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FOR

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,
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VERBAL PROVINCIALISMS OF SOUTH-WESTERN DEVONSHIRE.

BY W. PENGELLY, F.R.S., F.G.S., ETC.

(Read at Torrington, July, 1875.)

I. INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY.

Two Glossaries of Devonshire Verbal Provincialisms have recently been published. The first, "Appendix E" in Miss Fox's "Kingsbridge and its Surroundings,"* professes to be "A list of *some* of the provincialisms which may still be heard among the working classes in the rural districts surrounding Kingsbridge;" whilst the second, entitled "Provincialisms of West Devonshire," is a "Glossary, chiefly of agricultural terms, taken from Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1796; vol. i. pp. 323-332," reprinted by the "English Dialect Society," with a few notes, marked J.S., by Mr. J. Shelly, of Plymouth.†

Though neither of the Glossaries professes to be complete—the first being a list of only "*some* of the provincialisms" of a small district, and the second being confined to chiefly agricultural terms used in the west of our county—and though, taken together, they do but attempt to represent South-western Devonshire, and that but imperfectly, the subject is one of so much interest, both in itself and in its numerous connexions, that it has appeared desirable to transfer both lists to our *Transactions*; and in the hope that this will be acceded to, I have prepared the Notes which follow them. It will be in the recollection of many of the members of the Association that the subject has already occupied our attention. In 1866, our late distinguished member, Sir John Bowring, read a paper, during the Tavistock meeting, on "Language, with special reference to the

* "Kingsbridge and its Surroundings." By S. P. Fox. 1874. "Appendix E. Provincialisms," pp. 261-8.

† "English Dialect Society. Series B. Reprinted Glossaries." 1873. "Provincialisms of West Devonshire," pp. 69-75.

Devonian Dialects," which was printed *in extenso* in our First Volume, Part V.;* and whilst availing myself of the materials he then brought together, I have had again and again to regret, whilst compiling the present communication, that I could no longer have the advantage of his living assistance and counsel.

The lists are arranged, in their entirety, in two parallel columns, so as to keep them quite distinct, and yet to secure an alphabetical order for the whole, as if they formed but one list or glossary. Each word is numbered, and in the few cases in which the same word occurs in each list, one and the same number is given to it in each of them: thus, for example, the word ARRISHES occurs in Miss Fox's list and also in Mr. Marshall's, and is No. 3 in each. Occasionally, words having the same meaning, but differing slightly in orthography, occur in the two lists. These also have, when possible, one and the same number: thus AP[?]LEDRANE, No. 1 in Miss Fox's list, is represented by APPLEDRONE, No. 1 in Mr. Marshall's. This, however, is not unfrequently incompatible with the alphabetical arrangement. For example, MAURS = *Roots*, No. 164 amongst Miss Fox's words, corresponds in meaning with MORES = *Roots* amongst those of Mr. Marshall, where it is No. 174.

The words may be said to form three groups:—1st. Words which occur in modern English dictionaries. 2nd. Words which, though not found in modern English dictionaries, are at present, or were formerly, used beyond South-western Devonshire. 3rd. Words which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are peculiar to South-western Devonshire.

Most of the words are followed by asterisks, which are intended to direct attention to the Notes on them respectively. The number of the word in the list of Words is, of course, that also of the note on it in the list of Notes. Thus, the asterisk following the word AP[?]LEDRANE denotes that there is a Note on the word; and as the number of the Word is 1, that is also the number of the corresponding Note; and so on.

The Notes consist of gleanings from the modern English Dictionaries and the Glossaries of provincial dialects I have been able to command, together with memoranda made, from time to time, in the ordinary course of reading; and no

* *Op. cit.* pp. 13-33.

hesitation has been felt in following a word through different meanings and orthographical disguises. For example: BESOM, a Broom, led to BASAM, Heather; which, in its turn, led to BUZZUM-CHUCK'D, a deep dark redness, *i.e.* the colour of the heather flower, in the cheeks.

List of the Authors and Works quoted in the "Notes."

BAIRD, Henry. "Poetical Letters tu es Brither Jan, and a Witch Story, tha old Humman way the urd Cloke, ur tha evil Eye, in the Devonshire Dialect, by Nathan Hogg." [*i.e.* Henry Baird.] Fifth Edition. *London*: John Russell Smith, 1865.

Ibid. "A new series of Poems in the Devonshire Dialect: including the Witch Story of Mucksy Lane, and the Kenton Ghost. By Nathan Hogg." Fourth Edition. *London*: John Russell Smith. 1866.

BANNISTER, Rev. John, LL.D. "A Glossary of Cornish Names, ancient and modern, local, familiar, personal, etc.; By the Rev. John Bannister, LL.D." *Lond. and Edin.*: Williams and Norgate; *Truro*: J. R. Netherton.

BARNES, Rev. William. "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect; with a Dissertation and Glossary. By William Barnes." *London*: J. R. Smith. 1844.

BOWRING, Sir John. "Language, with special reference to the Devonian Dialects. By Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., etc." *Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art*. Vol. i. Part v. 1866. pp. 13-38.

BRAY, Mrs. "Traditions, Legends, Superstitions, and Sketches of Devonshire, on the Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy." By Mrs. Bray. Three vols. *London*: John Murray. 1838.

BROWNE, William. "Original Poems, never before published. By William Browne. With a Preface and Notes by Sir Egerton Bridges, Bart., K.J." 1815.

BURNS, Robert. "The Poetical Works of Robert Burns. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Two vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1856.

CAREW, Richard. "The Survey of Cornwall. And an Epistle concerning the Excellencies of the English Tongue. By Richard Carew, of Antonie, Esq. With the Life of the Author by H**** C****, Esq. A new edition." *London*, 1769.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, Geffrey, or Jeffrey. "The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Three vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1860.

COOKE, George A. "Topography of Great Britain." *London*. Vol. i. contains "Cornwall and Devonshire." It includes a "Vocabulary, containing for the most part such Provincial Words as are current among the Common People of Devonshire." pp. 302-12.

COUCH, Jonathan. "The History of Polperro, a fishing town on the south [-east] coast of Cornwall. By the late Jonathan Couch, F.L.S., etc. etc. [Edited] by Thomas Q. Couch, F.S.A." *Truro*: W. Lake; *London*: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1871. [Chapter xii. is devoted to] "Obsolete and Obsolescent Words." Pages 170-185. "There is," says Mr. Couch, "a marked distinction between the dialects of East and West Cornwall, not only in intonation, but in structure and vocabulary; the former talk, as at Polperro, bearing a strong similarity to that of Devonshire." p. 171. [Perhaps it would have been more strictly correct to have said *South-western* Devonshire. W. P.]

COUCH, Thomas Quiller. "A list of Obsolete Words, still in use among many of the folk of East Cornwall. By Thomas Q. Couch." *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. Vol. i. No. 1, March, 1864. pp. 6-26.

Ibid. "Appendix to a list of Obsolescent Words and Local Phrases in use among the folk of East Cornwall." By Thomas Q. Couch. *Ibid.*, Vol. iii. No. 11, 1870, pp. 173-9.

[As the words in Mr. T. Q. Couch's lists are in most cases identical with those in his father's list in the *History of Polperro*, they will not be used in this paper, except in the few instances in which they furnish information not given in the *History*. W. P.]

DANIEL, Henry John. "The Cornish Thalia; being original Cornish Poems, illustrative of the Cornish Dialect. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: J. R. Smith.

Ibid. "A Companion for the Cornish Thalia. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: John Russell Smith.

Ibid. "Mary Anne's Experiences. Mary Anne's Wedding. Mary Anne's Trip up the Tamar. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Wright.

Ibid. "Mirth for Long Evenings. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Wright.

Ibid. "Mirth for 'One and All' By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Wright.

Ibid. "A new Budget of Cornish Poems. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Wright.

Ibid. "The Muse in Motley. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Wright.

Ibid. "Pickings from My Portfolio. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Wright.

Ibid. "Wit and Humour. By H. J. Daniel." *London*: Houlston & Sons; *Devonport*: W. Wood.

Ibid. "A Batch of Humorous Tales and Sketches. By H. J. Daniel." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Sons.

Ibid. "A Great Mine Conference," &c. &c. [The only piece in this Collection written by Mr. Daniel is a] "Dialogue about India, China, Railways, and Unions, between John Twaddle and Richard Trewen, two Cornish Miners." *Devonport*: W. Wood.

DRYDEN, John. "The Poetical Works of John Dryden. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1855.

DUNCUMB, John, A.M. "Glossary of Words used in Herefordshire." Re-printed, by the English Dialect Society, B.* 12, from "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford. By John Duncumb, *Hereford*, 1804. Vol. i. pp. 206-215." *London*: Trübner & Co. 1874.

FALCONER, William. "The Poetical Works of Beattie, Blair, and Falconer. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1854. [W. Falconer. pp. 161-298. W. P.]

FORFAR, William Bentinck. "The Exhibition and other Cornish Poems." *Truro*: James R. Netherton. [This Collection contains 16 pieces, of which 7 only are by Mr. Forfar. The foregoing title is on the Wrapper, that on the Title-page is] "Cornish Tales in Prose and Verse, by various Authors. With a Glossary." 1867.

FOX, Charles. "Dolly Pentreath and other Humorous Cornish Tales, in Verse. By J. Trenhaile." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston & Wright. [The last piece in this tract was written by Mr. C. Fox about 1790, and is entitled] "A Cornish Dialogue between Grace Penvear and Mary Treviskey."

* The publications of the "English Dialect Society" are divided into "Series" defined by letters of the alphabet. "Series B" consists of "Re-printed Glossaries," which are marked 1, 2, &c. "Series C," of Original Glossaries, and Glossaries with fresh Additions."

GARLAND, Thomas. "A list of Words in common use in West Cornwall. By Thomas Garland." *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. Vol. i. No. 3. April, 1865. pp. 45-54.

GASKELL, Mrs. "Cranford and other Tales [including "The Crooked Branch." W.P.]. By Mrs. Gaskell. A new Edition." *London*: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1873.

Ibid. "North and South. By Mrs. Gaskell. A new Edition." *London*: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1874.

GERVIS, Mrs. "Original Cornish Ballads: chiefly founded on Stories humorously told by Mr. Tregellas. To which are appended some Drafts of Kindred Character from the Portfolio of the Edithess [*i.e.* Mrs. Gervis. W. P.]. The whole prefixed by an Introductory Essay on the peculiar characteristics of the Cornish Peasantry; from the gifted pen of Mrs. Miles." *London*: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co; *Penryn*: T. Whitehorn. 1846. [Two of the pieces only are by Mrs. Miles. W. P.]

GOWER, John. "Specimens with Memoirs of the less-known British Poets. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Three vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1860. [*John Gower*. Vol. i. pp. 1-13. W. P.]

GROSE, Francis. "A provincial Glossary; with a Collection of Local Proverbs, and Popular Superstitions." By Francis Grose, Esq., F.A.S. The second edition. *London*: S. Hooper. 1790.

HALLIWELL, James Orchard. "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the Fourteenth Century." By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S. In Two vols. Eighth edition. *London*: John Russell Smith. 1874.

HARLAND, Captain J. "A Glossary of Words used in Swaledale, Yorkshire. By Captain John Harland, of Reeth, near Richmond." Published by the English Dialect Society, C. 1. *London*: Trübner & Co. 1873.

HEARN. "Dialectical Words extracted from Hearne's Glossaries to Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft. Ed. 1810." Reprinted by the English Dialect Society, B. 14. *London*: Trübner & Co. 1874.

HENWOOD, George. "A great Mine Conference (A Vision). By George Henwood, F.G.S. The Gwennap Bal Boys. (A Cornish Dialogue.) By George Henwood, F.G.S. Founded on Fact. The Prechen Kappen. (A Cornish Dialogue.) By George Henwood, M.E." [The foregoing pieces are the first three in a tract containing seven, of which the remainder are

by other authors. W. P.] *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: John Russell Smith.

HIGHAM, T. R. "The Exhibition, &c." [See FORFAR. This collection contains 3 pieces by Mr. Higham. W. P.]

HUTTON, Rev. John. "A Glossary of Old and Original Words now used in the North of England." Reprinted by the English Dialect Society, B. 1, from a "Tour to the Caves, in the environs of Ingleborough and Settle, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, &c., in a letter to a friend. Second edition. 1781. pp. 86-89." The letter is addressed to Thomas Pearson, Esq., of Burton in Kendal, Westmoreland, and signed J[ohn] H[utton]. *London*: N. Trübner & Co. 1873.

JAMES I. of Scotland. "Specimens with Memoirs of the less-known British Poets. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Three vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1860. [*James I. of Scotland*. Vol. i. pp. 34-44. W. P.]

JENNINGS, James; and James Knight. "The Dialect of the West of England. Particularly Somersetshire; with a Glossary of Words now in use there; also with Poems and other Pieces exemplifying the Dialect. By James Jennings. Second edition. The whole revised, corrected, and enlarged, with two Dissertations on the Anglo-Saxon Pronouns, and other Pieces. By James Knight Jennings, M.A." *London*: John Russell Smith. 1869. "The following Glossary," says Mr. Jennings, "includes the whole of Somerset, East of the River Parret, as well as adjoining parts of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. West of the Parret many of the words are pronounced very differently indeed, so as to mark strongly the people who use them." p. xiii.

JOHNSON, Dr. "Dr. Johnson's General Dictionary of the English Language; enlarged by the Addition of several thousand Words, selected from the most approved Authors: to which is prefixed a Comprehensive Grammar. By William Perry." *London*: John Stockdale. 1802.

JONES, William Arthur, M.A., F.G.S. [See Williams.]

KING, Richard John. "A Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall." Eighth edition. Revised. *London*: John Murray. 1872.

LAKE, Dr. "Notes on the Dialect of Teignmouth," [sent me in Manuscript by Dr. Lake of Teignmouth, with permission to use them. W. P.]

· LEWIS, Rev. John. "Glossary of Words used in the Isle of Thanet." Reprinted, by the English Dialect Society, B. 11, from the "History and Antiquities, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, of the Isle of Tenet in Kent. Second edition. London, 1736; pp. 35-39." London: Trübner & Co. 1874.

· LOCK, Peter. "An Exmoor Scolding. In the propriety and decency of Exmoor Language between two Sisters, Wilmot and Thomaasin Moreman, as they were spinning; Also, an Exmoor Courtship. A New Edition; containing Marginal Notes and a Vocabulary at the end for explaining uncouth expressions and interpreting barbarous Words and Phrases." *Exeter*. "The following collection," [says the anonymous author of the Preface, which unfortunately is without date] "was originally made about the beginning of the present century, by a blind itinerant fiddler (one *Peter Lock*, of North Molton or its neighbourhood). . . This attracted the notice of a neighbouring clergyman, who, by the fiddler's assistance, put the *Exmoor Scolding* into the form in which we now have it, and before his death (which happened soon after the year 1725) communicated it to the editor of the first and second editions, who perfected the *Courtship*. . . . It may also be requisite to observe here, that the forest of *Exmoor* . . . is for the most part in the county of *Somerset*; and though *Parracombe* and *Challacombe*, in its neighbourhood, which is the scene of our drama, be in *Devonshire*, it must not be thence inferred that the same dialect, in all particulars, extends throughout the whole county, it being chiefly confined to the northern parts thereof; for many words and phrases therein would not be well understood by people in the *South Hams* . . . where the dialect varies as much from this as this from that of Dorset and Wiltshire." pp. iv.-v. [The late Sir John Bowring, however, says] "The authors of the *Exmoor Scolding* and *Exmoor Courtship* were Andrew Brice and Benjamin Bowring. The former was a learned and laborious bookseller in Exeter. . . . The latter (my paternal great-grandfather) was the grandson of a John Bowring of Chumleigh." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* Vol. i. Part v. 1866. p. 28.

· LYDGATE, John. "Specimens with Memoirs of the less-known British Poets. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Three vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1860. [*John Lydgate*. Vol. i. pp. 46-51. W. P.]

· MARSHALL, William Humphrey. (1) "Provincialisms of East Yorkshire, more especially of the Eastern Moorlands

and the Vale of Pickering." Reprinted, by the English Dialect Society, B. 2, from vol. ii. pp. 303-366 of "The Rural Economy of Yorkshire, comprizing the Management of Landed Estates, and the present practice of husbandry in the Agricultural Districts of that County. By Mr. Marshall. 2 vols. London, 1788." London: N. Trübner & Co. 1873.

Ibid. (2) "Provincialisms pertaining to the Rural Economy of Norfolk." Reprinted, by the English Dialect Society, B. 3, from vol. ii. pp. 373-392 of "Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk. 2 vols. London, 2d. edition, 1795." London: N. Trübner & Co. 1873. "The words particularly belong, in the first instance, to East Norfolk, which includes Norwich, Yarmouth, and North Walsham."

Ibid. (3) "Provincialisms of the Vale of Gloucester." Reprinted, by the English Dialect Society, B. 4, from vol. i. pp. 323-332, of "Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire. 2 vols. Gloucester, 1789. London: N. Trübner & Co. 1873. "The Vale of Gloucester," says Mr. Marshall, "is, in outline, somewhat semicircular: the Severn the chord, the environing hills the arch: the towns of Gloucester, Tewksbury, and Cheltenham forming a triangle within its area. Its extent, from the foot of Maston Hill . . . is about 15 miles: from the Severn to the foot of Dowdeswell Hill, 7 or 8 miles."

Ibid. (4) "Agricultural Provincialisms of the District of the Midland Station." Reprinted, by the English Dialect Society, B. 5, from vol. ii. pp. 377-389, of "Marshall's Rural Economy of the Midland Counties. 2d. edition. London, 1796." London: Trübner & Co. 1873. "Mr. Marshall defines the Midland District as . . . 'including the principal parts of the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Warwick, with the northern margin of Northamptonshire, the eastern point of Staffordshire, and the southern extremities of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; the town of Leicester being situated near its centre.'"

MILES, Mrs. Original Cornish Ballads, &c. [See Gervis, Mrs. This Collection contains two pieces by Mrs. Miles. W. P.]

MILTON, John. "Milton's Poetical Works [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Two vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1853.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE. "A provincial Vocabulary; containing for the most part such Words as are current among the common People of Devonshire and Cornwall. 1808." The *Monthly Magazine*; or *British Register*: London. Richard Phillips. Vol. xxvi. Part ii. for 1808, pp. 421-3 and 544-5;

and Vol. xxix. Part i. for 1810, pp. 431-7. The Vocabulary extends no further than "Girty Milk."

MOORE, Rev. Thomas. "A List of some of the Provincialisms formerly at least prevalent among the common people of the county, though now probably, from the influence of modern improvement, gradually getting out of use." The "History of Devonshire from the earliest period to the present."

NOTES AND QUERIES. A medium of inter-communication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, etc. *London*.

PALMER, Mrs. "Devonshire Courtship, in Four Parts. To which is added a Glossary." *Devonport*: W. Wood; *London*: Houlston and Wright. "These Dialogues," [says the anonymous author of the Preface, which is unfortunately without date], "were originally written by Mrs. Palmer, of Great Torrington, a sister of Sir Joshua Reynolds. . . . Mrs. Gwatkin, a daughter of Mrs. Palmer, was induced to publish the *whole*, from the original manuscript in her possession. . . . The Glossary [was] written, for the most part, by the late Rev. John Phillips, of Membury, Devon." pp. iii.-v.

PARISH, Rev. W. D. "A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect and Collection of Provincialisms in use in the county of Sussex." By Rev. W. D. Parish. *Lewes*: Farncombe & Co. 1875.

PERCY, Bishop. "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry: consisting of old heroic Ballads, Songs, and other pieces of our earlier Poets; together with some few of later date. By Thomas Percy, Lord Bishop of Dromore. Reprinted from the Author's last edition. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Three vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1858.

PERRY, William. [See JOHNSON.]

PRINCE, Rev. John. "The Worthies of Devon. By John Prince, Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, in the same county. A new edition, with Notes." *London*. 1810.

PULMAN, G. P. R. "Rustic Sketches; being Rhymes and 'Skits' on Angling and other subjects, in one of the South-western Dialects; with a copious Glossary and General Remarks on country talk." By G. P. R. Pulman. Third edition. *London*: John Russell Smith. 1871.

RALEIGH, Sir Walter. "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. By Thomas Percy, Lord Bishop of Dromore. [Edited] by the

Rev. George Gilfillan." Three vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1858. "The Lye," by Sir Walter Raleigh. Vol. ii. pp. 241-4.

RAY, John, F.R.S. "Ray's Collection of North-country Words." Reprinted by the English Dialect Society, B. 15. *London*: Trübner & Co. 1874.

Ibid. "Ray's Collection of South and East-country Words." Reprinted by the English Dialect Society, B. 16. *London*: Trübner & Co. 1874.

ROCK, William Frederick. "Jim and Nell: A Dramatic Poem in the Dialect of North Devon [Barnstaple. W. P.]. By a Devonshire Man [*i.e.* W. F. Rock. W. P.]. *London*. Printed for Private Circulation." 1867. [Mr. Rock, who was so good as to send me a copy of his poem, has kindly allowed me to make use of his name as the author. W. P.]

SANDYS, William, F.S.A. "Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect, collected and arranged by Uncle Jan Treenoodle [*i.e.* W. Sandys. W. P.], with some Introductory Remarks, and a Glossary, by an Antiquarian Friend." *London*: John Russell Smith. 1846.

SHAKSPERE, William. "The Works of William Shakspeare; containing his Plays and Poems, from the text of the editions by Charles Knight." *London*: Charles Cox. 1849.

SPENSER, Edmund. "The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." Five vols. *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1859.

SURREY, The Earl of. "The Poetical Works of William Shakspeare and the Earl of Surrey. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1856.

THOMSON, James. "Thomson's Poetical Works. [Edited] by the Rev. George Gilfillan." *Edinburgh*: James Nichol. 1853.

THORESBY, "Letter to Ray. A list of Yorkshire Words, presumably from the neighbourhood of Leeds, taken from Thoresby's Letter to Ray, dated Leeds, April 27, 1703." Reprinted, by the English Dialect Society, B. 17, from "Philosophical Letters between the late learned Mr. Ray and several of his ingenious correspondents, natives and foreigners. . . . Published by W. Derham." *London*: W. & J. Innys, 1718; pp. 321-342. *London*: Trübner & Co. 1874.

TREGELLAS, John Tabois. "Cornish Tales, in Prose and Verse, by J. T. Tregellas. With a Glossary." *Truro*: James R. Netherton.

Ibid. "Peeps into the Haunts and Homes of the Rural

Population of Cornwall." By J. T. Tregellas. *Truro*: James R. Netherton. 1868.

TRENHAILE, John. "Dolly Pentreath and other Humorous Cornish Tales, in Verse." By J. Trenhaile. *Devonport*: W. Wood. *London*: Houlston and Wright. [The last piece in this Collection is by Mr. C. Fox. W.P.]

VANCOUVER, Charles. "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Devon." By Charles Vancouver. *London*: 1808.

VERRALL, Georgina. "The Exhibition," &c. [See FORFAR. This Collection contains 1 piece—"A Cornish Ghost Story"—by Miss Verrall. W.P.]

WALKER, John. "A critical pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language. By John Walker. A new edition, carefully revised and corrected." *London*: T. T. & J. Tegg; Richard Griffin & Co., Glasgow. 1833.

WILKEY, John. "The Farmer's Return from Exeter Assizes," 1820. [Sent me in Manuscript by Mr. Wilkey of Exeter, with permission to use it. W.P.]

WILLAN, Robert, M.D., F.R.S., and S.A. "A list of Ancient Words at present used in the Mountainous District of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Communicated by Robert Willan, M.D., F.R.S., and S.A." Reprinted by the English Dialect Society, B. 7, from pp. 138-167, vol. xvii. of the 'Archæologia,' published by the *Royal Society of Antiquaries*. *London*: N. Trübner & Co. 1873.

WILLIAMS, Wadham Pigott, M.A. "A Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in use in Somersetshire." By Wadham Pigott Williams, M.A., and the late William Arthur Jones, M.A., F.G.S. "With an Introduction" by R. C. A. Prior, M.D. *London*: Longmans, Green, Reader, & Dyer; *Taunton*: F. May. 1873.

WHYTE-MELVILLE, G. J. "Katerfelto. A Story of Exmoor." By G. J. Whyte-Melville. *London*: Chapman and Hall. 1875.

WOLCOT, Dr. John. "The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq. A New Edition." Five Vols. *London*: 1812.

For the information respecting Ashburton I am indebted to George Smerdon, a native of that town, but now resident at Torquay; and for that respecting Torquay my thanks are due to Mr. Burt, Curator of the Museum of the Torquay Natural History Society; and to Mr. Fisher, gardener, Tor-

quay. My own memory has supplied the facts placed to the credit of Looe, in East Cornwall.

The quotations of which the Notes mainly consist are preceded by the authors' names, except in the case of those from the Monthly Magazine, and also those from Mr. Marshall's writings. In the former, the author's name being unknown to me, the abbreviation "Mon. Mag." has been employed; whilst in the latter, as Mr. Marshall was the author of five of the Glossaries (ii. to vi. inclusive) lately reprinted by the English Dialect Society, it has been thought best to indicate the *Dialect* to which the words respectively belong; and for that purpose an abbreviation of the name of the district has been prefixed.

References, in an abridged form, are appended to the numerous illustrative quotations in the Notes.

Such remarks as I have been led to annex to my gleanings are followed by the initials "W.P.," and placed within brackets.

Abbreviations.

The following is an explanation of the abbreviations I have employed. No attempt has been made to explain those used by the authors quoted, as I have no special information respecting them.

"Ballads" ...	= "Original Cornish Ballads," &c. See GERVIS, in the list of authors.
"Batch" ...	= "A Batch of Humorous Tales and Sketches." See DANIEL.
"Branch" ...	= "The Crooked Branch." See GASKELL.
"Companion" ...	= "Companion for the Cornish Thalia." See DANIEL.
"Conference" ...	= "Great Mine Conference," &c. &c. See HENWOOD.
"Cooke, Moore" ...	Two or more authors' names prefixed to one and the same quotation signify that the passage in one is identical with that in the other, or others.
"Couch" ...	= "Jonathan Couch."
"Dev. Hob" ...	= "Devonshire Hob's Love." By Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar).
"Dolly" ...	= "Dolly Pentreath and other humorous Cornish Tales." See TRENHAILE.

- “Eng. Dial. Soc., B. 1” = English Dialect Society, Series B. (Reprinted Glossaries), No. 1, and so on for other numerals.
- “Eng. Dial. Soc., C. 1” = English Dialect Society, Series C. (Original Glossaries), No. 1, and so on for other numerals.
- “E. Norf.” ... = East Norfolk. See MARSHALL.
- “Evenings” ... = “Mirth for Long Evenings,” &c. See DANIEL.
- “Exhib.” ... = “Exhibition and other Cornish poems.” See FORFAR.
- “E. York” ... = East Yorkshire. See MARSHALL.
- “Lock” ... = “Exmoor Scolding and Exmoor Courtship.” See LOCK.
- “Mon. Mag.” ... = “Monthly Magazine.”
- “Mary Ann.” ... = “Mary Anne’s Experiences,” &c. See DANIEL.
- “Mid. Count.” ... = “Midland Counties or District. See MARSHALL.
- “Mid. Elect.” ... = “Middlesex Election,” &c. By Dr. Wolcot.
- “Motley” ... = “The Muse in Motley,” &c. See DANIEL.
- “N. & Q.” ... = “Notes and Queries.”
- “New Budget” ... = “New Budget of Cornish Poems.” See DANIEL.
- “One and All” ... = “Mirth for One and All.” See DANIEL.
- “Peeps” ... = “Peeps into the Haunts and Homes,” &c. See TREGELLAS.
- “Perry” ... = Perry’s Edition of Johnson’s English Dictionary.
- “Portfolio” ... = “Pickings from My Portfolio.” See DANIEL.
- “Ray, N.” ... = “Ray’s Collection of North-country Words.” See RAY.
- “Ray, S.E.” ... = “Ray’s Collection of South and East Country Words.” See RAY.
- “Roy. Vis.” ... = “Royal Visit to Exeter.” By Dr. Wolcot.
- “Tales” ... = “Cornish Tales,” &c. See TREGELLAS.

- “Thalia” ... = “Cornish Thalia.” See DANIEL.
- “Vale Gloc.” ... = Vale of Gloucester. See MARSHALL.
- “Wit” ... = “Wit and Humour,” &c. See DANIEL.
- “2nd S. III. 240,” &c. = Second Series, Third Volume, and 240th page (Notes and Queries), and so on for other numbers.
- I. and II. appended to quotations from Mr. Baird. I. = “Nathan Hogg’s Letters and Poems;” and II. = “Second Series of Nathan Hogg’s Letters and Poems.” See BAIRD.

Arrangement of Quotations.

The quotations illustrative of the different words have been arranged in the following order:—The *Lexicographers* come first; and Walker, being the more modern, takes precedence of Perry’s Johnson. Then follow, what may be called, the group of *Dialecticians*, headed, of course, by those of Devonshire, who are taken so as to march through the county in the order of Tavistock, Ashburton, Torquay, Teignmouth, Exeter, Torrington, Barnstaple, Exmoor, and the Valley of the Axe. King, Moore, and Vancouver, confining themselves to Devonshire, but not to any definite district in it, close this part of the group. They are followed by the *dialecticians* of the Border Counties, in the order of Somerset, Dorset, and Cornwall. In the last-named county the order followed is that of Looe, Polperro, Lostwithiel, and West Cornwall; whilst Bannister and Carew represent the county as a whole rather than any limited part of it; and Cooke and the *Monthly Magazine* admit of no limits other than that of Devon and Cornwall as a whole. The writers on the verbal provincialisms of districts beyond Devonshire and its border counties then follow in the order of the Vale of Gloucester, Herefordshire, Sussex, Isle of Thanet, East Norfolk, South and East of England, Midland District, East Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland. Notes and Queries, Halliwell, Hearn, and Grose, being confined to no specified locality, close this group. Lastly, the contributions from Standard British Authors are arranged chronologically from Falconer to Chaucer—the most modern to the most ancient. Percy’s *Reliques*, ranging over a considerable breadth of time, closes the list, which is given in its entirety below:—

Lexicographers.

1. Walker.

2. Perry.

Dialecticians.

3. Bray	Tavistock	29. Garland	} W. Cornwall
4. Smerdon	Ashburton	30. Gervis	
5. Burt	} Torquay	31. Henwood	
6. Fisher		32. Higham	
		33. Miles	
7. Lake	Teignmouth	34. Sandys	
8. Baird	} Exeter	35. Tregellas	
9. Bowring		36. Trenhaile	
10. Wilkey		37. Verrall	
11. Wolcot		38. Bannister	} Cornwall
		39. Carew	
12. Palmer	Torrington	40. Cooke	} Devon and Cornwall
13. Rock	Barnstaple	41. Monthly Mag.	
14. Lock	} Exmoor	42. Marshall, 3	Glostershire
15. Whyte-Melville		43. Duncumb	Herefordshire
16. Pulman	Axe Vale	44. Parish	Sussex
17. King	} Devonshire	45. Lewis	Isle of Thanet
18. Moore		46. Marshall, 2	E. Norfolk
19. Vancouver		47. Ray, S. E.	S. & E. Eng.
		48. Marshall, 4	Mid. Counties
		49. Marshall, 1	E. Yorkshire
20. Jennings	} Somersetshire	50. Harland	N. Yorkshire
21. Williams		51. Thoresby	} W. Yorkshire
22. Barnes	Dorsetshire	52. Hutton	
23. Pengelly	Looe	53. Willan	
24. Couch	} Polperro	54. Gaskell	Lancashire
25. T. Q. Couch		55. Ray, N.	N. England
26. Daniel	Lostwithiel	56. Burns	Scotland
27. Forfar	} W. Cornwall	57. Notes and Queries	
28. Fox		58. Halliwell	
		59. Hearn	
		60. Grose	

Standard British Authors.

61. Falconer	69. Spenser
62. Thomson	70. Surrey
63. Prince	71. Lydgate
64. Dryden	72. James I. of Scotland
65. Milton	73. Gower
66. Browne	74. Chaucer
67. Raleigh	75. Percy
68. Shakspeare	

II. THE PROVINCIALISMS.

Miss Fox's List.

1. APPLDRANE.* A wasp.
2. APS.* An abscess.
3. ARRISHES.* Stubbles.

Mr. Marshall's List.

1. APPLE-DRONE.* Wasp; the ordinary name. [Rather *apple-drain*; *drone* I never heard.—J. S.]
3. ARRISHES.* Stubbles.
4. ARRISH-MOWS.* Field stacklets. In a late harvest and in a moist climate, like that of West Devonshire and Cornwall, especially after a wet summer, which seldom fails of filling the butts of cornsheaves with green succulent herbage,—securing the ears from injury, and at the same time exposing the butts to the influence of the atmosphere, is, self-evidently an admirable expedient. The size of *Arrish-mows* varies. Those which I have observed, generally contained about a waggon-load of sheaves. But they are made of any size, from a shock of ten sheaves to a load. The method of making them is this: a sort of cone, or rather square pyramid being formed with sheaves and set upon their butts, and leaning towards the centre, the workman gets upon them on his knees; an assistant putting sheaves, in their proper places, before him, while he crawls round the “mow” treading them, in this manner, with his knees applied about the banding place; and continuing thus to lay course after course, until the *mow* be deemed high enough: observing to contract the dimensions as it rises in height, and to set the sheaves more and more upright, until they form, at the top, a sharp point, similar to that of nine

Miss Fox's List.

6. BANGER.* Large.
7. BARKER.* A whetstone.

Mr. Marshall's List.

- sheaves set up as a shock; and like this it is capped with an inverted sheaf, either of corn or of "reed:" the principle and the form, when finished, being the same in both; namely, a square pyramid.
5. BALLARD.* A castrate ram.
7. BARKER.* A rubber, or whetstone.
8. BARTON.* A large farm. A name which perhaps was originally given to demesne lands, or manor farms, but which now seems to be applied to any *large* farm in contradistinction to the more common description of farms.
9. BEAT.* The roots and soil subjected to the operation of 'burning beat.' *Burning beat*, answering to the paring and burning, or more technically, sod burning of other districts. This operation in agriculture has been practised in this western part of the island from time beyond which memory nor tradition reaches. . . . In an old tract which I saw some years ago in the British Museum, this operation is termed *Devonshiring*, and it is to this day called *Denshiring* in different districts. [To *Devonshire* ground is a proverb mentioned in Fuller's *Worthies*, under *Devonshire*.—J. S.]
10. BEATING-AXE* [*now generally called bidiks*]. See as above. There are at present three distinct methods of separating the sward or sod—provincially the *spine*—from the soil. The one is performed with a *Beating-axe*—namely, a large adze—some five or six inches wide, and ten or twelve inches long; and somewhat hollow or dishing. With this, which was probably the original instrument employed in the operation, large chips, shavings, or sods are

Miss Fox's List.

13. BELVING.* Bellowing.
15. BIDDIX.* An axa.
16. BIVER.* To quiver. "Bivering with the cold."
17. BLAB.* To tell.
19. BOWERLY.* Comely. "A fine bowerly woman."
20. BRAAVE.* Good, or large. "A braave catch of fish."
21. BRISS.* Small twigs from a wood rick used for lighting fires.
22. BULDERRY.* Sultry. "Bulderry weather."
23. CATTEBALL.* A ball (such as children play with).
29. CAUCH.* A mixture.

Mr. Marshall's List.

- struck off. . . . In using it, the workman appears to the eye of a stranger at some distance, to be *beating* the surface, as with a beetle, rather than to be chipping off the sward with an edge-tool. This operation is termed *hand-beating*.
11. BEEN.* A with, withey, or band; a twisted twig.
12. BEESOM, BIZZOM,* *Spartium scoparium*, the broom plant: hence a name of the sweeping-broom of the housewife.
14. BEVERAGE.* Water cider, or small cider.
18. BLIND-NETTLE.* *Galeopsis tetrahit*. Wild hemp.
23. BURROW.* A hillock or heap; as *stone-burrows*, *beat-burrows*: hence, probably, *Barrow*, tumulus. [*Barrow* is used near Plymouth for a heap of stone.—J. S.]
24. BUSS.* A grass calf. Perhaps originally *busses*, or wood-calves (in contradistinction to house-calves); namely, calves suffered to run with their dams, in the woods or forest-lands.
25. BUTT.* A close-bodied cart; as *dung-butt*, or wheel-cart: *gurry-butt*, or sledge-cart: *ox-butt*, *horse-butt* [*slide-butt*].
26. BUTT-LOAD.* About six seams.
27. CADDEL,* *Heraclium sphondilium*, cow-parsnip.

Miss Fox's List.

31. CHAINY.* China.
 32. CHAUK.* A jackdaw.
 34. CHEWERS.* Odd jobs.
 35. CLADGY.* Waxy. "Cladgy potatoes."
 37. CLEVER.* In good health.
 38. CLITTY.* Close. "Clity bread."
 39. CLOME.* Earthenware.
 40. CLOUT.* A blow. "A clout on the ear."
 43. COIN.* "A female crab."
 48. CREEMED.* Shivering.
 49. CRICKLED.* Gave way.
 50. CRIS HAWK.* A kestrel.

Mr. Marshall's List.

30. CESS, ZESS.* A mow, in a barn.
 33. CHEESE.* The pile of pomage in making cider.
 36. CLAW-ILL.* The foul, in cattle.
 41. CLOWTED CREAM.* Cream raised by heat. See *Raw* and *Scald* cream.
 42. COB, COBWALL,* Mudwall.
 44. CONVENTIONARY RENT.* The reserved rents of life leases.
 45. COOMB.* A narrow meadowy bottom; generally, or always, between hanging woods.
 46. COURTLAGE.* Farm-yard. [Or the yard, whether paved or unpaved, of a house in town or country.—J. S.]
 47. COUSIN BETTY.* A female changeling, real or counterfeit, who goes about the country to excite charity, as she does in Yorkshire under the same name!
 51. CROOKS.* A furniture of pack-horses. The furniture of pack-horses varies with the load to be carried. Hay, corn, straw, faggots, and other comparatively light articles of burden, are loaded between *crooks*; formed of willow poles, about the thickness of sithe-handles, and seven or eight feet long, bent as ox bows, but with one end much longer than the other. These are joined in pairs, with slight cross-bars, eighteen inches to two feet long; and each horse

Miss Fox's List.

52. CROPE.* Crept.
54. CROWNIN.* Coroner's inquest.
55. CRUEL.* Very. "Cruelgood."
"Cruel kind."
56. CRUNE.* To whine.
59. DASHED.* Daunted.
61. DASHFUL.* Bashful.
62. DAVERED.* Withered.
64. DERNS.* The woodwork
around a door.
65. DICELS.* Thistles.
66. DIMMET.* Twilight.
67. DISHWASHER.* A wagtail.
68. DOLLY-MOPPIN. An idler; a
lazy fellow.
69. DOUST.* Chaff.
71. DRANG.* A ditch.
72. DRASHEL.* A flail.
73. DRASAKING. Slow; lagging
behind.
74. DRATCH.* Thatch.
77. DRESKAL.* Threshold.
78. DRINGLE.* A throng, or crowd.

Mr. Marshall's List.

- is furnished with two pair of these *crooks*, slung together, so that the shorter and stronger ends shall lie easy and firmly against the pack-saddle; the longer and lighter ends rising, perhaps, fifteen or more inches above the horse's back, and standing four or five feet from each other. Within and between these *crooks* the load is piled and bound fast together. See *Pots*.
53. CROW-BAR, BAB-IRE.* An iron crow.
57. CULVERS.* Pigeons.
58. CULVER-HOUSE.* Pigeon-house or dove-cot.
60. DASHELS.* *Cardui*, thistles (the ordinary name).
63. [DENSHIRING.* See *Beat*.]
70. DRAGS.* Large harrows.
75. DRAW.* To carry or convey hay or corn on a waggon or sledge: most proper. See *Dray*. [The verb is also *dray*, not *draw*.—J. S.]
76. DRAY.* A sledge, for light produce, as hay or straw; query—a corruption of *draw*?

Miss Fox's List.

80. DUMPS.* Melancholy.
 81. DWAM.* Sleepiness. "A bit of a dwam."

85. EVIL.* A three-pronged agricultural implement.

90. FLOSHED.* Spilt, splashed.
 91. FRAPE.* To bandage tightly.

94. FURSE-CHAT. A stonechat.

Mr. Marshall's List.

79. DRUDGE.* A large team-rake. The *drudge* is an implement peculiar, I believe, to this part of the island. It is a long, heavy, wooden-toothed rake; with the teeth broad, and set with the flat side foremost; drawn by oxen or horses, and used to collect the fragments of sward loosened by the plough and harrow, for the purpose of burning it.

82. EARTH-RIDGES.* *Earth-ridges* are formed in the field, either with mould hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow. The earth thus raised is broken into small fragments, and formed into long narrow beds. Upon these *earth-ridges* the stone lime is laid, and covered up with the outskirts of the beds.

83. EAVER.* *Lolium perenne*, ray grass.

84. -ETH is in common use, as the termination of the third person singular: *hath*, *doth*, are also in ordinary use. [More often -*th*, e.g. [*kumth*] for *cometh*, [*goath*] for *goeth*, [*runth*] for *runneth*. —J. S.]

86. FAIRIES* (pronounced *Vairies*). Squirrels. [Not the squirrel, but the polecat.—J. S.]

87. FERN-WEB.* *Scarabæus horticola*, a small chaffer, injurious to the fruit of the apple-tree while very small.

88. FETTER-LOCK.* Fetlock of a horse; by corruption, perhaps, [of] footlock.

89. FLAP-DOCK.* *Digitalis purpurea*, fox-glove.

92. FRENCH NUTS. Walnuts.

93. FRITH.* Brush-wood.

*Miss Fox's List.**Mr. Marshall's List.*

95. GALAGANTIN.* Large and awkward.
97. GALLIED. Frightened.
98. GAWK.* A stupid person.
99. GLAMED.* Hurt.
100. GLUMPING.* Sulking.
101. GOLDEN GLADDY. A yellow-hammer.
102. GRAIL.* Offal of grain.
103. GRAINY.* Proud; ill tempered.
106. GRIDDLE.* A gridiron.
107. GRIZZLE.* To grin.
108. GRUCHY.* To shrink under sudden pain.
109. GRUTE.* Earth.
110. GRUTE-FIELD.* A ploughed field.
111. GULGING.* Drinking.
112. GULK.* To swallow.
96. GALE.* A castrate bull.
104. GREENSIDE.* Grass, turf, green-sward.
105. GREY-BIRD.* The thrush, no doubt in contradistinction to the black-bird, both being birds of song, and nearly of the same size; a simple, apt distinction.
113. GURRY-BUTT.* Dung-sledge. The *gurry-butt*, or *dung-sledge*, of Devonshire, is a sort of sliding cart or barrow, usually of a size proper to be drawn by one horse: sometimes it is made larger; . . . the sides and ends are about eighteen inches high, and are fixed, the load being discharged by overturning the carriage. See *Butt* and *Slide-butt*.
114. HACK.* A one-ended mattock.
115. HAM-TREES.* Hames.
116. HAM-WARDS. Straw or rush collars for horses.
117. HAND-BEATING.* See *Beating-Axe*.
118. HAND-REAPING.* Ordinary reaping, contradistinct from *hewing*.
119. HATCH.* Half door of a cottage.
120. HAUL-TO.* Three-tined dung-drag.
121. HEAL.* To cover as with slates.

Miss Fox's List.

123. HEDGABOOR.* A hedgehog.

132. HOMESCREECH.* Missel
thrush.

133. HOOD.* Wood.

Mr. Marshall's List.

122. HEALING, HELLING.* The slate covering of a roof; also the operation of slating.

124. HELLIER.* A slater.

125. HERBERY.* A cottage-garden, or herb-garden.

126. HEWING.* A method of cutting wheat. This is a kind of mowing with one hand. The *youwing-hook* is formed much like the common sharp-edged hand-reaping hook of this and other places, but somewhat larger every way—longer, broader, and stouter, with a hooked knob at the end of the handle to prevent its slipping out of the hand. With this instrument, the corn is struck at, horizontally, and almost close to the ground, with the one hand; while the other hand and arm *strike* it at the same instant, about the middle of the straw, thus driving it, upright, against the standing corn: the workman taking a sweep round as much as will form a sheaf, and collecting the whole together in the centre into a sort of leaning cone; finally striking the hook under its base to disengage it entirely from the soil, but still supporting it with the left or loose arm and the leg, until the hook be put beneath it to lift it, horizontally, to the band. . . . This practice is not peculiar to the West of England; it has long been in use in Kent and Surrey.

