look sharp'n get your *rattle-traps* out o' the way.

RATTLING [raat'leen], *adj.* Fast ; wild ; profligate.

He mid do very well in thick farm, nif he wad'n so *rattlin* ; but there, the father o' un was jist the same.

RATTY [raat'ee], *v. i.* To become rotten. For ex. see **VINNY**.

RANDY [ran'dee], *sb.* A merry-making ; a jollification ; a drinking party.

I widn gee much vor none o' these here taytotal clubs. I likes

a beet of a *randy* once a year, to Wite-suntide. Why, we walks to church spaktable like, an' then we walks droo the parish so var's the Blackbird, an then we zits down to a good dinner and drinkins.

RAUGHT [rau'ut], *p. tense* and *p. part. of reach*.

The bullicks 've *a-raught* in over the railin's an' ate off 'most all my plants.

He *raught* the poor old 'ummun's goods out o' the winder, gin he could'n bide no longer vor the smoke, an' 'twas jist a-come, the roof ad'n a-vall'd in tap o' un.

RAUNCH [rau'nsh], or **RAUNGE** [rau'nj], *v. t. and i.* To devour greedily; to gnaw.

I zeed your old dog *a-raungin* a bone, an' he widn let me come aneas'n; nif a didn show 'is teeth an' girzle to me.

RAVE [rae'uv], *sb.* 1. That part of the side of a cart or wagon which projects over the wheels. Some carts are made without *raves*, but when they exist, they are a fixed part of the "body."

Halliwell is incorrect, at least as to this district; what he describes are not *raves*, but *lades* (q. v.).

The bodeye of the wayne of oke, the staues, the nether *rathes*, the ouer *rathes*, the keys and pikstaues.—*Fitzherbert, Husbandry*, ed. Skeat, E. D. S. p. 14, l. 22.

2. Bars or strips of wood across any opening.

A winder way *raves* to un. Dec. 17, 1885.

3. *sb.* A long bar having a row of iron teeth projecting at right angles, used by weavers to guide and separate the threads of the warp when winding it upon the "beam" of the loom. The object of the *rave* is to keep the threads even, and to make them lie on the beam at the same width as the intended piece of cloth.

4. *adj. var. of rathe.* (Com. especially in the superlative.) *v* and *th* are interchangeable; many children are unable to perceive the difference.

They there North Devon beast be the *ravest* sort o' bullicks I can meet way vor my ground.

þat lyghtliche launceþ vp · litel while dureþ,
And þat þat *raþest* rypeþ · roteþ most saunest.
Piers Plowman, XIII. 222. See also *ib.* VII. 322, X. 148, XVIII. 46.

RAW [rau-], *adj.* Tech. Applied to cloth of any kind. Undressed, unfinished, as it comes from the loom. The regular term. The room in which goods are placed when taken from the weaver is always the "*raw*-piece shop."

It'm a peece of *rawe* wollen clothe xxx'.
It'm a peddicote and a wastecoate being a pawne. xx'.
Inventory of the Goods of Henry Gandye, Exeter. 1609.

RAW-CREAM [rau-'krai'm], *sb.* Same as **RAW-HEAD**.

RAW-HEAD [rau·ai'd], *sb.* Natural cream which rises upon the milk and is skimmed off, in distinction from that produced by scalding. More common than *raw-cream*, which latter is the alternative name in the west wherever the practice of scalding obtains, to distinguish it from scald-cream. An old doctor prescribed, "a tumbler-full of *raw-head* every morning."

RAW-MILK [rau·míl'k], *sb.* Milk as it comes from the cow; not skimmed. (Always.)

A woman applying to "the Board" for relief for a deserted grand-child said, "You zee I be forced to buy a pint o' *raw-milk* a day." Aug. 20, 1885.

RAWNING-KNIFE [rau·neen-nuy'v], *sb.* Large knife used by butchers.

RAWNY [rau'nee], *v. i.* 1. To eat greedily and with noise.

Bill! cas'n ait thy mait more dacenter'n that is? why thee's *rawny* jist the very same's a gurt pig.

2. Same as RHYNY.

RAY [raa'y], *v. t.* To deck out; to dress. (Com.)

Where be you gwain then s'mornin', all a-*rayed* out so fine?

RAYD, or arayed wythe clothynge, or other thyng of honeste (thyng of clennesse, K. P.). *Ornatus.* *Prompt. Parv.*

With dyuers stones, precious and riche :—

Thus was she *rayed*, yet saugh I never her liche.—*Chaucer, C. of Love, l. 818.*

That neuere reed good rewle : ne resons bookis !

for ben þey *rayed* arith : þey recchith no fforther.

Langland, Rich. the Redeles, III. 119.

RE- [rai-]. The prefix is nearly always accentuated, and pronounced broad. [*Rai'saa'rv*], reserve. [*Rai'pai't*], repeat. [*Rai-tuy'ur*], retire. [*Rai'trai't*], retreat. [*Rai'zuy'n*], resign, &c. The vocabulary is very small in these words, and that, coupled with the fact that the speakers feel them to be "fine" words, causes them always to be emphasized on both syllables.

READ [hrai'd], *v. t.* To estimate truly; to see through; to comprehend; to predict.

Anybody could *read* 'ee. Why, can zee *wet* 'pon the face o' un.

[Neef Tau'm doa'un aul'tur-z an' púr'tee kwik', aay kn *rai'd* ee:z faur'teen saa'f unuuf,] if Tom does not alter his hand (change his course of life) very shortly, I can surely predict his fortune.

REAM [rai'm], *v. t.* 1. To enlarge a hole in wood or metal. The tapering instrument used for the purpose is always called a *reamer*.

They there screws 'ont go vore I've a-*reamed* the holes droo the hinges.

2. To stretch or draw out any elastic substance.

You can *ream* that there cloth, t'ont break same's some o' the ratted stuff they sells about.

3. Applied also to cider. " 'Tis a-reamed " means that it has become viscous. See ROPY.

4. *intr.* Capable of stretching.

Good leather to *reamy*, i. e. having the property of stretching.

5. To stretch oneself on awaking, or on getting up. Same as RATCHY (*q. v.*). See also illus. under RATCHY.

REAMY [rai'mee], *adj.* Applied to cider—stringy; viscous; like oil. Same as ROPY (*q. v.*).

REAP [rai'p], *sb.* The reaper takes hold of the corn and gathers it with his left arm, giving two or more cuts until he has enough for a sheaf; he then lays it down ready for the binder. The unbound sheaf, thus made, is called a *reap* or *reap o' corn*.

Ang.-Sax. *ripe*, a sheaf; a handful of corn.

and in some places they lay them (beanes and pees) on *repes*, and when they be dry they laye them to-gether on heapes, lyke hey-cockes, and neuer bynde them.

Fitzherbert, Husbandry, Ed. Skeat, E. D. S. 29-4.

REAP-HOOK [ree'p-əok], *sb.* A large sickle used for reaping.

REAR [ree'ur, sometimes rae'ur], *v. t.* To rouse; to disturb.

Her begind to holler, her *reared* all the house. Sep. 19, 1880.

Ang.-Sax. *hréran*, to raise; to agitate. Also *róeran*, to raise, excite, move, advance.

Cotgrave has, to *rere*, *eslever*, and *eslever*, to raise. We still say, in literary English, "to *raise* the neighbourhood," and "to *rear* a monument."

For woman is a feble wight

To *rere* a warre against a knight.—*Chaucer's Dream*, l. 469.

þenne þe rebaudeþ so ronk *verd* such a noyse,

þat aþly hurled in his ereþ her harloteþ speche;

Early Alliterative Poems, Cleanness, l. 873.

REAR [ree'ur], *v. i.* To mock; to hoot.

He *reared* along the street after me.

Go, ya *rearing*, snapping, tedious, cutted Snibblenose.

Ex. Scold. l. 106. See also l. 313.

REAR UP [ree'ur aup], *v. t.* Tech. in the finishing of woollen cloth.

In the raw state, *i. e.* as the cloth comes from the loom, it is full of the oil used in the process of spinning the yarns. A strong alkali is freely sprinkled upon the cloth, which is then beaten up in the mill until the oil and alkali are thoroughly amalgamated, after which the cloth is allowed to lie a few hours until a slight

fermentation commences; then it is washed in a machine with clean water, and the cloth is thus cleansed from the grease. The process up to the time of washing is called *rearing up*.

RECKLIN [raek'leen], *sb.* Reckoning; bill; account. Compare *chimley*, chimney.

Here, missus! what's the *recklin*?

RECKON [raek'n], *v. i.* To believe; to think; to consider.

I *reck'n* taties 'll be [maa'yn skee'us] maain scarce de year.

RECKON UP [raek'n aup], *v. t.* To appraise; to estimate at its true value.

Didn take long vor to *reckon 'ee up*, nobody idn never gwain not vor to be a-tookt in way puttin 'ee down vor a gen'lman.

REDDING [hrid'een *more commonly* uurd'een], *sb.* Red ochre or ruddle used to daub over sheep and common cheeses. (*Ruddle* or *raddle* are unknown in this sense.)

REDE. See WREDE.

RED-LANE [huur'd-lae'un], *sb.* The throat.

Purty near all [ee'z] his wages goes down the *herd-lane*, there idn much a-lef vor her an' the chillern.

RED-RAG [huur'd-rag'], *sb.* The tongue.

Her idn much amiss, nif could on'y stop thick there *herd rag*.

RED-TAIL [huur'd-taa'yul], more commonly [lae'udee huur'd-taa'yul], *sb.* The redstart. *Phoenicurus ruticilla*.

RED-WATER [huur'd-wau'dr, húr'd-wau'dr], *sb.* A disease common among cattle, especially when kept on poor moorland.

REED [hree'd], *sb.* Wheaten straw combed and straightened for thatching.

A good lot of *reed* for sale. Apply, &c.—*Advertisement, Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 20, 1885. See *Tusser*, 51/5 SHUT 9.

And in Sommersetshire, about Zelcestre and Martok, they doo shere they wheate very lowe, and all the wheate-strawe that they pourpose to make thacke of, they do not threshe it, but cutte of the eares, and bynde it in sheues, and call it *rade*: and therwith they thacke their houses.

Fisherbert, Husbandry, Ed. Skeat, E. D. S. 27, l. 21.

It is no longer the custom to cut off the ears.

Reeds (in the pl.) would be those growing in swamps or water.

REED MAKER [hree'd mack'ur], *sb.* A machine driven by power for straightening and preparing wheat straw for thatching, by combing out short and bruised stalks.

Root pulper, turnip cutter, sheep troughs, pigs troughs, *reed maker*, &c.

Advert. of Farm Sale, Wellington Weekly News, Oct. 15, 1885.

REED-MOTE [hree'd-moa'ut], *sb.* A single stalk of wheat straw. The "straws" served with squashes and slings would be called *reed-motes* by us.

REFUSE [rai'fue'z], *sb.* Refusal; option; pre-emption.

Arter you'd a gid me the *refuse* o' un, I did'n think you'd part way un, 'thout lattin me know'd it.

REIVE [ruy'v], *v. t.* To sift seed or grain, through a particular sieve in winnowing.

"I an't a-*reived* a good much o' it, not eet," a man said to me, when asked when he would have finished winnowing a quantity of clover seed.

Halliwell spells this *reeve*, but such a word is unknown in the west. It appears thus in some of the Northern Glossaries.

This must surely be the same as the old word *rive*, to deprive; take away from; to rake out; also to divide or separate, from which we get the *sb. rift*.

RYVE. *Rastrum*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Icham for wowyng al forwake
Wery so water in wore;
Lest eny *reue* me my make,
Ychabbe y-3yrned 3ore.—*Sp. Lyric Poetry* (Morris), A. 34.

And thorgh the body, gan hym for to *ryve*;
And thus the worthy knyght was brought of lyve.—*Chaucer, Tr. & Cr.* l. 1573.

Als Lyons, libardes and wolwes kene,
þat wald worow men bylyve,
And rogg þam in sonder and *ryve*;—*Hampole, Pr. of Cons.* l. 1228.

REIVING-ZIEVE [ruy'veen-zee'v], *sb.* A peculiar sieve used in winnowing.

Can take out all th' eaver out o' it way the *reiving-zieve*.

See *Trans. Devon Association*, 1881, vol. XIII. p. 93.

REMLET [rúm'lut; sometimes rúm'lunt], *sb.* A remnant; remainder. (Very com.)

Her ax me nif I could take all the *remlet*, zo I zaid I wid nif her'd bate drippence a yard.

Remelawnt (remenaunt, *residuum*, F.). *Residuus, reliquus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Byt not on thy brede, and lay hyt down,
That is no curtesye to vse in towñ;
But breke as mych as þou wyll eþe,
The *remelant* to pore þou shalle lete.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 51.

RENDER [rai'ndur], *v. t.* Tech. among plasterers and architects. To give the first coat of mortar to a wall or ceiling. To "*render*, float, and finish," in some material stated, is constantly seen in builders' specifications.

RENE [hree'n], *v. t.* To strip off bark; to rind.

I zee the deer bin here again; zee how they've a-*renéd* the young trees.

RENT PAYING [rai'nt paa'yeen], *adj.* Profitable. Such as will so increase in value as to provide for the rent. This is a very favourite expression; also that of describing animals as *rent-payers*. Both are constantly used by auctioneers.

They can now with the greatest confidence commend the above as *rent-paying* animals, and having in them some of the best strains of the Volis, Dodhill, and Norton flocks.—*Adv. of Flock Sale, Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 15, 1885.

RENE MOUSE [rae'ur maew'z], *sb.* A bat. Less common than *flutter-mouse*. Ang.-Sax. *hrère-mús*, a bat.

uespertilio, *reremouse*.—*Wright's Vocab.* 625/9.

And not to rewle as *reremys*: and rest on þe daies,

And spende of þe spicerie; more þan it nedid.—*Lang. Rich. the Red.* III. 272.

REVEAL [rai'vae'ul], *sb.* Tech. in building. The space which any framework, as of a door or window, is kept back from the front or face line.

The walls be that thin, the winders be a-foc'd to be a-kept out flush, idn no [rai'vae'ul] 't all.

Set back the frame eens mid show a vower'n half *reveal*.

REVEL [hraev'l], *sb.* Nearly every village has its annual *revel*—a kind of feast, which is evidently the survival of the festival held on the day of the patron saint, and of the sports and pastimes of the olden time. In most cases "*Revel Sunday*" is that which follows or is nearest to the anniversary of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, and doubtless once this was so always, but many village churches have been rebuilt and re-dedicated, while the date of the *revel* remains unchanged. At this time it is still usual to keep up the annual festivity; children and servants go home to visit parents. Wrestling and cudgel-playing used to take place in many villages; in some, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and similar amusements; but in all cases drinking was and is the chief attraction. Hence *revel* and *reveller* have acquired a depreciatory meaning.

Ther-for ich rede 3ow riche: *reueles* when 3e maken

For to solace 3our soules: *suche mynstrales* to haue;—*P. Plow.* VIII. 102.

REW [rùe'], *sb.* 1. The row or ridge in which grass falls when cut with a scythe. Also when gathered up into a ridge in the process of hay-making.

2. *v. tr.* To *rew* up the hay is to collect it into large ridges ready to be loaded on the wagon. Previous to this it has often to be gathered into small ridges and then scattered again. "Take'n *rew* it up in single strik *rews*," means that each haymaker is to

gather into a row just so much hay as he can draw in with one pull or movement of his rake. To *rew* up into "double-strik *rews*" is for each person to make two pulls, and thus cover double the space, making a row twice the size.

& many a scheld was þar y-cleued ! & many a man was to-hewe ;
Of legges & armes honde & heued ! sone þan lay ful þe *rewe*.—*Sir Fer.* l. 3025.

And þow a candel, clomyng : in a corsed place,
Fel a-doun, and for-brende : forþ al þe *rewe*.—*Piers Plow.* iv. 106.

REX-BUSH [raak's-bèò'sh], *sb.* A clump of rushes. (Always.)

A very old saying is : "The Barle and the Exe do both urn out o' the same *rex-bush*." The meaning is that the two rivers with such different courses rise very close together.

Rex-bush! Fath! tell me o' tha *Rex-bush*, ye teeheeing Pixy!—*Ex. Sc.* l. 129.

REXEN [raak'sn, vraak'sn], *sb.* Rushes. One of the very few words which retain the *en* plural; even this is now becoming "improved" into *rexens*. Comp. lit. *chickens*.

Of an undrained field it is usual to hear, "he's all a-urned to *rexens*."

Can put up a little mow and thatch 'n way *rexen*. See HURSH.

RHINE [hree'n], *sb.* In the fen or moor district of Somerset, extending west nearly as far as Taunton, the wide open drains are all written *rhine* and pronounced *ree'n*. See Macaulay's account of the Battle of Sedge Moor.

RHINY [hruy'nee], *adj.* 1. Thin; lean; hungry-looking. Jennings and Williams spell this *rawny*.

Fat her! a *rhiny* old thing, her've a-zeed too many Zindays, I b'lieve; I count mid so well try to fat a yurdle. Said of a cow.

2. Miserly; near; close-fisted; too stingy to be clean.

Proper *rhiny* old fuller, 'tis a waeth aitepence to get a shillin out o' ee.

The slouen and the careles man, the *roinish* nothing nice,
To lodge in chamber comely deekt, are seldom suffred twice.—*Tusser*, 102, v. 1.

RIBBIN [rú'b'een], *sb.* Riband. (Always.)

Who would not rather suffer whipping,
Than swallow toasts of bits of *ribbin*?—*Hudibras*, II. c. i. l. 858.

RID. Riddance. See HIRD.

RIDDLE [hrú'd'l, húr'd'l], *v. t.* and *sb.* To sift; a sieve.
T'on't take 'boo vive minutes vor to *hirdle* down they arshes.

RIDE [ruy'd], *v. i.* 1. To be angry; to be enraged.

A surly old man whom boys delighted to tease, complained to me and said, [Dhu jaa'kaas toa'udz du uun'ee dùe' ut vur tu maek mee *ruy'd*,] the jackass toads only do it to make me enraged. March 30, 1878. (Very com.)

[Doa'n tak muuch tu mak ee' *ruy'd*,] it does not take much to make him rave and storm. April 14, 1878.

2. To journey in a carriage of any sort; to proceed.

You can jump in the train and *ride* so var's Norton, and tidn not more 'n a mild therevrom.

The *Athenæum*, Nov. 28, 1885, p. 699, calls "*riding* in a gig" an Americanism. No other phrase would be used by a Somerset native.

And *ryde* forth by ricchesse : ac rest þow nau3t þerinne,
For if þow couplest þe þer-with : to cleryge comestow neuere.

Piers Plowman, B. x. 158.

I'll hang you both, you rascals !

I can but *ride* . . .

And you for the bacon you took on the highway,

From the poor market woman, as she rode from Romford.

Massinger, City Madam, III. i.

And he made him to *ride* in the second chariot.—*Genesis*, xli. 43.

3. To go, or to be carried safely in any vehicle.

Thick load on't never *ride* home; he'll turn over 'vore he've a rode half way.

The landlord of an inn said of a plant he had placed on the carriage, "He'll *ride* there, miss," meaning it will go safely.

4. To climb. Implies going where the climber is either trespassing, making mischief, or rudely and improperly climbing.

They there factory maidens be always *ridin'* up 'pon thick there hedge arter the two or drie flowers. They be always *ridin'* about arter vokeses flowers.

Come down there, you boys ! What ! can't make merschy 'nough else, 'thout *ridin'* all over the roof o' thick there linhay ?

No odds how firm they be, they rails 'll zoon be a-tord down : pass honever anybody will, sure to zee a passle o' women a-*ridin'* up 'pon 'em. See HAG-RIDED, PIXY-RIDED.

5. *sb.* A green path through a wood; a lane cut through underwood or furze.

Shan't never do nort way the rabbits here nif there idn some *rides* a-cut.

RIDE AND TIE [*ruy'd-n-tuy*], *v. i.* When two people have but one beast, and take turns to ride, they are said to *ride and tie*.

The same form is used in *work and tie*, and in other operations in which *tie* seems to imply taking a turn or spell.

RIDERS [*ruy'durz*], *sb.* Circus performers; a circus company. The *riders* be comin' next wick. (Always.)

RIDGE AND FURROW [*úr'j-n voa'r*]. When addressing the quality [*úr'j-n vuuru*]. Applied to land when left in regular *ridges*

divided by *furrows*. The object is to assist the surface drainage.
See ALL-VORE.

RIG [rig], *sb.* 1. A game ; a lark ; a practical joke.

They'd a-got a purty *rig* way th' old 'ummun's things ; they turned over her warshin tub, and then they pushed down the butt o' bees way a long stick ; nobody could'n g'in the garden vor two or dree days, the young osbirds.

2. *sb.* An imperfectly castrated horse. (Very com.)

3. Term for a woman implying wantonness.

Proper *rig* her is, an' no mistake.

RIG [rig], *v. t.* 1. To dress ; to deck out. Same as RAY.

My eyes ! id'n her a-*rig'd* out then ?

2. To *rig up* is to make ready ; to put together.

Tidn no gain way those here machines vor little farms, takes so long vor to *rig em up* as do vor to do the work arterwards.

RIGGLE [rig'l], *sb.* A groove cut round some article, as a notch cut round a stick, to make a lash hold on better. The groove on a pulley is a *riggle*. For illus. see *W. S. Gram.* p. 98.

RIGGLETIN [rig'lteen], *adj.* Wanton ; lewd. (Com.)

I bain't no ways a frightened to hear o' it ; I never didn look vor nort else, her was always one o' they there *riggletin* sort, and th' old umman wadn never no better.

A wud ha had a coad, *riggelling*, parbreaking, piping body in tha !

Ex. Scold. l. 147.

RIGGY [rig'ee], *v. i.* To romp in a lewd manner ; to act the wanton.

Her was one o' they there good-tempered ones, hon I know'd her, fit to *riggy* way anybody that comed along.

But thee, thee wut steehoppee, and colty, and hobby, and *riggy* wi' enny kesson Zoul.

Ex. Scold. l. 296. See also *Ib.* l. 265.

RIGHT [rai't], *sb.* Often used in a curiously personal sense.

[Neef uun'ee *rai't* ud u-gau't úz wai', uur wú'd'n bee u-saar'd zoa,] if only right had got his way, she would not be so ill treated.

RIGHT-HAND-SIDE [rai't-an-zuy'd], *sb.* The right side. *Right* and *left*, when used to indicate position, take *hand* in connection with them.

When you come to the vower cross way, turn round 'pon your *right hand*, and keep on gin you come to a lake o' water 'pon your *left-hand-side*.

The *right-hand-side* of his head was ter'ble cut about.

The *right-hand-side* of your foot.

RIGHT-HAND SULL [rai't-an zoo'ul], *sb.* A plough made to turn the sod to the right of the ploughman. This is the ordinary kind, most in use.

RIGHT OUT [ruy't aew't, rai't aew't], *adv.* Completely; entirely; absolutely and finally. Also in a bold, straightforward manner, without mincing matters; outright. (Very common.)

He ax me vor to let'n had th 'oss 'pon trial; but I zaid I'd warn un (warrant him) sound and quiet nif he'd buy un *right out*, but I widn part way un no other ways.

'Twas a proper nasty trick, and zo I told'n to his face, *right out*.

RIGHTS [rai'ts, ruy'ts], *sb. pl.* Stag hunting. The points or projections growing from the side of both horns of a stag, by which up to six or seven years old his exact age can be determined.

Doubtless this term is derived from the fact that after four years a perfect deer should by *right* have the bow, bay and tray to which the name *rights* applies; it does not apply to the "points on top." See UPRIGHT, WARRANTABLE, POINTS.

John. And a hart of ten
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men;

And standing 'fore the dogs; he bears a head
Large and well beam'd, with all *rights* summ'd and spread.
Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. ii.

Though a good bodied deer, he had only the *rights* of a four-year-old deer.
Records of North Devon Staghounds, p. 62.

He had all his *rights*, with seven on top of one horn, and six on the other.
Collyns, p. 196.

Before a crowd of sportsmen, tourists, fishermen, and seaside loungers, a fine stag, having all his *rights*, is killed on the beach by the huntsman, and the first blood of the season is obtained.—*Wellington Weekly News, Aug. 19, 1886.*

In the *Wellington Weekly News, Sept. 29, 1887*, is an account of the death of two stags on the same day. One had all his *rights*.

He was killed just above Marsh Bridge early in the afternoon, a good stag with all his *rights* and two upon top. The other had not. A fine old stag, having four on top on each side, but lacking his bay points.

RIGHTSHIP [rai'tshíp], *sb.* Justice; truth; dependance.

Nif was any *rightship* in it, poor vokes widn ha to work s'hard, and they widn be so bad off nother. (Very com.)

RIN [hrin', not quite hrún'], *var. pron.* Run. Very com. with individual speakers, specially in Devonshire; some say *ren'* or *hren'*.

A farmer of Culmstock and many others always use this form.

The water *rinth* away to waste. I can't abear no such *rin*, to the back door.

Ang.-Sax. *rinnan, irnan, yrnán, eornan*, O. L. Germ., O. H. Germ., Goth. *rinnan*, O. Fris. O. Icel. *rinna, renna*, O. Dutch *rinnen, rennen, runnen* (*rin, ren, urn*), *carrere*.—*Stratmann.*

3. *v. t.* To saw in the direction of the grain of the wood.
Tak'n *rip* down thick there board dree inches in.

RIPPING [rúp'een], *sb.* The act of stripping the bark from oak for tanning.

[Aay-v u-bùn' aew't t-Oa'kum, rúp'een, moo'ur-n ùz vaurt'neet],
I've been out to Holcombe, ripping, more than this fortnight.

RIPPING-TIME [rúp'een-tuy'm], *sb.* The time when the oak sap has risen, so that the bark can be *ripped* or peeled off easily.

[Aay muy'n twuz jis' ubaew't rúp'een-tuy'm.] I remember it was just about ripping-time. Com. term for spring.

RISE [ruy'z], *v. i.* To ferment; to leaven.

We zits the sponge (*g. v.*) eight or nine o'clock o' night, and then we lets it bide to *rise* gin vive or zix in the mornin', 'cordin' to the weather and that; and then zoon's the rest o' the batch is ready we takes the sponge and breaks it all down together. Oct 12, 1885.

RISE [ruy'z], *v. t.* To raise.

I should like to do it, uncommon, nif on'y I could *rise* the money. *Raise* is unknown.

RISEMENT [ruy'zmont], *sb.* Advance in price.

They've a-ros'd the bread in to Taa'nun (Taunton), but there 'ant a-bin no *risement* yer, not 'eet.

RISH [rish], *sb.* Com. pron. of rush, though not so general as *rex*, *rexen*. Comp. *drish* = thrush, *vlish* = flush.

Ang.-Sax. *risce*, *rixe*.

RYSCHÉ or rusche. *Cerpus, juncus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

To be cursed in consistorie: she counteth nouzte a *rische* (resshe C.; *reisshe* A.).

Piers Plowman, B. III. 141.

The stalk was as *rish* right,

And theron stode the knoppe upright:—*Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1701.

Kyng Richard garte al the Ynglys

Schere *ryshes* in the marys,

To fylle the dykes of Daroun.—*Rich. C. de Lion*, l. 6037.

ROAD [roa'ud, rau'ud]. The *phr.* "to go to *road*," or "to turn to *road*," represents a very common practice among small owners, viz. to let out donkeys or cattle to browse on the roadside. Unfortunately the habit does not stop there, but is frequently followed by opening the gate of a neighbour's field after night-fall.

ROAR [roa'ur], *sb.* Uproar; disturbance; row.

A farmer after exclaiming against free trade, said, "But there, we should have a purty *roar* sure 'nough, nif they was vor t' aim to put any tax 'pon corn or eet fat stock." Aug. 1, 1887.

Ang.-Sax. *hrōr* (?), O. L. Germ. *hrōra*, O. H. Germ. *ruora*.—*Stratmann*.

A plane of which the iron projects so as to cut too thick a shaving, is said to be "to *ronk*." Stones broken too small for the traffic on a road would be described as "not *ronk* enough." A carpenter would say of a board, "I must scrape 'm (plane) over a bit, else he'll be a little bit [tùe' raung'k]." A smell might be described as "middlin' *ronk*" if very bad. An over-rough file is "to *ronk*," or if too smooth "not *ronk* enough."

Zo vishin' we mus' stap
Till autumn's vloods da cleynze the stream,
O' weeds that chucks en, *ronk* and green.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 20.

bat wat3 þe rauen so *ronk* þat rebel wat3 euer;—*E. All. Poems, Deluge*, l. 455.

Hit arn *ronk*, hit arn rype & redy to manne;
þenne þe rebaudez so *ronk* rerd such a noyse.—*Ib. Cleanness*, ll. 869-873.

ROOKERY [rèok'uree], *sb.* A noisy dispute; disturbance: probably from the noise made by rooks in their parliament.

I yeard em zay, how there was a middlin' *rookery* in to the board 'bout stoppin' o' pay 'cause the chillern 'adn a-bin to school.

ROOM [rèo'm], *sb.* Dandriff; scurf in the head.

Our 'Tommy 've a-got a ter'ble *roomy* head. I can't keep 'm clain nohow; I do warsh 'n 'most every Zadurday night, but the *room* comth again torackly.

ROOST IN [rèo'st ee'n], *v. t.* To mark the roosting-place of game birds. (Usual term.)

At Culmstock, a farmer said of poachers, "Nif they can't come vor to *roost* em in, they can't make no hand wi' the pa'tridges."—Sept. 1, 1885.

ROPE [hroa'p, hroo'up], *sb.* The common measure used in husbandry for draining or hedging; also in walling. In the former it represents 20 lineal feet, in the latter it is 20 feet by 1 foot high.

CLASS 6.—To the Agricultural Labourer who shall best dig and lay a *Rope* and Half of Hedge and make up the Wood. First Prize, 10s.

CLASS 7.—To the Agricultural Labourer (under 20 years of age) who shall best dig and lay a *Rope* of Hedge and make up the Wood. First Prize, 6s.
Particulars of Culmstock Ploughing Match, Nov. 10, 1886.

ROPY [roa'pee, roo'upee], *adj.* Said of cider—viscous; same as *reamy*.

Can't drink it, 'tis so *ropy*'s a thong.

ROPYNGE, ale or oþer lycowre (*ropy* as ale, K. H. of Ale). *Viscosus*.—*Pr. Parv.*

ale must haue these properties, it must be fresshe and cleare, it must not be *ropy*, nor smoky.—*A. Bord, Regiment*, quoted by Furnivall, *Babees Book*, p. 208.

Ropy small beer, hopping biscuit and horse-beef.

1798. *Peter Pindar, Tales of the Hoy*, vol. iv. 382.

RORY-TORY [roa'uree-toa'uree], *adj.* Usually applied to colour in dress. Tawdry; over loud; in too great contrast.

Of all the *rosy-tory* bonnets ever you zeed, Mrs. Vickery's beat 'em all, he was all the colours o' the rainbow.

ROSED [roa'uzd], *p. t.* and *p. part.* of raise and rise. Many of the strong verbs of lit. Eng. take the weak inflexion superadded to the strong, as in *break, brokt, take, tookt*, &c. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 48. Many more are acquiring it.

I *rosed* a fine covey o' birds in the Ten Acres.
Maister 've *a-rosed* me a shillin' a week.

ROT [raat], *v.* An imprecation.
'Od *rat* it all! This is commonly worn down into *Drat* it.

ROT-GUT [raat'guut], *adj.* Applied to bad drink of all kinds. Proper *rat-gut* stuff, 'tis a wo'th the money to drink it.

ROUGH [hruuf], *v. t.* 1. To roughen or make rough: chiefly applied to shoeing horses in frost.

To *rough* usually means merely to put on the shoe, with nails made to project, while the complete process by which three sharp points are forged out of the shoe itself is "to cork."

Tell Jim jis to *rough* the pony, can't stop to have 'm a-corked.

2. *sb.* The act of roughing a horse's shoe.

1887				<i>s. d.</i>
Jan. 3.	8 shoes 6/.	4th, 4 ruffs, 8d.	6	8
	4. 4 ruffs			8

From a Wellington Smith's Bill.

ROUGH-CAST [ruuf'kaa's], *sb.* and *v. t.* A peculiar kind of plastering used for the outside of walls. It is made by throwing gravel against the wet mortar and then white-washing all over. It is considered to stand wet weather better than smooth work. Often used fig.; also sometimes pronounced *row-cast* [ruw'kaas].

And more an zo, thee wut *rowcast*, nif et be thy own vauther.—*Ex. Sc. l.* 193.

ROUGH-MUSIC [ruuf-mùe'zik], *sb.* A common method of expressing popular displeasure towards any individuals, such as a very quarrelsome pair, a wife-beater, a cuckold, an unfaithful husband or wife, &c., is to go at night and play *rough-music* before the house of the offender. The players are a mob of both sexes; the instruments are tin pots, tongs, frying-pans, whistles, and anything capable of making a din; over and above all come the jeers and cat-calls of the whole party. The noise is called *rough-music*, but the whole process of the display of popular animosity is called "skimity-riding." It is a thing much dreaded, and the fear of the shame attaching to it has doubtless much effect in preserving outward decency.

ROUND [raew'n], *sb.* A plane having a convex bottom and iron, used for working hollows or grooves.

I got a rare set o' *rouns* 'n hollers, dree sizes, vor zeb'm un zixpence.

ROUND-HOUSE [raew'n-aewz], *sb.* The shed or building in which the horse-gear for driving machinery is fixed. Few farms are without a *round-house* in which the horses go round and round. The outside shape of these places hardly ever corresponds to the name, hence the path of the horses must give its name to the building.

ROUNDING [ruw'ndeen, or raew'ndeen], *adj.* A technical word signifying convexity.

[Dhik dhae'ur dae'ul dhae'ur-z un ún'sh ruw'ndeen, vèol aup';] that deal there is fully an inch convex.

ROUNDSHAVE [raew'nshee'uv], *v. t.* To abuse; to scold.

Her can *roundshave*, mind, nif her's a mind to, vor all her's so quiet lookin'.

Than tha wut chocklee, and bannee, and blaze, and *roundshave* ennybody that deth bet zey ay to tha. *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 232. See also *ib.* l. 311.

ROUSE [raew's, ruw's], *adv.* and *sb.* With a noise; generally applied to something that has fallen, or suddenly collapsed.

We'd on'y but jist a-got down over the stairs, hon down come the roof, *rouse*, an' then torackly arter, the chimley valléd way a *rouse* right drue the vloer, jis the very same's a gun.

ROUSE-ABOUT [raew'z-ubaew't], *adj.* Used generally to give force in conjunction with *big* or *gurt*. It implies coarseness, roughness, awkwardness, yet withal bustling activity. "A *gurt rouse-about* piece," is a very frequent term for a big rough woman.

a rubbackrock, *rouzeabout*, platvooted, zidlemouth'd swashbucket.—*Ex. Sc.* l. 56.

ROUSER [raew'zur], *sb.* Cant term for a big lie.

ROUT [raew't], *sb.* Rut, or wheel-track. This word has never a sound approaching to lit. *rut*, except in the form *ruck* (q. v.).

You can't go way no carriage, why the *routs* be so deep's my knees.

ROUT OUT [raew't-aew't], *v. t.* To make a clean sweep; to turn out everything in the act of searching.

Tidn no good to zay can't vin'un. I tell 'ee I zeed'n there, an' you must *roust out* every thing gin he's a-voun'.

ROUTY [raew'tee], *v. i.* 1. Applied to pigs—to root, *i. e.* to plough up the ground with the snout.

Will! why has'n a ring'd they there pigs, eens I told thee? They'll bide an *routy* in thick field o' grown gin the spine's jis lig a ploughed field.

2. *v. i.* To snore.

They used to zay, could hear th' old Butcher Disney *routy* down to the turnpike, an' that's 'most a quarter mild away.

ROVINGS [roa'veens], *sb.* Partly, spun worsted. When, in the process of preparing, the long bands of combed wool are doubled and drawn into a loose kind of rope, the product is called *rovings* and the machine a "*roving-frame*."

ROW [ruw'], *v. t.* Tech. To roughen cloth, *i. e.* to comb or tease out a nap on it, as on a blanket. Usually applied to the hand process. See GIG.

That there blanketin' idn a-*rowd* enough.

This pronun. of *rough* is of course analogous to *plough* = [pluw]. *Rough-Tor* on Dartmoor is often written *Row-tor*, and is always pron. [ruw'tur]. Also *rough-cast* (q. v.) very com. pron. [ruw'kaa's].

Ang.-Sax. *ritu*, rough.

For, as I trowe, I have you told y-nowe
To reyse a feend, al loke he never so *rowe*.

Chaucer, Prolog. of Chanounes Yeman, l. 307.

þe Amyral bende ya browes *roue*; & clepede is consaile:
Kyng Sortybrant & oþre ynowe : ther come wyþ-oute fayle.—*Sir Fer. l. 1954.*

ROZIM [rauz'um], *sb.* Resin. (Always so.)

ROZIMS [rauz'umz], *sb.* Obscenities; low talk; balderdash.

Come now! shut up that there. I don't 'low no *rozims* in my house. Common saying among publicans.

RUB-ALONG [ruub'-lau'ng], *v. i.* To continue as usual.

Well, James, how's your wife?

Oh well, there, sir, her do *rub 'long* like.

RUBBACRCK [ruub'ukrau'k], *sb.* Com. epithet for a filthy slattern, who looks as if the crock had left its marks all over her.

A pretty *rubbacrock* vor t'eat arter! why her's always so black's a chimley zweep, zee her hon ever ee wull.

Ay, and zo wou'd tha young George Vuzz, mun, whan a had, a had a *rubbacrock*, rouzeabout, platvooted, zidle-mouth'd swashbucket.—*Ex. Scold. l. 55.*

RUBBAGE [ruub'eej], *sb.* Rubbish. (Always.)

'Tis more'n half o' it *rubbage*, I don't know what we be gwain to do way it.

ROBOWS, or coldyr. *Petrosa, petro.—Promp. Parv.*

John Carter, for cariage away of a grete loode of *roboux*, that was left in the strete after the reparacyone made uppon a hous apperteignyng unto the same wardrobe.
Harl. MS. 4780, quoted by Way, P. P. 435.

RUBBLY [ruub'lee, ruuv'lee], *adj.* Gritty; coarse in grain. Applied to sand, earth, or powders of any kind. Also applied to coal in lumps.

A truck o' nice *rubby* coal, idn a showl vull o' small in it.

RUCK [ruuk], *sb.* Rut. Not used alone, but with *wheel*.

I zeed the stoat urn 'long the *wheel-ruck*.

Cart-rut, a lit. form, is never heard.

RUCKY-DOWN [ruuk'ee-daew'n], *v. i.* To stoop low by bending the knees; to crouch as an Oriental does in sitting; also to crouch low in any posture.

Her *ruckéd-down* so low's her could, but I zeed the back o' her, an' I'll zwear to thick there shawl 'vore jidge or jury.

RUKKUN, or cowre down' (curn doun, k. crowdyn downe, s. ruckyn, or cowryn downe, F.). *Incurvo*.

RUKKYNGE (rukklyng, Harl. MS. 2274). *Incurvacio*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

That in awayte lyggen to morthre men

O false mordereour *rucking* in thy den!—*Chaucer, Nonne Prestes Tale*, l. 405.

Now þei *rucken* in hire neste.—*Gower*, quoted by *Stratmann*.

But thee, thu wut *ruckee*, and squattee, and doattee in the Chimley Coander lick an axwaddle.

Ex. Scold. l. 143. See also *Ib.* l. 269.

RUFF [ruuf], *sb.* Roof. Always sounded *ruff* or *ruv* (q. v.).

I zim I likes to zee a *ruff* way zom pitch in un, not one o' those yur flat, heaped up, bonnet things.

(RUFFE of an hows, *supra* in *rose*, F.).

RUFF TREE of an howse (rufters, Harl. MS. 2274). *Festum*.—*Pr. Parv.*

RUINATION [rúe'inae'urshun], *sb.* This word does not mean simply *ruin*. It could not be said "That house is in *ruination*," but, "twould be *ruination* to all our plans" would be quite intelligible, if not classic English. Overthrow or defeat seem to be the idea; the active principle of injury rather than the accomplished destruction.

I ver'ly believe all this here artificial's *ruination* to the land, *i. e.* artificial manures.

RUMMAGE [ruum'eej], *v. t., i., and sb.* 1. To thoroughly overhaul or search over. We *rummaged* out all the drawers. Tid'n no good vor to bide *rummagin'* no longer. I've a 'ad dree or vower hours *rummage* arter thick there screw o' the machine, an' I 'ant a-vown un arter all.

2. *sb.* Litter; confusion; untidiness.

I never zeed such a *rummage* in all my born days.

RUMPUS [ruum'pus], *sb.* 1. Disturbance; confusion; noise.

Quiet, you boys! you keep up jitch *rumpus*, can't hear yer-zel speak.

2. A quarrel; contention.

There was a middlin' *rumpus* in to Half Moon last night. Who betwixt? Why Jim Ware an' Bill Jones, 'bout th' old Jan Slade's maid. Fo'ced to zen vor the Poalice.

3. Scolding. Also, inquiry into an offence with a view to punishment.

I told 'ee there'd be a *rumpus* when you do'd it, an' now you'll vind you got to pay vor't.

RUNABLE [uur'nubl], *adj.* Hunting—of a deer; fit to be hunted; same as *warrantable*, but generally used negatively.

Met at Hawkridge Ridge, tried for Holcombe's deer, and found him immediately, a four-year-old deer, not *runable*.—*Rec. North Devon Staghounds*, p. 39.

RUN-ABOUT [uur'n-ubaew't], *sb.* Vagrant; itinerant.

A labourer ceased working to listen to a woman singing, and said to me,—

[Uur zingth wuul; doa'n ur, zɪʔ uur-v u goa'ut zaum'fin luy'k u vauy's, uur' aav; ted'n beet sae'um-z moo'ees u dhè'zh yuur *uur'n-ubaew'ts*,] she sings well, does she not, sir? she has something like a voice, it is not at all like most vagrants. April 26, 1884.

A hawker or pedlar is often called a *run-about*.

I don't never have no dailins wi' these here *urn-about*s.

Ac robert *renne-about*e ' shal nowʒte haue of myne,

Ne posteles, but þey preche coune : and have powere of þe bisschop.

Piers Plowman, B. vi. 150.

RUN-DOWN [uur'n-daew'n], *v. t.* To disparage; to malign.

RUNG [ruung], *sb.* The round of a ladder. Any turned or shaped stick in a frame; as the *rungs* of the banister, the *rungs* of a chair, or chair-*rungs*,—the latter are the horizontal bars between the legs, and also in the back, whether vertical or otherwise,—the *rungs* of a plate-rack, &c.

Ang.-Sax. *hrung*.

A *ronge* of a stee (of a tre or ledder A.); *scalare*.—*Cath. Ang.*

And leith a laddre þere-to ' of lesynges aren þe *ronges*,

And fecceþ away my floures sumtyme.—*Piers Plow.* B. xvi. 44.

Purchases are only a load of timber for making ladders and "*Rongys*."

1457. *Historical MS. Com. Rep. on Wells Cathedral*, p. 288.

RUNNER [ruun'ur, uur'nur], *sb.* An endless towel on a roller; a jack towel. (Always.)

A well-educated lady asked me, "What is a 'jack-towel'—is it a *runner*?"

RUN OUT [uur'n aew't], *v. i.* To scour (of cattle); to have chronic diarrhoea. See SKENTER.

Her's so poor, I be 'feard her'll *urn out*.

A keeper said, "I could'n gee the birds none o' that there stuff; made 'em all *urn out*; I should a-lost half o'm.—Sept. 18, 1887.

RUN-WORD [uur'n-wuur'd], *v. i.* To repudiate a bargain; to back out of an agreement. (The regular phrase.) Unfortunately this expression is but too common, and is used by all classes, rich

and poor alike, to describe the almost daily breaches of parole or "market" bargains which occur.

I bought Farmer Snow's wheat in vower shillings a bushel, so fair's ever I bought ort in my life, an' took the sample, but 'vore 'twas drashed 'twas better worth, and he *urn'd-word* directly. Let'n show me a sample o' wheat again!

RUSE [rùe'z], *v. i.* 1. Applied to earth, clay, or any like material. To slip, or fall in. The usual word; no other expresses the action.

A grave-digger would say of any unstable soil,—

Nif I wad'n to have some boards an' paus'n, he'd *ruse* in tap o' me, *i. e.* the sides of the grave would slip in upon him.

I be always [u-foo'us] forced to put tim'er in they deep graves, else they'd sure to *ruse* in, and then they wid'n look well, an' I must drow it all out again, nif did'n vall in tap o' me.

Plase, sir, the bank's a *rused* right out in the road, and nobody can't go 'long.

Thick there bank on't never stan'; he's safe to *ruse* down.

I never help zink'd no jis well avore, we couldn go a voot 'thout boardin o' un, else he'd *ruse* in so vast as we tookt it out.

Ang.-Sax. *hrebsan*, to shake or tumble down.

Inasmuch as any movement would cause earth or stones to *ruse*, it may be that the word is Ang.-Sax. *hrýsian*, Old Low Germ. *hrisian*, Goth. *hrisjan*, to move, to shake.

See *hrusien*, *Stratmann*.

þe eorðe gon to *rusien*.—*Lazamon*, l. 15946.

þat I had reuth whan Piers rogged (*rused* R.); it gradde so reufulliche.

Piers Plowman, B. XXI. 78.

2. Over-ripe corn or see is said "to *ruse* out," that is, the grain falls out of the ear or pod in handling.

They wuts be to ripe; I count half o'm 'll *ruse* out gin they be in to rick.

RUSEMENT [rùe'zmunt], *sb.* A slipping down; an earth-fall. (Always.)

They've a-had a *rusement* sure 'nough out to Whipcott; all one zide o' the quar's a-*rused* in, and 't'll take em a wole vortneet, vor to hird out the ruvle, vore they can come to any more builders (building stones).

There's a purty *rusement* down in the lane,—can't go 'long w' no plough, nohow.

RUSTY [rús'tee, huur'stee], *adj.* 1. Applied to salt meat—rancid; turned orange or rust colour. Very common in bacon or hams.

RESTE (restede A.), *rancidus*, *rancidulus*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Put barlie to malting, lay fitches to salting.

Through folly too beastlie, much bacon is *reastie*.—*Tusser*, 20/2.

2. Ill-tempered ; cross ; irritable.

Maister got out the wrong zide o' the bed z'mornin, didn er ?
I zim 'is ter'ble *hursty* like.

RUSTY-RAKE [hūr-'stee-rae-'uk], *sb.* Rancid or rusty bacon. A common piece of rustic boy wit is to say to another not in the secret,—

What'll ee take? A *hursty rake*,
A zin burnd cake, or a blackbird under the hill?

When a choice is made, the joke consists in explaining that he has chosen rancid bacon, or a dried cow-clat (cow-dung), or the devil, as the case may be.

RUV [ruuv'], *sb.* and *v. t.* Roof. More common now than *ruff* (q. v.); as a vb. *ruv* always. To form a roof.

Looky zee ! the cat's up 'pon the *ruv* o' the barn.

How much hay is 'er a-lef to car'in? (left to carrying, *i. e.* remaining to be carted). Purty near time I zim vor to begin to *ruv* 'm out, *i. e.* to roof him (the rick). This means to begin to contract the size of the rick so as to make it slope up in the centre and form a roof in shape. All this is conveyed in the one word to *ruv*, as applied to a rick.

RUVVLE [ruuv'l], *sb.* Rubble, the waste of a quarry. See RUBBLE, RUSEMENT.

The tenant of a large quarry said,—

Well, could do middlin' like by it nif twadn vor the *ruvvie* ; there's where the money goes. 'Pon times we got to shift a hundred ton o' *ruvvie* 'vore can come to the rock at all.

S

S. 1. It is usual among dialect poets to spell all words beginning with *s*, or *s* sound, with *z*. Most Teutonic words are thus pronounced, but French and other "imported" words, as a rule, keep the initial *s* as sharp as in the literary dialect. Most of these facetious writers, even Nathan Hogg, are more anxious to insure humorous effect than to be strictly accurate. Jennings is a bad observer when he puts *sand* and *sar* (serve), *seed* and *silk* in the same category. No one ever hears *zar* or *zilk*, nor anything else than *zee'ud* or *zan'(d)*. On the other hand, many words are pronounced either sharply or softly according to individual or personal equation, such as *sir*, *sarvant*, *sim*, *single*, *sling*, &c.

2. *S* is sometimes a redundant initial, as in *scrawl*, *snotch*, *snip*, *splat*, *squinsy*, for *notch*, *crawl*, *nip*, *plot* and *plait*, *quinsy*.

It is also a very com. redundant suffix to surnames when of

more than one syllable, without any apparent connection with, or influence by, the final consonant of such names.

Mr. Mitchell's *oss*. Into Mr. Handford's *es*. I zeed Mrs. Johnsons to church s'arternoon. George Randals zaid, &c.

3. *S* is often all that remains of the superlative inflection, particularly of adjectives of two or more syllables. Monosyllables usually take the full inflection *ees*.

[Ee-z dhu tuur'eefuy'eens b'wuy,] he is the terrifyingest boy.

[Dh'au'npai'subls voa'ks,] the unpeaceablest folks.

The huglys gurt hunks. The proprs little washamouth, &c.

For illus. see under GAMMIKIN, IMPOSE UPON, NEGLECTFUL, K. CKING ABOUT, &c. In this sense the contraction has always, without exception, the sound of sharp *s*, never of *z*, even when following *d*, *r*, *n*, *l*.

Note that the plural inflection *s* in all cases, except after *p*, *f*, or *k*, in the dialect, as in standard Eng., has the sound of *z*.

The same rule applies to the possessive inflection, which is always *z*, subject to the same exceptions.

4. [s] Com. contraction of *his*, when not following another sibilant. Here again *s*, not *z*, is the sound.

[Bee'ul-v u-aat's an',] Bill have a-hat's hand—*i. e.* hit his.

Jim've a-tord's things abroad. Have er voun's knife? Did Joe get's boots 'ome vore Zinday?

[Aa'l wau'rn u-d ruub's oa'n faa'dhur,] I'll warrant he'd rob's own father.

5. [s]. Com. contraction of *hast*, or *hadst*.

Jack, where's a-bin to all's mornin'? See illus. under HAST, NAWL, &c.

6. [s]. Com. contraction of *didst* or *dost*.

Hot's think o' they there new gloves?

Thee's know well 'nough I wadn gwain—*i. e.* thou didst know.

Hot's do way my hook? I zeed thee way un benow. See HAT

7. [z]. Com. contraction of *as* [s] after *p*, *k*, *f*.

I know'd 'twas her [z'èo'n-z] soon's I zeed her. See So.

8. [s, z]. Contraction of *so* before a vowel sound.

I zim I ant a-veel'd it s'ot 's-ever so long.

'Twas jis the same [z-au'f]'s off (as though) anybody'd a-stab me.

9. [z, s]. Com. contraction of *this* or *these*.

I 'ant a-zeed'n [z-yuur-z] 's years—*i. e.* these years.

How be you 'z mornin'? Thank'ee, I bin very poorly like 's day or two. Note *s'ot 's-ever*, S 8.

10. [z]. Often added as a redundant *pl.* inflection to *en*.

"Nort but *rexens*" is the commonest of descriptions of a wet pasture. See MOORY.

Mr. Bird 've a-turned two rare pair o' oxens into market, I an't a-zeed no jis beast de year.

11. [z]. Com. redundant possessive inflection in compound words, as: [dai'zlait, baar'nz-doo'ur,] daylight, barn-door.

SABBAGE [sab'ij], *adj.* Savage ; angry.

Her (the cow) was that *sabbage*, I ver'ly b'leive her'd a-kill'd the boy nif I 'adn a-bin there.

SACK [zaak], *sb.* and *v. t.* 1. Dismissal from employment ; to dismiss. *See* BAG 4.

He gid 'em all the *sack*. Well, I know'd he'd *sack* 'em zoon's he year'd o' it—*i. e.* as soon as.

This very com. phr. is said to have arisen from the old practice of journeymen, who travelled in quest of work with their tools on their backs. When discharged by their masters they are said to have the *sack*, the *bag*, or the *canvas*, because their tools and necessaries were packed up in it, ready to set forth.

Donner son *sac*, & ses quilles à. On luy a donné son *sac*, &c.

He hath his passport given him, he is turned out to grazing.

(Said of a servant whom his master hath put away.)—*Cotgrave*.

2. A measure of four bushels. Also a bag to contain that quantity. The word is thus used only in this defined and technical manner. *See* BAG 1.

Ten *sacks*, whereof euerie one holdeth a coome.—*Tusser*, 17/7.

A coome is a half-quarter = 4 bushels.

SAD [sad', zad'], *adj.* Bad in a rather apologetic sense.

Ah, he's a *sad* fuller ; but there, her's all so bad's he.

'Tis a *sad* old concern way 'em ; how they'll make it out theas winter I can't think.

SAD-BAD [zad' bae'ud], *adj.* Ill ; out of health.

[Aay bee *zad' bae'ud*, aay shoar ee,] I be very unwell, I assure ye.

SAFE [zaf, saa'f], *adj.* and *adv.* Certain ; sure ; fast.

Mind you hold *zaf*, Master Freddy, else he'll drow ee down.

I be *saf* 'twas he, nif I didn never zay another word ; I knowd'n *saf* enough, by the gurt mop 'pon th' aid o' un (the head).

[Aay bee zu *saf* aay zee'd-n-z aay bee ee'ns tuz dai'zlait,] I am as certain I saw him as I am that it is daylight.

We seem here again to have kept the true pronunciation.

SAAF, and sekyr. *Salvus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Safe (*saff*, A.). *Saluus*.—*Cath. Ang.*

Also spelt *saaf* in *Piers Plowman*.

So jat þe soule were *saaf*.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 36. *See also* p. 107.

My dou3ter is ny3 deed, come thou put thin honde on hir: that sche be *saaf* and lyue.
Wyclif, Mark v. 23.

In the passage above in *St. Mark*, the Tyndale, Cranmer, and Rheims versions have *be safe and live*. Geneva version has *be deliuered of her disease and lyue*; while our own Authorized version has *be healed, and she shall live*. Our latest revisers give *she may be made whole and live, with or saved* in the margin.

It is of interest to note the connection and development of *safe* into Mod. conventional *salvation*, as now understood in the passage—

1611. A. V. To give *knowledge of salvation* unto his people.—*Luke i. 77.*

1380. *Wyclif.* To 3eue science of helthe to his puple.

To geve knowlege of salvacion vnto his people.

1534. *Tyndale*, and all subsequent versions, including *revised* of 1885.

SAFETY [sae'uftee], *sb.* The usual name for a slow-match; used in blasting.

The *safety* widn burn vitty, and I couldn get'n to go no ways; zo I was a-fo'ced to draw the charge agee-an.

SAFFRON [saa'furn], *sb.* 1. A man said to me of a small farm, "'Tis a purty little place, he'd let so dear's *saffurn*," meaning that it would let for more than its value.—August 1880. Since then I have often heard the same expression; thus making *saffron* the climax, and absolute superlative of dearness.

2. The plant *Crocus sativus*.

SAID [zaed'], *p. part.* 1. Contradicted; gainsaid.

'Twadn no use to try to do nort way 'er—'er wid'n be a-*zaid*, her wid do cens her was a-minded; and zo I comed away and left 'er.

Vor ho ne mizte no3te alegge

That the hule hadde hire *i-sed*;

Vor he spac bothe ri3t an red.—*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 394.

Ya won't be a-*zed*.—*Ex. Courtship*, l. 536.

2. In the com. phr. "Well *said*!" or "Well *saidst*!" [Wuul *zaed'*, wuul *zaed's*, wuul *zaid's*] = well done!

Well *saidst*, Bill! nif as'n a made a rare good job o' it!

Well *said*, soce! I didn reckon you'd a-finish'd the field not eet's hour and more!

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE [tan'tuneez vuy'ur], *sb.* Erysipelas.

SAINT MONDAY [sún muun'dec], *sb.* The drunkard's day. Since wages have so much advanced among handicraftsmen, such as masons, carpenters, tailors, the practice of going "on the fuddle" from Saturday night till the wages are spent has become terribly prevalent. I have known a tailor receive thirty shillings on Saturday night, and on the Tuesday following obliged to borrow a loaf of bread. The wives are not blameless for this state of things. I have often seen a large building job stand silent all day

on a Monday, and it is becoming more and more the custom to pay wages in the middle of the week on this account.

Where are all the men? Oh! they be keeping *Saint Monday*. In factories, of course, this could not be, though mill-hands are no saints themselves.

SALARY [sal'uree], *sb.* Celery. (Always.) *Apium graveoleus*.

SALET [saal'ut], *sb.* Salad. (Always.) *Salet* oil; small *salet*, mustard and cress.

A SALLET. *Comme a salade*.—*Sherwood*.

Herbes and rootes for *sallets* and sauce.—*Tusser*, 40.

beware of grene *sallettes* & rawe fruytes, for they wyll make your *sourayne seke*.
Wynkyn de Worde, Boke of Krutyng (Furnivall), p. 266.

SALT MASH [zaa'lt maa'sh], *sb.* Flat pasture near the sea, which is covered occasionally at very high tides. There are several on the shores of the Bristol Channel. *Mash* (marsh, (*q. v.*) is by no means a swamp. Some of the Somerset marshes are the most fertile lands in England.

SAM [saam]. "To stand *sammy*" is to treat, or to pay expenses. Perhaps rather slang than dialect.

SAME AS [sae'um-z], *adv. phr.* Just as; like; in the same manner that. A very frequent expression is [*Sae'um-z* dhu fuul'ur zaed'], just as the man said; no person in particular is referred to—indeed the whole sentence is redundant. *Comp.* "How a man a zed."—*Ex. Scold.* l. 84, and note 10.

Zo you've a-voun' yer 'ook then, an 'ee? Ees. How did 'ee vin' un? *Same's* he was a lost—*same's* th'old Tucker voun 'is ha'penny, s'now—all to a heap.

Another favourite phr. is, "Jis the very same as" [jús' dhu vuur'ee *sae'um-z*—i. e. precisely like; in the exact manner.

Hon her zeed the bullick nif her didn hurn *jis the very same's* off th'old fuller'd a-bin arter her.

SAME PURPOSE [sae'um puur'pus], *adv. phr.* On purpose; with the intention. (Very com.)

Now didn I mind thee o' it, *same purpose*, thee should's'n vorget it?

They be a-come in all the way vrom Winsford, *same purpose*, vor to zee maister, and now he's ago to Taan'un. See NASTMENT, NECKHANDKERCHER.

SAND CRACK [zan' kraak], *sb.* A vertical crack or split in a horse's hoof, into which the sand penetrates, and by enlarging the crack and inflaming the foot causes lameness. A rather common blemish.

SAR [saa'r], *v. t.* 1. To serve. Nearly every old man, and very

many old women, of the labouring class were bound apprentice in their youth, and they always speak of it thus—

I *sar'd* my pirntice to Mr. So-and-so. See *PIRNTICE*.

This form is much commoner than "*sar'd* my time."

Ver I wiz born whum by es zide,

An' went to school, an' *sar'd* my time.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 6.

2. To earn; to gain. (Usual word.) (Always pronounced sharp—never *sar*.) The idea is, of course, *to serve for*.

I an't a-*sar'd* but dree days an' a quarter's wages since a vortnight avore Christmas, and I 'sure 'ee I be ter'ble 'ard a-drov'd, an' I do behope you'll please to 'low me something.—Such an application may be heard at most meetings of Boards of Guardians in the district.

"Sir," he seide, "me most euery day nedis laboure, and *deserve* viij. pence; and I may not gete hem but I travaile before.—*Gesta Roman.* p. 29.

3. To feed; to serve with food.

You mus'n hinder Will gin he've a-*sar'd* the things—*i. e.* fed the cattle. Have 'er a-*sar'd* the pigs?

'Od darn the pigs and the sty,

If they gits no vittles till Doomsday week

They'll niver be *sard* by I.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 31.

SARCE [*saa*'s], *sb.* 1. Sauce. More common than *sass* [*saa*'s]. 'Tis the apple-*sarce* that mak'th the goose.

2. Impudence.

Come, young fuller, none o' your *sarce*, else you'll meet way some buckle strap.

SAR OUT [*saa*'r aew't], *phr.* To pay back; to retalliate.

Well, that's a purty trick, sure 'nough! but howsomedever, zee nif I don't *sar* thee *out* vor it, 'vore thee art a twelmonth older, mind.

SART A BAKED [*saa*'t u-bae'ukud], *phr.* Soft or dough-baked. Common description of a softy.

Ee es net so *sart a-baked* nether.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 472.

'S-ARTERNOON [*saa*'rturneò'n, *zaa*'rturneò'n]. This afternoon.

[Yoo'ur bùz'gee-z u-dùe'd—dhu bwuwy ad'n *saa*'rturneò'n,] your bisgey is done—the boy had it this afternoon.

This form is generally used with a past construction. See T'AFTERNOON; also S 9. (Very com.)

SARTIN SURE [*saa*'rteen shoo'ur], *adv. phr.* Quite sure; certain without doubt.

The riders be coming next week. How's know? art *sartin sure* o' it? I shall lost a quarter vor to zee 'em come in.

SASS [saa's], *sb.* and *v. t.* Sauce, both lit. and fig. **Very com. form**, but even less so in W. S. than *sarce* (*q. v.*).

"Tidn no good to zay nort to em; they 'ont on'y *saa's* anybody.

Moe becid and a sar'd up way

Zom Statara's mucks vur *sass*.—*Nathan Hogg, Ser. II. p. 19.*

SASSINGER [saas'injur], *sb.* Sausage. (**Very com.**)

SAUCER EYED [saa'sur-uy'd], *adj.* Having large and prominent eyes.

SAVE [sae'uv]. To preserve what would otherwise be thrown away. *See SIO.*

SAVER [sae'uvur], *sb.* A flat iron about two feet long by 3 in. wide, having little scrolls or feet at each end, by which it stands upright on its edge. Its use is to place on the hearth between the hand dogs (*q. v.*) in order to keep the hot embers and ashes from falling into the dripping pan. It also prevents the fire from injuring the dripping pan; hence its name. A *saver* is to be found wherever cooking is done with a wood fire.

I'm one paire of androns, one paire of dogges, one iron to sett before the dripping panne and of branches.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Henry Gandy, Exeter, 1609.

SAWL [saw'l], *sb.* 1. Soul. (Always.)

Poor old *sawel*, her on't never do no more work in this here woddle, her's ago to a better place; but I should a liked to a-zeed the poor old *sawel* once more. Ang.-Sax. *skivol*.

Blisse, mi *sawle*, to Lauerd ai isse,

And alle þat with-in me ere to hali name hisse.

xiii. Cent. *Metricai Eng. Psalter, Ps. ciii. 1.*

þu euer I sette *sawle* inne, & sore hit me rweþ.—*E. All. Poems, Deluge, l. 290.*

Our Lauerd grauntes it us son,

Yef *sawel* hel be in our bon.

Homilies in Verse, Stilling of the Tempest (Morris), l. 65.

2. Of a duck—the lungs (?).

SAY [sai'], *sb.* Sea. The *s* is always sharp, without exception. This marks the distinction between *sea* and *say*—the latter is invariably *zai'*.

[Tau'm, haut 'ee *zai'?* lat-s av u boo'ut u naaw'ur-n g-ae-w't tu *sai'*.] 'Tom, what do you say? let us have a boat an hour and go out to sea.

SAY [zai'], *sb.* 1. Statement.

Come now! you've 'ad your *say*, now lat's year he's store 'bout it.

2. In the phr. "Tidn to *zay*"—i. e. it is not to speak of; not to name.

'Tidn to say anybody do lost their things hon they do lend it, but 'tis the urnin about arter it, 'cause vokes that do borry things don't never bring it back. See LEARINESS.

SCAD [skad[·]], *sb.* 1. A shower. (Very com.)

Do you think it will rain, Will? There'll be a bit of a *scad*, I count, zir.

In the *Ex. Scold.* (see remarks on pp. 151-2) this is spelt *scatt*. See MOLLY-CAUDLE.

2. *sb.* The fry of salmon.

You on't do nort way the trout, the river's so vull o' *scad*.

SCADDY WEATHER [skad[·]ee wadh[·]ur], *sb.* Showery weather. See *Ex. Scold.* l. 125.

SCALD [skau[·]l(ee, skaa[·]l(ee), *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To burn.

I said to a blacksmith, "What is the matter, Robert?" "Well, sir, I never did know no jis thing avore. I was help bondin' a wheel vor Mr. Bird, an' Tom was 'long way me, an' jist as we was puttin' o' un on, I catch my voot and valled all along 'pon tap o' the bond, an' *scall* my arm eens I an't a-tich a stroke o' work's dree wiks." Fire *scalds*, water *burns*.

How the zun *scallus*. Sure to rain when the zun do *scally* same's this yur is.

The zun [skau[·]lud] *scalded* zo zmornin', I do think 't'll rain.—Aug. 29, 1887.

Till hur holler'd out "Viar! aw, stifle et out!"

Wat a macy et was tho, as ivry wan zeth.

Thit tha old humman wadd'n a *skaldid* ta deth!—*N. Hogg, Letters*, p. 48.

2. *v. t.* In this county when pigs are killed, as soon as dead they are put into a "trende" of hot water, by which all bristles, and the outer cuticle, are made to come off readily on being scraped. This process is to *scald* the pig. The butcher will be sure to say, if asked about the temperature, "You must take care the water idn hot enough to burn."

SCALD-HEAD [skau[·]l-ai[·]d], *sb.* A disease in the skin of the head; a bad kind of exema.

A *scalle*; *glabria*, *glabra*, *glaber*.

Scalded; *glaber*, *glabriosus*.—*Cath. Ang.* See note, p. 321.

Glabrosus, *scalled*.—*Wright's Vocab.* 586/34.

SCALD-PATED. *Teigneux*. The scurfe or *scald-pate*. *Teigne*.—*Sherwood*.

SCALD MILK [skau[·]l mülk], *sb.* Regular word for skimmed milk—*i. e.* that from which the clotted cream has been taken after scalding. See RAW MILK, BLUE MILK.

SCAMBLE [skaam'l], *sb.* 1. A mess; a litter.

Take care how you do do it, nit to make a *scam'le* all over the place.

2. *v. t.* To litter about; to scatter.

Art'n thee a tidy fuller now, to *scam'le* about the straw like that is? Thee's a *scamm'l'd* the hay all over the place. Take care, soce, don't 'ee make a *scammle* o' it.

keepe threshing for thresher, til maie be come in,
to haue to be suer fresh chaff in the bin,
and somewhat to *scamble*, for hog and for hen,
and worke when it raineth for loitering men.—*Tusser*, 51/7.

SCAMBLIN' [skaam'leen], *adj.* Untidy, slovenly.

Well! thee's a-made a purty *scam'lin'* consarn o' it, sure 'nough; 'tis nort but a lick an' a dab. I never didn zee a more *scam'liner* job in all my born days.

SCAMP [skaam'p], *v. t.* To perform work in a bad manner, or with bad materials. Not in Webster.

I never didn zee no job, nit so bad a-*scamped* in all my born days.

SCAMPIN' [skaam'peen], *adj.* Badly done.

I call's it a proper *scampin'* job, an' avore I'd pick anybody's pocket like that, I zoonder starve.

SCANDALOUS [skan'lus], *adj.* Filthy, befouled.

Th' ouse was *scan'lous*; he wad'n fit vor a pig, let 'lone a kirstin.

I saw a wagon I had lent, being used for a filthy purpose, and on remonstrating with the borrower, he said, "He shan't be a-zen 'ome *scan'lus*."

SCANTLING [skant'leen], *sb.* The outside board in sawing a tree; also called *slab*. See OUCHILS.

SCARCEHEED [skee'usee'd], *sb.* Scarcity, want.

I count there'll be a *scarceheed* o' taties 'vore the winter's over; volks do zay eens they be keepin' shockin' bad about.

SCARE-DEVIL [skee'ur-dæv'l], *sb.* The swift. (Very com.)

SCARF [skaarf], *v. t.* Used by carpenters. To graft or join two pieces of wood lengthwise by cutting the end of each obliquely, so that when united they form one straight piece.

Thick there durn's a-ratted in the bottom, he must be a-*scarfed*.

SCARIFIER [skaar'ifuy'ur], *sb.* A cultivator, or implement for tearing up the surface. Same as SCUFFLE.

SCARM [skaa'rm], *sb.* Tech. in woollen trade. The frame of reels or bobbins from which the threads forming the warp or *chain* of a piece of cloth are run off in the act of warping. The same

term is applied to the frame—full of bobbins of unspun yarns which feed either mule or throstle frames.

Again it is usual to call the “*scarm* of work” the allowance of material given out to be done by any particular machine, also the quantity actually being operated on at one time by any set of spinning machinery. The word is only used in connection with spinning or carding—*i. e.* while the material is still in the intermediate condition of unwoven yarn.

SCAT [skæt], *v. t.* To scatter; to fling; to throw.

How thick there pony do *scat* the mud; he purty near *scat* me all over comin' home from Taan'un. See MUXY ROUȚ.

SCENTED FERN [sai'ntud vee'urn], *sb.* Tansy. (*Tanacetum vulgare.*)

SCHOLARD [skaul'urd], *sb.* Scholar—*i. e.* able to read and write.

“I baint no *scholard*” is the usual way of saying, “I cannot sign my name.”

The popular reading of G. R., usually seen upon the royal arms in church, is “I baint no *scholard*—G for George, and R for God bless 'er.”

SCHOOL [skèo'l], *sb.* Shoal; applied to fish, as “a fine school of mackerel.”

SCHOOLY [skèo'lee], *v. i.* To teach; to keep school; to practise the profession of schoolmaster.

A guardian said respecting the workhouse schoolmaster:

I don't zee no good vor to go to the expense o' keeping about a man vor to *schooly* in the house, when there's a good school home by vor to zend the chillern to.

On bookes and his lernyng he it spente,
And busely gan for the soules pray
Of hem that yaf him wherwith to scolay.

Chaucer, Prologue (Clerk of Oxenford) l. 300.

SCIENCE [suy'uns], *sb.* Skill in boxing.

I zoon show'd 'n a bit o' *science*, vor all 'is bigness.

SCOARCE [skoa'rs, skoa'urs], *v. t.* To exchange; to barter. Heard sometimes, but now obsolescent.

Pan. Would not miss you, for a score on us,
When he do *scourse* of the great charty to us.

Pup. What's that, a horse? can *scourse* nought but a horse,
And that in Smithveld. Charty! I never read o' hun.

Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, I. ii.

Andrew. Why, fath, Cosen Margery, nort marchantable, e're since es *scorst* a tack or two wey Roger Vrogwell tether day. *Ex. Courtship, l. 330.*

SCOOP [skèo'p], *sb.* A kind of scuttle made of wood with a stick or handle to it, used for throwing water over manure, or clay.

Also a wide wooden shovel like a malt-shovel, used in cider making, for raking the dunnage or ground apples upon the "cheese."
Also a wide shovel-shaped iron pan-above.

SCOUSE [skaus], *v.* and *s.* A discourse; altercation; dispute; bad language.—*See* SCISSOR.

You hood your nose, I don't give you t'ave no *scouse* way you.
They was a-rove away, sure enough; but twada no odds to me, zo I staid out here.

SCOUT [skaut], *v.* The end heel of a boot, more commonly called a toe-cap. The *v.* in this word is probably redundant, as in *scouting*.—*See* S.

They make the boys sing a-ther own.

They yerd the best as shover into their boot.—*From an Old Song.*

SCRE [skre], *v.* To wheel; to mark by beating.

The poor boy's back was now *scrd* like a gridiron.

SCORE [skor], *sb.* A weight of twenty lbs.

How do you sell your potatoes? Eightpence a *score* they chumpus, and terpence a *score* they magnum-bonams.

The weight of cattle and pigs is always judged by this weight, and beef and pork are generally sold by it wholesale.

How heavy five call thick yeffers? I call's her six and twenty *score*. Thick pig's fourteen *score* nif he's a pound.

SCORE WEIGHT [skoarut wauyt], *sb.* Twenty pounds in weight.

I'll warn't thick outer was a *score w'gitt*, vull up.

SCOT [skaut], *sb.* 1. A Scotch fir.

I shall plant a row of *scots* to shelter the larch.

2. A beast of Scotch breed.

They *Scots* gets on well in this yere good land.

SCOTCH-FIDDLE [skauch-fid'l], *sb.* 1. The scab in sheep.

No, no, there idn no mistake 'bout they there sheep, nif they 'ant a-got the *Scotch-fiddle*, I'll be bound t'ait 'em 'thout zalt.

2. The itch, more commonly called the *Welshman's hug*.

SCOTCH SULL [skauch-zoo'ul], *sb.* The general name for the modern iron plough, such as made by Hornsby or Howard.

SCOUR [skaawur], *v.* and *sb.* To be afflicted with diarrhoea.

They yeffers do *scour* ter'ble, mus' take 'em in.

We've had middlin luck along like way the lambs, but now a brave lot've a-got the *scour*.

Sold everywhere. *Scour* in lambs mastered by the Devonshire Compound. (Never fails, and a distinct preparation.)—*Wellington Weekly News*, Dec. 2, 1886.

SCOVIN [skuuv'een], *sb.* The fore quarter of a lamb, after the shoulder is taken off; the brisket. (Very com.)

Very sorry, mum, I 'ant a-got nother vore quarter a-lef; you widn please to buy this here *scovin*?

SCOVY [skoav'ee], *adj.* 1. Uneven in colour; blotchy; mottled.

I can't think how 'tis, he (piece of woollen stuff) come out so *scovy*; I reckon there was some zoap a-left in un. See STRAMY.

2. *sb.* Muscovy duck. (Always.)

I shan't never keep no more o' these yer *scovies*, I can't abear em.

SCRAG [skrag'], *sb.* 1. The neck.

The joint "neck of mutton" includes all the ribs or chine, but the neck end is always the *scrag-end*, hence from its being the leanest and scrappiest part, the word *scrag* has got to be applied to any piece of meat of like kind; and further has developed into a term for the fag end, or worst part, of anything. Of a board it might be said "cut off the *scrag-end*," meaning the rough knotty end.

It is often used redundantly. He bundled 'em out neck 'n *scrag*—i. e. "neck and crop."

Also in the very common phrase "limb vrom *scrag*"—i. e. all in pieces. Vore we could get up, the hounds had a-tord the hare *limb vrom scrag*.

In describing the damage done at a rather riotous political meeting in the Townhall, Wellington, held on October 1st, 1885, I heard a man say [Dhu chee'urz wuz u-toa'urd lúm' vrum *skrag*'] the chairs were broken to pieces.

2. *sb.* A lean, bony person or animal.

[Aay wúd'n núv'ur kip jús oa'l *skrag's* dhaat' úz; wai' úd'n faat' nuuf baew't-n vur tu grai's u gúm'lut,] I would not keep such an old *scrag* (lean horse) as that; why there is not fat enough about him to grease a gimlet.

3. *v. t.* *Cant phr.* to hang.

Just a-come I 'ad'n a-bin a-*scrag* by the neck, vor I never zeed the rope till I veel'd 'n.

SCRAGGY [skrag'ee], *adj.* Lean; thin; bony.

This is doubtless a development of the idea of the *scrag* end of the neck of mutton.

I zeedn 'pon a *scraggy* old 'oss, eens you could hang up your hat 'pon the pins o' un—i. e. the hips.

This is a very frequent form of description of a thin animal.

SCRAM [skraam'], *adj.* Small; undersized; used generally as an intensive of little; also as a term of contempt in respect of size.

What's zend thick *scram* boy vor? He idn no good.

Call that a one-horse cart; a little *scram* nackle-ass thing, why he on't car boo a good wheelbarrow will.

SCRAMDER [skraam'der], *adj.* Comparative of *scram*.

Darn'd if thick there idn wose ageean: why, he's *scramder'n* t'other.

SCRAMBED [skraam'd], *adj.* Benumbed with cold; paralyzed. My hands be all *a-scram'd*.

Mr. — 've had a seizure, they zess how he's *a-scram'd* all down one zide like.

The leg o' 'er's *a-scram'd*, is er? better fit t'ad a-bin the tongue o' 'er, he on't bethink to wag, I'll warn un. Remark upon a woman who was paralyzed.

