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A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
GLOSSARY
OF THE
DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND

BY
E. W. PREVOST, PH. D., F. R. S. E.

WITH A GRAMMAR OF THE DIALECT
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PART I
PREFATORY NOTE

The necessity for a Supplement to the Glossary embodying that of Mr. Wm. Dick-
inson, which was issued in 1899, became evident soon after its publication, for much
new material was offered to me by those who had become acquainted with my work.
Several of these became regular correspondents, and the additional List of Correspond-
ents shows that I have thus been able to increase largely my sources of information;
districts hitherto altogether neglected, or but slightly explored, having now been well
worked.

Meanwhile I have continued to collect quotations from the newspapers, books
published after 1899, and many other sources, wherewith to illustrate the use of words
recorded. From the *English Dialect Dictionary* I have recovered material which I had
collected and handed over to the Editor before I commenced my own independent la-
bours, and it is a pleasing duty to thank Professor Wright for many quotations and refer-
ences to several obsolete words.

It has come as a surprise to many that, apart from dialect form and pronuntiation,
there are several words and phrases in daily use which are either unknown or bear a
different signification in the South of England; e.g. a 'small family' a southerner con-
siders to refer to the number of children, whereas the northerner means that the children
in the family are young; a 'tablemaid' is not to be found in the advertising columns of a
London daily newspaper, whilst a 'parlourmaid' is. While therefore it might appear that
much matter of this nature has now been added unnecessarily, the contrary is the fact;
for apart from having given to the instances illustrated full consideration before adopt-

ing them, I find there are still other which might have been similar treated. Exception may be taken to the introduction of technical terms, &c., in and out of use, and though some of them cannot be said to be strictly dialectal, yet by being more or less restricted to the northern counties they possess a sufficient interest to warrant their insertion here. Where the original glosses seem to be in any way misleading or uncertain, I have made additions which will, I hope, remove any element of uncertainty that may exist. A few peculiar shades of meanings attributed to words in general use are here given for the first time; notable examples will be found in Teem and Tew.

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Several words which were 'peculiar only on account of the dialectic pronuntiation' had been erroneously placed in the list pp. xxxiv-lxxxii; these are now transferred to the glossarial part of the present volume, together with a few others from the same list which possess a special interest apart from the pronuntiation; e. g. Toes, s. v. Teaa.

As this Supplement is intended to be used in conjunction with, and not wholly independent of, the previous volume, and to avoid unnecessary repetition, a number often follows the Headword. In such a case reference must be made to the page in the earlier Glossary whereon will be found the same Headword; then the connexion of the old material with new, whether consisting of variants, new localities, or illustrations not previously obtainable, will be made clear; otherwise the additions will at first sight appear to be irrelevant. The corrections and additions to the Preface are also paged (roman, numerals), in order that the reader may the more easily make comparison if he should so desire.

For more than one reason it was thought that a list of Similes current in the county would be of interest; it will be seen that whilst many are truly dialectal, others are but translations into the vernacular of those in general use. The Proverbial Sayings are quaint, and indicative of the character of the people.

I am indebted to Mr. R. W. Moore, mining engineer, for a valuable list of Mining Terms formerly in use in Cumberland, which he has collected whilst preparing the chapter on Coal-mining for the Victoria History of the county. My hearty thanks are

likewise due to all who have verbally and by letter replied to my many inquiries, and who have not spared themselves any trouble to give me of their best.

Mr. T. H. Coward of Silecroft, and Mr. James Walter Brown of Carlisle, in addition to help already rendered, undertook the onerous task of reading the proof-sheets, and the first-named likewise generously handed over to me a collection of south-western words which he had made some few years ago.

The value of this Supplement has been greatly enhanced by the insertion of the results of a more extended investigation into the grammar, idioms, &c., which Mr. S. Dickson Brown has made.

E. W. PREVOST.

ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE, 1905.

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GRAMMAR

By S. DICKSON BROWN, M. A. (Lond.), F. R. G. S.,
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In the Introduction to the Glossary (p. xvi) I gave an analysis of the vowel sounds, together with a tolerably complete accidence. Now, on the issue of this new work, I am taking the opportunity afforded to me to complete the phonology by adding some notes on the consonants, and at the same time make a few remarks on certain syntactical points which are peculiar to the dialect.

Noteworthy examples of irregular word-building are also quoted, and in one or two cases a short statement has been inserted where the historical aspect seems to be of special interest.

I have also briefly discussed the elements of the dialect, calling attention to the French derivatives, as this detail seems to have escaped observation hitherto, or perhaps was not deemed worthy of comment.

Some friendly criticisms have been passed on my choice of the word *maul* (xvi) as a type of the Cumbrian sound of *o* in (Glossic) *uo*. But the choice of such a word as *pole* would have been open to the same objection—that it is not a true equivalent. I have al-

ready stated (l.c.) that ‘it is impossible to express the true sound of Cumbrian vowels by any examples taken from received English pronunciation,’ and my selection of the word *maul* was governed by the desire to prevent any one not acquainted with the dialect from forming the erroneous idea that Cumbrian *o* is equal to English *o*. The essential difference is that the Cumbrian does not round the orifice of the mouth and lips, and therefore the sound approximates as closely to English *āu* as to English *ō*. This difficulty applies only to the long vowel; in the case of the short, the sounds are identical, that is Cumbrian short *ō* is English *ǣu*.

There are several consonantal peculiarities exhibited by Cumbrian which merit a more extended comment than was accorded to them on pp. xxiv-xxvi. The substitution of one consonant for another is of frequent occurrence, and is almost entirely irregular. Examples are: gimlek (gimblet), rebbat (rivet), ebbm (even), twilt (quilt), busk (bush), flay (fright), sidders (scissors), wid (with), med (might), and buddick (buttock). There is a marked tendency to substitute *b* for *v* when the latter is followed by a nasal, and the older dialect speakers use *w* or *wh* for *qu* in all cases. The retention of the form *busk* is no doubt due to Icelandic influence. One change, however, is carried out regularly, viz. final

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d to *t*: eerant (errand), shippert (shepherd), forrat (forward), and lovt (loved).

Some of these forms result from analogy, and one striking instance is to be found in the word *strinkle*. The Old-English verb was *stregdan* (to strew), and under the influence of *sprinkle*—which shows an epenthetic *k*, the O.E. verb being *sprengan*—has developed an *n*, and converted the *g* into *k*. It is interesting to note that the German verb *sprinkeln* exhibits much the same process.

Assimilation accounts for a great number of consonantal variations, and it has acted not only in individual words, but from one to another. Flannin (flannel), mull (muddle), boddm (bottom), are instances of the first group; whilst wim meh (with me), im meh (in me), forgim meh (forgive me) belong to the second.

The transference of a final consonant to the following word commencing with a vowel is a very usual, thus: a noor (an hour), a nesp leaf (an aspen leaf), this norashin

(from an oration). In the last instance the *n* has become permanent. Smatter (matter), swarn (warrant) obtain their foreign *s* from the verb ‘to be’; the former from the frequent question, ‘What smatter?’ and the latter from the use of *is* to form the future tense. ‘I’s tell him’ means I shall tell him, and so ‘I’s warnt him’ meant I shall guarantee him, but the phrase came to be used as a mere expletive phrase to add emphasis, and the *s* passed over to *warnt* or *warn*, with the total loss of the future meaning.

Epenthesis or insertion of foreign letters is not common; varst (vast), narder (nearer), spreckle (speckle)—this evidently an analogical form—may serve as examples. Another analogical form is div (do). This word originated in the negative answer to a question, ‘Ah divn’t,’ and the *v* was introduced from the corresponding phrase ‘Ah hevn’t.’ That this explanation is the correct one is proved by the fact that the present tenses of the two verbs coincide exactly in form, thus: ah hevn’t, thoo hesn’t, he hesn’t, we hevn’t, &c. Ah divn’t, thoo disn’t, he disn’t, we divn’t, &c. The addition of final sounds is, however, more often found, e.g. suddent, varmint, mysert (miser), and ninetpence.

Saunter is also deserving of separate mention. It is the Old French *aventure*, which appears in Middle English as *aunter* or *auntour*. Employed in a depreciatory sense, it is nowadays usually found in the phrase ‘an old wife saunter,’ which would be originally ‘an oald wife’s aunter.’ As I shall point out later, the dialect never uses the possessive ‘s, consequently every Cumbrian hearing the phrase would naturally assume that the *s* heard here must belong, not to *wife*, but to *aunter*, and thus the word *saunter* would come into existence.

Metathesis is rare, and the examples—brust, gurse—quoted on p. xxvi would have been better described as instances of the original O.E forms (*brestan*, *gaers*) retained by the dialect, in

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striking contrast to the changes which the same words have undergone in English. True dialectal specimens are wardle (world), pertense (pretence), girt (great), hundert (hundred), and towarst (towards).

Mutilated words which have lost, some a single letter, others a whole syllable, are thickly strewn throughout the Cumbrian dialect, and in addition to what has been said above, constitute a living body of evidence to support the truth of that fundamental law of change in all languages, economy of effort. I will quote here but a few of these sufferers: rageous (outrageous), cashin (occasion), tice (entice), bateable (debateable), frunts (affronts), pleenish (replenish), pore (poker), mell (meddle), est (nest), and wu-seel (wrestle).

The group of conjunctions and prepositions beginning with the prefix *be-*, e.g. before, because, &c., are found as—afwore, acoase, &c. The origin of these is as follows. The preposition ‘above’ is derived from O.E. *on* and *bufan*, *on* being contracted to *a*, and thus we have the modern ‘above.’ In Cumbrian, this word has been taken as the type on which all others have been modelled; *a*-taking the place of *be*-in all cases, and even of *with* in *without*. By a wrong division of the word the last-named has become the anomalous form, *adoot*.

The tendency to level all final unaccented syllables under the indefinite and indistinct vowel sound represented by the glossic *u*’ has resulted in the production of some peculiar forms. The following words will serve as illustrations of this—edgews (edgeways), milkas (milk-house), summat (somewhat), bakestun (bakestone). One other common instance is the agglutination of the indefinite pronoun to a preceding adjective or demonstrative, e. g. good’un, this’n. I repeat this point, for some philologists have seen in this dialectal form a remnant of the O.E. accusative ending in *-ne*. With this view I cannot agree, seeing that these terminations are used in all cases, and neither are nor have been confined to the one case in Cumbrian. In *seckan* we have a remarkable agglutinating process, for the phrase ‘seckan a yan’ contains three successive forms of the word *one* (O.E. *ān*).

If the initial is a vowel it is not infrequently preceded by a *w* or *y*, as—woath (oath), worder (order), worniment (ornament), wostler (ostler), yerth (earth); in the last example the initial semi-consonant represents O.E. *e* in the diphthong *ea*, as in modern English *yard*.

There is an absence of abstract nouns ending in *-tion*, this termination not having secured a footing in the dialect; on the other hand we find a large number of nouns with

the suffix *-ment* which serves to form a species of collective noun, as well as a series implying 'state' or 'condition.' To the former group belong such words as needments, oddments, and to the latter such as worriment, bodderment, &c. There are, however, one or

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two nouns terminating with *-tion*, which are probably of recent formation, e.g. flusteration, fairation.

A single example of a dialect word in *-ance* in *providence*, in which the accent falls on the second syllable. On the whole the dialect employs few suffixes in forming parts of speech; such formations as do exist will be found under their respective heads.

The word *marras*, although a plural, is used as a singular in such phrases as, 'This shoe isn't a marras te that.' A peculiar combination of plural and singular is found in the phrase *men-folk* and *woman-folk*.

I append some more examples of the uninflected genitive: 'Isbel Simon drink,' 'Heidless woman greans,' 'Joe stwory' (xxvii).

The dialect forms an adjective expressing a slight degree of quality, by means of the termination *-ish*, and by compounding the adjective with *like*, thus: sharpish, cleverish, roon-like, and also by a combination of the two methods—sharpish-like. 'Rather' is even added, so that the curious combination 'rayder sharpish-like' results. This use of *-ish* and *like* is extended to the past participle in the passive voice, 'He was droon't-like.' If this word *like* has developed from the O.E. adjectival termination *-lic*, and not from the O.E. adjective *gelic*, as in modern English *like*, then in such groups as wakely-like, wankly-like we have a doubling of the suffix *-lic*, thus: O.E. *wāclīc* + *lic*.

There is a peculiar use of the word *like* in the west of the county. It is added to a sentence to convey the idea of a threat, a reproach, or a challenge, according to the nature of the conversation; e.g. 'What's te deun theer, like?' 'Thoo's nobbut a gurt feull, like'; 'Ah'll tell thee fadder, like.' When these sentences are uttered a decided pause is made before the word *like*. Occasionally we find it employed as an introductory word, with the elliptical meaning of 'it was like this,' 'it happened thus.' To the question 'Hoo did

te leamm theesel?’ the answer would be ‘Like, Ah was gaan whietly doon t’ lwonin,’ &c.

An absolute comparative is made by sufficing *more* to a comparative adjective, thus: bettermer, uppermer, topmer. This form is the result of analogy with such words as *uppermost*, being the corresponding comparative to the already existing superlative.

Another notable dialectal group is that ending in *-some*, where the suffix means ‘causing’ when added to a verb, as in dootsome, flaysome; ‘full of’ when suffixed to a noun or adjective, as in fondsome; and ‘consisting of’ when affixed to a numeral, as in threesome.

In *knowledgeable* and *naterable*, there is a creation of two new adjectives by adding the suffix to nouns, instead of following the English method of adding it to verbs.

In connexion with the numeral adjective, it is worth while noticing that ‘long hundred’ (one hundred and twenty) of

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the Germanic tribes still exists in Cumberland, as the old rime shows:

Five scwore to t’hundert of men, money an’ pins;

Six scwore to t’hundert of o’udder things.

In the use of the pronoun Cumbrian diverges widely from English.

The accusative case is freely employed as nominative, both in the singular and plural, thus: ‘Him an’ me me’s gaan,’ ‘Thee an’ him met.’ It amounts almost to a rule that when coupled subjects are employed the accusative replaces the nominative, and we are inevitably reminded of the French substitution of a disjunctive for a conjunctive pronoun in similar cases—‘Lui et moi, nous partirons demain,’ ‘Lui et toi, vous vous êtes rencontrés.’ The use of *us* for *we* is not so common, but Craig Gibson has it in ‘An’ hoo mun us tell?’ In other instances where the accusative is apparently employed it may be no more than an unemphatic pronuntiation of the nominative, as when Gweordie Howe said to Bobby Banks, ‘Can te nut?’ On the other hand in ‘Ga theh back agean,’ or ‘Tell theh thee stwory,’ we have undoubted examples of this usage.

Instead of employing a possessive pronoun when speaking of parts of the body, or of things intimately connected with a person, a periphrase is adopted, the preposition *of* an the accusative being substituted, thus: 't' face o' meh'; and the confusion of prepositional forms—concerning which I shall have more to say later—has led to such remarkable phrases as 't'dogs on 'im,' 't' field on thee,' &c. All readers of Gibson's book will remember Bobby Bank's song, 't' bacca by t' sel on't for me,' where 't' sel on't' equals *itself*.

All the persons of the compound reflexive pronouns are derived from the genitive or possessive, thus: mesel, theesel, hissel, thersels, never *himself* or *themselves*; the ordinary accusatives often take the place of the reflexive—'Ah sat me doon the rust meh.'

The relative pronouns *who* and *whom* are not found, *at* for *that* being used in their place even when the antecedent is fully defined, and where English demands *who*, e.g. 'Thee fadder 'at sed seah was neah better than theh.' This fact is remarkable, and can be fully corroborated by an examination of any of the writings in the dialect. Further, it might be pointed out that the demonstrative *these* is not a true dialect word, whereas *thur* and its compound *thurrans* are certainly the correct forms. Reference has previously been made (pp. xxxv, 328, 374) to the distinctive employment of *ye* and *thoo* in address: *oor* (our) is treated in much the same way—'Oor wife'll be terrably pleast teh see yeh.'

There are other point of interest which may be added to the discussion on the verbs (xxix-xxxv). The auxiliary 'to have' is

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responsible for some idiomatic constructions. The present tense is commonly omitted before the past participle, 'Theer been meny ups an' doons,' 'Oa wad been weel,' 'Ah lost nowte bit Ah forgotten summat.' After the past *had* the present tense is frequently inserted expletively, 'If he hed a com doon,' 'If Ah hed a seen him,' 'Ah wadn't tell him afore Tom hed a seen him.' The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that in former days the expressions 'I would,' 'he would,' &c. were usually contracted into

'I'd,' 'he'd,' &c., and when later the *l* became silent, into 'd, 'he'd,' &c. These contractions were mistakenly supposed to represent, I had, he had, for the latter was also commonly contracted to I'd, he'd, &c. The result was that they were afterwards expanded into I had, he had, instead of into I would, he would, as in 'I had rather,' which was originally 'I'd rather.' The same process has evidently taken place in Cumbrian, and thus 'If Ah hed a seen 'im' is really 'If Ah sud a seen 'im.' This wrong expansion of 'I'd' has brought into existence the phrase 'mud a' for 'must have,' as in 'Ah thowte ah mud a sworn.' Probably the first step in this development was brought about by the insertion of the negative, and by the growing habit of affixing the latter in all cases to the verb.

The verb had originally but one inflexion (p. xxx) for the whole of the pres. ind., viz. *-s*. This was the distinguishing characteristic of the northern dialects of England during the Middle English period, so that in this respect the Cumbrian dialect has but retained the older form, and the use of the plural in *-s* is to be regarded as historically correct and not a vulgarism. The following are examples of the modern practice—'Them bangs oa,' 'Thur kye leuks varra weel,' 'T' lads isn't to co' bad.'

While dealing with the subject of correct forms, attention may be again called to the participial termination *-an* (p.4), that it is not the loose pronunciation of *-ing*. The O.E. participle terminated in *-ende*, that of O.N. in *-ande*, and we have more of the latter form in Cumbrian, accompanied by the usual loss of final *-d*.

With respect to verbal prefixes, there seems to be some confusion as we find them employed in the dialect. *Dis-* is added to many words with which it is not used in literary English, e.g. disremember, disannul. In some cases it is replaced by *mis-*, as in *mismay*. *Mislest* for *molest* shows a corruption of the original form.

In the sentence 'He won't can stop' there appears to be a remnant of the O.E. infin. *cunnan*. This usage has been carried still further, and consequently the ordinary past tense of *can* is used as an infinitive, 'He wadn't cud stop.'

The sign of the infinitive takes one of the three forms *te*, *tull*, or '*at*, the last being of Norse origin. After the preposition *but* the sign is usually omitted, 'He'd nowt for it bit promish'; moreover, this preposition appears to be the only one which governs the infinitive, the others, as in English, governing the verbal noun ending in *-an* (*-ing*).

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There are not many pure reflexive verbs, the only one in common use being *mismay*, as—'Thoo needn't mismay theesel,' 'Fwoks mismay thesels gay sharply.'

The use of the gerund is rare in Cumbrian, the dialect preferring the true verbal noun—'He's varra dree about t' deun on't.' It must be noted that this rule is not always followed, for the definite article is sometimes omitted before the noun. In a few cases the verbal noun is followed by a prepositional phrase to avoid prefixing the possessive adjective, and the phrase apparently becomes a parallel one to that already quoted—'Neah geud can cu' fra t' fratchin on her.'

Attention was called on p. xxxiv to the absence of adverbs in *-ly*. Other peculiarities are, the use of the adjective *good* in place of the adverb *well*; the contracted form *nobbut* (nothing but) for *only*; the use of the genitival *whiles* for *sometimes*, and the plurals 'noos and thans' for 'now and then.' One striking dialectal usage is that for *gay* or (more rarely) *gayly* for *very*, e.g. 'gay few,' 'gay mickle.' A peculiar combination occurs, *mainly-what* for *usually*—'He's mainly-what reet.' In this we have remnant of the O.E. employment of the word as an indefinite pronoun, *hwæt*, something.

The negative particle undergoes change of form to express different sentiments. If a strong negative is required *no* is employed; if the negation is not so strong then *neah* takes its place. The latter also acts to confirm a previous negative statement, and to imply a doubtful agreement or contemptuous disagreement with some assertion. *Nay* shows that the speaker is absolutely certain of the incorrectness of what has been said.

The use of the conjunctions varies in some respects from that of English. After a comparative *nor* is the usual word, and more rarely *or*; *than* does not occur as a comparative conjunction—'It's better ner gud like sugger te taties'; 'Far mair er Ah thowt.' The correlative conjunctions present irregularities: 'owder—ner,' 'nowder—or,' whilst *or* is constantly found after a negative in place of *nor*, thus: 'Ah niver owder seed ner hard'; 'He'll nowder gang or stop'; 'Theer's nowt te eat ner drink.' *While* or *wel*, for *until*, was formerly in general use, but *tull* has to some extent displaced these forms; *wel*

is merely a contraction of *while*, and represents a less emphatic use of the word—'Ah cudn't rust while he com.'

As takes the place of *as* if—'He mead off as he was shot.'

Cumbrian prepositions present a state of complete confusion as regards form and use. Owing to the dropping of final consonants, especially in unemphatic syllables and words the three, *on*, *of*, and *in*, have become practically interchangeable, since speakers

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and writers have supplied the lost consonants at random, so that *on* is made to represent *of*, *iv*, *in*: and the vocalic *i* stands for *in*, *on*, *of* at will. This explains such phrases as 'to be shot on' im'; 'ov my rwoad heam'; 't' rest on em'; 'spots yan hard tell on'; 'iv a surly mak o' way.' So 'i' t' hoose' might be *in*, *on* or *of* the house, and the context alone can decide the question.

The Old Norse prepositions *till* and *fra* became firmly rooted in Cumbrian, but while the latter entirely supplanted O.E. *fram*, O.E. *to* was but partially displaced by the former, so that *into* and *intil* remained side by side, and phrases like 'the oald and the yung' are found beside 'tull oald an tull yung.'

Remarkable forms are occasionally assumed by prepositional phrases, as in 'leat at on i' t' efterneun,' 'aside o' t' twoad,' 'nin at efter that was seen in av Aikton parish.'

The adverbs or prepositions *doon*, *in*, *off*, *oot*, *up* freely take part in forming compound, chiefly nouns; thus we have *doon-fa'*, *up-tak*, *in-tak*, *off-cum*, *oot-gang*, and a few verbs as *up-mak*, *in-sense*.

Numerous onomatopoeic compounds occur, some of which are of historic origin, but the greater part merely dialectal coinages, such as *hay-bay*, *ham-sam*, *helter-skelter*, *how-scrowe*.

Idiomatic constructions are difficult to classify, and must therefore be treated apart. Many of them are typical of the Cumbrian's unwillingness to commit himself; some result from elision, whilst others may be due to analogy.

An emphatic repetition of the subject conjoined with the verbs 'to be' or 'to do' is very usual—'He was yan o't reet swort, was oald Jothan,' 'Theh sing anudder teunn,' 'at deuh theh.' Somewhat of a like nature is the addition of *nowder* and *hooiver* at the end of the clause—'He willn't deuh't, nowder,' 'Ah's nut gaan, hooiver.' The use of the impersonal subject *yan* (Fr. *on*) is common, and is specially noticeable with the plural, e.g. 'Yan was oa lads alike.'

A peculiar method of expressing the absolute superlative is by joining the adjective *fine* to another adjective; the result is sometimes curious, as—'It's fine an' wet,' 'T' sand's fine an' rough.' This word is also used adverbially for the same purpose—replacing the ordinary *very*, which is rarely employed. *Gayly* likewise replaces *very*—'It's gayly fair,' and to a non-dialect speaker such combinations as *gayly* dull, *gayly* bad, or *gayly* miserable must sound peculiar, unless he regards the Cumbrian as confirmed Mark Tapley. Further, in this connexion I might call attention to the technical use of certain words which produces a strange effect; thus farmer carries his cows to the field, leads his coals home, drives a cart, and does many other apparently anomalous actions.

Owing to the elision of the object as being unnecessary when referring to everyday occupations, such expressions as the following are of frequent occurrence—when the verb is used

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intransitively—'We'll kill oorsels,' 'We'll wesh oorsels,' that is, 'we'll do the killing ourselves,' &c.

In the phrase 'It hed like to mak a bodder' there has been an omission of the verb 'to be,' and the phrase means 'it had been like to cause bother.'

The wish for an affirmative phrase to parallel 'not so' in 'not so much' has led to the formation of 'aught so'; in Cumbrian the former is rendered by 'nowte seah much,' as 'Theer's nowt seah much t' matter wid em?'

The free interchange of parts of speech is frequent, generally for the sake of emphasis, and in connexion with emphatic forms. Another point of interest is the practice of heaping up words and phrases to attain the same end. For instance, such groups as the

following are frequently met with—'He's nut a laal bit o' gud, neah way at o', and 'A laal wee laal un.' Similarly, a circumlocution is often adopted, and instead of a simple phrase as 'varra seun,' we find 'afwore it be varra shortly'; for 'ten times waar,' 'waar be ten times ower'; the whole day, 't' day be lenth.'

Although the scope of this work precludes the possibility of dealing in full with the historical side of the dialects, yet it may not be out of place to consider here what are its constituent elements.

The main foundation is Old-English, or what is often called Anglo-Saxon, and it is deeply interesting to note in what a large number of cases the exact form and pronunciation of the older language has been preserved in Cumbrian of to-day, and more important still, to note how many words are retained which have been lost to English entirely. As instances of the latter statement, *gyversome* is from O.E. *gifre* (greedy); *nesh* (soft) from O.E. *hnesce* (tender), while such words as *hwilk*, from O.E. *hwilc*, and *mickle*, from O.E. *micel*, illustrate the former.

A large influx of words took place at the time of the Norse raids, and on this point I cannot do better than refer the reader to *Lakeland and Iceland*, by the Rev. T. Ellwood. In this interesting work many hundreds of Cumbrian words are traced to their Old-Norse originals. One important result of this admixture of O.N. and O.E. was to disorganize the vowel system, of the dialect. The vowel system of the Norse differed slightly from that of O.E., and this difference might not have had much effect on the amalgamated speeches, but the series of diphthongs in the two showed great divergences, and it is to this cause more than any other that I attribute the great development of diphthongization and triphthongization which I have examined and described elsewhere (xvi-xxiv).

A third element, which has not yet received special attention, is the French. By French words I do not mean those which are

[14]

common to English generally, but those which are peculiar to the dialect; thus, *sartis* (Fr. *certes*), *deray* (Nor.Fr. *derei*), *saunter* (O.F. *aventure*), *parlish* (M.Fr. *périlleux*;

Shakespearian *parlous*). It is a difficult matter to determine the method of their entry into dialect, but two explanations are possible. The first is, that they formed part of the importations during the years following the Norman Conquest, and, though subsequently lost to the literary language, continued to exist in the spoken speech. The second explanation is, that they travelled across the Borders from Scotland. The latter country was a firm ally of France for many centuries, and considerable French influences were evident in Scotland long after the failure of that direct intercourse between England and France which had existed in the Middle Ages. The second supposition seems to me the more probable, since a number of these words are common to both Cumbrian and Lowland Scotch.

The Celtic element is represented chiefly in place-names, very few words occurring in the dialect other than those also found in English; *kaimt* (Celtic, *cam*, to bend) being probably one of them.

The importance of dialects to English philology can scarcely be over-estimated, and though the loss of grammatical forms has been great, owing to the analytical tendency of our tongue, yet enough remains to appeal to the student of language. But in these days of dialectal decay the recording of words that are fast disappearing is of even greater value. It must be ever a matter of regret that our dialect has not left us a greater literary heritage from the last three centuries; since the changed conditions of life, social, economic, and political, must have led to the disappearance of a large number of words. Yet, in as far as English is concerned, those purely dialectal words which still exist furnish us with an invaluable supply of material for testing philological laws; and in no case is this more a subject of congratulation than in that of dialect, which, owing to physical causes, has been removed from corrupting influences. It seems to me, therefore, that the pronuntiation of the central district of Cumberland should be made the subject of thoroughly scientific investigation, for here, if anywhere, the conditions of life have been such as to ensure a normal development of the speech untainted by other sources.

I regret that owing to limited leisure I have been unable to carry out such an investigation. It is to be hoped that some properly equipped worker in the dialect will do so soon, before the pure sounds are lost. As to the vocabulary, the unwearied research of

the editor, Dr. E. W. Prevost, has placed in the hands of the student such an exhaustive and accurate list, that a critical examination of the dialect, whether for the purpose of ascertaining its derivation or for any other object, will be rendered comparatively easy.

S. D. B

[NP]

SIMILES CURRENT IN THE COUNTY

Badly used like a dolly-tub bottom.

Bad-tempered as nettles.

Bald as bledder o' saim.

Bare as a bald heed.

Bent as a sickle.

Big as Gilderoy.

Big as a mill-wheel.

Black as a cro'.

Blake as May butter.

Blinnd as a bat.

Blue as a leah steann.

Blue as wad (woad).

Blue as whinsteann.

Blue as my gran' mudder knees (of a knife).

Bonny as a sheep kead (sarcastic).

Brankan' like a steg swan.

Brant as a bawk-stee.

Brant as a besom.

Brant as a hoose en' (side).

Brant as a pump.

Brazzant as a yerd o' pump watter.

Breet as a bald heed.

Breet as a bullace.

Breet as a nip.

Breet as a seeing glass.

Bumman aboot like a bee in a bottle.

Busy as inkle weavers.

Catching as t' mizzles.

Catching as t' scab.

Cheap as muck an' twice as nasty.

Clean as a wizzel.

Cloggy as a fat su'.

Coald as a geavlick (of a piercing draught through a hole or window).

Coald as ice (as charity).

Common as a brackens.

Common as a sneck (used by all).

Conceited as a banty-cock.

Crabb't as a cuckoo.

Cracked as a brokken (keal) pot.

Creuk't as a cammeral.

Creuk't as a dog's hind leg.

Creuk't as a grunstean hannel.

Creuk't as a sickle.

Cruel as an atter (spider).

Daft as besoms.

Daft as a cuddy.

Daft as a geuse nick't i' t'heed.

Daft as a gurse-gaan gezlin.

Draft as a yet' at oppens beath ways.

Dancen like a steg on a het gurdle.

Dark as Oald Nick's nuttin pwoke.

Dark as a pwoke.

Deed as a deer nail.

Deed as a dockin.

Deed as a hammer.

Deed as a herrin'.

Deed as a mawky rattan.

Deed as a nippen.

Deed as a teadd skin.

Deef as a deaf cuddy.

Deef as a post.

Deef as a steann.

Dowly as a pawnshop.

Drunk as cloy.

Drunk as a fiddler.

Drunk as muck.

Drunk as a potter (the last stage of drunkenness).

Dry as bass (of hay).

Dry as bones (of corn).

Dry as caff.

Dry as dust.

[16]

Dry as a limekiln (of a very thirsty person).

Dry as a sandbed (of thirsty man).

Dry as snuff (of hay).

Dull as a dolly-stick.

Dusty as a flooar pwoke.

Fast as a grosser cutten butter.

Fast as hen pickan bigg.

