

Somerset *cothe* is to become rotten.) The Sussex *amper*<sup>1</sup> (O.E. *ampre*, *ompre*, a swelling vein) = a flaw, fault in linen or woollen clothes, also a swelling sore, forms the derivatives *ampery* = beginning to decay (applied to cheese), *ampre-ang* = a decayed tooth. It occurs but once in E. English (see O.E. Hom. vol. i. p. 237). The Sussex *teller*, a branch,<sup>2</sup> is only found in the literature of the oldest English period; *hoe*,<sup>3</sup> fuss, anxiety, is the M.E. *howe*, O.E. *hoga*, care, anxiety; the Northern *hig*, disgust, enmity = O.E. *hyge*, care, animus.

This archaic character makes all provincial glossaries very helpful to students of our earlier literature, and many terms that I have come across I was only able to gloss by their aid, as *cage* (Allit. Poems), to carry = provincial *cadge*; *biclaried* (in O.E. Hom. Second Series, where the MS. has *biclaried*) was suggested by the North-country word *clart*, to daub. Mr. Robinson gives *clart*, a smear of dirt; *clarted*, bedaubed; *clartiness*, untidiness; *clarts*, daubs; *clarty*, untidy, dirty, petty. The North-country *elt*,<sup>4</sup> to knead, explains *eillen* in Genesis and Exodus, which at first sadly puzzled me; *lopperd*, curdled, made Hampole's *lopird* (*lopred*) plain enough, in spite of the readings of many Southern transcripts.

In my O.E. Hom. Second Series, p. 37, the phrase 'the fule *floddri*' occurs twice. I have glossed *floddri* conjecturally as *mire*. It is no doubt a literal error for *floddre*, the dative case of *flodder*, and is represented by the North-country *flodder*, foam, and is connected with the Craven *flodder up*, to overflow; Icelandic *flæðr*, flood-tide, *flæða*, to flood over. (There is an O.E. *flæðer* = flakes of snow, which appears in Early English as *flother*, and in the Yorkshire patois as *flothery*, 'slovenly, but showy.')

In these Homilies, p. 165, l. 35, occurs the strange form *stoples*, steps, probably for *steples*, identical with the East-Anglian *stepples*, a short flight of steps.

<sup>1</sup> In the East of England *anbury* or *anberry* is applied to a knob or excrescence on potatoes or turnips. It is also said to mean "a kind of bloody wort on a horse."

<sup>2</sup> In Kent *teller* = a sapling; in the North it means to germinate.

<sup>3</sup> Southern.

<sup>4</sup> My attention was drawn to this by Dr. Stratmann.