A rough abstract from a publication "Original Glossaries" by the English Dialect Society, which includes a manuscript by Major Henry Smith (1785 – 1868) edited by C Roach Smith; " Isle of Wight Words"
Major Henry Smith would seem to pre-date WH Long, 1839 – 1886, by many years submitting information to such as James Orchard Halliwell (Popular Rhymes & Nursary Tales) prior to 1841.

INTRODUCTION. BY THE REV. PROFFSSOR SKEAT,
" No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms has yet appeared; but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq., E.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages."
This MS. collection Mr. Roach Smith has now offered to the Society, and has added to this the favour of editing it himself, with all such corrections and additions as seemed to him to be most advisable.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

XXIII. Isle of Wight Words; BY THE LATE MAJOR HENRY SMITH, E.M., AND C. ROACH SMITH ... ...
A GLOSSARY OF WORDS IN USE IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, COMPILED BY THE LATE MAJOR HENRY SMITH, R.M., WITH ADDITIONS BY C. ROACH SMITH.

PREFACE.

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

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

Many years since I advanced an opinion, founded on archaeological researches, that the successive invasions of Britain by distinct Germanic nations or peoples, as stated by Bede, is, to a certain extent, confirmed by evidence overlooked or not much attended to until our own time.
I have pointed out how very different are the contents of the Saxon graves in different parts of the country. While there is a general family likeness, yet there is a marked diversity in details, such as might be expected in branches of one great and extensive family.
For instance, the Angles are mentioned by Bede as the first-comers, who settled in the eastern parts of the Island. In the eastern counties we find burial by

cremation, and also in the midland; while in Kent and the Isle of Wight the inhumation of the body unburnt was the almost unexceptional practice. The personal ornaments of the graves of the Isle of Wight and of Kent are emarkably similar, while they materially differ from those of cemeteries in the eastern, middle, and northern counties. Bede states that Kent and the Isle of Wight, with the land opposite, were peopled by the Jutes. I now submit that the dialect is a further confirmation of the correctness of Bede's history. I fail to find much difference in the pronunciation between the people of Kent and the Isle of Wight; but a very great difference between these two and that of the people of Essex, Suffolk,and Norfolk ; while to us, of the South, the dialect and pronunciation of the people of Yorkshire is almost unintelligible. The dialect of Wiltshire approaches closely that of Hampshire, and so does Dorsetshire; but Somersetshire is marked by striking differences. Warwickshire, as reflected in Shakespeare, has some remarkable points of resemblance to that of the Isle of Wight; but at present I only draw the attention of members of the Society to the confirmation of our popular early Saxon history afforded by the ancient graves and the living dialect.

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

C. K. S. May, 1881.

GLOSSARY OF ISLE OF WIGHT WORDS,

A is usually pronounced broad and long, as ai; thus aaid, aid; aaige, age; aaigent, agent, etc.; and often for ' of ' ; as, 'a lig a mutton.'
Aails, beards of barley, called barley aails.
Aal amang, one among another. When different flocks of sheep or herds of cattle are mixed together, they are said to be ' aal amang one another.'
Aal manners, every sort. ' I zid aal manners of folks; ' I saw persons of every description.
Aal to rags, all in pieces. ' Es cooat was tore aal to rags; ' his coat was torn all in pieces.
Accoordan, or Coordan, agreeably with.
Acoolde, very cold.
Addle, worthless, or corrupt : especially applied to a decayed egg.
Adone, command to cease.
Adwine, to clear away, or cut down regularly. * Goo into the ground and cut the wheeat adwine right drow.
Afeeard, afraid.
Aftermath, the second crop of grass.
Agone, since: ' ten years agone.
Agwine, going. ' Beest thee agwine ? ' Are you going ?
Aleer, or Leer, unladen; empty. 'Goo whooam wi' the wagon aleer; ' go home with the waggon empty.
Allsides, every one. ' Goo down to plough, allsides.'
Amoost, almost.
Anan, or Nan, what ? what do you say ?
Aneerst, near. ' Don't goo aneerst 'em.'
Aneust, nearly alike.
Anigh, near to ; nigh.
Anjur-dogs, kitchen utensils for the spit to run on.
Any when, at any time.
Apern, or rather Yapern, an apron.
Apeyas, quickly; apace.
Apple-stucklun, a small sort of apple pie baked without a dish.
Arenest, to bind a bargain. * I ghid un a crown in arenest.'
Ash, a field after the corn has been carted; as, * a barley ash ; ' ' a wheat ash.'
Assmirt, a kind of wild spinach.
Astour, or Astore, speedily.
Aternoon, afternoon.

Athirt, across; athwart.
Auverdro, to upset. 'He auverdrode a looad o wuts;' he upset a load of oats.
Auver-right, opposite.
Aveard, afraid.
Avoord, to afford.
Awbel, the arbeel tree.
Ax, or Acks, to inquire.
Axen, publishing the banns of marriage.
Azew, not giving milk. 'The wold cow's azew; 'the old cow has done giving milk.

Baak, a part of the land not properly ploughed, the plough having passed without turning it over; a balk.
Baam, balm.
Bachelor's button, a flower.
Backside, the farmyard.
Badger, to worry ; to tease.
Bailey, a bailiff.
Ballirag, to bully ; to abuse.
Bangnn, great. ' He's a bangun gurt buoy; ' he is a very large boy.
Banney, Barnabas.
Bar, iron : for pitching hurdles.
Bargun, bargain; a farm of small holding.
Barm, yeast.
Baste, to beat with a stick.
Batter, the action of a fowl in dusting itself.
Batts, short ridges; odd corners of fields.
Bavines, faggots made of large branches.
Bed, to ask; to desire.
Bedaab, to befoul.
Bedwine, or Bethwine, wild clematis.
Bee, by. ' Cotch hold bee'n ; ' take hold by him.
Beeast, cattle.
Beesn't, be not; are you not
Beest, or Bist, are you you are.
Ben, been.
Ben, a bin for corn.
Berrey, a rabbit's burrow.
Besom, a broom.
Bevoul. See Bedaab.
Beyast, to put dripping on roast meat; also, to beat. 'I'll beyast thee well vor that.'
Biddy, or Chickabiddy, a chick.
Bide, to dwell ; abide. ' He bides at Newport.'
Bill-hook, a crooked implement for cutting wood.
Billus, to breathe hard ; also, bellows.
Billy, a bull.
Bittul, a wooden club to drive stakes.
Bizzum, a broom.
Black bob, a common term for the black beetle class of insects.
Blackthorn Winter, the very cold weather usual about the end of April.
Blare, to bellow.
Blastnashun, an execration. ' Blastnashun seyze thee.'
Bleyads, the shafts of a waggon or cart.
Bleyam, to find fault. "Odd Ueyam thee.'
Bleyar, to roar; to bellow. 'A Ueyaring cow forgets her calf the soonest: 'a common saying.
Bob, an insect or worm.
Bodyhoss, the horse in a team nearest the hindmost, or the shafts.
Borne, to swing, or carry loosely.
Bonnes wish, to ride or drive rapidly. ' There they goos bonneswish.'
Bonny-goo, spirited. ' That's a bonny-goo gelding.'
Booun, a bone.
Bosespreet, a bowsprit.

Bosky, half drunk.
Bothresh, the squalling thrush.
Bowldish, a wooden bowl with handle.
Bran new, quite new.
Breed, to plait.
Brencheese, bread and cheese.
Bret out, corn being very dry in harvest time, and falling from the husks, is said to " bret out?
Breyave, brave; fine; good. 'Thee beest a Ireyave buoy.'
Breyaznn, shameless; immodest.
Brick-keel, a brick-kiln.
Brimstoonn, brimstone; also a word of abuse. 'Goo along, you brimstooun bitch.'
Brish, a brush.
Brishauver, to jump nimbly over. 'Come, brishauver the gheeat,'e. jump quickly over the gate; literally, 'brush over.'
Brow, brittle.
Bruckle, the same : brickie in old authors.
Brussels, the hair of a pig; bristles.
Buffle-headed, stupid ; thick-headed.
Bugle, a young bull; the Bugle Inn at Newport.
Bull-head, a fish, called also the miller's thumb; and chub-head.
Bundle off, to send one away in a hurry.
Bundle out, to turn out quickly.
Bunny, a small pool of water.
Butt, a small enclosure of land, as the church butt at Shanklin.
Buttercups, the meadow ranunculus.
Butter -vingers, one who lets things fall: generally applied to cricketers when missing a catch : " Well done, butter-vingers.'

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

Chimbley, a chimney.
Chine, a cleft in the cliff, as at Shanklin, Lowcombe, and Black Gang.
Chissel Bob, the wood-louse. Formerly called also cheeselypp worme, or Robin Goodfellow's louse. See Halliwells Archaic Dictionary, Q. p. 688.
Chitterluns, the entrails of a pig.
Chocks, small pieces of wood.
Chook, or Sook, a word used to call pigs to their food.
Chop, to exchange.
Chops, the **jaws.**
Chuckle-headed, thick-headed.
Chur, work done by the day.
Church Litten, a churchyard.
Claa, to grapple with, or take hold of. ' Glaa hold bee'n ; ' lay hold on him.
Clams, pincers of a broad shape.
Clapper-claa, to scratch. A man having his face scratched by his wife is said to be ' clapper-claad.'
Claps, to clasp ; also, a kind of hook.
Clayders, or Gliders, a weed given to goslings as food; the aparine, or goosegrass.
Cleean, quite ; entirely. ' He's gone clemn out of the country.'
Clem, Clement, the tutelar saint of the blacksmiths. * The blacksmiths be gwine to keep Clem; ' the blacksmiths intend keeping St. Clement.
Clented, clenched : applied to horse-shoes.
Click, to tick. ' The watch won't click'
Clink, a smart blow.
Clivers, goosegrass.
Close, a public walk.
Clot, a clod.
Clote, the burdock.
Clot-headed, sleepy; dull.
Clot-mauler, a wooden implement with an iron head, for breaking clods.
Clout, a blow. ' I'll ghee thee a clout in the head.'
Clumpy, a dunce ; a stupid fellow.
Clunge, to crowd ; to squeeze closely together.
Clutch, to cluck.
Clutch hin, a hen during the time of setting on her eggs.
Clutters, part of the tackling of a plough.
Coalshute, a coal-scuttle.
Coath, a disease of the liver of sheep from feeding in wet lands. 'That sheep's coatlied' or ' coathy.'
Cob, to beat on the posteriors with anything flat.
Cob-nut, a bastard kind of filbert, or large roundish nut.
Cock-a-hoop, exulting. It literally means a cock crowing upon a hillock.
Cock-a-pert, a saucy fellow.
Cock-hoss, or Cock-a-hoss, riding two on a horse. A man and wife dressed in their Sunday clothes, and riding to market or elsewhere, are said to be riding a cock-hoss.
Cocksheddle, to tumble over head foremost.
Collar the Mag, to throw a quoit with such precision as to surround the plug; technically, to ' ring the jack.'
Combe, a hollow in the downs: frequent in the names of places, as Lowconibe, Bowcombe, etc.
Contravess, quite the reverse.
Cooas, to course.
Cooastun, coasting; flying. A hawk or kite flying round a farmyard is said to be "cooastun about.'
Coodsn't, could not ; or, could not you ?
Cookeybeyaby, cuckoo baby ; the arum.
Cotchel, a sack partly full.
Cotterul, a pole for hanging a pot over the kitchen fire.
Cowed milk, milk warm from the cow.
Cow-lays, a lea or meadow where cows are kept.
Craa, the craw, or stomach.