Fast as a rebbat.

Fat as a bull.

Fat as butter.

Fat as a con.

Fat as a tailor's geuse.

Fat as mawks.

Femmer as a spider wob.

Flat as a pankeak.

Fond as a brush.

Fond as a geuse nick't i' t' heed.

Fond as a yet 'at opens beath ways.

Friendly as a black-kite bush.

Friendly as yan's shadda'.

Froff as a carrot.

Full as an egg is of meat.

Full as a fitch.

Game as a cockroach.

Gangan like a steg wi' egg.

Geund-nater't as a pump.

Grand as a steany.

Greedy as a reak.

Handy as a kitten (of a well-mannered horse).

Hard as a beck steann (very obstinate).

Hard as brazzle.

Hard as a fell teadd.

Hard(y) as ling.

Hard as nails.

Hard as an otter.

Hee as Gilderoy.

Hee as steeple.

Heeds an' thraws like Jock an' his mither.

Het as fire.

Ill-gien as oald Nick's nuttin' bag.

Kaim't as a tup whorn.

Kaykan about like a pet geuse.

Keen as a geavlick (of a piercing draught through a window or hole).

Keen as a wamp (stanger).

Kittle as a moose.

Kittle as a moosetrap.

Aw knots, like a Keskadale yak.

Laal set be as muck.

Laal thowt on as dyke watter.

Laal wantit as rain i' hay time.

Lang as a fiddle.

Lang as a priest cwoat.

Land as Souter' leath corner (very long).

Lang as a wet seck.

Lazy as he's lang.

Lazy as a pig.

Lazy as a stee.

Leam as a three-legged dog.

Lean as a harrow

Lean as a reak.

Lecks as a basket.

Lett as caff.

Leet as a fedder (as a cleckin).

Lett as a flea (as a lop).

Leet as a midge.

Lennok as a wet shirt.

Limp as a dishclood.

Lish as a bullook.

Lish as a cat.

Lish as a four (two)-year old (of a horse).

Lish as a squirrel.

Lively as a crakket.

Lively as a hawk.

Lonely as a mile-steann.

Lowse as a pump hannel.

Aw lumps an' dozzles like Deevil Danny's butter.

Mad as a bull at a yet.

Mad as a piper.

Mad as a poo't swine.

Mean as dirt.

Mucky as a dub (duckpond).

Mucky as t' grun'.

Mum as a moose.

Munjan an' creunan' like a bull at a yet.

Neak't as a heedsteann.

[17]

Nice (dainty) as an otter.

Nimmel as a cat.

Noisy as a tinkler.

Oald as the fells.

Oald as granfadder hat.

Oald as Knock-cross.

Oald as Walker broo (Workington).

Oppen as a riddle (as a skep).

Peer as a kirk moose.

Peert as a pyet.

Plain as a pikestaff.

Plain as a yet stoop.

Pricky as an urchin.

Pubble as a partridge.

Raffy as a tinkler.

Ram as a fox.

Ram as an oald Billy gwoat.

Rank as mice in a meal kist.

Rank as nettles.

Reed as the chollers of a bubbly-jock.

Reed as a fox.

Reed as a herrin'.

Reet as a bobbin (as a trivet).

Roon' as a bullet.

Rough as hedder.

Rowtin like a quey in a fremd lonnin (said of a boisterous man).

Sad as bull's liver.

Sare as a kyle.

Scabbt as a cuckoo.

Sharp as a breear.

Sharp as a gimlick (of bright eyes).

Sharp as leetnin'.

Sharp as a sheep keadd.

Sharp as whins.

Sharp as a wizzel.

Slab as butter.

Slape as an ackron.

Slape as an eel.

Slape as an eel tail greased.

Slape as a greasy pole.

Slape as a needle.

Slo' as a sneel.

Smart as a carrot with jags on.

Snell as a stepmudder breath.

Snod as a mowdywarp.

Soft as muck.

Soft as pap.

Soft as a turmet.

Soft-heartit as a wizzel.

Soond as a drum (of deep sleep).

To soond like the sneck of Pardshaw yatt (said of a loud-sounding kiss).

To stick like a cleg.

Stink like a foomart.

Stink war ner a bitch otter in a bean bed.

Strang as a bull (as a horse).

Strang as a dyke.

Strang as an onion.

Strang as rotten cheese.

Strang as a yak.

Street as a dog's hind leg.

Street as a resh (as a sieve).

Street as truth.

Street as a wan'.

Street as 'a yerd o' pump watter.

Suer as a gun.

Swak as an eel.

Sweerin' like a tinkler.

Sweet as a kern (as a nut).

Sweet as botcher.

Teugh as fig-fag.

Teugh as (shoe) ledder.

Teugh as pinwire.

Teugh as a soople.

Teugh as wax.

Thick as inkle weavers.

Thin as a cat lug.

Thin as a lat.

Thin as milkin-steul leg.

Thin as a shadda'.

Thrang as a bummely.

Thrang as fleuks in a sheep liver.

Thrang as inkle weavers.

Thrang as three in a bed.

Thrang as Throp wife.

Tight as a drum.

Tight as wax.

Tired as a dog.

Ugly as sin.

Wake as dish watter.

Wake as a kitten.

[18]

Wake as a teufet.

Wake as watter.

Wake as a winnelstrea.

Wankle as a seck.

Wankle as a wet pwoke.

War ner seut.

Warm as toast.

Welsh (waish) as pump watter.

Wet as a dishcloth.

Wet as draff.

Wet as a duck.

Wet as a fish.

Wet as pash (poss).

Wet as sump.

Wet as thack.

Whick as an eel.

Whick as a lop.

Whisht as a cat.

Whisht as a moose.

Whisht as yan's shadda'.

White as a ghost.

Wild as winter thunner.

Yalla as a gowan.

Let us go together like lads of Drigg, and lasses of Beckermet.

Auld apes hev auld een.

Auld keall ur seuner warm't ner new' uns meade—alludes to the renewal of an old courtship.

Wink at yowe an' worry't lamb—to be deceitful and take every advantage.

Theer nowte seah queer as fwoke.

A cat canna fare weel an' lane.

Roon naboot for t' bainest.

Buy a horse wi' a weamm an' a mear wi' neann.

When t' whin's oot o' blossom, kissin's oot o' fashin.

Owt'll mak a parson.

Feckless fwok are aye fain.

Whedder cum titternmest—whoever comes first; first come, first served.

Jolly neets mak sworry mworns.

Seldom cu' t' better—change is not always an improvement.

Niver say nowt bit laff.

T' back en's oalas t' bare en'.

Aback o' beyond whoar t' meer fwoaled t' fiddler.

Slivan gangs wi' t' bait.

Geap gorbie an' thoo'll git a worm.

Let that hare sit—said when an unkind tale is being told, or when one man is 'running another down.'

Maidens' barns are aye weel bred.

Mair clout ner pudden.

Change is leetsom if it's nobbut oot o' bed intill beck.

[19]

Better a wee buss than neah beeld.

If the sheep can get a mosscrop a day, They'll do with a foddering less of hay.

Bed-time for barrier an' supper-time for carriers.

A blate cat maks a prood moose.

It's a dree rwoad 'at hes niver a turn.

If ther we neah fells ther'd be neah dells.

Niver use the twas when a gloom will do as well.

A haw year, a snaw year.

Dum fwok heirs neah lan'.

Where the lamb sucks there it will be—alludes to the Herdwick which will not leave the
heaf where it was born.

Nowt niver taks neah harm.

Nowt hes neah heamm.

Nowt's niver i' danger.

Better flaitch a feull nerf feight him.

Many a hen can sit 'at canna flee—implies that at times it is best to act against one's
wishes lest a worse thing happen to one; if the landlord will not make certain re-
pairs or additions such as may be desired, it is often better to remain on in the
holding and put up with things as they are.

Yan's tied teh lig as yan's bigged.

Ken yersel an' yer neebours'll nut misken yeh.

A green year's as bad as a shak—to do anything too soon is often as bad as doing it too
late.

Lonterin' fwok's oalas lazy fwok.

Shinny's weel enough if shins wer' seaff.

Plenty o' butter wad sto' a dog.

A lad agean neunn an' a lass ageann neet—refers to the proper time at which the farm
servants should come home.

Thar's lile difference atween mense and sham—between decorum or propriety, and
shame (i. e. indecorum) there is only a step.

Of a cold day: Fit to starve a geavlick.

Of a noisy eater: He gaas munchin' an' slobberin' on at his meat liker a swine routin'
apples in a pail o' wesh ner owt else.

Of a full fine eye in a horse: An eye in his heed fit to kinnel a whin buss.

Of a horse that forges: He plays hammer an' tangs.

Of a cold-shouldered horse: He would not pu' a clocker off her nest.

Of a keen active-going horse: He'll scraffle up t' brantest broo liker a tarrier ner owt else.

Of a horse which has the trick of occasionally (or oftener) kicking: He's leet ahint.

When harrows begin to hop, canner leet mun stop.

When Scotch fwok starts to pu' their geese, it's teyme to hoose baith nags an' beese.

Efter oald Cannelmas neet, keukks find cannel leet.

When t' burr's far t' rains' nar.

[20]

A far-off burr tells of a narhand storm.

Mair din ner dow—more noise than work.

Mair luck an' less fash—a toast at social gatherings.

Of a lazy man: He's yen o' thur Cum-day-gang-day-God-send Sunday kin' o' chaps.

A cum-day-gang-day body maks neah provision.

A lazy man disinclined for exercise will excuse himself on the ground that he 'hes a beann in his leg.'

A man who has married for money has 'weddit t' maiden for't sake o't muck.'

A widower who marries soon after his wife's death may be told that 'a beelen coo seu-nest fergits t' cofe.'

A man may be 'that drunk 'at he canna see a whol in a stee,' or 'can nowder stan', sit, ner hod be t' gurse.'

After a night's 'spree' a man is said to 'cheg dog-gurse.'

A lucky man is like a cat—'he oalas fa's ov his feet.'

An ignorant man 'dissent ken "b" from a bull's feutt.'

Of a man having an unquenchable thirst: He is a fair sandbed for drink.

Of one at all times ready for a drink: His throat's middlen slippy.

Of one whose red and blotched face tells a tale of steady drinking: He's pentit his feace till some teunn.

To keep doon t' form-heed—to take a nap after dinner.

To be sent to Durdar Docks or Bleckell Cheese Quarries is to be sent on a fool's errand.

A blacksmith's calling 'is a drooty (druffy) trade.'

A smiddy's a gay druffy spot—alludes to the reputed drunken habits of smiths.

Food cut very thin 'smells of the knife.'

A mortgagee is referred to as 'sitten astride o' t' riggin.'

Inquiry as to whether there is a mortgage on a property may be made in the following terms: Anybody leukin' oot o' t' chimley? Anybody sitten astriddlen o' t' riggin? Is it gayly sair dipped? Is ther a monkey on't riggin?

Nut to care a button top—implies complete indifference.

Of a sharp-featured person: His nwise wad split a hailsteann.

Of a short and stout person: Yen o' Bob Wilkin mak, a stiff an' thick un.

A short person person will be told to 'jump up an' nep a daisy.'

Of a snub-nose: Wad deuh fer hat creukk.

A sick person who makes no progress either one way or other, 'neither dees ner dows.'

To have a needle into any one—to have a spite against a person.

A person uncouth in gait 'waddles leyke a duck wid egg.'

Of one unable to make a good meal: He's nowther fuller new fainer.

Of a difficult thing: It caps a fleukk (which is slippery in the hand).

A reticent person, or one depressed in mind, or having no powers of conversation, 'hesn't a word te fling till a dog.'

[21]

Those who are subject to a great variety of temper will be said to be 'Owder (ower t'; ower t', at t'; in t') meunn, or (t'; doon in't; t'; in't) midden. See **Meun**, 213.

Yan's seah like tudder yeh canna tell wedder tudder's which.

Yan's so like tudder 'at yan cannot tell thro' tudder's which.

A witless person 'hes the sense ov a sookan turkey.'

Of a woman approaching her confinement: She is heavy on her feet.

Of a chaste woman: She knoas hoo the keep her han' on her hopennies.

Of a woman of loose character: She hes a but switch wid her tail; she's rayder slack i't girse-nail.

Of a talkative woman: her tung gaa's like t' clatter-beann ov a geuse.

Of a strong wind: Fit to skin a paddock (teadd).

Of a strong wind: Fit to blow t' divvel's whorns off him.

Of one who is suspected of shamming sickness: He'd be war if he ail'd owt.

Their mair fwoke guts weddit nor can boil t' pot on Sunday.

To git t' wrang pig be't lug—implies an error made by some one.

Nin can say black's me nail.

Off yan's eggs an' on ta laal taties—implies the folly of waste efforts, as when a hen sits without any eggs under her.

She'll leuk at t' meunn till she fa's in't midden—alludes to a girl who having for long looked above her station for a lover, and having failed to get one, must in the end either take one from a lower rank in life or remain unwed.

She'll leuk at riders till fit-fwok gan by: a variant of the preceding.

He's nin but judcock 'at maks hay in October, an' a gowk 'at sows havver when t' cuckoo's com over.

[NP]

ADDITIONS

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Preface to the Glossary of 1899.

Several words have been transferred from the List, pp. xxxviii-lxxxii, to Part ii of this Supplement.)

Page xxxi.	Greet (infin.); grat (pret.); grutten (perf. partic.).
" xli.	Bowld , ES. (bāuwld). Bold.
" xlvi.	Duff . EC. (duof). Dough.
" lvii.	Mander , G.
" lxvii.	Screuf , C. E. Scruff, N. (skr'uof).
" lxx.	Soo ; <i>after</i> wind <i>add</i> or sea.
" lxxv.	Thruss , G. (thr'uos). To thrust.
" lxxx.	Wain't , sw. (wēēāent). Will not.

- " lxxxviii. **Broadmoor**, in Ennerdale (Br'ae.mur'r').
" lxxxix. **Moorhouse** (Muor'.u's).

CUMBERLAND NAMES FOR BRITISH MAMMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

(For other synonyms, &c. see pp. xc-ci, and this Supplement.)

MAMMALS.

(FLOWER AND LYDEKKER.)

ERINACEUS EUROPAEUS	Mowdy-warp.
TALPA EUROPAEA	Urchin.
VESPERUGO PIPISTRELLUS	Common bat, Flittermouse.
CANIS VULPES	Tod (Obs.)
MELES TAXUS	Brock, Pate (Obs.).
MUSTELA MARTES	Sweetmart, &c.
" PUTORIUS	Foomart, &c.
ARVICOLA AMPHIBIA	Watter moose.
LEPUS TIMIDUS	Yar.
MUS DECUMANUS	Rattan.
SCIURUS VULGARIS	Con.
GLOBICEPHALUS MELAS	Bottlenose.
PHOCENA COMMUNIS	Sea pig, Sea swine.

BIRDS.

ARDEA CINEREA	Jacky crane.
ASIO ACCIPITRINUS	Moss owl.
CARDUELIS ELEGANS	Gowdspink.

[23]

FALCO PEREGRINUS	Soar hawk (Obs.).
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HALIAETUS ALBICILLA	Erne (Obsol.).
LARUS RIDIBUNDUS	Blackcap, SW.
MERULA MERULA	Blackie.
MOTACILLA MELANOPE	Gray oatseed bird (Obs.).
" RA11	Yellow oatseed bird.
NUMENIUS PHAEOPUS	Maybird.
REGULUS CRISTATUS	Miller's thumb, E.
STERNA CANTIACA	Cat swallow.

FISH.

ACANTHIAS VULGARIS	Bastard shark.
BELONE VULGARIS	Horn-eel.
CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS	Sea owl, Pad, Sea pad (Obs.).
LABRAX LUPUS	Rock salmon, W., NW.; Mullet, NW.
LEUCISCUS PHOXINUS	Menom; Jack Sharp.
PATELLA VULGARIS	Flidder.
RAIA FULLONICA	White horse (Obs.).
SALMO TRUTTA	Herling, Pink, Whiting, Ns. ; Mort, W.

INSECTS

BOMBYX, or LASIOCAMPA QUERCUS	Hairy worm.
CURCULIO ABIETIS, L.	Clagger, Elephant, EC.

PLANTS

ACER	The seed-vessels are Geus an' Gezlins; also Earrings, NC., B.
ACONITUM NAPELLUS	Mammy neetcap, E., B.; Oald-wife heudd.
AIRA	Feg.
ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS	Lady-cup.

ANEMONE NEMOROSA	Mammy neetcap, Mudder neetcap, N., NC.
ANTHRISCUS SYLVESTRIS	Scab floer, B.
ANTIRRHINUM	Ganny cap an' heudd, NC.
ASPERULA ODORATA	Star girse.
CALTHA	May floer.
CARDAMINE	Meeda floer, May floer.
CLEMATIS VITALBA	Robin Hood's fedder, C.
CROCUS VERNUS	Naked Lady, B.
DIGITALIS PURPUREA	Mammy neetcap; Muddercap, NC.
EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	French or Portugal Willy.
FUMARIA	Thunner floer.
[24]	
EQUISETUM PALUSTRE	Frog fir-tree.
GALIUM APARINE	Sticky girse, Hod-lad, Sweetheart.
HIERACIUM BOREALE	Grim.
LICHEN OMPHALOIDES	Arcell (Obs.)
LYCHNIS DIURNA	Mammy Neetcap, C.
LYCHNIS FLOS-CUCULI	Thunner floer.
LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM	Buck's grass, sw.; Robin Hood's hatband, C., WC.
MATRICARIA INODORA	Gull.
PINGUICULA VULGARIS	Rotgirse, SW.; Mountain violet.
POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM	Vagabond's friend.
POLYTRICHUM COMMUNE	Besom moss.
PRIMULA VARIABILIS	Coo sinkin (Obs.); Gowpil, NC.
PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA	Soldiers, E.
RUBUS CHAMAEMORUS	Nowt (knout)-berry, C.,E.
SALICORNEA HERBACEA	Samphire, W., NW.
SALIX AQUATICA	Male catkins are called Gezlins, NW.
“ CAPREA	Male catkins are called Gezlins, NW.
“ REPENS	Wild myrtle.

SALSOLA KALI	Parton pickle.
SAXIFRAGA HYPNOIDES	Lady's cushion.
SEDUM ACRE	A variety found at Skinburness is called Mossdrops.
STELLARIA HOLOSTREA	May floer.
TILIA VULGARIS (fruit of)	Drumsticks, WC. EC.
TRIFOLIUM ARVENSE	Scobs, EC. (Obs.)
TYPHA LATIFOLIA (plant only)	Cannel-wicks.

FUNGI

AGARICUS ARVENSIS (GEORG11)	Horse mushamer.
“ CAMPESTRIS	Mushamer.
FUNGI (non-edible)	Paddick steulls.
LYCOPERDON BOVISTA	Fuz bo'.
PEZIZA VENOSA	Jew's ear.
PHALLUS IMPUDICUS	Blackcap, Powcat, Stinkpot.

[NP]

CORRECTIONS

(pp. xxvi-ci)

Page xxvi, last line, *for* bëehäud. un *read* bëehäud.u'n.

- “ liii, *for* to hold *read* hold (sb.).
- “ liv, line I, *for* U *read* U'.
- “ lxxx, line I, *for* Whitsuntide *read* Whitsunday.
- “ lxxxvii, line 2, *for* on *read* with.
- “ lxxxix, *for* Jwäüm.bi *read* Jwäun.bi.
- “ xc, *for* *Accipter* *read* *Accipiter*.
for *Aegialitis hiaticulus* *read* *hiaticula*.
for *Emberiza miliaris* *read* *miliaria*.
- “ xci, *for* *Musicapa* *read* *Muscicapa*.
- “ xcii, *for* *Centronotus gunellus* *read* *gunnellus*.

- “ xciii, for *Gaterostus pungitis* read *Gastrosteus pungitius*.
for *Gaterostus laculeatus* read *Gastrosteus aculeatus*.
for *Nemachilus barbatus* read *Nemacheilus basbatula*.
for *Petroyzon branchialus* read *Petromyzon branchialis*.
Delete *Phocena*, &c.
for *Turbo littoreus* read *Littorina littorea*.
for *Aeshna* read *Aeschna*.
- “ xciv, for *Arachnidae* read *Arachnida*.
for *Papilio magaera* read *magaera*.
- “ xcv, for *Antennaria dioïca* read *dioica*.
- “ xcvi, for *Confervae* read *Conferva*.
Fritillaria; for lilly read lily.
for *Gallium* read *Galium*.
for *Heracleum spondylium* read *sphondylium*.
- “ xcviii, for *Impatiens noli-tangere* read *noli-me-tangere*.
for *Lycopodium clavata* read *clavatum*.
for *Lysimmachia* read *Lysimachia*.
- “ xcix, for *Petastites* read *Petasites*.
for *Populus tremulus* read *tremula*.
for *Prunus institia* read *insititia*.
- “ c, for *Rubus fruticosus* read *fruticosus*.
- “ ci, for *Verbascum thaspus* read *thapsus*.

[NP]

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Add the following names to the List of Correspondents on p. Cv.

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Also a few occasional Correspondents whose names appear in the Glossary.

[NP]

PART II
GLOSSARY
OF
THE DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND
(SUPPLEMENT)

(The letters indicating the district where the word, phrase, or meaning is known are used in the same way as before. Caldbeck is now included in district B. A number following a Headword or cross-reference refers to the page in the Glossary of 1899, where is the same Headword with which the new entry should be read in connexion, and as an addition. Unnumbered Headwords, with their glosses, &c., are new.)

A

Aamens, Obs. In phr. **AAMENS OF THE EAR**, a swelling in the palate (E. D. D.).

Abeun, I. *After hissel*, w. *add*—'O'er t' meun or o'er t' midden,' SW. See **Meun**, 213.

Abeun, C., E. (u'biuon). **Aboon**, sw. (u'boou'n). **Aboon**, NE. (u'boon). Above; more than.

Their' a whillimer cheese abune bedheed—**LONSDALE** *Upshot*, stz. 3. Its sae neyce to luik owre the black pasture, Wi' the fells abuin aw—**ANDERSON** *Sally Gray*, stz. 2. I's abeun sebbenty noo—**RICHARDSON**, 1st, p.18.

Abeunheed, G. (u'biuon). Overhead. **Beunheed** is also used, but less frequently.

Abreed, G. In breadth. Spread about; asunder, in pieces.

Made of bricks laid 'brick a-breed,' or brick in breadth (J. H.). Sadwedder, an' sea mickle hay ligger abreed (E. D. D.). T' pye-dish is flown abreed i' t' yubben (E. D. D.).

Abreed, G. (u'br'eed). To spread out corn-sheaves to dry during 'soft' weather; said also of hay and manure.

Ackron, SW. (ääk.r'u'n). The Cockchafer (J.ST.). See **Akkern**. Slape as an ackron—**SAYING**.

A-co: see **Lee-co**'.

Acre, B. Area, hence district or 'practice.'

'It's a big (wide) acre he's got, he goes as far as Wigton'—said of a veterinary surgeon.

Adam and Ish, EC. The substance of this game (played at Kirkoswald) is the hiding of some object whilst the boys themselves hide until this is done. **ADAM AND ISH**

is the call which summons the boys from their hiding-places to search for the hidden object (J. J. T.).

Adoot, C., Ws., N. (ǎdoo. t). **Athoot**, EC. (u'th.oot). Without.

Adoot enny mair hifflin—SCOAP, 110. It's fair surprisin' hoo fwok. . . can han- nel them ithoot hardly ivver gitten a sting—W.C. T. X. 1904, p. 5, col.3.

Agean, 2. (3) *Replace* before *by* in time for, in preparation for, in readiness for some act or event resolved upon, expected, or hoped for, the certainty or finality of which is presumed (J. W. B.); (4) *by*, at a given time; (5) *on*; (6) *in opposition to*, in depreciation of.

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He geddert an army togidder (3) agean hisstartin' to conquer England (J.W.B.). Thou mun git aw dean (3) agean milk time (T.H.C.). 'I'll be back in hoaf an 'oor.' 'Varra weel: I'll hev thee dinner ready (4) agean then' (J.W.B.). Dawston singers come here (5) agean Sunday—ANDERSON *Nichol*, stz. 4. Hev ye gitten owt (6) agean me?—GIBSON, 12.

Ageat, 2. Phr. TO GET AGEAT, to begin.

T' smuikin-room cleart oot sea quick when I gat ageate puffin like a limekiln—C. F. P. 1904, Jan. 26, p.2

Aglet, 2. **Taglet**, EC.

A-hoh; A-heh, N., NE., SW, To one side; oblique.

A-horse, G. On horseback.

Frae east an west, beath rich an peer, A-horse, a-fit, caw in—ANDERSON *Thuirsbj Witch*, stz.2.

Aiblins, Obsolesc. (ae.blinz). Possibly, perhaps.

Sud ye, aeblins, be sae daft—LONSDALE *Upshot*, stz.3I.

Aigre (ǎeg.u'r'). (N., SW.) Sour and loppered, tart. (SW., NC., EC.) Of wind: cold, cutting.

Air, G. (not N.). To expose clothes, &c. to dry air. To slightly warm, or take the chill off. Also in phr. TO TAKE THE AIR OFF, to warm any liquid slightly.

‘That’ll never take the air off it’, said when an attempt is made to heat water over a poor fire (R.S). A cold bath is ‘aired’ by the addition of hot water, and a bed is also aired (T. H. C.). Warm t’ milk an’ tak t’ coald air off (J. B.). One says a ‘drop of aired water or milk’ (J. S. O.).

Akkern, Cs., E., SW., EC. (ääk.r’u’n). **Yakkern**, Cs., SW., NW. (iääk.r’u’n). **Yaknut**, EC., NC., SW. **Oak acorn**, N. Acorn. See **Ackron**, **Yaknut**.

The cushats is cumin’ to feed off the yak nuts (J. W. B.).

Aloddin, 4. To be let; ‘going’; to be sold; to be claimed.

How Hall has been a long time aloddin. Richardson is going to build a barn, sooa there will be lots o’ jobs aloddin. They say Thomsons. . . hev six ewes aloddin (missing). Jenkinson has a new-cult cow aloddin (for sale) (J.A.R. in E. D. D.).

Ananters dish, EC. Applied to company dishes prepared in case any one turns up unexpectedly (J. S. O.).

Ananters pudding, an extra Sunday dish to be used in case of the arrival of company (E. D. D.).

Anenst, G. (not NW.) In case, lest, prepared against. (EC.) Alongside, opposite to.

Tak yer top cooat anenst it rains (T. H. C.).

Ang nails, 5. **Nang nails**, EC.

Annaseeds: see **Sweet bricking**, 324.

An’ o’, 5. A very common expletive or emphatic.

He was pleast ta see me ano—C. F. P. 1904, May 27, p.2. Theer was some toppers ano—ID.

April Gowk, 6. *For geslin read gezlin*.

The dupes at the one time were called ‘April Noddies’—T. C. A. . 118. They are sometimes called. . . April gowks—W. C. T. 1905, Ap. 1, p.2, col. 1.

Apt, G. Liable; disposed.

When yan nobbet hes what yan may ca’ a makeshift tea o’ ham an’ eggs, yan’s apt to git a bit ov edge on—C. M. O. 1904, Jan. 29, p. 2.

Arcell, Obs. This was a Lichen, probably *omphaloides*, found on the rocks on the hills surrounding Ullswater. It yielded a brownish red dye, with which a coarse wool-len stuff exported to Russia was dyed.

The gatherers of what they call Arcell—HUTCHINSON, . 446.

Arse about, G. To idle and wander with no intention of working.

Just arsin' about deein' nowt (J. W. B.).

Arse-back, G. To go back from

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a bargain; fight shy of; begin to be afraid.

Nay! He sayd he wad swop but he's arsed back. What's ta arsin' back theear for?
(T. H. C.).

Arse end, G. They very end; 'arse en' o' t' world' describes a very remote place, such as Cockly Beck, Butter-ilkeld.

Arse oot, G. To run away from a bargain, or previous assertion.

Tou's arsin' oot agen, is ta? (T. H. C.).

Arval breed, 7.

The ceremony over, and the body left in its last resting-place, as many of the attendants as chose went back to the house, where each was presented with a small loaf of bread to take home. This was called arvel bread, and was originally given only to the poor—T. C. A. . 112.

Arvals, 7. (SW., B.) The drink given to helpers at a pig-killing (T. H. C.).

Why, what he comes when aw t'wark's deun, an' t' arvals is aw supp't (T. H. C.).

As, G. (I). Used as *Rel. pron.*, in all genders, *sing.* and *pl.* (2) *Adv.* Used redundantly. (3) *Conj.* After comparative: than. (4) Introducing subord. clause: that. (5) With or without anteced. 'as', and ellipsis of 'can be': expressing superl. degree (E. D. D.).

They hevvent fwoalds for them (I) as we hev in Inghland—BORROWDALE LETTER. He said (2) as that he wasn't cumin' (J. W. B.). 'Thoo seems to leyke him gaily weel.' 'Leyke him! what for studdent I leyke him? He's keynder (3) as thee tull me, iv'ry way' (J. W. B.). I'll uphod (4) as he can deu't. I was tired (5) as tired. He's as daft (5) as daft (J. W. B.).

Ask. (ax). This word is seldom if ever used in N. Cumb. (Stapleton), being replaced by some equivalent form. A woman will be bidden out to tea, and a man may be speered for a sixpence (H. B. C.). Cf. **Spell**.

D' ye ken whae it is ye're speerin' for? COURT CARDS, 281.

Askaich: see **Aslew**.

Aslew, 7. **Askaich**, EC.

Ass, G. **Ashes**. Meeting a boy with a good-looking ass drawing a cart laden with coal he called out 'Stop, you boy. Whose ass is that?' 'It's nut ass 'at o', it's smo' cwol'—CUMBRIANA, 298.

Assart, 7.

One can imagine the original assarts—FERGUSON *Hist*, 156.

Astray, G. Phr. TO COME ASTRAY, said of an animal that has wandered from its home, and arrived at the speaker's; the loser says GONE ASTRAY.

Came astray last week, a Herdwick Ewe; since lambed—W. C. T 1902, Ap. 26, p. 3.

At, 8. Which, who, whom.

Which shun'll ye gah in?—Them 'at's on t' shelf (B. K). An auld harden't sinner 'at nivver went to t' kurk—RICHARDSON, 2nd, 77.

Insert after some fell dales (u't). *After* Rarely heard *add* but common round Silecroft.

Athoot: see **Adoot**.

Attercop, 8. The meaning given after 'spider's web' does not apply to Speyder wob and Cock-web.

Attrish, NW. (ãatth.r'ish). Bad-tempered. (J. H.)

Aund, 9. See **Oa**.

He's aund to rue—POWLEY *I niver rued*, stz. 4.

Aver, Obs. A cart-horse. NICHOLSON, i. 590.

Axins, G. **Exins**, SW. The publication of the banns of marriage.

He visited the clergyman in order to 'put the exins in,' for his second matrimonial venture—PEN. OBS. 1905, Jan. 17, p.6, col.6.

Ay, 10. Yes.