127. HICKYMAL.* A titmouse.

128. HINE* Bailiff, or farm-steward. [The word is generally written *hind*, though pronounced *hym*.—J. S.]

129. HOG-COLTS.* Yearling colts.

130. HOGS.* Yearling sheep.

131. HOLM.* [Hoam or hoamen-tree.] *Ilex aquifolium*, holly.

*Miss Fox's List.**Mr. Marshall's List.*

134. HOODWALL.* A green wood-pecker.
135. HOOP.* A bullfinch.
136. HOOST.* Hoarseness.
137. HORSE - LONG - CRIPPLE.* A dragon fly.
138. ICYBELLS. Icicles.
139. JACKYBREAD, or JACKYLO'. Currant cake.
140. JOLTERHEAD.* Blockhead.
141. JUNCATE, JUNKET.* Coagulated milk eaten in the undisturbed state of coagulation, with sugar, spices, and clouted cream.
142. KEEZER.* A sort of sieve.
143. KICKETH.* Stammers.
144. KIT.* All large hawks and falcons are thus designated.
145. LEAD.* To carry trusses on horseback. Formerly it seems, loose corn which had been cut with the sithe, was led in "trusses" or large bundles, each with a horse-load bound together with two ropes, and laid across a "panel" or pad-saddle, and steadied or led by a woman or youth from the field. This was called *truss-leading* or *leading*—a term which is common at this time, in the North of England and in Scotland for carrying, hauling, or drawing hay, corn, or other article on a carriage. See *Draw*.
146. LEAR, LEARY.* Empty, as an unloaded cart or waggon.
147. LEAT.* An artificial rill, rivulet, or brook. . . . This artificial brook [Plymouth *Leat*. W.P.] is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source, at the foot of Sheepstor Tor, in a wild mountain dell. *Leat*, *Late*, or *Lake*, as it is sometimes pronounced, is perhaps a corruption of *lead* or *conductor*, being applied, I believe, to any artificial channel for conducting water.
148. LENT-ROSE* (pl. *lent-rosen*). The narcissus or daffodil.
149. LERRAPIN.* Large, straggling.
150. LERRIP.* Chastise. "I'll lerrip that boy."

*Miss Fox's List.**Mr. Marshall's List.*

151. LEW.* Sheltered.
 152. LINHAY.* An open shed.
 153. LODYHOLT.* A disease in a cow's foot.
 154. LONGCRIPPLE.* A lizard.
 155. LONG-TAILED PIE. Long-tailed tit.
 156. LOP.* Lame.
 157. LOWSTER.* To work hard. "He can't lowster as he used to do."
 158. MAGAMES.* Nonsense.
 159. MAKE WISE.* Make believe.
 160. MALKIN.* A dirty person.
 161. MALLIN.* A beating.
 162. MANCH.* To chew, to eat.
 164. MAURS. Roots.
 165. MAWL.* To break or bruize.
 166. MAZED.* Mad, deranged.
 168. MIPT.* Offended.
 170. MOODY.* Low-spirited.
 171. MOOSTER. To stir. "Time to mooster."
 172. MOOT.* To root out.
 173. MOPt.* Blindfolded
 177. MULLEY.* A donkey.
 178. NEARTS.* Nights.
152. LINHAY.* An open shed.
 163. MASTS, MESS.* Acorns.
 166. MAZED.* Silly, idiotic.
 167. MELL. To mix, as lime and earth.
 169. MOCK.* Pomage, or ground fruit.
 174. MORES.* Roots, whether of grass or trees. (The ordinary name).
 175. MOW.* A rick or stack.
 176. MOWHAY.* Stackyard.
 179. NECESSITY.* A base kind of spirit. A vile spirit which is drawn, by the housewives of Devon, from the grounds and lees of the fermenting-room. These dregs are distilled (of course illegally) by means of a porridge-pot, with a tin head fixed over it, and communicating with a straight pipe, passing through a hogshead of water; the liquor being passed through this imperfect apparatus. It, of course, comes over extremely empyreumatic; and is drank in a recent state, under the appropriate name of *necessity*.

Miss Fox's List.

180. NINPINGANG.* A boil on the finger.
 181. NORT.* Nothing.
 184. OFT. Ought.* "You didn't oft to do so."
 185. OLD SODGER.* A deceitful person.
 186. OMES.* Alma.
 189. ORGANS.* Penny royal.
 190. ORTS. Fragments, refuse.
 192. PANKING.* Panting.
 194. PICKING EARS. Gleaning.
 195. PIG'S LOOSE.* Pig's sty.
 197. PILEM.* Dust.
 198. PINDY.* Mouldy, kept too long. "The meat is pindy."

Mr. Marshall's List.

182. NOT, KNOT.* Polled as sheep. [Knot is bad spelling.]
 183. OAK-WEBB.* *Scarabæus melolontha*, the chaffer or may-bug.
 187. ORDAIN.* To order.
 188. ORDAINED.* Intended. (Common.)
 191. OVERLAND FARM.* A parcel of land, without a house to it.
 193. PASSAGE.* Ferry. The ordinary name.
 196. PIKE, PEEK, PICK.* A prong or hay-fork. Query—analogueous with war-pike? [Yea.]
 199. PITCH.* To fling sheaves upon a stack or mow. The sheaves being left upon the ground . . . are *flung*, provincially pitched, from the point of a prong formed very narrow in the tines, over the head of the *pitcher*, a boy placing the sheaves fairly before him. I have seen a man thus pitching sheaves up to the roof of a stack above the ordinary height, throwing them several feet above the reach of his fork. The spring is got by the arms and the knee jointly; or is done at armslength. When the height is very great, or the sheaves heavy, two men's exertions, it seems, are joined: one man placing the tines of his pike under the "stem" or handle of the other! Much probably depends on the forming of the tines of the prong; they contract up-

Miss Fox's List.

200. PIXIES.* Fairies.
202. PLASHET.* A quagmire.
203. PLIMMED.* Swelled.
205. PLUM.* Light, soft.
206. POOK.* A rick. "A haypook."
207. POSSES.* Posts.
211. POWER.* A great number.
"A power of people."
212. PUCKER.* A fuss.
213. QUALING.* Fainting.
214. QUARRELS.* Panes of glass.
215. QUELTERING.* Hot.
216. RAKED UP.* Awoke from
sleep.
217. RARE.* Early.
218. RASH.* Rough-handed.

Mr. Marshall's List.

- wards to an acute angle; the sheaves, of course, part from them with a degree of spring, given by the straw compressed between them.
201. PLANSHER.* A chamber floor. [The word is *planshen*; *plansher* I have never heard.—J. S.]
204. PLOW.* A team of oxen.
205. PLUM.* Light and puffy, as some soils. [Also *plim*, for anything light and puffy.—J. S.]
206. POOK.* A cock of hay.
208. POTS.* Furniture of pack-horses. Dung, sand, materials of buildings, roads, &c., are carried in *potts*, or strong coarse panniers, slung together, like the *crooks*, and as panniers are usually slung; the dung, especially if long and light, being ridged up, over the saddle. The bottom of each pot is a falling door, on a strong and simple construction. See *Crook*.
209. POTWATER.* Water for household purposes.
210. POUND-HOUSE.* Cider manufactory. The apples being thrown into a large trough or tub, five or six persons, standing round the vessel, *pounded* them with large club-shaped wooden pestils, whose ends are guarded and made rough . . . with the heads of nails. Hence no doubt the epithet *pound* is applied to the house, &c., in which the whole business of cider making is performed.

Miss Fox's List.

220. REAM.* The cream on the surface of new milk.
221. REAMED.* Stretched.

225. RORY TORY.* Tawdry.
226. ROUSE.* With a great noise.
227. RUFF.* Roof.
228. RUSY-BOAT. A swing.
229. SCAD or SCUD. A Shower. "A frisky scad."

231. SCOVY.* Uneven in colour. "This dyed shawl is scovy."
232. SCRIMMAGE or STRIMMAGE.* A commotion.
233. SCRIMPING.* To deal out begrudgingly.
234. SCUTE.* A gift.

238. SHEERYMOUSE.* A bat.
240. SIGHT.* A great quantity. "Such a sight of pilchards."

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219. RAW CREAM.* Cream raised in the natural way, not scalded or clouted. See *Clouted Cream*. [Always called *ream* [reem], or *raw ream*. Cream is applied only to scalded cream.—J. S.]

222. RED HAY.* Mow-burnt hay; in distinction to "green hay," or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and to "vinny hay," or that which is mouldy.
223. REED.* Unbruised straw, of wheat or rye.
224. ROO.* Rough.

230. SCALD CREAM.* Cream raised by heat, "Clouted cream."

235. SEAM.* A horse-load, or three hundred weight.
236. SEWL, SULE.* Pronounced *zule* [zeol or zuel], a plow (the only name). See *Plow*.
237. SHEEDWOOD. Rough poles of topwood.

239. SHIPPEN.* An ox-house.

241. SKIRTING.* For *skirting*, the the common share is used, but made perhaps somewhat wider than when it is used in the ordinary operation of plowing. In this mode of using the plow, little more than half the sward is pared off; turning the part raised upon a line of unmoved turf. . . . The paring of turf in this case is from one to two

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242. **SKIVER.** A skewer.
244. **SLAMMED or STRAMMED.***
Shut with violence.
247. **SLEWERED AWAY.*** Gave way.
249. **SLOCK.*** To entice. "My dog was slocked away."
250. **SLOTTERING.*** Dirty, wet.
252. **SMEECH.*** Offensive smell in the fire.
253. **SMEERED.*** Smiled.
259. **SPOIL.*** Strength. "I've no spoil left in me."
260. **SQUAT.*** Pressed, or squeezed.
261. **SQUEAKED.*** Spoke. "He never squeaked a word of it."
263. **STAG.*** A young cock.
265. **STEWER.** Dust.
266. **STEWARDLY.*** Managing. "A good stewardly wife."
268. **STRAM BANG.*** To fling violently.
269. **STROIL.*** Grass weeds.

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- inches thick on the coulter margin, decreasing in thickness to a thin feather edge by which it adheres to the unmoved sward. [This is part of the operation of sod burning.]
243. **SKOVES.*** Reaps, shoves, grips, or bundles, of corn; unbound sheaves.
245. **SLAP-DASH.*** Rough-cast, or liquid coating of buildings.
246. **SLAT-AXE.*** A mattock with a short axe-end.
248. **SLIDE-BUTT.*** Dung-sledge. See *Gurry-butt*.
251. **SMALL.*** Low, as the water of a river, &c.
254. **SOUANT.*** Fair, even, regular. (A hackneyed word.)
255. **SFADE.*** To pare or breast-plow.
256. **SFARS.*** Thatching rods.
257. **SFINE.*** Turf, sod, sward. See *Beating-axe*.
258. **SFIRE.*** *Arundo*, a reed.
262. **STAFF.*** A measure of nine feet, half a customary rod.
264. **STEM.*** The handle of a fork.
267. **STICKLE.*** Steep, as a road; or rapid, as a stream.
270. **STROLL.*** A narrow strip of land.

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272. SUENT.* Even, smooth.

274. SWAP.* Exchange.

275. SWELTER.* To melt.

276. SWINGING.* Huge.

277. TANTARA.* A disturbance.

278. TANTAREMS.* Vagaries.

279. TEEL.* To set. "Teel potatoes." "To teel a trap."

280. THICKA.* That.

281. THICKEE.* This.

282. TIDLY GOLDFINCH.* A gold crested wren.

283. TIDLY TOPE.* A wren.

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271. STROYL.* Couch, or other weeds.

273. SURVEY.* A sort of auction. The disposal of farms for three lives is generally by what are provincially termed *surveys*, a species of auction, at which candidates bid for the priority of refusal, rather than for the thing itself; a species of sale common to every species of property. If the highest bidder does not reach the seller's price, the bidding is inconclusive; the seller names his price, and the highest bidder has the first option of choice or refusal. If he refuse, the next highest bidder takes his choice, and so of the rest.

284. TILL.* To sow and harrow in the seed, to seminate.

285. TONG-TREE.* The pole of an ox cart, or waggon.

286. TOR.* A ragged pointed hill; as Brent-Tor, Roo-Tor, High-Tor.

287. TORMENTING.* Sub-hoing or sub-plowing. *Tormenting* is performed with a sub-plow of many shares, which are fixed in a triangular frame, supported by wheels; these shares or sub-hoes, working a few inches beneath the surface the tormenting being done previously to the plowing, for which it is an admirable preparation, as not only separating roots of weeds, but breaking the soil, and rendering it the more obedient to the harrow.

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288. TOTLING.* Working slowly.
 289. TRAFFIC.* Trash. "Don't tell me sich traffic."
 290. TRAPES.* A slatternly woman.
 292. TROUNCE.* Punish.
 297. UNRAY.* To undress.
 299. VANG.* To take money.
 301. VEGE.* A journey.
 304. VINNY.* Mouldy (applied to cheese).
 305. VISTERS.* Fists.
 306. VITTY.* Suitable, neat.
 307. VORE.* Stand forward. "To the vore."
 310. WARMING.* Beating. "He gave him such a warming."

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291. TRONE.* Trench or drain.
 293. TRUSSES.* Bundles of corn or straw, to be led on horseback. [See *Lead*.]
 294. TUCKER.* Fuller.
 295. TUCKING-MILL.* Fulling-mill.
 296. TURF.* Peat.
 298. VAGS. Turves, for fuel. Query.—a corruption of flags?
 300. VAT.* The bed of the cider-press.
 302. VELL.* For *velling*, the share is made wide, with the angle or outer point of the wing or fin turned upward, to separate the turf entirely from the soil. [Part of the operation of sod-turning.]
 303. VETTY.* Apposite, suitable; opposed to *Wish*, q.v. [Better spelt *vitty*.]
 304. VINNY.* Mouldy.
 308. VORRAGE. Earth collected for melling with lime.
 309. WANTS.* Moles.
 311. WHITAKER.* A species of quartz. Intermixed with the soil, and often united with fragments of slate rock, is found, in blocks and fragments of various sizes, a species of crystal or quartz—provincially whittaker—which in colour is mostly white, sometimes tinged with red or rust colour.
 312. WHITE WITCH.* A good creature which has the power of counteracting the evil designs of *Black* witches. Such kind spirits formerly were found in

Miss Fox's List.

313. WINDELL.* A redwing.
 314. WISHT.* Dismal, melancholy.
 315. WISHTNESS.* A sort of ghost.
 316. WISTER CLISTER.* A box on the ear.
 317. YARK.* Sharp witted.
 318. YAWS.* Ewes.
 321. YOWL.* Howl.
 322. ZAMZAWED.* Over boiled, over done.
 323. ZOG.* A doze. "A bit of a zog."

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Yorkshire, and are still spoken of there by the same name, [The *white witch* is not a spirit, but a human being, man or woman, who affords help to those who are "ill-wished."—J. S.]

314. WISH.* Inapt, bad, unfit, as "wish weather," or any "wish thing," as a stone or piece of timber ill-suited to the purpose for which it is applied or required (another hackneyed epithet). See *Vetty*.
 319. YOKE OF OXEN.* A pair of oxen.
 320. YOWING.* See *Hewing*.

III.—NOTES.

1. APPLE-DRANE is used about Ashburton and Torquay.*

Wolcot—"Sting'd by *Apple-dranes*." *Roy. Vis.*

Palmer—"You dunderheaded stunpole, you drumble *drone*."

p. 28.

[I have heard APPLE-DRONE, but less frequently than APPLE-DRANE, about Looe in E. Cornwall; and always understood *Drane* to be a vulgar pronunciation of *Drone*. In my boyhood our entomological knowledge about Looe was by no means considerable, but we recognized the *Drane* = *Drone* = *Male Bee*; the *Apple-drane* = *Apple-drone* = *Wasp*, sometimes called *Waps*; and the *Drumbl-drane* = *Drumbl-drone* = *Humble Bee*. All preachers, or other speakers or readers, having a monotonous delivery were termed *Drumbl-dranes*, and especially if they were thought to be not very clever. W.P.]

Couch—"APPLE-DRANE. The wasp."

* [When it is remarked of a word that it is used about Ashburton, or Torquay, without further remark, it is to be understood that the sense in which it is used there, is the same as that in which it is used according to Miss Fox, or Mr. Marshall, as the case may be. W.P.]

[A servant girl in my house, a native of Prawle, S. Devon, calls *Humble Bees*, *Apple-dranes*; and *Wasps*, *Wasps*. W.P.]

2. APS is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

N. & Q.—“APSE is with us [Bodmin, Cornwall, W.P.] an evident corruption of abscess.” 2nd S. iii. 240.

3, 4. *Perry*—“EDDISH. Stubble; latter grass.”

“ARRISH” and “ARRISH-Mows” are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—“Tramping away across the *arish*.” p. 17.

Rock—“Torned pegs ta *arish*.” p. 13.

Pulman—“ARRISH, EDDISH. Stubble ground fit for the plough.”

Moore—“ARRISHES. Stubbles. ARRISH MOWS. Field stacklets.”

Vancouver—“The wheat *arish* or stubble.” p. 107. “The oat *arish* or stubble.” p. 179. “Clearing the [pease, W.P.] *arish*.” p. 184.

[“ERRISH” and “ERRISH-Mow,” are used about Looe. W.P.]

Couch—“ERRISH. Stubble. Tusser, who was a native of Essex, writes it EDISH.

‘Seed first go fetch,
For *edish* or *etch*.
Soil perfectly know,
Ere *edish* ye sow.’”

Garland—“ARRISH. Stubble field.”

Bannister—“ARISH PARK. Stubble (*arish*, Modern Cornish) field.”

Mon. Mag—“ARRISH. Stubble; wheat *arrish*, *wheat-stubble*.

C. ERISH. Perhaps from the Spanish *Era*. ‘The corn in Spain is trodden out of the ear by mares in the field where it grows, on a circular spot, called *Era*.’” See *Carter’s Journey*, vol. ii. p. 103. EDISH. Stubble (Saxon).

Duncumb—“PEAS-EDDIS. Peas-stubble.” *Eng. Dial. Soc.* b. 12.

Parish—“EARSH. A stubble-field; as a wheat *earsh*, a barley *earsh*—frequently pronounced *ash*.”

Ray, S. E.—“ERSH. The name that [is also called] *edish*, the stubble after the corn is cut. *Suss.* *Edisc* is an old Saxon word signifying sometimes *roughings*, *aftermathes*.” *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Thoresby—“FOG or EDISH. Is the second growth of grass (after mowing).” *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 17.

Ray, N.—“EDDISH. *Roughings*, ab. A.S. *edisc*, *gramen*

serotinum, et hoc à præp. loquelari A.S. ed, rursus denno, q.d. gramen quod denuo crescit. *Skinner.* *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 15.

Halliwell—ARRISHES. According to Marshall's Rural Economy, i. p. 171, this is the Devonshire term for stubbles or *edish*. ARRISH MOWS, which he mentions as little stacks set up in a field, seem to be so called merely from their being in the *arrish*, or stubble-field. "EDDIGE. The aftermath. *Derbysh.*" "EDDISH. Another form of *eddig*, but more properly the stubble in corn or grass." "EARSH. A stubble-field. *South.*"

Grose—"EDDISH. Roughings. *North.*" Ground whereon wheat or other corn has grown the preceding year; called in *Norf.* and *Essex* an *etch*. Also in the *North.* *aftergrass*.

[*Errish-Mows* are sometimes called *Wind-mows* in Devonshire. Of course Tusser, in the lines quoted by Mr. Couch, used *edish* and *etch* to signify *after-grass*. W. P.]

5. *Halliwell*—"BALLARD. A castrated ram. *Devon.*" The word occurs in an obscure sense in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 56.

"VALLARD" is used about Ashburton.

6. "BANGER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"I'll write thur, deer Jan, a *banging* girl letter." i. 8.

Lock—"BANGING. Large, great."

Pulman—"BANGIN. Large."

["BANGER" and "BANGING"—Noun and adjective—are used about Looe. W. P.]

Tregellas—"BANGER. A large one." "Esn't he a *banger*." *Tales*, p. 50.

Mon. Mag.—"BANGING. Very great."

Halliwell—"BANGER. A large person. *Var. dial.* A hard blow. *Salop.* A great falsehood. *Warw.*" "BANGING. Great, large. *Var. dial.*"

Grose—"BANGING. Great, large. *South.*"

7. BARKER is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"BARKER. A whetstone for scythes."

Moore—"BARKER. A rubber; a whetstone."

Jennings—"BAWKER. BAWKER-STONE. A stone used for whetting scythes; a kind of sand-stone."

Halliwell—"BARKER. A whetstone; a rubber. *Devonsh.*"

8. *Perry*—"BARTON. The demesne lands of a manor. The enclosure for the bear or crop."

"BARTON" = A large farm, is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—[Speaking of the names of places in Devonshire. W. P.] "We have 23 *Bartons*, the ancient meaning of which was the farm or outhouses attached to larger seats or properties. The word is Anglo-Saxon—*Bere-tun*, and is found in Todd's Johnson." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 35.

Rock—"BARTIN OF BARTON. A large farm." "Layv'd behind ta *Bartin*." p. 19.

Whyte-Melville—"In and out of the house and through the precincts of the farm-yard or *barton*, as he [Gale, an Exmoor clergyman. W. P.] called it." p. 142.

Pulman—"BARTON (Perhaps from the Anglo-Saxon *bere*, barley; and *tun*, an enclosure). A farm-yard."

Moore—"BARTON. A large farm, or demesne."

Barnes—"BARKEN. A.S. *Beor*, barley or barley straw, and *tun*, a yard. A yard or *barton*, as a rick *barton*, or cow *barton*."

[I remember a very large field, probably the largest on the estate, which had several of great size, in the immediate neighbourhood of Looe, which was always termed *The Barton*. W. P.]

Couch—"The *barton* of West Lansallos. . . . Hall *barton* also extends into this parish." p. 59. "The *barton* of Hendersick is now a farm." p. 80.

Bannister—"BARTON. The demesne lands of a manor. The enclosure for the *bear* or crop."

Cooke—"BARTON. A large demesne."

Parish—"BARTON [*Bere-tun*, Ang.-Sax., a court-yard]. The demesne lands of a manor. The manor-house itself. More frequently the outhouses and yards."

Ray, S. E.—"BARKEN, or (as they use it in Sussex) BARTON. A yard of a house, a backside. [Ray quotes Skinner's derivations of *barken*, viz. from vb. to *bar*, or from A.S. *beorgan*, or from A.S. *bere*, barley. It is clearly A.S. *bere-tun*. N.B. Skinner notes the form *barken* as *Wilts*]." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Halliwell—"BARTON. The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes the outhouses and yards. Miege says 'a coop for poultry,' and Cooper translates *cohors* 'a *barton* or place inclosed wherin all kinde of pultrie was kept.' In the Unton Inventories, p. 9, pigs are mentioned as being kept in a *barton*."

Grose—"BARKEN. A yard of a house, backside, or *barton*." "BARTON. A yard of a house, or backside. *Sussex*."

Prince—"Sold the house and good part of the *barten* and mannor." p. 137. "The enlargement of his *barton*." p. 138. "Merland, a *barten* house in the parish of Padstow." p. 287.

9. "BEAT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"BEAT. Peat; the spine or turf."

Lock—"BEAT, or PEAT. Turf burnt for the improvement of cold land, commonly called *burn-beating*."

Vancouver—"Beat-burnt lands." p. 461. [The cob buildings of the county being] "left without rough-cast, or white-wash, to conceal the native colour of the loam, it is utterly impossible, at a distance, to distinguish them from a *beat*-field, both having uniformly the same shade; and from both of which the stranger perceives smoke issuing." p. 92.

["BURNING-BEAT" and "BEAT BURROWS" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"BEAT-TURF. BEAT-BURROW. A heap of burnt turves."

Bannister—"BEATON. Peat Down." "BEAT PARK. Peat Field."

Carew—"A little before ploughing-time they scatter abroad those *beat*-boroughs." p. 19.

Mon. Mag.—"BEET. To make or feed a fire, *C.* To pare off the turf in order to burn it, *C. D.* Turf pared off ready for burning, *C. D.*"

Hutton—"BEET. To make or feed a fire." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 1.

Willan—"BEET. To put on fuel; to supply the gradual waste of anything." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 7.

Burns— "It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her name;
It heats me, it *beets* me
And sets me a' on flame."

[*First*] *Epistle to Davie*, st. 8.

"Perhaps 'Dundee's' wild warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive 'Martyrs,' worthy of the name;
Or noble 'Elgin' *beets* the heavenward flame."

Cottar's Saturday Night, st. 13.

"May Kennedy's far-honoured name
Lang *beet* his hymeneal flame."

Dedication to Gavin Hamilton, lines 100-101.

"Its plenty *beets* the lover's fire."

The Country Lassie, st. 2.

Halliwel—"BEAT. Peat. *Devon*." "BEAT - BURNING. Denshering." "BURNBEKING. Denshering land, burning turf

for its improvement. 'Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by *burnbeking*, Denshering, about 1639. *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 287."

Grose—"BEET. To make or feed a fire. *North.*"

Chaucer—"On thine altar, where I ride or go,
I will do sacrifice and firés *bete.*"

Knight's Tale, lines 2255-6.

"Two firés on the altar 'gan she *bete.*"

Ibid., l. 2294.

10. [See BIDDIX in Miss Fox's List. W. P.]

"BEATING MATTOCK" is used about Ashburton; and "BEATER," about Torquay.

Barnes—"BEAT-PLOUGH. A turf-cutting tool, consisting of a broad blade with a T-frame, and driven by a man's breast."

Mon. Mag.—"BEET-AXE. The instrument used in *beeting* ground, in *burn-beeting*, or *denshiring*."

11. "BEEN" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"BEEN. A band or twisted twig."

Moore—"BEEN. A withey, a band; or twisted twig."

["BEEN" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"BEAN. A withy band."

["BEEN" perhaps originated thus:—BIND (a band, see Perry) was pronounced *Beend*, which, by the elision of the d, became *Been*.

Most persons have heard the *i* in certain words pronounced as if it had been *e*. An eminent statesman is said to use *obleegeed* instead of *obliged*, and this was the practice of a late distinguished geologist. The following examples will show that the habit of so pronouncing *i* is common in Devonshire:—"Like a yung *cheel*" (=like a young *child*), *Baird*, i. 14. "If I'de a *cheeld*," *Palmer*, 51. "Tha cocker'd *cheeld*," *Rock*, 29. "Natur's *cheeld*," *Pulman*, 33. "Avore tha *cock-leart*" (=before the cock-light, or daybreak), *Rock*, 4. "Zoon arter *cockleert*," *Baird*, i. 29. "By *cockleert*, or a vore," *Lock*, 11. "Tell en *downreert*" (=tell him downright), *Lock*, 24. "Tha hads a cort en by tha *heend* legs" (=thou hadst caught her by the hind legs), *Lock*, 14. "To stroak the *kee*," *i.e.* kine, *Lock*, 8. "Bost any *keendest* theng" (=burst any kind of thing), *Lock*, 9. "Tha wut *lee* a rope *upreert*" (=thou wilt lie a rope upright), *Lock*, 12. "The very dowl's in voke for *leeing*" (=the very devil is in folk for lying), *Lock*, 21.

"Palching about to hire *lees*" (= stalking about to hear lies), *Lock*, 14. "Oh that he *meart!*" (= oh that he might), *Palmer*, 32. "Ne'er troubled their *meend* to 'quire" (= never troubled their mind to enquire), *Palmer*, 56. "He's a *meended* to go to la," *i.e.* law, *Lock*, 21. "Poor as church *mees*," *i.e.* mice, *Palmer*, 43. "*Midneart*, as zoon as mid-day," *Palmer*, 5. "'Tis getting *neart*," *i.e.* night, *Rock*, 14. "Good *neart*," *Lock*, 29. "Up oll tha *neert*," *Lock*, 14. "Tha quesson es put vore *now-reert*" (= the question I put forth now-right, *i.e.* just now), *Lock*, 25. "A *zennet outreet*" (= a se'nnight out-right), *Lock*, 14. "Jim is all *reart*" (= Jem is all right), *Rock*, 9. "Thy *reart* eye," *Lock*, 11. "Cassent zee a *sheen*" (= cannot see a shine), *Lock*, 11. "*Vore-reet* . . . like a totle" (= forth-right, *i.e.* headlong, like an idle fool), *Lock*, 11. "Gurt *weeld-vowl*" (= great wild-fowl), *Pulman*, 62. "Zet *zeert* in Harry Vursdon" (= set sight in Harry Fursdon), *Lock*, 8. "Zindey-*zeneert* to vurdest" (Sunday, *se'nnight* at the furthest), *Lock*, 24.

The elision of the letter *d* appears to be very common in Devonshire, and may be illustrated by the following examples:—"Aisy gwain *aroun*" (= easy going around), *Baird*, i. 6. "Tha pickters an *ban*," *i.e.* band, *Baird*, i. 8. "Nor withy *bans*," *Rock*, 11. "*Behine* tha brow," *Pulman*, 21. "*Bline-bucky-Davy*," *i.e.* Blind-man's-buff, *Pulman*, 64. "Jist gied a *boun*" (= just gave a bound), *Baird*, i. 55. "*Cole* in thare veet" (= cold in their feet), *Baird*, i. 47. "A stick'd up'n *en*" (= it stuck up on end), *Baird*, i. 30. "Ort haf za *gran*" (= ought half so grand), *Baird*, i. 8. "Alongzide tha *Gilhal*," *Baird*, i. 7. "Stude pin tap tha *groun*" (= stood upon top of the ground), *Baird*, i. 6. "Zlip'd out me *han*," *Baird*, i. 13. "Loosen ets *hole*" (= loosen its hold), *Baird*, i. 29. "If yume *incline*" (= if you are inclined), *Baird*, i. 34. "*Kine furus* an' true" (= kind friends and true), *Pulman*, 73. "*Lor*, wat a spree" (= Lord, what a spree), *Baird*, i. 5. "Why, now you *mine* ma" (= why, now you mind me, *i.e.* remind me), *Rock*, 6. "Caust en up vule veefty *poun*" (= cost him up full fifty pound), *Baird*, i. 18. "Put en out *roun*," *Baird*, i. 10. "Stan pin tha *groun*," *Baird*, i. 20. "A chap *tole* mer zo," *Baird*, i. 34. "Vetch up thare *win*" (= fetch up their wind, *i.e.* breath), *Baird*, i. 30. It is perhaps worthy of note that in the quotation given above—"Palching about to hire *lees*," (*Lock*, 14) we have, not only an instance of the substitution of the sound *e* for that of *i*, in *lees* for *lies*, but of the reverse also in *hire* for *hear*. I remember that a few elderly persons at Looe in my boyhood used *hire* for *hear* invariably. W. P.]

12. *Walker*—"BESOM. An instrument to sweep with."

Perry—"BESOM. A tool to sweep with; a broom."

About *Ashburton* a "BIZZEM broom" is a sweeping tool made of *Broom* (*Spartium*). The similar tools made of *Heather* and of *Birch* are "Heath brooms" and "Birch brooms" respectively. The human skin is said to be BAZZAM, or BAZZAMY, when it is discoloured.

About *Torquay* a "BIZZEM broom" is a sweeping tool made of *Heather* (*Erica*).

Lock—"BOZZOM, or BUZZUM-CHUCK'D. The having a deep dark redness in the cheeks."

Pulman—"BIZZEM. A broom."

Daniel—"Herk! how the bards be chirping in the trees;
The bleddy wayurs all be dring'd wi bees,
Zee what a pritty *basam* I've a brort,
Here's happle blooth an' vlowers o'every zort,
Zo dan't be glittiah, vor the *basam*'s yours."

Companion, p. 29.

[The foregoing quotation from Mr. Daniel is from his "Roger and Patty; an Eclogue," in the "Devonshire Dialect." In his "Notes" at the end of the poem he explains "BASAM" to be "Heath-broom." W. P.]

[About *Looe* the word *Brooms*, as the name of tools made for sweeping, was restricted to those made of vegetable matter, to the exclusion of such as were made of hair or any other material. The latter were distinguished as *Sweeping-brushes*, and to have called them *Hair-brooms* would have been to be guilty of an exquisite absurdity, or a reprehensible affectation, in the opinion of the native hearer. *Brooms* were of three kinds:—*Birch-brooms*, those made of Birch twigs (*Betula*); *Broom brooms*, those made of Broom (*Spartium*); and *Bizzem brooms*, those made of Bizzem = Heather (*Erica*). The word *Bazzam*, or *Bassam*, was applied *primarily* to the flower of the heather, and *secondarily* to anything having a colour more or less resembling that of the heather bloom. W. P.]

Couch—"BASOM, or BASSOMY. A blush-red hue of skin."

Fox—"Ma heep [*i.e.* hip] here leyke *bazzom* tha Roag have a bruised." *Dolly*, p. 44.

Sandys—"BAZZOM. Deep purple colour."

Bannister—"BISSA, BISSOE, BISSOW, BIZZA. Birches."

Duncumb—"BEESOM, BESOM. A broom made of birch." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 12.

Harland—"BEZOM. A broom." *Ibid.* C. 1.

Hutton—"BEESOM, BESOM. A broom. *Ibid.* B. 1.

Halliwell—"BESME. A besom. *Prompt. Parv.*"

Grose—"BEESOM, or BYSSUM. A broom. *North.*" "BOZZOM or BUZZOM-CHUCK'D. A deep dark redness in the cheeks. *West.*"

Shakspere—"I am the *besom* that must sweep the court clean." *2 King Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

Percy— "Here's the *besom* of Reformation,
Which should have made clean the floor,
But it swept the wealth out of the nation,
And left us dirt good store."

Sale of Rebellious Household Stuff, ii. 289.

13. "BELVE" and "BELVING" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"BELVING. Bellowing."

Rock—"O, es shall *belve* vrom hour to hour." p. 26.

Pulman—"BELVE. To bellow."

["BELVE" and "BELVING" are used about Looe, where a proverb says "A *belving* cow soon forgets her calf;" *i.e.* A great display of grief is never of much duration. W. P.]

Couch—"BELVE. To bellow."

Parish—"BELVER. To make an angry disturbance."

Halliwell—"BELVE. To roar; to bellow. *Somerset.* In old English we have *belve*, as in *Piers Plowman*, p. 222."

14. ["BEVERAGE," is used about Looe, where the same mild tipple is also called *Pimpey*. W. P.]

Couch—"PIMPEY. The after cider, made by throwing water on the almost exhausted cheese. It is sometimes called *beverage*, and is only fit for immediate use."

Halliwell—"BEVERAGE. In Devon, a composition of cider, water, and spice is called *beverage*."

15. [See BEATING-AXE in Mr. Marshall's list. W. P.]

[The tool and its uses are thus described by Vancouver:—"Holeing, digging, gripping, ditching, hacking, and hand-beating, being entirely performed with a broad bitted mattock, which is so fastened upon the shaft as to incline inwards little short of an angle of 45° with the line of the handle." p. 126. It will be observed that the author refrains from naming the implement. Such a tool, but having the angle considerably greater than 45°, is in very general use about Looe, where it is termed a BIDDICKS, or BIDDIX. I never heard the term BEATING AXE applied to it, or to any other tool, either there or elsewhere. The tool I speak of is not an

Axe, as stated by Miss Fox, but is, as Mr. Marshall states of his BEATING AXE, "a large *Adze*." W. P.]

Couch—"BIDDICKS. A mattock; perhaps from *beat* and *axe*."

Tregellas—"BIDDIX. Pick; mattock."

"We'll arm ourselves with ugly things,
Stooanes, *biddizes*, and boards." *Tales*, p. 16.

16. "BIVER," or "BEVER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"BEVERING. Quivering."

Rock—"Ah, Bob, the wisn't *biver* there." p. 5.

Pulman—"BIVVER. To shake with cold."

Moore, Cooke—"BIVER. To shake or quiver." C. D.

Jennings—"BIVER. To quiver; to shake."

Barnes—"BIVER. A. S. *Bifian*. To shake or quiver as with cold or fear. 'Dœt wif eallum limon a bifode.' The woman shook in all her limbs." *Apollonius of Tyre*.

["BEVER" and "BEVERING" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"BEVER. To shiver."

Daniel—"My dear i *bever'd* and i blish'd." *Mary Ann*, p. 5. "A *biverin* roosh, a wish'd owld straw." *One and All*, p. 38.

Mon. Mag.—"BIVER. To shake; to quiver." C. D.

Halliwell—"BEVER. To tremble; to quiver. *North*. See *Brockett* and *Palmer*. *Beveren* is wrongly explained 'flowing' in Syr Gawayne, as will appear from *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 22. It is possibly from A. S. *bifian*."

Grose—"BEVERING. Trembling. *North*."

17. *Walker*—"BLAB. To tell what ought to be kept secret. To tell tales."

Perry—"BLAB. To reveal a secret; tattle."

"BLAB" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Prince (quoting Sydenham)—"So just you are to your own merits, that doing courtesies you scorn to *blab* them." p. 107.

Raleigh—"So when thou hast, as I commanded thee, done *blabbin*." *The Lye*. Last st. *Percy*, ii. 244.

Shakspeare—"When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see." *Twelfth Night*, i. 2. "Beaufort's red sparkling eyes *blab* his heart's malice." *2 King Henry VI*. iii. 1.

18. "BLIND-NETTLE" is used about Ashburton.

Halliwell—"BLIND NETTLE. Wild hemp. *Devon*."

[The plant known in West Devonshire as the *Blind-nettle*, is, according to Mr. Marshall, that known to botanists as the *Dead-nettle*. The epithets *Blind* and *Dead* refer, of course, to the inability of the plant to sting. The habit of denoting the absence of a quality by a word implying the absence of life or of a sense, is common in Devonshire and Cornwall: Thus, a nut which contains no kernel is said to be *deaf*; and not long since a native of Ashburton, who had been working in Kent's Cavern, Torquay, for some days without finding any object of interest, informed me that he "hated to work in *deev* (deaf) ground," *i.e.* unproductive soil. Since writing the foregoing, another of the Kent's Cavern workmen has told me that the deposit in which he had found nothing, was "all *blind* stuff." W. P.]

19. "BOWERLY" is used at Ashburton and Torquay; but at the latter, a *Bowerly woman* is not only comely, but more or less masculine in stature and aspect.

Palmer—"BOWERLY. Handsome; of a certain size. *Buirldly*—Scottish for stout-built."

Rock—"Wi' *bowerly* maids." p. 17.

Moore—"BOWERLY. Blooming; comely. 'A *bowerly* woman.'"

Couch—"BOWERLY. Stately and comely. 'A *bowerly* woman.'"

Cooke—"BOWERLY. Blooming. 'A comely, *bowerly* woman.'"

Mon. Mag.—"BOWERLY. Blooming. 'A comely, *bowerly* woman.' N. D."

Halliwell—"BOWERLY. Tall; handsome. *West*."

Grose—"BOORLY. Lusty; gross, and large-made. A *boorly* man or woman. *North*."

20. *Walker*—"BRAVE. Magnificent; grand; excellent."

Perry—"BRAVE. Excellent."

"BRAVE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"Yer's a *brave* briss and herridge." p. 34.

Pulman—"BRAVE. Well in health. 'I be quite *brave*, thank 'ee.'"

Jennings—"BRAVE. Well; recovering."

Williams—"BRAVE. In good health."

["BRAVE, BRAVISH, BRAVELY," are used about Looe, where, in reply to the question "How much is there left?" "A *brave* thing" = a somewhat considerable quantity, is frequently heard. W. P.]

Couch—"BRAVE. Fairly good, tolerably well. It is used

sometimes without any definite meaning, to qualify a noun, implying that the thing is tolerably good of its sort; e.g. 'Tis *brave* weather.' 'How be you?' '*Bravish*.' Pepys says (September 19, 1662) that he walked to Redriffe by *brave* moonshine.

Daniel— "For she, the himperunt young chit,
Ded wink pun wan a *bravish* bit."—*Mary Ann*, p. 16.
"A *brave* big scratch."—*Portfolio*, p. 28.
"Make mun *brave* an red."—*Ibid*, p. 33.

Forfar— "Ben a *bra'* journey to-day, s'poase."—*Exhib.* p. 18.
"I s'poase 'tes *braave* and eerly."—*Ibid*, p. 91.

Gervis— "How are ee, Cappen Jan?"
"*Braave*, thank 'ee, Rechat: how art thee?"—*Ballads*, p. 19.
"I hear how she's a *bravish* mine."—*Ibid*.

Henwood— "I got a jeblat pie, eh es but smale,
A *bra* size heckmal, chull, and clunken ale."
Conference, p. 28.

"Good mornen, unkel Jan, how d'ye fadghey s'twere now?"
"Pure and *brave*, Kappen Wiljamb, but I been but so so."
Ibid, p. 31.

Higham— "Thee 'rt *brave* and pert, sure nuff."—*Exhib.* p. 75.

Miles— "What *brave* times es comen."—*Ballads*, p. 60.

Sandys— "BRA. Brave. Meaning fine."

Tregellas— "BRAAVE. Very; also used to express the superlative degree; '*brave* and bloody;' = very bloody; '*a brave* catch of fish; = a good catch; a *brave* size = rather large." "*A braave* accident it was, I assure ee." *Tales*, p. 7. "*A braave* consarn 'twas to find un, I 'sure ee." *Ibid*, p. 67. "We were all *bravely* loffing at un." *Ibid*, p. 100. "And have a *braave* pint too to-morrow hevvening up to hum, and a *braave* dance too." *Ibid*, p. 163. "You're *braavely* out of the way" [*i.e.* your road. W. P.] *Ibid*, p. 182. "I'm *braave* and ould, I am, but nothin' to hurt for strength like yet." *Peeps*, p. 13. "A went *braave* and hard 'pon the lime-ash." *Ibid*, p. 134.

Verral— "Thee wast *braave* an' black." *Ibid*, p. 53.

Mon. Mag.— "BRAVE. Well; recovering in health. 'He's *brave* to-day.'" C.

Parish— "BRAVE. [*Brave*, French.] Well in health. 'How are you, John?' 'I'm *bravely*, thank you.' BRAVE. Prosperous. I have been making out *bravely* since you were last here."

Burns— "His locked, lettered *braw* brass collar
Show'd him the gentleman and scholar."
The Two Dogs, lines 13-14.

- "Gie fine *braw* claes to fine life guards."
To James Smith, st. 22.
- "Comes hame, perhaps, to show a *braw* new gown."
Cottar's Saturday Night, st. 4.
- "*Braw* sober lessons."—*Second Epistle to Davie, st. 4.*
- "Though this was fair, and that was *braw*,
 And yon the toast of a' the town,
 I sigh'd and said amang them a',
 Ye are na Mary Morrison."—*Mary Morrison, st. 2.*
- "Wi' *braw* new branks in meikle pride."
Willie Chalmers, st. 1.
- "Oh, see you not yon hills and dales,
 The sun shines on sæ *brawlie*!"—*Collier Laddie, st. 2.*
- "Miss Smith she has wit, and Miss Betty is *braw*."
Mauchline Bells.
- "As bonnie lasses I ha'e seen,
 And mony full as *braw*."—*Handsome Niel, st. 2.*

Halliwel—"BRAVE. Finely dressed; fine; good. Also a verb. Cf. *Thynne's Debate*, p. 23; *Drayton's Poems*, p. 23; *Timon*, p. 19; *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 22; *Jacke of Dover*, p. 6, *braverly*." "BRAVERY. Finery. The ancient Britons painted their bodies, 'which they esteemed a great *braverie*,' *Hollinshed, Chron. England*, p. 55. Cf. *Tarlton*, p. 98."

Browne—"Plain simplicity doth dwell,
 At Lydford without *bravery*." p. 12.

Shakspeare—"He has *brave* utensils (for so he calls them),
 Which when he has a house, he'll deck withal."
Tempest, iii. 2.

"Unless thou give me crowns, *brave* crowns;
 Or mangled shalt thou be by this my sword."
K. Henry V., iv. 4.

"This *brave* o'erhanging—this majestic roof."
Hamlet, ii. 2.

Percy—"A *braver* bower you ne'er did see,
 Than my true love did build for me."
The Lady Turned Serving Man, vol. iii. p. 70, lines 11-12.

"Fresh straw will I have laid on thy bed so *brave*."
King and the Miller of Mansfield, vol. iii. p. 150, part i., l. 63.

"Here come expenses and charges indeed;
 Now must we needs be *brave*, though we spend all we have;
 For of new garments we have great need."
Ibid., p. 153, part ii., lines 44-6.

[In some of the foregoing quotations BRAVE signifies fine; thus, in the passages from Percy, a "*braver* bower" may be read a "*finer* bower" without affecting the meaning. Now

fine is one of the numerous words which would be employed for *brave* in many cases where the uninitiated would suppose it misapplied; thus, Forfar's "*bra* journey" = a *fine* journey; and "*fine* and eerly" may take the place of his "*braave* and eerly," since either would signify in the first case a "considerable journey," and in the latter "very early." In the same way, if Daniel had written "a *fineish* bit," "a *fine* big scratch," and "*fine* and red," he might perhaps have intensified his meaning, but would not have produced any other effect on it. I remember an old lady at Looe once spoke depreciatingly of her neighbour's new coat, by saying that the cloth of which it was made was "*fine* and coarse," *i.e.* very coarse; "*brave* and coarse, or "*cruel* coarse," would have expressed the same meaning. W.P.]

21. "BRISS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Wilkey—"Rise, Betsy, up, and bring a bit more *brouse*,
And make a blast to cheer the chimney corner."

Rock—"BRISS, BRIST. Breeze; dust. BROWSE. Under-wood."

"Bring the *brouse*
And cricks from Cockhedge plat." p. 4.

Cooke—"BRISS. Dust. "I've got some briss in my eye."

Mon. Mag.—"BRISS. Dust. Not in the Devonian sense of *pilm*, but dust mixed with small portions of furze, frith, faggot-wood. Hence, 'I've got some *briss* in my eye,' means not a particle of dust, but a small bit of furze, a *light and minute fragment of frith*. D. BRISS and BUTTONS. Dust and sheep's dung. BRUSS. The dry spine of furze broken off."

Grose—"BRISS. Dust. *Exmore. West.*"

22. [Mr. Wilkey informs me that he once heard one of the horse-keepers at the London Inn, Exeter, use the words 'Tes cruel hot and *buldrum*.' 'Tis very hot and faint.'" W.P.]

Palmer—"BULDERING. Sultry."