SCRAM-HAND [skraam'han], *sb.* Withered hand.

The word is seldom used in such combination with any other limb than the hand.

You mind th' old Jenny Coles, don't ee? Little roun-asséd fuller, you know, wi' a *scram 'and*.

SCRAN [skran], *sb.* Food; victuals.

[Aay bae'un gwaa'yn vor tu buy'd ubaew't vur noa braek'sus, aay kn pik aup may beet u *skran*: gwain aurn,] I do not intend to wait about for breakfast, I can eat up my food (on the road) going on.

SCRAP PUDDING [skraa'p puud'n]. A pudding made by mixing flour with the small pieces of meat, left after the fat of a pig has been melted down to lard. *See* BRACK.

SCRAPS [skraa'ps], *sb.* The residuum of the fat of a pig, after all the lard is extracted.

SCRATCH [skraat'sh], *sb.* The devil; generally old *Scratch*.

They urned (ran) jis the very same's oif th' old *Scratch* was arter 'em.

SCRATCHED [skraach't], *part. adj.* Slightly frozen, with only a film of ice; when the appearance of water is only that of lines or *scratches*.

The water's on'y jist *a-scratcht*, zo 't ant a-vreez'd very 'ard.

SCRATCHES [skraach'ez], *sb. pl.* Of horses. Name of ailment. (Usual name.) Same as *kibby heels*.

SCRAVE [skrae'uv], *sb.* A frame made of strips of wood nailed across sleepers, for the purpose of keeping goods off the floor. (Called stillage in the north.)

SCRAWL [skrau'l, skraa'ul, *more often* skrau'lee], *v. i.* To crawl; to creep; hence to hobble; to walk slowly.

[Aay shoa'ur ee, zr, aay bee dhaat' u-krúp'uld au'p wai dhu rùe-maat'ik, aay kaa'n aar'lee *skraa'lee* baew't,] I assure you, sir, I am so crippled with rheumatism, that I can scarcely crawl about.

And the river shall *scral* with frogs.—*Wyclif, Exodus* viii. 3.

If gentils be *scrawling*, call magget the py.—*Tusser, 49/9.*

SCRAWLING [skraa'leen], *adj.* Crawling; mean; paltry; miserable. Applied to persons.

A *scrawlin'* old hosebird! he made wise how a did zee me; let'n come an' ax me to len' un a shillin' ageean. *See NEEDS.*

SCREECH. *See* HOLM-SCREECH.

SCREECH OWL [skreech aew'ul], *sb.* The common owl, which makes a loud noise like a hooting or mocking laugh. Although so very common, yet the hooting of the *screech owl* is never heard by some people without dread and foreboding of evil. It is held to be a sure "sign of death."

A SCRITCH-OWLE. *Fresaye, frezaye, stryge.*—*Sherwood.*

SCREED [skree'd], *sb.* Scrap, shred—applied to cloth. More commonly *shreed*.

Very sorry, but there idn a *screed* a-left.

Hoc presegmen a° *screde.*—*Wright's Vocab. 655/11.*

SCREEDLY [skree'dlee], *v. i.* To cower or huddle over the fire. (Rare.)

tha wut spudle out the Yemors, and *screedlee* over mun.—*Ex. Scold. 1. 244.*

SCREW-HAPSES [skrùe'aap'súz], *sb.* Usual name for the ordinary adjustable screw-wrench. Called also *Monkey*.

SCRIBBLE [skrúb'l], *v. t.* To prepare wool or other fibre for the final process of carding.

SCRIBBLER [skrúb'lur], *sb.* A machine for preparing wool, intermediate between a Willy and a Carder.

SCRIBE [skruy'b], *v. t.* Tech. To fit wood or other material to a crooked or uneven surface.

SCRIDDICK, SKIRDICK [skrúd'eek, skúr'deek], *sb.* An atom; scrap; crumb. Also applied to money; the smallest coin.

I be a-zold out every bit and *scriddick*—i. e. every morsel.

Thick idn a wo'th a *scriddick*. I an't a-got nothin', not a *scriddick* about me—i. e. not a farthing of money.

SCRIMP [skrúm'p], *v. t.* To curtail, from stinginess. An old proverb is, "*Scrimp* the cloth and spwoil the coat."

SCRINT [skrún't], *v. t.* To scorch; to cause to shrivel up by heat.

They say the boys in the village are the first that ever I should zee
 such a thing, and they say they were the first, and there they
 all *scrunch* up to nothing—they beat a tooth ruffence.

SCRONCH [skraunch], *v. t.* 1. To crunch: to crush with grating sound, as in eating an apple, walking in snow, or as cat or horses eating hay.

I could hear the bullocks *scrunching*, but I couldn't zee nothin'.
 [Núvur ded-n zee noa fish bway var *skraun'sheen* aa'pl: never saw such a boy for grinding apples.]

2. *v. t.* To scorch. Same as SCRINT.

SCRUFF [skruuf], *sb.* 1. Refuse; dregs.
 All the *scruff* and riñ-rañ of the town.

2. The neck.
 He catch'n by the *scruff* and put'n outside the door.

SCRUMPLING [skrum'pleen], *sb.* A small apple, which never arrives at perfection. Same as *crumpling*. (Very com. form.)

Arter all this yer dry weather, there'll sure to be a sight
scrumplins 'pon the trees.

SCUD [skuud], *sb.* The scab which forms over a slight wound.
 [Aay-v u-aat' dhu *skuud* oaf mee ving'ur un mae'ud-n bl ug'e-un,] I have hit the scud off my finger and made it bleed again.

SCUFFLE [skuuf'l], *v. t.* 1. To drag the feet along the road.
 Jim, what's *scuffle* up the dust like that vor?—*i. e.* why do you drag your feet so as to raise the dust?

Thick boy'll *scuffle* out a pair o' new boots in no time—*i. e.* we them out by dragging the feet.

2. *v. t.* and *sb.* To scarify; to work land with a cultivator instrument which tears up and smashes the surface without turning over the soil as in ploughing; a cultivator.

Plase, sir, Jim zess the *scuffle*'s a-brokt, an' mus'er be a-too down to Phillips's?

SCUFFLER [skuuf'lur], *sb.* A cultivator; implement with loebent flat tines, which moves and tears up the ground. Same as SCUFFLE.

SCUFFS [skuuf's], *sb.* Loose slippers—usually made of list.
 A purty old show you be, wi' nothin' but they old *scuffs* on, th nobody widn pick up in the road—an there's the paa'son and Mr Gray coming down. Do'ee do yezul up a little bit.

SCUMMER [skuum'ur], *sb.* 1. A row; disturbance.
 'They was makin' up a brave *scummer* 'bout it, sure 'nough.

2. *sb.* Confusion; upset, such as the state into which a team of horses might be thrown by a sudden accident or fright.

Thick there ingin, d— un, zot up the hosses, eens they was all to a *scummer*; so much as ever I could do vor my blid'n eyes vor t'hold 'em. See SCUMMER, 9th Report Devon Provincialisms, 1886.

3. *sb.* A mess; a soiling; a dirty, untidy muddle.

Mind and clean up arter 'ee, and not lef it all to a *scummer*.

That's a proper *scummerin'* job.

SCUM O' THE EARTH [skuum' u dhu ae'th], *sb.* Common epithet for low, bad characters.

A riglar rough lot—proper *scum o' the earth*.

SCURRY WHIFF [skuur'ee wúf'], *adj.* and *adv.* Crooked; out of line; untrue; askew; awry. (Very com.) Often used in speaking of wheels running out of truth.

I zim, nif I was you, I wid put in my plants a little bit arter the rate like, nit all *scurry whiff* like that there. See BAN-TWIVY TWIST.

SCUTCHEON [skuuch'een], *sb.* Tech. Escutcheon. The plate usually sold with locks, to be fixed on the key-hole.

SCUTTLE-HUTCH [skuut-l-uuch], *sb.* A kind of roofed bin always found on one side of a barn's floor, into this the corn is shovelled, as thrashed on the floor, to await the screening and winnowing.

A *skuttle* or *skreine*, to rid soile fro the corne.—*Tusser*, 17/16.

SCUN. To reprove sharply, especially children or young persons.—*W. H. G.*, Dec. 6, 1883.

SEAM [zee'm], *sb.* A horse-load, hence *sumpter-horse*. In leases it is still common to find the stipulation as to the number of "*seams* of good rotten dung" to be applied by the tenant per acre. The weight was about the same as a "pack," viz. 240 lbs., and most likely was determined by the average weight of a sack (four bushels) of wheat. *Seam* is the word used in speaking of hay, corn, stones, dung, lime, fuel, or such like articles when carried on horseback. *Wool* was always weighed and carried by the pack; hence a *pack-horse*, *pack-saddle*, &c.

Pulman says,

Seam. Three cwt. of hay, or two cwt. of straw.

Many glossarists—*e. g.* Parish, Sussex (perhaps on the authority of the *Promp. Parv.*, which does not say the kind of corn) give *seam* as eight bushels. This is impossible, except of oats. Eight bushels or a quarter of wheat is never less than 480 lbs.—too much for a horse-load.

CEME or quarter of corne. *Quarterium.*

SEEM, of corne. *Quarterium.*—*Promp. Parv.*

Hit (an hors) berth on rugge grete *semes*,
An draȝth be-vore grete temes.—*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 773.

do we þat we haue to done · & diȝt we vs henne,
sum seluer for our *semes* · in þe cite to gete.—*Will. of Palerme*, l. 255

Ich shal a-soily þe my-selue · for a *seem* of whete,
And ȝut be þy bedman · and bryng a-doun conscience
Among kynges and knyȝtes.—*Piers Plowman*, IV. 42.

Item, vi *seames* of woode vjs.
Inventory of goods of Henry Gandye, Exeter, 1609.

SECOND GRASS [sak'un graa's], *sb.* When clover or other annual grasses are allowed to grow a second year before being ploughed up, the crop, usually depastured, is called *second grass*. It is a very common practice, but it is as commonly said [Sak'un graa's doa'un nūv'ur paa'y,] second grass don't nev' pay. See LEA.

SEE [zee·], *v. t.* and *i.* To understand; to find out; to ascertain. See ZEE.

Her told up such stuff nobody could'n never *zee* hot her manē (meant).

I year'd tell o' it, zo I thort I come down and *zee* into it, when you zaid it or no.

So "to *zee* it out" is to go on to the end; to inquire diligently to be responsible; to take the consequences.

'Tis a bad job, but mus'n gee out to it, mus' *zee it out* I 'spose.

I never wid'n gee in 'till I'd a-*seed* it out, where 'twas eens the zaid or no.

Maister gid me orders vor to vorbid ee, and I count he do mea to *zee it out*.

SEED [zee'd], *p. t.* of to see; *p. p.* [u-zee'd]. *Saw* and *see* are unknown. The pronunciation is quite distinct from *seed*, *sb* which is always *zee'ud*.

SEED-LIP [zee'ud-lúp or zid'-lúp], *sb.* A sower's seed box. It is a curved, nearly semicircular box, without a cover, which will hold quite two bushels. It is carried by means of a broad strap across the shoulders in such a way that a good sower can use both hands to dip into his *seed-lip*, and so by keeping exact time with his paces, he can scatter his seed with wonderful regularity. This method is called sowing *broadcast*, to distinguish it from *drilling*.

CEED LEPE, or hopyr. *Satorium*.

SEED LEP, or hopur. *Satorium*.—*Fromp. Parv.*

and hang myn *hoper* at myn hals · in stede of a scrippe;
a busshel of bred corne · brynge me þer-inne.

Piers Plow. B. VI. 63. *Hoper* is glossed in several MSS. SEED LEEP.

SEED OUT [zee'ud aew't]. To sow land with grass seed. In the usual rotation of crops it is very common to hear a farmer

say of a field, "I shall put'n to barley, and then *seed'n out*," meaning that he should sow barley, and after the corn is up he should sow along with the barley the usual biennial grasses—clovers, rye-grasses, &c.

When I've well a-clane thick field I shall *seed'n out* permanent—*i. e.* sow perennial grass seeds, to make permanent pasture.

SEEKED [sik'ud, zik'ud], *p. t.* and *p. p.* of *seek*. (Usual.) *Sought* was unknown until lately; now we are beginning to hear *soughted*.

[Ur zik'ud-n zik'ud, un ur zweep dh-aew'z, bud ur núv'ur kèod'n vuy'n un,] she sought and sought, and she swept out the room, but she was unable to find it.

SEEM [súm', zúm'], *v. i.* To think; to reckon; to consider; to hold the opinion. (Very com.)

[Wuul, aay zúm' wee bee gwai'n vur t-ae'u zm fuy'n waedh'ur au'vur u beet,] well, I think we are going to have some fine weather shortly.

I *zim* you d'ax too much vor they beeaast. Ter'ble poor lot o' things, I *zim*. How do 'ee *zim* you be s'mornin'?

The latter is one of the commonest modes of inquiry after health, especially of an old person or an invalid.

The old impersonal reflective form, as in "it *seemed* good to him," is completely lost in the dialect.

For he was strong & coraious ! & he3 man of parage
Him *semade* it nas no3t worp a lous ! batayl wij him to wage.—*Sir Fer.* l. 438.

him so propirli haue i painted ' & portreide in herte,
jat me *semes* in my sijt ' he sittes euer meke.—*W. of Palerme, Werwolf*, l. 619.

SEEMLY [zùm'lee], *adv.* Seemingly; apparently. (Com.)

Two or dree 'osses bin on yur, *zimly*.

'Tidn a very bad job then, arter all, *zimly*.

SENSE [sai'ns], *v. t.* To understand; comprehend; to cause to understand.

That there do beat me, sure-lie—I can't *sense* it nohow.

Be sure you *sense'n* what he got to do.

SEP, SEPS [saep', saep's], *adv.* Except, unless.

They be all a-go *sep* two, an' they I can't part way.

I know'd every one o'm, *seps* one girt nug'ead of a bwoy.

They never on't vind the place, *seps* zomebody do go 'long way 'em vor to show 'em.

SEPS [súp's], *prep. conj.* Except. (Very com.)

All o'm urn'd away *seps* me.

There wadn nother one of our vokes there, *seps* th' old George, and he idn nobody, you know.

I count thee's mine but vurry liddle,
Sips nuss the cheel an' play the fiddle.

Pulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 16.

SESS! [sæs !]. Word used to a dog when giving him his food.
 (Always.)

SESSMENT [sæs'munt], *sb.* Assessment, rate. *See* CESS.
 The farm's a-rated t'high—I shall 'peal gin the *sessment*.

SET [zút·], *v. i.* In the Devon game of skittles the alley is much wider than in Som., so as to allow of the bowl being delivered from various spots, either in front of, or diagonally to the "pack." At each round the loser has to *set*—i. e. to fix the spot whence the bowl shall be delivered in the next, and the winner has to lead off from this position. Hence the usual exclamation of the victor on knocking down the winning pin is, "Where d'ye *zit*?" or "Where d'ye *zit* to, now?" or if victorious a second time, "Where d'ye *zit* to, every time?"

SET THE BACK UP [zút· dhu baak· aup], *phr.* To rile; to make angry; to enrage.

Zot his back up purty well hon her show'd-n the bill.

SET THE KEEVE [zút· dhu kee·v]. In brewing. After wetting the malt, the mash or "goods" are allowed to remain for a time and soak. The top appears like dry grain, and to prevent the pixies from dancing upon it, and causing the "drink" to turn sour, it is necessary to "*set the keeve*." This is done by drawing with the forefingers, upon the malt, two figures of a heart, separated by a cross, and then covering the whole down as close as possible to prevent escape of steam. A man told me gravely when I inquired why he made these figures:

[Neef ee doa'un *zút· dhu kee·v* wai tùe· aa'rts un u Kúrs· krau's, aa'l wau'rn dhai'ul spwuuy'ul dhu dring'k,] if you do not set the keeve with two hearts and a Christ's cross, I will warrant that they will spoil the drink. There is great force in the *they*. Not a hint had been given previously to whom *they* might stand for; but to the initiated *he* and *they* need no antecedent. The ease and perfection with which the heart can be drawn at one stroke with each forefinger is easily demonstrated by placing the two fingers together at the indented point of the heart, and moving both at once till they meet at the bottom.

SET THE SPONGE [zút· dhu spuun·j]. *See* SPONGE.

SETTLE [sæ'tl, zút·l], *sb.* A very common piece of furniture. It consists of a curved seat six or seven feet long, and having a very high back, often forming cupboards with folding doors, nearly reaching to the ceiling. The place of the *settle* is always on the draught side of the fire, the end being close up to and

in line with the chimney corner. Often called *bacon-settle*, from the use to which the cupboards are applied.

SETTLE [sæ'tl], *v. i.* 1. To sink ; to pitch.

'Tis a maain gurt heap, but he on't look so big arter he've a *settled* a bit.

2. To pay a debt.

I went and beggéd o' un vor to *settle* ; he've a got a plenty o' money ; but lor ! you mid so well try to get blid out of a vlint stone.

3. To fall in price.

Arter all this dry weather, and no keep, stock's bound to *settle*.

SETTLEMENT [sæt'lmunt], *sb.* Payment.

They 'ad the goods so long agone's last May was twelmonth, an' I've a-car'd in the bill dree or vower times, but I can't get no *settlement*.

SET UP [zút' au'p], *v. t.* 1. To enrage ; to make angry.

He's a quiet sort of a man like till he's a *zot up* ; then look out. Nif he can't use the vulgar tongue very purty, mind.

2. Hunting. To bring the stag to bay.

They then turned up the Hole Water Bottom, and we heard them *setting up* the deer. *Rec. N. Dev. Staghounds*, p. 49.

I remember seeing a deer, when *set up* by hounds, thrust his brow antler through the hand of a man who attempted to secure him.—*Collyns*, p. 67.

SEVEN-SIDED [zæb'm-zuy'dud]. It is commonly held that a person has six sides ; hence a piece of rustic wit is to call another a "*zeb'm-sided* fuller."

"How's make out that?" is the usual inquiry by the unwary. "Why, there's thy vore *zide* an' back *zide*, thy right *zide* an' lei' *zide*, thy *inside* an' *outside*, and then there's thy blind *zide*, s'now."

SEVEN-SLEEPER [zæb'm-zlai'pur], *sb.* Generally the dormouse ; but the term is used for any hibernating animal.

I have heard it remarked, "Why, leathern birds be *zæb'm-zlai'purz*, and zo be bees."

Asking a keeper's boy what he had there, he said, "A *zæb'm-zlai'purz* ness, zir." I had seen him take the dormouse's nest from a bush, and only inquired to hear what he would call it.—Sept. 1886.

SEVEN-YEARS-LOVE [zæb'm-yuurz-luuv'], *sb.* A variety of everlasting flower.

SEVERE [súv'ee'ur], *adj.* Sheepish ; ashamed ; confounded.

A keeper speaking of a man he had caught poaching, said :

[Haun u zeed mee' u lèok'ud maa'yn *súv'ee'ur*, shoa'ur nuuf,] when he saw me he looked very severe, sure enough—*i. e.* sheepish.

SEW. *See* Zoo.

SEX [sæk's], *sb.* A tool used by slaters. (Always so called.) It is a kind of straight chopper, with a bill or point projecting from the back for "holing" the slates.

Ang.-Sax. *sæx*, *seax*, a falchion, knife.

If in hewing it does not break before the edge of the *sects* (the hewing instrument of the slatters), you may much doubt of the firmness of the slat.

1669. *Philosophical Trans. Royal Society*, p. 1009.

SHAB [shab'], *sb.* Scab in sheep. (Var. pronun.)

SHABBY [shab'ee], *adj.* Diseased with scab.

They sheep be *shabby*, I be saafe they be.

Jennings says, "Hence the origin of the common word *shabby*, meaning paltry." (?)

Thyne sheep are ner al *shabbyd* ' þe wolf shiteþ woolle.—*P. Plowman*, x. 264.

SHACKLE, SHACKLY [shaak'l, shaak'ulee], *v. t. and i.* 1. To litter, or to waste.

[Muy'n yùe doa'n *shaak'l* dh-aa'y aul oa'vur dhu hroa'ud, t-l *shaak'ulee* tuur'bl neef ee doa'n wau'ch ut,] mind you don't shackle the hay all over the road, 'tis so short, it will shackle terribly if you don't watch it.

2. [shaak'ulee], *v. i.* To rattle, from looseness; to be loose—and hence to rattle.

[Zee' haut aa'yulth dhu wee'ul, ee du *shaak'ulee* tuur'bl, aay zúm';] see what ails the wheel, he do rattle terribly, I fancy.

SHACKLEBAG [shaak'lbaeg], *adj.* Loose; untidy.

Well, I zay, 'tis a proper *shacklebag* old shandrydan.

SHACKLES [shaak'lz], *sb. pl.* Broth.

Every mornin' my old 'ummun makth me a basin o' *shackles*, and her knowth how to make 'em too, mind, way a plenty o' likes (leeks) in 'em.

SHADE [shee'ud], *sb.* A shed—less common than *linhay*.

SHAG [shag'], *sb.* The cormorant—a very common sea bird in the Bristol Channel. Always so-called. (*Phalacrocorax carbo*.)

SHAKED [shee'ukt], *p. part.* 1. Said of wood split or cracked.

[Dhik boo'urd oa'n dùe', ee'z u-*shee'ukt*,] that board will not do, it is cracked. [*Shòk't*] shookt is beginning to be heard.

2. Broken in health; become feeble.

I bain't a bit the man I used to; ever sinze last Kirsmas was twelmonth, I 'an't a-do'd a stroke o' work, an' I be that *a-shaked* I don't never think I never shall, no more.

SHAKES [shee'uks]. 1. In the phr. "No great *shakes*."

Well, Robert, how d'ye zim you be? No girt *shakes*, I 'sure ee; this yer cough dō shake me ter'ble—an' night-times, like, I be mazed way the rheumatic.

2. *sb.* Of wood. Cracks; fissures.

SHAKY [shee'ukee], *adj.* Of wood having cracks.

[Kaar'n baak; shuur mu! haut's bring dhik dhae'ur shee'ukee pee's vau'r?] carry it back, do you hear me! why have you brought that shaky piece?

SHALL [shaal'], *phr.* "Shall 'er?" (*i. e.* shall I?) "If I *shall*," are very common phrases, and mean "if you so desire."

I'll pay vor't, nif I *shall* (*i. e.* if you like).

I'll warn our Tom 'll do it vor ee, nif he *shall*—*i. e.* if you wish.

SHAM [shaa'm, shaam'], *sb.* and *v. t.* Horse-hoe.

Have the blacksmith a-do'd the *sham*? 'tis time they there swedes was a-*sham'd* over.

SHAMBLES [shaam'lz], *sb.* Portable covered stalls, set up in a market-place for the sale of meat. Not applied to the market itself. Precisely the same erection for the sale of any other article would be a "standing."

A very common exclamation at any slight catastrophe is, "Down vall the *sham'les*, away urn the butcher!"

Another piece of rustic wit is to say when any one slips or tumbles, "Hold up, missus, keep your *stan'ins* nif can't zill nort."

O, ay; as summer flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken even with blowing.—*Othello*, IV. ii.

SHAME [shee'um], *v. t.* To scold; to rebuke.

'Ton't never do vor to beat thick dog. I've a-*shame* un well, an' he knowth he've a-do'd amiss, so well's any kirstin.

SHAMMICKIN [shaam'ikeen], *adj.* Same as Slammickin.

SHANDRY-DAN [shan'dree-dan'], *sb.* An old rickety, worn-out carriage of any kind. Also used to express a quaint or obsolete style of carriage, even if in good repair. See SHACKLEBAG.

SHANGLES [shang'lz], *sb. plur.* In sifting any material, the residuum; lumps or pieces which will not pass through the sieve.

A man (July 1879) who had been sifting some manure told me [aay-v u-droa'd dhu *shang'ls* aewt oa'vur dhu spuyn,] I have thrown the shangles out over the turf. (Usual name.)

SHANKS'S MARE [shangk'súz mae'ur]. To ride on shanks's mare is a cant phrase for to go afoot.

SHARE [shee'ur], *sb.* In a sull, the toe or arrow-shaped iron which first moves the earth at the bottom of the furrow. The

share is the part which is most apt to break by contact with rocks or roots, and has most wear and tear. It is therefore always loose and easily renewable.

SHARK [shaa'rk], *v. t.* and *in.* 1. To steal; to pilfer; to go loafing about for no good, or to see what can be picked up.

I'd a-got a very good one wan time, but somebody've a-*shark*-n off. Thick there dog's always *sharkin* about the town. Her's a proper *sharkin* old bitch. (Said of a woman.)

2. *sb.* A thief; a pilferer.

Her's a riglar old *shark*, you can't dare to let her inside your house.

SHARP [shaa'rp], *sb.* 1. Sharpening; work of making sharp.

In bargaining for some work in digging gravel, the contractor said, "You'll pay for *sharps* then,"—*i. e.* for smith's labour in sharpening the pick-axes.

About the work of a large quarry I was told—There's always a blacksmith to work, for the *sharps*—*i. e.* to sharpen tools.

2. *v. t.* To sharpen.

George, I want vor 'ee to *sharp* the thurt zaw, vore can do ort more way un. *See* PICK 2.

3. *adv.* Quickly, contr. of Look *sharp*!

Now then, *sharp* wi' thick 'oss.

A common piece of rustic wit is to reply to the every day "Look *sharp*!" Luke *Sharp's* dead! and thee artn fit to take 'is place.

4. *sb.* Shaft of any cart or carriage. (Always.)

[S-u-yuur'd aew' mae'ustur droa'd daew'n dh oa'l mae'ur laa's nai't-n broa'kt oa'f bèò'udh *shaa'rps* u dhu gig'?'] hast heard how master threw down the old mare last night, and broke off both shafts of the gig?

SHARP-HORSE [shaa'rp au's], *sb.* Shaft horse or wheeler. Usual term, but sometimes called *sharper*, also *under horse*.

He's a rare *sharp*'oss, but I don't never put'n avore. Now Colonel's jis the t'other way—he's a good vore-'oss, but he idn no *sharper*.

SHARPS [shaa'rps], *sb.* Bran-pollard.

[Vur u zaew' aar'tur vaa'reen, dhurz noa'urt bee'uts u vùe' *shaa'rps* baewt bring'een au'n dhu mùl'k,] for a sow after farrowing, there is nothing beats a few *sharps* about causing the milk to flow.

SHARP ZOT [shaa'rp zau't, shaa'rp u-zau't], *adj.* Hungry; wanting food.

Missus, I ant a-put nort into my aid (head) zinze vive o'clock s'mornin, an' I be *sharp a-zot*, I can tell 'ee.

SHAVER [shee'uvur], *sb.* A close-fisted, huckstering fellow ; a miser.

He's a proper old *shaver*, an' no mistake, nif anybody mus'-n get up betime vor to come over he.

SHE [shee'], *pr.* Emphatic objective case. (Always.) See HE. Túd'-n luy'klee aay wuz gwai'n vur tu zai' oa urt tu *shee'*,] it is not likely I was going to say aught to *she*.—Sept. 8, 1884.

Her gid'n to *she* in to Dree Cups—*i. e.* to the landlady.

She is not used by dialect speakers as a nom., nor is it applied in any case to animals.

A young man, lately returned from London, was considered very affected and stuck up. When asked how a sick cow was, replied, "*She* is a little better." The good people made fun of the idea of his calling a cow a *she*, and supposed he learned that in London.—May, 1886. P. F. S. A.

Trans. Devon Association, v. XVIII. p. 100.

Gwy tok *sche* be þe middel þan & custe hym : & sayde, "gode lemman, now am ich hol & fere." *Sir Ferumbas*, l. 5225.

SHEAF [shee'uf], *sb.* Sheath, prepuce. (Always.)

Boy. Maister've a-zen me, vor t'ax o'ee vor to come an' zee Captain (a horse's name).

Farrier. What's the matter way un ?

Boy. The *sheaf* o' un's a-zwelled so big's my two vistes [vuy'stuz].

The *sheath* of a beast's pizzle. Le fourreau d'une beste.—*Sherwood*.

SHEAR [shee'ur], *sb.* 1. The wool cut by a farmer from his entire flock in any one season. See CLIP.

They do zay how Mr. Cook 've a-got zome o' his two shillin 'ool by un ; and now they 'ont gee but ninepence. Why I count he must *ae'u* (have) eight or nine years' *shear*, and a'll warnt a good much o' it's a-ratted (rotten).

2. A crop of grass for hay. (Always.)

The *shears* bain't very heavy about ; I've a-year'd ever so many farmers complainin like. Famous *shear* in the home mead.

3. *v. t.* To prune (hedges). Always done with a hook, never with *shears*.

Mr. — 'ant a-*sheared* none of his hedges, and there they be, zeeding all over the place.

SHEARLING [shee'urleen], *adj.* Applied to lambs of less than a year old, after the first shearing. See Hogg.

Lot 6. Ten *shearling* lambs.—*Auction particulars*.

SHEEN(V) [shee'n(ee)], *v. i.* and *sb.* To shine. (Always.)

How bright the moon do *sheen*.

The bits and stirrup-ires do *sheeny* like zilver.

The zun, lik' vier, *sheenin'* bright
In a blue an' blazin' sky.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 19.

And casset zee a *sheen* in thy Reart Ee.—*Ex. Scold.* 1. 127.

SHELL [shúl·], *v. t.* 1. To shed.

Animals and children are always said to *shell* their teeth—that is, to shed or cast the milk teeth.

2. *sb.* An inner coffin of wood. (Only used thus.)

SHEPHERD'S DELIGHT [shúp·urz dai·luyt], *sb.* Whether *delight* or *daylight* (as pronounced) is uncertain. The plant pimpernel; also called *poor man's weatherglass*—*Anagallis arvensis*.

SHEPHERDY [shúp·urdee], *v. i.* To perform a shepherd's work: hence shepherding [shúp·urdeen], *sb.* the work of a shepherd.

I used to *shepherdy* vor Mr. Bond, but now I be a-fo'ced to stand to work.

SHE-SHIRT [shee·shuurt], *sb.* A shift. (Com.)

SHET [shút, shaet; *emph.*], shalt; [shút·n, shaet·n, *emph.*], shalt not; [shút·s], shouldest; [shút·sn, shèod·sn, *emph.*], shouldest not. See *W. S. Gram.* pp. 66, *et seq.*

[Dhee shút ab·m vor drúp·uns, un dhee shaet·n ab·m vur noe·las·] thou shalt have it for three pence, and thou shalt not have it for less.

These forms are the most common in use, and the pronunciation varies a little according to emphasis. The *emph. pos. form* is *dhee shaet*; or *dhec shút*; in no case is *l* sounded.

SHILLET [shúl·ut], *sb.* Shale. This word is the only known name for the disintegrated top layer of the Devonian clay slate so common in West Somerset and North Devon. From *shillet*—i. e. broken slate, it gradually decomposes into fertile soil.

SHILLETH [shúl·uth], *sb.* A shilling's worth. In N. W. Som. and N. Dev. *shillurd* [shúl·urd] is the word used.

There, I've a-bin a-fo'ced vor to get two *shilleth* o' brandy vor'n a'ready, an' the doctor zess how he must be a-kept up, an' how-ever I be gwain to get it I can't think nor stid.

SHILLETY [shúl·utec], *adj.* Applied to soil of which *shillet*, not decomposed, is the chief component.

SHIMMY [shúm·ee], *sb.* A shift; smock; chemise. By many this word is used more frequently than *change* or *smock*, the latter being a male garment. This article when belonging to a child is nearly always called a *shimmy*.

SHINE [shuy·n], *sb.* A row; contention; scolding bout.

'Twas a middlin *shine* way 'em, sure 'nough. See **SHEEN**.

SHIP [shúp], *sb.* Usual name of a shepherd's dog—probably shortened form of shepherd [shúp'ur]. I never heard *sheep* so pronounced, although the *ee* in that word is as short as it can be; the difference is in vowel quality. In this I think Hal. is wrong.

Ship! go vore 'em! vore 'em, I tell thee!

SHIPPEN [shúp'een], *sb.* Cow-stalls; cow-pens. An open shed for cows is a *cow-linkhay*. A *shippen* is a closer, more stable-like building, divided into stalls. A farm near Wellington is called "*Shippen*." Nothing is more absurd than to say this means *sheep-pen*. Ang.-Sax. *Scipen*, a stall, a shed.

In Wright's Vocabularies are *Bostar, uel bouille*. *Scipen*, 185/5. *Bouile*, *scipen*, 195/25. *Bouile*, *scypen*, 361/26. *Halle*, *howse*, *chamer*, *garner*, *grange*, *schepyn*, 625/19. *Hoc boster*, A° *schypune*. *Hex barcaria*, A° *schepehouse*, 670/26, 29.

SHIRK OFF [shuur'k oa'f], *v. i.* To slink off; to back out.

Bill zaid how he'd come 'long way us, but 'owsomedever he *shirkt off* to last.

SHIT [sheet], *sb.* 1. Term of contempt. (Very com.)

He's a regular *shit*. Applied to men only.

2. *v. t.* and *sb.* To void excrement. Often pronounced [shuy'f]. Ang.-Sax. *scitan*. O. Dutch, *schitten*. O. Icelandic, *skita*.

Thyne sheep are ner al shabbyd · þe wolf *shiteþ* woolle;

Sub molli pastore · lupus lanam cacat.—*Piers Plow.* x. 264.

The address *shiteth* precious stones.—*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 5670.

SHIT-SACK-DAY [sheet·zaak-dai], *sb.* Common name for 29th of May. See OAK-APPLE-DAY.

In the north-west of Somerset and N. Devon it is common to hear boys call out on that day, *shit-zack!* *shit-zack!* but I have been unable to discover the origin. Halliwell gives *Shitsac*—an Oak-apple, Wilts, but I have not heard the word except as above.

SHITTEN [sheet'n], *adj.* Paltry, mean, base, contemptible, dirty. Same in meaning as NACKLE-ASS.

He! he idn no good; hotever can ee look vor in jis *shitten* fuller's he? He must be a *shitten* sort of a fellow to do that there.

No doubt the original meaning was literal, while now it is altogether figurative.

And schame it is, if that a prest take kepe,

A *schiten* schepperd and a clene shepe;

Wel oughthe a prest ensample for to ȝive

By his clenness, how that his scheep shulde lyve.—*Chaucer, Prol.* l. 503.

Hom schende, and mid fule worde,

So herdes doth, other mid *schit* word.—*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 285.

SHITTEN. Foireux. A *shitten* fellow. Foirard.—*Sherwood*.

Shitten lane, twelve houses. *Shitten* Lane—Freshford, near Bath.

Collinson's History of Somerset, vol. i. p. 124.

SHITVIRE [sheet'vuy'ur], *sb.* Term for an overbearing, quarrelsome bully; a very passionate man. Never used for a woman, for whom *spitfire* is the equivalent.

[Aay kyaa'iz ee' u praup'ur sheet'vuy'ur,] I calls he a proper bully.

SHIVE [shuy'v], *sb.* A large slice or piece; a round off a loaf. 'Tis wonderful hot they chillern'll put away, let 'em have it. 'Tidn 'boo quarter nower agone I gid 'em a *shive* o' burd'n butter apiece, and now they be jis the very same's off they was starvin'.

That he assayes knelande on kne,
þo keruer hym parys a *schyuer* so fre.—*Boks of Curtasye*, l. 691.

SHOD [shaud'], *v. t.* To spill. (Always.) *P. t.* [shaud'], *p. p.* [u-shaud'].

Tommy, mind you don't *shod* it, else father'll sure to leather 'ee. There, now, I told 'ee you'd *shod* it, and now you've a-bin an' tor'd the pitcher too! Never cry arter *shod* milk.

But Tiny winc'd, and Tiny hunch'd,
An' Tiny cock'd her nose,
An' Tiny upshot the pail also
An' *shaud* the milk auver his hose.—*Pulman, R. Sk.* p. 30.

SHOE A COLT [shèo' u koa'lt]. To cause to pay colt-ale, or the fine customary on first entering an employment.

Jim, they be gwain to *shoe a colt* up to th' old Phil's, umbye night; we mid so well g'in an' have some o' it.

SHOEMAKERS [shùe'maek'urz], *sb.* The water bugs which dart about on the surface. (Always.)

SHOOKT [shèo'kt], *p. t.* and *p. p.* of to shake [shee'uk, shèo'kt, u-shèo'kt].

[Mae'ustur shoa-th-z-au'f u wuz u-shèo'kt maa'ynee,] master looks as though he were much shaken—*i. e.* broken in health.

This form is used in Sussex (see *Parish*), but not in this district, in the sense of *split*. See **SHAKED**. In the ordinary lit. sense both *shee'ukt* and *shèo'kt* are used.

SHOOT. See **SHUT**.

SHOP [shaup], *sb.* Any room where any work or business is done, not necessarily *selling*, as vlex *shop*, raw-piece *shop*, *tendin'* *shop*, press *shop*, smith's *shop*.

SHOP-GOODS [shaup'gèò dz], *sb.* Grocery—rarely drapery. He d'outride vor Mr. Honniball, zellin' crockery and *shop-goods* an' that. Grocery only is here meant. Comp. *Dairy-goods*.

SHORD [shau'urd, shoa'urd], *sb.* and *v. t.* Broken crockery; a notch in a knife or any cutting instrument; a gap in a hedge. A large gap made for a cart to pass is called a *gate-shord* (q. v.).

This latter is constantly done for temporary purposes, such as hauling timber out of a wood, &c.

Zee how he've a-bin and a-*shorded* my plane ire.

The hedges be vull o' *shords* all over the farm.

Used also for a cup, as a *shord o' tay*, less com. than *dish o' tay*.
To take a *shord* is to get drunk.

SCHERDE, or *schoord*, of a broke vesselle (*schourde* of broken vessel).

SCHORDE, *supra* in *scherde*. *Testula, testa*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Wart betwatled, or wart tha baggaged; or had'st tha took a *shord*, or a paddled?
Ex. Scold. l. 4. See also *Ib.* l. 511.

SHORE [shoa'r], *sb.* Sewer. (Always.) Implies large drain.

Thick there gutter emps in the common *shore*.

The word *drain* is genteel. Field drains are always *gutters*; the work of making them is *guttering*.

SHORT [shau'urt], *adv.* and *adj.* Irritable; crusty; angrily.

[Haut-s au'p s-mau'rneen? mae'ustur-z tuur'bl *shau'urt*, aay zúm',] what is up this morning? master is terrible short, I fancy.

SHORTLECRUB. A shrew mouse.—*W. H. G.*, Dec. 6, 1883.

SHOULD [shúd, shèod]. Very commonly used in narra'ion, particularly with the *oratio obliqua*, and in that case is always pronounced very short, almost [sh'd].

I zeed Mr. Jones, and he zaid how you *should* zay I told ee that there zeed come vrom he.

Mrs. Baker told me how Mr. White *should* zay he knowed we could'n never bide in thick farm. See RAP I.

SHOULDER-SPIKE [shoa'ldur-spuy'k], *sb.* An iron spike, having the head flattened, and with a nail hole through it for driving into walls to stay wood work.

SHOW [shoa'·], *v. i.* To appear; to seem. See SHOOKT.

That must be a healthy place. Well! do *sh.w* zo by the chillern—*i. e.* it seems to be so by the look of the children.

SHOW [shoa'·], *sb.* 1. An exhibition of any kind; a performance, whether circus, wild-beast show, wax-work, or theatricals.

They riders'd a-got a capical *show* last night—there was one fuller they called Sampson, nif he did'n hang up by 'is heels and heave up a 'oss.

2. *sb.* Applied to a cow—the udder; appearance; prospect.

A farmer said of a cow, "Look what a winderful *show* her've a-got. (Usual term.)

Grand heifer, splendid *show*.

Fowler's Catalogue of Guernseys for sale, Oct. 9, 1886.

There's a fine *show* for apples—*i. e.* prospect or appearance of a crop.

The *shew* of their countenance doth witness against them.—*Isaiah* III. 9.

SHOW FOR [shoa' vaur], *v. i.* To betoken; to portend.

Well, Thomas, what do you think of the weather?

I don't hardly know, maister, but the wind's up again, and I sim do *show vor* fine weather.

SHOWL [shuw'ul], *sb., v. t. and v. i.* Shovel. (Always in Vale dist.) See PUT TO BED WITH A SHOWL, SHULLE.

Hec sribula, a schowle.—*Wright's Vocab.* 809/24.

Who'll dig his grave?

I, says the Owl, with my little *showl*,
I'll dig his grave.—*Cock Robin.*

SHRAFF-TIDE [shraa'f-tuy'd]. Shrove-tide. (Always.)

SHREED [shree'd], *v. t.* 1. To cut into shreds or slices.

Be sure to *shreed* the onions well for the squab pie.

2. *sb.* Shred—especially strips of cloth used for nailing in fruit trees.

SHROUD [shraew'd], *sb.* The burning of a tallow candle, now almost obsolete, used to give rise to many superstitions. When the wick wanted snuffing, the cap or piece of charred wick at the top was called a *shroud* or winding-sheet, because it portended death to the person in whose direction it inclined. The same term and portent were ascribed to the guttering of the tallow on the side of the candle. See COFFIN-HANDLE.

SHROUD [shraew'd], *v. t.* To lop off the branches or twigs from trees or poles; to trim up a tree.

It is a common practice to cut off all branches from the tall elm trees, and to leave a mere pole with a tuft on the top. This is to *shroud* the trees.

SHROUDY [shraew'dee], *adj.* Covered with branches.

Giving directions to a man to save all the sticks suitable for peas and kidney-beans which he found in the hedge he was cutting, he said, "They be a come now vor to use all *shroudy* sticks vor kidney beans, and I'd so lay use *shroudy* sticks myzull, as ever I would trim'd wans."

SHROWCROPÉD. Paralyzed by a shrew-mouse creeping over its back. Said of animals. A Devonshire superstition.—*W. H. G.*, Dec. 6, 1883.

SHUCK [shuuk'], *v. t.* Var. pron. of shook; *p. t.* of shake.

Gardeners and those who try not to speak their native word

(shèò·kt), which they think wrong, use this form, "I *shuck* it out of the pot, but he was quite dead."

SHUFF [shuuf·], *sb.* Shift, in the sense of contrivance or expedient.

We must make *shuff* and put up way it, I s'pose.

The pronunciation of shift, a garment, is quite different [shúf].

SHULE [shèò·l], *sb.* and *v.* Shovel. (Var. pronun. common in the Exmoor district and North Devon.)

wi tha Drenking, or ort, to tha Voaken, whare they be *shooling* o' Beat, handbeating, or angle-bowing. *Ex. Scold.* l. 196.

Wi' shoulder'd *shule* an' peckiss, rathe

Ta work the lab'rers starts.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 22.

I should not have expected this pron. in Pulman's neighbourhood.

SHUT [shuut·; *p. t.* shuut·; *p. p.* u-shuut·;], *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To shoot; to discharge any kind of firearm or bow.

[Ee-d su zèò·n *shuut*-n-z lèòk·;] he would as soon shoot him as look.

2. To empty a bag or any kind of receptacle by pouring all its contents out at once.

[*Shuut*· dhu woet's,] empty the oats out of the sacks.

To discharge the contents of a cart by tipping, is always "to *shut up*." "*Shut up* they stones gin the wall."

A farmer who wished to order a cart-load of any material to be deposited in a particular spot, would say, "*shut* it (the earth or manure) *up* here." The word is, of course, *shoot*, and is only a more extended use of the verb in the very common notice, "Rubbish may be *shot* here."

A cart which tips badly is said not to *shut up* ritty.

3. To cause a horse to back, or to back a cart, is always [tu *shuut*· baak·], never to *put back* or to *back*.

Jim, *shut back* a bit, wi't.

4. To sprout, as in the old adage about a late season: (Always.)

Wait or barley 'll *shut* in June,

Nif they baint no higher 'an a spoon.

Now sowe and go harrow (where redge ye did draw)

the seed of the bremble, with kernell and haw,

Which couered ouerlie, soone to *shut* out,

go see it be ditched and fenced about.—*Tusser*, 37/13.

5. To weave, regular trans. verb, used technically by weavers.

To *weary* is to practise the trade complete, including all the operations of *beaming*, *raving*, *tying on*, *settling in*, &c., while to *shut* is to actually ply the shuttle in the making of cloth.

"To *shut* a forrel" is to weave the stripes at the ends of the piece; or the usual stripes on blankets, &c.

6. *v. t.* To shoot or weld.

A blacksmith in W. Som. always talks of *shutting* on a piece of steel. Tyres of wheels when loose are always said "to be cut and *shut*." That is a piece of the iron cut out, and the ring re-welded.

7. To push, shove, thrust. *See* OPE 2, OPEMENT.

Shut in your hand and zee nif can veel ort amiss.

He had on a bag wi' a gurt hole in the bottom o' un, vor to *shut* out his head, and two holes vor his arms.

8. To plane true. In carpentry. To plane the edges of boards so as to make them quite straight is "to *shut*" them.

Of some dry elm flooring a man said, "This here elem do work tough, sure 'nough, mid so well work hard's *shut* it."

9. "To get *shut*" is to get rid of; to dispose of; to dismiss from service. A recent northern importation.

[Aay oa'n keep dhik soa'urt u pa'gz—aa'l git *shut* oa'm,] I will not keep that kind of pigs—I'll get rid of them.

He's a lazy osbird, I'll soon get *shut* o' un.

The word *shoot* is unknown.

Where houses be reeded (as houses haue neede),
now pare off the mosse, and go beat in the reed.

The iuster ye driue it, the smoother and plaine,
more handsome ye make it to *shut* off the raine.—*Tusser*, 51/5.

SHUT [shuut-], *sb.* 1. The weft in weaving; hence a "broke-*shut*" is a fault in the weaving of a twill, where a thread of the weft has been omitted, and consequently the regularity of the twill is marred.

2. *sb.* The passing of the shuttle, and consequent running out of the thread.

This here abb's so soft 'ton't stan' the *shut*.

3. The eaves gutter of a house; any open trough for the conveyance of water; a spout bringing water from a spring. *See* TRUNK.

I wish you'd plase to be so kind's to put us in a plump, we be a-fo'ced to go to *shut* vor every drap o' water, and 'tis ever so var to cart, and every whip's while 'tis beastly eens can't use it.

SHUT-KNIFE [shaet-nuy-v], *sb.* A clasp-knife; pocket-knife.

SHUTTLE [shuut-l shaet-l], *sb.* The horizontal bar of a gate or hurdle. The upper bar of a gate is always much stronger than the others, and is known as the top *shuttle*. We do not say "five-bar-gate," but "five-*shuttle*-gate," or "vive-lar-gate. *See* LARRA.

SHUTTLE [shuut:l], *adj.* Quick ; lithe ; active. (Very com.)
Yours is a rare pony, nif he idn so *shuttle's* a rabbit.—November 8, 1882.

Also applied to any dry or easily slipping matter, as grain, seeds, sand, &c.

Mus' put in another board in the hutch ; that there whit's so *shuttle* 't'll be all over the place, else.

SCHYTYLLE, styrtyl, or hasty (schityl, on stabyl). *Preceps.—Promp. Parv.*

I am aferd that Ion of Sp'h'm is so *schytyl* wyttyd that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage.
Paston Letters, vol. iv. p. 58.

S'I [saay]. Contraction of *says I*. (Very com.)

Zo I zess, s'I, I'm darned if I do! *See STUFF*.

SICH [sich], *adj.* Very com. form, although *jitch*, *jis*, and *jish* are the most usual, unless when used alone or at the end of a clause (*see* p. 385). The lit. *such* is unknown.

For crist seiþ to *siche* men in þe gospel of seynt luk : . . . and in the gospel of matheu seiþ crist þat *siche* ypocritis worschipeþ him.

Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 8. *See also* *ib.* pp. 176, 182.

SIDELING [zuy'dleen], *sb.* and *adj.* A slope ; sloping ground. Most always there's a hare zittin' in thick there *zidelin'*.

You can't do much to tillin' sich a *zidelin'* field ; he's to steer vor the 'osses to work'n up an' down, an' if he's a-ploughed zideways he'll zoon be all down to lower zide.

SIDE-POCKET [zuy'd-pau'gut], *sb.* A woman's loose pocket, tied round her waist and hung at the side.

The climax of uselessness is expressed thus : "He an't no more use vor'n, 'an a toad have way a *zide-pocket*." This simile has now, with many other west country ones, found its way into literature.

SIDE-STRAKES [zuy'd-stræ'uks], *sb.* 1. The longitudinal timbers of a saw-pit, one on each side ; upon these rest the bolster-piece, transum (*q. v.*), and pit-roller, which support the timber to be sawn.

2. The two principal or outside "summers" in the body of a wagon (*q. v.*).

SIDE-TIMBER [zuy'd-túm'ur], *sb.* Purline. (Always.) The horizontal framing of a roof ; the pieces which rest lengthwise upon the couples (*q. v.*) and support the rafters.

SIFE, SIFY [suy'f(ee), zuy'f(ee)], *sb.* and *v. i.* To sigh.

I sim 'tis ter'ble wisht to yur the wind *sifn* like that droo the trees.

As Jan zed this, ha haiv'd a *sife*,
The . . . dra out haf es life.—*N. Hogg*, p. 70.

SIG [sig, zig], *sb.* Urine. Never used as a verb. Not many years ago this was employed very largely in the process of fulling, and it was carefully preserved by every means that could be adopted. The woollen factories used to supply to any householder who would receive it, and undertake to "save" the *sig*, a tub or vat for the purpose, and moreover paid an annual sum to the good wife for doing so. Each establishment then kept a large barrel on wheels, drawn by a horse, which used to make regular rounds to collect the contents of its several clients. The neighbourhood of these "dillies" was by no means agreeable, nor were the tubs, usually standing in the corner of the garden, or other convenient though often conspicuous place, at all ornamental or fragrant. The advance of science has now improved these old-fashioned appliances off the face of the earth. *Comp. LANT, Whitby Glossary, E. D. S., 1875.*

SIG-DILLY [sig-dúl'ee, zig-dúl'ee], *sb.* The barrel on wheels mentioned above.

SIGHT [suy't—s always sharp], *sb.* A large number or quantity. Ter'ble *sight* o' mawlscreaws in the cabbage de year (this year). What a *sight* o' rain we have a-'ad, sure 'nough.

SIGN [suy'n], *v. t.* To daub a ram's chest.

SIGNING [suy'neen], *sb.* The red or black colour daubed upon a ram's chest at certain seasons. (Always.)

Joe, thick there sheep mus' be fresh a-*signed*; all the *signin's* a-rubbed off.

SIGNMENT [suy'nmunt], *sb.* Signature.

He's *signment* idn a wo'th a varden; I widn tris'n way a bad 'a'penny.

SILL [zúl'], *v. t.* and *i.* To sell. (Usual pron.)

How's butter *zillin'* to day, mum? They *sills* very good tay now vor two shillins, an' I can mind hon we used to gee zix an.l zeb'm vor't. Wyclif nearly always spelt the word *sill*.

So þei *sillen* in manere þe spiritual lif of crist.—*Wyclif Works, p. 166.* Occurs three or four times on same page, and hundreds of times in the book.

SILLY [zúl'ee], *adj.* 1. Simple; rural; rustic.

SELY or happy, *Felix fortunatus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Hii todraweþ þe *sely* bondemen ' as hii wolde hom hulde *ywis*;

Robert of Gloucester, Will. the Conq. l. 237.

[Aay bee' bud u *sil'ee* oa'l mae'un,
Un aay bee gwai'n vur tu paa'y mee rai'nt.]

I be but a silly old man,
And I be going for to pay my rent.—*Old Song.*

2. Imbecile—usually applied to senile decay.

I was a-frightened to zee the old man, he's a-come proper *silly* like. Ang.-Sax. *sælig*. Old L. Germ. *sâlig*.

Ful sori was þat *seli* knaue,
Mikel dred he mouthe haue.—*Havelok*, l. 477.

þat wat3 þe syngne of sauyté · þat sende hem oure lorde,
& þe sajtlyng of hym-self · with þo *sely* beste3.—*All. Poems, Cleanness*, l. 489.

SILVER-SPOON [zúl·vur·spèò'n]. A common saying is :

Ah! he was a-born'd way a *silver spoon* in his mouth—*i. e.* born to riches.

SIMLY [sím·lee, zúm·lee], *adv.* Seemingly. (Com.)

'Tidn no good vor to sarch no more—they didn come thëas way, *zimly*.

SINC [sing·k], *sb.* Zinc. (Var. pron.) Many people who have been to school, and know that it is very common talk to pronounce words beginning with *s* like *z*, who would not for anything talk of *zowin'* or *zeed*, are therefore always careful to say *sinc* for zinc. Moreover, the word being imported, and not native, there is a feeling that it must needs be like *cider*, to be sounded with sharp *s*, hence I have heard many pure dialect speakers always call it *sinc*.

SINGLE [sing·gl], *sb.* Hunting. The tail of a stag.

about and around the short tail (or *single*, as it is technically termed), the colour is light brown. *Collyns, Chase of the Wild Red Deer*, p. 23.

SINGLERS [sing·lurz], *sb.* In building it is usual to put up two rafters, framed together at the right span and pitch, as a model for the wallers to form the gable of the right height; these are called *singlers* (not *sing-glers*), in distinction from the *couples* or heavy timbers, which have to bear the weight of the roof.

SINGLES [sing·lz, sing·glz], *sb. pl.* Steel pens or nibs. The word is, I believe, of very recent coinage, but it is quite common in the Board schools. Boys constantly go to shops for "two-penno'th o' *singles*."

SING SMALL [zing smaa·l], *v. i.* To eat humble pie; to cease bragging; to be taken down a peg.

He used to be so big's my lord, but ever sinze thick there job up to Buckland, he bin a-fo'ced to *zing small*—ees he have.

SINGULAR. In speaking of any articles collectively, it is the custom to use the singular only; the following would, as a matter of course, be advertised as below—Beast, post, pipe, cask, stone (*i. e.* road-stones), tile, slate, board, plank. See PAN-TILE, THINGS.

A quantity of cheap *brick* for sale. Apply to J. C. Knowlman, auctioneer, valuer, &c., Culmstock, Cullompton.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 4, 1887.

SINK, *v. t.* and *i.* Hunting. Of a deer—to go down; to descend (usual phrase); also to lie down.

She now *sank* the bottom for Exford, and crossed just above the village.
Collyns, p. 199.

We tried back, and she leaped out in view, down the bottom under Nymph Moor, and *sunke* in a furze brake. The pack surrounded her, but she again got from them.
Records N. Devon Staghounds, p. 77.

SINZE [sún'z, zún'z], *adv. prep. conj.* Since.

The initial is uncertain, but the second *s* sound in this word is always soft—i. e. *s* as above.

SISS [sús'·], *v. t.* The hissing noise with which to excite a dog.

Just a-come 't 'ad'n a-frightened the poor maid to death; her's always afeard of a dog, and there was thick there lousy boy *sissis* on Towler, and tellin o' un to bite 'er.

SITTING [zút'een], *sb.* Seat; buttock. A woman applying for relief for her mother to the Wellington Board of Guardians (June 10th, 1886) said,

[Uur'v u-gau't u tûe-mur gwai'n vrum ur *sút'een*, un túz u tuur-bl drai'n vur u oa'l bau-dee lig uur ai'z,] she has a tumour going (discharging) from her seat, and it is a great drain for an old body such as she is.

SITTING OF EGGS [zút'een u aeg'z]. Thirteen eggs (always), that being the number considered proper to set a hen or other farm bird upon.

Bramah eggs, pure breed, for sale. Price three and six pence per *sitting*.
Advert. in Wellington Weekly News, June, 1884.

SIVER [súv'ur], *adj.* Several; a good many. (Com.)

[Aay-v u-yuur'd *sív'ur* zai' zoa,] I have heard several say so.

Siver volks have ax me vor the refuse o' they there ducks, but I zaid I widn zell em 'vore l'd a-gid you the fust offer. See ONE TIME.

SIVES [suy'vs], *sb.* Chives. (Always.) *Allium schoenoprasum.*

SIZE [suy'z], *sb.* Degree of warmth or seasoning.

Be they broth hot, and zalt enough? Ees! they be *jist* the right *size*.—*W. H. G.*, Dec. 6, 1883.

SIZES [suy'zúz], *sb.* Assizes. (Always.)

SKEER [skee'ur], *v. t.* 1. To graze. Boys playing at ducks and drakes are said to make the stones *skeer* along 'pon the water.

2. *v. t.* Var. pron. Same as SKUR.

SKEMPS [skaem's], *sb.* The skin or scale of flax. The refuse when good flax and tow have been made—i. e. the refuse of the refuse.

SKENTER [skaen'tur], *sb.* 1. A cow or other bullock in an incurable state of chronic diarrhoea. See TO GO THE WRONG WAY, RUN OUT.

You never did zee no beast in your life a-starved so bad ; they be that poor, can 'most look droo 'em. They be so bad's *skenters*.

Well, Maister Jim, how do the yeifer get on? Au! not well at all, I be afeard her'll turn to a *skenter*.

I was afeard her'd turn to a *skenter*, but her've a-pick'd up again.

2. The disease of a cow as above.

Nif once they've a-got the *skenter* proper, 'tis all over way 'em.

SKEWBALD [skùe'baal], *adj.* Not the same as piebald. A horse marked with two colours besides white, such as black, bay and white, or brown, chestnut and white would be *skewbald*.

SKID [skid·], *v. t.* 1. To "*skid* the wheel" is to make it fast either with a chain or a shoe; not so common as to "drug the wheel."

2. *sb.* An iron shoe upon which a wheel slides when going down a steep hill. Same as DRUG-SHOE.

The *skid* o' the wagin's a-wear'd out.

SKIDDLEY [skid·lee], *adj.* Small; diminutive; used generally with *little*, to intensify or to add contempt.

Her ax me nif I'd like vor to take ort; an' I zaid, thanky mum, s' I; an' then if her didn bring me out a little *skiddley* bit o' bird'n cheese, 'bout 'nough to put in a rabin's eye.

SKIDS [skid·z], *sb.* A kind of strong ladder used for unloading casks. Sometimes called a *pair o' skids*.

SKIFFLINGS [skúf'leenz], *sb.* Same as SKEMPS.

SKILLETT [skúl·ut], *sb.* A peculiar and distinctly shaped brass saucepan. It is *cast*, not beaten metal, a semi-globe in form, having three short straight legs of about three inches in length, cast on its bottom. The handle is tapering, but flat and quite straight, of greater length than that of common saucepans. It is cast in the same piece as the vessel, and in a line with the diameter. The *skillet* is only suitable to be used with a wood fire on the hearth.

SKILLY [skil·ee], *sb.* Thin gruel. Always so called in work-houses.

SKIM [skée·m], *v. t.* To mow down hents and mocks (tufts). Nearly the same as *skur*, except that one would only *show* a pasture for the sake of appearance, and not for that of the produce.

The home-field do look ter'ble rough wi' all they dashles an' trumpery, take 'n *skim* un over.

SKIMITY-RIDING [skúm'útee-ruy'deen], *sb.* A mob demonstration against conjugal offenders, still by no means infrequent. **See ROUGH MUSIC**; also *Hudibras*, p. II. C. II. l. 585.

William Southwood, a youth, on bail, was tried for feloniously wounding Henry Mitchell at Creech St. Michael, on November 5th, with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. Mr. Kinglake (counsel for prosecution) said, On November 5th, both these young fellows were *skimmerton riding* at Ruishton. This was an old English custom. Formerly, when ladies and gentlemen were brought into a court of morality, which was not satisfied with their conduct, they were placed back to back on a horse, the lady facing the animal's head, and so riding through the village. The modern custom was that a crowd assembled outside the offenders' house and made a noise with pots and pans as if bees were swarming.

Somerset Co. Gazette, Feb. 16, 1884.

A very old doggrel often yelled out by those who are *skimity riding*, is—

Now (Jimsy Hart), if thee disn mend thy manners,
The *skin* of thy ass we'll zend to the tanner's ;
And if the tanner, he on't tan un well,
We'll hang un pon a naail in hell ;
And if the nail beginth to crack,
We'll hang un 'pon the devil's back ;
And if the devil urnth away,
We'll hang un there another day.

SKIM MILK [skee'm múlk], *sb.* Milk from which the cream has been taken, whether scalded or not.

SKIM-MILK CHEESE [skee'm-múlk chee'z], *sb.* Poor cheese made from *skimmed milk*. **See BLUE MILK, SCALD MILK.**

SKIMP, SKIMPING [skúm'p, skúm'peen], *v. t. and adj.* To curtail. Same as **SCRIMP**.

Come, missus, that's ter'ble *skimpin'* misure, I sim.

SKIN-FLINT [skee'n-vlúnt], *sb.* A miser; one who is over stingy.

Tidn no use vor t'ax thick old *skin-flint*, 'tis a-wo'th eighteen-pence to get a shillin' out o' he.

SKIPPITING [skúp'uteen], *part.* Skipping. (Always.)

I zim I do love to zee the chillern to play, *skippitin'* about and divertin' theirzuls.

SKIRTS, or SKIRTING [skyuur'ts, skyuur'teen], *sb.* Used by butchers. The trimmings or loose pieces taken off from the carcass after being "dressed."

Also the loose pieces of wool mized with dung on a fleece; also the short wool which grows on the legs, belly and forehead of a sheep, and which are first stripped off by the wool-sorter before he begins to separate or sort the rest of the fleece.

SKIT [skēet], *sb.* Diarrhœa; looseness in cattle, especially in calves.

Calves be very ap to get the *skit*, but can zoon stap it nif 'tis a-tookt in hand torectly.

SKYTTE, or flyx (flux). *Fluxus, lienteria, dysentery* (dyaria).—*Prompt. Parv.*

SKITTERY [skēet'uree], *v. i.* 1. To scamper off; to skedaddle.

There they was a-villin' their pockets so vast as ever they could, and when they zeed me, 'cause I had my Zinday coat on, they thort 'twas maister, an' didn' em *skittery*!

2. To be afflicted with diarrhœa.

You on't catch me drinkin' that there new cider again! nif didn' make me *skittery* then last night, sure 'nough!

SKITTISH [skēet'eesh], *adj.* Frisky, playful—applied to animals; lewd—applied to women.

The poor old 'oss is lookin' up, sure 'nough; why he's so *skittish* as a colt.

SKITTY [skēet'ee], *sb.* The moor-hen. (Always.)

SKITTY-BATS [skēet'ee-baat's], *sb.* Boots laced in front, but not so high in the leg as *half-bats*.

SKITTY-VAMPS [skēet'ee-vaam's], *sb.* Same as SKITTY-BATS.

SKIVER [skūv'ur], *sb.* and *v. t.* Skewer. (Always.)

Mind you *skiver* up the bag eens none on't vall out.

SKIVER-TIMBER [skūv'ur-tūm'bur, skūv'ur-tūm'ur], *sb.* The spindle wood; skewer wood—only known by this name. *Euonymus europæus*. Dogwood (see COUCH, *Corn. Glos.*), *cornus*, is quite distinct, and is utterly unfit, from its smell, for butchers' skewers. See DOG-TIMBER.

SKOUSE [skuw's], *v. t.* To cause to gallop; to ride very fast.

More'n half the young 'osses be a-ruined way *skousin* o'm about too young.

Now I wiz vishin', tóther day,

Among a lot o' kows,

That caper'd, vrisk'd, an' *scous'd* about,

An' made all sarts o' rows.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 15.

SKUFFIN. See SCOVIN.

SKUR [skuur', skēe'ur, skyuur'], *v. t.* To mow the bents and tufts in pasture, after having been fed with cattle. The word rather implies that there is a sensible quantity to be mown—*i. e.* worth making into hay. See SKIM.

WEST SOMERSET WORDS

SKURRING [skuur'een, skyuur'een], *sb.* The a fed-off pasture.

I do want vor'ee to *skur* over the Barn's Cl the *skurrins* up tap o' the rick.

Ang.-Sax. *sax*, a plough-share, a shaving, tons shear, shave, gnaw, cut off.

tunge ðin swe swe *scersax* scearp ðu dydes facen, ðu li *Vespasian Psalter*, Ps. li. 4 (A. V. Ps. lii. 2), O. E. Texts (

SLACK [slaa'k, zlaa'k], *sb.* 1. Impudent language. Come now, we don't want none o' your *slack*, zo m shut thy gurt mouth.

2. *adj.* Slightly hollow. In "shutting" the edge if on squinting along it (see BONE), it appears concave require planing down at the ends, the carpenter would *slack* in the middle;" if on the other hand it is convex to be "hard."

3. *adj.* Slow; lazy. D'ee know Jim Cousins? Ees, I knows the son of a b *slack* os-bird in all the parish. Ang.-Sax. *slac*; *slac*, languid, gentle, slow, remiss, idle, s

4. *adj.* and *adv.* Baking. Inclined to fluidity. We always mixes for the sponge (*q. v.*) *slacker* by a lot we do in the mornin'.—Oct. 12, 1885. This means that more water is used with the same quantity of flour, and the consequently much thinner, or inclined to be liquid. See TH

SLACK-TWISTED [slaa'k-twís'tud], *adj.* Lethargic; weak in energy or go. "Tidn no good to rend thick *slack-twisted* son of a bitch take'n a month o' Zundays avore a's back again. Let Bill go idn a quarter s'heavy 'boat the burches.

SLADE [slae'ud], *sb.* A valley. In this sense it is obsolete, is very common as a place name, as *Waterlade*, *Millslade*, *Winslade*. Ang.-Sax. *slād*.

SLAIT(Y) [slai't(ee), *v. t.* and *i.* To slack lime. Same as SLEET

SLAM [slaam], *v. t.* and *i.* To trump a trick at cards. They be *slammin'* both o' they suits.

SLAME [slae'um(ee), *v. t.* and *i.* Applied to a grindstone, or whetstone of any kind, in the very common case, when either by reason of frozen water or dried oil the stone will not "fret"—*i. e.* take any effect on the instrument to be sharpened. Can't grind nort gin the stone's a-unthawed, the vrost 've a *slame* un.

Th' oilstone 'll sure to *slamy* nif you lef so much stale oil 'bout'n.

SLAMMICK [slaam'ik], *sb.* Term for a slovenly, untidy person.

SLAMMICKIN [slaam'ikeen], *adj.* Slovenly; slatternly; untidy. I calls that a proper *slammickin* job, a little bit o' work, and a sight o' mess'n slurry.

Her's the *slammickins* old drab you'll vind in a day's march.
See S. 3.

Thus as a Greyhound is meek Merit lean,
So *slammakin*, untidy, ragged, mean,
Her garments all so shabby & unpinn'd.

1794. *J. Wolcott, Peter Pindar, Poor Soldier Tilbury.* Wks. 1812, vol. iii. p. 241.

SLAP [slaap; zlaap'], *adv.* Quite; entirely.

They boys agean! now one o'm 've a-ained a stone *slap* droo the shop winder!

The pony jump'd *slap* round. Her vall'd *slap* out o' the trap.

SLAP-DASH [zlaa'p-daa'rsh], *adj.* Headlong; rash; eager.

Her's a *slap-darsh* sort of a maid; but her idn so much amiss, and her's a Tartar vor work.

SLAPPING [zlaap'een], *adj.* An expletive—generally used before or after *gurt*, like banging, bouncing, &c.

He's a *slappin'* gurt 'oss. Our Jack's a gurt *slappin'* fuller, sure 'nough. The word conveys distinct praise, however.

SLAT [sllaat'], *v. t.* 1. To throw violently, and also angrily; to dash down so as to break. Implies a back-handed throw.

He was that there a-zot up way her, nif I 'adn a-hold'n I ver'ly blieve he'd a *slat* every dish and spoon to doors.

toslat stan ƿ fleowun weter ƿ geweotun in drygum fiodas.

Vespasian Psalter. Ps. civ. (105 A. V.) 41. Oldest Texts, p. 340.

ƿ utalaedde hie of ðeostrum ƿ of scuan deaưes ƿ bende heara *toslat*.

Ib. Ps. cvi. (107 A. V.) 14, p. 345.

Hampole translates *disrupit, brast* in the above passages (*Bramley*).

Tha wut drow, and hen, and *slat*,—*slat* the Podgers, *slat* the crock, *slat* tha keeve and tha Jibb, bost tha Cloam.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 248. *See W. S. Gram.* p. 65.

2. To scatter; to splash.

Mind hot you be 'bout; no 'kision to *slat* the mud all over anybody.

3. *sb.* A blow.

Let me catch thee again, I'll gi thee a *slat* under the yur (ear), s'hear me. This is a favourite expression.

Ad! chell gi' thee a Wherret or a *Zlat* in the Chups.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 101.

4. *sb.* A slate. (Always.) Slates for roofing are usually "tiles," while tiles are pan-tiles. *Wilscombe Slat Quarry.*

WEST SOMERSET WORDS.

SLAT, or *slat stone* (slate or flat stone). *Latwicia, yndreax.*
Slat stoon, idem quod slat. Yndreax.—Primp. Flarz.

If in hewing . . . you may much doubt of the firmness of the slat.
 1669. *Phil. Trans. Royal Society, p. 2009.*

SLAT OVER [slaa't oa'vur], *v. t.* To do anything in a hurried, make-shift manner. See *W. S. Gram. p. 65.*

SLATTER [slaat'ur, slaa'tur], *v. t.* To slop or spill.

Why's'n take more care, thee's a-slattered the water all over the place.

Jan acht þe saul of synful with-in
 Be ful foule þat es alle slatered in syn;—*Hampole, Pr. of Con. l. 2366.*

SLATTERY [slaa'turee, zlaa'turee], *adj.* Wet; damp.

Slattery weather, sir, s'mornin'; but I 'count 't'll break abroad.

You 'ad'n better go thick way, 'tis a *slattery* sort of a path like.

A "*slattery* harvest" is a wet, rainy harvest, when the corn is dried with difficulty, and much damaged.

S'LAY [slai'], *phr.* So lay—*i. e.* as lief. *Lief* is unknown. I'd s'lay do one's tother. See **LAY**.

SLED-BUTT [slúd'-buut], *sb.* A putt or dung-cart, with one wheel in front and two sleds or slides, like a sledge, behind. Something like a three-wheel butt, with runners instead of two of the wheels.

A *Sled* (*Sledde* *Λ.*); *traha*.—*Cath. Ang.*

A dray or *sledde* which goeth without wheels, *traha*.—*Barot.*

A **SLED.** *Trainean, trainoir, train*.—*Sherwood.*

A *sled* for a plough, and another for blocks, for chimney in winter, to burne vp their docks.—*Thurser, 17/11.*

SLEEP AWAY [zlee'up uwai'], *v. i.* To decay; to become rotten. Same as **SLOPE AWAY**.

SLEEPY [zlee'uppee, zlai'pee], *adj.* Said of pears just beginning to rot. They pears be every one o'm *slai'py*.

SLEEZE [slee'z], *v. i.* To separate; to come apart—applied to cloth when the warp and woof readily separate from each other.

SLEEZY [slee'zee], *adj.* Disposed to *sleeze*; badly woven.

SLEFT [slae'f(t), zlae'f(t)], *v. t.* and *i.* To slake lime.

Here now, 'mind thick load o' lime's a-slefted avore you left work. This here lime idn quarter a burned, 't'on't *slefty* a bit. I don't b'lieve 't'll never come abroad.

SLEIGH [slai'], *sb.* Of a loom. The reeds or frame of thin parallel wires, through which the threads of the warp pass. The fineness or coarseness of the *sleigh* regulates the texture and width

of the cloth. It is fixed in the *lay* or *lathe*, and serves to guide the shuttle, which *sleighs* or slides along it from side to side.

SLAY, webstarys loome. *Lanarius, radius*.—*Promp. Parv.*

SLEWED [slùe:d], *adj.* Drunk.

Well, Urchet (Richard), you an't a-put on thick there blue ribbin not eet, I zee. They zaid how the meetiners had a-comed over ee vor to sign; but I zee you be a little bit a-slewed now; I s'pose 'tis the last tich like 'vore you begins.

SLIANTIFIC [sluy'untúfeek], *adj.* Scientific.

He call's hiszul *slyantific*, do 'er? That's one o' they there fuller's hot do know everything. Oh brave! 'bout farmerin', an' our work an' that, I count I've a-vorgot more'n ever he knowed.

oncommon fine gut, and pirty rod, a-made a-purpose vor'n in a wundervull *slyantific* way. *Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 12.

SLICE [sluy's], *sb.* 1. The small flat fire-shovel used by blacksmiths.

2. A blade, having a hook at one end to fit into a staple on a block, and a handle at the other; a *slicer*, for cutting roots for cattle by hand.

SLIDER [sluy'dur], *sb.* A sleigh. Same as SLITTER.

SLIGHTY [slai'tee, sluy'tee], *adj.* and *adv.* Flimsy; unstable; scamped.

[Tuur'ubl *slai'tee* jaub, aay zúm';] very flimsy job, I consider.

[Túz u-puut' tugadh'ur tu *slai'tee*;] it is put together too flimsily.

SLIM-POLE [slúm'poa'l], *sb.* A fool; a gaby; a simpleton.

[Wuul neef dhee' aar'tn u púr'tee slúm'poa'l aay núv'ur dúd'n zee nuudh'ur waun';] well if thee art not a pretty slim-pole, I never did not see never a one.

SLIP [slúp; *pt.* slúp; *pp.* u-slúp], *v. t.* To cast young—used with all the domestic animals. Her *slip* voal—*slip* calf—*slip* lamb—*slip* pig. See THROW 2.

Th' old mare 've a-*slip* voal agëean; tidn no good to try her no more.

SLIP [slúp], *sb.* A young store pig of either sex. A store pig of older growth would be described as a "hard *slip*." The addition of *pig* (see below) is a com. auctioneer's redundancy, never used by peasantry. Comp. "A *slip* of a girl."

Hot d'ye ax apiece vor they there *slips*?

Two Devon cows, in milk and in calf; *slip* pig, a number of fowls, geese, and turkeys.—*Advert. of Sale, Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 15, 1885.

350 sheep, 30 bullocks, 8 *slip* pigs, basket phaeton.

Advert. of Sale, Som. Co. Gaz. April 1, 1882.

SLIPE [slɪp], *s.* 1. A bank

2. A thick layer of hay as it is cut

3. A slice; as "a gurt *slip* o' cheese"

This latter is a very common expression held as to the welcome afforded to a house

SLIP IN [slɪp ɪn], *v. i.* To be exact
Come, now, slip in to it—*i. e.* get to work

Look sharp and slip in along—*i. e.* make

SLIP IT [slɪp ɪt], *v. i.* To be off; to go
I owed 'n vor dravin o' two lots o' sheep, a

he wad home in time, no pay. Well, he com

Arma, and when I wad gae un no money he

row; so I ass to un, Jim, s' I, look yur, thee'd

thee't veel the toe o' thecas yur boot up ag

—*Forlister*, Sept. 30, 1885.

SLIPPER [slɪpər, slɪpʊr], *adj.* Slippery.
The road's so *slipper's* glass. One of the worst

final y of lit. Eng. has not been adopted. *See* *Sri*
Ang-Sax. *slifer*, *slippery*.

A *slipper* and a *shole* knave; a finder out of occasions.—*Ch*

O trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that swink and sweat for nought.

Sponsor, *Shepherd's Acol.* No

As I made a mistake, vor ma staff was za *slipper*,
That I hat wan uv outside a clewce uv a *clippet*.—*Nathan Hogg*, *Sec.*

SLIPPER-SLOPPER [slɪp-ur-slop-ur], *adj.* Down a
untidy as to *chaussure*.

Father, be sure you haint gwain out all *slipper-slopper* like
there, I'll vatch your shoes vor ee.

Old mother *Slipper-slopper* jump't out o' bed,
Open'd the window and popped out her head.

Old Nursery Song. *The Fox and the Goose*

SLIP-SHOES [slɪp-shə-z], *s.* Slippers; an old loose pair
shoes worn at night after taking off the half bats.

SLIP THE COAT [slɪp- dhu koʊt]. To shed. Any animal
like a dog or horse who changes his fur periodically is said to

slip his coat. So a snake is said to *slip his skin*.

SLITTER [slɪt-ur], *s.* A sleigh or sledge. In the Hill country,
where the water meadows are steep, the hay is always carried in
upon *slitters* or *sliders*.

SLITTERY [slít'uree], *v. i.* To slide.
'Twas a wind sure 'nough—how the tiles did *slittery* down.