Sez ah, 'An is that what they coa a

lamp eh thur parts?' 'Eigh,' sez she—SCOAP, 19.

Aysta: see **Hysta**.

Aywas, N (āei.wu's). **O'geats**, N. (āu.giäats). All ways, in all manner of ways.

B

Babble, C., EC., B., N. A lie. (B., EC.) To tell a lie (NW., SW.) To tell a secret, blab out.

Noo thou's bablen—not telling the truth—PEN. OBS. 1903, Dec. 15, p. 4.

Babby hoose, G. (not E., N.). A house made by children out of pieces of broken crockery, &c.; the ground-plan of a house marked out on the ground with pieces of crockeryware, by children. See **Boodies**.

Their fine grates brush't an' polish't, their cheeny cats an'dogs on t' chimley pieces; till t'hooses noo-a-days ur liker babby hooses nor owte else—RICHARDSON, 1st, 60. See here is some bits o' pot, howay! play baby houses (A. J.).

Babby-wark, G. Childshness; insignificant doings; something unworthy of a grown-up person.

Back, 10. Not restricted to coalmines, but is also used with reference to quarrying.

Back, G.10.

After speaking of the weather and the 'back hay time'—PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 2. P. 6, col. 6.

Back: as in BACK O' BEYONT, see **Aback**, 1.

Back, c. That side of the fell which is towards the centre of the range.

Leading by 'backs' and 'shoulders'. . . and over the lower heights—LAKE COUNTRY, 172.

Back; Blade. The rafter contiguous to the gable of a house.

Back-a-backs, NC., B., NW. The 'keeper' in the game of Denny. (WC.) A variety of the game 'Kiss in the ring.'

Back breigham, NE. (br'aeh.u'm). A pack-saddle for carrying corn on the pad (P. J.).

Backerly, 10. **Backward**, behindhand.

It's been sec a Backerly summer, there's nowder sweetness nor ripeness amang t' fruit (E. D. D.).

Back-hand, C., SW., B. To strike with the back of the hand. (SW.) Also to be in hiding for an unworthy purpose; to sneak (J. ST.).

Backins, 11. The small stones put in behind the front of a wall to fill or back up.

Backlins, WC., NW. (bääk.shāev). Backwards.

Backshave, EC., B. (bääk.shāev). A spoke-shave.

Wimbles, Backshaves. . . are a few of the articles from the list—HIGHWAYS, 233.

Backshavs, C., SW., B. (shäävz). The sheaves which form the inner round in a grain stack; often called BINDERS.

Badger, 12. Formerly pronounced Batcher. One who buys batches.

In the old Cockermouth Jury Verdicts (Court Leets, 1680) is found 'No batchers or badgers shall buy any butter in the market until market bell rings' (J. B.). I occasionally saw the Badgers come into Garrigill village—WALLACE, 166.

Bad-hearted: see **Heart-lazy**.

Badly-yabble, G. Hardly able.

Badmer, C. An intensive form of 'bad'.

Bag-net, G. A net long enough to stretch across a stream; in the middle is a bag into which the fish are swept: it is worked from both banks. Occasionally takes

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the place of a shoulder-net for catching trout, and is of little use except in small rivers (J. B. S.).

Bags, C., NW., SW., E. The entrails, the internal parts of an animal. In Matterdale and Caldbeck and a few other places, only the stomach is referred to.

We amerce. . . others for emptying Baggs and Blood from the Slaughter house into the Beck—*Extr.* from Court Leet Book, Manor St. Bees, 1747, Oct. 23 (E. L. N.). But suin they were belching and spewing, And emptied their bags on their feet—RAYSON *The Jerry*, stz. 4.

Bain, 13. (WC.) Obliging.

Ax sumbody whoar ta put thee car, an mebbly they'll tell thee t' way tult Buck Heed, it's t' bainest spot!—WILLY WATTLE, 4. Their was niver a kinder, bain-er body leevt—W. C. T. X. 1899, p. 4, col. 1.

Bait, 13. The grindstone post. . . its cross splitting bait prevents it from being used as flags—HUTCHINSON, ii. 443.

Bait-house, G. (bāet). A shed, hut, or house in the neighbourhood of a pit or quarry, in which the workmen eat their bait or dinners.

She went into the bait-house the same night—W. C. T. 1904, Jan.23, p. 6, col. 1.

Bait-tin, G. The vessel in which the workman carries the liquid portion of his midday meal; it is slightly conical in shape, the mouth being closed by a lid. Solid food is also carried in a BAIT-TIN, or BAIT-BOX as it is frequently called, but in this case the shape is square or oval.

She was proceeding to make his bait-tin ready—W. C. T. 1903, Dec. 19, p. 8, col.2.

Backster, NW., B. (bāaksth. u'r'). Obsolesc. Baker.

Bale-fire, Obs. A series of signalfires lighted upon the Scottish and Cumbrian borders to denote the outbreak of war. ELLWOOD.

Ban, G. (bāan). To curse, swear. (Rare.)

And t' wives aw ran out, and shouted and bann'd—HUTCHINSON, ii. 323. The sodger band leyke thunder—STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 35.

Band, 13. The summit of a secondary height; as Randerson BAND.

Bang, Ns., Es., B. A strong pole or shot lever used for various purposes. The strong oaken beam which formerly strengthened and supported the front door; it stretched across at the back, the ends being inserted in holes in the wall on each side of the door-case. To BANG the door, then meant to secure the door by means of this BANG.

At Millbeck Hall, Keswick, there is still a bang, and the holes in the wall into which it goes (H. T.).

Banging, G. (not C.). Large, huge; often in *comb.* with GREAT.

They (porridge) are 'serious grand things for making banging bairns'—LAKE COUNTRY, 34.

Bannager, To bang, C., NC. **Bang Brannigan**, NW. To surpass all and everything.

That beats all that I ever heard—bangs Banager, as we say on the fells—LIZ.
LORTON, i. 310.

Bannock. The name given in the early times of coal-mining in Cumberland to a thick band or stratum of metal in a coal-seam. Probably the Bannock Band, one of the principal seams in the West Cumb. coal-field, was so called because in some places it is divided into two parts by a thick metal (R. W. M.).

He also sunk. . . to y^t seam called y^e Thick Metall Band which is in thickness under y^e Banack 5 Quarters, y^e metall or Banack is in thickness 3 Quarters, and att y^e top of y^t a yard of clear coal—*Extr.* from a MS. Description of an old colliery at Moresby, 1701.

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Bare, C., E., N. (baer'). To remove the soil from the surface of a quarry preparatory to working out the stone. See **Rid.**

Barer, E. The workman who removes the soil from the surface of a stone quarry (S. L.).

Bare scootie, SW. See **Bare gorp**, 14.

Barfin: see **Braffam**.

Baring, E. The soil on the top of a stone quarry. The process of removing this soil (S. L.). See **Rid.**

Barkanaga, (bäär'ku'n.āagu'). Indicates that an individual is troubled with 'cold shoulder'—otherwise laziness. PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 9. p. 4, col. 5. (Known only in Penrith.)

Barneying, 15.

T' wrustlin it was just tull my likin. I divvent think theer was yah barney boot oot o' t' lot—C. F. P. 1904, May 27, p. 2. In running and bicycling I know for a fact there is three times as much barneying—W. C. T. 1904, Sep. 17, p. 3, col. 2.

Barramouth, 16.

In collieries where there are no such Bear Mouths, no horses can be carried down to work—HUTCHINSON, ii. 69.

Barrin' oot, 16. Also at Midsummer.

It was customary for the boys inside to sing ‘Pardin, maister, pardin, Pardin for a pin; If ye won’t give us helliday, We’ll niver let ye in.’

Barrow, C. A hill; occurs in place-names, as GOW-BARROW, Latter-BARROW, Gal-low-BARROW.

Bash in, G. To break or smash in, considerable force being used.

He startit ta bash t’ cask end in—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 4, col. 3.

Bastard shark, 16. For *Acanthius* read *Acanthias*.

Bastile, 16.

T’ childer went intul t’ Bas-tyle at Cockerm’uth—W. C. T. 1901, p. 5, col. 1.

Bat, 16. Also, a fight.

Defendant and S—went out to have a bat—W. C. T. 1901, Sept. 7, p. 5, col. 6.

Bats: see **Creuks**.

Battleder, 18.

A boat; at hed things (oars) like, like a battelter on aither side ont—CLARKE, 69.

Batty-ball, EC. A game which consists in beating an elastic ball to the ground. W. C. A. 1901, 268.

Baum-tea, G. An infusion of the plant Balm, used medicinally. There are many varieties of these decorations, culminating in the hideous onion tea, most ghastly of all (J. AR.). The decoction made from Pennyroyal is given to children to cause sweating (H. T.).

Baurgh, 18; **Bergh**.

A creek in the sea at the north end of a great bergh or rising hill—DENTON TRACTS, s. v. Whitehaven.

Bawk, G. Phr. TO BE THROWN OWER THE BAWK, to have the banns of marriage published. (N.) To commit oneself.

The rood-beam dividing the chancel of a church from the nave. Before the Reformation the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The expression ‘to be thrown our t’ bawk therefore means, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed (E. D. D.). Tom Baty an’ Mary Slack were thrown ower the bawk on Sunday (J. W. B).

Bawkes, 18. The flooring generally rests on the cross-beams of the roof.

Over his house of one room, their (sic) was a kind of loft, or boarded floor (a *bauks*), which, however, had neither door, window, nor stairs—HUTCHINSON, ii.325.

Bawkes-stee, G. A short ladder used for getting up into a loft, such as that one where the fowls roost, the hen-bawker. (SW.) A ladder sufficiently long to reach

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from the floor to the roof timbers of a building. Rather more of a short staircase than a ladder; movable steps (J. S. O.).

He was as brant as a bokes-stee—SCOAP, 88. As lang as a bokes stee—ID. 130.

Bay. (c.) That part of a stream where it widens out as when entering a lake. (NC.) A weir and the still water above, as Holme Head BAY; the slack water on the inside of the curve of a river. (W.) Seldom used in reference to a stream. (SW.) A lateral bight in a river bank. (NW.) Bordering on the Waver are meadows called Bay-lands, the stream here forming bights. (EC.) A bend in a river. See **Dam**; **Lum**. The hounds took the water at the (NC.) bay. . . Swam right down the whole length of the bay. . . Made down to the bay foot, where it left the deep water—C. PATR. 1902, Sept. 26, p.8, col. 8. Oor fishen burd. . . ' At spends his life be becks an' bays—W. C. T. 1904, Oct.8, p. 8, col.6.

Bay, 18 (EC.) To bring to bay, but not necessarily by barking.

He saw the dog having the stag. Another dog was baying it—PEN. OBS. 1901, Mar.5.

Bean, 19. The glossic of the four Headwords thus spelt is (biään); that of **Bean goose** is (been).

Beann lazy, Cs., SW. (biään). Very lay; lazy to the bone.

Bear, 19.

In summer he has to bear his water three—quarters of a mile—PEN. ONS. 1903, Dec. I, p. 7, col. 4. Two or three bits o' lasses fentit an' hed to be bworn oot—LAMPLUGH, 3.

Bearing top coal. A portion of the Main Band left for the support of roof of the mine; it is generally about 20 inches thick (R. W. M.).

Beb, C., B., EC. To drink copiously.

It is usual when the owner of the whiskey bottle thinks that his friend has drunk enough out of it, to call out 'Bob' (J. B.).

Bed, G. The womb of an animal—calf-BED, lamb·BED.

Bed, C., EC. To put to bed; cause to go to bed.

She beddit t' barn. We hev bedded many a decent man—NOTE-BOOK, 149.

Bed of, G. In phr. TO GET HER BED OF, to give birth to. See **Bring forrat**.

Dick weyfe get her bed o' twee twins—ANDERSON *Tamer*, stz. 4.

Bed-settle, G. A settle having an arm at one end only; the seat is much broader than is that of the ordinary settle, so that on occasions it could, with the addition of a narrow mattress, be used as a bed.

My informant showed me one bought in the neighbourhood of Corby, and told me who had bought the mate of it (R. S.).

Bee-boa, G. A child's name for sleep.

Just tek a bit souck; an then bee-boa—ANDERSON *Mudder's Fowt*, stz. 10.

Beef-neets. These were a kind of 'merry-neet' held during the Spring in the parish of Caldbeck forty or fifty years ago, when friends met at one of the village inns, sat down to a supper of beef, and danced afterwards.

Beeld, 2I. A sheltering ridge to a glen, which often gives access to main mountain ridge, as does the ridge between Latrigg and Skiddaw—W. T. PALMER. In place-names: Nan-BEELD, Goose BEELD. See **Stell**.

Thatched dwellings, clay bields, and worse out-houses—WORTHIES, ii. 31. Up a bield right opposite, I could just discern three slowly moving dots—RAMBLES, 122.

Beese, G. (bees). **Beesas**, SW.

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(beesas). Cattle; not applied to horses, sheep, or pig. Beasts.

Ah thowt they war token aboot beese, for yan o' them sed at that was a varra dangerus bull Pope hed sent fra Rwome—SCOAP, 25.

Beest grasses, C., SW., NW. **Coo grassin**, C. An old term for cattle-grazing land.

Beestins, 2I. For **Beast** read **Bees**.

He didn't know t' difference atween beer an' beast milk—W. C. T. X. 1900, p.4, col. 1.

Beet, 2I. To arouse or feed a passion.

Sec objects nobbit beat in spleen—SMITH: STAGG *N. Y. Epist.* Stz. 31.

Beeter, EC., SW., B. The person who attends to the fire which bakes the oatbread. The fire is made of brackins and requires constant and careful attention. A good BEETER is almost as valuable as a good baker. The art is fast going out, and there are few bakers of the thin oatbread left (T. H. C.).

Beez'l'd: see **Bezzled**.

Beggation, G. That which causes beggary, poverty.

See prices ur fair beggation; I'll nivver tak sebben (shillings)—RICHARDSON, 187I, *T'auld Farmer*.

Beggar-legs, G. A term of derision.

Beggarly Scot, Obs. The rules of the game are same as for 'Watch webs,' or 'Dry-bellied Scot.'

The game called Beggarly Scot exhibits a striking view of the free-booting practices of the former border inhabitants—JOLLIE, 44.

Belderment, Cs. Shouting, bellowing.

If Ah was ta put it on ta fodder t' 'Bull' in, wadn't there be sum belderment on?—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 29, p. 6, col.4.

Belent, E. (bēelent). Of horses: broken-winded. This condition is attributed to lead-poisoning (S. L.).

Bellied, C., EC., N. **Sowted**, B. Of a pig or calf that is 'potbellied.' See **Brokken-bellied**.

Belly. Mining term: a swelling out or protruding of a vein from its normal width or thickness. Also denotes any projection mass of rock or ore in the face or sides of a working. J. M. M.

When the vein opens wide in some place, and again closeth, this is called a Belly of Ore, and is no natural Vein—ROBINSON, 80.

Belly-brokken, Cs., E., SW. **Body-brokken**, E., EC., NC. **Belly reyne brokken**, NW.

Broken-bellied, N., EC., SW., NW. Afflicted with rupture or hernia. See **Brokken-belly**.

Belly mezur, G. Not stinted. As much as the stomach will hold.

Said of a glutton that he has 'no mezur of his belly' (J. S. O.).

Belly stend: see **Stend**.

Belly-wyke, EC. The groin (T. W.). See **Lisk**.

Belt en': see **Stick en'**.

Beltute, 22.

Grebes, an' belltutes 'at war dabblen—W. C. T. 1903, Mar.28, p. 6, col.2.

Benk, 22. Fox-hunting term: to take shelter under a crag, or on a shelf of rock, or the face of a crag or scree.

A fox would not be said to have binked if he had gone into a drain (J. AR.). The hounds forced him. . . back to Yew Crag, where he binked. The hiding place was found to be almost inaccessible without the aid of ropes—C. PATR. 1903, Jan. 16, p. 3, col.5. The hounds drove him into Dead Crag, where he binked—W. C. T. 1903, Jan. 10, p. 2, col. 6.

Benk coal. In thick seam the upper portion is worked first,

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leaving the lower part as a bench to be worked afterwards (R. W. M).

Bent, Cs. **Bleak**.

Yon's a bent pleass o' yours.

Besom moss, G. The Hair Moss, *Polytrichum commune*.

They use to poo this beesom moss—RICHARDSON, 1871, *Auld Jwohunny*, stz. 3.

Bessy dooker, 24.

Otter's noway n'ar if Bessie Doucker's about—NOTE-BOOK, 27. About its bright waters several watercrows are flitting—RAMBLES, 169. Oor watterpyats dooned so clean in whyet neuks—W. C. T. 1904, Oct. 8, p. 8, col. 6.

Betty, G. A man who does woman's work is a BETTY, a BETTY-MAN, or a DIRTY BETTY.

Ah can't abide a betty ev a man at's allus poaten about in t' wimmin's business—

W. C. T. 1905, Ap. I, p. 6, col.3.

—To do woman's work.

Should several men be living together with no woman in the house, one of them will undertake to 'betty' for the others, i.e. keep the house in order and cook. 'I'se gaen 't betty a lile piece for t' mistress' (T. H. C.).

Beuk-learn't, G. Educated.

Yer buik-larn'd wise gentry—ANDERSON *Canny aul*, stz. 2.

Beunheed: see **Abeunheed.**

Beus, 25.

Let the seeventh (day) see thee here i' thy auld buese—E. CLARK *A Lecture*, 31.

Their naigs frae th' buoses brought—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 29.

Beut money, 25. *Delete* money.

What boot will you give me between your old yawd and my filly?—RAY. I'll give my horse, an' five pun' to beutt.

Beut: see **Bote.**

Bezzled, EC., NW. Beezl'd, NC. Bumbeylied, NW. Showing the effects of heavy drinking.

His nooas was bez'led—PEN. OBS. 1897, Nov. 16.

Bicker, 25. To 'tak a stap oot of his BICKER' likewise implies to bring a proud or bumptious man back to his proper senses. This figure of speech is derived from the fact that if one or more of the staves were removed from the bicker, its capacity for holding food would be reduced—'I'll give thee less food and more correction.'

I have only heard it used jocularly. If some one is particularly lively and full of devilment, it may be said to him (as to a frisky horse), 'I will tak' a stap oot o' thy bicker' (J. W. B.).

—*After* hurry, hasten, *add*—To indulge in horse-play. In the line quoted, the author means that the men pushed the women down and rolled about on the ground (in this sense Obs.). (B., EC., NW.) TO BICKER bears the ordinary sense of 'to quarrel,' but when used of children it implies that they are talking and chattering fast and excitedly, as when at play. Also (B.) to 'chaff.' See **Wickerin.**

Bickerin': see **Whickerin.**'

Biddable, 25.

Beath biddable, peaceful, an daily weel fed—ANDERSON *Heame's heame*, stz. 4.

Bide, 26. (5) Take, require.

It bides a deal o' wark (R. K.).

Bider, G. One who stays too long, pays too long a visit.

If oor Josep yance gits sitten doon, he'll bide aw day; he's a tarrible bider (T. H. C.).

Billy Mackereth's parlour.

William Mackereth kept the House of Correction (in Cockermouth). It was known as 'Billy Mackereth's parlour'—W. C. T. 1904, Oct. 22, p. 5, col.7.

Billy pet: see **Dumpy-wully.**

Bin; **Bing**, G. Is made of straw 'tweynd' into thick 'seymes,' which are then coiled round and round, forming a cylindrical basket capable of containing as

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much as 300 Imp. bush. of grain (J. H.).

Binder, G. (binddh.u'r'). The labourer who ties up the sheaves lying loose on the ground.

Binders, C., E., SW., B. **Blinder row**, NW., SW. In building a circular stack of grain, the second row of sheaves counting from the outside is laid with the ends nearer to the centre than those of the first row, the third row is nearer still. When then the second layer counting from below is put on a similar manner, the second rows of each layer become BINDERS. See **Backshavs.**

Bing, 27. Is only used for this metal.

An average of only 259 bings 7 cwt. per annum—WALLACE, 127.

Binger, EC. (bin.ju'r'). **Bringer**, SW. Anything large.

Bing-stead, E. The place in which the lead ore is stored.

The pieces of pure lead ore were. . . carried into the bing-stead—WALLACE, 145.

Bishop't, 27.

You 'sup them' (porridge) with a good will, unless they are 'smeuked' or 'bishopped'—LAKE COUNTRY, 34.

Bit, 27.

'What a wee bit thing it is.' Lap't up in his bit worthless sel'—RICHARDSON, 2nd, 160.

Bitted, 28. Specially describes a small piece removed from the upper or lower fold of the ear.

Cropped both ears, under fold bitted far—S. GUIDE, 7.

Bitter Bump, 28.

Bitterns which the people call mire drombles—HUTCHINSON, ii. 494.

Bit what, G. And yet.

Bit what, as thought ageann, 'at aa'd russelt many a hard fo'—DICKINSON *Tail for Joe*, 5.

Bity tongue: see **Arse smart**, 6.

Black, G. Dialect meaning are—exceedingly, entirely, very: dismal, dreary; of language: foul, improper, indecent.

Black fat; black angry; a black burnin' sham; of the fire or tide: black oot; of an egg under a hen: black sitten; black wet; a black view; talk a lot of black and tell a black teal.

Black, G. To defame; to scold.

Ther's oalas clatty-piets keen to black yer nail an' neame (J. B.). Thee gannie'll black thee an' a' if she comes oot an' fins thoo's been rivin' a' afore thee—E. C. N. 1904, Oct. I, p. 10, col. 6.

Blackberries, 28. Not SW.

Black bole, 28. Black-balled boots are considered to be a token of better circumstance.

Ah wear black balled shoes noo ah's manager—PEN.OBS. 1904, Mar. 8, p.4.

Black-bums: see **Black kites**, 29.

Black cap, 29. *For* bullrush *read* Reed Mace.

Black-cap, C., SW. The Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus*. See **Bessy Blackcap**.

The resort of a species of seagull called the Blackcap—ALLERDALE, 52.

Black-cawke. An old name for wad or blacklead or plumbago.

The term black-cawke might be subject to a similar objection, the word cawke being applied by miners to a sulphate of barytes—OTLEY, 173.

Black dooker: see **Bessy dooker**, 24.

Black Gull: see **Mackerel Hawk**.

Blackie, G. (bläak.i). The blackbird, *Merula merula*.

Oor throstles, blackies, aw ur grand—W. C. T. 1904, Oct. 8, p.8, col.6.

Blackin', G. Defamation; scolding abuse

If ennybody spak, Wat gev then a blackin' i' t' middle o' t' sang—BETTY WILSON, 44. I set on an' geh them.

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o' sike a blackin' as they willn't seeun forgit—GIBSON *Betty*, 75.

Black Jack, 29.

Large quantities of Black Jack or Zinc ore are being despatched (from Nenthead)—C. PATR. 1901, Feb. 1, p.7, col. 4.

Blackleg, G. Wrestling term: one who makes no real attempt to throw his opponent, generally with the object of winning bets made through an accomplice.

Theer was nin o' this blackleggin', an' barginnin'. . . as theer is noo—RICHARDSON, *Ist*, 59.

Blacklock. The name of some kind of brid found at Bewcastle, which cannot now be identified.

Blackbirds, . . . hemplings, blacklocks, . . . crows, ravens, rocks, jackdaws—HUTCHINSON, *i*. 96.

Blackly, C., Es., NW., SW. **Blacklike**, NC. **Darkly**, B. Ofweather: dark, with threatening-looking clouds. BLACKLY sometimes used, but DARKLY (92) is commoner (J.ST.).

Black martin: see **Deevlin**, 95.

Blackthorn, NC. Two 'bases' are formed and between them stands the 'catcher,' whilst the rest of the players stand at one of the two bases; the 'catcher' calls out 'BLACKTHORN,' when the other players reply, 'Buttermilk and barleycorn'; (Catcher) 'How many sheep have you to-day?' (reply) 'As many as you can catch

and carry away.’ They then rush past: the boy in the middle tries to catch as many as he can, who join his side. This goes on till all are caught; the last caught becomes ‘catcher’ (J. W. B.).

Blackthorn winter, C., WC., B. The cold weather which usually sets in when blackthorn is in blossom, in March or April.

Blackwell, NC. To tell a person to go to BLACKWELL cheese quarries is to send him on a fruitless quest (J.S.O.).

Black wing, 29. For **Leather wing** read **Bull stang**.

Bladderren, 29.

Girt bladderren’ feulls,’ At scarce knew reet fra wrang—RICHARDSON, 1871, *Auld Abram*.

Blade: see **Back**.

Blaring: see **Wickerin’**.

Blashin’, G. (not SW.). The treatment which the plants and trees in a garden undergo during a high wind.

T’ gardin has gitten a blashin’ wid t’ wind (A. J.).

Blashment, Cs., E., B., N. Poor weak drinkables, such as weak tea, ‘small beer.’ (SW.) Foolish, feeble talk (T. H. C.).

Blash’t, Cs., B., E., NW. Blatter’t WC. Of fruit: blown or fallen off the trees, and being bruised will not keep.

Blatter’t: see **Blash’t**.

Blewd, C., EC., B., SW. (bliōod). (C., EC.) Deceived. (EC., WC., N.) Very drunk (J. S. O.).

Did he appear to be suffering from delirium tremens, or was he ‘blued,’ as we call it?—W. C. T. 1904, May 21, p.5, col. 7.

Blinders, 3I. G. These are generally fixed only to the cart bridle, the ploughing bridle being made lighter and without blinkers.

Tha hang up a deal of wind-clayths like blinder-brydals—BORROWDALE LETTERS.

Blinnd-hash, C., EC. Taty hash without any meat in it (J. G.).

Blinnd leadin’ t’ blinnd, G. Describes the following operation which not every cobbler can do:—A hole being made by an awl in the upper leather of a boot,

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the bristle of a wax-end is pushed throughout from the outside and drawn into view by the left hand from the inside. In this wax-end a hole is made, into which is inserted the bristle of another wax-end. Finally the first wax-end is drawn back by the right hand, taking with it the second, like a needle draws a thread through cloth (J. W. B.).

Blinnd stobbin'. A method of sewing a patch on a boot-upper: through a hole bored by an awl, the right hand inserts a bristle to act as a guide to a wax-end, which is pushed through from the inside by the left hand (J. W. B.).

Blob, 32.

'He teuk t' blob on it.' It's t' cheapest bease to-day, an' i' t' blob o' condition—C. F. P. 1904, Jan. 29, p.2.

Blobber, 32.

It's daft wark blockin blobbers on a beck (J. B.).

Bloomin' Sally. The name given at Bowness on Solway to the French Willy.

Blore, (S. V. Yur), 374.

The 'dodder' of the Abbey Holm farmers, and the 'blore' of the inhabitants of Gosforth Bottoms—T. C. A. xi. 120.

Blue blind ake, Obs.

Wolfram—so called in Borrowdale—HUTCHINSON, i. [52].

Blue Tommy: see **Tommaty-taa**, 342.

Bluett, 32. For *Raja* read *Raia*.

Bluffs, EC. (blūofs). **Blinns**, NC. (blinz). **Blinkers**, SW., NW., B. **Biggles**, B. (big.u'lz). A blind that is put over the eyes of a horse turned out to grass, to prevent him from jumping the dykes; occasionally put on vicious stallions when they are on the road.

Bobbin, 33.

Ivery mortal thing beside at woman whoke druss in, fra garn stockins the Clark hundert yird cottn bobbins—SCOAP, 108.

Bobbin' span: see **Ringie**.

Bog myrtle: see **Gawel**, 134.

Bog violet: see **Mountain violet**.

Boil't pot, G. A favourite meal with farmers: consist of dumpling, beef, barley, greens, and lythening to form the broth, all boiled together in a set-pot. Formerly this was prepared on Sundays or Mondays, when enough beef was added to suffice for the remainder of the week. It was eaten cold (J. H.). Also made with sheep's head. See **Pot boilin' day**.

Boilt stuff: see **Chopt stuff**.

Bone in the air, G. A bracing freshness in the air; more especially used at seasons the cold it signifies is unseasonable, lingering, premature. In spring sunshine there may be a touch of winter's keenness in the air, and in late summer an early autumnal frost. On the fells there is always A BONE IN THE AIR (J. AR.).

Bonny burd enn, 35. **May flooer**, C.; **Meeda flooer**, B.

Boodies, N. (bōo.diz). **Boolies**, E. Broken pieces of earthenware or glass, used by girls for decorating a play-house, called a 'boody-hoose,' and (E.) 'bollys hoose.' See **Babby-hoose**.

Bool. C. (bool). **Booal**, N., E., SW. (boou'l). To throw the ball in the game of cricket or bowls. To walk with confident air and a certain amount of hurry or speed. He boolt in as a bowld as brass, an ah follot—SCOAP, 165. He guessed their

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was summat up; he went to Miss Elsie's room, an' booled reet in—W. C. T. H. 1893, p. 4, col. 2.

Booly holes; Bool hole, E., N. Recesses formed in the thickness of the walls of, or about, an old house; the seize varies considerably, the usual dimensions being about 18 inches wide, 14 high, and 14 deep; they are used as shelves, and bear no special name except at Alston.

There's a bit bool a bit o' the way along the secret passage—RANDAL, X.

Boon Hunt, Obs.

The tenants (of Dalemain) are bound to attend their Lord's hunt within this chace once a year, which is called in their court roll a Boon Hunt—EXCURSION, 82.

This service is called Boon Day, and for this every tenant has his dinner and a quart of ale: the person who first seizes the hunted deer shall have his dead for his trouble—CLARKE, 34.

Boorstaff, 35.

Some of the old people even yet remember when. . . the ‘boor staff’ was used in their early days—WIGTON, 24.

Boot: see **Bote**.

Bo-pap, EC., B., WC. A disappointing discovery.

Ah’ ve fergitten mi spenks; that’s a bo-pap awiver ist (B. K.).

Bord. A general mining term: a working driven at right angles or transverse to the cleat of the coal (R. W. M.).

The standard prices for hewing. . . in bord workings, is. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.—W. C. T. 1904, June 4, p. 5, col. 6.

Born-lazy: see **Heart-lazy**.

Borrowin’-days, 36. Borrowed days.

Bosom, G. (boo.zu’m). Of wind: to eddy, to whirl.

The wind bosoms into our garden (A. J.).

Bosom wind, 36.

The Bosom wind takes place wherever one object in the direction of the wind overlooks another. . . this is particularly the case where large rocks screen things below them from the direct force of the wind, yet subject them to what is called a Bosom wind—CLARKE, xxxix. (Clarke proceeds to describe what he saw when this wind was blowing at Booth (Bow)-scale Tarn. See **Crack**.) He as lived in Mosedale all his life, and says that there is a particular wind which comes from Bowscale Tarn; it has been known to blow with great force, making holes in the ground, but he never heard it called Bosom Wind (A. J.).

Bote; Boot. A recompense; compensation; amends. MANBOTE, amends for a man slain. HOUSE-BOTE, PLOUGH-BOTE, privileges to tenants to cut wood for repair of houses, ploughs, &c. See **Beut money**.

The right of cutting spelks and prods and other necessary boots in the Lord’s woods—BAMPTON, 63.