Rock—"I'm drow; 'tes *buldering*, Dame, ta day." p. 22.

Lock—"BULDERING weather. Hot and sultry. Perhaps from *boiling* or *broiling* heat."

Mon. Mag.—"BULDERING. Hot; sultry; tending to thunder (*Buldrer*, Danish, *perstreper*). D.C."

Grose—"BULDERING (weather). Hot; sultry. *Exmore.*"

23. "BURROW" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—[Speaking of the names of places in Devonshire.

W. P.] "We have nine BURROWS." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* 1866, p. 35.

Barnes—"BURROW, BUR. A rabbit *burrow*."

["BURROW" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"BEAT-BURROW. A heap of burnt turves."

Bannister—"BERRY = BRE, a hill; or BURY, a castle." "BURROW BELLES. The far (*pel*), broad, or large (*les*), burrow or sepulchre." "BARROW GAVES. Burrow outside (*ves*) the fence (*ce*)."
"BURY. The same as BERRY. The tumulus."

Carew—"A hillocke, or BOROUGH." p. 148. "BEAT-BOROUGHES." p. 19.

N. & Q.—In the north of Gloucestershire I have met with the word *burrow* meaning sheltered, secure from the wind, &c. The side of a thick coppice was spoken of as a very *burrow* place for cattle." 1st S. vii. 205.

Halliwel—BARROW. A hillock; an ancient tumulus. It would appear from *Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent*, 1596, p. 435, that the term in his time was peculiar to the West of England. Cf. *Elyot's Dictionarie* in v. *Grumus, Tumulus*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives it as a Durham "word for a grove."

24. "BUSS" is used about Ashburton and "BOSS" about Torquay.

Rock—"BUSK. A calf too long unweaned." "BUSKER. A boy too long unweaned." "Whare the *busk*s an' *barras* be." p. 4. "Ott a gurt *busker* toad thee art." p. 3.

Pulman—"BOSS. A calf too long unweaned."

Jennings—"BUSS. A half-grown calf."

Williams—"BOS, BUS. A yearling calf; a milk sop. (Lat. *bos*.)"

Couch—"BUSSY-MILK. The first milk after calving."

Bannister—"BUSS MEADOW. Calf (*bus*. Modern Cornish) meadow." "BUSSY = BOUDGIE = BOUJEY. Cow (*beach*) house (*chy*) or fold."

Mon. Mag.—"BUSS. A steer. D. BUSSA-CALF. A calf kept on the cow till it weans itself."

Halliwel—"BUSS. A calf."

Grose—"BORSE. A calf of half a year old. *Hampsh.*"

25 and 26. "BUTT" and "BUTT-LOAD" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"DUNG-PUTT. A cart for carrying *dung*."

Moore—"BUTT. A close-bodied cart."

Vancouver—"One horse carts, or *butts*, are also generally

made use of; they are made to tip like tumbrils, and will hold about five seams, or from 10 to 12 bushels each. Being placed on low wheels, they are rendered very convenient for loading large stones, or any heavy article. The three-wheel *butts*, with barrow handles, drawn by one horse, and holding, level full, from five to six bushels, are also much used and found very suitable for removing stones or any heavy load to a short distance." p. 125.

Jennings—"PUT. A two-wheeled cart used in husbandry, and so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load."

Williams—"BUT for PUT. A heavy cart."

Barnes—"POT, or PUTT. A dung-pot, or dung-*putt*. A kind of broad-wheeled dung-cart that tips to shoot the dung."

["BUTT" and "BUTT-LOAD" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"BUTT. A heavy two-wheeled cart."

Mon. Mag.—"BUTT. A cart. D. C."

Halliwell—"BUT. Any large vessel or cart." "PUT. A two-wheeled cart used in husbandry, and so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load."

27. *Halliwell*—"CADDEL. Cow-parsnip. Devon."

28. "CATTE-BALL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay. *Baird*—"They truckl'd en roun like a big *caddy bal*." i. 20.

Daniel—"Aw ! Cappen Sam my wheel for all
Es zackly like a *catty ball*,
Es joomping up, an' boomping down."

Companion, p. 25.

[The ball used by girls in the amusement of *tacking* is called a *Tacky ball* at Looe, where the game was very common forty years ago. The ball, which should be very elastic, is thrown on the ground, and met at its rebound, by the palm of the hand, and again struck to the ground, to be again met, and so on. The skill of the performer is displayed by the number of times it is thus met. The amusement requires no more than one person, but frequently two or more engage in it, each having her own ball, when she who secures the greatest number of continuous rebounds is the victor. *Tacking* is, no doubt, so called from the ball being *tacked*, or struck with the open palm. There can be little or no doubt that the *Catteball* of Kingsbridge, the *Caddy bal* of Exeter, the *Catty ball* of West Cornwall, and the *Tacky ball* of Looe are one and the same thing. At least the last two resemble each

other in "joomping up and boompng down"—to use the language of Mr. Daniel's "Cappn Sam." W. P.]

29. *Palmer*—"CAUCH. Mess; a nasty mixture."

Rock—"KAUTCH. A disagreeable mixture. To mix disagreeably." "Et dith more gude than *kautchy* vizzick." p. 6. "'Ot *kautch* be telling." p. 31.

Lock—"CAUCHERIES in Devonshire means any slops or medicinal compositions without distinction."

["CAUCH" is used about Looe as a name for food badly prepared, or consisting of an unattractive mixture, or which had been untidily handled, or, in short, for any nasty mixture. W. P.]

Couch—"CAUCHY. Wet; sloppy. 'The roads are cauchy.'"

Daniel—"I got a doctor stoppin here,
The peepul kal mun quaks,
I vang'd sum trade ur *cautch* ov he. *Batch*, p. 9.

Mon. Mag.—"CAWCH. Nasty viscous stuff; a mess. *C. D.*"
"CAWCHERIES. Medicinal slops. *D.*"

Halliwell—"CAUCH. A nasty mixture. *Devon.* Sometimes called a CAUCHERY."

Grose—"CAUCHERY. A medicinal composition or slop."

30. "ZESS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"CESS. A recess. Corn placed in the barn in a small mow before thrashing."

Lock—"ZESS. The sheaves regularly piled and stowed in a barn in like manner as a corn-rick or mow is without doors; but the Devonshire word *Zess* always means the pile of sheaves within the barn."

Halliwell—"ZESS. A compartment, or a threshing-floor for the reception of the wheat that has been threshed, but not winnowed."

Grose—"ZESS. A pile of sieves [*sic.* ? sheaves. W. P.] in a barn. *Exm.*"

31. "CHAINY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Wolcot—"What's *cheny* thoft is clome." *Roy. Vis.*

Rock—"Yer *cheney* 'll be cloam." p. 17.

["CHAINY" is used about Looe, and probably everywhere else, as it is, of course, nothing more than a vulgar pronunciation of CHINA, having little philological value. W. P.]

Daniel—"A set o' *cheyney*, al complait,
Weth every sasser, cup an' plate."—*Wit*, p. 44.
"He brokek the *chayney* cup."—*New Budget*, p. 26.

Tregellas—"CHAINY. China." "Raal *chainy* for clome things to washy in." *Tales*, p. 31.

Harland—"CHEANNY. China." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* C. 1.

32. "CHAUK" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

[Is CHAUK a corruption of CHAUF = Chough = *Corvus graculus*? W. P.]

33. *Rock*—"CHEESE. The pile of pommage in a cider press."

Pulman—"CHEESE. The pulp of apples prepared for the cider press."

Moore—"CHEESE. The pile of pommage in cider making."

Barnes—"CHEESE. A bag of pummice from the cider wring."

["CHEESE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"CHEESE. The cake of alternate pounded apples and reed from which the cider is pressed."

Halliwell—"CHEESE. A bag of pummace from the cider-wring." *Var. dial.*

34. *Walker*—"CHAR. Work done by the day. To work at others' houses by the day

'As the maid that milks

And does the meanest *chars*.'"—*Shakespeare*.

[The passage quoted by Walker occurs in *Ant. & Cleo.*, iv. 13. In Knight's Edition, the word is *Chare* not *Char*. The latter word does not occur in Mrs. Cowden Clarke's *Concordance*. 1874. W. P.]

Perry—"CHAR. Daywork; a job." "CHARWOMAN. Who works by the day."

Bray—"A poor widow who earns her bread as *chare-woman*." iii. 178.

"CHOR" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"CHEWERS. Jobs."

Rock—"CHEWER. A char; a small job." "*Chewers* ban't gwain to crick my back." p. 4.

Lock—"CHUERY, or CHEWREE. To assist the servants, and supply their places occasionally in the most servile work of the house."

Pulman—"CHORY. To do *char* work."

Jennings—"CHOR. A job; any dirty household work. CHOORER. Choorwoman. A woman who goes out to do any kind of odd and dirty work, hence the term *charwoman* in our polished dialect; but it ought to be *choorwoman*. CHOORY. To do any kind of dirty household work."

Barnes—"CHOOR. (A.S. *Cer, Cier, or Cyr.* Turn, occasion, business.) A *char* or job of household work done by an occasional helper or *charwoman*."

["CHARE" and "CHOOR" are used about Looe. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"CHURER. A *charwoman*."

Daniel—"I goes out, Betsy Jane, to *chore*
An' wash an' clain, I do."—*Evenings*, 32.
"An' starchey, an' hireun, an' *chewry* a mite."

Wit. p. 13.

Garland—"CHUR. Any odd job of work. Qy. Corruption of *Char*!"

Mon. Mag.—"CHEURE, CHOWRY. To assist the servants, and supply their places occasionally. Hence CHOUR. A job of work. CHEURER, CHOURING-WOMAN."

Thoresby—"CHARE-WOMAN, CHAR-WOMAN. One hired by the day (not a fixed servant) to wash." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 17.

Ray. N.—"CHAR. A particular business or talk; [not] from the word *charge*. 'That *char* is *chard*,' &c., that business is dispatched. 'I have a little *char* for you,' &c." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 15.

N. & Q.—"The noun *chare*, or *chore*, the verb to *chare*, and the participle *charing*, are by no means of unfrequent use. . . . Sir Walter Scott, in one of his novels, speaks of 'the maid who milks and does the meanest *chares*;' in which passage he quotes word for word from Shakspeare (*A. and C.*, iv. 13). . . . Another instance of the use of the word occurs (*A. and C.*, v. 2), 'When thou hast done this *chare*.' Ray, in his *Collection of Proverbs*, gives 'That *char* is *char'd*, as the good wife said when she had hanged her husband.'" 2nd S. x. 135. "Baily says: *Char*; *chare* is a job, a small piece of work, perhaps from Sax. *cære*, care. Dr. Richardson derives *chare*, *charewoman*, from A. Sax. *cyran*, *acyran*, vertere, revertere; and he says a *charwoman* is one who takes her *turn* or *hout* at any work, who goes out for a day's *turn* at work. Now *journe* is used by Chaucer for a 'day:' and a journeyman is strictly a man who works by the *day*; and I take it that a *charwoman* is a woman hired by the *day*, and that the word 'charwoman' is a corruption of *jourwoman*." *Ibid.* "In his *Dictionary of Etymology*, Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood says, under the head of CHARE, 'A *chare* is a turn of work; *charewoman*, one who is engaged for an occasional turn. A.S. *cyre*, a turn; *cerran*. Du. *Keeren*, to turn; Gael. *car*, turn, twist.'" *Ibid.*

Halliwel—"CHAR. A work or business. That *char* is *charred*, that work is done. *North*. See Stevens' *Old Plays*, ii. 64

Middleton, iii. 237, iv. 382; Peele's Works, i. 127; Sir Thomas More, p. 37; *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 4; *Chester Plays*, ii. 87; *Townsley Myst.* p. 106. Also to hew stones. CHAR-WOMAN, a woman hired by the day for miscellaneous work." "CHEWERS. *Chares* or tasks. *Devon.*" "CHEWREE-RING. To assist servants. *Wilts.*" "CHOORY. To work or *char.* *Somerset.*"

Grose—"CHAR, CHEURE. A particular business or task. 'That *char* is *charred*, that job is done;' 'I have a little *char* for you.' *North.* Pronounced in Wilts a *cheure.*" "CHEURY, or CHEWREE. To assist servants, and occasionally to supply their place in the most servile work of the house."

35. *Bray*—"The snow . . . making the roads so *cledgy*-like." i. 32.

"CLIBBY" = Adhesive, is used about Ashburton.

"CLIDGY" = Adhesive, is used about Torquay.

Baird—"An' legs and vingers *clitched.*" ii. 16.

Bowring—"Of words purely local, such as . . . *claggy* . . . a list of nearly a thousand might be collected." *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 1866, p. 35.

Palmer—"CLAGGY. Glutinous; sticky."

Rock—"CLADGY. Close; cloggy; glutinous; waxy." "Be them taties *cladgy*?" p. 6. "CLITCH. To stick to." "They do *clitch* to one another." p. 3. "CLITCHY. Sticky." "CLIBBY. Sticky."

Pulman—"CLITCH. To stick together; to make adhere." "CLOGGY. The roads are said to be *cloggy* when covered with adhesive mud."

Moore—"CLADGY. Waxy. 'The potatoes are *cladgy.*'"

["CLIB" and "CLIBBY" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"CLIDGY. A gelatinous sticky consistence in bread, confectionary," &c. "CLIB. To stick or adhere." "CLIBBY. Sticky; adhesive."

Daniel—"I'd *clib* to un around the nick

Like lemput to a rock."—*Pickings*, p. 7.

"*Clidgy*, an' gingerbred, an' nets." [=nuts. W. P.]

Evenings, p. 32.

[Of the three *luxuries* mentioned by Mr. Daniel, *Clidgy*, a cheap sweetmeat, which takes its name from being very sticky, is very popular in Cornwall, where certain of its varieties are known as *Locust*, *Gibraltar-rock*, and *Bull's-eyes*. W. P.]

Sandys—"CLOGDY, CLIDGY, CLUTCHY. Clammy; sticky."

Bannister—"CLIDGEY = CLOGDY = CLOW-GEA = CLOWGGY. Miry, sticky [field]."

Mon. Mag.—"CLADGY, CLATCHY. Clammy; gluey. *D.*"
 "CLIBBY, Clammy; like bird-lime."

Lewis—"CLEGDY. [Said of] stiff clay ground." *Eng. Dial. Soc. B. 11.*

Ray, S. E.—"CLEGDY. Stiff. *Kent.*"

Marshall—"CLAGGY. Sticky; as wet clay." *Eng. Dial. Soc. B. 2.*

Harland—"CLAGGY. Adhesive." *Ibid. C. 1.*

Halliwell—"CLAG. To stick; or adhere. *North.* Hence CLAGGY. Glutinous; sticky." "CLITCH. To stick; to adhere; to become thick or glutinous. *Devon.*" "CLIBBY. Sticky; adhesive. *Devon.*"

Grose—"CLEGDY. Stiff. 'Cledgy ground,' stiff land. *Kent.*"
 "CLAGGY. Sticky, as wet clay. *North.*"

36. *Halliwell*—"CLAW-ILL. An ulcer in the feet of cattle. *Devon.*"

37. "CLEVER" = In good health, is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

["CLEVER" = In good health, is used about Looe. W. P.]

Tregelles—"CLEVER. All right; in good health."

"Good hevening, Sampy, how dost do?"

"Clever, cumrade."—*Tales*, p. 44.

N. & Q.—[In East Norfolk] "the common people use [the word *clever*] (as applied to individuals) in the sense of honest-respectable, and pronounce it *claver*: thus, 'Oh yes, Sir, I have always *heerd* he was a very *claver* man,' [with reference, simply] to his honesty and good conduct." 1st. S. x. 522. [In America, *Clever*] "is universally used in the sense of *good-natured, jovial, good-tempered, amiable.*" 2d. S. x. 67. "*Clever* or *clever-looking* is commonly used in Lancashire to signify a fine well-made man." *Ibid*, 138, "A Somersetshire farmer [once said, respecting a pig of goodly proportions,] 'I tell e what, zur, he'd make a very *clever* griskin.'" *Ibid*, 178. "An itinerant horse-breeder, travelling from Norfolk, [said of a foal, but a month old,] 'That's a very *clever* colt indeed, Sir.'" [Meaning that the foal's "points" were promising. W. P.] *Ibid*, 317.

Halliwell—"CLEVER. Handsome; good-looking. *East. Kennet* says 'nimble; neat; dexterous.' Lusty; very well. *Lanc.*"

Grove—"CLEVER. Neat; smooth; cleanly-wrought; dexterous. *South.*"

38. "CLIT" and "CLITTY" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"CLIT. Heavy."

Rock—"CLIT-BREAD. Heavy-bread; bread not raised." "The keaks be *clitty*." p. 3. "Warm *clit* bread." p. 30.

Pulman—"CLIT. Bread imperfectly baked and fermented is said to be *clit*."

Moore—"CLITTY. Close; clotted. '*Clitty* bread,' close bread."

Jennings—"CLIT. To be imperfectly fermented: applied to bread." "CLITTY. Imperfectly fermented."

Williams—"CLIT, CLITTY. Applied to bread not properly kneaded."

Barnes—"CLITTY. Stringy and sticky, or tangled."

["CLESTY" is about Looe applied to bread imperfectly fermented. W. P.]

Couch—"CLUSTY. A close heavy consistence, as in bread, potatoes, &c."

Garland—"CLISTY. Soft; sticky."

Cooke—"CLITTY. Close. CLITTY BREAD. Close bread. CLITTY GRUEL. With clots in it."

Mon. Mag.—"CLITTY. Close; unequal in its composition; with clots. '*Clitty* bread,' that is close bread. 'The gruel is *clitty*,' that is with clots in it. D."

Halliwel—"CLIT. Imperfectly fomented [*sic*. W. P.], applied to bread. *Somerset*. CLITTY. Stringy; lumpy. *West*."

39. *Bray*—"CLOME. Earthenware." ii. 289.

"CLOME" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"CLOAM. Earthenware."

Wolcot—"What's cheny thoft, is *clome*." *Roy. Vis*.

Palmer—"CLOMING. Earthenware."

Rock—"CLOAM. Delft; earthenware." "CLOAMY. Made of loam." "That *cloam* buzza wi' two handles." p. 34.

Lock—"CLOME (Perhaps from *loam*). Earthenware."

Pulman—"CLOME (A.S. *clam*, clay). Crockery ware."

Moore—"CLOME. Earthenware."

Williams—"CLOAM, CLOAMEN. Coarse earthenware."

["CLOME, CLOMIN, CLOME-SHOP" are used about Looe." W. P.]

Couch—"CLOME. Earthenware."

Daniel—"In cups ov *clome*." *Thalia*, p. 20.

Forfar—"Tummols o' flesh 'pon the *cloame*." *Exhib.*, p. 60.

Fox—"A *clom* buzza of scale melk." *Dolly*, p. 44.

Garland—"CLOMEN. Made of earthenware. A mine captain of St. Just, who was often very rich in his figures, spoke

of a hypocritical man as 'an old *clomen* cat, hollow to his toes.'

Henwood—"There's no good in hez havage, hez *clomen* cat like,
To the toes eh hez holla, plez sure eh ez, Mike."
Conference, p. 31.

Higham—"All your *clome*, and flesh, and tates, and puddens
out smoken 'pon the table." *Exhib.*, p. 140.

Sandys—"CLOAM. Earthenware."

Tregellas—"CLOME. Earthenware." "*Clome* things to washy
in." *Tales*, p. 31.

Cooke—"CLOME. Earthenware." "CLOME-SHOP. Delft-
shop."

Mon. Mag.—"CLOME. Earthenware, that is kiln-loam. *D.C.*
CLOME-SHOP. Delft-shop. *D.C.* CLOMEN-OVEN. Oven of
clome or delft. 'Devoniensis nuncupant vasa fictilia, omnis
generis, CLOME. Belgis leem est terra figularis.' *Vid. Jun.*"

Halliwell—"CLOAM. Earthenware. *Devon.* See Clobery's
Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 95. *Clomer*, a maker of earthen-
ware. *Ibid.*, p. 33." "CLOOM. Clay or cement. *Kennett.*"
"CLUME-BUZZA. An earthen pan. *Devon.*"

Grose—"CLOAM. Coarse earthenware. *Essex.*" "CLUME-
BUZZA. An earthen pan. *Cornw.*"

40. *Perry*—"CLOUT. To beat; strike."

"CLOUT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"I shude up way me han an a vetch'd en a *clout.*"
i. 24.

Wolcot—"How I lang'd to *clout* 'n." *Mid. Elect.*

Rock—"CLOUT. A blow; a cuff." "I'll gie th' a *clout.*" p. 3.

Pulman—"CLOUT (Welsh *clwt*). A blow with the hand."

Williams—"CLOUT. A blow in the face or head; to beat
about the head."

Barnes—"CLOUT. A blow with the flat hand." "I'll gie
thee a *clout* in the head."

["CLOUT" is used about Looe. *W. P.*]

Couch—"CLOUT. To strike. 'To *clout*,' or to give a *clout*,
is to give a blow. The meaning perhaps is to strike or hit,
as with a *clod* or *clot*, or anything *bumpish*; or, according to
Beaumont and Fletcher, to beat to *clouts.*"

Forfar—"I hit 'n a *clout.*" *Exhib.*, p. 59.

Mon. Mag.—"CLOUT. A box on the ear."

Halliwell—"CLOUT. A blow." *Var. dial.* See *Richard*
Coer de Lion, 768; *Cov. Myst.* p. 98; *Sir Isumbras*, 619.
Also a verb.

Grose—"CLOUT. To beat. *North.*"

41. *Bray*—"Our scalded or *clouted cream*." ii. 3.

"CLOTTED CREAM" is used about Ashburton.

"CLOTTED CREAM" and "CLOTTED CREAM" are used about Torquay.

Rock—"CLOTTED CREAM. Cream raised by heat." "*An' clotted crayme bam-bye*." p. 7.

Moore—"CLOTTED CREAM. Cream raised by heat."

Vancouver—"The *clouted* cream so much celebrated in Devonshire." p. 215.

["CLOTTED CREAM" is used about Looe. I have no recollection of its being called *Clowted* cream there. W. P.]

Cooke—"CLOTTED CREAM. That which rises on milk over a slow fire."

Mon. Mag.—"CLOTTED CREAM. The cream which rises on milk put over a slow fire; not (as is often understood) clotted or coagulated, but spread over the milk like a *clout* or piece over the sole of a shoe: whence *clouted* shoon. C. D."

Spenser—"Ne would she scorn the simple shepherd's swain;
For she would call him often heme,
And give him curds and *clouted cream*."

Shepherd's Calendar. November. Lines 96-99.

42. "COB" and "COBWALLS" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"COBWALLS. Mudwalls."

Rock—"COB. Mud or loam mixed with straw for building." "I want 'e build your walls o' *cob*." p. 13.

Pulman—"COB. Marl tempered with straw, much used in Devonshire for walls."

Moore—"COB. Mud or loam with straw."

Vancouver—"The universal prevalence of *cob*, or mud walls, will serve in a great measure to account for the untenantable state of many buildings, and for the general air of wretchedness and misery so often met with in the villages, and detached groups of houses throughout the district [of North Devon. W. P.]"

Jennings—"COB-WALL. Mud wall; a wall made of clay mixed with straw."

Williams—"COB-WALL. Made of mud and straw, mud-and-stud, or wattle-and-dab."

["COB" and "COBWALLS" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Carew—"The poore Cotager contenteth himselfe with *Cob* for his wals." p. 53.

Cooke—"COB, CLOB. Mud, loam, and straw."

Mon. Mag.—"COB, CLOB. Mud; loam and straw. D. C."

"COB-WALL. A mud-wall; a wall made of loam and straw.
D. C."

Halliwell—"COB. Marl mixed with straw, used for walls.
West."

43. [One of the two principal fishmongers at Torquay tells me that though he never heard COIN applied to a crab at Torquay, he has at Brixham heard of *Coin Crabs*, but has no idea what they are. The other states that a *Coin Crab* is a particular species of crab, which is of small size, and, whether edible or not, is certainly not commonly eaten, and is never offered for sale. They both add that some of the edible crabs are called *Queen Crabs*, and they *suppose* the name to be applied to "she crabs" only, but are by no means certain that it is so. "I am sure," said the second of my informants, "that 'tis altogether a different thing from a *Coin Crab*." W. P.]

44. *Halliwell*—"CONVENTIONARY - RENTS. The reserved rents of life-leases."

45. "COMBE" = Valley, is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bouring—"COMBE. Valley. There are in Devonshire [as names of places, W. P.] 31 Combes without any other designation; with *Combe* as a prefix, 21; while to 200 places *Combe* as a postfix is attached. Though *combe* is a pure Saxon word, it nearly resembles in sound and meaning the *coom* of the Welsh, from which it has been supposed to be derived. The word never once occurs in Shakespeare." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* 1866, p. 32.

Rock—"COMB, or COMBE. A valley between hills open at one end only."

Pulman—"COMBE. (Celtic, *coom*). A little valley opening into a large one."

Moore, Cooke—"COMBE. A hollow between two hills open at one end only."

Vancouver—"The continual wind in the boisterous and even stiller seasons, which is always found passing along these *combs* or valleys, subject their inhabitants to far greater inconvenience than they would otherwise be liable to, were the farm-yards and buildings situated midway, rather than at the foot of such declivities." p. 86.

Jennings—"In Compton ood—in Hartree *coom*." p. 129.

["COMBE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"Through Long-*coomb* valley." p. 41.

Tregellas—"COOMBE. Valley." "You must keep down the *coombe* for about half a mile." *Tales*, p. 94.

Bannister—"COM, COMBE, COOMBE = Welsh *cwm*. A bottom; a vale; a place between two hills; a dingle."

Mon. Mag.—"COMBE. A hollow between two hills open at one end only."

Parish—"COOMBE, or COMBE (*cwm*, Welsh, a valley). A hollow in the Downs. This word is to be traced in the names of many Southdown villages and farms, such as *Telscombe, Ashcombe, &c.*"

Ray, S. & E.—"COMBE. A valley (or a hill or plain between valleys, *More's note*); *Devon. Cornw.*; *ab A.S. comb, à C. Br. eóque antiquo Gallico cwm, unde defluxit Gallicum recens combe, vallis utrinque collibus obsita. Skinner.*" *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Hallivell—"COMB. A valley. *Var. dial.* See Hollinshead. *Hist. Ireland*, p. 169."

Grose—"COMB. A hollow or valley. *Suff.*"

46. "COURTLAGE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"COURTLAGE. The fore or back yard of a house." "A'most tha *courtlage* vull." p. 21.

Pulman—"COURT (COURTLEDGE). The small back yard of a house."

["COURTLAGE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Cooke—"COURTLAGE. The fore or back yard of a house."

Mon. Mag.—"COURTLAGE. The fore or back yard of a house. *C.*"

Ray, S. E.—"CURTLAGE. A 'gateroome or backside.' *More's note, Ray. (2.)*" *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Hallivell—"COURT. A yard to a house, which is also called a *courtain*."

Prince (quoting Hill)—"Whereas the houses, *courtlaiges*,
With gardens, orchards." p. 364.

47. *Moore*—"COUSIN BETTY. A female who goes about the country to excite charity."

48. "CREEM and CREEMED" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"CREEM. To squeeze."

Rock—"CREEM to squeeze." "Doant *creem* me, Nell." p. 22.

Pulman—"CREYME. To be under the influence of prolonged cold and shivering, from fear or illness. 'I'da a *creyme* all over. I thought 'twas a ghost.'"

Jennings—"CREEM. Sudden shivering. CREAMY. Affected with sudden shivering."

Williams—"CREEM. A cold shivering; to shiver; to crush or squeeze severely the limbs of a person." "CREEMY. Subject to shivers."

["CREEM, CREEMED, and CREAMING" are used about Looe. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"CREEM. To squeeze. It is metaphorically used to describe that sensation of rigor or creeping of the flesh which is known as *cutis anserina*; e.g. 'I felt a *creem* go over me.'"

Daniel—"Thee'rt *creeming* me to death." *Batch*, p. 36.

Cooke—"CREEM. To squeeze. A sudden shivering or rigor."

Mon. Mag.—"CREEM. To squeeze and as it were to cramp. *Exm.*" "A sudden shivering or rigor. *D.*" "CREEM'D. Having such a rigor. *D.*"

Ray, N.—"CREEM. 'Creem it into my hand,' put it in slyly or secretly. *Chesh.*" *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 15.

Halliwell—"CREAM. To squeeze, or press. *West.* A cold shivering. *Somerset.*" "CREAMY. Chilly. *Devon.*"

Grose—"CREEM. 'Creem it into my hand;' slide it slyly or secretly into my hand. *Chesh.*"

49. "CRICKLED" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"CRICKLED. Gave away."

Rock—"CRICKLE-TO. To bend or submit." "I thort hur'd *crickle-to.*" p. 18.

Cooke—"CRICKLE-TO. To bend."

Hutton—"CRINCKLE. To recede or fall off from a promise or purpose." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 1.

Halliwell—"CRICKLE. To Bend; to stoop. *Var. dial.*"

50. "CRIS-HAWK" is used about Torquay.

51. *Bray*—"Imagine the poor donkey, or a half-starved horse, laden first with a huge pack-saddle, never intended to bear anything else but a *crook*; and across this saddle is placed that very machine, which is made of wood, and so constructed as to keep from falling to the ground any load of peat, firewood, &c., that is frequently piled up twice as high as the poor beast that bears it. At either side of this machine arise two crooked pieces of wood, turning outwards like the inverted tusks of a walrus. . . . The *crook* is here known by the name of the Devil's toothpick." i. 23-4.

"*Crooks*, implements, it is believed, peculiar to the West of England." ii. 353.

"CROOKS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"CROOKS. Bent sticks to hold a horse-load on by hooks." "Urchy'th a-made 'e pair o' *crooks*." p. 20. [= Richard hath made you a pair of *crooks*. W. P.]

Vancouver—"The long *crooks* generally affixed to the pack-saddles, for the purpose of removing corn, hay, straw, turf, or faggots, from such hills and side lands as are deemed inaccessible to wheel-carriages, are formed to correspond to the curve of the pack-saddle, to descend rather below the horse's girth, there to curve outwardly, forming a bottom of from twenty inches to two feet in width; thence rise with a small inclination inwards, and to the height of about two feet eight inches, or three feet, above the line of the horse's back and withers. Within these *crooks*, which are placed two on each side of the pack-saddle, there is no difficulty in laying on any load, equal to the strength of the horses. Stronger and shorter *crooks* are used for the purpose of transporting boards, poles, and small sticks of timber." p. 217.

["CROOKS" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Mon. Mag.—"CROOKS. Long pieces of timber sharpened above and bent in a particular manner to support burdens on horses. They are, I believe, of aboriginal antiquity; but are used at this day only in Devonshire and in the Highlands of Scotland. In the narrow lanes of Devon, they occasion great inconvenience to travellers. But the number of *crooks* is diminished since the more frequent use of wheel-carriages. See *Hist. Views of Devon*, p. 203."

Halliwell—"CROOKS, The furniture of pack-horses; long pieces of timber, sharpened above and bent in a particular manner to support burdens on horses. *Devon*."

52. "CROPE" is used about Ashburton.

Palmer—"CROPE. Creep."

Rock—"CROPING. Gripping; stingy; penurious."

Pulman—"CROOP, or CROOPY-DOWN. To stoop in hiding.

'This lady tho' was *crope* aside,
As sche that wolde herselven hide.'—*Gower*."

Jennings—"CRAUP. Preterite of creep."

"When tha dumbledores hummin, *craup* out o' tha cobwáll."—p. 87.

Williams—"CROPE (Pret. of creep), Crept. 'A *craup'd* in.'"

Barnes—"CROOPY (A.S. *creopan*, to creep). To sink one's body, bending the thighs behind the legs."

Sandys—"CROPEING. Stingy."

Cooke—"CROPEING. Stingy; penurious."

Mon. Mag.—"CROPEING. Stingy; penurious. C."

Halliwell—"CROOPY. To creep; to bend. *Dorset.*"

Chaucer—"Sir, I releasē thee thy thousand pound,
As thou right now were *crope* out of the ground."

Franklin's Tale, lines 11,917-8.

[The two meanings of CROPEING—*Creeping* and *stinginess*—appear to be sufficiently related to render it probable that the word is the same in both cases; the idea conveyed being *physically* mean in one instance, and *morally* in the other. W. P.]

53. *Walker*—"CROW. A piece of iron used as a lever."

Perry—"CROW. An iron lever."

"CROW-BAR" and "BAR-IRE" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

["CROW-BAR" and "BAR-IRE" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"CROW. An iron gavelock. *North.*" "GAVE-
LOK. The term is still used in the North for an iron crow
or lever." "BAR-IRE. A crow-bar. *Devon.*"

[It is not easy to see why Mr. Marshall did not make two separate entries of *Crow-Bar* and *Bar-Ire*; for though the former is necessarily the latter, the converse is not true in all cases, since a *Bar-ire*, i.e. an *Iron-bar*, may or may not be furnished with a *crow* at one end; in other words, may or may not be a crowbar. W. P.]

54. "CROWNER, CROWNING, CROWNED" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"CROWN. To hold an inquest. Hence CROWNER, a coroner; and CROWNER'S QUEST, an inquest."

Jennings—"CROWNER. A coroner." "CROWNED. To have an inquest held over a dead body by the coroner."

Williams—"CROWN, CROWNER'S QUEST. Coroner's inquest." "CROWNED. To have an inquest held over a dead body by the direction of the coroner."

["CROWNER," &c., are used about Looe. W. P.]

Tregellas—"CROWNIN'. Coroner's inquest." "There must be a *crownin'.*" *Tales*, p. 75.

Carew—"Yet al is good play, and never Attourney nor *Crowner* troubled for the matter." p. 75. "The Clarke of the market, *Coroners*, &c." p. 85. "*Crowning* of dead persons." p. 112.

Harland—"CROWNER. Coroner." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* C. 1.

Halliwell—"CROWN. To hold an inquest. *North.* See Sharp's *Chron. Mirab.* pp. 4, 88." "CROWNER. A coroner. *Var. dial.*"

Shakspeare—"The crowner hath sate on her."—*Hamlet*, v. 1.
"Crowner's-quest law."—*Ibid.*

55. "CRUEL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Ha let es voyce drap zoffly down
Ta zich a *creuel* quiet pitch." i. 56.
"I thort tha chap wiz *cruel* kine." ii. 33.
"Tha Queen zim'd *cruel* owt a plice." ii. 35.
"I be veelin *creuel* wull." ii. 59.

Bowring—"Cruel hard." *Trans. Devon. Assoc*, 1866, p. 36.

Wilkey—"I should been 'cruel glad to ha' gone in." p. 2.
"'Tis *cruel* fine." p. 6.
"And *cruel* wisht did the poor veller look." p. 9.
"I zeed a zight o' *cruel* purty craytera." p. 11.

"You'll vind it *cruel* slipper zur when you comes on half a mile vurder." p. 13.

Wolcot—"This, to be zure, look *cruel* kind."—*Roy. Vis.*
"That, you'll zay, is *cruel* hard."—*Mid. Elect.*

Rock—"CRUEL. Very." "I own 'tis *cruel* sweet." p. 38.

Moore—"CRUEL. Very; as 'cruel good,' 'cruel kind.'"

Williams—"CRUEL. Intensive; as 'cruel kind,' very kind."

["CRUEL" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Cooke—"CRUEL. Very. 'Cruel good, cruel kind, sick, &c.'"

Mon. Mag.—"CRUEL. Very; *cruel* good; *cruel* sick. *C.D.* In Devon it is used as an amplifier in a more general manner. A Devonshire woman being told a surprising story, answered thus: 'Massy! massy! *cruel* soce! Unaquontabel-i! What do e tell aw! I don't at all doubt o't.' In Hampshire, *desperate* is used in the same sense."

Halliwell—"CRUEL. Very. *Var. dial.*" "Sad. *Exmoor.*"

Grose—"CRUEL. Very; extremely: as 'cruel cross,' very cross; 'cruel sick,' very ill." *Cornw. and Devonsh.*

56. *Palmer*—"CRUNY. Whine."

Lock—"CREWNTING, or CRUNING. Groaning like a grunting horse."

Cooke—"CREWNTING. Grunting; complaining."

Mon. Mag. "CREWNTING, CRUNING. Grunting; complaining. *Exm.*"

Harland—"CRUNE. A complaining or angry noise made by a bull or cow." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* C. 1.

Ray N.—"CRUNE. Mugire Fortè à Saxonico *runian*, *susurrare*, *mussillare*. Nicholson [Probably not so; cf. *Icel. krúnk*, the cry of a raven.] *Ibid.*, B. 15.

Burns—"Now Clinkumbell, wi 'ratlin' tow,
Begins to jow and croon."—*Holy Fair*, st. 26.
Ye fright the nightly wanderer's way
Wi' eldritch croon.—*Address to the Deil*, st. 5.
"Come join the melancholious croon
O' Robin's reed!"—*Poor Mailie's Elegy*, st. 8.
"Yet crooning to a body's sel'
Does weel enough."—*Epistle to J. Lapraik*, st. 8.

Halliwel—"CROON. To bellow; to roar. *North.* Also to murmur softly." "CRUNE. To bellow; to roar. *North.*"
"CRUNEY. To whine. *Devon.*"

Grose—"CRUNE. To roar like a bull. *North.*"

57, 58. "CULVER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

[*Bowring* mentions CULVER as an obsolete Devonshire name for the pigeon. W. P.] *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.

Rock—"CULVER. A wood pigeon." "Lick two *culvers* they'm a go." p. 23.

Pulman—"CULVER (A.S. *culfre*). The wood pigeon."

Moore, Cooke—"CULVERS. Pigeons."

Barnes—"CULVER (A.S. *Culfer*). A wood pigeon; a dove."

Bannister—"CULVER-LAND, CULVER PARK, CULVERY, CULVER HAY. Dovecot (*Clomiar*) Close."

Mon. Mag.—"CULVERS. Pigeons. *Exm.*"

Parish—"CULVER. A pigeon or dove. This name is retained in the name of a field at Selmeston, which is called the *Culverake* (the pigeon's oak)."

Ray, S. E.—"CULVER. A pigeon or dove; *ab* A.S. *culfre*, *columba*." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Halliwel—"CULVER. A dove. (A.S.) The wood pigeon is so called in Devon." "CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house."

Hearn—"CULVER. A dove, pigeon. *South* and *East.* '*Culver*, a dove pidgeon. The word *culver* (in the same signification) is used even now in some of the *South* and *East* parts of England' (R. G. *coluer*.)" *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 14.

Grose—"CULVERS. Pigeons. *Exm.*"

Spenser—
"He had him snatch'd away
More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist."
Ferie Queene, b. ii. c. vii. s. 34.

"Like as a goshawk, that in foot doth bear
A trembling *culver*."—*Ibid.*, b. iii. c. vii. s. 39.

"All comfortless upon the bared bough,
Like woful *culvers*, do sit wailing now."
Tears of the Muses.—*Euterpe*, lines 245–6.

"Like as the *culver*, on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate."
Amoreth, or Sonnets, s. 88.

[The names of *Culver-hole Point*—a short distance east of Axmouth harbour—and of *Culver-hole farm*—about a mile inland from Branscombe Mouth, a little further east—are probably derived from *Culver*, a pigeon. W. P.]

59. *Walker*—"DASH. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly."

Palmer—"DASHED. Daunted."

Halliwell—"DASH. To abash."

60. [See "DICELS" in Miss Fox's list. W. P.]

"DISEL" is used about Ashburton; and "DISSEL" and "DASHEL" about Torquay.

Bowring—"MILKY DASHEL." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 17.

Wolcot—"A *dissell*, by an ass's jaws
Is thoft a pretty sallet."—*Mid. Elec.*

Rock, Pulman—"DASHEL. A thistle."

Moore—"DASHELS. Thistles."

["DISEL" and "MILKY DISEL" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"DISLE. The thistle."

Tregellas—"DISLES. Thistles." "The *disles* 'pon the hedge."
Tales, p. 38.

Cooke—"DISEL and DASEL. Thistle."

Mon. Mag.—"DASHEL. Thistle. *D.*" "DISEL. Thistle. *C.*"

Halliwell—"DASHEL. A thistle. *Devon.*"

[It appears, from the foregoing examples, that *Dashel* is the prevalent form in Devon, and *Disel* in Cornwall. W. P.]

[The habit of using *d* where *th* is commonly used, is prevalent in Devonshire, as the following examples show:—"The tucker was strick by *dinder*" (=the tucker was struck by thunder), *Rock*, 31. "Which Winter's self would *dove*" (=which Winter's self would thaw), *Rock*, 36. "When 'tes avrore . . . or *doveth*" (=when 'tis frozen or thaweth), *Lock*, 11. "I'd *drash* em aul wul" (=I'd thrash them all well), *Baird*, i. 26. "Ta *drash* an' *drash* ver moore 'n a nower," *Pulman*, 14. "Es *drash'd* en . . . to the true ben,

fath," *Lock*, 20. "Drashel an' mattick's all the zame t' he," *Rock*, 13. "Lik' drashers in a barn," *Pulman*, 68. "Truckl'd irt down in es draut" (= rolled right down in his throat), *Baird*, i. 31. "They've drawed a wallage on" (= they threw a large quantity on), *Rock*, 9. "Jan drawed a coping stone" (= John threw a coping stone), *Rock*, 34. "Draw'd her all along," *Palmer*, 33. "Tha mux a-tap the drazel's up ta hux" (= the mud on top of the threshold is up to hock bone), *Rock*, 3. "Th' stream looks like a silver dread," (*i.e.* thread) *Pulman*, 6. "Not a single dred upon me dry," *Pulman*, 35. "Ax'd vur dree happerd a nits" (= asked for three ha'porth of nuts), *Baird*, i. 19. "Two'r dree furns," (= two or three friends) *Pulman*, 47. "Theck whislin' wind an' dretning sky," (*i.e.* threatening sky) *Pulman*, 14. "Gied drippence moar," *Baird*, i. 9. "Jist gie old Nan a drimpy bit" (= just give old Nan a three-penny bit), *Baird*, 51. "I yeard the gladdies zing, and drishes too," (*i.e.* thrushes too) *Rock*, 16. "The pilm's a' go down my droat" (= the dust is gone down my throat), *Palmer*, 6. "To ha' et a drode vore agen" (= to have it thrown forth again), *Lock*, 13. "Rite droo, an niver scratch'd es leg," (= right through and never scratched his leg) *Baird*, i. 6. "All droo the spring," *Rock*, 23. "Down their drot," (*i.e.* throat) *Pulman*, 15. "Es can drow vore worse spalls" (= us can throw forth worse errors, *i.e.* remind you of worse errors), *Lock*, 13. "Stan' an' drow the'r tails," *Pulman*, 27. "Drow'd down my candle," *Palmer*, 2. "I've drow'd th' vly in lots of streams," *Pulman*, 5. "Drowing vore o' spalls," *Lock*, 17. "Her ne'er so much as drows et vore," *Palmer*, 9. "Hunt dru wet and dry," *Pulman*, 8. "Zum'ot, very hurrisome, went dump, dump, dump," (*i.e.* thump, &c.) *Palmer*, 2. "Th' blackbird, dursh, an' lark" (= the blackbird, thrush, and lark), *Pulman*, 27.

61. [The only person I ever knew, or heard of, who used DASHFUL for Bashful, was a farmer near Looe; and he was laughed at for it by even his labourers. The word was a novelty in that district. W. P.]

62. "DAVERED" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Thay be looking za yellor as ole dyver'd hay." i. 11.

Bowring—"The davered, is now a withered flower." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 17.

Palmer—"DAVERED. Withered."

Rock—"DAVER. To fade." "DAVERED. Faded; blighted." "Now I be a davered thing." p. 23.

Pulman—"DAVER. To wither."

Moore—"DAVER. To fade like a flower." "DAVERED. Faded."

Jennings—"DAVER. To fade; to fall down; to droop."

Williams—"DAVVER, or DAVER. To fade; to droop." "DAVERED. Drooping."

Couch—"DAVERED. Faded; soiled."

Mon. Mag.—"DAVER. To fade like a flower. *D.C.* [*Lat. Cadaver*]." "DAVERED. Faded; withered, *D.C.*"

Halliwell—"DAVER. To droop; to fade."

Grose—"DAVER. To daver; to fade like a flower. *Devonsh.*"

63. *Parish*—"DENSHER PLOUGH. [*Devonshire plough (?)*]. An instrument used for turf-cutting."

Halliwell—"DENSHERING. See *Burn-beking*. No doubt from Denshire, as Devonshire was formerly called, as in *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 87; *M. S. Ashmole*, 208."

Grose—"TO DENSHIRE, *i.e.* to Devonshire land. This is to pare the turf from off the surface, and to lay it in heaps and burn it: the ashes have been found greatly to enrich the barren land, on account of the fixed salt which they contain. This, probably, was first practised in Devonshire; whence it derived its name. It is now practised on all barren spongy lands throughout England, previous to ploughing. Land so prepared will bear two or three good crops of corn and must then be laid down again."

64. "DARNS" is used about Ashburton, and "DERNS" about Torquay.

Palmer, Lock—"DORNS. Door-Posts."

Rock—"Urn man, urn!

Doant stand drabreeching to the *durn*." p. 16. [= Run in, man, run! Don't stand loitering at the door-post. *W. P.*]

Pulman—"DURNS. The side-posts of a door."

Jennings—"DURNS. A door-frame."

Williams—"DURNS. Side-posts of a door (? *Doorings*)."

Barnes—"DURNS. The upright posts of a door."