Crabbun, a dung-hill fowl ; a coward.
Crap, to crop. ' That's a crap-e&i'd. hos.'
Crapzick, sick from over eating or drinking.
Craw, the crop of a bird.
Crewel, worsted. ' He wears cruel garters.' King Lear.
Crib, a child's bed.
Cricket, a small stool with three legs.
Crimassy, ' I cry you mercy.'
Cri-me-gemminy, an exclamation of surprise. cry me gemininy ! '
Crock, an earthen pot.
Crousty, ill-tempered; snappish.
Crowner, a coroner. ' The crowner hath set on her.' Hamlet.
Crumpbacked, crooked in the back. Crumpled, crooked. 'A cow with a crumpled horn.'
Cuckles, the burs of the burdock.
Cuckoo spit, the white froth which contains the larva of the cicada.
Culls, the worst sheep taken from a flock ; also, wet spots in land.
Cummy, stale bread turning mouldy.
Cup, a cry for cows to come.
Currant, to leap high ; to caper.
Curridge, to encourage. ' Why dosn't curridge'n on to fight 1 '
Cuss, to curse.
Cusshun-thumper, a Methodist preacher.
Cussnation, an oath.
Cute, sharp ; clever.
Cutter wren, the wren. Cutty, in the north, means small.
Cuttun knife, a large, sharp, triangular implement to cut hay from ricks.

Daa, a jackdaw.
Daant, to daunt.
Daaybed. One who lies in bed beyond the usual time of rising is called 'a leyazy daaybed chap.'
Daay-work, work done by the day.
Dab, a smart blow.
Daddy long legs, a long, slender- legged, winged insect.
Darn, a kind of oath. ' Darn thy body.'
Dash, a word of surprise. * Odd dash it ! '
Ded, did. Ded'st, did you 1 Dedsn't, did you not ?
Dedly, very ; as, ' dedly much ; ' ' dedly fine ; ' < dedly lively.'
Deffer, to disagree ; to differ. ' We defferd about that consarn.'
Dem, dim ; purblind.
Derekelly minnut, this instant.
Despurd, very; exceeding. That's a despurd good pwineter,'i. e. that dog is an exceeding good pointer.
Devvul's dancing hour, midnight.
Devvul's snuff-box, a kind of mushroom, also called puff-ball.
Dewberry, the largest kind of blackberry, which grows in shaded places, trailing upon the ground.
Dewbit, a meal before breakfast.
Deyan, a mild oath. ' Odd deyan thee.'
Deyazy, a daisy.
Dibble, to make holes for planting.
Dill, a word to call ducks.
Ding, to make one hear and understand. ' I'll ding it into es ears.'
Discoous, to hold converse.
Dishwasher, the water wagtail.
Dismollish, to destroy; to break. 'Your glasses I'll dismollish on the vlore.' Old Song.
Dock, a kind of mallows.
Dogged, very persistently. ' He's dogged sulky.'
Dogsmeeat, carrion.
Dollurs, lowness of spirits. Often used by Shakespeare.
Domp, or Dompy, short ; stunted.

Done-over, drunk.
Doo, two.
Dooman, a woman : only used when preceded by old ol'dooman, old 'oman.
Dough-nuts, round cakes boiled in lard.
Dout, to extinguish. ' Dout the candle.' (See Appendix.)
Douters, snuffers.
Down along, to go to a place.
Downarg, to silence by overbearing assertions.
Dowse, a blow; also, to knock down. ' I'll dowse thee in noo time.'
Dowst, dust.
Draa, to draw.
Drag, a large kind of harrow.
Drap in, to beat ; to strike. ' I'll drap in to thee.'
Drat, a draught.
Dredge, or Drudge, a small tin box to hold flour.
Dree, three.
Dresh, to thrash ; to beat.
Dro, to throw.
Droat-aps, a leather strap that goes under the lower part of a horse- collar.
Dro in, to carry sheaves together.
Drottle, to choke ; to suffocate.
Drug, damp ; moist. * That wheeat is rather drug.'
Druss, a descent on the road.
Drythe, thirst ; drought.
Drythy, dry.
Duck, the dusk of the day.
Duck-ligged, having short legs.
Dumbledore, the humble bee. 'What should I care what every dor doth buzze In credulous ears? 'Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels,Act III. sc. ii. (See Appendix.)
Dunch, deaf. ' He's as dunch as a doour-poost.'
Dungmexon, a dung-hill.
Dungpot, a cart for carrying dung.
Dwine, to pull even.
Dwyes, eddies.

Eal, or YeaL, ale.
Eath, or Yeath, earth.
Eeas, or Eace, the earth-worm.
Eez, yes.
Egg, to urge on ; to incite.
Ellebn, or Lebn, eleven.
Ellum, an elm.
Enmmt, an ant.
Empt, to make empty.
Es, or Ez, is.
Ethers, the top or finishing boughs of a willow or hazel hedge.
Ewet, the eft.

Fader, father.
Fag'd out, quite weary.
Faggot, a loose woman. ' Ghit out, ye faggot?
Fairy Rings, circles of coarse grass.
Fairy Stones, fossil echini.
False, wanting spirit: in this sense usually applied to a horse that gives in at a dead pull. ' That's a deuced false hoss.'
Faulty, unsound ; rotten ; guilty.
Feeurd, afraid.
Fend off, to keep one off.
Feyay, a fairy.
Finney, a frolic; to have to do with. 'I'll hey a hit of afinney at that;'I'll have something to do with that.
Fist, completion. ' I can make no fist on't.'

Fittun, right proper. 'My mind et don't zim fittun; 'It's my opinion it's not right.
Fleyam, or Flem, an instrument to bleed horses.
Flick, or Vlick, the lard of the inside of a pig; also, a flitch; also, to engage in an undertaking. 'I'll hey a flick at that consarn; 'I'll have a hand in that affair.
Flicking Comb, a large-toothed comb.
Flop, or Vlop, to fall bodily down.
Flount, to strut about gaudily dressed.
Flump, the same as Flop.
Flustration, to be in a fright.
Folks, the men servants.
Fooas, force.
Footering, idling. ' He's footering about.'
Fraail, a light kind of basket.
'**Fygges, raysyns in. fray el.**' Rich. Goer de Lion, 1549.
Fresh, sober ; to take refreshment, as used by Chaucer.
Frowze, to rumple.
Funch, to push. ' What do'st funcli me vor ' Why do you push me?
Furd up, entangled.
Furl, to throw.
Fuz, furze.
Fuz-chipper, a bird called the furze-chirper.
Fuz-owl, a rank-smelling insect ; a bug of the cimicidce family.

Gaaigement, a fight ; an engagement.
Gaay, gay; fast. A person horseback striking suddenly into a gallop is said ' to goo off gaay.'
Gab, unnecessary talk.
Gaby, a stupid fellow.
Gadzooks, or Gadzookers, an exclamation; a contraction of 'God succour us? '
Gaffer, an old man.
Gallier, to drive away with blows. 'I'll ghee'n a gallier; 'I'll send him away with a sound thrashing.
Galluses, braces for the trowsers.
Gaily, to scare ; to frighten. * Gaily the pigs away.'
Gallows the very wanderers of the night.' King Lear. Still in use in some counties.
Gally-beggar, a scarecrow.
Galore, plenty.
Gambrul, a wooden implement generally used to open the hinder legs of pigs for taking out the entrails.
Gammer, an old woman.
Gandermonth., the time of the wife's confinement after the accouchement.
Gap, to notch ; to jag.
Garlic-eater, a stinking fellow.
Gaully, thin and bad: applied to defective spots in crops of turnips or corn.
Gauls, spots of land in a field where the crop of corn or grass has failed.' That's a gaully piece o' wheeat.'
Gee, to agree. ' They don't zim to gee noohow together.'
Geeam-lig, a lame leg.
Geeamsorm, frolicsome ; gamesome.
Gemminy, an exclamation of surprise.
Genge, or Geyenge, depth of soil. See **Ghenge.**
Gheeat, a gate.
Ghenge, or Plowghenge, the depth of the furrow. 'The rain esn't gone into the ground not plowghenge deep.'
Ghid, gave. Ghid 'n, gave him. Ghid 'ur, gave her.
Gerden, a garden.
Ghit, get ; go. ' Ghit along wi' ye.' ' Ghit out.'
Gib, a horse that will not draw.
Gillafers, gillyflowers.
Ginger, or Gingerly, with great nicety. ' Zet the trap as ginger as you can.'

Glareworm, a glow-worm.
Gloar, to squint ; to stare.
Gloat, to look sulky ; to swell. ' He gloats like a tooad.*
Glum, gloomy ; sullen.
Glutch, to swallow with difficulty.
Godzend, a shipwreck.
Goo, to go.
Gooad, a sharp implement to drive oxen.
Gooatish, smelling like a he-goat.
Gookeert, a kind of cart to teach children to walk.
Gooseberry Wife, the large furry caterpillar.
Goose-gog, the gooseberry.
Gound, a gown.
Graains, remains of malt.
Grabble, to grasp.
Grammur, a grandmother.
Grandfur, a grandfather.
Grandfur Longligs, a large kind of fly or gnat with long legs and wings: class, Diptera ; genus, Tipula.
Greedyguts, one who eats greedily.
Green Linnard, the green linnet.
Grine, the groin.
Grip, a handful of wheat in the ear, after it has been cut.
Grippun, the act of binding wheat sheaves.
Griskin, pork steak.
Grist, corn sent to the mill to be ground.
Gristy, sandy ; having hard particles.
Groanun time, the time of a woman's accouchement.
Ground, a field.
Grounds, dregs.
Grumpshun, foresight. This is common as guinshun.
Grunsel, groundsel.
Gudgeons, round pieces of iron by which the roller runs in the frame.
Gurgheon, a nondescript.
Gurt, or Girt, great.

Haain-up, to preserve; to keep. 'Don't thee dreyve the cattle into that meead, caas 'tes haain'd up; 'do not drive the cattle into that meadow, because it is kept for mowing.
Haak, a hawk.
Haam, the straw of peas and stalks of beans ; the haulm.
Hacker, to stammer.
Hackles, the feathers of a cock's neck. The straw covering of beehives is called 'bee-hackles.'
Had'st, had you. ' How many had'st got 1 '
Hag, a witch or fiend.
Haggler, the upper servant of a farm.
Hallan cakes, cakes baked for All Saints' Day.
Hallantide, All Saints' Day.
Halloo-balloo, or Holloo-balloo, to make a great noise for no purpose.
Hand-zaa, a hand-saw.
Hankicher, a handkerchief.
Hapeth, a halfpenny worth. 'That chap's a bad hapeth; 'that fellow is good for nothing.
Hapse, the catch of a door.
Hard, hardy; strong. 'He's a gurt hard bwoy;' he's a strong robust lad.
Harl, to entangle ; to get thread into knots ; also, general confusion.
Harpun, continually talking on one subject.
Hart-zick, heart-sick ; love-sick.
Hash, hasty ; severe ; harsh ; too hot.
Haslet, the liver, lights, and heart of a pig; also, the edible parts of a calf's viscera.
Hassicks, large tufts of a coarse, sharp grass.