SLIVER [slív'ur], *sb.* The long band of wool which a comber pulls out from his comb, usually seven or eight feet in length, and tapering off at each end. The comber's art is to produce this of even texture and quite smooth. A number of these *slivers* are laid together and then twisted into a *bundle*, twelve of which are tied up into a package called a *top*. See COMB-POT, DIZ, TOP.

SLOB [slaub'], *sb.* Slab. (Vale dist.) The outside piece of a tree when sawn. The first board cut off; that which is sawn only on one side, the other being convex and rough. See OUCHILS.

Sawne *slaò* let lie for stable and stie.—*Tusser*, 15/135.

SLOBBER [slaub'ur], *v. t.* To eat greedily and with noise like a pig. Applied both to men and animals.

You never didn zee no sich old *slobber*-chops in your live; why, I've a-zeed-n *slobber* up a wole head and hange for supper, and I'll warn un he'd drink vower quart o' cider 'long way un nif he could come to it.

SLOCK [slauk'], *v. t.* To entice. (Com. in N. Dev.)

Tidn likely the chillern 'll come, they be all a-*slocked* away wi' prizes and tays and that to the meetin-house.

Jennings gives "*Slock*—*v. a.* to obtain clandestinely," but I never heard it in this sense.

SLOE [sloa'], *sb.* The fruit of the blackthorn [blaakdhuur'n]. *Prunus spinosa*.

SLOP [slaup], *sb.* A short linen or canvas shirt worn over all, and reaching only to the waist, where it is gathered in tightly. Called also a *kettle-smock*.

SLOPPE, garment (*slop*, clothe). *Mutatorium*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

SLOP [slau'p, zlau'p], *adj.* Slack; loose.

[Dhee'uz yuur boait oa'n dùe; dhu nút' oa'un-z tu *slau'p*,] this bolt will not do, the nut of him is too slack.

I lackth a wadge vor 'n, he's too *slop* in the ring. Said of a scythe loose on the snead.

SLOPE [sloa'p], *v. i.* To make off; to sneak off. The word rather conveys the idea of secret departure, and so differs from *slip it* (q. v.).

The son of a bitch did'n zee me, but I zeed he *sloping* along under the hedge; zo I daps roun' by the barn and jis nab'd mister gin'lman eens a comed out o' the gate.

SLOPE AWAY [sloa'p uwai'], *v. i.* To decay; to rot. Applied to fruit or vegetables; sometimes, though rarely, to wood.



Can't think hot aith th' apples, they do look well 'nough 'pon th' outside, but come to cut em, they be all *a-sloped* away in the cart like.

SLOP UP [sloap aup], *v. t.* To eat up greedily; to lick up food quickly. Same as **SLOBBER**.

[Neef ee oarn *sloap aup* u-guurt bæ'usn u brau'th voa'r yuè kn tuul vuyv,] if he will not slop up a great basin of broth before you can tell (count) five.

and rif et be loblolly, tha wut *slop* it all up—*Ex. Scold. l. 189.*

SLOP-WASH [sloap-waur'sh], *sb.* A wash up of a few things before the regular washing day.

SLOP-WATER [sloap-wau'dr], *sb.* Water used for washing and other household purposes, but not for drinking or cooking. *See* **POTWATER**.

SLOT [slaut], *sb.* and *v. t.* 1. The track or foot-mark of a deer, from which comes the verb *to slot*—i. e. to trace a deer by its foot-prints. In hunting every quarry has its own peculiar term for its own foot-mark, together with its corresponding verb. Hence "to bail a fox"—"to prick a hare"—"to track a badger"—"to *slot* a stag"—"to trail an otter," &c.

John. And a hart of ten,
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men;
For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

Ben Johnson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

The impression of a Deer's foot is termed his *slot*.—*Rec. N. D. Staghounds, p. 8.*

here the hounds feathered on, but could not acknowledge the scent, but the deer could be *slotted* (although his tracks were filled with water) on to Fryaway. *Collyns, p. 195.*

from thence through Hudscot grounds, into the South Molton road, where the deer was *slotted* a good way.—*Records North Devon Staghounds, p. 18.*

2. *sb.* A groove in metal—hence a *slotting-machine* is one for cutting longitudinal grooves in metal; a groove cut round any article or turned in a lathe is not a *slot*.

3. A slit or longitudinal opening, as in the familiar plane-iron, by which the position of the part having the *slot* can be altered by sliding.

SLUBBING [slaub'een], *sb.* Woollen yarn in the first process of spinning, when it is very loosely twisted. The machine on which this is done is a "*Slubbing-Billy*" [Slaub'een-Bül'ee].

The person working this machine is a *slubber* [slaub'ur], and the work as well as the product is called *slubbing* [slaub'een]. Modern machinery has however nearly superseded the old "*Billy*" and "*Jenny*."

SLUG [sluug], *sb.* A sluggard; a lazy, inactive person or animal. Very commonly applied to a horse, which takes it easily bears the whip unflinchingly.

'ie, what a *slug* is Hastings! that he comes not;—*Richard III.* III. 1.

SLUG-A-BED [sluug-u-bai'd], *sb.* and *v. i.* A sluggard. *Tom Cross* always was a proper *slug-a-bed*. Come, soce I hot be ain to *slug-a-bed* all's day? Sometimes this is pronounced *stock-ed*.

Get vp in the morning as thou wilt,
With ouer long *slugging* good seruant is spilt.—*Tusser*, 75/1.

Why, lamb! why, lady! fie, you a *slug-a-bed*.—*Romeo and Juliet*, IV. v.

SLUMMIX [sluum'iks], *sb.* A slattern. Her's a proper old *slumix*, and her house is like a pig's looze.

SLURRY [sluur'ee], *sb.* 1. Fluid mud. (Always.) The bullicks 've a-paunched about till 'tis all to a proper *slurry*. The mud in washing ore is called *slurry*.

Gore or slory. Limus, tessequa.
SLOOR or **SOWT** (*slory* or *sowre*, K., *slore* or *soore* or *cley*, S.H.P.). *Cenum, limus.* *Prompt. Parv.*

2. *v. t.* To daub or befoul with mud.

You never didn zee no such mess in your life; I was a-*slurried* jist the same's off I'd a-comed out of a mud-pit.

To **SLURRY**. *Souiller, ordir.* **SLURRIED**. *Souillt, ordi.* A **SLURRING** *Souillement, ordisseuse.* *Sherwood.* See also *Cotgrave*.

SLURRY OVER [sluur'ee oa'vur], *v. t.* To do in a hurried, careless, inefficient manner.

I told thee to do it vitty, and take thy time over it, and not to *slurry* it *over* like that.

SMACK [smaa'k], *adv.* Used with other adverbs, or with prepositions—equivalent to *right, slap, flop*, &c.

Smack down on the floor. *Smack* through the window. *Smack* in two pieces. Drove *smack* up against the wall. *Smack* out o' sight. *Smack* over the wall. *Smack* out to Molland. *Smack* in to Taunton.

SMALL [smaa'l], *adj.* Applied to water in rivers or running streams. (Usual term.)

I an't a zeed our water zo *smaa'l*, not's years.

You can't catch no vish in the Barle now the water's zo *small*.
Ang.-Sax. *smæl*, thin, narrow.

SMALLDER, **SMALLDEST** [smaa'ldur, smaa'ldees], *adj.* Comp. and super. of *small*. (Usual form.) See D. 1.

"They widn let 'em car'n in the church; an' the *smeech* was l—'nough to knock anybody down."—July, 1885.

smech, ¶ tis cnowunge, kumeð of gostliche sihðe.—*Ancrer Riwele*, p. 94.

melling and feeling are almost synonyms. It is common on going into a warm room to say, "Ah, *smells* nice and warm here!" The whiskers of a dog or cat are constantly called *smellers*.

SMEECHY [smee'chee], *adj.* 1. Dusty; smoky; stinking.

Ter'ble *smeechy* job, anybody could tell hot to do way a drap cider, very well. Ter'ble *smeechy* chimley.

The [smee'chees] *smeechiest* breath ever I worked in; nif twadn 1019gh to chuck the devil. Her (wife) was fo'ced to go arter a rap o' gin vor me, else I could'n 'a bide there.

2. *v. i.* To smoke; to give out dust; to smell.

That there lime *smeechus* ter'ble, anybody could'n bide there 'thout their virkin.

Mr. Porter, your chimley do *smeechy* zo we can't zee across the garden 'pon times.

I wish that there mate o' yours (pig's wash) did'n *smeechy* zo. I don't want to make no noise, but we ackly can't bide yur.

SMERT [smuur't, zmuur't], *adj.* and *adv.* Var. pron. *Smart*—often used ironically. Pronounced distinctly from *smart* = *dolor*.

Thee art a *smert* fuller, an' no mistake.

I knew a very loutish man who was nicknamed *Smert* all his life.

3if þi sulf, hwon þe strongest stont, one *smerte* discepline.—*Ancrer Riwele*, p. 294.

And mikel sorwe in his herte

For his wundes, þat wer so *smerte*.—*Havelok*, l. 2054.

þere smit no þinge so *smerte* ne smelleth so soure

As shame, þere he sheweth him.—*Piers Plow.* B. xi. 425.

I made a mistake, zo et zim'd, bit no hurt,

Wat thay main'd wis ta vetch up a little bit *smurt*.

Nathan Hogg, Ser. 1, p. 44.

SMITE [smuy't], *v. t.* and *i.* Tech. To strike with the sledge in forging. The smith *hammers*, the assistant *smites*.

SMITHEREENS [smúdh'uree'nz], *sb.* Atoms; pieces—preceded always by "*all to*." This word rather savours of imported slang, but it is now in common use.

[Dhu gyut: wuz u haat au'l tu *smúdh'uree'nz*, búd núv'ur ded-n uurt u ae'ur u dhu au's,] the gate was knocked to atoms, but not a hair of the horse was hurt.

SMOCK [smauk'], *sb.* A woman's shift; also a man's thick linen shirt worn over all. It is made with a particular cut and finish. There is a broad flap or collar, and the back, breast, and

shoulders are gathered up into narrow pleats. The sleeve full and buttoned tight at the wrist. The garment reaches to the knee, and as to shape is *de rigueur*. Another kind, called a *smock*, is gathered in with a tight band, and finishes at the waist. *Smock-frock* is a literary word. Real smocks are now scarce.

SMOK, schyrt. *Camisia*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Hue sholde vnsowen hure *smok* and sette þer an heire,
To afraiten hure flesch þat fers was to synne.—*Piers Plow.*

Whan oure lady . . . was come in to þis Caue, sche had forȝete þat
hir her *smok* and þe cloþis þat Crist was wounde in.

Three Kings of Cologne, E. E. T. S. p. 8;

Now, how dost thou look now? O ill-starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock*!—*Othello*, V. ii.

SMOCK-BOUND [smauk'-baewn(d)], *adj.* Hen-pecked; petty government. The common every-day phrase.

Jan Snell zaid how ee'd come, but missus wid'n let'n.

O brave! I didn know he was *smock-bound* lig that there.

SMOCK-FACÉD [smauk'-fae'-usud], *adj.* Pale; sickly-looking—applied only to men, and implying effeminacy.

Get home and zook thy mother, ya *smock-faced* son of a bit

SMUDGE [smuuj], *v. t.* 1. To smear; to daub; to besmear with some viscous fluid.

Harry, you've a-*smudge* your copy.

2. *sb.* Thick rough paint.

'Take'n gee un a good coat o' *smudge*, an' he'll last vor year

SMUGGLE [zmuug'l], *v. t.* To hug violently; to smother with caresses.

They never zeed me, but I zeed he a-*smugglin'* and a-*smugglin'* o' her behind the kitchen settle.

SMUT [smuut], *sb.* 1. A pernicious black fungus (*segetum*, Prior) which attacks the ears and stalks of corn, rye, wheat, after a cold spring. (Very com.)

2. Loose or obscene talk.

We on't put up way none o' your *smut* here, you baint tap room, mind.

3. *sb.* An obscene or licentious talker.

I tell thee what 'tis, Jim Giles, thee art a riglar *smut*.

SMUTTER [smuad'r, zmuad'r (see *W. Som. Dial.* p. 62)] A mess; a smudge; an untidy job.

[Muy'n un t'ai'n aup aa'dur ee, un neet laef ut au-l *smuad'r*,] remember to clean up after you, and not leave it a mess.

Well now! nif this idn a purty old *smutter*, I never didn zee none.

Of fustyan he wered a gepoun
Al bysmothered with his haburgeoun.—*Chaucer, Prol. l. 76.*

SNACK [snaa'k], *sb.* A hasty meal.

[Aay uun'ee jis kaech't aup u *snaa'k* u buurd'-n chee'z-n staa'rtud tu wau'ns,] I only snatched a hasty meal of bread and cheese, and set out immediately.

SNACK [snaa'k, znaak'], *sb., v. i. and v. t.* Crack of a whip, or similar loud noise.

The *snack* of his whip is 'most so loud's a pistol.

I likes to year the wheels *snacky*, then I knows th' old cart's urnin light.

SNACKS [snaa'ks], *sb.* Shares; partnership.

Jim Boon and Tom Tremlet went *snacks* in all the job; but Tom was a little bit t'old vor Jim; he collar'd the money.

SNAFFLE [snaa'fl], *v. t.* To steal. Cant phr.

A farmer speaking of some sheep which had been stolen, said, "Everybody knowth well 'nough 'twas he *snaffled* they sheep; but there, the poalis can't bring it home to un."—Nov. 21, 1886.

SNAG [snag, znag], *sb.* 1. The stump of a tree when cut off above the ground or hedge. The word does not apply to the root, but only to the part above ground. The entire root, including the *snag*, would be a "moot." Also a short stake projecting from the ground; a peg in the ground.

2. A single projecting tooth, often to be seen in old people's mouths.

Poor old soul, her idn able to cham very much; I 'count thick there old *snag's* purty nigh th' only tooth her've a-got in her head.

SNAGGLE TOOTH [sna'gl teo'th], *sb.* A tooth grown across another, or a tooth longer or projecting beyond the others.

SNAKE [snae'uk], *v. t. and i.* 1. To sneak; hence to rob; to cheat.

Th' old man lef' up dree 'undid pound; but Jack, he was th' oldest o' em, he made wise a wad'n ony jist enough vor to bury th' old man, and he *snaked* the rest o' em out o' every varden o' it.—Aug. 1883. See V. A. 1, p. 4.

2. *sb.* Sneak; thief; pilferer. Same as SHARK.

Her's a proper old *snake*, her's always about to volkses back doors to zee what her can cadge.

SNAP [snaɪp], *sb.* 1. A hasty meal Same as SNACK.

Look sharp 'm catch a bit of a *snaph*, and start so vast as ever yo can.

2. A check—applied to the weather.

We shall haa a *snaph* vor this mild Vill-ditch (February).—*Pulman*.

I have heard the word applied to frost in the above sense.

SNAP [snaap], *sb.* A trap of any kind. A mole-trap is always "a want-*snaph*."

There's a rat comes every night in the dairy, I must till a *snaph* vor 'n. See TILL.

So also mouse-*snaph* for mouse-trap. A very common saying is "The *snaph*'s down," meaning "you are too late." In this and many other equally prevalent sayings, it is hard to see the connection.

SNAPE, or SNEAP. A boggy place in a field; *snappy ground* containing small springs, and requiring to be drained.—*W. H.* (Dec. 6, 1883.

SNAP-JACKS [snaap' jaak's], *sb.* Stitch-wort. *Stellaria holostea*. (Always.)

SNAPPY [znaap'ee], *v. i.* To speak in a snappish manner.

No 'casion to *snappy* to anybody like that; I didn't *zay* no onciveel to you, mind.

Than tha wut *snappy*, and than tha wut canifflee, and than tha wut *bloggy*.

Ex. Scold. l. 257. See also l. 313.

SNAPS [snaa'ps], *sb.* Common foxglove. *Digitalis Purpurea* (Very com.)

SNAP UP [snaap au'p], *v. i.* To eat hastily; sometimes to eat greedily.

Well, he wadn very long *snappin' up* his taties (dinner) then.

SNARLEY-HORN [snaa'rllee-au'rn], *sb.* Snail. The usual name used by boys, whose cruel delight it is to watch while the poor snail creeps out of its shell, and then unrolls and puts forth its horns, saying—

Snarley'-orn, put out your corn,
Father and mother's dead,
Zister 'n brither's out to back-door
Bakin o' barley bread.

They then throw a great stone to crush the poor creature.

SNEAD [snee'd, znee'ud], *sb.* The long bent stem of a scythe (Always.) The handles attached to the *snead*, by which it is held are the "toggers." Ang.-Sax. *snæd*.

SNELL [snael], *sb.* A short stick pointed at both ends used in a game called "cat" elsewhere, but in this district called *stik-n snael* (stick and *snell*).

SNIBBLE-NOSE [snúb'l noa'uz], *sb.* A common epithet for a niggardly miser.

He! an old *snibble-nose!* you mid so well try to get blid out o' vlint, as ax he vor ort.

Go, ye rearing, snapping, tedious, cutted *Snibblenose!*—*Ex. Scold.* l. 106.

SNICK [snik], *v. i.* 1. To miss fire: said of a gun.

I b'leive thick there bird wid a-drapt, nif the gun 'ad'n a-*snickt*. The same expression is often used when the gun "hangs fire"—that is, does not explode instantly upon the pull of the trigger.

2. *v. t.* To contrive opportunely.

We *snickt* it nezackly; another minute more, the *snap* wid a-bin down—*i. e.* we contrived it exactly at the right moment; another minute would have been too late.

3. *sb.* A small notch, little more than a scratch; not so deep as a *snotch*.

Put a bit of a *snick* 'pon un, I shall know un agean.

4. A click or noise as of cocking a gun.

Zoon's you drowed in the hot water, I year'd the glass go *snick*.

SNIGGLE [snig'ɪ, znig'ɪ], *v. i.* 1. To giggle; to laugh inanely or at nothing; to titter.

What's bide there *snigglin* vor? I'll make thee laugh the wrong zide o' thy mouth, s'hear me!

2. To fish for eels with a worm and a needle. Pulman describes the process. *Rustic Sketches*, p. 140.

SNIGGLER [snig'lur, znig'lur], *sb.* One who laughs inanely; a giglet.

SNIPPET [snúp'ut], *sb.* A morsel; a shred.

I sure ee there idn so much as a *snippet* a-lef'.

SNOACHY [snoa'uchee], *v. i.* To speak through the nose; to make a snuffling noise; to snore.

Why, Jim, thee's *snoachy*, same's a gurt fat pig.

SNOOL(Y) [snèo'ul(ee)], *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To trickle; to ooze—applied to liquids; also to some solids, to waste or crumble.

The water *snoolid* all down the wall.

Speaking of a well dug through clay, a man said, "Nif we don't steen un, I be afeard arter the water 've a-zoak'd, the zides o' un 'll *snooly* away."—*Aug. 26, 1887.*

2. *v. i.* and *tr.* To snivel; to allow the saliva to flow from the mouth.

Drat the cheel, how a do *snooly*.

The poor old man's clothes was all a-*snooled* an' bēastly; anybody wid'n love vor to come anēas'n (near him).

Nasty dirty old man, he've a-*snooled* and a-snuff'd hiszul all over.

SNOOZE [snəʊ'z], *v. i.* and *sb.* To sleep lightly; to doze.

Well, I 'spose I must a-ad a bit of a *snooze*.

SNOOZLY [snəʊ'zlee], *v. i.* Said of an infant hiding or pressing its face against its mother. The same is said of little pigs pressing against their recumbent mother.

Poor little sawl, he do love to *snoozly* up to mother.

SNOT [snaut], *sb.* 1. Mucus from the nose.

A *snotty*-nosed boy.

SNOTHE, fylthe of the nose (*snotte* s.). *Polipus* (*pus*, *mucus*).—*Prompt. Parv.*

MORVE: *Snot*, snivel. MORVEAU: *Snot*, snivel.—*Cotgrave*.

SNEUELL: the *snot* or filthe of the nose, *mucus*.—*Bard*.

2. A humbug; a craven—term of contempt.

I calls 'n a riglar *snot*.

SNOTCH [snaut'sh], *sb.* A notch. (Always.)

I be saafe I be right, Mum, 'cause I cut's a *snotch* in this here stick every time I comes.

SNOTCH IRE [snaut'sh uy'ur, snaat'sh uy'ur]. Another name for the *wang*. See SULL.

The notched bow at the front of a plough, having a loose link by which the horses are attached, and by moving this link into the different notches, the draft or forward direction of the plough is regulated, so as to countervail any twist or inclination of the implement to go out of a straight course.

See NOTCH-GEERS, *Britten, Old Farm Words*.

SNOT-RAG [snaut-rag], *sb.* A pocket-handkerchief.

SNOTTER-BONE [snaut'ur boo'un], *sb.* Used by butchers. The nasal bone. In preparing a pig's countenance the *snotter-bone* is always chopped out.

SNOTTY [snaut'ee], *adj.* Mean; paltry. (Very com.)

A *snotty* little fool.

SNOUT [snaew't], *sb.* A knob or excrescence on anything.

A man describing a cut on his face said, "I was lookin to Frank yowin (hewing) the piece (timber), and a gurt *snout* vlied oaf so big's my vice (fist), and meet way me in the face; nif I did'n blid like a pig, vor up quarter nower."—April 25, 1884.

SNOW-BALLS [snoa·bau'lz], *sb.* Guelder rose. *Viburnum opulus*. (Always.)

SNOW-BERRY [snoa·buur'ee], *sb.* The shrub and fruit, *Symphoria Racemosa*.

SNOWFLAKE [snoa·flae'uk], *sb.* A kind of tall double snow-drop (rare). It grows wild in this district. *Leucojum aestivum*.

SNOW-IN-HARVEST [snoa·een-aa'rust], *sb.* The flower called also "White Rock." *Cerastium tomentosum*.

SNUFF-BOX [snuuf·bau'ks], *sb.* A fungus puff-ball of the brown variety. *Lycoperdon* (?).

What's that, Jimmy? A *snuff-box*, sir.—Jan. 18, 1887.

SNUFFLES [snuuf'lz], *sb.* A snorting noise made by pigs in breathing, in consequence of the "ring" being inserted too deeply in the nostrils. A very common defect very easily remedied.

Mus' fresh ring thick zow, her got the *snuffles*. See SNOACHY.

SNUFFLY [snuuf'lee], *v. i.* To make a snorting noise when breathing.

Poor old C——, he do *snuffly* jis like a fat pig.

Also to speak through the nose; to nasalize all the articulation.

SNUG [snuug·], *adj.* Comfortable; cosy.

"So *snug's* a bug in a rug" is the common superlative expression. No doubt alliteration is the cause of this simile.

SO [su], *adv.* 1. Used always for the literary *as* in all similes and sentences like "*As black as a coal*." Up to this time in the dialect we have only adopted the second *as*, while in Old and Mid. Eng. *so* was used both before and after the adjective.

I'll go *so* var's the gate. Her's *so* good's gold. Her lookéd to me s'ugly's the devil. My leg was a-zwelled *so* big's two. See S. 8. Ang.-Sax. *swá, swæ*.

for angre þat he toke of þat : he wax *so* pal *so* clay.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 81.

Ich mai i-son *so* wel *so* on hare,

Thez ich bi dai sitte an dare.—*Owl and Night*. l. 383. See ll. 413, 518.

þe þef to hem þan tornd is fas, þat was *so* blac *so* cole.—*Sir Ferum*. l. 2437.

Icham for wowyng al for wake,

Wery *so* water in wore.—*Specimens, Lyric Poetry, Alysoun*, l. 38.

So shalt þow come to a court ' as cleer *so* þe sonne.—*Piers Plow*. VIII. 232.

In the sense of *thus*—i. e. I am sure it was *so*—the dialect form is [lig dhaat], or some such phrase. *So* is seldom so used.

"I be saafe 'twas like that," or "same's I do zay."

2. [zoa']. Used to qualify adverbs, and to make a form of speech for which *a certain* would be used in lit. Eng. Thus :

[Kaa'n drai'v-m een un'ee zoa' vaar,] means "One can only drive it in a certain distance." This form of expression does not mean *thus*, as no attempt is made or needed to exemplify the distance. Again :

[Aay shaa'n un'ee goo zoa' vaar,] I shall only go a certain distance—*i. e.* part of the way.

[Kn un'ee ab-m zoa' laung,] can only have it a certain length or, for a certain time. See RAGONET.

SOAK [zoa'k], *v. i.* 1. To drain off; to exhaust either by drainage or evaporation.

The water in the pond's all ago, every drop o' it's all a-*soak* away. The usual word to express the disappearance of liquid.

2. *sb.* A gawky; a dullard. Same as DOAK.

SOCE [soa'us]. Used only as a vocative. In constant use daily, hourly. Companions; friends—equivalent to "my boys, except that it is used by, and in speaking to women as well as to men.

Come, *soce!* here's your jolly good health!

Hollo, *soce!* hot be all azleëap?

It is suggested that the word is a relic of the monkish preacher who used *socii* where their successors say *brethren*.

In the "Winchester notion" *socius* we no doubt have the survival uncorrupted. Pulman's remarks do not apply to this district.

Labbe, labbe, *Soze*, labbe.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 306.

Then ha took up es pipe, an ha kauff'd auff tha hoce,
An zeth Varmer Jan Vaggis—"Wull hark'n now, *zo's*."

Nathan Hogg, Ser. 1, p. 43.

SO FAR FORTH [zoa' or zu vaa'r voo'uth], *adv. phr.* Up to this time; when followed by *as*—to that extent; as far as. In the former sense the *so* is emph., in the latter short.

I reckon'd to a zeed'n, but he an't a-bin here *zoa' vaa'r voo'uth*.

You knows so well's I do, eens nobody can't hinder ee, *zu vaa' voo'uth-s* you've a-got a right to go; but you mus'n look vor a the water t'urn in your ditch, mind.

gete it by punyschyng of peple by false wiles and by gile *so fer forþ þat vnneþ* eny of hir princes leuede his lyf kyndeliche to þe ende—*Trevisa*, lib. i. p. 253.

An hire of-thuzte that ho hadde

The speche *so for uorth* i-ladde,—*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 397.

'S'OFF [sau'f]. As if; as though.

[Uur toa'urd ubaewt *sau'f* u wuz mae'uz,] she tore about as if she were mad. See SO, THOFF.

SOFT [sau'f], *adj.* 1. Muddy; swampy; soft ground is boggy, marshy ground.

I count you'll vind thick road purty *soft* to your corns, nif you baint a-stogged. This is supposed to be humorous.

'Tis all *soft* ground 'long tap the hill.

2. *adj.* Half-witted.

Poor bwoy! he's *soft*.

Soft! what do you mean? Why he an't a-got all his buttons—put in wi' the bread and a-tookt out wi' the cakes like.

SOG. See **ZOG**.

SOIL [sau'yul], *v.* and *sb.* Hunting. A hunted deer always makes for water to lie down in. He is then said "to *soil*," or to "take *soil*" in such a stream. When he leaves the water he *breaks soil*.

Up to Bradley, and *soiled* in Col. Thornton's pond, where the leading hounds again viewed him. *Records N. Dev. Stag-hounds*, p. 57.

When a deer takes water he is said technically to "*soil*," and the place where he indulges in the luxury of his bath is called his "*soiling* pit," or "*soiling* pool." *Collins, Chase of the Wild Red Deer*, p. 55.

He has refreshed himself in the deep pool close to the spot where he took *soil*. *Ibid.* p. 141.

unless the hounds are watched and hunted with great care, the point where the animal has broken *soil*—that is left the water—may be missed and the day's sport destroyed. *Ibid.* p. 96.

it not unfrequently happens that the cunning animal has merely *soiled* when he entered the stream, and then back it on his foil, and laid fast in the covert. *Ibid.* p. 137. See **HIT IT**.

SOLDIERS [soa:jurz]. The stem and seed-pod of the cock-grass. *Plantago Lanceolata*. Children get these soldiers and make them fight until the head of one or the other is knocked off.

SOLID [saul'eed], *adj.* Grave; sad; depressed in spirits.

Jinn, what's the matter way thee? thee's look so *solid's* old Time.

SOLOMON'S SEAL [saul'umunz sae'ul], *sb.* The flower *Convallaria Polygotatum*.

SO LONG! [ʒoa' lau'ng!] *interj.* Used as a valediction. "Well then, *so long!*" is a very common form of saying *good-bye*. Sometimes it is "Good-bwye, *so long!*" The idea seems to be until we meet again, and if so, is but a variant of the com. phr. "Well then, till I zee-ee ageean!" *So long* is mostly used in East Somerset, especially about Bruton, but is heard occasionally in the West.

In the train at Castle Cary I saw a young man, who came to see

another off; as the train started he merely said to his friend "so long!"—July 17, 1887.

SOMAT [zau'm'ut], *sb.* Somewhat; something.

[Wuul, soa'us! aay zúm túz púr'dee nuy' tuy'm vur tae'u zaum'ut t-ai't,] well, soce! (*q. v.*) I think it is pretty nigh time for to have something to eat.

SOME [sau'm, zau'm], *adj.* Used constantly for *some persons*. Very commonly followed by *o'm*—i. e. of them.

Some do it and *some* don't. I baint same's *some o'm*, all vor therzul, I baint. *Some o'm* baint never plased 'thout they've a-got it all there own farshin'.

SOME WAY [saum' wai, zaum' wai], *adv.* Somehow. (Always.)

[Aay spoa'uz mús maa'ch ut zaum' wai ur nuudh'ur,] I suppose I must contrive it somehow or other.

SON OF A BITCH [suun' uv u bú'ch]. This and *son of a whore* are about the commonest epithets of quasi abuse. Perhaps they hardly amount to abuse, and are no more than coarse colloquialisms, like Shakespeare's "*whoreson*." See OSBIRD.

SOOK, SOOKY [sèò'k, zèò'kee], *pr. n.* Susan.

SOONDER [zèò'ndur], *comp. adj.* Sooner; rather. (Usual form.) See D. 1.

I'd *zoonder* be a-transported'n ever I'd live way jis drunkin, holler-mouthéd old fuller's he.

SOONY [zèò'nee], *v. i.* To swoon; to faint—less com. than to *drap away*.

Hon they told her eens he was dead, her *soonéd* right away, poor soul, her did.

A wel fair knijt was Firumbras : ounarmid wan he lay,
Ac ys Fysage al discolourid was : for is blod was gon away ;
Thre sipes a *sounde* afforn hem þere : for angwys of ys wounde.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 1078.

SORE [zoa'ur], *adj.* Displeased; annoyed; angry.

[Ee'z tuurbl *zoa'ur* baew'd ut, aay shoa'r-ee; neef ún'eebaudée du tuul' oa ut, uun'ee wau'n wuur'd, dhu faat's een dhu vuy'ur turaak'lee,] he is terrible sore about it, I assure ye; if one does but speak of it, only one word, the fat is in the fire directly.

SORE FINGER [zoa'ur ving'ur], *sb.* Need; time of need.

I did-n want-n, but I thort I'd put-n away; he'd sure to come vur a *sore vinger*.

We'll keep back zome o' thick heap o' dressing for a *sore vinger*—i. e. in case we should require it.—Nov. 1879.

The expression in the dialect has the precise force of "putting aside for a rainy day."

SORREL [saur'yul], *adj.* and *sb.* The yellowish red colour of some horses; light chestnut.

SORT [soa'urt], *v. i.* and *refl.* To consort; to associate.

I never don't try vor to *sort* wi' my betters; anybody's sure to vind out eens they be welcome zo long's they be a-wanted, and nit a minit arterwards.

SOT [zau't, sau't], *p. t.* and *p. p.* Set and sat.

I've a-*sot* vower snaps vor thick there want, but he's to knowin' vor me.

I *sot* down 'pon the zettle, an' I s'pose I must a-*sot* there dree parts of a nower.

Wen Varmer Jan Vaggis, an Vrends, wis a *sot*

A smoakin thare backy, an zoopin thare pot.—*Nathan Hogg*, p. 47.

SOUND [saw'n(d)], *adj.* 1. Perfect in every respect, especially in health and constitution. Used much in dealing for stock of all kinds. Of sheep the meaning is tech. free from *coe*.

I don't much like the look of those sheep. Don'ee, sir? I'll war'n 'em *soun's* a bell.

"*Sound* as a bell" is the regular superlative absolute. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 25.

2. *adj.* Applied to land. Dry in subsoil. Unsound land is that on which sheep become *coed* (q. v.).

Don't you think nothin' o' thick there farm—he idn *sound*.

Wanted, good *sound* keep for sheep; also several tons of mangold or swedes. F. Haskings, Washfield Mills.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Dec. 2, 1886.

SOUR [zaaw'ur], *adj.* Applied to land. Cold; infertile; wet in subsoil.

Thick field o' groun's so *sour*, can't do nort way un; anybody mid strive their heart out, and he'd on'y bring 'em in debt.

SOUR-DOCK [zaaw'ur-dauk], *sb.* Sorrel. *Rumex acetosa*. The usual name.

SOWLE [zuw'l, zuw'ul], *v. t.* To handle rudely; to pull about.

The word occurs in *Coriolanus*, IV. v. and in the *Ex. Scold.* ll. 167, 377, 381, but is now obsolescent, though its meaning would be understood by some old people. Hal. has *sole*.

SPADE [spae'ud], *v. t.* To pare off turf with a breast-plough or *spader*.

I shall have thick piece o' groun a-*spaded* and a-burned, avore he's a-ploughed up.

SPADER [spae'udur], *sb.* A large flat spade-shaped knife, having one side turned up, and having a long handle with a cross

end, a breast-plough, used for slicing turf in the process of *spad* the beat. *See* BEAT, HANDBEATING.

SPALLIARD [spaal'yurd], *sb.* Espalier, a trained fruit tree. I think, sir, we must dig up that *spalliard* plum. (Always.)

SPANÉ [spae-un], *sb.* A prong of a pitch-fork. [U vaaw'ur *spae-un* duung' pik,] a four-pronged dung fork. '

SPANK [spang'k], *v. t.* 1. To slap with the hand, always a particular part, understood.

'Tommy, come in this moment, or I'll *spank* your bottom.

2. *v. i.* Used with *along*. To go at high speed.

How thick there 'oss do *spank along*!

Puffin' Billy's *spankin along* to-day then, sure 'nough!

SPANKIN [spang'keen], *adj.* Generally applied to horse Good-going; fast in pace; implies also power and size.

That's a *spankin* young horse. A fine, *spankin* mare.

SPANNEL [span'l], *sb.* Spaniel. (Always.)

Your *spannel*, your wife, and your vrenchnit tree
The more you beat em, the better they be.

SPAN-NEW [span-nùe-], *adj.* Quite new; brand new.

Hav 'ee zeed our millerd's *span-new* cart? he's a-painted o' same's a callivan.

SPAR [spaa'r], *sb.* 1. The bent split sticks, used by thatche to fasten the reed.

2. *v. t.* To fasten down thatch with *spars*.

Be sure 'n *spar'n* (the roof) well, 'tis a start place.

SPARE [spae'ur], *adj.* 1. Slow.

Come, soce! this yur's a ter'ble *spare* job, I zim. Th' old Wi Greedy's a good workman, but ter'ble *spare*.

He's a middlin hand like, but ter'ble *spare*, 't'll take'n a quart nower vor to turn round.

tha wut . . . bucklee, and tear, make wise as anybody passath; but out
Zeert a *spare* Totle in enny keendest Theng.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 292.

2. *v. t.* To sell; to part with for payment; rather as a favor implied.

Please to *spare* mother a vard'eth o' milk.

Maister zend me down vor ax o' ee nif ee'd plase to *spare-n* vew sheaves o' reed, *i. e.* to sell, as a favour.

SPARE-GROWING [spae'ur groa'een], *adj.* Slow of growth the usual expression applied to plants.

SPARE-WORK [spæ'ur-wuur'k], *sb.* Work requiring much time and patience.

'Tis *spare-work*, Mum, I 'sure 'ee: nif anybody do keep on ever so, they can't make no speed way it; and 'tis a ter'ble little bit vor a day's work—said of pillow-lace making.

SPAR-GAD [spaa'r-gad], *sb.* Stakes of hazel or willow, suitable to be split and made into *spars*. See GAD.

SPARK [spaar'k], *sb.* 1. A spotted or parti-coloured bullock. The quotation in Britten's *Old Country and Farming Words*, p. 110, "He objects to *sparks*," means parti-coloured cattle. In West Somerset and Devon nothing but lone coloured cattle of the red Devon colour are at all approved, even a *star* on the forehead is thought a blemish, and departure from the true breed.

2. *sb.* Tech. The small cutting stone, set in the glaziers' tool, called "a diamond," is always the *spark*.

Thick dimon idn a wo'th nort, the *spark* o' un's a-weared out.

SPARKÉD [spaa'rkud], *adj.* Spotted, or rather parti-coloured, as a *sparkéd cow* (usual word)—*i. e.* a spotted cow or one marked in two colours; a *sparkéd hen*, a *sparkéd cat*—*i. e.* a tortoise-shell cat.

Found, on November 16th, a young *sparkéd* heifer. The owner may have the same on application to Mr. T. Musgrave, Pyrland, Taunton, after paying reasonable expenses. *Somerset County Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1882.

An' thee must watch the *sparkid* hen,
Or her'll go lay astray.—*Pulman, R. Sh.* p. 30. See also pp. 7, 9.

SPARKÉD-GRASS. *Phalaris arundinacea*. Same as LADY'S GARTERS. SPARKÉD-HOLM [spaa'rkud-oa'm], *sb.* Variegated Holly—*Ilex aquifolium*. SPARKÉD-LAURIEL [spaa'rkud-lau'r-yul]. Variegated laurel—*Aucuba japonica*.

SPARKY [spaa'rkee], *adj.* Variegated. Same as SPARKÉD.

SPARROW-BILLS [spaar'u-bee'ulz, spaa'rublz], *sb.* Small nails used by shoemakers for the soles of boots; never of cast iron.

SPARROW-BIRDS [spaar'u-buur'dz], *sb.* *Geranium Robertianum*. See ARB-RABBITS.

SPARROW-GRASS [spaar'u-graa's], *sb.* Asparagus. (Always.)

SPARTICLES [spaar'tikulz], *sb.* Spectacles.
There now, I've a-tor'd my *sparticles* in two pieces.

SPAT [spaat], *v. t.* and *i.* To spit. (Always.)

[Múd'n maek zu boa'l-z-t-aa'ks vur kuup' u suy'dur aay spoa'uz? aay shoa'ree aay bee dhaat druy' aay kè'o'd-n *spaat* zik'spuns,] one might not make so bold as to ask for a cup of cider I suppose? I

assure you I am so thirsty that I could not spit a sixpence (Com. phr.)

[Tau'mee, haut' bee yùe ai'teen oa? *spaat'* ut aew't turaa'klee Tommy, what are you eating? spit it out directly.]

It is usual to *spat* for luck. In a market, the luck money (*q. v.*) if handed over in coin is *spat* upon before being pocketed. So a coin presented is very generally treated. Again, disgust at any bad smell is always expressed by spitting. Curiously modern sanitarians advise expectoration after suddenly inhaling a stench. See CU THE LEG.

An' there was I a-blowin', puffin',
Holl'rin, hoopin', *spattin'*, snuffin',
An pad'lin' roun' about.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 34.

SPATTLE [spaat'l], *sb.* Spittle; expectorated mucus.

[Aay shoa'ur ee u-z tuur'bl bae'ud, úz *spaat'l* luy'k-s au'l strae'ume wai blid'-n kruup'shun,] I assure you he is very ill, his expectoration is all streaked with blood and pus. Cf. CUCKOO-SPATTLE.

Ang.-Sax. *spátl*. SPOTLE, *idem quod* SPYT, *supra*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Auh þauh heo bispeteð hire mid hire blake *spotle*—*Ancræn Riwe*, p. 288.

He spette into the erthe, and made cley of the *spoted*: and anyontid the clei on hise ijen. *Wyclif, John IX. 6.*

SPAWL [spau'l], *sb.* and *v.* Chip from a stone; also a place in wood which has been roughly planed against the grain. S **SPRAWL**. To peel off, or scale—said of stone.

That there stone idn no good about standin the vrost, t'll *spaw* away to nothin'.

In Cornwall breaking stones is called *spalling*—Rev. S. Rundle

SPALLE, or chyppe (spolle k.). *Quisquilia, assula*.—*Promp. Parv.*

SPAYART [spaay'urt], *sb.* Hunting. Same as SPIRE. A male deer of three years old.

SPEAK [spai'k], *v. i.* To foretell (applied to weather).

Th' ormanick *spai'kth* o' vrost and snow out in May, but I hope t'ont come true, else t'll be a bad job 'bout the taties.

This here misk do *spai'k* dry weather.

ThECK whis'lin' wind an dret'ning sky

Speyk'd raayn, ver now da wetty vast.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 14

SPEAR [spee'ur], *sb.* In malting or other germination of grain the *spear* is that sprout which develops into the future stalk, distinct from the shoots which form rootlets; these proceed from the opposite end of the grain. To watch and to check at the right moment the growth of this *spear* is one of the most delicate and skilful points in malting.

SPYRE, or corne or herbe. *Hastula*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Shal neuere *spir* springen vp 'ne spik on strawe curne.—*P. Plow. XIII. 18c*

SPEER [spee'ur], *v. i.* Generally followed by *into* or *about*. To pry, spy, ferret, search out by inquiry; to watch.

That's who 'twas, safe enough! I year'd how th' osbird had a-bin *speerin* about down there, damn un!

Ang.-Sax. *spirian*, to inquire, to track.

þai toke þair gesting in þe tun,
And *spird* him ester vp and dun.—*Cursor Mundi, Magi*, l. 71.

SPELL [spuul], *sb.* A tale; a story; a narration.

Paason gid us a goodish *spell* ta-day. Hence Gospel, &c.
Pulman, R. Sk. p. 141.

SPENSES [spai'nsúz], *sb. pl.* Expenses. (Very com.)

For ill. *see* OVERDROW. This is not merely a modern contraction.

Ne he ne bereð no garsum bute gnedeliche his *spense*, ne cloðes nouðer, bute one þeo jet he hæueð need to. *Ancien Rivole*, p. 350.

SPENSE; *vbi* expense—*Cath. Ang.*

Hiren false confessouris wiþ grete *spensis* þat leden hem faste to helle.
Wyclif, Works, p. 186.

SPEWY [spyh'e:ee], *v. i.* 1. To vomit.

'Twas a breath, sure 'nough; nif I wadn fit to *spewy*.

2. *adj.* Wet; undrained. *Spewy* ground is when water seems to ooze out at the surface.

Thick there vive acres is a nasty *spewy* sort of a field, he lies zour and wet like.

SPICKET [spik'ut], *sb.* Spigot; a wooden tap, of which the *pin* is made to screw in, and so close the fawcet. It is used chiefly in brewing (at home) to draw off the wort from the "keeve." Usually called [pain'un *spik'ut*,] pen and spigot.

SPICKETTY [spik'utee], *adj.* Speckled; spotted. The word implies much smaller spots than *sparked*. The eggs of thrushes, robins, &c. are *spicketty*, while variegated plants are mostly *sparked*. They there *spicketty* Bramahs be the best sort o' vovls.

SPILE [spuy'ul], *v. t.* To steal liquor by boring a small hole into the cask, and afterwards stopping it with a peg. This very common theft is usually made undiscoverable by driving up one of the hoops of the cask, and then boring the hole on the spot, which will be covered by replacing the hoop.

SPILL [spee'ul], *sb.* 1. Spindle. Any arbor or axle upon which a wheel revolves, as "the *spill* of a wheel-barrow."

[Aay mús ae'u nùe' *spee'ul* tu mee kwee'ul tuurn, ee'z prau'pur u-wae'urd aewt,] I must have a new spindle for my quill turn, it is entirely worn out. *See* WORRA.

2. A flower or seed stalk. Cabbages, rhu'arb, and other vegetables frequently throw up seed stalks instead of the desired esculent; in such case they are said "to run to a *spill*."

'Tis a thing what drows up a gurt long *spill* same's a flappy-dock. This description would apply to numerous plants.

SPILL-MORE [spee-ul-moa'ur], *sb.* A tap-root. (Always.)

'That tree is dead then, after all our trouble. Well, sir, he 'ad'n a-got hardly any mores at all, he run'd straight down to a *spill-more*; I was afeard about'n when we took'n up.

SPILL OF A TONGUE [spee-ul uv u tuung'], *sb.* The tongue proper of an animal, with the root cut off. A butcher will refuse to sell the *spill* alone.

Nif I cuts off the *spill* o' un, what be I gwain to do way all the root?

SPIN [spee'n; *p. t.* spee'nd; *p. p.* u-spee'nd], *v. t.* *Spun* and *spin* are unknown, but I am beginning to hear *spund* and *a-spund*.

And thee must mine the hank o' yarn

That I *spinn'd* yesterday.—*Pulman, Rustic Sketches*, p. 30.

SPINE [spuy'n], *sb.* Turf; sward. (Always.)

'They bullicks did'n ought to be in there this weather, they'll tread the *spine* jis the very same's a ploughed field.

SPINE-FIELD [spuy'n-fee-ul], *sb.* A pasture field.

SPINE-PORK [spuy'n-pau'rk], *sb.* 'The meat of small pigs, on which the bacon is left with the skin; hence the "crackling."

'They be to big vor *spine-pork*, and they baint big enough vor bacon-pigs.

SPINER [spuy'nur], *sb.* 1. Part of a sull. A kind of bent knife, fixed close to and in the same line as the coulter, when ploughing grass land. The object is to cut the surface turf or spine in such a way that all grassy edges may be completely buried by the "turnvore." Called in Sussex *skim coulter*. See *Parish*.

2. A kind of flat spade for cutting turf for lawns.

SPINNING-TURN [spee'neen-tuurn], *sb.* Spinning-wheel. Same as *QUILL-TURN* (*q. v.*).

SPIRE [spuy'ur], *sb.* Hunting. A male deer of three years old. See *BOW, BROCKETT, SPAYART*.

SPIRRITY [spuur'itee], *adj.* Lively; active; spirited.

Her's a *spirrity* sort of a maid. So *spirrity*'s a young colt.

SPIRT-NET [spuur-t-nút], *sb.* A kind of fishing net, used in the pools of rapid streams. It is a shallow bag in shape, tapering

off to what is called a "purse" [puus], made with a much finer mesh. The net is firmly attached to two strong staves about seven feet long, and reaches about half the length of the poles. These are united at one end by a chain about five or six feet long, to which also the bottom of the net is made fast, while the top of the net is strengthened by a strong cord, corresponding to the chain at the bottom. Two men are required to use it. One holding each pole keeps the net nearly upright with the chain stretched at the bottom of the pool. In this position it is drawn through the water towards the stump or overhanging bank, which forms the "hover," where the fish at once take shelter. Each man then pokes under the bank, disturbing and fouling the water, and at the same time brings his pole towards that of his partner. In this way the fish are disturbed, and at once dart outwards, and so into the purse. As soon as the staves are, in this fashion, brought together, both men raise the ends of their poles at the same moment, and lift the four sides of the net out of water. This is a most destructive implement in moderately sized streams. Called also *two-stave net*.

SPIT [spút], *v. t.* 1. To dig with a spade.

Maister, nif I was you I'd have thick there splat o' groun' a-*spit*.
Well, what is 'er a wo'th to *spittin'*?

Also used for extracting the stump of a tooth.

The gap-mouth fool, that ever I should zay zo, brok'n (the tooth) right off, an' zo I was a-fo'ced t'ab'm a-*spit* out.

2. *sb.* A spade's depth in the ground.

I'll have that spot turned up two *spits* deep.

3. A shovelful.

Here, drow up a *spit* o' dirt tap o' this [dhee'uz yuur] layer.

SPITTER [spút'ur], *sb.* A tool like a chisel, with a long handle—used for weeding. Called also, though seldom, a *spud*.

SPITTING [spút'een], *sb.* Very slight rain.

Mary, is it raining? Well, mum, 'tis and eet 'tid'n, eens mid zay; 'tis jist a little *spittin'* like.

SPITTY [spút'ee], *v. i.* To dig; to be capable of being dug.

This yer ground do *spitty* shocking bad, I could'n sar my wages to it in a shillin' a yard.

SPLAT [splaat], *sb.* 1. Plot.

Well, Thomas, I zee you've a-got a rare *splat* o' peas up there in thick nappy field.

I an't a zeed no finerder *splat* o' taties de year.

Allotments are called *garden splats* [gyuur'dn splaat's].

2. Row—in “*splat o’ pins*,” *i. e.* a row in one of the folded papers in which pins are stuck.

3. Plait, or length of plaited straw.

This straw hat would look better with more brim—I’ll have another *splat* put on.

SPLATTER DASHERS [spla:t-ur-daa:shurz], *sb.* 1. Leggings; gaiters.

2. Same as GAMBADERS.

SPLINE [s’playn, splee’an], *sb.* A grudge; ill-feeling; malice.

Her on’t niver go ancas’n no more; why her’ve a-got that *spline* agin un, I ver’ly b’lieve her’d kill’n, nif her could.

SPLIT [spleet], *v. i.* and *sb.* 1. To quarrel.

They bin so thick’s thieves all along gin now, and now they’ve a-*split*, I count vor good an’ all.

2. To run; to go quickly.

The boys *split* off purty quick hon they zeed me, and I hum’d too, so vast as ever I could *split*, but I could’n catch ’em.

Wit tha same tha *splitted* away—down the Pennet—hilter skilter—as if tha Dowd had la’ be in tha Heels o’ tha.

Ex. Scold. l. 171.

SPLIT AND DAB [spleet-n dab]. See DAB.

SPOIL-IRE [spwauy-ul-uy-ur]. Spoil-iron. A cant name for a blacksmith, like “saw-bones” or “gally-pot” for a doctor.

SPONGE [spuun’j], *sb.* In baking it is usual to mix over-night one half of the flour to be baked next morning, and in this portion to place the requisite quantity of yeast for the entire “batch.” The flour thus mixed is kneaded much “slacker” (*q. v.*) than is required for the dough, but this is to allow it to “rise,” or properly ferment, by the morning. This first or highly leavened portion is called “the *sponge*,” and to [zút dhu spuun’j] “set the sponge” is to insert the right quantity of barm, according to the kind of flour, the temperature or the state of the weather, and is the most delicate operation in preparing the bread. In the early morning the rest of the flour is wetted and kneaded much “tighter” than the *sponge* was done over-night, and all is then broken down, or thoroughly incorporated together into the great mass of dough from which the loaves are made.

[Mac’ustur d-arvis zút du spuun’j úz’zuul; ee oa’un núv’ur læt noa’un u wee’ tich’ oa ut,] master always sets the sponge himself; he will never allow any of us to touch it. See RISE.

SPORT [spoo’urt], *v. i.* Fish are said to “be *sporting*” when they jump out of the water; also when they bite or take the bait freely.

SPOT [spaut], *sb.* Applied to land or crops. A small piece; a small enclosure; a plot.

There's a plenty o' dung vor to dress over thick *spot* o' groun'.
Your *spot* o' taties lookth well.

SPOTTY [spaut'ee], *adj.* Uneven—said of crops which are not equal in all parts of the field.

Turmutts be ter'ble *spotty* about; I don't ver'ly b'leive there idn a suant field in the parish.

SPRANK [sprang'k], *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle; to water with a watering-pot—*arroser*. (Always.)

Harry, mind you *sprank* they plants well.

For it melteþ in fuyre, and lepeþ and *sprankeleth* in water.

Roll's Series. Trevisa, Higden, lib. i. p. 319.

2. *sb.* A sprinkling; a watering.

I gid 'em a bit of a *sprank* s'mornin'.

SPRANKER [sprang'kur], *sb.* A watering-pot. (Always.)

Thick *spranker's* a-brokt, he on't hold water; there's another in the linhay.

SPRANKING [sprang'keen], *sb.* Watering; sprinkling.

There on't be no strawberries nif we don't gee 'em a good *sprankin'*, and 'tidn not a bit o' use 'thout they be downright a-zoak like.

SPRAWL [sprau'l], *v. t.* 1. In carpentry—to cause roughness by planing against the grain.

Dis'n zee thy plane's to ronk—how he's a-*sprawling* the work?
Same as SPAWL, and more usual.

2. *sb.* A thick rough shaving; also a chip of a stone or brick.

A mason would say to his labourer—Here, hand up a vew *sprawls*, wi't.

3. *sb.* Agility; power of quick motion; spring.

When I be a-tookt like this in my back, I an't a bit o' *sprawl* in the wordle—nif I was vor to slip ever so little, down I must go.

SPRAWLS [spraa'lz], *sb.* See STRADDLES.

SPRAY [sprai], *v. i.* To become rough and sore with cold or wind. This word does not mean “to become chapped.” See FLY-ABROAD.

I don't like this wind at all, it makes my face *spray* so. “My hands are all *sprayed*, and as rough as a rasp,” would be said by educated persons.

SPREADER [spræd'ur], *sb.* The stretcher used to keep apart he chain traces of a string horse. (Always.)

SPRIG [sprig], *sb.* 1. A small brad or headless nail. (Always.)

2. *v. t.* To fasten or nail on with sprigs.
 "Tidn no good vor to glue un, you must *sprig*'n on.

SPRING-BUTTON [spring'-but'n], *sb.* and *adj.* Small beer; thin swipes; twopenny ale. So called because it may be drunk till the buttons fly off before it will take effect on the head. Often called *Tib*.

SPRINGLE [spring'l], *sb.* A snare for birds, made with a pliant stick and a noose.

SPRONG [sprau'ng], *sb.* Prong. (Always.) Same as SPANE, but less common.

One o' the *sprongs* is a-brokt out o' the dung clow.

SPRUNGED [spru'ng'd], *p. t.* of to spring; *p. p.* [u-spru'ng'd].
 Well, I *sprunged* up purty hearty like, and zaid to the maidens,
 "Look-ee there now! I've a-brokt my leg, darn'd if I an't!"

The stale o' thick pick idn a-brokt, he's on'y a-*sprung'd*. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 48.

SPRY [spruy], *adj.* Active; energetic; nimble and strong.

I told Jim Roe nif a didn 'ook it, I'd kick 'is ass. What didd! How many o' thee? Why Jim's a *spry* feller, mind—he'd purty quick kick thine. See *Ex. Court.* ll. 579, 581.

SPUDDLE [spuud'l], *v. t.* To stir; to turn over; to dig about.

I asked an old man, for whom I wanted to find a job, if he could pull down a certain piece of hedge. He replied:

[Ee's, aay spoo'uz aay kèod *spuud'l* daewn dhik';] yes, I suppose I could (even with my strength) stir that down. His use of the word implied that he was not able to do more than stir the earth about—not dig it.

So a hen is said to "*spuddle* over the dowst" to find "meat" for her chicken.

Pulman says a person fond of poking the fire is called a "*Vire-spuddle*."

Hal. is quite wrong in connecting this very common word with embers. No doubt the following is his authority.

Vor when tha shudst be about tha Yeavling's Chucers, that wut *spudlee* out the Yemors, and scieedle over mun. *Ex. Scold.* l. 223.

SPUDDLING [spuud'leen], *sb.* Struggling.

I thort I yeard a brave *spuddlin'* like; but lor! I never thort nort 'bout what was gwain on.

SPUDDLY [spuud'lee], *v. i.* To struggle; to kick; to resist capture; to move quickly; to be busy in a trifling, useless way.

[Tak'n aa't-n een dh-ai'd—doa'un lat dhu poa'r dhing *spuud-lee* sae'um-z dhaat úz,] take and knock it on the head—do not let the poor thing keep struggling like that.

Come now! 'tidn no use vor thee to *spuddly*; I shall on'y hold thee the tighter.

An old farmer, asked how he amused himself, said, "There I do *spuddly* about like, so well's I can; and I do zee the things (cattle), and look arter the vokes mornin' times like."

"Look sharp'm *spuddly* along!" is a common exhortation to be quick.

SPUNKY [spuungkee], *adj.* Spirited; courageous; brave.
He's a *spunky* sort of a chap, mind; he on't stand no nonsense.

SPUR [spuur], *v. t.* To spread abroad or scatter, as manure over a field. (Lat. *spargere*.) *Comp.* SPURING-BOARD.

Joe mus' g'out'n *spur* that there dressin'. See STRAWE.

An' he 'od work, an' luoad, an' shoot,
An' *spur* his heaps o' dung ar zoot.—*Pulman, R. Sk.* p. xxx.

SPUR-POST [spuur-paus], *sb.* A short, stiff piece of wood sunk in the ground alongside a post, and firmly nailed to it, so as to give it strength and stiffness.

SPURING-BOARD [spuur'een-boo'urd]. The usual low wooden partition in a barn, which bounds the "vloor" on each side, and separates it from the "pool" or "zess." The use is to prevent the grain from being scattered in process of hand thrashing.

to SPERRE; *cludere, prohibere* (inter cludere).
to SPERRE JN; *jncludere, trudere*.—*Cath. Ang.*

TO SPARRE: *Barrer.* SPARRED. *Barrê.*—*Sherwood.*

To þe tour þer he woren *sperde*,
þer he greten for hunger and cold.—*Havelok*, l. 448.

SPUTE [spèo't], *sb.* Dispute; contention.

[Aay bæ'un gwai'n tæ'u noa *spèo't* bæwd ut, muyn; aay-d zèo'ndur paay dhu muun'ee un u dùe'd wai ut,] I am not going to have any quarrel about it, mind; I would sooner pay the money and have done with it.

SPY-POST [spuy-pau's], *sb.* Direction-post. (Always.)

Keep on gin you come to a vower-cross-way, and there you'll zee a *spy-post*.

In the parish of Wellington are some cottages close to a cross-way where there always has been a direction-post. I have always heard of the people living in them, "He (her) do live up to *Spy-post*."

SQUAB [skwaub], *sb.* Term for a fat, squat figure—usually female.

Her's a fat little *squab* of a thing. Hence *squabby*, fat, loo figure.

SQUAB-PIE [skwaub·puy], *sb.* A very favourite dish. The ingredients are meat (usually mutton, never pigeons), apples, onions, seasoned well with pepper and salt, and over all a crust like a beefsteak-pie. The *squab-pie* has been celebrated most dialect poets. See *Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 142.

SQUACKETTY [skwaak·utee], *v. i.* To quack like a duck. We be gwain t'a a change in the weather; don't see year the ducks do *squacketty*? (Very com.)

SQUAILS [skwuur·yulz], *sb.* Nine-pins; skittles. In W. S. and N. Dev. this word is commoner than skittles. They are played in a "bowlin'-alley" [buw'leen-aa'lee].

There's a capical alley up to Ship—hot d'ee zay to a t to [skwuur·yulz]. Come, I'll play thee vor two quart.

SQUARE [skwae·ur], *sb.* A superficial measure of one hundred square feet, as a *square* of flooring, thatching, roofing.

SQUARE UP [skwae·ur aup], *v. i.* To pay a debt. I've a-bin to un time arter time, but he on't never *square up* shall fo'ce to put-n into Court.

SQUAT [skwaut], *v. t.* 1. To squeeze; to crush.

Thick there roller'll *squat* it down.

Our Jack's in the hospital—he caught his hand in the drash machine and *squat*'n all to pieces, and the doctor zess how I afear'd he'll be fo'ced vor to have'm a-tookt off.

2. *sb.* The black mark of a pinch or squeeze upon the flesh. Zee here's a gurt *squat* I've a-got 'pon my vinger, eens I catch in the door.

SQUATTY [skwaut·ee], *v. i.* To crouch down; to sit on heels. (Very com.)

Come on! I s'pose thee'ds *squatty* there in over the vire a day, let thee alone!

Eart *squatting* upon thy tether Eeend.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 160.

SQUAWKY [skwau·kee], *v. i.* To scream; to squeal.

Here, Jinn, take up the cheel, don't let'n bide and *squawky*! that is. A cat is said to *squawky* at night.

SQUEAKER [skweek·ur], *sb.* One of a late brood of partridge or pheasants.

SQUELSTRING [skwuul·streen], *adj.* Sultry; hot; sweltering. Ter'ble *squelstring*' sort o' weather, I zim; anybody can't nort, and I zweets where I stan's.

Tha zedst twos *squelstring* and hot while'er.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 276.

SQUINGES [skwún'jez], *sb.* Quinsy. (Very com.)

Th' 'oss is ter'ble bad, he on't ait nort; I ver'ly b'lieve he got the *squinges*.

SQUINNY [skwún'ee], *v. i.* To squint; to shut one eye; to peep.

[Aa'y zeed dhee *skwún'een* raew'n dhu kau'ndur,] I saw you peeping round the corner.

SQUINNY-EYED [skwún'ee-uy'd], *adj.* Squint-eyed; having a squint.

A *squinny-eyed* old osbird, let me catch'n!

SQUIRTS [skwuur'ts], *sb.* Diarrhoea. Same as SQUITTERS. Called also *Wild-squirts*.

SQUITTER [skwút'ur], *v. t.* To squirt.

What's the matter, my little man? Ugh! thick there bwoy 've a-*squittered* me all over, ugh!

SQUITTERS [skwút'urz], *sb.* Diarrhoea.

SQUITTERY [skwút'uree], *v. i.* To run out; to have violent diarrhoea. (Said of cattle.)

Mind yerzul! her's ter'ble bad, her'd *squittery* over a vive-lar'd gate.

STADDLE [stad'l], *sb.* The foundation upon which a stack of corn or hay is built up. For hay—lumber, faggot-wood, or browse (*q. v.*) are commonly used, as the object is merely to keep the hay above the damp ground. For corn a *mow-staddle* (*q. v.*) is used.

STADDLE-STONES [stad'l-stoa'unz], *sb.* The short stone columns and flat caps, upon which is placed the *mow-staddle* (*q. v.*). The stone and cap may be likened to a tall mushroom in general shape.

STAFF-HOOK [staa'fəok], *sb.* A hook or sickle with a handle five or six feet long, used for "paring" hedges.

Bob, take your *staff-hook* and hat along the hedge gin the turnpike.

STAG [stag], *sb.* 1. Hunting. A male deer of five years old. See HART.

2. *sb.* A castrated bull. The term is applied to any animal emasculated after maturity, hence a very common *adj.* *staggy*, which means that the animal has the appearance of having, as it is said, "run in stones too long"—*i. e.* not castrated early enough.

I shall draw out thick steer, I don't like 'n, I zim he looks *staggy* 'bout the head.

3. *sb.* A cock; a gander.

We must get another *stag-turkey* 'vore they do begin to fat 'en for Kirsmas.

'Tis time to kill up they young *stags*.—Aug. 1885. Said of coel fowls.

When applied to poultry *stag-bird* is the usual term for a male kept for breeding purposes.

A STAGGE: *pullus*. A STEGGE: *ancer*.—*Cath. Ang.* See note *Ib.* p. 358.

A few weeks ago we had to record that Reynard paid a visit to Mr. J. Cox' fowl-house at Hemboough, carrying off a fine *stag* turkey.

Wellington Weekly News, Dec. 17, 1885.

STAGGERT [stag'urt], *sb.* Hunting. A male deer of four years old. See SPIRE, BROCKET.

STAGNATED [staeg'nae'utud], *part. adj.* 1. Amazed; astonished.

Hon I come vor to zee how quick they can turn out a bol' dread 'n all, I was downright *stagnated*, and I zess to myzul s' l Joey, you 'ant a-larned everything not eet, not 'bout blacksmithin'

2. Become stunted in growth.

They young things don't grow one bit, they be proper a-*stagnated* That there tree's rigler *stagnated*; he on't never do no good not there.

STAG'S HORN MOSS [stag'z au'rn mau's], *sb.* *Lycopodium Clavatum*; called also *club-moss*. It grows plentifully on Dunker and many other of our hills.

STAIRY [stae'uree], *v. i.* To be able to go upstairs. A Clovelly, a donkey is no use unless he will *stairy* well. The first question there, on treating for one, is, "Will er *stairy*?"—i. e. wi he go up or down steps with a load on his back?

STALE [stae'ul], *adj.* 1. Applied to horses' legs; puffed and bent with age and hard work.

Poor old 'oss, he's a-come ter'ble *stale* in his legs, but he's middlin hearty like.

2. *v. i.* To void urine—of horses only.

3. *sb.* Handle. As mop-*stale*, pick-*stale*, broom-*stale*. The word would only be used for the handle of such tools as require long stick-like ones. The long shovel of West Somerset is exceptional, its handle is always the *shovel-stick*.

STALKETY [stau'kutee], *adv.* Cautiously; in a stalking noiseless manner.

When shooting a covert, one of the beaters, an old farmer, said

[Mus goo *stau'kutee* raewn dhee'uzh yuur kau'ndur, uul's dhu kauk's-l au'l urn aew't,] (we) must go carefully round this here corner, else the cocks will all run out.—Dec. 4, 1885.

STAMP, STAMPER [staam'p], *sb.* A *stamp*, or barley *stamp*, is an implement used in barns to knock off the spears or *iles* from the barley grains. It is a square frame with a number of knife-like, parallel bars fixed across it. The tool is completed by an arched iron passing from side to side of the frame, to which is fixed an upright, cross-headed handle. It is used by forcibly jumping it up and down upon the heap of grain. The use of this implement is now much declining, because in the modern process of steam thrashing the grain is well cleared of its spear by the machine.

STANDARD [stan'durd], *sb.* A young tree left in a hedge or copse when the underwood is cut; a sapling.

STANDEL [stanl], *sb.* A growing stick left, in cutting a hedge, for a standard, to grow into a tree.

Except and always reserved out of this demise . . . the plantations, and also all pollards and other trees, slips, saplings and *standels*.

Lease of Farm from the Author, dated Sept. 27, 1884.

STANDING [stan'een], *sb.* 1. A stall or accustomed standing-place in a market. See SHAMBLES.

Butcher Morgan 've a-paid for a *stan'in'* in our market 'is number o' years.

2. Stall for horses.

So John 've a-tookt the Dree Cups (Inn); I do year 'tis capical premises [prúm'uzeez], and *stannins* for up thirty 'osses.

STANDING-BATTLES [stan'een-baa'tlz], *sb.* The frame, with two long prongs at right angles, used by thatchers to stand upon when thatching. The thatch is always first laid up at the eaves or "office" (*q. v.*), and as it advances up the roof, the thatcher needs the *stan'een-baa'tlz* to give him foothold upon the new thatch.

STAND TACK [stan' taak'], *v. i.* To undertake responsibility; to bear the blame.

Nif thee's break-n, I shall fo'ce to *stand tack* vor it.

STAND TO WORK [stan' tu wuork], *phr.* To work on a farm as an ordinary out-door labourer.

I droved th' 'osses 'pon thick farm vor dree an' twenty year, but now I *stan's to work*.

STAND UP FOR [stan au'p vaur], *phr.* To undertake the office of God-parent at a baptism.

[Un'eebau'dee kaa'n *stan au'p vur* noa-bau'dee udhaew't dhai bún u-beesh'up,] one cannot become G d-parent for any one unless one has been confirmed (bishoped). (*Verbatim*).—January 1878.

STAND WORD [stan wuur'd], *phr.* To abide by an offer, to keep to a bargain. *See* RUN WORD.

You shall have they ewes vor thirty-nine apiece, and I'll *stand word* till next Monday—*i. e.* the offer shall remain open for your acceptance.

STANK [stang'k], *sb.* A dam for keeping back or turn water aside; implies rather a more permanent structure than a *bank*.

STAP [staap'], *v. t. and i.* 1. To stop. (Always so pronounce Here, *stap!* where be gwain?)

2. To reside; to lodge.

Where do you live? Well, I *staps* most times to Mrs. Jeffrie hon I be 'ome, but sometimes I don't *stap* no place—*i. e.* have no home.

3. To stay on a visit.

That's the young lady what's *stappin* to the squire's.

Her bin *stappin* 'long way her aunt to London 's dree weeks.

STARE [stae'ur], *sb.* Starling. (Uncommon.)

Sight o' *stares* about this winter.

Stares an' villvares, snipes an' cocks,

An', vrom the no'th, gurt weeld-vowl vlocks.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk. p. 6:*

STARE-BASIN [stae'ur-bae'usn], *sb.* A common epithet for bold impudent starrer.

What do the gurt *stare-basin* want to bide gappin to me vor? bain't gwain to be a gapsnest vor she.

Wey zich a what-nosed, haggle-tooth'd, *stare-bason*, . . . as thee art?

Ex. Scold. l. 58.

START [staa'rt], *v. i.* 1. To run away; to bolt off.

They zess how Jim Brown's a-*started* an' let' is wive 'm chiller 'pon the parish.

2. *sb.* Occurrence; behaviour; "go."

Well, nif this yere idn a rum *start*, tell me!

3. *v. t.* To cause to begin.

They be gwain to *start* the job next Monday.

4. *adj.* Exposed in situation; unprotected or unsheltered from the prevailing winds; bleak.

This place is so *start*, if you don't put up good thick walls you' never keep the wet out. Said to me respecting a house about to be rebuilt on a very exposed site.—Culmstock, Oct. 1881.

STARVED [staa'rvd], *part. adj.* Withered; benumbed perishing with cold.

My hands be a-*starved* wi' the cold.

STARY [stæ:uree], *v. i.* 1. To stand out prominently; to be conspicuous.

Now the field's a-ate down tight, the [duy:shlz] thistles do *stary* mainly I zim.

2. *adj.* and *v. i.* Applied to animals' coats: rough, standing up; the opposite of sleek.

The coat o' un's so *stary's* a hedgehog; I never didn zee un lookin' zo bad avore, and this here cold wind makth 'n *stary* wis'n he wid else.

They bullicks do *stary* maainly in their jackets; is the hay fousty? See STIVER.

3. *adj.* Conspicuous; prominent; loud in colour.

Ever zee zich a bonnet, he's so *stary's* a house a-vire.

4. *adj.* Threadbare. A word used technically of cloth in which the separate threads are plainly to be seen.

STATY [stæ:utee], *adj.* Of cows—heavy in calf. In constant daily use.

Sam, urn out arter the cows; mind you don't hurry the old Gipsy, 'cause her's gettin' *staty*.—Farmer's wife, October 1883.

STEAD [stúd, stíd], *adv.* Instead.

Stid o' gwain home, nif he didn bide in to Barley Mow gin ten o'clock o' nait.

STEADY [stúd'ee], *adj.* 1. Applied to persons—correct in morals.

He's a *steady* young fellow, I never didn year nothin' by un.

2. Industrious; persevering.

Steady chap, always to work, honever I do go 'long.

STEEFLE [stee'fl], *v. t.* To stifle. (Always.)

Jim, sprank a drap o' water, thee art makin' smeech enough to *steeffe* the devil. The latter one of the commonest of sayings.

STEEHOPPING [stee'aupeen], *pres. part.* Gadding about gossiping from house to house. Usually applied to women, but not always. Not used in any other sense. (Com. in Hill dist.)

[Uur-z au'vees u *stee'aupeen* ubaew't; bad'r fút uur-d buy'd au'm un muy'n ur aew'z, sae'um-z aay' bee u-foos tue,] her is always a *steehopping* about; better fit her would abide at home and mind her house, same as I be forced to.

In itself equivalent to *wayfaring*, though strictly limited in meaning. *Stee* or *sty* alone = way or ladder, are quite unknown at present in the south.

Here's net as zome Giglets, . . . oll vor Gamboying, Rumping, *Steehopping*, and Giggleting. *Ex. Court.* 1. 566.

STEEN [steem], *v. t.* 1. To build up without mortar the circular wall of a well. Only word used in this district.

A man bargaining to sink a well (May 1885), said, "'Tis a wo't a sovereign to *steen* un up;" and again, "If I've a-got good stone I'll *steen* un up well, and make a downright good job o' un."

2. To put fresh metal on a road.

I do want to lodge a few stones 'gin your hedge, vor to *steen* Foxydown Hill way.

STEENING [steen'in], *sb.* 1. The walling of a well.

When come to go down to zee what 'twas, there was vive or zi voot o' the *steenin'* a-rused in an' a-brokt the pipe.

2. The metal fresh laid on a road.

This yur *steenin'*s so rough's a baich—'tis enough to tear th 'osses' hearts out.

STEEP [steep], *v. t.* To stoop; to tilt a cask. The common use of this word is in the gerund.

[Bee shoar dheeruz yuur auk'sid u suy'dur úd·n u-kau'm tu *steep'en* u-raed'ee!] to be sure this hogshead of cider is not come to stooping already!

STEER [steer], *adj.* Steep; abrupt in declivity. Applied to land this word is far commoner than *stickle*.

Can't never do much way tillin' thick field, he's so *steer*.

The road's so *steer's* the roof of a house.

STEERT [steert], *sb.* 1. Tech. A short, thick nail, head square and countersunk—used to drive through and fasten the *strakes* of a heavy cart-wheel. ? Ang.-Sax. *steort, stert*, a tail.

2. A large nail of any kind.

STEEVE [steev], *v. t.* To stiffen; to benumb; to freeze; to make stiff—now mostly used of cold or frost.

My 'ands be proper a-*steeved*; we an't a-'ad no sich weather's this yur, nit's longful time.

þe hote sunne hald so hard · þe hides *stued*,
þat hire comli cloþing.—*Will. of Palerme*, l. 3033.

Ad! tha wet be mickled and a *steer'd* wi' tha Cold vore T'Andra's Tide.
Ex. Scold, l. 276.

STEEVY [steevy], *v. i.* To remain close shut up and hot; to stew. The mash in brewing is said to *steevy*.

They widn undo none o' the winders tho, and we was a-fo'ced to bide there and *steevy*, till I thort we should a-bin a-*steefed*.

Let 'em bide and *steevy* in th' oven gin he's cold—*i. e.* the oven is cold.

STENT [stai'nt], *v. t.* 1. To stop by force of inertia, as of horses unable to move their load. Near my house is a heavy incline on the railway, and some years ago, when engines were less powerful, the trains (especially goods) used frequently to come to a standstill. The common remark was constantly, "Puffin' Billy's a-stented agee-an."

The piece was s'heavy and the ground so soft, darned if we wadn proper a-stented. Said of a "plough" unable to move a tree.

You zee nif thick there bottom don't *stent* all the hosses you've a-got.

They seide to hym softeliche · "cesse shulle we nevere ;
Til mede be þy wedded wyf · ne woll we nought *stynte*."—*Piers Plow.* III. 165.

he dared as doted man · for þe bestes dedes,
& was so styf in a studie · þat non him *stint* miȝt.

William of Palerne, l. 4055 (used many times by him).

And of that cry ne wolde they never *stenten*.

Til they the reynes of his bridel henten.—*Chaucer, Knightes Tale*, l. 45.

take hede þat þe sonne *styntep* twyes a ȝere.—*Trevisa*, lib. i. p. 329.

Outher such word he þe sent : þat he nel neuere a-*stynte*,

Or he þe hadde wyþ strengþe y-hent : outhur slawe þe with swerdes dynte.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 1842.

2. *v. t.* To cause to cease to grow—not used in the ordinary sense of *to stunt*.

That there rape don't grow one bit, they there vrosty mornins 'ave proper a-stented it.

STEM [stúm'], *sb.* A long handle. Same as STALE 3. Pipe-*stem* (always), pick-*stem*, rake-*stem*.

STEPSES [staep'sez], *sb.* Pair of steps; step-ladder.

Here, Tom, urn in arter the *stepses*, I baint talld enough vor to raich up.

STEWARPLY [stùe'urlee], *adj.* Like a good steward; careful; deft. Her's a proper *stewarly* sort of a umman, her is.

tha *stewarliest* & vittiest Wanch that comath on tha Stones o' Moulton, no Dispreise.
Ex. Courtship, l. 569.

STICK [stik], *sb.* 1. A tree considered as timber.

That's a fine *stick*; why he'll girt (*q. v.*) purty nigh two voot.

What d'ye plase t'ax vor thick there *stick* of elem what hangs out over the road? I widn mind drowing o' un vor the tap.

2. Put the *stick* about the back. The commonest threat of mothers to children older than infants, which, being seldom carried into execution, has consequently become a mere figure of speech, no more heeded that if not uttered.

Tommy, come in tor'acly, else I'll put the *stick* about your back.

3. *v. t.* Tech. by carpenters. To form a bead or moulding. A man repairing another's bad work, said of some window-sashes [Wuy aayd chaup' um aew't wai u èok, un *stik'* um wai boo'urd-naa'yul bad'r-n dhaat dhae'ur ai'z,] why I would chop them out with a hook, and stick them with a board-nail better than this there is. To "*stick* a bead" or "mould" is always said.