["DERNS" is used about Looe. *W. P.*]

T. Q. Couch—"DERNS. The wooden frame in which a door hangs."

Sandys—"DURNES. The side-posts of a door or gate." "DORN (*Cornish*). The door-post."

Carew—"For Windowes, *Dornes*, and Chimnies moore stone carrieth chiefest reckoning." p. 6. "The hewed stones of the windowes, *dournes* and clauels, pluct out to serue private buildings." p. 138.

Cooke—"DORNS. Door-posts."

Mon. Mag.—"DORNS. Door-posts. *D. DURNES. id. C.*"
"DURNES. The side-posts of a door. *C.*"

Halliwell—"DARNS. The door-posts. *Devon.*" "DOORN. A door-frame. *Wilts.*" "DORNS. Door-posts. *Devon.*" "DURN. A door or gate post. *Var dial.*"

Grose—"DORNS. Door-posts. *Exm.*" "DURN. Gate-posts. *North.*"

65. [See "DASHELS" in Mr. Marshall's list. W. P.]

66. "DIMMET" is used about Ashburton; and "DIMPSE" about Torquay.

Lake—"DIMPSE. Twilight."

Baird—"In tha *dimpse* a nite." i. 58.

Bowring—"DIMMET." *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 1866, p. 29.

Palmer—"DIMMET. Twilight."

Rock—"DIMMETT, DIMPSE. Dimlight; twilight."

"'Tis *dimmit* all ta me.

I dinnaw wher I'm gwain." p. 10.

"To the rebeck in the *dimpse.*" p. 34. [= To the barn in the twilight. W. P.]

Lock—"DIMMET. The dusk of the evening."

Pulman—"DUMPSY. Inclined to twilight."

Williams—"DUMPS. The twilight. 'Dumps of the yavening.' DUMPSY. Towards twilight."

["DIMPSE" is used about Looe, where "between the two lights" (daylight and candle-light) is also applied to the time of evening twilight. W. P.]

Cooke—"DIMMET. The dusk of the evening." "DUMPS. Dimmet or twilight."

Mon. Mag.—"DIMMET. The dusk of the evening. *Exm.*"

"DUMPS, DIMPSE, DAMPSE, DIMMET. Twilight. *D.*"

Halliwell—"DIMMET. Twilight. *Devon.*" "DIMPSE, DUMPS. Twilight. *Somerset.*"

Grose—"DIMMET. The dusk of the evening. *Exm.*"

67. "*Bray*—Constantly wagging his fan-tail of black and grey feathers, an action which has procured for him the name of the *dish-washer.*" i. 319.

"DISHWASHER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"DISHWASHER." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.

Rock—"DISHWASHER. The water wagtail." "WASH-DISH. A wagtail."

Moore—"DISHWASHER. A wagtail."

Jennings—"WASH-DISH. The bird called wagtail."

Williams—"DISHWASH, or DIPPITY-WASHTY. A water wagtail." "WASH-DISH. The wagtail."

Barnes—"DISHWASHER. The wagtail: most likely so called, as Mr. Akerman says in his Wiltshire glossary, from the constant sweeping motion of his tail. WASH-DISH. Same as DISHWASHER."

["DISHWASHER" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Cooke—"DISHWASHER. A wagtail." "WASHDISH. A wagtail."

Mon. Mag.—"DISHWASHER, DISHWASH. A water wagtail. C. D."

Parish—"DISHWASHER. The water-wagtail."

Hallivell—"DISHWASHER. The water-wagtail."

69. "DOUST" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"DOUST. Chaff."

Rock—"DOUST. Chaff; barn dust."

Barnes—"By the zae-pit's *dousty* bank."—*Dock-leaves.*

"Voke that volland in a crowd

Kick'd up the *doust* in such."—*Whitsuntide Club Wa'ken.*

[DOUST and DUST seem to be nearly synonymous according to Mr. Barnes. W. P.]

["DOUST" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"DOUST. Dust from winnowing."

Tregellas—"DOWST. Dust from winnowing corn." "His bed-tie may be stuffed with hair, or may be 'twas a *doust* one." *Tales*, p. 144.

Hallivell—"DOUST. Dust, powder. *West.* 'Grinde it all to *doust.*' *Forme of Cury*, p. 28."

[My Ashburton informant states that "Wut *doust* is best for stuffing bed-ties, because tes the plummet;" i.e. Oat *doust* or chaff is best for stuffing or filling bed-ticks, because it is the softest kind of chaff. W. P.]

70. "DRAGS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Vancouver—"After harvest, the tormentors, *drags*, and harrows, are applied to the thinly-skirted surface." p. 161.

Mon. Mag.—"DRAG. A heavy harrow to break the clods in stiff land. *D.*"

Hallivell—"DRAG. A heavy harrow used for breaking clods in stiff land. *Var. dial.*"

71. "DRANG" = a ditch, is used about Ashburton; and = a narrow passage, about Torquay.

Lake—"DRANG-WAY. A recessed portion of a street; a narrow passage or lane ending in a *cul-de-sac*."

Rock—"DRANG. A narrow passage." "Droo iv'ry hole and *drang*." p. 25.

Pulman—"DRANG, or DRANG-WAY. A very narrow enclosed path or lane, an alley."

Jennings—"DRANG. A narrow path."

Williams—"DRANG. A narrow path or lane."

Barnes—"DRONG, or DRONG-WAY (A.S. *Thringan*, to compass). A narrow way between two hedges or walls."

["DRANG." A recessed portion of a street ending in a *cul-de-sac*, is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"DRANG. A narrow pass. (A.S. *thrang*, from *thringan*, to press, squeeze, or thrust.)"

Sandys—"DRANG. A gutter or drain."

Cooke—"DRANG. A narrow passage, lane, gutter, or wheel rut."

Mon. Mag.—"DRANG. A narrow passage between two houses; a narrow lane. *D*. A gutter, a wheel rut. *C*."

Halliwell—"DRANG. A narrow path, or lane. *West*." "DRONG. A narrow path. *West*."

Grose—"DRANG. A narrow lane or passage. *Devonsh*."

72. "DRASHEL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"DRASHEL. A flail (qy. a thrash-all)"

"Jim's no drumble drane,
Drashel and mattick's all the same
T' he." p. 13.

Pulman—"DRASHELL. A flail."

Moore—"DRASHEL. A flail."

Jennings—"DRASH. To thresh." "DRASHEL. A flail." "DRASHER. A thresher."

Williams—"DRASH. To thresh." "DRASHEL, or THRASHLE. A flail. (A.S. *therscel*.)"

Barnes—"DRASHEL. A.S. *therscel*. A flail. 'He afeormath his *thyrscel* flore.' (Matt. iii. 12.) Also a threshold. This word affords one of many instances in which the rustic dialect is full and distinctive, while English is defective. The *drashel*, in English the *flail*, consists of two staves; the *handstaff*, and the *vidil*,—*flail* or *fegel*, flying staff, from the Anglo-Saxon *fleogan*, to fly,—connected with the handstaff by a free socket called a *runnen kiaple*; a capel from the Anglo-Saxon *Ceafe*, a beak or nozzle; so that the flail is only one part of the tool, for which the English has no name."

[The *oldil* or *flying staff*, as described by Mr. Barnes, recalls the following lines in Burns :—

“The thrasher’s weary *flingin’-trees*
The lee-lang day had tired me.”

The Vision—Duan First, st. 2. W. P.]

[“DRASH, DRASHING, DRASHEL, DRASHER” are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—“DRASHEL. The flail.”

Daniel—“Then with an effort up he rose
In spite of bruises, and of blows,
And to the mare in trouble sped,
Alas! the cheanut mare was dead—
He lifted up a leg, and then
Looked grave, and let it drop again—
‘Iss broke to *drashles* iss they be,
The fore ligs from huff, to knee.”—*Companion*, p. 27.

Cooke—“DRASHAL. A flail.”

Mon. Mag.—“DRASHAL for THRASHAL. A flail. *D.*”

Halliwell—“DRASH. To thresh. *Somerset.*” “DRASHELL. A flail. *West.*” “DRASHER. A thrasher. *Somerset.*”

74. “DATCH” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

[“DATCH” is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—“DATCH. Thatch.”

Daniel— “Like a piece ov *datch*,
‘Twas al wan vlame ov vire.”—*Batch.*, p. 8.

75. “DRAW” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

[“DRAW” is used about Looe. W. P.]

76. “DRAY” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

[“DRAY” is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—“DRAY. A sledge without wheels. *West.* ‘*Dray* or sleade whych goeth without wheeles, *traha.*’ *Huloet’s Abc.* 1552.”

77. “DRESKEL” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—“DREKSTOOL. Threshold.”

Rock—“DRAXEL. A threshold.”

Pulman—“DRASHEL. A corruption of threshold.”

Jennings—“DRASHEL. The threshold; a flail.”

Williams—“DRASHOLD, or DRESHOL. A threshold.”

Barnes—“DRASHEL. (A.S. *Therscel.*) A flail. Also a threshold.”

[“DREXEL,” or “DREKSEL,” is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—“DRAXEL. The threshold.”

Garland—"DREXLE. Threshold; door step."

Cooke—"DRASHEL. Threshold of a door."

Mon. Mag.—"DREEKSTOOL. The threshold of a door. C.D."

Halliwell—"DRASHEL. A threshold." "DRESHFOLD. A threshold. *Chaucer*."

78. "DRINGET" is used about Ashburton.

Baird—"Wiz *dring'd* up za close that ha cud'n come owt." ii. 22.

Wilkey—"There was such a *dringet* coodn't zee."

Wolcot—"Huzzain, trumpetin, and *dringin*." *Roy. Vis.* "They all march'd off, a clever *dring*." *Ibid.*

Palmer—"DRING. Squeeze."

Rock—"DRING. To throng; to squeeze." "DRING, DRINGET. A throng; a crowd." "Ot's the *dringet* ta the door?" p. 19.

"A thousan' happy fancies *dring*." p. 37.

Pulman—"DRING, DRINGET. A throng." "DRING, or DRINGY. To squeeze in a crowd." 'Māācy wull! Don't ée *dringy zo*.'"

Moore—"DRING. A crowd."

Jennings—"DRING. To throng; to press as in a crowd; to thrust." "DRINGET. A crowd; a throng."

Williams—"DRING (pret. *Drang*). To throng; crowd." "DRINGET. A crowd (Dutch, *dringen*, to press)."

Barnes—"DRINGE, or DRUNGE (A.S. *thringan*). To squeeze or push, as in a crowd. 'Don't ye *dringe* oone zoo.'"

["DRING." To squeeze, as in a crowd; and "DRINGED UP," having insufficient room, are used about Looe. W. P.]

Daniel—"But ther was sitch a okkord *dring*." *Mary Ann*. p. 21.

Cooke—"DRING, DRINGET. A crowd; press of people."

Mon. Mag.—"DRING, DRINGET. A press of people; a crowd. D.C. DRINGING. Crowding. D.C."

Marshall. 1—"THRONG (vulg. *thrang*). Busily employed; 'desperate *thrang*,' very busy." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 2.

Willan—"THRANG. Very busy. [And in N. Yorksh., a crowd of people, a throng]." "THRING. To thrust; to press; to squeeze." *Ibid.* B. 7.

Halliwell—"DRINGETT. A press, or crowd. *Devon*." "DRUNGE. A pressure, or crowd. *Wilts*." "THRANGE. To crowd; to squeeze. *North*."

'At morne when day sprange,
Gentyl men to haruds *thrang*,
Syr Degratelle was dyght.' *Eglamour*, 1109."

79. *Moore*—"DRUDGE. A large team rake."

80. *Walker*—"DUMP. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. A low word used generally in the plural; as to be in the *dumps*." "DUMPISH. Sad; melancholy; sorrowful."

Perry—"DUMP. Sorrow; melancholy; reverie." "DUMPISH. Sad; sorrowful." "DUMPS. A fit of sullenness."

"DUMPS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"DUMPS. Twilight. To be 'down in the dumps' means that a person is out of spirits. In *Chevy Chace* a warrior whose legs are cut off is described as being in 'doleful dumps.' So in Holland's *Livy*, the Romans defeated at Cannæ are said to be 'in the *dumps*.'"

Barnes—"DUMPY (From *dump*, a heavy mass). Short and thick. Thence *dumpling*, a little dump. 'Down in the dumps.' Down in the heavy feelings."

["DOWN IN THE DUMPS" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Hallivell—"DUMP. A melancholy strain in music. *To be in the dumps*; i.e. out of spirits. There was also a kind of dance so called. It is alluded to in *Gosson's School of Abuse*, 1579. *To put one to the dumps*, to drive him to his wits' ends."

Prince—"Which put them in a marvellous *dump* and sadness."

p. 157.

Shakspeare—"Tune a deploring *dump*."—*Two Gen. of Ver.* iii. 2.

"Sing no more ditties, sing no mo

Of *dumps* so dull and heavy."—*Much Ado*, song, ii. 3.

"Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me."—*Rom. & Ju.* iv. 5.

"Doleful *dumps* the mind oppress."—*Ibid.*

"Relish your nimble notes to pleasing ears;

Distress like *dumps* when time is kept with tears."

Rape of Luc., st. 161.

Spenser—"New year, forth looking out of Janus gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight:
And, bidding th' old adieu, his passed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* sprite."

Sonnet iv.

"There let no thought of joy, or pleasure vain,
Dare to approach, that may my solace breed;
But sudden *dumps*, and dreary sad disdain
Of all world's gladness, more my torment feed."

Sonnet, l. 11.

Surrey—"My sinews dull, in *dumps* I stand,
No life I feel in foot nor hand."

Restless State of a Lover, lines 93-4.

Percy—"Where griping grefes the hart would wounde
And dolefulle *dumps* the mynde oppresse,
There musicke with her silver sound
With spede is wont to send redresse."

A Song to the Lute in Musicke, st. i.

"For Witherington needs must I wayle,
As one in doleful *dumpes* ;
For when his leggs were smitten off,
He fought upon his stumpes."

More Modern Ballad of Chevy Chase, lines 209-12.

[The Rev. Geo. Gilfillan remarks to the effect that it was not Witherington, but the bard who was in "doleful dumpes." He adds that "the old MS. reads wofull dumpes."

The corresponding lines in *The Ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase* are

"For Wetharryngton my harte was wo,
That ever he slayne shulde be ;
For when both his leggis were hewyne in to,
Yet he knyled and fought on hys kne."

Some of the foregoing quotations from the older authors apparently lead to the conclusion that DUMP did not formerly and of itself necessarily convey the idea of sorrow, or melancholy, or sadness. Thus Shakspeare makes Peter ask the musicians to play him "some *merry dump*." Moreover, he elsewhere describes the character of the dump or dumps by using suitable adjectives ; thus, "a *deploring dump*," "dumps *dull and heavy*," and "*doleful dumps*." W. P.]

81. "DWAM" is use about Torquay.

Garland.—"SOG. Half asleep, a DWAWM."

Gaskell.—"Yo're sure and certain she's dead—not in a *dwam* a faint? *North and South*." Chap. xxviii.

82. "EARTH-RIDGE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwell.—"EARTH-RIDGE. A few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and, sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes, is carried out into the field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand, &c."

83. "AYVER" is used about Torquay.

Rock.—"HAYVOR-SEED. Grass seed (qy. Seed for hay)."

Pulman.—"EVER-GRASS. Rye-grass."

Vancouver.—"RYE-GRASS, or *hievre*," pp. 201, 288, &c. &c.

["HAYVER" and "AYVER" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch.—"EAVER. The grass, *Lolium perenne*."

Bannister.—"EAVER CROFT. *Eaver*, grass croft." "EVA-PARK, EVAR-PARK, EVER-PARK, same as EAVAR-PARK."

Halliwell.—"EVER. Rye-grass. *Devon*."

85. "EVIL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock.—"EVIL. A three-pronged fork." "A slinnaway stram

from Balsden's *evil*." p. 31 [= A slanting hard knock from Balsden's three-pronged fork. W. P.]

["EVIL" and "YEWL" are used about Looe as names for three-pronged forks. W. P.]

Couch—"YEWL. A three-pronged agricultural tool. (In some parts of Cornwall called EVAL.)"

Fox—"When a gote en eis tantrums, a wilfull ould Devel,
A slam'd the poor Soal on tha head we a *Yewel*."—*Dolly*, p. 46.

Garland—"EVIL. A three-pronged fork."

Mon. Mag.—"EVIL. A three-pronged fork. *C.*"

Hallivell—"EVIL. A fork, as a hay-fork, &c. *West.*"

Grose—"YEEVIL. A dung-fork. *Exm.*"

[EVIL, EVAL, YEEVIL, YEVEL, and YEWL, shown by the foregoing quotations to be different names for the same tool, are probably but different forms of the same word, the first becoming the last by taking *y* as a prefix, and having the *v* replaced by *w* or *u*.

That many words, written without it in our recognized English dictionaries, have *y* as their initial letter in many parts of Devonshire, is obvious from the following passages:—"Gie tha . . . that prime *yaffer*" [= give thee that prime heifer), *Rock*, 21. "Risk th' shuttin off yer *yarm*" [= risk the shooting off your arm), *Pulman*, 56. "We've *yarned* anew vor eetle Bob" (= We've earned enough for little Bob), *Rock*, 13. "Es . . . collar lied down *yauwer* es kwoat," (i.e. over his coat) *Pulman*, 55. "A *yaw* that's ther" (= a ewe that's there), *Rock*, 12. "Chell make thy *yead* addle" (= I will make thy head addle), *Lock*, 10. "Thicky tale you ant a *yeard*" (= that tale you have not heard), *Baird*, i. 53. "I *yeard* the gladdies zing," *Rock*, 16. "Thee art a lams'd in wone of thy *yearms*" (= thou art lamed or disabled in one of thy arms), *Lock*, 11. "Chell lay tha over the *years* wey the vire-tangs" (= I will strike or beat you over the ears with the fire-tongs), *Lock*, 9. "Ketch'd *yeat* 'pon thy zslides" (= caught heat upon thy slides), *Pulman*, 71. "Cast a top tha *yeath*" (= cast on the hearth), *Rock*, 36. "In the desk of the *yeaveling*" (= in the dusk of the evening), *Lock*, 13. "*Yen* ma thick Cris'mus brawn" (= hand me that Christmas brawn), *Rock*, 3. "Thou cortst tha natted *yeo*" (= thou caught the hornless ewe), *Lock*, 14. "I wis mused vur ta *yer* min" (= I was amused to hear them), *Baird*, i. 17. "Tha genelvoks *yer* may du jist as they plaize," *Baird*, i. 7. "Let's *yer*!" (= let us hear), *Rock*, 12. "*Yer* be the voaks," *Rock*, 26. "*Yer'd* min inzide" (= heard them inside), *Baird*, i. 7. "*Yer's* zum *yerly* chibbol" (= here's some early small onion), *Rock*, 6. "There

yers wis pricked" (= their ears were pricked up), *Baird*, i. 57. "Tha *yet* an tha drink zim'd ta warm up thare harts" (= the heat and the drink seemed to warm up their hearts). *Baird*, i. 48. "Yett theesel, Bob" (= heat thyself, Bob), *Rock*, 5. "Zit there, summer *yevlings*" (= sit there, summer evenings), *Palmer*, 58. "Spudlee out the *yewmors*" (= stir the embers with a little spud or poker), *Lock*, 15. "As I've a *yird* people zay" (= as I've heard people say), *Pulman*, 29. "Kum auver *yur*" (= come over here), *Baird*, i. 43. It will be observed that in some of the foregoing examples, the letter *y* has been substituted for the initial *h*. This also occurs in the word *Heathfield*, which I have heard pronounced *Yaffel*, or *Yeffel*, about Tavistock and Bovey Tracey; and it appears to be pronounced *Yeaff-field*, about Exmoor (*Lock*, 12).

Examples of the substitution of *w* or *u* for *v*, or it may be the elision of the *v* merely, are probably not so numerous, but the following will suffice to show the existence of the habit:—"Jumpt *abew* ground" (= jumped above ground), *Palmer*, 8. "Dowl take the lamiger Methodie" (= devil take the lame Methodist), *Rock*, 33. "The *dowl* vetch tha", *Lock*, 8. "DULE. Devil," *Pulman*, 93. "Gurt wi' *drooling* Nan" (= great with drivelling Nan), *Rock*, 34. "DROOL. To drivell as an infant, *Pulman*, 92. *Drool* and *Drooling* are sometimes written *Drewl* and *Drewling*. "Tes a *marl* if e'er tha comst to *hewn*" (= 'tis a marvel or wonder if ever thou comest to heaven), *Lock*, 16. "His bandy legs, and *shovel-mouth*, (*i.e.* shovel-mouth) *Palmer*, 11. "They be *shooling* o' beat" (= they are shovelling beat), *Lock*, 14. "Sexton's *shoul*," (*i.e.* shovel) *Rock*, 28. "Wi' shoulder'd *shule* an' peckiss, rathe" (= with shouldered shovel and pickaxe, early), *Pulman*, 22. "E'er zince tha wart twonty, ay *zevnteen*" (= Ever since thou wert twenty, aye seventeen), *Lock*, 8.

It may not be out of place to remark that the letter *v* is frequently entirely elided. Thus: "The lamb's dally bones you *geed* me," *Palmer*, 51. "Gie the wul zow her hire" (= give the old sow what she deserves), *Pulman*, 31. "Upon the zess last *harest*" (= upon the pile of sheaves last harvest), *Lock*, 8. "What have I done to '*sar* such bliss?" (= what have I done to deserve such bliss?) *Rock*, 37. "They'll nivver be *sard* by I" (= they'll never be served by I), *Pulman*, 31. "A good steddy *zarrant* can do oll thes" (= a good steady servant can do all this). *Lock*, 22. "Tha wut purty a *zennet* arter" (= thou wilt be silent and sullen a seven-night after), *Lock*, 13. W. P.]

86. "VARE" is used about Torquay.

Moore—"FAIRIES, or VAIRIES. Squirrels."

Jennings—"VARE. A species of weasel."

"Aw how she birshed the grass along,
As lissom as a *vairy!*" p. 85.

Williams—"FAIRY, FARE, VARE. A weasel (old Fr. *vair*, ermine)." "VARE. Weasel or stoat. VAIR. Ermine."

Couch—"FAIRY. A weasel."

Parish—"PHARISEES. Great uncertainty exists in Sussex as to the definition of this word according to its acceptation in the minds of country people, who always connect it with *fairises* (their plural of *fairy*). A Sussex man was once asked, 'What is a *pharisee?*' and answered, with much deliberation and confidence, 'A little creature rather bigger than a squirrel, and not quite so large as a fox,' and I believe he expressed a general opinion.

Since writing the above, I find that polecats are called *varies* in Devonshire; so that possibly the person who gave this answer had been brought in contact with some west-country folk, and had heard the word from them. It is not Sussex." [Yet Mr. Parish says the man, in his answer, expressed a general opinion. W. P.]

Halliwell—"FAIRY. A Weasel. *Devon.*" "VAIRE. A kind of fur supposed to be that of a species of weasel still so called."

87. "FERN-WEB" is used about Ashburton.

Halliwell—"FERN-WEB. A small beetle, very injurious to the young apple. *West.*"

88. "FETHER-LOCK" and "VETHER-LOCK" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

89. *Halliwell*—"FLAP-DOCK. Fox-glove. *Devon.*"

90. "FLOSHED" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"FLOSHED. Spilt."

Garland—"FLOSH. To spill; shake over."

Tregellas—"FLOSH. Spill."

"To wash his hands and save the *floshing*,
Outside the door Jim did his washing."—*Tales*, p. 45.

Cooke—"FLOSHED OUT. Dashed out."

Parish—"FLOUSH-HOLE [*Fluissen*, Dutch, to flow fast]. A hole which receives the waste water from a millpond."

Halliwel—"FLOSH. To spill; to splash. *South*. Hence *Flosh-hole*, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond."

91. "FRAPE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"FRAPE. To wrap round; to bandage."

Palmer—"FRAPED, VRAPED. Drawn tight."

Rock—"FRAPE. To draw tight; to brace." "Her used vor slammocky hur dress, but now hur *frap'th* up tight." p. 8.

["FRAPE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"FRAPE. To bind."

Mon. Mag.—"FRAPED. Confined; kept back, as applied to hair. *N. D.* 'Cryle, how times be altered! Their mothers *wear'd* their hair *fraped* back-way, a forehead cloth under their *dowdes*, and little baize rockets and blue *aperns*. They *wednt* know their own *childern way* their frippery gauzy geer, and their *fallals* to their elbows; and their *pie-picked* flimzy *skittering gownds*, reaping in the *mux*, or *vaging* in the wind.'" "

[This passage, quoted by the writer in the *Monthly Magazine*, is from the *Devonshire Courtship*, p. 17, but not from the same edition as that which I possess, or it is copied incorrectly. In my copy it is, "What a flash they cut. If their mothers was to peep out o' their graves they widn't know their own children so transmogrified. Their mothers wared their hair *vrap'd* back with a vorehead cloth, and little baize rockets and blue *aperns*. Well sose, what will this world come to!" "Their pie-pick'd, skittering, flimzy gownds, vaging in the wind, or reeping in the mux," occurs earlier in the same paragraph, which contains nothing about "frippery gauzy geer," or "their fallals to their elbows." W.P.]

Halliwel—"FRAPED. Drawn or fixed tight. *Devon*. See Bourne's *Inventions or Devises*, 1758. No. 14." "VRAPED, Drawn tighter. *Devon*."

92. "FRENCH-NUT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"FRENCH-NUT. The walnut. (G) *wallis*, a foreigner; hence the word Welsh, used by the Anglo-Saxons." "WELSH-NUT. A walnut. *Welsh* and *wal* are from the Anglo-Saxon *Wealas*, the Welsh (British) or *Weallisc*, British, or foreign."

Jennings—"FRENCH-NUT. A walnut. WALNUT. The double large walnut. The ordinary walnuts are called *French nuts*."

Williams—"FRENCH-NUT. Walnut." "WELCH-NUT. Walnut. (Ger. *Welsche-nüss*.)"

Barnes—"WELSH-NUT. A walnut. The affixes *Welsh* and *Wal* are both from the Anglo-Saxon *Wealas*, the Welsh or

foreigners; or *Weallisc*, British or foreign; which seems to show that the walnut was unknown to the Anglo-Saxons till they came to Britain."

["FRENCH-NUT" and (less frequently) "WALNUT" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Mon. Mag.—"FRENCH-NUTS. Walnuts. C."

Halliwell—"FRENCH-NUT." A walnut. *West.*"

93. "FREATHING" and "VREATHING" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"FREATHED. Wattled." "VREATH. A low hedge."

Rock—"FREETH (*gy. Wreathe*). To wattle; to mend the hedge." "FRITH (*gy. Writh*). Brushwood." "When 'e wreath tha hadge." p. 20.

Pulman—"VRITH (*frith*). Brushwood."

Moore, Barnes—"FRITH. Brushwood."

Couch—"FREATH. A wattled gap in a hedge."

Bannister—"FREETHING. FRETH. Field with a wattled (*frith*) hedge or gate."

Carew—"Round about the pond there is pitched a *frith* of three foote heighth." p. 104.

Cooke—"FRITH. Writh. Underwood."

Mon. Mag.—"FRITH. WRITH. Underwood. D. Wattles or hurdles placed in a gap. C."

Ray, N.—"FRITH. Underwood, or the shroud of trees. *More's Note, Ray 2.*" *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 15.

N. & Q.—"Near Aldwick, the word *Frith* (pronounced *Fright*) is applied 'to green branches of trees laid between posts, driven into the hard beach, and fastened down by cross pieces of wood nailed thereto' . . . twenty sets or so of these making a *frith groyne*, to arrest the shifting of the shingle." 2nd S. vi. 527. "In the Weald of Kent *frith* (pronounced *fright*) signifies a wood." 3rd S. iv. 491.

Halliwell—"FRITH. A hedge or coppice. See *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 30. 'Also there is difference between the *fryth* and the fell; the fels are understood the mountains, vallyes, and pastures with corne, and such like; the *frythes* betoken the springs and coppyses.' *Noble Art of Venerie*, 1611, p. 98. Drayton explains it 'a high wood,' a sense it seems to bear in *Ywaine and Gawin*, 157, 1688; *Minot*, p. 9; *Sir Amadus*, 546; *Cov. Myst.*, p. 264; *Piers Plowman*, pp. 224, 241, 355; *Const. Mas.*, 6, 266; *Auturs of Arther*, i. 8, iv. 10. A distinction between *frith* and wood seems to be made in *Will, and the Werwolf*, p. 80, 'out of forests and *frithes* and alle fair wodes.' Some writers explain it to mean 'all

hedgewood except thorns,' a sense still used in the provinces, and it occurs in the local glossaries with the following meanings:—unused pasture land; a field taken from a wood; young underwood; brushwood. Many woods in Kent are still called *friths*. *Frythed*, wooded. *Piers Plowman*, p. 112. '*Frith*, to plant a hedge. *Devon*.' Dean Milles' MS.

'The steward Sir Gaymere,
And mony gud sqwyere,
The broght hame on bere
Fra *frythis* unfayne.'—*MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 137."

"VREATH. A low hedge. *Devon*." "VRITH. The bindings of hedges. *South*."

Grose—"FRITH or VRITH. Underwood, fit for hurdles or hedges. *West*."

94. *Bray*—"The *furze-chatterer*, it is probable, admires our golden bushes, from which he takes his name, as much as did Linnæus himself, since he regularly frequents them; and there, if he is not seen he is constantly to be heard; and, like most great talkers, repeats the same note over and over again." i. 320.

"FURZE-CHAT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

["FURZE-CHAT" is used about Looe. W. P.]

95. "GANTIN." Tall and straight, is used about Ashburton. *Palmer*—"GALAGANTING. Large and awkward." (Query, if from *Garantua* in Rabelais?)

Jennings—"GALLANTING, GALLIGANTING. Wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment: chiefly to associations of the sexes."

["GALLIGANTING." Large and awkward, is used about Looe. W. P.]

Mon. Mag.—"GALLIGANTING. *N. D.*"

Halliwel—"GALAGANTING. Large and awkward. *West*."

"GALLIGANTUS. Any animal much above the usual size. *Glouc*."

96. "GALE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Jennings, Williams—"GALE. An old bull castrated."

Garland—"GALE. A childless man."

Sandys—"GALE. An ox."

Mon. Mag.—"GALE. An old bull castrated. *C.* A gelt bull; an ox; a bull stag. *D.* *Dean Milles*."

Halliwel—"GALE. A castrated bull. *West*."

Grose—"GALE. An old bull, castrated. *Hants*,"

97. "GALLIED" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird— "Varmer Plant, I've yerd 'n zay,
Was gally'd zo, ta urn away
Ha cud 'n." i. 58.

Palmer, Rock—"Gallied. Frightened."

Pulman—"GALLY (from the A.S. *gælan*). To frighten; to intimidate."

Moore—"GALLY. To frighten."

Jennings—"GALLISE. The gallows." "GALLID. Frightened"
"GALLY. To frighten."

Williams—"GALLY, GALLOW. To frighten." "GALLIED. Frightened.

'Skies gallow the wanderer.'"—*K. Lear*, iii. 2.

[The exact passage in Shakspeare, quoted by Messrs. Williams and Jones, is—

"The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark." W. P.]

Barnes—"GALLY (A.S. *gælan*, to hinder). To frighten as from one's action." "GALLY BEGGAR. A scare beggar; a bugbear." "GALLY-CROW. A scarecrow."

["GALLITRAPS," as a depreciative for dress, or tools, or equipments, is used about Looe. W. P.]

Cooke—"GALLIED. Frightened." "GALLY. To frighten. *D.*"

Mon. Mag.—"GALLIED. Frightened." "GALLY. To frighten."

Halliwell—"GALLY. To frighten; to taunt; to harass; to hurry. *West.* Moor mentions an apparition called a *gally-trot*." "GALLY-TRAPS. Any frightful ornaments, head-dresses, hoods, &c. *Glouc.*"

Grose—"GALLIMENT. A great fright. *Exm.*" "GALLIED. Frightened. *Exm.*"

98. *Walker*—"GAWK. A cuckoo; a foolish fellow."

Perry—"GAWK. A cuckoo; a silly fellow."

"GAWK" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"GAWK. The cuckoo."

Jennings—"GAWCUM. A simpleton; a gawkey. 'Go whim again yea *gawky*.'" p. 95.

Williams—"GAWCUM, GAWCUMIN. A simpleton; a gawkey."

["GOOKOO" is the name for the cuckoo about Looe. W.P.]

Couch—"GAWKY. Stupid; foolish (*C. gog*, a cuckoo. A.S. *gaec*, *geac*, a cuckoo.)"

Halliwell—"GAWK. Clownish; awkward. *Var. dial.* A cuckoo; also a fool. *North.*" "GAWK-A-MOUTH. A gaping fool. *Devon.*"

Grose—"GAWKY. Awkard; generally used to signify a tall awkward person. *North.*"

99. "GLAMED" is used about Ashburton.

Palmer—"GLAM. Sore."

Lock—"GLAM. A wound or sore."

Halliwell—"GLAM. A wound or sore. *Devon.*"

Grose—"GLAM. A wound or sore. *Exm.*"

100. *Walker*—"GLUM. Sullen; stubbornly grave. A low cant word."

Perry—"GLUM. Sullen; sour; grave; stubborn."

"GLUMPING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"GLUMPING. Sullen."

Lock—"GLUMPING. Looking sullen; dark and lowering; gloomy, or glum."

Pulman—"GLUM, or GLUMPY. Gloomy."

["GLUM" and "GLUMPING" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Daniel—"In a cawnder sqots and *glumps.*" *Wit.* p. 6.

Garland—"GLUMP. Sulkiness; ill-temper."

Parish—"GLUM [*Glóm*, Ang. Sax., gloom]. Gloomy. 'The weather looks very *glum* this morning.'

Harland—"GLUMPY. Sulky; in the dumps." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* C. 1.

Thoresby—"GLAWM. To look sad [*i.e. glum*]." *Ibid.* B. 17.

Ray, N.—"GLUM. To look sadly, or sourly; to frown, contracted from *gloomy*; a word common to the vulgar, both in the *North* and *South.*" *Ibid.* B. 15.

Halliwell—"GLUM. Gloomy; overcast; sullen. Also, a sour, cross look. *Var. dial.*" "GLUMPING. Surly; sulky. *Var. dial.*" "GLUMPSE. Sulkiness. *North.* The adj. *glumpy* is very common."

Grose—"GLUM. Gloomy; sullen. *Norf.*" "GLUMPING. Sullen; or sour-looking. *Exm.*"

101. *Bray*—"The yellow hammer . . . is here known by no other name than the one which so truly expresses his character—the *gladdy*; and it does, indeed, glad one's eyes to see him." i. 319.

"GLADDY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"The *golden-gladdie.*" *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.

Rock—"GLADDIE. The yellow hammer." "Thees morn I yeard the *gladdies* zing." p. 16.

["GLADDIE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"THE GLADDY. The yellow hammer."

Halliwell—"GLADDIE. The yellow hammer. *Devon*."

102. "GRAIL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

103. "GRAINY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"GRAINER. Proud; ill-tempered."

["GRAINY" is used about Looe. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"GRAINY. Proud; haughty."

Daniel—"Es larnin makes un *grainey*." *Thalia*, p. 15.

Halliwell—"GRAINEE. Proud; ill-tempered. *Devon*. 'Stiff; somewhat stately.' *Miles MS.*"

104. "GREENSIDE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwell—"GREENSIDE. Grass; turf. *Devon*."

105. "GREYBIRD" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"GREYBIRD. The thrush."

["GREYBIRD" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Parish—"GREYBIRD. The thrush."

Halliwell—"GREY-BIRD. The thrush. *Devon*."

Grose—"GREY-BIRD. A thrush. *South*."

106. "GRIDDLE" = Gridiron is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"GRIDDLE. Gridiron."

Pulman—"GURDLE (GRIDDLE). A gridiron. Welsh, *greidyl*, a bake or backstone." "GURDLED (GRIDDLED). Cooked on the gridiron."

Williams—"GRIDDLE, or GIRDLE. A gridiron."

["GRIDDLE" = Gridiron is used about Looe. W. P.]

Burns—"Wi' jumping and thumping
The vera *girle* rang."—*Jolly Beggars*.

N. & Q.—"In *Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary*, *griddle* is defined as a pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes; and *gridiron* as a grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals. . . . The *Manx and English Dictionary*, published by the Manx Society, 1866, [has] '*grainle*, a griddle to bake upon;' and in the English and Manx of the same dictionary is '*gridiron*, *grainle*.' . . . The *griddle*, a round flat plate of iron, is in daily use by the Manx housewife to bake her cakes or bread on, and never by any chance on a gridiron. . . . A somewhat similar word is used in Cumberland, *gurdle*, the iron on which cakes are baked." 4th S. iii. 505. "A *griddle* is . . . a flat circular plate of iron with a looped handle at

one side used throughout Ireland, Scotland, Wales, . . . to bake flat (i.e. unleavened) cakes on." *Ibid.*, 602. "The *griddle*, often but corruptly pronounced *girdle*, is well known all over Scotland, where either oat-cakes, or 'souple scones the wale o' food,' form part of the diet. It is a round flat piece of malleable iron, placed over the fire, and upon which scones or oat-cakes are fried." 4th S. iv. 85.

Halliwel—"GREDEL. A gridiron.

'A strong fur he let make and gret,
And a *gredel* theropon sette.'—*MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57."

"GRIDDLE. A gridiron. *West.* Also to broil"

Grose—"GRIDDLE. A gridiron. *Exm.*"

[The transposition of the letter *r* and a vowel adjacent to it, as in *gurdle* = griddle, quoted above from *Pulman*, is not without parallels in Devonshire, especially in the central, northern, and eastern districts. Thus, "To turn her *apern*" (= apron), *Palmer*, 10. "I wears th' *birches*" (= breeches), *Pulman*, 31. "My bess coat, hat, an *burches*" (= breeches), *Baird*, i. 6. "'Ooden *burges*" (= wooden bridges), *Pulman*, 45. "Gold and *curmson* clouds" (= crimson clouds), *Pulman*, 22. "*Cursmas* can'les" (= Christmas candles), *Pulman*, 63. "Th' *dursh* 'pon th' elem" (= the *thrush* upon the elm), *Pulman*, 23. "Veather'd *firnds*" (= feathered friends), *Pulman*, 4. "All my *furns*" (= all my friends), *Pulman*, 6. "Her took some *gerts*" (= she took some groats), *Palmer*, 53. "*Gurts* vor bliddy-pots" (= groats for blood or black puddings), *Rock*, 21. "A *girt* hinklin" (= a great inclination), *Baird*, i. 8. "*Gurt* house" (= great house), *Rock*, 16. "*Gurt* washamouth," *Lock*, 11. "*Gurt* whackin' ones" (= great large ones), *Pulman*, 5. "Laugh'd an' *gurn'd*" (= laughed and grinned), *Pulman*, 16. "*Hurd*-sparkid zide" (= red-spotted side), *Pulman*, 9. "Tha tails egid *urd*" (= the tails edged red), *Baird*, i. 27. "*Hurdy* light" (= ruddy light), *Pulman*, 23. "*Hurns* 'pon th' gravel" (= runs upon the gravel), *Pulman*, 5. "Widd'n *urn* into tha mait" (= wouldn't run into the flesh), *Baird*, i. 30. "*Urn* in man, *urn*!" (= run in man, run), *Rock*, 16. "*Hurshing* down" (= rushing down), *Pulman*, 45. "Th' *hurslin*' leaves" (= the rustling leaves), *Pulman*, 24. "Znip en irt auff!" (= snip it right off), *Baird*, i. 9. "*Purmroses* in every hedge" (= primroses in every hedge), *Pulman*, 4. "*Purty* an clivir" (= pretty and clever), *Baird*, i. 11. "*Purty* leetle heads," *Rock*, 36. "*Purty* fair," *Pulman*, 25. "Tha *urch* za wul as tha pore" (= the rich as well as the poor), *Baird*, i. 7. "How *urch* he ood be," *Pulman*, 46. "*Urch* Mugvurd" (= Rich, i.e. Richard, Mugford), *Baird*, i. 48. "*Urchy* tha bone-sheave" (= Richy

[has] the rheumatism), *Rock*, 5. "Vorehurner ev a brighten'd noon" (= forerunner of a brightened noon), *Pulman* 4.

The tendency to transposition illustrated above appears to be very prevalent in Somersetshire, as may be seen in Jennings; and is not quite unknown in Cornwall. *Gerts*, or *Girts*, or *Gurts* is used for *Groats* (i.e. hulled oats) about Looe; and Tregellas has *Gurt* for *Great*. W. P.]

107. "GRIZZLE," to laugh or grin, is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"GRIZZLE-DE-MUNDY. A laughing zany." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 37.

Palmer—"GRIZZLED. Laughed."

Lock—"GRIZZLE. To grin or smile with a sort of sneer." "GRIZZLE-DE-MUNDY. A foolish creature that grins or laughs at every trifling incident."

Pulman—"GURZEL (GRIZZLE). To laugh foolishly."

Williams—"GRIZZLE. To laugh or grin."

["GRIZZLE," to laugh or grin, is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"GRIZZLE. To Grin."

Daniel—"And grizzlin' weth es teeth."—*Thalia*, p. 33.

"Taggurs and gashly gristin' hapea."—*Batch*, p. 11.

Higham—"They oal begunned to loff and grizzle."—*Exhib.*, p. 70.

Tregellas—"How he grizzled and squinted."—*Tales*, p. 74.

Parish—"GRIZZLE. To fret; to grieve. 'I know the child aint well, because she's been grizzling about so all day, and she's never one to grizzle when she's well.'"

Halliwell—"GRIZZLE. To laugh or grin. *West.*" "GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY. A stupid fellow always grinning. *Devon.* 'That laughs at her own folly, which she mistakes for wit.' *Dean Milles M.S. Glossary*, penes me."

Grose—"GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY. A laughing fool; one that grins at everything. *Exm.*" "GRIZZLING. Laughing or smiling."

108. "GROSHY" is used about Ashburton, to denote complaining and groaning.

Spenser—"Both did at their second sister grutch

And inly grieve."—*Faerie Queen*, b. ii. c. ii. s. 34.

Lydgate—"A mouth he has, but wordes hath he none;

Cannot complain, alas! for none outrage:

Nor grutcheth not, but lies here all alone,

Still as a lamb, most meek of his visage."

Canace, lines 29-32.

Gower—"He knew the names well of tho,

The which against him grutcheth so."

Tale of Coffers or Caskets, lines 47-8.

- Chaucer*— “Whoso *grutcheth* ought, he doth folly,
And rebel is to him that all may gie.”
Knight's Tale, lines 3047-8.
- “He 'gan to *grutch* and blamen it lite.”
Reeve's Prologue, line 3861.
- “By continual murmur or *grutching*.”
Wife of Bath's Prologue, line 5988.
- “What aileth you, to *grutchen* thus and groan?”
Ibid, line 6025.
- “This shall ye swear, that ye
Against my choice shall never *grutch* nor strive.”
Clerk's Tale, lines 8045-6.
- “As me best thinketh, do you laugh or smart,
And never ye to *grutchen*, night or day.”
Ibid, lines 8229-30.
- “After backbiting cometh *grutching* or murmurance.”
Parson's Tale, iii. p. 230.
- “That grievance suffered . . . without *grutching*, full patiently.”
Ibid, p. 248.
- “Not to be angry nor annoyed, nor *grutch* for he fasteth.”
Ibid, p. 293.

109, 110. “GRUTE” and “GRUTE-FIELD” are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—“GRUTE. The earth from a mud wall. GRUTE, from the French *crotte*.”

Rock—“GRUTE. Earth; stock. ‘He 's of good *grute*.’”
“Their *grute*'s a holy thing.” p. 28. [= The earth into which they (Farmer and Dame Ford) have mouldered is a holy thing. W. P.]

Pulman—“GRUTE. Earth from a cob wall.”

[“GREET” is used about Looe, as a name for dry earth. W. P.]

Couch—“GREET. Earth; soil.”

Garland—“GRUTE. Dry earth.”

111. “GULGING” = drinking, is used about Ashburton.

Palmer—“GULGING. Drinking.”

Couch—“GULGE. To drink gluttonously.”

Garland—“GULGE. To drink greedily.”

112. *Perry*—“GULCH. A swallowing; a glutton.”

“GULK” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—“Take as specimens of [Devonshire. W. P.] mispronunciation . . . *gulk*, . . . and who would discern in them . . . *gulp*?” *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 36. [Is it certain that *gulk* is a mispronunciation of *gulp*? Why may

it not be the word *gulch* with the power of *k* given to the terminal *ch*? W. P.]

Palmer—"GULK. To swallow."

Jennings—"GULCH. To swallow greedily; a sudden swallowing."

["GULK" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"GULK. To gulp, or swallow. *Devon.*"

113. "GURRY-BUTT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"GURRY-BUTT. A dung cart."

Moore—"GURRY-BUTT. A dung sledge."

114. *Rock*—"HACK. To dig." "A beat'th mun all vor *hack* an' hail." p. 13.

Marshall, 1—"HACK. Half a mattock; a mattock without the axe-end; a tool much in use." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 2.

Harland—"HACK. A mattock." *Ibid.* C. 1.

Willan—"HACK. An agricultural instrument consisting of a flattened and bent piece of iron, perforated so as to receive through its centre of gravity a strong wooden handle. The iron terminates at one end in an obtuse point, at the other in a small curved axe or hoe." *Ibid.* B. 7.