Hatch-hook, a staff-hook.
Hatch-on, to fasten the horses to the plough, etc.
Hay't, have it.
Head-go, or Head-goo, the best. 'That's the head-goo on't aal;'that's the best of all.
Hedge houn, or Hedge horn, the plant Phallus impudicus.
Hedlun, headland ; that part of the field nearest the hedge.
Hedstoon, a gravestone.
Heeal, to cover. 'That wheeat's well heeaVd in; 'the wheat sown there is well harrow'd in. See Hillier.
Heeltaps, the wine or liquor at the bottom of the glass. 'Take off your heeltaps; ' drink what is left before you refill.
Heft, to lift. ' Heft un ; ' lift it.
Heft, weight. ' 'Tes the deuce o' one heft ; ' it's a great weight.
Hellfalleero. ' They be aal quarlun and fightun hellfalleero?
Hell o' one size, at a great rate. 'That chap runs at the hell o one size'
Hell-rake, a large rake with long iron teeth: spelt helerake in Fitz- herbert.
Henge, the liver and lights, &c. of any animal.
Hey, to have. ' I'll hey zum on't.'
Heyams, pieces of wood belonging to the harness that fit into the collar.
Heyath, the hearth ; the fireplace.
Hide, to beat, or flog.
Hidim, a beating. 'He ghid'n the deuce o' one hidun; 'he gave him a tremendous thrashing.
Eighty tighty, an exclamation generally used to naughty children. 'Highly tighty, two 'pon a hoss ; what's the matter now ? '
Hie, a word to encourage dogs to seek game.
Hike off, be off with you ; go along.
Hile, a cock of wheat sheaves, usually eleven. ' The wheat's up in Me.'
Hillier, a roofer, or hiler.
Hisself, himself.
Ho, to long for; to be provided for. 'How I do ho vor un! 'I have a great desire for it. 'Tes a good job she's hoed vor.'It's a good thing she is provided for.
Hoblers, sentinels who kept watch at beacons in the Isle of Wight, and ran to the governor when they had any intelligence to communicate (MS. Lands. 1033, as cited by Halliwell, Arch. Diet.}.
Hobnail, a nail for shoes.
Hocks, pigs' feet.
Hodmandod, any strange animal ; a nondescript.
Hog, a young sheep.
Hogaails, berries of the white-thorn.
Hogmeane, the mane of a horse cut nearly close to the neck.
Hogoh, a vile stink.
Holdvast, a word used for the horses to move from one cock of corn to the next, as well as to caution the man on the load to be careful and hold on.
Hollan cakes, cakes made for the fast of All Hallows.
Hollantide, All Hallows.
Hooam, or Whooam, home.
Hooam-harvest, supper at the close of the harvest.
Hooar, a whore ; white ; hoary.
Hooar frost, a white frost.
Hooast, the landlord of an inn; also, a great number. 1There's a hooast of vlees; ' there are many flies.
Hoped up, perplexed. ' I am sadly hope up about this.'
Ho-show, a whole show, everything exposed to sight.
Hoss-munger, a dealer in horses.
Hoss-stopples, holes made by horses in wet land.
Hoss-vlee, a fly that stings horses.
Hottenpot, a Hottentot.
Hough, to breathe hard. ' Gwine up-hill makes me huff.'
Howzen, plural of house.
Hugger-mugger, anything done badly and carelessly.

Igg, an egg.
Injun, an engine.
Innerds, entrails. Pig's innererds.
Inons, onions.
Intraails, the bowels.
Ire, or Irun, iron.
It, or Eet, yet.

Jaa, a jay ; called also * Pranked Jay ; ' also, saucy language.
Jaaiy, joy.
Jaant, an excursion.
Jack-a-lantern, the ignis fatuus.
Jackaneyaps, a coxcomb.
Jackdaa, a jackdaw.
Jackheyarn, a heron.
Jack i' the hedge, hedge mustard.
Jan, John.
Jarworm, an ugly insect found in wet marshy places.
Jeead, a jade ; a bad woman ; an old mare.
Jest, just; just now. I zeed im jest this minute; 'I saw him not a minute since.
Jiest, a small beam ; a joist.
Jiffy, a hurry. ' He's off in & jiffy*
Jingumbob, a knicknack.
Jobberheaded, stupid ; dull.
Johnny Lent, or John o' Lent, a scarecrow.
Jolterhead, a dull, stupid fellow.
Jorum, a large cup.
Joskun, or Jawskin, a long white smock frock. Men who come from the west country to work in the harvest are called Joskins.
Journey, a day's work at plough.
Just about, completely. ' He did it just about well.'

Kaa, or Caa, to cry like a rook. 'What bi'st caaun about like that vor?'
Kallenge, a challenge.
Kannel, a kennel.
Keek, to choke.
Keckcorn, or Keckhorn, the windpipe.
Keeap, the cape of a coat ; also, a landmark.
Keeasknife, a large knife kept in a sheath or case.
Keeavun, the act of separating the corn when thrashed from the small particles of straw.
Keeavun-rake, a rake for the keeavun.
Keel, a kiln.
Keert, to carry on a cart or waggon ; to cart.
Keert-loose, a cart-rut.
Kelter, or Kilter, order; condition. 'That hoss is in deuced good kelter; 'that horse is in excellent condition.
Kettle-cap, and Kettle-case, the purple orchis.
Keys, pods of the ash and sycamore.
Kids, pods of peas, beans, and vetches.
Kindy, rather. I seems kindy queer : ' the i as in pride.
Kites, the dead boughs of trees.
Kittle, a kettle. Kittle of fish, a saying. The word is a corruption of Kiddel, a dam or open weir in a river to catch fish. 0. E. S.
Kix, or Kecks, the bullace or wild plum; also, the stem of the teazle and hemlock.
Knittles, twisted rope yarns fastened to the mouths of sacks to tie them: generally called zack knittles.
Know-nuthun, stupid ; ignorant.
Konster, to construe,
Kreme-veaced, pale ; cream-faced.
Krish, to crush ; a crash.

Kuntriput, or Countryput, a clown.

Laa, law; also, to give a hare good start before the dogs. 'Ghee ur good laa."
Laayur, a lawyer ; also, the shoot of a plant.
Lack, to want. ' I lacks zum moour beer.'
Lack a massy, an exclamation of surprise. See Lor a massy.
Lady bird, or Lady cow, also called God Almighty's cow, a winged insect, red with black spots ; the Cocdnella septem punctata.
Lantern-jaas, the jaws of a thin, bony person.
Lar a massy, the Lord have mercy.
Larapping, loose made ; shambling ; also, a beating.
Lat in, to strike. 'I'll lat in at ye dereckelly; 'I'll strike you instantly.
Latter laamas, behind.
Lay, pasture land: generally so called after clover. 'A clover lay; 'a 'Dutch clover lay.'
Leady cow. See Lady bird.
Lease, pasture.
Leasing, to glean after the wheat has been carted.
Lebb, a calf's stomach.
Led, laid ; also, a lid.
Ledgers, wooden fastenings for thatch, cut from the upper part of short boughs or sticks.
Leef, or Leif, as soon. 'I'd jest as leef goo as not; 'I would as soon go as not.
Leer. See Aleer.
Lerrup, to give one a beating; also, to walk in a sluggish and heavy manner. ‘ Zee how he goos lerruping along; 'see how sluggishly he walks.
Letherun, chastisement.
Lethur, to beat. 'If thee dosn't mind what thee beest adwine thee'l ghit lethur'd; 'if you do not mind what you are doing you will get beaten.
Levvur basket, a basket made of levvurs or coarse rushes.
Levvurs, the iris or fleur de Us.
Lew, the lee side.
Lewth, warmth ; shelter from the wind ; under the lee of anything.
Leyace, to beat. 'I'll leyace thy jacket for thee; 'I'll give you a horsewhipping.
Leyadul, a large spoon ; a ladle.
Leyadun, a burden of wood, or any weight to carry on the shoulder or back. 'He got a good leyadun.'
Leyan, a lane.
Leyav, to empty or throw out water.
Lick, to beat ; to chastise.
Lickun, a beating ; a chastisement.
Lig, a leg.
Ligguns, leather coverings for the legs ; called also spatterdashes.
Light a vire, a term of abuse. ‘Thee bee'st a blastnashun light a vire rogue. 'Probably it originally meant an incendiary.
Linch, a strip of copse wood with a strip of ploughed land.
Linkister, a linguist ; an interpreter.
Linnard, a linnet.
Lintzeed, linseed.
Lipwise, talking nonsense. ‘Don't thee be so plaguy lipwise; 'do not talk such nonsense.
Lissum, pliable ; easy to bend.
Litter, old straw ; also, a great number ; a brood, as a Utter of pigs.
Little house, a privy, formerly always detached from the dwelling house.
Littur-up, to put the bedding under the horse.
Lollun, idling. 'What bee'st lollun about zoo vor 'why are you idling the time away ?
Lollup, to walk loosely and lazily. ' How he lollups along ! '
Long-tail'd
Long-dog, a greyhound.
Long-tail’d Capon, a bird ; the long-tailed titmouse.

Looath, unwilling. ' He was looath to zell un; 'he was unwilling to sell it.
Look a massy, an expression of surprise or astonishment. It may be a corruption of Lor a massy, which see.
Loop'd, eloped. ' She loop'd away wi' un ; ' she eloped with him.
Lop, to leap awkwardly.
Lop-ear'd, having hanging ears. 'I don't like that lop-ear 'd zort a pigs.'
Lop-zided, all on one side.
Lor, Lord.
Lor a massy, Lord have -mercy ; an exclamation of pity or surprise.
Lor a massy upon me! I dedn't meean noo harm bee't; 'Lord have mercy upon me! I thought no harm of it.
Lords and Ladies, the arum.
Lote, a loft.
Louster, to make a clumsy, rattling noise.
Lowance, share; proportion.
Lowz, to think ; to form an opinion. 'I lowz we'd better go at wunce; 'it is my opinion we had better be gone.
Luc, a small pool of water on the sea-side.
Luce, **or Luse**, a rut ; 'a cart luse.' See Keert-loose,
Luckey, a corruption of 'look ye.' 'I zay, come here luckey; 'come here and look ye.
Lug, to pull; to draw. Til lug thy ears for thee.'Shakespeare uses the word in this sense.
Lug, a measure ; a rod ; also, a sea-shore worm used for bait.
Lumper, to stumble. 'That boss lumpers,'
Lumpy, weighty ; also, one who carelessly tumbles. ' Well done, lumpy.'

Maa, the maw ; the stomach.
Maakish, sick from drinking.
Maaworm, a worm that breeds in the stomach.
Maaycock, a conceited fellow ; a coxcomb.
Mad, angry. ' She was mad wi'n ; ' she was angry with him.
Mag, the jack at which quoits are thrown.
Maggot, a whim; a caprice. 'He's vull o' maggots;'he's very whimsical.
Maggotty, whimsical ; mischievous.
Mallard, the male duck.
Mallishag, a caterpillar.
Mallow, mellow; tipsy.
Mallus, the Althcea officinal is ; called also mash mallus, possibly mallows beaten into a mash for poultices.
Map, a mop.
Marchunman, a merchant ship.
Mares' tails, narrow, streaky clouds, of a light colour.
Marvul, marble.
Maul, to beat. See Clot-mauler.
Med, may.
Meead, a mea**dow.**
Meealy-mouthed, deceitful.
Ments, **or Mence**, resemblance; likeness. 'The child mences like his father.'
Merry, a small black, sweet cherry.
Mesh, a transit made by a hare through a hedge ; also, a marsh.
Meyastur, master.
Meyat, a mate ; the carter's assistant.
Meyther, **or Mither**, Yate, the call to horses to go to the left.
Miche, to play truant. Shakespeare has micker, a truant.
Middlemus, Michaelmas.
Midgemadge, confusion.
Milkzop, an effeminate person.
Miller, a white moth.
Milt, part of the inside of a calf.
Min, men.
Mind, to remember.
Mints, small insects in cheese ; mites.