Bouse, E. The crude 'paying' ore in a lead-mine, consisting of zinc ore (blend); more popularly called 'Black Jack.'

The bouse and deads drawn up the sumps in kibbles—WALLACE, 141.

Bower, 37.

Opposite to the fire-place is the door of the chamber, or. . . Bower, where the master and mistress of the family sleep—CLARKE, XX. See **Parlour**.

Bowld, G. (bāuwld). Bold.

He boolt in as bowld as brass—SCOAP, 165.

Bowster, Cs., Ns., E. (bāuwsth.u'r'). **Cod**, **Coddins**, SW. The block of wood upon which the sole-plate of a cart rests and is kept separate from the axle-tree.

T' bowsters sooa lowce at they joggt back an forret—SCOAP, 217.

Brackin clock, 37.

A hard-cased bracken clock which has attempted a flight beyond its power—DELLS, 149.

Braffam, 38. **Barfin**, EC. *For* (br'ae.ghu'm) *read* (br'ae.am).

Brag, G. (br'āag). To challenge; to reproach, exult over.

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Then he wed shek the bull-ring, and brag the heale town, An to feght, run, or-russle, he pat down a crown—ANDERSON *Matthew Macree*, stz.4. Thowt aw t' way, Hoo he wad brag auld Nell; An' tell her hoo he'd deun as weel As she could deun her-sel'—RICHARDSON, and, *Auld Gwordie*, stz. 9.

Braid, 38. *After* parturition, *add*—that is, during the premonitory pangs of calving, and she 'beels' when the pains are at their height. The straining during or after calving is also called *paining* (J. H.).

Braid, C., NW., B., EC., N. **Upbraid**, NC., EC., E. (br'aed). To rise nauseously in the stomach; to retch; vomit; to desire to vomit.

Bacon fat upbraids me (A. J.).

Braird, 38. Only refers to plant growth.

Brakshy, 38.

Braxied mutton was a frequent article of diet—FERGUSON *Hist.* 286. Nin o' yer frozen stuff' at teasts like braksha—C. F. P. 1904, Jan.26, p.2.

Branders. Mining term: strong wooden stretchers across the shaft, to which are fastened wooden sliders or guides in which the shoes of the cages run (J. M. M.). (NC.) Timbers to support the roof of a cottage; starting upright from the ground they bend at the wall-plate, and at the ridge meet corresponding beams from the other side; the two sets are fastened together by wooden pegs (R. S.).

Brandlin' worm, 38.

While fishing with the brandling worm in the Croglin—C. PATE. 1903, July 117, p.5, col.6.

Brandreth, 38.

The three Shire stones near the source of the Duddon were called 'The Three-legged Brandrith,' because a person might there at the same time place each of his feet in a separate county, Cumberland and Westmorland, and his hands in a third county, Lancashire—ELLWOOD *Landnama Book*, 53.

Braw, N. Fine; pleasing; smart; handsome.

Money meks yen hansome, Money meks yen bra'—ANDERSON *Madam Jane*, stz.5.

Bread, C. (br'iaad; br'eeu'd). **Breed,** EC. (br'eed). The strip of grass, generally about four or five feet wide, extending across the field, which a mower cuts with his scythe at hay harvest. TO CARRY HIS BREED, i.e. to mow from one end of the field to the other; when used *fig.* is similar to 'carry his rig o' har'st,' and implied the capability of doing as good work as any other man. Some of the great strong mowers of the last generation could take a three yards' BREED (T. W.).

He could fell fower square yerds ivvery stroke. He wad tak fower yerds o' breed an' a yerd forret ivvery bat—RICHARDSON, 1st, 58.

Bred, G. Of sheep: pure-bred as distinguished from half-bred. Pure-bred not being Herdwick (T. H. C.). Formerly general, but now rarely used (J. S. O.).

Breears, G. (not N.) (br'ee.u'r'). Does not of necessity include the briars and prickly plants only, but may also refer to all the wild growths in a hedge which are not strictly part of the hedge stuff itself.

Brecks, G. Breeches.

Owre went his het keale on his blue breeks—ANDERSON *The Bundle*, stz. 2.

Breest, 4I. He just leaned over the dyke breast to pick the rabbit up—C. PATR. 1901, Nov. 8, p. 3, col. 3.

Breest beam. A cross-beam in a loom which touches the front of a weaver's body at the level

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of the elbow or breast, when seated on the seat-board.

Brek, G., 4I.

'Soon both foxes were in full swing for liberty which they gained.' 'I wish a newspaper chap was present to hear t' break'—W. C. T. 1902, Oct. 18, p. 4, col. 7.

Breme, 4I. Brim, SW.

Brew-farm, Obs. A licence granted by the lord of the manor for keeping public-houses, and the sum paid him was called a BREW-FARM rent. CUMBRIANA, 320.

Bride-pot, G. **Bride-cup**, SW. A new chamber-pot was filled with rum punch at all weddings, and out of it was drunk the bride's health. The liquor drunk a night or two before a wedding by those who have ridden out to give the invitation. Both customs are Obs.

The cheerfu' breyde pot's drunk—STAGG *Bridewain*, 8.

Brig lug: see **Ear-brig**.

Brimmer, G. A broad-brimmed hat.

A fourteen-inch brimmer, I neist stuck on my powl—ANDERSON *Jurry Jowlter*, stz. 5.

Bring a cluff, G. To hit.

An brong snifterin' Gwordie a cluff—ANDERSON *Clay Daubin*, stz. 7.

Bringer: see **Binger**.

Bring it off, G. It is said of a man and a woman that they will bring it off, when they are about to marry.

Brissett, Obs. A wooden frame used in brewing. ELLWOOD.

Britten, EC., NC., NW. To trash or beat with the hands.

Thou'll be gaan, or ah' ll britten tha—PEN. OBS. 1903, Dec. 15, p. 4.

Brittening. A thrashing.

Brockle, N., NE. B. (br'uok.u'l). **Brittle**; used of peats, sods, or short and crumbly oat-cake (P. J.); friable.

Brokken-bellied, EC., NW., SW., B. **Belly-brokken**, E., NW., SW., B., EC. **Body-Brokken**, B. Of animals which have enlarged abdomens due to frequent parturition. Of a horse which, generally from age, is slack in the back and whose stomach is enlarged or pendulent. See **Bellied**, **Belly-brokken**.

He's bowt a brokken-bellied nag—PEN. OBS. 1903, Dec. 15, p. 4.

Brot, C., WC., EC., B. **Peat-brot**, B. (br'äut). **Rubbin spot**, N., SW. **Moss-breek**, E. A broken place on a hillside into which sheep wander and rub their fleeces against gravelly sides (B. K.).

Brots refer to broken peaty ground (T. W.). Breeks and moss-breeks are places on the fells where sheep rub (S. L.). Brot and peat-brot are the same; the soul on the fell is peaty and sheep rub themselves in the bare places (A. J.).

Broth-pot. (NW., NC., B.) The pot. in which broth, &c., is cooked; (Cs., N.) the old round-bellied pot on three feet, called also Keal-pot.

Mrs. Brannan put t' broth-pot on t' fire—BRANNAN, 7.

Brotty grun'. (C., EC.) Broken hummocky ground on a peat-moss where peats have been dug and the edges are rough; such spots are frequent on peat-fells (M. E. N.). (SW.) Ground which will only produce stunted crops (J. ST.).

Brumstean, G. A term of abuse generally applied to a bad-tempered woman.

Wi' mey weyfe neane I gat, But tuik a brumsten gien to drink—ANDERSON
Calep and Watty, stz. 6.

Brust, G. To rupture or rend from

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without, gen. by a blow with a blunt instrument. See p. xli.

He struck her in the mouth, bursting it—W. C. T. 1903, Oct. 31, p. 6, col. 1.

Bucker, E. A heavy flat-headed iron hammer with long handle, used for breaking up the 'bouse.'

Buck horn, 44. **Buck's grass**, SW. **Robin Hood's hatban**, C., WC. Quantities of a strong shot plant, provincially called buck's grass—HOUSMAN, 148.

Buddle, E. A mining term: a kind of tub or cradle in which the crude lead ore is washed.

The broken stuff was then washed in a buddle—WALLACE, 145.

Bude, Obs. Did tolerate; pret. of Bide.

Lasses bude his mockin'—LONSDALE *Upshot*, stz. 25.

Bull. Mining term: a tapered bar of iron with which the inequalities in a bore-hole are filled up, previous to putting in the charge (J. M. M.).

Bull, G. If when playing leapfrog the leaper fails to leap over and so throws down the boy who has 'set' back, or has failed to call out his number at the proper instant, he becomes a BULL and has to set a back for the others, whilst the boy knocked down is said to be BULLED. Some districts call the leaper the BULL. See **Bull lowp**.

Bull-jump. . . work up an appetite, but exhaust on the seashore when you are the bull always—W. C. T. 1904, May 28, p. 4, col. 6.

Bull adder, 45. *For Leather-wing read Bull stang*.

Bull-arse, C., SW., w. An expletive equivalent to 'rot,' 'bosh,' 'botheration.'

Bullet, G. The ball used in the game of Spell and bullet.

With shinnies posed, they raced for the bullet—W. C. T. 1900, Ap. 28, p. 3, col. 8.

Bull-grips; Bull-holders: see **Humbugs**.

Bull-heed, 46. **Powcat**, NW. **Bullfrog**, E.

I hear Bullheed used not to denote the your of frogs, but it was never used when I was a lad; we used Powcats (J. H.). We pass't Jimmy, forken bullheeds in t' beck edge—W. C. T. 1905, Mar. 25, p. 3, col. 5.

Bullfrog: see **Bull-heed**.

Bull-joss, G. **Bull truss**, B. A game in which his head resting against a wall , or the chest of another whose back is against the wall, and his face downwards; the others then, as many as can, take a run and jump on to his back, remaining there as long as possible and calling out 'Monty kitty, monty kitty, one, two, three'; should

the boy be unable to bear them all up until the doggerel is ended, he is obliged to 'make a back' again. Another call is 'Joss of Ireland, great Bull Joss.'

Bull-jump. In B. this term refers to the variety of the game of Leap-frog when the worst jumper sets a back, acting as 'bull,' whilst the others in rotation make standing jumps, forward, backwards, and sideways, calling out their numbers as they do so. Whoever fails becomes the 'bull,' and the first 'bull' a jumper (H. B. MOORE, Wigton). See **Lowp frog, Bull lowp.**

Bull lowp, G. Includes the following variations of the game of Leap-frog. One makes a 'back,' the others leap over from the rear, from the front, and sideways, the best leaper going first. After the bull has been crossed

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in all directions, the players take off their caps, and leave them on the bull's back as they leap over; whoever displaces a cap becomes the bull. If all leap over without a cap being knocked off, then the leaping is resumed in reversed order, the last now leaping first. When leaping each one must call out something; if he omits to do this, then one of the others taps the bull's back and says, 'Bull! You didn't speak,' and the usual penalty follows, or if this is also omitted, then 'Bull' himself calls out. Care is always taken to put the cap on the bull's back as 'cockly' as possible, so that there is every chance of one of those following knocking it off, and thus making a fresh bull. Wearing their caps loosely, the boys leap over the bull, and in doing so, jerk off the caps to the front; then reversing the direction they leap over the bull's head first, 'talking off' from the spot where their caps fell; penalty ensues if one cap touches another on the ground. It is necessary that the caps shall not fall at too great a distance from the bull, else the return jump may be too difficult to do (J. W. B.). See **Bull; Bull jump; Lowp frog.**

Bull neck, 46. **Bull-a-necks,** SW.

He tummel't bull-a-necks oor t' dyke (T. H. C.).

Bull stang, 46. For *Aeshna* read *Aeschna*.

Bull toppins, 46. *After Bull fronts,* N. *insert Feg,* NC.

Bum, 47. To boom; to strike.

To knock. Saint Mary's muckle clock bumm't eight—ANDERSON *Peck o' Punch*, stz. 2. Doant let's lake ony langer; let's lake at bumman' 'em about. Said by some boys at a billiard table (T. H. C.).

Bumbeylied: see **Bezzled**.

Bump, Obs. A piece of cloth about 27 inches wide and 24 yards long; it was made from the Herdwick wool.

Bunnings, E. A kind of scaffolding fixed above the heads of the miners in the portion of the vein from which the ore (lead) had been extracted—WALLACE, 140. They act as a protection to the miners from falls of rock, &c. from above, and afterwards serve as platforms to work from.

Bur, G., 47: see **Ram-reace**.

Burley, EC., B., SW. (buor'l.i). A forward young man.

Bushal heead; Dalston. A man having a heavy, coarsehead (J. AR.).

Bustard, 49. *After Bull insert Sleuf*.

Only moderate sport is being had with the clear water worm. The fly and bustard at night has been the best game—C. PATR. 1901, June 28, p. 3, col.2.

Butt, 49. (EC., SW., E., B.) A small corner or partially detached portion of a field which cannot be got at when ploughing. A triangular part of a field which is ploughed in short sections (T. H. C.), and with gradually shortening furrows (J. N. D.).

Butter keak. (NC., NW.) A small pat of butter; the cake of butter formed in the churn when the butter is made. Also a cake made of flour and butter only, rolled out, cut into squares each split into two, buttered, put together again like a muffin and eaten hot (MISS AMSTRONG). (NW.) The pastry is as for apple or currant cakes, rolled out very thin, then a layer of butter is spread over the paste, and over

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that a layer of sugar, and finally a layer of pastry; the whole is then baked in a slow oven (J. H.). (WC.) Made of flour and butter paste, baked on a frying-pan, split open and eaten hot; also called frying-pan cake (J. D.). (E.C.) An ordinary girdle-cake (T. W.).

Peter stanin' at th' yet Waitin' for a butter keak, Churrn! Churrrn! Churrrrn!—

Verse of an old churning charm (J. AR.).

Butter leaves, 49. *After docking insert C.*

A greet bed o' butter dockens—W. C. T. X. 1901, p. 23, col. 2.

Button ore. An obs. mining term, probably referred to kidney iron ore (B. W. M.).

The Ore was very rich, consisting of Button Ore, and a pinguid shining Ore—ROBINSON, 85.

Butt welt, 50. Reut welt, SW.

By, 50. (Cs., Ws.) More than; exceeding, surpassing; past.

Summat by't common,' (EC.) 'summat by ordinar'—something more than common (ordinary). 'It ga's by fairation'—it exceeds fair play; 'it ga's by straight'—it is crooked, i.e. . . . past the line which marks straightness, and *fig.*, to over-reach in business. He's by ordinar a good singer. It was by ordinar a greet win' (A. J.). Cringled means anything that is gone by streight or not made streight—J. BENSON, Boot. 'Noo than, Bill, thou's by t' mark'—said to a boy as he won the race (T. H. C.). If a pair of scissors or tongs become loosened at the joint, they are said to 'go by theirsels,' i.e. to pass one another (A. J.).

—*After origin add:*—

Ther was yance a time when t' produce o't plyaces endan in 'by' was toll-free in Appleby market, but o't tuther spots like Dufton (or any other ending) hed to pay. . . . Only two or three months ago an effort was made to establish such a right at Penrith market, by which all places with names ending in 'by' claimed to send produce toll free; but those who demanded the concession were not able to make good the claim—PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 2, col. 6. See **Be.**

By-fa, Cs., Ws., B., N. **By-wesh,** SW., EC., NC. The outlet of an artificial race leading from a milldam and provided with a sluice to regulate the water flowing through the race to the mill.

He was in possession of illegal nets at the by-fall—W. C. T. 1904, Aug. 13, p. 6, col. 6.

By-neam, 50.

Speaking of by-names, one is reminded. . . that one youth had all the opportunity for getting a nickname—PEN. OBS. 1904, June 28, p. 6, col. 5.

Bysen, 50. *Before* Ugly *insert* That which is. *After* made *add* a ‘caution.’

By-wesh: see **By-fa**.

C.

Cabel: see **Cavel**, 75.

Cabsha: see **Shinny**.

Cack a midden: see **Rack a midden**.

Caffle, EC. (käaf.u’l). A noisy argument or lot of angry words. PEN. OBS. 1904, Jan. 5, p.4, col. 8.

Caffle (käaf.u’l). (B., SW., EC.) To entangle, as a ball of string or skein of worsted which has become loosened. (EC., B.) To entangle in talk, and confuse. To hesitate when trying to evade a question; to prevaricate; to talk at random and without due attention. See **Snarl**, 301.

Thoo’s gitten thi wool caffelt (said to a knitter) (J. W. B.).

Cafflement, EC. Said of work awkwardly performed—’seo CAFFLEMENT.’ The mental confusion which a good cross-examining barrister can create in a person’s mind.

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Cahee, C., EC., B. (ku’.hee). ‘A girt CAHEE’—a noisy and rather rough jollification (M. E. N.).

Callan, N., SW. **Callant**, E., NE. A boy; a young man.

Sin lal todlin callans were we!—ANDERSON, 1808, *Twee auld men*, stz. 1.

Callet, SW., EC. (kăal.u’t). A woman whoisfond of going about gossiping.

—To gossip; talk. T’ ga calletin—to go out gossiping and clatting (T. H. C.).

Calleting, SW., EC. The act of gossiping.

Cam, G. **Keep**, E. (kēeap). To finish a wall off with copingstones in those districts where there are stone walls.

Cammed; **Keapped**, E. Of a wall: having cams or coping-stones.

Cammeral, 52.

The tail to reach no further down than the camerals—S. GUIDE, 493.

Cample, 52.

When he gat ootside, aa whipt dear tull, an' barred it. Bud, my word, hoo he (the tramp) dud cample—WAUGH, 20.

Camps, 52.

Some kemps or hairs being intermixed amongst the wool—MARSHALL *Review* (1808) i. 198.

Cams, 52. *Before* The, *insert* **Capes**, N. *After* coping-stones *add*—(EC.) If the coping-stone are placed perpendicularly on end the arrangement is termed a 'rough top'; CAMS are laid nearly horizontal and overlapping like slates on a roof; they are always laid even with the owner's side of the wall, the work being done from that side, and rarely extend over the whole width of the wall (M. E. N.). (E.) Coping-stones are KEEAPPS, and may be 'round' or 'flat'; the former are dressed round on one side with a hammer, and then set on end with the dressed side up (S. L.). Elsewhere in the county CAMS are generally perpendicular, though in parts of SW. they are set at a less acute angle. All properly built stone walls are 'cammed' or 'keeapped.'

All who know anything about the stone fences of the Lake country know what the cam or top ridge is. . . (In place-names). We have also *Catcam*, on Helvellyn, a cam so steep that it would, I presume, serve to turn a cat—T. C. A. viii. 90. Make the wall five feet without the cam (M. E. N.).

Canapshus, 52.

He axt varra canaptious like—W. C. T. X. 1899, p. 23, col. 4.

Canch, 51.

Transfer to p. 52, col. 2.

Canded, EC. Fouled; coagulated (B. K.).

Canded on, EC. Adhering to, as will a sticky substance to the skin (B. K.).

Canded up, EC. Choked up, as a small spout with thickened oil (B. K.).

Canker' t, 53.

Sludgy dregs frae six feet deep, O'canker'd drains—REMAINS *The Complaint*; stz. 2.

Channel doup, G. The butt or thick lumpy end of a candle nearly burnt out; these being too short for use in the candlestick were relegated to the stable lantern (J. AR.).

Cannel leeters : see **Bunnels**.

Cannelwicks. Great Reed Mace, *Typha latifolia*. See **Black cap**, 29.

Canny, 53. Gently, carefully.

They brought him varra canny up,—He had the best o' linen—BLAMIRE *The Meeting*, 24.

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Cap, G. A challenge; a defiance. See **Set one one's caps**.

Capes: see **Cams**.

Capstean, 54.

Then there were some yetherin' dogs, 'At owe the leave laid th' capsteane—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 27.

Car en': see **Sole en'**.

Carr, 55.

I asked a friend to visit the fields named *Old Carr* and let me know if they were *rocky* fields; the answer was, 'Quite the reverse, like the carrs nearer home'—C. W. A. 1883, 275. She haunteth myres, boggs, fens and carrs—DENTON TRACKTS, S. V. Drumleyning.

Carry, 55. To lead. 'And how about the horse? How did they get it away?' 'Why, it was aw reet; they carry't it by its heed wid a helter.' This implied that after a certain accident the horse was not injured, but was led home by its bridle.

A sheep dog is taught to fetch and carry sheep (A. J.).

Car-stangs, 56.

Cod is the block of wood put under the limmer at each side (T. H. C). Your Seymey has brokken car-stang—LONSDALE *Love in Cumberland*, stz. 4.

Casement, G. The gen. application of this word is to a small framed pane movable on hinges and forming part of a glazed window.

Whenivver enny o' them com nar t' window. . . we dreav them back. . . an' at last they brack t' casement in. . . For aw that they cuddent git trough—
RICHARDSON, IST, 2I.

Cash, 56.

He found that here had been a fall from the roof of cash—W. C. T. 1902, June 7, p. 5, col. 4.

Cashy, NC., EC. (kāash.i). **Neshy, EC.** **Cushy, N.** (küosh.i). Sickly, delicate; easily 'knocked up.' See **Nash, 221.**

Cashy, C. Containing thin, soft layers or beds.

'A varra cashy reuf.'

Cass, C., WC. A swampy piece of land subject to floods, intersected with 'soughs,' grows long rough grass which in summer is cut for pig-bedding. In field names, as Plaskett's CASS, Chambers' CASS.

What sec a bit o' land is it?—Why, it's just a complete cass (J. G.). Before our (Keswick) Cass was allotted to the Lord of the Manor when the commons were enclosed it was called the Town Cass, and every cottager had the right of going there and shearing grass for pig-bedding (J. G.). An otter having been left at the Cass End—W. C. T. 1904, Sept. 10, p. 5, col. 6.

Cat, G. Used in combination to imply inferiority, smallness—CAT-TALK, CAT.WHIN; also (N., B.) in phr. A CAT OF A BAIRN.

Catfish, 56. For *gunellus* read *gunnellus*.

Cat-geat, G. In phr. TO BE OOT o' CAT-GEAT, originally applied to chicken and ducklings, i. e. able to keep out of a cat's way. To be clear of any imminent danger, as when a man has been in, and is just freed from financial difficulties, through he may not yet be strongly established; of a child that is able to look after itself and no longer requires the constant attention of a nurse.

In the days of his youth, just efter he wuz oot o' cat gyat—W. C. T. X. 1898, p. 2, col. 2.

Catmuck, G. A term of contempt for self-appreciation; 'small beer'; to be 'catmuck' is to be of little value.

He's neea catmuck eh yon hat (B. K.).

Catscope, 57.

Siderite (spathic iron-ore), mixed with earthy matter, occurs in the form of nodular concretions, locally known as 'cat heads,' in some of the shales of the Carboniferous series.—T. C. A. viii. 200. They are ellipsoids whose shorter diameters measure 1-1 1/4 inch,

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the longer up to 3 inches—J. DICKINSON, Alston. At Branthwaite are pits of blackstone called Cat-scalps—NICHOLSON, ii. 57.

Catted, EC. Cross, ill-tempered (J. S. O.).

Catty Fair. A fair held at Eskdale for the sale of general merchandise, wool, and yarn; extinct many years ago. There were seats in the lane outside the church of St. Catherine for the use of those attending the fair (R. K.).

Caudbeck. 'Carrick an' Caudbeck Fells, Are worth all Englandelse.' A saying much in use in the 18th cent. when the mines of Caldbeck were actually and prospectively valuable; it is still remembered and often repeated by old and young. REV. W. SIPSON, Caldbeck.

Cauliflower. Agricultural term applied to the penultimate stage of defecation in the horse, when the terminal section of the rectum is everted by the action of the recto-coccygeal muscles; the appearance produced is that of a cauliflower head having a pale rose-coloured edge. If the CAULIFLOWER expands with a tremulous motion, the horse is considered to be of a nervous temperament.

He shows the cauliflower (J. AR.).

—To cauliflowerer; to act as above. Cf. **Popple**.

Cauliflowerer. Applied to a horse whose cauliflower is under observation for good or bad.

A nicely likely beast but wad niver stan' wark; seesta what sic a cauliflowerer he is (J. AR.).

Cess, G. (not SW.) A rate; gen. a local tax.

Their cesses an' taxes iv aw maks—RICHARDSON, and, 149.

Chafted, G. Having cheeks, jaws. See **Loop**.

Chalks, 58. Scores at 'put.' Illiterate tradesmen used to keep an account against their customers by writing it in chalk on the back of the door; these marks or CHALKS were O, which meant 1 s. ; o, 6d; o,1 groat; 1 for a penny, and. for 1/2 d. When any part of the debt was paid off, the CHALKS representing it were cleaned off from the left-hand side.

Chance-times, G. Occasionally; now and then.

'Do you go to church on Sundays?' 'Chance times' (T. H. C.).

Chang, 58.

That daft chang 'at they jibber seah much—W. C. T. X. 1898, p. 4, col. 4.

Cheek. A 'fault' in an iron mine (J. M. M.).

Chert, Cs., Ws., B. Of plants: to shoot, commence to grow. Used also with *up*. 'Gurse is
is
beginnen ut chert up' (T. H. C.).

Chert, 60.

T' furst cherts o' gurse show throo t' last snows o' winter—W. C. T. 1902, Aug.
2, p. 3, col. 7.

Chitty; Chitty-puss, G. The usual term for a cat.

'Chitty-Puss Lane' is a small back street in Keswick—LAKE COUNTRY. In the hot weather the girls play chitty (push-in-corner)—C. W. A. 1901.

Chitty Bawk (beam), G. The collar of a roof.

Chivers: see **Shivver**.

Chivvy, C., EC., NW., B. To tease, worry.

Choop-nwose't, G. Having a nose as red as a ripe choop.

Whees the choup-nwoset chap?—ANDERSON *Jonathan Slee*, para. 5.

Chopt stuff, G. **Boilt stuff**, C.

The phrase 'Stand up to thee

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CHOPT STUFF,' means face your fate.

Chop't 'taties, 61.

Chopt taties an' turmets wid fine gravy—C. F. P. 1904, Jan. 26, p. 2.

Chris'mas talla, C., Ns., B. Fat from sheep in prime condition at Christmas.

Eat up them ceaks, they'r mead wid Kursmas talla—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 1, p. 6, col. 6.

Chuckle-heed, 62. **Chucky-heed**, EC.

Cawt meh for aw t' ningnangs an' chuckle-heeds thoo iver hard—W. C. T. X. 1901, p. 13, col. 4.

Chunter, C. An impertinent, 'cheeky' remark; 'cheek.'

Gah thee ways, an' neah mair chunter oot o' thee—W. C. T. X. 1900, p. 6, col. 4.

Chunter, 62.

T' landlord lafft. . . an' chuntered oot, 'Well, Sam, my lad, hoo did t' coo drink gah doon wid thee?'—W. C. T. X. 1898, p. 12, col. 4.

Cinder. The slag or dross containing a large percentage of iron which is found on the margin of Wastwater, Coniston and other Lakes, also in the Duddon valley. ELLWOOD *Landnama Book*, 54. Occurs in field names, CINDER Hill, CINDER Nab.

Clagger, EC. **Elephant**, EC. The Pine Weevil, *Curculio abietis*.

I have heard the village boys call this beetle the 'elephant' from its long proboscis and heavy appearance; another local name is the 'clagger,' from its habit of sticking like a bur to clothing—PEN. OBS. 1905, Jan. 17, p. 6, col. 7.

Clagginess, G. Adhesiveness; a glutinous condition.

The sand softens to clagginess—W. C. T. 1904, May 28, p. 4, col. 6.

Claggum, WC. SW., B. Any kind of sweets. See **Taffy**, 329.

Ga thee ways an' git a 'awporth o' claggum (T. H. C.).

Clam, 63. Substitute **Clem** (C., NW., SW.) for (C., NW.).

They had very little food or fire, and he feared that they were going to be clemmed again—W. C. T. 1901, July 13, p. 3, col. 2.

Clammed, EC. **Clammish**, WC., SW., B. Dry, thirsty.

Clap, 64.

In the hope of flushing a clapped un' (a squatting rabbit) from the sodden long fog grass—DELIS, 296.

Clap on, 64. In phr. TO CLAP EYES ON, to see.

Rowlin' itsel' about in t' flaysomest manner o' owt' at ivver he hed clapt eyes on—W. C. T. 1903, Dec. 26, p. 7, col. 6.

Clap-scaler, E., EC. Like the Platbrekker the clap-scaler is an obs. implement. It was a three-prolonged fork, the tines being curved, having a long handle; it was used for breaking up and scattering the dried heaps of cowdung the pastures.

Clash, 65.

Witnesses saw R——clash (3) him about on the ground—C. PATR. 1902, Nov. 7, p. 7, p. 7, col. 3.

Clashment, G. Gossip, talk. Also (C., EC., B.) unsuitable food, garbage; food or drink of poor quality; (NC.) food excessively thinned down with water.

Unless we can git some o' t' milk teann frae her, t' fwol '1 be puzzent wid a deal o' Clashment—DICKSON *Suppl.* 1867, vii.

Clat: see **Clash**, 64.

Clat, NW. In phr. A CLAT O' GEAR, a small sum of money. See **Clap**, 64.

A lipe o' lan', a Clat o' gear was left me by my Auntie dear (J. H.).

Clatter beans, EC. The *Ischia* bones of a goose; these held between the fingers and rattled together are used so as to produce

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a rough accompaniment to a clog dance, &c. Rarely used.

Clatter clogs, 65.

Like a pair of clatter-clogs they beath began reakin up an doon—C. F. P. 1905, Mar. 31, p. 2.

Clatterdash. (C., B.) Nonsensical, silly talk ; (C.) gossip. (EC.) The maid who rattles and breaks the crockery (M. E. N.). (SW.) Noisy action (J. ST.). In Caldbeck, it is said of butter which takes long in 'coming' that 'it is a nasty clatter-a-dash' (A. J.).

Clatting, 65. Clatterin', SW. The quotation for this will be found two lines above.

Ah can think o' nowt just noo war nur a clattin' woman—TELFORD, 7.

Clatty-pyet, C. A tell-tale, gossip.

Theer's oalas clatty-piets keen to black yer nail an neame (J. B.).

Claut, NC. A dung-scraper. See **Clart**, 64.

Clavver bawk; Clavvers: See **Deevlin**, 95.

Clavver girse, 66. For *Gallium* read *Galium*.

Cleanin' time, 66.

It was cleanin' day, an' the carpets wer' up—FIRESIDE CRACK, 9.

Clean mart, S. V. **Sweet mart**, 325.

The sum total of vermin destroyed was (in 1759). . . 9 martens—called here, by way of distinction, clean-marts—CLARKE, 30.

Clearan drinker, C., N. One who will drink as much as he can obtain.

Some twea three clearan drinkers Drew in a fworm—LONSDALE *Upshot*, 40.

Cleat (cleet). Mining term: the grain or fibre of the mineral in seams of coal, running in one direction longitudinally and in a vertical plane (E. D. D.).

A working in the coal driven on the cleat (R. W. M.).

