

# A Glossary of Provincial Words & Phrases in use in Somersetshire

Wadham Pigott Williams



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## **A GLOSSARY OF**

**PROVINCIAL WORDS &  
PHRASES  
IN USE IN  
SOMERSETSHIRE.**

BY  
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AND THE LATE  
WILLIAM ARTHUR JONES, M.A., F.G.S.

WITH  
AN INTRODUCTION  
BY R. C. A. PRIOR, M.D.



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## PREFACE

It is now nearly six years ago that the Committee of the Somersetshire Archæological Society asked me to compile a Glossary of the Dialect or archaic language of the County, and put into my hands a valuable collection of words by the late Mr. Edward Norris, surgeon, of South Petherton. I have completed this task to the best of my ability, with the kind co-operation of our late excellent Secretary, WM. ARTHUR JONES; and the result is before the public. We freely made use of Norris, Jennings, Halliwell, or any other collector of words that we could find, omitting mere peculiarities of pronunciation, and I venture to hope it will prove that we have not overlooked much that is left of that interesting old language, which those great innovators, the Printing Press, the Railroad, and the Schoolmaster, are fast driving out of the country.

WADHAM PIGOTT WILLIAMS.

Bishop's Hull, Taunton,  
7th September, 1873.

## INTRODUCTION.

The following paper from the pen of Dr. Prior was read at a *Conversazione* of the Society at Taunton, in the winter of 1871, and as it treats the subject from a more general point of view than is usually taken of it, we print it with his permission as an introduction to our vocabulary:—

### **On the Somerset Dialects.**

The two gentlemen who have undertaken to compile a glossary of the Somerset dialect, the Rev. W. P. Williams and Mr. W. A. Jones, have done me the honour to lend me the manuscript of their work; and the following remarks which have occurred to me upon the perusal of it I venture to lay before the Society, with the hope that they may be suggestive of further enquiry.

Some years ago, while on a visit at Mr. Capel's, at Bulland Lodge, near Wiveliscombe, I was struck with the noble countenance of an old man who was working upon the road. Mr. Capel told me that it was not unusual to find among the people of those hills a very refined cast of features and extremely beautiful children, and expressed a belief that they were the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the country, who had been dispossessed of their land in more fertile districts by conquerors of coarser breed. A study of the two dialects spoken in the county (for two there certainly are) tend, I think, to corroborate the truth of this opinion.

It will be urged that during the many centuries that have elapsed since the West Saxons took possession of this part of England the inhabitants must have been so mixed up together that all distinctive marks of race must long since have been obliterated. But that best of teachers, experience, shows that where a conquered nation remains in greatly superior numbers to its conqueror, and there is no artificial bar to intermarriages, the latter, the conqueror, will surely be absorbed into the conquered. This has been seen in our own day in Mexico, where the Spaniards, who have occupied and ruled the country nearly four hundred years, are rapidly approaching extinction. Nay, we find that even in a country like

Italy, where the religion, language, and manners are the same, the original difference of races is observable in different parts of the peninsula after many centuries that they have been living side by side.

It seems to be a law of population that nations composed of different stocks or types can only be fused into a homogeneous whole by the absorption of one into the other—of the smaller into the greater, or of the town-dwellers into the country stock. The result of this law is, that mixed nations will tend with the progress of time to revert to their original types, and either fall apart into petty groups and provincial distinctions, as in Spain, or will eliminate the weaker or less numerous race, the old or the new, as the one or the other predominates. The political character of our English nation has changed from that which it was in the time of the Plantagenets by discharging from it the Norman blood; and our unceasing trouble with the Irish is a proof that we have not yet made Englishmen of them, as perhaps we never shall. A very keen observer, M. Erckman, in conversation with the *Times* correspondent, of the 21st December, 1870, made a remark upon the state of France which is so illustrative of this position, as regards that country, that I cannot forbear to give it in his own words. The correspondent had expressed his fear that, if the war were prolonged, France would lapse into anarchy. “It is not that,” said M. Erckman, “which fills me with apprehension. It is rather the gulf which I begin to fear is widening between the two great races of France. The world is not cognisant of this; but I have watched it with foreboding.” “Define me the two types.” “They shade into each other; but I will take, as perhaps extremes, the Gascon, and the Breton.” “He proceeded,” says the correspondent, “to sketch the characteristics of the people of Provence, Languedoc, and Gascony, and to contrast them with those of Brittany, middle, and north France, their idiosyncrasies of race, feeling, religion, manners—their diverse aspirations, their antagonisms. For sufficient reasons I pass over his remarks.” A still more striking case of the kind is that of Egypt, a country that for more than 2,000 years has been subject to foreign conquerors, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Turks, and Mamelukes, and the annual influx of many thousand negro slaves, and where, notwithstanding all this, the peasantry, as far as can be judged by a careful examination of the skull, is identical with the population of the Pharaonic period.

This, then, being assumed, that a turbid mixture of different races has a tendency to separate after a time into its constituent elements, and certain originally distinct types to re-appear with their characteristic features, how does this law of population apply to Somersetshire?

It is clear from the repeated allusions to the Welsh in the laws of Ina, King of the West Saxons, that in his kingdom the ancient inhabitants of the country were not exterminated, but reduced to the condition of serfs. Some appear to have been landowners; but in general they must have been the servants of their Saxon lords, for we find the race, as in the case of the negroes in the West Indies, to have been synonymous with the servile class, so that a groom was called a *hors-wealh*, or horse Welshman, and a maid-servant a *wylen*, or Welsh-woman. As long as slavery was allowed by the law of the land—that is, during the Anglo-Saxon period, and for two centuries at least after the Conquest—there was probably no very intimate mixture of the two races. The Normans, as, in comparison with the old inhabitants of the country, they were few in number, cannot have very materially affected them. We have, therefore, to consider what has become of them since—the Saxon master and the Welsh slave. In the Eastern Counties the invaders seem to have overwhelmed the natives, and destroyed or driven them further inland. Here, in Somerset, their language continued to be spoken in the time of Asser, the latter part of the 9th century; for he tells his readers what Selwood and other places with Saxon names were called by the Britons. We may infer from this mention of them that they were still dispersed over these counties, and undoubtedly they still live in our peasantry, and are traceable in the dialect. Now, is there any peculiarity in this which we may seize as diagnostic of British descent? I submit that we have in the West of Somerset and in Devonshire in the pronunciation of the vowels; a much more trustworthy criterion than a mere vocabulary. The British natives learnt the language that their masters spoke, and this is nearly the same as in Wilts, Dorset, Gloucester, Berks, and Hampshire, and seems to have formerly extended into Kent. But they learnt it as the Spaniards learnt Latin: they picked up the words, but pronounced them as they did their own. The accent differs so widely in the West of Somerset and in Devonshire from that of the counties east of them that it is extremely difficult for a native of these latter to understand what our people are talking about, when they are conversing with one another and unconscious of the presence of a stranger.

The river Parret is usually considered to be the boundary of the two dialects, and history records the reason of it. We learn from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 658, that “Cenwealh in this year fought against the Welsh at Pen, and put them to flight as far as the Parret.” “Her Kenwealh gefeaht æt Peonnum wiþ Wealas, and hie geflymde oþ Pedridan.” Upon this passage Lappenberg in his “England under the Anglo-Saxon kings” remarks: “The reign of Cenwealh is important on account of the aggrandisement of Wessex. He defeated in several battles the



Britons of Dyvnaint and Cernau [Devon and Cornwall] who had endeavoured to throw off the Saxon yoke, first at Wirtgeornesburh, afterwards, with more important results, at Bradenford [Bradford] on the Avon in Wiltshire, and again at Peonna [the hill of Pen in Somersetshire], where the power of the Britons melted like snow before the sun, and the race of Brut received an incurable wound, when he drove them as far as the Pedrede [the Parret] in A.D. 658.”

The same author in another passage says (vol. i. p. 120): “In the south-west we meet with the powerful territory of Damnonia, the kingdom of Arthur, which bore also the name of ‘West-Wales.’ Damnonia at a later period was limited to Dyvnaint, or Devonshire, by the separation of Cernau or Cornwall. The districts called by the Saxons those of the Sumorsætas, of the Thornsætas [Dorset], and the Wiltsætas were lost to the kings of Dyvnaint at an early period; though *for centuries afterwards a large British population maintained itself in those parts* among the Saxon settlers, as well as among the Defnsætas, long after the Saxon conquest of Dyvnaint, who for a considerable time preserved to the natives of that shire the appellation of the *Welsh kind*.”

In corroboration of Lappenberg’s opinion, one in which every antiquary will concur, I may notice in passing that many a farm in West Somerset retains to the present day an old name that can only be explained from the Cornish language. Thus, “Plud farm,” near Stringston, is “Clay farm,” or “Mud farm,” from *plud*, mire. In a word, the peasantry of West Somerset are Saxonized Britons. Their ancestors submitted to the conquering race, or left their country and emigrated to Brittany, but were not destroyed; and in them and their kinsmen of Cornouailles in France we see the living representatives of the ancient Britons as truly as in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Cumberland, or Wales.

The characteristic feature of their dialect, and the remark applies of course equally to the Devonian which is identical with it, is the sound of the French *u* or the German *u* given to the *oo* and *ou*, a sound that only after long practice can be imitated by natives of the more eastern counties. Thus a “roof” is a *rüf*, “through” is *thrü*, and “would” is *wüd*. The county might consequently be divided into a “Langue d’oo” and a “Langue d’ü.”

An initial *w* is pronounced *oo*. “Where is Locke?” “Gone t’ Ools, yer honour.” “What is he gone there for?” “Gone zootniss, yer honour.” The man was gone to Wells assizes as a witness in some case. In a public-house row brought before the magistrates they were told that “Oolter he com in and drug un out.” (“Walter came in and dragged him out.”) *Ooll* for “will” is simply *ooll*. An *owl*

*doommun* is an old ooman. This usage seems to be in accordance with the Welsh pronunciation of *w* in *cwm*.

There are other peculiarities that seem to be more or less common to all the Western Counties, and to have descended to them from that Wessex language that is commonly called Anglo-Saxon—a language in which we have a more extensive and varied literature than exists in any other Germanic idiom of so early a date, itself the purest of all German idioms. It is a mistake to suppose that it is the parent of modern English. This has been formed upon the dialect of Mercia, that of the Midland Counties; and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon strangers who may be inclined to scoff at West Country expressions as inaccurate and vulgar, that before the Norman Conquest our language was that of the Court, and but for the seat of Government having been fixed in London might be so still; that it was highly cultivated, while the Midland Counties contributed nothing to literature, and the Northern were devastated with war; and that the dialect adopted, so far from being a better, is a more corrupt one.

The peculiarities to which I allude as common to all the Southern Counties are these: The transposition of the letter *r* with another consonant in the same syllable, so that *Prin* for *Prince* becomes *Purn*, *fresh fursh*, *red ribbons urd urbans*—a change that certainly is more general and more uniformly carried out in the Languedoc district than in the Languedoc, but cannot be quite exclusively appropriated by the former.

Under the same category will fall the transposition of *s* with *p*, as in *waps* for *wasp*, *curps* for *crisp*; with *k*, as in *ax* for *ask*; with *l*, as in *halse* for *hazel*.

A hard consonant at the beginning of a word is replaced with a soft one, *f* for *v*, as in *vire* for *fire*; *s* with *z*, as in *zur* for *sir*; *th* with *d*, as in “What’s *dee* doing here *dis* time o’night?” *k* with *g*, as in *gix*, the hollow stalk of umbelliferous plants, for *keeks*. To be “as dry as a *gix*” is to be as dry as one of these stalks—a strong appeal for a cup of cider.