Mize, water : probably for moist.
Moll Andrey, a merry Andrew.
Moll washer, the water wagtail.
Month's-mind, great inclination. ' I'd a month' s-mind to a knock'd un down.'
Mooast, most.
Moonshun, smuggled spirits.
Mootend, the backside.
Mopp, to drink greedily. ' He mopp'd up the yeal.'
Mores, grubbed roots of large trees.
Morgan, the stinking camomile.
Mortal, very ; exceeding. ' That's a mortal vine cow.'
Mote, a small piece.
Mow-burned. When hay or corn is put together before it is dry and heats, it is so called.
Muckell, old straw nearly rotten.
Mud calf, a weaned calf.
Mudd, a stupid, unthinking person.
Muddel, to do a thing awkwardly. ' How thee dost muddel that about ! '
Muddled, stupid ; half drunk.
Muggleton, an old name for a rat, but probably only in nursery stories.
Muggletony, an outre or mongrel animal.
Muggy, sultry moist weather.
Mum, a louse.
Mumchance, a stupid person who sits silent in company.
Mumpoker, a word used to frighten and quiet crying children. 'I'll zend the mumpoker ater ye.'
Mun, a corruption of man, but often used when speaking to a woman; as, 'Come here, Moll, and I'll tell thee mun.'
Murrain-berries, the berries of the black briony.
Muzzikun, a musician.
Muzzy, half drunk.
Mwilun, working uselessly. 'Tis noo use to keep mwilun there.'

Naail, a nail.
Naaize, a noise.
Naaybur, a neighbour.
Nab the rust, to be angry or sulky.
Nammut, a luncheon eaten in the field about nine o'clock in the morning, excepting during harvest, and then at four in the afternoon.
Nan, Anan, an interrogation, meaning, 'I do not hear you; what do you say? '
Nan, or Nanny, a she-goat ; also, a kept woman.
Nashun, the nation; also, great, very, exceeding; as, 'A nashun deal o' rain; 'He's a nashun bad buoy.'
Necessary, a privy.
Neckhankicher, a neckerchief.
Neddy, an ass.
Neeal, to temper by fire.
Neeaps, or Neeaptides, the low tides.
Needs, having a desire to evacuate. 'I wants to goo and do my Needs, forsooth; in consequence. 'He must needs goo and ghit drunk ; 'he must forsooth go and get drunk.
Neuce, or Neust, nearly.
Neuce the matter, pretty well ; nearly as it should be.
Neuce the seyam, much the same.
Nevvy, a nephew.
Neyamurd, enamoured.
Neyares, the nostrils.
Neyav, the middle of a wheel.
Nient, or Ninte, to anoint.
Nienting, wicked; incorrigible. 'That chap's a nienting scoundrel.'A corruption of anointed.
Nighthaak, a bird that flies in the twilight.
Nine eyes, a small kind of eel.

Nooan, none.
Nooance, for the purpose ; for the nonce.
Nooan un's, none of us.
Nooan un't, none of it.
Nooways, not at all. ' He's nooways given to drink.'
Not-cow, a cow without horns.
Not-sheep, a sheep without horns.
Now-a-days, the time present.
Nub, a small piece.
Nununed, benumbed.
Nunchun, victuals eaten between breakfast and dinner.
Nuss-tendun, attending as a nurse.

Oben, an oven.
Oben-rubber, a pole to stir the fire in the oven.
Obstropolus, headstrong ; obstreperous.
Odd rot it, an exclamation ; ' God rot it !'
Oddsniggers, an exclamation of rebuke. ' Oddsniggers, you mos nt do that.'
Oddzookers, a contraction of 'God succour us ! '
Oddzounderkuns hauw, an expression used to find fault. ' Oddzounderkuna hauw, what dost do that vor
Okkepashun, occupation.
Onaxd, unasked.
One is sometimes used for a. There was the deuce of one row; 'He had the deuce of one crop of barley.'
Ooman, a woman. Or a one, either of them ; ever a one.
Ore-weed, sea-weed. See Zea-ware.
Ourn, ours.
Outraajus, outrageous.
Out-taak, to outdo by talk.
Ovus, the eaves of a rick.
Oxlays. See Cowlays.

Paam, the palm of the hand.
Paanch-guts, a person with a large belly.
Paay, to pay ; also, to beat. ' I'll paay thee vor that.'
Paddle, a small spade to clean the plough; also, to walk about in the wet.
Palmer, the large kind of caterpillar.
Parging, a ceiling.
Pawstjur, posture; also, to strut. 'That fellow finely pawstjurs about.'
Peckacks, a pickaxe.
Peeaz, or Peeazen, plural of pea.
Peeaz-haam, the straw or haulm of peas.
Peeaz-puddun, a pudding made of peas.
Peer, to equal; to compare to. 'I never zeed the peer to't 'I never saw anything to compare with it.
Peer, to pour out lard.
Peewit, the lapwing.
Peeyat, peat ; a kind of rushy earth used for firing.
Pelt, to throw at ; also, a skin or hide.
Pend, to depend.
Perfeeas, perforce.
Pestul, a pistol.
Peyasturry, pastry.
Piece, a field of corn.
Pill, a pitcher.
Pimple, the head. ' He's got a rare pimple ; ' he has a large head.
Pincherwig, the earwig.
Pinchfart, a stingy person.
Piney, the flower peony.
Pinyun, opinion.
Pip, a disease in chicken; also, the lues venerea.
Pitch in, "begin instantly ; go at it.

Pitchun-prong, a long fork ; a pitchfork.
Pitchun-stones, round stones used for paving.
Pittus, miserable ; piteous.
Pitzaa, a large saw for cutting a tree into planks.
Plaay-in, to begin at once. 'Come, look sharp ; plaay-in.
Plaay-up, for music, and Plaay-sharp, to be quick, are common expressions.
Platter, a wooden plate; also, plates made of pewter are called 'pewter latters.'
Pleyagy, very ; vexatious ; extraordinary. ' He's a pleyagy queer chap.'
Plim, to swell.
Plock, a log of wood. ' Put a plock into the vire.'
Plotnore, a close black clay. See Sir E. Worsley's History of the Island, p. 8.
Plough-sheer, a ploughshare.
Pluck, the liver and lights.
Plunge, to throb.
Plush, to plash; to pleach; to partly cut the thorns of an old hedge, and lay them on the bank, so that when covered with earth they shoot and make a new hedge.
Pock-fretten, marked with the small-pox.
Pokassun, following people slyly, to know what they are doing.
Poke, to go about in a sly manner.
Poleaps, a leathern strap belonging to harness.
Polt, a blow.
Pook, to thrust with the horns.
Pooks, small parcels of corn in the field ; haycocks.
Poost, a post.
Poouzy, a nosegay.
Popple-stooan, a pebble. A.S. papol-stdn.
Posture, to strut.
Potshed, or Potsheerd, a piece of broken plate, or earthenware.
Pound, to beat. ' I'll pound thy head aal to mortar.'
Praalun, prowling. ' That chap esn't praalun about for noo good.'
Prajant, swaggering; conceited.
Pranked, ornamented ; of various colours. Used by Shakespeare.
Pranked Jay, the common term for the jay.
Prevy, a small house in the garden. See Little-house.
Preyat-a-peyas, prate-a-pace ; a forward talking child.
Prise, to raise with a lever.
Prongsteel, the handle of a prong.
Proper, exceeding ; perfect. 'He's a proper good one.'
Pudden-headed, thick-headed ; stupid.
Pumble-vootted, club-footed.
Punch, a blow. ' I'll ghee thee a, punch'
Puncheon, a wooden barrel of about a gallon, but not definite.
Punear, or Punyear, to peruse a book.
Pure, nice ; excellent. ' She's a pure wold dooman.'
Purely, pretty well. 'I'm purely, I thank ye.'
Purl, to turn swiftly round. ' He purled round like a top.'
Purr-lamb, a male lamb.
Purtend, to pretend.
Purvide, to provide.
Purvizer, with a proviso.
Purzarve, to preserve.
Puss, a purse.
Pussikey, a little, short, thick, conceited person.
Pute, to impute.
Put on, or Put 'em along, to go, or drive, faster. 'Mind your hosses, buoy, and put 'em along.
Pwinetur, a pointer.

Quaail, to quake ; a quail.
Quaaits, quoits.
Quaam, a qualm.

Quandorum, a polite speech or gesture.
Quarl, a pane of window-glass ; also, to quarrel.
Quat, or quat-down, to sit down ; to squat.
Queel, a quill ; also, to curl up.
Querk, to sigh ; to fret.
Quickzet, a hedge of thorns or privet.
Quile, to coil ; also, a coil of rope.
Quilt, to beat; to thrash. 'I'll quilt thee purty tightish vor that; 'I'll beat you severely for doing that. Also, to cover a ball with twine.
Quilt, fatigued ; unfit for work.
Quine, a coin.

Raa, raw.
Raail, a rail ; the corncreak.
Raathy, angry; wrathy.
Raay, to array ; a beam of light.
Raaygrass, ryegrass.
Rabbit, an oath ; confound. ' 'Od rabbit ye ! '
Rafty, having a stale, unpleasant smell.
Rake, to put out. 'Rake the vire out ; ' 'Rake out the obn.'
Rammel-cheese, raw meal.
Ramsden, or Ramsons, the wild garlic.
Ramshackled, dilapidated; out of repair: generally applied to an old crazy building, or any worn-out vehicle.
Randy, lewd.
Rare, to raise; to rear. A horse standing on its hinder legs is said 'to rare on end.'
Rare, the rear ; raw ; under-done.
Rarridge, or Raddige, a radish.
Rathe, early.
Rather-ripe, an early apple so called.
Rattletrap, the same as Ramshackled.
Reach, or Retch, the act of straining to vomit; applied to land, as Apse Eeach.
Reaches, the ridges in a field.
Readied, or Redded, cooked enough. 'That pork esn't readied enough.'
Rearun, putting a roof on a new house.
Reckon, to suppose; to think; also, to promise one a beating. 'I'll reckon wi' thee before long.'
Rect, to direct.
Rectunpooast, a directing post.
Reddy, nearly; in such a manner as. 'She was zick, reddy to die.'
Reead, to read.
Rejaaice, to rejoice.
Rense, to wash out ; to rinse.
Renyard, a fox.
Retch, to stretch.
Revess, the reverse.
Revver, a river.
Rew, or Rue, a thick hedgerow.
Reyals, taxes.
Reyaps, food for sheep.
Reyav, to rave.
Reyavnn, a raven.
Rice, a long stick or bough.
Rickess, a rickyard.
Rid, red.
Ridbreast, the robin ; called also robin redbreast.
Riddle, a sieve ; also, a composition of red ochre and tar.
Ridgsty, a chain attached to the shafts of a waggon which goes over the horse's back.
Ridweed, the wild poppy.
Rig, to break through a fence ; to mark sheep.

Riggish, usually applied to cattle or sheep getting out and breaking through fences; also, wanton, in which sense it is used by Shakespeare.
Right-up-and-down, a seafaring term for a calm.
Rimey, or Rhymy, hazy ; almost a fog.
Rine, the bark of a tree, *. e. rind.
Rine-off, to strip. ' Mine-off and fight un.
Rip, to reap ; also, a vile person.
Rippook, a reaping-hook.
Rish, boldly. ‘ He went risk drow the copse.'
Rish to cut, at a great rate; also, to ride or drive swiftly. ‘There they goos risk to cut.'
Rishun dry. "When loose corn in the field has become so dry as to be rather brittle, it is so called.
Rive, amorous.
Roke, steam. 'The roke vlees out o' the pot.'
Rongs, the steps of a ladder.
Ronk, growing luxuriantly.
Roop, a disease in fowls.
Rooupy, viscous ; glutinous.
Rossal, to wrestle.
Rounce, coarse grass in pastures.
Rounty, rough : applied to marshes.
Rouse, to disturb. ' Rouse un out.'
Rowcast, a composition of lime and small stones to cover the outside of houses. The same as rough-cast. Mids. N. D., Act V, Sc. 1.
Rowet, old withered grass.
Rubbenstooan, a stone to clean with.
Rubble coal, large coal.
Rud, the marigold.
Rudder, a coarse sieve.
Rue, a wide hedge; also for row ; as, 'Rue the hay in and put it into pook.'
Rue-Street, a high road on the north of the island, corresponding with the ' King's Rue ' on the opposite mainland.
Ruineyat, to seduce ; ruinate.
Rullis, or Rullus, to relish. ' I han't got noo rullis vor't.'
Run, to grow alike, or of the same size. 'Theeas cabbages runs aal the seyam; 'They runs to zeed.'
Rusticooat, or Rusticut, a countrified person.
Rusty, angry; restive. 'He runs rusty.