STICKING-PIECE [stik'een-pees], *sb.* Tech. The part of the neck of a bullock near where the knife entered—usually discoloured with blood and sold for gravy-beef.

STICKING-PLACE [stik'een-plae'us], *sb.* The point in an animal's throat where the knife is stuck. This varies in each kind of animal.

STICKLE [stik'l], *sb.* 1. A shallow part of a river, where the water runs rapidly.

That's a rare *stickle* vor fish.

Raanges deep, an' *stickles* sharp—

An' in 'em all be lots o' vish.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 5.

2. *adj.* and *adv.* Steep.

Thick roof's to flat—he idn *stickle* 'nough.

Hence the frequent name "*stickle*-path."

Applied to water, the effect of a steep course, rapidity is the meaning. "The river runs *stickle* all the way from Withypool to Exebridge"—*i. e.* follows a steeply declining course, and so runs rapidly.

STID [stíd:], *v. i.* 1. To think; to study. One of the words in which the literary ending in *y* is dropped. Cf. CAR, SLIPPER, &c.

"Whatever I shall do I can't think nor *stid*!" is a most common exclamation.

2. *sb.* Gloomy contemplation; absence of mind; brown-study.

What's the matter, Jane? you be all to a *stid*.

The maid lookth to be in a riglur *stid*.

Summe swymmed þer-on þat saue hemsself trawed,

Summe styʒe to a *stid* & stared to heuen.—*E. All. Poems, Cleanness*, l. 388.

3. Scheming; design.

All he's *stid* is how to get most money vor little work.

STILING-IRE [stuy'leen-uy'ur], *sb.* (Not com.) The instrument used in ironing linen. To *stile* is now obsolete.

Tha hasn't tha Sense to *stile* thy own Dressing.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 274.

STILL [stee'ul], *adv.* 1. Used peculiarly to give a frequentative or persistent force to a verb.

A servant speaking of some logs of a wood fire, said, "They'll

still moulder for days," meaning, they will keep on smouldering for days. Used, much in the same way, redundantly.

2. [stil], *sb.* Com. pron. of steel.

I mus' 'ave my bisgee fresh a lined—the *still* o' un's all a-wearied back.

Grete slabbes of *styl* & *yre* : to þe walles þo wern y-slente ;—*Sir Fer.* 1. 3313.

STILL-LIQUORS [stee'ul-lik'urz]. Home-made illicit spirits.

An auctioneer selling an iron crock, said, "This is the thing they make what they call *still-liquors* in down in Devonshire—must take care you baint a-catcht though."—July 8, 1886.

STILL-WATERS [stee'ul-wau'drz], *sb.* A spirit illicitly distilled from cider-dregs. Some fifty years ago the practice was very commonly pursued, and the process is described by Pulman. I too have often tasted "necessity," as it was sometimes called, but cannot say that anything short of what the name implies would lead me to swallow it. Now the reduction of duty and activity of the excise have put an end to *still-waters*, so that a cider-still could only be found among the lumber of very old farm-houses. I have seen several much more elaborate than the rough apparatus described by Pulman (*Rustic Sketches*, p. 143).

STYLLYN, or *style waterys*. *Stillo, instillo*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

STILLURS [stú'l'urz], *sb.* Steelyards. Var. pron., less com. than [stú'l'iurdz]. Plase to len' father your *stillurs*.

STING-NETTLE [sting'nút'l], *sb.* (Always.) *Urtica dioica*. The word *nettle* alone is not used.

Sting-nettles a-bwoiled's a fine thing vor young turkeys.

STINK-ALOUND [sting'k-ulaew'd], *v. i.* To smell strongly.

I shan't never be able not to get this cask sweet, he *stinks aloud*.

STINKARD [stingkurd], *sb.* A dirty, stinking fellow.

You never can't let no jis beastly old *stinkard*'s he not come into your 'ouse.

STINK-HORN [sting'k-aur'n], *sb.* A common fungus, oftener called *zog*. See ZOG 1. *Phallus impudicus*.

STINT [stún't], *sb.* 1. Allowance of work. In certain trades where piece-work prevails, and work is short, it is usual to limit each man to a certain fixed quantity, to be done in the week, and no more. This quantity is called the *stint*. (Very com.) Closely allied to *stent*, yet not the same word.

2. *v. t.* To arrange that only a certain quantity of work shall be done.

The spinners be all a-*stinted* to two scarms a day.

STIRRUP [stuur'up], *sb.* 1. A shoemaker's strap, with which keeps the last firm upon his knee. Hence the stale joke of pennorth o' *stirrup* oil at the cobbler's," which has got corrupted into "strap oil."

2. Tech. a bent iron used in building some kinds of roof, which the "zide-timbers" (purlines) are supported. The word is in common use for any kind of iron fixed so as to act as pendant support.

STIRRUP-IRE [stuurup-uy'ur], *sb.* The steel bow hanging from a saddle, as distinct from the *stirrup*, which includes the leather strap.

STITCH [stee'ch], *sb.* and *v.* A shock or stook of ten sheaves of corn set up in the harvest-field. To *stitchy* is to set up the sheaves, when bound, in rows of stitches.

I've a-tookt all Mr. Bird's whait to binding and *stitching*, and I count he'll have zix score *stitch* an acre, one way tother, vull up. See HAT, WIND-MOW.

STIVER [stuv'ur], *v. t., i., and sb.* Applied to hair or like substances. To cause to become rough, or to stand up in a wild manner, like a dog or cat, which is said to "*stiver* up his busk"—*i. e.* to cause the hair along the "busk" (back) to stand up in anger or fear. (Very com.)

This here cold wind do *stiver* up the 'osses' coats, sure 'nough.

Ees, they do *stivery* jis the very same's a hedge-hog.

Hence from the dog's habit of raising his busk in anger at another dog, so the word is employed in a personal sense.

My eyes! didn' 'er (he) *stivery* up zoon's he yeard it—*i. e.* bristle up.

Nif that there on't *stiver*'n up, why then nort on't.

Lucy, go and bursh your hair, 'tis all to a *stiver*, jist as off you'd a-bin a-drag'd drue a vuz bush by the heels, 'tis sure. See STARY 2

ripping up or round shaving wone tether, *stivering* or grizzling, tacking or busking, a prilled or a muggard.

Ex. Scolding, l. 311.

STOAT [stoa'ut], *sb.* The ermine. *Mustela erminea*. No other animal is called a *stoat*. Hal. is quite wrong when he says a "polecat is called a *stote* in Somersetshire." Both animals are well known. *Stoats* are common. Sometimes pron. *stot* [staut]. See FITCH.

STOCK [stauk], *sb.* 1. Cattle; sheep and bullocks of all kinds. Horses are not usually included, unless in the general term "live *stock*."

Ter'ble sight o' *stock* to market—an' I don't think very much o' it's a-lef 'pon hand.

2. *sb.* Stalk or stem of a tree; the butt.

'Tis a fine stick, sure 'nough; but I count he's holler in the *stock*.

STOCK [stauk·], *v. t.* 1. "To *stock* a farm" is to place sufficient cattle and sheep upon it.

'Tidn no use to think o' takin' a farm nif an't a-got money enough vor to *stock*'n.

2. To place animals in a field for the purpose of eating the crop. It is common to let pasture "only to be *stocked*"—*i. e.* depastured, not to be mown for hay.

There auff to be a good shear, he (the field) an't a-bin a-*stocked* sinze Lady-day.

And will not *stock* or feed the meadow or pasture lands, &c.

Lease from Author to a Farmer, dated Sept. 27, 1884.

STOCKS [stauk's], *sb.* The machine in which woollen cloth is "milled"—*i. e.* beaten in a damp state with soap or fuller's earth to make it shrink up to the required width and substance. Woollen cloths are mostly woven of a far greater width than they ultimately finish.

STOCKY [stauk'ee], *adj.* Thick-set; short and stout.

You must know un—*stocky* little fuller, all ass and pockets.

STODGE [stauj], *sb.* Any thick, doughy matter—mostly applied to "spoon-meat." Probably allied to *stog*.

The rice-pudding is to thick, 'tis a reg'lar *stodge*. Hence the *adj. stodgy*. Don't make the children's bread and milk so *stodgy*. The word is used by educated people.

STODGED [stauj'd], *adj.* Full; stuffed with food.

Well, I should think thick boy's purty nigh a-*stodged*; I've a-watch-n, and told vourteen girt junks o' cake he've a-put o' one zide, zides bread'n butter.

STOG [staug], *v. t.* To stick fast in the mud.

Th' 'osses was jist a-*stogged*, they zinked in up over their knees. I know'd you'd *stog* 'em thick way. You can't go thick way, you'll be *stogged* if you do. We came across the fields, and were almost *stogged*. Said by a young lady. Hence *stogging*-place, a term for a spot where the mire is deep and thick. Thick there lane's a proper *stoggin*'-place. Used by all classes.

STOLD [stoa'ld], *p. t.* and *p. p.* of steal. (Always.)

Zo Tom Saffin's a-started, idn 'er? Ees, an' time vor-n to; why he *stold* a sheep vrom Mr. Lutley to Harts, an' there's a warrant out vor-n.

I zeed th' eggs in the nest [uun'ee] only a Zinday, but gin I passed agee-an a Tuesday they was all a-*stold*.—Aug. 14, 1885.

And he vergot th' hank o' yarn,
 And the puppy-dog *stol'd* it away ;
 And he vergot the sparkid hen,
 An' zo her laid astray.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 30.

STOMACH [stuum'ik], *sb.* 1. Appetite ; power to brook endure.

I an't no *stomick* vor no vittles at all.

2. *v. t.* To endure ; to put up with ; to brook.

[Aay kaa'n *stuum'ik* dhaat dhae'ur noa' wai'z—tú'd'n z-auf ; wuz bi-oal'deen t-ee. ;] I cannot put up with that at all—it is i as though I were beholden to him.

Hence *stomachy* [stuum'ikee], *adj.* Proud ; irascible ; resentful
 Ter'ble *s'omicky* fuller, he is—you must'n thurt'n.

STONE-HORSE [stoa'un-au's], *sb.* Stallion. (Always.)

STONEN [stoa'neen], *adj.* Made of stone.

Tim'ern plump-trows baint much 'count ; I'd zoonder gee a litt more'n have a *stonen* one.

STOOD [stèo'd]. *P. t.* and *p. p.* of stand, but used as transitive verb ; to place as an obstruction.

Somebody've a-bin and a-*stood* a gurt roller right in the road.
 The wagon was a-*stood* right in the middle o' the road.

STOOL TERRAS [stèo'ul tuur'uz], *v. t.* To stand the turf cut for firing up on edge, so that the wind may pass through an dry them. A common work on our Hill-country moors.

Why, 'twos thee thy own zel up to *stooling o' Terras*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 175.

STOP [staup, staap], *sb.* A rabbit's nest. So called because the doe always stops or covers up the hole every time she leave it, until the young ones are old enough to come out.

A keeper said, "This here heavy rain 've a-killed hundid o' young rabbits ; the *stops* be vull o' water."

STOP ON [staap au'n], *v. i.* To remain in service ; to renew agreement for service after having given notice to leave.

Jim Giles idn comin' away arter all ; I widn *stap on* nif I was h
Bide on is more common than *stop on*.

STOP-SHORD [staap-shoa'urd], *sb.* A temporary expedient a make-shift ; stop-gap.

Thick old zive (scythe) mus' do vor a *stap-shord*, I s'pose, gi I can meet way a better wan.

STORE [stoa'r], *v. t.* 1. To stir. (Always.)

An old woman whom I remember well, who might have been the prototype of Sally Brass, and who kept house for her brothe a farmer, in the days of dear tea and sugar, was always credite

with saying to any visitors to tea, "Nif tidn zweet 'nough, soce, *store* 't, there's plenty o' milk."

Again we have the everyday proverb as to disturbing sleeping scandals, "The more you *store* 't, the wuss t'll stink."

2. *sb.* Stir; disturbance; commotion.

Of a disorderly political meeting held at Wellington, Sept. 1885, I heard it remarked, "You never didn zee no jis *store* in your life, they widn let 'em zay a word."

3. *sb.* Story; report; statement; scandal. *Comp.* CAR, SLIPPER. Well, this is a purty *store* they've a-rosd up about her—what will em zay next? (Very com.)

There's a *store* how the paa'son 've a-vall'd out way the Squire.

STORY [stoa'ree], *sb.* Polite for liar—rather town dialect among women servants.

You wicked *story*, you!

STRAD [strad'], *sb.* Stiff leathers worn over the front of the legs (like greaves of ancient warriors) by hedgers. They are not leggings, as they do not cover the calf. Similar pieces are worn on the arms, and called *arm-strads*.

My old jacket's a-vreez'd so stiff's a *strad*.

This word forms the regular superlative absolute of *stiff*. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 22.

STRADDLES [strad'lez], *sb.* A very common disease in young ducks. They lose the power of walking, and their legs spread out or straddle in opposite directions. Occasionally called the *sprawls* [spraa'lez].

STRAIN [straa'yn], *v. i.* To distract.

HONOURED SIR,—I am sorry to tell you that I had to *strain* on William — last Wednesday. I inquired to Wiveliscombe who was the best man to put in.
Letter from rent collector, Jan. 14, 1884.

STRAKE [strae'uk], *sb.* The wheels of heavy carts and wagons are frequently bound, not with a single welded iron ring or tire, but with several separate segments fixed to the "fellies" with "steerts." These segments are always called *strakes*.

Also a stripe or line; a streak.

Paint a *strake* all along the bottom edge. *Comp. Genesis xxx. 37.* I likes bacon *straky*, nit all fat.

STRAM [straam], *v. t. and i.* 1. To beat with the fists.

chell baste tha, chell *stram* tha, chell drash tha.—*Ex. Scold.* ll. 94, 264.

2. *v. t.* To slam; to bang with a noise.
What's *stram* the door like that vor?

3. *sb.* A lie. That's a *stram*, I know.

STRAME [stræ'um], *sb.* A kind of unevenness, either in color or in smoothness of surface, or texture. Suggests the idea of lime as opposed to mere blotchiness. *See* SCOVY.

In spreading some lime and earth upon a pasture field, a labourer said to me, "Anybody can spur it suanter nif they do sling nif anybody do jis dap it down bezide o'm 'tis sure to be all *strames*," meaning that it would not be evenly scattered, but would be in lines. The word is very common.

STRAMMER [straam'ur], *sb.* A lie.
My eyemers, nif that idn a *strammer*!

Who told theekee *strammer*?—*Ex. Scold.* l. 174.

STRAMMY [straam'ee], *v. i.* To lie; to tell fibs.
You must'n harky to all he zaith; he can *strammy*, I can tell-

STRAMY [stræ'umee], *adj.* Uneven; stripy. *See* STRAME.
Thick wall must be a-do'd over again, the rain have a-washed down the fresh paint gin he's so *stramy's* a bed-tie.

STRANGE [stranj; *not like lit.* strai'nj; *sometimes* stræ'unj], *adj.* Shy; reserved; retiring.

Well, mum, her's a knowledgy maid, her is, I 'sure 'ee, on'y her auvis (always) so *strange* like way gin'lvolks.

STRANGER [stran'jur], *sb.* A small piece of stalk floating in the tea, which will not sink, is held to portend the arrival of a stranger, and is always so called. Taken out of the tea and placed wet on the back of the hand, it is struck with the back of the other hand. If at the first stroke it adheres to the other hand the stranger will arrive to-morrow or next day, according to the number of strokes before it adheres to the striking hand.

STRANGLES [strang'lz], *sb.* Quinsy in horses.

STRAP-BOLT [straap-boal't], *sb.* Tech. A bolt with a flat plate with holes through it instead of a head, so as to nail or fasten it to some plane at right angles to the part or piece to be held by the bolt.

STRAPPER [straap'ur], *sb.* 1. An extra hand; one employed temporarily, as in harvest-time or for thrashing.

[Aay du truy tu git drue dhu wuur'k wai mee oa'n voa'ks. Aa bae'un fau'n u noa' *straap'urz*,] I try to get through the work with my own folks (*i. e.* regular labourers). I am not fond of temporary helpers.

2. A big strong person. Conveys a suspicion of coarseness.
Her's a *strapper*, an' no mistake.

STRAPPING [straap'een], *adj.* Used with *great* as an intensitive, implying strong, lusty, burly.

Gurt *strappin'* maid, fit to breed granadeers.

STRAT [straat], *sb.* 1. A blow with the hand or fist.

[Aa'l gidh'ee zich a *straat*-n dbu chaup's úz dhee as'-n u-ad' vor wau'n wuy'ul, muy'n,] I will give thee such a strat in the chops as thee hast not had for one while, mind.

2. *v. t.* To smash; to dash in pieces; to put an end to.

Thick there job's a-*strat*, they on't never vind no water, and zo I told 'em to fust.

STRAT-PIE [straat-paay], *sb.* A pie said to be made of little pigs that have died at birth or before weaning. Sometimes called "piggy-pie." Although much talked of and joked about very commonly, this is probably one of those myths, like mouse-pie, which exist only in the region of romance, or at most in practical joke. Hal. gives this as *Tadago-pie*. *Cornw.*

We've had shocking bad luck de year; never can't mind so much *strat-pie*.

STRAWBERRY-TREE [stroa'buur'ee-tree']. The arbutus.

The fruit of the *strawberry tree* is of a cold temper, hurting the stomach and causing headache. *Gerarde, Herbal, p. 1496.*

STREET [strai't], *sb.* Road.

A road with a few stragglng houses on one side, in the parish of Wellington, is called "Ford *street*" [voa'r strait].

STRESS [straes-], *sb.* and *v. t.* Distress for rent; distraint.

Mr. Jones 've a-tookt a *stress* vor dree quarters' rent.

Well, I be zorry vor to zee a widow umman a-*stress'd*; but her can't never 'spect to bide there, not if her don't pay no rent.

& zif here rente be not redely paid here bestis ben *stressid* & þei pursued wipouten mercy. *Wyclif, Works, E. E. T. S. p. 234.*

STRETCH [strach', straach-], *v. t.* "To *stretch* a rick" is to cover it hastily with the reed, so as to keep off a little of the rain, pending the proper thatching. This is very constantly done over-night in showery weather.

Be sure'n *stretch* the rick 'vore you comth away.

STRETCHER [strach'ur], *sb.* In "making" a hedge certain growing stakes are chopped half through, laid down lengthwise on the hedge, and fastened down by a crook. Earth is then thrown upon them, and they root afresh. These are the *stretchers*.

Hedges so made are good fences, but very bad for hunting. I have known many horses hung up by getting the hind legs behind a *stretcher*. On one occasion I remember a horse hung

up in this way until a saw could be got to cut through the *stretch* on both sides of where his legs were held fast.

STRETCH-GALLOP [straach-gyaal'up], *adv. phr.* Full gallop (Always.)

Maister rode away *stretch-gallop*, I count was somethin' t' matter.

An niver ad a wurd ta zay,
Bit keep'd *stretch-gallop* aul tha way.—*N. Hogg*, p. 71.

The town was uproar'd by es coming *stretch gallop* up auver Anchor Hill.
Pulman, Rus. Sk. p. 55.

STRICK [strik], *sb.* 1. The strike or space covered in ha making by one *stroke* of the rake. *See* **REW**.

2. The *strickle* or piece of straight wood used to level grain o the surface of any measure of quantity, generally a peck. Henc in particulars of farm sales it is usual to see "peck and *strike* [paek'n strik:]. So "*strick-measure*" means level, in distinctio from "heap-measure," as peas, potatoes, fruit, &c. are sold. Thes differences are now for the most part being superseded by th sale of all commodities, except liquids, by weight. Thus a ba of apples or potatoes not only means three bushels, but th quantity made up to a certain weight. Corn too is virtually sol by weight, because, though nominally per bushel, it is agreed c understood that the bushel shall weigh so many pounds, accordin to the custom of the particular market.

Jennings writes this *stritch*; Pulman *streech*.

Hoc ostorium. A° *stryke*.—*Wright's Vocab.* 664/14.

STRIKE [struy·k, strik:], *v. t.* 1. To apply any liniment, lotion or ointment; to anoint; also to apply anything by way of char to a diseased part, or merely to *stroke*, or make passes with th hand as in mesmeric operations. The ordinary specific for a sty in the eye is "to *strike* it three times with a wedding-ring."

The mare's leg idn no better; I've a-bathe'n an' a-*strookt* th place way oils, but he's a-zwell'd jis the same.

He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of his Go and *strike* his hand over the place, and recover the leper.—II *Kings* v. 11.

Comp. **BLESS.** *See also* **Rogers, Naaman**, p. 98.

2. *v. i.* In line fishing to give the sudden jerk needful to hoo the fish when he takes the bait.

3. *v. t.* To make a straight line by means of a cord, eith chalked, or as sawyers do it, wetted in lamp-black. This is often called "to hat a line"—*i. e.* hit.

STRING-HORSE [string-au's], *sb.* The leader; the horse

any part of the team in front of the sharp-horse or wheeler. So *string-harness* is that suitable for a vore-horse. See CRIPPING.

STRIP [strúp-], *sb.* 1. A blow with a stick; a stripe.

[Gee dhik dhæ'ur dau'g u daew'nrait gè'o'd strúp-], give that there dog a downright good strip.

Stryppe, stroke or swappe—*coup*.—*Pulsgrave*.

Of the Jews five times received I forty *stripes* save one.—II *Cor.* xi. 24.

2. *v. i.* and *tr.* To rub the skin off any part of the body.

Can't think how 'tis my veet d' always *strip* zo bad.

I be proper a-*strip't* way thick there trapes to Taan'un an' back.

STRIPE [struy'p], *sb.* Tech. A medium quality of short or clothing wool, clean washed with soap, and dry (or should be). Often called Devonshire *stripe*.

STRIPPER [strúp-ur], *sb.* Tech. The smaller of each of the pairs of rollers on a carding engine, called respectively worker and *stripper*. The latter revolving at a much higher speed than the former.

STROIL [strauy-ul], *sb.* 1. Couch grass. *Triticum repens*. This word is constantly applied to the white tube-like roots which are turned up by the plough, while *couch* is used in speaking of the weed generally in a growing state.

He (the field) lookth middlin' clean 'pon tap, but come to plough un, you'll zee he's so vull o' *stroil's* ever he can hold.

2. *sb.* Dexterity; quickness of eye or limb; agility. (Com.)

No more *stroil* about thee'n a jackass.

Tha hast no *Stroil* ner Docity, no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng.

Ex. Scold. l. 209.

STROKE [stroa-k], *v. t.* To take part of the milk; to milk gently.

Give her this drench, and mind and *stroke* her every day.

Nif tha dest bet go down in the Paddick, to *stroak* the kee, thee wut come oll a gerred.

Ex. Scold. l. 46.

STROOKT [strèo-kt]. *P. t.* and *p. p.* of *to strike*, in the sense of to anoint. See STRIKE 1; also see STRUCKT.

STROUT [struw-t], *sb.* and *v. t.* 1. A strut or prop. (Always so pron.) A timber in the framing of a roof acting as a prop; to strengthen, by fixing something having the property of spanning or supporting, so as to keep parts asunder.

Thick there couple's a-brokt, nif he idn well a-*strouted* he'll come down.

2. To walk affectedly.

I did larf, mind, to zee thick there little scam poppet-ass o fuller, *strouty* same's a stag turkey.

This makyth men mysdo ' more þan ouȝte ellis,
And to *stroute* and to stare.—*Langland, R. the Red.* xii. 188.

STROVED [stroa'vd]. *P. t.* and *p. p.* of *to strive*.

I sure you, sir, I widn beg nif I could help o' it. I've a-work hard and a-*stroved* hard by my time, an' a-braat up a long fam' but now I be proper a-doned up.

STROW [stroa'], *sb.* Straw. (Always.) It is curious that th word should be almost identical in sound with Mod. Germ. *stroh*

All stock an' cattle took'd away,
An' kip'd atwum 'pon *strow* an' hay.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 6

STROW-MOTE [stroa'-moa'ut], *sb.* Straw-mote. See MOTE.

STRUB [struub'], *v. t.* To lose all one's money or marbles play; to clean out.

Jim! can's len' me twenty marvles? I be proper a-*strub'd*.

STRUCKT [struuk't]. *P. t.* and *p. p.* of *to strike*. Seldom used in the literal sense of a blow, but very common to express surprise. I was a-*struckt* all to a heap—*i. e.* I was greatly astonished. Although many confound the two words, yet genuine dialect speakers preserve the difference between *struckt* and *strookt* (q. v.). Perhaps to these *struckt* is rather a "fine" word.

STUB [stuub], *v. t.* 1. In hunting. To stake a horse, or to pierce his leg with a stump of a bush, is to *stub*.

Holloa, Jack, how is it you be a-voot? Why I *stub* my 'oss Monday, and the leg o' un's like a gate-[pau's]—*i. e.* swelled a large as a gate-post.

2. *sb.* A sharp stump of a bush or stake; a short piece of nail—often called *stub-nail*.

No wonder th' old 'oss went lame, sir. See, here's a gurt *stub* I've a-pulled out o' the voot o' un.

Ang.-Sax. *styb*, *stybb*, a stock, trunk.

Bot stode styllē as þe ston, oþer a *stubbe* auþer,
þat ræpeled is in roche grunde, with rote; a hundreth.—*Sir Gawayne*, l. 229;

ȝet thu singst worst thon the hei-sugge,
ȝat flizth bi grunde among the *stubbe*.—*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 50;

At that tyme I toke this harme,
A *stubbe* smote me throw the arme.—*Weber, Spomydon*, l. 126

STUBBARD [stuub'urd, stuub'úd], *sb.* An early codling apple. One of the commonest of favourite eating apples. Not, as M

Couch says, peculiar to Cornwall, but well known in Devon and Somerset.

STUBBED [stubb'ud], *adj.* Short ; stumpy ; squat in figure.

[Doa'n ee noa' un? lee'dl *stuub'ud* aa's fuul'ur, naut noa uy'ur-n u tuup'nee loa'v,] don't you know him? a little short fellow, no higher than a twopenny loaf.

STUFF [stuuf], *v. t.* To over-feed ; to cram.

Her's always a *stuffin'* thick there nipper. I zess to her, s'I, Jinn, s'I, I be safe he'll bust one o' these yur days, an' then thee't wish thee'ds a-harkéd to me.

STUMP [stuum'p], *v. t.* 1. To cut down low—of a bush ; to leave but a short stump.

Nif you want a good thick hedge, you mustn't bethink to *stump'm* down.

2. *sb.* Term for a short, squat person.

Lor! I never didn think her'd be a little bit of a *stump* like that.

3. *v. i.* To step heavily, so as to make a noise in walking.

Whatever be 'bout up'm chimmer, *stumpin'* about fit to break down the planchin'?

4. With *it*—to walk.

How be comin' back? Oh! I count I must *stump* it.

STUMPY [stuum'pee], *adj.* Short ; thick-set in figure.

[Yue noa's-n wuul nuuf—*stuum'pee* lee'dl fuul'ur, jis luy'k dhu Jaak' u Cluub'z,] you know him well enough—stumpy little fellow, just like the Jack of Clubs.

STUN-POLE [stún'poal], *sb.* A dolt ; an ass.

Well now, thee art a *stun-pole*, nif ever was. Same as SLIM-POLE.

STUPE [stùe'p, stèo'p], *sb.* A stupid person. (Very com.)

What a gurt *stupe* thee art, vor to go all thick way, an' arter all come back empty-handed.

STURTION [stuur'shun], *sb.* Nasturtium. (Always.) *Tropæolum majus*.

STURTLE-BOAR [stuur'tl-boo'ur], *sb.* A black-beetle. See *W. S. Dial.* p. 20.

SUANT [sùe'unt], *adj.* and *adv.* Even ; regular in position or appearance ; smoothly. (Usual word.)

I call that there a good *suant* piece o' whait. They beans didn come up *suant* at all. A drap o' oil 'll make the wheel urn *suanter* by half. Nice *suant* lot o' slips. That there cloth idn a-waivéed no ways *suant* like.

It is not a derivative but a common word from the Latin root *cygnus*, but it has an older form of *cygned*, and that we find the same word in *partridge*:

Reason ich with wylliche : *cygned* alle bestes in cygne.—*P. Petr.* lxxv. 143.

Men may see on an apple tree : meny cyne and cyfe,

Of a kyne apples : aren nat yliche grete

Ne of *cygnys* smale, ne of a swetesse swete.—*Tril.* lxx. 61.

Prof. Skeat says in reference to the above—

Of cygned, in regular order, in perfect gradation or succession from the *we* *see*, or *see*, to *follow*; see p. 72 below. The word *maist*, regular, is still in its derivation.—*Notes to Faint A. B. & C. Faint Parables*, p. 375.

And anon, the bees forsaken, thei *maiden* hym.

Wyclif, Mark l. 18. Also *B.* ver. 21.

And depnen not to come in pore menys houses for *synk* and *spere* flpe : h
man be thare? *Wyclif, Wark*, p. 17.

Used frequently by William of Palerne.

An now hur veace wix *maist* quite

Et wad in nether and nur wise.

But sweet to lak upon.—*Nathan Hegg*, Ser. II. p. 37.

SUB [su:b], *sb.* 1. A sum of money paid on account of work being or about to be done. See **JACK UP**.

Plaise to bi mee aen *suub* pun knutreen dhu wait,] please, s
to let me have a sum on account of cutting the wheat.

2. *v.* To draw money on account

I can't match it, not eet (yet), you must bide gin Zaturday night
vore I've a-*suob* my job.

SUCK [sʊ:k], *interj.* Call-word for a calf.

SUCK-APPLE [sʊ:k-a:p], *sb.* A favourite red-coloured eating
apple. Called also, but not so commonly as in Devon, *quarrenc*.

SUCKER [sʊ:k-ʊr], *sb.* A suckling animal.

Where did you get that horse? Why, I've a-'ad'n ever since
was a *sucker*; I bought'n to Winsford fair o' th' old Farmer Bake
and t'll be six year agone come the time.

SUCK IN [sʊ:k 'een], *v. t.* To deceive; to betray; to cheat

I bin a-*sookt in* avore way thick there thing; I on't have no mo
hanks way un.

A lousy rogue! nif he didn *sook* me *in* way they there tay-span
he made wise they was zilver.

He zaid how a was purty well a-*sookt in* over thick job.

I widn ha no hanks way un; you'll be a-*sookt in* so sure's a gun

SUDDENT [sʊd-nt], *sb.* Sudden occurrence.

The tree valled all to a *suddent*, and 'twas just a-come maist
had'n a-bin in under'n.

SUDS. *See* ZIDS.

SUGAR [shuug'ur], *sb.* You baint afeard o' a drap o' clain water, be'ee? why you baint *sugar* nor eet zalt.

A common phrase to persons who do not like to go out in the rain.

SUITERING [sèò'tureen], *sb.* Courting. (Sometimes heard.)

The use is precisely analogous to *farmering, carpentering, druggistering, blacksmithing, taildering, &c.*

SULL [zoo'ul], *sb.* The implement usually known as the plough. (Always.) *Plough* (q. v.) in W. Som. means something very different.

The various parts of a *zool* are—the beam, bød, breast, broadside, copse, coulter, coulter-box, drail, groundrise, key, landside, paddle, share, spiner, sword, tail, turnvore, wang.

The word without qualification is taken to mean the ordinary implement which turns the furrow over on the right side. There are many varieties of the plough, as *nanny-sull, combing-sull, or taty-sull, one-way-sull, Scotch sull, two-vore sull, two-way sull, or back'n vore sull, right-hand sull, left-hand sull.*

Combined reaper and mower, 2 iron *sulls*, drags, harrows, cultivator, harness, light narrow wheel cart, barley stamp, &c.

Cambridge's iron clod-crusher, oak roller, granite ditto, iron cultivator, 2 iron *sulls* by "Howard."

These are from the advertisements of two different auctioneers side by side in the same paper.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 15, 1885. Ang.-Sax. *sulh*.

3if eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue, ne þe *suluh* ne erede, hwo kepte ham uorte holden?
Ancren Riwele, p. 384.

þet þe ilke þet zet þe hand aþe *suolþ* and lokeþ behinde him : ne is najt worþi to þe riche of heuene.
Ayebite of Inwyt, p. 242.

There's promise in the springing carn

Where *zool* an' drill hev teyz'd the groun'.—*Pulman, R. Sk.* p. 1.

SUMMER [zuum'ur], *sb.* 1. A horizontal beam or joist. Also (tech.) the longitudinal parts of the bottom of a wagon. Fr. *sommier*.

The bottom o' un's a-ratted, and so be two o' the *summers*.

2. Tech. The large beam on the top of a cider-press. It is that which sustains all the pressure.

SUMMER [zuum'ur], *v. t.* To pasture cattle or sheep during the summer months, away at a distance from home.

'Tis all very well vor to praich 'bout grazin o' stock. I tell ee our ground idn good 'nough. Nif anybody could *summer* their things up in the mashes now, 'twid be a different store altogether.

I should like to take some o' they hams, vor to *summer* my young bëas.

SUMMER-FAREWELL [zuum'ur-faa'rwuul']. A variety of the Michaelmas daisy, rather common in this neighbourhood. Mr. Britten pronounces it to be *Aster divergens*.

SUMMERING-GROUND [zuum'ureen grae'wn], *sb.* Pasture kept for summer feeding only. We know nothing of the *somerlan* of Kent.

SUMMERLEYS, SUMMERLEAZE [zuum'ur lai'z], *sb.* Pasture fed only in summer. Same as SUMMERING-GROUND.

SUMMER-SNIPE [zuum'ur-snuyp], *sb.* The sandpiper *Tringoides hypoleucus*.

SUMMER VOYS [zuum'ur vaui'z], *sb.* Freckles. (Always.)

SUMMY [suum'e'e], *v. i.* To cipher. Com., but less so than *figury*.

My Bob's a capical bwoy vor to *summy*.

SUMPLE [suum'pl], *adj.* 1. Applied to leather—pliant; supple (Usual word.)

There idn nort'll beat curriers' dubbin vor to make boots *sumpl*.
Mus' get a piece o' leather more *sumpler'n* that there is.

2. *v. t.* To make supple.

I likes neat's-foot oil vor to *sumple* my leather way.

SUNDAYS, A MONTH OF [zún'deez], *sb.* Very common phrase for a long time is—

Well! let thee alone, thee wit'n finish in a *month o' Zundays*.

SUNDAYS AND WICKED DAYS [zún'deez-n wik'ud dai'z] No doubt the original intention was to say *wik'n dai's*—i. e. weeken days; but the sound and the idea are so nearly in harmony that *wicked days* has become the nearly invariable form.

I be fo'ced to work all the year round, *Zindays and wicked days*: 'tis all of a piece way me.

SUP [suup, zuup], *sb.* Anything drinkable.

I be hard a-zot I sure ee, mum. I 'ant a-taste bit nor *sup* zinzi yis'day mornin, Mrs. Dark gid me a basin o' broth.

SUPER [sèo'pur], *sb.* Superintendent of police. (Very com.)

They (the police constables) was bound vor to let their *super* know'd it.

SURDLY [suurd'lee], *adj.* Surly; cross-grained. (Usual pronun.) For this insertion of *d*, cf. *Mardle*, *Quardle*, *Burdle*, *Purdle*. See D 1.

I bain't very fond o' Mr. Baker, to Leigh, he's so ter'ble *surdly* no vokes 'ont bide, long way un.

Surdly Sam (I ban't bound to tull ez reyle name), &c.—*Fulman, R. Sk.* p. 59

SURE [shoa'ur], *adv.* 1. Certainly; to be sure. Very com. expletive asseveration, and few conversations go on long without it.

I don't know, *sure*. An't 'ee *sure*? (Have you not really?) Ees, *sure*, you shall be safe to have 'm in time. Tidn a bit o' good to try it, tid'n *sure*. The above uses are varied by *sure 'nough*, of which abundant examples occur in these pages. See SWELTER.

2. In phr. *for sure*, i. e. for certain.

I b'lieve 'twas he, but I widn zay, *vor sure*.

SURE or SAFE AS A GUN. Usual similes.

I tell ee 't'll rain avore you be a do'd, *sure's a gun*.

They'll sure to gee un a month vor't, *saaf's a gun*.

An et her winder iv'ry nite
Vur wicks thare waz a dark urd lite,
An twulve o'clock, za *saaf's a gun*,
An zomtimes up za late ez wan.

Nathan Hogg, The Kenton Ghost. See also pp. 43, 51.

SURVEY [suur'vai], *sb.* A sale by auction. (Very com.)

They zess how the bailies be up 'long way Farmer White, and how there's bound to be a *survey*, vor to pay the rent.

SWALLOW-PEARS [zwaul'ur-pae'urz], *sb.* Services; sorb apples. The fruit of the *Pyrus torminalis*.

SWAP [swau'p, zwaup'], *v.* and *sb.* To exchange; to barter.

Never *swap* horses while crossing the river.

Where's meet way thick dog? I *zwap* way Charley Brice a bag o' taties vor 'n.

SWAP-HATS! [swaup-aa'ts!]. A name for the Gallinea or Guinea fowl, from its peculiar cry, which is said to be *swaup-aa'ts!* *swaup-aa'ts!*

SWAPPING [zwaup'een], *redundant adv.* Used always with *big* or *great*. Same as THUMPING, WHACKING, THUNDERING, &c.

A *zwappin* gurt rat. A big *zwappin* maid.

Ya gurt dugged-teal'd, *swapping*, rousling Blowze.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 16.

SWAR. See ZWAR.

SWEEL [zwee'ul], *v. t.* To rinse; to flush with water. (Usual.)

Be sure 'n *zweel* out the pan well.

I've a-*zweel* down the closet way more'n twenty buckets o' water. A.-S. *swilian*, to wash.

For he meked hym-self ouer skylle
Pottes and dysshes for to *swele*.

A. D. 1303. *Rob. of Brunne, Handyng Synne*, l. 5828.

SWEET [zweet, zwit], *adj.* Clean; wholesome; fresh. Applied to smell.

A freshly-washed cask would be described as [zu *sweet*-s u nú
Thick there vowl's house stink'd aloud, but now I've a-claim
out, he's so *sweet*'s a nut. In this sense *a nut* is always the clim
of comparison, while in the ordinary sense of *sweet* to the taste, t
word used is generally *sugar*.

SWEET BETSIES [zweet Baet'seez]. Double white saxifrag
Saxifraga hypnoides. Also occasionally *Dielytra spectabilis*.

SWEET-CHESTNUT [zweit-chas'nút], *sb.* Usual name of
Castanea vesca, to distinguish it from the horse-chestnut, *Æscu*
hippocastanum, which is very bitter.

SWEET-HEARTY [zweet-aa'rtée], *v. i.* To go courting.
I can mind very well when your father used to come *sweetheartin*
There, 'tis a pity to disturbe 'em! let 'em *sweet-hearty* hon the
be young.

SWEET-TOOTH [zweet-tèò'th], *sb.* Fondness for sweets.
Our Sal 've a-got a proper *sweet-tooth*, her'd eat sugary-candy a
the day long, nif her could come to it.

SWELTER [zwuul'tur], *v. t.* To cause to sweat profusely.
Till I come to the tap o' th' hill I was purty well a-*sweltered*, sur
'nough, my shirt! nif could'n a-wring un.

SWELTERING, SWELTERY [zwuul'turee(n)], *part. adj.*
Oppressively hot; very sultry. (Applied to weather.) Same a
SQUELSTRING.

SWIG [zwig'], *v. t.* and *sb.* To drink greedily, or at leas
copiously at a draught; a draught.

[T-oa'un núv'ur due' vur tu laet ee' dringk fuus'. Aay-v
u-noa'd-n *zwig* daew'n tùe' kwau'rt tu wau'n túp' un nuv'u
wing'k,] it will never do to allow him to have the first drink. I
have known him gulp down two quarts at a draught, and never wink.

Here, Jim, wut 'ave a *swig* out o' my virkin?

SWIM [zwm'], *v. i.* 1. To abound; to overflow.
He'll work middlin like, so long's 'tis *zwimmin* way cider; stap
the drink and 'tis zoon upright way un.

He maketh thy store with his blessing to *swim*,
And after, thy soule to be blessed with him.—*Tusser*, 10/59.

2. To swoon or faint.
Poor blid! zoon's her yeard o' it, her riglur *swim'd* right away.

3. *sb.* State of giddiness or faintness.
My 'ead's all of a *swim*.

SWIMMER [zwm'ur], *sb.* The air-bladder of a fish. (Always.)
In bloaters this silvery-looking purse is very conspicuous.

SWIMMY [zwúm'ee, zwuom'ee], *adj.* Giddy.
I do veel ter'ble *swimmy* like, I zim.

SWINGE [zwún'j], *v. t.* To beat ; to thrash.
I'll *swinge* thy backzide vor thee, s'hear me !

And dede him hoslen wel and shriue
I wop, fif hundred sipes and fue :
An ofte dede him sore *swinge*,
And wit hondes smerte dinge.—1280. *Havelok*, l. 212.

SWINGEING [swun'jeen, zwún'jeen], *adj.* 1. A mere intensitive of *great*.

I've a-catched a *swingeing* gurt rat s' mornin'.

2. *sb.* A beating.

A downright good *swingein* would do un a power o' good.

SWINGLE-TREES [zwingl-treez], *sb.* Of plough-tackle—same as, but less common than, BODKINS, WHIPPLE-TREES.

Swyngülstre (*swyngyltre* A.) of a harrow. Protectorium.—*Cath. Ang.*

Then there is needfull but the plow clevis, and *swingle-tree*, treates, collers, harness, and cart-bridles.—*Gervase Markham, Country Farms*, p. 553.

SWING-SWANG [zwing-zwang], *sb.* State of oscillation.

I.or! he never idn gwain to stan 'pon thick there rope! why he's all to a *zwing-zwang*! (Heard in a circus.)

SWORD [zoo'urd], *sb.* 1. An upright iron bar, having holes in it, fixed to the front of a tipping cart, or butt, and so arranged that a pin put through any one of these holes regulates the slope of the body of the cart, and keeps it in the desired position. In carting manure on a field this enables just so much as is wanted for a heap to be readily taken from the load, and the remainder to be drawn on to the next heap.

2. The coulter of a plough. See SULL.

T

T [tee']. 1. Always so pron. Also *T*-iron pron. [tee-uy'ur], and sometimes written *tee*-iron.

2. In phr. "Right to a *T*" [rai't the u tee']. A common reply to questions, if numbers are correct, is, "Right to a *T*, and that too." I presume this means even the last *T* or *tittle* is perfect.

3. Sometimes sounded for *th*, as in *Filt* (q. v.).

Now kiss'n the zee ware thee bee'st a gwayn,
Zed tha crickit, "yu nasty *vulty* thing ;—*Nathan Hogg*, Ser. II. p. 5.

A chap tole mer *to* tother day, and zed that

Thay ait nort in *ta* worlel zept cannels an vat.—*N. Hogg*, Ser. I. p. 34

4. *T* final is dropped after *s*, as in [duus', fuus', brús', vuy's,] dust first, breast, fist, and many more.

5. *To* in the sense of *this*, as in *to-day*, *to-year*, when followed by a vowel.

I'll do it vor ee *t*'evening [t'ai'vmeen]. ~ See T'AFTERNOON.

TABLE-BOARD [tae'ubl-boo'urd], *sb.* The top of the table. *Table* is the entire piece of furniture, including legs, &c. *Comp.* BOARD-CLOTH.

Ùe·v u-kaar'd uwai' dhu kai' u dhu doo'ur? Aay laef·m uun'ee binaew' taap' dhu *tae'ubl-boo'urd*,] who have carried away the key of the door? I left it only just now upon top of the table-board.

Inprimis one *tabelborde*, one frame, and a settell xx^s.
It'm one olde dubbell *tabelbord*, wth two wicker chairs iiiij^s.

Inventory of goods of Henry Gandy, Exeter, 1609.

TACK [taak], *sb.* A shelf. Although given in all the glossaries, this word, at least in West Som., is only used in connection with *clavel*. See CLAVEL-TACK.

TACK [taak], *v. t.* To smack; to slap with the hand.

Tommy! come in this minute, or I'll *tack* your bottom vor 'ee, I will!

TACKER [taak'ur], *sb.* A shoemaker's waxed end or thread, including the bristle. (Always.)

A man who was helping to cut down an ash said of the wood— [Dhúsh yuur stuuf·s su tuuf'uz úv'ur wuz u *taak'ur*,] this here stuff is so tough as ever was a tacker.—April 18, 1882.

TACKER-GRASS [taak'ur-graas], *sb.* Knot-grass. The usual name, from its likeness to a "tacker," or shoemaker's wax-end. *Polygonum aviculare*. Same as MAN-TIE.

TACKLE [taak'l], *v. t.* 1. To bring to account.

So soon's I yeard o' it, I went and *tackled*-n about it.

2. To accomplish.

Bill! dus' think thee art man enough to *tackle* thick job?

3. To attack; to contend with; to thrash.

I'm darned if I wid-n *tackle* dree jish fullers as he.

4. To eat greedily; to eat up.

There idn the fuller o' un vor 'is belly not in twenty mild o' the place; I ver'ly b'lieve he'd *tackle* a good leg o' mutton any time.

5. To harness (of a horse).

Look sharp and *tackle* the mare in readiness vor Joe, zoon's he do come back. To *tackle in* is to *put to*.

Tackle in my 'oss torectly, I do want to be off.

TACKLE [taak'l], *sb.* 1. Gear; implements—as plough-*tackle*, *i. e.* all the horse implements on a farm. Gun-*tack'e*, fishing-*tackle*, screw-*tackle* (always), *i. e.* the tools for cutting screws.

2. Applied to drink, sometimes to food. Same as TRADE.

Nif this idn rare *tackle*, missus; I zim do drink moorish. This is a grim, rustic pun upon "moory," a term for bad, boggy water, and implies that the speaker would like more of it.

gutter tha wutt whan tha coms't to good *Tackling*.

Ex. Scold. l. 11. See also *Ib.* l. 187.

TACKLING [taak'leen], *sb.* The general term to include all the harness worn by horses. The word is seldom used otherwise—very rarely for *tackle* in the sense of food or drink.

Take off the *tacklin'*, else he'll sure to break it abroad.—Dec. 1885. Said by farmer of a horse just taken from a dog-cart.

TADDICK [tad'ik], *sb.* A small quantity of anything; a measure, a cart, or bag part'y filled.

'Ton't take long to put up thick bit of a *taddick*—a man said of a very small rick of hay.

'Tidn boo half loads, they *taddicks* what he do draw—another man said of the work done by a hired cart.

TAFFETY [taa'futee], *adj.* Dainty in appetite; particular in eating. (Very com.)

I never can't abear thick sort o' pigs, they be so ter'ble *taffety*; they'd starve to death 'pon the mait I gees mine.

Vokes be come *taffety*, sure 'nough, what they used to; nif the bacon's the leastest bit rusty like, they on't tich o' it now. Well, I zay they off to bide 'thout it.

TAFFLE [taa'fl], *v. t.* To tangle.

That skein's all *taffed* up so, I never sha'n't undo it. Used by educated people as well as peasantry.

T'AFTERNOON, T'ARTERNOON [taar'tur'nèo'n]. This afternoon. The usual form.

I shall be sure to zee un *t'arternoon*.

This form is used with a future construction, seldom, if ever, with a past tense—in the latter case it would be *s'arternoon* (q. v.).

TAH! [taa!], *interj.* Babies just learning to speak are taught by their mothers to say "*tah*" by way of thanks.

Tommy, what do you say to the lady? Say *tah!* directly.

TAIL [taa'yul], *sb.* Of a sull. The hind part, or that where

the beam ends, and to which the handles are fixed. Also handles.

TAIL [taa'yul], *v. t.* To cut off or dock the tail of any animal. I always *tails* my lambs to six weeks old.

TAIL-CORN, TAIL-BARLEY, TAIL-WHEAT. *See* TAIL

TAILDERY [taa'yulduree], *v. i.* To practise the trade of a tailor. *See* FARMERY.

TAIL-END [taa'yul-ai'n, or ee'n], *sb.* The remainder; portion left after repeated selections.

I baint gwain to take the *tail-end* arter he've a-zold all the be

TAILING [taa'yuleen], *sb.* 1. The refuse; inferior corn, which is separated by the winnowing machine, as not fit for market.

Never zeed whit turn out better; there wadn nit a bushe *tailing* in all thick there gurt rick.

2. *sb.* The coarse and dirty wool shorn off from around tails of sheep. Same as DAGGINGS.

TAIL OF THE MILL [taa'yul u dhu mee'ul], *sb.* 1. The stream of water as it rushes out from under the water-wheel. The whole stream running from the mill is the mill-tail; that which supplies the wheel is the leat from the mill-head.

2. That part of the channel or water-course which conveys water away from the water-wheel. *See* MILL-TAIL, LEAT.

TAIL-PIPE [taa'yul-puy'p], *v. t.* To tie an old tin or other rattling thing to a dog's tail, and then to turn it loose. This custom is frequently practised on strange dogs, if they can be caught. The poor things run frantically, and the faster they run the worse clatter and the fright. Cats are sometimes served the same way.

TAIL TO TAIL [taa'yul tu taa'yul], *adv. phr.* Used in market exchanges, chiefly for horses or cattle. The precise meaning even-handed—*i. e.* without any payment or other adjustment of value in the animals or things "rapped."

Mr. Baker chopped way me vor this here 'oss vor a cow; calve what I turned into fair. We was ever so long dalin, 'cause he wanted to turn 'em *tail to tail*; but I wadn gwain to chop 'em; he 'thout drawin' o' money; and come to last I made a soverer [suuv'reen] out o' un.

TAIN [tai'n], *num.* Ten. (Always so pronounced.)
Tain thousan' times *tain* thousan'.

'Bout *teyn* o'clock thee's bedder start,
I wish 'ee luck wi' all my heart.—*Fulman, R. Sk. p. 11*

TAKE [tæ'uk], *v. t.* *P. t.* [tèokt]; *p. p.* [u-tèokt]. 1. To hire; to rent.

He's lookin' about vor to *take* a farm. He've a-*tookt* the farm to dear by odds.

2. To undertake to do work.

We *tookt* it to low—*i. e.* undertook to do it for too little money.

I widn *take* it again vor double the money.

3. *v. i.* To grow.

A gardener said to me, "I put on all the grafts, but they did'n *take*, not one of 'em.

TAKE AFTER [tæ'uk aa'dr], *v. t.* To resemble in face or carriage.

[Ee du *tæ'uk aa'dr-s* faa'dhur maa'ynlee; dhu vuur'ee daa'ps oa un,] he do take after his father mainly; the very daps of him—*i. e.* gait, manner.

TAKE ALL MY TIME, TAKE ME ALL MY TIME [tæ'uk mee au'l mee tuy'm]. It will need my best efforts. Very common saying of any difficulty.

Well, I s'pose can be a-do'd; but I'll be daal'd if 't'ont *take 'em all their time*, whoever got the doin' o' ut.

TAKE IN [tæ'uk ee'n], *v. t.* 1. To strip the apples off the trees in an orchard.

Mr. Bird 've a-*tookt in* all his apples. See PIXY-WORDING.

2. Of a stack of corn. To carry the corn into the barn to be thrashed.

We be gwain to *take in* a whaiten rick to-morrow; bring up the bitch, there's a sight o' rats in un.

3. *v. t.* To enclose. Said of common land. See HILL-GROUND.

TAKE IT OUT [tæ'k ut aew't], *phr.* To receive goods instead of money for a debt owing; to truck.

I zills my butter to Mr. . . . into shop; but I baint gwain to no longer, cause I never can't get no money, [au'vees foo'us] (I am) always forced to *take it out*.

TAKE NOTICE [tæ'uk noa'utees], *phr.* When a baby first shows signs of intelligence it is said to "*take notice*."

TAKE OFF [tæ'k au'f or oa'f], *v. t.* To take a likeness.

Father bin a-*tookt off*, but 'tidn a bit like'n.

TAKE OUT [tæ'k aew't], *v. t.* To write out; to copy.

Take out Mrs. Jones's bill to once.

TAKE TO [tæ'uk tùe], *v. t.* 1. To enter into possession.

'Tis all a-signed 'bout takin' o' the farm ; but they baint g to *take to* un gin Lady-day.

2. Of persons or animals. To adopt.

Her know'd 'twadn 'er own calve, and 'er never widn *take to*

3. To become accustomed or attached to.

Someway or nother Robert never didn *take to* 'er.

TAKE TO DOING [taek· tu dù'e'en], *phr.* To scold ; to account.

Her *tookt* me *to doing* purty well 'bout thick there cat ; but I her I'd cook forty o'm, nif I caught 'em here.

TAKE UP [taek au'p], *v. t.* 1. To take in, or receive regul as a newspaper. (Always.)

We've a-*tookt up* the Magnet 'is tain year.

2. To contradict ; to interrupt in speaking.

Well, you no 'casion vor to *take* anybody *up* so short ; mid harky gin anybody 've a-zaid what they got to zay.

TAKE UP WY [tae'uk au'p wai], *phr.* 1. To consort with.

Pity her should *take up way* a fuller like he.

2. To make a hobby of. Used only in *past part.*

Our Jim's terr'ble a-*tookt up way* raidin.

3. To be over fond : of persons.

Her's that there a-*tookt up way* thick there bwoy, tidn not bit o' good vor nobody to zay nort by un ; her on't 'arky to it.

TALE [tae'ul], *sb.* The full number of eggs a hen lays be she becomes broody. Sometimes called *lay-tale*.

I han't a single broody hen to my name, else I let 'ee 'ave in a minute ; nother one o'm an't a-laid out their *tale*.

TALER [tae'ulur], *sb.* A tale-bearer. See TELL-TALER—This word is never pronounced like *tailor* [taay'uldur].

TALLDER [tau'ldur], *adj.* Reg. comp. of *tall*. See D. 1.

Why, Joey ! nif Lizzy idn *tallder*'n you be ! hotever b'ee 'bou let her get avore 'ee ?

ee jumped up all ta once, wi'out thinkin that ee was *tallder* than the roon
Fulman, Rus. Sk. p. 6

TALLET [taal'ut], *sb.* The hayloft over a stable—called so times the stable *tallet*. (Regular name.) Also in any bulk the space immediately under the roof ; but not applied to a ce room of any kind, whether attic or not. Welsh, *Tafnod*.

The vloor o' the *tallet*'s proper a-ratted (rotten).—October, 18

Ver *tallet*, maunger, rack, and bart'n
Must all be kip'd a-vill'd, ver sart'n.—*Pulman, R. Sk.* p. 20.

TALY [tæ'ulee], *v. i.* To gossip; to chatter; to have a tale.
Her's always ready to *taly* way anybody.

TAME [tæ'um], *v. t.* To cut; to prune. (Rare.) As "to
tame a bush." See *Reports* 3 and 4 *Devon Association*, 1879-81.

TAMSINE, TAMSYSY [taam'zee'n, taam'zee], *pr. n.* Thomasine.
Tamsy is not an uncommon name.

TAN [tan], *v. t.* To thrash; to beat.
Let me catch thee again! zee whe'er I don't *tan* thy burches
vor thee, s'hear me!

TANG [tang], *sb.* The spike or part of a knife, hook, or other
tool which is inserted into the handle.

Can't put nother 'an'l to thick there 'ook, 'cause the *tang* o' un's
a-brokt.

TANGLEMENT [tang'lmunt, *not* tang'glmunt], *sb.* Tangle, or
knot.

However's anybody gwain to get droo these yer brimmles, nif
they an't a-got nother 'ook vor to cut 'em—they be all to a proper
tanglement. (Covert-beater, Dec. 1886.)

TANNING [tan'een], *sb.* A beating; a hiding.

T'ANT [taa'n, taa'nt], *contr.* It has not.

[*Taa'n* u-bún' u-dùe'd naut-s lae'ut yuurz,] it has not been done
not these late years. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 57.

TANTARABOBUS [tan'turuboa'bus], *sb.* Name for the devil—
usually preceded by "old." (Very com.) It is also used very often
as a playful nickname for any boy or man. A frequent saying in
reply to a question as to the age of any one lately deceased is—

Oh! I reckon he lived same's *Tantarabobus*—all the days of his
life.

Nif thee disn mind and alter thy hand, th'old *Tantarabobus* 'll be
arter thee! *Tantarabobs* given by Halliwell is unknown. See
BOGUS, *New Eng. Dict.*

TANTONY'S FIRE [tan'tuneez vuy'ur], *sb.* Saint Anthony's
fire—erysipelas.

TANTRUMS [tan'trumz], *sb.* A fit of passion.

Missus 've got the *tantrums*, sure 'nough, again s'mornin'.

TANTRUMY [tan'trumee], *adj.* Passionate; given to bursts
of ill-temper.

I can't think hot we be gwain to do way thick bwoy, he's that
there *tantrummy* 'pon times, I be most afeard to zee un go off in fits.

TAP [taap], *v. t.* 1. To begin cutting or consuming.

All the grass is a-go; we must *tap* the hayrick next week.

I didn want to *tap* thick there cave o' taties vore arter Kirsmas.

Jim, urn out and *tap* in a cut o' hay, will 'er?—*i. e.* will you?

2. Tech. To "*tap* a screw" is to cut a female thread—*i. e.* the screw inside the *nut*.

TARNAL [taar'nul], *adj.* and *adv.* Eternal; extreme; constant; excessive.

'Tis a *tarnal* shame. Her's *tarnal* fond o' un.

TARNATION [taar'nae'urshun], *adj.* A quasi oath.

'Tis a *tarnation* bad lot. *Tarnation* ugly.

TATIES AND POINT [tae'udeez-n pway'nt]. It is very common to hear old people, when expatiating upon the hardships of their youth as compared with the luxury enjoyed by the young of the present day, say, "Mate, sure 'nough! we never had'n a-got none, 'twas always taties and zalt, or *taties and point*, when father'd a-made shift vor to git hold o' a bit o' bacon like for his Zunday's dinner.

This pointing at food, by way of exciting the imagination of its enjoyment, seems to be not only a very ancient but wide-spread custom.

Rev. C. Swynnerton in *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal* (Oct. 1883), on folk-lore of the Upper Punjab, says, among other stories much resembling those current in English peasant life—

A miser protests against another wasting his ghee by dipping his bread in it, when by hanging up the ghee out of reach on a nail, pointing the bread at it, and making believe very much, he might enjoy the ghee in imagination and save it in fact. *Athenaeum*, Nov. 3, 1883.

TATTERING [taat'ureen], *adj.* and *sb.* Tattling; chattering.

Come now, there's to much *tatterin'* by half, let's have less noise and more work!

Her's a *tatterin'*, neighbourin' sort of a thing; better fit her'd look arter her chillern and keep 'em to school, and tidy like.

TATERYN̄, or iaueryn̄, or speke wythe owte resone (or iangelyn'. *supra*, chateryn, K. iaberyn, P.). *Garriv, blatero.*

TATERYNGE, or iauerynge (iaperynge, s. iaberinge, P.). *Garritus.*

Promp. Parv.

TATY-DIGGER [tae'udee-dig'ur], *sb.* A kind of double mattock.

TATY-TRAP [tae'udee-traap], *sb.* The mouth.

[Doa'n maek dheezuul' u feo'l—taek'n shuut' dhee *tae'udee-traap*,] don't make thyself a fool—take and shut thy taty-trap. This is a very common piece of advice given by a friend to another who is getting noisy with drink.

[Wuy'-s-n shuut dhee gurt *tae'udee-traap*, un neet buy'd dhæ:ur gyaap'een?] why dost (thou) not shut thy great mouth, and not bide there gaping?

TATY-ZULL [tæ'udee-zoo'ul], *sb.* A kind of plough, called also a "combing-zull," used for the purpose of throwing up a comb or ridge on each side, and so earthing up ranks of potatoes, or other crops requiring to be so treated.

TAY-RUN [tai'-ruun], *sb.* Tea-urn. (Always.) This article being a mark of gentility, it needs to be fitly named. Of course, even before Board schools, we knew that "to *urn*" was not genteel speaking, and so when a tea-urn was first brought into use, we felt that the common word must not be used in connection with it. We knew it ought to be *run*, not *urn*, and so we have ever called it.

For a school-gathering my wife told an under-gardener to go to a friend's for a large "tea-urn." The man not knowing what that was, said, "What did you please to want, mum?" Upon which I said at once, "The *tay-run*." Instantly he answered, "Oh yes, sure, mum!"—July, 1884.

Many years ago I remember my old nurse calling to a fellow-servant, "Mary, bring up the *run* to once." My mother, attempting to correct, was immediately answered, "I never didn't *zay urn*, not in all my life."

TEA-KETTLE BROTH [tai'kitl brau'th], *sb.* A very common and popular mess. It is made of slices of bread put into a basin, upon which are poured boiling water. When the bread is well soaked, the water is strained off, some butter, salt, and a *souppon* of pepper are added, then the basin is filled with boiling skimmed milk, in which is usually some chopped organ (*q. v.*).

TEAR [tæ:ur], *v. t.* To break.

Mind you don't *tear* the pitcher.

Who've a-bin an' a-*tord* the winder? He wadn a-*tord* 'smornin'.

The Boughs are ready to *tear* with snaw,

And the vrawz'd Brucks vorget to flaw.

1762. *Collins, Ninth Ode of Horace in Somerset Dialect, Miscellanies*, p. 114.

TEAR [tæ:ur], *sb.* Passion; rage.

Maister's in a purty *tear*, sure 'nough, 'cause the bulliks brokt out into the trefoy (trefoil).

TEAR ALONG [tæ:ur ulau'ng], *v. t.* To go or drive at a very rapid pace. (Very com.)

Sober! 'tidn no good to *tear along* like that is; you mid so well kill anybody to once as frighten 'em to death.

TEARING [tæ:ureen], *adj.* Boisterous; noisy; blustering.

A gurt *tearin'*, holler-mouth—the parish idn big enough vor he.

TEASE [tai'z], *v. t.* To drive; to harass.

The only way to get rid o' they rabbits is to keep on *tazin'* o'm.

Bi þay were tened at þe hyze, and *taysal* to þe wattreȝ.—*Sir Gawayne*, l. 1169.

TEASER [tai'zur], *sb.* A young ram which is allowed to run with the ewes, but is artificially prevented from copulation.

TEDIOUS [tai'jus], *adj.* Fidgety; unwilling to keep still; fretful.

Gipsy (a cow) do keep on belvin arter her calve; her's that *tai'jus* anybody can't hardly come aneast her.

TEE [tee], *sb.* An iron shaped like the top of the letter T, but with a chain attached to the centre instead of the stem of the letter. *Tees* are at the ends of the chain to a horse's head-stall or night-halter.

TEEHHEING [teehee'een], *part. adj.* Giggling; tittering; silly laughing.

[Kas'n keep kwuy'ut, yu *teehee'een* yuung feo'l?] canst (thou) not keep quiet, you giggling young fool?

Te he," quoth she and clapt the window to.—*Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 3738.

But when the hobby-horse did wiþy,
Then all the wenches gave a *tiky*.

Cobbe, Brit. Popular Antiquities, Vol. i. p. 207.

TEEN [tee'n], *v. t.* To kindle; to set alight.

[Yuur, Jún! *tee'n* u kan'l, wúl'ur?] here, Jane! light a candle, will you?

þer-of hi *tende* here list · alle in þe place.

What was þat oure Louerd Crist · þe list fram heuene sende
& þat folc þat stod aboute · here taperes þereof *tende*.

1298. *Robt. of Glou. Life of St. Dunstan* (ed. Morris and Skeat), p. 19.

On þe wal þat fur him hent : wiþ inne a lytel space
þat he be-gan þar-wiþ be *atend* : in an hundred place.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 3280.

Wyþ a charme he makeþ fyr : & a candlee he *attendeþ*.—*Ib.* l. 2413.

rearing or snapping vrom Candle-douting to Candle-*teening* in tha Yeavling.
Ex. Scold. l. 314.

TEG [taeg], *sb.* A yearling sheep. Same as a hog. This word is not so often applied to the sheep as "hog," but more frequently to the wool—*Teg-wool* being the same as *hog-wool* (*q. v.*), i. e. wool of a year and a half's growth.

TELL [tuul], *v. i.* 1. To recognize.

A man who had been hurt by a slate falling on his head, said in reply to my inquiry,—

[Wuul, dhang-k ee, zr, aay bee git'een bad'r, búd aay wuz dhaat mae'uz aid'ud luyk, vur aup dree' wiks aa'dr ut, neef aay-d u meet

ee dhoa', aay kèò'd-n *tuul* ùe' yùe wau'z, nu moa'ur-n dhu dai'd,] well, thank you, sir, I am getting better, but I was so stunned (or giddy) for quite three weeks after it, that if I had met you then, I could not recognize who you were, any more than a dead man.

2. To talk ; to speak.

He do *tell* in his sleep ter'ble. The word is constantly used to emphasize a piece of rustic wisdom, or a threat, by beginning— [Aay *tuul*'ee haut tai'z,] I tell ye what it is. I *tell* ye what 'tis, I shan't stand it no longer.

It is often used redundantly, "I *tell* 'ee" being in every other sentence, without adding anything to the sense or information conveyed—just like "I say" of ordinary colloq. Eng.

I don't want'n, *I tell ee*.

Thei *telden* that thei schulden hede snaris.—*Wyclif, Psalm* lxxiii. 6.

3et thu me seist of other thinge,
And *telst* that ich ne can no3t singe.—*Owl and Night*. l. 309.

There were some women in the village *telling* about it.
Account of a murder, Wellington Weekly News, Aug. 11, 1887.

I've a yeard *tell* o' it, but I never didn zee it.

They was well agreed—I zeed 'em *tellin'* together in to Clock, (inn) the night avore.

3. *v. t.* To recognize ; to distinguish.

Of two men with ferrets, neither seemed to know which of the two was his own ; one said, "Here, let's zee 'em, I can *tell* mine, any'ow, nif I look to the teeth o'un."

I can *tell* my own hat 'mongst a thousand.

I be that blind 'pon times, I baint able to *tell* my own wive hon I meet'th her.

4. To count. (Always.)

A witness before giving evidence was thus advised—

[Hau'n yùe bee aak'st oa'urt, mui'n yùe au'vees *tuul* vuy'v, voar yùe du spaik,] when you be asked anything, mind you count five, before you speak.

I may *tell* all my bones.—*Psalm* xxii. 17. See also 2 *Kings* xvii.

5. *v. t.* and *i.* To say ; to speak.

Do what I wid I couldn get'n vor to *tell* a word.

Her *told* how her zeed two men gwain on, but her couldn *tell* who they was.

"Do not talk nonsense" is usually, "Don't *tell* up such stuff."

He ne *telleþ* bote lyte of ous : be his wordes sterne :

Proutelich he auaunteþ hem : wiþ xij for to fi3te.—*Sir Ferunbras*, l. 117.

Holdeþ 3ow stille, and spekeþ no3t : but leteþ me *telle* as y ha þo3t.—*Ib.* l. 4417.

6. In the com. phr. "*Tell me!*" This is a mere asseveration, and implies a challenge to contradict the speaker. It usually takes the form, "Nif 'tidn zo and zo," or "Nif thick fuller idn a fool, *tell me!*" See RATTLER 2, START 2.

TELL OF [tuul' oa], *phr.* To give evidence of.
[Wuul! yùe aa'v udras' dhik vee'ul u graew'n prau'pur, ee'ul tuul' oa ut pùr'tee kwik, aa'l wau'rn un,] well! you have dressed that field thoroughly, it will show the effects of it very quickly, I'll warrant it.

TELL-TALER-TIT [tuul-tae'ulur-tee't], *sb.* Tale-bearer.
The rhyme is as common here as elsewhere—

Tell-taler-tit, your tongue shall be slit,
All the dogs in the town shall have a little bit.

TEMPER [taem'pur], *sb.* Applied to soil when easily tilled.
Thick there field o' groun' was in capical *temper*, we made-n jis the very same's a arsh-heap (heap of ashes).

TEMPLES [taem'plz], *sb.* A wooden stretcher of adjustable length, having points at either end, used by weavers to keep the cloth as woven of the proper width in the loom. The implement is often called a "pair o' *temples*."

TEMPORY [tai'mpuree], *adv.* In a slight, unsubstantial manner; temporarily.

All the place is a-put up *tempory*, sure 'nough. (Very com.)

TENANTSHIP [taen'unshúp], *sb.* Tenancy.
Why my *tenantship* will be a-run'd out vore the work's a-finisht. —January 1885.

TEND [tai'n(d)], *v. t.* To attend; to wait upon; to serve customers in a shop.

I can't get away, 'tis onpossible; I must *tend* my customers or lost 'em.

A mason's labourer always describes his work, "I do *tend* masons."

A "*tending-shop*" in a mill is a room where the foreman receives and gives out weaver's work. See NURSE-TENDING.

TENDANCE [tai'nduns], *sb.* Attention; care; looking after.
Young turkeys be terr'bl nash, they wants a sight o' *tendance*.

Hops dried in loft, aske *tendance* oft.
And shed their séedes, much more than néedes.—*Tusser*, 56/53.

TENET [taen'ut], *sb.* A tenon. (Always.) Also *tenet-saw* [taen'ut zau, or zaa]. (Always.)

TERRIBLE [tuur'ubl], *adj.* 1. Very intimate; thick; close friends.

Her's *terrible* way my missus, but I baint no ways a-tookt up way her myzul.

They two young osbirds be *terrible* together. *Comp.* DREADFUL 2.

2. *adv.* Very. The most common intensive in use, as "*terrible* purty," &c. See hundreds of examples throughout these pages.

TERRIFY [tuur'eefuy'], *v. t.* 1. To importune.

[Uur-z au'vees tuur'eefuy'een ur mau'dhur vur tu lat ur goo; bud aay zúm' túz aar'd luy'k vur tu pae'rt wai ur,] she is always importuning her mother for to let her go (to service), but I fancy it is hard like for to part with her.

2. *v. t.* To torment.

[Dhai bwuwyz' bee nuuf' tu tuur'eefuy' ún'ee bau'dee tu dath; dhai bee,] they boys be enough to terrify anybody to death, they be.

3. Applied to weeds; to hoe constantly.

You can't never get urd o' that there stuff, nif you don't keep on *terrifyin* o' it.

TERVY [tuur'vee], *v. i.* To struggle; to writhe.

Ay, man! thee mids *tervy* or eet poaty, but I can hold thee, mind. See *Ex. Scold.* l. 216.

TET [taet:], *sb.* Teat. (Always.)

One o' Daisy's *tets* (a cow) is so zore I can't hardly tich o' her.

TETCH [taech:], *sb.* Habit; gait.

'Tis a *tetch* her've a-got.

Tetch'e, or manner of condycyone. Mos. condicio.—*Prompt. Parv.*

I mean not that such a *tech* as Naaman took here may do it.

Rogers, Hist. of Naaman, p. 96.

See *Trans. Dev. Association*, 1883, vol. xv. p. 93; also vol. xviii. p. 101.

TETCHINESS [taech'inees], *sb.* Ill-temper; crabbedness.

Her's good-lookin' enough, but there's too much *tetchiness* about her vor me; till her's a-come to my time o' life, a purty old queen her'll be, I'll warn her. (Very com.)

pride of heart, stoutnesse and disdaine, *techinesse*, and reliques of some old better roote which is bred in the bone.—1642. *Rogers, Naaman*, p. 423.

TETCHY [túch'ee, taech'ee], *adj.* Captious; irritable. (Com.)

[Uur-z u maa'yn túch'ee oa'l dhing, uur úz' naew, muy'n], her's a main *tetchy* old thing, her is now, mind.—Jan. 22, 1883.

And he's as *tetchy* to be woo'd to woo,

As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.—*Troilus and Cressida*, I. ii.

This word, which the lexicographers corrupted into "touchy," from *touch*, by Bailey, Johnson, Webster, has of late, since Prof. Skeat's *English Dialects* came out, been reinstated in the literature, while it has always been preserved pure in the dialect.

the masses who are constantly selfish, often lazy, and occasionally credulous.
Spectator, Jan. 13, 1883, p. 42.

TEW-IRON [tē-wyrn], *n.* The nozzle of a smith's bellows, or of a smelting furnace. (Always.) No doubt the vernacular form is the development of the first attempts to pronounce *teyere*; having got so far as *te-wyrr*, education steps in, disposes of the vulgar *irr*, and of course adopts the correct and polite (*h*) *iron*. *Te-wyrons* are regular articles of ironmongery; indeed there are "patent *te-wyrons*." *See also*, *Worcester's Dictionary*: *te-wyrr*; *te-wyrr*.—*Spirs*.

TH initial *s*, before *r* is almost always *d*, as in *drash*, *drow*, *drast*, &c.

There are many differences of pronun. as compared with lit. Eng. *Ting*, *thick*, *thin* (not emphatic) are always [dhing, dching, dheen]. *See* Word Lists for other examples.

-TH. Contraction of verbal inflection *eth*, now obsolete except in poetry and scripture, but in N. Dev. and N. W. Som. it still remains the usual form of speech; even there it is beginning to be dropped in the plural. The contracted form *th* is the rule after all consonants and vowels alike.

Her *zaitth*, for she says. [Dhu kaa's lee'ut-*th*], the cask leaks. [Dhu baal' aap-*th*], the ball hops. [Zee' aew u huurn-*th*], see how he runs. [Dhu duug buurk-*th*], the dog barks. [Dhik bwuuy tuul-*th* luy'z], that boy tells lies. [Ee sae'uv-*th* u laut u muun'ee], he saves a lot of money, are all the every-day forms. Of course in the Vale district and E. Som., where the periphrastic form is general, this does not apply as a rule of speech, yet the inflection is very commonly used, and in the contracted form only.

tiff handes umeth to him-ward.

He *on-*th** wel swithe awai-ward.

Vor waane snov lith thick and wide.—*Ch. and Nightingale*, ll. 375, 430.

THANKY. *See* NO THANKY A HANG'D.

THAT [dhaat], *adv.* 1. So. Sometimes *that there* is used, but *there* is redundant. (Very com.)

I be *that* bad I can't make use o' nort.

The clay was *that there* lovin', 'twas jist the very same's bird-lime, eens mid zay.

2. In phr. "and *that*" = etcetera.

Oh! he do do middlin' like way little caddlin' jobs, and urnin' arrants and *that*.

Her's a good maid to work, and *that*; but her've a-got a bit of a Irish temper like. *See* ex. RISE.

3. [dhut], *rel. pr.* Who. (Very com.)
 [Dhai' dhut noa'uth bas; du zai' aew twaud'n noa' jis dhing;]
 those who know best, say that it was no such thing.

hire ymbhwyrft eorðena ƿ̄ alle ða ðe eardiað in hire.
ejus orbis terrarum et universi qui habitant in ea.

Oldest English Texts, p. 328.

belyue þou scholdest on god almigt : þat for ous gan blede.—*Sir Fer.* l. 398.

THAT EVER I SHOULD SAY SO ! [dhut uv'ur aay shud zai' zoa !], *phr.* This is the commonest of exclamations, half apologetic, whenever an oath or other very strong expression has been used in speaking before a *jin'lmun*. It comes in as a sort of parenthesis immediately following the oath.

[Dhu yuung oa'uzburd ! neef aay doa'n lat'n ae'u-t, aa'l bee daa'md ! dhut uv'ur aay shud zai' zoa !] the young rascal ! if I don't thrash him well, I'll be d—d ! that ever I should say so !

THAT THERE [dhaat dhae'ur], *dist. adj.* That ; that one—referring to some person or thing absent or out of sight.

“Where's *that there* book ?” meaning a book not in sight.

“Hand over *thick there* book,” would refer to a book visibly at hand. See THERE 3. Also see *W. S. Gram.* p. 31.

Hwan godard herde þat þer þrette,
 With þe neue he robert sette

Biforn þe teth a dint ful strong.—*Havelok*, l. 2404.

THATCHES [dhaa'chez], *sb.* Vetches. (Very com.) The transposition of *dh* and *v* is very common. Comp. *vatch* for *thatch*, *thery* for *very*.

Mr. Tristram 've a-zend word to zay he can spare-ee zo many *thatches* as you be a mind to.—May, 1885.

half day's work two horses fatching *thaches* . . . 5s.
From Bill, Oct. 10th, 1887.

THAWY [dhau'ee], *v. i.* To thaw. (Always.)