Of another peculiarity which our Western district has in common with Norway, I am uncertain whether it extends further eastward, or not; I mean the replacing an initial *h* with *y*, as in *yeffer* for *heifer*, *Yeffeld* for *Heathfield*. One it has in common with Latin as compared with Greek—the replacing an initial hard *th* with *f*, as in *fatch* for *thatch*, like L. *fores* for *θυρα*. A singularly capricious alteration of the vowels, so as to make long ones short, and short ones long, is, as far as I am aware, confined to our Languedoc district. For instance, a *pool*-reed

is called a *pull-reed*, a *bull* a *bul*, a *nail* a *nal*, *paint* *pant*; and bills are sent in by country tradespeople with the words so spelt. Again, a *mill* is called a *meel*, and a *fist* a *feest*, *pebble* becomes *popple*, and *Webber* (a surname) *Wobber*. This looks like one of those dialectic peculiarities for which there is no means of accounting.

In the selection of words for their vocabulary I trust that these gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Cecil Smith in his admirable work on “The Birds of Somersetshire”—not to admit one of which he had not positive proof that it had been shot in this county. Every one should be taken down from the lips of a native, and such as cannot be identified should be sternly rejected. The task that they have undertaken is a laborious one; but there is no county in England that affords such materials for tracing the influence of a subordinate upon a conquering race—of a Celtic language upon one that was purely German.

I cannot conclude these remarks without adverting to a rich and hitherto quite unexplored mine of antiquities—the names of our fields. There is reason to believe that our country roads were traced out, and the boundaries and names of our fields assigned to them, when these were first reclaimed from the primeval forest, and that they are replete with notices of ancient men and manners that deserve and will well repay our careful study.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since the above has been in type I have had the satisfaction of learning from Mr. G. P. R. Pulman, of the Hermitage, Crewkerne, that at Axminster, the river Axe, the ancient British and Saxon boundary line, divides the dialect spoken to the east of it (the Dorset, to judge from a specimen of it that he has enclosed) from the Devon. He goes on to say: “On the opposite, the west side of the river, as at Kilminster, Whitford, and Colyton, for instance, a very different dialect is spoken, the general south or rather east Devon. The difference between the two within so short a distance (for you never hear a Devonshire sound from a native Axminster man) is very striking.” That after a period of 1,200 years the exact limit of the two races should still be distinguishable in the accent of their descendants, is an interesting confirmation of the view that I have taken of the origin of these dialects, and at the same time a remarkable proof of the tenacity of old habits in a rural population; the more so that the boundary line of the dialects does not coincide with that of the two counties.

**A GLOSSARY  
OF  
PROVINCIAL WORDS AND PHRASES  
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SOMERSETSHIRE.**

**A**, *pron.* He, ex. a did'nt zai zo did a?

**A**, adverbial prefix, ex. afore, anigh, athin

**A**, for "have"

**A**, participial prefix, corresponding with the Anglo-Saxon *ge* and *y*, ex. atwist, alost, afeard, avroze, avriz'd

**Abear** *v.* bear, endure, ex. for anything that the Court of this Manor will abear. *Customs of Taunton Deane*

**Abbey** *s.* great white poplar. **Abbey-lug**, a branch or piece of timber of the same (*D. Abeel*)

**Abbey-lubber** *s.* a lazy idle fellow, *i.e.* worthless as abbey wood

**Addice**, *Attis s.* an adze

**Addle** *s.* a fester (*A S adl* disease)

**After**, along side

**Agallied**, *past part.* frightened

**Agin** *pr.* against. **Auverginst**, over-against, up to, in preparation for, as Agin Milemas

**Agon**, *past part.* gone by. Also *adv.*

**Ail** *s.* ailment, a disease in the hind-quarter of animals, ex. Quarter-ail

**Aine** *v.* to throw stones at (A S *hænan* to stone)

**Aines**, just as. **Al-aines**, all the same, or all one

**Al-on-een**, on tip toe, eager

**Aller**, (A S *alr*) alder tree. **Allern** made of alder

**Amper**, **Hamper** *s.* a pimple. **Ampery**, pimply

**An** *prep.* If

**An-dog**, **Handog** *s.* andiron

**Angle-dog**, or **Angle-twitch** *s.* a large earth-worm (A S *Angel-twicce*), *Angle* a fish-hook

**Anpassey**, **Anpussey**, the sign of &, *i.e.* *and per se*

**Anty**, empty

**Appropo**, (Fr. *Apropos*) but used as one of a small group of Norman French words which have got into popular use

**Apse**, **Apsen-tree**, (A S *aepts*) the aspen tree

**Ar-a-one**, ever-a-one. **Nar-a-one**, never-a-one

**Arry**, any. **N'urry**, none

**Asew**, drained of her milk: applied to a cow at the season of calving. From *sew* to drain, hence *sewer*

**Aslun**, **Aslue**, **Aslope**, *adv.* indicate oblique movements in different directions and levels

**Asplew** *adv.* extended awkwardly

**Astroddle** *adj.* astride

**Auverlook** *v.* to bewitch

**Ax** *v.* to waddle

**Axe**, (A S *ascan*) *v.* to ask, always used in Wiclif's Bible

**Axen**, (A S *ahse. æxse*) *s.* ashes, ex. Here maaid, teeak showl and d'up axen

**Axpeddlar** *s.* dealer in ashes

**Backlet** *s.* the back part of the premises

**Back-stick, Backsword** *s.* single-stick, a favourite game in Wedmore

**Backsunded** *adj.* with a northern aspect

**Bal-rib** *s.* spare-rib

**Bally-rag** *v.* to use abusive language

**Ban** *v.* to shut out, stop, ex. I ban he from gwain there

**Bane** *s.* liver disease in sheep, east of the Parret; west of the river the term **Coed** or **Coathed** is used, ex. I count they be beünd

**Bannin** *s.* That which is used for shutting out, or stopping

**Bannut** *s.* Walnut

A woman, a spaunel, and a bannut tree,  
The mooar you bate 'em the better they be

**Barrener** *s.* a cow not in calf

**Barrow** *s.* a child's pilch or flannel clout

**Barrow-pig** *s.* a gelt-pig

**Barton** *s.* a farm-yard, the Barn-town

**Bastick** *s.* basket

**Bat, But**, the root end of a tree after it has been thrown, also spade of cards, the stump of a post

**Batch**, a sand bank, or patch of ground, or hillock, "a hill," as Churchill-batch, Chelvey-batch, (lying within, or contiguous to, a river); emmet-batches, ant-hills. **Duck-batches**, land trodden by cattle in wet weather

**Bats** s. corners of ploughed fields: low-laced boots

**Bawker: Bawker-stone** s. a stone for whetting scythes

**Be**, indic. ex. I be, thou bist, he be

**Bear-hond** v. to help

**Bear-nan, Bear-in-hond, Bean-hond** v. to intend, purpose, think, suspect, conjecture, ex. I do beanhond et'l rain zoon

**Beat the streets**, to run about idly

**Beeastle, Beezle** v. to make nasty

**Bee-bird** s. the White-throat

**Bee-but, Bee-lippen**, a bee-hive (*lepe*, a basket, Wiclif Acts ix, 25)

**Beetel, Bittle, or Bitle** s. a bron-bitle, or brand-bitle, a heavy mallet for cleaving wood. Shaks. Hen. IV. "fillip me with a three man beetle." **Bitle-head** s. a blockhead

**Becal** v. to abuse, to rail at

**Bedfly** s. a flea

**Bed-lier** s. a bed-ridden person

**Beever** s. a hedge-side encumbered with brambles

**Begaur, Begaurz, Begumm, Begummers**, words of asseveration and exclamation

**Begrumped** *adj.* soured, displeased

**Begurg** v. begrudge

**Behither** *adv.* on this side

**Belge, or Belve** v. to bellow

**Belk, or Bulk**, v. to belch

**Bell flower, Bell-rose**, a Daffodil

**Belsh** *v.* to clean the tails of sheep

**Benet, Bents** *s.* **Bennetty** *adj.* long coarse grass, and plantain stalks

**Benge** *v.* to continue tippling, to booze

**Benns, or Bends,** ridges of grass lands

**Bepity** *v.a.* to pity

**Beskummer** *v.* to besmear, abuse, reproach

**Bethink** *v.* to grudge, ex. He bethink'd I but everything

**Betwattled** *v.n.* to be in a distressed state of mind, also *v.a.*

**Betwit,** to rake up old grievances

**Bevorne,** before

**Bibble** *v.* to tipple. **Bibbler** *s.*

**Biddy** *s.* a chick. **Chick-a-Biddy,** a term of endearment

**Biddy's eyes** *s.* pansy

**Bide** *v.* to live or lodge in. **Bidin** *s.* a place where a man lives

**Big, Beg, Begotty** *adj.* grand, consequential, ex. Too big for his birches

**Billid** *adj.* distracted, mad

**Billy** *s.* a bundle of straw, or reed, one-third part of a sheaf

**Bim-boms** *s.* anything hanging as a bell, icicles, or tags of a woman's bonnet, or dress

**Bin, Bin'swhy** *conj.* because, seeing that, prob. "being," provided that

**Binnic, or Bannisticle** *s.* stickle-back

**Bird-battin** *v.* taking birds at night with a net attached to two poles. Shaks. bat-fowling

**Bird's-meat, Bird's-pears** *s.* hips and haws



**Bisgee**, (g hard), (Fr. *besaigue*. Lat *bis-acuta*) s. a mooting or rooting axe, sharp at both ends and cutting different ways