Saacebox, a saucy boy. 'In old English we have sauceling.'Halliwell. Saacy, pert; insolent; lively or skittish, applied to a horse. 'He was so aaacy we was forced to put un to plough.'
Saaige, sage.
Saamun, walking lazily. ' Come, put on; don't be saamun about aal day.'
Saantur, to loiter ; to saunter.
Saave, salve.
Saltzillur, a salt-cellar.
Samper, samphire.
Sangle, a drunken bout.
Sar, to serve. ' That sar'd un jest right.' -
Sarvunt, or Zarvunt, a servant.
Sault, to assault.
Scent, a descent.

Scoop, an iron shovel. Those used in barns are made of wood, and are called barn-scoops.
Scotch, to cut slightly ; to notch.
Scraald, corn, when nearly ripe, blown in different directions.
Screech-owl, the swift.
Scrile, underwood.
Scrim, to crush or bruise.
Scroop, to creak. ' How that wheel scroops.'

Scrow, of a mean or bad appearance.
Scramp, baked hard. 'This biscuit es nice and scrump.'
Scrunge, to squeeze. See Skrunge.
Scuff, to shuffle in walking. See how that lazy chap goes scuffling along.'
Sea-ware, sea-weed. See Ore-weed, Zea-weed.
Senders, or Zinders, cinders.
Sess, to throw water about ; also, a word to call dogs to their food.
Sessmunt, assessment.
Settle, a high-backed long wooden seat used in kitchens; also, a foundation, usually raised, for a rick.
Sewent, even; regular. 'That a sewent bit o' wutts; 'that's a well sown and grown field of oats. See Suant.
Seyavaal, a small pan to save the ends of candles.
Seyve, to deceive.
Shackles, twisted boughs of hazel or willow to secure hurdles or gates.
Shag, a cormorant.
Shakebag, a game-cock of the largest size.
Sharlott, the garden culinary plant, shallot.
Sharpzet, hungry.
Shat, shall. **Shatn't**, shall not.
Sheltun in, the twilight. As the days begin to grow shorter, they say, 'The days be sheltun in.'
Shilvun, sloping; shelving.
Shirk, to evade in a sly or cowardly manner. * He shirk' d off out of es work.'
Shock, a pile or hile of sheaves.
Shoe the colt, to make one pay a fine on a first visit to a fair or parish meeting.
Shoo, a word used for driving away poultry.
Shoot, or Chute, a steep hill in a lane or road.
Shouto, a donkey.
Shove, to thrust.
Show, or Show-hackle, to be willing to fight. From a cock's erecting his hackles, i. e. the feathers of his neck, when about to fight.
Show off, to commence. 'When do the plaayurs show off?' when does the theatre open ?
Shram'd, Shrammed, benumbed with cold ; chilled.
Shrauf-cakes, or Shrove-cakes, cakes made to give to the children who come begging at Shrovetide.
Shrauftide, Shrovetide.
Shrauvers, or Shrovers, children who go from house to house singing for cakes, or Shroving, as it is termed, at Shrovetide.
Shreavy, want of depth of soil.
Shrid, a small piece of cloth cut off ; a shred.
Shrip, to clip a hedge, or cut hair close.
Shroke, to shrivel.
Shucks, the husks of pea or bean pods.
Shule, to intrude in a mean manner.
Shunch, to push.
Sias, Josias.
Sign, intention ; design. ' I signs to goo to-morrow.'
Sile, to stain ; also, dung ; filth.
Singreen, the houseleek, from its evergreen leaves.
Sinnafy, to signify.
Sist, to insist.
Sithe, to sob ; to sigh.
Skaail, to throw at. ' Let's skaail that dog.' See Squaail.
Skeeal, to mount ; to scale.
Skeeap'd, escaped.
Skeeap-gallus, a fellow who ought to be hanged ; a scape-gallows.
Skeeas, scarce.
Skeeathy, or Scathy, thievish. 'That's a scatliy cat.'
Skeer, to frighten away ; to scare.
Skeercrow, a figure made of straw to frighten birds.

Skiller-boots, and Skilter-vamps, half-boots, laced in front.
Skillun, an outhouse ; a kind of pantry.
Skimmurton, a skeleton.
Skitter- ways, irregular ; not strait and even.
Skiver, a skewer.
Skiver- wood, the dogwood, of which skewers are made.
Skize, or Skise, to run fast.
Skollard, a learned person ; a scholar.
Skote, a prop.
Skreak, to creak.
Skreyapur, a scraper ; a bad fiddler.
Skrile, small wood and brambles.
Skrim, to squeeze ; to crush.
Skrish, to crush.
Skrunch, to grind with the teeth.
Skrunge, to squeeze closely in a crowd.
Skuff, or Skurff, the back of the neck.
Skuffy, in a scurvy state.
Skure, to secure.
Slaay, to slay.
Slackumtrans, a slovenly, dirty woman.
Slam, to shut the door violently.
Slammakin, untidy; slovenly.
Slappy, dirty underfoot. 'The roads are wet and slappy.'
Slat, to strike on the breech sharply with anything flat. 'If thee doann't ghee off roarun I'll slat thee.'
Slench, to quench one's thirst.
Sletch, to cease or stop. 'There's noo sletch in ut. 'It raained aal day without sletchun
Slink, a small piece of wet meadow land.
Sliver, a piece. ' Cut me a sliver off that ham.'
Slouch, a lazy fellow.
Slouchun, walking lazily.
Slush, dirty water.
Small beer, table beer ; the weakest beer, free to all comers.
Smash, small pieces. ' They broke un aal to smash.'
Smert, quick ; fast ; adroit.
Smockfeyc'd, beardless ; puny.
Smockvrock, a white frock worn by countrymen.
Smolche, to discolour or daub with paint or dirt.
Snaail's trot, walking slowly.
Snacks, halves. ' I'll go snacks wi' thee.'
Snakes-stang, the dragon-fly.
Snapsen, aspen. 'He shakes like a snapsen leaf.'
Snapzack, a knapsack.
Snawff, the snuff of a candle.
Sneykun, sneaking.
Snig, a young conger eel.
Snobble, to snap up, as ducks eating slugs.
Snoche, to speak with a nasal twang.
Snop, a sharp blow.
Soft, foolish.
Soger, a soldier; also, a sea insect that takes possession of the shell of another fish.
Sogged, saturated with wet.
Sole, or Zooul, to cause a dog to fasten on the ears of a pig. 'Ghit the dog and zooul that zow.' Used by Shakespeare.
Sook, a word to call pigs to their food.
Soourder, a game-cock that wounds its antagonist much.
Sorrow, sorrel.
Sowse, the feet, ears, and tail of a pig pickled.
Spaan, the eggs of fish ; also, a scolding, abusive woman.
Sparrods, pliable wooden fastenings for thatch.

Speer, aspire.
Spet, to spit.
Speyad, a spade.
Spile, a wooden spigot.
Spinedy, muscular.
Spire, a coarse kind of rushes, sometimes used to thatch ricks.
Spitdeep, the depth the spade is forced into the ground.
Splaa, broad ; ill-made. ' I can't get a shoe to fit your splaa foot.'
Spluttur, to speak quick and thick.
Spoonmeyat, broth ; soup.
Sprack, smart; spruce.
Sprank, ready ; quick.
Spry, nimble ; active.
Spudgel, a small kind of trowel or knife.
Squaail, to throw a stick horizontally. 'I squaail'd at the snuff boxes.'See Skaail.
Squab, thick, fat, and short ; an unfledged bird.
Squash, to bruise ; to crush.
Squat, to sit on the ground. ' I'll squat down here.'
Squawk, to squeak ; to squall.
Squawking thresh, the squalling thrush.
Squench, to quench. ' Ghit zum water and squench the vire.'
Squidge, to squeeze.
Squinny, lean ; thin ; also, to fret or cry as a child.
Squitters, looseness in cattle.
Staabit, food before dinner ; a stay-bit.
Staaid, sober; steady.
Staak, to stalk along ; to walk proudly.
Staal, a stall; also, a covering for the finger. ' ake me a vingurstaal
Stabble, to walk about in a wet room, or to soil the floor with wet shoes.
Staff-hook, a sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans and trim hedges.
Stag, a young cock.
Stake-bittul. See BittuL
Stale, slow. ' What a stale boy that is.'
Stang, the sting of an insect or reptile; 'a snake's stang; 'a wops's stang.'
Stark, or Stark-steyrun, quite. 'She's stark blind; 'He's starksteyrun mad.'
Starn, stern ; fierce ; also, the stern of a vessel.
Steddle, a stand ; as bed-steddle.
Sterrup-glass, a glass of liquor drank upon the horse before parting.
Stert, to start.
Stew, fear ; anxiety.
Steyabul, a stable.
Steyal beer, strong beer.
Steyav, a stave ; a short song. * Come, ghe us a bit of a steyav.'
Stick in the gizzard, to bear in mind. 'Et sticks in his gizzard eet; 'he still keeps it in mind.
Stillurs, steelyards.
Stinguish, to distinguish ; and also to extinguish.
Stint, to deprive; to take part away. * Don't stint that hos of his wuts.'
Stir, to plough a fallow field.
Stitch, a rood of land.
Stocky, strong and stout.
Stooan, or Stooun, a stone.
Stooan-blind, quite blind.
Stooan-dead, quite dead.
Stoon-hoss, a stallion.
Stoour, to stir ; to turn out. ' I'll zoon stoour un out o' that.'
Stout, a fly that stings cattle ; the gad-fly.
Straain, to strain ; to seize goods or distrain.
Straa-vork, a large wooden fork to carry straw for thatching ricks or houses.
Straddle, to stand or move with the legs wide apart. A woman riding on orseback like a man is said to 'ride a straddle.'