Ray, N.—"HACK. A pick-ax; a mattock made only with one and that a broad end." *Ibid.* B. 15.

Halliwell—"HACK. A strong pick-axe, or hoe; a mattock; a spade." *Var. dial.*

115 and 116. *Perry*. "HAMES. The wood in a horse's collar."

"HAMES" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"HAIMSES. Part of a horse collar."

Couch—"HAME. A circle of straw rope; a straw horse-collar. A *hame* is used to fasten the fore leg of a sheep to his neck, in a somewhat unmerciful way, to prevent him from breaking fence."

Parish—"HAMWOOD [HAME-WOOD]. Pieces of wood on the collar of a horse to which the traces are fixed."

Halliwell—"HAM-TREES. The *hames*, q. v. *Devon.*" "HAMES. Pieces of wood on the collar of a horse to which the traces are fixed. *Var. dial.*" "HAMWOOD. A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse to which the chains are attached. *South.*"

117. "HAND-BEATING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lock—"Whare they be shoolding o' beat, *hand-beating*, or angle-bowing." p. 14.

Vancouver—"The common gardener's spade, with a short handle, is scarcely anywhere seen among the farmers in North Devon; the holeing, digging, gripping, ditching, hacking, and *hand-beating*, being entirely performed with a broad-bitted mattock, which is so fastened upon the shaft, as to incline inwards little short of an angle of 45° with the line of its handle." pp. 125-6.

118. "HAND-REAPING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

119. *Walker*—"HATCH. The half-door."

Perry—"HATCH. A half-door."

"HATCH" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"HATCH. Half-door of a cottage."

Rock—"HATCH. A breast-high door." "Giles tha *hatch* as well may hapse." p. 6. [Giles may as well hasp the hatch. W. P.]

Pulman—"HATCH (A.S. *Hæca*). A wicket, or half-door. The various local names of *Hatch*—such as *Hatch-Beauchamp*—no doubt mark the ancient sites of gates to parks or forests."

Barnes—"HATCH (A.S. *Hæca*). A wicket, or little gate."

["Hatch" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Bannister—"HATCH. A forest gate; or flood-gate; or half-gate (Modern Cornish)."

Parish—"HATCH. A gate; a half-door."

Ray, N.—"HECK. The door. 'Steck the heck' [shut the door]. Hence HATCH." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 15.

N. & Q.—[C. T., speaking, W. P.] of "the hamlet of *Ham and Hatch*, half-way between Richmond and Kingston, Surrey," [says] "Ham is a large straggling village, with many mansions and smaller houses built round Ham Common. Entering the Common from the south . . . side, by a turnpike-road, you pass through a gate. This is a *common*, not a *turnpike-gate*. A house adjoins the gate, and cut upon a stone above the door are the words, 'Erected by the inhabitants of Ham and *Hatch*.' . . . I . . . asked the old woman who lives in this house, and who attends to the gate, where *Hatch* was, when she replied that her *house* was *Hatch*; and on my repeating the question in another form, she said, "I am the *Hatch* to the hamlet of *Ham*.'" 2nd S. x. 316.

Hallivell—"HATCH. A wicket, or half-door. *Var. dial.* To leap the *hatch*, to run away."

Grose—"HECK. A half-door. *North.*"

Shakspeare—"Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the *hatch.*"—*Com. Err.*, S. iii. 1.

"In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch.*"—*K. John*, i. 1.

"That hand, which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you take the *hatch.*"—*Ibid.*, v. 2.

"Dogs leap the *hatch.*"—*K. Lear*, iii. 6.

Percy—"All the wyves of Tottenham came to se that syzt
With wyspes, and kexis, and ryschys there lyzt,
To fetch hom ther husbundes, that were tham trouth plyzt ;
And sum brozt gret harwoes,
Ther husbundes hom to fetch,
Sum on dores, and sum on *hech*,
Sum on hyrdyllys, and sum on crech,
And sum on whele-barrows."

Tournament of Tottenham, vol. ii. pp. 18-19, lines 200-207.

["He'll have to ride the *hatch*," is a familiar phrase about Looe, and signifies, "He'll be brought to trial." It is generally used jocosely in the case of any loud professor of religion who has been "overtaken in a fault;" and the idea is that his trial will be the ordeal of attempting to ride or sit on the top or narrow edge of a *hatch*, or half-door, when, if he maintain his seat, he will be pronounced innocent; if he fall, he is guilty. If he fall inwards (*i.e.* within the room or building), he will be pardoned; but if he fall outwards, he will be excommunicated. W. P.]

120. *Halliwell*—"HAUL-TO. A three-pronged dung-fork."

[This tool seems to be well known in both South and North Devon. It is known as a *Tichcrook* about Ashburton and Torquay, and the same name appears to be used about Barnstaple, as Mr. Rock, in an enumeration of agricultural tools, has "A two-bill, *tichcrook*, an' tormentor." p. 21. At both Ashburton and Torquay it is also called a *Scum*, a name which will be acknowledged as appropriate by every native of East Cornwall, where to *scum* is to *scratch*. This tool is occasionally called a *Drawing-Evil* about Torquay. (See *EVIL*.) W. P.]

121, 122, 124. *Bray*. "HELLIER. Slater." "HELLING. Roof." ii. 289.

"HELLIER," "HELLING," &c., are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"HEALED. Covered."

Rock—"HAIL. To cover."

Pulman—"HELLIER. A tiler."

Moore—"HEAL, or HELL. To cover with slates." "HELLIER. A slater."

Jennings—"HELLIER. A person who lays on the tiles of a roof; a tiler. A Devonshire word."

Williams—"HEEL. To hide, to cover (A.S. *helan*). "HEELER. One who hides or covers. Proverb: 'The *heeler* is as bad as the stealer.'"

Barnes—"HEAL (A.S. *helan*). To cover. 'To *hēal* beāns.' To earth up beans. 'The house is *unhēaled*.' The house is stripped as by a rough wind. 'Nis nan thing *overheled*, the ne beo *unheled*. *Luke* xii. 2. 'And if house be *unheled*' *Piers Plowman*."

[About Looe, to cover a house with a *slate* roof is to HEAL (pronounced *hail*) it; those who perform the work are HELLIER (I have never heard the term applied to *tilers* or *thatchers*); the slates forming the roof are the HELLING; a slate suitable for the purpose is a HELLING-STONE; putting the slates on the roof is HEALING (pronounced *hailing*; and when the work is completed the house is HEALED (pronounced *hailed*). To HEAL, however, is to cover anything—thus a nurse HEALS her charge with the bed-clothes—and to uncover is to UNHEAL. The Somersetshire proverb, mentioned above, is well known about Looe, but is rendered "The *hailer's* as bad as the stailer." W. P.]

Couch—"HELLING. Roofing (*Helling* stone).

'His howse were *unhilid*
And ful i yvel dight.'

Chaucer; Coker's Tale of Gamelyn."

Parish—"HEAL. [*Hēlan*, Ang. Sax., to cover or conceal.] To cover. 'I healed up the roots with some straw.' 'In the ancient English dialect the word *hell* was taken in a large sense for the general receptacle of all souls whatsoever, and it is so used in the old translation of the Psalms in our Common Prayer Book (Ps. lxxxix. 47), which sense may be confirmed from the primary and original signification of the word; according to which it imports no more than an invisible and hidden place, being derived from the old Saxon word *hil*, which signifies to hide, or from the participle thereof, *helled*, that is to say, hidden or covered; as in the western parts of England, at this very day, to *hele* over anything, signifies, amongst the common people, to cover it, and he that covereth an house with tile or slate is called an *hellier*; whence it appears that the word *hell*, according to its primitive notion, exactly answers to the Greek *hades*, which signifies the common mansion of departed souls, and

was so called because it is an unseen place.'—*Lord Chancellor King on the Apostles' Creed*, pp. 233, 193, 194. Ed. Lond. 1702." "HEALING. A coverlet; a counterpane. In the will of Rev. H. Marshall, he leaves '2 pillowberes and a *healing*.'" "HILL-UP. [*Helan*, Ang. Sax., to cover.] To hill-up hops is to raise small hills or heaps over the roots for the purpose of keeping them dry in the winter."

Ray, S. & E.—"HEAL. To cover; *Suss.* As 'to heal the fire;' 'to heal a house;' 'to heal a person in bed;' *i.e.* to cover them; ab. A.S. *helan*, to hide, cover, or *heal*. Hence in the *West*, he that covers a house with slates is called a *Healer*, or *Hellier*." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Ray, N.—"HEAL. To cover. Welsh *hilio*, to cover. Perhaps we [the Welsh] have received it from the English, which may be the reason Dr. Davies hath omitted it in his Lexicon. It is a word generally used in *North Wales*.—*Lloyd's Catalogue*." "HILL. To cover. General.—*Ray's Pref.*, p. 4, 1-21."

N. & Q.—"I may mention another Devonianism. The cover of a book is called its *healing*." 1st S. viii. 44.

Halliwell—"HEALER. A slater or tiler. *West.* "HEALINGS. The bed clothes. *Oxon.* It occurs in *MS. Gough*, 46." "HELE. To hide; to cover. (A.S.) Hence, in Devon, to roof or slate, to earth up potatoes, to cover anything up. 'Onder the schadow of thi wynges *hele* me fra the face of the wicked that me has tormentid.' *MS. Coll. Eton*, 10, f. 24." "HELELESS. Hephless. *Chaucer*." "HELING. Hidden. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D.* vii." "HELINGS. The eyelids. *Palsgrave*." "HELLIER. A thatcher, or tiler. *West.* Wat Tyler is called *Walterus Helier* by Walsingham. See *MS. Lansd.* 1033." "HILE. To cover over. (A.S.) See *Depos. Ric. II.* p. 25; *Ord. and Reg.* p. 471; *Langtoft*, p. 224; *Ywaine and Gawain*, 741. Still in use, applied to plants.

'Thei *hiled* hem, I telle hit the
With leves of a fige tre.'

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

'When thaire horses were *hilled*,
They prikede fast thorow the felde,
Bathe with spere and with schelde.'

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 134."

"HILING. A covering. It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D.* vii. Ps. 35. See *Chester's Plays*, i. 29; *Florio*, p. 122. Now spelt *hilling*. Left unexplained by *Ritson*, iii. 180, coverlets."

Grose—"HEAL. To cover. *Berksh.*"

Prince—"West Ogwell house . . . was timbred and heal'd." p. 694.

Spenser—"Next did Sir Triamond unto their sight
The face of his dear Canace *unhete*."

Faerie Queen, b. iv. c. v. s. 10.

"By her the heaven is in his course contained,
And all the world in state unmoved stands,
As their Almighty Maker first ordained,
And bound them with inviolable bands ;
Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the air and *hell* them quite,
But that she holds them with her blessed hands."

Ibid, b. iv. c. x. s. 35.

"Now the frosty Night
Her mantle black through heaven 'gan *overhale*."

Shepherd's Calendar—January, lines 75-6.

Chaucer—"And some saiden, that great delight have we
For to be holden stable and eke *secré*,
And in one purpose steadfastly to dwell,
And not bewrayen thing that men us tell.
But that tale is not worth a rake-stele.
Pardie, we women cannen nothing *hete*."

Wife of Bath's Tale, lines 6527-32.

"Ye have full often assayed my great silence and my great
patience, and eke how well that I can hide and *hete* things,
that men ought secretly to hide." *Tale of Melibæus*, iii. p. 22.

"Murder is so wlatson and abominable
To God, that is so just and reasonable,
That He will not suffer it *hyllid* be :
Though it abide a year, or two, or three,
Murder will out, this is my conclusionn."

Nun Priest's Tale, lines 15,059-68.

123. *Wolcot*—"Making one's hair stand up like queels
Upon a *hadgyboar*.—*Mid. Elect*.

Rock—"HEDGE-BOAR. Hedge-hog."

"Rabbin Knapp
'Sa bibbling, boosting, brinded chap,
A dinderhead *hadgy-boar*." p. 24.

Williams—"HEDGE-BORE. A rough workman."

["HEDGYBOAR" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"HEDGYBOAR. Hedge-hog."

Tregellas—"HEDGABOORS. Hedge-hogs." "Live 'pon *hedgy-boors* and that sort of mait." *Tales*, p. 67.

[About Ashburton and Torquay *Vuz-pig* is the equivalent of *Hedgeboar*.]

125. "HERBARY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwell—"HERBERY. A cottage garden ; a herb garden.
Devon."

Spenser,—"Deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily."

Faerie Queen, b. ii. c. ix. a. 46.

126. (See YOWING, also in Mr. Marshall's list.)

Halliwell—"HEWING. A method of cutting wheat with one hand. *Devon*."

127. *Bray*—"We have likewise the *heck-mall*, a busy bird, and fond of making himself comfortable." i. 319.

"HECKMAL" is used about Ashburton; and "HICKYMAL," or "HECKYMAL," about Torquay.

Bowring—The *Heckemal*. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.

Rock—"ACKMAL. Nuthatch." "I zeed the *ackmals* there." p. 4.

Williams—"HAGMAL. A slattern; a titmouse."

["HEKKYMAL" is used about Looe as a name for the blue tit, and also as a name of contempt for a child whose conduct or appearance is unsatisfactory. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"HEKKYMAL, The blue tit (*Parvus caeruleus*)."

Henwood—"A bra' size *heckmal*." *Conference*, p. 28.

Halliwell—"HACKMAL and HECKEMAL. A tomtit. *Devon*."

128. "HINE" is used about Ashburton, and "HIND" about Torquay.

Pulman—"HINE. A hind; a farm bailiff; a servant immediately behind the master."

Vancouver—"The *hind* or bailiff of the estate." p. 85.

["HIND" and "HINE" are used about Looe, where a proverb states that "*Hines* grow well in every soil" = The *hind* certainly prospers. W. P.]

Marshall, 1—"HIND. A farm bailiff, or head man." *Eng. Dial. Soc.*, B. 1.

Halliwell—"HIND. A servant or bailiff in husbandry. *North*."

129. *Pulman*—"A yearling colt is called a HOG-COLT."

Halliwell—"HOG-COLT. A yearling colt. *Devon*."

Grose—"HOGGETS. Hog-Colts; colts of a year old. *Hampsh*."

130. *Walker*—"HOGGEREL. A two years old ewe."

Perry—"HOG. A castrated sheep of a year old. A bullock of a year."

"HOG" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"HOG. A male sheep one year old."

Vancouver—"The ewes and lambs, with the preceding year's hog sheep, are brought down from the forests in the beginning of November." p. 346.

Jennings, Barnes—"HOG. A sheep one year old."

Williams—"HOG, HOGGET. A sheep or horse one year old."

["HOG" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Parish—"HOGGET. A young sheep, just more than a year old."

Ray, S. E.—"HOGS. Young sheep; *Northamptonshire*. Used also in the same sense in *Yorksh.*" *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Marshall, 4—"HOGS, LAMB-HOGS. Yearling sheep, before Shearaday." *Ibid.* B. 5.

Marshall, 1—"HOG. A sheep of a year old; a *hoggard.*" *Ibid.* B. 2.

Hutton—"HOG. A sheep of a year old." *Ibid.* B. 1.

Ray, N.—"HOGG. A sheep of a year old; used also in Northampton and Leicester shires, where they also call it a *hoggrel.*" *Ibid.* B. 15.

Halliwell—"HOG. A term for a sheep from six months old till being shorn. Some say from a lamb; others, a sheep of a year old. The last meaning is the one intended by early writers."

Grose—"HOG. A sheep of a year old. *North.* Sometimes called *hoggrel.*"

131. *Perry*—"HOLME. The evergreen oak; the ilex."

"HOLM" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"HOLM. Holly (*gy.* if local)."

Pulman—"HOLM. The holly."

Jennings—"HOLMEN. Made of holm."

Williams—"HOLMEN. Made of *holm* or holly; as HOLMEN CLAVEL, a holly mantle-piece."

Barnes—"HOLM, HŌM. Holly, or the more prickly holly in distinction from the smoother leaved."

["HOLM" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"HOLM. The holly."

Bannister—"HOLM BUSH = HOME BUSH. Holly Bush."

Carew—"Pickaxes of *Holme*, *Boxe*, and *Hartshorne.*" p. 8.

Marshall, 1—"HOLLIN. Holly." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 2.

Halliwell—"HOLM. The holly. Some apply the term to the evergreen oak, but this is an error."

Spenser—"Much can they praise the trees, so straight and high,
The sailing pine; the cedar proud and tall;
The vine-prop elm; the poplar never dry;
The builder oak, sole king of forests all;

The aspen good for staves ; the cypress funeral ;
 The laurel, meed of mighty couquerors
 And poets sage ; the fir that weepeth still ;
 The willow, worn of forlorn paramours ;
 The yew, obedient to the bender's will ;
 The birch for shafts ; the sallow for the mill ;
 The myrrh sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound ;
 The warlike beech ; the ash for nothing ill ;
 The fruitful olive ; and the platane round ;
 The carver *holm* ; the maple, seldom inward sound."

Faerie Queen, h. i. c. i. st. 8, 9.

132. "HOME-SCREECH" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"HOLM-SCREECH. The mistle-thrush."

Jennings—"HOMESCREECH. A bird which builds chiefly in apple-trees. I believe it is the *Turdus viscivorus*, or missel.

Williams—"HOLME-SCREECH. The missel-thrush, from its eating the berries of the holly or *holm* tree."

["HOLM-SCRITCH" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"HOLM-SCRITCH. The missel thrush."

Halliwell—"HOLM-SCREECH. The missel-thrush. *West*."

133. "HOOD," or "OOD," is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Stid uv hood ha brort hum vuz" i. 66.

Rock—"HOOD. Wood."

Jennings—"In Compton 'ood." p. 129.

["HOOD," or "OOD," is used about Looe. W. P.]

Garland—"HOOD. Wood ; forest."

Tregellas—"HOOD. Wood ; forest." "Going through a hood." *Tales*, p. 69.

Halliwell—"HOOD. Wood. *Somerset*."

134. "HOODWALL" = Woodpecker, is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Williams—"WOODWALL. Woodpecker."

Percy—"The woodweele sang and would not cease." *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, i. 66.

[The author of the ballad of *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne* could scarcely have been speaking of the woodpecker under the name of *woodweele*, unless his politeness led him so far as to call the discordant notes of the woodpecker by the name of *singing*. Mr. Gilfillan has the following remark on this word in his Glossary to Percy (vol. i. p. 290):—"Woodweele, or *wodewale*, the golden ouzle, a bird of the thrush kind. The original MS. has here *woodweete*." W. P.]

135. *Bray*—"The *hoop* is a bird . . . who makes more noise than he does work." i. 320.

"HOOP" is used about Ashburton, not, my informant states, as a name for the bullfinch, but for "a little bird like a snipe, found in meadows in evenings."

"HOOP" is used about Torquay as a name for the bullfinch.

Bowring—"HOOP." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.

Rock—"HOOP. The bullfinch." "A copperfinch an' *hoop's* nest." p. 35.

Pulman—"HOOP. The bullfinch."

Moore, Cooke, Jennings—"HOOP. A bullfinch."

Williams—"HOOP. Bullfinch. COCK-HOOP, HEN-HOOP."

["HOOP" is used about Looe as a name for the bullfinch. W. P.]

Couch—"HOOP. The bullfinch. Is this a corruption of the Saxon name of the bird, *alpe*?

'In many places nightingales
And *alpes* and finches and wodewales.'

Romaunt of the Rose."

Halliwell—"HOOP. A bullfinch. *Somerset.*"

Groose—"ALPE, NOLPE, or BLOOD OLPH. A bullfinch. *Norf. and Suff.*"

136. "HOOST" is used about Ashburton and, in the case of cattle only, about Torquay.

Baird—"I thort I shude raily a laff'd mezul *hoos.*" i. 44.

"Ha kauff'd auff tha *hoce.*" i. 49.

Lock—"HOAZED. Hoarse."

Barnes—"The *huosse* gookoo da zing."—*I got two Viels.*

["HOOST" and "HOZE" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Daniel—"Her's a titch'd apun the breth,
An' *hoaz'd* a little mite."—*Motley*, p. 36.

Garland—"HOSE. Hoarseness."

Sandys—"HOOZY. Having a hoarseness or cough." "HOOST, HOOSE. A cough. Ang. Sax., *hwosta.*" "HOZ (Cornish). Hoarse."

Tregellas—"Cry 'tel we be *ho' se.*" *Tales*, p. 56.

Thoresby—"HOOAST, HOST. A cough; Ang. Sax. *hwosta.*" "HOOYZE. A half cough, proper to cattle." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 17.

Ray, N.—"HOSTE. To cough; from [rather related to] the Low Dutch word *hoesten*, to cough, and *hoest*, a cough; ab. A.S. *hwostan*, tussire, to cough." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 15.

Burns—"Now colic grips an' barkin' *hoast*,
May kill us a'."—*Scotch Drink*, st. 19.

Halliwell—"HOAST. A cough. Also hoarse. *North*."
 "HOAZED. Hoarse. *Exmoor*."

Grose—"HOASED. Hoarse. *West*."

140. *Walker*—"JOLTHEAD. A great head; a dolt; a block-head."

Perry—"JOLTHEAD. A blockhead; dunce."

Palmer—"JOLTER-HEAD. Block-head."

Halliwell—"JOLTER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *South*. Properly, thickheaded. *Cotgrave*."

Shakespeare—"Fie on thee, jolt-head! thou canst not read."

Two Gen. of Ver. iii. 1.

"You heedless joltheads, and unmanner'd slaves"

Tam. Shrew, iv. 1.

141. *Walker*—"JUNKET. A sweet-meat; a stolen entertainment. To feast secretly; to make entertainment by stealth; to feast."

Perry—"JUNKET. A private entertainment. To feast; to feast secretly."

"JUNKET" = A Devonshire delicacy, composed of milk and rennet, flavoured with wine or brandy, &c., is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bouring—"Milton, Spenser, and Shakespeare, South and Swift, have made our Devonshire word *junket* classical; and, what is still more remarkable, the word is used in old English translations from Virgil, Pliny, and Plutarch. I doubt its commonly-accepted derivation from the Italian *giuncata*, which, like the French *jonchée*, means curds pressed between rushes (*joncs*), like our Bath cheese.

'You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast.'

Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

'And bear with you both wine and *juncates* fit.'—*Faerie Queen*, ii. 4.

'The savoury *junkets* tasted with delight.'—*Drayton*.

'How faery Mab the *junkets* eat.'—*L'Allegro*."

Trans. Devon. Assoc., 1866, pp. 28-9.

Palmer—"JUNKETING. Private entertainment."

Rock—"JUNKET. A preparation of milk and rennet.

'Wi' a drap o' rennet

I jist a *junket* made.' p. 5."

Whyte-Melville—"You would have seen a score of neighbours, men and women, to tell you the news, and wind up the night with a *junket*, or may be a dance." p. 14.

Pulman—"JUNKET. A well-known Devonshire delicacy, prepared from milk."

Moore—"JUNKET. Coagulated milk or curds, eaten with sugar, spices, and clowted cream."

Williams—"JUNKET. Curds and cream, with spices and sugar, &c.; from Ital. *giuncata*, cased in rushes; from *giunco*, a rush; a name given in Italy to a kind of cream cheese."

["JUNKET" is used about Looe in the same sense as at Ashburton and Torquay. W. P.]

Halliwell—"JUNKET. A sweetmeat; a dainty. See *Hollybande's Dictionarie*, 1593, in v. *Dragée*. In Devonshire the term is still used, but restricted to curds and clowted cream. A feast, or merrymaking. Also to gad about, to gossip. *North*. 'Junket or banket.' *Palgrave*."

Grose—"JUNK. A singular or favourite dish. *Glouc*."

142. *Moore*—"KEEZER. A sort of sieve."

Halliwell—"KEEZER. A sieve. *Devon*."

143. "KICK" and "KICKHAMMER" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"KICKHAMMER. A stammerer." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 37.

Palmer—"KICKETH. Stammers."

Lock—"KICKHAMMER. A stammerer."

Pulman—"KECKER, or KECKER-HORN. The windpipe. KECK-HAMMER. To stammer, or, from some other than natural impediment, to hesitate in speech. 'What's bide *keckham-maring* there vor?'"

Jennings—"KECKER. The windpipe; the trachea."

Williams—"KECKER, KYECKER-PIPE, KYECKER, KYECK-HORN. The wind-pipe; a pervious horn; from *kike*, to look through."

Barnes—"KIAKEHARN. The windpipe, particularly of a slaughtered animal."

Halliwell—"KICK. To stammer. *Devonshire Dial.* p. 72."

"KICKHAMMER. A stammerer. *Devon*."

Grose—"KICKHAMMER. A stammerer. *Devon*."

144. "KIT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

["KIT" is used about Looe, where there were some nursery rhymes containing the line, "The *kit*'s asleep, the crow's awake." All the other lines have escaped me. W. P.]

Couch—"KIT. The buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. Perhaps applied to the kite, *Milvus regalis*, before it was so exceedingly rare."

145. *Marshall*, 1.—“LEAD. To carry, as corn and hay.”
Eng. Dial. Soc. B. 2.

Halliwel—“LEAD. To cart corn. *Var. dial.* Also to carry trusses on horseback. ‘Cartyne, or *lede wythe a carte.*’ *Pr. Parv.*”

Grose—“LEAD. To lead; to carry in carts, &c., as corn and hay. *North.*”

146. “LEARY” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—“LEARY. Empty; hungry.”

Palmer—“LARY. Empty, or unladen.”

Rock—“LEARY. Empty.” “Jist now es veelt unkummon *leary.*” p. 8.

Lock—“LARY, LEARY, LEER. Empty; thin.”

Pulman—“LEER, LEERY (German, *Leer*). Sinking in the stomach; almost faint from hunger. This is a very expressive word, meaning something more than hunger, and what the word hunger does not convey.”

Jennings—“LEER. Empty.”

Barnes—“LEER, or LEERY. German, *Leer*. Empty in the stomach; wanting food.”

[“LEARY-HANDED” is used about Looe. W. P.]

Sandys—“LEARY. Empty.”

Parish—“LEAR. Thin; hungry; faint.”

Halliwel—“LEAR. Hollow; empty. The *lear* ribs, the hollow under the ribs. *Var. dial.*”

Grose—“LEARY. Empty. *Dorsetsh.*”

147. *Bray*—“LEET is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water.” i. 232. Note.

“LEEK” is used about Ashburton, and “LEET” about Torquay, to signify a stream of water.”

Pulman—“LEART. A water-course.”

Moore—“LEAT. An artificial rill or rivulet.”

Vancouver—“The entrance for the *leat* was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir.” p. 319.

Jennings—“LEAT. To leak; a leak; a place where water is occasionally let out.”

Barnes—“LEAT (A.S. *Leotan*). To leak; to let out liquid.”

[“LEET” is used about Looe, but chiefly in the compound word “MILL-LEET.” W. P.]

Cooke—“LEAT. A water-course.”

Halliwel—“LEAT. To leak; to pour. *Dorset.* An artificial brook. *Devon.* Properly one to convey water to or from a mill.”

Prince—"When the Chamber of Exeter, A.D. 1675, undertook . . . to cut a new *leat* between that key and Topsham."

148. "LENT-ROSE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.
Halliwell—"LENT-ROSE. The daffodil. *Devon*. It is also called the *Lent-lily*."

[The daffodil or Narcissus is called a *Lent-lily* about Looe, and also in various parts of Devon and Somerset shires. See Bowring, Pulman, and Williams; also Couch for East Cornwall. W. P.]

149. "LERRAPIN" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"LEREPING. Trailing."

Williams—"LIRRIPIY. Slouching."

["LERRAPING" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"LERRIPPING. Expressive of large size; and also of severe chastisement. It is equivalent to the slang term *whopping*."

Forfar—"Leven' of hes *lerrapen* wife to go 'bout weth no shoes to her feet." *Exhib.* p. 87.

Halliwell—"LEREP. To trail slovenly. *South*. Also to limp or walk lamely."

150. "LERRIP" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Wolcot—"Iss, iss, I'd make the Madams squall,
I'd *lerrick* mun."—*Mid. Elect.*

Palmer—"LERRICK. Chastise."

Rock—"LERRUPING. A flogging."

Jennings—"LIRROP. To beat. This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, *lee-rope*."

["LERRUPPING" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"LERRIPPING. Expressive of large size; and also of severe chastisement. It is equivalent to the slang term *whopping*."

Daniel—"Ef the hoss shud ren an' skat
The sharps to *lirrup*."—*Companion*, p. 24.

Garland—"LERRUP. To beat. 'I'll give thee such a *lerruping*.' Mr. Couch says *lerripping* signifies unusual size, and curiously enough, he illustrates the sense by the slang term *whopping*, which is also used in the sense of a beating."

Halliwell—"LERRICK. To beat; to chastise. *Devon*."

151. "LEW" and "LEWTH" are used about Torquay.

Palmer—"No going to the *lew* zide, you know." p. 30.

Rock—"LEW. The lee."

Pulman—"LEW (A.S. *hleow*). Sheltered." "LEWTH. Warmth; shelter."

Moore, Cooke—"LEW. Sheltered; defended from storms."

Jennings—"LEW. Sheltered; defended from storms or wind." "LEW, LEWTH. Shelter; defence from storm or wind."

Williams—"LEW, LEWTH, LEWTHY. Shelter; sheltered; leeseide."

Barnes—"LEW (A.S. *hleow* or *hleo*). Sheltered. 'In the *lew* zide o' the hedge.' 'On thisses holtes *hleo*,' within this grove's shelter. LEWTH. Shelter from the wind."

["LEW" and "LEWTH" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"LEW. Sheltered. LEWTH also is used as signifying shelter. I will only suggest this as one of the many explanations of the name of Looe."

Garland—"LEWTH. A sheltered place; in the lee."

Gervis—"We're shut in fine and *loo*."—*Ballads*, p. 36.

"Now, git into the *looth*."—*Ibid*, p. 37.

Tregellas—"Go round to the *lew* (sheltered) door."—*Peeps*, p. 77.

Bannister—"LEWCOMBE. Sheltered (*hleo*, Saxon) vale, Teutonic." "LEWCOOT. Old (*coth*) place (*le*). Murray. Sheltered cot or wood. Teutonic." "LOOE = LOE = LO. A lake, a pool, a pond, or inlet of water. (Rev. Robert Williams.) Scawen renders LOOE and LOE, a low or watery place. M'Lauchlan prefers referring both LOOE and LÓE to the tumuli near (*low*, a mound, tumulus, *Saxon*), rather than to *llwch*, a lake or pool, Welsh; in Cornish, *lo*."

Parish—"LEW [*Hleowth*, Ang. Sax. warmth]. Sheltered from the wind. 'My garden is nice and *lew*.'" "LEWTH. Shelter. 'You won't find but very little *lewth* on the hill.'"

Ray, S. E.—"LEE, or LEW. Calm; under the wind." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Willan—"LEW. Mild, calm." "LEW-WARM. Lukewarm." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 7.

N. & Q.—"Grose, in his *Provincial Glossary*, . . . says, 'lee, or *lew*, calm, under the wind, shelter, in use in the south of England.'" 4th S. xii. 256. "LEWTH," [says Mr. T. W. Webb. W. P.] "will be found under the form *looth* in Lewis's *Herefordshire Glossary*, to which I contributed it, having heard it used by a woman in describing the warm situation in which she had placed a dying infant." *Ibid*, 294. "In Scotland this word [LIEU] is now in common use, although, according to the pronunciation there, its orthography should be rather *lew* or *loo*. Tepid water is said to be *loo* or *lew*,

which is nearly synonymous with *lukewarm*. *Loo* water, mixed with a little milk, is a favourite lotion for wound or sore. A beast, say a horse, so heated as that the sweat is visibly breaking forth, is said to be *loo*, or *loedal* (*lewed*). Cattle, again, having taken to the sheltered side of a fence, or plantation, are said to be 'in the *lee*,' or on the *lee*, or *lown*, side of it, because they are on that side which is out of, or not exposed to, the wind. It is, therefore, also the *lown* (*i.e.* the calm) side. A 'lown blink' is a common expression. The expression 'warm soil' is to be heard every day. It seems altogether synonymous with '*lieu* soil' = that which is warm, genial, and therefore productive." 4th S. xii. 336-7.

Halliwel—"LEW. To get into the *lew*; *i.e.* into a place sheltered from the wind. *Var. Dial.* 'Soule grove sil *lew*' is an ancient Wiltshire proverb; *i.e.* February is seldom warm. Lukewarm. Still in use. *Leve-water, Ord. and Reg.* p. 471." "LEWTH. Warmth; shelter. *West.*" "LOO, LOOTH. Under the *loo*, the leeward. To LOO, to shelter from the wind. *Kent.*"

152. "LINHAY," or "LINNY," is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"LINHAY." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 15.

Palmer—"LINNEY. A shed attached to another building."

Rock—"LINHAY. A shed for cattle."

Pulman—"LINNEY. An open shed on a farm."

Moore—"LINHAY. An open shed."

Vancouver—"Garden-walls, farm-houses, barns, stables, *linneys*, village fences, and cottages are all built with this dull, heavy, and deforming material." p. 92.

Jennings—"LINNY. An open shed, attached to barns, out-houses, &c."

Williams—"LINNEY, LINHAY. An open shed."

["LINNY" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"LINHAY. A lean-to roof supported in front by pillars."

Henwood—"Odd bits ov new tember for hez *linney*-house walls." *Conference*, p. 31.

Higham—"There's six rooms in un, three downstairs and three up, besides a *linhay* roof, a back kitchen, and a pure tidy size little spence." *Exhib.* p. 136.

Sandys—"LINNEY. A shed for cattle."

Bannister—"LINHAY PARK. Shed close (Teutonic)." "LINNEY. Shed (*lean-to*, modern Cornish) [field]."

Halliwel—"LINHAY. An open shed attached to a farm

yard. *West*. When attached to a barn or house, it is called a hanging *linhay*."

153. "FOOT-HOLT" is the name given about Ashburton to a disease in a cow's foot.

Bannister—"LODECOOMBE. Heifer (*lodn*), or muddy (*lleidiog*, Welsh), or prince's (*leod*, Saxon) vale."

154. *Bray*—"The snake . . . is called the *Long-cripple*. Perhaps from *long creeper*." i. 322.

"LONG-CRIPPLE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay, as a name for snakes and vipers.

Bowring—"LONG-CRIPPLE." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.

Palmer—"LONG-CRIPPLE. Viper."

Rock—"LONG-CRIPPLE. Earthworm."

"Jim, go and zarch vor angletwitches
An' blackworms vor tha burds;
Cubabys be good, an' maskills too,
Oakems, ticks, *long-cripples* 'll do;
Kip mun in bits o' shurd." p. 35.

["LONG-CRIPPLE" is used about Looe for all serpent-like and lizard-like animals. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"LONG-CRIPPLE. A Lizard: in some parts applied to the snake."

Halliwell—"LONG-CRIPPLE. The speckled viper. *Devon*."

Grose—"LONG-CRIPPLE. A viper. *Exm*."

155. *Pulman*—"LONG-TAILED CAP'N (CAPON). The long-tailed tit."

Williams—"LONG-TAILED CAPON. The long-tailed tit-mouse."

156. "LOP" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"LOP-LEGGED. Lame."

Pulman—"LOP. To walk lazily." "LOPPER. One who walks slouchingly."

Barnes—"LOP. To walk or hang about lazily and idly. 'Don't lippy about here. Go an' do zome'hat.'" "LOP-LOLLY. One who *lops* and lolls; a lazy or idle person."

["LOP" is used about Looe to signify both lameness and laziness. W. P.]

Halliwell—"LOP. To lollop or lounge about. *Kent*. To hang loosely; to hang down, or droop. *Var. dial*."

157. "LOWSTER" and "LOOSTER" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"LOWSTER. Bustle about."

Lock—"LUSTREE, or LEWSTERY. To bustle and stir about like a lusty wench."

["LOWSTER" is used about Looe, where a proverb states that "He that can't scheme must *lowster*." W. P.]

Tregellas—"I do git my livin', when I do work, a *loustrin*." *Peeps*, p. 14.

Halliwell—"LOUSTER. To make a clumsy, rattling noise; to work hard. *South*."

Grose—"LUSTREE. To *lustree*, or *lewstery*; to bustle and stir about like a lusty wench. *West*."

158. *Walker*—"MAYGAME. Diversion; sports; such as are used on the first of May."

Perry—"MAYGAME. A sport on the first of May."

"MAYGAME" is used about Torquay.

Palmer—"Her can't abide such *Maygames* and high-delows Sabbath days." p. 15.

Jennings—"MAYGAME. Mā-game. A frolic; a whim."

Williams—"MAGGEMS, MAAYGEAMS. May-games; larking."

Forfar—"I doan't want no mooar of your *maagums*." *Exhib.* p. 65.

Halliwell—"MAY-GAME. A frolic; a trifle, or jest. A *maygame* person, a trifler, now often corrupted to *make game*. The expression occurs in Hollinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 79. 'A *may-game* or simpleton.' *West. and Cumb. Dial.* p. 370."

159. "MAKEWISE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"MAKE-WISE. Make believe."

Rock—"MAKE-WISE. To pretend." "Now doant *make wise* an' finey zo." p. 15. [= Now don't pretend gentility in that way. W. P.]

Lock—"Shoor and shoor tha ded'st but *make wise*." p. 7. "And tear (*make wise*) as enny body passath." p. 17.

["MAKEWISE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Sandys—"MAKE-WISE. Make believe."

Halliwell—"MAKE-WISE. To pretend. *Somerset*."

160. *Palmer*—"MALKIN. Wench; a dirty woman."

Jennings—"MAWKIN. A cloth usually wetted and attached to a pole to sweep clean a baker's oven."

Williams—"MAWKIN (maaking). An oven swab; a scarecrow; a bundle of rags."

Barnes—"MAWKEN. A wet cloth fastened to a pole to clean out the oven before setting in the batch."

["MALKING" is used about Looe as a name for a mop of rags used to clean out an oven, and also for a dirty woman. W. P.]

Couch—"MALKIN. A mop of rags attached to a long pole, and used to sweep out an oven; metaphorically, a dirty slut."

Parish—"MAWKIN. A scarecrow."

Thoresby—"MALKIN. A cloth at the end of a pole, where-with, wetting it, they cleanse the bottom of the oven; applied to a slut." "MAWKIN. A dirty frow [*i.e.* woman]." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 17.

Halliwell—"MALKIN. A slattern. *Devon.* It was formerly a common diminutive of Mary. Maid Marian was so called. 'No one wants *Malkin's* maidenhead, which has been sold fifteen times.' *Prov. Milles' MS.* Chaucer apparently alludes to this phrase. *Malkintrash*, one in a dismal-looking dress."

161. *Walker*—"MALL. A stroke; a blow. Obsolete."

Perry—"MALL. To beat; strike with a mall."

"MALLING" or "MAULING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"To be no vurder *mal'd.*" i. 58.

Wolcot—"My pate was roundly *mauled.*"—*Mid. Elect.*

"Most cussedly the man was *mauled.*"—*Ibid.*

Rock—"MAUL. To touch unseenly; to handle roughly." "An *mauled* en sure anew." p. 33.

["MALLED," or "MAULLED," is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"MALL. A hammer or club. Also a verb, to knock down with a mall; to beat. '*Malle* hym to dede.' *MS. Morte Arthure.* '*Malled*, felled, or knocked downe.' *Cotgrave.*"

Prince—"That those protestant nations should *maul* and weaken one the other." p. 552.

Spenser—

"With mighty *mall*
The monster merciless him made to fall."

Faerie Queen, b. i. c. vii. s. 51.

162. *Walker*—"MUNCH. To chew by great mouthfulls." "MUNCHER. One that munches."

Perry—"MUNCH. To eat fast; to chew by great mouthful."

"MANCH" is used about Torquay.

Wolcot—"All the day in *munchin* spent." *Roy. Vis.*

Rock—"MAUNCH. To munch; to eat."

Pulman—"MUNCH. To chew. Perhaps from the French *manger*, to eat."

Moore, Cooke—"MANSHE. To chew; to eat."

Jennings—"MANCHE, MUNCHE. To chew. Probably from manger, French."

Barnes—"MUNCH. To chew fast."

["MUNCHING" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"MAWNGE. To chew."

Garland—"MUNGE. To chew. *Munch.*"

Hutton—"MUNGE. To chew." *Eng. Dial. Soc. B. 1.*

Halliwell—"MANCH. To munch; to eat greedily."

Shakspeare—"I could *munch* your good dry oats."

Mid. Night's Dream, iv. 4.

"And *mounch'd* and *mounch'd* and *mounch'd*."—*Mac.*, i. 3.

163. Walker—"MAST. The fruit of the oak and beech."

Perry—"MAST. The fruit of beech and oak."

"MAST" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Jennings—"MACE. Acorns."

["MAST" is used about Looe for the fruit of the oak and beech. W. P.]

Daniel—"I'd rather tamp wilkies and toads in my belly,
Or oak-masts and bittles, ur heggs that be addle."

Conference, p. 45.

Halliwell—"MASTED. Fattened as pigs are with *mast*," &c.

See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 151.

Grose—"MASS. Acorns (MAST). *Exm.*"

Prince (quoting Risdon)—

"Our lofty tower'd trees, in times that are forepast,
Did to the savage swine let fall our larding *mast*." p. 463.

Shakspeare—"The oaks bear *mast*, the briars scarlet hips."

Tim. Ath. iv. 3.

164. [See "MORES" in Mr. Marshall's list. W. P.]

"MORS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"MAUR. A root of a tree or plant, or of a tooth."

Palmer—"MORES. Roots. 'The flower *mores* that creas'd too much, her zet in the field.'" p. 54.

Rock—"MORR (MAUR). A root."

"Tha luvè that hath a jillus *mor*
'll bear a bitter vruit." p. 8.

Pulman—"MORTS. The larger roots of a tree, as MORES are the smaller ones."

Moore—"MAUR. A root."

Jennings—"MORE. To root; to become fixed by rooting. A root."

Williams—"MORE, MOREY. To take root. Applied to trees."

Barnes—"MORE. The root of a flower or small plant."

"How proud wer I when I vust cood zwim
Athirt the deep pliace wher thee bist grown,
Wi' thy long more, vrom the bottom dim."—*The Clote*.

["MOR" is used about Looe, where, in the case of small plants, it signifies the entire plant, and not the root merely: thus a "polyanty *mor*" would signify a polyanthus plant. In the same district, the complete extirpation of any party or thing would be denoted by the proverbial expression, "We've turn'd em out *mor* and mool;" *i.e.* root and soil or mould. W. P.]

Couch—"MAUR, or MOOR. A root or fastening. 'Maur and Mool,' a common expression for root and mould. Hence perhaps comes to *moor* a vessel."

Fox—"Nack'd the mabjers boath steff, we a gert *mawr* o' fuss." [= Struck the chickens with a great root of the furze-bush, and killed them both. W. P.]

Garland—"MORES. Roots of a tree by which it is *moored*—fastened as by anchors."

Sandys—"MAUR. A root."

Cooke—"MORE. A root."

N. & Q.—"MORE is a well-known English word. See the examples in Stratmann. It occurs in *Piers the Plowman* (B-text, xvi. 5), and means a *root*. In Devonshire it is a turnip; but the German *möhre* is a carrot, and the A.S. *weal-mora* is a parsnep. It can be traced back to the Old High German *morha*, a carrot or root." 4th S. vi. 259.

Halliwell—"MORE. A root. *West. Morede*, rooted up. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 499. In our Western language *squat* is a bruise, and a route we call a *more*. *Aubrey's Wilts., Royal Soc. MS.* p. 127."

Grose—"MAUR, or MORE. 'A strawberry-*maur*,' or '*more*.' Perhaps hence the word *mored* for rooted." "MOREING-AX. An ax for grubbing up the roots of trees. *Glouc.*"

Spenser—"And all the earth far underneath her feet
Was dight with flowers, that voluntary grew
Out of the ground, and sent forth odours sweet:
Ten thousand *mores* of sundry scent and hue,
That might delight the smell, or please the view."

Faerie Queen, c. vii. s. 10, vol. iv. p. 194.

165. *Walker*—"MAUL. To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner."

Perry—"MAUL. To beat; to bruise."

"MAUL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"MAUL. To pull about teasingly or indelicately."

Shakspeare—

“Put up thy sword betime;
Or I'll so *maul* you and your toasting-iron,
That you shall think the devil is come from hell.”
King John, iv. 3.

166. *Walker*—“MAZE. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. To bewilder, to confuse.” “MAZY. Perplexed; confused.”

Perry—“MAZE. Perplexity.” “MAZY. Perplexed; confused.”

Bray—“A poor mad woman . . . who, in consequence of being harmless, is suffered to go free; . . . the poor *mazed* woman has an undoubted privilege.” iii. 60.

[“MAZED” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.]

Lake—“MAZED. Silly or insane.”

Baird— “Pore Palmer zim'd tak'd in a vit,
An *maze-like* zim'd ta stare.” ii. 27.

Wolcot— “I baant so *mazed* to put belief
In every dirty lying thief.”—*Mid. Elect.*

Palmer—“You zim he's *maz'd*.” p. 5.

Rock—“MAZED. Mad.” “Et made ma amost *mazed*.” p. 10.

Pulman—“MAZED. Mad. Used in this sense by the old writers.”

Jennings—“MIZMAZE. Confusion.” “Tha zâ I'm *mazed*.” p. 128.

Williams—“MIZMAZE. Confusion.”