**Bis't** v. Art thou? (Germ. *bist du*)

**Bit** s. the lower end of a poker v. to put a new end to a poker

**Bivver** v. to shake or tremble, ex. They'll make he bivver, (A S *bífian*, to tremble)

**Blackhead** s. a boil, a pinswil

**Black-pot** s. black-pudding

**Blacky-moor's-beauty** s. Sweet scabious

**Blake** v. to faint (A S *blaecan*, to grow pale)

**Blanker, Vlanker, Flanker** s. a spark of fire

**Blanscue** s. an unforeseen accident

**Blather** s. **Bladder** v. to talk in a windy manner, to vapour

**Bleachy** *adj.* brackish

**Blicant** *adj.* bright, shining (A S *blican*, to shine)

**Blid** s. applied in compassion, as poor old blid—blade

**Blowth** s. bloom, blossom, ex. A good blowth on the apple trees

**Blunt** s. a storm of snow or rain, snow-blunt

**Boarden** *adj.* made of board

**Bobsnarl** s. a tangle as of a skein of twine

**Booc** s. a wash of clothes, (A S *buc* water vessel)

**Bodkins** s. swingle-bars. **Weys** and **Bodkins**, portions of plough-harness

**Body-horse** s. the second horse in a team, that which draws from the end of the shafts

**Boming** *adj.* hanging down, like a woman's long hair

**Boneshave** *s.* hip-rheumatism

**Bore**, the tidal wave in the river Parrett

**Borrid** *adj.* applied to a sow when seeking the boar

**Bos, Bus** *s.* a yearling calf, a milk sop (Lat. *bos*)

**Bottle** *s.* a bubble, a small cask for cider *v.* to bubble

**Boughten** *past part.* of to buy

**Bow** *s.* a culvert, arched bridge, arch, as Castle-bow, Taunton

**Bowerly** *adj.* portly, tall, well-made, quy. *buidly*

**Bowsin** *s.* fore part of a cattle stall

**Brandis** *s.* an iron frame to support a pan or kettle over a hearth-fire (A S *brand-isen*)

**Brash** *s.* a row, tumult, crash (A S *brastl* a noise)

**Brave** *adj.* in good health

**Brazed** *past part.* cramped with cold

**Br'd, or Bard, Breaze** *v.* to bruize, to indent, as on an apple

**Breath** *s.* a scent, a smell

**Breeze** *v.* to braize or solder a kettle

**Brickle, Burtle** *adj.* brittle

**Brineded** *adj.* brindled

**Bring-gwain** *v.* to get rid of, to spend, to accompany a person some way on a journey, bring-going

**Brit, Burt**, to leave a dent or impression

**Brize, Prize** *v.a.* to press down

**Broom-squires** *s.* Quantock broom-makers

**Brock** *s.* a piece of turf for fuel (Du. *brocke*, a morass)

**Broller, Brawler** *s.* a bundle of straw

**Brow-square**, an infant's head cloth

**Bruckley, Brode** *adj.* as applied to stock given to break fence, to cheese that breaks into fragments

**Brumme, Brimmel** (*A S brimel*) *s.* bramble

**Bucked** *adj.* having a strong hircine taste, applied to cheese

**Buckle** *v.n.* to bend, to warp

**Buckle** *s.* a dispute *v.* to quarrel.

**Buddle** *v.* to suffocate in mud

**Bug** *s.* beetle, as water-bug, may-bug, cockchafer

**Bullen** *s.* large black sloes; bullace-plum

**Bullworks, Bullocking** *adj.* rude, romping

**Bumtowel** *s.* long-tailed tit

**Bungee**, (*g* hard), *adj.* short and squat

**Burcott** *s.* a load

**Burge** *s.* bridge

**Burr** *s.* a sweet-bread

**Bursh** *s.* brush

**Basket** *s.* a bush or brake

**But** *s.* a basket for catching salmon; also a bee-hive. **But**, for **Put**, a heavy cart

**Butter and Eggs** *s.* toad-flax, *linaria vulgaris*

**Button stockings** *s.* gaiters

**Butty** *s.* a partner

**Buzzies** s. flies

**Byes** s. furrows

**By-now**, a short time ago

**Caddle** s. bustle, ex. We'm jussy caddle to-day

**Cadock** s. a bludgeon, a short thick club

**Cag** v. to annoy, vex

**Cag** v. to irritate

**Challenge** s. and v.a. challenge

**Cal-home**, or **Cal-over** v. to publish or call the banns of marriage for the last time

**Callyvan'** or **Carryvan**, also **Clevant** and **Vant**, a pyramidal trap for catching birds, quy. *colly fang*, (A S *fangen*, to take)

**Cannel**, **Cannal** s. the faucet of a barrel—tap-and-canal

**Car** v. to carry, ex. Cassn't car'n?

**Carry-merry** s. a kind of sledge used in conveying goods

**Carvy-seeds** s. caraway seeds, (*carvi sem*:)

**Cauk** v. to turn down the ends of shoes for a horse to stand on ice

**Caxon** s. a sorry wig

**Chaccle** v. to cackle as a hen

**Chaity** *adj.* careful, nice, delicate

**Chaine** s. a weaver's warp

'**Ch'am**, (A S *ic eom*: Germ. *Ich bin*) I am. '**Ch'ave**, I have. '**Ch'ad**, I had.

'**Ch'ool**, I would. **Uch'll** go, I will go. "Chill not let go, zir, without vurther 'casion." Shaks. *Lear*, iv, 6. This form occurs chiefly in the neighbourhood of Merriott.

**Cham** v. To chew

**Charm** s. confused noise as of birds

**Cheaymer, Chimmer** s. a bed-room

**Cheese-stean** s. a wring or press for cheese

**Chibbole** s. (Sp. *cepolla*, Fr. *ciboule*) a young onion, before the bulb is fully formed

**Chilbladder** s. a chilblain

**Chilver**, (A S *cilfer-lamb*), an ewe lamb. **Pur**, the male lamb

**Chilver-hog** and **Pur-hog**, sheep under one year old

**Chine** s. that part of a cask which is formed by the projection of the staves beyond the head. **Chine-hoops** top-hoops

**Chissom, Chism** v. to bud, to shoot out; also, s. a bud

**Chowr** v. to grumble, to mutter (A S *ceorian*, to murmur)

**Clam** v. to handle in a slovenly manner

**Clamper** s. a difficulty, ex. I zined once and a got meself in jissey clamper I never w'ont zine nothing no more

**Claps** v. clasp

**Clathers** s. clothes or rags

**Clavy**, a shelf. **Clavel-tack**, a mantel-piece, a place where keys (*claves*) are kept, a shelf for keys. **Holmen-clavel**, an inn on Blagdon hill, so called from having a large *holm-beam* supporting the mantel-piece

**Cleve-pink**, or **Cliff-pink**, a species of pink growing wild in the Cheddar cliffs, *dianthus deltoides*

**Clim, Climmer, Climber** v. to climb. **Clammer** s. a worn footpath up a steep bank

**Clinkers** s. hoof marks. **Clinker-bells**, icicles

**Clint**, or **Clent** v. to clench

**Clit** *v.* **Clitty** *adj.* applied to bread not properly kneaded

**Clittersome** *adj.* troublesome

**Clivver-and-shiver** *adv.* completely, totally

**Clize, Clice** *s.* a swinging door, or valve of a dike or rhine, (*A S clysing*)

**Cloam, Cloamen**, coarse earthen ware

**Clothen** *adj.* made of cloth

**Clotting, Clatting** *s.* fishing for eels with a knot or clot of worms, which is also called **reballing**

**Clout** *s.* and *v.* a blow in the face or head, to beat about the head

**Clumber** *s.* a clump, or large piece

**Cly, Cliver, Clider, or Clidden** *s.* goose-grass

**Coathe, or Coe** *v.a.* to bane, applied to sheep, rabbits, and hares

**Cock-and-mwile** *s.* a jail

**Cock-lawt, Cock-lart** *s.* a garret or cock-loft

**Cock-squailing** *s.* an old Shrove Tuesday sport—(in Somerset, Shaff Tuesday), flinging sticks at a cock tied by the leg, one penny per throw, whoever kills him takes him away

**Cob-wall** *s.* made of mud and straw, **mud-and-stud**, or wattle-and-dab

**College** *s.* an assemblage of small tenements, having a common entrance from the street, and only one

**Colley** blackbird; **Water-colley** water-ouzel; **Mountain-colley** ring-ouzel

**Colt** a person entering on a new employment; **Colting, Colt-ale** a fine on entering; footing; also, a thrashing

**Comb-broach** *s.* tooth of a wool-combe, a spit, knitting-needle (*Fr. broche*)

**Commandement** *s.* (Four syllables as in Chaucer and Wiclif), command

**Conk, or Skonk** *s.* a collection of people (*Lat. concio*)

**Connifle** *v.* to embezzle, to sponge

**Cop-bone** *s.* knee-pan, patella

**Count** *v.* to think, to esteem

**Couples, Cooples** *s.* an ewe with her lambs; **Double-couples** *s.* an ewe with twins

**Coy** *v.* to decoy; **Cway Pool** *s.* a decoy

**Cowerd Milk** *s.* milk not skimmed

**Cow-babby** *s.* a great childish fellow

**Crab-lantern** *s.* a cross froward child

**Crap** a bunch or cluster (Fr. *grappe*)

**Crap, Crappy** *v.* to snap, to crack

**Craze** *v.a.* to crack

**Crease** *s.* crest of a horse's neck, a crestline of a roof

**Creem** *s.* and *v.* a cold shivering, to shiver; **to creamy** *adj.* subject to shivers

**Creem** *v.* to crush or squeeze severely the limbs of a person

**Crewel** *s.* a cowslip

**Creeze** *adj.* squeamish, dainty

**Crip** *v.* to clip—as the hair

**Cripner, Kr'pner** *s.* crupper strap

**Crips, or Curps** *adj.* crisp

**Criss-cross-lain** the alphabet, because in the Horn-book it was preceded by a X (Fr. *croisette*)

**Crope** *pret. of creep* crept, ex. A craup'd in

**Cross-axe** *s.* an axe with two broad and sharp ends, one cutting breadth-wise, the other length-wise, called also **grub-axe** and **twibill**

**Crowdy, Crowdy-kit** (Celtic *crwth*) *s.* small fiddle; to crowd *v.* to grate as the two ends of a broken bone, to make a flat creaking; **Crowder** *s.* a fiddler (W. *crwthwr*)

**Crown** *v.* **Crowner's quest** *s.* Coroner's Inquest. **To be crowned**, to have an inquest held over a dead body by the direction of the coroner

**Crub, Croost** *s.* a crust of bread

**Cruel** *adv.* intensive, as **cruel-kind**, very kind

**Cry** *s.* to challenge, bar, or object to

**Cubby-hole** *s.* a snug comfortable situation for a child, such as between a person's knees when sitting before the fire

**Cuckold** *s.* the plant Burdock; cuckold-buttons, the burs, (A S *coccel*, darnel, tares)

**Cue** *s.* the shoe on an ox's hoof, or tip on a man's boot

**Curdle** *v.a.* to curl, also, *v.n.*; **Curdles** *s.* curls

**Cut** *s.* a door hatch

**Curse** *s.* cress

**Cuss** *v.* to curse; **Cussin Sarvice** the Commination

**Custin** *s.* a kind of small wild plum

**Cutty** *adj.* small, as **cutty-pipe**, **cutty-wren**; **Cutty-bye**, a cradle, a hob-goblin

**Daddick** *s.* rotten-wood; **Daddicky** *adj.* perished like rotten-wood, applied metaphorically to the old and feeble

**Dag-end** *s.* applied to a sheaf of reed

**Daggers** *s.* sword-grass, a kind of sedge

**Dame** *s.* never applied to the upper ranks of society, nor to the very lowest, but to such as farmer's wives, or the schoolmistress: rarely if ever applied to a young woman