Straddle-bob, the black beetle. (See Appendix.)
Stretch, a strike to measure corn.
Streyange, strange.
Strick, to strike.
Strick in, to begin. 'Strick in here; 'begin ploughing or reaping, &c. in this part of the field.
Strogs, short leather gaiters or spatterdashes.
Strokens, the last milk drawn from a cow.
Strout, to strut. ' Zee how he strouts along.'
Stucklun, a small apple-pie j also, a small river-fish.
Stuffle, to stifle.
Sturtle, to affright.
Stutter, to stammer.
Suant, equally distributed. 'That's a suant crop of corn.' See Sewent.
Suffer, to punish. 'I'll suffer thee vur dwine o' that; 'I'll punish you for doing that.
Suit, to insult.
Sunce, or Zunce, since.
Sup, or Zup, to drink a small quantity. 'Come, sup up that little what's left.'
Surge, a quick motion.
Suss, a dog-fish.
Swaailun, walking with a rolling and lazy gait.
Swack, or Zwack, a blow.
Swaige, to assuage.
Swarth, layers of grass or corn, cut by the scythe. See Zwauth.
Sweal, to scorch with fire. See Zweal.
Sweetwurt, the liquor of malt.
Swile, mud ; filth.
Swill-belly, a sot.
Swish, a small stick.
Swivetty, giddy.
Swizzle, ale and beer mixed.
Swotchel, to walk lazily.
Taa, or Taw, a small marble.
Taadry, tawdry.
Taailuns, or Taailends, the refuse of corn blown from the tail of the winnowing machine.
Taailzoke, a disease in the tail of a bullock.
Taak, to talk.
Tack, to attack.
Taffetty, dainty or delicate in eating.
Tag, a young sheep. Called teg in Shropshire.
Tallet, a hayloft.
Tan, to beat. ' I'll tan thy hide.
Tang, to ring. ' Tang that bell.'
Tape, or Teype, a mole, or want.
Tape-taker, a mole-catcher.
Tarnashim, a kind of oath. ' Tarnashun seize thee.'
Tarnel, much; great. 'There's a tarnel deeul on't.'
Tarnelly, constantly. ' She's tarnelly talkun about et.'
Tarvatches, tares or wild vetches.
Teeny, tiny ; small. ' He's a poor little teeny buoy.'
Teer, to tear.
Teerun, walking hastily. 'Where bee'st thee teerun to 'where are you going in such a hurry ?
Tembur keeurt, to go with a team for timber. 'We be aal gwine to tembur keeurt; 'we are all going for timber.
Tempt, attempt.
Temrus, timorous.
Tend, to attend ; to watch.
Tendur, tinder.
Tenshun, attention.
Terreyabul, or Teryeabul, terrible.

Tew, tender ; sickly.
Teyabul, a table.
Thaa, to thaw.
Theck, that ; thick, this.
Thee'st, thou hast ; you have.
Thereawaay, in that direction.
There-right, straight forward; in that place. 'Begin there-tight; begin in that place where you now are.
Thetch, thatch.
Thillur, the shaft-horse.
Thiltugs, chains attached to the collar of the thill or shaft horse.
Thinks, thanks.
Thirt, to thwart.
Thirtauver, perverse ; contradictory.
Thizzel-spitter, an implement to root up thistles.
Thole-pin, the pin that goes into the shafts of the roller by which the horse draws.
Thresh, or Dresh, a thrush.
Thuckster, a courser. See Mrs. Moncrieff s Poem in the Appendix.
Thum-bit, a piece of meat eaten on bread: so called from the thumb being placed upon it.
Thumpun, great. ' He's a thumpun buoy.'
Tice, to entice.
Tickler, any smart animal ; .also, a shrewd and cunning person.
Tiduns, news ; tidings.
Tight, to poise ; to feel the weight of.
Tightish, smartish ; pretty good.
Tightly, smartly ; severely.
Tilt, the covering of a cart ; also, land for a general crop.
Timersum, timorous.
Tines, the teeth of harrows.
Tinually, continually.
Tips and Cues, iron for the tops and heels of the soles of shoes.
Tire, attire.
Tirl, to turn round. To * tirl at the pin,'in old songs, means to open the latch. See Troll.
Titch, to touch.
Titchy, captious ; soon offended.
To-do, an event. ' Here's a pretty to-do!
Todpooul, a tadpole.
Tole, to entice. ' Ghit zum wuts, and tole the hos into steyabul 'get some oats, and entice the horse into the stable.
Tooad, a toad.
Tooad's-meat, the fungus toad's-stool.
Toould, told.
Top-up, to finish a rick or a load of corn.
Tore, torn.
Tossel, a tassel.
Tostikeyated, drunk.
Tote, the whole.
Towse, a blow.
Toyle-money. In Gatcombe churchwardens' accounts between 1747 and 1754.
Tozier, a basket-maker.
Trencher, a wooden platter.
Trevet, a stool with three feet.
Treyad, trade; also, many weeds growing in a field. ‘That ground's vull o' trey ad.
Treyapsun, walking in a slovenly manner. 'Zee how she goos treyapsun along.'
Treyases, chains belonging to harness.
Tribbet-door, a wicket or half-door.
Trimbul, to shake ; to tremble.
Troll, or Trull, to bowl, as at cricket; also, to wheel or turn round; as, 'Trull that wheel-barrow.'

Tucks, the tusks of a boar.
Turmuts, turnips.
Turnunsticks, long, crooked sticks to turn layers of corn, &c.
Tussel, a struggle. ' I had a tussel wi' un.'
Tutty, a nosegay.
Twine, to entwine.
Twitter, to tremble. ' I'm all of a twitter.'

Vaaice, the voice.
Vaail, progress. 'Thee dosn't zim to meyak much vaail; 'you do not appear to make much progress. (Short for avail.)
Vaails, wages.
Vaant, to brag ; to vaunt.
Vaay, to succeed; to go on. 'This job don't vaay noohow; 'this job does not go on well.
Vallow, a fallow field.
Van, a machine for winnowing corn ; a fan.
Vanner, a large hawk.
Vantage, advantage.
Vardengeeal (with g hard), a kind of hoop or ruff; farthingale.
Vardick, a verdict.
Vare out, to plough the first two furrows of the different lands or ridges of a field. 'Goo and vare out that ground.'
Varm, or Varm out, to clean out. ' Goo and varm out the steyabul.'
Varmunt, vermin.
Vather, a father.
Vengevul, full of spite ; revengeful.
Ventersum, hazardous.
Vet, to fetch; to go and bring a thing. Fet, fetched, Henry V, Act III, Sc. 1.
Vetch, same as Vet.
Vetterlock, the fetlock.
Veyapur, to brag ; to bully.
Veyarn, fern.
Vice, or Vize, advice.
Vide, to divide.
Vilburd, a filbert.
Vill up, to make full.
' Come, vill up aal your glasses;
We'll dreyve dull kaer awaay ;
And wold meyster Time shall smile as he passes
To zee us aal zoo gaay ;
To zee us aal zoo gaay ;
Zoo vill up aal your glasses,' &c. Hooam Harvest Song.
Vingnr-pooast, a directing-post.
Vinickun, foppish; effeminate.
Vinney, or Vinned, mouldy. 'That's a nice vinned cheese.' A.S. fynig.
Virenew, quite new.
Virk, to beat.
Virkun, a sound beating.
Vish-kittul, a fish-kettle.
Vish-vag, a fish-woman.
Vistycuffs, to fight with the fists.
Vittun, fitting ; proper. 'Et esn't vittun we shoud goo there.
Vives, a game played with a ball ; fives.
Vizgig, an empty-headed person.
Vlare, to blaze. ' Zee how the candle vlares.'
Vleck, to comb.
Vleckun-comb, a comb with large teeth.
Vice, a fly ; also, a flea.
Vleece, to win a person's money. ' He got vleeced out o' aal his cash.'
Vleevlapper, a thing to drive away or kill flies.
Vlesh-flee, a large blue fly.
Vlick a beyacon, a flitch of bacon.

Vlitters, or Blotters, small pancakes ; fritters.
Vlo, flw.
Vlop, to fall bodily down. 'He fill down vlop.'Also, to flap the wings.
Vlucker, to fly about ; to flutter.
Vlump. See Flop.
Vlux, to fly at and strike with the wings, as a hen with chicken flying at and striking an animal with her wings.
Vokes, people ; folk.
Volley, to follow. ' Goo on, I'll volley thee.'
Voolhardy, rash.
Voordauver, to ford a river ; literally, to ford over.
Voorth, and Vorred, go forth, and forward.
Voould, a foal ; also, a pen in the field for sheep.
Vore hoss, the foremost horse in the team.
Voreright, headstrong. 'What a gurt zote voreright fool thee bee'st.'
Vorerunner, the beginner. 'He was the vorerunner on't aal.'
Vorn, for him ; for it.
Voul, to befoul.
Vour, to devour.
Vrail, a flail.
Vrail-basket, a light flexible basket. See Frail.
Vree, free; willing. 'That are's a vree hoss to work; 'that horse works willingly.
Vroar, frozen. ' The pond's vroar aal auver.'
Vull-spout, in full speed.
Vurdur, farther.
Vuz-break, land where furze is growing, or where furze is broken up.
Vuz-chipper, a bird ; furze-chirper ; the whin-chat, or mountain finch.
Vuz-owl, an insect. See Fuz-owl.

Um, them.
Un, him; of it; of him. 'Lat un alooan; 'let him alone. 'There's Un dree un urn;'there are three of them. 'What wull ye zill vor? 'what will you sell it for? 'I zid noo moor un; 'I saw more of him. 'Ghee me a bit un 'give me a piece of it.
Unawars, unaware.
Unbeknown, unknown.
Underground, short; dumpy. 'He's a miseryeabul little underground chap.
Unready, not roasted or boiled enough.
Unthaa, to thaw.
Un urn, of them. Un un, of him. Un ur, of her. Un ut, of it.
Up along, to go to a place.
Uppen-chock, a frame of wood to aid in mounting a horse.
Upsides, even. ' I'll be upsides wi' ye ; '- I will be even with you.
Upzettun, disagreement; quarrel; row. 'There'll be the deuce o' one upzettun; ' there will be the devil to pay.

Waay, a road.
Waithe, or Weeth, languid.
Want, a mole.
Want-ketchur, a mole-catcher.
Wanty, or Wanttie, a girth or chain attached to the shafts of a cart, and passing under the horse's belly.
War, beware.
Warm, to thrash. ' I'll warm thy jacket vor thee.'
Warndy, to warrant. ' 111 warndy ; ' I'll warrant you.
Warnut, a walnut.
Warp, to cast a foal. ' That mare warped her voould.'
Water-ewet, the newt.
Water-gheeal, a second rainbow above the first.
Watshed, wet in the feet ; wetshod.
Weeath, limmer; pliant.
Wee'n, with him. Wee'r, with her. Wee't, with it.

Wenchen, as used by Shakespeare, 'wenching rogues.'
Wether-gaaige, to get the better of another. 'I got the wethergaaige un; 'I got the better of him.
Wex, wax.
Weysan, or Wesan, thin.
What'st, what have you 1
Wheeat, wheat.
Wheeaz, a wisp of straw.
Wherret, a blow. 'I'll ghee thee a wherret in the chops.'Also, to tease; to pester.
Whicker, to neigh as a horse.
Whippunce, a short bar by which a harrow is drawn.
Whisp, a handful of straw twisted.
Whoot, Woub, the call to horses to go to the right.
Whusbird, or Wusbird, a term of contempt; a whore's bird. See Wosbird.
Willey, a large basket for carrying chaff.
Wim, to winnow.
Wimsaail, or Winsul, a canvas sail used in barns.
Wimsheet, same as Wimsaail ; or winnowing-sheet.
Windvall, unexpected good luck.
Wintle-end, the end of a shoemaker's thread.
Withe, a twisted wand to form a rope.
Without, unless. ' I won't goo without he goos too.'
Withy, a willow.
Withy-bed, a plantation of withies.
Wobble, to shake.
Wobble-jaad, ricketty ; shaky.
Wold, old.
Wollup, to beat ; to thrash.
Wood-quest, or Wood-quester, a wood-pigeon.
Woodsn't, will not ; or, will you not
Woodst, or Woot, will; or, will you
Wopper, large ; great.
Wops, a wasp.
Wordle, the world.
Work-a-days, working-days.
Wosbird, a term of contempt ; a whore's bird. See Whusbird.
Woup, Way, the call to horses to stop.
Wraathy, angry wrathful.
Wrench, to sprain.
Wrostle, to wrestle.
Wurt, a wart; also, the water in which malt has been steeped; also, in the names of plants, as St. John'a-wurt, Money-wurt, &c.
Wusted, the worst of it. ' He had a fight, and got wusted:
Wuts, oats.
Wuz, was.