Cleavin', W., SW. Instead of hinting, two light furrows (CLEAVINS) are taken up the bottom of the open forrow, one from each side, so leaving something like a shallow stitch; this harrows down when sowing, thus making all more level for harvesting (J. H.). The overturning is called 'felling the CLEAVIN'.'

Cleas o' woo', Obs. The quantity of wool sufficient to make a suit of clothes. Some ecclesiastical fees were, up till lately in certain places, paid in kind instead of in cash; a fleece of wool was one of such payments. It was customary for a farmer to present his daughter on her marriage with a sheet of wool, which would be spun and carded.

T' farmers all gev him (Wonderful Walker) a clease o' woo', an' a sheet o' hay—WAUGH, 17. Oor eldest dowter's gaan to wed. . . A frind sent on a gimmer lamb, Anudder browt a fleece o' woo'; A woo-wheel com frae uncle Sam—DICKINSON *Remains*, 176.

Clem Rothery oat. A variety of oat raised by Clement Rothery of Beckermont (J. N. D.). See **Foster oat**.

Best Ten Bushels of Clem-rothery Oats—W. C. T. 1905, Mar. 4, p. 1, col. 3.

Clew in the arse, To have, G. **A breear**, &c., SW. Said of one who is unable to sit or stand still for any length of time; refers more particularly to one sitting; said of a person of uneasy temperament (J. H.).

Clink, G. Money, cash. Not much used.

Clink, EC. **Clinky**, N., NE. A chuckie-stone, knuckle-bone.

The girls begin to play with. . . chucky-stones or clinks—C. W. A. 1901, 268.

Clink, G. To make a metallic ringing sound; to jingle; to

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give a smart blow; to move with a jingling noise.

‘Ah’ll clink thi lug for theh.’ I’ve seen some farmers’ dowsers. . . clink about iv ankle-bands (J. B.).

Clip, C., SW. Circumstance, action, ‘thing,’ a person or object that is ‘rum’ or peculiar.

He’s a queer clip (T. H. C.). It was yan o’ t’ queerest clips yeh ivver hard on—W. C. T. X. 1904, p. 10, col. 1.

Clip, G. Adhere to, ‘hug.’

Clip t’ reight hond mountain gaily, till ye cum to Scale Force—WAUGH, 32.

Clip the tongue: see **Grind the tongue**.

Clock, 69.

We ha’ been gitten a gay lock o’ fish wit t’ spuinn, but noo I think ye’ll git them best wid t’ clock—W. C. T. X. 1899, p. 4, col. 2.

Cloft, Cs., Es. **Grainens**, SW. **Cloff**, B. **Jemmy-legs**, W., EC. The first massive spread into branches from the upright stem of the tree. See **Grainens**.

A mart. . . wad clim’ up tree like a cat, an’ sit in t’ jemmy-legs o’ t’ branches—W. C. T. X. 1904, p. 3, col. 2.

Clog-edge, G. By bending the ankle sufficiently to throw the weights of the body on the inside edge of the clog calker, a boy obtains a substitute for a skate; progress is not very rapid, and the action is not graceful. See S. V. **Scurl**, 277.

Cloot hat, G. A soft bonnet resembling a ‘sunbonnet,’ through rather more inclined to the old-fashioned ‘coal-scuttle’ in shape. Generally made of ‘sma’ laylock pattern stuff,’ i. e. lilac-coloured print. Also occasionally of merino, cashmere, jean, or silk, so as to wash well.

She entered the dock wearing. . . a ‘mutch’ or cloot hat—W. C. T. 1900, Dec. 1, p. 3, col. 2. She removed her rusty black bonnet and replaced it by the clouty hat which she wore in the byre—RANDAL, xvi.

Club nut, 71. **Clud**; **Cluddy**, EC.

Co', 72. (2) To revile, speak ill of, abuse, browbeat; (3) to name, designate.

Adventurous spirits sometimes indulged in what was termed (2) 'calling' the salvers, that is they went as near as they deemed safe and shouted some offensive epithet, whereupon there was a rush, the salvers as one man rising in hot pursuit of the culprit. If he (or she) were caught he was 'cobbed'—BAMPTON. See **Rooch**. He (2) cawll'd me reet nasty—LAKE COUNTRY, 299. Whor thear's aw things' at's comical, a thousand things 'at tou niver saw, nor I can (3) caw—BORROWDALE LETTER.

Coald shoodert, G. Of a horse that shrinks from starting to pull, but will work well afterward. Also said of a man that does not like work.

And fin'ds 'at his team duzzent mend; For yan is coald shoodert; another is tetcht—CUMBRIANA, 242.

Coam, (kwāum). Sandy shale. See **Coom**, 76.

Coarse, G. (kwuor's, C., N., E.; kääwr's, SW.). Said of weather: rough, stormy.

Co' a seal, 72. *After G. insert* (siāal). It was customary to make the announcement of a death having occurred in the parish immediately after service on a Sunday—the clerk generally gave it out whilst standing on a flat tombstone. Notices of sales were also made at the same time.

Cob, G. A small lump of coal or wood; of bread; (E.) a rye cob.

He saw defendant taking coal from a wagon. Defendant said he only took one cob—W. C. T. 1904, Feb. 20, p. 7, col. 6. Put a cob of ling down the drain at the backdoor to catch the bits of fluff and leaves so as not to stop it up (A. J.).

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Cobble, G. To pave with cobbles. A poacher's term for throwing cobbles into the holes in a river bed so as to drive the fish out into the shallower water. To stone (not Ns.).

He could tell that they also had another fish in a hole because they were running up and down cobbling it—W. C. T. 1901, Nov. 16, p. 6, col. 7.

Cobblers: see **Conkers**.

Cock hardy, 73. For *Gasterosteus* read *Gastrosteus*.

Cockle, G. (kăuk.u'1). To exult over an opponent. To crow like a cock. To cackle as a hen.

Cock ower, G. **Cop(b) ower**, C., SW. To domineer over. To tyrannize over.

Cockpenny, 74.

A gratuitous offer. . . called a Cockpenny—ALLERDALE, 102.

Cockstride, 74.

Near Workington the 12th Jan. marks the period—known as a date 'the cockstride' (J. AR.).

Cockthroppled. (G.) Of a horse having a prominent windpipe; mostly found amongst coarsebred animals; then the collar is specially hollowed out so as to avoid pressure (J. J. B.). Also in SW., B. : when pleaching or laying a thorn hedge, if the 'ligger' has been cut at too obtuse an angle, it will, when bent to fill up the place prepared for it, present a rough and very jagged end where the cut was made; it is then said to be COCKTHROPPL'D (T. H. C.).

Cock up, 74. In phr. COCK UP LAAL FINGER, to tipple, to be fond of drinking. To drink.

Try a mouthful ov famish Scotch gin; . . . sae cock up lal finger—ANDERSON *Tamer*, stz. 73.

Cod; Coddins: see **Bowster**.

Cofe-garth, C., NC. **Cofe-gang**, NC.

A small field near home into which the young calves are turned. *Fig.* The birth-place, or home where any person was reared.

Cofe geggin: see **Geggin**, 136.

Cold-short, NC., NW. Said of bar iron which has been insufficiently wrought, and is consequently deficient in fibre (J. W. B.).

The iron produced from bog ores is of a brittle nature, particularly when cold, and is called cold short—HUTCHINSON, i. 51.

Collar. Mining term: a semi-circular seat cut out of the top of a leg for the headtree to rest firmly upon (J. M. M.).

Collorake, NW., B., E., NC. **Corrak**, SW. To rake; scrape. Elsewhere *Cowl* is used.

The jury find the Market Place very dirty, and they order the overseers of the poor that every Friday morning they colrake and sweep over all the Market Place—*Extr.* from Court Leet Book, Manor of St. Bees, 1724, Oct. 23 (E. L. N.). Ga an' collerake that muck up an' pitch't on't midden (H. T.).

Com, 76; **Cum**, 86. For the parts of this verb see p. xxx. Inf. (kuom); past tense (käum); p. p. (kuom; käum).

Comical, 76. (Ws., EC.) Badly-behaved, mischievous.

Complain, G. To be ailing, out of health. Phr. TO BE IN COMPLAINING HEALTH, to be unwell, out of health.

I have been complaining in health all this winter (J. H.).

Con, 76. Obs.

'Fat as a con' is a simile I used to hear thirty years ago (J. ST.). In hard weather (1845) the squirrel came for this share. . . 'Connie,' for so we called him, became pleasantly familiar—T. C. A. xi. 28.

Conkers, Cs. Cobblers, NW., EC.

The name given to the game

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played by boys when they string horse-chestnuts, and then aim at the chestnut of another boy; the boy who wins, i. w. bursts the chestnut of the other, cries out 'mine conquers.' CONKERS in SW. are moderately large cobblestones (J. ST.).

Presently are added (to their other games) conquers or cobblers—C. W. A. 1901, 269.

Conny-co: see **Hee bo leep**.

Consumptious, N., EC. **Consumpted**, B. **Consumptive**.

Consumptious folk should aye tak care (H. B. C.).

Convoy, W. A piece of wood which, fixed to the side of a wagon, is made to press on the wheel, and so retard the motion of the wagon.

Coof: see **Cuif**.

Coo grassin': see **Beest grasses**.

Coo-lick't: same as **Cofe-lick't**, 75.

Coom, 76.

Cumberland has been explained as the land of combes or valleys—T. C. A. viii. 2.

Coops, 378. A somewhat similar arrangement was in use in SW., where it was used for catching fish in becks, but in this case the water was let out by a sluice on to the land, whilst the fish were left high and dry. The farms Old Hyton and Barfield, at Bootle, have the right to use a COOP, the former during two days a week, the latter for five days (T. H. C.).

When they commenced to net the Yearl, the coops accounted for only £9. 178.—
C. PATR. 1902, Oct. 1902, Oct. 31, p. 3, col. 6.

Coo-sinkin, 77. For *elator* read *variabilis*.

Coo-tail, EC., SW. A coward.

Coo-tub, G. A wooden box from which cattle eat cake and corn in the open; it measures about 1 1/2 ft. by 1 ft. and 1 ft. deep; the sides are shelving.

Jane's baby hanging with its head over a cow tub full of water—E. C. N. 1904, Oct. 1, p. 10, col. 6.

Cop, 77.

On a cop or hill—FERGUSON *Hist.* 68. A canonical piece of butter or of anything else, hath the same title—CLARKE, xx.

Cop, G., 77. To strike a blow. To receive punishment.

Hoo t' poachers were copped—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 24, col. 3. He copped t' corner of a big cobble, an gat a shock—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 4, col. 2. 'Thoo'll cop't when thoo gets heaam.'

Cop ower: see **Cock ower**.

Coppy steul, 77. It is more usual to use COPPY alone.

Copy-side, C. A page of a copy-book that has been written on.

He wad a weltid thee hide. . . if thoo'd teann sec a copyside as that—SCOAP, 120.

Corf, 77.

Coal. . . was conveyed from the mine to the surface in small baskets called 'korves'—C. W. A. 1878, 307.

Cornage, 78. Recent research shows that only one explanation (of this word) is possible, viz. that noutgeld, horngeld, cornage. . . was a rent paid in kind, that is, cattle, and not, as it has been suggested, an assessment reckoned by head or by horn on the animals kept by the Crown tenant. Payment in cattle had at a very early period (13th cent.) been commuted for a payment in money. Cornage had nothing to do with the blowing of a horn. V. HIST. CUM. 315.

(Note—Rev. Mr. Wilson of Dalston considers the above to be the only reliable definition of Cornage.)

Dalemain, holden. . . in Cornage, by which Tenure the Possessors. . . are obliged to give Notice of an enemy's approach. . . and to serve in the Wars

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against the Scots, marching thither in the Van, and returning back in the Rear—Cox, 379. Rendering for the same yearly 58. 7d. cornage—ALLERDALE, 7.

Cot, 78. *Before C., SW., EC. insert Cot (kăut).* Of a man: to do his own house-work.

Cote, E. To put on one side (a mining term), to put refuse material out of the way.

Bunnings. . . were fixed above the heads of the miners. . . and the refuse or deads coated, that is, placed upon it—WALLACE, 140.

Cotter-pin, G. An iron peg used to fasten or key on, as a wheel turning on its shaft.

He was set to pick out certain cotter pins—W. C. T. 1904, Mar. 12, p. 3, col. 7.

Cottert, G. (kăuth.u'r't). Crotchety, cross-grained. Tangled (J. N. D.).

Cove, C. (kăuwv). A recess in the side of a fell; occurs in place-names, Kepple COVE on Helvellyn.

They whisselt him (the fox) up be t' Iron Crag, an' be t' Silver Cwove—LAMPLUGH, 6.

Cover. Mining term: the stratum between a seam and the surface. Only occasionally used (R. W. M.).

A black bituminous slate, which is the cover of the coal—ROBINSON, 79.

Coverwood. Boards from five to twelve inches wide, and from one to two inches thick, used for laying on the top of the timber headress in a drift or working (J. M. M.).

Cowp. To exchange. See **Cowp**, 79.

Brass cudent buy see luive as his—It's nobuut got by cowpin'!—BROWN, 93.

Cowp, 79.

An' monie a cowp an' keak they gat, An' monie a tift o' yell—GILPIN *Poetry*: STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 5. (This edition alone has 'keak,' which makes it possible that 'cowp' here refers to the turn-over cake or scon. See s. v. **Kayk; Gurdle**.)

Cowp, G. (kāuwp). With *off* or *up*: to drink; completeness of action is always implied, and often, rapidity; to COWP OFF often implies an invitation to empty the glass so as to have it refilled; only used of strong drink.

That whusky nar three shillin cost; Let's cowpt off—ANDERSON Mrs. *Creake*, stz. ii. Noo than, cowp off, it's my turn ta stan' treat (T. H. C.). Come noo, cowp't off an' lets be gaan (J. B.).

Cowper hand, 79. **Cowper hold**, NC.

Cozely, B. (kāu.zli). Kindly, friendly disposed; it will be said of a man and his wife that they 'are cozely couple.'

Craa-breakful. A small quantity. See **Croful**, 83.

Crack. A peculiar atmospheric phenomenon which occurs under certain conditions on Honister, is due to the configuration of the pass. 'When a strong SSW. wind comes over a part of Honister near the "Dubs," it crosses over to Yew Crag on the east side of the pass, where it is forced down the mountain, recrossing at the bottom and ascending the face of Honister. A whirlwind is formed which when disturbed reacts with violence. This reaction (or the crack) occurs again and again, and is most audible when the top of Honister is reached. Clouds of dust are raised, whilst slates and heavy stones are distributed for many yards around whenever the crack occurs' (R. POLLARD).

The crack was very bad at Honister Quarries. . . This crack has paid its

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longest visit for many years—W. C. T. 1900, Dec. 29, p. 5, col. 1.

Craddy, WC. **Craddy beens**, SW., EC. A small delicate child; an emaciated person or beast; decrepit; a 'bag of bones.'

Crag, 81.

He was varra ill, an' he hung a terrible lang crag—WAUGH, 38. My Minnie hung that an' a gowd ring about my craig—COURT CARDS, 301.

Crag, C. A rocky place. The worthless stone found in the slate quarries of Honister. Rock which contains no slate, or slate in an unusable state. Unstratified rock generally of igneous formation.

Ah spied a fox sneak oot of a erag—W. C. T. 1902, Mar. 1, p. 6, col. 4.

Crag fast, 8I.

Foxhounds also sometimes get 'cragfast'; I have known them to be shot, when it was found to be impossible to release them (T. H. C).

Crake-berry, 8I.

Ling-berry is a confusion of the somewhat similar crowberry with ling or heather—T. C. A. xvi. 10.

Cranberry wire, EC. The trailing stems of the Cranberry (W. H.).

Cranch, G. (kr'āanch). **Crunch**, N. (kr'uonch). To craunch; to chew with noise. Coarse sand, &c. CRANCHES under the feet. (EC., SW.) A person fond of eating green sour fruit is called a CRANCH (M. E. N).

Crackle, SW. (kr'āan.ku'l). **Weak**.

Cra' silk, 84. *For this read Cro'.*

Creuks, G. (kr'iuoks). **Bats**, NC. **Cruks**, N. (kr'uoks). The staples bent at a right-angle and driven into the gate-post; upon these the gate is hung by means of loops, or strap-loops.

The former is, or was, really a gate, on 'crooks'—FELLS, 362. Tom took a gate off its crooks—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 8, p. 7, col. 4.

Creuve, NW. Also spelt Cruive (kr'iuov). A 'fixed engine' formerly used in the estuary of the Esk. It was the same thing as a coop such as at Warwick Hall.

Cribtree: see **Threepree**.

Crine, 83.

People will inform their dentist that their gums are 'crining away,' i. e. shrinking (J. W. B.).

Cringle, SW. To curve, twist, or bend; in place-names—CRINGLE Craggs in Langdale; CRINGLE Gill. ELLWOOD.

Crink. A very small child. FERGUSON *Northmen*. (Not known.)

Crinnel, C. An arrangement somewhat similar to a milkman's yoke, used for the same purpose—ease, and to avoid spilling the milk; a simple form was a light wooden frame or hoop about a yard in diameter; this encircles the person bearing the milk-pails one in each hand at the level of mid-thigh; the handles of the pails bear against this hoop.(SW.) In *pl.*: withe or hazel twigs or shoots suitable for basket weaving (J. ST.).

Cro', C. Phr. TO BE (YAN'S, ETC.) OAN CRO', to be one's prize, booty, sole property.

Ah slappt in t' queen eh t' seam suit, while with t' tudder neef ah buckelt t' twelve soverans, an sez ah, 'thoo's me can croa'—SCOAP, 29.

Cro', EC., B. (kr'āu). The whistle of the sheperd is according to a well-understood code between man and dog.

A long low whistle (commonly called a crow) means 'drive on'; a (loud) sharp, jerky sound, 'lie down'—RAMBLES, 189.

Cro'-ro', EC., B. (kr'āuw-r'āuw). Phr. ALLUS IN A CRO'-RO', in a muddled, confused condition (B. K.).

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Crockly, EC., B. Crumbly; friable.

Croose, 84. (C.) Bumptious.

Crop, G. Of sheep: to cut off both ear so as to obliterate former lugmarks. No stock owner was allowed so to crop both ears unless he resided on a hall farm. There is only one estate which has no brand for the ears at all. ELLWOOD in *Northern Counties Mag.* 1901, 258.

Crop sick, 84.

Thoo sits glowran an' stewan I't neuk like a mazy hullert. It maks me crop-sick—WAUGH, 42.

Crosscut. Mining term: a drift driven across the 'dip and rise' of the beds or strata (J. M. M.).

Crossen. (Cs., SW., NW., B.) Crossing; the ford over a river. The time when a river may be forded with safety. (C., SW., NW.) Used *fig.*; it is common for yet, meaning that it is too soon to go and so break up the party (T. H. C.).

Theer was yah crossing' spot doon below Kirkland Howe—W. C. T. X. 1904, p. 3, col. 1.

Crossing sooals, N. NW. (kr'äus.in sōou'lz). **Cross lonnins**, SW. Four cross-roads.

Cross langel, SW. To hobble an animal by connecting the near fore and off hind legs together, and vice versa. See **Side langel**.

Cross-over, G. A woollen scarf long enough to cover and cross over the chest; gen. worn by old people. Formerly made in Carlisle.

The material woven was principally cotton goods, crossovers—WIGTON, 24.

Cross-shot: see **Shot**.

Crottelt, NC. (kr'aut.u'lt). Crotchety, ill-tempered (J. W. B.).

Crummels: see **Crobbek**, 83.

Cryke, 85. **Grip**; **Grype**. B., EC. NW. In place-names—Blind-CRAKE.

'I've offen knwan cattle git mire't in a cryke.' An aul drunken parson, Who tried for a weager a cryke for to jump—RAYSON *Bruff Reaces*, stz.6

Cry oot, Ns., SW. To be confined of a child.

She's gay heavy on her feet noo: she'll be crying' oot seun.

Cuddy louse: see **Kirk louse**, 187.

Cuif, 86. Or **Coof**.

Cullery. This tenure is peculiar to Carlisle; the rights of the tenants have now with few exceptions been bought up. The property held under this tenure belonged to the Corporation, and so long as the rent was paid (only a few shillings) the tenant could not be disturbed. For a full account, see C. W. A. 1833 (NANSON).

Cum' day gang day body, G. One who makes no provision for the future; an easy-going person. 'Com' day, gang day, God send Sunday and a rowley-powley pud-din,' implies improvidence.

Hogg was yen o' thur mek o' fwok that wad nowther work nor want—'twas 'come day go day' wud him—FIRESIDE CRACK, 15

Cum' forrat. (CS., NW.) To approach the time of childbirth. To be pregnant. To give birth to. (W.) To grow up. (SW.) When visiting at a strange house the invitation

into the house, i. e. the parlour, is accompanied by the phr. COM FORRAT (T. H. C.).

She com' forrat wi' a girt swarm o' barns varra sharp (B. K.). He has a fine son comin' forrat (J. ST.). A cow in calf is said to be 'commen forrat fer coaven.'

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Cum off, 87.

Here's a fine cum off. Libby away fra heam. . . an' lossen a fine swarum—W. C. T. X. 1904, p. 5, col. 3.

Cum on, G. To become of. See **Com on**, 76.

You chaps say 'at it's o' settle't afoorhan' what's to cum on us—GIBSON, 132.

Cum't milk, 87. **Milk turned sour.**

It's just cum't a lile bit (T. H. C.).

Cun, EC., NC. (koon). To count.

Wully cunn'd owre six scwore pun—ANDERSON *Feckless Wully*, stz. 5.

Cup doon, 87. These customs are still in use, though it is now more common only to leave the spoon in the cup (T. H. C.).

Curley kneave, 87. May-bird. (H. M.).

Cushy: see **Cashy**.

Cushy-mally, NC., WC., NW. Said to a cow when being milked in order to keep her quiet. (EC.) 'Greasy talk' (B. K.).

Cutt, NC, EC., NW., B. (kuot). The iron on the ends of a swingletree.

Cuvvins, 89. For *Turbo* read *Littorina littorea*.

Cwoarse, G. (kwāur's). SW. (kōo.u'r's). Of weather: rough and stormy; windy, rainy, and sleety all at one time.

Cwoat-lap (tail), To sit on another's, G. To be dependent on another. To allow another to pay one's expenses at an inn; sycophancy is always implied.

Five pund sartinly was a tempter for Bob, 'at hed sitten two or three days on sum-boddy's cwoat lap—BETTY WILSON, 7.

Cwoat-lap wark, EC. An action performed or words spoken to curry favour.

Ah mak nowt o' sa mitch cooat-lap wark (B. K.).

Cworn later, 90. Newly married peasants begged corn to sow their first crop; such persons were termed ‘corn laiters’—WORTHIES, vi. 148. vi. 148.

D

Dad. Mining term: to shake. (Not much used now) (J AS.G.).

Dadder, 91.

He’s sair failed; his han’s are au of a dodder (E. D. D.).

Dagg, Obs. In phr. OD’S DAGGS, ‘confound.’

At yea batt he felt ma flat—’Ods daggs! he’ll a darter—SMITH: LONSDALE *Upshot*, stz. 22.

Daiker, SW., B. (dāai.ku’r’). To go about in a sauntering, idle way; to loiter (J. ST.).

Dall. A modified form of ‘damn.’ An exclamation, an oath. See **Winkers**.

Rair’t out, ‘See howw. . . Na—a dall ya! lads, ye’r deevils’—LONSDALE *Upshot*, stz. 34. Dall him, but he wad kiss her!—ID. stz. 28. Theer’ a whillimer-cheese abune bed-heed, An’ dall! but it’s a pelter—ID. stz. 4.

Dam, 9I. (C.) An artificial structure confining the water behind the structure. (N., NC.)

Does not apply to any masonry, but only to the mill-race from the bay after passing the sluice, and until it joins the main stream. It may turn many mill-wheels in its course—e. g., English DAM-side in Carlisle. (SW.) The artificial retaining wall only. Cf. **Bay**.

When t’ poacher wid his heuks an’ nets, . . . tries his luck in dub an’ dam—W. C. T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col. 2. The monster dam left on the sands. . . is almost filled up. . . where but a short time ago there was a huge hole with water 10 feet deep—ID. 1903, Ap. 11, p. 5, col. 4.

Dam head, N. The retaining wall

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which wholly or partially confines a stream of water.

Dandy. A carriage on four wheels running on a line between Brampton and the railway station now called Brampton; it was drawn by horse-power and ceased to run in 1890.

To use part of the old Dandy line—C. PATR. 1904, Jan. 29, p. 5, col. 1. Our grand dames had the old pack-horse. . . Brampton runs its ‘Dandy’—BURN *The Dandy*, stz. 4.

Darkly: see **Blackly**.

Darrak, 92. The area of land which a team of horses can plough in a day, and as this is about one acre DARRAK often stands for ‘acre,’ and a field or dale will be said to consist of so many DARRAKS. See **Yekker-el**.

Daud, 93. Mining term: to break up any small accumulation of gas that may have collected in the working face, with a piece of brattice cloth or a coat (JAS. G.). To beat clothes against a wall so as to shake off the ‘rough’ of the dried dirt on them. Sometimes a pitman gets a wife who thinks it lowers her dignity to ‘dad’ her husband’s clothes (JAS. G.).

Daw tub, SW., SE. (dāu tuob). A tub in which dough is kneaded.

Dubblers, Daw tubs. . . are a few of the articles from the list—HIGHWAYS, 233.

Daytelstep, Obs. A slow rate, alluding to the reputed laziness of day-labourers. ‘Very seldom used now’ (R. S.).

Aye, I saw ye was gaun at t’ daytal step (E. D. D.).

Deads, E. Refuse, or non-paying material in a mine, which is not sent out, but ‘coted.’ See **Cote**.

Bunnings. . . were fixed above the heads of the miners. . . and the deads coated upon it—WALLACE, 140. The ‘old man’ seems to have been unaware of the value of this mineral. . . and to have rejected it along with the refuse as worthless ‘deads’. . . Rendered it worth while to sort over and dress the contents of the ‘dead heaps’—T. C. A. viii. 194.

Deal, (deel). Used in the Obs. phrases **Heaven watter deals**, **Even watter**—, **Eb’m watter**—, which imply a watershed, or summit of a range of elevated ground from which the water flows either way. (EVEN is probably unaspirated ‘heaven,’ as it now is in Caldbeck and elsewhere; EB’M is a form for ‘heaven’ in frequent use.)

From thence as heaven water deals to Guddamgill head; from thence as heaven water deals to the foot of the ditch at Ramsgill. . . From thence as the water divides to Red stones; from thence as the water divides to Pennymea hill—NICHOLSON, ii. 438. Then as even water deals to the top. . . and so from Birk Stower Bogg as even water deals to Edgrim Holes. . . from thence as even water deals to Hugh's Dike, and so down. . . to Riggendale Beck—BAMPTON, 8.

Deals-man, 94. This appellation seems to be of modern introduction, and it is certain that Dalelander was in 1820 the term in use in Westmorland (WESTMORLAND AS IT WAS, 1820, p. 246). The 'dale' in both words may have referred to the 'deal land' (94), which was and is to be found in all parts of the county.

At the deail-head unluckily we shear—RELPH *Harcest*, line 14.

Deam, 94.

A dooce comely oald deam—YANCE A YEAR, 21.

Deaz't, 94. In SE. **dayz't** refers to the intellect, whilst the other meanings are described by the variant **dezzt**.

Deed tongue, 95.

'Deed tung' and Fools' Parsley have an uncanny reputation as poisons—T. C. A. viii. 133.

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Deef, C., N., NE. (deef). **Deeaf**, SW. (deeu'f). Deaf. Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive; to grass, dry, wire, poor.

Deep eh t' durt, G. Compromised.

Thoo munnet say at ah telt theh. . . acose ah believe oor sueper's gayly deep eh t' durt—SCOAP, 58.

Delve, G. To dig with a spade, and in EC., B., Ns. especially of a garden.

Delver, 95.

The supply of water that rewarded the delver's efforts however was anything but satisfactory—W. C. T. X. 1904, p. 22, col. 1.

Dem oot, G. Of light: to prevent access to, stop off; to obscure.

They mew't aw t' hoose about Wi' brackens, . . . Till t'leet was aw dem't oot—
RICHARDSON, 1871, *Auld Jwohny*. Cum oot o' geatt, thou's demmen' aw t'
leet oot (T. H. C.).

Denny: see **Tenny**.

Dess, 96.

The local (Geltsdale) name of 'desses' is given to these terrace-lines, which rise in steps one above the other, on the sunny side of the vale of Gelt. It (dess) is commonly applied to that portion of the stack of hay which in the winter season is cut by the husbandman into miniature terraces or ledges—C. W. A. 1833, 460. Ah hed rusht doon a greet dess o' sy-ape boxes—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 22, p. 6, col. 6.

Deunn, G. (diuon). (1) Outwitted, got the worst of a bargain; (2) completed, unalterable, (3) past or almost past work, exhausted; said chaffingly of a man who is newly married that he 'is a done man now.'

'Yer're (1) deun this time.' 'It's a (2) deun job an' you'll hev t' mak t' best on' t.' 'T' auld man's (3) deun, he'll niver deuh onny mair wark.' 'He's a deun man, he's that failed.' I felt e'en fairly duin—RAYSON *The Wedding*, stz. 2.

Deunn his deuh, Cs. Ns. Phr., accomplished his object.

Deur-steed, G. The threshold of a door.

I fairly saw him stannin like a duirsteed, rais'd about twea yeards o' th' yearth—
SMITH *Borrowdale Letter*, 129.

Dezt: see **Deaz't**.

Dib, W. Mining term: a depression in the ground, roadway, &c. See **Dub**.

Taking a tub of coal from the forehead to the dib bottom—W. C. T. 1903, July 4, p. 5, col. 6.

—Of strata in a mine: to dip or incline downwards, as opposed to 'rise' or to incline upward.

Dibbing. Mining term.

All the solid Strata. . . have their Horizontal Depressions, which the Miners call Dibbing and Rising—ROBINSON, 47.

Dicky, 96. A short smock-frock reaching only to the waist, buttoning at the neck, and fastened round the waist by a draw string (P. J.).

Dicky Lurcher, C., B., SW., WC. A slang term implying a 'caution.'

He's a bit of a Dicky Lurcher (J. AR.). It's a bit of a Dicky Lurcher if I' se to git aw this mak of wood stowed by afoor milkun time (ID.). A dare-devil careless fellow (J. D.).

Digby, NC., C. A 'governess' pony carriage; name is local and of modern introduction.

Driving a pony and digby on the road—W. C. T. 1904, June 4, p. 3, col. 6.

Dikars. A mild oath seldom used.

The dikars wad ta!—GRAHAM *Gwordy*, para. 8.

Ding-dang, G. In rapid succession; pell-mell.

Whyle Allonby turn'd out *en masse*, Ding-dang baith man and woman—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 11.

Dinge, 97.

A glittering streamlet came tumbling down the mountain, and, in a dinge of the steep, its waters were dammed up by a rude stone enclosure—WAIGH, 4.