**Dandy** *adj.* distracted



**Dap** v. to hop as a ball

**Dap** s. the hop, or turn of a ball; also habits and peculiarities of a person, ex. I know all the daps on'm

**Dor, Dare** v. and s. to frighten, stupify: ex. Put a dor on'n

**Dare-up** v. to wake or rouse up a person that is dying or asleep

**Dave** v. to thaw

**Davver**, or **Daver** v. to fade, to droop; **Davered** drooping

**Dawzin** s. a conjuring device to discover minerals by the twisting of a hazel-rod

**Devil-screech, Devil-swift**, or **Devilling** s. the Swift

**Devil's Cow** s. a kind of beetle

**Dew-bit** s. an early morsel before breakfast

**Diddlecum** *adj.* distracted, mad

**Diff** *adj.* deaf

**Dilly** *adj.* cranky, queer

**Dir'd** s. thread, ex. Whaur's my d'r'd and niddel?

**Dish-wash**, or **Dippity-washty** s. a water-wagtail

**Dirsh, Drush**, or **Drasher** s. a thrush

**Dirt** s. earth generally, as mould in a garden

**Dirten** *adj.* miry, dirty, or made of dirt

**Dock** s. the crupper of a saddle

**Dockery-stick** s. phosphorescent wood

**Donnins** s. dress, clothes

**Double-spronged** when potatoes lying in the ground throw out fresh tubers

**Dough-fig** s. a Turkey-fig

**Douse**, or **Touse** *s.* a smart blow, particularly on the face, ex. A douse on the chaps

**Down-arg** *v.* to contradict, ex. He 'ood downarg I

**Down-daggered** *adj.* disconsolate, cast-down

**Draen**, **Drean** *v.* to drawl (Fr. *trainer*)

**Draffit** *s.* a tub for pigs'-wash (*draught-vat*)

**Drail** *s.* the piece of leather connecting the flail with its handle

**Drang** *s.* a narrow path or lane

**Drang-way** a drove or gate-way

**Drapper** *s.* a small tub

**Drash** *v.* to thrash; **Drashel**, or **Thrashle** *s.* a flail (A S *therscel*)

**Drashold**, or **Dreshol** *s.* a threshold

**Drawl**, **Dräil** *s.* the forepart of the sull of a plough; in West Somerset, weng (A S *wang* or *weng* a cheek)

**Drift** *s.* a lask, or looseness

**Drimmeling** *adj.* slow, continuous pain

**Dring** *v.* (*pret.* **Drang**) to throng, crowd, *s.* **Dringet**, a crowd (Dutch, *dringen*, to press)

**Drink** *s.* small beer, or cider

**Droot** *v.* to drivel

**Dro** *v.* (*part.* **Dro'd**) to throw, ex. The tree wur dro'd

**Drow**, or **Drowy** *v.* to dry, ex. It do drowy terble now, as applied to grass;

**Muck-adrowd**, or **Muck-adrowy** *s.* dust

**Drub**, **Drubby** *v.* to throb

**Druck** *v.* to cram or thrust down

**Druck-pieces** *s.* pieces of wood let into a wall to support the pipe of a pump

**Drug** *v.* to drag, also *pret.* of drag; ex. He drug un out of the pond; **Drugs** *s.* harrows or drags

**Dub, Dubby, Dubbid** *adj.* blunt, squat

**Dubbin** *s.* suet or fat for greasing leather

**Duck** *v.* to carry a person under the arms in a suspended state

**Dudder** *v.* to confound with noise

**Duds** *s.* foul linen

**Dumbledore, Dumbledory** *s.* a humble bee, stupid fellow

**Dummic, Dunnic** *s.* a hedge-sparrow

**Dumps** *s.* the twilight, ex. Dumps of the yavening; **Dumpsy** towards twilight

**Dunch** *adj.* deaf

**Dunder-daisy** *s.* large field daisy

**Dungmixen** *s.* a dung-heap

**Durgin** (*g* hard) *s.* a great stupid fellow

**Durns** *s.* side-posts of a door, (? *doorings*)

**Ear-burs** *s.* a swelling behind the ear

**Ear-grass, or Hay-grass** *s.* grass after mowing, from *A S erian*, to till; the grass of tilled land

**Ear-keckers** *s.* the tonsils of the throat

**Eave, Heave** *v.n.* to give out moisture, as flagstones in wet weather

**E'en-to, Ee'nsto** *adv.* up to, all but, ex. There were ten e'ensto one or two

**Element** *s.* the sky, used in this sense by Shakespeare in *Twelfth-night*

**Elem'n, or Elm'n** *adj.* made of elm

**Eldern** *adj.* made of the elder

**Elt-pig** *s.* a young sow

**Elver, Eelver, or Yelver** *s.* the young eel

**Emmers** *s.* pl. embers

**Emp, or Empt** *v.* to empty

**En, or Un** *pron.* Him, ex. A zid'n: he saw him (A S *hine*)

**Er** *pron.* He, ex. Er ziden: he saw him

**Errish, Arrish, or Herrish** *s.* stubble

**Evet** *s.* eft, or newt

**Ex** *s.* an axle

**Eye** *s.* the cavity beneath the arch of a bridge

**Fadge** *v.* to fare, to be in good condition. "How will this fadge?" Shaks. Twelfth-night

**Fags** *interj.* truly! indeed!

**Fairy, Fare, Vare** *s.* a weasel (old Fr. *vair*, ermine)

**False** *adj.* forsworn, perjured

**Falsing** *adj.* coaxing

**Fardel** *s.* a small bundle, Shaks. Hamlet

**Faut** (faät) *v.* to find fault

**Fauty** (faäty) *adj.* given to find fault

**Fauth, Foth, Voth** *s.* the turning place of the plough at the side of a field

**Feäty** *adj.* pretty, neat

**Feäze** *v.* to harass, or ferret

**Feaver-largin** (g hard), *s.* a fit of indolence

**Fell** *v.* to sew down a hem

**Fend** *v.* to forbid (Fr. *defendre*)

**Fess** *adj.* gay, smart, ex. A fess fellow

**Few, Veo** *adj.* little, as a few broth

**Fie** *s.* to succeed, ex. Che-ating pl'y'll never fie

**Fig** *s.* raisin: **figgety-pudden, figgy-cake**, rich with raisins

**Fildefare, Veelvare** *s.* a fieldfare: varewell veelvare, farewell winter

**Filtry** *s.* rubbish

**Fitch, Fitchet** *s.* a pole cat, ex. As cross as a fitchet

**Fitten** *s.* an idle fancy, whim

**Flap-jack** *s.* small pancake, fritter

**Flanker, Vlanker** *s.* a spark of fire

**Flannin, Vlannen** *s.* a flannel

**Fleet** *s.* the windward side of a hedge

**Fleet** *v.* to float

**Flick** *s.* the inside fat of animals; also flitch of bacon

**Flittermouse** *s.* a bat (Ger. *Fledermaus*)

**Flook** *s.* a flounder; also a parasite in the liver of sheep

**Flush** *adj.* fledged, in full feather *adv.* even with

**Foäse** *v.* to wheedle, to deceive *adj.* false

**Fob** *s.* froth, slaver *v.* to put off with a pretence

**Fog** *s.* old, withered or spoilt grass

**Fog-earth** *s.* bog-earth, peat

**Foggy** *adj.* fat, corpulent

**Fooäse**, or **Vooäse** *v.* to force, to oblige

**Footer** *s.* a worthless shabby fellow *adj.* footy

**Fore-spur**, or **Vore-spur** *s.* the fore-leg of pork

**Fore-right**, **Vore-right** *adj.* rash, head-long, head-strong

**Forrel** *s.* the cover of a book, the selvage of a handkerchief

**Forware**, or **Verware** *v.* to indemnify

**Forweend** *adj.* hard to please, wayward, spoilt in nursing

**Frame** *v.* to form, fashion the speech, ex. If I wur axed I could'nt frame to spake it so

**Frangle** *s.* fringe (Fr. *frange*)

**Free-bore** *adj.* free, free-born

**French-nut** *s.* walnut

**Fret** *v.* to eat, as the lower animals (G *fressen*, A S *fretan*, as opposed to G *essen*, A S *etan*, applied to man): ex. The moth fretteth the garment; a use of the word retained in the West, and usually applied to the browsing of cattle

**Furcum**, or **Vurcum** *s.* the whole, even to the bottom

**Furr**, or **Vurr** *v.* to cast a stone far

**Fump** *s.* the whole of a business

**Fuz**, **Fuzzen**, **Furze** *s.* gorse, prov.

When fuz is out o' blossom

Kissing's out o' fashin

**Fuz-pig** *s.* hedge hog

**Gad** *s.* a fagot-stick; **Spar-gad** a twisted stick picked at both ends to spar (Ger. *sperrren*) or fasten down thatch. Near Bath, **spick-gad**

**Gain** *adj.* handy; **Gainer** more handy

**Gale** *s.* an old bull castrated

**Gall** *s.* a wet place, abounding in springs

**Gally, Gallow** *v.* to frighten; **Gallied** frightened Shak. K. Lear, iii, 2, “Skies gallow the wanderer”

**Gally-baggur** *s.* bug-bear, a trace of the time when gallows were a more common sight

**Gamble** *s.* a leg, (Ital. *gamba*)

**Gambril** *s.* a crooked stick used by butchers to suspend a carcass

**Gammets, Gamoting** *s.* whims, tricks, pranks

**Ganny-cock** *s.* a turkey-cock

**Ganny-cock’s nob** *s.* the appendage to a turkey-cock’s beak

**Gapes-nest** *s.* an idle spectacle

**Gare** *s.* gear; **Ire-gare** *s.* plough-gear, iron-work

**Garn, or Gearn, Gearden** *s.* a garden

**Gatchel** *s.* the mouth

**Gate-shord, or sheard** *s.* a gate-way, a place for a gate

**Gatfer** *s.* an old man (good father)

**G’auf** to go off; **G’auver** to go over; **G’in** to go in; **G’on** to go on; **G’out** to go out; **Go’vorn** go before him or them; **G’under** to go under; **G’up** to go up: ex. Thear I wur’, d’ knaw, carnared (in a corner); coud’n g’auver, g’under, g’in, nor g’out