Yallow-buoy, a guinea.
Yallow-caul, the Crow's-foot, Ranunculus repens.
Yallow-jaans, the jaundice.
Yap, to yelp ; to bark.
Yarm, the arm.
Yeal, ale.
Yeaprul, April.
Yeaprun, an apron.
Yearly, early.
Yearn, to earn.
Yearnest, or Arnest, earnest; also, to bind a bargain. 'I bote a pig un, and ghid un a crown in y earnest.'
Yeath, earth ; soil.
Yender, yonder.
Yerzelf, yourself.
Yoppul, unnecessary talk.

Yoppulun, grumbling. ' What bist yoppulun about '
Yourn, yours.
Yowl, to cry ; to howl like a dog.
Yulk, the yolk of an egg.

Zaa-dowst, saw-dust.
Zaddle-backed, having a low back.
Zand-blind, near-sighted; purblind.
Zea-ware, a kind of sea-weed having long leaves. See Ore-weed.
Zeed-cake, a cake made in the wheat-sowing season.
Zeed lip, a box to sow corn with.
Zeed-time, the season for sowing.
Zeedy, sickness after drinking. I zay, Tom, thee dost look pleyagy zeedy.'
Zee'n, see him. Zee ur, see her. Zee't, see it.
Zeethe, to boil gently.
Zemmies, or Zemmies hauw, an exclamation of surprise or rebuke. 'Zemmies hauw! what dost do that vor ? '
Zense, sense; properly. This job en't done in noo zense; 'it is not done properly.
Zet off, to go ; also, to explode gunpowder.
Zet out, a commencement. 'Here's a purty zet out! 'Also, a merrymaking. ' There's gwine to be the deuce o' one zet out.''
Zet up, to be refractory; also, to stand the pins up at the game of bowls or four corners.
Zich, such.
Zide-box. See Zeed-lip.
Zidelun, the slope of a hill.
Zidle, to edge or squeeze in.
Zim, to seem ; also, to feel. * I zims kind a sleepy zomehow.'
Zimmun, seeming; thinking. 'Zimmun to me you'd better lat that alooan; 'it is my opinion you had better not do that.
Zippet, a small sop or toast.
Zive, a scythe.
Zive-sneead, the stick or pole to which the scythe and handle are attached.
Zooks, an abbreviation of Gadzookers.
Zoonderkims, a word of reproof. 'Zoonderkims! ghee off durekelly; 'leave off directly.
Zooul, a stake to fasten sheep-hurdles.
Zoozay, for the sake of talking. 'He zed ut jest for the zoozay; i. e. so-say.
Zote, foolish. Literally, soft.
Zotey, a fool. ' Goo along, ye gurt zotey.' See above.
Zourzop, an ill-natured person.
Zull, a plough.
Zummur-vreckled, the face spotted by the heat of the sun.
Zunhoun, a halo round the sun.
Zwag-belly, a belly that shakes from its weight.
Zwanky, swampy.
Zwarm, to beat. 'I'll zwarm into thee in noo time; 'I'll beat you instantly.
Zwauth, a layer of grass or corn after being cut by a scythe; a swath. See Swarth.
Zweal, to singe, or burn. See Sweal.
Zweltur, to perspire with pain.
Zwiftur, part of the tackling that fastens a load of wood or timber to the waggon.
Zwig, to drink.
Zwill, to drink greedily.
Zwimmur pudden, a small, thin, circular pudding, made of flour and water.
Zwingel, that part of the flail which falls upon the corn.
Zwinjun, great; huge. *That's a zwinjun looad o' wuts;'that is a huge load of oats.
Zwivvety, feeling confused in the head, or giddy.
Zwop, to exchange.

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

Belder-root, water-drop wort, (Enanthe crocata. Y.
Billy-biter, the little titmouse, so called by boys, whom it bites severely when caught. Y.
Binder, a quantity. * A pretty good Under of it.' E.
Biwer, to shake; to tremble; also, a state of trembling. 'All of a Uwer.' Y.
Bog-myrtle, Myrica, gale. Y.

Cheat, bearded darnel, Lolium temulentum. Y.
Copse-laurel, Daphne Laureola. Y.
Crow-needles, Scandix Pecten. Y.

Drug, i.sed of a dead weight. 'Drug and heavy.' E.
Drug-shoe, the iron drag placed under a cart-wheel. E.
Devil's-claws, the common crow-foot. Y.
Devil' s-guts, the common bind-weed. Y.
Dover (pronounced Duvver), part of the sea coast at Eyde. Y.
Dung-pown, the walled enclosure for a dung-heap. E.

Enny, only. E.

Fair-do's, fair treatment. ' I thinks it's pretty well fair-do's' R.
Fiddle-cases, Rhinanthus Crista-galli. V.
Firk, a state of fuss and discontent. *She's always on the firk.' E.

Garbed up, to be dressed in an extraordinary manner. E.
Gipsey-Rose, Scabiosa arvensis. V.
Gipsey Onion, Allium ursinum. V.
Handy, near; nearly. 'Pretty handy twelve o'clock.' E.
Hatch, to tear or slit a thing by catching it upon some projecting object. E.
Have. 'He've had it to say of me,' i. e. he has been known to say. E.
Hedge-bells, the wild convolvulus. Y.
Hunch. ' A hunch of thunder.' E.
Hunched-up, diminished in size : of a crop of apples, potatoes, etc. 'To be in a corner 'is used similarly, no matter whether the heap be in a corner or not. E.

Inless, unless. E.

King, a good deal. 'It's a king better now than what it used to be.' E.
Kink, to wriggle; 'To kink like a snake.' E.
Kneeholm, Ruscus aculeatus. V.

Lamb's-quarters, Chenopodium album. V.
Lence, loan. E.
Like. 'To like worst 'is used for 'to dislike most,'e. y. 'That's the job I likes worst of all.' E.
Limmer, supple ; pliable. R.
Loop, the 'hoe' used by maltsters to level the grain in the couch. E.
Lynch, a small inland cliff. Y.

Moise, to ooze. (See Misc. p. 21.) E.
Mummy, dusk ; dark. (It begins to get mummy' E.

Next-day, the day after to-morrow. E.
Nipper, a small child ; also, a stingy person. E,
Nippy, stingy ; niggardly. E.

Overun, coming from 'across the water from the mainland of the county. E.
Overun, over; too. 'It don't look so overun toppun,'i. e. so over well. E.

Pen, to enclose; shut up. Used of inanimate objects, e.g. food preserved in tins is spoken of as * penned,' E.
Ply, to bend. V.
Poverty-weed, purple cow-wheat. V.

Rice, small wood; brush-wood. (See Rice, p. 22.) V.
Rise, a mist, especially close to the ground. E.
Room. ' In the room of is always used for * instead of.' E.

Shepherds'-pouches, broomrape, Orobanche minor. V.
Some when, at some time. Y.
Spud, a potato; also, a stick shod with iron for weeding. (In Kent the prong for garden work is called a spud.) E.
Stast, to leave off; give up; abandon. E.
Swill, a species of long-handled mop used in farm-houses to clean out the oven. E.
Swop, to dap up with a cloth. E.

Tang, the aftertaste. * It leaves a nasty tang in the mouth.' E.
Threadle, to thread ; to string. E.
Tinted, blended. E.
Truck. 'To have no truck with a thing 'is to have no concern in it; that is, not to have had anything to do with it. E.

Whip-crop, the Viburnum Lantana, as well as the white-beam, Pyrus Aria.V.
White-rice, the white-beam. V.
White-wood, the lime tree. V.
Wropped or Wroppy, creased. V.

APPENDIX,

I HERE give further illustrations of the use of some words in the Glossary, from Major Smith's letters, addressed to me during the compilation. The extracts also exemplify further the general pronunciations. Mrs. Moncrieffs poem and some other reprinted matter will also be serviceable in the same direction. I avail myself of this opportunity to give a few brief notices of customs, superstitions, traditions, songs, etc. peculiar to, or connected with, this island, all of which, though necessarily somewhat rambling, I trust will be found interesting and not unworthy the Society under whose auspices the Glossary is published.
Back. "Back means a gentle or slight blow or touch. Washerwomen sometimes use it getting up their linen after washing, when they clap or beat the small things between their hands. I think they use it to signify that the work must be done gently. But it has a different meaning in the field; for the man holding the plough, if the boy should not drive exactly as he ought to do, would say : * I tell thee what, buoy, if thee dos'nt dreyve them hosses out at end better anuther time, I'll ghee thee a dack wi' the zull paddul and knock thee down, and zee how theed'st like that.' "

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

Jan. Bwoy !

Boy. Hulloh !
Jan. Goo and dout that candle and git anutther.
Boy. I doant think theck wat's in the lanturn now's burn'd out it.
Jan. How not burn'd out? Dosn't zee the snawf's burn'd 'tirely down into the zocket ?
Boy. I can't dout un tell I done varmun out the steyabul.
Jan. Odd deyannashun seyze thee! If thee closn't goo derreckly minnut and do as I tells thee, I'11 ketch hold o' the whip and drap in to thee reddy to cut thee aal to pieces. (Making a motion to put his threat into execution.)
Boy. I be gwine zoo vast as I can.
Jan. And zoo best, else I'll zoon zee where thee casn't dout un bevore theest done varmun out the steyabul or no.
Boy. (Aside) Odds blastnashun! My mind nothun doant zim to vaay noohow tonight.
Jan. What bee' st yoppelun about now ?
Boy. I dedn't zay.nuthun.
Jan. Look sharp and dout the Hot then, or els 111 zoon meyake thee zay zummut.
Boy. Well, I be got at ut now beeant I ?
Jan. What aail' d thee that thee coodsn't doo't at vust then? (Addressing himself to me.) That are's a mooust miseryeabul unbeleevun buoy; the steyabul won't be big enuff to hold us boouth much longer, I can zee that.

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

The word dout (do out) is not confined to the Isle of Wight; and it occurs in Shakespeare and other old writers; but it does not seem to be used in Kent. Dumbledore and Straddlebob. " I recollect perfectly the late Mr. James Phillips of Merston relating a dialogue that occurred between two of his labourers relative to the word straddlebob, a beetle. These two were working together in a field (spreading dung). At the time of luncheon, one of them, on taking his bren-cheese out of a little bag, saw something that had found its way there while the ba was lying under the hedge, which led to the following sapient discourse :

Jan. What's got there you ?
Will. A blastnashun straddlebob craalun about in the nammut bag.
Jan. Straddlebob ! Where ded'st leyarn to caal'n by that neyam ?
Will. Why, what shoud e caal' n ? Tes the right neyam esn ut ?
Jan. Right neyam ? No ! Why, ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a dumbledore.
Will. I knows tes ; but vur aal that, straddlebob's zo right a neyam vor'n as dumbledore ez.
Jan. Come, I'll be deyand if I doant laay thee a quart o' that.
Will. Done! and I'll ax Meyastur to-night when I goos whoam, bee't how't wool.