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Ding sweep, WC., SW., B. Roughly, suddenly.

T' aald tup just knock't him oor ding-sweep (T. H. C.).

Dip-net, E. When open, this net is almost the shape of a solid triangle. The long top edge is secured to rings through which a pole eight or ten feet in length is pushed.

Thus the bag of the net hangs behind; used by poachers. PALMER, 211.

Disannul, 98. To crush, 'settle.'

Disgenerate, G. To degenerate.

Disgust, Obs. An exaggerated epithet applied to a man who had broken any conventional rule of society, or to a girl who would now be called 'fast' (J. AR., F. R. S.).

He (she) is a perfect disgust (J. AR.).

Dish-cradle, Obs. A rack in which plates and dishes are placed after washing.

Commonly made like a cube, sometimes like a parallelipedon—GROSE, 1811.

Dishes, G. **Pots**, G. DISHES generally denotes the larger earthenware vessels of the household, whilst POTS refers to the smaller, as cups and saucers; but in the

phrase 'weshin' t' dishes' the word includes all earthenware. Ironware is never spoken of as POTS.

He could hear pots, glasses, and other things raining. . . He fired a pint mug at witness—W. C. T. 1905, Jan. 7, p. 3, col. 4.

Dismollish, G. Demolish, destroy.

Burn thou my net, an' dismollish my snare—DICKINSON *Remains*, 220.

Displenish, NC., NW., SW. To unfurnish; dispose of farm stock and vegetable produce. A Scottish word of modern introduction.

Conducted an important displenishing sale at Wreay Hall, on behalf of. . . who are retiring from farming. . . Spring calves made up to £5. 17s. 6d. PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 8, p. 2, col. 4.

Dobbie, 98. *After dotard insert* a simpleton.

Docken hacker, C., EC.

The designation of one who was 'nobbut a duffer,' and who was no good for anything but to cut off or hack down weeds—PEN. OBS. 1904, Jan. 5, p. 4, col. 8.

Doctor bottles: see **Gollin**, 143.

Dodder: see **Blore**.

Dodge, 99. Applied to a horse signifies no great speed, but an action taken in short quick steps (J. AR.).

We war dodgen away off as weel as we could till a pub.—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 20, col. 1.

Dog-snoot, B. The name of a variety of apple no longer cultivated (A. J.).

Dog-whipper. Whipping dogs out of church was very essential where every sheperd was usually accompanied by two or three dogs, and a quarrel amongst the dogs that would this assemble might have been a very serious matter. Latest entry for dog-whipping at Torver is May 21, 1748, in which occurs the item for 'Ringing Bell and Dog-whipping, 58. 2d.' ELLWOOD.

Doit, G. (not SW.) (dāuit). A fool, an idiot.

A maffling feckless auld doit—LIZ. LORTON, ii. 302.

Doiter, NC., B., EC., N. (dāui.thu'r'). To walk unsteadily, to totter.

Doitit, Ns., E. Foolish, silly, wanting in wits.

Dolly, G. An untidy girl. See **Troll**; **Dolly**, 100.

Domino, G. The end, the finish.

‘It’ll be all domino with him if he doesn’t take care.’

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Done out, 100. Correct glossic to (diuon-oot).

Donnet: see **That-oal-donnet**.

Doo, 100.

It’s a quare doment however. It was a queer doment, for the water was still rising on the road—NOTE-BOOK, I15.

Doonbank, 101.

Ah’ve seen tha for’t’s varra like t’ last time. Ah’s dodderen doonbank, Bob. Just dodderen doonbanks—W. C. T. 1905, Feb. 25, p. 3, col. 1.

Doon-hoose, 101.

On one side of this entry is the door leading into the down-house or kitchen, where they brew, bake, &c.—CLARKE, xx.

Doonmer, C. An intensive form of ‘doon.’

Doon thump, 101. Decidedly, with decision.

He axed me to keep company wid him, and ah sed doon thump ah wadn’t—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p. 6.

Doop, 101. Omit second glossic.

They speak at Heskett Newmarket of ‘a goon doopin’ a laal bit ta yah side.’

Doose, 101.

A douce supper pangs them feyne—STAGG A. L. *Seyne*, stz. 18.

Dope, 101. (EC.) A slow, lazy lass (T. W.).

Dorting, B., NC. Sulkiness, ill-humour. LAKE COUNTRY.

Dot, G. Phr. TO GANG OFF YAN’S DOT, to lose one’s senses.

Dottles, 102. Cs., NW. Sheep droppings. See **Trunlins**.

Doughy, G. (duof.i). Silly; foolish; cowardly.

Shame fa’ the doughy gowks that grumble—MINSTREL *N. Y. Epist.* 4. A duffy gowk is a great soft fellow (H. T.).

Doup, 102. *For* (doop) *read* (dāuwp). *After* sense *add*, A bay in a lake; a recess; any extremity. In place-names, as Hestham DOUP, which is a steep dip on the main road. See **Corby**.

The semi-circular basins so frequently found under our greatest scaurs—as the coves of Helvellyn on the Patterdale side. Scree-doup is used more often to mean a sub-valley or hollow hedged in by cliffs from which débris is frequently falling—W. T. PALMER. We would have slid straight over the edge into the scree-doup some hundreds of feet below—RAMBLES, 42. The Great Doup, near the Pillar Rock, is a precipice of several hundred feet deep—ELLWOOD.

Dow, 102. (N., NW.) To be able to. To dare, venture (with negative).

For in their tabernacle frail, The people dought not bide—MINSTREL Panic, stz. 4.

Down, 102. *After* Ten o' clock *add* N., NE.

Dowl, Obs. To be out of spirits, melancholy.

O dear, I's wearie o' my leife, Still doulin' here alean—RAYSON The Auld Maid's Letter, stz. 3.

Dowly, 102 (dāw.li). (G.) Sadly. Also (NW., NC.) ailing, unwell. 'Dowly leukin.'

Dowp, 102. Remove the whole entry.

Dowy, 102. Sadly.

Now, dowie, I seegh aw my leane—ANDERSON *Reed Robin*, stz. 2.

Drabble, 103 (N.) To dribble.

Drabblety, S. V. **Drabble**, 103; enter this under **Drabbly**.

Drag, 103. To follow the scent of fox or otter with hounds. Cf. **Quest**.

Dragbar, WC., SW. **Drakrail**, B. **Swinbar**, NC., EC. Sword, N. The diagonal bar which, fixed across the horizontal bars, tends to keep a gate rigid.

Dragging days. Cardew Mire was remarkably boggy within the memory of man; the grass

which it produced was cut above the surface of the water, and dragged to some suitable adjoining ground to be made into hay. The people formerly had great *dragging days*—HUTCHINSON, ii. 464.

Dram, B., EC. To drink, tipple.

Are sax lang days ovr short to drink and drem?—E. CLARK *A Lecture*, 29.

Draw, G. To castrate lambs by cutting open the scrotum and the drawing out the testicle, severing it from the cord by the teeth. To straighten out and arrange straw with ends even, ready to be used for thatching.

Draw-place, B. A place to which sheep, &c. collect for shelter (H. T.).

Draw-teu, G. To approach.

In winter, ay this lowly cot, He drew tui—ANDERSON *False Luive*, stz. 2.

Draw the' steak, (stiäak). C., NW., SW., E., B. **Draw the' stower**, E. A phrase implying dismissal; end the contract.

Draw to. (C.) To bring together; (C., E., EC., NW.) to collect (intrans.) for shelter, &c.

Tell me whoar thou draws thy sheep tull at neun—SNG. SOLOMON, i. 7.

Dress. To DRESS the roof of an iron-ore mine is to take down loose or dangerous pieces of ore or stone from the roof of a working (J. M. M.).

Drifter. One who drives a drift in a mine.

An accident. . . resulted in the death of a stone drifter—W. C. T. 1903, July 4, p. 5, col. 4.

Drill, 104. To work quickly, smoothly, especially applied to the rotation of the spinning wheel (E. D. D.).

Drip, C., B., Ns. To wet with drops. (Not NW.) To cause to drip and so to clarify; to drain (a bottle).

For she has weet her petticwoats In gangin' thro' the rye. . . Jenny danc'd an' dript the fleer—GILPIN *Songs*: BLAMIRE *Peer body*.

Driss-mekker: see **Manty-mek-ker**.

Drive, 104. To hurry, hasten: to put on speed.

'The rain drives along.' Wheyle helter-skelter frae a' airts, I' swarms the country dryves—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 9.

Drive pigs, G. To snore.

T' oald maister gat the 'drivan his pigs,' when ah believe if we'd poot t' scheull doon about his lugs he wad'nt a hard us—SCOAP, 2.

Drop, G. Strong drink, intoxicants.

The drop went roun—ANDERSON *Kitt Capstick*, stz. 7.

Drop-bread, NC. A piece torn from the bulk of bread-dough, dropped into boiling water, allowed to remain there for two or three minutes, and then eaten whilst hot, whit butter and sugar or syrup (S. D. B.).

Drop in, G. To pay a casual visit to.

'I'll drop in some day and see how you are.' If enny frind drops in, we're fain—RICHARDSON, *Ist*, 86.

Drove, Cs., Ns., E., B. (dr'iuov). To move in masses or crowd; with in: to crowd *in* (J. W. B.). The most commonly used tenses are the *pres.* and *part.*, the others are hardly ever made use of.

There was a tea-meeting; it was varra full, they fairly dreuv't in. We'll aw gedder togidder and then we'll just, drove in. They fairly droved on tull t' Swifts when the reacin' began (J. W. B.). Last, best of a', comes o Carle Fair, Frae every art the young fwoak druive—STAGG A. *L. Seyne*, stz. 19.

Drummer, 105. For *magaera* red *megaera*.

Drummy. A mining term: said of the roof of a mine or piece of

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ore, which when struck gives out a peculiar hollow sound; this indicates unsafety and a liability to fall.

The roof had gone rather drummy—W. C. T. 1903, May 23, p. 3, col. 1.

Drumsticks, WC., EC. The fruit of the Lime-tree, *Tilia vulgaris*.

Dry backs: see **Slape back**.

Dry-bellied Scot. The game of Scotch and English. See **Begarly Scot**, and **Watch webs**.

An Englisher putting his foot over the boundary line, with 'here's a leg in thy land dry bellied Scot'—is an insult—LAKE COUNTRY, xxxiv.

Dry meat, C., NE. Said of any kind of food which is wanting in taste or flavour, such as

salt beef, though not of necessity wanting in succulence. Cf. **Hire**.

Dub, 106. Depth and not extent is the chief idea conveyed. (N.) A hole formed by the removal of peat. (NW., B.) A pond, a word now in common use. (C.) Never a pond, but a stretch of smooth deep water, generally distinguished by a name, as Howe DUB; when the river banks are high and steep, the word WHOL replaces DUB, thus Hewlet WHOL. (NC.) A pond, with which it is interchangeable; never applied to running water, but rather to small sheets of water in a field, or on a road after rain. (WC.) A pool of water, as on a road, which dried up, whilst 'pond' is a pool always full of water at which cattle can drink. In Matterdale, DUB is applied to the black depths below Aira Force as well as to puddle on the road.

Some off leyke fire, thro' dub and mire—ANDERSON *Worton Wedng.* 2. The deep pool bounding the Abbey Holme and finding its way into the Solway at Dubmill, is called from its depth, 'the Holme Dub.'

Dub, NC. **Dib**, B. To strike with a blunt instrument. (EC.) To blunt, to bevel off.

The plough caught a stone and dubbed C—in the abdomen—W. C. T. 1903, Feb. 21, p. 8, col. 4.

Duck, 106. *For* whilst picking *read* after having picked it up.

Ducky, G. A drink of any sort given to a small child.

Duddies, C., B., E., N. Clothes; gen. refers to children's clothing (T. W.).

Wi' hungry wames they left their hames, In duddies scant and poor—GILPIN
Poetry: Lament, 220.

Duddy, G. **Ragged, shabby.**

Me mudder ment me oald breeks—An' aye bit they wer duddy—BETTY
WILSON, 44.

Duffy: see **Doughy**.

Dumplin', EC. Hay in windrows which, when ready for cocking or carting, has been flattened by heavy rain.

The hay ought to be ready. . . but sometimes the rain came and made. . . dump-
lings (M. E. N.). See **Pankeak**.

Dumpy-wully, EC., NC., N., NE., B. **Billy** (pet), EC., NW., SW. **Nanny** (pet), EC., NW., SW. A pet lamb. She-pets are nine times out of ten called NANNY; he-pets, WULLY (T. H. C.).

A dumpy-wully, meddl'd wi', Hes shown the lady fight—BURN *Lizzie Baty*, stz.

I.

Dunge, SW. (duonj). A heavy lunge with a blunt instrument (J. ST.).

Dunt, G. (duont). A blow from some blunt agent; the result of butting as distinct from goring; a man falling from a height upon his shoulders would get

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an ugly DUNT (J. AR.). The diminutive of Dump and Dunsh (J.H.).

T' barn ran across t' rwoad afwore t' coo an' she gev't a bit dunt wid her heed an' topple't it ower (J. H.).

—To deliver a blow with a blunt agent such as the elbow, knee, or shoulder; there is generally the idea of a half-challenge connected with the act of dunting, and if he who has been dunted considers that this has been done by design, he is at liberty to cause a disturbance (J. B.).

In coming out of the theatre complainant dunted against her and she dunted back—W. C. T. 1901, Sept. 21, p. 2, col. 8.

Durdum, 107. Noise, uproar. When the country was divided into districts, each answerable for the good behaviour of its inhabitants, meetings were held at the doors of suspected wrongdoers to inquire into the offence. The sentences of such meetings were called the Doordom; and, as they were often accompanied with much noise and dispute, hence DURDUM.

He'd raise a durdum sae loud 'at hauf o' th' town meeght heard him—STAGG *Tom Knott*, line 23.

Duster, G. One who delivers a blow, a fighter.

Yen said he box'd for luive. . . Then off their duds thar duosters doft—SMITH: STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 38, 39.

Dusty miller, B. The garden *Auricula*.

Dwibles, NC. (dwāai.bu'lz). An ill-thriven person, beast, or plant. *Fig.* One whose conduct is not good.

Dyke-back, 108. (E., NC.) The narrow strip of ground in a field which cannot be ploughed because of being too close to the dyke (S. L.). See **Rean**.

Dyke-back wrustler, Ws., EC. One who does not wrestle in public, but performs well without the excitement caused by the presence of spectators round the public ‘ring.’

I like to see wrustlin’ i’ hard yurnest. . . some o’ them lads, dyke-back wrustlers, as ye may caw them, hed nowt to be shammt on—C. F. P. 1904, May 27, p. 2.

Dyke gutter, 108. *Replace G. by Cs., Es., NW. Dyke-back, SW. Dyke-seugh, N.*

He tumled int’ dyke-back. When’s ta gaan ta clean oot t’ dyke-back? (T. H. C.).

Dykie, 108.

When t’ dykey snuggles in its nest—W. C. T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col. 2.

E

Ea, 108. A gap, outlet; in river names, Gret-a, Liz-a. ELLWOOD. The mouth of the Derwent where it flows into Derwentwater is called EEA FOOT.

Ear-bring, 108. **Brig-lug**, SW.

Ear-rings: see **Geus an’ gezlins**.

Easter-mun-jiands, 109. **Watterledges**, SW.

Ebben, G., 109. *After direct add Perpendicular*. To be ‘EB’ M ower it’ is to be immediately or perpendicularly over; of rain, that it ‘cum doon EB’M watter’ implies that it came down in torrents. Cf. **Deal**.

Eb’m, G. (not E.). A common form for ‘heaven,’ but less used than formerly. See **Deal**.

Eb’m doon, G. Downright; thoroughly; of rain: continuous, heavy.

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An’ at times a queer word would loup up wid a yark, ‘Ay was reet ebm doon like oald Cumberlan’—GLOSSARY, cvi.

Eb’m watter deal: see **Deal**.

Eb’n endways, 109. **Eb’n on end**, SW. Continuously.

Edge, 110. Appetite; hunger.

When yan. . . nobbet hes what yan may ca’ a makeshift tea o’ ham an eggs, yan’s apt to git a bit ov edge on—C. F. P. 1904, Jan. 29, p. 2.

Edge oot, G. To sneak out of; yo escape from, avoid.

If thar war oot wantit oor Wilsey wad edge oot (T. H. C.).

Edgeways, G. Edgewise.

Let's hev a word in edgeways—W. C. T. 1900, Feb. 10, p.2, col. 2.

Efter fetches, 110.

Mind noo, it's aw deun wid, soa let's hev nea efter-fetches (J. B.).

Egg-cap: see **Hatty**.

Eggs, G. Phr. TO BE CLEAN OFF YAN'S EGGS, to make a mistake; to be on the wrong tack.

Oh, balderdash tull thee, thoo's clean off thee eggs—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 14, col. 3.

Elephant: see **Clagger**.

English Mockingbird: see **Nightingale's friend**, 226.

Enny way, 112. (SW.) Easily (T. H. C.).

I had to jump a beck, and my mate said 'You'll du it enny-way at aw' (T. H. C.).

Entry, G. The passage leading from the outer or front door; a farm-house lobby, or way from a porch; a narrow, ceiling passage between two houses, or from the front to back of a block of buildings.

From the front door an entry runs close behind the fire-place of the better kitchen, directly across the building to the back door—CLARKE, XX. An soft he tapp'd the entry duir—ANDERSON *Luive Disappointed*, stz. I. He yance set off for Carel wid a carful o' young pigs. . . an' cowped them up i' Rickergeate. T' pigs ran up lanes an' entries—W. C. T. H. 1893, p. 9, col. 8.

Earling: see **Yerls**.

Erne, Obs. White-tailed eagle, *Haliaëtus albicilla* (H. M.). In place-name—IRON Crag.

Eskep: see **Skep**.

Eskers. Some of the low sandy hills or 'eskers' that lie between Aspatria and the Solway—T. C. A. vii. 140.

Esp, 112. For *tremulus* read *tremula*.

Est, N. (est). Nest.

I meynd when he cross'd the deep watter, To git me the shill-apple est—ANDERSON *Bundle ov oddities*, 6, col. 1, line 5.

Estovers, Obs. Certain allowances of wood which a tenant might take from the lord's estate for repair of hedges. ESTOVERS of wood in the Forest of Carlisle. FERGUSON *Hist.* 197.

Confirmed to him. . . estovers to make fish garths in the river Esk—NICHOLSON, ii. 21.

Even water deal: see **Deal**.

Evvering: see **Overins**.

Exins: see **Axins**.

Expect, G. To suppose, assume; to infer; suspect.

'I expect it's reet.' 'I expect I ought be starting.' You didn't put water into it?—None, I expect—W. C. T. 1904, Oct. 15, p. 6, col. 2.

Eye. The entrance in the walling of a mine-shaft into the mine or workings (R. W. M.). An island, but now only known in the names of some isolated hills, e. g. Binsey. FERGUSON *Dialect*, 197.

Two dim lights. . . were at the High Eye, formerly at the bottom of the shaft, on a level with which is a great extent of working—ALLERDALE, 403.

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He was at work at one of the 'eyes' when. . . he fell down the shaft—W. C. T. 1904, Nov. 12, p. 5, col. 5.

F

Fad, G. (fãad). A whim, fancy.

Fadder, C., SW. (fãaddh.u'r'). **Fayther**, N. (fae.dhu'r'). Father.

She hedn't oppen't her mooth sen fadder co' heam—GIBSON *T' Reets*, 8.

—To indicate paternity by resemblance; a child 'FADDERS itsel'' and is 't' fadder's oan bairn.'

Faddlements, G. Trifles, used in a disdainful sense.

He'll be wantin' leat dinners an' aw maks o' cookin' an' faddlements—
MIDSUMMER, 54, line 2. We can mannish widout aw t' new faddlements—ID.
90.

Faddles, G. Fiddle-faddles, C. A woman who, though apparently busy, does not get on with or through her work.

Faff, C., NW. (fäaf). Pretence; useless adornments.

A fay-crow wench, aw feathers an' faff—MAYROYD, iii. 99.

Faffle, I13. *After SW. add NW.; after work add* To waver, dally, hesitate; be uncertain. (SW.) To handle aimlessly.

A man who was congratulated on the progress which he was making with his farm work replied that 'It was neah use fafflen' (J. N. D.).

Faffle. (C.). Daftness. (SW.) Foolish, pointless talk or action. (EC.) Nonsense spoken with intention to mislead in joke or otherwise (M. E. N.).

Fafflen, I13. Formerly written 'faughlin.'

Auld faughlin deed ye keep now—LONSDALE *Upshot*, stz. 33.

Fair, G., I13. Straight, exactly. Complete, thorough. Completely. Plainly, distinctly.

A gay lang nwose at wasn't set varra fair atween t' e'en on him—GIBSON *Joe and Geolog.* p. 2, line 8. Defendant jumped off the wagon, and witness charged him. He replied 'It's a fair cop'—W. C. T. 1904, Feb. 27, p. 5, col. 7. I' se fair perished with cold—BECKSIDE, 285. Noo just tell me fair—YANCE-A-YEAR, 24.

Fair, C., I13. *After Fore, E. insert SW.*

Fair horny. A term used by colliers implying that when two men are working as partners, though all the work done appears in the books of the office as that of one man, yet when pay-day comes the money is divided equally between them (JAS. G).

Fairish, G. Tolerably good; fairly well in health.

It's a fairish rwoad t' travel. Hoo ur ye?—Ah's fairish.

Fandanglements, G. Gee-gaws; things of no value.

He wadn't gie the vally of a brass farden for any o' t' new fandanglements—LIZ. LORTON, i. I17.

Fangled. (G.) Occupied with. (N., EC.) Interested in. (N., EC.) Entangled.

A note of such general interest to those who are ‘fangled’ with dialect—PEN.
OBS. 1904, Feb. 9, p. 4, col. 6.

Farantly, I14.

Wha culd. . . wark as wiselike an’ farrantly as an auld wife—LIZ. LORTON, iii.
39.

Far away, I14. Also Far and away.

Far-fetch, G. An incredible statement; a ‘tall story’ (S. L.). A remote contingency;
something very unlikely (J. ST.). Not always used in a bad sense, for a ‘long-
headed’ shrewd business man may be said to have ‘mainly what a FAR-FETCH’
(T. H. C.).

Far-fetched, N. Very unlikely. See above.

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Far-larn’t: see **Hee-larn’d**.

Farmacles, I14. **Fanticle**, EC.

Farther-fetch, G. A small action done so as to obtain something of greater importance,
or ultimate gain. To be on the FARTHER-FETCH is to attempt to over-reach an-
other, though not necessarily in a bad sense. To gain one’s own object by induc-
ing a companion to fall in with one’s idea. A mental reservation such as a pur-
chaser may have who, though willing to give the price asked, protests to the con-
trary.

He gev him a bit hay for a farther-fetch—PEN. OBS. 1903, Dec. 15, p. 4.

Fashery, G, (not SW.), (fāsh.u’r’i). Tediously nice ways.

Fash yan’s thoom, G. To trouble or vex oneself.

Ye need niver fash yer thumb wi’ denying!—LIZ. LORTON, iii. 55.

Fat, G. (not SW.), (fāat). If when playing Ringy (ring taw) the player’s marble fails to
go outside the ring after it has struck a marble out of the ring, the player is FAT
and loses his claim to his adversary’s marble, but may fire again. Likewise in oth-
er games of marbles, should a wrong stroke be made, one of the others may call
out ‘FAT,’ when the player is penalized, unless (in some parts only) he has been
quick enough to call ‘Nee FAT’ first.

Faughlin: see **Fafflen**.

Fault, G. Phr. TO MEK NEA FAUT, I find no fault, make no complaint, I do not object; I do not dispute; I consent.

I mek nea faut, the broth is guid. . . I only say—it's barley broth—BLAMIRE *Barley Broth*, stz. 2.

Faxed star. A comet. HALLIWELL. (Not known.)

Faymishly, G. Splendidly.

We set off to t' merry neet, an' gat to Rostwhate faymishly—RICHARDSON, and, p. 3.

Feary, G. (fee.u'r'i). Fearful, frightful. (EC.) Nervous. (B.) Equivalent to skeery (H. T.). (SW.) Nervous; of horses: easily startled.

An unoo feary fray there did, At Renwick ance befa'—MINSTREL *Panic* stz. I.

Feathers: see **Stook**.

Feckless, I16. (NC.) Of little value.

If you could call it a bridge, but it was a very feckless one—C. JR. 1898, p. 6.

Feeky, NW., SW. (fee.ki). Nervously uneasy; used in reference to senile decay of the senses.

Ah was terrible feeky till Ah hard thee fit in t' entry an' saw theh pass t' allan (J. H.).

Feel, I16. (C.) Downy, soft, smooth.

Fine fiannel is feel.

Feeter, NW., B. (fee.tthu'r'). A dancer.

Feg, NC. The grass *Aira caespitose*; seldom used and very local (A. N. B.).

Fell, G., I16. A term used in ploughing: to turn over a furrow to one side. A furrow, i. e. the pared sod, if not well and neatly turned over, is 'badly FELLED' (J. N. D.).

He has felled his fur weel and laid up a good sharp edge (H. T.).

Fell, I16. (EC., SW., NW.) Fierce, savage, cruel. (EC.) Thrifty (J. P.). (N.) Strong, vigorous; hardworking; of a calf or colt: quick, active, sharp (P. J.).

She's a fell (EC.) bit lassie (W. H.). He's a fell 'un at brae (J. AR.). Fell memory, leyke a mirror true, Each

youthful pasteyme hauds to view—STAGG *N. Y. Epist.* Stz. 27.

Fell-dealer, I17.

If he hedn't hae hed t' courage of a fell-dealler—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 4, col. 3

Fellin, G. A general term which covers many illnesses in cattle—chine FELLIN, heat FELLIN, &c. (H. T.)

Fell meal, SW. (miäl). A tax formerly collected by the Lords of the Manor, which was applied to keeping of fox-hounds (T. H. C.).

An action should be brought against the Lord (of the Manor) to compel him to keep the hounds, as he received the corn paid for that purpose—CLARKE, 29.

Fell reeve, 378. Also SW. See **Lan'grave**.

Fell sider, I17.

Yer four-elders borrot them fra t' fellsiders—SCOAP, 89.

Felly, Obs. Completely.

Nae, for a myle they ran at least, Till a' war felly spent—MINSTREL *Panic*, stz. 15.

Fend, I17. Effort, struggle for a living, as in phr. TO MAKE A FEND.

Fendable, E., EC., Ws. Industrious, hard-working; handy. (N.) Able to take care of oneself.

Fender, G. A good manager; one who manages to make a living.

Fents, G. The jagged ends with were cut off the handloom weavers' webs so as to make all look tidy. The word has been likewise for long in use amongst weavers to signify pieces of cloth varying in length, cut off the web and sold. It is now used for 'remnants,' though not throughout the county.

Fess, I18. (EC.) Fest out. Of persons: to put to board (T. W.).

Fetch, I18 (G.). Something which will raise a laugh, a joke. A loud eructation would be spoken of as a 'good FETCH' (H. T.).

Fettle, I18. To set to work, to commence.

The defendant said 'Ah've fettled thee ladder now.' Witness found that four steps of the ladder had been sawn through—C. PATR. 1901, Feb. 15, p. 3, col. 7. When they'd yence hed a decent snack To set off heamwards fettled—STAGG *Bride-wain*, stz. 31.

Fettle off, G. To complete, to finish; *fig.* to depart, go away.

I hamewards fettl'd off mysel, Just as the sun was peeping—STAGG *Bridewain*, .
48-The day's wark near conclusion; We'd best be fettlin' off wi' speed—ID. *Ros-
ley Fair*, stz. 39.

Fettle to, G. To set about doing anything; to begin.

He fettles teah at mworns an' neets—DICKINSON *Remains*, 194.

Fettle up, G. To dress; adorn, dress up. To put in order; used *fig.* to 'give a good talking to.'

Come, we mun fettle up oursells, It's teyme we sud be donnin—STAG *Bride-
wain*, stz. 22. Her mistress said she would go with the trap and meet the master,
and when he came he would 'fettle her up'—W. C. T. 1905, Feb. 25, p. 2, col. 2.

Feulment, G. Foolishness, nonsense.

He's awlas scrattlin an' writin' some feulment—YANCE-A-YEAR, 3.

Feul's grip. Term formerly applied by butchers attending Brampton market to the aitch-
or rumpbone; the condition in which this is found to be his considered as some in-
dication of the general fitness of the beast for killing purposes. The act of feeling
the part referred to as above.

Feut. Used in peat districts: to place freshly-cut peats on end, every two leaning against
each other, so that they may dry quicker. See **Feuttins**.

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To feut peats helps them ta dry faster—PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 2, p. 6, col. 7.

Feut-an'-a-half, WC., EC., B., E., N. In this game one boy (called in some parts the
'bull') bends down, and the others, numbered I, 2, 3, &c., except the last one, who
is called FEUT-AN'-A-HALF, jump over him. The bull then moves forward and
takes his post on the spot where the last boy alighted—generally a foot and a half
ahead—but the 'tale off' remains the same. The bull had the privilege of number-
ing the jumpers, whilst No. I, who is generally the best jumper, decides whether
the increased distance shall be covered by a standing or running jump, or by a
hop-step-and-a-jump. Whoever fails first becomes the new 'bull.' H. B. MOORE.
See **Lowpfrog**; **Bull**.

Bull-jump, foot-and-a-half, work up an appetite—W. C. T. 1904, May 28, p. 4, col. 6.

Feut an arse, 118. For *Podicipes* read *Podiceps*.

Feut en', G. The far, or lower end, as distinguished from the upper or 'heed en'.'

'T' sheep war liggin' at t' feutt-en' o' t' girsin'.' 'T' lonnin' feutt en'.'

Feut-pad. (Cs., SW.) A pathway. There was also (EC., NC.) an old-fashioned kind of saddle which bore this name; its stirrup-irons were lined with leather, and when the leather wore out it was customary to twine straw round the iron, instead of new leather (J. W. B.).

When Fanny oft the foot-pad sowt, Owre the weyde muir—ANDERSON *Dinah*, stz. I.

Feuttins, 119. Tracks or imprints made by feet.

Saw among the many footings of the hounds. . . a queer-looking footmark—NOTE-BOOK, 23.

Fewky, NW. (fioo.ki). Of weather: humid, muggy, warm and stuffy (J. H.).

Fewly, Cs. (fioo.li). A call for geese; nearly Obs.

Fewsom', 119. Comely, pleasing to the eye; capable-looking, workmanlike.

Lal Dinah Grayson's fresh, fewsome, an' free—GIBSON *Lal Dinah*, stz. I. Good, fewsome, soond, oald-fashin'd ways—YANCE-A-YEAR, 15.

Fewsomly, G. In a becoming manner.

They'd oalas behaved varra fewsumly tummeh—SCOAP, 176.

Fey, E., EC. (faei). Fated; doomed to die soon.

Field keal, 119.

The Valley produces only the commoner types. . . indiscriminately classed by the farmer as 'field-kail'—T. C. A. viii. 120.