**Gawcum, Gawcumin** *s.* a simpleton, a gawkey

**Gee-wi’** (g soft), *v.* to agree; **Gee** (g hard), to give, ex. To gee out—to thaw

**Gib, or Gibby** (g hard), *s.* a pet lamb

**Gibby-heels** (g hard), *s.* kibed-heels

**Giffin** (g hard), s. a trifle, a small portion of time

**Gilawfer, Gillifer, Gilliflower** (g soft), stocks; **Whitsun Gilawfer**, carnation, also the wallflower

**Giltin-cup** (g hard), s. butter-cup

**Gimmace** (g hard), s. a hinge

**Gimmaces** (g hard) s. a criminal is said to be hung in gimmaces, when he is hung in chains

**Glare** v. to glaze earthenware. Also s. ex. The roads are all a glare of ice

**Glassen** *adj.* made of glass

**Glou, Glouie** v. to stare

**Glou-beäson** s. a glow-worm, a bold impudent fellow

**Glutch, Glutchy** v. to swallow s. the act of swallowing, **Glutcher** s. the throat

**Gold** s. sweet willow; *Myrica gale*, abundant in the moors of Somerset, in the herbalists called *Gaule*

**Go-lie** v. spoken of corn falling after rain; applied to wind, to subside

**Gool-french** a gold-finch, a proud tailor

**Gollop** s. a large morsel

**Gommer** s. an old woman (good mother)

**Good-hussy** s. a thread-case

**Goody** v. to appear good, to prosper

**Goose-cap** s. a giddy, silly person

**Goose-herd, or Goosier** s. one who breeds or looks after geese

**Gore-in, Gore-with** v. to believe in, to trust

**Gossips** s. sponsors; **Gossiping** the festivities of the christening

**Gout** s. a drain, a gutter



**Gowder** *s.* a higgler of fruit

**Grained, Grainted** *adj.* ingrained, dirty

**Granfer, Grammer** *s.* grandfather, grandmother

**Granfer griggles** *s.* wild orchis

**Gribble** *s.* a young apple tree raised from seed

**Grig** *v.* and *s.* to pinch, a pinch

**Griddle, Girdle** *s.* a gridiron

**Gripe, or Grip** *s.* a small drain or ditch *v.* to cut into gripes

**Grizzle** *v.* to laugh or grin

**Gronin** *s.* labour, childbirth; **Gronin-chair** nursing chair; **Gronin-malt** provision for the event

**Ground** *s.* a field, a piece of land enclosed for agricultural purposes

**Grozens, Groves** *s.* duck-weed

**Gruff, Gruff-hole** *s.* a trench or groove excavated for ore

**Gruffer, Gruffler** *s.* a miner, one who works in a gruff or groove

**Gumpy** *adj.* abounding in protuberances

**Gurds** *s.* eructations; **Fits and Gurds** fits and starts

**Gurl, or Gurdle** *v.* to growl

**Gush** *v.* to put the blood in quicker motion by fright or surprise, ex. A' gied I sich a gush

**Guss** *v.* and *s.* to gird, a girth

**Gurt** *adj.* great

**Hack** *s.* the place where bricks newly-made are arranged to dry

**Hack, Hacket, Hick, Heck** *v.* to hop on one leg, to play hackety oyster, hopscotch, or hack-shell

**Hacker** *v.* to chatter with the cold, to stammer

**Hackle** *s.* a good job

**Hag-mal** *s.* a slattern, a titmouse

**Hag-rided** *adj.* subject to night-mare

**Hag-ropes** traveller's joy, wild clematis (A S *Hage*, a hedge)

**Hain** *v.* to let up grass for mowing

**Halfen-deal** *s.* moiety *adj.* composed of different materials

**Half-strain** *adj.* mongrel, half-witted

**Halipalmer** *s.* the palmer-worm, (holy-palmer)

**Hallantide** *s.* All Saints' Day, (hallow-een-tide)

**Halse** *s.* hazel; halse coppice

**Halsen, Hawseny, Noseny, Osney** *v.* to divine, predict, forebode (A S *hälsen*, from the hazel divining rod)

**Halve, or Helve** *v.* to turn over, to turn upside down

**Ham** *s.* an open field, usually near a river: on Mendip, old calamine pits

**Hame** *v.* "rem habere" (A S *hæman*)

**Hames, Heamsies** *s.* parts of harness

**Hang-fair, Hanging-vayer** *s.* an execution

**Hanch** *v.* to gore as a bull

**Hangles, (a pair of hangles)** *s.* a pot or kettle-rack suspended over the fire

**Hank** *s.* dealings with

**Happer** *v.* to crackle, rattle like hail

**Hard** *adj.* full grown, as hard stock, or sheep; a **Hardboy** a boy of about 13 years old

**Harr** s. the part of a gate which holds the hinges, ex. Heads and harrs

**Hart** s. haft, or handle as of knives, awls

**Hat**, or **Het** *pret.* of v. to hit

**Hathe** s. to be in hathe, *i.e.*, to be thickly covered with pustules, to be closely matted together

**Haydigees**, (g hard and soft) s. high spirits

**Hay-sucker** s. the white-throat

**Hayty-tayty** seesaw, also *interj.* what's here!

**Hay-ward** s. pound-keeper, a keeper of hedges or hays (A S *hæig-weard*)

**Hedge-bore** s. a rough workman

**Heel, Hell** v. to pour out or in, hence **Heel-taps**

**Heel** v. to hide, to cover (A S *helan*)

**Heeler** s. one who hides or covers. Proverb: The heeler is as bad as the stealer

**Heft** s. and v. weight, to lift up, from v. to heave

**Hegler**, or **Higler** s. an egg or fowl collector and dealer

**Hellier** s. a tiler, one who covers

**Hel'm** s. haulm of wheat, beans, peas, potatoes (A S *healm*)

**Hem** *pron.* he or him, ex. If hem had hat hem as hem hat hem, hem 'oud a kill'd hem or hem 'oud a kill'd hem

**Hen** v. to throw, see **Aine**

**Hen-hussey** s. a meddling officious person, a woman who looks after poultry

**Hent**, or **Hint** v. to wither or dry up

**Hern, His'n** *pron.* her's, his

**Herret** s. a pitiful little wretch

**Hevel-twine** *s.* a fine sort of twine

**Hike off** *v.* to steal away slyly, to skulk off

**Hirddick, Ruddick** *s.* robin, ruddock

**Hird-in, Hird-out** *v.* to remove one's goods. Transp. for rid

**Hirn, Hurn, Hirnd** *v. pret. and part.* to run (A S *yrnan*)

**Hive, or Heave** *v.* to urge in vomiting

**Hizy-prizy** *s.* Nisi-prius

**Hoak** *v.* to goar as an ox

**Hob** *v.* to laugh loudly *s.* a clown

**Hob** *s.* a cheek of a grate

**Hod** *s.* a sheath, a cover

**Hoddy** *adj.* hearty

**Hog, Hogget** *s.* a sheep or horse one-year old

**Hogo** *s.* strong savour or smell (Fr. *haut gout*)

**Holders** *s.* fangs of a dog

**Holmen** *adj.* made of holm or holly, as **Holmen Clavel** a holly mantle piece

**Holme-screech** *s.* the missel-thrush, from its eating the berries of the holly or holme tree

**Homany** *s.* a noise, disturbance

**Home-to** *adv.* up to

**Honey-suck** *s.* red clover

**Hoop** *s.* a bullfinch, ex. Cock-hoop, hen-hoop

**Hoppet** *v.* to hop

**Hornen, Harnin** *adj.* made of horn

**Horse-godmother** s. a masculine woman

**Houzen** s. houses

**Hove** v. and s. to hoe, ex. To hove banes, hove turmits with an auld hove

**How** v. to long for

**Huck-muck** s. strainer over the faucet

**Hud** s. as of gooseberry, the skin, hull, husk

**Huf-cap** s. a weed commonly found in fields

**Hug** s. the itch

**Hulden** v. to conceal, harbour

**Hulley**, or **Holley** s. a basket-trap for eels

**Hull** v. to hurl

**Hum-drum** s. a three-wheeled cart

**Hūmacks** s. wild-briar stocks on which to graff roses

**Ich** (soft), *pron.* I **'Cham** I am; **'Ch'ool** I will; **'Ch'ood** I would, &c.

**Idleton** s. an idle fellow

**Infaring** *adj.* lying within, as an infaring tithing, *i.e.*, a tithing within a borough

**Insense** v. to inform

**Ire** s. iron, "ire or mire" said of stiff clay soil

**Ire-gaer** s. iron work or gear

**Ize** *pr.* I, ex. Ize warrant you wunt

**Jib** s. the wooden stand for a barrel

**Jigger** s. a vessel of potter's ware used in toasting cheese

**Jitch, Jitchy, Jissy** *adj.* such, ex. Jitch placen, such places

**Joan-in-the-wad** s. will-of-the-wisp

**Jonnick** *adv.* fair, straight-forward

**Jot** *v.* to disturb in writing, to strike the elbow

**Junket** *s.* curds and cream with spices and sugar, &c., from Ital. *giuncata*, cased in rushes; from *giunco*, a rush; a name given in Italy to a kind of cream-cheese

**Kamics, Kramics** *s.* rest-harrow

**Keamy** *adj.* covered with a thin white mould; applied to cider

**Kecker, Kyecker-pipe, Kyecker, Kyeck-horn**, the wind-pipe, a pervious pipe, from *kike* to look through

**Keeve, or Kive** *s.* a large tub used in brewing or cider making *v.* to put the wort or cider in a keeve to ferment

**Keep** *s.* a large basket

**Keffel** *s.* a bad, worn-out horse (Welsh, *Keffyl*)

**Kern** *v.* to coagulate as milk; also applied to fruit and wheat becoming visible after the blossoming

**Kex, Kexy** *s.* dry, pervious stalks, as of cow-parsley and hemlock **Kexies**, see **Kecker**

**Kid** *s.* a pod **To Kiddy** *v.* *ex.* They do kiddy, but they don't villy

**Kilter** *s.* money

**Kircher** *s.* caul, used by butchers

**Kittle, or Kettle-Smock** *s.* a carter's frock

**Knap** *s.* a rising ground

**Knee-sick** *adj.* applied to corn when the stalk is not strong enough to bear the ear

**Knottle** *v.* to entangle with knots

**Knottlins** *s.* the intestines of a pig prepared for food

**Knot** *s.* flower-bed

**Knot-Sheep** s. sheep without horns

**Kowetop** s. the barm which rises above the rim of the tub

**Kurpy, Kerp** v. to speak affectedly; scold (Lat. *increpare*)

**Labber** v. to loll out the tongue

**Lades, or Ladeshrides** s. the sides of a waggon which project over the wheels

**Ladies-smock** s. bindweed *Convolvulus sepium*, *Cardamine pratensis*

**Lady-Cow** s. lady-bird *Coccinella septempunctata*,

**Laiter** s. the whole number of eggs laid by a hen before she becomes broody, ex. She 've laäid out her laiter

**Lamiger** s. lame, a cripple

**Lar** s. bar of a gate

**Larks-lees, Leers** v. neglected lands

**Lart, Lawt** s. a loft, as cock-lart, hay-lart, apple-lart

**Lary, Leary, Lear** *adj.* empty, thin s. flank; **Lear-quills**, small quills

**Las-chargeable** *interj.* be quiet! *i.e.*, he who last speaks or strikes in contention is most to blame

**Lāt, or Lart** s. a lath, ex. Lartin nails

**Lāt** s. shelf

**Latitat** s. a noise or scolding

**Lattin-sheet** s. iron-tinned; also as *adj.* made of tin, as a **Lattin Saucepan**

**Lave** v. to throw water from one place to another; to gutter, as a candle

**Lay-field** s. a piece laid down to grass

**Lea, Leaze, Leers** s. an open pasture field

**Leapy, Lippary** s. wet, rainy weather

**Learn, Larn** v. to teach, ex. Who larned 'e thay tricks

**Leathern-bird, Leather-wing** s. the bat

**Ledge** v. lay hands on; to lay eggs

**Lent-lilies** s. daffodils

**Lescious** ex. She is lescious of a place, *i.e.*, knows of it **and** thinks it may suit

**Levers** s. a species of rush or sedge

**Levvy** s. a level (Fr. *levée*)

**Lew, Lewth, Lewthy** shelter, sheltered, lee-side

**Libbets** s. tatters; *little-bits*

**Lidden** s. a story, a song (Ger. *lied*)

**Lief, Leaf** v. leave; ex. I would as lief

**Ligget** s. a rag

**Lijon** s. the main beam of a ceiling

**Lip, or Lippen** s. applied to certain vessels, as **Ley-lip, Seed-lip, Bee-lippen** bee-hive (Wiclif's Test.: Leten hym doun in a *lepe* be the wall Acts ix. 25)

**Limmers, Limbers** s. the shafts of a waggon or cart

**Linch** v. a ledge, hence "linch-pin" (A S *hlinc*)

**Linney, Linhay** s. an open shed

**Lirp** v. to limp

**Lirripy** *adj.* slouching

**Lissom** *a.* lithesome, active, supple

**Lissum, or Lism** s. a narrow slip of anything

**Locking-bone** s. the hip joint

**Long-tailed Capon** s. the long-tailed titmouse



**Lug** s. a pole; a measure of land, perch or rod

**Lug-lain** s. full measure

**Lumper-scrump** s. cow-parsnip *Heracleum sphondylium*

**Lurdin** s. a sluggard (Fr. *lourd*)

**Lizzom** s. a shade of colour in heavy bread, or in a mow

**Mace** s. pl. acorns, mast

**Macky-moon** s. a man who plays the fool

**Maethe** (th soft) sweet as meathe (Welsh *Medd*, mead)

**Maggems, Maay-geams** s. May games, larking

**Magne** *adj.* great

**Make-wise** v. to pretend

**Manchet** s. a kind of cake eaten hot

**Mandy** *adj.* and v. haughty, domineering **Commandy**

**Mang** v. to mix

**Mang-hangle** *adj.* and s. mixed-up in a confused mass

**Math** s. a litter of pigs

**Maules** s. measles

**May-bug** s. cockchafer

**Mawkin** (maäking) an oven swab; scare-crow; a bundle of rags

**Mawn** s. a basket (A S *mand*)

**Maze-house** s. madhouse

**Mazy** *adj.* mad, ex. I be mooast maazed; a mazy ould vool

**Mear, Mear-stone** boundary (A S *meare*)

**Meat-weer** *adj.* applied to land capable of producing food that is good, fit to

eat; applied to peas, beans, &c.

