

the whole region for three times that distance in front of them. By the end of the fifth century, the whole of *Belgica Secunda* was under Frankish power.

During the time of Charlemagne, the Saxons invaded the eastern part of France, but were promptly repelled, and do not appear to have made any settlements.

Then came the incursions of the Northmen on the north coast: their vessels sailed up the Somme, and the effect of their invasion is seen on the language.—The province of Picardy now passed into the possession of the counts of Flanders. It was taken by the English during the reigns of Philip VI and Charles III, but it does not appear that any English settlements were made, and the occupation was entirely a military one. It was restored to the French crown in 1463, under Louis XI, and since that time, has remained a part of the French dominion.

The ethnological complexion of this province has not materially changed from that time to the present. The slight changes which have taken place have been brought about by influences from the East, and not from the West.

The name *Picardie* is not known before the thirteenth century, and its origin is still in doubt. The derivation which stands at present is the Celtic *pic* (=point), and the Germanic termination *hart*. The name is supposed to have been applied to these people because of their use of the *pic*, or *pique*, in war, and also because they manufactured the weapon.

My investigations on the modern Picard in this monograph have been confined to the *patois* of Cachy, with a few comparisons with other communes of the Department of the Somme. Linguistically this Department may be divided into four districts:

- a. The Vermandois, toward the Department of Aisne;
- b. The Santerre, consisting of the plateau between the Somme and the Avre;
- c. The northeast of the Department, bordering on the Walloonian;
- d. The rest of the Department which consists of the Amiénois, and the Ponthieu.

The shades of difference between the *patois* of the communes of the Amiénois, and the *patois* of the Ponthieu, are very slight. As the disturbing causes come from the east, and northeast, so it is here that the greatest differences are found. On the south,