[Tuv u-dhau'ud aul nai't, un u puur'dee maes tūz', shoar nuuf,]
 it have thawed all night, and a pretty mess it is, sure enough.

The transitive form is quite different. See UNTHAW.

THE [dhu]. 1. In speaking of trades it is usual to insert *the*, having a frequentative force, before a trade—implying the practice or learning of the art. The name of the trade too takes a gerundive or adjectival form, as if *trade* or *business* were to be understood.

One o' my boys do work to *the* dyein', an' tother's gwain to larn *the* paintin'.

Apprentices and Improvers wanted to *the* Millinery, to *the* Dressmaking, to *the* Curryng.—*Three Advertisements in Wellington Weekly News*, Feb. 3, 1887.

Wanted, an Improver to *the* Smithing.—Apply to James Wood, Lurley, Tiverton.

Haddon and Son have vacancies for several Apprentices to *the* Dressmaking.
Adverts. both from same column, Wellington Weekly News, July 14, 1887.

2. *The* is almost always inserted redundantly when speaking of a person if described as *poor, young, old, big, little, &c.*

Who do'd it? Why 'twas *the* gurt Jim Baker.

The young Squire Jones is gwain to be a-married, idn 'er? *See* ex. under KEW, KIN, POOR 2, &c.

In the *Ex. Scold.* this rule is invariable. *Tha* young Zaunder Vursdon, l. 192. *Tha* old Hugh Hosegood, ll. 133, 134. *Tha* old Roger Hill, l. 62. *Tha* young George Vuzz, l. 55. *The* young Dick Vrogwill, l. 32, &c. &c.

3. *The* is often omitted—

(a) Before *same*. 'Tis same's I always told 'ee. *See* JOGGY 2, OUT 3, RUN ABOUT, for further examples.

(b) In the phr. "to doors," "to shop," "to road," "in house," "to hill," "to harbour," "to pound," "to load," &c. For ex. *see* HAPSE, HARBOUR 1, HARVEST DRINK, OFF OF, POST OPE, HOME TO, RAKE ARTER, TIMES.

(c) Before names of public-houses or places. In phr. "up in town," "in to King's Arms," "to fair."

I'll be to Half-moon to vower o'clock, or else I can meet 'ee to-marra to market.

For further ex. *see* POOR 3, PEDIGREE, SLIP IT. *See* also *Reports* 6 (p. 90) and 8 (p. 113) of *Provincialisms, Trans. Dev. Association*, vols. xv., xvii.

THERE [dhae'ur], *adv.* 1. In that particular.

"You'm out *there*, mind"—*i. e.* you are wrong in your assertion in that particular.

2. *There* is often omitted at the beginning of a clause.

[Waud'n u beet' u-laf',] (*there*) was not a morsel left.

For further ex. *see* HEART, JOBBER, MANSHIP, MOGVURD.

3. Often used redundantly, or by way of extra demonstration, after *they there, thick there, that there, &c.*

Mine's a rare knife, but I widn gie much vor thick *there there*.

See EAT, MISTRUST, ROUNDING.

THERE ALONG [dhae'ur laung], *adv.* of place, implying continuance of direction. (Always.)

[Dhai aew'zez dhae'ur laung' bee au'l oa'm vauy'd,] those houses along *there* be all of them void.

THERE AWAY [dhae'ur uwai'], *adv.* of place. *There*; in that direction.

In pointing out a locality a person would say, "You can't zee the church herefrom, but he lies out *there away*."

THEREBY [dhae'urbuy], *adv.* Near that place. (Very com.)
Not known in the lit. sense of, by that means.

Nif I baint there, you'll vind me *thereby*; I shan't on'y be in to Mrs. Ridler's to Crown.

Al anoneward þe helm an he3 : ys crest a bar adoun,
& þe cercl of gold þat sat þer-bey : þe perles wer worþ a toun,
Sir Ferumbras, l. 622.

THEREFROM [dhae'urvraum], *adv.* Thence. Comp. *herefrom*.
(Very com.)

[Túd-n neet ubèo· dree guun'shauts *dhae'urvraum*·,] it is not,
not above three gunshots (distance) thence.

þan ferthe he smot þan on ys yre : & set him with al ys mayn,
þat ys hed fle3 þofra þe swyre : ten fet on þe pleyn.—*Sir Ferum.* l. 3107.

THERE NOW! [dhae'ur naew !], *interj.* (Very com.)

There now! you don't say so!

It is also used threateningly or defiantly.

Nif I catch thee again, I'll kick thy ass, *there now!*

'T'll take a better man 'an thee to do it, *there now!*

THERE RIGHT [dhae'ur rai't], *adv.* of place and time. Then
and there; on the spot. (Very com.)

Summons-n? no tino! I took-n pared-n down, *there right*; an'
I'll warn I've a-lef' my mark 'pon the burches o' un, too. See
HERE-RIGHT.

ða malchus þas word gehyrde þe se portgerefa him swá hetelice wces
tosproecende, he ofdrod sloh adún þær rihte, and him sylfne astroehte eot foran
eallum þam folce.—*Aelfric's Lives of the Saints, De 7 dormientibus*, l. 717.

His body wold he putte in aunte : for þere rist þo3te he lyn
& list hym doun an vndre a tree : a bo3e-schot fram þat host.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 89.

THERY [dhuur'ee], *adv.* Very. (Com.)

[Aay bee *dhuur'ee* zaur'ee, búd aay kaa'n uulp oa' ut,] I be very
sorry, but I cannot help o' it. Comp. **THATCHES**.

THESE [dhai'z yuur, dhèo'zh yuur, uz, -z, -s], *dist. adj.*

Indefinite—[Uez bee *dhèo'zh yuur* bee'us?] whose be these here
beasts?—*i. e.* neat cattle.

Definite—[*Dhai'z yuur* tae'udeez bee dhu bas' soa'urt u-groa',]
these (particular) potatoes be the best sort grown.

[Aay aa'n u zeed-n *uz* yuur'z,] I have not seen him these (*i. e.* for)
years. See **THIS**.

THEY, THEY THERE [dhai', dhai' dhae'ur], *dist. adj.* Those.

They things be dearer'n *they there*.

Indefinite—[*Dhai'* yuung peg'z mus bee u-tèok't ee'n,] those
young pigs must be taken in.

[*Dhai'zh yuur* aa'plz bee duub'l zu gèo'd-z *dhai' dhae'ur*,] these
apples are double as good as those. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 30.

Sche takeþ a syde Brytamoun : a conseil, & gan him frayne :
 ʔ askep wiat þuþ þay baroun : in prysoun sche herde playne.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 1216. See also *Ib.* ll. 2361, 3140, 1824, 5091.

THICK, THICKY [dhik; dhik'ee], *dist. adj.* **That.**

Thick there, thicky there, are equally common; but I am unable to induce any rule for the distinctive use of either form—all seem to be synonymous. To the two latter, *there* is often superadded. See **THERE** 3. Examples abound herein.

ʔ binime þe vuele ancre þiþe uniseli gile þet ich of seide.—*Anc. Riv.* p. 68.
 ich am þiþe þat hap destrued muche of cristente.—*Sir Ferumbras*, l. 364.

But *thiþe* text hild he not worth an oystre.—*Chaucer, Prol.* l. 182.

Med. Ay, ay, thiþ same! you know 'em well enough.

Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. i.

THICK [thik'], *adj.* 1. Intimate; friendly.

[T'waud'n vuur'ee lau'ng ugau'n dhai wuz kau'leen waun tuudh'ur bud úv'reedhing, un naew' dhai bee su *dhik* uz thee'vs,] it was not very long ago they was calling one another but everything, and now they be so thick as thieves.

2. *adj.* Imperfect. As "*Thick o' yearin'*" (hearing), "*Thick o' speech*"—*i. e.* indistinct.

THICK-HEADED [thik'ai'dud], *adj.* Stupid; dull. The reverse of "long-headed," which implies astuteness rather than brilliancy.

THICK LIFTED [thik' lúf'tud], *adj.* Short-winded.

Poor old fuller, he's a-come terr'ble *thick lifted*, sure 'nough. See *Ex. Scold.* l. 126.

THICK WET [thik' waet'], *sb.* A dense mist—very com. in the west.

'Twas a proper *thick wet*, you could-n zee not a gunshot.

THIEF [thee'f], *sb.* A faulty wick in a candle, which causes it to waste. (Very com.)

THING [dhing], *sb.* 1. When applied to persons or articles is mostly depreciatory. A bad tool is [u rig'lur *dhing*'], with much emphasis in all cases on *dhing*.

[Túd'n noa yúe's vur tu maek *dhingz*, dhai wúd'n buy' um,] it is no use to make things (*i. e.* bad articles), they would not buy them.

A drunken woman is [u puur'dee oa'l *dhing*']. I never heard the word applied to a man, but very often to a horse. [Dhee-s u-gau't u *dhing*' naew, shoa'ur nuuf'], thee hast got a thing now, **sure enough**, is a very common expression.

On the contrary, when used to express a purpose, action, or result, it has the force of implying satisfaction.

So you'll come too; that's the *thing*.

Nif mother'll let us come, 'twill be the very *thing*.

So again, according to intonation, it expresses content with person or article.

Thick there piece is just the *thing*. Thick there maid's the *thing* vor me.

2. Among keepers the regular word for ground vermin.

I've a-lost a lot o' birds way thick there *thing* [dhik dhae'ur dthing']. Said of a fox.

How we have a-bin a-terrified way [*dthingz*] the last vortnight; we've a-killed up a dizen stoats and varies.

Complaining of not finding game in a favourite spot, I was told, "They zess 'tis the [*dthingz*] *things* have a-killed it, but I knows better'n that."

THINGS [dthing'z], *pl. sb.* Cattle; sheep; live stock. This noun of multitude always has a singular construction.

Anybody wid be a fool vor to keep a passle o' *things* and starve it.

Urchet! have ee zeed all the *things*? Ees! I've a-zeed it all.

THINGUMY, THINGUMYBOB, THINGUMYJIG [dthing-umee, dthing-umeebau'b, dthing-umeejig'], *sb.* Equivalent to "What d'ye call." Used as a cant name for any article or tool of which the speaker for the moment forgets the proper word.

Hand over the *thingummy*.

THINK [dthing'k], *v. t.* To remember; to bear in mind. (Very com.)

Now take care, mind, and *think* where you be, and what you bɜ about.

THINK SHAME [dthing'k shee'um], *v. i.* To be ashamed.

I should *think shame* of anybody belonging to me if they'd a-bin there.

THIRDLE, or THURL [dhuurd'l], *adj.* Thin; lean; shrivelled; hungry-looking; pinched. Applied to animals, also to grain.—*W. H. G.*, Dec. 6, 1883.

Thy buzzom Chucks were pretty vittee avore tha mad'st thyzel *therle* and thy Vlesh all wangery. *Ex. Scold.* l. 73.

THIS [úz, -z, -s]. 1. Indefinite distinguishing *adj.*, used with nouns denoting time. The sense is for, or for the space of.

[Aay bae'un kau'meen au'm-z wik',] I be not coming home this week—*i. e.* for a week—not as in lit. Eng., during the current week.

[Yoa'ur dthing'z bún rad'ee úz vau'rtnait,] your things (have) been ready this (*i. e.* for a) fortnight.

[Muy tuy'm úd'n aew't-s twuul'muunth,] my time is not out this (for a) twelvemonth. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 29.

2. [úʔ, -z]. To denote the immediate past or immediate future.
Have you seen Mr. John to-day.

[Noa, aay aa'nt u-zee'd-n-z tûe' ur dree' daiz,] no, I have seen him these two or three days.

I bin out to Holcombe ripping [úʔ vaur'tnit]—*i. e.* during the last fortnight.

Your job on't be a-do'd [úʔ aaw'ur]—*i. e.* for the next hour.

THIS HERE [dhee'uz yuur, dhee'uzh yuur], *demon. adj.*
This—*i. e.* near at hand—definite and emphatic.

[Twaud'n dhik' dhae'ur, aay tuul' ee, twuz dhee'uz yuur,] it wot not that, I tell you, it was this.

2. [dhúsh' yuur]. This—indefinite.

[Dhúsh' yuur uy'ur oa'n dùe' ; ee mús bee u-au'lturd,] this ir will not do ; he must be altered.

The pronunciation of these forms is distinct, and marks the difference. To both is very commonly added another *he*, analogous to THERE 3, by way of extra distinction, but the increase of meaning is so slight, that it must be considered redundant.

What's all *this here here* about ?

I baint no ways a-tookt up way *those here here* [dheo'zh yuur] taytotal fullers. See GWAINS ON.

3. [dhúsh' yuur]. The use of this phrase, not as an act demonstrative, is quite common, and implies something new, "They tell me *this here* preforated sinc is better'n lattin" (*q. v.*).

This here mowing o' wheat idn a quarter so good's the o' farshin reapin.

THO [dhoa'], *adv. of time.* Then. Still the usual form here though long obsolete in literature. Never used for *then* as conjunction. Ang.-Sax. *þá*.

We bide tellin' ever so long, and *tho* I lookéd to my watch, a zeed we 'adn a-got nit a minute to lost, vor to catch the train.

Her told'n he should have his money, but her 'adn a-got it *tho*.

And *tho* he seid to the thrid douzter,—*Gesta Rom.* p. 49 ; four times on same

Tho quath that on, and quad that other,

Owl and Night. l. 117. Also ll. 187, 199.

To do exequies, as was *tho* the gyse,

Tho seyde he : "O goddes cruel,—*Chaucer, Knightes Tale*, ll. 135, 441

Charlis to Oliuer saide þo : "god help þe, dere herte,

Sir Ferumbas, l. 324. Also ll. 187, 212, and twenty others.

And at Wynchest' y cronyd he was

Of Elmerston, þ' was bysshoppe þo ;

Chron. Vil. st. 7. Hundreds in this poem.

þe bisshop seide so, bycause þat Kyng Henry þe Secounde was þoo i-couin to Irlond freschliche after þe martirdom of Seint Thomas of Caunturbury.

Trevisa, vol. 1. p. 36

Many other quotations in *Trans. Dev. Association*, vol. xvii. (1815), p. 111.

THOFF [thau'f], *adv.* Though. (Always so.) The sound of *ough* in *though* and *trough*, as compared with lit. pron., is exactly reversed [thau'f, troa', instead of lit. trau'f, dhoa']. Note also difference of initial, from lit. *though*. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 94. See S-OFF.

Do show as *thoff* we was in vor a hard winter.

And yet the perty maids, I vow,
Make me vorgive, I can't tell how,
Thoff'tis a serious matter.—*P. Pindar, R. Visit to Exeter*, st. 7.

My rod da beynd, my reyl da whizz,
As *thoff* I'd hook'd a bool.—*Pulman, R. Sk.* p. 60. Also p. 73.

THONGY [dhaung'ee], *v. i.* 1. To become viscous; elastic. Cider is very often said "to *thongy*" when it gets into a peculiar oily or treacly state called "reamed," or "ropy" (*q. v.*).

2. *adj.* Viscous; like oil. See *Trans. Dev. Ass.* 1885, p. 112.

THORNEN [dhuur'neen], *adj.* Made of *thorn*. Hence a thorn-hedge is always a [dhuur'neen-aj'].

THORNS [dhuur'nz]. In phr. "upon *thorns*." In a state of excitement.

[Ur bún au'l pun dhuur'nz úv'ur zún'z,] she (has) been all upon thorns ever since—*i. e.* in a restless, fidgety, unsettled state of mind.

The initial *th* is always *dh*, as in *then*, not as in *think*. Of the many glossaries which give this word not one defines the initial.

THOU, *pr. sec. pers. sing.*, is not used by the peasantry. The word is always *thee*. *Thee* art, *thee*'ds [dhee'ds]—*i. e.* *thou* hadst, *thee*'s [dhee's], *thou* hast, *thee* dis [dhee' dús], *thou* dost, are the usual forms. Plenty of examples are to be found in these pages.

THREAD [draed (thraed', to the quality)], *sb.* The spiral convexity of a screw.

Here, you must cut some more *dread* to this here bolt.

THREE-CROSS-WAY [dree-krau's-wai']. The meeting of two roads without intersecting. See FOUR-CROSS-WAY.

THREE OUTS [dree' aew'ts], *phr.* Three (with)outs. Used in the very common rustic sarcasm, "A ginman way *dree outs*—wit, money, and manners."

THREE-SQUARE [dree-skwa'e'ur], *adj.* and *adv.* Triangular.

THRID [thrud'], *num.* Third. A very common pronunciation.

Comp. *criids* for *cards*; also quot. below. An exception, to nearly invariable change of *thr* into *dr*—e. g. *thrash* into *dr*. You be the *thr*id body I've a year'd tell o' it. See TH.

Suffren pore men hungry and þrini and in gret mischef.—*Wyclif, W*

THROUGH [dròo', drùe']. *adv.* In phr. "through a [drùe' un aewt]", throughout; during the entire space place, or quantity.

The piece was scovy all *drùe' un aewt*—i. e. through i length.

THROUGH AND THROUGH [drùe' un drùe'], *adv* pletely through'

The ball went *drùe' un drùe'*. I was wet *drùe' un drùe'*, to my skin.

THROW [droa'], *v. t.* 1. To produce; to bear; to bri Thick mare 'll *drow* a good colt.

This here ground ought to *drow* a good lot o' keep.

2. *v. t.* Of animals—to miscarry. See SLIP.

The sorrel mare 've a-*drowed* her colt.

Sight o' yoes (ewes) about 've a-*drow'd* their lambs.

3. *v. t.* Of a gin or trap—to spring it, or send it off.

[Dhu snaap-s u-*droa'ud*, bud úd'n noa'urt ee'n un,] th thrown, but (there) is not nothing in it. See DROW 3.

THROW ABROAD [droa' ubroa'ud], *v. t.* 1. Tes saw. To set it so as to make it "carry more"—i. e. cu large enough for the plate of the saw to pass readily. See

[Kaa'n dùe noa'urt wai dhee'uz an'-zau vore aay-v u *ubroa'ud*,] (I) cannot do anything with this hand-saw unti set it.

2. Tech. in ploughing. To turn to the left at the e furrow and return. The result is that the furrows made and returning are turned away from each other, and henc finish of each strip there is a double furrow, called an all-vo All this is the precise opposite of *gather* (q. v.).

The land for ploughing will be marked out and numbered, and each p is to plough the part allotted to him, by gathering two-thirds and *throu* two-thirds of the seventy yards, the furrows not to be less than six depth.—*Particulars of Culmstock Ploughing Match*, Nov. 10, 1886.

THROW IN [droa' ee'n]. In wrestling or "cudgel a ring is kept by the bystanders, and the form of givi accepting a challenge is to throw the hat into this rit unpres (see TRIER) shout [tùe aa'ts! tùe aa'ts!] two ha two fresh men are wanted, or [u aa't! u aa't!] a hat,

challenge has been given, or the man in the ring has thrown his man.

[Bau'b wuz tu gèo'd vaur um; noa'un oa-m wíd'n *droa' ee'n* ugin' un,] Bob was too good for them; none of them would not "throw in" against him.

[Aay vaev'n u waud'n tu bee noa' kik'een, zoa aay wíd'n *droa' ee'n*,] I found that there was to be no kicking, so I would not wrestle. This was said to me by a man in great disgust, who had described to the writer how he had carefully prepared his boots to make them hard, and had gone to a certain place on purpose to wrestle with a well-known champion. Throwing in the hat is precisely equivalent to throwing down the gauntlet in the days of chivalry.

So zoon's I'd a-drowed Jim Moles, none o' the tothers widn *drow in* agin me—*i. e.* would not accept my challenge.

THROWING UP HIS HAND, THROWING UP HIS LITTLE FINGER [droa'een aup úz an',—lee'dl ving'ur]. Cant phr. for drinking.

[Kaa'pikul fuul'ur tu wuur'k, neef u daed'n dùe' zu muuch tu *droa'een aup úz an'*,] capital fellow to work, if he did not do so much at drinking.

[Zoa yùe bún *droa'een aup yur lee'dl ving'ur* ugee'un, aa'n ee'?] so you have been throwing up your little finger again, have you not? Com. way of chaffing one who is drunk.

THROW THE HATCHET [droa' dhu aach'ut], *phr.* To colour highly; to exaggerate.

Must-n always take he's store vor gospel; Thomas can *drow th' 'atchet* way anybody.

THRUM [druum], *sb.* In weaving, when a warp is woven out it is necessary to leave a few inches of the threads which pass through the reeds and harness, in order to tie on the ends of the new warp. This part cannot be woven in consequence of the knot on every thread, it has therefore to be cut off as waste, and is called a *thrum*.

PESLES: *Thrums*; or that which hangs at the end of a piece of cloth like fringe. *Cotgrave.*

THRUMM, of a clothe. *Filamen*, K.Y.L.W. villus, fractillus, U.G. *in frango.* *Prompt. Parv.*

THRUM of clothe or threde—*payne.*—*Palsgrave.*

O. High Germ. *drum* (*finis, stirps*). O. Dutch *drom* (*licium*).—*Stratmann.*

Hoc licium, a throm 78/17. *Licium* [a *throme*].—*Wright's Vocab.* 592/35.

Approach, ye furies fell!

O fates! come, come;

Cut thread and *thrum*.—*Mids. Night's Dream*, V. i.

In the *Pattee*.

In the *Pattee* (perhaps by the *drum* condition
and the *drum* condition)

v.

In the *Pattee* over the *Pattee*.

In the *drum* condition

xx.

1882, *Inventory of the goods, Sec. of Henry Gandy, Esq.*

THUMBS [dhuumz]. Of an awkward, clumsy-handed person it is usual to say -

[And so *vingaruz* see *dhuumz*.] all his fingers are thumbs.

THUNDERBOLT [dhuunderboolt], *n. l.* To strike with lightning.

May 28, 1881, the sexton of Minehead church pointed to some repair in the tower, and said, "He (the tower) was a *thunderbolted* about of a sixty year ago."

THURT [dhuurt], *v. l.* 1. To thwart; to oppose; to cross.

'Don't never do to *thurt* he—the fat's in the vire torackly.

2. To cross-cut. (Always.)

Why, 'tis a wo'th vive shillings to *thurt* thick there butt (tree) so well's one shillin's a wo'th another.

3. To plough across the furrows of the previous ploughing.

[Ye mus pluw un un *dhuurt-n*, un pluw un ugee un, vur to maek' u jaub' oa un,] you must plough him (the field) and thwart him, and plough him again, for to make a job of him.

THURT AND ACROSS [dhuurt-n ukraa's], *adv.* A pleonastic form of *across*; *athwart*. (Very com.)

[Ee aup' wai uz stik' un kuut-n rai't *dhuurt-n ukraa's* dhu baak oa un,] he up with his stick and cut him right across the back of him.

You be bound vor to car your gutter *thurt and across* Mrs. Knight's mead, vor t'have fall'd enough.—November, 1882.

THURT-HANDLED [dhuurt-an'ld], *adj.* Cross-handled—of spades, forks, &c.

Thurt-an'led tools be better'n they t'others.

THURT SAW [dhuurt zaa; zau], *sb.* Cross-cut saw. (Always.)

Plase to tich up (sharpen) the *thurt saw*; can't do nort way un cens he is.

THUSTY [thuustee], *adj.* Thirsty. (Always.) Generally used in begging cups of cider of the missus. A little polite. *Dry* is the usual word to express thirst.

TIB [túb], *sb.* Small beer. See **SPRING-BUTTON**.

Th'old Bob on't never drink nort; but th'old man's oncommon fond of his pint or two o' *tib*.

To "drink nort" means not to get drunk.

TICE [tuy's], *v. t.* To entice. (Always.)

I do's my best vor to get-n to school, but they tother boys keeps on *ticin'* o' un away.

I *tyce* one by fayre wordes to my purpose. *Te attic.* Do other men as they lyste, but I wyll nat *tyce* him to none yll. *Palsgrave.*

TICEMENT [tuy'smunt], *sb.* Encouragement; enticement.

There idn no *ticement* vor to keep it tidy, vor tidn a-do'd up vive minutes 'vore they boys 've a-made it all so bad again.

TICHER [túch'ur], *sb.* Toucher. In the very common phrase,

"So near's a *ticher*" = as near as possible; a hairbreadth escape.

'Twas jist a come they hadn a bin a-turned over right into the river—'twas so nigh's a *ticher*.

TICK FOR TACK [tik' vur taak'], *phr.* Tit for tat. (Always.)

TICKLER [tik'lur], *sb.* A sharp stroke with a cane or whip.

I gid'n a *tickler* 'cross the backzide.

TICKLISH [tik'leesh], *adj.* Causing uneasiness; difficult; uncertain.

'Tis a *ticklish* job vor to load thick there piece (of timber) mind.

Ticklish times. *Ticklish* weather vor haymaking.

TICKS [tik's], *sb.* A small kind of horse-bean.

There idn no sort 'll beat th' old-farshin *ticks*.

TIDDIVATE [túd'ivae'ut], *v. t.* To smarten up; to put on the final touch.

I s'pose must *tiddivate* up the garden a bit, avore the weddin.

TIDDLY WINK [túd'lee wing'k], *sb.* An unlicensed public.

Same as KIDLEY WINK.

TIDLTY [túd'lee], *sb.* A tom-tit. *Parus.*

[U *túd'leez* nas' wai vaaw'ur ag'z een un,] a tom-tit's nest with four eggs in it.

'TIDN [túd'n]. "It is not." (Always.) *See* IDN.

TIDY [tuy'dee], *adj.* Great; large; considerable.

There was a *tidy* lot o' volks there, sure 'nough; could a-travelled 'pon their heads.

TIE [tuy], *v. t.* and *sb.* 1. To exactly equal another in some competition; an equal. *See* RIDE AND TIE.

My dog *tied* yours, so they must run again.

2. *See* *tie* in BED-TIE.

TIE-BEAM [tuy-beem], *sb.* The horizontal part of the framing of a roof; that which *ties*, or prevents the "couples" from spreading.

TIED [tuy'd], *adj.* Wool is said to be *tied* when it is m growth. Fleeces are often found like pieces of felt, these *fleeces*. See *COT*.

Farmers in bargaining for the sale of their wool often say [Aay aa'n u-gau't u *tuy'd* vlee'z tu mee nae'um,] I hav matted fleece to my name.

TIED UP [tuy'd au'p], *adj.* Constipated.
I be terr'ble a-*tied up* in my inside ; and all the doctor's st do me no good.

TIERS [tuy'urz], *sb.* Short lengths of cord, cut off purpose of tying the sacks when measuring up corn.

TIFFLE [túf'l], *v. t.* and *i.* To unravel the threads o to make a fringe by drawing out the threads of weft.

That there stuff on't do 'thout he's a-hem'd—he'll all *tiffy*

TIFFLINGS [túf'leenz], *sb. pl.* Threads drawn from an fabric.

I could not get any cotton to match, so I was obliged it with *tiffings*. This word is used by educated people.

TIFFY [túfee], *adj.* Irritable ; easy to take offence ; to tiffs.

Her widn be so bad nif her wadn so mortal *tiffy*.

TIGHT [tuy't], *adv.* and *adj.* 1. Of dough. Stiff in cons inclined to solid.

A baker told me, "We always wets the flour in the double so *tight* as we do what we wets night-times for the 's] (*q. v.*). That is, it is kneaded into a much more solid past opposite of "slack" (*q. v.*).

2. *adj.* Drunk. (Com. late importation.)

Now, Thomas, you was a little bit *tight* last night, and you vorgot all about it.

TIGHT ARTER [tuy't aar'dur], *adv. phr.* Close after.
The bitch was *tight arter'n* ; but her wadn quick eno to catch'n vore a come to the gutter hole.

Come, soce ! you be gwain to *zlee'up*, the wagins be *tight* .

For a best when it es born, may ga

Als *tite afitir*, and ryn to and fra.—*Hampole, Pricke of Conscien*

TILE [tuy'ul], *sb.* Slate for roofing.

A small builder said to me of a linhay to be built—

[Wúd yùc wee'sh tu kuuv'ur-n wai *tuy'ulz* ur pan-tuy'ulz ?
you wish to cover him (roof) with tiles or pan-tiles ?

TILE [tuy'ul], *v. t.* Var. pron. See *TILL* 2.

TILE-STONE [tuy-ul-stoo'un], *sb.* A roofing slate. Very com. in speaking of single slates.

You mus' 'ave vower good *tile-stones* and put tap o' thick there chimney.

The win've a-blowed down the *tile-stone* an' a-tord'n all to pieces.

TYLESTONE (tyle, K. P. tyilstone, A.). *Tegula, later.—Promp. Garv.*

Mi vertu driede as a *tyyl-stoon*, and my tunge cleuede to my chekis.

Wyclif, Psalm xxi. 16 (xxiii A. V.).

Also there is white cleye and redde, where of thei make pottes and *tylestones*.
Higden, Polychron, Rolls Ser. v. 11. p. 19. Harl. MS. 2261.

Higden has "et tegulis tingendis." Trevisa translates this—
and *stones* and oþer vessel and brent tyle to hele wiþ hous and cherches as hit were, &c.

TILL [tee'ul], *v. t.* 1. To sow seed for a crop.

Thick field's a-*tilled* to whait; last year he was in to turmuts.

2. [tee'ul, rarely tuy'ul], *v. t.* To set a gin, trap, or snare.

I must *till* a snap vor thick there want. Did's zee whe'er the gin was a-*tilled*? There's a new farshin mouse-snap what don't lack no *tillin'*—he do *till* 'iszul.

Tristre is þer me sit mid þe greahundes forte kepen þe hearde, oþer *tillen* þe nettes aþean ham. *Ancen Riwele*, pp. 333-4.

Seint Antonie þet iseih al þene world ful of þes deofles *tildunge*.—*Ib.* p. 278.

3. To prepare; to make ready.

Speaking of the sharp practice of some neighbours, a farmer said, "But there, didn make no odds, I was a-*tilled* vor 'em."—
Nov. 22, 1887.

How þys lofe þe helpeþ at nede
To *tulle* þy soule with almes-dede.

Robert of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 5673.

Tylyen & trewliche lyven · & her flech tempren!—*P. Plowman's Creed*, l. 743.

Manning, head-keeper to Sir John H. Heathcoat-Amory, said that on the night in question he and three others went to Langwood field, part of the home farm, having received information that some wires were *tilled* close by.

Poaching Case in *Wellington Weekly News*, March 10, 1887.

TILL [túl·], *sb.* The money drawer in a shop. Pronunciation very distinct from *v. till*.

At the Taunton assizes, Jan. 22, 1886, it was amusing to see how puzzled the judge was at the commonest words. A woman, who had taken a bad half-crown, said she "Put it in the *till*." The judge asked three times, "Put it in the what?" [Dhu *tíl*·, mee Laurd.] "The what?" [Dhu *tíl*·.] "What do you mean? I cannot understand you." [Dhu *tíl*·, wur wee du keep dhu mun'ee.] Even then counsel had to translate.

TILLER [tee'ulur], *sb.* Of a gin or trap, the part to which the bait is attached, and by which the trap is "tilled" or set.

[Dhæuz juur jún' úd'n noa' gè'òd, dhu *tee'ulur* oa' un-z u-broa'k] this here gin is not no good, the tiller of it is broken.

TILL-TRAP [tee'ul-traap], *adj.* and *sb.* Unsafe; unstead. An insecure scaffold would be a "*till-trap* consarn." A ricket chair, a weak ladder, a broken stool, would all be so described implying that a person trusting to their support would be trapped.

Here! mus' 'ave some better materials (*q. v.*) 'n what that is I baint gwain up 'pon no jis *till-trap*'s that there an' tread 'pon non

TILTISH [túl'teesh], *adj.* Of a horse—apt to kick. I don't like thick 'oss; I zim is *tiltish*.

TIMBER [túm'bur], *sb.* Of a horse—stoutness of limb. Good sort of a 'oss—plenty o' *timber*. See **LIGHT-TIMBERED**.

TIMBER-DISH [túm'ur-dee'sh], *sb.* A trencher; a woode platter.

I can mind avore was much cloam about, 'most everybody use t'ave *timmer-dishes* tho.

TIME [tuy'm], *sb.* 1. The regular hours constituting the day work. "To lose *time*" is to be absent from work.

'Tis ter'ble 'ard vor to be a-fo'ced to lost *time* vor to go 'vore th Board, and then fo'ce to zen' the boy to school arter all.

2. In phr. "It will take me all my *time*"—i. e. utmost exertion all I know.

Promise to finish this week, did 'er? then I'll warn't 't'll tak all his *time*.

TIMES [tuy'mz], *adv.* 1. Many times; very often. (Com.) I knows very well he's gwain 'long way 'er; I've a-zeed 'er together *times*.

Missus 've a-told you *times* her on't 'ave you comin' to back-doo

2. In phr. "'pon *times*" = now and then, sometimes.

You can meet way a good one 'pon *times*.

TIME OF DAY, TO PASS THE [tuy'm u dai]. Phr. in ver com. use, meaning only a civil salutation. See p. 558.

I never don't have no hanks way they; nif I meets 'em I onl jst passes the *time o' day*, and on I goes.

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
While ours was blurred at, and held a malkin
Not worth the *time of day*.—*Pericles*, IV. iv.

TIME TO COME [tuy'm tu kau'm], *adv. phr.* In future. A very intelligent well-to-do farmer said to me, "I do think th 'ood pigeons 'll be more hurt-n the rabbits, *time to come*; they b more destructive by half."—Jan. 15, 1886. (Very com.)

TIMMERN [tum'urn], *adj.* Made of wood, as a "timmer leg." (Always.) "Timmer hoop," "timmer 'an'l (handle) spoon."

[Dh-oa'l bèoks aup tu chuur'ch-v u-gau't tum'urn fau'ryulz, au'l oa-m,] the old books up to church have got wooden forrels (covers), all of them.

"Old farshin timmern buckets be double so good's these yere galvanize things." See TROUBLESOME.

"Wooden" is a literary word used only in fine talk.

TIMMY [túm'ee], *sb.* In the game of rounders, the stick with which the ball is struck. (Always.)

TIMOTHY [tùm'uthee]. Var. of grass. *Phleum Pratense.*

TINE [tuy'n], *sb.* The tooth of a harrow or of a rake.

'Tis time they drags was a-tookt abroad, and the tines o'm a-draw'd out—*i. e.* repointed.

Ang.-Sax. *tind*, O. Icel. *tindr*, Mod. H. Germ. *sint*.—Stratmann.

and bitweonen þeos stalen beoð þe tindes ivestned of alle gode þeawas.
Ancen Riwele, p. 354.

TINE. To kindle. See TEEN.

TINKERMENTS [ting'kurmunts], *sb. pl.* Fittings; complications; odds and ends; tools.

They there mowing machines 've a-got to many tinkerments vor me. Come, soce! put away your tinkerments, and let's go to supper.

TINKER'S GEE [ting'kurz gee'], *sb.* Tinker's gift. One of the similes for expressing extreme worthlessness.

I widn gee a tinker's gee vor-n. See COBLER'S CURSE.

TINKER TAILOR GRASS [ting'kur taa'yuldu graa's], *sb.* Cock grass. *Plantago Lanceolata.* So called from a game which girls of the better class play with it; striking the heads together, and at each blow saying in succession, "Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, gentleman, apothecary, ploughboy, thief." The blow which knocks the head off marks the one of these professions which is to be that of the future husband. See SOLDIERS. This name is also applied to *Lolium Perenne*, and the same formula is gone through in counting the alternate buds upon the stalk.

TINKER UP [ting'kur au'p], *v. t.* To cobble or mend in a temporary manner.

The horses had bolted and broken the pole of the carriage, when a bystander said, "Be sure can tinker up thick, eens he'll [lee'us au'm] last home."—October, 1869.

TINNER [tún'ur], *sb.* Tunner or funnel for filling tuns or casks. (Always.)

Maister lackth to borry the tinner, 'cause he's gwain to rack some cider.

TINO! [tɪno!]. Negative expletive. Commonly used with a question to reply to a question. No doubt it is a shortened form of "as I know of." (Very com.) Same as ZINO! = "as I know of."

Be you gwain to put your name down? No, *tino!* He on come, *tino!*

[Snoa' u mún'ee u wau'z?] dost know how many there was No, *tino!*

TIP [túp], *v. i.* 1. To tilt up; to drink; to drain the cup—*i. e.* tip it up so that all runs out.

Come! *tip* it up, don't lef none for manners.

2. *sb.* A drink; a draught.

[Yuur, Bee'ul! wút ae'u *túp!* yuur'-z dhu vuur'keen,] here, Bill wít have a tip? here is the firkin.

3. *sb.* Tech. Toe-plate on a boot.

To new pair cues and *tips*, *6d.*—*Shoemaker's Bill.*

TIP TOP [túp' taap], *adj.* Very best; capital; excellent.

I calls'n a *tip tap* hat, none o' your vower and ninepenny shiners

TISTY-TOSTY [tús'tee-tau'stee], *sb.* The ball-shaped flower of the Guelder rose; also a ball made of primroses to amuse childrer

TYTE TUST, or tusmose of flowrys or othyr herbys (tytetaste or tussemose, *s. Olfactorium.* *Prompt. Parv.*

TISHUMS [tee'shumz], *sb.* Sneezing.

Her'd a-got the *tishums* so bad her disturbed all the church.

Comp. Welsh, *tisio*, and Heb. *atisha*.

TISS, TISSY [tús', tús'ee], *v. i.* To hiss. (Always.)

[Yùe zut'-n aup, dhaat-s au'l; ee'ul *tús'ee* sae'-um-z u kauk gè'o'-z, you set him up, that's all; he will hiss same as a cock goose.

So zoon's the cider do begin to *tissy*, 'tis time to rack it.

TISSER [tús'ur], *sb.* A slow match; a squib.

The best thing vor a wapsy's nest is a *tisser*. I makes em wa some wet powder an' a little brimstone. I'll kill every one o'rr eens you can dig 'n out.

TIT [tút, teet], *sb.* Anything very small. *Comp.* ТОМ-ТИТ.

A little *tit* of a fuller; why he idn no higher-n a tuppenny loave

TITCH'OOD [túch'è'o'd], *sb.* Touchwood; rotten, phosphorescent wood.

We can't do nort way un, sir, he's so ratted's *titch'ood*.

TITSUM [tút'sum], *sb.* The plant *Hypericum androsæmum*.

"We always calls it *titsum*, but I reckon tidn the proper nam o' ut."—Oct. 3, 1882. Huish Champflower.

Prior says this is Fr., and that the plant is still called by th common people in France *toute-saine*.

TITTERVATE [tút'urvae'ut], *v. i.* To aggravate; to incense.
'Tis a pity eens they can't get on; but her do *tittervate-n* terr'ble.

TITTERY [tút'uree], *v. i.* To stutter or stammer.

[Wuy'-s-n zai' haut-s u-gau'ut vur zai', neet buy'd *tút'ureen* dhae'ur sae'um-z u aa'feol bab'ùe'n?] why dost not say what (thou) hast got for (to) say, not bide stuttering there same as a half-fool baboon?

'Tis a terr'ble pity the boy should *tittery* zo.

TITTY [tút'ee], *sb.* 1. Teat; breast of a woman; of a domestic animal [taet'].
Welsh, *did, didi*; Irish, *did*; Hebrew, *dad*; Arabic, *tedi*; Ang. Sax., *tif*; O. Dutch, *tittle*; Fr., *tette*; O. Fr., *tete*; Span., *teta*; Ital., *tetta*; Icelandic, *táta*; Germ. *zitze*.

Mammille, tittas.—*Wright's Voc.* 265/6.

TETE, *Uber.*—*Promp. Parv.*

bi þeo *tittes* þet he sec þe milc þet hine uedde.—*Anc. Rivale*, p. 330.

Whi was Y takun on knees? whi was Y suclid with *tettis*?—*Wyclif, Job* III. 12.

Thi twei *tetis* ben as twey kidis, twynnes of a capret.—*Ib.*, *S. of Sol.* IV. 5.

ſ teon þe *tittes* awei of þine bare breosten.—*Life of S. Katherine*, l. 2098.

be quite es zey, a grabbling o' wone's *tetties*.—*Ex. Court.* l. 375.

2. Also the milk from the teat.

Here then, my pretty, mother will give him some *titty*.

TITTY TODDY [tee'tee taud'ee], *adj. phr.* Vacillating; undecided; silly; fussy; crochety.

Never look arter a *titty toddy* old fuller like he—'tis one thing one minute and another the next way un.

TOTERŌN, or waveron'. *Vacillo.* TOTERYNGE, or waverynge. *Vacillacio.*
Prompt. Parv.

TO [tu], *prep.* 1. On; upon.

[Dhik's t-aev'ee tu kaa'r *tu* yur baa'k,] that one is too heavy to carry to (*i. e.* on) your back.

2. Out of; as "go *to* doors," always said to dogs. He turned to, and put em all *to* doors. This latter is the ordinary way of speaking of a publican clearing his house.

'Tis whisper'd thou wert turn'd *to* door,

Most *Job-like*, very, very poor.—*Peter Pindar, Ode* VIII. TO PITT.

3. Belonging to. There never wadn no kay *to* un.

4. [tu, tùe']. (*a*) At, or by (working at, understood).

[Ee du git úz lúv'een *tu* tae'udee jaew'leen], he do get his living to tatie jowling.

Anybody can't sar their wages *to* it—*i. e.* by working at it for that price.

At the Wellington Board of Guardians a farmer, residing years at Culmstock, asking about the earnings of an applicant for relief, said, "What do her airn it *to*?"—November 25th, 1851.

Steady chap, he's always *to* work.

(b). At. Applied to games in the sense of playing at.

[T'waud'-n ubeo' vaaw'ur u-klauk'; búd dhæ'ur dhai wau': kyúr'dz), it was not above (past) four o'clock, but there t' all *to* cards—*i. e.* playing at cards.

I know he was there, I zeed-n 'long way em *to* skittles.

þo þat willieþ to leue at hame þ pleyeþ *to* þe eschekkere,
& summe of hem *to* iew-de-dame þ & summe *to* tablere :

Sir Ferumbras,

5. At. Applied to (a) place (always), or (b) position or direction, distance.

(a) Her do live *to* Taun'un, *to* sarvice.

A sight o' vokes *to* fair.

I zeed'n *to* market a Zadurday. See STRAIN.

Bi þay were tened at þe hyze, and taysed *to* þe wattere, —*Sir Gawayne*

to fynde pore children able of witt & lyuynge *to* scole for to lern
Wyclif, Works,

In the phr. "was *to*"—*i. e.* was at, or came to. At the Wellington Board a Guardian, not the above, but a younger man, said in applying for relief, "Her was *to* me last night."—Nov. 25th, 1851.

(b) In the com. phrases, "*to* the very outside," "*to* the very least." "*To* the very nick o' time." See FRIGHTEN.

(c) In connection with *home*. See HOME TO.

6. At. Applied to time.

I'll be ready *to* dree o'clock. He told me he'd do un *to*

No doubt this invariable use has led to the confusion of *to* and consequent change of *directly* into *torackly*. (Always in the phr. "*to* last," the regular equivalent for "at last," which probably arisen from the contr. of the phr. "Come *to* last")

To last, the poor thing couldn' stan' it no longer; it a-fo'ced to lefm.

To maister 've a-gid thee the bag *to* last, I've a-lookéd ever so long. See SHIRK OFF.

My line got hitch'd below, *ta las'*,

To I lied along upon the grass.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk*

7. *adj. phr.* with *put*.

(a) Inconvenienced; alarmed; moved; excited.

Her was a *put to* about it, and no mistake.

(b) Applied to harnessing horses to a carriage.

John! missus says you must *put to* directly (rather gente

8. *adv.* Forward, in the phr. "*to* and again."

The hyener widn bide quiet a minute ; there a was gwain *to* an' again in the cage all the day long.

9. In, or so far as concerns ; used with health.

A farmer said in answer to inquiry for his wife, " Her's very well *to* health, on'y her's a-crippled up terr'ble.

An hors is false *to* healthe ;—*Wyclif, Psalm xxxii. (xxxiii.) 17.*

10. Of.

" Mr. Elworthy *to* Foxydown," is the regular description of the author. [Mús'tr Uul'wúdhee tu Fauk'seedaewn.]

" Whose sheep are those ?" " Mr. Bond's *to* Perry Elm, sir."

In all the above the sound is very short—as in rapid speech we sound *the* in " the book."

11. [tùe:], *prep.* Used redundantly by way of compliment to certain adverbs of place ; always at the end of the clause.

I can't think wherever they be *to*. Where's a-put the gimlet *to* ?

Her didn't zay where her was a-gwain *to*.

At a political meeting at Taunton, Nov. 8th, 1885, a man shouted, " Where's Gordon *to* ?"

12. [tu, t- dee], *adj.* = This, with *year, afternoon*, as in lit. *to-day, to-night*.

Maulscrawls be ter'ble plenty *to-year* [dee yuur].

Your boots was a-zen 'ome t' *arternoon* (q. v.), *to* vower o'clock.

Wee shall lose our harvest *to yere*.—1642. *Rogers, Naaman*, p. 617.

13. *adv.* as a prefix = asunder ; in pieces ; completely. (Rare.)

Reported as used in Devonshire, Mar. 1881. See *Trans. Devon Association*, 1881.

Bot þe gynys dudē þo anō alt *to* barst.—1420. *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1103.

Cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimeleck's head, and all *to* brake his skull.
Judges 1x. 53.

14. *adv.* as a prefix to the gerund = for ; for the purpose of ; for the sake of ; for doing.

I've a-tookt all Mr. Bond's grass *to* cuttin'.

Thick hedge is a wo'th two shillins a rope *to* makin'.

So also " *to* doing," " *to* digging," " *to* building," " *to* drashing," &c.

Thick there rat's a wo'th zixpence *to* killin'.

15. For.

Tradesmen's bills are always—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>To</i> one new pair of hameses	1	6
<i>To</i> repairing a spade	1	0
<i>To</i> master's boots soled and heeled	3	6
<i>To</i> account rendered, &c.		

16. [tu], *prep.* implying connection.

What's he *to* her?—*i. e.* what connection has he with her?
They baint nort *to* me.

17. According to; in accordance with. This use is purely commercial, and if provincial is not dialectal.

The goods are not *to* order.

MADAM,—The goods *to* your esteemed order are this day forwarded, &c.
Note from a Draper, October 1885.

18. With.

I likes a bit o' sugar *to* my tay.

19. In comparison with, in phr. *nort to*.

Thick there idn nort *to* tother. He idn nort *to* his brither.

20. Very often omitted before the infinitive, especially the infinitive of purpose, which takes *for* before it.

You know he did'n go *vor* do it—*i. e.* did not intend to do it.

You no call *vor* zay how you zeed me.

Maister's gwain same purpose *vor* spake to the jistices *vor* me.

At Wellington Board of Guardians the relieving officer said a certain person was "in a position *vor* contribute" towards maintaining his mother.—Nov. 25th, 1886.

A farmer, native of and resident at Morebath, came to me for advice as to emigrating to New Zealand, and speaking of leaving his farm, said, "I'd a-got all my wuts *vor* zell;" and in the same conversation said, "We'm bound *vor* pay. We've a-got *vor* do't."—June 25th, 1886.

21. [*tùe'*], *prep.* *Go* or *have* understood.

The usual way to set on a dog is, "*To* un! *to* un, Pinch!"—*i. e.* Go at him.

22. As a mere connective in alliterative phrases—*e. g.* Rattle-*to*-rip. See HESK, LOP-TO-LURRUP, CRINK-TO-CRANK, JIG-TO-JOG.

23. *prep.* In. Often more distinct and longer than the *adv.* too. [*tue'pees'ez*] *to* pieces. See LADE 2.

24. *adv.* and *prep.* Often loses its vowel before another vowel.

What's the clock? Vive minits [*t-aa'yt*] *l'*eight. You be [*t-ai'gur*] *l'*eager by half. He's *l'*old *vor* thee, mun. Her was 'ome *l'*Easter, but I 'ant a-zeed her sinze. He do live out *l'*Anstey. See TOO.

Wip that þe Sarsyns reliede hem þer : & þe frensche men gunne *tassaile*.
Sir Ferumbas, l. 963.

25. Sometimes omitted, especially in phr. *to-morrow*. See TOAKENY.

TOADERY [*toa'uduree*], *sb.* Rubbish, weeds, or any undesirable object, such as *dock seed* mixed with *seed corn*, poppies, or other weeds among the wheat.

[Dh-èo-l-z vèol u *toa'uduree* dee yuur',] the wool is full of foreign substances this year.

[Aay zai'n dhee vur u baa'ru vèol u gèò'd duung', dúd-n ees? un neet vur u paa'sl u *toa'uduree* sae'um-z dhúsh yuur',] I sent thee for a barrow full of good dung, did not I? and not for a parcel of rubbish same as this here is.

TOAD UNDER A HARROW. (Actual Dialogue.)

[*Wife*. Un'cebau'dee múd su wuul' bee u *too'ud uun'dur u aa'ru-z* bee u foo'us tu leev sae'um-z aa'y bee laung u dhee—túz skan'lus un shee'umfèol aew aay bee' u-saa'rd! *Husband*. U uum'un-z aurvees u-saa'rd wuul' neef uur úd'n u-aa't ubaew't, un dhee' aart-n núv'ur u-aa't ubaew't,] one may as well be a toad under a harrow as be forced to live same as I be along with thee—it is scandalous and shameful how I be served! A woman is always well served if she is not hit about, and thee art not never hit about.

Comp. this with TWUD, *Oxford Gloss.* p. 102.

TO AND AVORE [tùe' un uvoa'r], *adv.* Forwards and backwards. In ploughing, or other work on land, the implement is said to go to *an' avore*. See TO 8

An work'd et *too'n avore*, agin

Ha com'd ta zau tha barly in ;—*N. Hogg*, Ser. I. p. 50.

TOBY-TROT [toa'bee-traat], *sb.* A softy; a simpleton.

He's a bit of a *toby-trot*, too, he is; I zim he 'ant a-got all 'is buttons.

TO-DAY MORNING [tu-dai' mau'rneen, usually contracted to dai' mau'rneen]. This morning. (Very com.)

I zeed-n *day mornin'* vore breaksus.

We com'd away *day mornin'* 'bout o' vive o'clock.

TODDLY ALONG [taud'lee lau'ng], *v. i.* To move on.

Come, Bill! we can't bide no longer, 'tis gettin' late, we must *toddly 'long*.

TO DO [tu dùe:], *sb.* Disturbance; uproar; quarrel.

Purty to *do* up to board, wad-n 'er? I yeard 'em zay 'ow 'most come to faitin' way 'em.

TO DOING [tu dùe'een]. In phr. "to take to *doing*"—i. e. to scold.

Missus tookt me to *doin'*, sure 'nough, 'bout the milk, but I could-n help o' it.

TOER [toa'ur], *sb.* Toe. *Er* is added to *toe* and *leg* redundantly. What's the matter? Squat my *toe-er*. See LEGGER.

"War *toe-ers*!" is always the warning against a falling weight.

TOE-RAG [toa'-rag], *sb.* Dried salt cod-fish. (Always.)

Anybody must have a bit o' mait now and again—anybody can't auvis live 'pon *toe-rag*.

TOGGER [taug'ur], *sb.* The moveable handle, including iron work, fixed by ring and wedge, to the *snead* of a scythe.

The *togger-ire* [taug'ur-uy'ur] is the iron tang welded to a ring, upon which the wooden *togger-handle* [taug'ur-an'l] is fixed.

The best thing you can have for *togger-an'les* is a ivy-drum.

I've a-got a good snead, but there idn no *toggers* to un.

Ang.-Sax. *teogan*, to tug.

ne loken ueste o none monne : ne *toggen* mid him, ne pleien.

Anc. R iw. p. 424.

TOGGERY [taug'uree], *sb.* Fine clothes ; decorations.

I zeed-n all a-drest out in all his best *toggery*, same's off was a-gwain to be a-married. (Late importation.)

TOKE [toa'k], *sb.* Cant name for bread.

A bit o' *toke's* all I can meet way vor breaksus, 'thout 'tis a ing-un behap.

TOKEN [toa'kn], *sb.* A portent ; a forewarning ; a death sign. There is an implication of awe or dread in the use of the word in this sense.

[Dhu vuuree nait u-voa'r ee' duy'd, sau'mfeen uur'nd u-kraa's dhu roa'ud jist u-voa'r mee, ee'ns aay wuz u-kaum'een oa'm laung. Aay noa'us twuz u ae'ur, un aay dhau'rt dhoa' ee'ns twuz u *toa'kn* ; un gin' aay kmd oa'm, neef ee' ad-n u-jis't u-draa'p't u-wai'.]

The very night before he (husband) died, something ran across the road just in front of me, as I was coming homewards. I know it was a hare, and I thought then that it was a token ; and by the time I reached home, if he had not just fallen down in a fit.

Ang.-Sax. *tdcen*, a sign. Dutch *teeken*. Germ. *zeichen*.

Tokne, of a thyngte to cumme or cummyngte. *Pronosticum*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Token of a thyng to come—*presaigne, signe*.—*Pulsgrave*.

For rotting es na better rede ;

In *taken* he man was suld be dede.—*Cursor Mundi, Magi*, l. 133.

By certayn *takens*, als yhe sal here,

þat byfalles when þe ded es nere ;—*Pr. of Conscience*, l. 814.

TOKENY [toa'knee], *v. i.* To threaten ; to give signs ; to betoken.

[Aay zúm' du *toa'knee* vur raa'yn,] I consider (it) appears likely to rain.

Also used technically in speaking of animals.

Her *toa'knus*, zo her 'on't be long—*i. e.* she will calve soon.

[Uur *toa'kn us* s-au'f uur-d kaa'vee voa'r maar'u mau'rneen,] she give signs as though she would calve before to-morrow morning.

[Du *toa'knee* vur snoa; aay zúm,] (It) do betoken for snow, I fancy.

3e token yuele þe knyzt of prys : & yuele þou schal be-tyde.—*Sir Fer.* l. 939.

Al hali kirc, als thine me,

Mai by this schippe *takened* be.—*Homilies in Verse, Stilling the Tempest*, l. 23.

TOKER [toa'kur], *sb.* Money; wherewith.

I should like to buy one nif on'y I'd a-got the *toker*.

TOLL [toa'l], *sb.* The quantity of meal kept by the miller for grinding another's corn.

Hence our vernacular version of, *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*, is [Dhu *toa'l-z* moo'ur-n dhu gree's,] the toll is more than the grist.

TOLLNGE, of myllaris. *Multura, vel molitura.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

I *tolle*, as a myller doth. You shal *tolle*, or you go, or I wyll *tolle* for you.

Palsgrave.

Wel cowde he stele corn, and *tollen* thries;

And yet he hadde a thombe of gold pardé.

A whight cote and blewed hood wered he.

Chaucer, Prol. (description of Miller), l. 562.

TOM-CAT. The saying put upon us, "Everything is *he* except a *tom-cat*, and that's a *she*," is a literary hoax, because among dialect speakers *ram-cat* and *ewe-cat* [yoa'-kat] denote the sexes.

TOMMY [taum'ee], *sb.* Bread. Used alone, it does not mean provisions in general, while in combination it does, as in "*tommy-basket*," "*tommy-cupboard*," "*tommy-shop*."

TOM-POT [tau'm-paut], *sb.* The name of a well-known red apple, excellent for dumplings.

TONGUE-TIED [tuung'-tuy'd], *adj.* 1. Indistinct in utterance; also sometimes, stuttering. Frequently it means unable to express, or to get out what is wanted to be said.

Hot ailth the bwoy, is 'er *tong-tied*?

2. Silent, as a witness in fear of incriminating himself.

TONGY [tuung'ee], *v. i.* To give tongue, as a hound; also to talk volubly.

I yeard the hounds *tongy*, and tho' I zeed the fox gwain on under the hedge in the very same field where I was to work.

I zim her do *tongy* to much vor me.

TOO [tu, *very short*, t- before a vowel], *adv.* 1. The pronoun of this word is peculiar and distinct as compared with lit. Eng. In the sense of over and above, excess, it is very short, unless particular emphasis is to be given—[t-uy; tu loa; tu beg; tu lau'ng, t-ai'zee, t-aev'ee,] too high, too low, too big, too long, too easy, too

heavy—the stress is on the *adj.* instead of on the *adv.*, as Standard Eng. Sometimes, but not often, it is emphasized special as “Thick’s a little bit [tùeː raungˈk] *too* rank.”

but drawn pore mennus almes and lifode to here owne couent þat hæp moche of worldly goodis.
Wyclif, Works, p. 13

is our lord god, whom we lovith *to* liteff ;—*Gest. Rom. p. 53.*

my derworþe herte,
to heiz vs hastily henne, ‘ich hope be þe best,
euenly þis euen while ‘or men *to* mochel walk.
Will. of Palerme, Werwolf, l. 1745.

See also ill. *Rogers, Hist. of Naaman*, p. 96, under ITEM.
The second *o* in this word is comparatively modern spelling.

2. In the sense of likewise, also—*too* is always long.

An’ a good job [tùeː] *too*. I zeed thee there [tùeː] *too*.

I know of no exceptions to the above rules of pronun. of th word.

TOOKT [tòkˈt], *p. t.* of take. 1. To seize with sudden illness
In this sense used only in the past tense and *p. part.*

The pain *tookt* her in the back.

Her was a-*tookt* fust in the zide, and tho the pain urned all ov her.

2. With *away*. To *take away* cattle, is to remove them from pasture ; to unstock.

’Tis time they there young bullicks was a-*tookt away*, they bain doing no good.

All stock an’ cattle *took’d away*,
An’ kip’d atwum ‘pon strow an’ hay.—*Pulman, R. Sk. p. 6*

TOOKT BY THE HEAD [tòkˈt bee dh-aiˈd], *phr.* Near drunk.

Rare trade, that there, I never didn drink but about of a pi o’ it, but I’ll be darned if I wadn most a-*tookt by th’ head*.

TOOL [tòːul], *sb.* Person ; subject.

Well, he idn much o’ it ; I calls-n a proper poor *tool*.

TOOL [tòːl *emphatic*, tɪ *unemphatic*]. It will.

[ʔ ta-ekˈn auˈl uz tuyːm—aay tuulˈee, tòːl] it will take him a his time—I tell you, it will.

TOP [taup], *sb.* Tech. 1. A bundle of combed wool as made up by the comber for spinning—usually weighing about 28lb. See SLIVER. At present the word is applied to the bundles of combed wool from the machine—hand combing having been quite superseded.

2. Hunting. The top of a stag’s horn.

A fine stag was killed after a good run of three hours, having the top of one horn shot off, the remaining horn had three on *top* with all his rights.

Collins, p. 211.

After a great deal of trouble he was taken, some distance round the point, brought into Porlock Weir, and killed by the huntsman—a large, heavy deer, with two upon *top* on each side.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 19, 1886.

TOP [taap], *prep.* Upon. Short for “upon the *top* of.”

Where's the kay o' the poun'-ouse? I lef'm *tap* the shilf day mornin'.

Wile es kainid an starid an gapsnested roun,
A girt cartload a pudd'ns com'd in *tap* the groun.

Nathan Hogg, Ser. I. p. 30.

Tha Daysy *tap* tha grave.—*Ib.* Ser. II. p. 1.

TOP-AND-TAIL, or TOP-ON-TAIL [taap·m-taa'yul], *adv. phr.*

1. Head over heels; upside down. (Always.)

[Nuv'ur zee'd noa' jis dhing uvoa'ur; dhu poa'nee puut úz vèò t. een u rab'ut's oa'l un praup'ur tuurnd *taap·m-taa'yul*, aa's oa'vur ai'd,] (I) never seed no such thing before; the pony put his foot in a rabbit's hole and proper turned top-on-tail, ars over head.

Richt be the nek full felonly,

Till *top our tail* he gert hym ly.—*Barbour's Bruce*, l. 454.

2. Tech. Mode of laying a thin coat of thatch.

Thatchers ask if you want the roof to be “thatched,” or if the reed shall be put up *taap·m-taay'ul*—i. e. with the dag or bottom end upwards. See *Stratmann*, 1st ed. p. 504.

TOP-DRESS [taap·dras], *v. t.* To manure the surface upon the growing crop.

I shall *top-dress* every bit o' my corn de year.

TOP-DRESSING [taap·dras'een], *sb.* A manuring upon the growing crop, instead of ploughing the manure into the land.

TORD [toa'urd], *p. t.* of to tear. (Always.)

Thick there bwoy hained a stone and *tord* the winder. See BROKT. See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 48.

TOSS-BALL [tau's-baal], *sb.* A soft ball for children to play with.

TOSS-POT [tau's-paut], *sb.* A drunken sot.

TOSTICATED [tau'stikae'utud], *adj.* Intoxicated. Rather a “fine” word, and sometimes slightly facetious.

Well, William, zo you was a little bit *tosticated*, wad-n ee, last night? I thort you weared a blue ribbin.

TOT [taut], *v. t.* Generally with *up*. To add or count up; to ascertain the total. This is probably a slang word, but it has become very com. among all classes.

Have-ee a *tot* up the figures? How much do it *tot* up to?

TOTELING [toa'tleen], *adj.* Slow; inactive; dead decrepit from age.

Poor *totelin'* old fuller, way one voot in the grave.

A *toteling*, wambling, zlottering, zart-and-vair yheat-stool.—*Ex. Scou*

TOTELY [toa'utlee], *v. i.* To slouch about idly; to dawdle. Let thee alone, thee 't *tolly* about gin Zadurday night ov bit of a job.

TOTHER [tuudh'ur], *adj.* 1. Other = *alter*. See *W. S.* p. 28. (Usual form.) See *OTHER*.

Jinny, urn up arter my *tother* coat.

2. The other.

I'll have one or *tother* o'm, be how 'twill! See *RAP* 4.

Tothere, or the tothere (toþir or the other, K. F. toyere or toder, s. *reliquus, alius*. *Promp. Paru.*

þei han neiþer þe ton ne þe toþer.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 190.

Bot þe tō shaft for þe toþ' dye.

And a martyr be, y wys.—*Chron. Vilod.* st. 23f

To mon þou shalle knele opon þe toþn,
þe toþer to þy self þou halde aloñ.

þe ton to stabulle þe toþer.—*Boke of Curtasye*, ll. 1

3. Another, in the very com. phr. "one *tother*."
I zeed 'em 'busin' *one tother*. This would be often varied
or *tother*, with same meaning. See *RALLY* 2.

Wull thay hug'd up *wan tother* in za luving a way.

Nathan Hogg, 'Bout the Bal. Ser. 1.

TOTLE [toa'utl], *sb.* An idler. The word rather in slouching, lazy dawdler. The *sb.* is rare, but the *vb.* com.

Tottle is a very common surname, no doubt a form of *Totehyll* or *Toothill*. It is very likely too that the lazy, d work of the look-out man or *toteler*, may have led to the meaning of *totle*.

TOTE HYLLE. *Specula*. TOTE HYLLE, or hey place of lokyng. *Con Promp. Paru.* See *Way*

TOTTERARSE [taut'uraa's], *sb.* One who walks in a t infirm manner.

Th' old Will Jones is proper a-doned up, sure 'nough a-zeed no such old two double *totterarse* 'is longful time.

TOUCH [túch:], *sb.* 1. Time; turn; season.

I zim I've a-had it purty smart [dhee-uz] *touch*.

I baint gwain to take no grass to cuttin' [dhee-uz tíc *touch*—i. e. this season.

2. Attack ; seizure ; illness.

Well her-ve a-'ad a middlin' *touch* o' the infermation ; but her's about again now, thankee, mum.

3. Miss ; chance.

'Twas a near *touch* he 'adn a-died.

TOUCH-AND-GO [túch-'n-goa'], *phr.* A narrow shave ; a near miss.

'Twas *touch-and-go* ; another inch, mind, and over you must a went.

TOW [toa], *sb.* 1. The refuse or short stapled part of any fibrous material, such as hemp-*tow*, flax-*tow*, silk-*tow*, lamb-*tow*—i. e. *tow* of wool, because lamb's wool is so much shorter in staple than fleece. In ordinary use *tow* alone is the refuse of flax.

2. In the *phr.* "in *tow*"—i. e. in progress.

A person negotiating with another would say, "I've got him in *tow* ; I expect he'll come round." Only applied to persons or to business with persons, not to work or machinery ; the latter would be "in track."

TOWERY [taaw-'uree], *v. i.* In shooting it very frequently happens that a bird is struck in the brain. Instead of dropping at once it frequently flies on as if untouched for a greater or less distance, it then seems to soar straight up, sometimes to a great height, and then always falls dead. To soar up in this fashion is "to *towery*."

I know'd you'd vin un dead zoon-'s I zeed-n *towery*.

TOWN [taewn], *sb.* A collection of houses ; sometimes a single farm. The word would not be used alone to express a farm or very small hamlet, but is always preceded by the name of the place. At Exton, a parish of North-west Somerset, is an example of each kind, "Hootown" is the name of a single farm, "Bridgetown" is that of a public-house, a mill, and about three cottages nearly a mile from the church and village.

It is usual to speak of any village by its name with *town* added. Thus the village at Exton is always Exton-*town*, though there are only the parsonage, schools, and a dozen or fifteen cottages.

So also in all parts of the district the villages are called *towns* when the collection of houses is specially referred to. Huish-*town*, Winsford-*town*, Withypool-*town*, Exford-*town*, Cutcombe-*town*, &c., all these will be quite familiar to frequenters of the Devon and Somerset stag hunt.

It is not uncommon to speak of single farms in the same way when distinguishing the house and collection of farm buildings from the farm as a whole.

Hal. is wrong in his definition, the word is only applied as above.

through Oaktrow Wood . . . and down the water almost to Timberscombe Town. *Rec. N. Dev. Staghounds*, p. 59.

down the road to Swimbridge Town, up the Swimbridge Water.—*Ib.* p. 70.

ran a hind from Storridge to Upton Wood, King's Brompton Town. . . Back by Lee Farm to Exton Town. *Ib.* p. 79.

TOZE [toa'uz], *v. t.* To disentangle; to comb, or card. (Always.)

A nurse said to a lady recovering from sickness, whose hair had become matted, "You must have patience, my dear, and let me *toze* it out, a little to a time."

Ang.-Sax. *tōsan*—*tūsel*, tease.

TOSYNGE, of wulle or oþer thyngys. *Carptura.*

TOSON' wulle or other lyke (tosyn or *tose* wul, s.). *Carpo.—Pr. Parv.*

I *toose* wolle, or cotton, or such lyke. It is a great craft to *tose* wolle wel. *Palsgrave*, p. 760.

What schepe that is full of wulle,

Upon his backe they *tose* and pulle.—*Gower, Prol. Conf. Amantis*, l. 17.

TRACE [trae'us], *v. t.* 1. To plait. (Always.)

I can't only *trace* dree, but our Jim can *trace* zix, or so many's he's a mind to.

2. *v. t.* To track in the snow—usually applied to hares. The foot-print of a hare in the soil is a "prick," but in snow a "*trace*."

TRACE-HARNESS [trae'us-aar'nees], *sb.* The harness worn by a "vore horse" in a cart team, as distinguished from the "breeching," or that worn by a wheeler. This term is a little fine, rather an auctioneer's term; those in common use by farm carters are "cripping" (*q. v.*) and "breeching."

Nine sets of breeching and *trace harness*, waggon lines, picks and rakes, "Booby's" corn screen.—*Adv. of Sale, Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 15, 1885.

TRACK [traak], *sb.* Good order.

Mind and zee the drashin' machine's in *track* now, neet to keep the volks gapin' one across tother while you be doin' o' un.

TRADE [trae'ud], *sb.* Stuff of all kinds; liquor.

A Cockney might cail bad beer "poor stuff," we should call it "poor *trade*." "Whitpot's rare *trade*." See TOOKT BY THE HEAD.

Inferior materials would be called "roughish *trade*, sure 'nough." See *Reports* 2, 5, 6, 8, *Devon Provincialisms, Trs. Dev. Assoc.*

TRADESMAN [trae'udzmun], *sb.* A handicrafts-man—the old use; not applied to a shopkeeper.

A farmer's wife apologized for the noise a carpenter was making, and said, "We can't get the *tradesmen* to come when we wants 'em, and when they do we got to put up way 'em."

TRAIL [trae'ul], *sb.* Of an otter—the line of scent followed by the hounds before starting the quarry.

We vound a fresh *trail* right across two meads, but they could-n make no hand o' it, and we never vound th' otter. See DRAG, WALK.

TRAIN [traa'yn], *sb.* A line of corn laid down to attract sparrows, or game. The fowler concealed shoots along the train, and so makes greater havoc, killing twenty or thirty at a shot.

TRAMMEL [traam'ul], *sb.* A net used for river poaching. It is a kind of seine, but attached to rings sliding on a long pole.

TRANSUM [traan'sum], *sb.* Tech. A cross bearer used by sawyers to support the end of the piece. A spare support thrown across the "pit" would be also called a *transum*. See BOLSTER-PIECE, PIT-ROLLER.

TRAP [traap], *v. t.* To cause to fall, by the sudden giving way of support, or by the tilting up of that which supports.

I must have a better scaffold; I baint gwain up there vor to be a-trapped like a toad, and vall down and break my neck.

A very favourite amusement for cruel boys is to *trap* a toad. A straight piece of wood is laid upon some support, so that a part projects over the edge, the toad is then placed at the other or long end of the lever thus made, a blow with something heavy is then given on the projecting end, which causes the toad to be thrown perpendicularly to a great height.

TRAPES [trae'ups], *sb.* 1. A term for a slatternly, bedraggled woman; a slattern. See *Ex. Scold.* ll. 65, 158, &c.

2. *sb.* A muddy walk; a trudge through mud.

I widn go another jis *trapes*, no not vor no money.

TRAPESY [trae'upsee], *v. i.* To walk by a wet and muddy path. See *Ex. Scold.* l. 200.

I baint gwain to *trapesy* thick way, and get up to my ass in mucks, I can tell ee.

Her was a-fo'ced vor to *trapesy* all the way on to the doctor, that time o' night.

TRAPY [trae'upee], *v. i.* To drag along in contact with the ground or some other object. Applied only to clothing or the like.

Keep in the tail o' your gurt coat, eens he mid-n *trapy* 'pon the wheel. Her coats *trapud* every step her tookt.

TRASH [traar'sh], *sb.* Low company; disreputable people.

Well, I zim nif I was he I widn be a-mix'd up way no jis *trash* as that there is. Comp. American, WHITE-TRASH.

TRAVEL [traa'vl], *v. i.* To walk; to walk sturdily.

I've a-*travel'd* over thick path hundreds o' times.

How's your foot, William? Well, thanky, sir, he's a-got near well again; but they keep me in there (hospital) up months, and I never shan't be able vor to *travel* no more: I could avore.

Maister idn nort the matter to his health, but he can't *trav*

A keeper speaking of his work said, "I've a-got vor to a good many miles every day o' the wik'n Zundays too.—24, 1887.

TREACLE-POSSET [trae'ukl-paus'ut]. A hot drink made of cider and treacle—in great requisition for colds in winter.

TREAD 'PON NORT [traid' pun noa'urt], *cant phr.* To tread down from a height. See TILL-TRAP.

TREBBLE AND QUADRUPLE NEGATIVES. Pili of negatives has been sufficiently illustrated throughout this but that it is not a late corruption, as some maintain, the foll will show—

Bot þen hit felt i hurre thougt,
What he hadde sayde and thougt þe nyzt byfore,
þat Seynt Edus power was nought,
Ny þ' God nold not do no wreche herr' fore.

1420. *Chron. Vilodun.* st. 1

A-fore þis day ne toke y nere: of no man such a schame.

Sir Ferumbas, l.

He never yit no vilonye ne sayde

In al his lyf, unto no maner wight.—*Chaucer, Prof.* l.

For ex. see ITEMS, LIKES, NO ZINO, STINKARD.

TREFOY [treefauy:], *sb.* Trefoil; *trefle*; clover. The variety more commonly known as *trifolium*.

TREMMLE [trúm'l]. TREMMLY [trúm'lee], *sb.* and To tremble. (Always.)

I be that waik 'pon times, I be all to a *tremmle*.

Hot aith the maid? how her do *tremmly*.

TREMELYN', *Tremo, contremo.*

TREMELYNGE, or qwakyng. *Tremor, trepidacio.*—*Pr. Parv.*

TRENDLE, TRUNDLE [trún'dle, most commonly trún'l]

A large oval tub some five to six feet in its greater axis, use many purposes, but chiefly for "scalding" (*q. v.*) pigs.

About 30 three, two, and one hhd. casks, apple mill with iron and rollers, vats, tubs, *trundles*, ladders, poles.

Adv. of Farm Sale, *Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 15, 1

Ang.-Sax. *trendil.* Mod. H. Germ. *trendil.*—*Stratmann.*

Item, for naylle for the dayschon ij^d.

Item, for ij hopis to the exiltre, and for ij

dowliges to the *trendell*, viij lb. xij^d.

1481-90. *Howard, Household Books, Roxb. Club*, p.

TRIER [truy'ur], *sb.* The umpire at a wrestling, cudgel-playing, or any other match. There are usually two, and they are commonly old players who have retired, but who have sufficient vigour left to insure fair play, *vi et armis*.

TRIG [trig], *adj.* Neat; tidy.

Her's so *trig* a little umman's you'll zee in a day's march.

Their garden always looks *trig* like, and I zim our's idn never vitty.

TRIG [trig] *v. t.* To fasten; to block; to prevent from moving
Trig ope the gate. *Trig* the wheel. *Trig* up arter.

TRIGGER [trig'ur], *sb.* Anything used to trig or block.

Here! thick gurt stone 'll do vor a *trigger*.

TRIP [trúp'], *v. i.* To move on a pivot or fulcrum. A paving stone not evenly bedded when stepped upon is apt to log—this is to *trip*.

Don'ee tread pon thick there stone, he'll *trip* and drow the slurry all about ee.

TRIPOLIES [trúp'uleez], *sb.* A large kind of winter onions; Tripoli onions.

I shan't put in no *Tripolies* de year.

Comp. Ital. *Portugalli*, the invariable term for the best oranges.

TRIPSE [trúp's], *v. t.* 1. To balance as upon a pivot. Usually applied to a heavy weight, such as a large piece of timber, mass of stone, &c.

[You oa'n núv'ur tuur'n un neef ee doa'n *trúp's-n* au'p pun saum'feen,] you will not be able to turn it (a large block of stone) unless you cause it to balance upon something.

2. To prize or *peize* up with a lever. To *tripse*, the fulcrum must be fixed and the long end of the lever depressed, so as to raise the weight with the end of the lever. The word would not be used when lifting a weight by raising the lever.

July 4, 1883, a sawyer whom I had employed to cut a large tree *in situ* said to me—

[Wee mús av' u pee's vur tu *trúp's-n* au'p wai,] we must have a piece (of timber) to prize it (the tree) up with.

This sentence expressed clearly to me that a strong beam was required as a fulcrum on which "to *trips*" the tree with levers.

TRIPSE, or TRIPSY [trúp's, trúp'see], *v. i.* 1. To balance; swing as on a pivot.

[Puut dhu jaa'k een uun'dur dh-ee'n oa un, eens kn muuv' dhu roa'lur vuur'dur baak' tu-waur'dz dhu múd'l oa un; dhan ee-ul *trúp'see* s-ai'zee-z u gluuv,] fix the jack under the end of it (the

tree, so as to move the roller further back towards the centre then *he* the tree, will swing on a balance as easily as a glove. (A glove is the nearly invariable simile used to express the superlative absolute of ease.)—May 16, 1882, *verbatim*.

2. *sb.* The state or condition of balancing on a pivot. Used much more commonly as a noun than as a verb. Paving stones are often loose, and in wet weather splash the unwary. This condition is always described as being "all to a *tripse*."

I heard a man on a scaffold say to another, "Mind, Bill, thich plank's all to a *tripse*."

So of a heavy mass it would more frequently be said, "get'n up to a *tripse*," than "*tripse*'-n up," the meaning being identical.

TRIST [trís·], *sb.* and *v.* Trust. (Always.)

If Y gesside gold my strengthe, and if Y seide to purid gold, Thou art my *trist*:—*Wyclif, Job XXXI. 24.* Also *ib. XXXIX. 12.* Also *Prov. III. 5.*

He saide, "Charlis, whar ert þou : in hwam my *trist* was eucere ?
Sapþe þe man y *trist* an most : forsakeþ me at my nede,

Sir Ferumbas, ll. 912, 191.