Field reeve: see **Lan'grave**.

Fiend's Fell. The former name of the fell which since the erection of a cross upon it has been called Cross-fell. HODGSON *Hist. Northb.*

Fient a (yen, &c.), C., E., NC., NW. Never a one, none. FIENT, or 'the devil,' is used gen. with *neg.* sense.

And thrice he stamped wi' his fit, But fient a word he spak—MINSTREL *Apparition*, stz. 34.

Fig sue, I19. Eaten only on Good Friday.

Filly tail: see **Tead pipe**.

Finger, EC. A term of derision used similarly to PAN AND SPEUN.

Fingerer, G. One of the two classes of shearers with the sickle, mainly hailing from Furness district. He would gather as much corn as he conveniently could between

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the thumb and first finger and then cut; then gather between the first and second finger and again cut; the same with the second and third fingers, and with the third and fourth fingers. Thus there would be four separate bundles in the hand, which were then carefully placed on the band. This process was repeated until a sheaf was made up (T. H. C.). See **Thoomer**.

Finger-fed, G. Delicately nurtured; petted.

Unenvying finger-fed fine fwoaks—STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, stz. 10.

Fingers, 120. (SW., WC.) Tom Thumper, Billy Winker, Long Lazer, Jenny Bowman, Tippy Town-end. Also SW., Tom Thumper, Bill Milker, Long Razor, Jerry Bowman, Tip Town-end.

The following rime is in use: (SW., EC., WC.) This (finger) go t' wood. This un says What t' do theer? To lait mammy; What t' do wi her? Shook a pap, Sook a pap a' the way heam (R. K.).

Fingerside, N. Obs. Referred to in Hutchinson, i. 96. This was probably the parr or young salmon, which might be so called because of the rows of fingermarks on its sides (W. H.).

Finnd (often with *of*), G. (find). Fin, N. (fin). To find; to feel; feel effects of; to perceive a taste or smell.

'It's nut strang aneuf, ah canna finnd of it.' A pain com' agean, war nor iver he'd fund—GIBSON *Jos. Thompson*, stz. 14. It fin's leyke flannin' (J. W. B.). Ah cud duah nowt bit fin' me lug an' think o' t' job afoor meh. An ivvery time ah fand me lug it seemt ta be sticken farder oot—W. C. T. X. 1904, p. 5, col. 3.

Fire, G. Sheet lightning.

There's oft a deal a fire about efter a thunderstorm—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p. 6.

Fire, G. Discharge any kind of missile.

Charged with flinging broken glass, or leaving it to the common danger in Scotch Street, pleaded that he had only fired an empty bottle at a cat—C. JR. 1902, Oct. 2I. The lad fired stones at him—C. PATR. 1903, Oct. 30, p. 7, col. 7.

Fire-fang't, 120. For **snatch't** read **smatch't**.

Firtles, Cs., NW. (fer't.u'lz). An inquisitive, troublesome person.

Fisherman's friend: see **Nightingale's friend**, 226.

Fish-fash, G. Troublesome business, fuss, bother. Foolish talk.

Now aw this fish-fash held t'em leate—LONDSDALE *Upshot*, stz. 32.

Fishgarth. A 'fixed engine' for catching salmon in the estuaries of rivers (Obs. in Eden and Esk). It is built of stakes set upright on a low cobble wall about two or three feet high, the whole being V-shaped with the point seaward. The upper part of the stakes is wattled with branches. The point of the V consists wholly of stakes wattled so as to allow of the passage of the receding tide. Here also the channel being deeper, there are two or three feet of water at low tide.

In the eighteenth century re-erected the Fishgarth in the Esk—FERGUSON *Hist.* 239.

The garths were V shaped, and had a beck four feet wide at the point. The sides of the garth were 'wottled.' . . . At the end of the season his garth was dismantled, and the heck removed altogether. Forty-two hours was sufficient time to allow the fish to be distributed over the Calder—W. C. T. 1904, June 11, p. 2, col. 3.

Fissle, G. (fis.u'l). Excitement; fidgetiness.

Fist on, **Mak a**. To be a fist at. To make a good (poor, &c.) job

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of. To be able to do anything well (ill).

Thoo hes mead a fist on't—GIBSON *Tom Railton*, p. 152, line 11. Ah dud think thoo wad ha mead a better fist on it—SCOAP, 29. 'Can t'e pray enny?' 'It's neah girt fist at it'—RICHARDSON, and, *Auld Gwordie*, 79.

Fitts. A generic term for a field on the bank of a stream, having rising ground behind it at some distance. Nearly always in combination as field name—Melgram-FITZ and Cod-FITZ near Cockermouth; FITZ Park in Keswick; FITTS Farm near Aspatria.

Fiz, 12I. Commotion; fuss.

Aw hard o' this torrabble fiss, An' aw's cum't to advise tha'—SMITH: LONSDALE *Love in Cumberland*, stz. I.

Fizzer, 12I.

Ah'll fizzer theh thoo beggor. Ah'll poo thee heels teh the elbez afoore aw's said an done—W. C. T. X. 1898, p. 2, col. 1.

Flabbergast, G. **Flammergast**, EC. To astonish, bewilder, perplex and thus to silence.

If he didn't flabbergast them fellas by what he sed:—Well, it maks-ne-matter—W. C. T. X. 1899, p. 2I, col. 4.

Flake, 12I.

The Cumberland hurdles have four bars. . . They are not called hurdles but 'flakes'—BUCKLAND Notes, 4I (E. D. D.). For the water rail and fleak at Greening. . . John Helling of Birkclose shall either hang a fleak to meet at mid-water—HODGSON *Paines*, 1884, 33.

Flakker, 12I. Much ado about nothing. A fluttering of the heart; a fluttering; a commotion.

They mak a girt flakker but it's aw nowt (T. H. C.).

—To make a great empty show (T. H. C.).

Flap, 12I. A squabble when blows not very severe are delivered.

A Family Flap. . . Women's battles invariably end in the Police Court—W. C. T. 1902, Aug. 30, p. 5, col. 2.

Flapper, 122. A blow.

Whoa was gaan teh tak that yap's impidence an lig doon wih't adoot a flapper?—SCOAP, 14I.

Flat. In E. refers to a vein of ore which opens in some places and then closes again. T. CROUDALL.

Those veins which run parallel between the flat Sills, without any considerable Depression, we call Flats, and the Ore contained in them Flat Ore—ROBINSON, 79.

Flat ore; Float ore. Bedded or stratified ore in contradistinction to vein ore; the term FLOAT is not now used (R. W. M.). See Flot.

This we generally call Flat-Ore, or rather Float-Ore, being the over-flowing of a rich vein—ROBINSON, 38.

Flats, NC. Stretches of quiet sluggish water in the Petteril—Fawcett's FLAT, &c. (J. W. B.) Cf. **Bay.**

Flaw, B. To coax, 'butter,' flaitch.

I remember an old man telling my father that G. . . . M. . . . had been 'flawin' him at some public meeting (J. H. H.).

Flawmy, EC., B. (flāum.i). Coaxing; flattering; 'oily-tongued'; plausible.

He had a flawmy way wid him and gat ower folk. She talked varra flawmy but ah saw through her (A. J.).

Flay, 122. To frighten away, gen. with *away*.

It was swingen' its arms about as ef it wanted t' flay ma away—CHRISTIAN *Mason's Ghost*, 9.

Flay-crow, 122. To scare crows from cornfields.

A cruel mode of flaycrowing—C. PATR. 1903, Aug. 28, p. 6, col. 5.

Flayt, SW. A timid person.

A gert flayt (R. K.).

Flayt buzzard, G. Any one who is wanting in pluck. In SW. a timid person is called a BUZZARD (R. K.).

Ah wad ha been cawt for aw't flaytiebuzzerts at they could lig their tongues till—W. C. T. X. 1902, p. 5, col. 2. A person afraid to go into any dark place,

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or attempt anything hazardous, is called a flait buzzard—HUTCHINSON, i. 450.

Flee-by-sky, G. A giddy, thoughtless person, generally a woman.

Fleece, G. To roll up the fleeces after clipping. 'White-faced' wool is rolled up inside out, whilst a Herdwick fleece is rolled up the reverse of this.

Let sheep run a fortnet and then comes on clippin', And bleatin', and fleecin' o' woo—CUMBRIANA, 247.

Fleecer, G. The man who rolls up the fleeces after clipping.

‘Wa’s gaen ta fleece?’ ‘Oh, lile Dick’s allaws t’ fleecer’ (T. H. C.).

Fleece woo, 122. Remove; to roll up the fleece.

The Largest buyer of Fleece wool in Cumberland—PEN. OBS. 1904, June 7, p. 8, col. 4.

Fleet, 123. *Before SW. insert Fleet, C.; Flet, B.*

Flegmagary, G. A tawdrily-dressed woman.

Her cleaths aw traitl among her heels, a parf’e’t fligmagary—UPSHOT, stz. 8.

Fleuk: see **Fedder**, 116.

Flidder, 123. *Patella vulgaris*

Fifty-flaff, Obs. Fluttering.

And aw their colours fifty-flaff—Some reed, some blue, some green—BLAMIRE *Trafalgar Sea-fight*, stz. 3.

Flinches, EC. A boys’ game, during which the players hide themselves, to escape the ball which would otherwise be thrown at them. But those who hide must expose some small part of the body, as a finger, to show where they hidden. THORNLEY.

In summer they add (to their games) flinches—W. C. A. 1901, 269.

Fling, G. Of horses: to kick, to throw the heels up; also used *fig*. To throw its rider; *fig*. to deceive, disappoint (see **Flung**). To move with haste, gen. under influence of some excitement.

He puft and stamp and flang and yell’d—RELPH 19 *Idyl. Theocr.* 6. When the filly flang me off—ANDERSON *Gwordie Gill*, 4. Flinging out of the room as he spoke—RANDAL, xxv.

Flisk, E., EC. A large-toothed comb. (Obs.) Cf. **Lash cwoam**.

I have not heard the word used for more then 50 years (W. H.).

Flisky, G. Skittish, frolicsome, lively.

Flood net; Shoulder net. A rectangular bag net 3 ft. by 2 ft., mesh about 2 inches, attached to a long pole; used for taking trout in time of flood, the water being muddy; it is thrown off the shoulder at the edge of the river.

Flooor pot: see **Pot**.

Flot. Material eroded from the outcrop of veins, or from the sides of mountains and deposited at lower surface levels. See **Flat ore**.

The limestone adjoining the veins has itself been converted into Siderite, which constitutes 'flots'—T. C. A. viii. 2000.

Flutther'd up, C., N., Es. **Fludder't**, EC. **Flodder't**, SW. Of a drain: filled up and choked with snow. *Fig.* overcrowded as to ornaments, &c. (N., only) Flustered by unusual surroundings and circumstances (H. B. C.).

Fly, SE. Said of clapbread: to hand it up on strings to dry. Practically obs.

She was but a young lass yet, and had few opinions beyond the best way of 'flying clapbread'—LIZ. LORTON, V. 127.

Fly. Handloom-weaving term: an upright frame holding the slay or reed between the web and the hiddles; after the shuttle has passed through between the

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threads of the warp, the weaver pushes the fly with its reed forward, and so presses the weft into its position in the web. See **West Cumberlan flee**.

Fo' across, G. To come across, to meet.

They fell across yan anudder at Wathby Show—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 2I, col. 1.

Fo-en woo', 125. *After* SW. *insert* EC.

The largest buyer of skin wool in Cumberland—PEN. OBS. 1904, June 7, p. 8, col. 4.

Fog, 125.

T' gurse theer was hofe a feutt deep ameast , an as thick as clover fog—SCOAP, 73.

Foil, 125.

The fox had crossed a turnip field badly foiled by sheep, and it was some time before they were able to get on the line again—C. PATR. 1904, Jan. 15, p. 5, col. 1.

Fo' in, G. To become acquainted; *comb.* with *with*: to meet with by chance, to happen upon.

Fifty shwort years hae flown owre us sin' furst we fell in at the fair—
ANDERSON *The days that are geane*, stz. 4. 'Ah fell in wid Dick crossin t'
holm.'

Foin' stoop: see **Stoop**.

Following stone. Irregular stone lying between the top of a coal seam and the rock forming the roof of the workings in a mine (R. W. M.).

Font, 125. (ES., NW., B.) Eager; desirous.

The lingering leaf, though fond to stay, Was swept by the rude blast away—
BLAMIRE *Spring*, 15.

Fontly, G. Foolish, but not from want of sense.

'He was that leetsome an' fontly he gev us no sensible crack'—said of a young soldier newly returned home from India.

Foar-hight, SW. (foo.u'r'-hāait.) A promise. See **Hight**, 165.

I wain't mak onny foarhights—mappen I will an' mappen I waint (T. H. C.).

Foor days, NW. (foo.u'r'-daez). Towards noon.

Foorstart, G. The advantage; start in advance.

I'll run him at t' creed for anything he likes, and I'll give him to Pontius Pilate fore-start—CUMBRIANA, 171.

Foothy, 126. Plentifully stocked.

The homely, motherly welcome, and the 'foothy' hospitality of Cumberland housewife—W. C. T. 1904, Ap. 30, p. 4, col. 8.

Footin: see **Socketting brass**, 304.

For, G., 126. Used with vb. *to be*, in the sense of to desire, intend, purpose.

'I'm all for peace.' I tell't t'sarvant lass what I was for an' she med dea best she could. Than I wesh'd mesell—WILLY WATTLE, 7.

—Used redundantly before an infin. with prep. *to*.

An aul drunken parson, who tried for a weager a creyke for to jump—RAYSON *Bruff Reaces*, stz. 6.

Forby, 126. In addition.

And many good things—Lamplugh puddin', for bye—CUMBRIANA *Memorandums*, stz. 23.

Fore: see **Fair**.

Forebears: see **Foor-elders**, 126.

Forebreest. A mining term: the working face of a drift or level. (EC.) The upright post at the front of cattle-stalls to which the scaleboards are fastened; the post at the rear is the har tree. The front of mewstead of hay.

The spiles were up to the forebreast—W. C. T. 1901, Sept. 2I, p. 2, col. 5.

Foredo, N., (?C.), B. To forestall. To act in advance.

A servant who was as dissatisfied with his master, as the master was with him,

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having heard that the master would dismiss him, determined to foredo the master by giving notice first (H. B. C.). Mr. P—. ‘Two more members have just come in.’ Mr. R—. ‘I can tell them the Board have foredone everything before they came here’—W. C. T. 1904, Mar. 5, p. 4, col. 5.

Forehead, 126. The face or extremity of an underground working (R. W. M.).

It would be about 8 yards. . . to the forehead of the place—W. C. T. 1904, May 2I, p. 6, col. 3.

Forester’s corn. A payment to certain Lords of the Manor. See below.

Another custom was, that the Bailiff should keep dogs for the destroying of foxes and other vermin. . . and for which he received 40 quarts of tolerable oats, from every tenement, under the title of Forester’s Corn—CLARKE, 29. See **Foster oats; Fell meall.**

Forfend, C., SW., NW. To prevent, forbid; forestall. Obsolesc.

Mayroyd will call here some day to ask you a question. . . I mean to forfend him—MAYROYDS, ii. 145.

Formel, SW. To make, fashion.

Ald Harry Myers’ watch kay was formelt oot ov a horse-shoe nail (T. H. C.).

Form heed, SW. In many farmhouses the fixed form goes round both the black-or wall-side of the table, as well as the top end; the master sits at the top end, at the FORM HEEAD. To ‘keep the FORM HEEAD doon’ is to have a snooze after dinner.

‘War’s t’ maister?’ ‘He’s keepin’t form heead doon!’ (T. H. C.)

Fornenst, (S. V. **Anenst**, 4).

Theer's a hollin bus reet furnenst yett—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p. 6.

Forrat, To bring, G. To give birth to. To be with child and approaching parturition.

I rais't the' up order t' apple-tree; theer thy mudder browt the' forrat, theer she browt the' forrat' at bear the' DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* viii. 5.

Forter: see **Foter**.

Forthy, EC. (fāu.u'r'thee). Therefore.

Foster oats, SW. A distinctive variety of the oat plant (J. ST.).

Foster oats. An obs. custom required the payment to the Aglionby family of a certain quantity FOSTER OATS. Also in the barony of Greystoke the tenants were required to pay foster rents and foster corn. Nicholson (ii. 338) says it was perhaps heretofore for the use of the foresters. SCOTT, 78. See **Forester's corn**.

Foter, 127. To t' deetin hill carry't, but forter't afoor—CUMBRIANA, 240.

Fother, E. Obs. A quantity of lead weighing 2I cwt. Four bushels of lime.

The annual quantity of ore was stated as. . . yielding about 5500 fothers of lead—LEATH, 124.

Fotring, G. (fāut.r'u'n). The process of severing the awns from the barley.

Fower o' clocks, G. The afternoon luncheon of labourers, though not necessarily eaten at 4 p. m.

Plaintiff said that at his last place he got more than that (18s.), in addition to his 'ten o' clocks, four o' clocks'—C. PATR. 1904, Mar. 18, p. 6, col. 8.

Fowersum, G. A set of four.

An' a' the foursome gat as merry As tho' they'd drunken sack or sherry—STAGG *Tom Knott*, line 153.

Fowerty frappers: see **Rip-raps**.

Fowk, EC. (fāuwk). To unearth by digging (generally **Howk**).

Fowty, NW., EC. Foolish, childish.

Frahdle, 128. **Frahd**, EC. (fr'āad). To make 'talk.'

He wad frahd on fer hoors about nags (B. K.).

Frain't, 128.

T' gurse was fraint ower wid dogdaisies—W. C. T. 1903, Mar. 28, p.6, col. 2.

Frاند, B. (fr'āand). To talk foolishly (A. J.). Cf. **Frahdle**.

Fratchous, G. Peevish, cross.

Fred, SW. Of land: freed, cleared out.

Fremد, 128. (NW.) Reserved, distant; unfriendly. (NE.) A stranger.

Fremدly, NW. Unkindly, strangely.

What if the hand of fate unkind
Has us'd us fremدly, need we peyne?—STAGG N.
Year's Epistle, stz. 10.

French willy; Portugal willy, C. The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*.

Fresh, G. 128.

It's neah use gaan ut fish, there's neah fresh in t' beck (T. H. C.).

After intoxicated *add* in a state of incipient intoxication. In good health; vigorous. Of a horse when rather above himself. Of cattle in good condition when turned out after winter. Of pastures in spring with a good promise of grass. Of a river when flooded. All the usual meanings.

He's a fresh man for his years (S. L.).

Fret, G. To eat into; to rust.

Frith, Cs. Land that has not been ploughed for many years; also stinted pastures from which the cattle have been removed in order that the grass may grow for hay. In place-names—High FRITH, LOW FRITH.

There are water-meadows by the river Lowther (M. E. N.). A fryth and spring we call a *Heyning*—DENTON TRACTS, S. V. Drumleyning.

—To free a stint. Land thus freed is FRITHED, FRED or FRID land.

Hollinghouse Tongue. . . is frithed 13th May and opened 26th May for 2 weeks. . . and 10 Nov. up to frithing time—*Extr.* from an old Estate Book (T. H. C.).

Frithman, Obs. A man appointed to look after a stinted pasture.

Two men be appointed yearly as ffrith men—BAMPTON, 245.

Frizzle, G. To fry.

And than they wad frizzle 't in t' sotteran pan, And fry 't till as brown as a peat—
CUMBRIANA, 238.

Frog fir trees, EC., NC., N. The Marsh Horsetail, *Equisetum palustre*. See **Tead pipe**.

Froll, B. The Caldbeck from of Troll; a dirty, untidy girl. See S. V. th, 336.

Frote, SW., E., B. (fr'āut). To rub ears of wheat, so as to separate the grains. Nearly obs. (J. ST.).

Frowsy, 129.

Frowzy beard and visage wan—STAGG *The Return*, stz. 32.

Frust, Obs. To trust (E. D. D.). (Not known.)

Fryingpan keak: see **Butter keak**.

Full-oot, 130. *Adv.* Considerably; entirely, quite; 'on the whole'; of distance: somewhat (nearer, further); of health: much (better, worse); of two or more things, 'best' is implied. *Adj.* Of a place or building: quite full; of a measure: quite as much as, at the very last.

Ah fund t' spot full oot (H. T.). 'Hoo much mawt is there in the poke?' 'Thar's full oot two bushel' (T. H. C.).

Full snipe: see **Hammer-bleat**, 153.

Fultersom: see **Fuddersom**.

Fummellan feast, 130.

A gathering to celebrate the seventh birthday of the youngest child when it was thought there would be no

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more family—W. C. T. 1902, Ap. 26, p. 3, col. 3.

Furst, G. Next, ensuing.

'He'll be cummen back Munda' furst.'

Furst feut, 130.

Although the custom is fast dying out, the old business of first footing is well maintained at Workington—W. C. T. Jan. 4, 1902, p. 4, col. 8.

Furst heuk: see **Heuk**.

Fuzzy-ganny, Cs. B. A hairy caterpillar.

Fwoke, 131. Kindred. The members of a family.

'Oor fwoke's o' gean tull t' market.'

Fworce, 131: see **Spout**.

G

Ga back, G. To decline in health or substance. To deteriorate, as will reclaimed land if not properly treated; this is referred to phr. GA BACK TO PASTUR, which is also used *fig.*

‘Hoo’s t’ fadder?’ ‘He’s been gaen back leatly.’ Thou’s leevin a good spot, Mary, and gaen back till a bad heam. Ah’s flate thou’ll ga back to pastur—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p. 6.

Gabblement, G. Confused, loud, nonsensical talking; describes the noise made by many talking all at once.

‘Sic a gabblement, yan can’t hear yansell speeak’—said of a crowded parochial tea (T. H. C.).

Gabby: see **Gran**.

Gad, (gǎad). A thin wedgeshaped jumper. A goad or pointed stick for driving cattle, &c. Obs. Cf. **Yadwand**.

Gallin’ the gimmer wi’ a gad—STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 10.

Ga doon, G. To die.

Auld Billy Batey’s gaen’ doon (T. H. C.). Gran’fadder an’ gran’mudder beath ga’d doon togidder. She nobbut leev’d a week after him (J. W. B.).

Gaffment, 132. **Goffment**, C., SW. (guof.mu’nt).

Gaf-Isaac, WC., B. (gǎaf āai.zik). A conceited, self-opinionated man. A gaffy person—a loud-talking fellow (H. T.).

Gale, C.,. An upland between two separate dales. A narrow lane or glen, known now only in names of places. FERGUSON *Dialect*, 197.

We emerged at ‘the Gale’ upon the mountain pasture—NOTE-BOOK, 253. Upward to. . . the gale we climbed. The gale was won—RAWNSLEY, 126.

Gamashers, 132. **Grammaces**. Obs.

Tarr kitts, Grammaces. . . are a few of the articles from the list—HIGHWAYS, 233.

Gang forth, G. To go out and spend the evening at a friend’s house.

The heads of a family took their work and 'went forth' to spend a social hour with a neighbour—BAMPTON, 192.

Gangle. To find fault with in a noisy, offensive manner. Seldom heard (J. ST.)

What's that to thee? quoth Jen i' th' huff, What if we sometimes wrangle? We're not like your auld folk at hame, For ever gangle, gangle—WORTHIES, iv. 81 (*Reconciliation*, by S. Blamire).

Gang wi', G. To make an end of, to 'go for.' A nurse may threaten to GANG WI' a child which is disobedient or badly behaved.

The minister and congregation of Gowbarrow chapel being much annoyed by the disturbance created in the immediate neighbourhood, by those who went hunting or nutgathering on a Sunday (1670), reproved them in these words: 'O ye wicked of Water-Millock. . . ye go a hunting, and a nutting on the Sabbath-day, but on my soul if you go any more I'll go with you!' His expression (which in this county's dialect is a mere threatening phrase) striking some of his hearers in a double sense—CLARKE, 26.

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Ganny, Cs., B., Ws. **Grandy**, EC., E. Grandmother.

Away I sleeng'd, to Grandy meade my mean—RELPH *Harvest*, line. 21. Thee gannie'll black thee. . . if she comes oot an' fin's thoo's been rivin'—E. C. N. 1904, Oct. I, p. 10, col. 6.

Gannycap an' heud, NC., EC. Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum* (R. S., G.D.).

Gap, 133.

He landit eh t' foald gap—SCOAP, 67. They use't to just mend t' gaps up as they tummel't—RICHARDSON, Ist, 62.

Garden thrush: see **Throssel**, 339.

Gash, G. In phr. TO GO GASH, to cut in deeply, to gash.

Heedless I glim'd, nor cou'd my een command, Till gash the sickle went into my hand—RELPH *Harvest*, line 25.

Gate, C., NW., Es. (gāet). To take down the stooks of corn and set up each sheaf separately, having pushed the band well up to the ear and spread out the butt part. See

Yat.

Gatens, 134. *For* (gāat.u'ns) *read* (gāet.u'ns). *Insert after* corn tied close to the top, *and after dry add* This is done in bad weather when the sheaves are full of grass.

It is often wet up there, but this year no gatings were required (A. J.).

Gattle-heedit, B. Forgetful.

Gaudy-feast, 134. *For* 'Hoot, snaff' *read* 'Hoot, shaff.'

Gavel. To stare vacantly (E. D. D.). (Not known).

Gaw: see **Wedder go**.

Gawky: see **Gowky**.

Gawmy, EC (gāu.mi). A silly person, a half-wit.

Thoo's nut fit fra heayme, thoo girt goamy—PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 2, p. 6, col. 7.

Gawvy, G. (gāu.vi). A fool, simpleton; an open-mouthed fellow.

Thoo girt gauvy, thoo! (W. H.)

Gean a week, (year, &c.) G. A week ago; this time a week, &c. ago.

Gean deead, G. (not E.) **Gannen** doon, E. Dead; dead and gone.

'Dista think Jwoseph Thompson'll git Low Flat?' 'Ay! at t' lang last; but nut till his fadder's gean deead' (J. W. B.).

Gean yan (twea, &c.), G. Having just struck one, (two o' clock, &c.).

Apparently on her way home gone ten o'clock—C. PATR. 1889, June 14, p. 5.

Geap oot, C. To shout out.

Puttin' her heed oot o' t' dwoor, she geaped oot at t' top ov her voice—TELFORD, 16.

Geat, G. 135. Plan, method. A trip, journey, a length of way. *For* Whiff *read* Wiff.

Thy gran'son I sent owre the geate for some bacco—ANDERSON *Twee auld Men*, stz. I. Fog stinted at an acre a cattelgate—BAMPTON, 244. Ah niver could see owt like a sheep geaat—SCOAP, 6I. Whatever plan or geat ye try—GIBSON *The Skulls*, stz. 22. A horse in a pit would go so many gate a day, implying the number of journeys to and fro (R. W. M.).

Ged, C., SW. The pike, *Esox lucius*.

Gedder, 136. To assemble, meet together. Of sheep: to collect together, 'round up' and bring down from fell.

Whoar Bob generally used to gedder at—W. C. T. X. 1902, p. 3, col. 1.

Gedderen, G. The collecting, 'rounding up' and bringing down of the sheep off the fell for the purposes of clippin &c.

At ged'rin times on t' fells around, for weshin' or for clippin'—DICKINSON *Remains*, 213.

Gedderen spot, G. A place of meeting.

T' chief gedderin' spots in fell side

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villages. . . war smiddy and cobbler's shop—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 22, col. 2.

Gedder up, G. To pick up; collect together (intr.); freq. refers to one thing only.

An old woman looking for her cat, was afraid somebody had gathered it up—SULLIVAN, 89. Ah geddert up me beuck—SCOAP, 112. Yea Sunday mworn, they geddert up a gay few—UPSHOT, stz. 2. A gay lock o' fwok hed geddert up i' time ta gang to t' church—LAMPLUGH, 3.

Gee, 136. *After* 'tak t' gee' *insert* (g hard).

But change o' place and change o' folk May gar thy fancy jee—BLAMIRE *What ails*, I.

Geer, 136. To harness a horse; to put an implement in order and ready for work, as the swingletrees to the plough. Gen. used with *up*.

While some wi' pillion seats and sonks To gear their naigs are fussing—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 16.

Geggle. To jib, to be restive (E. D. D.). (Not known).

Gel fur, NW., SW. The last furrow but one when making a 'throwin' oot' (J. H.). A water furrow; a deep furrow made either longitudinally or across the ploughing to carry off excess of water.

Gelt, 136.

Gow and the modern word, Barrow, a male hog gelt—HUTCHINSON, i. 435.

Gentleman, Oa me, G. Like a gentleman; used generally sarcastically of one who pits on 'airs' and assumes a position above his real one.

He was sittin wid black balled shoes aw me gentleman—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 8, p. 4.

Genty, NW. Noble, courteous, genteel.

But then he has an air sae genty—BLAMIRE *The Auld Carle*, stz. 5.

Geordie; Gwordy: see **Grayfeas**.

Geus an' gezlins, NC., EC., NW. Ear-rings, B., NC. The seedvessels of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

Geus cworn, 137: See **Star bent**, 312.

Geus grass, Obs. the right of pasturing geese on a common (E. D. D.).

Crosthwaite Church. . . hath five chapels. The minister's stipend is £5 a year, and gosegrass—BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813). i. 296.

Gezlins, NW. The male catkins of the Saugh or Seel-tree, *Salix Caprea*. and of *S. aquatica* (W. H.). See p. c.

The yellow blossoms of the sallow or willow, which fall into the river and become goslings—LAKE COUNTRY, 304.

Gh. This combination at the end of a word is more frequently pronounced as *f* than it is in the South of England; slaughter is 'slafter'; plough is in some parts 'pleuf' (plioof); dough is 'duff': Maughan (proper name) is 'Maffan'; and, until lately, though was 'thof.'

Ghem, 137.

It's neah use me tryin' t' rin, ah's gitten a ghem leg.

Ghood: see **Gull**.

Gibby, NC. An old woman, generally bent with age. See **Gran**.

Twea gurnin' gibbies in a nuik Sat fratchin' yen anudder—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 38.

Gibby, S. V. **Kebby**, 182.

Ah gat a gibby stick an' set off ta see t' sheep—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 8, p. 7, col. 4.

Gifts, 137.

Commencing with the thumb, the old rime has it: 'A gift, a friend, and a foe, A letter to come and a letter to go' (J. AR.).

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Gilderoy, As hee as, C. As big as, G. NW., NE. Gilderoy was a notorious robber in the days of Oliver Cromwell.

Just hing as hee as Gilderoy—ANDERSON *Ned Carnaughan*, stz. 4.

Gill, 137. *For round read ground.*

Gin: see **Gif**. Insert on p. 138.

Gingers, C. A rough and common marble, elsewhere called 'Pots,' made of red half-baked clay, and partially glazed. See **Scop-taw**.

Gingery, G. Of a building, &c.: slightly or flimsily constructed; shaky, unsteady.

Gin keas, 138.

Defendant told him to bring the horse out of the stable and put it in the gin case—C. PATR. 1903, Dec. 11, p. 7, col. 3.