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

Will. I zay, Jan ! I axed Meyastur about that are last night.
Jan. Well : what ded ur zay ?
Will. Why a zed one neyam ez jest zo vittun vor'n as tother; and he lowz a ben caal'd straddlebob ever zunce the Island was vust meyad.
Jan. The devvul a hav ! If that's the keeas I spooas I lost the quart.
Will. That thee hast lucky; and we'11 goo down to Arreton to the Rid Lion and drink un ater we done work ! "

The following poem has been printed in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' (1863), appended to a brief memoir I gave of the writer, my cousin, Mrs. Moncrieff. It was composed and written for this Glossary on her death-bed, at the Bride of Earn, near Perth. Mrs. Moncrieff was born at Wroxall, three or four miles

distant from Landguard, our birth-place; and there she lived until her marriage.
The poem contains some words which were not in my brother's list; and of these two or three may have been almost obsolete by the time my brother, considerably her junior, entered upon the duties of the farm. The poem has merit beyond its dialectic interest; and has justly been admired. The late Mr. Albert Way called it " charming; " and urged me to reprint it.

A DREAM OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

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

From a neighbour's small bargain, a plot of few Ings
He cultures as garden, and as freehold hugs ;
Where too, among greens, small fruits, and rucls,
A wire stops the hare, as nibbling she scuds.
Out thence the fleet comer never will go ;
But wait, in close covert, the thucksters ' So, ho.
The cur at his heel can larger game harry,
A lank scaithy whelp, trained to fetch and to carry.
As he skulks through the copses for sparods and ledgers,
Which he stealthily sells to thatchers and hedgers.
He, with the long yawn of habitual delay,
Said, - ' Tell me aneuse the time of the day ;
The duck's coming on ; I'll be off in astore,^
The fry will be burnt, though 'twas swimming galore :
My Gimmer's at market ; one calf she will sell,
Eeserving the lebb, pluck, and haslet as well.
I know she was hindered on peering the flick ;
But there she is coming ; and just in the nick.
No empty backcoming whenever she roams ;
And now 'tis a griskin that on her head bomes ;
Why behold her, close by, just only there look,
Nighst the old gallybeggar, by the corn pook.
We'll thrugh the church litten, and leather that troop
Kicking there up a dust, all high cock-a-hoop.'
Fate hangs on a moment ; whilst going they stood,
A waddling, clamorous pair and their brood,
From the dwyes of the withy-hed where they dived,
For a feast on the long earth-bred eaces arrived.
When, wo to the mallard ! a death-dirge his quack.
With her younglings his mate a widow went back.
Then I said, * Ducks will serve where one cannot get geese : '
He leered and slunk off, just drawling out ' Ees.'

Then waking, dream, dreamer were lost without trace,
Leaving Yectis identical only in place."

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

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

HANTS COUNTY SESSIONS.
Saturday, October 26, 1844.
" Sarah Header (17) was charged with stealing half-a-erown from the widow Tullage, a garrulous old daine o'er whose brows the snows of nearly eighty winters had passed. The manner of her giving her evidence created no little amusement in the Court. 'That ere gal,'said she, 'cum into my house a vortnight gorn by, an axed me if I wanted a cap. I zed I didn't as I kuow'd on. She axed zixpence for un; then vourpence. I took dreepence out o' th' zugar pot a' top o' the dresser, where zhe zet, and gid her vor un. There was a pus in the pot wi' a half-crown in un. She had un thirty years; and she could recollect the giver; and the pus had sliding rings, and a hole in the middle to put the money in. I took out the pus, and zhe zid un; and then I gid her a apple to make ur a pudden, and I put the pus in the pot agen, and when zhe was gone the pus was gone. I never zid ur take un, cause I turned my back to ur, and he hadn't got eyes in un ; but I heer'd summat rattle, and there was ne'er a child there, nor nobody else wasn't there; no, nobody, neither chick nor child. I wexed wery much about un ; but I never zid the pus agen. A thief and a liar be two o' the wost things in the wordle. Zhe dedn't lave me a hapenny to help myself, and I be zebnty-zebn, and ben a slave all my life.'The old woman was again placed at the bar, and being desired to look at the prisoner again, she exclaimed, 'No, no, I never wants to zee her veace agen. I ded zay I thought zhe waan't zoo tall; but zhe had un. My zight edn't very good, but that be zhe; 'and turning round she exclaimed to the prisoner with great vehemence of manner, 'Ye huzzy, what do 'e think ull become o' ee? The devil 'ull have 'ee as zure as thee beest alive. Thee ought to ha' thee vlesh flogged from thee boanes, to zarve a poor ould woman zo.' "

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

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

A ZONG (AS) ZUNG AT ZHORREL HARVEST WHOAM !
(Metre and Idiom purely Isle of Wight.)

" Tommus, young Tommus, wot bist thee about,
Wee that bit o' rooap, aal zo thic' an zo ztout ;

Dost meun un aal round, theck there pooast vor to goo,
Vor to vazten an hitch up the wold cow theretoo ? '

" Now Dannul, now Dannul, the wold cow may rooam,
Vrom here to Zowthamton, or vurder vrom whooam ;
Akcardun as her inclanaations med be
Zhe med bide, or ined waander, tes all won to me."

" Then Tommus, young Tommus, I'd warrant me now,
Thee bist 'gwine off to markett, wee vather's old zow,
And thee'st vound out a string round her hind lig to tye,
To hender the wold gal vrom zayun ' good bye. 5 "

" Now Dannul, thee noaze az zhe bean't to be zold,
Vor banknotes, or peeaper, vor zilver, nor goold ;
Vor the wold zow zhall zleeap we her littel wons still,
Vor to keep her be vather's intenshun and will. "

"Now Tommus, young Tommus, that rooap I wool zware
Thee meanst vor a haalter, to hould the gray maare,
Wen down to theck hosspond thou leadst her to drink,
Where the green waatercraces grows vine on the brink.''

"Now Dannul, now Dannul, thee bist tellun a lie,
I doan't lade the maare to the hosspond, not I ;
'Tes my gurt brother Will, he now looks aater she,
'Tes Will minds the maare 'tes, thee noaze and not me."

' Then Tommus, young Tommus, come tell me, I proy,
About theck there rooap, boath the waarfore an whoy ;
Zay wot bist thee gwine, wee he vor to doo,
Zpeake Tommus, young Tommus, zpeak out, and zpeak true."

" Oh, Dannul, oh, Dannul, the truth I wool zpeak,
I'me zick o' my loife, vor a young ooman's zeak ;
'Tes along o' Ziuanner, I axed her to wed,
4 Goolong thee gurt zoat, no I wunt,' then zhe zed.

" I zought vor to meak her my broide and my deear,
But zhe wus boath crewel, an cross, an seeweere ;
An I'me meakun a zlipknot to hang myzelf wee,
Vrom the dead branch as grows vrom the wold wamut tree."

From a Contributor to Punch. (Oct., 1855.)
Thank you for the Isle of Wight zong. The man who wrote it seems to know the Isle of Wight dialect pretty well, although I do not think he is a native, as you will perceive in the last verse he has used a w instead of a v. This a true native never does; and he also calls it Harvest Whoam. The natives, that is, the country folks, invariably call it 'Whooam Harvest.' He is probably a London visitor who has lived some time in the Island, and mixed with the working people a good deal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have heard, in my boyish days, on rural festive occasions in the Isle of Wight, songs quite as ancient, but of which I only retain the tunes and a few words; and others of later date, but old, such as " 'Twas on a misty morning, and cloudy was the weather, I met an old man clothed all in leather; "one, the story of a husband journeying from Lancashire to London to be examined by a legal board "to see whether he was a witch or no,"beginning, "As I was searching the records of noblemen, both dukes and lords; " "How Moth the Miller caught his mare;" "Ben Jonson a beggar from Scotland came, leaving his wallet

behind him;" "I am Ormond the brave, did you ne'er hear talk of me?" "When William crossed the Bayne water; " "A walking and a talking in the sweet month of May;" "Oh, where have you been to, so charming and young" (it was, "to London to see the king crowned.") "The Hyde Park Peacock," etc. My aunt, Mrs. Roach of Arreton Manor, remembered the tune to which Tom Moore's "When in death I shall calm recline" was set given to an old popular song she had often heard in her youth. Moore states that he picked up the air in Ireland.

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

First Raven. Mare dead ! mare dead !
Second Raven. Where ? Where ?
First Raven. Down in Quarr Copse. Down in Quarr Copse.
Second Raven. Is she fat ? Is she fat ?
First Raven. Bare bones. Bare bones.
Second Raven. Let her rot. Let her rot.
I have two versions of that of the Weald of Kent. The one is:
First Raven. Dead sheep ! Dead sheep !
Second Raven. Where about ? Where about ?
First Raven. In the marsh dyke. In the marsh dyke. Peck his eyes out. Peck his eyes out.
Second Raven. May I come ? May I come ?
First Raven. Come a' ; come a'. (Come all.)

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

SUPERSTITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Belief in witches still lingers here and there. A friend writes: "There was a legend of an old woman, who lived about Hale Common or Arreton, for a frolic turning herself into a hare; and when close run by the hounds of Mr. Thatcher of Wackland, made her escape through the keyhole of the door." It was at Wackland a story was told of a witch coming to the door in the form of a black

cat, when the cook, who was frying pancakes, threw a spoonful of boiling lard upon it, which caused the cat to run off crying with pain. The reputed witch was afterwards known to have had a great sore on her back.

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

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

In Fairies and Night Mares there yet lingers a belief. The former, in one version of the building of Godshill church, are prominent actors; to them are ascribed the circular growths of fungi upon the downs, the fossil echini, etc. The Night Mare not only visits the bed-chamber, but also the stables. On one occasion, noticing that a particular horse was in profuse perspiration, I was told that probably the old hag (hags and witches are usually old) had been riding it in the night. Horse-shoes are everywhere nailed in proximity to stables as a protection against evil influences.

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

CUSTOMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A sale, a sale in our town;
The cup is white, and the eal is brown;
The cup is made from the ashen tree;
And the eal is brew'd from good barlie.

Chorus: Cake and eal, cake and eal,
A piece of cake and a cup of eal;
We'll sing merrily one and all
For a piece of cake and a cup of eal.

Little maid, little maid, troll the pin,
Open the door and we'll all vail in; *Vail in means to stand in rank while the cake and ale are given to each.*
Give us a cake and some eal that's brown,
And we don't keer a fig vor the sale in the town.
Chorus : Cake and eal, &c.

Troll the pin. This is the same as the more common " tirl the pin,"which occurs in old ballads; as
"Then John he arose, and to the door goes,
And he tirled, and he tilled at the pin;
The lass she took the hint, and to the door she went;
And she let her true love in."

Colonel Joseph H. Jolliffe writes : 'Tirling the pin' is still used in Scotland. I heard a lady in Edinburgh use the expression, when my attention was arrested by a ring over a twisted bar of iron at the door of an old house near Holyrood Palace. By moving the ring up and down the bar, a noise is created to call the inmates to open the door; thus answering the same purpose as a knocker."

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

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

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

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

SAYINGS.

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

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

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

A Saturday's moon,

Once in seven years it comes too soon.

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

A rainbow by night is the shepherd's delight ;

A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

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

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

The last two winters have not verified this saying.

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

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

When the wind is in the east

'Tis good for neither man nor beast.

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

But for the robin and the wren,
A spider would overcome a man.

If we here accept the Robin and the Wren as representing insectiverous birds in general, and the Spider as all classes of destructive insects, this old saying

is founded upon experience, and should be impressed upon every child in every school and at home.

SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND GAMES.

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

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

Mr. Henry Slight has published one version, " compiled from and collated with," he states, " several curious ancient black-letter editions." The characters are somewhat different from those in the Isle of Wight version, and the language is also somewhat grander; while both are full of anachronisms and inconsistencies. It has Alexander, the Turkish Knight, Agricola, St. George, Galgacus, the Christmas: his Pageant Play or Mysterie of " St. George." Portsmouth and London : 1836.

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

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

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

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

"The game of Skittles is also altered from nine pins to four, and is called ' Four Corners.'"

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

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