**Meg** s. the mark at which boys play pitch and toss

**Meg's**, or **Maggotts Diversions** s. rattling or wanton fun

**Meg-with-the-wad** s. will o' the wisp

**Melander** s. a row (Fr. *melée*)

**Me'll** *v.a.* to meddle, touch; ex. I'll neither mell nor make; I ont mell o't, *i.e.*, I will not touch it

**Mesh** s. moss; lichen on apple-trees

**Mesh** s. a hare's creep or run *v.* to run through the same

**Mess**, **Messy** *v.* to serve cattle with hay s. **Messin**

**Mid**, **Med** *v.* might, ex. Nor zed a mid; midst, medst, ex. Thou medst if wouldst

**Midgerim** s. mesentery

**Mid'n** might not, ex. I mid or I mid'n

**Mig** in the same sense

**Milemas** s. Michaelmas

**Mind** *v.* to remember

**Misky** form of misty

**Miz-maze** s. confusion

**Mog** *v.* to decamp, march off

**Mooch** *v.* to stroke down gently

**Mood** s. the mother of vinegar

**Mole** s. higher part of the back of the neck

**Mommacks** s. pl. fragments, scraps

**Mommick**, **Mommet** s. a scarecrow (Wiclif's N. Test.: "a sacrifice to the

*mawmet*" Act vii. 41)

**Moocher, Mooching, Meecher** s. one who skulks; absents himself from school

**Moor-coot** s. a moor-hen

**More** s. a root

**Moot** v. to root up s. **Mooting-axe**

**Moot** s. that portion of a tree left in the ground after it has been felled

**Mop** s. tuft of grass

**More, Morey** v.n. to take root; applied to trees

**Mother, Mothering** s. white mould in beer or cider

**Mothering-Sunday** s. midlent Sunday, probably from the custom of visiting the mother-churches during that season

**Mought** for might *aux. verb*

**Mouse-snap** s. a mouse-trap

**Mouster** v. to stir, to be moving

**Mow-staddle** s. a conical stone with a flat circular cap, used for the support of a mow or stack of corn

**Muddy-want** s. a mole

**Mullin** s. metheglin

**Mumper, Mump, Mumping** a beggar, to beg

**Nacker** s. a nag

**Nagging** *adj.* applied to continued aching pain, as toothache; also, teasing with reproaches

**Nammet, or Nummet** s. luncheon; a short meal between breakfast and dinner.

**Noon-meat**

**Nan, Anan** *interj.* Eh! what? (Shakes.)

**Nap** *s.* a small rising, a hillock

**Nä-poäst** *s.* gnaw-post, a fool.

**Narn**, or **Norn** *pron.* neither, ex. Narn on's

**Nasten** *v.a.* to render nasty

**Nathely** *adv.* nearly, as a baby is nathely pining away

**Nâunt** *s.* aunt

**Nawl** *s.* navel; **Nawl-cut** a term used by butchers

**Neel**, **Neeld** *s.* a needle (Shaks. Mid. N. Dr. iii. 2)

**Nesh**, **Naish** *adj.* tender, delicate (A S *hnesc*)

**Nestle-tripe** *s.* the poorest bird in the nest; weakest pig in the litter; puny child

**Never-the-near** to no purpose

**Newelty** *s.* novelty

**Nickle** *v.n.* to move hastily along in an awkward manner *adj.* beaten down, applied to corn

**Nicky**, **Nicky-wad** *s.* a small fagot of thorns

**Niddick** *s.* the nape of the neck

**Nif** *conj.* if and if

'**Nighst**, **Noist** *prep.* nigh, near

**Ninny-watch** *s.* a longing desire

**Nippigang**, **Nimpingang** *s.* a whitlow

**Nitch** *s.* a burden, a fagot of wood

**Nix** *v.* to impose on, to nick

**Northern**, **Northering** *adj.* incoherent, foolish

**Nosset** *s.* a dainty dish such as is fit for a sick person

**'Nottamy** *s.* applied to a man become very thin (anatomy)

**Nug** *s.* unshapen piece of timber, a block

**Nug-head** *s.* a blockhead

**Nuncle** *s.* uncle *v.a.* to cheat

**Nurt, or Nort** nothing (*w.* of Parret)

**Nüthen** *s.* a great stupid fellow

**Oak-web** (*wuck-ub*) *s.* cock-chafer, may-bug

**Oak-wuck** *s.* the club at cards

**Oaves** *s.* the eaves of a house

**Odments** *s. pl.* odd things, offals

**Oh** *v.* to long greatly

**Old-man's-Beard** *s.* clematis

**Old-rot** *s.* cow-parsnip (*heracleum*)

**Onlight** *v.n.* to alight from on horse-back

**Oól** will; **o'ot** wilt **o'ot'n't** wilt not

**Ope** *s.* an opening

**Open-erse** *s.* a medler (*A S open-ærs*), a fruit used medicinally

**Ordain** *v.* to purpose

**Orloge** *s.* a clock (*horologe*)

**Or'n** *pron.* either, ex. O'rm o'm, either of them

**Ort** *pron.* aught, anything

**Orts** *s.* scraps, leavings

**Oseny, or Osening** *v.* to forbode, predict (*A S wisian*)

**Ourn** ours

**Out-ax'd** *part.* to have the bands fully published

**Out-faring** *s.* lying outside the borough

**Over-get** *v.a.* to overtake

**Over-look** *v.a.* to bewitch

**Over-right** (auver-right) *adv.* opposite

**Ovvers** *s. pl.* over-hanging bank of rivers, edge of rivers (*A S ofer*)

**Pair-of-Stairs** *s.* a staircase with two landings

**Pallee** *adj.* broad, as pallee-foot, pallee-paw

**Palme** *s.* catkins of the willow (*salix caprea*)

**Pame** *s.* the mantle thrown over an infant who is going to be Christened

**Panchard-night** *s.* Shrove-Tuesday night

**Pank** *v.* to pant

**Papern** *adj.* made of paper

**Parget** *v.a.* to plaster the inside of a chimney with mortar made of cow-dung and lime

**Parrick** *s.* a paddock

**Paumish** *adj.* handling awkwardly

**Pautch, Pontch** *v.* to tread in mire

**Payze, 'Pryze** *v.* to upraise with a lever (*Fr. peser*)

**Pëart** *adj.* brisk

**Pease** *v.* to run out in globules

**Peasen** *s. pl.* of pea *adj.* made of peas, ex. Peasen-pudding

**Peazer** *s.* a lever

**Peek, Peeky, Peekid** *adj.* pinched in face by indisposition

**Peel** s. a pillow

**Pen, Penning, Pine, Cow-pine** s. an enclosed place in which cattle are fed

**Pen** s. a spigot

**Pick, Peckis** s. pick-axe

**Pick, Peek** s. hay-fork

**Pigs** s. pixies, fairies, as in the common saying, "Please God and the pigs"

**Pig's-hales** s. hawes

**Pig's-looze** s. pig's-sty

**Pilch, Pilcher** s. a baby's woollen clout

**Pill** s. a pool in a river

**Pill-coal** s. peat from a great depth

**Pillow-tie, Pillow-beer** s. pillow-case

**Pilm, Pillum** s. dust

**Pin, Pin-bone** s. the hip

**Pind, Pindy** *adj.* fusty, as corn or flour

**Pin'd** *adj.* applied to a saw which has lost its pliancy

**Pine, Pwine, Pwinning-end, and Pwointing-end** s. the gable-end of a house

**Pinions** s. *p.* the refuse wool after combing (Fr. *peigner*)

**Pink-twink** s. chaffinch

**Pinswheal, Pinswil, Pensil** s. a boil with a black head

**Pirl, Pirdle** v. to spin as a top

**Pix, Pex, or Pixy** v. to pick up fruit, as apples or walnuts, after the main crop is taken in

**Pixy** s. a fairy **Pixy-stool** s. toad-stool

**Planch** *s.* **Planchant** *adj.* a wood floor (Fr. *planche*)

**Plazen** *s. pl.* places

**Plim, Plum** *v.n.* to swell, to increase in bulk, as soaked peas or rice

**Plough** *s.* a team of horses; also a waggon and horses, or a waggon and oxen

**Plough-path** *s.* bridle-path

**Plud** *s.* the swamp surface of a wet ploughed field

**Pock-fretten, Pock-fredden** *adj.* marked with small-pox

**Pog** *v.* to push, to thrust with a fist

**Pomice, Pummice, Pummy, or Pummy-Squat** *s.* apples pounded for making cider (Fr. *pomme*)

**Pomple** *adj.* responsible, trustworthy

**Pompster, or Pounster** *v.* to tamper with a wound, or disease, without knowledge or skill in medicine

**Ponted** *adj.* bruised, particularly applied to fruit, as a ponted apple

**Pooch** *v.* to pout

**Pook** *s.* the stomach, a vell

**Pook** *s.* a cock of hay

**Popple** *s.* a pebble

**Porr** *v.* to stuff or cram with food

**Pot-waller** *s.* one whose right to vote for a member of Parliament is based on his having a fire-place whereon to boil his own pot, as at Taunton

**Pound-house** *s.* house for cider-making

**Prey** *v.* to drive the cattle into one herd in a moor, which is done twice a year (*i.e.*, at Lady-day and at Michaelmas), with a view to ascertain whether any person has put stock there without a right to do it

**Proud-tailor** *s.* gold-finch



**Pulk**, or **Pulker** *s.* a small pool of water

**Pumple**, or **Pumple-foot** *s.* club-foot

**Pur**, or **Pur-hog** *s.* a one-year-old male sheep

**Purt** *v.* to pout, to be sullen

**Puskey** *adj.* short-breathed, wheezing

**Putt** *s.* a manure cart with two or three broad wheels

**Puxy** *s.* a slough, a muddy place

**Pyer** *s.* a hand-rail across a wooden bridge (Fr. *s'apuyer*)

**Quar** *v.* to coagulate—applied to milk in the breast

**Quarrel**, **Quarrey** *s.* a pane of glass

**Quat** *adj.* full, satisfied

**Queane** *s.* a little girl, a term of endearment

**Queest**, **Quisty** *s.* a wood-pigeon or blue-rock. **A quarish queest** *s.* a queer fellow

**Quilled**, or **Queeled** *adj.* withered, as grass

**Quine** *s.* a corner (Fr. *coin*)

**Quirk**, **Quirky** *v.* to complain, to groan, grunt

**Quat**, or **Aquat** *adj.* sitting flat, like a bird on its eggs to quat *v.n.* to squat (It. *quatto*)

**Qwerk** *s.* the clock of a stocking

**Rade**, or **Rede** *s.* part of the tripe or stomach of a bullock, the maw

**Raening** *adj.* thin, applied to cloth

**Raft-up** *v.* to disturb from sleep

**Rain-pie** *s.* woodpecker, yuckle

**Rake** *v.n.* to rouse up

**Rally** *v.* to scold

**Ram** *v.* to lose, by throwing a thing beyond reach

**Rammel** *adj.* (raw milk), applied to cheese made of unskimmed milk

**Rams-claws** *s. p.* crow's foot

**Rambling** *adj.* tall

**Range** *s.* a sieve

**Rangle** *v.* to twine, move in a sinuous manner

**Rangling Plants** *s.* such as entwine round other plants, as hops, woodbine

**Rap** *v.* to exchange

**Rape** *v.* to scratch

**Rare** *adj.* raw, or red, as meat

**Rasty, Rusty** *adj.* rancid, gross, obscene

**Ratch** *v.* to stretch

**Rathe, Rather** early, soon Milton: "the rathe primrose"

**Rathe-ripe** *s.* an early kind of apple; also a male or female that arrives at full maturity before the usual age

**Raught** *part. and past tense* reached, ex. E' raught down his gun

**Rawn** *v.a.* to devour greedily

**Rawning-knife** *s.* the large knife with which butchers clear their meat; cleaver

**Rawny** *adj.* thin, meagre

'**Ray** *v.a.* to dress. **Unray** to undress

**Read, Reed** *v.* to strip the fat from the intestines

**Readship, or Retchup, Rechip, Rightship** *s.* truth, dependence, trustworthiness

**Ream** *v.a.* to widen, to open, to stretch *s.* an instrument or tool for widening a hole (generally used for metals) *v.n.* to bear stretching. **Reamy** *adj.*