TRIVET [trív·ut], *sb.* 1. A stand for a kettle or pot, sometimes revolving on a pivot over the fire, sometimes loose so as to be hung on to the bars of a grate. There is nothing in the article to suggest its connection with *tripod*, as stated in *Webster*.

2. This word is the superlative absolute of *right* when applied to fitness of construction. A machine repaired would be said to go "so right's a *trivet*," while a correct addition of figures would be "right to a T." See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 22.

TROLLOPY [traul·upee], *v. i.* To go in a slatternly, draggle-tail manner—usually applied to women.

[Dhai du zai· aew uur·z u-waeth· uun·didz u paew·nz, un eet uu ul *traul·upée* ubaew·t een u paa·sl u oa·l koo·uts ún·eebaud·dee wú·d'n gee tuup·uns vau·r, noa·; naut eef dhai wuz klai·n.] they do say how her is a worth hundreds of pounds, and yet her will trollop about in a parcel of old coats (petticoats) anybody would not give twopence for, no, not if they was clean."

TROLLY [traul·ee], *sb.* A frame on four low wheels, used for carrying casks, blocks of stone, or other heavy articles.

A "hand-trolley" is a low four-wheeled hand-truck.

TROUBLE, TROUBLY [truub·l, truub·lee], *v. i.* To grieve; to mourn.

Ever sinze father died we 'ant a-bin able to do nort way her; her do *troubly* terr'ble, and her's that weak I be afeard her'll zoom go arter-n."

TROUBLED [truub'ld], *part. adj.* Afflicted. Always used in connection with disease or ailments, and it has a frequentative force. "He's a-*troubled* way the rheumatic," means not only that he suffers, but is subject to it frequently.

Thank 'ee, mum, her's middlin' like, on'y her's terr'ble *troubled* way the wind in the stomick.

TROUBLESOME [truub'lsom], *adj.* 1. A very general belief remains in ghosts. Any dead person who is said to "go again" is described as "*troublesome*."

The tenant of a cottage, whose predecessor had been killed by the fall of a wall, came to my father and said, "I can't never bide in th' ouse—the poor old Harry's that *troublesome*; zo zoon's I be a-bed and the can'l a-douted, he do come and drag my timmern leg all about the chimmer by the buckle-straps." This wooden-legged man is still living, 1885.

2. Haunted—said of places or houses.

Th' old 'ouse up to Park's *troublesome* 'pon times. See *W. S. Gram.* (Lord Popham), p. 96.

TROUNCE [traew'ns], *v. t.* To summon before a magistrate; to sue at law.

I knows a trick wo'th two o' bein' a-*trounced* vor a rabbit or two.

TROW [troa'], *sb.* Trough. (Always.) As pig's-*trow*, ditch-*trow*, pump-*trow*. On the south coast about Sidmouth a small fishing-boat is a *trow*. *Comp.* THOFF.

TROUGHE, of a mylle (*trow*, K.S. trough, P.). *Farricapsa*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

TRUB [trèob], *sb.* A drab; a slut; a low wanton. A most opprobrious epithet for a woman. (Rare.)

Andra wou'd ha' had a *Trub* in tha, nif's Vauther hadent a strat the match.

Thomasin. How Dem! a *Trub*?

Ex. Scold. l. 104.

TRUCKLE [truuk'l], *sb.* 1. A small cheese, in shape like a Stilton. So "*truckle*-shape," applied to cheese, refers to those of the Stilton shape.

2. A caster. (Always.)

The very chairs 'ad a-got *truckles* to 'em.

A "*truckle*-bed" is a low bedstead on casters, to be wheeled underneath the usual large one.

3. *v. t.* To twirl; to cause to spin round, as in the well-known game "*Truckle* the trencher."

TRUCKLY [truuk'lee], *v. t.* To roll.

Nif you put thick stone gwain he'll *truckly* all the way down gin he com'th to the sea.

TRUFF [truuf], *sb.* Salmon peal or grilse. Com. in rare in Somerset.

They've a-catcht a little *truff*, nort else.—Totnes, July 28, "He s'althy's a *truff*." A very common saying applied elderly person in strong, robust health.—*W. H. G.*, Dec. 6,

TRUG [truug'], *v. i.* Used with *along*. To haul or car difficulty; to struggle. Var. of *drug*.

'Twas so much as ever her could *trug* along way—*i. e.* h was as great as she could struggle along with.—*W. H. G.*, 1883.

TRULL [trú'l], *sb.* Trowel. Com. pronunciation.

There thick *trull* was new on'y a vortnight agone, and vower'n zix vor'n, and now he idn a wo'th tuppence *Stratmann*, 1st ed. p. 508.

TRUMPERY [truum'puree], *sb.* Rubbish of any kind; or any undesirable growth.

Thick there spot o' ground must be a-spit up so deep's ev he's all vull o' *trumpery*.

TRUNK [truung'k], *sb.* 1. A wooden pipe, generally sq convey water from the eaves-gutters—if of iron it is called pipe, never *trunk*. A wooden tube much used in corn 1 convey the grain or flour to or from the mills. Any wooden

2. Tech. Of a water-wheel. The part which contain regulates the supply of the water. This is often a large complicated iron construction, but the name is evidently a of the old wooden shoot.

TRUSTLE [truus'l], *sb.* Trestle. (Always.)

TRUSSEL, a trestle (Norfolk).—*Wright*.

TRY [truy'], *v. i.* 1. To fare. (Rather rare.)

How d'ye *try*?—*i. e.* how fares it with you? See *Ex.* ll. 315, 327.

2. *v. t.* To arbitrate; to act as umpire. See *TRIER*.

I'll bet a sovereign o' it, and be *tried* by other man in the I be saaf o' it; (let it) be *tried* by other farmer you mind

TUB [tuub], *sb.* The gurnet, always so called along th of the Severn Sea.

TUCK [tuuk], *v. t.* 1. Of a hay-rick; to pluck out loose hay from the sides after the rick has pitched.

Now, Bob, don't bethink thy vingers, *tuck-n* in tight, mir pull it out until you get to the solid mass.

2. *sb.* A blow.

[Sh-uur' mee! aa-l gi dhee u gèod *tuuk* uun'dur dhu

neef dús·n wau'ch ut !] dost hear me ! I will give thee a good *tuck* under the ear if (thou) dost not watch it !—*i. e.* take care what you are about.

3. *sb.* A tusk ; fang. (Always.)

I'll warn the *tucks* o' un was vower inches long.

I shouldn like thick dug vor to put his *tucks* into me.

My ferrets always got their *tucks* a-brokt off.

He is al kareleas of his *tuxes*.—*Anc. Riv.* p. 280.

Tayl he hath as an hog :

Croked *tuxes* as a dog.—*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 6546.

TUCKED UP [tuuk't aup], *part. adj.* 1. Applied to infants at the time when the skirts of the long robe are "shortened," by being exchanged for a frock in which the child can use its feet. In W. S. "shortened" is understood only by grand folks.

I was a-frightened to zee the cheel a-*tuck'd up* a'ready.

2. *part. adj.* Applied to animals, especially horses after hard riding—looking thin.

Th' old mare's a bit a-*tucked up*, but her'll zoon vill herzul out again.

TUCKER [tuuk'ur], *sb.* One who mills, or fulls and finishes cloth. The word no longer means a fuller, but one who folds or *tucks* the cloth into a neat roll or pleat fit for the shopkeeper. Probably the entire finishing of cloth, from the time it left the weaver, was performed by the *tucker* at the tucking-mills.

Taillours, tauneris & *tokkeris* bope, masons, minours and mony oþer craftes,
Piers Plow. Prol. l. 100.

TUCK IN, or TUCK OUT [tuuk ee'n, tuuk aew't], *sb.* 1. A feast ; a hearty feed.

2. *v. t.* To eat greedily ; to eat largely.

He can *tuck it in*, and no mistake ; why they do zay how he can zit down and finish off a leg o' mutton to one go.

TUCKING-MILL [tuuk'een-mee'ul], *sb.* Fuller's stocks, or beaters for milling cloth. The term is also applied to the building and machinery as a whole. (Always.) There is a village in Cornwall called "*Tucking-Mills*."

I works to Mr. . . . 's *tucking-mills*.

TUFT [tuuf'(t)], *v. t. and i.* Stag-hunting. To rouse the deer with only a few old and steady hounds. The first process in a stag-hunt.

Tufted in Long Wood and found several hinds, *tufted* Kepscombe Wood and found.
Records N. Devon Staghounds, p. 38.

What I have said will sufficiently indicate what the object of such a letter was, and will be clear if you will remember to open that I would write in a short letter, leaving the way in which the letter is to be sent.

Another word used in a note of the above, the pack is made of wool or is a pack. Two kinds of these nearly but horses are the same, and will bear the same process in the above with the same paper & way to be sent.

TUCK (tuck), sb. Part of carriage harness. The lower part of the carriage or on the wing-like part is a tuck is attached.

1. The large loop of leather which is buckled at each horse part of the harness, by which the shafts of the horse are supported.

2. The part of the harness of a horse, usually pointed, the tuck is attached.

3. The end of the leather trace at the part where it is to be attached to the horse.

4. A horse loop buckled round the shaft in which it is inserted the harness-ring.

5. The iron stud or hook on the under side of the harness is slipping into the through the eye of. This frequently called "the eye of the shaft."

TUGGLE (tug-gyng), sb. A strong iron fixed near of each shaft of a cart or wagon to hook on the chain the horse horse.

TUMBLER (tumbler), sb. One of the rot. sailing engine.

TUN (tun), sb. To pour liquor into casks; to fill. Hence *to tun* & *to tun*.

I can't hold no longer, I must see a lot of cider to me can put up another cheese.

TUN-DISH (tun-dish), sb. A wooden funnel for fill. Same as **TUNNER**.

TUNNER (tunner), sb. A wooden funnel.

Um down, Jack, to farm' Perry's and borry he's *tun* sure'n zay you'll bring un back again, umbye night.

TOSSEL, or TOSOWE. *Fuzarium, infusarium.*

TUNNOWE, idem quod TOSOWE, supra. *Infusarium.*—Fr. P.

TURMUT (turmut), sb. Turnip. (Always.)

Turmut be terrible short de year.

TURMUTING [tuur'muteen], *part. sub.* The act of preparing land for and sowing turnips.

All my volks and 'osses be so busy *turmutin'*, I can't attend to it no way, else I'd haul 'em vor 'ee in a minute.

TURN [tuur'n], *v. t.* 1. Applied to sheep or cattle; to drive. (Usual word.)

[Túd-n noa gèo'd vur tu *tuur'n* een u paa'sl u dhing'z tu maar'kut vur noa'urt,] it is not no good for to drive in a parcel of things (cattle) to market for nothing.

Jim! *turn* they yoa (ewe) hogs down in Vuz Close (Furze Close). See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 101.

2. *v. i.* and *t.* To become sour.

The milk's all a-*turn'd*—'tis the thunder.

Her do look zower 'nough to *turn* all the milk in the country.

3. To change in condition; to curdle. Said of cream or milk.

The butter 'on't come; I can't get it to *turn* a bit.

I reckon the 'urnet's stale, 't'on't *turn* the milk, zo you can't have no junket.

4. *v. t.* To mix and give air to manure.

Thick heap o' dressin' ought to be a-*turned*, else he 'on't be half a-ratted.

TURN AGAIN [tuur'n ugee'un], *phr.* Domestic animals when failing "to bide"—*i. e.* to become pregnant, are said to "*turn again.*"

TURN-CARD [tuur'n-kyúrd], *sb.* The card turned up by the dealer; the trump card.

TURN OF THE YEAR [tuur'n u dhu yuur'], *sb.* Term applied indifferently to all seasons, and to be explained by the period at which it is uttered, or by the context.

"I shan't be able to come till the *turn of the year,*" would mean till the beginning of January.

"She won't be no better till the *turn of the year,*" would mean the spring, or the advent of finer weather.

TURN OUT [tuurn aew't], *v. t.* To put horses or cattle out to grass without housing at night.

I don't *turn out* my 'osses most times 'vore Midsummer-day day, but this year there idn no trefoy, and the hay's all a-do'd.

TURN TAIL TO TAIL [tuurn taay'ul tu taay'ul], *phr.* To exchange even-handed—*i. e.* without payment on either side of any difference in value.

Have 'ee zold your 'oss? Ees, I chop'd way Joe Bond for he's 'oss, trap, harness and all—we turned 'em *tail to tail.* See **EVEN-HANDED.**

TURN THE WATER [tuurn dhu wau'dr], *tech. p.* irrigating meadows, the water needs frequently to have its changed. This requires some skill, and is called "turning Very commonly the farmer will not trust a labourer to but "turns the water" himself.

TURN UP [tuurn au'p], *v. t.* Of horse-shoes—to forge projection upon the heel of the shoe to prevent slipping also "to cork."

Th' 'oss can't stan'—'tis all to a glare. Well then, take and let Dan (the smith) *turn un up* a bit.

TURNVORE [tuurn'voa'ur], *sb.* The board in old plo at present the bent iron plate by which a sull in plough is over the sod to form the furrow. See **VORE**.

TURR! [tuur·u !], *interj.* The word always used to dr See **CHOOK**.

TURRUH [tuur'u], *sb.* Turf for fuel.

I remember a friendless old man who used always to say— [Aay wuz u-bau'rnd een u dee'sh-kit'l un u-bree'd au' *tuuru* cep,] I was born in a dish-kettle and bred up in a tu In moorland districts these "*turruh* heaps" are always seen. Spelt *terra* in *Ex. Scold.*, see l. 175.

Here, Betty, drow in a *turruh*—I zim 'tis cold like.

TWADN [twaud'n]. It was not. (Always.)

Plase, zr, *twadn* me, zr (plenty of other examples). See *Gram.*, p. 56.

TWANG [twang], *sb.* Taste ; flavour.

I don't like this here cider a bit ; there's a nasty *twang* let's try another cask.

TWELFY-DAY [twuul'fee-dai]. Old twelfth-day—Eg old style ; 18th January. This day is kept up still in places, where even now the reformed calendar has not taken

[Dhai d-au'vees g-aew't-n shuut tu dh-aa'pl-trees pun *twuul* they always go out and shoot at the apple-trees on old twelf See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 100. This was an Epiphany custom find it was, and is, oftener kept up on the anniversary of style than the new.

TWELVE O'CLOCKS [twuul·v uklau'ks], *sb.* The usu of the bulbous plant Star of Bethlehem—*Ornithogalum umb*

TWELVE, TWENTY, &c. In fairs or markets it is c for dealers or farmers to omit the name of the coin fr prices. The animals priced or spoken of are sufficient t it understood whether pounds or shillings are meant.

Nif I didn lost *twelve* a head 'pon they sheep, I'll eat 'em 'thout zalt—*i. e.* twelve shillings.

You shall have they lambs vor *twenty* a piece, and I 'on't bate a varden.

He ax me *sixteen* a piece vor they there steers—*i. e.* pounds.

You can't buy a good cow and calve less-n dree or vower and *twenty*.

TWENTY-EIGHT [twai'ntee-aa'yt], *sb.* A 28 lbs., or quarter hundredweight stone.

Ax Mr. Wood to lend me a *twenty-eight*. A *twenty-eight* valled down tap my voot. See FIFTY-SIX.

TWICK [twik'], *v. t.* and *i.*, also *sb.* To tweak; to jerk suddenly. Bide vast, what's keep *twickin'* zo vor?

ТWYKKYÑ, or sum-what drawyn'. *Tractulo.—Pr. Parv.*

TWIDDLE [twúd'l], *v. t.* To twirl.

[Ee's, wee-v u-tèok't ut tu dùe'een, un aay kaew'nt dhur oa'n bee vuuree muuch' *twúd'lecn* u ving'urz, neef wee du saar ur wae'ujez tûe' ut,] yes, we have taken it to doing, an I count there will not be very much twiddling of fingers, if we do serve (earn) our (daily) wages at it.

TWINK [twing'k], *sb.* A twinkling; a moment.

Urn down and zay I'll be there in a *twink*.

ТWYŃKYÑ, wythe the eye (or wynkyñ, *infra*); *Conniveo, nicito, nicto.*
Promp. Parv.

TWINS [twee'nz]. It is usual in speaking of twins to duplicate and say, "Her had two *twins*," or "a pair o' *twins*."

TWIRDL(Y) [twuur'dl(ee)], *v. t.* and *in.* To twirl; to spin round.

What's the matter, Tommy, can't 'ee *twirdle* your top? Let me zee un. I know'd thick bird was dead zoon's ever I zeed'n begin to *twirdly*. See D 1.

I'll gee thee zomefin to make thee *twirdly*, s'hear me!

An wen es kom'd out vur ta stan pin tha groun,
Tha pikturs an aul awt zim'd *twirdlin* aroun;—*N. Hogg, Ser. 1. p. 20.*

TWISTER [twús'tur], *sb.* A blow with a whip or other instrument, such as to make the victim *twist* or *writhe*.

[Aay ad' dhu wuop' een mee an', un aay gid'n u *twús'tur*,] I had the whip in my hand, and I gave him a twister.

TWITCH [twee'ch], *v. t.* and *sb.* 1. To seize with a sudden pain or twinge.

The rheumatic do *twitch* me terr'ble, same's 'off anybody'd arund a knife into me.

Her's a-troubled way *twitches* in the inside, eens 'pon times her's a-drawd most two double.

2. [tweech], *s.* and *v. t.* An appliance used to hold horses for drenching or other operations requiring complete control. It consists of a stout stick about three feet long. At one end is a hole through which is fastened a loop of strong cord. This loop is passed over the horse's long upper lip, and the stick is twisted till a firm grip is obtained, which makes the animal quite powerless.

To *twitch* a horse is to apply this apparatus.

3. *sb.* Couch grass. *Triticum repens.*

Thick field's vull o' *twitch*; he must be a worked out dree or vower times over.

TWITTER [twít'ur], *sb.* State of trembling; agitation.

There, hon I yeard o' it I was all of a *twitter*, you mid a hat me down way a veather.

TWIZZLE [twúz'l], *sb.* 1. Of a tree—the top of the stem where the branches divide.

[Ùe-d u dhaur't u vuy'ndeen uv u rab'ut aup dhae'ur een dhu *twíuz l* u dhik dhae'ur paul'urd?] who would have thought of finding a rabbit up there in the twizzle of that there pollard?—Nov. 1886.

2. *sb.* A tangled mass.

Nobody can't never wind off this here yarn, you've a-got it all to a *twizzle*.

TWIZZLY [twúz'lee], *adj.* Applied to wood—knotty; cross-grained.

This here stuff's shockin' bad to work, 'tis so *twizzly*'s the devil; I'd zo zoon plane the road.

TWO-BILL [tùe-bee'ul], *sb.* A double-ended mattock. Sometimes both ends are alike; in this shape it is lighter in make, and is often called a *taty-digger*. Another *two-bill* is when one end is turned to form a kind of long axe used in grubbing out roots. This kind in the vale of W. Som. is generally called a *bisgy* (q. v.), or occasionally a *grubber*.

TWYBYL, wryhtys instrument (a wrytys tool). *Bisacula, biceps.*
Twybyl, or mattoke. Marra. Promp. Parv.

TWO DOUBLE [tùe' duub'l], *adj.* Bent with age or infirmity when applied to persons; bent so completely as to bring the ends together when applied to things.

Poor old man! he's a-come to go just *two double*. See TWITCH 1.

Th' ire bar was a-bowed *two double*.

Though very common, and always written *two*, it seems as if from analogy it should rather be *to double*—i. e. completely double, as in *to break*. Comp. *Judges ix. 53. See TO 12.*

TWO-HANDED [tùe·an·dud], *adj.* Powerful ; strong ; lusty.
Gurt *two-handed* fuller fit vor a granadeer.

TWO-STAVE NET [tùe·stae·uv·nút], *sb.* Same as SPIRT NET (*q. v.*)

TWO-VORE ZULL [tùe·voa·r zoo·ul], *sb.* A double plough, or one which turns two furrows at once. In light soils these are most useful, and are coming largely into use.

TWO-WAY SULL [tùe·wai zoo·ul], *sb.* A plough made with shifting parts, so that it can be used to turn a furrow at will either to the right hand or the left. The use is, that upon coming to the end, the ploughman can turn his horses sharp round, shift the "turnvore," and immediately return upon his tracks, turning a fresh furrow against the one he made in coming forward. This is of much advantage in ploughing sloping land, where it is desired to throw each furrow up the hill. This could only be done by ploughing along sideways with an implement adjustable as above. Called also "*Back and vore sull.*"

TYRANT [tuy·runt], *sb.* One specially capable in anything.
They zess how her's a *tyrant* vor butter and cheese.

bet a *tyrant* Maid vor Work.—*Ex. Court.* l. 568.

U

U [u] pronounced very shortly represents the sound of short *e*, as in "the book," when spoken rapidly. This is nearly what is called the "natural vowel." See A ; also *W. S. Gram.*, p. 112.

UFF [uuf], *sb.* Hoof. (Always.)

Thick oss'es voot's to long ; tell Bob to mind an' pare back th' *uff* o' un well.

UGGLE-MUGGÉD [uug·l·muug·ud]. Applied to a horse—having a badly-shaped *muggle*—i. e. rising in a sort of double hump between the pins. (Very com.) See MUGGLE.

UGGELY (vgly, s. *uggyll*, *v.*), *Horridus, horribilis.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

UGLY [uug·lee, *emph.* huug·lee], *adj.* Ill-tempered ; out of humour.

Holloa, Bill ! hot-s the matter ? Maister comed out benow lookin' so *hugly's* the devil.

ULLUM [uul·um], *sb.* Haulm—the stalks of certain crops after the seed has been thrashed out, as [pai·z, bee·un, vlek·s, vaach, kloa·vur·uul·um,] pease, bean, flax, vetch, or clover-*haulm*.

UM, *pr.* Them ; also written 'em (*q. v.*).

UMBERELL [uum'buruul'], *sb.* Umbrella. (Usual.)

Wull, Mary! hot 'ave ee a-bow'd your *umberell*? Facetious remark on the unfortunate article being blown to ribands.

An then hur kar'd a *humberul*
Wid cover aight besides herzul;—*N. Hogg*, p. 49.

UMBYE [mbyu'; umbaa'y], *adv.* After a little while; by-and-by. Never means presently, or immediately. Same as BIME-BY, but much commoner.

Umbye in the winter you'll be glad enough way they there sticks vor to light up the vire way.

Thee't be able t'ave thy boots *umbye*, but they baint a' do'd not ect.

Constantly used with *night* in the sense of *to-night*.

I'll call in *umbye night*, cens I goes home 'long.

Nif you want to catch'n, look in to Half-Moon *umbye night*, 'bout of a nine o'clock.

UN [un, 'n], *pr.* Iim.

As in the days of O.E. this pron. is the same in the acc. for both masc. and neut. When the construction relates to an animal or any definite object except a person it is feminine as well. Thus in speaking of a cow, it would be said, "I gid-*n* the drench, but he did-*n* like-*n*." The same sentence applied to a woman would be, "I gid 'er the dose, but 'er did-*n* like-*n*."

No doubt this is the A.S. *hine* still in daily use, as seen in hundreds of examples throughout this work.

þone lete *hyn*e licgean þær he longe wæs.—*Beowulf*, l. 3081.

ase þe wiði þet sprutteð ut þe betere þt me *hine* ofte croppeð.—*Anc. Riv.* p. 86.

Pup. I'll zay't afore 'hun.

Turfe. But I can gi 'un the hearing; zit me down, and laugh at un;
Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, I. ii.

UN- [aun-]. In all words compounded with *un* the sound is *on*. See *On* 4.

UNACCOUNTABLE [aun'kaew'ntubl], *adj.* Irresponsible; not *compos mentis*.

You mus-n look arter he, poor old fuller, he's proper *on-countable*.

UNBEKNOW'D [aun'beenoa'd], *adv.* Unknown; secretly; without the knowledge or consent of.

Her tookt up the things *unbeknow'd* to he, and he zess he ont never pay it.

[Dhai-v u-kaa'rd ut au'n *aun'becnoa'd* úz yuur'z,] they have carried it on secretly for years.

[Neef aay-v u-gaut·n, túz *aun·beenoa'd* tu mee·:] if I have it, I am not aware of it.

Ver nort but a happy conteyntment is theirs,
Unbeknow'd by the gurt, 'mong the'r urches an' cares.—*Fulman, R. Sk.* p. 22.

UNCLE [uung·kl]. Familiar term for any elderly man, without implying any relationship. See AUNT.

Well, *Uncle* Jan, how be you?

I year'd th' old *Uncle* Joe Moggs, down to quay, tell o' it.

UNCOMMON [aun·kaum·un], *adv.* Very.

Well, James, this is a hot day, is it not? 'Tis, sir, *uncommon*.

I zim the wind's *uncommon* sharp s'mornin'.

UNCONVENIENT [aun·kunvai·niunt], *adj.* Inconvenient; not so common as *il·conveniency* and *ill·convenient*.

UNDECENT [aun·dai·sunt], *adj.* and *adv.* Indecent; uncivilly. I calls it proper *ondacent*, way so many o'm in thick there scam'ouse—maidens an' all to a heap.

You no call t'act *ondacent*, her spokt fair to you.

UNDECENTNESS [aun·dai·sunt·nees], *sb.* Indecency.

Th' *ondaicentness* goes on in there's shameful. (Very com.)

UNDER [uun·dur], *adv.* Hunting. In speaking of a stag, he is said to have "his rights *under*" when he has the regular three projections or points upon the side of each horn (called bow, bay, and tray), without reckoning the one or more points on the top of his horns. See Bow.

UNDER-CROPING [uun·dur·kroa·peen], *adj.* Sneaking; underhanded.

Who'd harky to thick there *under-cropin'* son of a bitch.

UNDERGROUND ONIONS [uun·durgraew'n ing'unz], *sb.* A variety of onions, called also potatoe-onions, which grow entirely beneath the soil.

UNDERHANDED [uun·duran·dúd], *adj.* Shorthanded.

Can ee come down to-marra and help drash a rick o' whait, we be terr'ble *underhanded*?

UNDER ONE [uun·dur wau'n], *adv.* At the same time.

Mid jis so well do it all *under one*—i. e. at one and the same time. (Very com.)

UNDERSTRAPPER [uun·durstraap'ur], *sb.* Underling; inferior person; servant.

I baint gwain in behind the Squire's *understrappers*; no, I zoonder bide out altogether.

UNDER THE WIND [uun'dur dhu wee'n], *adv. ph.* Sheltered from the wind.

Famous linhay vor young stock, he lies so well in *under the wind*.

UNHAPSE [aun'aa'ps], *v. t.* To unlatch; to unfasten.

Bill, *onhapse* the door and let thy father come in.

UNHEAL [aun'aeul], *v. t.* To uncover. (Very com.)

T'ont never do vor t' *onheal* the mangels vore the vrost have a-gid out. *See HEAL.*

bauh hus gloteny be of good ale: he goþ to a cold beddyng,
And hus heed *un-heled*: vneisyliche ywrye:—*P. Plow. xvii. 74.*

Of alle his goode steeles noon was him by leved;

His howses were *unhiled* and ful yvel dight.—*Chaucer, Cokes Tule, l. 86.*

Then suddenly both would them-selves *unhele*,

And th' amorous sweet spoils to greedy eyes reveal.

Spencer, Faerie Queene, II. 12, 64.

UNHEEVE [aun'airv], *v. i.* To thaw, or rather to show condensation. Same as TO HEEVY (*q. v.*).

UNKETTY [uung'kutee], *adj.* Close; sultry; depressing.

We've had a lot o' this yer *unketty* weather de year.

UNKINDLY [aun'kuyn'lee], *adj.* Of land—undesirable, cold, clayey, hard to cultivate. Applied to any undesirable article.

A nasty, cold, *unkindly* farm.

Of cattle—not thriving or likely to thrive.

I calls it a very *unkindly* lot o' yearlins.

UNKNOWIN [aun'noa'een]. Unknown. *See ONKNOWING.*

. . . . but he may not conterfete,

To ben *unknownen* of folk that weren wyse.—*Chaucer, Tr. & Crys. l. 1591.*

It is not *unknownen*: to kunnyng leodis,—*Langland, Rich. the Red. III. 263.*

UNLESSEN [aun'laes'n], *conj.* Unless. (Very com.)

[Aa-l bee dhac'ur *aun'laes'n* oa'urt shud aa'p,] I'll be there unless aught should happen.

UNLIFTY [aun'lif'tee], *adj.* Clumsy; awkward.

Thee tack me! ya *unlifty*, ill-hearty, untidy Mea-zel!—*Ex. Scold. l. 103.*

UNLIGHT [aun'luy't], *v. i.* To alight. (Always.)

Maister idn home, but 'on't you plase t'*onlight*?

Mrs. Warren drov'd over s'arternoon, but her widn *onlight*, vor all 'twas rainin' hard.

UNPASSABLE [aun'paa'subl], *adj.* Impassable.

Thick road's *onpassable*—the mud's up to your backside.

UNPEACEABLE [aun'pai'subl], *adj.* Quarrelsome.

[Dh-aun'pai'subls voa'ks úv'ur aay kau'md unce'us,] the unpeaceablest people ever I came near.

UNPERFECT [aun'puur'fik], *adj.* and *adv.* Imperfect. (Always.)

Car back thick there gin again, an' zay I baint gwain to keep'm, 'cause he's *onperfick*.—Keeper, September 1887.

but that they wer' corrupte, or *unperfite* of the crafte, or vncunynge in the mystery.
Gesta Rom. p. 170.

UNPOSSIBLE [aun'pau'subl], *adv.* Impossible. (Always.)

'Tis a thing *onpossible* vor to get'n a-do'd by that time.

Here again the dialect has preserved what the printers have improved off the face of the earth. In *Matthew* xvii. 20, the A. V. of 1611 has "and nothing shall be *unpossible* unto you." The Tyndale, Cranmer, and Geneva versions have all *unpossible* in this passage, but our modern Testaments have changed this to *impossible*. The same applies to *Luke* i. 37 and xviii. 27.

UNPOWER [aun'paaw'ur], *sb.* Same as NONPOWER.

UNPROPER [aun'praup'ur], *adj.* and *adv.* Improper. (Always.)

'Tis very *onproper*, Master Franky, to come out here making such work in the kitchen.

That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they do swear peculiar.—*Othello*, IV. i.

UNRAY [aun'raa'y], *v. t.* To undress; to take off one's things. On coming home from church a farmer would say, "Come! look sharp and *unray* yerzul, and vatch in the cows."

I *unraye* one, I put his garmentes from his backe. *Je despoille.*
Unraye your selfe as faste as you can. *Palsgrave.*

UNREGULAR [aun'rig'lur], *adj.* Irregular; uneven; unpunctual.

The pays be a-comed up terr'ble *onriglur*.

[Júm-z dhu moo'ees *aun'rig'lurs* fuul'ur pun au'l dhu faa'rm,] Jim is the most unregularest man upon all the farm.

UNRIP [aun'rúp'], *v. t.* To rip; to pick to pieces. (Always)

The curtains must be all a-*onript* avore they can be a-dyed.

UNSARTINER [aun'saart'iner], *adj.* More uncertain.

There idn no crop no more *onsartiner-n* clover zee-ad.

UNSOOTERLY [aun'sùe'turlee], *adj.* Awkward; ill-contrived; shiftless (of a person only).

UNTACKLE [aun'taak'l], *v. t.* To unharness from a carriage; to strip off harness from a horse.

I shan't look arter *ontacklin'* th' 'osses.

But vse to *untackle* them once in a day,
To rub and to lick them, to drink and to play.—*Tusser*, 23/6

UNTHAW [aun'dhaw·], *v. tr.* To thaw.

'They turruls (turves) baint *onthawed* not eet.

To thaw, v. i. is [tu dhaw'ee].

The plump's a-vreezed, we shan't be able vor t'ave no water 'vore we've a-*onthaw'd*'n.

UP [aup], *adv.* 1. Quite; as much as. In this sense it is used before numerals.

[Aay wuz mae'uz aid'ud luyk vur *aup* dree wiks,] I was giddy like for *up* (quite) three weeks.

How many can you spare? [Wuul, u kaew'nt-s *aup* zaeb'm skoa'ur oa'm u-laf; buid aay doa'un spoo'uz mus pae'urt wai au'l oa'm,] well, I reckon (there) is quite seven score of them left, but I don't suppose (I) must part with all of them.

Her do look *op* forty; I should'n never a-tookt her not vor so young's her is.

The quotation below shows that our pronunciation of this word is no modern corruption.

Y wil zeld *op*, so god me saue.

Sir Ferumbas, l. 765. See also ll. 2335, 2365, 3333.

2. Often used elliptically for "got up."

Is your master at home? Ees, but he idn *op*; he's bad abed, and he 'on't be *op* nother, nit 'vore he's better.

3. Grown up.

Her've a-got zix chillern, but then dree o'm be *op* out o' the way.

4. Very often used without any predicate, as "*Op* way un."

He *op* way his vice (fist), and meet way un jis under the year.

I *op* and told the jistices eens 'twas.

Hereneð nu, mine leoue sustren, hu hit is to *uppen* ⁊ zelpen of god dede.

Ancren Riwle, p. 146.

UP-ALONG [aup-laung], *adv.* In an upward direction.

Come on! 'tis time we was gwain *up-long*. The converse of *down-along*.

UP-AND-DOWN [aup-m-daew'n], *adv.* 1. Upside-down. (Always.) Upside-down [uup'see-daew'n] is com. genteel talk.

Thee's a-put the thing *up-m-down*.

2. *adj.* Hilly.

'Tis a proper *up-m-down* road.

UP-COUNTRY [aup-kuun'tree], *adj.* Northern or Eastern.

"*Up-country* volks don't do same's we do do." So we speak of "up the country." "I can't tell 'ee where's a-go to, some place *up the country*." This may mean anywhere beyond the immediate neighbourhood if to the eastward. On the other hand, Devon and

Cornwall are always "down the country." "Her's a-go *down the country* to sarvice." Her's a-married *up-the-country* zome place. He come vrom *up-the-country*. I never heard *down-country* used as an adj.

UPHOLD [aupoa'l], *v. t.* To encourage; to back up.

All they boys do mind is their [ee'mpiduns] impudence; and 'tidn no good to spake to 'em, vor their mothers on'y *upholds* 'em in it.

UP-ON-END [aup'-m-ee'n], *adv.* Upright. The pronunciation of this common phrase is its peculiarity.

[Stik-'n *aup'-m-ee'n,*] stick it up-on-end.

UPON TIMES [pún tuy'mz], *adv.* 1. Sometimes.

I be that bad a-tookt '*pon times*, I be a-bowed jis two-double way pain.

2. *adv.* Occasionally; now and then.

They 'on't do it always, but they will '*pon times*.

UPPER [aup'ur], *sb.* The leather of a boot or shoe which covers the foot, as distinct from the sole.

'Tis on'y dree wiks agone, come to-marra, I paid Jimsy Hill nine shillins vor this yer pair o' boots, and th' *uppers* o'm be jist a-wearod out a'ready.

UPPIN-STOCK [aup'e'en-stauk'], *sb.* A permanent erection of stone steps, still very often to be seen near the doors of farm-houses and wayside inns, to assist the stiff and unsteady to mount their horses. In the days of pillions these *upping-stocks* were a necessity, and without them even now farner's wives and daughters who ride to market could not mount unaided.

UP-'PON TOP [aup'-pun taap'], *prep.* Upon. This form of the redundant *up* is very common, especially where lifting or a high place are implied.

They brought in the poor old man, and laayd-n out *up-'pon tap* o' the table-board.

I mind I put the kay *up-'pon tap* o' the clock. All this is often shortened down to *top* (q. v.).

UPRIGHT [aup'rait], *sb.* 1. A perpendicular. Constantly so used.

Thick there wall's a little bit out of an *upright*, I zee.—Sept. '83.

2. A prop; a vertical post.

You must drow in another *upright* in under thick there beam.

3. *sb.* The main stem of a stag's horn. *See* Bow, BAY, CROCKET.

A male deer of one year old has in general one straight horn each side only, which we term his "*upright*." At two years old he would probably have bow and *uprights* above this point; at three years old he should have bow, bay, and *uprights*; and at four years old bow, bay, tray, and *uprights*; whilst at five years he should carry bow, bay, tray, with two points on top each side; he would then be what we call a warrantable stag.—*W. L. C.*, Jan. 19, 1878.

UPRIGHT - AND - DOWN - STRAIGHT [auprait-n-daew'n-straa'yt], *adj.* Honest; straightforward; fair in dealing. (Very com.)

UPS AND DOWNS [aup's-n daew'nz], *sb.* Good and bad fortune; experiences of life.

'Tidn very many volks have a-zeed th' *ups and downs* he have.

Anybody must put up way it, and take th' *ups way the downs*.

UPSET [aupzút'], *v. t.* Tech. In forging iron—to hammer the end of the hot metal so as to thicken it. The converse of to "draw out."

UPSIDES WITH [aupzuy'dz wai], *adv.* A match for; an equal to.

Must be a downright good schollard vor to be *upsides way* he, let 'lone th' artfulness o' un.

Anybody must be awaked, mind, vor to be *upsides way* 'em.—June 24, 1887.

'They thort to a-comed over me, but I show'd 'em purty quick I was *upsides way* 'em.

UPSITTING [aupzút'een], *sb.* A christening feast or gossiping. (Rare, obsolescent.)

They b: gwain to hold a *upsittin'* to Farmer Osgood's a-Zinday, and th' old maister's comin' a purpose.

Noa, 'twas thee roil'st upon me up to Daraty Vrogwill's *Upsitting*, whan tha vung'st to . . . to Rabbin.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 8. See also *Ex. Court.* l. 380.

UPSOTMENT [aupzaut'munt], *sb.* Disturbance; break up.

'Twas a terr'ble *upsotment* hon th' old maister died.

UPSTANDING [aup'stan'een], *adj.* Tall; big; powerful.

Fine *upstan'in'*, young 'oss. Gurt *upstan'in'* two-handed fuller.

UPSTORE [aup'stoa'ur], *sb.* Upstir; disturbance; report; scandal.

A woman giving evidence before magistrates said, "'Tidn likely I was gwain vor to zay ort about it to she, arter all this yer *upstore*."—September 8th, 1884.

UP TO [aup·tùe], *adj. phr.* Alive to ; equal to ; capable of.
Her's *up to* a thing or two, mind ; else I'm a Dutchman.

UR [uur, ur], *pron.* She. *See* ER, HER. In interrogatory constructions *ur* answers for *I* (ego), *he*, and *it*, as well as *you* and *we*. *See* *W. S. Gram.*, p. 39.

URCH [uur'ch, *emph.* huur'ch], *adj.* Rich. (Always.)
They *zess* how the young Mr. Jones is *gwain* to be a-married way a *hurch* lady, sure 'nough. *See* ill. to UNBEKNOW'D, *Pulman, R. Sk.*

URCHET [uur'chút]. Richard. (Always.) The short form is oftener *Urch* [uur'ch] than Dick.

URGE [uurj], *v. i.* To retch ; to strain, as in vomiting. (Always.)
This word is used by the educated class as well as by dialect speakers.

The smell was so bad it made me quite *urge*.

URN [uur'n, *emph.* huur'n], *v. i.* and *t.* To run. (Always.)
Comp. TAY-RUN. Ang.-Sax. *yrnan, irnan*, to run.

ERNYÑ, as horse—*cursito*.—*Promp. Parv.* *See note.*

So swuðe vleau þet ilke blodi swot of his blisfulle bodie, þette streames *vrnen* adun to þer eorðe. *Ancren Riwe*, p. 112.

An þanne welled water · for wikked werkes,
Egerlich *ernynge* · out of mennes eyen.—*P. Plow. B.* xix. 375.

þif hundes *urneth* to him-ward
He genth wel svithe awai-ward.—*Owl and Night.* l. 375.

Zo in ha *urn'd* an shet tha door
An did'n look, thic nite, no moar.—*Nathan Hogg, I.* 53.

URNED OUT [uurnd aew't], *adj.* Run out ; spent ; exhausted.
They cucumber vines be proper a-*urn'd out*.
This here ground's a-*urn'd out* eens 'tont bear nort.

URNET [uur'nut], *sb.* Rennet ; formerly runnet.

Ionché : also a green cheese, or fresh cheese made of milk that's curdled without any *runnet*. *Cotgrave.*

URSTY [uur'stee, *emph.* huur'stee], *adj.* Rusty. Said of bacon or any salted provisions when over-kept, and become the colour of iron-rust.

I can't abear *ursty* bacon. *See* RUSTY.

URZULS [urzuul'z], *pr.* Ourselves. (Always.) First syllable very short.

[Wee-kn dùe· ut *urzuul'z*,] we can do it ourselves.

US [uus], *pr. nom.* In North Devon this use is the rule, and it is com. in the Exmoor dist., but in Somerset it is heard less frequently.

Us be gwain t'ave a new paa'son.

Us thoughte it nas nat worth to make it wys,
And graunted him withoute more avys.—*Chaucer, Prol. l. 785.*

USE [yùe'z, *pt.* yùe'z, *pp.* u-yùe'z], *v. i.* 1. To frequent; to haunt. Very com. in speaking of both animals and persons.

The rabbits do *use* here ter'ble. The bullicks 've a-*use* there to thick pit gin they've a-trode the ground all to a pux.

They zess how he do *use* in to Green Dragon purty much.

I *use*, I wonte, or haunte a place or a custume. *Je usite.* I *use* it sometyme, but nat alwayes: *je lusite.* *Palsgrave, p. 769.*

2. *sb.* Custom; habit. (Very com.)

'Twas the poor old mother's *use*, zo long's I can mind.

Twos always thy *Use*; and chem agast tha wut zo vore thy Een.
Ex. Scold. l. 228.

UTHOUT [udhaew't], *conj.* Without; unless; except.

[Yùe kaa'n git gèod dthing'z udhaew't yùe bee u muy'n tu paa'y vaur ut,] you cannot get good things (stock) without you be a mind to pay for it.

UVVER [uuv'ur], *sb.* See HOVER.

V

V. This letter is by no means to be taken as the equivalent of lit. *f*, as caricaturists of West countrymen, from Ben Jonson to Punch, have assumed. Teutonic words spelt with initial *f* are nearly all pronounced as *v*, while French and other imported words keep the initial *f* as sharp as in the lit. dialect. See word lists F. and V. Emphasis is given to all *f* or *v* words by sounding them as if in sharp *f*, as "Tidn a town, 'tis a *fillage*," "You *file* man you!" After a short vowel and before *m*—*v* changes to *b*, as *laeb'm* = eleven, *ab'm* = have him, *zaeb'm* = seven; in each case the *n* changes into *m* after *v* or *b*. See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 65, *W. S. Dial.*, p. 17. *Have* is shortened into *v* after all the vowels.

The tay 've a-burn'd 'is mouf. Sarah 've a-bin to zee un. ;

[Ee-v u-gaur't-n] = he have got him. [Aay-v u-bún' dhur voa'r naew,] I have been there before now. [Joa-v u-broa'kt úz buur'chez,] Joe have broken his breeches. [Yùe-v u-spoa'kt urad'ee,] you have spoken already.

VAGE [vae'uj], *v. tr.* 1. To butt—said of a sheep or other animal. (Com.)

I mind hon I was a bwoy, sar-in the sheep, I'd a-got a willey vull o' turmutts to my back, and one o' the old yoes *vage* me, and hat me arse over head, turmutts and all.—Jan. 1880.

2. *v. t.* To deceive ; to cheat.

'Tis right, I 'sure 'ee ; I widn *vage* 'ee 'pon no 'count.

to FAGE; *adulari, assentari, ascenciare, assentiri, blandiri, deblandificare, delinere, palpare.*
Cath. Ang.

thei seiden to the wijf of Sampson, *faage* to thi man, and meue hym.

Wyclif, Judges xiv. 15.

VAINFUL [vaa'ynfəol], *adj.* and *adv.* Useless ; deceptive ; in vain.

'Tis *vainful* vor-n to think her 'll ever have he.

Though countrie be more painfull
and not so greedie gainfull,
yet is it not so *vainfull*
in following fancies eie.—*Tusser, 3/13.*

VAIR [vae'ur], *sb.* The weasel. So called in North-west Som. and N. Devon. In the Vale district of W. Som. always *vary* (q. v.).

VAIR: a rich fur of Ermines powdered thick with blue hairs, also, the grayish colour of some eyes ; also, that which our Blasonners call Verry. MENU VAIR, Minever ; the fur of Ermins mixed, or spotted with the fur of the Weesel called Gris.
Cotgrave.

Cinderella's glass slipper is no doubt from *vair* = *verre*.

þere beþ *weyres* litel of body and ful hardy and strong. (Caxton has *feyres*. The unknown translator, *Hart. MS. 2261*, has *weselles*.)

Trevisa, xxxii. De Hibernia, vol. i. p. 335.

VALENT [vaal'unt], *sb.* A short curtain. Usually applied to that which is kept in place by a lath, and hangs on each side of a bedstead, from the mattress to the ground ; or to such as may hang around the head of old-fashioned ones. Also the name of the upper or fixed part (if any) of window drapery.

Please, 'm, the foot *valent* of the blue bed's a-broke down—he must have a new stick.

VALL [vaa'l, or vau'l], *v. i.* 1. *P. tense* [vau'ld] ; *p. part.* [u-vau'ld]. To fall. The forms *fell* and *fallen* are unknown.

2. [vaa'l], *sb.* Fall—*i. e.* rain or snow.

'The bullicks be urnin', there'll be a *vall* vore long.

VALL AWAY [vaa'l, or vau'l uwai'], *v. t.* To become thin ; to lose flesh. Same as to *pitch away*, except that the latter rather implies through illness, while one might *vall away* from health or exercise. Fall always pron. with initial *v*.

I an't a-zeed 'ee's ever so long ; how you be a-*valled away* ! you an't bin bad or ort, 'ave 'ee ?

þet fite þing is mucþe scheome þet hit is, efter *val*, to liggeren so longe.

Ancien Rivale, p. 326, and in many other places.

VALLIATION [vaal'iae'urshun], *sb.* 1. Valuation ; amount. The *valliation* wadn near so much as you told o'.

2. Used also very frequently in an indefinite sense to express small quantity.

Nif anybody'd on'y a-had the *valliation* of about o' two she vulls o' clay, could 'a stap'd it all to once. Said of an impo outburst of water, which might have been stopped if taken in at first.

VALL OUT [vaal aew't], *v. i.* To quarrel; to disagree.

They do zay how maister and the paa'sn be *a-valled out*, 'nough, 'cause the cows brokt out to road and went in the gard

VALL OVER THE DESK [vaal oa'vur dhu dús-], *cant*
To have the banns published in church.

[Wuul, Mae'uree, zoa yùe-v u-*vaa'ld* oa'vur dhu dús-, aay Aay zúm-, neef aay wuz yùe-, aay shúd nau' haun aay wuz 'oa'f, un lat wuul uloa'un,] well, Mary, so you have had your b published, have you not? I fancy, if I was you, I should l when I was well off, and let well alone.

And vath, nif's do *vall over the Desk*, twont thir ma.—*Ex. Court*, l. 475

VALLY [vaal'ee], *v. t.* and *sb.* Value.

Mr. Mildon didn *vally* the stock in no jis money; and I I widn gee no more-n the fair *vally* o' it.

VAN [van-], *sb.* A fan. (Always.) An old-fashioned winno machine, consisting of strips of sacking fixed lengthwise horizontal framework on a spindle. This being turned by a ha causes a powerful draught, in front of which the corn to be nowed is allowed to fall in a constant stream, when the ch blown away and the clean corn remains on the heap. The prin of the modern winnowing machine is the same, only with addition of various sieves, by which the inferior or "tailing" is separated. I have seen many *vans* used, but they are almost obsolete.

VANNUS, a *van* wherwith corne is clennd from chaffe and drosse again wind.

Junius Nomenclator (quoted by Way), *Promp. Parv.* p. 1

VANG [vang], *v. t.* To seize hold of; to grasp. (Very co You *vang* the head o' un eens he mid-n bite; *vang* un tight, r Ang.-Sax. *fon*, to take, seize, receive, accept, undertake.

feng; p. p. *fangen*, *fongen*, *gefangen*.

In our modern dialect *vang* has all the above meanings.

þeos meiden ine marhen, wes ibroht biforen him.

† he bigon to *fon* on pisses weis towart hire.—*St. Katharine*, l. 1861

þen 3ede þat wy3e a3ayn swyþe,

& folke frely hym wyth, to *fonge* þe Kny3t.

Sir Gawayne, l. 816. See also ll. 646, 1556, 1315, &c.

What more worschyp mo3t ho *fonge*, þen corunde be Kyng by cortayse
Alliterative Poems, l. 478, p. 15. See also l. 540, p. 52.

And cristendom of preestes handes *fonge*
Repentyng hir she hethen was so longe.

Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale, l. 377.

Cristendom his þat sacrament
þat men her ferst *fongeþ*.—*William of Shoreham, De Baptismo, l. 2.*

For 3ef thou *vangest* thane cristendom,
And for than bileft clene.

William of Shoreham, quoted by Wright, cannot find the passage. See *Trevisa, l. p. 247.*

Not to *fonge* hem by avarice, or covetise, or falskede.—*Gesta Roman. p. 155.*

And come before god present, and *fonge* ther ys iuggymnt
To ioye oþer pyne to wende.—*Sir Ferumbas, l. 5739.*

Destruction *fang* mankind! Earth yield me roots!
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most operant poison.—*Timon of Athens, IV. iii.*

The word is still very common in W. Som. and N. Devon, but there seems to be no such word as *undervang* to keep alive the old *underfong*.

VANGLEMENT [vang'lmunt], *sb.* Contrivance.

I never don't zee no good in none o' these here new-farshin *vanglements* 'bout farmerin' an' that. They be always gittin out o' order; and I don't never b'leive idn no savin' way 'em.

In goyinge by the way, neyther talke nor iangle,
Gape not nor gase not, at eury newe *fangle*,
But soberly go ye, with countinaunce graue;
Humblye your selues, towarde all men behaue.

F. Seager's School of Vertue, l. 265 (Bubes Book, Furnivall).

VANG TO [vang'tùe], *v. t.* To stand sponsor. Heard occasionally in the Hill district, but obsolescent. Note all the glossaries are wrong in giving *vang* alone in this sense.

When the paa'sn come there wad-n nobody vor to *vang to* un.

In the *Exmoor Scolding* it is thus used, and in this sense it is always *to vang to*, and evidently it has been so used for nearly five centuries, as the following clearly proves—

And when Seynt Alphege had verylyche sey in sy3t,
That Seynt Ede hurre self was redy þo þer',
To *fonge to þe* child as he had y tey3t,
Ry3t alyve as þaw he 3et were.—*Chron. Vil. st. 558.*

See PENGELLY, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, vol. VII., for a number of modern authorities on this word.

VANTAGE [vaa'nteej], *sb.* Advantage; gain.

Twidn be no *vantage* to he vor to tell 'ee a passle o' lies.

nor look thou here · that euerie shere
of euerie verse · I thus rehearse
may profit take · or *vantage* make.—*Tusser, 3/7.*

A VANTAGE. *Avantage, surcroist, surerez, accessoire.*—*Sherwood.*

VAR [vaar], *adv.* Far. (Always.) Comp. [ruurdur], sometimes [aar-dur]. Super. [ruurdees(t)], sometimes [vaardees(t)].

VARDEN [vaardn], *sb.* Farthing. (Always.)

VARDIGREASE [vaar'digraiz, faardigraiz], *sb.* Verdigris. (Always.)

Tar'n *fardigraice* is the finest thing in the wordle vor sheep's vect.

VERTE GRECE. *Viride Grecum, fls eris.*—*Promp. Parv.*

VARGE [vaa'rj], *sb.* A narrow strip of turf in a garden, dividing a path from a bed.

VARJIS [vaa'rju:], *sb.* Verjuice; something very sour. The superlative absolute of sour when applied to liquid, as *grig* is of solids. (Very com.)

Can't drink this yer stuff, 'tis zo zour's *varjis*.

VERIOWCE, sawce. *Agresta.*—*Promp. Parv.*

Be sure of *vergis* 'a gallond at least,

So good for the kitchen, so needfull for beast.—*Tusser, 19/42.*

VARMINT [vaa'rumnt], *sb.* Vermin—in the sense of foxes, stoats, weasels, rats, cats, hawks, magpies, or any other creatures which prey upon game. The word is never applied to snakes, creeping things, or parasites. See *Things 2.*

Nobody widn never believe the sight o' *varmint* we've a-put o' one zide in the last dree mon's.

VARRY [vaar'ee] *v. i.* 1. To farrow. (Always.)

2. *v. i.* To vary; to disagree.

Volks can *varry* 'thout quardlin', can't 'em?

VARTH [vaa'th], *sb.* A litter of pigs. (Always.)

Hot d'ye ax maister vor the zow and *varth* o' pigs?

'Thick zow've a-reared eight-and-thirty pigs to dree *varths*.—November, 1884.

VAR-VOTH [vaa'r-voov'uth], *adv.* Far; to that extent.

I'll tell 'ee all about it so *var-voth's* I've a-'ad ort to doin' way ut.

654 *Perkin's* (W.) A DISCOURSE OF THE DAMNED ART OF WITCHCRAFT; so *farrforth* as it is revealed in the Scriptures and Manifest by true Experience, 8vo, old calf, very scarce and curious, 1610 25s.

Bookseller's Catalogue, 1884.

VARY [vae'uree], *sb.* A weasel, not a stoat. In some parts, about Dulverton, it is called a *vair* (q. v.). Most probably from similarity of sound, this word too has been corrupted by some people, who "know better" than to say *vairy*, into *fairy*. No doubt the word is O.F. *vair*, fur, and our form *vary* the diminutive, as in *lovy*, *Billy*, &c.

VAST [vaa's, vaa'stur, vaa'stees], *adj.* Eager; fast. (Always.)

Steady, soce! you be [tu vaa's] by half. Thick there dog o' mine's *vaster'n* your bitch. I calls 'n [dhu vaa'stees] dog in the parish.

Ac þay slepeþ all so *vaste* : þay mowe ous nojt y-here :
þe barouns layde on hem *vaste* : wiþ swerd faire & brijt,
Hure loue ys mored on þe ful *vaste*.—*Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 2565, 2722, 2834.

VATCH [vaach], *v. t.* and *i.* To fetch. (Always.)

Missus is a-tookt very bad; Joe mus' g'in an' *vatch* the doctor torackly.

Wat so þei ben þat letteþ ous ojt : vytailles þar to *vacche*,
Non of ous ne sparie him nojt : strokes þat þai ne lacche.—*Sir Fer.* l. 2517.

And sayde þey wolden þ^t theffe oujt *fache*,
For ony moñ þ^t wold say nay,—*Chron. Vilod.* st. 734.

VATCHES [vaach'ez], *sb.* Vetches. Same as THATCHES, *a* always broad.

FETCHE, corne, or tare (fehche, κ.). *Vicia*.—*Pr. Parv.* p. 153.

VATE [vae'ut], *sb.* Vat. (Always.) As a pig's-*vate*, cider-*vate*, brewing-*vate*, &c.

FATE, vesselle. *Cuva, cupa, vel cupus*.—*Promp. Parv.*

A *vat*, or *vate*. *Vase, vaisseau, cuve*.—*Sherwood*.

VATH, VATH AND TRATH. See FATH. *Ex. Scold.* p. 164.

Mouyng her heedis ¶ seiynge, *vath* thou that distriest the temple of God; ¶ in thre daies bildist it aȝen.—*Wyclif, Mark xv.* 29.

It is curious to compare the various translations of the original Oua, *Tyndale*, 1534, Awretche; *Cranmer*, 1539, A wretche; *Geneva*, 1557, Hey; *Rheims*, 1582, Vah; *Au. Ver.*, 1611, Ah; *Revised*, 1885, Ha; with *Wyclif's* as above.

VAUGHT [vau't], *p. p.* Fetched—now only heard in the very common alliterative proverb—

[Vuur' u-*vau't*, dee'ur u-*bau't*,] far-fetched, dearly bought. See *W. S. Gram.*, p. 8.

We see the word spelt *vett* in the *Somerset Man's Complaint* (pub. in preface to *Ex. Scold.*), and *fet* by Chaucer. In the *Chronicon Vilodunense* the word is used frequently in different forms, in all of which it has a form more like the modern dialectal

fetten þe shryne.—*Chron. Vil.* st. 1174.

Bot Seynt Ede was dede forsothe byfore
And hurre soule *fatte* to hevne blysse.—*Ib.* st. 549.

For bleynde men hadden þere hurr' seyjt
And crokette and maymotte *fatton* þere hurre hele :—*Ib.* st. 586.

A basyn w^t wat' þo forthe was *fatte*.—*Ib.* st. 704.

hurte soule was *fate* to hevене.—*Chron. Vil.* st. 482.

And of-sente hire a-swipe · Seriauns hire to *fette*.—*P. Plow.* III.

Freres with feir speches · *fellen* him þennes.—*Ib.* II. 205.

And þanne he let þe cofres *fette*

Vpon þe bord and dede hem sette.—*Gower, Tale of the Coffre*

A Briton book, written with Euangiles,

Was *fet*, and on this book he swor anoon.—*Chaucer, Man of L*

Garyn his gode stede him *fellen* : þat was in spayne iboʒt ;

Florippe liet a damesel brijte : hastelich gon and *fette*

A gret torche & hym aljzte.—*Sir Ferumbas*, ll. 240, 126

VAY. *See* FAY.

VEATHER [vædh'ur], *v. t.* In shooting—to strike from the quarry without bringing it down.

Well I thort thick wid a-come down, he was purty *veathered* ; but they old cocks 'll car away a sight o'shot.

VEGEBLES [vúj'ublz], VEGETLES [vúj'utlz], *sb.* *Ve*

You can't have no sprouts to-day, *vegetles* be terr'ble scarce.

VELL [vuul], *sb.* 1. A pook or inner stomach of a c which rennet is made, and which is used, without other pr than drying, for curdling milk for cheese or junket. *See* F

2. A cataract on the eye ; a film or thin membrane.

I be afear'd the poor old man's gwain blind, he've a-got over one of his eyes, but the tother idn so bad.

VELLUM [vúl'um], *sb.* A film. A common inj'ry and sows is to be *vellum-brokt*, a kind of rupture.

VELYME, *Membrana*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

VELL-WOOL. *See* FELL-WOOL.

VELLY, VELLER [vuul'ee, vuul'ur], *sb.* and *v. t.* A t They wheels must be a new-*vullur'd* 'vore they be a-t *i. e.* before the tires are put on.

VELT. *See* FELT.

VELVET [vuul'vut], *sb.* Of a stag. When his new l fresh grown they are tender, and covered with a soft velve Pity to ha' killed n in his *velvet*.

VENGEANCE [vai'njuns], *sb.* Com. name for the dev [Haut' dh-oal *Vai'njuns* b-ee baew't?] what (in the nam old Vengeance be ye about? *See Ex. Scold.*, p. 165.

VENT [vai'nt], *sb.* Sale ; means of disposal. (Very cc

Tidn trade enough; we could turn out ten times so much nif on'y could get *vent* vor-'t.

If *vent* of the market serue thee not well,
Set hogs vp a fattin, to drouer to sell.—*Tusser*, 19/27.

VENTURELESS [vai'nurlees], *adj.* Venturesome; foolhardy. Our Bob's the [vai'nurleesees] *venturelessest* fuller ever I comed across. I zess to un, s'I, Bob, I be saafe thee't break thy neck one o' those yer days.

VERDLE [vuur'dl, *seldom* vuur'ul], *sb.* Ferrule; never sounded with *f.* Applied not only to the tube-like ferrule, but also to the flat ring usually called a *washer*.

VYROLFE, of a knyfe (*virol*, *K. vyroll*, *P.*). *Spirula*.—*Promp. Parv.*
Vyrell the staffe at bothe endes.—*Boke of St. Albans* (quoted by Way), p. 510.
A *verril* (or iron band for a wooden tool). *Freti, virole*.—*Sherwood*.

VERLY BLEIVE [vuur'lee blai'v]. Verily believe. (Com.)
I *verly bleive* the cow wid a-killed her nif I adn a-hurn'd vor my very blid'n eyes an' a-drov'd 'er.

Es verly believe es chill ne'er vet et.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 303.

VERSY [vuur'see], *v. i.* To read out of the Bible verses in turn. (Very com.) O. Fr. *verseiller*.

'Tis so wet can't go to church, must bide 'ome and *versy*.

Auh mid him ne schule ze noußer *uerslen* ne singen þet he hit muwe iheren.
Ancren Riwele, p. 44.

VERY [vuur'ee]. As an adjective. (Very com.)
You be the *very* man I was huntin' vor. Urn'd as off the *very* old fuller was arter-n. 'Twas but a *very* trifle.

VETHERVOW [vaedh'urvoa'], *sb.* Feverfew. (Always.) *Pyrethrun Parthenium*.

In the dialect the idea of *fever* is quite lost through the change of the *v* into *th* (as in *thatches* for *vetches*). Thus the word would become *fether*, and hence by similarity of sound would be mistaken for *feather*, which is always *veather*—a true Teutonic word.

VEW [vèò', vùe'], *adj.* Few. This word does not mean *little*, as Hal. says. It is always used with *broth*. "A *few* broth" was always said by our old family doctor, and still is by all dialect speakers; but *broth* is always construed as a plural *sb.* See SIZE, BROTH. Ang.-Sax. *few*.

So þat *veve* contreies : beþ in Engelonde,
þat monekes nabbeþ of Normandie : somwat in hor honde.
Rob. of Glouc., W. the Cong. l. 263.

All þe feldes þo wern y-fuld : of dede men on þe grounde,
Saue an *veve* þat leye & 3ulde : and abide hure deþes stounde.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 952.

Harold . . . hadde bote *veaw* kny3tes aboute hym.—*Trevisa*, lib. vi. c. 23.

VICE [vuy's]. *sb.* Fist. (Always.) *Plur.* [vuy'stez].

VIERNIS [vee'urnz], *sb.* Ferns. (Always.) In speaking of *vierns* generally the common bracken is meant, of which great quantities are cut for bedding.

VIEW [vùe'], *v. t.* and *sb.* Hunting—to see the quarry while being hunted.

The fox jumped up in *view*. *See* ill. under SINK, SOIL.

The master being posted on Cloutsham Ball, to him presently arrived the whip with the gratifying intelligence that he had *viewed* a good stag away towards Pool. *Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 19, 1886.

VIFTY-ZIX [vee'ftee-zik's], *sb.* A weight of 56 lbs.—the usual name for a half-hundredweight stone.

What's the matter with your foot, William? Well, sir, a *vifty-six* vall'd down 'pon my gurt toe, and squat-n all abroad.

He was king of Engelonle ' four & tuenti 3er al-so,
& dak ek of Normandie ' vifty 3er & tuo.—*Rob. of Glou., IV. the Cong.* l. 517.

VIGGY [vig'ee], *v. i.* To kick with the feet, as dogs do in scratching themselves; to struggle.

Thee mids *viggy* nif wit, but I'll hold thee, mun.

The old word is *fike*, of which *fidget* is the diminutive.—*Skeat*.

Makeð feir semblaunt, & *fikeð* mid te heued.—*Ancren Riwele*, p. 206.

þet flickereð so mit þe, & *fikeð* mid dogge uawenunge.—*Ib.* p. 290.

Fykiñ a-bowte, infra in *Fyskiñ*. *Fiskiñ* a-bowte yn ydilnesse.—*Prompt. Parv.*

I praye you se howe she *fysketh* aboute.—*Falsgrave*.

Trotidre, a raumpe, *figig*, *fisking* huswife, raunging damsell.—*Colgrave*.

but thof ha ded *vigge*, and potee, and towzee, and tervee.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 216.

VILENT [vuy'lunt], *sb.* Violet. (Always.) Also very common name for a cart mare. "*Vuy'lunt* voa-ur!" may be heard everywhere.

VILLVARE [vùl'vae'ur, vùl'eevae'ur, vùl'vae'uree], *sb.* The fieldfare. Called also *vett*. *Turdus pilaris*. Of this there are two varieties, called from the colour Greybird and Bluebird.

VIND. *See* FIND.

VINE [vuy'n], *sb.* The plant of the cucumber. (Always.) Called also occasionally the *cucumber-vine*.

Must make up a new bed, they *vines* be a-urn'd out.

VINNÉD [vùn'ud]. *adj.* Mouldy; mildewed. (Usual word.) "Blue-*vinnéd* cheese" is the correct description of ripe Stilton or Gorgonzola.

Our houze is terr'ble damp, sure 'nough. I'd a put my best hat

in the cubbid, an' hon I come vor to put'n on vor to go to church, nif he wadn a-*vinnéd* zo whit's a lime-bag.

A souldiers hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 417.

Zum iggs an' bacon *vinned* cheese,
An' strong beer in a can.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 28.

VINNY [vín'ee], *v. i.* To become mouldy or mildewed.

Be sure-n drow (dry) they zacks, else they'll *vinny* and ratty in no time.

VIRE-DOG [vuy'ur-daug, *or* duug], *sb.* Andiron. In my own house we burn mostly wood; but the various andirons are only known as *fire-dogs* by polite servants. *See* HAND-DOGS.

A very old riddle is—

[Ai'd lig u aa'pl, naek' lig u swan',
Baa'k lig u grai'aewn, un dree laegz to stan',]
Head like an apple, neck like a swan,
Back like a greyhound, and three legs to stan'.

VIRE-NEW [vuy'ur-nùe'], *adj.* Brand-new.

Our Urch come home vrom fair way a *vire-new* hat, darned if I know where the money com'th vrom.

VIRE-SPUDDLE [vuy'ur-spuud'l], *sb.* Term for one who is always poking the fire, or stirring about the embers. My experience is that this is a very common foible. *See* SPUDDLE.

VIRE-TONGS [vuy'ur-taungz], *sb.* Common house tongs. Tongs alone means the tool with which a smith holds his hot iron.

A very old rustic riddle is—

Long legs, crooked thighs,
Little head, and no eyes.

VISH [vee'sh], *sb.* and *v.* Fish. (Always.)

VITTINESS [vút'inees], *sb.* Dexterity; neat-handedness.

Why, 'Arry, thee'rt all thumbs! idn a bit o' *vittiness* about thee.

the *featnesse* and finenesse of the bodie or attire, is the fouling and defiling of the soule: *Lives of Women Saints*, p. 25.

Tha hast no Stroel ner Docity, no *vittiness* in enny Keendest Theng.
Ex. Scoll. l. 209.

VITTY [vút'ee], *adj.* and *adv.* Proper; neat; correct; correctly adjusted, as applied to any machine or implement.

[As u-guut' au'l dhee tèò'lz *vút'ee* ?] hast got all thy tools in order?

[Dhaat úd-n u beet *vút'ee*; aay toa'l dhee aew' tu dùe' ut,] that is not at all right; I told thee how to do it.

VLITTERS [vlút'urz], *sb.* 1. Flutters; tatters; shreds; rags.
Brokt my old coat all to *vlitters*.

2. Fincry; ornament in dress.

There her was, sure, way her veathers and her *vlitters*; better fit her'd a-bin home to the warshin tub to work, same's her mother do'd avore her.

VOG [vaug], *sb.* Bog; swamp.

'Tis terr'ble *voggy* ground all drough there, but in thick there place 'tis a proper *vog*.—Oct. 5, 1886. See ZOG.

VOLKS [voa'ks], *sb.* 1. People.

Thick there sort o' pigs idn no good to poor *volks*.

Urch *volks* can do eens they be a mind to.

2. Workpeople.

Come, Jim! be gwain to bide a bed all's day! There be the *volks* doing o' nort, cause they don't know what to go 'bout.

Vor te biweopen isleien *vole*. ¶ Ich chulle scheawen al nakedliche to al *volve* pine cweadschipes. *Anc. Riv.* pp. 156, 322.

VOLLIER [vaul'yur], *sb.* Follower. Tech. That part of a cider or cheese press which rises and falls by turning the screws.

"No *volliers*" is sometimes a condition of female service.

VOLLY [vaul'ee], *v. t. and i.* To follow.

I've a-brought back your dog, mum; he *vollied* me home last night, and I could-n drave-m nohow, he wid bide.

"*Volly* your hands" is a common saying. Of work it means continue what you are doing, at games it has the precise meaning of "follow on" at cricket—i. e. *da capo*.

VOR [vur, *emph.* vaur], *prep.* For. (Always.) Also all words compounded with *for*, as forgive, forsake, &c., are sounded with initial *v*. Abundant ill. to be found in these pages, and in most of the old writers of thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Hot's do that there *vaur*?

VORCAUSE [vurkae'uz, vorkau'z], *conj.* Because. (Very com.)

I shan't be able vor to come 'vore week arter next, *vorcause* I've a-promish'd Mr. Corner next week.

King Willam wende azen · þo al þis was ido,
And began sone to grony · and to febly al-so,
Vor trauail of þe vour asaut · and vor he was feble er,
And parauntre vor wreche also · vor he dude so vuele þer.

Rob. of Glouc., W. the Cong. l. 489.

VORD [voo'urd], *v. t.* To afford.

I asked an old man whom I met in very cold weather, "Where is your great-coat, Mr. Baker?"

[Kaa'n *voo'urd* tu wae'ur tûe' koa'uts tu waun's,] (1) c
afford to wear two coats at once.

VORE [voa'ur], *adv.* Forward. Used very frequently
verbs of motion, much more so than its synonym in lit.
It may be said to take the place of *out*. Spake *vore!* = spea
"To drow *vore*" is to throw out—*i. e.* to twit. "To hat
to strike out. Words compounded of *fore* are always pronoun
with initial *v*. Very often it is used redundantly, as, Go *v*
Mr. Clay and zay I'll come *vore* to-marra.

In driving plough horses = Go on! "Captain, *vore!*"
to horses when standing in a cart or otherwise harnessed.
loading hay or corn in the field, a trained horse needs no l
but a word from the "pitcher," *vore!* or *way!* or *back!* as n
required.

That ich me draze to mine cunde,
Ne mai noman thare *vore* schende:—*Owl and Night*. l.

VORE [voa'ur], *prep.* 1. Before; in front of. See AVORI
Like an old hen *vore* daylight. I zeed-n *vore* he went hor
Tommy, don't you go *vore* th' osses, mind.

2. Until.

You 'on't be able t'ab-m *vore* arter Kirsmas. You bide
tell 'ee. Us 'on't start *vore* you'm ready vor go.

'Twos always thy Uze; and chem agast tha wut zo *vore* thy Een.
Ex. Scold. l.

VORE [voa'r, voo'ur], *sb.* Furrow. (Always.)

[Wuy's-n muy'n dhee zoo'ul, ee'ns u múd maek' u klai'n vo
why dost thou not attend to your plough, so that *he* may n
clean furrow?

Signifies both the roll of earth as well as the trench made
plough.

FORE, or forowe of a londe. *Sulcus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

þay prykede hure stedes with hure spores & þan þay runne away;
Ne spared rigges noþer *vores*: til þay mette þat pray.—*Sir Ferum*. l.

Freres folowen my *vore* fele tyme and ofte.—*P. Plow*. vii. 118.

VORE AND BACK SULL [voo'ur-n baak' zoo'ul], *sb.* A
made to turn a furrow at will either to right or left. Henc
able to plough *vore*, or forward, and *back*—*i. e.* to return
same track. Same as a TWO-WAY SULL.

VORE-BOARD [voo'ur-boo'urd], *sb.* Of a cart—the front
on which usually the name of the owner is painted.

VORE DAY [voo'ur dai'], *adv. phr.* Before it is light.
I do burn more can'l *vore day-n* I do burn arter dark.

VORE-DOOR [voo'ur-doo'ur], *sb.* Front-door.
Hark! I yeard zomebody to *vore-door*, urn out and zee wh

VORE 'EM! [voa'ur um! voo'ur um!]. To a shepherd's dog—the order to go in front of the sheep to drive them back.

I was driving along a road where there were some stray sheep which I could not get past—they persistently kept just in front. I drew as close as I could on one side and stopped, then called out "*Vore 'em! vore 'em!*" The sheep instantly turned and ran past me with a rush.—December, 1885.

VOREHEAD [vaur'eed], *sb.* Forehead. (Always.) A headland or space at each end of the ploughing where the horses turn—in this district always called thus.

He've a-plough'd out thick field o' groun', in to (*i. e.* all but) a piece o' one o' the *voreheads*.

I do mean to draw thick *vorehead* out over the field.

VOREHEADED [voarai'dud], *adj.* Wilful; headstrong; obstinate.

Tidn no good vor to zay un, you'll on'y zit-n up—there idn a more *voreheaded* fuller vor cussin', dammin', and 'busin', not in all the parish.

VORE-HORSE [voa'r-au's], *sb.* A leader—called in other counties the *thill-horse*.

Plase, sir, I be a-stented, and I want vor t'ax o' 'ee vor to plase to be so kind's to lend me a *vore'oss* to help me up the hill.

And do parzent un with a van of rosemary,
And bays, to vill a bow-pot, trim the head
Of my best *vore-horse*.—*Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, I. ii.

VORENOONS [voa'urnèo'nz], *sb.* The forenoon meal or refreshment—usually taken about ten. In harvest or hay time, when the men go to work at daylight, they require to feed between the early breakfast and the dinner. This meal is sometimes called *eleven o'clocks* [laeb'm u-klau'ks].

Mary, idn the *vorenoons* ready vor the vokes? Look sharp! d'ye zee hot o'clock 'tis?

VORE-PART [voar-pae'urt], *sb.* The front. (Always.) So also the *vore-side* is the front in distinction from the *back-side*.

I heard a man with grim humour ask a boy who had badly scratched his face—

[Haut-s u-dùe'd tu dhu voa'r-pae'urt u dhee ai'd?] what hast done to the fore-part of thy head?

VORE-RIGHT [voa'r-ruy't, voa'ur-rai't, voo'uth ruy't], *adj.* Headlong; impulsive. In the dialect the word has much more force than that given by Webster (as obsolete), used by Massinger and Beaumont and Fletcher.

Our Jim's a *vore-right* sort of a chap; he 'on't put up way no nonsense.

Though he *forthright*,
Both by their houses and their persons pass'd.

Chapman, Odyssey

The word *forthright* is again coming into use.

Not the skilled craftsmanship of Giulio Romano, nor the *forthright* Del Sarto, not the grace of Guido nor the amenities of Guercino, avert the crash. *Athenæum*, No. 2962, Aug. 2, 1884

VOREOKENY [voa'urtoak'nee], *v. i.* To betoken; shadow; to give warning.

[Súv'ur dhingz du voa'urtoak'nee eens wee bee gwai aar'd wee'ntur,] several things do foreshadow how the going to have a hard winter.

VOREWAY [voa'rwai], *adv.* Immediately; directly a quite so instantaneous as "way the same." The meaning continuous—right on end.

Jim Boucher com'd over and told me they was there, *voreway* I urned up; but I wadn quick enough, they was :

VORK [vau'rk], *sb.* Fork. Of a tree—the part where branches diverge. Same as the *TWIZZLE* (*q. v.*). See *E* p. 168.

VORN [vaur'n]. For him—contracted form of *vor-1* analogous form *for them* is not to be heard. In Somers *vor um*, or *vor'em*. In Devon it is *vor min*, or *vor mun*.

VOR WHY [vur waa'y], *conj.* Because. See **FOR WHY**. Tidn not a bit o' good to go there, *vor why*, t'ave bin : a'ready.—Keeper, November 1886.

Frequently the phrase is varied to [kae'uz vur waa' for why. See **CAUSE WHY**, **FOR WHY**.

A parish clerk, well-known to my mother, gave out, "Th be no Zindy yer next Zindy; caze *vor why*, maister Dawlish vor praich." See *Ex. Scold.* p. 168.

Louerd Crist, ase men wolden steken veste euerich þurl; *vor who* muhten bisteken deað þer vte. *Ancien Riud.*

VOTH [voa'uth, voo'uth], *sb.* 1. Lit. *furrowth*; com = *farrowth*. A number of furrows ploughed up round a f which lime or other manure is mixed to be spread over the Take in a *voth* zix or eight vores wide.