[“MAZED” is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—“MAZED. Bewildered; crazed; or mad. MIZMAZE means confused.”

Daniel—“Like a gate flop o' lightning gon *mazed* an brok loos.”—*Conference*, p. 44.

Forfar—“He's gone down through the town like a *mazed* man.”—*Exhib.* p. 30.

Gervis—“He's *mazed* a musicianer, suare, for to be.”—*Ballads*, p. 35.

Higham—“My maid Maary, she's *maazed* to have waun of thaise heere g'eat crinolings.”—*Exhib.* p. 133.

Sandys—“MAZED. Bewildered.” “MAZEDISH. Confused.”

Tregellas—“MAZED. Mad.” “He must be *mazed* or drunk.”—*Tales*, p. 22.

Parish—“MIZMAZE. Confusion. ‘He came upon me so quick, and axed me so suddent, I was all of a *mizmaze*.’”

Harland—“MAZE. To amaze; to astonish.” “MAZELING. A simpleton.”—*Eng. Dial. Soc.* C. i.

Thoresby—“MAZED. ‘A *mazed* goose,’ applied to a person

astonished; amazed, per aphœresin. [On the contrary, *amazed* is derived from *mazed*.]—*Ibid*, B. 17.

Halliwell—"MAZLE. To wander as if stupefied. *Cumb.*"
"MIZMAZE. Confusion."

Grose—"MAZ'D, or MAZED. Mad. *Exm.* 'A mazed man; a crazy or mad man.'

Shakspeare—

"The mazed world,
By their increase, now knows not which is which."
Mid. Dream, ii. 2.

167. *Burns*—"But aye keep mind to moop and mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel'."

Poor Mailie, lines 55-6.

Halliwell—"MELL. To mix or mingle. *North.* Derived from the old word *Melle*. I halde this *mellide* lyfe beste and naste byhovely to thame als lange als thay ere bowndene thereto. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17; f. 223." "MELLING. Mixing (A.S.). Hence, copulation, as in the following passage. Modern editors repudiate the indelicate meaning of *Mell* in *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3; but its meaning (futuo) is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. 'And a talle man with her doth melle.' *Cov. Myst.*, p. 215."

"Like certeyn birdes called vultures,
Withouten *mellyng* conceyven by nature."

Lydgate, *MS. Ashmole*, 39, f. 32.

Thomson—" (So worked the wizard) wintry storms to swell,
As heaven and earth they would together mell."

Castle of Indolence, s. 43.

Shakspeare—"Men are to mell with, boys are not to kisa."

All's Well, iv. 3. Letter.

Spenser—"What tiger, or what other savage wight,

Is so exceeding furious and fell

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."

Faerie Queen, b. v. c. ix. s. 1.

168. "MIFF" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"MIFT. Offended."

Pulman—"MIFF. Offence. 'He's miff'd (offended) wi' I.'"

Jennings—"MIFF. To give a slight offence; to displease. A slight offence; displeasure."

Barnes—"MIFF. An offence; a coolness between friends or neighbours."

["NIFF" and "NIFT" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"NIFT. A slight offence; a 'tiff.'"

Garland—"NIFF. Disagreement; quarrel."

Parish—"MIFF. To give slight offence; to displease."

Halliwell—"MIFF. Displeasure; ill-humour, but generally in a slight degree. *Var. dial.*

'Deal Gainsborough a lash, for pride so stiff,

· Who robs us of such pleasure for a *miff*.'—*Peter Pindar*, i. 81."

"NIFF. To quarrel; to be offended. *West.*"

169. "MOCK" is used about Ashburton as a name for ground apples after pressure has been applied to the pulp. After being ground, but before being pressed, the pulp is called *pummy* [probably a corruption of *pomage*. W. P.] "MOCK" is used about Torquay as a name for the ground apples.

["MOCK," or "MUCK," is used about Looe as a name for the fruit after it has been ground, but before it has been pressed. After its pressure it is there called *Cheese*. W. P.]

Halliwell—"MOCK. Ground fruit. *Devon*. The pomage."

170. *Walker*—"MOODY. Out of humour."

Perry—"MOODY. Displeased; angry."

"MOODY" = angry, and "MOODY-HEARTED" = easily moved to tears, are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"MOODY-HEARTED. Melancholy." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 36.

Palmer—"I'm a poor *moody-hearted*, timersome body." p. 35.

Rock—"MOODY-HEARTED. Weak-hearted; dispirited." "I *moody-hearted* got to be." p. 10.

["MOODY-HEARTED" is used about Looe to denote a liability to tears. W. P.]

Halliwell—"MOODY. Angry. 'Mody angerfull, ireux, attayneux.' *Palsgrave*." "MOODY-HEARTED. Melancholy. *West.*"

Shakspeare—"Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But *moody* and dull melancholy."—*Com. Err.* v. 1.

171. "MOOSTER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Williams—"MOUSTER. To stir; to be moving."

["MOOSTER" is used about Looe. W. P.]

172. "MOOT" is used about Torquay.

Rock—"MOOT. To root out roots of trees." "*Moot* iv'ry brack about un." p. 24. [= Root out, or expose, every flaw he has. W. P.]

Pulman—"MOOTS. The larger roots of a tree."

Moore, Cooke—"MOOT. To root up."

Jennings—"MOOT. To root up. A stump or root of a tree."

Williams—"MOOT. To root up. That portion of a tree left in the ground after it has been felled." "MOOTING-AXE"

Barnes—"MOOT. The root of a felled tree."

Daniel—"At stons, an' *mots*, an' *pooks* we'll loff." *Companion*, p. 25.

173. "MOPT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"MOPT. Blindfold."

["MOPT" = Blindfolded is used about Looe, where I have also heard it applied to horses wearing blinkers. In the same district the blinkers are sometimes termed MOPS. W. P.]

Halliwell—"MOP. To muffle up." "MOP-EYED. Short-sighted. See the *Muse's Looking Glass*, 1643, p. 58." "MOPPER, A muffer. *Somerset*." "MOPT. Deceived; foiled. *Devon*."

174. [See "MAURS" in Miss Fox's List. W.P.]

175 and 176. *Walker*—"Mow. A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up." "MOWBURN. To ferment and heat in the *mow* for want of being dry."

Perry—"Mow. A heap of hay or corn."

"Mow" and "MOWHAY" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Took et vur a barly *mow*."—i. 50.

"An thare ha lide in wan tha *mouz*."—ii. 44.

Rock—"MEWSTADDLE. A frame on which the *mow* is set."

"MEWSTEAD. Place where the *mows* are set." "Our *mewstead's* beggest *mow*." p. 11. "Witch ellem timbers vor *mewstaddle*." p. 21.

Pulman—"MOW (pronounced to rhyme with *now*). A corn stack. So, MOW-STADDLE, the frame upon which the *mow* is erected; and MOW-BARTON, the yard in which the *mows* are placed."

Williams—"MOW-STADDLE. A conical stone with a flat circular cap, used for the support of a *mow* or stack of corn."

Barnes—"Tis al up siafe in barn ar *mow*." *A Zong ov Harvest Home*.

["Mow, MOO, MOWHAY, MOOHAY," are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"MOWHAY. The enclosure where stacks and *mows* are made."

Bannister—"MOW-PLOT. Stack-piece." "MOWHAY. The stack (*mow*) enclosure, (*hay*) Teutonic."

Willan—"MOW. A rick." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 7.

Burns—"Commend me to the barn-yard
And the 'corn-mou' man."—*Plowman*, s. 6.

Halliwell—"Mow. A stack of corn, &c. *Var. dial.*"
"MOW-BURNT-HAY. Hay which has fermented in the stack.
Yorksh." "MOWHAY. A barton or inclosure for ricks of hay
or corn. *Devon.*"

Grose—"MEW. A mow of corn or hay."

[See "The Barley Mow Song," in "The West Country
Garland," which, says the Editor, R. N. Worth, F.G.S., "is an
old Devonshire song of very ancient date." W. P.]

177. *Rock*—"MALLEY. A donkey; a female ass." "Dra
popples wi' a *Malley*." p. 11.

Bannister—"MULLIS. A she mule, or ass."

[I once, and, so far as I remember, only once, heard the
word MULLEY used, and then it occurred in a conversation
under the following circumstances:—In one of the streets of
Torquay I met a man leading a mule just as they turned
into another street at a sharp angle. Behind me was a man,
having the appearance of a farm labourer, walking in the
same direction as I was, and he was followed, at a consider-
able distance, by his son, about nine or ten years old. On
catching sight of the mule, the father shouted to his son,
"Jan, Jan, here's a *Mulley*. Ren, Jan, quick."

"What es a *Mulley*, father?"

"Why a thing, Jan, what had a jack-ass for his father and
a 'oss for his mother. Ren, Jan, do 'e."

Pulman has, in his Glossary, "MULE. The offspring of the
he-ass and the mare;" but it is not easy to see why he
regards the word as dialectical or a provincialism, as it occurs
in our English dictionaries. The prevalent name for the
mule throughout Devon and Cornwall, however, is MOYLE
or MOIL. Thus, *Lock* has "MOIL, or MOYLE. A mule;"
Grose, "MOYLE. A mule. *Exm.*;" "MOYLE" is used about
Loe; *Couch*, "MOYLE. Mule; hybrid between stallion and
female ass;" and "MUTE. The hybrid between the male ass
and mare;" *T. Q. Couch* agrees with his father, with the
exception that he spells the word MOIL; *Sandys* has, "MOILES.
Mules;" and *Tregellas*, "MOYLE. Mule." *Halliwell* has
"MULET. A mule. *Yorksh.*" I have known several persons
named *Moyle*; and according to Mr. Couch "the Cornish
family of Moyle, formerly resident at Bake, bear a mule in
their shield." W. P.]

178. "NEARTS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"NEARTS. Nights."

Rock—"And naybors all 'tis gitting *neart*." p. 14.

Lock—"Steyed up all the *neert* a roasting o' taties." p. 14.

"Well, cozen Margery, good *neart*." p. 29.

Halliwell—"NEART. Night. *Devon*."

[The substitution of *r* for *gh*, as in *Nearths* for *Nights*, and also, but less frequently, for *f*, as in *Sart* for *Soft*, is prevalent in some parts of Devonshire. Thus, "Yude zee bags *arter* bags uv harbs" (= you'd see bags after bags of herbs), *Baird*, i. 50. "Stair *arter* stair," *Palmer*, 25. "Nat a single skiddik *bort*" (= not a single thing bought), *Baird*, i. 35. "Whan es *bort* en" (= when I bought it), *Lock*, 23. "An *brort* Jan Scrape tha Crowder wi' 'em" (= and brought John Scrape the fiddler with them), *Rock*, 5. "Zoon *arter* *Cockleert*" (= soon after cock-light, *i.e.* daybreak), *Baird*, i. 29. "Avore tha *cock-leart*" (= before the cocklight), *Rock*, 4. "By *cockleert*, or a vore," *Lock*, 11. "Then ha wis *cort*" (= then he was caught), *Baird*, i. 32. "Us wur *cort*," *Rock*, 20. "*Cort* ma about the neck," *Lock*, 21. "Tha *cortst* the natted yeo" (= thou caughtst the not-headed, *i.e.* hornless, ewe), *Lock*, 14. "Ta shaw auff thare *darter*" (= to show off their daughter), *Baird*, i. 28. "The mother and *darter*," *Palmer*, 13. "Tell en *downreert*" (= tell him downright), *Lock*, 24. "At *mid-neart*, as zoon as mid-day," *Palmer*, 5. "That he *meart*" (= that he might), *Palmer*, 32. "Hare's *mearty* well to pass" (= her is mighty well to pass, *i.e.* she is very well off), *Lock*, 27. "Thee *mert* be owner of the houze" (= thou might be owner of the house), *Palmer*, 57. (For *NORT*, see Miss Fox's list.) "I can't tell *ort*" (= I can't tell ought), *Baird*, i. 62. "I'd make et treason to drink *ort* but organ tey," *Palmer*, 7. "Zet tha about *ort*," *Lock*, 11. "A zennet *oultreert*" (= a sev'night outright), *Lock*, 14. "Jim is all *reart*" (= Jem is all right), *Rock*, 9. "Cassent zee a sheen in thy *reert* ee" (= Canst not see a shine in thy right eye), *Lock*, 11. "*Rearting* tha peels" (= righting the pillows), *Lock*, 23. "A gettin *sart*" (= getting soft), *Lock*, 11. "Ee es net zo *zart* a-baked" (= he is not so soft baked, *i.e.* so silly), *Lock*, 24. "Geese ould Brock up *teart*" (= girth old Brock, *i.e.* the horse, up tight), *Rock*, 14. "Tha wut lee a rope *up-reert*" (= thou wilt lie a rope upright, *i.e.* tell such a lie that even a rope would stand upright with astonishment, though it habitually *lies*), *Lock*, 12. "Why es *thort* you coulident a *vort* zo" (= why I thought you couldn't have fought so), *Lock*, 20. "Zet *zeert* in Harry Vursdon" (= set sight in Harry Fursdon), *Lock*, 8.

"Zindey or a Zindey-zenneert" (= Sunday or Sunday sev'n-night), *Lock*, 24. W. P.]

179. *Hallivell*—"NECESSITY. Bad, illicit spirit. *Devon*."

180. "NIMPINGANG" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"NIMPINGANGS. Boils."

Rock—"NIMPINGANG. A whitlow."

Williams—"NIPPINGANG, NIMPINGANG. A whitlow."

["NIMPINGALE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"NIMPINGALE. A whitlow."

181. "NORT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"An ad *nort* moar ta du way girt Exter vair." i. 8.

Wolcot—"Twas stoopid to treat vokes for *nort*."—*Roy. Vis.*

"Drink *nort* but dead small beer."—*Mid. Elect.*

"All that remained was good for *nort*."—*Ibid.*

Palmer, Rock—"NORT. Nothing."

Lock—"Nort but agging, and veaking, and tiltishness." p. 9.

"Good for *nort* but scollee." p. 16. "Why, fath, . . . *nort* marchantable." p. 19. "That's *nort* to nobody." p. 30.

Pulman—"NORT. Nothing. 'Tiddn wuth *nort*.' Used chiefly in East Devon, and never heard in the Crewkherne district."

Jennings—"NORT. Nothing (West of the Parret)."

Williams—"NURT, or NORT. Nothing (W. of the Parret)."

["NORT" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Tregellas—"NORT. Nothing." "Twas *nort* but fearfulness."

Tales, p. 10.

Harland—"NOWT. Nothing." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* C. 1.

Hallivell—"NORT. Nothing. *Somerset*."

182. *Perry*—"NOTT. To shear; crop; cut short."

"KNOTT," "NOTT," or "NOT," is used about Ashburton and Torquay to denote hornless sheep or bullocks.

Vancouver—"A cross of the new Leicester with the Bampton *Nott*." p. 343. "The old Devonshire dim-faced *nott* sheep." p. 347.

Jennings—"NOT-SHEEP. A sheep without horns."

Williams—"KNOT-SHEEP. Sheep without horns."

Barnes—"NOT. (A.S. *Hnot*, shorn or clipped.) Without horns, as a *not* cow, a *not* sheep."

[The following riddle was popular about Looe in my boyhood:—

"A white sheep and a black,
A horned sheep and a *not*,
A long-tailed sheep and a short-tailed sheep,
And how many sheep be that!"

The answer was "one;" as a black, horned, long-tailed sheep, on being killed and skinned, would be white, hornless, and short-tailed. *Not*, in the case of hornless sheep, was always pronounced so as to rhyme with *that*. W. P.]

Marshall, 3—"NOT. Polled; hornless; spoken of sheep and cattle." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 4.

Parish—"NOTT. [*Hnot*, Ang. Sax., *shorn*; cut.] Polled; said of sheep or cows without horns. 'Mus' Stapley, he's been and bought some more of these here *not* cows. I can't fancy them things no-hows-de-wurreld."

Ray, S. & E.—"NOT and NOTTED; *i.e.* Polled; shorn. *Ess.* ab. A.S. *hnot*, ejusdem significationis. [A.S. *hnot*, shorn."] *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Halliwell—"NOT. Smooth; without horns. *Var. dial.* Hence to shear or poll. NOTHEAD. A craven crown."

Groce—"KNOT. Polled; hornless. Spoken of sheep and cattle. *Glouc.*" "NOT. Smooth; polled; or shorn." "NOT-SHEEP. Sheep without horns. *Essex.* 'That field is *not*;' that field is well-tilled. *Berksh.*"

[*Carew* has "NOTWHEAT, so termed because it is vnbearded," p. 20; and *Walker* has "NOT. It denotes cessation or extinction," and "NOTWHEAT. A kind of wheat unbearded." W. P.]

183. "OAK-WEB" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"OAK-WEB." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.

Palmer—"OAK-WEB. Cockchafer."

Rock—"OAKEBB, OAKEM. The cockchafer."

Williams—"OAK-WEB (WUCK-UB). Cockchafer; Maybug."

["OAK-WEB" is used about Looe. W. P.]

N. & Q.—"The common beetle called cockchafer is here [Launceston, Cornwall. W. P.] known only as the *oak-web*, and a smaller beetle as *fern-web*." 1, S. iii. 259.

Halliwell—"OAK-WEB. The cockchafer. *West.*"

184. "OFT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"An sard 'n as ha *auft* ta ba" i. 57.

["OFT," or "AUFT," is used about Looe. W. P.]

Daniel—"Thees *hoft* to knaw better."—*Evenings*, p. 23.

"I *auft* to be strep'd bare."—*Ibid.*, p. 48.

Forfar—"We should think that he *oft* for to know."—*Ezhib.* p. 4.

"You should *oft* for to be ashamed of yourself."—*Ibid.*

Gervis—"You *auf*t to be hooted out of the town." *Ballads*, p. 31.

Tregellas—"OFT. Ought." "Every man *oft* to have hes awn fancy."—*Tales*, pp. 71-2.

["OFT" is of course *Ought* pronounced as if the combination *gh* had the power of *f*, as in *Laughter*. This occurs in the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and especially the last, in several other words not pronounced so usually. Thus, "Our friend *boft* the Bâl" (=our friend bought the mine), *Forfar, Exhib.* 9. "I . . . *boft* this ere house" (=I bought this here house), *Tregellas, Peeps*, 14. "And *broft* I an Jan each a cheear" (=and brought I an Jan each a chair), *Forfar, Exhib.* 7. "They arn't as you *broft* 'em," *Gervis, Ballads*, 39. "And *broft* the groceries and that weth her," *Higham, Exhib.* 137. "They only loffed, and never *broft* it," *Tregellas, Tales*, 32. "He took a fancy to . . . the passon's *dafter*," *Forfar, Exhib.* 30. "My poor *dafter*," *Higham, Exhib.* 137. "As Jan zed this he hai'v'd a *sife*" (=as Jan said this he heaved a sigh), *Baird*, i. 70. "*Sifing* has been replaced by sighing," *Bowring, Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 17. "*Sift* and look'd like wan quailing away" (=sighed and looked like one fainting away), *Palmer*, 8. "Tha wine, [*i.e.* wind, W. P.] mangst thy boughs, *sifes*," *Jennings*, 82. "All day long I *sof* and swet" (=all day long I sigh and sweat), *Daniel, Wit.* 3. "Took a bard out o' a springle . . . and told to en as *thof* a' had a' be telling to a Christian" (=took a bird out of a springle and spoke to it as though he had been speaking to a human being), *Palmer*, 5. "Shek th' houze as *thof* was gwine ta vall" (=shook the house as though it was going to fall), *Pulman*, 44. "As zum ool, *thawf* pon starvin" (=as some will, though nearly starving), *Jennings*, 85. "*Thof* I'm cleck-handed" (=though I'm left-handed), *Daniel, Thalia*, 5. "*Thof* it do look jest the same," *Gervis, Ballads*, 35. "I *thoft* you wor gone out" (=I thought you were gone out), *Forfar, Exhib.* 88. "I *thoft* I shud see," *Gervis, Ballads*, 30. "I *thoft* I wud go to Lunnon," *Higham, Exhib.* 66. "Turn out my *thoufts*," *Miles, Ballads*, 58. "That I *thoft* would never do," *Tregellas, Tales*, 27. "You *thoft*, I s'poase, I shouldn't come," *Verrall, Exhib.* 41.

[Of the foregoing illustrations of the pronunciation under notice, two were used about Looe in my boyhood. Thus a female child was sometimes called a *dafter*, and I recollect that

"All the birds of the air fell a *soffing* and sobbin',
When they heard the bell tolling for poor cock-robin." W. P.]

185. "OLD SODGER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.
["OLD SAWJUR" is used about Looe. W. P.]

186. "AWMS" is used about Torquay.
Palmer—"OMES. Alms."

187, 188. *Walker*—"ORDAIN. To appoint; to decree; to establish."

Perry—"ORDAIN. To decree; appoint; settle; establish."
"ORDAIN" and "ORDAINED" are used about Ashburton

and Torquay.

Pulman—"ORDAIN. To intend. 'I do *ordain* to be there.'"

Jennings—"ORND, *pret.* ORDAINED. Fated."

Williams—"ORDAIN. To purpose."

["ORDAIN" and "ORDAINED" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Carew—"Brought into a great room *ordained* for that purpose." p. 14.

Halliwell—"ORDAIN. To order; to intend. *Devon.*"

Shakspeare—"Out of your grace, devise, *ordain*, impose
Some gentle order."—*K. John*, iii. 1.

"When first this order was *ordain'd*, my lords,
Knights of the garter were of noble birth."

1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

"Our ancestor was that Mulmutius, which
Ordained our laws."—*Cym.* iii. 1.

"All things that we *ordained* festival,
Turn from their office to black funeral."

Rom. & Ju. iv. 5.

189. *Bray*—"Who . . . would ever guess what was meant
by *organs' tea*, an excellent potation for a cold, and here much
in request." i. 333.

"ORGANS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay as a name
for the pennyroyal.

Palmer—"ORGAN. Penny royal."

Rock—"ORGANS. The herb pennyroyal."

"Jist put her tooties in hot watter,
An' gie'r a few strang *organs* arter,
Or else some featherfowl." p. 6.

[= Just put her toes in hot water, and give her a little strong
tea of pennyroyal or fever-few afterward. W. P.]

Pulman—"ORGIN. The herb pennyroyal."

Barnes—"ORGANY (A.S. *Organe*). The herb Penny-royal."

["ORGAN" and "ORGAN-TEA" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"ORGAN. The herb pennyroyal."

190. *Walker*—"ORTS. Refuse; that which is left."

Perry—"ORTS. That which is left; refuse."

"ORTS" is used about Ashburton, and "ORCH" about Torquay.

Bowring—"ORTS. Refuse." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 27.

Palmer—"ORTS. Fragments; refuse."

Rock—"ORTS. Scraps; refuse."

Pulman—"ORTS. Scraps; waste or broken victuals. 'Gie the poor fellow a vew *orts*.'" "

Williams—"ORTS. Scraps; leavings."

Barnes—"ORTS (A.S. *Orettan*, to spot; to defile). Waste hay left by cows fed a-field, being dirtied or spoilt by their treading on it."

["ORTS" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Parish—"ORTS. Odds and ends; fragments of broken victuals.

'The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques,
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.'

Troilus and Cressida, act v. sc. 2."

Halliwell—"ORTS. Scraps; fragments. *Var. dial.* It is a common archaism."

Grose—"ORTS. Fragments of victuals. 'Don't make or leave *orts*;' don't leave any fragments on your plate. *C.*"

Shakspeare—"It is some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder." *Tim. Ath.* iv. 3.

191. *Bannister*—"OVERLAND. Upper land or field. *Teutonic.*"

Halliwell—"OVERLAND-FARM. A parcel of land without a house to it. *Devon.*"

192. *Palmer*—"PANKING. Panting."

Rock—"PANKING. Panting." "A *panking*, pluffy nestle-draff." p. 25. [= A panting, spongy (*i.e.* deceptive, insincere), last of the set (*i.e.* last born of the family, or defective as compared with the others of the family). W. P.]

Lock, Pulman, Williams, Barnes—"PANK. To pant."

Daniel—"How he ded poof, an' *pank*, an' *blaw*." *One and All*, p. 37.

Grose—"PANKING. Panting. *Exm.*"

193. *Perry*—"PASSAGE. A journey by water."

Pulman—"PASSAGE. The ferry at Axmouth is called *The Passage*."

Carew—"The *passage* . . . much haunted as the highway to Plymouth" p. 100. "Benefit of the *passage*." p. 112. "The ordinary *passage* . . . over Foy river." p. 132.

[Devonport is connected with Cornwall by two PASSAGES or ferries—one from Cremyl to Mutton Cove, known as *Cremyl Passage*; and one from Torpoint to Morice Town, termed *Torpoint Passage*. Indeed, Morice Town is popularly named *New Passage* from this ferry. PASSAGE is similarly used in Gloucester and Monmouth shires, as is seen in the NEW PASSAGE across the Severn. W. P.]

194. "PICKING EARS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

195. "PIG'S LOOSE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Wolcot—"A pig that's in the *looze*." *Mid. Elect.*

Palmer—"PIG'S LOOSE. Pig's sty."

Rock—"PIG'S-LOOZE. A pigstye." "I've a-zent to thee *peg's looze*." p. 21.

Pulman, Jennings, Williams—"PIG'S LOOZE. Pig's sty."

Bannister—"PIG-LOOSE ? = PARK CLOSE = PARK CLUSE = PARK COLAS. Green (*glas*), or church (*eglos*), or bottom (*goles*)."

Cooke—"PIG'S LOOZE. A pig's-stye."

Halliwell—"PIGS-LOOSE. A pigsty. *West*."

Grose—"LOOZE. A hog stye. *Exm*."

196. *Walker*—"PIKE. A fork used in husbandry."

Perry—"PIKE. Fork."

"PICK" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"An vundermoar ha then did stick
Up droo, a sharp two-vorkid *pick*." i. 67.

Rock—"PICK. A hay or pitch fork."

Pulman—"PICK. A pitchfork."

Moore—"PIKE, PEEK, or PICK. A hay fork."

Jennings—"PICK. A pitch-fork; a two-pronged fork for making hay."

Williams—"PICK, PEEK. Hay fork."

Barnes—"PICK (from peak, a sharp body). A hay fork, or dung fork."

["PIKE" is used about Looe for a hay fork, not a dung fork. W. P.]

Halliwell—"PICK. A pitchfork. *North*." "PIKE. A hay-fork. *Glouc*."

Grose—"PEEK. A prong or pitch fork. *Exm*."

197. "PILLEM" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"An a kick'd up tha *pilamy* and made such a stower." i. 32.

Wolcot—"Zom in the mucks, and *pellum* sprawling." *Roy. Vis.*

Palmer, Rock—"PILM. Dust."

Lock—"PILM. Flying dust."

Pulman—"PILLAM, or PILM. Dust."

Moore, Cooke—"PILM. Dust."

Jennings—"PILM. Dust; or rather fine dust, which readily floats in the air."

Williams—"PILM, PILLUM. Dust."

["PILLEM" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"PILM, PILLEM. Dust."

Daniel—"Then i a rode weth *pillam* chook'd."—*One and All*, p. 33.
"Up to eyes in *pellum* and dirt."—*Thalia*, p. 8.

Carew—"PILME. The dust which riseth."

N. & Q.—"PILLOM is the full word, of which PILM is a contraction. It appears to have been derived from the British word *pylor*, dust." 1st S. viii. 44.

Halliwel—"PILM. Dust. *Devon.* Grose has *Pillum*. Hence *pilmy*, dusty."

Grose—"PILMER. A *pilmer*; a shower of rain, small and thick as dust. *Devonsh.*" "PILN, or PILM. Dust raised by the wind; road dust. *Devonsh.*"

198. "PINDY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"PINDY. Used of meat kept too long. ? From *pindam*, to shut in; as the word *close* is used of ill-smelling rooms."

Palmer—"PINDY. Mouldy."

Williams—"PIND, PINDY. Fusty, as corn or flour."

["PINDY" and "PEENDY" are used about Looe, as signifying tainted, and are chiefly, but not exclusively, applied to butcher's meat. W. P.]

Couch—"PEENDY. Tainted (applied to butcher's meat)."

Halliwel—"PIND. Tainted; mouldy; said of meat."

199. "PITCH" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lock—"PUTCH. To *pitch* up corn and hay to the mow or zess with a *pitch* fork."

Pulman—"PITCH. To load hay in the hay field."

Barnes—"PITCH. To put or throw up hay on a waggon."

["PITCH." To throw up corn or hay to the mow or a waggon with a fork or *pike*, is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"PITCH. The quantity taken up at one time on a hay fork. *West.* Also to load hay or straw."

Grose—"PUTCH. To hand (*pitch*) sheaves, or the like, with a pitch fork. *Esom.*"

200. *Bray*—"A *pisgy* had let he out." i. 323. "*Piskie House* on the side of Sheep's Tor." iii. 101-2. "It is not uncommon in deep mines . . . to hear loud and frequent explosions . . . where no miners are at work: these noises the men believe to be occasioned by the working of the fairies or *pixies*, whom they call *small men*." iii. 256.

"PISKY" is used about Ashburton, and "PIKSY" about Torquay.

Baird—"Ha'd uny jist bin *picksy* laid." ii. 44.

Wolcot—"To laugh like any *pisky*." *Mid. Elect.*

Palmer—"PIXY. Fairy." "And my cloak inzide out. Well, us shan't be *pixy* led." p. 20.

Rock—"PIXY. A Devonshire fairy." "PIXY-LED. Led by fairies." "PIXY-STOOL. A fungus."

Lock—"PIXY, or PIGSNYE. A fairy." "TEEHEERING PIXY. Laughing fairy or goblin."

Pulman—"PEXY (PIXY). The Devonshire *pixies* have long had a wide reputation. . . . They are a species of fairy much busied with the affairs of mortals, and full of mischief. . . . *Pixies* are said by the Devonshire peasants to be the souls of unbaptized infants. PEXY-LADEN, PIXY-LED. Led by *pixies*. PEXY-WORD. The *pixy's* hoard, or what is left after the 'picking.' The few remaining apples upon a tree, the crop of which has been gathered. . . . PEXY-WORD is the term in the neighbourhood of Axminster, and, I believe, in Devonshire generally. In the neighbourhood of Crewkerne the same meaning is conveyed by COL-PEXY."

Moore—"PIXIES, or PISGIES. Fairies."

Jennings—"PIXY. A sort of fairy; an imaginary being." "PIXY-LED. Led astray by *pixies*." "PIX, PIXY. To pick up apples after the main crop is taken in; to glean, applied to an orchard only."

Williams—"PIXY. A fairy." "PIXY-STOOL. Toad-stool." "PIX, PEX, or PIXY. To pick up fruit, as apples or walnuts, after the main crop is taken in."

["PISKY" and "PISKY-LED" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"PISKY. An elf or fairy."

Daniel—"He like a *piskey* laft." *Portfolio*, p. 25.

Gurland—"PISKEY. Probably a corruption of *Pixia*. The veritable Cornish *Piskey* has some qualities which are pecu-

liarily its own. The *Piskey* delights in playing tricks upon benighted travellers, leading them over trackless commons, or to the edge of quagmires or precipices; generally leaving them in a position of extreme peril, from which it is dangerous to move till daylight. The only mode by which a victim to the caprices of a *Piskey* can release himself is by turning his coat inside out. *Why* such an effect should follow so unlikely a cause is a question we would rather refer to so learned a body as the Royal Society, it being beyond the powers of a provincial institute to grapple with such a mystery."

Sundys—"PISKY. A fairy. *Pisky* (Cornish), a fairy. There are several remains of these in the *West*."

Bannister—"PISKEY-PARK = PISCAY-PARK = PIXEY-PARK. Fairy close."

Cooke—"PIXIES, or PISGIES, are represented in the traditions of the Devonshire peasantry, as inhabitants of the gloomy recesses of Caverns, &c., and as of a race of beings 'invisibly small,' whose pursuits and pastimes have been . . . delineated by the Muse of Coleridge," &c.

N. & Q.—"The country people in this neighbourhood [Launceston, Cornwall. W. P.] sometimes put a prayer book under a child's pillow as a charm to keep away the *piskies*." 1st S.ii. 475.

Halliwell—"PIXY. A fairy. The term is not obsolete, and, like *fairy*, is common in composition. *Pixy-puff*, a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. *Pixy-seats*, the entangled knots in horses' manes. *Pixy-stool*, the toadstool. '*Pyxie-led*, to be in a maze, to be bewilder'd, as if led out of the way by hobgoblin, or puck, or one of the fairies; the cure is to turn one of your garments the inside outward, which gives a person time to recollect himself; the way to prevent it, some say, is for a woman to turn her cap inside outward, that the *pyxies* may have no power over her, and for a man to do the same with some of his clothes.' *MS. Devon. Gl.*

'Thee *pyxie-led* in Popish piety,
Who makes thyself the triple crown's base drudge.'

Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 73.

PIGSNIE. A term of endearment, generally to a young girl. See the *Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham*, p. 19.

'And here you may see I have
Even such another,
Squeaking, gibbering, of every degree.
The player fooles dear darling *pignie*
He calls himself his brother,
Come of the very same familie.'

Tarlton's Horse-loads of Fooles.

PIX. To glean orchards. *West.*"

Grose—"PIXY. A fairy. *Exam.*"

[The belief in PISKIES, and in being PISKY-LED, may be said still to linger in East Cornwall. I knew a party of sailors, all natives of Looe, who, having, as they stated, lost their way whilst crossing a field between Polperro and Looe, and being unable to find an outlet, though they had "walked round and round," simply turned their pockets inside out, and at once found themselves at the gate which they had previously been seeking in vain. And a servant girl, a native of Liskeard, in East Cornwall, who lived in my family, stated that she and several other girls were once unable to find their way, when they all turned their shawls and at once "zeed the gate stright ahead." "Laughing like a *pisky*" was a common description about Looe, in my boyhood, for any person laughing much.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that our south-western names for fairies, exhibited in the foregoing quotations from authors resident in Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall, divide themselves into two groups, of which *Piksy* and *Pisky* may be said to be the typical forms; the former including *Picksy*, *Pigsnye*, *Pixie*, *Pixy*, and *Pexy*; and the latter, *Pisgy*, *Piskie*, and *Piskey*. These types, it may be observed, differ only in the order in which the letters *k* and *s* stand, *Piksy* being converted into *Pisky* by the simple transposition of the letters in question. It may be noteworthy also that, whilst every Cornish author adheres to *Pisky* and its allies, the Devonshire and Somersetshire writers are as faithful to *Piksy*, with the exception of Mrs. Bray, who seems indifferently to use either type, and Dr. Wolcot, who uses the Cornish *pisky*. These exceptions are probably accounted for by the facts that Mrs. Bray, by dwelling on the border of the two counties, just as often heard one name as the other, especially as Cornish miners were somewhat numerous about Tavistock; and that though Dr. Wolcot was born at Kingsbridge, he completed his education at Liskeard and Bodmin, in Cornwall; was apprenticed to his uncle, a surgeon, at Fowey, in the same county; and for some time practised as a medical man at Truro. W. P.]

201. "PLANSH" is used as a name for any kind of floor about Ashburton (where, however, the floors are commonly of lime-ash), and "PLANSHING" for the ceiling of *planks*.

"PLANCHING" is used about Torquay as a name for a floor, whether of wood, or stone, or any other material.

Palmer—"PLANCHING. Floor."

Rock—"PLAUNCHING. Wooden floor; planking." "The *plaunching* is like a gliddered pond." p. 10.

Pulman—"PLANCHE. A wooden floor. Perhaps from plank—a floor made of planks."

Williams—"PLANCH. A wooden floor." "PLANCHANT (adj)."

Barnes—"PLANCED [Fr. *plancher*]. Boarded."

["PLANCHING," a wooden floor, and "PLANCED FLOOR," a floor of wood, are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"PLANCHIN. A wooden or planked floor.

'And to that vineyard was a *planced* gate.'

Measure for Measure, [iv. 1. W. P.]

Forfar—"Nothen but gas-lights, and people, and gowld,
From the *planchen* right up to the ruf."—*Exhib.* p. 5.

Henwood—"Eh thraw'd en pon ta *planshen*, an' challeng'd to fight." *Conference*, p. 32.

Sandys—"PLANCHING. Planced; planks; boards; wooden floor. French, *plancher*. Shakespere mentions 'a *planced* gate,' in *Measure for Measure*. *Plankan* (Cornish), a plank."

Carew—"To cover their *planchings* with earth." p. 53.
"The *planching's* rotten." p. 138. [The first of the quotations from Mr. Carew apparently indicates that in Cornwall, as about Torquay, *Planching* meant a floor of any kind, as the Cornish would not be likely to cover a wooden floor with earth. W. P.]

Halliwell—"PLANCED. Boarded. *Dorset*. It is also an archaism. PLANCHEN-boards. *Devon*. 'Plancher made of bordes, *planché*.' *Palsgrave*. Forby has *plancher*, a boarded floor; and Palmer gives *planches*, the planks of a flooring. 'The good-wife, that before had provided for afterclaps, had found out a privie place between two seelings of a *planncher*, and there she thrust Lionello, and her husband came sweting. "What news," quoth shee, "drives you home againe so soone; husband?" "Marrye, sweet wife," quoth he, "a fearfull dreame that I had this night which came to my remembrance."' *Tarlton's Neves out of Purgatorie*, p. 100."

Grose—"PLANCHING. A wooden floor. *Devonsh.*" "PLANSHER, or PLANCHER. The chamber floor. *Norf.*"

Browne—"The prince an hundred pound hath sent
To mend the leads and *planchens* went." p. 11.

202. *Walker*—"PLASH. A small lake or puddle of water."
"PLASHY. Watery; filled with puddles."

Perry—"PLASH. A small puddle of water." "PLASHY. Watery; filled with puddles."

Bray (quoting *Browne*)—

“Through the quagmires and red water *plashes*
The boyes run dabbling.” iii. 20.

Palmer—“PLASHET. Quagmire.”

[“PLASHET” is used about Looe; and not far from that town there is a hamlet called PLASHFORD, answering well to Dr. Bannister’s definition—“The ford at the swamp.” W. P.]

Couch—“PLASHET. A moist place where a brook begins.”

Garland—“PLOSH. Puddle; quagmire.”

Bannister—“PLASH. Puddle; pool; swamp; bog; marsh. PLASH-CROFT. Swampy croft. PLASH-FORD. Ford at the swamp. PLASH TOWN. Muddy town-place [field].”

Carew—“Almost euerie hedge serveth for a Roade, an euerie *plashoote* for Springles to take them.” pp. 24–5. “Thorow bushes, briers, mires, *plashes*, and riuers whatsoever.” p. 74.

Burns— “*Plashy* sleetes and beating rain.”

Jockey’s Ta’en the Parting Kiss, st. 2.

Halliwell—“PLASH. A pool of water; a large puddle. ‘*Lacuna*, a playche of water.’ *Nominale MS.*

‘Betwix a *plashche* and a flode appone a flate lawnde.’

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

‘Roares, rages, foames, against a mountain dashes,
And in recoile makes mer lowes standing *plashes*.’

Browne’s Britannia’s Pastorals, p. 53.

‘If thu drynke the halfe, thu shalt fynde it no scoff :

Of terryble deathe thu wylt stacker in the *plashes*.’

Bale’s Kyng Johan, p. 78.

‘At length coming to a broad *plash* of water and mud, which could not be avoyded, I fetcht a rise, yet fell in over the ankles at the further end.’ *Kemp’s Nine Daies’ Wonder*, 1600.” “PLASHY. ‘*Plashy* waies, wet under foot; to *plash*

in the dirt, all *plash’d*, made wet and dirty; to *plash* a traveller, to dash or strike up the dirt upon him.’ *MS. Lansd.*, 1033.

‘A wet or *plashie* ground.’ *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 382.”

Prince—“She was stopt by a *plashy* place.” p. 668.

Shakspere—

“As he that leaves

A shallow *plash*, to plunge him in the deep.”

Tam. Shr. i. 1.

Spenser—“Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,
That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plash*.”

Faerie Queen, b. ii. c. viii. s. 36.

203. “PLIMMED” is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—“PLIMED. Swelled.”

Lock—“PLIM. To swell up as new bacon, &c., in dressing.”

Pulman—“PLIM. To swell.”

Jennings—"PLIM. To swell; to increase in bulk."

Williams—"PLIM, PLUM. To swell; to increase in bulk as soaked peas or rice."

Barnes—"PLIM. To swell or expand. 'This biaocon da *plim* in bwilèn."

Hallivell—"PLIM. To fill; to swell. *Var. dial.* As an adjective, stout and fat."

Grose—"PLIM. To *plim*; to swell; to increase in bulk; as, 'this bacon will *plim* in the pot.' Also to make anything swell by beating. *Exm.*"

204. "PLOUGH," a team of oxen, is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"PLOUGH. In addition to the well-known agricultural implement, the farm waggon and horses are often included under the general term of *plough*. 'Farmer Smith got a cappical *plough*'—meaning that his waggons and teams are excellent. The plough, properly so called, is commonly known as the *zull*—from the Anglo-Saxon *syl*."

Jennings—"PLOUGH. The cattle or horses used for ploughing; also a waggon and horses or oxen."

Williams—"PLOUGH. A team of horses; also a waggon and horses, or a waggon and oxen."

Hallivell—"PLOUGH. Used for oxen kept to draw the plough, not for horses."

Grose—"PLOUGH. A waggon."

205. "PLUM" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"PLUMB. A combination of softness and elasticity."

Palmer—"PLUM. Light."

Rock—"PLUM. Light; soft; springy; puffy. *Ex.* '*plum* soil; *plum* bed.'" "*Plum* be tha zoil a-tap their breast." p. 28.

Pulman—"PLUM. Full; round; light; soft; springy."

Moore—"PLUM. Light and puffy, as '*plum* soil.'"

Williams—"PLUM. *Plim*."

["PLUM" is used about Looe, where dough, in which yeast has produced its due effect, is said to be *plum*. W. P.]

Couch—"PLUM. Soft. Dough is said to *plum*."

Daniel—"Plum as feathers." *Thalia*, p. 37. [Nothing can give a better idea of *plumness* than the softness, lightness, and elasticity of feathers; in short, of *plumage*. W. P.]

Garland—"PLUMMING. Raising dough with yeast. A farmer near the Lizard, who was confined to his bed by illness, and complained of a distention of his stomach, heard to his

great horror that a pitcher of yeast had been accidentally upset in the well from which he was supplied with water. 'Then,' he cried out, 'that explains my complaint—I'm *plumming*.'

N. & Q.—"Surely it [PLUM. W. P.] is the same word as *plump*, though employed in a somewhat different sense. *Plum* or *plump*, as applied to a bed, would certainly convey the idea of softness or downiness. As to the employment of the word as a verb, I conceive that it is analogous to an expression which I have often heard used by cooks, . . . 'to *plump* up.'" 1st S. viii. 654.

Halliwel—"PLUM. Light; soft. *West.*"

Grose—"PLUM. Very. '*Plum*, pleasant;' very pleasant. *Kent.*"

206. "POOK" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird— "Bit zom time back, ha'd got a mow;
Ez vokes id bin thare aul tha day,
Along way hee, a making hay;
And Roger thort, ta git et vore,
Ha'd stay an *puk* up zummat moar." ii. 45.

Lock—"POOK. A haycock, *quasi peake* or cone."

Pulman—"POOK. A haycock."

Williams—"POOK. A cock of hay."

Barnes—"Haymaking consists of several operations which, with fine weather, commonly follow each other in Dorsetshire, thus: The mown grass—in *zwath*—is thrown abroad—*tedded*—and afterwards turned once or twice; and in the evening raked up into little ridges,—*rollers*—single or double as may be formed by one raker or by two raking against each other; and sometimes put up into small cones or heaps, called *cocks*. On the following morning the rollers or cocks are thrown abroad into *passels*—parcels—which, after being turned, are in the evening put into large ridges—*wiales*,—and the wales are sometimes *pooked*, put up into larger cones—*pooks*,—in which the hay is loaded. For raking grass into double rollers, or pushing hay up into wiales, the fore raker or pickman is said to *riake in* or *push in*, and the other to *cluose*."

["POOK" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Daniel—"At stons, an' mots, and *pooks* we'll loff." *Companion*, p. 25.

Tregellas—"POOK. Rick." "Find the *pooks* of turves." *Tales*, p. 185.

Halliwel—"POOK. A cock of hay. *Somerset*. To *pook* hay or barley, to make it up into cocks."

207. "POSSES" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"PAUSTEES. Posts."

Garland—"POSS. Gate post."

Halliwell—"POSTISIS. Posts. *Var. dial.*"

Grose—"POSTISIS. Posts; plural of post. *Middl.*"

208. "POTS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Vancouver—"For the carriage of stones, gravel, and dung, strong wicker baskets, opening at bottom, and sufficient to contain one hundred weight and a half of short or rotten dung each, are generally used." pp. 127-8.

[“POTS” is used about Looe. W. P.]

Grose—"POT-DUNG. Farm-yard dung. *Berksh.*"

209. "POT-WATER" is used about Ashburton.

Halliwell—"POT-WATER. Water used for household purposes, for cooking, &c. *Devon.*"

210. "POUNDING" and "POUND HOUSE" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"POUN' HOUSE. Pound-house. Perhaps from the French *pomme*, an apple. . . . The place where the cider press is fixed and cider is made."

Williams—"POUND-HOUSE. House for cider-making."

[“POUND,” “POUND-HOUSE,” and “POUNDING” were used about Looe, where the apples were *pounded*, i.e. reduced to pulp, either by grinding them in a mill, or by crushing them in a granite trough under a large granite roller or wheel—the two making the *pound*. W. P.]