**Reams, Rames** *s. pl.* the dead stalks of potatoes, &c.; skeleton (Query **Remains**)

**Re-balling** *s.* the catching of ells with earthworms (yeasses) attached to a ball of lead

**Reed** *s.* wheat-straw prepared for thatching (w. of Parret)

**Reen, or Rhine** *s.* watercourse, or dyke; an open drain

**Reeve** *v.n.* to shrivel up, to contract into wrinkles

**Remlet** *s.* a remnant

**Reneeg** *v.* to withdraw from an engagement (Lat. *renegare*) (Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop. i. 5)

**Rere-Mouse** *s.* a bat (*A S hrere-mus*)

**Revel-twine** *s.* same as Hevel-twine

**Revesse** *s.* the burden of a song, from *vessey*, *v.* to make verses

**Rew** *s.* row *v.* to put grass in rows

**Rexen** *s. p.* rushes (*A S rixe*)

**Rip** *v.* to rate or chide

**Riscous** applied to bread imperfectly baked

**Robin-riddick, or Ruddock** *s.* redbreast

**Roddicks, Roddocks** *s.* ex. Off the roddocks, as a cart off the grooves of the axle

**Rode** *v.n.* to go out to shoot wild fowl which pass over head on the wing early at night or in the morning; also applied to the passage of the birds themselves, ex. The woodcocks' rode

**Roe-briar** *s.* the large dog-rose briar

**Roller, Rawler, Brawler** *s.* a bundle of reed, ex. As weak as a rawler

**Rompstal** *s.* a rude girl

**Ronge** *v.* to gnaw, to devour (Fr. *ronger*)

**Room, Rhume** *s.* scurf of the scalp

**Root-chains** *s.* main plough chains

**Roozement** *s.* a slip or falling-in of earth

**Ropy** *adj.* wine or other liquor is ropy when it becomes thick and coagulated; also bread when a kind of second fermentation takes place in warm weather

**Rose** *v.n.* to drop out from the pod or other seed-vessel when the seeds are over ripe

**Rose, Rooze-in** *v.* to fall in, as the upper part of a quarry, or well

**Round-dock** *s.* the common mallow

**Rouse-about** *adj.* big, unwieldy

**Rout** *v.* to snore

**Rowless** *adj.* roofless. **A Rowless Tenement** an estate without a house

**Rowsse** *v.* to rush out with a great noise

**Rozzim, Rozzums** *s.* quaint sayings, low proverb

**Ruck** *v.* to couch down

“What is mankind more unto you yhold  
Than is the shepe that rouketh in the fold.”

(Chaucer, Knight’s Tale)

**Rudderish** *adj.* rude, hasty

**Ruge** *v.n.* to hang in folds, to wrinkle (Lat. *rugæ*)

**Rungs, Rongs** *s. pl.* the rounds of a ladder, also of a chair

**Rushen** *adj.* made of rushes

**Sand-tot** s. sand-hill

**Sape** s. sap of trees, juice of fruit. **Sapey** *adj.* as fruit-tart

**Sar, Sarve** v. to earn wages

**Scad** s. a sudden and brief shower

**Scamblin** s. irregular meal

**Scarry-whiff** *adv.* askew

**Scorse, Squoace, Squiss** v. to exchange, barter

“And there another, that would needsly scorse  
A costly jewel for a hobby-horse”

(Drayton’s Moon Calf)

**Scottle** v. to cut into pieces wastefully

**Scourge-mettle** s. the instrument with which a boy whips his top

**Scovin, Scubbin** s. the neck and breast of lamb

**Scrambed, Shrambed** *adj.* deprived of the use of some limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles; benumbed with cold

**Scrint** v. to scorch, singe; also to shrink a good deal in burning, as leather, silk, &c.

**Scun** v. to reproach with the view of exposing to contempt or shame (A S *scunian*, to shun, avoid)

**Scurrick, Scurrig** s. any small coin, a mere atom; ex. I havn’t a scurrick left

**Scute** s. a sum of money, a gratuity, the impress on ancient money, from *scutem*, a shield. So *ecu*, Fr., a crown; shilling, from A S *scild*, a shield. Chaucer uses *shildes* for *ecus*, *i.e.*, crowns

**Seam** s. a horse-load (A S *seam*)

**Seed-lip** s. a sower’s seed basket

**Seem, Zim** *v.* to think, to be of opinion; ex. I do zim, or zim t' I

**Seltimes** *adv.* seldom

**Sense** *v.* to understand

**Seven-sleeper** *s.* dormouse

**Shab** *s.* itch or mange in brutes *adj.* **Shabby**

**Shaff-Tuesday** *s.* Shrove-Tuesday

**Shalder** *s.* rush, sedge growing in ditches

**Sham** *s.* a horse-hoe

**Share, Sheare** *s.* the quantity of grass cut at one harvest, a crop

**Sharps** *s.* shafts of a cart

**Shaul** *v.* to shell, to shed the first teeth

**Shaw** *v.* to scold sharply

**Sheen** *adj.* bright, shining

**Sheer** *s.* a sheath, ex. Scissis-sheer

**Shelving-stone** *s.* a blue tile or slate for covering the roofs of houses

**Shod** *part. of v. to shed* ex. No use crying for shod milk

**Showl** *s.* for shovel

**Shrig** *v.a.* to shroud or trim a tree

**Shrowd, Shride** *s.* loppings of trees

**Shuckning** *adj.* shuffling

**Shut** *v.* to weld iron

**Shuttles, Shittles** *s.* floodgates

**Sife, Sithe** *v. and s.* to sigh

**Sig** *s.* urine (Dutch *v. zeycken*)

**Silch, Sulch** *v.* to soil, daub

**Silker** *s.* a court card

**'Sim t' I** it seems to me

**Simlin** *s.* a kind of fine cake intended for toasts

**Sin, Sine** *conj.* since, because

**Sinegar** *s.* the plant stocks

**Singlegus** *s.* the orchis

**Skag** *s.* a rent, tear, wound

**Skenter, Skinter** *adj.* relaxed, as applied to oxen

**Skiff-handed** *adj.* awkward

**Skiffle** *s.* as to make a skiffle, to make a mess of any business

**Skiffling** *s.* the act of whittling a stick

**Skilly** s. oatmeal porridge

**Skimps** s. the scales and refuse of flax

**Skimmerton-riding** s. the effigy of a man or woman unfaithful to marriage vows carried about on a pole accompanied by rough music from cows' -horns and frying-pans. Formerly it consisted of two persons riding on a horse back to back, with *ladles* and *marrow-bones* in hand, and was intended to ridicule a hen-pecked husband

**Skir** v. skim, mow lightly, as thistles

**Skir-devil** s. a black martin, swift

**Skirrings** s. hay made in pasture lands from the long grass left by the cattle

**Skitty** s. a water-rail

**Skitty-vamps** s. laced half boots

**Skred, Skride** v. to stride

**Slat, Slate** v. to split, crack, crumble

**Slate** s. a sheep-run. **Slated** *adj.* accustomed to, contented

**Slerib** s. a spare rib of pork

**Sley** for "as lief," ex. I would sley do it as not

**Sliden, Slidder, Slither** v. to slide

**Sliver** s. a thin slice

**Slock** v. to encourage the servants of other people to pilfer

**Slooen** *adj.* of sloe, ex. A slooen tree

**Slop** *adj.* loose (Dutch *slap*)

**Slope** *v.n.* to decay, rot, as pears and potatoes

**Srnitch, Smit, Smeech** s. smut, or fine dust

**Snag** s. a tooth standing alone; a small sloe



**Snag-blowth** *s.* the blossom of the black-thorn

**Snake-leaves** *s.* ferns

**Snap-jack** *s.* stitch-wort (*stellaria holostea*)

**Snare** *s.* the gut or string stretched tightly across the lower head of a drum

**Snell**, or **Snull** *s.* a short thick stick about 4 inches long, called a “cat,” used in the game called cat and dog

**Sneyd** *s.* the crooked handle of a scythe

**Snicker**, **Snigger** *v.* to laugh in an insulting way

**Snoach** *v.* to snuffle, to speak through the nose

**Snoffer** *s.* a sweetheart (Dutch *snoffen*, to sigh)

**Snool** *v.* to smear anything by rubbing the nose and mouth over it (Dutch *snavel*, a snout)

**Snop** *s.* a sharp blow

**Soce**, **Zuez** *s. pl. voc.* friends (*Query socii*)

**Sog**, or **Sug** *s.* a morass. **Soggy** *adj.* boggy; also as a verb, to be sugged-out by the wet

**Sowle** *v.* to handle rudely, to hale or pull

“He’ll go, he says, and sowle the porter of Rome gates by the ears”

(Shaks. *Coriol.* iv. 5)

**Spane** *s.* the prong of a fork

**Sparcled**, **Sparkéd**, **Spicotty** *adj.* speckled

**Spar-gad** *s.* sticks split to be used for thatching

**Sparrables**, **Spurbles** *s.* shoemaker’s nails, ex. Sparrable boots

**Spars** *s.* twisted hazel or willow for thatching

**Spawl** *v.* to scale away *s.* a scale broken off from the surface of a stone

**Speard** s. spade

**Spine** s. the sward or surface of the ground; the fat on the surface of a joint of meat

**Spinnick** s. **Spinnicking** *adj.* a person every way diminutive

**Spittle** v. to dig lightly between crops

**Splat** s. a row of pins as sold in paper

**Sprack, Spree, Spry** *adj.* nimble, alert, active

**Sprackles** s. *pl.* spectacles

**Sprank** v. to sprinkle with water. **Spranker, Sprenger** s. a watering-pot

**Spreathed** *adj.* said of skin harsh and dry with cold, but not chapped

**Spried, Spreed** *adj.* chapped with cold

**Spounce** v. to spatter with water

**Spuddle** v. to be uselessly or triflingly busy

**Spur** v. to spread abroad or scatter, as manure over a field (Lat. *spargere*)

**Squail** v. to throw a short stick at anything. **Squailer** s. the stick used in squirrel hunting

**Squails** s. nine-pins

**Squap** v. to sit down without any employment

**Squatch** s. a chink or narrow clift

**Squelstring** *adj.* sultry

**Squinny** v. to squint “Dost thou squinny at me?” (Shak. King Lear)

**Squittee** v. to squirt

**Squoace, or Squass** v. to truck or exchange

**Staddle** s. foundation of a rick of hay or corn, a mark left by a haycock, or

anything allowed to remain too long in one place

**Stag** *s.* a castrated bull

**Stagnated** *adj.* astonished

**Stang** *s.* a long pole

**Stap** *v.* for to stop

**Stare-basin, Glow-basin** *s.* glow-worm

**Stean** *v.* to stone a road. **Steanned** *part. s.* a large stone pitcher (Dutch *steen*)

“Upon an huge great earthpot stean he stood”

(Spenser, Faery Queene)