2. The end of the furrow where the plough runs out, *zoo'ul* (sull) is turned along the heading.

[Wuy-s-n pluw dhu vee'ul tuudh'ur wai? dhee-s u-guut bud voa'uths-n vaur'eedz dhik faa'tsheen,] why dost not pl field the other way? thou hast nothing but voths and vo (*q. v.*) that fashion.

3. Forth—in VAR-VOTH (*q. v.*).

VREACH [vrai'ch], *adv.* Actively; in a spirited manner. See *Ex. Scold.* p. 169.

They must a-worked purty dapper and *vreach* to ha' finish'd a' ready.

Tha wut net break the Cattlebone o' thy tether Eend wi' chuering, chell warndy; tha wut net take et zo *vreach*, ya sauntering Troant!—*Ex. Sc.* l. 280.

VREATH [vraeth, vrúth], *sb.* 1. A wreathing; an interweaving; a wattled fence.

Nif you don't put up a good *vreath* o' thurns, mid so wull let it alone.

2. Brushwood; young underwood suitable for wreathing. In Parish's *Sussex Glossary* this word is spelt *frith*.

VREATHE [vrai'dh], *v. t.* To wreathe; to wattle; to intertwine, as in basket work. See RADDLE.

Take and cut a thurn or two and *vreathe* it up vitty, eens they can't get droo.

He ys *fríþed* yn with floreyne^s and oþer fees menyē,
Loke þow plocke þer no plaunte for peryl of þy soule.

P. Plow. VIII. 228.

VREATH HURDLES [vraeth'uur'dlz], *sb.* Hurdles made of wattled sticks.

VREATHING [vrai'dheen], *sb.* A wattling, or rough intertwining.

VREX [vraek's], *sb.* Rush. *Plur.* [vraek'sn, vraek'snz]. This is one of the few remaining plurals in *en*; even this is scarcely recognized as a plural, but rather as a generic name—hence the very common reduplication when a distinct plural is to be denoted. See REX. The initial *v* in this word is common to all parts, but in the Hill district it is the rule rather than the exception.

VRIGHT [vruy't], *adv.* Right; in proper order. The *v* is not sounded in *right-hand*, or to the *right*. This distinctive pronoun is more com. in the Hill than Vale district.

You'm *vright*, Robert, arter all. They sheep com'd 'ome all *vright*.

And pin tha Varm, be day nur nite,

No zingle thing wid go aun *vright*.—*N. Hogg*, Ser. I. p. 54.

WRITE [vruy't], *v. t.* and *i.* To write—usual form in Hill district.

I baint no scholard 'bout no raidin' an' *vritin'*, I was a-put to work hon I was lebm year old.

Maister *wrote* a letter vor me, to tell her to come home to once.

Ta *vrite* thur zom moar I shude ha no objeckshin,
Bit I shant ha no rume vur ta *vrite* tha direckshin.

Nathan Hogg, The Rifle Corps, Ser. I.

WRONG [vrau'ng], *adv.* and *adj.* Wrong.

I tell 'ee 'tis all *wrong* hot they do zay.

Nif you goth long o' they I'll warn you'll vind you b
directed.

Bit Laur a macy! twadd'n long

Avaur ha voun thit ha wis *wrong*.—*N. Hogg, Ser. I.*

VULCH [vuulch], *v. t.* and *sb.* (Rare.) To nudge or
something less than an actual blow is implied.

Keep quiet there. Well, what did 'er *vulch* I vor then?

and vorewey a geed ma a *Vulch* in tha Leer.—*Ex. Court. l. 35.*

VULL [vèol], *adj.* and *adv.* Full. This word is
Alone, or as a prefix, it is always sounded with initial *v.*

pounds such as arm-*full* or harmful a nice distinction is pr
depending upon the *sb.* compounded. When a measure of
is expressed, as in *pocket-full*, *boat-full*, *shovel-full*, &c., then
is invariable—*boot-vèol*, *shuw-ul-vèol*, &c. But if the *sb.* com
is an abstract noun, then the *ful* is always sounded with
as *wee-ulfeol*, wilful, *lau'ngfeol*, longful, &c. See *W. S. Gran*

VULLER [vuul'ur], *v. t.*, *sb.*, and *adj.* Fallow. (Alway

I do mane to *vuller* thick piece o' ground, and let-n bic
gin the fall. A clane *vuller's* the kay o' the work.

VUR [vuur], *adv.* Far. This is the old positive of
and is used much more commonly than *vaar* in all its comp
vuur, *vuur'dur*, *vuur'dees*.

Well, 'twas about so *vur's* I be vrom you, to this minute.

VURDEN. See POCK-VURDEN = fretten. A.-S. *frothia*.

VURNESS [vuur'nees], *sb.* Distance—i. e. *farness*. (C

[Twaud-n bèò' dhu *vuur'ness* u yuur' tu dhik dhae'ur t
was not above the distance of here to that there tree.

VUR-VORE [vuur'-voa'ur]. Same as VAR-VOTH (*q. v.*).

VUSS [vuus'], *sb.* In building—the ridge piece, or p
which the rafters are fixed at the apex of the roof.

Plase to mind and zend on a piece for a *vuss*.

VUSTLED UP [vuus'ld aup], *adj.* Bundled up, or bus
in an untidy manner, as a slovenly parcel, or a woman hucd
in loose, ill-fitting garments.

Probably *bustled* is the same word, *b* and *v* being nearly
changeable. Comp. RUVVLE and CURBE.

Th'art olways a *vustled* up in an old Jump, or a whittle, or an old Seggard.
Ex. Scold. l. 107.

VUZ [vuuz], *sb.* Gorse; whin; furze.

VUZ-CROPPER [vuuz·kraap·ur]. A name given very commonly to the Porlock Hill horn-sheep. Also to the rough ponies which run wild on the moors.

VUZ-KITE [vuuz·keet], *sb.* A kestrel.

VUZ-NAPPER [vuuz·naap·ur], *sb.* The whinchat. *Saxicola Rubetra*. This bird is very common on our moorlands, and is known only as above.

VUZ-PIG [vuuz·pig], *sb.* The hedgehog. Evil things are believed of the hedgehog, but in reality he is a harmless and useful animal. He is said to suck cows, and that he rolls himself on the apples in an orchard, and carries them off sticking upon his spikes. He certainly will kill young birds and eat them.

W

W as an initial is dropped in *haw't*, *haw'n*, *do'd* (2), *do'l* (2), *oa'un(t)* = what, when, wood, and emphatic would; wool, and emphatic will; won't, &c.; on the other hand, it is sounded in whole, *woa'l*, whoop! *wuop!* but no initial *w* is sounded, as in E. Som. with *old*, *hot*, &c., and is redundant in *wuts*. In other respects its value is the same as in lit. English, except that it has no aspirated form.

O. E. words which in lit. English have initial *wr* are commonly pronounced *vr*—in some cases nearly always—e. g. *write*, *wreath*, *wrestle*, *wrong*. See Word Lists.

WACK [waak], *v. t.* To overcome; to get the better of; to beat; to conquer in a lawsuit.

I ver'ly bleive little Jim Parsons could *wack'n* way one 'and—he had-n no chance way un—*i. e.* with Jim.

'Tis gwain to be tried to 'Sizes next wik; but I'll warnt Mr. Baker 'll *wack* 'em.

WAD [waud], *sb.* A bundle of straw tied up by a thatcher. A ridge-*wad* [uur·j-waud] is a long narrow bundle which the thatcher binds up to lay along on the top to form the ridge of a hay-rick. A bundle of reed less than a full sheaf of 28 lbs. weight is also called a *wad*.

[Dhur-z dree·ur vaaw·ur *waud's* u ree'd aup-m taal·ut—aay spoo·uz túz mau's unuuf,] there is three or four wads of reed up in tallet—I suppose it is almost enough.

WADGE [wauj], *sb.* and *v. t.* 1. Wedge. (Always.)

Hat in a *wadge*. The implements for "claivin o' brans"—*i. e.* splitting up firewood, are always "a battle and *wadges*."

2. *v. t.* To bet; to wage. (Very com.)

I'd *wadge* my life o' ut.

I'll *wadge* a quart 'pon it way any o' the comp'my.

WAD-N [waud'n]. Was not. (Always.) See many examples throughout this work. See also *W. S. Gram.* pp. 56, 57.

Whe'er *wad'n* pausable ta haa

A midnight vishin' sprec.—*Pulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 28.

Bit Jan an Mariar (tho' thay *wad'n* long 'bout et)

Way tha ale in tha kwart, ad a manijed ta doubt et;

Nathan Hogg, Ser. I. p. 48.

WAGON [wag'een], *sb.* This well-known implement has the following parts—

BODY [baud'ee]. The entire construction or box carried upon the wheels, into which the load is placed. This is made up of the following—

ZIDE-STRAKES [zuy'd-strae'uks]—the two outside strong longitudinal pieces to which the sides are fixed—called also the **MAIN SUMMERS** (*see below*). **VORE-PIECE** [voa'ur-pees] and **TAIL-PIECE** [taa'yul-pees]—the two cross-pieces uniting the ends of the *zide-strakes*. **SUMMERS** [zuum'urz]—the longitudinal pieces morticed into the tail and vore or head piece, which support the floor or "BOTTOM." **TAIL-BOARD** [taa'yul-boo'urd]—the movable part of the back of the wagon. **VORE-BOARD** [voa'ur-boo'urd]—the fixed front part of the body, on which the owner's name, or that of the farm is generally painted. **TAIL-BOARD-PIECE** and **VORE-BOARD-PIECE**—the strong pieces or rails forming the upper part of the tail and vore boards. **TAIL-BOARD HAPSES** [taa'yul-boo'urd-aap'súz]—the irons by which the tail-board is fastened. These are sometimes merely called **TAIL-PINS** [taa'yul-pee'nz].

STROUTS, STANCHIONS, UPRIGHTS [struw'ts, stan'sheenz, aup'raits]—various standards of wood by which the **SIDES** [zuy'dz] are supported. **STANCHION IRONS** [stan'sheen uy'urz]—supports to the standards. **NOSINGS** [noa'uzeenz]—the projecting ends of various horizontal parts of the framing. **RAVE** [rae'uv]—the flat projecting part of the side, which keeps the load off the wheel. This is usually formed of open framing like a ladder, but sometimes is filled in with a **RAVE-BOARD**. **LADES** [lae'udz]—the gate-like movable frames set up at both ends of the wagon for carrying straw, hay, or other light freight which needs to be piled up high. **NEEDLE** [nee'ul]—iron strap having a nut at each end to bolt the *rave-piece*, or top framing of the side, down to the *zide-strake*. The *needle* is also nailed or riveted to the **SIDE-BOARD** [zuy'd-boo'urd]. **TAIL-BOARD LADDER** [taa'yul-boo'urd lad'ur]—a ladder-

like movable frame, hung on by hooks to the tail-piece, and supported in a horizontal position by a chain attached to each end.

The UNDER-CARRIAGE [uun'dur-kaar'eej] includes all the framework which supports the *body*, and consists of the following parts—

VORE-CARRIAGE [voa'ur-kaar'eej]. The fore wheels and framework connected with them for allowing the wheels "to lock." HIND-CARRIAGE, or ARTER-CARRIAGE [uy'n, or aa'ttur-kaar'eej]—the hind wheels and all their connections.

AXLE-BOX [ek'sl-bau'ks]—the iron tube inserted in the centre of the wheel. AXLE-TREE [ek'sl-tree], very commonly only *axle*—the iron pin fitting into the *axle-box*, upon which the wheel revolves. ARM [aa'rm]—the same as the *axle-tree*, and the most usual term of all by which it is called. AXLE-CASE [ek'sl-kee'us]—the strong piece of wood between each pair of wheels, to which the two *arms* are securely bolted. PILLAR-PIECES [púl'ur-pee'suz]—two stout pieces of wood upon which the *vore-carriage* locks or turns. One of these, called also *bolster-piece*, is securely bolted at right angles to the *summers*, and its fellow is firmly bolted at each end to the *axle-case*, from which it is kept apart by AXLE-BLOCKS [ek'sl-blau'ks] of sufficient thickness to raise the *body* above the VORE-WHEELS [voa'ur-wee'ulz] so as to allow them to lock under it. TURN-PIN, or MAIN-PIN [tuur'n-pee'n, or maa'yn-pee'n]—the strong iron pin which passes through the centres of both *pillar* and *bolster-pieces* and the *vore-axle-case*, upon which the entire draught depends, and upon which the *vore-carriage* locks. HOUNDS [æw'nz] are the curved longitudinal pieces of the *vore-carriage*, which are bolted at right angles to the *axle-case*, and are united at the back by the SWEEP-BAR [zweep-baa'r], which passes under the POLE or KNIB of the *hind-carriage* (see below). In front the *hounds* support and connect the SHARP-BAR [shaa'rp-baa'r], to which the shafts are hinged. Upon the *hounds* depends the steadiness of the *vore-carriage*. They bear all the pull or draught, and prevent a bending strain upon the *main-pin*. GUIDES [guy'dz] are curved irons sometimes fixed to the *summers* to keep the *pillar-piece* from twisting the *main-pin* when in the act of locking. CLIP IRONS [klíp'uy'urz] are stays passing under the *axle-cases* to strengthen the *hounds* or *string-pieces*, also to hold the *arms* in their places.

Of the *wheels*, the NUT [nú] is the nave. Before being fashioned, and while in the rough, this is a WHEEL-STOCK [wúl'stau'k]. SPOKES [spoa'ks] are the radii, carefully morticed into the *nut*. The PUG-BLOCK [puug'blau'k] is a small block of wood fitted into the NOSE [noa'uz] of the wheel—*i. e.* the front of the nave. On removing the *pug-block* a slit is opened through which the LINCH-PIN [lín'sh-pee'n] can be withdrawn from the *arm*. NUT-BONDS [nit, or nút'-bau'nz] are iron rings upon the nave to keep it from splitting. WASHERS [waur'shurz] are flat rings of iron, fitting upon the arm inside the *linch-pin*, to take the wear of the revolving

2. [wai'k], *adj.* Weak. (Always.)
I 'sure 'ee I be so *wake's* water.

WEYKE. *Debilis, imbecillis.*

WEYKE of hert, or hertless. *Veors.—Promp. Parv.*

and so feeble and *wayke* : wexe in þe hammes þat þey had no myghte.

Langland, Rich. the Red. ii. 64.

WAKY [wae'ukee], *v. i.* To watch, or keep watch.

A traction engine was snowed up and a labourer was left in charge. He said as to his duty, "Was a foo-ust vor to light up a vire and *waky* by un all night."—Feb. 1881.

WALK [wau'k], *v. t.* 1. To escort—said commonly of lovers.

Be sure your Tom idn gwain t'ave th'old Hooper's maid! I zeed'n *walkin'* o' her a Zinday t'arternoon.

Then git yer lass ta tek yer arm

An' *walk* her, lovin', roun' the farm.—*Pulman, R. Sk. p. 27.*

2. To cause to depart; to drive away. Used with *off*.

They wad'n there very long arter Maister zeed 'em; he *walked* 'em *off* purty quick, I can tell 'ee.

3. *sb.* Hunting. Hound puppies are usually sent to farm-houses or others to be kept till old enough to be "entered" (*q. v.*). To keep one thus is called "to *walk* a pup," and the young hound is said to be on the *walk*.

A list of Whelps at *walk*, to be enter'd in the spring.

Rec. N. Dev. Staghounds. 1812—1818. Lord Fortescue (privately printed).

To any poor person who has *walked* particularly
well any puppy intrusted to him

s. d.
10 6.—*Ib. p. 12.*

4. *sb.* The scent of a hunted animal's passage from his feed; found by the hounds before the hare or other quarry is started.
See DRAG, TRAIL.

Tufted Longwood for a hind and got upon a stale *walk*, which the Tufters carried on to South Radworthy, where they found two deer.

Records of North Dev. Staghounds, p. 37.

WALKING-PAY [wau'keen-pay], *sb.* The allowance paid by a sick club to a member unable to work, but not too ill to walk, and so to earn a little.

We gits vifteen shillins a-wik bed-pay, and ten shillins *walking-pay*, to our club.

WALLAGE [waul'eej], *sb.* A mass; a quantity.

"We've a-got *wallages*," equivalent to the politer, "We have oceans."

I 'ant a-zeed no jis *wallage* o' sheep to market not's longful time.

the centre or to either side of the line of the beam, as may be needful, according to the width of furrow desired.

Maister, can't ploughy way thick sool—the *wang* o' un's a-bowed.

2. Of a cart—the iron loop or staple upon each shaft, to which is hooked on the chain of the vore-horse. Same as TUG-IRE.

A byrde hath *wenges* forto fle,
So man hath armes laboryd to be.

1480. *Lytylle Childrenes Lytil Boke* (Furnivall), l. 37.

WANGED [wang'd], *part. adj.* Tired; fagged; wearied out. I be proper a-wanged out; how much vurder is it?

WANGERY [wang'uree], *adj.* Flabby; flaccid—applied to meat. That there mai't on't never take zalt, 'tis so *wangery*. (Very com.)

avore tha mad'st thyzel therle, and thy vlesh oll *wangery*, and thy skin oll vlagged.
Ex. Scold. l. 74.

WANGY [wang'ee], *v. i.* To bend; to yield under a weight, as a plank bends when walked on. (Very com.)

WANT [wau'nt], *v. t.* To need—used very commonly in a peculiar manner, as—

You don't *want* to be telling everybody—*i. e.* there is no need for your publishing it abroad.

Her don't *want* to bide a minute arter they be a-come—*i. e.* there is no need for her remaining.

WANT [wau'nt], *sb.* A mole. (Always.)

When land has become very impoverished the usual rustic pun is generally to be heard, "The *want's* a-got into that there ground."

þere lakkeþ also roo and bukke and ilspiles, wantes and opere venemous bestes (*Higden*, *Caret*, *talpis et cæteris venemosis*).

Trevisa, De Hibernia, vol. i. p. 339.

WANT HEAP, or WANT KNAP [wau'nt eep, or naa'p], *sb.* A mole-hill. (Always.)

A man brought a bill for work barely finished, and by way of apology, said, "The *want's* a-got into it, else I widn a-come."—Dec. 21, 1887.

WANTING [wau'nteen], *adj.* Absent.

Well, mum, we be very glad to zee 'ee back again—you've a-bin *wantin's* longful time, I zim.

WANT-SNAP [wau'nt-snaap], *sb.* A mole-trap of any kind—usually that made with two small bows fixed in a square piece of wood, having two wires to hold the mole when he has sprung the trap.

WANT-WRIGGLE [wau'nt-rig'l], *sb.* A mole track. A small

line of earth slightly moved, constantly to be seen where a mole has made his way just beneath the surface.

WANTY [waun'tee], *adj.* Applied to board or stone—deficient, *i. e.* wanting part to make it even; not sawn straight upon each edge. (Very com.) Same as WANY.

Some o' that there *wanty* edged board 'll do very well.

WANTYE [waun'tuy'], *sb.* The belt or strap of raw hide which used to pass over the pack-saddle and round the belly of the horse—the wamb-tye. Pack-saddles are nearly extinct, but I have often seen them used, and well remember the long white *wantye*.

A panel and *wantey*, packsaddle and ped,
A line to fetch litter, and halters for hed.—*Tusser*, 17/5.

WANY [wae'unee], *adj.* Of a board cut from the side of a tree, where the edge is wanting, or not sawn.

[Yuur-z u *wae'unee* pees—dhee'uz-l due:] here is a wany piece—this one will do.

WAPPER-EYED [waap'ur-uy'd], *adj.* Having quick-moving, restless eyes—constantly rolling from side to side, as is seen in very nervous persons. (Very com.)

The term "gimlet eye" expresses much the same thing.

wey zich a whatnosed haggletooth'd stare-bason,
timersome, rixy, *wapper-ed'd* Theng as thee art.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 58.

WAPPING [waup'een], *adj.* Yelping; barking.

'Tis a good job we've a-got a *wapping* dog or two about; they on't let nobody come about, 'thout spakin'.—November, 1884.

Wappyn, or *baffyn*, as *houndys*. Nicto. *Wappyng*, of *houndys*, *whon þey folow here pray or that they wolde harme to*. Nicticio, niccio.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Forby has Wappet, a *yelping cur*.

WAPSE, WAPSY [waup's, waup'see], *sb.* Wasp. (Always.)

Me an' Jim Zalter be gwain to burn out dree *wapsy's* nestes um-bye-night. Ang.-Sax. *waps*.

WAR! [wau'ur!], *imper.* Ware! Beware!

In blasting rocks the man who applies the match to the fuze calls out, *War!* If any one lets fall any weight, it is usual to cry out, [*Wau'r* toa'urz!] Ware toes!

Maister Nichole of Guldeforde,
He is wis and *war* of worde.—*Owl and Night.* l. 191.

War is the snelle, *war* is the kene.—*Ib.* l. 526.

WARLOCK [wau'rloak], *sb.* and *v. t.* In binding the load upon a timber-carriage, it is usual to pass a chain loosely around the several pieces, and then by inserting a lever, this chain may be

twisted up to any desired tightness. To tighten a chain thus is to *warlock* it. The fastening thus made is called a *warlock*.

WARM [wau:rm], *v. t.* To beat; to thrash. No particular weapon implied.

[Zee wur aay doa'n wau:rm dhuy aa's vaur dhee, haun' aay gits oa'ld u dhee,] see whether I do not warm thy ars for thee when I gets hold of thee.

WARN [wau:rn], *v. t.* To warrant. (Always.)

[Wúl yúe wau:rn un suw'n?] will you warrant him sound? .

A most common asseveration tacked on to almost any sentence is, "I'll *warn* ee," or "I'll *warn* un."

He on't come aneast the place, I'll *warn* un. I'll *warn* ee, we be gwain to zee a change (of weather, understood).

WARNED IN [wau:rnd ee'n], *part. phr.* Appointed.

The young Robert 've a-bin a-*warned in* sexton. 'Twid a-bin a shame to a gid it away arter th' old man 'ad a-ad it so many years.—June 16, 1884.

WARN OFF [waur'n oa:f], *v. t.* To order; to forbid.

You bin a-*warned off* this here ground times enough, zo row you must go 'vore the justices.

WARRANTABLE [waur-untubl], *adj.* Hunting phr. applied to a stag of five years old and upwards.

The following is from a letter, in reply to inquiries, by my relative, Mr. Chorley of Quarne, who probably knows more of stag-hunting than any other man living.

"At five years old he should carry bow, bay, tray, with two points on top each side; he would then be what we call a *warrantable* stag, fit to hunt with hounds (a stag of ten points). Perhaps he may go on for a year or two with these points only, or increase them on top on one side, or on both, as the case may be; but in doing this he may possibly lose a bow, a bay, or a tray, on one side or the other. I think a stag is at his best at six years old, or seven at latest, and then goes back in size and length of horn, though possibly he may increase the number of points on top to as many as four on one side and three on the other, or even four on both; but we seldom find a pure forest stag with more than this. Supposing he has all his points (or rights, as we call them) under, this would make him a stag of thirteen or fourteen points, viz. bow, bay, and tray under on both sides, and with four on top both sides, or four and three, as the case may be.

"I have seen them with many more than this number of points, but if so, the head is palmated, and I do not imagine the deer to be perfectly pure in breed, perhaps by being crossed with some other kind of red deer.

"It is rare to find a deer to go on quite regularly in the increase of horn, as I say he should do, and does do sometimes; but they are very uncertain from various causes, such as scarcity of food, accidents, strength of constitution, &c., &c. I once knew a stag shed his horns twice in one year, but he was kept by a farmer near me, and lived both riotously and unnaturally."—W. L. C., Jan. 19, 1878.

A young stag (too youthful to be runnable) broke across the hill in full view of the assembled field, but there was no *warrantable* deer forthcoming.

Wellington Weekly News, Aug. 19, 1885.

Tufters were thrown into Winsford Allotments, whence broke three *warrantable* deer. Account of a Stag-hunt, *Wellington Weekly News*, Sept. 29, 1887.

WAS [waz', *emph.*], *var. pron.* See BURN.

WASHAMOUTH [wau'rshumaew'f], *sb.* A blab; one who blurts out anything he has heard.

Don't 'ee tell her nort, her's the proper's little *warshamouth* ever you meet way; nif you do, 't'll be all over the town in no time.

Pitha tell reaznable, or hold thy Popping, ya gurt *washamouth*.

Ex. Scold. 1. 137.

WASH-DISH [wau'rsh-dee'sh], *sb.* The wagtail. Less com. than *Dish-washer*.

WASHER [wau'rshur], *sb.* A flat iron ring, used under the nut of a bolt, or on the *arm* inside the lynch-pin. See WAGON.

WASHERS [wau'rshurz], *sb.* Of horses—an affection or soreness of the gums, accompanied by swelling and a white appearance. Same as LAMPERS.

WASHING-FURNACE [wau'rshéen fuur'nees]. A copper for boiling clothes in. See FURNACE.

WASSAIL [wusaa'yul], *v. t.* To drink to the apple crop.

On old Christmas Eve (5th January), or the eve of the Epiphany, it was the custom not long since, and may be still, for the farmer, with his men, to go out into the orchard, and to place toast steeped in cider, along with a jug of the liquor, up in the "vork" of the biggest apple tree, by way of libation; then all say—

Apple tree, apple tree, I *wassail* thee!

To blow and to bear,

Hat vulls, cap vulls, dree-bushel-bag-vulls!

And my pockets vull too!

Hip! Hip! Hooraw! (Bang with one or more guns.)

This ceremony and formula is repeated several times at different trees, with fresh firing of guns. I can well remember quite a fusilade from various orchards on old Christmas Eve.

The pronunciation of *wassail* is by no means *wassle*, but the second syllable is long drawn out, and the first very short.

WASTER [wæ'ustur], *sb.* A imperfection in the wick of a candle. Same as THIEF.

WATER [wau'dr], *v. t.* Applied to the process of preparing flax. The stalks are placed in deep pools with poles weighted to keep them under. This is to *water* the vlex.

WATER [wau'dr], *sb.* A stream; brook. (Very com.)
Holcombe *Water*, Quarne *Water*, Badgeworthy *Water*, are well known to all West Country people.

down through Sweetery Brake to East *Water Foot*, down the *water* to Horner Green. *Rec. N. Dev. Staghounds*, p. 67.

up the Sheardown *Water*, pointing for Long Wood; turned to the left over Hawkridge Common, and came down to the Barle at Three *Waters*.—*Ib.* p. 65.

Tufted all the coverts from Hole *Water* down to N. Bridge.—*Ib.* p. 66.

WATER-BEWITCHED [wau'dr-beewee'cht], *plur.* Over-diluted grog; very weak drink. See DROWN-THE-MILLER.

WATER-COLLY [wau'dr-kaul'ee]. The water ouzel. *Hydrobata aquatica*. (Always.)

WATER-CROFT [wau'dr-krau'f], *sb.* Carraffe; decanter. (Always.)

WATERING-POT [wau'dureen-paut], *sb.* A garden water-pot. *Water-pot* is unknown. *Watering-pot* is less common than its synonym, "spranker."

WATER POPLAR [wau'dr púp'lur], *sb.* *Populus nigra*. (Very Com.) Same as BLACK POPLAR. Name also applied to *Populus fastigiata*.

WATER-TABLE [wau'dr-tae'ubl]. *sb.* The ditch on each side of a road; also a small hollow made across a road to carry off surplus water.

WAXEN CURL [wek'sn kuur'ul], *sb.* Inflamed glands in the neck. Same as WHITSUN-CURL.

WAY [wai']. In the phr. "in a *way*," i. e. vexed, disturbed, much moved. (Very com.)

He's in a terr'ble *way* 'bout the little maid.

WAY [wai'], *prep.* With. (Always.) Hundreds of examples already given.

WAY! [wai'!], *int.* Used in driving horses. Stop! (Always.)

WAY-AND-BODKIN [wai'un-baud'keen], *sb.* The heavy swingle or whipple trees used in dragging and cultivating land. See BODKIN.

The *way*, or weigh, is the main tree on which both the others draw.

WAYS [wai'z], *sb.* 1. Distance. (Very com.)

'Tidn no *ways* herevrom down to where he do live.

I 'ant no time vor to go all the *ways* 'long way ee, but I'll go a little *ways*.

'Tis a gurt *ways* therevrom, avore you'll come t' any sort o' harbourage. *See* NEAR BY.

2. *sb.* Part; portion.

I baint able vor to meet ee way it all, but if you'll plase to take two pound, that's a good *ways* towards it, and I'll pay the rest so zoon's ever I can kill my pig.

WAY-WISE [wai'-wuy'z], *adj.* Said of animals.

He'll come o' that, he idn *way-wise* not eet, *i. e.* not accustomed to the work, not fully trained.

You never can't expect no young 'oss vor to be *way-wise* same's a old one.

WAY-ZALTIN [wai'-zaal'teen], *sb.* A sort of horse-game, in which two boys stand back to back with their arms interlaced, each then alternately bends forward, and so raises the other on his back, with his legs in the air.

'The term is also sometimes used for *see-sawing*.

WAYZGOOSE [wai'zgè'o'z, or wai'gè'os], *sb.* An outing of work-people. Often spelt *waygoose*. A printers' *bean-feast*. The word seems only to apply to the particular trade. (Very com.)

Last Thursday the workmen employed at the *Wellington Weekly News* Office enjoyed their annual *waygoose* (sic). The party left Wellington by early train; favoured by summer weather they spent a pleasant time at Dawlish and Teignmouth, and returned home well pleased with the annual trip provided by the proprietors. *Wellington Weekly News*, Aug. 16, 1883.

WEAR [wae'ur, *p. t.* wae'urd, *p. p.* u-wae'urd], *v. t.* and *i.* Until recently this was the only form in use, and the verb always seems to have been weak, though a strong *pret.* and *p. p.* existed in M. E.; but now people are taught grammar, and learn at school to write *wore* and *worn*. These, however, cannot readily unlearn, and so in familiar talk compromise; hence I notice it is now becoming usual to say, Mrs. So-and-So *wor'd* [woa'urd] a new bonnet to church.

That there stuff you bought in to Mr. —'s an't a-*wor'd* [u-woa'urd] well at all. I have not yet (May, 1887) heard a-*worn'd* [u-woa'urnd], but I quite expect to do so.

OLE, for-*weryd*, as clothys and other thyngys. *Vetustus, detritus.*

Promp. Parv.

And yet he hadde a thombe of gold pardé;

A whyght cote and blewe hood *wered* he.

Chaucer, Prologue, l. 563. *See also* l. 75.

WEARING [wae'ureen], *adj.* Tiring; causing weariness; tedious.

I don't know nothin more *wearin'* 'an a bad toothache.

WEAZEL-SNOUT [wee'zl-snaew't], *sb.* The yellow nettle or archangel. *Lamium Galeobdolon.* Polite name.

WED WITH [wai'd way'], *v. t.* A person who is about to marry is said to be going to *wed way* so-and-so.

I don't never 'bleive her on't never *wed way* un arter all. This is a negative sentence.

WEEK [wik']. In the phrases, "come *week*," "was a *week*." The former is used with the future, the latter with the past construction.

Next Vriday come *week* we be gwain to begin sheep-shearin, *i. e.* Friday week.

Her 'ant a-bin a-neast wee since last Monday was a *week*, and that's jist a vortnight a-gone.

WEEL [wee'ul], *adj.* Wild. (Var. pron.) Ridin' a *weel-gallop*. (Always.)

WEENY [wee'nee], *adj.* Tiny; minute. (Very com.)

I only wants a *weeny* little bit.

WEEPY [wai'pee], *adj.* and *v. i.* Said of damp walls—moist: or of land full of water—undrained; wet; full of springs.

We be gwain t'ave a change o' weather, zee how the walls do *weepy*. Terr'ble *weepy* field o' ground.

WEE-WOW [wee'-wuw'], *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Crooked; uneven; untrue; awry. (Very com.)

Could'n gee he no prize vor ploughin', 'is voves be all *wee-wow*.

Thick there *wee-wowy* old lauriel idn no ornament, I should cut'n down, nif I was you.

or wotherway twel zet e-long or a *weewow*, or oll a puckering.

Ex. Scold. l. 275.

WEIGHT [wauy't], *sb.* In speaking of any number of pounds in weight, it is usual to say, "Score *weight*," *i. e.* 20 lbs., "Forty *weight*," *i. e.* 40 lbs., &c., just as in lit. Eng. we speak of a hundred-weight; in W. Som., however, a *hundid woit* means 100 lbs.

Plase to buy thick porker, sir, I know he'll suit ee. Why he idn 'boo (above) vower-score *woit*, *i. e.* 80 lbs.

WEIGHTS [wauy'ts], *sb.* Beam and scales; weighing machine.

[Wauy' un ee'n tu dhu maa'rkut *wauy'ts*,] weigh it in to the market weights, *i. e.* scales.

WEYŃ, wythe wyghtys (*weightes P.*). *Pondero.—Promp. Parv.*

Haue *waights*, I aduise thee, for siluer & gold,
for some be in knauerie now a daies bold :—*Tusser*, 10/44.

WEIGHT STONE [wauy't stoa'un], *sb.* The actual weight, usually of iron, for weighing with the ordinary beam and scales.

A farmer borrowing from another the beam and scales, would tell his man, [Muy'n un bring au'n dhu wauy'ts un dhu *wauy't stoa'unz*,] mind and bring on the weights and the weight stones.

When actually using them these are spoken of as *stones*, with the weight to distinguish them.

A butcher would send to another, "Ax Mr. Clay to lend me a vower-pound *stone*," i. e. an iron 4 lb. weight.

WELL [wuul], *sb.* A spring of water.

You'll zee a *well* o' water by th' zide o' the road.

The word is of course understood when applied to a shaft sunk for water, but in this sense the use is modern, and no older than pumps. See WINK, also PUMP-PIT, and LAKE.

WELL [wuul·], *adv.* Very; in *phr.* Well-nigh, *i. e.* very nearly; almost.

Nif I wadn *well-nigh* a-steeved way the cold; I don't zim ever I can mind jis weather.

poru-out al Engelsond · he held *wel* god pes ;

Rob. of Gloucester, W. the Cong. l. 370.

God him sente · a *wel* fair gras.—*Stacions of Rome*, l. 416.

"By Mahoun," said Lukafer : " þat ys a *wel* gret folye ;

Sir Ferumbas, l. 2166.

my feet were almost gone ; my steps had *well nigh* slipped.—*Ps.* lxxiii. 2.

WELL-A-FINE [wuul·u-fuy'n], *adv. phr.* Very well ; truly ; indeed.

Ay ! ay ! her'll tell *well-a-fine*, sure 'nough, nif anybody 'll harky to 'er.

Alas Char(les) vnclc myn : & kyng i-crowned free

Now y knowe *wel-a-fyn* : þy message schendeþ me.—*Sir Fer.* l. 2752.

He þat to ryztwysnes wylle enclyne,

As holy wryjt says us *wel and fyn*.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 181.

Chem a laced *well-a-fine* aready.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 81.

thof tha canst ruckee *well-a-fine*.—*Ib.* l. 269.

WELL DONE ! [wuul duun· !], *interj.* Very com. expression of surprise at anything narrated. Equivalent to "Indeed !" "You don't say so !" "Oh, brave !"

[Dhai zaes· aew dh'oa'l faarm Puuree-v u-vaal'd oa'f-s au's-n ubroa'k-s naek·. *Wuul duun* !], they say that the old farmer Perry has fallen off his horse and broken his neck. Well done !

WELL SAID ! [wuul zaed· ! or wuul zaed's !], *interj.* of approval. (Very com.)

Well said, soce ! nit that idn a good job, I never didn zee nother one.

Well zaid, my hearties! I did'n reckon you'd a-finish not ect.

Peck in a stwone behind theck weed,
Wull sed! Now hurn below;
 Work en wull, an' he'll be mine
 In 'bout a nour or zo.—*Fulman, R. Sk.* p. 60.

WELL-SPOKEN [wuul'-spoa'kn], *phr.* Used by the better class of people to signify that the person referred to talks, or at least tries to talk, the literary language and not the dialect. The examples in these pages are by no means derived from *well-spoken* persons.

"She's a very *well-spoken* young woman," would be praise for a domestic servant, and would imply that she had lived in a town or been otherwise civilized. The same would be understood by "He's a respectable, *well-spoken* young fellow.

WELT, WELTING [wuul't, wuul'teen], *v. t.* and *sb.* To beat; to thrash. My eymers! how maister ded *welt'n*.

He meet way zich a *weltin* 's he on't vurgit in a hurry.

WENCH [wau'nsh], *sb.* A girl; a maiden; a female child.

A story is told of a child being brought to be baptized to a waggish parson in the West Country. At the request, "Name this child," he was answered, "You plase to name un, zir; a long one, you know, zir, out o' the Bible." Upon this the parson baptized the child Maher-shalal-hash-baz, and the party retired well pleased. Soon after the service, however, the father came to the parson. "Plase, zir, I be come vor t'ax o'ee t'ondo the cheel again." "Why?" "Why 'cause 'tis a *waunch*, zir."

jif þei leden a-wey mennus wyues or *wenches* in here newe habitis, to do lecherie bi hem.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 12.

WENT [wai'nt, u-wai'nt], *p. part.* of *wend*, now used as the *p. p.* of *to go*. (Always.)

[Aay shèod·n u-wai'nt neef t-ad·n ubún· vur dhce;] I should not have gone if it had not been for you.

This is one of our commonest forms of recrimination. One of two boys caught stealing apples is almost certain to use this phrase to the other. Another equally com. is—You never didn ought to *a-went*; for—You ought not to have gone.

þuruh Marie bone & bisocne was water, ette noces, *iwent* to wine:
Ancien Riwe, p. 376. See also many other passages.

þus othere toke þat cors an haste: & to þe tour ȝeate þar-wiþ buþ *wente*.
Sir Ferumbas, l. 3152.

Were ys knyght Cleges, tell me heor,
 For thou has wyde *i-went*.—*Weber, Sir Cleges*, l. 476.

WENT [wai'nt], *sb.* Part of a fulling-stock (*q. v.*). It consists of a block of wood curved and tapering, made to fit the back or

“seat” of the “stock.” *Wents* are of different thicknesses, and their use is to contract the size, or capacity of the stock, as may be required to suit the thickness or quantity of the cloth to be milled. If the stock is slack, *i. e.* if the cloth does not sufficiently fill it, the heavy feet will cut the cloth instead of milling it.

WEST COUNTRY [was'kuun'tree], *sb.* In Somerset this means the hill country, including all the Brendon, Dunkery, and Exmoor ranges. A *West Country* farmer would be at once known to come from the district lying between Porlock, Bampton and Barnstaple, even if the words were spoken at Tiverton, which lies far to the west of the locality.

The term including so definite a district in two different counties, seems to point to a feeling that the habits and speech of the people in it are separated from those living on their west in Devon, and on their east in Somerset.

WETHER-HOG [waedh'ur-au'g], *sb.* A wether sheep, of a year old. (Always.) *See* HOG.

WETSHOD [waet'shau'd], *adj.* Wet-footed. (Always.)
[Z-dhing'k aay bee gwai'n een dhae'ur, mun, vur tu git *waet'shau'd*?
Noa'! u kaew'nt!], dost (thou) think I be going in there, man,
for to get *wetshod*? No! I count!

WET THE T'OTHER EYE [waet dhu tuudh'ur aay]. This is about the commonest form of invitation to take a second glass. Come, now! you baint gwain vore you've a-wet the t'other eye.

WETTY [waet'ee], *v. i.* To rain very slightly.
[Du jis *waet'ee* luy'k, kaa'n kau'l ut raa'yn,] (it) do just wetty like, can't call it rain.

Theck whis'lin wind an' dret'ning sky
Speyk'd raayn, ver now da *wetty* vast.—*Fulman, Rus. Sk.* p. 14.

WEX [wek's], *sb.* Wax. (Always.) Rarely used as a *vb.*
A.-S. *weax, wax, wex.* Shoemaker's *wex.* Bees'-*wex.*

and þas earman anlicnyssa mid ealle fordo
swa swa *wex* formylt for hatan fyre.
Ælfric, Natale Sancti Georgii, Martyris, l. 138.

AH-so I devyse & ordeyne a C fb. *wex* to myny-tere and to serue to the vse of the salue of oure lady chapett.

Will of N. Charleton, 1439. *Fifty E. Wills*, p. 114.

The feire thingis of desert schulen *wexe* fatte;—*Wyclif, Psalm lxx. 13.*

WHAT D'YE TELL O'! [haut'ee tuul'oa!]. A very com. exclamation, equivalent to—You don't say so! Indeed! Well, I never! &c.

WHATSOEVER [haut'sumdúv'ur], *adj.* Whatsoever.

There, nif I was a umman, I wid'n 'ave sich a fuller's he, no not for no money *hotsomedever*.

WHAT'S WHAT [waut'-s waut'], *phr.* (Very com.)

He knows *what's what* so well's one here and there, *i. e.* he understands, or has had experience.

WHAT VOR ? [hau't vau'r ?] Why ?

Jim, look sharp, hurn !—*Hot vor ?*—D—— thee, I'll let thee know *hot vor* nif dis-n muv along.

WHEAL [wae'ul], *v. t.* To mark with a blow from a whip or cane ; to thrash.

[Dhu baa'k oa un wuz u-wae'uld lig u guur'd uy'ur,] his back was whealed like a gridiron.

[Zee wae'ur aay doa'n wae'ul dhee ! shuur ?] see if I don't wheal thee ! Dost hear ?

WALE, or strype after scornynge.—*Promp. Parv.*

Wall of a strype—*enfleure*.—*Palsgrave*.

WHEELER [wee'ulur], *sb.* One who makes wheels of carts or carriages—not the same as *wheelwright*. The latter includes not only the wheeler's work, but everything connected with the making of carts and wagons.

WHEEL-LADDER [wee'ul-lad'ur], *sb.* A lade for the back part of a wagon, having a small roller or windlass attached, by which the ropes for binding the load can be strained tight. (Very com.)

wheele ladder for harness, light pitchfork and tough, shaue, whiplash wel knotted, and cartrope ynough.—*Tusser*, 17/6.

WHEEL-STOCK [wee'ul-stauk'], *sb.* 1. The nave of a wheel.

2. (More common use.) Short ends of elm timber cut to the proper length, and bored through the centre, ready to be turned and "bonded" for the nave of a wheel—a regular article of sale.

WHEEL-STRAKE [wee'ul-strae'uk], *sb.* When the iron tires of wheels are not put on in one solid ring, as is often the case, each separate segment is a strake or *wheel-strake*. See STEART.

WHE'ER [wae'ur, wur], *conj.* Whether. (Always.)

[Kaa'n tuul' ee wur yue kn ab-m ur noa';] (I) can't tell you whether you can have it or not.

'Tis all a toss-up *wae'ur* he do come or *wae'ur* he don't.

þe beste of hem wot not what his preiere is worþe & where it turne to his owene dampnacion or saluacion.

Wyclif, Works, p. 173.

WHEREWAY [wae'urwai'], *sb.* The wherewith ; means ; money. Nif I'd a-got the *whereway*, I widn be very long athout-n.

but tha hassent tha *whareway*.—*Ex. Scold.* l. 235.

WHETSTONE. The liar's prize—still used thus. *S Scold.* pp. 171-2.

WHICHY [weech'ee], *pr.* Which. This form is very common as an interrogative.

Mr. Bird was in to fair. *Whichy?*—i. e. which of them is probably a very old form, as seen by the following—

þan turde hymen þys bachelers : & seze comynge there
xxiiijth of fair somers : *whiché* þat heuy bere.—*Sir Ferumbras*,

See A 1. c. p. 2, *New English Dictionary*.

WHIMSY [wúm'zee], *sb.* Fancy; hobby; crotchet; wí Her've a-got a *whimsy* eens her can't stan', and th lí'th a-bed; but Lor! her can stan', ees, and urn too, níf a-put to it.

WHIM-WHAM [wee-m-wau'm], *sb.* A crotchet; a fad. Ees! that's another o' maister's *whim-whams*; the vow be all a-claned out twice a wick, sure,—I s'pose their faci be a-warshed arter a bit.

WHIP [wuop], *v. i.* 1. To move briskly.
Look sharp and *whip* along, and neet bide about.

2. *v. t.* With *in*. To put in; to push in; to place in position quickly implied.

Come, soce, look alive and *whip* it (the hay) *in* 'vore i com'th.

I zeed-n comin', zo I up way the ferret and net and *wh* my pocket.

3. *v. t.* To slap with the hand.
Mothers constantly threaten their children thus—"Tom! bad boy, I'll *whip* your bottom, I will, níf you don't c torackly." This phrase implies no weapon whatever beye bare hand.

4. In phr. "*Whip* a snail." See JIG TO JOG.

WHIP-HAND [wuop-an'], *sb.* Advantage; command. com.)

Take care he don't get the *whip*-and o' ee, mind.

WHIPPENSES [wúp'unúz], *sb.* Swingle trees, or be used in harrowing or ploughing. Rare in W. Som., but sometimes.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER [wuop'ur-snaap'ur], *sb.* A din but rather obtrusive person; an insignificant person. The decidedly depreciatory.

Be sure her idn gwain to drow 'erzul away 'pon a little *z snapper* like he.

WHIPSWHILE [wuop'swuy'ul], *sb.* Short interval—mostly preceded by *every*; now and again.

Who's gwain to pay me vor my time? I can't 'vord to be comin' bummin' here every *whipswhile* vor a vew shillins o' rates.

WHIRLIGIG [wuur'dleegig:], *sb.* A tectotum.

A common saying is, "To purdly round same 's a *whirdligig*."

WHYRLEGYGE, or chyl dys game. *Giraculum*.—*Pr. Parv.*

WHISTERPOOP [wús'turpèop], *sb.* A blow on the ear or chops.

When a zaid that, he zaid to un, you-m a liard! and way the same he up way 'is 'an' and gid-n zich a *whisterpoop* right in the mouth, and down a valls, right out.

Chell up wi ma Veest, and gi tha a *Whisterpoop*.

Ex. Scold. l. 98. See also *lb.* ll. 353, 578.

WHISTLE FOR [wús'l vur], *phr.* To lose; to go without.

I wants to know how I be gwain to be a-paid, else p'raps arter I've a-do'd the work I mid *whistle* vor the money.

WHIT-ALLER [weet-aul'ur]. The elder. *Sambucus nigra*.

WHITE ASH [weet aar'sh], *sb.* The plant goutweed. *Ægopodium podagraria*. (Usual name.)

WHITE-LIVERED [wuy't, or weet-luy'vurd], *adj.* Cowardly; easily frightened. It is curious that in compounds *liver* has the *i* very long.

Ya! *weet-liverd* son of a bitch, hot art afeard o'? Why, he on't ait thee.

WHITE-MEAT [weet-mai't], *sb.* Milk diet, or milk puddings—much the same as "spoon-meat."

I be most a-starved to death, they 'ant a-let me had nort but *white meat*'s dree wicks.

WHITE-MOUTH [weet-maew'dh], *sb.* An infant's ailment.

Missus, you must take some physic, the baby've a-got the *white-mouth*.

WHITE POPLAR [wuy't, or weet paup'lur], *sb.* *Populus alba*—silver poplar.

WHITE ROCKET [wuy't rauk'ut], *sb.* The plant *Hesperis matronalis*—common single white variety.

WHITESUN-CURL [wuy'tsn-kuur'ul], *sb.* A small kernel or carbuncle; a small abscess, which rises and becomes painful, but does not burst. Nearly the same as **WAXEN-CURL**. (Very com.)

WHITESUN GILAWFERS [wuy'tsn júlaw'fuz], *sb.* The double white rocket. Double flowering *Hesperis matronalis*. We always calls 'em *Whitesun Gilawfers*.—June 27, 1883.

WHITESUNTIDE [wuy't-sntuy'd]. Whitsuntide. The first syllable is always *white*. The several days are *Whitesun Sunday*, *Whitesun Monday*, *Whitesun Tuesday*, &c.

WHITE-WITCH [wee't-wee'ch], *sb.* A magician; astrologer; a male fortune-teller. The word *witch* is in this sense as often applied to a man as to a woman. I knew a man for a great many years, originally as a shoemaker, but who gave up his trade to practise as a "witch." He was known up to his death as "Conjuror B . . ." He had regularly printed business cards with his name and address, and underneath, "Nativities cast, Questions answered."

ASTROLOGY, or PLANET RULING.—Negatives prepared, &c.—Send for prospectus to J. W. Herschell, Frome.—*Wellington Weekly News*, Feb. 16, 1888.

and how hes Vauther went agen, . . . and troubled the house so, that tha Whatjecombe, tha *Whit Witch* was vorst to lay en in the Red Zea.

Ex. Court. l. 438.

WHITPOT [wee'tpaut], *sb.* A once favourite dish. It was made of cream, eggs, and flour, sweetened and spiced, to be eaten cold. It now remains only in name, and is preserved in the common saying, "He'll tell lies so vast as a dog 'll eat *whitpot*."

WHITTLE [wú'tl], *sb.* The regular name of a baby's long flannel petticoat. It is made with the front open, and tied with tapes. The *whittle* is left off when the baby is "tucked up" or shortened. It is really a kind of under-cloak. A.-S. *hwitel*, a white mantle, a kind of cloak.

tha wet be mickled and a steeved wi' the cold vore 'T Andra's Tide, chun, nif tha dessent buy tha a new *whittle*.

Ex. Schol. l. 276.

WHO-ZAY [hèo'-zai], *sb.* A report; an "on dit."

[Doa'n ee aar'kee tûe um, túz noa'urt bud u *hèo'-zai*,] do not you harken to them, it is nothing but a who-zay.

WHY VOR [wuy'vau'r]. Why; for what reason.

[Tack'-n aak's oa'un *wuy'vau'r* ee kau'm tu goo',] take and ask of him why for he came to go.

WHY-VOR-AY [waa'y-vur-aa'y], *sb.* Wherewith; means; money.

'Tidn all o' us 've a-got the *why-vor-ay* same's you 'ave, else we'd goo vast enough. Same as **WHEREWAY**.

WICKED [wik'ud], *adj.* Addicted to the use of foul or profane language; foul-mouthed.

[Dhu *wik'uds* fuul'ur úv'ur yùe yuur'd spai'k,] the wickedest fellow (*i. e.* the most foul-mouthed) you ever heard speak.

[Ee-z u tuur'ubl *wik'ud* mæ'un,] he is a very wicked man—*i. e.* as to language only. No other misconduct would be implied by either of these expressions.

WICKED DAYS [wik'ud dai'z], *sb.* Week-days. (Always.)
Anybody's work idn never a-finisht yer—Zindays and *wicked days* be all alike.

Week being pronounced *wik*—the rest is easy. A.-S. *wic*.

WICKEDER [wik'udur], *adj.* More wicked; worse.
There idn no more *wicked* liar, not in twenty mild around.

A *wykceder* man þan he was on : nas non on al hure lawe.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 2142.

WICKEDNESS [wik'udnees], *sb.* Foul language; cursing; swearing. The term is confined to offences in language, and is not applied to general misconduct.

[Yue nýv'ur yuurd noa' jish *wik'udnees* een au'l yur bau'rn dai'z,] you never heard such foul language in all your life. See **BAD**.

WICKERY [wik'uree], *v. i.* To neigh.

Th'old mare knowth father's step so well's a beggar knowth his bag; nif on'y a goth 'long the court her'll sure to *wickery*.

WICK'S END [wik's ai'n], *sb.* Saturday night; week's end.

All thee's look arter's the *wick's end*: I'll warn 'ec, thee wit-n vurgit to come arter thy wages.

WIDDY-WADDY [wee-dee-wau-dee], *adj.* Stupidly weak and vacillating; unstable; not to be relied upon; changeable.

A *widdy-waddy* old 'umman; he don't know his own mind nit two hours together.

WIDENESS [wuy'dnees], *sb.* Measure across. *Wideness* and *width* are not exact synonyms.

The river's near the same *wideness* all along.

The weir-pool takes up all the *witth* of thè river.

WIDOW-MAN [wee'du-mæ'un], *sb.* A widower. (Always.)

He's a *widow man* way no family, zo you on't have your 'ouse a-tord abroad way a passle o' chillern.

WIDOW WOMAN [wee'du uum'un], *sb.* A widow.

Her was a *widow 'oman* avore her married way he, and now her's a-left a *widow 'oman* agee-an.

WILD [wuy'ul], *adj.* 1. Angry; enraged.

A very common jeer to an irascible person is, "Hot's the matter then? why thee art so *wild*'s a cock gooze!"

2. *adj.* Applied to smells.

Hotever is it here, soce? somethin' stinks terr'ble *wild*, I sim.

WILLING [wɪlɪŋ], *sb.* A willie widge.

They want to goon the, want to, want to, and so *want's* a grig.

WILL [wɪl], *v.* To will; *sb.* *willie*; *adj.* *willie*; *adv.* *willie*; *int.* *willie*; *excl.* *willie*; *conj.* *willie*.

I will be a willie.

A *willie* willie willie willie willie willie willie.

See *West-Sumerset Words*, p. 435.

for you a man willie goon bein bein willie willie willie willie willie.

West-Sumerset Words, p. 7.

In addition to its own use in forming the future tense, it is commonly used in the present when the present tense would be the ordinary construction, particularly when any strong assertion is made as if the old forms of the word were still retained, even when no emphasis is intended.

[And say thee to doest thou,] I will defy thee to do it—*i. e.* I do now defy thee.

[And thou shes heart talk,] I will tell thee what it is—*i. e.* not only will I tell thee, but will persist in telling thee.

WILL [wɪl], *v.* To bequeath.

This old man was a willie, a good bit o' money, but his shameful how have a left to wive, he willie every shilling to the oldest son, and here a'fraid to be willie to be wiv the very bread her d'it.

WILLY [wɪlɪ], *sb.* and *v.* A machine for preparing wool for the *cribler* or *first carder*. It forms the second process in the spinning of worn-stapled wool. In shape it is something like a *carder*, but instead of "cards" it has sharp iron teeth. The wool is first put through the *deedle* by which it is opened and partially cleaned. It is then sprinkled with oil and fed into the *willy*, which effectually mixes it, and regularly spreads the oil through the mass.

To *willy* wool is to pass it through this machine.

WILLY [wɪlɪ], *sb.* A large basket—of a shape deep rather than flat. The word would not be used for any shallow basket, nor for one having a bent handle from side to side. A *willy* has two such handles at the upper edge, one opposite the other. There are "the long *willies*," "quarter-bag *willies*," and "two-bushel *willies*," made to hold the specified quantities. Same as *Malton*. *See* *Brit.*

WILLY-NILLY [wɪlɪ-nɪlɪ], *sb.* Willing or unwilling.

Nif maister do zay it, 't'dn no use vor they to zay nort, they must do it *willy-nilly*.

WIM [wɪm], *v.* To winnow. (Always.)

Our volks be all busy *wim'n* o' barley.

WIMBLE-STOCK [wím'l-stauk], *sb.* The crank or brace used by carpenters for boring with various "bits." By confusion of sound in the rustic mind, this word is often now pronounced [waum'l-stauk], as though *wimble* and *wamble* were synonyms.

Wymbyl. Terebrum. WYMBYL, or persowre. *Terebellum.*—*Pr. Parv.*

A wymbylle; *dolabra, dolabellula, terebrum, &c.*—*Cath. Ang.*

and bore the holes with his *wymble*.—*Fitzherbert's Husbandrie*, 24/8.

strong exeltred cart, that is clouted and shod,
cart ladder and *wimble*, with percer and prod.—*Tusser*, 17/6.

Gimlet, often spelt *gimblet*, is the diminutive—for interchange of *w* and *g* comp. *ward, guard; war, guerre.*

WIM-SHEET [wím-'shit], *sb.* Wininging-sheet. (Always.) A large sheet of strong canvas, used (more in thrashing corn by machine than in winnowing) to spread on the ground and catch the corn under the thrashing-machine.

WIND [wuy'n(d)], *v. i.* Any surface which ought to be, and is not an even plane, is said to *wind*, as a door, sash, floor, board, &c. "Can't make thick old door fit; he *winds* purty nigh an inch," or "he's purty nigh an inch *windin'*."

WIND [wuy'n(d)], *v. t.* To roll up, and bind with a cord, the fleece after shearing. Hence he whose business it is, is called a *wool-winder* [èo'l-wuy'ndur].

WINDING-SHEET [wuy'ndeem-shee't], *sb.* The guttering of a candle by which an excrescence is formed; also sometimes called a coffin-handle. Supposed to be a death sign to the person in whose direction it forms. I have seen people change their seats when it begins to form.

WINDLE [wín'l], *sb.* The redwing. (Always.) *Turdus Iliacus.*

WIND-MOW [wee'n-maew], *sb.* In a showery harvest it is very common to stack up the corn on the field in narrow ricks, so that the air may freely circulate through them. Thus the corn, if imperfectly dried, takes no damage, as it would do if put together in a large quantity. These small stacks are always called *wind-mows*. See *HAT*, *v. t.*

WIND-REW [wee'n-rèo], *sb.* Hay after tedding is often drawn up in light rows, so that the wind can play through it,—these are *wind-rews*. The same as "double-strick rews."

'tourne it agayne before none, and towarde nyght make it in *wyndrowes*, and than in smal hey-cockes. *Fitzherbert's Husbandry*, 25/11.

WIND-SHAKE [wee'n-shee'uk], *sb.* and *v. t.* A crack or in wood caused by too rapid drying.

Turn eens way that there board, else they'll be a *wind-sh* [u-wee'n-shee'ukt] all to pieces.

WINK [wing'k], *sb.* A well from which the water is drawn a winch, chain, and bucket. The word is applied to the shaft—"down the *wink*"—as much as to the winding apparatus.

WINK-EGG [wing'k-ag']. A game played with birds' eggs. When a nest is found, boys shout, [Lat-s plaay *wing'k-ag'*]. An egg is put on the ground, and a boy goes back three paces from it, holding a stick in his hand; he then shuts his eyes and takes two paces towards the egg, and strikes a blow on the ground with the stick—the object being to break the egg. If he misses and tries, and so on until all the eggs are smashed. This is almost the only use to which the lower class of boys put the thousands of eggs they take in the season.

WINNY [ween'ee], *v. i.* To neigh gently, as a favourite horse does when approached by his master. Same as WICKERY.

WINTER [wee'ntur], *v. t.* To keep or feed cattle through the winter.

Mr. Stevens do *winter* his things ter'ble hard; but I zim never pay, 'tis out midsummer a'most 'vore t'll be a-pick'd again.

WINTER-BIRD [wee'ntur-buurd], *sb.* Com. name for fieldfare.

There's two sorts o' they there *winter-birds*. Some do call blue-rumps.—Keeper, Jan. 30, 1888. See GREYBIRD.

WINTER-GREENS [wee'ntur-gree'nz], *sb.* Curled kale. See AS CURLY-GREENS. *Brassica fimbriata*.

WINTER-PROUD [wee'ntur-praew'd], *adj.* A corn crop which has been forced into premature growth by mild weather in winter. Such corn is said to be *winter-proud*.

WIPE [wuy'p], *sb.* and *v. t.* 1. A long bundle of brush tied with several "binds." The sides of rough sheds or "linhay" are often made of *wipes* placed on end close together, and bound to a horizontal pole half-way up. To furnish a shed with such of this kind is "to *wipe* the linhay up."

Thick there linhay was so mortal start, I was a-fo'ce to *wipe* it up.—Jan. 12, 1888.

2. *sb.* A blow.

Ah'l gi' thee a *wipe* under the ear, s'hear me!

WIPE THE EYES [wuy'p dh-aa'yz]. In shooting, when one person kills the game immediately after a companion has shot at it and missed, he is said to *wipe the eyes* of the one who missed.

Maister *wipe the pa'son's eyes* dree or vover times; I count he's better to praichin-n he is to shuttin'.

WIPE THE SHOES [wuy'p dhu shèo'z]. A figurative expression for obtaining a treat of drink.

[Aay shd luy'k tu wuy'p yur shèo'z,] I should like to wipe your shoes, would be said to a gentleman coming amongst labourers, as a polite way of saying, "I should like to drink your health."

See FOOTING.

WISE-MAN [wuy'z-mae'un], *sb.* An astrologer. Same as **WHITE-WITCH**.

WISHING-BONE [wee'sheen-boa'un], *sb.* The merry-thought.

WISHT [wee'sht], *adj.* Sad; miserable. (Very com.)

'Tis a *wisht* thing vor her, poor soul, vor to be a-lef like that there, way all they little bits o' chillern, and her's a *wisht* poor blid too, to the best o' times.

No doubt the real meaning is *bewitched* or evil *wisht*, i. e. suffering from the evil eye; and is a survival of the time when everything undesirable or untoward was set down to witchcraft. The belief is by no means dead. *See OVERLOOK.*

WISHTNESS [wee'shnees], *sb.* Some result of evil eye; anything mysteriously unfortunate is a *wishtness*.

I calls it a proper *wishtness*, vor to zee a poor little crater like her is, wastin away to nothin, an' all the doctors can't do her no good.—Sept. 1884.

WISS, WISSER, WISTEST [wús; wús'ur, wús'tees], *comp. adj.* Worse; worst.

They do zay how her's *wiss-n* he is.

[Aay doa'un zee' eens uur-z ún'ee wús'ur-n uudh'ur voa'ks,] I do not see how that her is any worse than other folks.

'Tis the very *wistest* [wús'tees] job ever I zeed in my live.

But shameles and craftie, that desperate are,
Make many ful honest the *woorser* to fare.—*Tusser*, 10/32.

WISTURD [wús'turd], *sb.* Worsted. (Always.)

Yarn spun from long-combed wool, not from carded short wool.

It'm ij doublets, one jerkin, 2 paire of hoase, ij hatts, iij wastes, }
a pair of *wosterd* stockings, a paire of silke garters, iij paire of } xxx^a
shoes and two paire of pantophels.

Inventory of goods and chatells of Henry Gandye, Exeter, 1609.

WIT [weet], *sb.* Sense; intelligence; knowledge. One of the commonest depreciatory sayings is—

"He 'ant a-got no more *wit*-n plase God he should," or :
 "Ant a-got *wit* to zay boh ! to a gooze."

A.-S. *wit*—understanding ; knowledge. This meaning is at
 obsolescent in mod. literature.

WYTTTE of vndyrstondynge. *Ingenium.*

WYTTTE, of bodyly knowynge. *Sensus.*—*Pr. Parv.*

In dooing of either, let *wit* beare a stroke,
 for buieng or selling of pig in a poke.—*Tusser*, 16/3.

WIT [wút], *v.* Wilt? (Always.)

WITS; WITSN [wút's; wút'sn]. Wouldest ; wouldest
 wilt not. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 61.

[Dhee *wútsn* æ'u dhik' vur noa' jis muun'ee,] thou wilt not
 that one for any such sum.

Wits thee like vor to be a-sar'd same's I've a-bin?

WITCH-ELM [wee'ch-uul'um], *sb.* Same as WITCH-TREE (.)

This is probably a word of rather recent growth, although
 it and *Witch-halse* are the usual names of the *Ulmus mon-*
tana. It has very likely arisen as a sort of duplicate name like *Bre*
 upon the foreign word *elm* becoming naturalized, previous to
 no doubt *wyche* was the only name.

WITCH-HALSE [wee'ch-haa'ls]. Witch-elm. *Ulmus mon-*
tana. The usual name throughout W. Somerset and North Devon.

WITCH TREE [wee'ch tree], *sb.* The witch-elm. *U-*
montana. This name was most probably once used for
 varieties of the elm, and indeed it seems to have continue
 down to comparatively recent times.

A.-S. *twice*. Bosworth gives this, "A witche, mountain ash,
 tree (?)."

Wyche, tre. *Ulmus.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

And nether *wheche*, ne leede, to be leyde in, bote a grete clothe to he
 foule caryin. *Will of T. Broke, Devon*, 1487. *Fifty Earliest Wills*, p.

This cannot mean hutch or coffin, as suggested in the foo
 to the above, because it is put in apposition to *lead* and *cloth*
 refers to the wood of which coffins were and still are mostly n
 Compare also the Devonshire spelling of 1487 with the prc
 ciation of 1886.

Ulmus is called in greeke *Ptelea*, in englishe an *Elme tree*, or a *Wich t*
Turner, Herbes, p.

WITH THE SAME [wai dhu sæ'um], *adv. phr.* Insta
 nstantaneously.

[Zèo'n-z úv'ur aay zee'd-n aay staaþ' wai dhu sæ'um, un au'j
 mee wuop' un meet wai'un rai't raew'n dhu naek';] (as) soon as
 him I stopped instantly, and up with my whip and met with
 right round the neck.

WITHY [wùdh'ee]. The willow; osier. All species are known by this name, as the "basket *withy*," "thatching *withy*," "black *withy*," "mouser-*withy*."

A.-S. *wiðie, wiðige, wiðge*.

A Wethy; *Restis*.—*Cath. Ang.*

for they be moste comonly made of hasell and *withe*, for these be the trees that blome. *Fitzherbert's Husbandrie*, 24, 15.

The greater is called in Latine *Salix peticularis*, common Withy, Willow and sallow. *Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 1392.

Wethy leves, grene otes, boyled in fere fulle soft,
Cast þem hote in to a vesselle,—*Russell's Boke of Nurture*, l. 995.

WITHY-WIND [wùdh'ee-wee'n]. Bindweed; the wild convolvulus. *Convolvulus arvensis*. The usual name of this troublesome weed, unchanged for a thousand years.

A.-S. *wiðe-winde*. *Vivorna*, wudu-winde.—*Earle, Plant Names*, p. 23.

the herbe which is called of the herbaries Volubilis, in english *wythwynde* or byndeweede, in duche Winden. *Turner, Herbes*, p. 20.

The small Bindweed is called *Convolvulus minor*, *Volubilis minor*, in English, Withwinde, Bindweed, and Hedge-bels. *Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 863.

WITTH [waet'th], *sb.* Width. (Always.) See WIDENESS.

WIVERY [wúv'uree], *v. i.* To hover.

I do zee two or dree hawks, darn 'em, *wivering* [wúv'ureen] 'pon th' hill 'most every day.—*Keeper*, June 12, 1886.

WO! [woa'!] *int.* To horses. Keep quiet! (Always.) This word is not used to a horse when moving, as a command to stop, but when restless or fidgety, or inclined to kick.

Wo, mare! *wo*, mare!

WOBBLE [waub'l], *v. i.* Often WOBBLY [waub'lee]. To shake, as of a water bed, or a bag of jelly.

This word would express the shaking of a very fat man's "corporation." So the smooth surface of a bog is said to *wobble* when any part is touched.

The stock that da eyte et's za fat an' za zlake,
That the'r gurt duds da *wobble* eych step they da take.
Fulman, Rustic Sketches, p. 9.

WOKT [woa'kt], *p. tense*, and *p. part.* of to wake.

The cheel *wokt* us dree or vower times in the night.
Come, soce! you baint half *awokt* up I s'pose.

Ver vreez'd-up growth's once more *awokt*,
By villditch rain and March's wind.—*Fulman, R. Sk.* p. 3.

WOMEN-FOLKS [wuom'een-voa'ks], *sb.* Females in general, as distinct from men-folks. Also female servants.



WOOD [wɔ:d], *sk.* Used collectively—faggots of firewood single one is called [ɪn fækt ɪt ɪs wɔ:d].

[Mæktreen wɔ:d] making wood. Chopping brushwood or tops into the proper lengths, and binding them up into it. This is sometimes called slating wood, [slæstreen wɔ:d].

[Aard-wɔ:d] hard-wood. Used collectively only. Firewood logs or brands, cut to length, and split for burning on the fire. Three feet is the proper length for *hard-wood*.

[Fækt-ɪt-wɔ:d] faggot-wood, is the tops of branches and suitable to be tied up into faggots. Hence advertisements of "Five hundred of wood for sale," mean five hundred *faggots*.

Wood in the sense of *lignum* is rarely used by peas except to the "quality." See *OOD*.

WOOD-CARRIER [wɔ:d-kærɪər; ɛɔt-kærɪər]. The corm, from the pieces of stick which are generally adhering sheath. This name is the common one among the boys who pins with it to catch minnows.

WOOD-RICK [wɔ:d-rɪk], *sb.* A stack of faggot-wood, as distinct from brand-rick.

A paperhanger complaining of the roughness of a wall "Anybody mid so well paper a 'cod-rick."

WOODWALL [wɔ:d-wɔ:l], *sb.* The green woodpecker, peculiar cry is said to be "Wet! wet! wet!" and is a sure sign. *Picus viridis*.

WEE'S FOWLE, bryd (or *Wede-wale*, or *Wede-hake*). *Gau. us. f.* **WOODWALL**, bryd *idem* quod **RETSEFOWLE**.—*Promp. Parv.*

and shpe., and fitches, and waste-wales.—*Chaucer, Romance of the R. 22.* See *Tenth Report Provincialisms, Trans. Devon Assoc. 1887.*

WOPPER [wɔ:pər], *sb.*; also **WOPPING**, *adj.* A big of any kind, or a big lie.

That's a *wopper*. Catch'd a gurt *woppin* rat.

WOPDLE [wɔ:p-dl], *sb.* World. (Always.)

I can't verily believe there's the fuller o'un in the *wordle*.

Worde or *wordle*. *Mundus, zeculum, orbis*.—*Promp. Parv.*

Lete þe me he nom to þe *wordle*: to alle godnisse he drouȝt:

Rob. of Glouc., Dunstan, 1

Ekord y-blyved by þe þet woneþ ine þyne house in *wordles* of *wordle*.
Ayenbite of Inweyt, p.

which by subtilite and wickilnesse getith þe goode of þis *wordle*, and þe vi of þis *wordle*. *Gesta Roman. p. 8.* (Very frequent in this bc

WORD OF A SORT [wuɔ:d-ɔv-u-soa:ɜrt], *phr.* Angry di

usually accompanied with bad language. This implies a more violent quarrel than "a vew words."

We'd a-got a *word of a sort*, as mid zay, and zo I thort 'twas time to *pac'urt* (part).

WORD O' MOUTH [wuur'd-u-maew'dh], *sb.* Parole agreement.

There wad-n no writin', 'twas on'y *word o' mouth*, but I should-n never think he wid'n be jich rogue's t'urn *word*. See RUN-WORD.

WORDS [wuur'ds], *sb.* Dispute; disagreement; also bad language; abuse.

What! to be sure you have not left Mr. White. What's the matter?

Well, you zee, zr, we'd a got a vew *words*, an' zo I comed away, an' I hope he'll get zomebody to do better vor'n.

A *vew words* is the stock reason for leaving service.

WORK [wuur'k]. 1. In phr. making work—mischief.

[Dhai bwuuy'z bee au'vis maek'een *wuur'k*,] those boys are always making mischief.

2. Attempting to commit rape.

They've a summons-n for *makin' work* way Joe Salter's maid, and I count he'll meet way it sharp *dhe'uz* tich.

WORK [wuur'k], *v. i.* 1. To ferment. Always used in connection with brewing or cider-making.

Plase-m, the drink's a-*workt* all out over the vate.

2. *sb.* Fuss; disturbance; row.

Maister made up fine *work*, 'cause the gig wad-n in order; but he never zaid nort about-n vore jis up ten o'clock.

WORK-A-DAY [wuur'k-u-dai], *adj.* Given up to work, as in the phr. "This *work-a-day* wordle."

WORKISH [wuur'keesh], *adj.* Diligent; industrious.

Well, Betsy, you be *workish* to-day, bain' ee?

He's a *workish* sort of a young chap.

WORKMAN [wuur'kmun], *sb.* A farm-labourer.

There's very good premises, and two *workman's* cot-houses 'pon the farm.

No, I don't drave th'osses, I be on'y a *workman*.

Wanted, at Lady-day, a Carter; also a *Workman*, cottages and garden provided.—Apply to L. Darby, Kerwell, Huntsham.

Wellington Weekly News, Feb. 16, 1888.

WORKMANSHIP [wuur'kmunshúp], *adj.* Workmanlike; substantial.

I'll war'nt shall be put out o' hand in a proper *workmanship* manner, eens you shan't vind no fau't.

WORK OUT [wuɜrk æwɜt], *v. t.* 1. In cultivating g after each ploughing, the soil is rolled and "dragged" with or heavy harrows, until all the weed and couch is brought surface, and the earth completely pulverized. This after j is to *work out*.

We ploughed thick field, and *work-n out* dree times ov ee úd'n tlaɪ'n naut ee:t] and he is not clean yet.

2. To pay a debt by performing work to its amount.

Nif you'll plase to let me *work it out*, I'll 'low zix shillin' gin 'tis all a-paid.

WORRA [wuɜr'u], *sb.* Whorle. (Always.) The word is : generally to the grooved pulley fixed upon the spindle of various spinning machines. It is also the name of the g pulley upon a common blind-roller, in which the cord works.

The pronun. is invariable. No untaught native would gu meaning of *whorle* unless pronounced [wuɜrul], of which ne our word is a contraction.

WHORLWYL, of a spyndyl (whorwhil, *K. whorle*, *P.*). *Vertebrum*.—*Pr*

WORRIT [wuɜr'ut], *v. t.* To tease ; to worry ; to harass Thick maid's enough to *worrit* a saint out o' their life.

WORSHIP [wuush'up], *v. t.* To be fond of.

A cat had been seen in a preserve, and a man said to me, idn arter the pheasants, 'tis the rabbits her do *worship*." A man said, "I tell'ee her do *worship* they rabbits."

WORTH [waeth', wuuth']. In phr. "a *worth*." This in of *a* before an adjective is both curious and very com. case of *worth* it is almost invariable, and seems to imp speakers feel the word to be a participle. This prefix is use in such com. phrases as, "'Tidn *a-wo'th* while," "He wad-n tuppence."

[Haut's dhik u *waeth* een yoa'ur muun'ee, maek su : what is that one worth in your money, make so bold? common way of inquiring the price of any article. An common depreciatory saying is, "He idn *a-wo'th* a louse."

Him semede it nas nojt *worþ* a lous : batayl wiþ him to wage.—*Sir Fer*

WORTHY [wuɜr'dhee], *adj.* Able ; wise enough. (Very Nif on'y I'd a-bin *worthy* to ha' knowed it avore.

WORTS [huɜrts, wuɜrts], *sb.* Whortleberries. In this known only by this name. In the season they are brought in carts, the hawkers crying, "*Hurts ! Hurts !*" Of late j noticed the cry is *Wuɜrts !*

WOSBURD [woa'uzburd], *sb.* Common pronun. of *osbird* This pronun. makes the meaning self-evident—i.e. "*whore's* :

WRANGWAY [rang'wai]. A hamlet in the parish of Wellington, near to which is a small farm called *Wrangcombe* [rang'kèò'm]. These are situated on the ancient roadway, on which is another place called *Oldway*. It is probable that the names are modern, only dating from the cutting of the new "turnpike."

Yf hit go þy *wrang* þrote into,
And stoppe þy wynde, þou art fordo.—*Boke of Curtasye*, l. 99.

WRASTLE, WRASTLY [vraa'sl, vraa'slee], *v. i.* To wrestle. In some districts, particularly round Wiveliscombe, it is pron. *vrau'sl* and *vrau'sleen*.

There idn gwain to be no *vraa'sleen* t'our revel de year, 'cause they can't gather no money vor't, nit vrom the gen'lvokes.

þif tweie men goth to *wraslinge*.
An either other faste thringe.—*Owl and Night*, l. 793.

Ful big he was of braun, and eek of boones ;
That prevede wel, for overal ther he cam,
At *wrastlynge* he wolde bere away the ram.—*Chaucer, Frol.* l. 546.

Go not to þe *wrastelinge*, ne to schotyng at cok.
How the Good Wyf tauzte her doustir, l. 81.

such as have *wrastled* much with the Lord for a blessing.
1642. *Rogers, Hist. of Naaman*, p. 332.

WREATH-HURDLE [vraeth', or vraith-uur'dl], *sb.* A hurdle made of wattle or basket-work, as distinguished from the gate or "vower-shuttle" hurdle.

In Dorset and other chalk districts the *wreath-hurdle* is the commoner kind.

Root pulper, cake crusher, 2 iron sheep-racks, sheep-troughs, about 12 dozen gate and 3 dozen *wreath hurdles*, sack trucks, corn measures.

Adv. of Farm Sale, *Wellington Weekly News*, Oct. 15, 1885.

WREDY [hree'd(ee)], *v. i.* Of plants, especially corn. To throw up several stalks from one root. Called to *thiller* in some counties. Rollin's a fine thing for young wheat, 'bout makin' o' it *wredy*.