[Since writing the foregoing, I have seen an old disabled granite *pound*, such as is mentioned above, on the premises of Mr. Paige-Brown, Great Englebourne, Harberton, South Devon. W. P.]

Halliwell—"POUND. A cyder mill. *Devon.*"

211. "POWER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bouring—"Power of money." [= A great deal of money. W. P.] *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 36.

Wolcot—"And hang'th a *power* of thieves." *Mid. Elect.*

Palmer—"POWER. A great number."

Rock—"POWER OF. Much; many." "I've zeed a *power* o' nice young wimmen." p. 11.

Jennings—"A *power* of rain. A great deal of rain."

[“POWER” = a great number or quantity is used about Looe. W. P.]

Garland—"POWERS. A large quantity."

Higham—"Aafter *powers* of rigs and traade we got to Bristol." *Exhib.* p. 67.

Sandys—"POWERS. A great number."

N. & Q.—"I have been often struck with the fact, how purely of classical derivation are many of the expressions in daily use amongst our country people. Take, for a single instance, the word *power*, signifying *quantity* or *number*. Nothing is more common than to hear one person say of another, that he has a *power* of money, or a *power* of friends, or a *power* of hands = workmen, which is simply synonymous with the peculiar use of *vis* in Latin, and *δύναμις* in Greek. Thus in Cicero we find 'vis auri,' 'vis innumerabilis servorum;' in Horace, 'vis hederæ;' in Virgil, 'canum vis;' in Juvenal, 'verborum tanta vis;' in Livy, 'vis navium;' in Tacitus, 'vis locustarum;' and, as its Greek equivalent, we have in Herodotus *κοίρη δὲ χρημάτων δύναμις*; and in Thucydides, *ἀπ' ὀλίγης δυνάμεως χρημάτων.*" 4th S. ii. 199.

212. "PUCKER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"PUCKER. Fuss."

["PUCKER" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Parish—"PUCKER. A fuss; over anxiety, with a little touch of ill temper."

Hallivell—"PUCKER. Confusion; bother; perplexity; fright; bustle. *Var. dial.*"

213. *Perry*—"QUAIL. To languish."

"QUAILING" is used about Ashburton, and "QUEELING" about Torquay.

Palmer—"QUAILING. Fainting; being depressed."

Rock—"QUAIL, QUEEL. To faint away." "Ur look'th as if her'd *quail.*" p. 26.

[To "QUAIL-AWAY" is to faint, about Looe. W. P.]

Hallivell—"QUAIL. Sometimes, to faint; to droop; to fall sick."

Prince (quoting an epitaph in Ottery St. Mary Church)—

"This fading flower on earth
Might yet *unquailed* have flourished a while." p. 483.

214. "QUARREL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"QUARREL. Pane of glass." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866. p. 27.

Palmer—"QUARRILS. Panes."

Rock—"QUARREL. A square of window-glass (*gy. a square*)."

Pulman—"QUARL. A pane of glass. Literally, perhaps, a diamond-shaped pane only—from *Quarrel*, the old name of a cross-bow arrow, the head of which was diamond-shaped. Perhaps from the French *quarré*, obtained through the Anglo-Norman."

Jennings—"QUARRELS [*Quarré*, French]. A square of window glass."

Williams—"QUARREL, QUARREY. A pane of glass."

Barnes—"QUARREL (French *Quarré*). A window pane."

["QUARREL," and "QUARL," are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"QUARREL. A pane of glass. Probably at first a square of glass."

T. Q. Couch—"QUARREL. A pane of glass. Probably at first a small square of glass."

'Some asked how pearls did grow, and where ;

Then spoke I to my girl

To part her lips, and show me there

The *quarrelets* of pearl.'—*Herrick*."

Garland—"QUARRY. A pane of glass."

Cooke—"QUARREL. A square of window-glass."

Halliwell—"QUARREL. A square of window glass, properly one placed diagonally. Anciently, a diamond-shaped pane of glass. Hence the cant term *quarrel-picker*, a glazier. The word was applied to several articles of a square shape, and is still in use."

215. *Palmer*—"QUELSTERING. Hot."

Lock—"QUELSTRING. Hot and sultry."

Halliwell—"QUELTRING. Sultry; sweltering. *West*."

Grose—"QUELTRING. Hot; sultry; sweltring. *Exm*."

216. "RAKED-UP" is used about Torquay.

Palmer—"RAKED. Rose up in a hurry." "RAKED UP. Awoke from sleep."

Lock—"Ad! thoa es *rakad up* and tuck en be tha collar."

p. 20.

Williams—"RAKE. To rouse up."

Halliwell—"RAKE. To rouse up. *Somerset*. To start up suddenly. *West*."

217. *Palmer*—"RARE. Early."

Halliwell—"RARE. Early. *Devon*."

218. *Walker, Perry*—"RASH. Violent; precipitate; hasty."

"RASH" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwel—"RASH. To snatch, or seize; to tear, or rend."

Milton—"Beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold incontinence."—*Comus*.

Shakspeare—"Make not too rash a trial of him, for
He's gentle and not fearful."—*Temp.* i. 2.

219. "RAW-CREAM" and RAW-MILK are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"RAW-MILK. Milk not separated from its cream."

Vancouver—"The milk is put into tin or earthen pans, holding about ten or twelve quarts each. The evening's meal is placed in the following morning, and the morning's milk is placed in the afternoon, upon a broad iron plate, heated by a small furnace, or otherwise over stoves, where, exposed to a gentle fire, they remain until after the whole body of cream is supposed to have formed upon the surface, which being gently removed by the edge of a spoon or ladle, small air bubbles will begin to rise, that denote the approach of a boiling heat, when the pans must be removed from off the heated plate or stones. The cream remains upon the milk in this state until quite cold, when it may be removed into a churn, or, as is more frequently the case, into an open vessel, and there moved by hand with a stick about a foot long, at the end of which is fixed a sort of peal, from four to six inches in diameter, and with which about 12 lbs. of butter may be separated from the butter milk at a time. The butter in both cases being found to separate much more freely, and sooner to coagulate into a mass, than in the ordinary way, when churned from *raw cream* that may have been several days in gathering; and at the same time will answer a more valuable purpose for preserving, which should be first salted in the usual way; then placed in convenient-sized earthenware crocks, and always kept covered with a pickle made strong enough to float and buoy up, about half out of the brine, a new-laid egg. This cream, before churning, is the clouted cream so celebrated in Devonshire." pp. 214-15.

Barnes—"RAMMIL. Rawmilk; applied to cheese made of *raw unskimmed milk*."

["RAW-CREAM" (more frequently "RAW-REAM") and "RAW-MILK," are used about Looe. W. P.]

Tregellas—"Hot buttered cakes, and toast, and shuggar, and *raw-milk*, and every thing else." *Tales*, p. 32.

N. & Q.—"In Dorsetshire milk from which the cream has

not been taken is called 'rammil' or 'rammilk,' and the cheese made with it is called 'rammilk cheese,' in contradistinction to skim-milk cheese. The word is sometimes written and pronounced 'rawmilk,' but I believe this conveys a false impression. The Ang. Sax. word for cream is *ream*, *rem*; the Ger. *rahm*; Old Ger. *ruum*; Icl. *riomi*. And I think that 'rammilk' is *rahm* milk—*i.e.* cream milk and not raw milk." 4th S. viii. 415. "Unskimmed milk is in Lancashire 'ream milk,' evidently a cognate word [to *rammilk*. W. P.]. I always supposed it a corruption of 'cream.'" *Ibid*, 485. "Raw produce of any kind is an article in its natural or crude state. Now new milk is in its natural state, and hence 'raw milk.' . . . 'Rawmilk' and 'rammilk' are synonymous, whilst 'cream-milk' or 'ream-milk' is an article of a later stage." *Ibid*, p. 486. "The word *rammilk* is only used in districts where Anglo-Saxon lingers, hence a strong inference that it is derived from Anglo-Saxon. If the derivation were *raw* milk, the word would be used and known in other counties." 4th S. ix. 85.

220. "REAM" is used about Torquay.

["REAM" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Burns— "The nappy reeks wi' mantling *ream*,
And sheds a heart-inspiring steam."

The Two Dogs, lines 131-2.

"Richly brown, *ream* o'er the brink,
In glorious faem."—*Scotch Drink*, st. 2.

Grose—"REAM-KIT. A cream-pot. *North*."

221. "REAMED" is used about Ashburton and Torquay. [I had been accustomed to hear it said that India-rubber when stretched was *reamed*, that a tight shoe when stretched had been *reamed*, and so on; but during 1875, a retired Torquay tradesman, describing an artesian boring then in progress in that town, told me that they had been making a three-inch bore, but were about to *ream* it by using a six-inch bore. W. P.]

Baird—"Zo es thort et wis time vur ta cut hom ta baid,
Ware es *raimid*, and tossid, and kick'd up an down." i. 31.

Palmer—"REAMED. Stretched."

Rock—"RAME. To stretch out the person." "RAMES. A stretched-out or lean person."

Pulman—"REAMY (A.S. *Ream*, a film). Stringy; thick; coagulated. Applied to cider or ale when kept so long as to become thick like oil."

Jennings—"REAM. To widen ; to open." "REAMER. An instrument used to make a hole larger."

Williams—"REAM. To widen ; to open ; to stretch. An instrument or tool for widening a hole (generally used for metals) ; to bear stretching." "REAMY. Adj."

Barnes—"REAMY (A.S. *Ream*, a film). Filmy or stringy ; spoken of slack bread."

["REAMING" is used about Looe to denote stretching. W. P.]

Couch—"REAM. To stretch. (From *ryman*, to extend.) It is also used as a noun, meaning the rim or surface."

Daniel—"Us seed sitch ships, they *raimed* for miles." *Molley*, p. 37. [This is put into the mouth of a native of Cornwall, where I never heard *us* used in the nominative case ; but perhaps Mr. Daniel intended to convey the idea that as his heroine was residing at Plymouth, she had fallen into the Devonshire habit of using the pronoun in this way. W. P.]

Thoresby—"RAUME. To reach." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 17.

Hutton—"REAM. To reach with stretched-out body and arms." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 1. [This would be to *ream* about Looe also. W. P.]

Willan—"RAME, REAM. To reach or stretch after." *Ibid.*, B. 7.

Ray, N.—"RAME. To reach ; perchance from *rome* [No ; cf. Icel. *hremma*, to clutch]." "REAM. To stretch out the hand to take anything ; to reach after. *Hickes*.—*Ray's Pref.* p. 5, l. 3." *Ibid.*; B. 15.

Halliwell—"REAM. To stretch out ; to bear stretching or drawing out ; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments. Also to widen a hole, especially in metal. Bread is said to *ream* when made of heated or melted corn. REAMER. An instrument used to make a hole larger."

Grose—"REAM. To ream ; to stretch. *Exm.*"

222. "RED-HAY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwell—"RED-HAY. Mowburnt hay, in distinction to *green hay*, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and *vinny*, or mouldy hay. *Devon.*"

223. "REED" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"REED. Unbruised straw for thatching." "REED-MOTE. A pipe of straw."

[Mr. Pulman's "*Reedmote*, a pipe of straw," is about Looe called a *Straw-mote*, or, to follow the local pronunciation, a *strummut*. W. P.]

Moore—"REED. Unbound straw of wheat."

Jennings—"REED. Wheat straw prepared for thatching."

Williams—"REED. Wheat straw prepared for thatching (W. of Parret)."

["REED" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"REED. Unbruised straw. *West*. Hence to reed or hatch a house. REED-BILLY. A bundle of reed. *West*. REEDHOLDER. A thatcher's bow fastened to the roof to hold the straw. *West*. REED MOTE. A pin or point used to point at the letters, in teaching children to read. *Florio*. REED-RONDS. Plots or beds of reed; or the swamp which reeds grow in. *Norf*. Forby has *reed-roll*."

224. *Lock*—"ROW CAST (*i.e.* to Rough-cast). To throw dirt that will stick."

King—"The two Cornish mountains, Brown Willy and Roughtor, pronounced *Rowtor*." p. 309.

Moore—"ROO. Rough."

Barnes—"ROUGH-CAST, or ROÜ-CAST. To cover walls, particularly mud walls, with *rough-cast*, a composition of sand, mortar, grit, &c."

["ROW" (pronounced to rhyme with *now*) is used about Looe: thus *Row-tor* = Rough-tor, and *Row-hound* = Rough-hound. *Rough-cast* (not *Row-cast* or *Roo-cast*) is used about Looe, as well as about Ashburton and Torquay. W. P.]

Couch—"ROW. Rough. The fish *Squalus cucinicula* is called *Row-hound*."

Garland—"ROW-CAST. A compost of lime and pebbles."

Bannister—"ROWLAND. Rough land or field." "ROWLY. Rough pasture (*lea* Teutonic)." "ROW-PARK, ROW-POCK. Rough close." "ROW-TOR, ROUGH-TOR. Rough (*huero*) hill."

Halliwell—"ROO. Rough. *Devon*."

Grose—"ROW-CAST, *i.e.* to rough-cast; to throw dirt that will stick. *West*."

225. *Lock*—"RORY TORY. Tawdry."

Pulman—"RORY-TORY. Gay; flaunting; dressed in many colours."

226. "ROUSE" (to rhyme with *house*) is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"ROUSE. With a great noise."

Pulman—"ROWCE. To fall with a great noise."

Williams—"ROWSSE. To rush out with a great noise."

["ROUSE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"ROUSE. Noise; intemperate mirth."

Shakspeare—"The great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's rouse the heavens shall bruit again."
Ham. i. 2.

"The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse."
Ibid., i. 4.

"O'ertook in his rouse."—*Ibid.*, ii. 1.

227. "RUFF" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Wolcot—"Prayers over, now he spied the ruff." *Roy. Vis.*

Pulman—"RUFF. Roof."

Jennings—"RUF. A roof."

Barnes—"RUF. (A.S. *Hrof.*) A roof."

["RUFF" is used about Looe for the *Roof* of a house and the *Roof* of the mouth. W. P.]

Forfar—"From the planchen right up to the ruf." *Exhib.*
p. 5.

Gervis—"The church, the tower,
The wael, the ruff, and tombstoanes without end."
Ballads, p. 27.

Halliwell—"RUFF. A roof. *Var. dial.*"

229. "SCAD" and "SCUD" are used about Torquay.

Bowring—"When Halldown has a hat,
Let Kentown beware a skatt."
Trans. Devon. Assoc., 1866, p. 37.

Palmer—"SCUD. Shower." "'When Haldon has a *slat*,
Kenton beware of a *scat*.' Haldon is a hill near Exeter, and
Kenton a place not far from it. The proverb means, that when
the hill has its head enveloped in the clouds, the neighbour-
hood may soon expect a shower."

Lock—"SCATT, or SKATT. A shower of rain. There is a
proverb at Kenton, in Devon, mentioned by Risdon, 'When
Halldown has a hat, let Kenton beware of *scatt*.'" See *Brice's*
Topog. Dict. Art. Kenton."

Pulman—"SCUD, SKAD. A slight shower of rain. 'Tis
only a bit of a *scud*.'"

Jennings—"SCAD. A short shower."

Williams—"SCAD. A sudden brief shower."

Barnes—"SCUD (A.S. *Scad*, a shadow?). A short, slight
shower from a flying cloud; a passing shower as it were."

Grose—"SCATT, or SKATT. A shower of rain. *West*. There
is a proverb at Kenton in Devonshire, mentioned by Risdon,

'When Halldown has a hat,
Let Kenton beware of a *Skatt*.'
See *Brice's Top. Dict. Art. Kenton.*"

"SCATTY-WEATHER. Showery, with little *skuds* of rain. *West.*"

Falconer—"The blackening ocean curls, the winds arise,
And the dark *scud* in quick succession flies."

Shipwreck, lines 129-130.

"*Scud* is a name given by seamen to the lowest clouds, which are driven with great rapidity along the atmosphere, in squally or tempestuous weather." *Ibid.* Note.

230. *Bray*—"We are celebrated, like most parts of Devon, for the excellence of that luxury, our *scalded* or clouted cream." ii. 3.

"SCALD-CREAM" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Vancouver—"The calf is suckled twice a day by hand, with two quarts of new milk and one quart of *scalded* milk." p. 331.

["SCALD-CREAM" and "SCALD-MILK" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Fox—"A clom buzza of *scale melk* about on the scoans." *Dolly*, p. 44. [= A coarse earthenware pot of *scald-milk* about on the pavement. W. P.]

Sandys—"SCAAL or SCAALD CREAM or MILK. *Scal'd cream* is the celebrated clouted cream. *Scal'd milk* is the milk after the cream has been taken from it."

Hallivell—"SCALD-CREAM. Cream raised by heat. *West.*"

231. "SCOVY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"SUENT and SCOVY, admirable designations of what is smooth and regular, and of the contrary." *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 1866, p. 15.

["SCOVY" is used about Looe.]

Couch—"SCOVY. Spotted; mottled."

Hallivell—"SCOVY. Uneven. *Devon.* 'Scovy wool, wool of various colours, not duely mixt in combing or scribbling, but streaky.' *MS. Devonshire Glossary.*"

232. "SCRIMMAGE" is used about Ashburton.

["SCRIMMAGE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Sandys—"SKRIMMAGE. Bustle or confusion."

Hallivell—"SCRIMMAGE. A skirmish; but now used for a general row. *Var. Dial.*

'Prynce Ouffur at this *skrymage* for all his pryde
Fled full fast, and sowght no gyde.'

MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 10."

233. "SCRIMPING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"SCRIMP. Short."

Rock—"SCRIMP. To curtail." "SCRIMMET. Shrunk; shrivelled." "Old age don't *scrimp* one single bliss." p. 37.

Pulman—"SCRIMP. To begrudge; to curtail."

Daniel—"My jacket es a brave ould jacket—see,
An' net a mite too *skremp* vor thee."—*Thalia*, p. 44.

Parish—"SCRUMP [*Scrimn. in*, Ang. Sax., to wither up]. Anything under sized. In Hampshire a small shrivelled apple is called a *scrumppling*." [About Looe such an apple would be called a *crumpling*. W. P.]

Willan—"SCRIMP. To spare; to scant; short; scanty." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 7.

Gaskell—"He wanna spend much, . . . and I'll *scrimp* and save in the house to make it good." *Branch*, p. 460.

Burns—"That auld, capricious carlin, Nature,
To make amends for *scrimpit* stature,
She's turned you aff, a human creature
On her first plan,
And in her freaks, on every feature
She's wrote the man."—*To James Smith*, st. 3.

"Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen,
Till half a leg was *scrimply* seen."—*The Vision*, st. 11.

"For lack o' thee I *scrimp* my glass."

Lines written on a Bank Note.

Hallivell—"SCRIMP. To spare; to pinch. *Var. dial.* Hence *Scrimption*, a small pittance."

234. *Walker*—"SCUTAGE. Shield money. A tax formerly granted to the king for an expedition to the Holy Land."

"SCUTE" is used about Ashburton.

Hallivell—"SCUTE. A *scute* was declared to be worth half a noble by a proclamation of Henry V., printed in Hall, f. 37. 'Scute, a present of money.' *Devonshire Glossary*."

235. "SEAM" is used about Ashburton for a *horse-load*, and about Torquay for a *load*.

Pulman—"SEAM. Three cwt. of hay, or cwt. of straw."

Vancouver—"Fifty faggots or five *seams*." p. 231.

Williams—"SEAM. A horse-load (A.S. *seam*)."

["SEAM" is used about Looe as a name for a load merely, not for a definite quantity. W. P.]

Couch—"SEAM, or ZEAM. A load of hay, manure, &c. It means with us now no definite quantity, but is applied to a cart-load, waggon-load, &c. Tusser, speaking of the good crops of barley which he raised at Brantham, says, 'Five

seams of an acre I truly was paid.' Again, 'Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store.'

Garland—"SEAM. A quantity of clay (about a cart load)."

Parish—"SEAM [*Seam*, Ang. Sax]. Eight bushels, or a horse load."

Ray, S. & E.—"SEAM. 'A *seame* of corn, of any sort,' a quarter, eight bushels. *Ess.* ab. A.S. *sedm*, et hoc fortè à Græco, a load, a burthen, a horse-load. It seems also to have signified the quantity of eight bushels, being often taken in that sense in Matth. Paris.—*Somner*. 'A *seam* of wood,' an horse-load. *Suss.*" *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

N. & Q.—"SEAM of straw, 2 cwt. Hay and straw are commonly sold by the *seam* in Devonshire, and not by the cwt. or ton, as elsewhere." 4th S. vii. 429. "*Seam* (of hay or straw), from the French *somme*; Lat. *summa* for *sauma*, *saugma*, *sagma*, *σάγμα*, from *σάρτω*, to load. In Essex a *seam* of corn is eight bushels. Blount renders *summa avenæ*, 'a *seam* or horse-load of oats.'" *Ibid*, 506.

Hallivell—"SEAM. A horse-load of wood. Ray gives this as a Sussex word, but it seems to have fallen out of use in that county. See, however, *Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England*, i. 398, who gives it as a West Devonshire word."

Grose—"SEAME OF CORN. Eight bushels, or a quarter. *South.*" "SEAME OF WOOD. A horse load. *South.*"

Browne—"One lyes there for a *seam* of malt." p. 11.

236. "SOLE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay as a name for a plough.

Rock—"ZOLE. A plough, or plough iron."

Lock—"ZAWL, or ZOWL (Sax. *sul* or *sulh*, aratrum; from *sulco*, *sulcare*, to cast up furrows). A plough." "SHOOL. Shovel."

Pulman—"SHULE. A shovel." "Zull (A.S. *syl*). A plough."

Moore—"SEWL, or ZULE. A plough."

Jennings—"ZULL. The instrument used for ploughing land; a plough."

Williams—"SULL. Plough share (A.S. *sul*)."

Barnes—"ZULL (A.S. *syl*). A plough. 'Nán man the his hand a-set on his *sulh*' 'No man who has set his hand ou his plough.' *Luke* ix. 62."

Ray, S. E.—"SULL. A plough in rest. More's note, Ray (2)." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 16.

Hallivell—"SHULL. A spade, or shovel. *North.*" "ZULL. A plough. *Exmoor.*"

238. *Bowring*—"The Shear-a-muze." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* 1866, p. 18.

Parish—"SHEERE-MOUSE. A field mouse; a shrew-mouse. The country people have an idea that the harvest mouse is unable to cross a path which has been trod by man. Whenever it attempts to do so, it is said to be immediately struck dead. This accounts (they say) for the numbers which on a summer's evening may be found lying dead on the edge of the field foot-paths without any wound or apparent cause of death."

[The bat is called *Sheerymouse* at Prawle in South Devon; *Leather-bird* at Stokenham (about five miles from Prawle), where *Sheermouse* is the name for the Dormouse; *Leather-bird* about Ashburton; *Reremous* in Dorsetshire, according to Barnes, who derives the word from the A.S. *Hrere-mus*; *Airy-mouse* about Looe, where, when a bat was seen, the boys, fifty years ago, were wont to shout—

"Airy-mouse, airy-mouse! fly over my head,
I'll give you a penny to make my bed."

Mr. Couch has "AIRY-MOUSE. The bat. A.S. *Hrere-mus*.

'To war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings.'—*Shakspeare*.

The village boys address the bat, as it flits over their heads, in the following rhyme:—

'*Airy-mouse, airy-mouse, fly over my head,
And you shall have a crust of bread;
And when I brew, and when I bake,
You shall have a piece of my wedding cake.'*"

The passage from Shakspeare quoted by Mr. Couch is, in Knight's Edition, "Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings," and occurs in the speech of *Titania* in sc. 3, act ii, in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Sherry mouse is the name of the Shrew, or Shrew mouse, about Torquay. W. P.]

239. "SHIPPEN" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"SHIPPEN. A cattle stall (*gy*. A sheep pen)."

Pulman—"SHIPPIN. (Sheep-pen?) A stall for cattle."

Moore—"SHIPPEN. An ox-house."

Bannister—"SHIPPEN PARK, SHIPPING PORT. Cow-house. (*Scipen*, Saxon.) Close (*pare*)."

Hutton—"SHIPPEN, SHEEPPEN. A cow-house." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 1.

Willan—"SHUPPEN. A cow-house." *Ibid.*, B. 7.

Gaskell—"He went to the *shippon* the last thing at night."

Branch, p. 473. "Bessy would . . . attend to the cows and the *shippon*." *Ibid*, 474.

Ray, N.—"SHIPPEN. A cow-house; ab. A.S. *scypen*, stabulum, bovine, a stable, an ox stall." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 15.

Halliwell—"SHIPPEN. A stall, stable, or shed. (A.S.) A cow-house is still so called. *North*.

'Whi is not thi table sett in thy cow-stalle,
And whi etist thou not in thy *shipun* as wele as in thin halle?'
MS. Digby, 41, f. 8."

Grose—"SHIPPEN. A cow-house; ab. A.S. *scypene*, stabulum, bovine, a stable, an ox stall." [Apparently copied from *Ray*, N. W. P.]

Chaucer—"For now the grete charitie and prayérs
Of limiters and other holy freres,
That searchen every land and every stream,
As thick as motés in the sunné beam,
Blessing halls, chambers, kitchens, and bowers,
Cities and burghs, castles high and towers,
Thorpés and barnés, *shepens* and dairies,
This maketh that there be no faeries."
Wife of Bath's Tale, lines 6447-6454.

240. "SIGHT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"A *sight* of people." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 36.

Wilkey—"I zeed a *zight* o' cruel purty crayters." p. 11.

Pulman—"SIGHT. A great number or quantity. 'An' there was sitch a *sight* of voke."

Barnes—"SIGHT. 'Sich a *zight* o' voke,' or anything else, means such a number or quantity."

["SIGHT" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Garland—"SIGHT. A large quantity. 'A *sight* of ore; a *sight* of fish."

Tregellas—"SIGHT. A great quantity." "They wor doin' a *sight* better work than I cud ever do." *Peeps*, p. 40.

Halliwell—"SIGHT. A great quantity. *Var. dial.* 'Where is so huge a *syght* of mony.' *Palgrave's Acolastus*, 1540."

241. "SKIRTING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwell—"SKIRTING. A sort of half-ploughing, preparatory to beat burning. *Devon*."

242. "SKIVER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"SKIVVER. A skewer. Query, corrupted from a 'securer'? It is made out of 'Skivver 'ood'—that is, dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*)."

Jennings—"SKEW, SKIVER. To skewer." "SKIVER. A skewer."

Barnes—"SKIVER. A skewer. *Skiver-wood*. *Cornus sanguinea*, of which skewers are made."

["SKIVER" and "SKEVVER" are used about Looe, where *dogwood*, of which skewers are made, is termed *skiver-tember*. W. P.]

Daniel—"For they got bagganets up here,
Wud *skivor* ivery wane, my dear."—*One and All*, p. 37.

"That *skevers* the fust man."—*Ibid*, p. 41.

Tregellas—"SKIVVER. Skewer."

Parish—"SKIVEL. A skewer. In the west, *dogwood*, of which skewers are made, is called *skiver-wood*."

Halliwell—"SKIVER. A skewer. *Skiver-wood*, *dogwood*, of which skewers are made. *West*."

243. "SKAWVE" is used about Ashburton, and "SKOVE" about Torquay.

Halliwell—"SKOVE. A sheaf of corn. *West*."

244 "STRAMMED" is used about Ashburton, and "SLAMMED" as well as "STRAMMED" about Torquay.

Bowring—"STRAM. To bang." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 27.

Wolcot—"Anether, with a *slamming* stick,
Comed souse upon my sconce."—*Mid. Elect*.

Palmer—"STRAMMING. Great."

Rock—"STRAM. A loud knock. To knock hard." "STRAMMER. A great thing; a lie."

Lock—"STRAM. Any sudden, loud, and quick sound: as, to stram the doors, means to shut them with noise and violence. Hence a bold and unexpected lie that greatly shocks and surprises the hearer is called a *strammer*; and hence also, to *strammee*, means to tell great and notorious lies."

Pulman—"SLAM. To spoil. 'You've *slam'd* the broth.'"

Barnes—"An *slam* the doors as she da goo." *Ant's Tantrums*.

["STRAM" and "SLAM" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Forfar—"She *slammed* the haps [hasp. W. P.] agen my hand,
And bruised un black and blue."—*Exhib.* p. 77.

Fox—"A *slam'd* the poor soal on the head we a yewel."—*Dolly*, p. 16.

"Great *stromming* leys."—*Ibid*, p. 45.

Garlund—"STRAM. 'The cart came *stram* against the

wall.' 'He ran *stram* up against me.'" "STRAMMING (secondary sense of the preceding). 'He told me a *stramming* lie.'"

Sandys—"STRAM, STRAMMING. A great lie."

Tregelas—"Great *stramming* lies." *Tales*, p. 57.

Halliwell—"SLAM. To throw fast violently as a door; to fling down. *Var. dial.*" "SLAM-BANG. With great violence. *West.*" "STRAM. A loud sudden noise. *West.* To beat; to spring or recoil with violence and noise; to dash down. *Devon.*" "STRAM-BANG. Violently; startlingly. *Devon.*"

Grose—"SLAM. To *slam* one; to beat or cut one strenuously; to push violently. 'He *slamm'd*-to the door.' *North.*" "STRAM. A sudden, loud, and quick sound: so, as a verb, 'to *stram* the doors' means to shut them with noise and violence." "STRAMMER. A great lie. *Exm.*"

245. "SLAP-DASH" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"SLAP-DASH. Rough lime and gravel, a ready coating for buildings."

Moore—"SLAP-DASH. Rough coating of buildings."

["SLAP-DASH" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"SLAP-DASH. In masonry, rough cast."

246. "SLAT-AXE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Moore, Halliwell—"SLAT-AXE. A mattock with a short axe-end."

Couch—"SLADDOCKS. A cleaver used by masons for splitting and shaping slate. *Slate axe?*"

247. "SLEWERED-AWAY" is used about Ashburton; and "SLOOZED" about Torquay.

248. "SLIDE-BUTT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwell—"SLIDE-BUTT. A dung sledge. *Devon.*"

249. *Bray*—"SLOCK. To entice." ii. 289. *Note.*

"SLOCK" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"SLOCK. To entice."

Jennings—"SLOCK. To obtain clandestinely."

Williams—"SLOCK. To encourage the servants of other people to pilfer."

["SLOCK" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"SLOCK. To entice. *Zu locken* (German), to decoy; to allure; &c."

Forfar—"Stocken of fools es a trick of your traade."—*Exhib.* p. 57.

"Tom es *slokked* away from home."—*Ibid.*, p. 87.

Halliwell—"SLOCK. To entice; to steal. *West.*"

Grose—"SLOCKET. To pilfer. Used when a servant conveys anything privately out of the house. *Berksh.*"

250. "SLOTTERING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"An wan gaukim thare way a turribul *slotter*,
Tuck'd up es two legs an val'd strat in tha wotter." i. 31.

Bowring—"SLOTTER. Spilt liquid." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 15.

Palmer—"SLOTTERING. Dirty; wet."

Rock—"SLOTTER. To spill." "Thee 'st *slottered* all thee drink abroad." p. 7.

Lock—"A toteling, wambling, *slottering*, zart-and-vair, yheatstool." p. 9.

Pulman—"SLOT. To spill. Hence, SLOTTER. To make untidy with liquid. 'Don't *slotter* the floor.'" "SLOTTERY. Wet, dirty weather. '*Slottery* time o't, edd'n et?'"

Jennings—"SLOTTER. To dirty; to spill. Any liquid thrown about, or accidentally spilled on a table, or the ground" "SLOTTERING. Filthy; wasteful."

Couch—"SLOTTER. To draggle in the dirt (*slattern*)."

Sandys—"SLOTTERY. Dirty; wet; muddy." "SLOTTEREE (Cornish). Rainy weather; foul and dirty."

Tregellas—"SLOTTERY. Muddy, dirty weather."

Halliwell—"SLOTTER. Filth; nastiness. Also, to dirty, to bespatter with mud, &c. *Var. dial.* 'Sloturburgge, *cenulentus*, *Pr. Parv.*

'Than awght the sawle of synfulle withinne

Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* thar in synne.'

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 76."

Grose—"SLATTER. To spill carelessly. *North.*" "SLOTTER. Nastiness. *Exm.*" "SLOTTERY WEATHER. Foul, wet weather. *West.*"

251. "SMALL" is used about Ashburton. "The Dart is *small*, i.e. low."

Moore—"SMALL. Low; shallow; as 'a *small* river.'"

Halliwell—"SMALL. Low and soft, as the voice. 'Speaks *small* like a woman.' *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1. Also, low, as the water of a river, &c.

'And than the company answered all,

With voices sweet entuned, and so *small*.'

Chaucer's Floure and the Leafe, 180."

252. "SMEECH" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"SMEECHING. Making an offensive smell in the fire."

Rock—"SMEETCH. Smoke."

"Git a mite o' rubbly cawl.
They've drawn a wallage on o' small,
'T'as *smeetchéd* all tha day." p. 9.

[i.e. Get a small quantity of small lumps of coal. They've thrown such a large quantity of small coal on the fire that, instead of burning up well, it has smoked all the day. W. P.]

Pulman—"SMEECH (A.S. *Smic*, smoke or dust). 'What a *smeech* 'tis along the roads wi th' pillum.'"

Moore—"SMEECH. Fine dust in the air."

Jennings—"SMEECH. Fine dust raised in the air."

Williams—"SMITCH, SMIT, SMEECH. Smut, or fine dust."

Barnes—"SMITCH, or SMEECH (A.S. *Smic*. Smoke). Fine dust stirred up in a room or in a road."

["SMEECH," or "SMITCH," is used about Looe. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"SMITCH. Fine sooty dust in motion."

Garland—"SMEECH. An offensive smell. The smoke from a candle."

Cooke—"SMEECH. Fine dust raised in the air."

Parish—"SMEECH, or SMUTCH. [*Smec*, Ang. Sax. Smoke, vapour.] A dirty black sort of smoke or mist. In the West of England the word means a stench, and is applied to the smell of the snuff of a candle."

Halliwel—"SMEECH. A stench. *Devon*. *Smych* occurs in an early MS. quoted in *Wright's Essay on Purgatory*, p. 144. 'Smeech, to make a stink with the snuff of a candle.' MS. *Devon. Glossary* in my possession. Obscurity in the air, arising from smoke, fog, or dust. *South and West*." "SMITCH. Dirt; but generally applied to smoke or dust. *West*."

Grose—"SMIT. To smit; to infect. *North*." "SMITTING. Catching; infectious. *North*. "SMITTLE. To smittle; to infect. From the old Saxon *smittan*, and Dutch *smetten*, to spot or infect. Whence our word *smut*. *North* "SMITTLEISH. Infectious. *North*."

253. "SMEERED" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

254. [See "SUENT" in Miss Fox's list. W. P.]

"SUENT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"SEUANT. In order; well-arranged (? form of *sui-vant*)."

Baird—"Wile zom bee ruff, and zuant bee zom." ii. 2.

"I zeed a mayd a gwayn ta church,
A *zuant* blishin bride." ii. 8.

"An' now hur veace wiz *zuant* quite,
Et wadd'n nether urd nor white,
Bit zweet ta luk apon." ii. 37.

Bowring—"SUENT and SCOVY. Admirable designations of what is smooth and regular, and of the contrary." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 15.

Palmer—"SUENT. Even; smooth."

Rock—"SUANT. Even." "All seems gwayin *suant*." p. 11.

Pulman—"SUANT. Smooth; regular; even."

Moore—"SUANT. Fair; even; regular."

Jennings—"SUENT. Even; smooth; plain." "SUENTLY. Evenly; smoothly; plainly."

Williams—"SUANT. Even; regular: applied to rows of beans or corn."

Barnes—"SUENT. Smooth; even."

["SUENT" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"SUENT. Smooth; equable; even."

Daniel—"Our pair, ef things go *suant*, will
Be jontlemen an' rich."—*Companion*, p. 19.

Sandys—"SUANT, SUANTLY. Smooth; smoothly; prosperously."

Cooke—"SUENT. Even; smooth; plain."

Parish—"SUENT. Pleasant; agreeable."

Hallivell—"SUENT. Smooth; even; regular; quiet; easy; insinuating; placid. *West*."

Grose—"ZUANT. Regularly sowed. 'The wheat must be zown *zuant*.' *West*."

255. "SPADE" is used about Ashburton.

Hallivell—"SPADE. To breast-plough. *Devon*."

256. "SPAR" is used about Ashburton; "SPEAR" and "SPARROW" about Torquay.

Pulman—"SPAR-GAD. The stick out of which *spars* are made. *Sparran* is Anglo-Saxon for *to bar*, and a *spar* or wooden bar is commonly used for fastening a gate. Spenser says—
'*Sparre* the gate fast for fear of fraud.'

Hence, as Dean Hoare suggests, '*sparring*' may mean *fencing* or *barring* of blows."

Jennings—"SPAR. The pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle, and used for fixing the thatch of a roof, are called *spars*: they are commonly made of split willow rods."

Williams—"SPAR-GAD. Sticks split to be used for thatching."

Barnes—"SPARS (A.S. *spere*, a spear or sharp body). Sharp sticks, usually of withy or hazel, twisted in the middle and bent for fastening down thatch." "SPARHOOK. A small hook for making or cutting *spars*."

["SPARROW" is used about Looe as a name for the stick described by Mr. Jennings. W. P.]

Couch—"SPARROW. A double wooden skewer used in thatching."

Garland—"SPARS. Willow rods for thatching."

Parish—"SPAR [*Spere*, Ang. Sax., a spear]. A stick pointed at each end, and doubled and twisted in the middle; used by thatchers to secure the straw on the roof of a stack or building."

Halliwell—"SPAR. The pointed stick used for fixing the thatch of a roof. *West*."

257. "SPINE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock, Pulman—"SPINE. Turf; sward."

Williams—"SPINE. The sward or surface of the ground."

Halliwell—"SPINE. The greensward. *West*."

258. *Rock, Moore*—"SPIRE. Reed."

259. "SPROIL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"SPROIL. Energy; strength."

Palmer—"STROIL. Strength."

Rock—"STROILE. Strength." "Doant dra thee *stroile* away." p. 18.

Lock—"STROIL (From struggle.) Strength and agility. 'Thou hast no *stroil* ner docity;' *i.e.* No activity nor docility, no more agility or motion than a person disabled from striving or struggling."

Halliwell—"SPROIL. Liveliness. *Devon*. STROIL. Strength; agility. *Devon*."

Grose—"SPROIL. Lively, active. *West*." "STROIL. Strength and agility. 'Thou hast neither *stroil* nor docity.' *Exm*."

260. *Walker*—"SQUAT. To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground; cowering close to the ground; short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal, contracted and cowering; the posture of cowering or lying close; a sudden fall."

"*Perry*—"SQUAT. To sit close to the ground. The posture

of cowering; sudden fall; bruize. Cowering; close; short; thick."

"SQUAT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Ez muvments widd'n *squat* a egg." ii. 46.

Palmer—"SQUAT. Squeezed."

Lock—"SQUAT. To quat down." "Eart *squatting* upon thy tether eend." p. 13.

Pulman—"SQUOT. To sit down heavily; to flatten anything with a blow; to crush. 'I've *squot* my finger.'"

Jennings—"SQUOT. To bruize; to compress; to squat. A bruize, by some blow or compression; A squeeze."

Williams—"SQUAP. To sit down without any employment."

Barnes—"SQUOT. To flatten by a blow."

"Tha didst *squot* upon a bank."—*Dock Leaves*.

"Did *squot* down to snabble ther cheese an' ther kiakes."

Vollen the Tree.

"A *squot* upon the grass."—*Hay-miaken*.

["SQUAT" is used about Looe. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"SQUAT. To squeeze flat."

Daniel—"The hosses haid is *squot* abroad." *Companion*, p. 28.

Parish—"SQUAT. To indent or bruise anything by letting it fall."

Thoresby—"SQUAT DOWN. To come down suddenly." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 17.

Halliwell—"SQUAT. To bruize; to lay flat; to slap. *South*. 'In our Western language *squat* is a bruize.' *Aubrey's Wills. Royal Soc. MS.* p. 127. 'To *squatte*, or throwe anie thing againt the ground.' *Baret, T.* 213.

'And you take me so near the net again,

I'll give you leave to *squat* me.'—*Middleton's Works*, v. 36.

To compress. *Devon*. Flat. To make flat. *Kent*."

Grose—"SQUAT. To bruize, or make flat, by letting fall; active. *South*."

261. *Walker*—"SQUEAK. To break silence or secrecy through fear or pain."

Perry—"SQUEAK. To betray a secret."

"SQUEAK" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"SQUEAK. Spoke."

Lock—"If ever tha *squeakest* wone word more o' tha bed-blouket." p. 10.

["SQUEAK" is used about Looe to denote any mode of betraying a secret. In our game of *Hide and Seek*, which

we called "*Squeak-it*," when the "side" or party whose turn it was to "go out" to hide themselves, had been allowed a reasonable time for that purpose, the leader of the "side" at the goal (locally *gould*) challenged them in a loud voice, in the following formula—

"Peep, *squeak*, or holla,
Or else my little dogs shall not follow."

i.e. Betray, to some extent, and in any way you prefer, the secret of your hiding-place, or we decline to seek you. W. P.]
Halliwell—"SQUEAKED. Spoke. *Devon*."

262. "STAFF" is used about Torquay as a name for 8-25 feet, half a rod.

Rock, Cooke—"STAFF. Nine feet, half a rod."

263. "STAGG" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

264. "STEM" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"STEM. The handle of a pick or shovel."

Jennings—"STEM. A long round shaft, used as a handle for various tools."

Barnes—"STEM. The handle of a pick or rake."

Halliwell—"STEM. The handle of a tool. *Devon*."

265. "STEWER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"An a kik'd up tha pilamy and made zuch a *stewer*." i. 32.

Palmer—"STEWER. Dust."

Rock—"STEWER. A dust; a fuss."

Lock—"STURE. A dust raised."

Halliwell—"STURE. Dust; disturbance."

Grose—"STEW. When the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam. *North*." "STURE. A dust raised. *Exm*."

266. *Palmer*—"STEWARDLY. Managing."

Lock—"Hare's net as some giglets . . . bet a tyrant maid vor work, and tha *stewardliest* and vittiest wanch that comath on tha stones o' Moulton, no dispreise." pp. 27-8.

Halliwell—"STEWARDLY. Careful; managing. *Devon*."

Grose—"STEWARDLY. Like a good housewife."

267. "STICKLE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"STICKLE. Steep; a small stream."

Pulman—"STICKLE (A.S. *Sticcel*). A 'run' or swift part

of a river. *Stickle* also means *steep*. The thatcher says 'Theck roof's tur'ble *stickle* ee ez.'

King—"STICKLEPATH (*i.e.* steep road; A.S. *stigele*, steep. *Stickle* is the west country word for a *rapid*. *Stickles* and ranges are respectively the rough shallows and smooth ranges of a stream.)" p. 75.

Jennings—"STICKLE. *Steep*, applied to hills; *rapid*, applied to water: a *stickle* path, is a steep path; a *stickle* stream, a rapid stream."

Williams—"STICKLE. Shallow rapids in a stream. Steep as a hill."

Bannister—"STICKLE HILL. ? STILE (*stigel*, Saxon) or steep (*sticle*, Saxon) hill, Teutonic."

Carew—"They are mostly taken with a hooke net . . . which is placed in the *sticklest* part of the stream." p. 28.

Halliwel—"STICKLE. A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence. *Somerset*. The term is applied to the violence and rapidity in the following passage: 'When they came thither, the river of the Shenin, which invironeth and runneth round about the Citie, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe over the same.' *Holinshed, Cong. Ireland*, p. 37. Steep, *Devon*."

Browne—"Patient anglers, standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickles* or deep bay."

268. "STRAM-BANG" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"STRAMBANG. Fling violently."

["STRAM-BANG" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Sandys—"STAM-BANG. Plump down."

Halliwel—"STRAM-BANG. Violently; startingly. *Devon*."

269. [See "STROYL" in Mr. Marshall's list. W. P.]

"STROIL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"STROYL. Couch grass, or other long weed usually raked out of the soil."

Lock—"STROIL. The long roots of weeds and grass in grounds not properly cultivated."

Moore—"STROYL. Couch-grass, or other weed, raked out of the soil."

["STROIL" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"STROIL. Weed, especially the couch grass, *Triticum repens*."

Halliwel—"STROIL. Couch-grass. *West*."

Grose—"STROLL. A denomination for the long roots of weeds and grass in grounds not properly cultivated."

270. *Rock, Moore*—"STROLL. A narrow slip of land."

Halliwell—"STROLL. A narrow slip of land. *Devon*."

271. [See "STROLL" in Miss Fox's list. W. P.]

272. [See "SOUANT" in Mr. Marshall's list. W. P.]

273. *Perry*—"SURVEY. Public sale."

"SURVEY" is used about Ashburton as a name for all sales at auction.

Rock—"SURVEY. An agricultural auction." "At Varmer Voss, ta Coomb's, gurt *survey*." p. 30.

Moore—"SURVEY. A sort of auction for farms."