**Steanin** *s.* a stone-pitched ford

**Steeve** *v.* to dry, to stiffen (Dutch *styven*)

**Stickle** *s.* shallow rapids in a stream. **Steep** *adj.* steep as a hill

**Stitch** *s.* a shock of corn, ten sheaves

**Stive** *v.* to keep close and warm

**Stiver** *s.* a bristling of the hair

**Stocky** *adj.* short, stumpy

**Stodge** *s.* thick slimy mud *adj.* miry; ex. “Pendummer, where the Devil was stodged in the midst of zummer”

**Stodged** *adj.* stuffed with eating

**Stool** *s.* the stock of a tree cut for underwood

**Stoor, Storr** *v.* to stir, move actively (Dutch *stooren*)

**Stomachy** *adj.* proud, haughty

**Stout** *s.* a gnat-fly

**Strablet** *s.* a long, narrow strip

**Strame** *s.* a streak, mark, trace *v.* to trace (Dutch *stram*)

**Straw-mote** *s.* a bit of straw

**Strickle** *adj.* steep as the roof of a house

**Strod** *s.* a leathern buskin worn by peasants

**Strout** *v.* to strut, stand out stiff

“Crowk was his hair, and as gold it shon  
And strouted as a fan large and brode”

(Chaucer, Miller’s Tale)

**Stub-shot** *s.* the portion of the trunk of a tree which remains when the tree is not  
sawn through

**Stun-pole** *s.* a stupid fellow

**Stwon** *s.* stone **Stwonen** *adj.*

**Suant** *adj.* even, regular, applied to rows of beans or corn; grave as applied to  
the countenance (Fr. *suivant*)

**Sull** *s.* plough-share (A S *sul*)

**Suma** *s.* a small cup made of blue and white stoneware

**Surge** *v.* and *s.* to bear heavily on, impetuous force

**Swallow-pears** *s.* service-pears, sorb-apples

**Swāther**, or **Swother** *v.* to faint (A S *sweothrian*)

**Sweem** *v.* to swoon. **Sweemy**, **Sweemish** *adj.* faint (Dutch *swiim*)

**Sweet-harty** *v.* to court. **Sweet-harting** *s.* courtship

**Swile** *s.* soil, also **Swoil-heap**

**Swill**, **Swell**, **Zwell** *v.* to swallow

**Tack** *s.* a shelf, bacon-rack. **Clavy-tack** chimney-piece

**Taffety** *adj.* nice in eating

**Tallet** *s.* the space next the roof in out-houses (Welsh *tavlod*)

**Tame** *v.* to cut, to have the first cut (Fr. *entamer*)

**Tanbase** *s.* unruly behaviour

**Tan-day** *s.* the second day of a fair

**Tang** *s.* to tie; that part of a knife which passes into the haft

**Tave** *v.* to throw the hands about wildly

**Tavering** *adj.* restless in illness

**Tawl-down** *v.* to strike or smooth down a cat's back

**Teak** *s.* a whitlow

**Teap** *s.* a point, peak

**Tëart** *adj.* sharp, sour, painful

**Ted** *v.* to turn hay or flax to dry. **Ted-pole** the pole used for the purpose

**Teg** *s.* a last year's lamb not sheared

**Teem** *v.* to pour out

**Terrible** *adv.* intensitive, ex. Terrible good

**Thic, Thicky, Thicky-there, Thickumy, Thickumy-there** *pron.* that (Chaucer *thilk*)

**Thiller** *s.* the shaft horse

**Thill-harness** opposed to trace harness

**Tho** *adv.* then, ex. I couldn't go tho, but I went afterwards

**Thong** *v.* to stretch out into viscous threads or filaments

**Thongy** *adj.* viscid, ropy

**Thornen** *adj.* made of thorns

**Thurt** *v.* to thwart, to plough crossways

**Thurt-handled** *adj.* thwart-handled

**Thurt-saw** *s.* a thwart-saw, a cross-cut saw

**Tilty** *adj.* irritable, *i.e.*, easily tilt or lifted up

**Timmern** *adj.* wooden

**Timmersom** *adj.* timorous

**Tine** *v.* to light, *ex.* Tine the candle (root of tinder) *v.* a tooth as of rake or spear  
(A S *tine*)

**Tine-in** *v.* to shut, to enclose. **Tinings** *s.* enclosures (A S *tynan*)

**Tip-and-tail** heels over head

**Titty-todger** *s.* a wren

**To** appended to adverbs, as where-to, to-home, to-year, to-week, as to-day

**Toak** *v.* to soak

**Toggers** *s.* the handle-pieces of the scythe

**Toke** *v.* to glean apples

**Toll** *v.* to decoy, entice, *ex.* A bit o' cheese to toll down the bread wi'

**Toll-bird** *s.* a decoy bird

**Tongue**, or **Tonguey** *v.* to talk immoderately

**Tossity** *adj.* drunken ('tossicated)

**Tranter** *s.* a carrier. **Coal-tranter** a beggar

**Trapes** *s.v.* a slattern, to walk in the dirt

**Trendle** *s.* a brewer's cooler of an oval form

**Trig** *v.* to prop up *adj.* sound, firm, well in health, neat, tidy

**Trig-to** *v.* to open, set open, as a door

**Trill** *v.* to twirl

**Trop** intj. used by riders to excite a dull horse

**Tuck** v. to touch

**Tucker** s. a fuller, also **Tucking-mill**

**Tun** s. upper part of the chimney

**Tunnegar** s. a wooden funnel

**Tup** s. a ram

**Turmets, Turmits** s. turnips

**Turve** s. turf

**Tut** s. a hassock

**Tutty** s. flower. **Tutty-more** flower-root

**Tut-work, Tuck-work** s. piece-work

**'T'war** it was

**Twibill** s. a sort of axe with bill of two forms

**Twily** *adj.* restless

**Twink, or Pink** s. a chaffinch

**Twi-ripe, Twi-ripy** *adj.* unequally ripe

**Twistle, Twizzle** s. that part of a tree where the branches divide from the stock

**Under-creepin** *adj.* sneaking

**Ungain** (from gain) unhandy

**Unkit** *et. id. adj.* lonely, dismal (A S *cwyde*, speech; *uncwyde*, solitary, having no one to speak to)

**Unray** v. to undress, ex. I do ston to ray, and I do ston to unray

**Untang** v. to untie

**Up, Uppy** v. to arise, to get up

**Uppin-stock, Lighting-stock** s. a horse-block

**Uppings** s. perquisites

**Upsighted** s. a defect of vision rendering a person unable to look down

**Ur, Hur** *pron.* he, she, or it

**Urn, Hurn** v. to run (A S *yrnan*)

**Utchy** *pron.* I (Ger. *ich*)

**Vage, Vaze** v. to move about or run in such a way as to agitate the air

**Valch** v. to thrust with the elbow or fist

**Vang** v. to take or catch, to receive as well as earn wages; ex. To vang a fire, to vang money; also to stand sponsor (A S *fangen*)

**Vare** s. weasel or stoat. **Vair** ermine

**Vare** v. to bring forth young, applied to pigs (from farrow)

**Varmint** s. a vermin

**Vaught** *part.* fetched, hence the proverb

vur vaught  
dear a-bought

**Vawth** s. a bank of dung or earth prepared for manure; litter of pigs

**Vay, or Vie** v. to go, to succeed, to turn out well (Fr. *va'tail*) ex. How doe't vay wi'ye?

**Veelvare, Veldevere** s. field-fare

**Vell** s. a part of the stomach of a calf used for making cheese; membrane

**Vent, Vent-hole** s. the wrist of a shirt, the button-hole

**Verdi, Verdit** s. opinion, ex. Thats my verdit therefor I zay 't

**Vester** s. a pin used to point out the letters to children learning to read

**Vier** s. fire



**Vig** *v.* to rub gently by a quick motion of the finger forward and backward  
(Dutch *ficken*)

**Vinnid, Vinny** *adj.* mouldy, as bread; humoursome, as a spoiled child; affected

**Vitten, Vitty** *adj.* fitly, featly, properly applied *s.* a whim or pretence

**Vleër** *s.* flea

**Vlother** *s.* incoherent talk, nonsense

**Voccatig** *adj.* going about chattering in an idle manner

**Vore-right** *adj.* blunt, rude, impertinent

**Voss, Voth** *s.* a side furrow

**Vouce** *adj.* strong, nervous

**Vug** *v.* to strike with the elbow *s.* a blow with the elbow

**Vyer** *s.* the fair, ex. Guaine to vyer?

**W** an initial W is often pronounced as in Welsh *oo*, ex. Walter, oolter; witness, ootness; Wells, ools

**Wallet** *s.* brushwood, bramble-wood

**Wamble, Wammel** *v.n.* to move in an awkward manner, applied chiefly to machinery

**Want, Wont** *s.* a mole

**Want-wriggle** *s.* mole-track

**War** *v. pret. of the verb "to be"* I war, he war, we war, &c.

**Wash-dish** *s.* the wag-tail

**Wassail** *v.* drinking success to the apple crop

**Way-zaltin** *s.* a play in which two persons standing back to back interlace each others arms, and by bending forward alternately raise each other from the ground

**Weepy** *adj.* moist, abounding in springs

**Welch-nut** s. walnut (Ger. *welsche-nüss*)

**Well** s. a running spring, a source (Ger. *quelle*, as distinguished from a *wenk* or *wink*)

**Weng** s. the front rack of the sull

**Wevet** s. a spider's web

**Whippences** s. bodkins or swingle-bars of a plough

**Whipper-snapper** s. a little, active, nimble fellow

**Whipswhiles** s. a short interval, as between the strokes of a whip

**Whister-twister** s. a smart blow on the side of the head

**Whiver** v. to hover, to flutter. **Whiver-minded** *adj.* wavering

**Widow-man** s. a widower

**Wim** v. to winnow. **Wim-sheet, Wimmin-sheet, Wimmindust** s.

**Windle, Windle-thrush** s. red-wing

**Wink** s. an excavated or sunken well (Query supplied with a **Winch**?)

**Wipes** s. faggots for draining or fencing

**Wisht** *adj.* sad, untoward

**Without** unless, except

**Woek, Wuk** s. oak

**Weeks** s. clubs on playing cards, from their shape

**Wont-heeave, Want-snap** s. a mole-hill, mole-trap

**Wood-quist** s. wood-pigeon, cushat

**Wood-wall** s. woodpecker

**Worra** s. part of the centre of the old spinning-wheel

**Wosberd, Whisbird, Whosbird** s. a term of reproach.

**Wrede** *v.* to spread abroad, as wheat is said to wrede when several stalks shoot out of the ground from a single grain.

**Wrick** *v.s.* strain

**Wrîde** *v.n.* to stretch, to expand

**Wring** *s.* press, ex. A cider-wring

**Writh-hurdles** *s.* plated hurdles

**Wrizzled, Wrizzly** *adj.* shrivelled up, wrinkled

**Yails** *s.* the uprights in hurdles

**Yal, Yalhouse, Yarm, Yel, &c.** *s.* ale, alehouse, arm, eel, &c.

**Yap** *v.* to yelp like a cur

**Yappingale, Yaffler, Yuckle** *s.* woodpecker

**Yeass** *s.* an earthworm *pl.* yeasses

**Yeo** *s.* main drain of a level

**Yeth** *s.* hearth. **Yeth-stone** hearth-stone

**Yoak** *s.* the grease in wool

**Yoaky** *adj.* greasy, applied to wool as it comes from the sheep

**Yokes** *s.* hiccups

**Yourn** yours

**Yow** *v.* to cut the stubble short, to cut with a hook

**Zam** *v.a.* to heat for some time over a fire, but not to boil

**Zam-sod, Zam-sodden** half baked

**Zand-tot** *s.* sand hill

**Zâte** *adj.* soft

**Zatenfare** *s.* softish, a foolish fellow

**Zead** v. for has seen

**Zead** s. seed. **Zäad-lip** seed-lip

**Zenvy** s. wild mustard

**Zinney** s. sinews

**Zwail** v. to move about the arms extended, and up and down

**Zwell** v. to swallow

**Zwodder** s. a drowsy and stupid state of body and mind

**Zwound** v. to swoon

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