WRICK [rik, vrik], *v. t.* and *sb.* To sprain; to wrench. I *wrick* my neck more sharper; darned if I didn think I'd a-brokt my neck.

Well, the doctor zess how 'tis on'y a bit of a *wrick* in my back, but I zim 'tis wiss-n that (worse than that).

WRIGGLE. See **RIGGLE**.

WRIGHT [rai't, vrai't], *v. t.* 1. To repair; to restore. [Dhik'ul düe' ugee'un vuree wuul', aartur ee-z u-vrai'tud au'p u bee't,] that one will do again very well, after he is righted up a bit.

2. [vrai't], *adj.* and *adv.* Right. From this com. pronunciation

it would seem as if the idea
wrong must be *vright*.

Robert, I do vind eens you

WRING [ring', vring'], *sb.*
a "cheese-*wring*," or by many

A well-known rock in the V
Cheese-*wring*."

WRITINGS [vruy'teenz], *s*

Well, he calls the place his
time vor to show the *vritins*.

My God, if t
Convey a L
Whither the buy
Let it not th
If this poore pap

WRIZZLED [rú'z'ld, vrúz'ld]
Can't think how 'tis our a
a-*wrizzled* up to nothin'.

WUG! [wuug!], *imper.*
make them go to the right
much to the right it is "*Wi*
"*Wug* roun'," if to turn roun
here round. This is of course
walks on the left or "near" si

I hollar'd "Waa! w
But on ee gallop'd up

WULL [wuul'], *sb.* Var. f
farmers who have learnt to sp

FLEESE of wulle. *Vellus*.
FLOCKKYS of wulle or oþer lyke.
WULLE. *Lana*. WULLE HOWSI

WURD [wúrd, wuur'd], *sb.*
Hot be axin de year vor w
wurd.

See PIXY-WORDING—*i. e.* rof

WUSSER [wús'ur], *adj.* V
There's so rough a lot a-k
13, 1881.

No, *wusse*. Che light

WUTS [wút's, waet's], *sb.*
Wuts be terr'ble low, sure 'n

Y

Y. 1. As a consonant this letter very frequently takes the place of *h*, as in *yeffer*, *yeath*, *yarbs*, *yeat*, *yerrin*, &c. See YERR.

A toteling, wambling, zlottering zart-and-vair *yheat-stool*.

Ex. Scold. l. 54. See *ib.* l. 39.

2. [ee]. As a vowel, it is commonly used to express the final infinitive inflection of the intransitive form of verbs, as *ploughy*, *warshy*, *looky*, *talky*, &c., of which abundant examples have been given in these pages. See *W. S. Gram.* p. 49.

In M. E. this inflection was used with both trans. and intrans. verbs, but in the dialect it is now confined to the latter.

þe duc Willam anon : uor-bed alle his,

þat non nere so wod to *robby*.—*Rob. of Glouc., W. the Cong.* l. 68.

þet is a zenne þet makeþ to *sscwy* þe gode wyþoute þet ne is wyþ-inne.

Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 25. Hundreds of examples herein.

Now my folkes doþ þus *wanye* : y-lost ys myn honour.—*Sir Ferumbas*, l. 1645.

Also þere is an ilond, þere no dede body may *roty*.

Trevisa, De locorum prodigiis, xxxv. vol. i. p. 361.

3. When added to any species of handicraft, it has a frequentative force, and implies the practice, or occupation in the work named.

I do stone-*cracky* hon I can get it,—means I follow the occupation of stone-breaker when I can obtain work. See MASONY.

4. The usual objective form of *you*.

I tell-*y* hot tis. You can't, can'y? You don't zay zo, do-y? Usually spelt *ee*. See E 2.

5. Final *y* of lit. Eng. is sometimes dropped in the dialect. See CAR, SLIPPER, DIRT, STID, STORE.

and meyntene þe *pouvert* of crist and his apostelis,

þif þei make profession to most hey *pouvert*.—*Wyclif, Works*, p. 5.

YA [yaa], *pr.* You. This form is only used when applying an epithet.

Ya gurt mumphead, you!

Ya hugly son of a bitch, I'll break the neck o' thee.

How! *ya* gurt chounting, grumbling, glumping, Zower zapped yerring Trash.

Ex. Scold. l. 39.

YALLER [yaal'ur], *sb.* and *adj.* Yellow. (Always.)

YALLER BWO [yæl'wɔ] *sb.*
I shoot fast 'eris a yaller
o'air, I zeed some wright wai.

YALLER-HAW [yæl'haw] *sb.*
Emberiza citrinella.

This very common summer
note—^o Little-bit 'eris 'eris 'eris
correct pronunciation than the

YAMMET [jam'met] *See*

YAP [yap], *sb.* The shri

YAPPY [yap'ee], *z. i.* 1.
spongers or terrers 'er, or star
Look out! That's t'old d

z. v. i. To chatter. The
ciatory.

Mind yer work, and neet bi

avos the set a braze! that th

YAPRIL [yæ'pril], *sb.*

Thick piece o' groun 'ont l

YAPS [yap's], *sb.* Disca

YAPURD [yæ'purd], *sb.*

A yapurd o' scall-milk. (C

YARBING [yær'been], *pa.*

We've a-bin vor a riglur day

Old women do vind 'em 'er

YARBS [yær'bz], *sb.* H
or medicinal herbs, while th.
[paut-aar'bs], such as thyme, s

I don't never go to no doct
yarbs down, and gives em to'
stuff.

YARD [yær'd], *sb.* Of la
yards (16½ feet) both long a
pole, or perch. (Always.)

In this district are three
p. 11. For ill. see GATHER, 1

YARNEST [yær'nees], *sb.*
money = money paid to bind

You'll buy un then, will-y?
yarnest, else I 'ont stand word.

YEAR [yuur], *sb.* The ear. (Always.)

A tuck under thy [yuur].

YEAR-GRASS [yuur-graa's]. See EAR-GRASS.

YEARLING [yaa'rleen], *sb.* 1. A steer or heifer of a year old.
Whose be they *yarlins*? so nice a lot's I've a-zeed's longful time.

2. *adj.* When applied to any other kind of animal, as "*yearling-bull*," "*yearling-colt*." The latter is not the usual term, though heard sometimes. Hog-colt is the general name.

YEARLY [yuur'lee, sometimes yaa'r'lee], *adv.* Early.

You be come to *yearly*, I baint in order vor-y, not eet.

YEAT [yút-], *sb.* and *v. t.* Heat. (Always.)

[Wuul, Júmz! kún-ce kaech *yút* s-mau'rneen—shaa'rp, úd-n ut?] well, James, can you catch heat this mornin^z—(it is) sharp, is it not? See *Ex. Scold.* l. 54.

He knowed twad-n no good vor to come vor to kill the pig, 'vore we'd a-*yeat* the water vor to scald-n way.

Wul thay zot roun agane, an thay vill'd up tha kwarts,
An tha *yæt* an tha drink zim'd ta warm up thare harts.—*N. Hogg*, s. 1, p. 48.

YEAVY [yai'vee], *adj.* Damp; moist. This word expresses the condition of painted walls and stone floors upon the giving out of frost. See EAVY.

YEFFER [yaef'ur], *sb.* Heifer. (Always.)

There, maister! don'ee call that good beef? A maiden *yeffe*, and so nice a one as ever I put a knife into.

YEFFIELD [yaef'ee-ul], *sb.* Heathfield. Usual name for a common.

Langford *Heathfield* [Lang'vurd yaef'ee-ul], Chelston *Heathfield*, Milverton *Heathfield*, Crowcombe *Heathfield*, are the names of commons in this neighbourhood, and *Heathfield* is the name of a parish. See HILL, MOOR.

YELD [yuuld], *sb.* Hunting. A female deer not pregnant. See BARREN.

In the autumn hunting, a *yeld* or barren hind should if possible be selected.

Collyns, p. 73.

YELK [yael'k], *sb.* Yolk of an egg. (Very com. pronun.)

Beat up the *yelk* of a egg way some milk and a drap o' ruun's a fine thing vor a cough.

YELKE, of an eye (ey k. s. egge, p.). *Vitellus*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

YEN [yaen', yún-], *adv.* Yon; yonder. (Very com.)

[Wee-ul, dheè gèò *yún* tu faa'rmur Snuul'z, un aak's oa un tu plai'z tu km oa'vur-n smoa'k u puy'p umbuy'nait,] Will, thee go *yen*

to farmer Snell's, and ask him to p'ease to come ov
pipe umbye night.

YENNY [yaen'ee], *v. i.* To yeany; to bring for
of ewes only.

Her'll *yenny* vore mornin'.

YERE [yuur'], *adv.* Here. (Always.)

[*Yuur* twau'z,] here it was. [Uur úd'n *yuur*,] s
[*Yuur*! aay bae'un gwai'n t-ae'u dhaa't,] here! I a
have that.

And telleþ hym how þat Charlemayn Wyþ ys host hym e
With hym to fihte *þære*. *Sir Fer.* l. 5233. *See also*

YERR [yuur'], *v. t.* To hear. (Always.)

I do *yerr* how you've a meet way a bad job, an' a l
In certain combinations the *y* is dropt, as [*shu*
hear me? A very com. saying.

[Aa'l maek' dhee mui'n, *shuur* /] I will make t
hear!

The words *here* and *hear*, as well as *year* and *ear*
the same sound, as above. See abundant examples

YERRING [yuur'een], *sb.* 1. Hearing; trial.

The *yerrin* idn avore next Monday.

2. Herring. (Very com.)

Fine *yerrins*! Fine *yerrins*, all alive!

YET [ee't]. *See* EET.

In negative sentences it is usual to find a redun
yet.

I tell-y I baint gwain not *ect*.

YETH [yaeth'], *sb.* 1. Heath, *i. e.* heather. (*A*

The *yeth*'s all a-blow up t'hill—do look terr'ble pu
Earth has not the *y* sound as given in many

EARTH.

2. *sb.* Hearth. (Always.)

The *hearth* is that on which a wood fire is act
does not include the space in front of a grate. T
yeth-stone [yaeth-stoo'un].

So a smith's forge is the large square erection at
his iron, while the *yeth* is limited to the very small
of the "tew-ire" (*q. v.*), where the fire is actually bu

YETH-CRAPPER [yaeth'-kraap'ur], *sb.* A
horse turned out upon a common, and half star
CROPPER.

YETH-HOUNDS [yaeth'-aew'nz], *sb.* A phantom pack of hounds, believed to hunt in the night, and whom some superstitious people declare they have heard. The legend is not very common, but is steadfastly believed in out-of-the-way places.

YETH-POULT [yaeth'-poa'lt], *sb.* The regular local term for black grouse, including both sexes, which were once very plentiful in the district, and are still common enough.

The 'Poult Inn' on Brendon Hill is a favourite meet of hounds.

There was-dree hen-poults and an old blackcock, but *yeth-poults* be got terr'ble *skee'us* (scarce).

YETTER [yút'ur], *sb.* A heater—an iron to be made red-hot and then inserted into ironing box, tea-urn, or other article.

YOE [yoa'], *v. t.* 1. To hew. (Always.) To hew a tree into shape fit for sawing.

'Tis a gurt piece, 't'll take us more'n quarter day to *yoë* un.

2. with *out*—to shape with an axe.

[Vuul'urz bee bad'r u-yoa'd aew't-n dhai bee' u-zaa'd,] felloes be better hewn out than they be sawn.

Sharp, Jim, and *yoë out* a laver (lever).

3. [yoa], *sb.* Ewe. (Always.)

That's a vew culls out o' the [yoa'-aug'z,] ewe-hogs. *See Hog.*

YOE BRIMBLE [yoa' brúm'l], *sb.* The common bramble. *Rubus fruticosus.* The term is specially applied to one of the long, rank, rope-like runners which are so obstructive to the beaters in a covert, and which are much sought after by broom-squires for binds or tyers.

Hitched my voot in a gurt *yoë brim'l*, and valled all along.

The second *b* is never sounded except by those who wish to speak like "gin'lvotes."

YOE CAT [yoa' kat], *sb.* Ewe-cat; she-cat.

Sex of cats is usually distinguished as ram-cat or *ewe-cat*. Tom-cat is the genteel form.

YOLK [yoa'k], *sb.* The grease in unwashed wool. (Always.)

Terr'ble heavy lot o' ool, sight o' *yolk* in it.

YOLKY [yoa'kee], *adj.* Of wool, unwashed; full of the natural grease.

Yolky wool is that which is shorn from sheep without their having been washed. The custom of shearing sheep without first washing them is very common in Devon and Cornwall, but much less so in Somerset.

YOU [yèò, yèè], *pos. p.* Your. Very com. in speak children.

Jimmy, come over-n let me warsh *you* niddle 'and nidd'l an'z].

Lizzy, mind you don't dirt *you* pinny [yùè pee'nee].

& certis, sirs, bote 3e do : 3e dop 3ow selue schame.—*Sir Fer.* l. 16

YOUNG GRASS [yuung' graa's]. Clover or other annu: sown upon arable land, in distinction to that of mead permanent pasture. See LAND GRASS.

YOUNG-HIND [yuung-uy'n], *sb.* Hunting. A fema: of three years old. See SPIRE.

YOUNG MAN [yuung mae'un], *sb.* 1. Sweetheart.

That's our Lizzie's *young man*.

So *young-umman* [yuung-uum'un] is the converse and comp

Bill Jones 've a-got a fine *young umman* sure 'nough—her cook up to Foxydown.

2. *sb.* Bachelor. (Always, quite irrespective of age.)

Of a man of sixty it would be said,—No, he's a *young* he wad-n never a-married.

YOUNG-STOCK [yuung'stau'k], *sb.* Young steers and of indefinite age, from six or eight months to two years old.

I can't keep so much *young-stock* to winter, I must lot o' it.

YOUNGY [yuung'ee], *v. i.* To bring forth young—said animal except horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, which have a special word.

I zee the bitch'v a *young-ed*; how many have her a-got?

[Dh'oa:l' kyat' oa'n *yuung'ee* naut eet-s vaurtnait,] the will not kitten yet for a fortnight.

Thick there doe's gwain to *youngy* purty quick, I zee.

YCWLY [yaewulee], *v. i.* To howl: to weep loudly.

Make haste along, tid-n no good to bide there *y.c.w.l.y.*—make noise 'nough to frighten the very zebm slai pers.

YUCKLE [yuuk'l], *sb.* Woodpecker. Not so com *Wood-wall*.

YUCKS [yuuk's], *sb.* Hiccough. (Usual name.)

Why, Tommy, you've a-got the *yucks*—drink zome cold

Of mint " it taketh away abhominacion of wamb'ing and abatech ye
Tremis, quoted by W. G. P. P. P. P. P.

with your brest sighe, nor coughe, nor brethe, youre souerayne before ;
be *yoxyng*, ne bolkyng ne gronyng, neuer be more ;

1430. *John Russell's Boke of Nurture* (Furnivall), l. 297.

The same drunke with wine putteth away windynesse out of the stomacke, and gripings of the belly, and helpeth the *hicket* or *yeoxing*.

Gerarde, Herbal, p. 1027.

YUMMER [yuum'ur], *sb.* and *v. t.* Humour (*q. v.*).

Can't think hot aith maister's hackney mare, her'th a-got a *yummer* a-brokt out all over the zide o' her.

You never 'ont do nort way thick there young 'oss nif you don't *yummer'n*.

Z

Z. 1. See remarks under *S*.

2. *Z* in rapid speech, when used for *his*, changes to sharp *s* after *k* or *t*. See ex. and remarks, *COME IN*.

3. contr. of *he is*, *there is*, &c.

Wull, I be glad [tu yuur'z u-kaech' tu laa's,] to hear he is caught at last.

[Baub zaed'-z u plai'ntee u boo'urd aup dhur,] Bob said (there) is a plenty of board up there.

ZAHT [zaa't], *adj.* Soft in the sense of foolish ; imbecile ; daft. Poor soul ! her can't help o'ut, her's a bit *zah't*, you know.

ZAHTY-POLL [zaa'tee-poa'l], *sb.* Name for a stupid, silly, half-imbecile person.

Art-n thee a purty *zah'ty-poll* now, vor to bring the zive 'thout other whetstone ?

ZALT [zaa'lt], *sb.* and *v. t.* Salt. (Always.)

ZAND [zan'(d)], *sb.* Sand. (Always.)

ZANDY [zan'dee], *adj.* Sandy. (Always.)

ZANY [zae'unee], *sb.* A sawney ; a softy ; a loutish simpleton. Get 'long 'ome to thy mother and zook, ya gurt *zany* !

ZAPE [zae'up], *sb.* This word is always pronounced soft. 1. Sap in wood, as distinct from *heart*, i. e. the quickly grown outside part of the trunk or branch, immediately beneath the bark.

2. The sap or circulating fluid of vegetables. The blood of trees.

'Ton't do vor to cut they trees 'vore winter, else all the *zape* 'll urn out'n they'll blid to death.

barn for thrashing at leisure. Now-a-days ricks are not taken in, but the "steamer" is brought alongside the mow, and all the work is completed out of doors.

How's anybody to make good work way the reed nif you bwoys do ride up, und make jis mirschy 'pon the zess?

Hal. is wrong in defining *zess* as a compartment in a barn; the com.partment is the "pool," or the "pool o' the barn."

To ransake in the *cas* of bodyes dede,
Hem for to streepe of herneys and of wede,
And so by fil, that in the *cas* thei founde.

Chaucer, Knightes Tale, ll. 147, 151.

Why dedst thee, than tell me o' the *Zess*, or it o' tha Hay-pook?

Ex. Scold. l. 87. See also *ib.* p. 175 and ll. 32, 70, 240, 284.

ZESS [zæcs']. Regular pronun. of *says*. See Z'-I.

Z'I [z-aa'y]. Short but commonest form of *says I*. In re-counting any accident or event in which the rustic narrator took part, nearly every sentence has "says I" or "says he," or [zoa' u zæcs';] so he says. Generally all *oratio recta* begins—[Zoa aay zæcs'; z-aa'y,] so I says, says I; or [zoa' u zæcs' z-uur';] or [z-æe';] so her says, says she, or says he. In all cases the historic present is mostly used in narrating.

ZIDS [zid'z], *sб.* Suds. (Always.) The foul water in which clothes or other things have been washed with soap; not as in the dictionaries—"water impregnated with soap."

Idn nort in the wordle 'll stink no wis'n *zids*, arter 't'ave a-fret a bit.

ZIEVE [zee'v], *sб.* A sieve. (Always.)

ZIG. See SIG.

ZIM [zím'·], *v. i.* To consider; to believe; to fancy; to think. "I *zim*" means, "it seems to me."

The numberless uses of the form in the preceding pages will show the frequency of its occurrence.

ZIMMET [zím'ut], *sб.* An implement used in a barn for throwing the corn into the winnowing machine, but formerly for throwing it in front of the "van." The *zimmet* is in shape like a sieve, but instead of open wire-work, the bottom is, like a drum, formed of a piece of dried skin tightly stretched. In fact, a *zimmet* is a large rough tambourine.

ZIN [zín'·], *sб.* Son and sun. (Always.)

My *zin* 'Tom's zo fine a chap's the *zin* ever sheen'd 'pon.

ZINNY [zín'ee], *sb.* Sinew. (Always.)

I be a-took't way that there pain in my arm, 'pon times, the very same's off the *zinnies* was a-tord out way a pinches rampin, maze way it.

[Kuut rait drúe' dhu *zinnies* uv úz an-rús,] cut right throu sinews of his hand-wrist.

ZINO [zaa'yno:], *phr.* As I know. Very commonly quite redundantly to negative sentences, as a kind of asseveration.
Be you gwain to fair?

No, *I-know!* can't stap, *i. e.* cannot afford the time.

Same in effect, and used as frequently as *T-I-know*, Tíno (

ZINZE [zín'z], *adv.* Since. Sometimes [sún'z], never [zún's or sún's]; but always unlike lit. *since*.

[Aay aa'nt u-zee'd ee *zun'z* voar Kúrsmus,] I have not seen since before Christmas.

ZIT [zút, *p. tense*, zau'ut, *p. p.* u-zau'ut, or u-zau't], *v. i.* To sit; set. See SET, SOT.

Plase to *sit* down. Her never *sot* yer no more'n about o minutes.

Be you comin to zee me *sit* the sponge umbye night?

Her've a-*sot* the sparked hen abrood 'pon they eggs o' you.

ZIVE [zuy'v], *sb.* Scythe. (Always.)

ZIVE STONE [zuy'v stoo'un], *sb.* A whetstone. See N

ZOG [zaug:], *sb.* 1. A very bad smelling fungus (*Phaenicia pudicus*). See STINK-HORN.

Hot ever is it stenkth zo yer? Why, 'tis nort but a *zog*.

2. *sb.* A bog or morass. (Always.)

Take care where you do ride, else you'll sure to get in t up there.

I zeed two hares 'pon the hill yes'day, jist up there ab *sogs*.—Dec. 29, 1887.

ZOGGY [zaug'ee], *adj.* Boggy.

Mortal *soggy* country sure 'nough, this yer.

You'll vind it ter'ble *soggy* there under the hill—tid'n n to go vor to ride thick way.

He here pointed for Knowstone, but turned to the left by *Soggy M*
Rec. N. Dev. Staghouids,

ZOKE [zoa'k], *sb.* 1. Soaker; term for a sot.

Proper old *soke*, drunk half's time!

2. *sb.* A dolt ; an ass. Same as DOKE.
I call's-n a riglar *zoke*.

ZOO [zèo·], *adj.* Dry of milk—of cows.
We milks twenty cows, but you know they never baint all in milk to once, some be always *zoo*.

ZOOL [zoo·ul], *sb.* Sull (*q. v.*).

ZOONDER [zèo·ndur·], *comp. adj.* Rather ; sooner. This is the commonest word to express preference ; in this sense the literary *rather* is unknown.

I'd *zoonder* be 'angd 'vore I'd leeve way her. See RATHE.

There ! I'd *zoonder* work my vingers to bones 'n ever I'd be holdin to un.

ZOONY [zèo·nee], *v. i.* To swoon ; to faint. See SOONY.

Her *zooned* right away in my arms ; and the yeat and the galliment was enough to make her *zoony*, sure 'nough.

"*Consummatum est*," quap Crist, and comsede for to *sounye* Pitousliehe and paal. *Piers Plowman*, XXI. 58.

ZOWER-ZAPPÉD [zaaw·ur-zaap·ud], *adj.* Crabbed ; sour in temper even to the *sap* or marrow. Usually applied to women.

Her is a purty old lade, her is ! nif her idn the *zower-zappédest* [zaaw·ur-zaap·uds] old bitch ever I yeard snarly.

glumping, *zowerzapped*, yerring Trash !—*Ex. Scold.* l. 40.

ZUMMER-LEARS [zuum·ur-lee·urz, or lai·z], *sb.* Summer-leas or pasture land not mown for hay, but fed down with stock in summer only. I have a field thus named, written *Summerleys* in the Tithe terrier.

ZWAR [zwau·r], *sb.* 1. Swath. The row or line in which grass falls when mown with a scythe.

The hay idn a-drow'd abroad not eet, there 'tis now all in *zwars*.

2. A crop of grass to be mown for hay.

That there's a capical *zwar* o' grass in the Church field, I'll warn is two ton an acre.

A SWARTHE (swathe, A.) : *orbita falcatoris* (falcatorum) est.—*Cath. Ang.*

SWARTH of grasse newe mowen. *Gramen.*—*Huloet.*

ZWER [zwuur·], *v. i.*, sometimes *v. t.* To spin round ; to whirl.

Lor ! he no *zoonder* catch-n by the collar-n he made-n *zwer* round same's a pug tap (peg top).

Zwer thy Torn, else or thia tedst net carry whome thy Pad.

Ex. Scold. l. 112. See note.

LIST OF THE COMMON LITERARY WORDS, used in West Somerset, which are not pronounced by dialect speakers as in Standard English.

Note that the bracket (before a final consonant shows that this consonant is not sounded unless followed by a vowel; following initial *h* it shows the emphatic form. A turned period (·) shows the vowel or syllable preceding it to be long, or accented as the case may be. Where two or more pronunciations of the same word are given, the first is the most in use. For Key to Glossic Spelling, see p. xlvii.

Abase	bae'us	acre	ae'ukur (trisyl.)
abate	bae'ut	across	ukraa's
abatement	bae'utmunt	act	h)aa(k)t
abed	ubai'd	active	h)aa(k)'tee?
abide	buy'd, baa'y'd	actually	h)aa(k)'shulee
ability	búl'utee	acute	kúe't
ablaze	ublae'uz	ad-, <i>prefix</i>	<i>often omitted</i>
able	ae'ubl	adjoin	jauy'n, juy'n
aboard	uboo'urd	adjourn	juur'n
abreast	ubrús'	adjust	jús'(t
abroad	ubróa'ud	adjustment	jús'munt
abuse, <i>v.</i>	búe'z, bèò'z	ado	udúe'
abuse, <i>sb.</i>	búe's, bèò's	adrift	udráf'
abut	buut	adulterate	duul'turae'ut
abutment	buut'munt	adulteration	duul'turae'ur-shun
academy	aak'udúmee, all stress on 1st syll.	advance, <i>v. l.</i> to	vaa'ns
accept	haak'súp, <i>emph.</i> ; súp', <i>unemph.</i>	lend	
acceptance	súp'tuns	advantage	vaa'n'teej
accident	haak'seedunt	advertisement	advurtuy'z-munt
accommodate	kaum'udae'ut	advocate	h)ad'vee'kee'ut
accommodation	kaum'udae'ur-shun	adze	ae'es
according to	koa'urdeen tûe	affected } infected }	fack'tud
account	kaew'nt, kuw'nt	afflict	flik(t
accumulate	kúe'mulae'ut	affront	fuur'nt
accurate	haak'urut	afloat	ufloa'ut
accursed	kuus'eed	afoot	uvèot
accuse	kúe'z	again	ugee'un
ace	ae'us	against	gún, gin, gee'n
ache	ae'uk	age, aged	ae'uj, ae'ujeed
acid	aa'seed (rare)	aggravate	h)ag'urvae'ut
acorn	ae'ukaurn	agree, agreement	gree', gree'munt
acquaint	kwaa'ynt	ail, <i>v. l.</i>	ae'ul
acquaintance	kwaa'yntuns	air	ae'ur
acquit	kwée't	akin	kee'n
acquittance	kwée'tuns	alarm	laa'rm
		albert, <i>p. n.</i>	au'lburt

alder	aul'ur	arch	a
alfred, <i>p. n.</i>	aa'lfurd	archangel	h
ale	ae'ul	architect	h
alike	ulik'	architrave	a
alive	uluy'v, ulaa'yv	arithmetic	r
all	au'l, aa'l (rare)	arm	t
allotment	lau'tmunt	arrest	r
allow	laew, luw	arrow	t
almanac	au'rmuneeek	arsenic	t
almighty (alone)	au'lmai'tee	artful	t
almost	umau's, moo'ees, mau's	artist	t
aloud	ulaew'd, uluw'd	ash	a
alphabet	aar'fubut	ashamed	s
already	urad'ee		
alter	au'ttur, aa'ttur	ashes	a
always	au'vees, au'lwai'z, <i>emph.</i>	ask	t
amen	ae'umai'n	askew	t
amidst	múd's	aslant	t
amongst	mangs, umang's	asleep	t
amount, <i>sb.</i>	maewnt, muwnt	asparagus	s
anchor	ang'kur	aspect	a
ancient	an'shunt (<i>not</i> ai'nshunt)	assail	s
angel	an'jee'ul	assess	s
anger, angry	ang'gur, ang'gree	assign	s
angle	ang'l (<i>not</i> ang'gl)	assizes	s
anguish	ang'-weesh (<i>not</i> ang'gweesh)	assure	s
annoy, annoy-	nau'y, nau'yuns	astragal	t
ance		asylum	s
anoint	nauy'nt	athwart	t
another	unuudh'ur	atmosphere	t
answer	aa'nsur	atom	t
antic	h)an'tik	attorney	t
anvil	an'vee'ul	audacious	t
anxious	ang'shus	audit, <i>sb.</i>	a
any	ún'ee	aunt	a
ape	ae'up	australia	a
apiece	upces'	avoid	v
appeal	pa'e'ul, upae'ul	awake, <i>adj.</i>	v
appear	pee'ur, upce'ur	award	t
appetite	h)aa'pceuy't	aware	v
apply	pluy, plaay	away	t
appoint	pauy'nt	awful	t
apprentice	puur'ntees	awkward	t
approve	prè'o'v, prù'e'v	awl	r
appurtenance	puur't-nu:s	axe	t
april	ae'upur, yae'uprú'l	axle	t
apt	aa'p	Baby	t
arable	aa'rubl	bacon	t
arbitration	aa'rbitrae'urshun	bad	t
		bag	t
		baggage	t

bail	bae'ul	bench	búnsh
bait, <i>v.</i> and <i>s.</i> to feed	bauyt	bend	bai'n, <i>p. t.</i> bai'n ; <i>p. p.</i> ubai'n
bait, to torment	baa'yt, buy't	benefit	bún-eefut
bake	bae'uk	benighted	beenai'tud
bale	bae'ul	berry	buur'ee
ball	baa'l, bau'l	beseech	beesai'ch, <i>p. t.</i> beesai'ch, <i>p. p.</i> u-beesai'ch
ballad } ballet } ballot }	baal'ut	beside	beezuy'd
ballast	baal'ees	bespeak	beespai'k, beespoa'kt, u-beespoa'kt
balm	bae'um	better	bad'r
band of music	ban'u-mèò'zeek	beyond	beeyun'
band, tie or chain	bau'n	big	beg
bandage	ban'deej	bill, <i>sb.</i> and <i>p. n.</i>	bee'ul
bane	bae'un	billet	búl'ut
bare	bae'ur	biscuit	bús'kee
bark (of dog)	buur'k	bitch	bee'ch, búch
bark (of tree)	baa'r'k	blade	blae'ud
barrel	baa'r-yul	blain	blae'un
barrow (wheel)	baa'ru	blame	blae'um
barrow (tumulus)	buur'u	blaze	blae'uz
base	bae'us	bleach	blai'ch
basin	hae'usn	bleak	blai'k
bawl	baa'l	bleat	blae'uk
beach	bai'ch	bleed	blúd
beacon	bik'een	blemish	blúm'eesh
bead	bai'd	blood	blúd, <i>almost</i> blid
beagle	bai'gl	boast	boa'us
beak	bik, bai'k	boat	boa'ut
beaker	bik'ur	boil	bwuuy'ul
beam	bee'm	boiler	bwuuy'lur
bean	bee'un	bone	boo'un, boa'un
bear, <i>v. t.</i>	bae'ur, bae'urd, u-bae'urd	book	bèok
beast	bee'us, <i>pl.</i> bee'ustúz	boom	bèom
beat, <i>v. t.</i>	bee'ut, bait, bee'ut, u-bee'ut	boot	bèot
beau	bèò, bùè	booth	bèò'dh
beautiful	bèò'teefèol	born, <i>defective v.</i>	bau'rnd, <i>p. p.</i> u-bau'rnd
bed	bai'd	borrow	bau'ree
bedstead	bai'dstaid	bosom	buuz'um
beech, beechen	búch, búch'n	boih	bèò'udh
beet-root	bai't-rèot	bottom	bau'dm
beetle (insect)	bút'l	bowels	buw'ee'ulz
beg, beggar	bag, bag'ur	bowl (cup)	boa'l
begin	bige'e'n, bigee'nd, u-bige'e'nd	bowl (ball)	buw'ul, baew'ul
bell, belle	buul	boy	boa'ee, bwuuy
bellows	búl'ees, buul'ees, <i>pl.</i> buul'eesúz	brace	brae'us
belly	buul'ee	bramble	brúm'l
belt	búl't, buult	brave	brae'uv
		bread and cheese	búrd-n chee'z ; <i>emph.</i> brai'd

break, <i>v.</i>	brai'k, broa'kt, u-broa'kt	case (box)	kee'us
breast	brús, <i>pl.</i> brústúz	case (Fr. cas)	kee'uz
breathe	brai'dh	casement	kee'uzmun
breech	buur'ch	cask	kaas
breeches	buur'chúz	cavalry	kaal'vutree
breed, <i>sb.</i> and <i>v.</i>	bree'd, bree'd, u-bree'd	cave	kee'uv
bridge	búr'j, buur'j	ceiling	sai'leen
brim	brúm'	celebrate	súl'ibrae't
brimstone	búr'mstoa'un	celery	saal'uree
brindled	búr'ndld	cellar	súl'ur
brisket	búr'skut	centre	sai'ntur
brittle	búr'tl	ceremony	suur'eemu
broad	broa'ud	certain	saar'teen
broadside	broa'udzuy'd	certificate	stúf'eekut
brooch	broa'uch	certify	saar'teefu
brunt	buur'nt	chafe	chee'uf
brush	buur'sh	chair	chee'ur
bull	bèol	chamber	chúm'ur
bullet	buul'ut	chandler	chan'lur
bullock	buul'eek	change	chan'j, <i>not</i>
bully	buul'ee	changeable	chan'jubl
bundle	buun'l	character	kaar'eetur
bung	buum	charwoman	choa'ruun
bungle	buung'l	chary	chee'uree
bungler	buung'lur	cheat	chai't
burden	buur'n	cheek	chik
burst	buus(t	cherry	chuur'ee
butcher	bèo'chur, buuch'ur	cherub	chuur'ub
Cabbage	kab'eej	chew	chuw, cha
cable	kee'ubl	childermas	chúl'urmu
cage	kee'uj	chill	chúl
cake	kee'uk	chimney	chúm'lee, chuum'
calf	kyaa'v	chin	chee'n
call	kyaa'l, kau'l	china (porcelain)	chai'nee
camel	kaam'ee-ul	choke	chuuk
candle	kan'l	chose, <i>pl.</i>	chùe'z
candlemas	kan'l-mus	christmas	kuur'smu:
cane	kee'un	cider	suy'dur, s
capable	kee'upubl	cinder	sún'dur
cape	kee'up	circular	suur'klur
caper	kee'upur	cistern	saes'turn
capital, <i>adj.</i>	kaap'eekul	clamber	tlúm'ur
captain	kaap'm	clamp	tlaam
carcass	kaa'rkees	clash	tlaa'rsh
care	kee'ur	clasp-knife	tlaa's-nai'
carnation	kurnae'urshun	clean	tlee'un, tl
carpenter	kaa'fmdur	cleave	tlai'v
carrion	kaar'een	cleaver	tlai'vur
carry	kaar	clever	tlúv'ur
cartridge	kaat'reej	climb	tlúm'
		clod	} tlaat
		clot	
		close, <i>adj.</i>	tloa'us

close, <i>v.</i>	tloa'uz	crusty	kuur'stee
cloth	tlaa'th, tlaa'th	crutch	kuur'ch
cluster	tlús'tur	crystal	kuur'stul
clutch, <i>sb.</i>	tlúch	cube	kùe'b, <i>not</i> kyùe'b
coarse	kèò's	cuckoo	gèò'kèò
coast	koa'us	cucumber	kaew'kuum'ur
coat	koo'ut, koa'ut	cud	kwèe'd
colander	kuul'eendur	cue	kùe' (precisely as Fr. <i>queue</i>)
come	kau'm, km	cure	kèò'ur, <i>not</i> kyùe'r
comfort	kaum'furt	curate	kèò'rut, <i>not</i> kyùe'rut
company	kau'mpmee	curiosity	kèò'rausutee
compasses	kaum'pusez	curious	kèò'r-yus
compel	kmpuul'	curl	kuur'dl
compete	kmpai't	curling	kuur'dleen
complicated	kau'mplee- kee'utud	curly	kuur'dlee
conceited	kunsai'tud	curse	kuus
concern	kunsaa'rn	curve	kuur'b
condense	kundai'ns'	cushion	kuur'sheen
cone	koa'un		
conger-eel	kau'ng-gur-ee'ul	Dace	dae'us
consecrate	kau'nseekkrae'ut	dainty	daa'yntee
consecration	kau'nseekkrae'ur- shun	dale	dae'ul
consent	knsai'nt	dam, <i>sb.</i>	dae'um
conservative	knsaa'rvuteev	damnation	daam'nae'urshun
contented	kntai'ntud	damsel	daam'zee'ul
convenience	knvai'niunsee	dandle	dan'l
convey	knvauy'	danger	dan'jur, <i>not</i> dai'njur
cook	kèòk	dangle	dang'l, <i>not</i> dang'gl
cool	kùe'ul	dash	daar'sh
cord	koo'urd, koa'urd	date	dae'ut
cornice	kau'rneesh	daughter	daar'tur
correct	kraek'	dead	dai'd
cowl	kaew'ul	deaf	dee'f
crawl	skraa'lee, kraa'lee	deal, <i>v. and sb.</i>	dae'ul
creak, <i>v. and sb.</i>	krik	dearth	dee'urth
cream	krai'm	decanter	dai'kan'tur
crease	krai's	deceit	deesai't
create	krai'ae'ut	deceive	deesai'v
creation	krai'ae'urshun	decency	dai'sunsee
creator	krai'ae'utur	decent	dai'sunt
creature	krai'tur	decrease	daikrai's
cress	kree's	default	deefau't
cringe	kuur'nj	defeat	deefai't
crinoline	kúr'nuleen	defend	deefai'n
crisp	krúp's	degree	deegrai'
cruel	krùe'ee'ul	deign	daa'yn
crumb	krèò'm	delegate	dúl'igee'ut
crumble	kruum'l	deliberate	dailúb'urae'ut
crush	kuur'sh	delicate	dúl'ikut
crust	kuur's, <i>pl.</i> krús'túz,	deliver	dailúv'ur
	krús'túz		

demon
depend
depth
deserter
deserve
desk
dew
dewlap
diamond
digest
discourse
disease
disfigure
disgrace
dish
disorder
dispose
distrust
disturb
ditch
dive
dog
donkey
doth
dozen
dragon
drain
draw

drawbridge
dread
dreadful
dream
dreary
dregs
drive
drizzle
drop
drowned
due
duke
duly
durable
dusk
duty
dwindle

Each
eag: r
eagle
ear, *sb.*
early

dai'mun
deepai'n
dúp'th
daizaar'tur
daizaa'rv
dús'
jüe'
jüe'laap
duy'munt
dúsjaes'
deeskèò's
deezai'z
deesfig'ur
deesgrae'us
dee'sh
deezoa'dur
deespoo'uz
deestrú's
deestuuv
dee'ch
dai'v
duug (often)
duung'kee
dúth
dí'z
drag-gèò'n
draa'yn
drae'u, drae'ud,
u-drae'ud,
draa', draa'd,
u-draa'd
draa'búrj
drai'd
drai'dfèol
drai'm
drae'uree
druug'z
drai'v, droa'vd
dúr'zl
draap
draew'ndud
jüe'
jüe'k
jüe'lee
jüe'rubl
daes'k
jüe'tee
dèò'ndl

ai'ch
ai'gur
ai'gul
yuur
ae'urlee

earnest
earth
ease, easy
east, easter
eat
eaves
eel
eight, eighth
either
elbow
elder
elegant
element
elephant
eleven
elm
else
embers
employ
empty, *v.*
encroach
end, *sb.*
engine
enter
entreat
equal
errand
especially
estate
ever, every
evil
ewe
except
experience
eye-sore

Fable
face
factory
fade
fag
fagot
fail
fair, *adj.* and *sb.*
fairy
faithful
fall

fallow (field)
false
fame
family

aar'nees
aeth
ai'z, ai'ze
ai's(t, ai'
ai't
au'fees
ee'ul, ya'
aa'yt, aa'
ai'dhur
uul'boa
uul'dur
uul'eegur
uul'eemu
uul'ee'fun
laeb'm
uul'um
uul's
yuum'urz
eemplau'
ai'mp
kroa'uch
ee'n(d
ee'n-jún
ai'n'tur
eentrai't
ai'kul, ai'
aar'unt
spaa'rshl
eestae'ut
úv'ur, úv'
ai'vl
yoa'
saep'
spae'ur-y
uy-zoo'u

fae'ubl
fae'us
faak'ture
vae'ud, f
vag
faak'ut
faa'yul
fae'ur
fae'uree
faa'yth'fè
vaa'l, va
vaa'ld,
p. p.
u-vau'l
vuul'ur
fau'ls
fae'um
faam'lee

fan	van	fist	vuy's, <i>pl.</i> vuy'stúz
fancy	fan'see	fít, <i>adj.</i> and <i>sb.</i>	fút
far	vaa'r	fítch	fúch
farm	faa'rm	five	vai'v, vuy'v
farrier	faa'ryur	fifteen	vúf'teen
farrow	vaa'ree	fix	vúf
farthing	vaa'rdn	flag	vlag
fashion	faa'rshin	flail	vlaa'yul
fast, <i>adv.</i>	vaa'st	flannel	flan'een
fat	faat	flat	vlaat
father	faa'dhur, vaa'dhur	flea	vlai'
fathom	vadh'um	fleam	flai'm
fault	fau't	fleece	vlee'z
favour	fae'uvur	flesh	vlaa'rsh
fear	fee'ur	fling	vling
feast	fee'us	flint	vlín't
feather	vaedh'ur	float	vloa'ut
feature	fai'chur	flock	vlaa'k
feeble	fai'bl	flog	vlaa'g
feel	vee'ul	flood	vlúd, <i>almost</i> vliid
felloe (as fallow)	vuul'ur	floor	vloo'ur
fellow	fúul'ur	flow	vloa'
female	fai'mae'ul	flower <i>and</i> flour	flaaw'ur
fend	fai'n	flue	flùe'
fern	vee'urn	flush	vlúsh, vlish
ferret	fuur'ut	flute	flùe't
ferrule	vuur'dl, vuur'ul	fly, <i>sb.</i>	vlee'
fetch	vaach	fly, <i>v.</i>	vlu'y', vlu'y'd, u-vlu'y'd
fetlock	vaet'urlauk	foal	voa'ul
fever	fai'vur	fog	vau'g
few	vùe', vèò'	fold	voa'l
fiddle	fúd'l	folk	voak
field	vee'ul, fee'ul	follow	vaul'ee
fierce	fee'urs	fond	fau'n(d), vau'n(d)
fife	fai'f	fool	fèò'ul
fight	fai't, fuy't	foot	vèot, <i>pl.</i> vee't
figure	fig'ur	for	vau'r, vur
file (bill-file)	fuy'ul	for, <i>prefix</i>	vur
file (rasp)	vuy'ul	force	foo'us
fill	vee'ul, vúl	fore, <i>prefix</i>	voa'r, vur
fillet	fúl'ut	forfeit	fau'rfeet
film	vúl'um	fork	vaur'k
filth	vúl't, fúl't	form (bench)	fuur'm
finch	vún'sh	forth	voo'uth
find	vuy'n	fortune	fau'rteen
fine	fuy'n, fai'n	forty	fau'rtee
finger	ving'ur	forward	vuur'wurd
finish	fún'eesh	fountain	faew'nteen
fir	vuur	fracas	frae'ukus
fire, and all its compounds	vuy'ur	frame	vrae'um, frae'um
first	vuus(t), fuus(t)	free	vree'
fish	vee'sh	freeze	vree'z
		french	vran'sh

Hack	aak	heavenly	aeb'mlee
hackle	aak'l	heavy	aev'ee
hackney	aak'n-ee	hebrew	ai'b'reo
haddock	ad'ik	hedge	aj'
haggle	ag'l	heedless	ai'dlees
hail, <i>v.</i> and <i>sb.</i>	aa'yul	heel, <i>v.</i> and <i>sb.</i>	ee'ul
hake (fish)	ae'uk	heifer	yaef'ur
hale	ae'ul	heigh-ho !	aa'y-goa !
half (and com- pounds)	aa'f	height	uy'th
hall	aa'l	hell	uul
halt	oa'lt	helm	uul'um
halter	au'ltur (vale), aa'ltur (hill)	help	uul'p
halve, <i>v. t.</i>	aa'f	hem	ai'm
hand (and comp.)	an'	hemp -en	ai'mp -m
handkerchief	ang'kichur	hen	ai'n
handle	an'l	henceforward	ai'nsvuur'u f, ai'nsvuur'wurd
handsome	an'sum	hen-peckt	ai'n-pik
handy	an'dee	herald	uur'ul
hap	aap	herbage	aar'beej
hard (and comp.)	aard	here	yuur
hare	ae'ur	hereditary	uur'eedút'uree
harmful, <i>adj.</i> (armful, <i>sb.</i>)	aa'rm-féol aa'rm-vèol)	hero	ae'uroa
harrier	aar'yur	heron	uur'un
harrow	aar'u	herring	yuur'een, uur'een
harsh	ash, aay'sh	hew	yoa
harvest	aar'us	hill	ee'ul
hasp, <i>v.</i> and <i>sb.</i>	aaps	hilt	últ
haste	ae'us	him	-n, un ; -m, after p, b, f, v
hasty	ae'ustee	himself	úz-zuul'
haulm	uul'um	hind	uy'n
haunt	aa'nt	hinder, <i>adj.</i>	uy'ndur
hay	aa'y	hinder, <i>v.</i>	ee'ndur
hazel	au'ls	hinderance	ee'ndurns
head (and comp.)	ai'd	hinge	ee'nj
heal	ae'ul	hip	ee'p
health	uul'th	hire	uy'ur
healthy	uul'thee	his	's, úz ; ee'z, <i>emph.</i>
heap	ee'p	hit, <i>v.</i>	aat
hear	yuur	hitch	ee'ch
hearing	yuur'een	hither	aedh'ur
hearse	aesk	hoard, <i>v. s.</i> and <i>adj.</i>	wuur'd
heart	aa'rt	hoarse	oa'uz, hoa'uz
hearth	yaeth	hobby	aub'ee
hearthstone	yaeth'stoa'un	hobnail	aub-naa'yul
heat	yút	hoe, <i>sb.</i> and <i>v. :</i>	oa'v
heater	yút'ur	hog's lard	aug'z lau'd
heath	yaeth	hogshead	auk'seed
heathen	ai'dheen	hold, hole, <i>sb.</i>	oa'l
heathfield	yaef'ee'ul	holdfast	oa'lvaas
heave	ai'v	hollow (and comp.)	aul'ur
heaven	aeb'm		

home	aum', oa'm	infect
hood	èò'd	inferior
hoof	uuf'	influence
hook	èòk'	inherit
hooked	èòk'ud	injure
hoop	èò'p	inoculate
horse (and comp.)	au's	instead
hound	aew'n	instep
hour	aaw'ur, naaw'ur	insure
house (and comp.)	aew'z	interest
household	aew'zl	interment
howl	aew'ul	invois
huge	ùè'j, <i>not</i> yùè'j	inward
humour	yuum'ur	iron
hundred	uun'durd, uun'did	ironmonger
hurdle	yuur'dl	ironwork
hurl	uur'dl	is
hurrah!	wuur-au'! èò'rau'!	italian
hurtful	uur'tfèol	itch
hyena	uy'ai'nur	Jade
hymn	ee'm	jangle
hysterics	uy'struy'ks	january
I, ego	uy', aa'y, u	jaundice
idea	uy'dae'ur	jaw
if	nee'f, ee'f	jawbone
ill	ee'ul	jay
imitate	úm'eetae'ut	jealous
impeach	eempai'ch	jelly
import	eem'poo'urt	jenny
imposition	ee'mpuzee'shn	jewel
impress	eempras'	jingle
imprint	eempuur'nt	join
imprison	eempuur'zn	joint
improve	eemp'rèò'v	joist
in	ee'n, -n	judge
inch	ún'sh	judgment
incline	ee'ntluy'n	jumble
inclose	ee'ntloa'uz	just, <i>adv.</i>
income	ee'nkaum	justice
increase, <i>v.</i>	eenkrai's	justness
increase, <i>sb.</i>	ee'nkrais	Keep
indecent	aun-dai'sunt	keeper
indian	ee'njee-un	keeping
indies	ee'njeez	kelp
indifferent	ee'ndú'urnt	kersey
indigestion	ee'n'dúsjas'chun	kerseymere
indisposed	aun'deespoo'uz	kettle
individual	ee'ndeevúd'jl	key
infamous	ee'nfumus	kidney
infant	ee'nfunt	kidney-bean
		kill

kiln	kee'ul	leash	lai'sh
kin	kee'n	least	lai's(t)
kind, kinder	kuy'n, kuy'ndur	leave	lai'v
kindred	kee'ndreed	led, <i>p. t.</i> and <i>p. p.</i>	lai'd, u-lai'd
kiss	kee's	lee, <i>adj.</i>	lùe'
kit	kee't	leek	lik
kitchen	kee'cheen	leeward	lùe'urd
knead	nai'd	left	laf't
knife	nuy'v, nai'v	leg	lag
knit, <i>and nit</i>	nút	legal	lai'gul
knock	naak'	legging	lag'een
knoll	noa'l	leisure	lúzh'ur
knot	naat	lemon	lúm'un
knotty	naat'ee	lend	lai'n, <i>p. t.</i> lai'n ; <i>p. p.</i> u-lai'n
know	nau, <i>p. t.</i> nau'd ; <i>p. p.</i> u-nau'd	lone, <i>sb.</i>	lai'nt
Labour	lae'ubur	leopard	} lúp'ur
labourer	lae'ubur	leper	
laburnum	lai'buur'num	less	las
lace	lae'us	lesson	las'een
ladle	lae'udl	let	lat, laet
lady	lae'udee	lever	lai'vur
lake	lae'uk	leveret	lúv'urut
lamb	laam	liberty	lúb'urtee
land	lan(d)	library	luy'buree
landlord	lan'lau'urd	license	luy'shuns
landrail	lan'rae'ul	life	luy'v
lane	lae'un	lifelong	luy'vlaung
lard	lae'd	like	<i>before a vowel, lig</i>
lash	laa'rsh	lilac	lai'lau'k
last	laa's(t)	limp	lúm'p
last, <i>v.</i>	lee'us(t)	limpet	lúm'put
late	lae'ut	line	lai'n, luy'n
lath	laa'f	lintel	lún'turn
lathe	lae'uv	lion	luy'unt
lather	laa'dhur	lip	lúp
latter	laat'ur	list	lús(t)
laugh	laa'rf	little	lee'dl, leed'l
laurel	lau'r-yul	live, <i>v. i.</i>	lee'v
lazy	lae'uzee	live, <i>adj.</i>	luy'v
lead, <i>v.</i> lead, <i>sb.</i>	lai'd ; lúd	loach	loa'uch
leader	lai'dur	load	loo'ud, lèo'ud
leaf	lee'v	loaf	loa'v
leak <i>and</i> leat	lee'ut	loaf-sugar	loa'f-shuug'ur
leakage	lee'uteej	loath	loo'uth, loa'udh
leaky	lee'utee	lock, <i>v.</i> and <i>sb.</i>	loa'k
lean, <i>adj.</i>	lai'n	lock (of hair)	lauk (as in Eng.)
lean, <i>v. i.</i>	lee'un	loft	laa'f, laar't
leap	lai'p, lee'up	lofty	lau'ftee
learn	laa'rn	log	luug
learner	laar'nur	look	lèok
lease	lai's	loom	lèo'm, lùe'm
leasehold	lai'soal	loop	lèo'p
		loose	lèo's, lùe's

lord	lau'urd	mast (acorns)
lose	lau's(t, <i>p. t.</i> lau's(t); <i>p. p.</i> u-lau's(t)	master
losing	lau'steen	mate
loss	lau's	materials
loud	laew'd	mattock
louse	laew's	may, <i>vb.</i>
louvre	luuf'ur	may, <i>sb.</i>
lower, <i>v. t.</i>	loa	mead (drink)
lusty	lús'tee	mead (meadow)
Mace	mae'us	meal (farine) }
mackintosh	maartentaew's	meal (repast) }
madhouse	mae'uz-aew'z	mean, <i>adj.</i>
made	mae'ud	mean, <i>vb.</i>
mahogany	maug'onee	meaning
maid	maa'y'd	measles
mail	maa'yul	measure
main	maa'yn	measurement
maintain	maa'yntai'n	meat
major	mæ'ujur	medicine
make	maek, mæ'uk	meditate
maker	mae'ukur	meek
makeshift	maek'shuuf	meet
make-weight	maek'-wauyt	meeting
male	mae'ul	mellow
malt	maalt, mau'lt	melt
malthouse	maal'taew'z	member
maltster	maal'stur	mend
man }	mae'un	
men }	mai'n	merchant
mandrel	maa'ndrul,	mere, <i>adv.</i>
	mau'ndrul	merit
manful	man'feol (so in all compounds)	merry (and comp.)
mange	mau'nj	mesh
mangel	mang'gul	mess
manger	mau'njur	message
mangle	mang'l	meter }
mangy	mau'njee	metre }
many	mún'ee	methodee }
maple	mae'upul	methodist }
marble	maar'vul	middle
marigold	mae'ureegoa'l	might, <i>v.</i>
marl	maar'dl	mild
marly	maar'dlee	mildew
marrow	maar'u	mile
marry	maar'ee	militia
marsh	maash	milk
marvel	maar'ul	mill
mash, <i>v.</i>	múrsh	millier
mason	mae'usn	milliner
massacred	maas'ukree'd	million
mast (of ship)	maa's	millstone
		milt

mince	múns	namesake	nae'umsae'uk
mind }		narrow	naar'u
mine }	muy'n, mai'n	nation	nae'urshun
minnow	mún'ee	natural	naat'rul
mint	múnt	nature	nae'tur
minute	mún'eet	naught	noa'urt
miracle	muur'eekul	naughty	nau'tee
miscall	mús-kyaal'	navel	naa'vl, nau'l
	mús-kau'l	navigate	nab'eegee'ut
mischief	múr'schee	neap	neep, nip
misfortune	mús-fau'rteen	near	nee'ur
mishap	músaap'	neat, <i>adj.</i>	nai't
misjudge	músji'	neckerchief	naek'eechur
miss	mús	necklace	naek'lae'us
missionary	mee'shunuur'ee	needle	nee'ul
mist	mús	needleful	nee'ulvèol
mistletoe	maes'ultoa'	needlewoman	nee'ulum'un
mistress	mús'úz	negus	nai'gus
mistrust	mústrús'	neigh	nai
mix	maeks (mex)	neighbour	naa'ybur
mixture	maek'schur	neighbourly	naa'yburlee
monument	mau'neemunt	neither	nuudh'ur
mood	mèò'd	nervous	naar'vus
moon	mèò'n	nest	nas(t
more	moo'ur, mèò'ur	nestle	nas'l
morrow	maar'u	net, <i>sb.</i>	nút
morsel	mau'sl	net, <i>adj.</i>	nat
moss	mau's, mau'th	nettle	nút'l
most	moo'e'es, mau's	nevei	núv'ur
mote	moo'ut, moa'ut	new	nùe, <i>not</i> nyùe
mother	mau'dhur	new-fashioned	nùe'-faar'shecn
moult	mèò'turee	newel	nùe'ul
mount	maew'nt	newspaper	nùe'zpa'e'upur
mourn	muur'n	next	nak's
mourning	muur'neen	nib	núb
mouse	muwz', maew'z	nice	nai's
mice	muy'z	niche	nes'ch
mouth	muwdh,maew'dh	niece	nai's
move	muuv	niece	nai't
movement	muuv'munt	night	núm'l
mule	mèò'l, mùe'ul, not as lit. myùe'l	nimble	nai'n
		nine	núp
mumble	muum'ul	nip	núp'l
mumbler	muum'lur	nipple	nút
muscular	muusk'lur	nit	noa'un, noo'un
mushroom	muush'urèò'n	none	naun'sai'ns
music	mèò'zeek	nonsense	ùe'z
must, <i>v.</i>	muus'	noose	nau'th
		north	nau'dhurn
Nail	naa'yul	northern	nau'dhurd
nailer	naa'yulur	northward	noa'uz, noo'uz
naked	nae'ukud	nose	nau't, nút, neet
name	nae'um	not	snauch
nameless	nae'umlees	notch	roa'ut
		note	

pit-saw	pút'zaa'	pursy	puus'ee
pith	paeth	push	pèò'sh
pity	pút'ee	pussy	pie'zee
plain	plaa'yn	Quail, <i>v.</i>	kwaá'yul
plaintiff	plaa'yntee	quaint	kwaá'ynt
plane	plae'un	quake	kwae'uk
plaster	plaes'tur	quarrel, <i>v.</i>	kwau'rdl
plate	plae'ut	quarrel (glass)	kwaur'yul
plead	plai'd	quell, <i>v.</i>	kwuul
please	plai'z	quench	kwai'nsh
plinth	plún't	quest	kwás
plot, <i>sb.</i>	plaat	question	kwás'n
plume	plèò'm	quibble	kwuob'l
poach	proa'uch	quill	kwée'ul
poacher	proa'uchur	quilt	kwuol't
pocket	pau'gut	quinsy	skwún'júz
police	poa'lees	quit	kwée't
pond	pau'n(d)	quit rent	kwée't rai'nt
poplar	púp'lur	quittance	kwée'tuns
post, <i>sb.</i>	pau's, <i>pl.</i> pau'stúz	quiver	kwuov'ur
post (mail)	poo'us(t)	quoit	kauy't
post-boy	poo'us-boa'ee	Rabbit	rab'urt, rab'ut
poultry	puul'tree	race	rae'us
pound	paew'n	rachel, <i>p. n.</i>	raa'chee'ul
pour	paaw'ur	rafter	raef'tur
prate	prae'utee	rage	rae'uj
pray	praa'y	rail	raa'yul
preach	prai'ch	railroad	raa'yulrau'd, or roa'ud
prepare	prai'pae'ur	rain	raa'yn
preserve	prai'zaar'v	raise	ruy'z
pretty	puur'tee, puur'dee	rake	rae'uk
prevent	prai'vai'nt	ramble	raam'l
price	pruy'z	range	ran'j, <i>not</i> rai'nj
prickle	praek'l	rank, <i>adj.</i>	raungk
priest	prai's(t)	rankle	raung'ki
prince	puur'ns	rap	raap
principal	puurn'supul	rape	rae'up
print	puur'nt, púr'nt	rapid	raa'peed
printer	púr'n'tur	rare	rae'ur
produce	purjùe's	rave	rae'uv
profess	purfaes'	ray	raa'y
profit	prau'feet	reach	rai'ch
proof	prèò'f	read	rai'd
propagate	praup'eegee'ut	ready	rad'ee
proud	praew'd	real	rae'ul
prove	prèò'v	ream, <i>v.</i>	rai'm, hrai'm
provide	purvuy'd	reap	rai'p
pull	pèò'l	rear	rae'ur
pulley	puul'ee	reason	rai'sn
pulpit	puul'put	rebel	rai'buul'
pump	pluump	receipt	rai'sai't
punctual	puung'shl		
purse	puus		

saw, <i>sb.</i>	zaa', zau'	serpent	saa'rpunt
saw, <i>p. t.</i> of see	zee'd, <i>rarely</i> zau'd	servant	saa'rvunt
say	zai	serve	saa'r
scaffold	z-skaa'f	service	saa'rvees
scald	z-skaa'l, z-skyaa'l, z--kau'l	set, <i>v.</i>	zút', <i>p. t.</i> zaut
scale	z-skee'ul	settle, <i>v.</i>	sat'l
scandal	z skan'l	settle, <i>sb.</i>	zat'l
scandalous	z-skan'lus	settlement	sat'lmunt
scarce	z-skee'us	seven	zab'm, zaeb'm
scarcity	z-skee'usnees	seventh	zab'mt, zaeb'mth
scare	z-skee'ur	several	súv'ur
scarify	z skaar'eefuy'	sew }	zoa
school	z-skèò'l	sow }	sax'n
scholar	z-skaul'urd	sexton	shee'ud
scissors	súz'úz	shade	shad'u
scoop	z-skèò'p	shadow	shaa'rp
scour	z-skaaw'ur	shaft	shee'uk
scramble	z-skraam'l	shake	shút
scrape	z-skrae'up	shalt	shaam'iz
scythe	zuy'v	shambles	shee'um
sea	sai'	shame	shee'um'fèol,
seal	sae'ul	shameful	shúm'fèol
sealing-wax	sae'ul-wek's	shape	shee'up
seam	zee'm	share	shee'ur
search	saa'rch	shareholder	shee'uroa'ldur
season	sai'zn	shave	shee'uv
seat	zai't, sai't	sheaf	shee'v
second	sak'un	sheath	shee'f
second-hand	sak'un-an'	shelf	shúl'f
secret	sai'kreet	shell	shúl
secretary	sak'eeturee	shelter	shúl'tur
sedge	zaj	shift, <i>sb.</i> and <i>v.</i>	shuuf(t
sediment	súd'imunt	shift (garment)	shúf
see, <i>v.</i>	zee'	shilling	shuul'eer,
seed	zee'ud		shúl'een
seek	zik	shin	shee'n
seem	zúm	shine	shee'n
seize	sai'z	shingles	shing'iz (one <i>g</i>)
seizure	sai'zhur	shiver	shúv'ur
seldom	zúl'dum	shoe	shèò
self (suffix only)	zuul	shook	shèok't
sell	zúl	shoot	shuut
selvage	zúl'veej	shovel	shaew'ul, shèò'ul
selves	zuul'z	shred	shree'd
semitone	súm'eetoe'un	shrik	shrik
send	zai'n	sick	zik
sense	sai'ns	side	zuy'd
sentence	sai'ntuns	sieve	zee'v
separate	súp'urae'ut	sift	zaef(t
september	súp'túm'bur	sigh	zuy'f, suy'f
serge	sai'rj	sight	zuy't, suy't
sermon	saa'rmunt	sign	suy'n, zuy'n
		silence	suy'luns

silk	rûk, sâl'k	smile	zmuy'ul
sill	rûl	smite	zmuy't
silly	rû'ree	smith	zmûch
silver	rûl'vur, zool'vur	smoke	zmoa'k
simple	sûm'pl	smooth	zmûe'dh,
sin	zee'n		zméod'
since	rûn'z, sùn'z	snut	zmuut
sinew	rûn'ee	snaffle	zmaa'dl
sing	zing	snag	znag
singer	zing'ur	snail	zmaa'yul
single	sing'l, <i>not</i> sing'gl	snake	zmae'uk
singular	sing'lar, zing'lar	snap	zmaap
sink (<i>see</i> zinc)	zing'k	snarl	zmaar'dl
sip	rûp	sneak	zmae'uk
sir	zur'r, suu'r, zr, or	snow	zmau, zno
sirloin	suur'lauy'n	so	zoa, zu, s
sirop	suur'up	soak	zœa'k
sister	rûs'tur	soap	zoo'up, z
sit	rût, <i>þ. f.</i> zaut	sober	zoa'bur
situation	sut'œae'urshan	socket	zau'ut
six	zik's	soda	soo'ûdu
size	zuy'z	soft	zau't
skate	z-skee'ut	sold	zoa'ld
skill	z-skee'ul	soldier	soa'ujur
skillet	z-skûl'ut	some	zau'm, za
skim	z-skee'm	son	zûn
skim-milk	z-skee'mûlk	song	zaur'ng
skin	z-skee'n	soot	suu't
skinflint	z-skee'nvlûnt	sore	zoo'ur, zi
slate	slaat	sorry	zaur'ee
sledge	zlad'zh	sort	soa'urt
sleep	zlee'up, zlai'p	soul	sau'l, zau
sleepier	zlai'pur	sound	œœwn(d)
sleeve	zlee'v		zuwn(d)
slide	zlu'y'd	sour	zla'w'ur
slight	zlai't	south	zœw'th,
slim	zlûm	southward	zud'hd
slime	zlu'y'm	south-west	zœw'-wz
sling	zling	sovereign	suuv'reei
slink	zling'k	sow, <i>sh.</i>	zœœ
slip	zlûp	sow, <i>rh.</i>	zoa
slippery	zlûp'ur, slûp'ur	spangle	spang'l
sloe	zloa	spaniel	span'l
slope	zloa'p	speak	spai'k
slough, <i>sh. bog</i>	zlûe	specially	spaa'rshl
slow	zloa	speculate	spak'ula
sly	zlu'y	speech	spai'ch
smack	z naak	spell	spuul
small	zmaa'i, smaa'l	spend	spai'n'd
smaller, smallest	zmaa'idur,	spill	spee'ul
	zmaa'ldees	spin	spee'n
smart	znu'rt	spindle	spee'ul
smash	zmaa'r'rh	spirit	spuur'œet
smell	zmuul	spit (dig)	spûit

spit	spaat	street	strai't
spittle	spaat'l	stretch	straa'ch
spittoon	spaatùe'n	striven	u-stroa'vd
splash	splaa'rsh	stroke	stroa'vd
splint	splee't	struckt (<i>see</i>	strèo'kt
split	splún't	p. 724)	
spoil	spwauy'ul	study, <i>v.</i>	stúd
spoke, <i>v.</i>	spoa'kt	stumble	stuum'l
spool	spèò'ul	stumbling-block	stuum'leen- blau'k
spoon	spèò'n	stun	stún
sport	spoo'urt	stunt	staen't, stai'nt
sprain	spraa'yn	stupid	schùe'peed
sprawl, <i>v.</i>	spraa'l	stutter	stú't'ur
sprinkle	sprang'k	subtraction	sùbz'traak'sbun
squall, squeal	skwaa'l	suburbs	sèò'baa'rbz
square	skwuur', skwae'ur	such	jús'. jich, sich
squirrel	skwuur'dl	suck	zèò'k
staff-hook	staa'f-èòk	sudden, <i>adv.</i>	sudd'nt
staircase	stae'urkee'us	suds	zúd'z
stake	stae'uk	suet	sèot (monosyl.)
stale, staler	stae'ul, stae'uldur	suffocate	suuf'eekee'ut
stall	stau'l, staa'l	sugar	shuug'ur
stand	stan	summer	zuum'ur
standing	stan'een	sun, son	zún
steady	stúd'ee	surly	s-zuur'dlee
steal	stae'ul	survey, <i>v.</i>	survaay'
steel	stúl, stil	survey, <i>sb.</i>	suur'vai
steelyards	stúl'eeurdz	swallow, <i>v.</i>	zwaul'ur
stem	stúm	swan	swan, <i>not</i> swaan
step	staap	swarm	zwau'rm
stiff	stúf	swath	zwau'r
still	stee'ul	sway	zwaa'y
stink	staeng'k, steng'k	swear	zvae'ur
stint	staen't, stai'nt	sweat	zwaet [zeep
stitch	stee'ch	sweep	zèop, zúp, zweep,
stoat	stoa'ut, staut	sweet	zwit
stole, <i>v.</i>	stoa'uld	swell	zwuul
stolen	u-stoa'ld	swift	zwúf'(t
stomach	stuum'cek	swill	zwee'ul, zwúl
stone	stoo'un, s.oa'un	swim	zwúm
stop	staap	swing	zwing
stopper	staap'ur	swivel	zwúv'l
story, <i>sb.</i>	stoa'ur	swoon	zèò'n, zùe'n
strain	straa'yn	sword	zoo'urd
strange	stran'j, <i>not</i> strai'nj	swore	zwoa'urd
stranger	stran'jur	Table	tae'ubl
strangle	strang'l	tail	taa'yul
straw	stroa	tailor	taa'yul'dur
strawberry	stroa'buur'ee	take	taek, tae'uk
stray	straa'y	tale	tae'ul
streak	strae'uk	tall, taller	taa'l, taa'ldur
		tangle	tang'l

tankard	tang'kut	thursday	dhuuz'de
tape	tae'up	thwart	dhuur't
task	taa's	thysel'f	dheezuu
taskmaster	taa'smae'ustur	tile	tuy'ul
tassel	tau'sl	till, <i>sb.</i>	túl
taste	tae'us(t	till, <i>v.</i>	tee'ul
tea	tai	tilt	túlt
teach, teacher	tai'ch, tai'chur	timber	túm'ur
tease	tai'z	tin	tee'n
teasle	tai'zl	tinder	tee'ndur
teat	taet	tingle	ting'l
tell	tuul	tip	típ
temper	tai'mpur	to	tu, t-, tù
temperance	tai'mpuruns	toad	too'ud
tempt	tai'mp	toast	toa'us(t
ten	tai'n	to-morrow	tumaar't
tenant	taen'ut	tone	toa'un
tenantable	taen'utubl	too	tu, t-, tù
tend	tai'n(d	took	tèok't
tender	tai'ndur	tool	tè'ul
tenon	taen'ut	tooth, teeth	teo'dh, t
tent	tai'nt	top	taap
termagant	taa'rmeegunt	tore	toa'urd
terrace	tuur'e'es	touch	túch, tic
terrier	tuur'yur	tough	tuuf
terrify	tuur'eefuy'	tower	taaw'ur
thatch	dhaach, vaach	town	taew'n
thaw	dhau	trace	trae'us
these	dhai'z	trade	trae'ud
thimble	dhúm'l	train	traa'yn
thin	thee'n, dhee'n	transom	traa'nsur
thing	dhing	transport	traa'nspr
think	dhing'k	trap	traap
thirsty	thuus'tee	trash	traa'rsh
thirteen	dhuur'teen	travel	traa'vl
thistle	dús'l, duy'sl, dúsh'l, daash'l	treacle	trae'ukl
thong	dhau'ng	tread	tra'i'dj
thorn	dhurn	treadle	trúd'l
thorough	dhuur'u	treat	tra'i't
thought	dhaur't	trellis	truul'e'es
thrash	draa'sh	tremble	trúm'l
thread	draed	trencher	tran'shur
threat, threaten	draet, draet'n	trestle	truus'l
three	dree	trill	trúl
threshold	draash'l, draek'stèol	trim	trúm
throat	droa'ut	trip	trúp
throng	dring	trot	traat
through	drùe	troth	traa'th
throughout	drùe'un-aew't	trough	troa
throw	droa	trowel	traew'ul,
thrush	drish	trudge	trij
thumb	dhuum	truss	trús
		trust	trús(t
		tube	chùe'b

tuesday	chùe'zdee	want	wan't
tulip	chùe'lup	warm	waa'rm
tumble	tuum'l	warrant, <i>v.</i>	waur'n
tumour	chùe'mur	wash	waur'sh
tune	chùe'n	wassail	wusaayul
turnip	tuur'mut	waste	wae'us(t
twelve	twuul'v	water	wau'dr, waat'ur
twenty	twai'ntee	wave	wae'uv
twill, <i>sb.</i>	twee'ul	wax	waek's, wek's
twinn	twee'n	weak	wai'k
twinge	twún'j, teo'nj	wean	wai'n
twirl	twuur'dl	weave	wai'v
twist, <i>sb.</i>	twús(t	web	wuob
twist, <i>v.</i>	tèò's	webber	wuob'ur
twitch	twee'ch	wedge	wau'j
two	tèò', tùe'	wednesday	wai'nzdee
		week	wik
Unbend	aunbai'n	weigh	wauy
unbind	aunbuy'n	weight	wauy't
unbosom	aunbuuz'um	well	wuul
unchain	aunchaa'yn	welt	wuul't
unclean	auntlai'n	wench	wau'n'sh
unfurl	ʔunfuur'dl	went	wai'nt
unweave	ʔunwai'v	wheat	wai't
up	aup	whip	wuop
uphold	aupoa'ul(d	whip-hand	wuop-an'
urn, <i>sb.</i>	ruun	white	weet
use, <i>sb.</i>	yùe'z	whole	woa'l
		wholesale	woa'lsae'ul
Vain	vaa'yn	whoop	úe'p
valet	vaal'ut	whooping-cough	úe'peen-kau'f
valuable	vaal'eebl	whorl	wuur'u
value	vaal'ee	whose	ùe'z
vane	vae'un	width	waet'th
vase	vau'uz	wife	wuy'v
vat	vae'ut	wild	wuy'ul(d,
veal	vae'ul		wee'ul(d
vellum	vuul'um	wild-fire	wúl'vuy'ur
vent	vai'nt	wilful	wee'ulfèol
venture	vai'ntur	will	wuol, wúl'
verily	vuur'lee	willow	wúl'u
vermin	vaa'rmunt	wil? ?	wút'?
very	vuur'ee	wimble	wuom'l
vetch	dhaach, vaach	win	wee'n
view	vùe', bùe'	wind	wee'n(d
violent	vuy'lunt	wind, <i>v.</i>	wuy'n(d
violet	vuy'lunt	window	wee'ndur
vitriol	vùt'urul	windpipe	wee'npuy'p
		winnow	wuom, wúm
Wagon	wag'een	winnowing	wuom'een
wail	waa'yul	winter	wee'ntur
waist	wae'us	wish	wee'sh
wait	wauy't	wishful	wee'sh'fèol
wake	wae'uk	wit	wee't

witch	wee'ch	wreathc	vrai
with	wai	wreoch	vran
withe	wúdh'ee	wrestle	rau's
without	wai'uw't, udhaew't	wriggle	vrig
witness	wee'tnees	wright	vruy
woman	uum'un	wring, v.	vring
womb	èom, ùe'm	wrinkle	vring
wonder	wún'dur	write	an'ri
wonderful	wún'durfeol	wright	vruy
wood	èò'd, ùe'd	wrong	vrau
woodcock	èò'dkawk	wrought	vrau
woodman	èò'dmun	wrought-iron	vrau
wool	èò'l, ùe'ul, wuul	Yearling	yaa'v
woollen	èò'leen	yearn	ae'u
world	wuur'dl	yellow	yaal'
wormwood	wuur'mèò'd	yes	ee's
worse	wús, wús'ur	yet	ee't
worst	wús, wús'tees	yolk	yoa'l
worsted	wús'turd	yon	yún,
worth	waeth	Zinc	sing
wound	wuwn(d), waewn(d)		

THE END.

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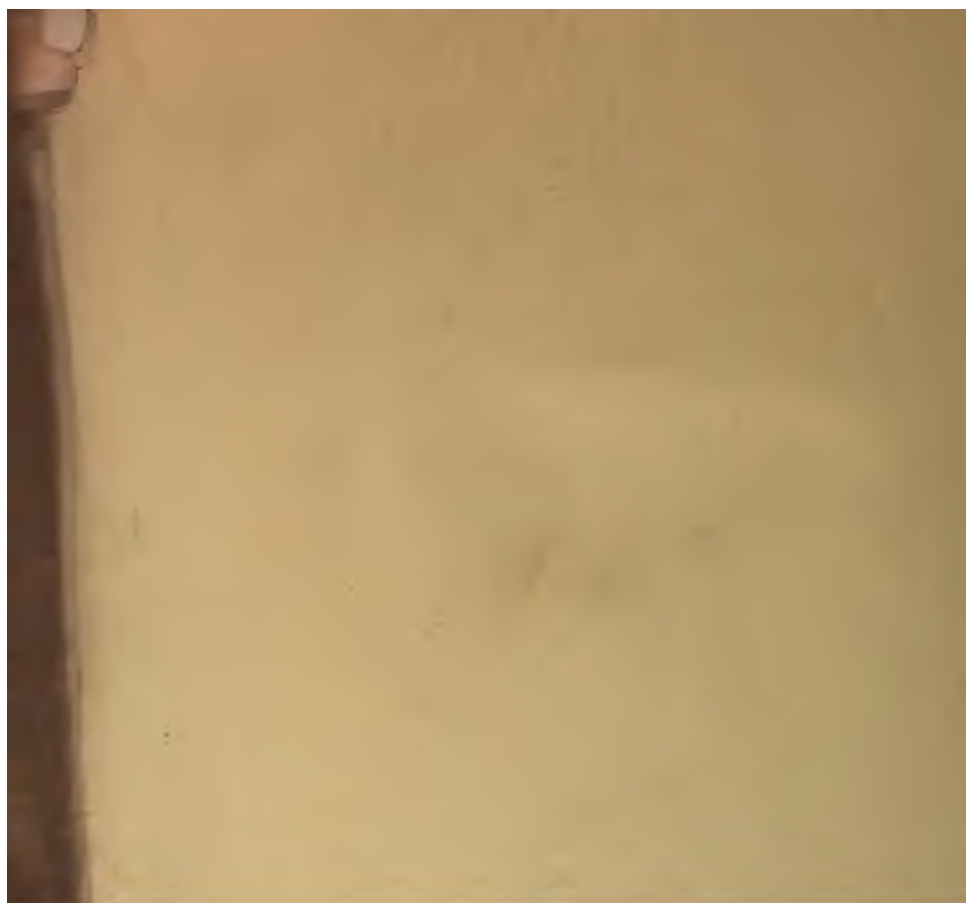
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