Vancouver—"The usual manner of letting these and most other estates is by holding what is here called a *survey*, that is an auction, which is announced to the public by hand-bills, and advertisements in the public papers that at such a time and place a farm is to be lett by *survey*: it now becomes the business of the steward to have everything in readiness at the public house, to stimulate and encourage the bidding; which closed, the landlord through his steward (if not present himself) names his price, which is offered to the highest bidder, downwards to the last person who would be approved of by the landlord or steward: should no one accept it, the company disperses, and the farm is afterwards disposed of by private contract, no preference beyond that which arises from the highest offer, being given to the old tenant or his family, whose principal object during the latter period of the term is usually to dilapidate, pare and burn, and by every method which can be devised, despoil the farm of all its fruitful energies. On many occasions there is a per centage allowed to the steward, for his address in procuring a high bidding at the *survey*." pp. 82-3.

Pulman—"SURVEY. A sale by auction."

["SURVEY" was used about Looe as the name of all sales at auction. Such sales were as much resorted to by those in search of fun, and even mischief, as those who hoped for "a bargain," as the auctioneer frequently thought it a part of his business to indulge in jokes and even buffoonery. W. P.]

Carew—"They find means by a *survey*, to defray any extraordinary charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like." p. 64.

Hallivell—"SURVEY. A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for three lives. *Devon.*"

Prince—"Sold by the sequestrators at a public *survey* (as it is here called, a kind of auction long practised in these parts)." p. 68.

274. *Walker*—"SWOP. To change; to exchange one thing for another."

Perry—"SWOP, SWAP. To exchange; barter."

"SWAP" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"SWAP. Exchange."

Pulman—"SWOP. To exchange; to barter. Used by the old writers."

Barnes—"SWOP. To ~~barter~~ or exchange."

["SWAP" is used about Looe. *W. P.*]

Couch—"SWOP. To barter."

Tregellas—"SWOP. Exchange."

Harland—"SWAP. To exchange or barter. *Eng. Dial.*"
Soc. C. 1.

Hutton—"SWOAP. To exchange." *Ibid*, B. 1.

Hallivell—"SWAP, SWOP. To barter; to exchange. *Var. dial.*"

275. *Walker*—"SWELTER. To be pained with heat. To parch or dry up with heat." "SWELTRY. Suffocating with heat."

Perry—"SWELTER. To parch, dry up with heat." "SWELTRY. Suffocating with heat."

"SWELTER" is used about Torquay.

Bowring—"SWELTER. Extreme perspiration."

Palmer—"SWELTER. Melt."

Pulman—"SWELTERED (A.S. *Swelan*, to burn). Overheated in body. So SWELTERING, applied to the weather, means oppressively hot and close."

Barnes—"SWEÆLE. To scorch." "ZWEÆL (A.S. *Swelan*). To singe; to scorch; to burn superficially. 'Seo sunne hit forswælde.' The sun scorched it. Mark iv. 6. 'Do you scald your pigs or *zweal* em?' 'He's lik' a *zwealed* cat; better than 'e da look var.'"

Duncumb—"SWELTERED. Much heated. Spencer uses *swelt*, whence, perhaps, *sultry*. [*Swelt* = burnt. F. 2, i. 7, 6.]"
Eng. Dial. Soc., B. 12.

Parish—"SWELT [*Sweltan*, Ang. Sax., to kindle]. Hot; faint. 'Like a *swelt* cat, better than it looks.'"

Harland—"SWELTER. To melt with heat; also a violent perspiration." *Eng. Dial. Soc.*, C. 1.

N. & Q.—"Dr. Hyde Clarke's *Dictionary of the English Language* contains as follows, marked as of Saxon origin: 'SWELTER, SWELTERING, SWELT. Burn or suffer with heat; run with sweat; overpower with heat.'" 4th S. iv. 46.

Halliwel—"SWELTE. To broil with heat. *North.*"

'The dogged dog daies now with heat doe *swelt*,
And now 's the season of th' unseasn'd aire.'

Taylor's Workes, ii. 256.

'Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them;
Piper, be hang'd awhile! knave, looke the dancers *swelt* them.'

British Bibliographer, i. 343."

"SWELTERED. Very hot; overcome with heat; in a great perspiration. *West.* 'Sweltered venom,' venom moistened with animal's sweat, *Shak.* 'Swallerynge or swownyng, *sinco*pa.' *Pr. Parv. MS. Harl.*, 221. f. 167. 'SWELTRY. Overpoweringly sultry.'

'But as we see the sunne oft times, through over *sweltrie* heate,
Changing the weather faire, great storms and thundercracks doth threat.'

Honour's Academie, 1610, i. 18."

[About Looe, objects put too near the fire were said to be liable to be *swealed*. Cats too fond of the chimney corner were supposed to acquire an appearance which was termed *swealed*; and women who remained too much within doors were said to be "like *swealed* cats." W. P.]

276. *Walker*—"SWINGING. Great; huge." "SWINGINGLY. Vastly; greatly."

Perry—"SWINGING. Great; huge." "SWINGINGLY. Vastly; hugely."

Bowring—"SWINGING. Great." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 27.

Palmer—"SWINGING. Huge."

Pulman—"SWINDGIN. Great; extreme. 'What a *swindgin* vrost.'"

277. *Palmer*—"TANTARA. Disturbance."

Halliwel—"TANTARA. A confused noise. *Var. dial.* It was formerly applied to the noise of a drum.

'Ther's no *tantara*, sa sa sa, or force,
Of man to man, or warlike horse to horse.'

Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 66."

278. "TANTAREM" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"TANTAREMS. Vagaries."

Pulman—"TANTRUM. (Welsh *Tant*, a stretch; a spasm; a gust of passion.) To be in a *tantrum* means extreme testiness, or to be in a violent fit of anger."

Barnes—"TANTRUM. A paroxysm of anger; a fit of excitement."

["TANTRUM" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Forfar—"Lev me see the cheeld! es et her awn—es et? that she's in her *tantrums* like that?" *Echib.* p. 36.

Fox—"When a gote en eis *tantrums*." *Dolly*, p. 46.

Sandys—"TANTRUMS. Whims; freaks."

279. [See "TILL" in Miss Fox's list. W. P.]

Walker—"TILL. To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plough."

Perry—"TILL. To cultivate; plough and sow."

"TEEL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"TEELED. Set."

Pulman—"TILL (A.S. *Tilian*, to prepare). To set a trap."

Jennings—"TILL. To set a thing in such a situation that it may easily fall."

["TEEL," or "TAIL," is used about Looe to signify to *till*, to set, to be prepared; thus, "to *teel* the corn or potatoes," "to *teel* a trap," and "I'm *teel'd* for him." W. P.]

Couch—"TAIL. To till or set. 'Tail the corn,' or 'tail a trap,'"

Daniel— "But i cud match un, never fear—
Iss, for un I was *teel'd*."—*Mary Ann*.

Hallivell—"TEEL. To set a trap. *Devon*. To sow and harrow in seed. *West*."

280, 281. "THICKY" is used about Torquay.

Baird—"Zes I tu a chap, 'What dee cal *thic* a-head?'" i. 16.

"Wull es gits in *thick* place and tho' haf arter wan." i. 24.

"If in *thicky* place bit wan voot es cude git." i. 33.

Bowring—"THIK, THIKKE, THAK, THIKKA. This here and that there." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 27.

Palmer—"THICKA. That. THICKEE. This."

Rock—"THACK, THACKY. That." "THECKY. Those." "THICK, THICKY. This." "Yen ma *thick* Crismus brawn." p. 3.

Whyte-Melville—"There be a price on *thic* head o' yourn." p. 240.

Pulman—"THECK, THICK, THUCK. (Anglo-Saxon.) Used by all the old writers. 'Thick,' says Mr. Akerman, 'is the natural corruption of *thilk*, which you will find repeatedly in Chaucer, and *thuck* is an equally natural corruption of *thulk*,

which you will repeatedly discover in Robert of Gloster's *Chronicle* and in the MS. of *Piers Plowman*. So you see that my friend here [a countryman] is only talking a language which the scholar and the gentleman once used."

Jennings—"THIC. That. (Thilk, *Chaucer*). [West of the Parret, THECKY.]

Willimas—"THIC, THICKY, THICKY-THERE, THICKIMY, THICKIMY-THERE. That. (*Chaucer, Thilk*)."

Barnes—"THIK. That."

["THIC" and "THICKY" (the *th* being sounded as in *this*, not as in *thin*) are used about Looe. W. P.]

Daniel—"Now *thecky* night I cudden blink
My eyes, an' cudden slaip a wink."—*Portfolio*, p. 24.

Gervis—"And *thickey* afor 'e." *Ballads*, p. 35.

Sandys—"THICEY, THICKEY. That."

Tregellas—"THICKEY. That." "I'll go to *thickey* lecture."
Tales, p. 25. "Doant ee bring *thicky* hoss weth ee." *Peeps*, p. 30.

Verrall—"Taan't feer, to trait me *thicky* way." *Exhib.* p. 41.

Halliwell—"THEC. That. *I. of Wight*." "THICKEE. This. *Devon*." "THICKEMMY. That. *Somerset*."

Grose—"THEK, THECKEE, or THECKA. This, in the Western dialect, is generally, not always, used for *that*, when it is a pronoun demonstrative, but never when it is a pronoun relative, or conjunction; in which case, *that*, or *thate*, is the word used. *Exm.*"

Chaucer—"For *thilk* fire that whilom burned thee,
As well as that this fire now burneth me."
Knight's Tale, lines 2405-6.

"Full oft a day have *thilk* Thebans too
Together met, and wrought each other woe."
Ibid, 2625-6.

"But it were *thilk* eyen of his mind
With which men moyen see when they be blind."
Man of Law's Tale, lines 4972-3.

282. "TIDL Y GOLDFINCH" is used about Ashburton.

283. "TIDL Y TOPE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

284. [See "TEEL" in Miss Fox's list. W. P.]

285. "TONGUE TREE" is used about Ashburton.

Moore—"TONGTREE. The pole of an ox-cart."
Halliwell—"TONGUE-TREE. The pole of a waggon."

286. *Perry*—"TOR. A high pointed rock."

Bray—"In Gibson's edition of *Camden's Britannia*, we are informed that Brent Tor is a name signifying 'a high rocky place.' As *Tor* alone can lay claim to the greater part, if not the whole of this definition (for *tor*, tower, turris, are all of the same import, meaning something elevated; and *tor* moreover, is generally, at least in Devonshire, confined to a rocky hill), the first syllable, and thus the very name of the place itself, is totally omitted." i. 250-1.

"TOR" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"TOR is generally traced in our dictionaries to an Anglo-Saxon origin. In Gaelic, however, it is found in the oldest records, both of prose and poetry, spelt *torr*. In Welsh and Armoric it is *twr* and *twrr*. Pliny mentions *dyr* as a Mauritanian word for Mount Atlas. *Taurus* is the same designation latinized in Asia. It gives names to places amongst the Arabs; as, for example, *Tour*, an elevated spot in the Gulf of Suez. In Norway it is the name of one of the highest mountains. It is found—accommodated to the language—in Spain, Italy, France, and several other European countries—in the ancient Chaldee, and in the modern Persian. There are few words of so great an antiquity and so wide a diffusion. It is seen in all the branches of the Gothic stem." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, pp. 31-2.

King—"The word occurs in both Somersetshire (*Glastonbury Tor*) and Derbyshire, and is apparently cognate with the Hebrew *Tsoor* = a rock, and the Phenician *Tor* = Tyre (compare also the Turkish *dagh*, and the form which occurs so frequently in the Caucasus)." pp. 208-9.

Moore—"TOR. A rude rack [? rock. W. P.] on the top of a hill."

Bannister—"TORR. Prominence or hill (*tor*, a belly); a peak (*tour*, tower); water (*dour*)."

Hallivell—"TOR. A hill. *Devon*."

Grove—"TOR. A high rock; as *Mam-tor*, a high rock in Derbyshire. *North*."

Prince—"Brewer, Lord William, was born . . . most likely at Tor Brewer, so called of old from the *torrs* and rocks which abound in these parts, and this noble family. But of latter times . . . it is commonly stiled *Tor-Mohun*." p. 120.

287. "TORMENTING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"TORMENTOR. Implement to turn peat with."

Vancouver—"Scarifiers, scufflers, shims, and broad shares

of various constructions, and called under the general name of *tormentors*, are very much resorted to in crossing the balks of whole ground, left after the velling and skirting operations for peat-burning." p. 121. "After harvest, the *tormentors*, drags, and harrows, are applied to the thinly skirted surface." p. 161.

["**TORMENTORS**" and "**TORMENTING**" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"TORMENTING. Sub-ploughing, or sub-hoeing. Devon."

288. "**TOTLE**" is used about Ashburton.

Lock—"TOTLE. A slow, lazy person; an idle fool that does his work awkwardly and slowly.—To *totle* and *totee* about. To totter up and down."

Halliwell—"TOTLE. A lazy person. West."

Grose—"TOTLE. A slow, lazy person. Exm." "**TOTLING**. Slow; idle. Exm."

["**TOTLING**" and "**TOTLISH**" are used about Looe to denote mental imbecility. Tregellas has "**TOTLE**. A foolish fellow." W. P.]

289. "**TRAFFIC**" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

["**TRAFFIC**" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"TRAFFICK. Lumber; rubbish. North."

290. *Walker*—"TRAPE. To run idly and sluttishly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Traipse*." "**TRAPES**. A slatternly woman."

Perry—"TRAIPSE. A woman negligent in dress. To walk in a sluttish manner." "**TRAPES**. A *traipse*; slatternly woman."

"**TRAPES**" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Ah! I winder wat thow, deer cheel (za pear
Until vorrid thy vutstaps bend),
Wen thou, tu, travel'th tha raud I've *trape'st*,
Ull bee et thy jurney's end?" ii. 2.

"An' vurdernore tiz vul a zlotter,
An' dree pairts auver shu in wotter;
Zo thee mit's gess twid be a *trapee*
Vur ort indud way mort'l shapee." ii. 30.

Palmer—"TRAPES. An idle, slatternly woman."

Rock—"TRAPES. A slut; a sloven." "'A *trap'th* wi' thick stayhopping vixen." p. 25.

Lock—"Ya confounded *trapee*." p. 9. "Whan's zeed tha whilere *trapesee* hum." p. 12. "Ma' be wet *trapesee* hum avore

the dusk of the yeavling." p. 14. "Ya gurt voolesh *trapes*." p. 24.

Pulman—"TRAPES, TRAPSEY. To walk slovenly."

Jennings—"TRAPES. To go to and fro in the dirt. A slattern."

Williams—"TRAPES. A slattern; to walk in the dirt."

["TRAPES" and "TRAPESING" are used about Looe. W. P.]

T. Q. Couch—"TRAAPSE. To walk slovenly."

Daniel—"My cranerlin wos in a *trapes*." *Mary Ann*, p. 23.

Forfar—"As we *traped* down the street we mit lots of fine folks." *Echib*. p. 4.

Cooke—"TRAPES. A slut."

Parish—"TRAPE. To trail; to drag along the ground. 'Her gown *trapes* along the floor.'" "TRAPES-ABOUT. To run about in an untidy, slovenly manner; to allow the dress to trail on the ground. A Sussex maid, describing to another servant how her mistress went to Court, said, 'And as soon as ever they sees the Queen they lets their dress-tails *trapes*, because it aint manners to hold 'em up.'"

Harland—"TRAPES. A slattern; draggel-trail; trollop." "TRAPESY. Slatternly; sluttish." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* C. 1.

Halliwel—"TRAPES. A slattern. *Var. dial.* To wander about. *Var. dial.*" "TRAPESING. Slow; listless. *North.*"

291. ["TRONE" is used about Looe as a name for a depression in the ground. W. P.]

Couch—"TRONE. A furrow."

T. Q. Couch—"TRONE. The depression between furrows." [What is meant by "a depression between furrows"? W. P.]

292. *Walker*—"TROUNCE. To punish by indictment or by information."

Perry—"TROUNCE. To punish severely; sue." "TROUNCING. The act of punishing severely or by indictment."

"TROUNCE," to take the law, is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"TROUNCING. Floundering." "Swearing he would *trounce* her if there was any law in the land." p. 13.

Pulman—"TROUNCE. To have the law of a person."

Halliwel—"TROUNCE. To beat. *Var. dial.* TROUNCER. One who beats. Ovid de arte Amandi, a mock poem. Lond., 1677, p. 149."

293. *Walker*. "TRUSS. Bundle. Anything thrust close together. To pack up close together."

Perry—"TRUSS. A bundle."

"TRUSS," = three cwt., is used about Ashburton; and = a bundle, about Torquay.

294 and 295. *Bowring*—"TUCKER . . . had disappeared with the dis-appearance of the woolen trade." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 15.

Rock—"TUCKER. A fuller."

Pulman—"TUCKER. A Fuller—familiar in this locality when the cloth trade flourished in the West of England, but now never heard except as a proper name."

Williams—"TUCKER. A Fuller, also TUCKING MILL."

Bannister—"TOKER = TUCKER. ? FULLER, *Teutonic*; or *Tucicur*, a clipper, *Welsh*. TUCK MILL = TUCKINGMILL. Fulling Mill."

Halliwell—"TUCKER. A fuller. *West*."

296. *Bray*—"Carrying away 'turves' (peat)." i. 260. "Her reply was that the stable was full of *turf*, by which she meant peat." i. 294.

"TURF" is used about Ashburton and Torquay as a name for peat.

Jennings—"TURF, pl. TURVES. Peat cut into pieces and dried for fuel."

Tregellas—"I see our *turf* rick."—*Tales*, p. 84.

"Find the pooks of *turves*."—*Ibid*, p. 185.

"Near a *turf* fire sat an old man."—*Peeps*, p. 136.

Halliwell—"TURF. Cakes for firing, made by tanners from the refuse of oak bark. *Wilts*. Peat moss."

Grose—"TURF. Peat. *Norf*."

297. *Palmer*. "UNRAY. Undress."

Rock—"UNRAY. To undress."

"Zum more weather-lucker chap
'll help thee to *unray*." p. 23.

[i.e. Some better looking man will be your husband. W. P.]

Pulman—"UNRAY (unarray). To undress."

Jennings, Barnes—"UNRAY. To undress."

Williams—"UNRAY. To undress. 'I do ston to ray, and I do ston to *unray*.'"

Cooke—"UNRAY. To undress."

Halliwell—"UNRAY. To undress. *West*."

298. "VAG" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwel—"VAG. Turf for fuel."

299. "VANG" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Wich tha chaps wis ta *vang*." i. 31.

Palmer—"VANG. Take."

Rock—"VANG (*gy*. to finger). To receive; to raise money."
"Vang up veevety poun."

Lock—"VANG (Sax. *fangan*, *capere*). To take; and likewise to undertake at the font as a sponsor for a child."

Pulman—"VANG (German *Fangan*, to take). To earn; to receive; to collect. 'I han't *vang'd* my wages itt.' *Vang*, also, in some places, means to answer for at the font, to promise as a sponsor."

Jennings—"VANG. To receive; to earn."

Williams—"VANG. To take or catch; to receive as well as earn wages. 'To *vang* a fire.' 'To *vang* money.' Also to stand sponsor. (A.S. *fangan*.)"

Barnes—"VANG. (German, *Fangen*.) To take; to earn."

["VANG," to receive anything—to *vang* money, to *vang* water in a pitcher—is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"FANG, OR VANG. To take; collect; handle. A.S. *fangan*. 'To *vang* money.'"

T. Q. Couch—"FANG, OR VANG. To take; collect; handle; or receive. A.S. *fangan*."

Daniel—"I *vang'd* some trade or catch ov he." *Batch*, p. 9.

Fox—"I'd not go a neest en to *fang* the King's Crown."—*Dolly*, p. 43.

"Why a spent haafe es *fangings* least Saterdag neyt."—*Ibid*, p. 46.

Higham—"His *fangens* es better than they was home heere." *Exhib*. p. 144.

Sandys—"FANG, FANGING. To get; to seize; *fanging*, applied as earnings, from Angl. Sax. *fangan*."

Tregellas—"FANG. To receive; to take up money." "I have to *fang* fowr pound six and tuppence." *Tales*, p. 164.

Cooke—"FANG. To take possession of. 'I *fang'd* to that estate last Christmas.' 'I *fang'd* a child, or received a child.'" "VANG. To receive, or earn."

Halliwel—"VANG. To receive; to eärn; to catch; to throw. Ray says, 'to answer for at the font as godfather; he *vang'd* to me at the vant.'"

Grose—"VANG. To take; to receive. From *fangan*, German. VANG. To stand sponsor to a child. *Ecm*."

300. "VAT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

["VAT" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwel—"VAT. The bed of a cider press."

301. "VAIGE," or "VEGE," is used about Torquay.

Palmer—"Up a rak'd, . . . and vetch'd a *vege* to thicka plashet." pp. 4-5.

Rock—"VAIGE, VAISE. The strength gained in taking a leap by previously receding."

"Jim looked the chounting chap ta paise,
Then ran agen en way a *vaize*." p. 33.

Pulman—"VAIGE. Strength or impetus gained by running to leap. 'Vetch a *vaige*, Jack, vore's jump.'"

Jennings—"VAGE, VAZE. A voyage; but more commonly applied to the distance employed to increase the intensity of motion or action from a given point."

Williams—"VAGE, VAZE. To move about or run in such a way as to agitate the air."

Halliwell—"VAGE. To stroll; to wander about. Also . . . a voyage; a journey." "VEGE. A run before leaping. *West*."

302. "VELL" is used about Torquay.

Rock—"VELL. Part of a plough. To separate the turf from the soil." "VELLING PLOUGH. A plough to take off the turf."

Moore—"VELL. To separate the turf entirely from the soil."

Vancouver—"When *velling* is performed, the wing of the share is turned upwards, forming a sharp comb upon its outside angle." p. 116.

Grose—"VELLING. Ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay in heaps to burn. *South*."

303. [See "VITTY" in Miss Fox's list. W. P.]

Walker—"FIT. Qualified; proper; convenient; meet; right."

Perry—"FIT. Qualified; proper; meet."

"VITTY" is used about Ashburton and Torquay."

Baird—"Her dude et za *vitty*, an light as a veather." i. 20.

Wolcot—"No fath; it wasn't *vitty*."—*Roy. Vis*.

"Voakes zay I'm perty *vitty*."—*Dev. Hob*.

Palmer—"VITTEE, or VITTY. Fitly; apt; decent; handsome."

Rock—"VITTY. Fitting; proper." "Small time to get things *vitty*." p. 3.

Lock—"VITTY. Neat."

Pulman—"VITTY (Fitting). Rightly; properly. 'Th' rod don't draw *vitty*.'"

Moore—"VITTY. Apposite; suitable."

Jennings—"VITTY. Properly; aptly."

Williams—"VITTEN, VITTY. Fitly; featly; properly applied."

Barnes—"VITTY. Fitly; properly; neatly."

["VITTY" and "FITTY" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"FITTY. Fitting; proper."

Daniel—"Cudden cut un *fitty*."—*Mary Ann*, p. 14.

"Cudden make a *vitty* ring."—*Ibid*, p. 21.

Henwood—"Leve the straingers taste un, and see what count-house punch es like when es made *fitty*." *Conference*, p. 24.

Higham—"Thee'st conduct thyself *fitty*, heere in the oppen street." *Exhib.* p. 137.

Sandys—"FITTY. Clever; proper; becoming."

Verrall—"But aw fie! doan't ee stail 'em, Jack,

Taan't *fitty*, 'cept you put em back."—*Exhib.*, p. 41.

Halliwell—"FITTY Neat; clever; proper. *South*." "VITTY. Decent; proper; handsome. *West*."

["FITTY" and "VITTY" or "VITTEE" are, of course, merely varieties of the same word, and may have originated in the habit, prevalent at least in Devon and Cornwall, of adding *y*, or *ee*, or *ie*, to certain words. Thus, perhaps, *Fit* became *Fitty*, which in its turn became *Vitty*, and ultimately *Vittee*. The following are Devonshire examples of this habit:—"Thau tha wut . . . *blazee* . . . ennybody" (= then thou wilt blaze, *i.e.* proclaim, the faults of anybody), *Lock*, 15. "I begun'd vur ta *blinky*" (= I began to blink, *i.e.* sleep a little), *Baird*, 20. "Than tha wut *bloggy*" (= then thou wilt blog, *i.e.* look sullen), *Lock*, 16. "Tha wut . . . *bucklee* . . . (make wise) as ennybody passath" (= thou wilt buckle to, *i.e.* be active, in pretence, as anyone passeth), *Lock*, 17. "Chell . . . *capery* and zing" (= I will caper and sing), *Lock*, 30. "Tha desent *caree* who tha scullest" (= thou doesn't care whom thou scolest), *Lock*, 15. "Tha wut . . . *chewree* . . . (make wise) as ennybody passeth" (= thou wilt do household work in pretence if anyone passeth), *Lock*, 17. "Tha wut *chocklee* . . . ennybody" (= thou wilt chockle, *i.e.* hector and scold, anybody), *Lock*, 15. "Th' art so deeve as a haddick in *chongy* weather" (= thou art as deaf as a haddick in changy, *i.e.* changeable, weather), *Lock*, 11. "Nelly, my *chuckie*," *Rock*, 9. "Vrom all the worl' were I to *chusy*," *Rock*, 19. "The wut . . . *coltee* . . . wi' enny Kessen zoul" (= thou wilt act the hobby horse with any Christian soul, *i.e.* any human being), *Lock*, 17.

"Tha back o' tha *crippledy* vule" (= the back of the crippled fool), *Rock*, 33. "Darney! et es na use" (= Darn, *i.e.* D—n, it is no use), *Rock*, 10. "My *dearee*, good neart," *Palmer*, 36. "Thee wut . . . *doatee* in the chimly coander" (= thou wilt doat, *i.e.* nod the head in sleep, when sitting, in the chimney corner), *Lock*, 12. "Tha art half azlape, half *dozy*," *Lock*, 16. "Lock! dest *dwall*" (= Heyday! dost dwaule or dwell, *i.e.* talk incoherently), *Lock*, 11. "Dest net *caree* to zay thy praers, but wut . . . *fibbee*," *Lock*, 16. "The river slow did *glidy* in," *Pulman*, 36. "It will ne'er *goodee* wi' they that did et" (= it will never do good to them who did it), *Palmer*, 36. "Dest thenk ennytheng will *goodee* or vitty?" "Well, bet *hearkey*, cozen Andra" (= well, but hark, cousin Andrew), *Lock*, 26. "Did . . . *hidy* close," *Pulman*, 47. "Et dith more good than *kautchy* vizzick" (= it doth more good than a kautch, *i.e.* a mess, of physic), *Rock*, 6. "Thy marra-bones shan't *kneelee*," *Lock*, 16. "After thy *leeky* broth" (= after thy leek broth, *i.e.* broth with leeks in it), *Rock*, 35. "Ha ded . . . *loustree*" (= he did lowster, *i.e.* stir about actively, or work hard), *Lock*, 14. "Tha wut *lustree*," *Lock*, 17. "Good now, *lovee*," *Palmer* 36. "Nelly . . . *mainy* to un" (= Nelly, mean to him, *i.e.* let him know your meaning or wish by some sign or look), *Rock*, 9. "Et began to *misle*" (= it began to misle, *i.e.* rain in very small drops), *Palmer*, 19. "Es marl ha don't *pointee*, what's in the meend o' en" (= I marvel he don't point, or indicate, what's in the mind of him), *Lock*, 30. "Thee wut *poochee*" (= thou wilt screw up thy mouth like a pouch), *Lock*, 13. "Hur used vor ha' a *poochy* way," *Rock*, 8. "Tha wut *purtee* a zennet arter" (= thou wilt purt, *i.e.* be silent or sullen, a sev'night after), *Lock*, 13. "Doant *quarley*, 'tis bet fun" (= don't quarrel, 'tis but fun), *Rock*, 13. "And wi' the zame tha wut *rakee* up" (= and with the same, *i.e.* suddenly, thou wilt rake, *i.e.* wake, up), *Lock*, 12. "Wut . . . *riggee* with enny trolubber" (= wilt rigg, *i.e.* act the wanton, with any common labourer), *Lock*, 16. "Why vor ded'st *roily* zo upon ma?" (= why for, *i.e.* why, did'st roil, *i.e.* rail, so upon me?), *Lock*, 7. "Git a mite o' *rubbly* cawl" (= get a small quantity of rubble, *i.e.* small lumps of coal), *Rock*, 9. "*Rucky* ta zich a thing!" (= ruck, *i.e.* crouch, to such a thing, or person), *Rock*, 25. "Thee wut *ruckee* . . . in the chimly coander" (= thee wilt crouch in the chimney corner), *Lock*, 12. "*Rucky* down quite low," *Pulman*, 51. "Up ha got and *ruckeyed* down," *Baird*, i. 58. "But moon, an' stars, an' *ryshy* lights" (= but moon, and stars, and rush lights), *Pulman*, 63. "Or in *scatty*

weather" (= or in showery weather, *i.e.* weather in which there is a succession of *scats*), *Lock*, 11. "Good for nort bet *scollie*, avore tha art a hoazed" (= good for nothing but scold, until thou art hoarse), *Lock*, 16. "Than tha wut *snappy*" (= then thou wilt snap, *i.e.* speak sharply), *Lock*, 16. "He murt . . . *sully* tell he wos weary" (= he might soul, *i.e.* pull thee about, until he was weary), *Lock*, 21. "Tha wut *supdlee* out the yewmors" (= thou wilt spread or stir the embers with a little spud or poker), *Lock*, 15. "Thee wut . . . *squattee* . . . in the chimley coander," *Lock*, 12. "Thof ha ded . . . *towsee*" (= though he did toss and tumble), *Lock*, 14. "Zee'd tha whilere *trapesee* hum" (= saw thee a little while since trapes home), *Lock*, 12. "Es will ha' a *viggy* pudding on a Zinday" (= we will have a fig, *i.e.* plum, pudding on Sunday), *Palmer*, 59. "Thof ha ded *viggee*" (= though he did vig, *i.e.* dig with his feet), *Lock*, 13. "In tha *Vuzzey*-park, in tha desk of tha yeaveling" (= in the Furse-park in the dusk of the evening), *Lock*, 13. "Chell *whistley* . . . vor oll thee" (= I will whistle whether you like it or not), *Lock*, 30. "Zart! *whistery!*" (= soft! whisper!) *Lock*, 30. "Ha cum'd out like *winky*" (= he came out as quickly as one could wink), *Baird*, 17. "Thof things go *wrangy*" (= though things go wrong), *Rock*, 18. "Tha art a hoazed that tha cast scarce *yeppy*" (= thou art so hoarse that thou canst scarcely yelp, *i.e.* speak), *Lock*, 16. "Doant *zoundy* now" (= don't sound, *i.e.* swoon, now), *Rock*, 26. Though this list of illustrations is a long one, it might be greatly lengthened. W. P.]

304. "VINNY" and "VINNIED" are used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"VINNIED. The green mould in cheese."

Rock—"VINHED. Moulded; mouldy as cheese (*gy.* from veined)." "I'll ha a crub wi *vinhed* chaise." p. 7. [= I'll have a crumb, or crust, or a small piece, of bread with mouldy cheese. W. P.]

Lock—"VINNIED, VINNAD. Finnewed; mouldy. From the Saxon *fynegan* or *fynig*, *mucidas*."

Pulman—"VINNIID, or VINNY (A.S. *Finnie*, mouldy). 'Blue *vinnid* cheese,' to wit."

Moore—"VINNY. Mouldy."

Jennings—"VINNED. Mouldy; humoursome; affected."

Barnes—"VINNY, or VINNIED. A.S. *Finnie*, mouldy; from the A.S. *fenn*, wetness. Mouldy or mildewy from damp. 'Finie hlafas.' Mouldy loaves. *Josh.* ix. 5. 'The stuones

be *vinny*.' The stones are damp from condensed vapour. 'Blue *vinny* or *vinnied* cheese.' Blue mouldy Dorset cheese."

["VINNY" and "VINNIED" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"VINNIED. Mouldy. (*Fynig*, the past participle of *Fyngian*, to spoil, corrupt, decay.)"

Daniel—"They was *vinney'd* and rotten." *Wit*. p. 12.

Cooke—"VINNED. Mouldy; or humoursome when applied to children."

Grose—"VINNIED. Fenny; mouldy. *Exm.*"

305. "VISTEES" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Barnes—"Jim . . . thought e'd better trust
To lags than *vistes*."—*Poll's Jack Dà*.

Fox—"Ey 'll tame the ould Devel, afore et es long;
Ef Ey caant we ma *vistes*, Ey will we ma tongue."

Dolly, p. 46.

Sandys—"VEISTES. Fists."

Tregellas—"Bait un with my *vistes*."—*Peeps*, p. 103.

"He knawed moore 'bout using hes *vistes* than I ded."
Ibid, p. 134.

Verrall—"She up weth har two *vistes* and gov'n a bra' tidy scat." *Exhib.* p. 64.

306. [See "VETTY" in Mr. Marshall's list. W. P.]

307. "VORE" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Hur drade and shuv'd, both *vore* and back." i. 60.

"An walk'd hur strite *vorrid* down ta tha Gilhal." ii. 13.

Wolcot—"A fellow . . . comed *vore*." *Mid. Elect.*

Palmer—"VORE. Stand forward."

Rock—"VORE. Forward." "A longful while a moving *vore*." p. 23.

Lock—"VOAR, VOOR, or VORE. Forth."

Pulman—"VORE. Forward; a-head; in front. 'The *vore* (or leading) hoss.'"

["VORE" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"VORE. Forth."

Grose—"VORE. Forth. 'To draw *vore*,' to twit one with a fault. *Exm.*"

308. "FORRED," or "VORRED," is used about Ashburton and Torquay as a name for the earth ploughed up near the hedge of a field and carted thence to spread over the field. It is perhaps the equivalent of Mr. Marshall's "VORRAGE."

309. "WANT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Bowring—"The WANT." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 18.
Palmer—"WANTS. Moles."
Rock—"WANT. A mole." "Poor *want-catcher* Ned." p. 31.
Pulman—"WANT. A mole. So WANT-KNAP. A mole-heap; and WANT-SNAP. A trap for the destruction of a very useful creature."

Moore, Cooke—WANT. A mole."

Jennings—"WONT. A mole." "WONT-HEAVE. A mole-hill." "WONT-SNAP. A mole-trap." "WANT-WRIGGLE. The sinuous path made by moles under ground."

Williams—"WANT, WONT. A Mole."

Barnes—"WONT (A.S. *Wond*). A mole." "WONTHILL. A mole-hill; a mole-warp."

["WANT," "WANT-HILL," "WANT-CATCHER," "WANT-TRAP" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"WANT. A mole."

Marshall, 3—"WANT. A mole." "WANT-HILLOCKS. Mole-hills." *Eng. Dial. Soc.* B. 4.

Duncumb—"WOONT. A mole." *Ibid*, B. 12.

Ray, N.—"WANT. A mole; ab. A.S., *wand*, *talpa*." *Ibid*, B. 15.

N. & Q.—"WANT is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wendan*, to turn, from its habit of turning up the soil. 'Molewarp' or 'Mold-warp,' another old name for the mole, is also still in use, and has a similar meaning, from the Anglo-Saxon verb *weorpan*, to cast. I have also heard this animal called in Dorsetshire . . . 'moodywant,' and what better title can it have than that of mould-turner?" 4th S. xi. 81. "WANT, as a name for the Mole, . . . as well as 'mouldwarp,' are in common use in Shropshire. The former is pronounced 'Oont,' and the latter 'Moudy-wort.'" *Ibid*, 145.

Halliwel—"WANT. A mole. In *MS. Sloane*, 2584, is a receipt 'for to take *wontis*.' Still in use."

Grose—"WANT. A mole. *North and var.* From the Saxon *Wand*." "WANTI-TUMP, ONTI-TUMP. A mole-hill. *Glouc*."

310. "WARMING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"I warn 'ee I'd *warm* up tha varmint's a bit." i. 33.

Pulman—"WARM. To beat; to flog. 'I'll *warm* thee, if dissn be quiet."

["WARM" and "WARMING" are used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwel—"WARM. To beat. *Var. dial*."

311. "WHITAKER" is used about Ashburton.

Rock—"WHITTAKER. A species of quartz."

Moore, Halliwell—"WHITAKER. A species of quartz."

312. *Bray*—"Witchcraft is still devoutly believed in by most of the peasantry of Devon; and the distinctions (for they are nice ones) between a *witch* and *white witch*, and being bewitched, or only *overlooked* by a witch, crave a very careful discrimination." i. 37.

"WHITE-WITCH" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Baird—"Then up hur spauk—zeth hur, 'Wul, Jan,
I have a yerd thit thare's a man,
A *whit-witch* cal'd, in Exter Toun." i. 62.

Lock—"WHITWICH. A white witch; a conjuror; a good witch that does no mischief, unless it be in picking the pockets of those who are *no* conjurors, by pretending to discover the rogueries of others."

Pulman—"WHITE-WITCH. A man soothsayer; fortune-teller; reader of hidden mysteries; and general quack."

["WHITE-WITCH" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Grose—"WHIT-WITCH" (White-witch). A pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning, and not from a contract with the devil."

Dryden—"At best as little honest as he could,
And, like *white-witches*, mischievously good."

The Medal, lines 61-2.

313. "WINDELL" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"WINDLE. A fieldfare."

Pulman—"WIN'LE, WINDLE). The redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)."

Williams—"WIDDLE, WINDLE-THRUSH. Redwing."

["WINNARD" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"WINNARD. The redwing."

Daniel—"Knack down the *wennards* in desmal cowl'd weather." *Thalia*, p. 5.

Tregellas—"He awnly shot waun vilveer (fieldfare) and three *winnards*." *Peeps*, p. 92.

314. "WISHT" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Lake—"WISHT. Weak; sickly; unfortunate; pitiable. (? Witch'd). 'I zim her doth look very *wisht*.' 'It be the *wishtest* thing I have seen for a long time.'"

Bowring—"A *wisht* is no longer a dismal, disagreeable man." *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1866, p. 15.

Wilkey—"And cruel *wisht* did the poor veller look." p. 9.

Wolcot—"Must look confounded *wish*." *Mid. Elect*.

Palmer—"WISHNESS. Melancholy."

Rock—"Ott vor dith luke sa *wist*?" p. 13.

Pulman—"WISH. Dismal; moping; looking indisposed or melancholy. 'How *wish* you da look!'"

Moore—"WISH. Inapt; bad; unfit; as *wish* weather."

Williams—"WISH. Sad; untoward"

["WISHT" is used about Looe. W. P.]

Couch—"WISHT. Melancholy; forlorn. This word is so expressive that we have no English synonym to show its meaning. Browne, a Devonshire man, uses it—

'His late *wisht* had—I wist remorseful bitings.'

In Latimer's sermons it is apparently used as a noun. 'And when they perceived that Solomon, by the advice of his father, was anointed King, by and by there was all *whisht*, all their good cheer was done.' *Parker's Edit.* p. 115."

Daniel—"A *wisher* book I niver seed."—*Companion*, p. 13.

"A *wisht* poor job
As iver I did see."—*Ibid.*, p. 17.

"'Weve come,' said Cappen Sam, 'an' thee
Do see two *wisht* ould fools in we."—*Ibid.*, p. 28.

Forfar—"Fine an' *wisht*, esn't it, soas."—*Exhib.* p. 17.
"Tes *wished*, esn't it?"—*Ibid.*, p. 127.

Sandys—"WISHED. Dull; melancholy; foolish."

Verrall—"The place looked *whisht*." *Exhib.* p. 45.

Halliwell—"WISHT. 'He's in a *wisht* state,' i.e. a state in which there is much to be *wished* for. *Devon.* A poor *wisht* thing, unhappy, melancholy, 'evil wished,' or evil looked upon."

315. "WISHNESS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

["WISHNESS," Melancholy, is used about Looe. W. P.]

Halliwell—"WISHNESS. Melancholy. *Devon.*"

316. "WISTER-CLISTER" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Palmer—"WHISTER-CLISTER. Box in the ear."

Jennings, Williams—"WHISTER-TWISTER. A smart blow on the side of the head."

Halliwell—"WHISTER-CLISTER. A blow. *West.*"

Grose—"WHISTERCLISTER. A stroke or blow under the ear. *Devonsh.*"

317. "YARK" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Halliwell—"YARK. Sharp; acute; quick."

318. "YAWS" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Rock—"YAW. An ewe."

Lock—"YEO. An ewe sheep."

Pulman—"YO. A ewe."

Jennings—"Do ee mind the shee-ape, and the yeos an lams."

["YAW" is used about Looe, where a proverb describes a woman dressed too youthfully, as "an old yaw dressed up lamb fashion." W. P.]

Tregellas—"YAWS. Ewes."

"Count every cat,' says Jinny, 'round and round,
Iss, rams and yaws, there caan't be twenty found."

Tales, p. 46.

Parish—"YEO [corruption of ewe]. From the Aug. Sax. *cowu*."

Burns—"An warn him, what I winna name,
To stay content wi yowes at hame."

Death and Dying Words of Poor Mailie. Lines 47-8.

"Her living image in her yowe,
Comes bleating to him, owre the knowe."

Poor Mailie's Elegy, st. 5.

"But the rapturous charm o' the bonnie green knowes,
Ilk spring they're new decked wi' bonnie white yowes."

Hey for a Lass wi' a Tocher, st. 2.

"His gear may buy him kye and yowes."

The Blude Red Rose at Yule may blow, st. 3.

"And there I had three score yowes."

Highland Willow's Lament, st. 3.

Halliwell—"YEO. An ewe. *Exm*."

Grose—"YEO. An ewe. *Exm*."

319. "YOKE" is used for *four* oxen about Ashburton, and a *pair* about Torquay.

Halliwell—"YOKE. A pair of oxen."

320. (See HEWING, also in Mr. Marshall's list.)

"YOWING" is used about Ashburton and Torquay.

Pulman—"YOWING" (pronounced to rhyme with *howing*).
Hewing. A peculiar mode of reaping—in a chopping style."

Williams—"YOW. To cut the stubble short; to cut with a hook."

Halliwell—"YOW. To reap, gathering the corn under the arm. *Devon*."

321. "YOWL" is used about Torquay.

Wolcot—"By hunting horns and *yowling* boys." *Mid. Elect*.

Palmer—"YOWL. Howl."

Sandys—"YEWLING. Howling."

Tregellas—"YOWLING. Howling."

"And fiercer cats than they you 'll never hear;
They're spitting, *yowling*, and the fur es flying."

Tales, p. 46.

Marshall, 1—"YOWL. To howl as a dog." *Eng. Dial. Soc.*
B. 2.

Harland—"YOWL. To howl." *Ibid*, C. 1.

Hutton—"YOWL. To yelp or howl." *Ibid*, B. 1.

Hallivell—"YOLE, YOWL. To yell; to bawl. Brocket has
yowl as still in use in the *North*."

Grose—"YOWL. To cry, or howl, as a dog. *North*."

322. "ZAMZAWED" is used about Ashburton for food *overcooked*; and about Torquay for *lukewarm* food.

Palmer—"ZAMZAWED. Overdone."

Rock—"SAMSAWED. Half-cooked."

Pulman—"ZAM-ZOD, or ZAM-ZAWDEN. Sodden, spoiled in
boiling."

Jennings—"ZAM. To heat for some time over the fire
but not to boil." "ZAMZOD, ZAMZODDEN. Anything heated
for a long time in a low heat so as to be in part spoiled, is
said to be *Zamzodden*. Conjecture in etymology may always
be busy. It is not improbable that this word is a compound
of *semi*, Latin, half; and to seethe, to boil: so that ZAM-
ZODDEN will then mean, literally *half boiled*."

Williams—"ZAM-SOD, ZAM SODDEN. Half baked."

["ZAMZODDEN" is used about Looe for overcooked food.
A *Zam*-oven or *Sam*-oven is one partly cooled; an oven
retaining sufficient heat after the larger joints or dishes are
drawn, to bake small articles. W. P.]

Couch—"SAM or ZAM. Half or imperfectly done. A *sam*
oven is one half heated. SAM-SODDEN means half-sodden or
parboiled. To leave the door a *zam* is to half close it. The
softer *z* is common in this word."

Hallivell—"ZAM. To parboil. *West. Cold. Devon*. ZAM-
SAUDEN. Applied to anything spoilt by cooking."

323. "ZOGGING" or "SOGGING" is used about Ashburton
and Torquay.

Palmer—"ZOGGING. Same as dozing."

Rock—"SUGG. To sleep." "Dame Voord 'll *sug* a bit ner
chair." p. 8.

Garland—"SOG. Half asleep; a *dawwm*."

Hallivell—"ZOG. To doze. *Devon*."

[P.S. Whilst the foregoing sheets were passing through the press, I learnt from two friends—one of whom spent his childhood at Liskeard, in Cornwall, and the other at Launceston in the same county—that a “CATTEBALL” (No. 28), instead of being the same thing as a *Tacky ball*, as I supposed (see Note 28), is used in the following game or amusement:—The ball is thrown on a penthouse, or some other low, roof, or, in the absence of a suitable roof, against a wall, and caught in its descent to the ground, or, if missed then, at its first re-bound (locally *Glance* or *Glansh*) from it. The skill of the player is displayed by the number of times the ball is thus caught. Both my friends are of opinion that “CATTEBALL” is a corruption of CATCHY-BALL, or CATCH-A-BALL. I have no recollection of this game about Looe.

Friends, in both Devon and Cornwall, have suggested to me that Miss Fox's Kingsbridge word “DRATCH” (No. 74) is nothing more than a typographical error for DATCH. It happened, however, that when recently on a visit near Kingsbridge, I heard the word “DRATCH” used, and was informed by residents that it was the invariable local equivalent of DATCH.

It cannot be necessary to remark that several of the so-called *Provincialisms* do not really belong to that category. W. P.]