Gin(ner)-ring, G. The circular path or space traversed by the horse when working the machinery to which he is attached by the 'gin(ner)-powe.'

Gird, 138.

The girls begin to play with girds and guiders—C. W. A. 1901. Hoops, an' gurd for tubs an' furkins—RICHARDSON, *Ist*, 44.

Girdle, 138. A simpler form is in use (EC.), consisting of a disk only which is supported on a brandreth (M. E. N.). A third is a flat disk, having near the edge a hole of about for inches long by one inch wide which admits the hand. Sometimes there are two hand holes. Formerly when baking scones it was considered to be an act of great dexterity to turn the scon without touching with the hand, to turn it over in the same way as is done when making a pancake or an omelette in a stope pan. This could not be easily done with the girdle having a bule, but required the third variety as above described. Also, the bule of the ordinary girdle is made to take off, leaving only the disk with two upright ears where the bule was fastened on; this was done when the plate was to be put on the fire or fireplace, and not hung up. See **Cowp**.

Girdle-bed. A thin layer or sheet of stone (E. D. D.).

Plate and girdle bed—HUTCHINSON, i. [48].

Girdle cakes. These differ from the scon by being cooked on a girdle, and not in the oven.

Girn, 138.

A once popular but now obsolete amusement. . . was (I) gurnen throo a braffin—
W. C. T. X. 1899, p. 23, col. 2.

Girse, 138. (G.) To afford pasture for.

‘A yacker on’t wadn’t girse a geus.’

Girsin’, 138. **Grassens,** SW. The quantity of grass which a horse or beast is supposed to eat when out at grass.

A person may have grassens for two horses (three cows) in a park (T. H. C.).

Git, 139. To manage to get to a place.

‘Why did you not come last night?’ ‘It was too stormy and I was a bit poorly; I couldn’t git.’

Git, G. In addition to the ordinary uses, GIT is frequently employed as an auxiliary.

They oa got scrafft abwoord—SCOAP, 4I. Lasses I’ rows gat printed on a kist—
GILPIN *Poetry: Death of Roger*, 204.

Git away, G. To die.

Peer oald Wully’s gitten away at last (J. W. B.).

Git laid: see **To lay.**

Gitter-off, EC., NE., SW. One who can easily learn by heart.

‘Ah was yen o’ th’ best gitters off in t’ skeul.’

Gitter-up, G. One who is a regular early riser in the

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morning is ‘a geud GITTER UP,’ whilst the servant who rises late, requires to be called, and is slow in rising is ‘a bad GITTER UP.’

Given mooth, 139.

Came across a drag. . . which the hounds took up, giving mouth freely—W. C. T. 1904, June 11, p. 3, col. 1.

Gizzern, 139. Before E., NE. insert **Gizzen**.

Glad, G. Of a horse: in good spirits.

Glad, 140.

It's wonderful hoo gleg on t' uptak burds ur when danger threetens—W. C. T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col. 2.

Glair, Cs. E., B. (glāer'). **Glar**, N. (glāar'). See **Glore**.

Glasses: see **Specks**.

Glassy, G. A glass marble. See **Scoptaw**.

Glat, C., N. (glāat). A gap in a hedge.

Gleg, C., NC., N. Quick of sight.

Glent, 140. Too look furtively.

Oppen thee eyes, thoo glintin' gowk, an' leuk for thesel—TELFORD, 4.

Gliff, 140. To look in a quick, hurried manner.

He sat whiffin in amaze—ANDERSON *Heddersgill Keatie*, stz. 4.

Glimmer, G. (not SW.). To blink as from detective sight.

You're half-way geane to glimmin Pate—E. CLARK *A Lecture*, 10. Excuse my glimmin een's owr lang neglect—'Tis their foul fault—ID. line 48.

Gloom, G. (glu'oom). To frown; look sullen.

Neist teyme we met, me glumt an gloomt, An turnt his head anudder way—ANDERSON *Lass Abuin Thisty*, stz. 2.

Gloories, EC. (glu'oo.r'iz; glāu.u'r'iz). The eyes. See **Glower**, 141.

That'll mak theh oppen theh glories Ah'll be bun (B. K.).

Glop, 141. Also said of hares and rabbits that they are GLOP-PING about—jumping slowly about when feeding.

Ah reckon nowt o' them glapin' and saunterin' about—W. C. T. 1901, May 11, p. 2, col. 7.

Glore, 141.

' Kerr said it was glour.' Coroner, 'What did he mean by that?' Witness. 'Probably that it was soft mud, or something of that nature'—C. PATR. 1889, June 14, p. 5, col. 4.

Gnarl, G. To gnaw, nibble.

Gnatter: see **Natter**.

Gob, G. Phr. TO SET UP ONE'S GOB, to talk impudently, cheekily.

He knew reeght weel sud he Set up his gob, directly she Wad kick up hell's de-
leyght I' th' house—STAGG *Tom Knott*, 15. If thoo sets thy gob up till me, I'll
cluff thy lug (J. W. B.).

Gooble, Cs., Ns., B. (gäub.u'l). To speak in an impudent or insolent manner.

Vomperen an' gobblen at ivvery yan (B. K.).

Gobbler, G. One who speaks indistinctly, in an insolent, impertinent manner.

Ther nut ivverybody, sec chitty fyaced gobblers, we caff e yah pocket an' sand int
tudder—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 29, p. 6, col. 4.

Gobbleton, C. One who eats greedily.

Upon my life ah niver saw sec gobbletons iv oa travels—SCOAP, 127.

Gobby, G. **Gobbly**, B. Impudent. Obtrusively and familiarly talkative. Full of talk of an
impudent kind (P. J.).

Thoo moant be gobby wi'me, meh lad! or Ah'll crack thee lug for theh. Ah
divvent leyke him, he's far ower gobby fer me (J. W. B.). He's a girt gobbly fel-
low (H. T.).

Gocks dillies; -sonn; -wuns; -wunters, G. Exclamations of surprise and gladness.

Cock sonn! ah mun ah been dreamen—SCOAP, 22. Cocks-wuns, but it is

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a place—MARY DRAYSON, 14. Cockswunters!—what hed I forgitten—
GIBSON *Bobby Banks*, 18.

God's penny, Obs. Money paid to seal a bargain, or as a fine.

There is a god's-penny (or silver penny) on every admittance, as well upon de-
scent as alienation—LEATH, 129.

Goff, 142. *After silly insert vapouring.* (N.) Anything scaring, that frightens.

'What a guff t' believe that teale.'

—To make fun of, to ridicule.

Goffment: see **Gaffment**.

Goffram, W., NW. (gäuf.r'u'm). **Goffet**, SW. (gäuf.u't). A foolish, awkward fellow.

Goller, 143.

His tongue gollers looder an' looder—YANCE-A-YEAR, 10.

Gommarel, 143. **Gonniel**, Ns. (gäun.iel).

'He's a goniel to act i' that way.'

Gone by his sel, 143. For this read 'Gean, &c.,' and enter on p. 135.

Goniel: see **Gommarel**.

Good, 143. *For* (guod) *read* (giuod).

Good an', 143.

At russelin', Theer wassent menny cud me fell, An' theer war gooduns than—
RICHARDSON, Ist, 30.

Goodly badly, SW., N., B. **Good-like badly**, Cs., B., N., E. Said of a sick person
whose looks belie his illness (H. B. C.).

Good teuh, G. Good for, capable of.

Runnan efter a few hofe-starvt hogs. . . was aboot oa at t' oald maizlin was iver
goodteuh iv his life—SCOAP, 66.

Gope, 144. To stare with open mouth.

A gowped at t' chaps 'at war playing sangs—MARY DRAYSON, 10.

Gorbie: see **Bare Gorp**, 14.

Gossip. A sponsor, godparent. Obs.

The young heir was christened here (Cockermouth, 1664). . . Sir Wilfred, and
Mrs. Barwise were the gossips—PEN. OBS. 1904, May 31, p. 4, col. 6.

Gowd-scalp, Obs. The name given to a vein of copper formerly worked in Newlands;
the ore itself.

We found eleven Veins; all distinguished by Names given them, as Gowd-Scalp. .
. the richest was that they called Gowd-Scalp—ROBINSON 62. Burnt and de-
stroy'd fifty Tun of the best Gold-scalp Ore, without the Production of one Pound
of fine Copper—ID. 64.

Gowdspink, NC. The Goldfinch. See **Flinsh**, 123.

The Gowdspink loes the thorny spray—ANDERSON (1820) *Mary*, stz. 3.

Gowk, G., 144.

A queer mak ov an oald body stan'in gowking at hur—MARY DRAYSON, 10.

Gowky, 144. *Add* **Gawky**.

A gowky lad who understood how to say that he didn't do what was imputed to him—W. C. T. 1903, Oct. 31, p. 7, col. 6. He niver cud deah owt like onie body else, he's that gawky.

Gowpil, NC. The hybrid oxlip, *Primula variabilis*.

Graidly, 145. Orderly; excellently.

If Polly wad gan back wi' me, How gradely'd gan our courtin—JOE THE BUIITS, 16.

Grainens, SW. The cleft of a tree. There is a part of Black Combe so called; it is a tab end between two becks (T. H. C.). See **Cloft**.

Grains, 145. **Greeuns**, NE. **Reunns**, Croglin.

Graith, 145. Dress, accoutrements. Condition.

And monny a clay-cold corpse I've stript Of a' their funeral graith—MINSTREL
The Apparition, stz. 48. Foul and tatter'd In my present garb and graith—STAGG
The Return, stz. 41.

Grally; S. V. **Scrowe**, 276. *After SW. add B.*

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Grammaces: see **Gamashers**.

Gran, SW. **Gransir**, EC. **Gabby**, EC. **Gibby**, SW. **Granf**, NC. (rare). Grandfather.

Gray, Obs. A badger.

A place of badgers, brocks, or grays—NICHOLSON, ii. 248.

Gray cwoat. A fell dale farmer; he was so called because of the hodden gray out of which his clothing was made.

Two grey cwoats were down at t' last Whiteheven Show, Leukan through amang t' bulls—REMAINS, 223. The men and lads trusted mainly to their grey coats of rough-spun wool, home made; hence this class came to be distinguished as the 'grey coats' of Cumberland—WORTHIES *Rooke*, 207.

Gray duck, 146. For *bosca* read *boscas*.

Gray-feas, 146.

The receptacle in which chemmerley was collected before bottling for storage in the grey hen (J. AR.).

Grayhound fox. At times familiarly spoken of as ‘a lile blackleg’ (T. H. C.). The old indigenous fox of the wild and hill districts of Cumberland, now nearly extinct and replaced by the ordinary fox. The former differs from the latter in that he is ‘larger drawn; lighter coloured; longer legged; shaped like a greyhound; never biolding.’ There are said to be still a few of them left near Patterdale, Wreay, and Longtown. Natural historians are unable to give me any information concerning this breed, which has not yet been investigated. Bewick mentions its existence. The old greyhound breed. . . have passed away—C. PATR. 1903, Mar. 13, p. 3, col. 4.

Greaceless, G. Wanting, devoid of virtue or character. GREACELESS kail is broth devoid of flavour or strength; GREACELESS man one wanting in common sense.

Greap, C., E. (gr’iäap). **Greeap, SW.** (gr’eeu’p). **Grape, N.** (gr’aeu’p). To grope; to feel with the hands, to examine with the hands; to tickle trout. See **Grapple**, 146. One of the magistrates enquired of the owner of the shawl how she knew so positively that it was hers? ‘I knew as soon as iver I graped it, Sir’ (E. D. D.).

Grease, C., NW., SW. (grēes). **Greasy talk, Cs, NW., SW.** Describes the character of the language of such persons who resemble Uriah Heep (B. K.). In SW. more frequently applied to soft ‘buttering’ talk irrespective of truth (J. ST.). In NC. ham-bugging conversation (J. W. B.).

Grease-horn, 379. (C.) A humbug, hypocrite.

Greaser. (EC.) A humbug, hypocrite; (SW.) a flattered.

Greave, 146. More frequently, to pare off the top sod than to dig downward; peats, turves are groven.

Greaver, C., E. (gr’iäa.vu’r’). **Grover, NE.** (gr’äü.vu’r’). One who digs peats and sods. Eight wood fellers and leaders, eight peat gravers—WALLACE, 43.

Greaz, SW., E., N. (gr’eeu’z). The slope up to the barn doors. See **Peaz**, 238.

Greenhew, 147.

The business transacted included the usual fine for greenhews—W. C. T. 1902, May 17, p. 2, col. 3.

Greeuns: see **Grains**.

Greev: see **Lan’grave**.

Grim. Grim the Collier; the plant Broad-leaved Hawkweed, *Hieracium boreale* (W. H.).

A large and coarse-looking plant, nicknamed ‘Grim the collier’—T. C. A. xiv. 55.

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Grind the’ nose, G. A phrase explained by the quotation.

Thoo’s terrable sharp teh-neet, sumbody mun suerly ha grund thee nwise for theh—SCOAP, 23.

Grind the’ tongue, C., WC. Scrape the’ tongue, NE., NW. ‘Whoar dud ta git thee tung grund?’ would be asked of a lad who having been away out of Cumberland for some time appeared to have forgotten his Cumbrian dialect (J. G.).

Grip: see **Cryke.**

Grizzly, E. A modern term for the large perforated cylinders in use for riddling or sifting broken ore. REV. J. E. HULL, Nenthead.

Grover: see **Greaver.**

Grub house, W. A variant of **Greuv hoose**, 147.

Gruff, C., NW., SW., EC. (gr’uof). **Grumf,** NE. (gr’uomf). A grunt.

While nowt for answer Watson gev, Bit an ill-nater’t gruff—RICHARDSON, and, *Dick Watson*, stz. 3.

Grumf: see **Gruff.**

Grunge, G. (gr’ūonj). **Grounge,** SW. (gr’āawnj). To grumble, like a dog growling.

He’s nivver reet; he’s grungin, growlin, an’ grumblin still—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p. 6.

Grunsel, 148. *After* different districts *add*”

Grun’sill, Cs. (gr’uon.su’l). The stone threshold of a wicket or doorway.

T’ varra grun’sill’s worn slape (B. K).

Grype, 148. *After* **Greg** *add* **Cryke.**

Guessen, Obs. To lodge as a guest.

An’ the blythe pair, in a han’ clap, War guessend up i’ th’ loft—STAGG *Bride-wain*, stz. 42.

Guinea-hen, 149. *For* lilly *read* lily.

Gulf, C., B. (guolf). The act of opening the mouth; a gulp.

With a great gulph he gasped for breath—MAYROYD, ii. 274.

Gull, 149. **Ghool** (gouu'l), **Ghood**, EC. (SW.) The Corn Feverfew, *Matricaria inodora* (W. H.)

(EC.) Beneath a cloud of dancing harebells and golden-eyed white ghoods—DELLS, 97. (S. W.). A weed which infested the cornlands, totally rooted out under pains inflicted by the homage of the court—HUTCHINSON, i. 220.

Gully-wife, Obs. The hired cook at the christening dinner.

These venerable matrons have obtained the name of Gully-wives—CLARKE, 32.

Gut. A GUT or gut deposit differs from a 'pocket' or 'sop' by being a body of ore having considerable longitudinal extension, though limited in width, whereas the others are isolated patches (J. M. M.).

Gutter Wasp, 149. *For Sump, W. read Sump W*—.

Guttle, G. (guot.u'l). To gorge, guzzle; fill to repletion.

Munching theer, guttlin yer guts theer and yer dowter hungeran up at Sexton—W. C. T. 1904, June 11, p. 3, col. 1.

Gweordie, 149. **Broon Chuck**.

Broon breid—'Broon Gweordie' or 'Broon Chuck' it was cawt—W. C. T. X. 1902, p. 6, col. 2.

Gwote, C., NC., NW. (gwāut). **Gwat**, SW. (gwāat). A gutter through a hedge, not covered in but stopped up with thorns, &c.; if covered in it is called a cundeth. See **Watter gwoat**, 356.

Gyde, EC., B., NC., N. (gāaid; gāeid). To pour carefully or through a narrow opening.

Them et gits drink sud kno how ta guide it—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 8, p. 7, col. 4.

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H

H, 150. The following further statements on the use of the aspirate have been found necessary. Generally the aspirate is only a faint breathing, being feeble in *heamm* (*hyam*); stronger in *hullo*, *heed*, *harksta*, and *hee*; most distinct even to aggres-

siveness in *who, when, &c.*, especially when the speaker is excited, or speaking loudly. In EC. the aspirate is never dropped, and this holds good for the greater part of the centre of the county, where, if anything, they accentuate it more strongly. In the districts B. and NW. it is added, thus *Hass* for *ass*.

‘Bessy, boil me a hegg.’ ‘Father, you should have said an egg.’ ‘Then gang and boil me two neggs’—CUMBRIANA, 220. Their (Borrowdale) dialect is likewise very different from the general dialect of the county; in all their words they leave out the letter *h*—CLARKE, 75. The whole mountain is called Unnesterre (Honister) (*Gent. Mag.* 1751)—HUTCHINSON, ii. 219.

Haaf, 150.

Haaf is the old Norse word for the sea; and the fishermen of the Solway. . . describe sea fishing as haafing. . . *Haverigg*, Millom, is evidently *Haafrigg*, or sea-ridge—T. C. A. viii, 87.

Hack, G. (häak). To cough, spit.

Cough’t an haackt an neezt a few times—SCOAP, 129.

Hackin, 150. **Hack-puddin’**, SW.

The people breakfast early on hackpudding—ALLERDALE, I17.

Hackle, NC. (häa.ku’l). To look angry or indignant; to grumble. With *up*, used *fig.*

He hackled up ov a crack (J. AR.).

Had: see **Hod**.

Haffets, 151

And round their lugs and Haffets flaps His diabolic wings—MINSTREL *Panic*, stz. 33.

Haffle: see **Hiffle**.

Hafpins, 151. Enter this above **Hag**.

Hag, 151. *After* place-name *add* Strandshag.

Hag, N., NE. Of the moon: to be past the full, to wane (P. J.).

Hag, G. (äag). To hew coal; to hack, chop.

He was coal haggging—W. C. T. 1903, May 30, p. 5, col. 6.

Hagh ye! 151.

For haith I thought it nea great harm—STAGG *Appararition*, stz. 49.

Hah-go: see **Hee-bo-leep**.

Hag worn, 151. Ask, W. (J. AR.).

Hain, 151. Occurs in place-names: Haining Bank, White Ainhouse (Eskdale).

It is called corruptly Drumleyning (Drumlining), the right name thereof is the *Myre-Dromble-Heyning*—DENTON TRACTS, S. V. Drumleyning.

Hairy worm, 151. The name of any of the caterpillars which have hairy bodies (H. T.).

When particularly applied, it is to the caterpillar of the Oak eggar moth, *Bombyx* or *Lasiocampa quercus* (W. H. Y.); this belongs to a group of moths who are 'heather feeders'; hence the name 'ling caterpillar,' which is not infrequently given to the HAIRY WORM (W. H. Y.).

These were counted on as able to make a person lucky by the individual picking them up, spitting on them, and throwing them over his shoulder without looking back to see where they had gone—W. C. T. X. 1900, p. 21, col. 4.

Haister, 151. (C., EC., B.) To cause the skin of the face to be rough through wind or sun. (SW.) To cause any part to be red and sore from friction.

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Half snipe: see **Laal Jacky**, 190.

Hallan, 152. The word is in general use throughout Cumberland in the sense of a screen which, starting from the doorway, went for several feet into the 'house,' thus keeping the draught off those sitting by the fire. It did not always reach as high as the ceiling, but when it did, the passage or 'entry' was closed at the end by a door. In Westmorland, however, the term HALLAN is applied to the passage former use of the word in this sense in Cumberland there are uncertain indications in the quotation from Stagg given below; also another is found in Anderson's *Bashfu' Wooer*.

The passage behind the hallan in our kitchen was big enough to allow of some crooks in the ceiling, from which were hung hams and bacon after they had been dried a while nearer the fire (A. J.9. In the West, the cottager called the screen 'Godspeed' (J. P. H.). The passage formed by the screen: a hallan is to a cottage what a lobby is to a large house—SMITH, 357. Some o' th' hallan (? Passage) or melldcers, their geylefat guts war clearin'—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 47. He lost

his hoad, an' flew bull-neck along t' hallan—PEN. OBS. 1904, Dec. 13, p. 6, col.

4. A screen extending from the front door of a cottage to within the width of a door of the back wall—BROCKETT. An drew in a stuil by the hallan—ANDERSON *Dicky Glendining*, stz. I. But just as Leyte gev' a spang, Loft beurds they brack, an' theer ha' stack A striddlen cock'd o' th' hallan—UPSHOT, stz. 12. A partition from the cross-passage of old farm or country houses, which formed a screen for some distance, to the fireside of the chief family room. The hallan was usually finished with stone coins, or with wood if not altogether of stone. The master's seat was often within tha hallan, and bright things hung the hallan, and bright things hung upon its wall (E. D. D.).

Hallan boke. A beam in the ceiling of the kitchen to which was fastened the material forming the hallan or screen when the hallan was made of wood, &c. and not of stone.

Hallan drop, 152. *Replace* A black. . . chimney *by*, A black sooty lye, arising in moist weather from joints of meat hung up to dry in the chimney, for winter's use. BROCKETT.
(NOTE. Whether there was any real difference between this and 'seut drop' it is now impossible to say.)

Hallan-heck: see Heck.

Hallan post, Cs. The strong post at the lower end of a stall in a stable or byre; it rests on a stone raised above the level of the floor, and reaches to the ceiling. See Tail-post.

Hall house, G. The manor house of small manors, now leased as farm-houses—Fleming Hall, Wreay Hall, Hestham Hall, &c., Hollas, Hollowses. Some of these in SW. claim immunity from payment of market tolls in the county, notably Hestham, where an iron cross on the roof is said to indicate this immunity. A farmer's house in contradistinction to a cottage.

The kernel of almost every old 'hall-house'. . . is the lower story of a 'peel tower,' round which the rest of the building has gathered—FERGUSON *Hist.* 236. The bigger halls kept shepherds of their own—DELLS, 6. The beef was getting scarce in the square-towered keeps, or big ha's of the Borders—WORTHIES, ii. 4. There

hallfarms belonged, as they still belong in many cases, to the Lord of the Manor—
ELLWOOD in *N. Counties Mag.* 1901, p. 258.

Halse, G. Obsolesc. The mason's term for that part of the chimney which near the outlet
is contracted for strengthening the draught (J. AR.). Cf. **Hawse**.

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Ham-sam, 153. In W. used to mean dull, uneventful (J. AR.).

Han' clap, Cs., N., SW. A short space of time.

An' the blythe pair, in a han' clap, War guessend up I' th' loft—STAGG *Bride-
wain*, stz. 42.

Handflsting, N. Obs. Handfasting in absence of clergy.

The unmarried looked out for mates at the annual Fair at the confluence of the
Black and White Esk, made engagements by joining hands or by handfisting, went
off in pairs, cohabitated till the next annual return of the Fair, appeared there
again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each oth-
er. If each party continued constant, the handfisting was renewed for life—
HUTCHINSON, ii. 552. This custom was still remembered but not acted on in the
sixties.

Hand leathers, Ws., B., Ns., E. A partial leather covering for the hands of shoemakers,
dock labourers, &c. In E., used when stone-dyking.

A dock labourer. . . was in his working clothes, his sleeves being doubled up and
his 'hand leathers' in his hand'—W. C. T. 1904, Ap. 30, p. 3, col. 8.

Hands with, To be in, G. Engaged with; in a state of courtship with.

Ah dunnet knoa what thoo's been in hands wid, me lad—SCOAP, 23.

Hang'dly, C., S., NW. Shamefacedly. Hang-doggedly, reluctantly.

The lave tho' hang'dly take the rear, Wi' nae uncommon speed—MINSTREL
Panic, stz. 27.

Hangng wall. The wall in an iron mine overlying a vein of ore (J. M. M.). (G.) A wall
out of the perpendicular.

Hang-net. A term in very general use for 'drift-net.'

Hang-net fishing in the upper waters is virtually abolished—PEN. OBS. 1904, Sept, 20, p. 3, col. 8.

Hank: see **Steer wark**.

Hankerin', Hanklin', G. A strong desire, a longing.

'He still hez a hankeran' for her.'

Hannel pail: see **Kit**, 187.

Han' span, C., EC. Implies recklessly, without forethought. To GO THROUGH HANSPAN, to spend money wastefully, extravagantly and immethodically.

He hed a bit o' brass yance, but they swined through't han span (B. K.).

Hap, 155.

Before his first weife's head was happ'd RAYSON *Squeeze Crab*, stz. 3.

Hap'm, 155.

He was te happen roond at oor hoose efter dark—W. C. T 1905, Ap. I, p. 6, col. 2.

Happin' up, G. Burial.

Was obliged to send all its deceased for internment and Christian 'happening up'—LAKE COUNTRY, 265.

Hard hap, WC., NC., B., SW. (rare). Misfortune.

Then hard hap had I My ill fortune to try—GILPIN *Songs: The oak and the ash*, stz. 9.

Hard on to, 156. Hard up tull.

A wad fain a seen't cumd hard tull us—SMITH *Borrowdale Letter*, 126.

Hardlins, E. Scarcely.

Ah'm hardlings worth savin'—RISE OF RIVER, 199. Waanely it fell; I harlins felt each bat—CLARK *Seymon*, line 65.

Harleys, 156. There is occasionally a trace of the sound of *d* after the *r*. Remove the quotation from Clark.

Harry, G. The extra hand or 'miss' at Loo. The porridge which is left in the pan after each person at the table has had his serving.

Anything left over and above what may be immediately required—the 'odd man' out is Harry; an unused portion of bread is for Harry. The man of

large appetite looks to Harry that his desired may be satisfied (B. K.). An extra 'few' or basin left after every one has had a 'few' (J. H.). Ah dealt oot iverybody three cards an fower the Harry—SCOAP, 27.

Hat birret: see **Birret**.

Hatcher, E. A term no longer remembered; possibly referred to one who stacked the peats after they had been footed and dried.

Eight peat gravers, leaders and hatchers—WALLACE, 43.

Hattock, SW., EC. Sheaves of corn are set up to dry in stooks or HATTOCKS. A stook consists of five sheaves on each side and two as hatch or covering sheaves. HATTOCKS have only five sheaves on each side and no cover.

Hatty, G. **Egg-cap**, EC. Caps are placed in a row on the ground (sometimes against a wall); a ball is thrown into one of the caps, when the owner of that cap must pick up the ball and hit the thrower with it.

In summer they add hattie (or egg-cap)—W. C. A. 1901, p. 269.

Haunt, G. (hãant). To frequent, visit frequently.

It hantit aw round about Scallow Beck stean—DICKINSON *Remains*, 209.

Havver, 157. HAVVER BREAD is made and baked only twice a year; it is kept in a box or tin, and periodically taken out and dried in the kitchen.

If you gang to see your havver in May You'll come weeping away, But if you gang in June, You'll come back in a different tune—SAYING.

Hawkie, 157. In the parish of Lamplugh. . . the residents are called 'Lamplugh Hawkies,' after a peculiar breed of cattle on which they formerly prided themselves—POPULAR RHYMES, by A. Craig Gibson, 1861, p. 13.

Hawse, 158. In place-names, as Esk HAUSE. See **Halse**.

Hay bote, 158. Recovered his claim of firewood and hay-bote, out of the parks of Lazonby—LEATH, 227.

Hazel, E. A hard stone lying above the conglomerate of the Cross Fell range; it receives its name from its colour, which is either grey or brown, corresponding to the silver and golden hazel bushes. J. CORRY, Melmerby. See **Hezzle mowd**, 165.

Grit or sandstone, locally (MELMERBY) called hazel—LEATH, 490. The more particular Strata on which these high Mountains are built, are the Hazel grit, which is a mineral Freestone—ROBINSON, 58.

Heaf, 158. The word is not necessarily restricted to sheep.

If it does not pat to feed deer, it pays less to hunger them. There might be a well-filled store house in the centre of their heaf to feed them from—MID CUMBERLAND HERALD, 1904, Feb. 6, p. I, col. 9.

—*After same spot. insert* To pasture sheep on a heaf. To accustom a flock to a certain pasture. Of persons: *fig.* to form a new home, as after marriage.

Heafing the sheep is a thing not to be left to chance. . . Some person usually goes and stays for a time to see it heafed—FELLS, 371. When we speak of heaf, or heafed sheep, we are describing their habits, not their class or quality. The term may be applied to every class of sheep, as well as heath or fell sheep—FELLS, 373. On the fell, the district where certain families heafed their sheep—BAMTON, 149.

Heafed; Heaved, G. Of sheep: taken to their heaf; settled quietly on their heaf. Sheep 'well HEAVED' is a compliment to the sheperd, for it means that he has devoted time and care to keep them on their heaf (T. H. C.). See **Heaf**, 158, and above.

The Blackfaced Sheep have been well

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heafed on Blencarn Fell—PEN. OBS. 1905, Jan. 24, p. 8, col. 7.

Heaf gangan', 159.

Important Sale of Heaf-going Ewes—Adv. In PENRITH HERALD, 1904, Jan. 23.

Heal, C., W. (iäal), Ns. (iael). **Yel**, **Linstock** (hiel). Whole; all. The peculiar pronuntiation in use round Linstock seems to be due to the 'attack' of the y sound, which is produced somewhat far back in the throat (S. D. B.).

A heall country side to employ—CUMBRIANA, 248. Turnips ae Saturday I pair'd and yell A pairing seav'd my Sweetheart's neame to tell—RELPH *St. Agnes*, 29. I'll sell ye t' yal lot for a shilling—G. CROWTHER.

Heam, G. To make for home. To go homeward.

But for their sakes, and country's too, We'll heame to driving ploughs. . . Nae mair will I the soldier play—RAYSON *Yeomanry*, stz. 6.

Heam-drawin', NW., NC. Closefisted; greedy. Selfishly looking after one's own interest.

Heam-drawing sense, NW. Acquisitiveness (J. H.).

Heart, For the, G. For any consideration; with every exertion.

Ah couldn't git t' teaa leg by t' tudder for t' heart om meh—SCOAP, 22.

Heath-stean, G. A large flag in the fireplace instead of a grate, very little, if any, above the level of the floor of the room, on which peats were burnt instead of coal. On this stone the bread was baked in a large flat-bottomed pan with an iron lid and a stiff bule, being covered with the burning peats; some farms had neither grate, oven, nor set-pot, only the hearthstone (J. N. D.). See **Iron ub'n**.

Yan cam reight in bi hissel' yaa day, an steead upo' t' harstan—WAUGH, 20.

Heath-yubben, C. (häär'th). A brick oven built in the same opening as the fireplace or inglenook.

Ivvery house had its heath oven in them days—NOTE-BOOK, 147.

Heart-lazy, WC., NC., NW., B. **Bad-hearted**, EC. **Born-lazy**, B., SW. Very lazy.

Heart-lazy, girt pilgarlics 'at 'll oalas grumble (J. B.).

Heater point, 379. Commonly applied to a field, or part of a field, of that shape.

The heater-bit of ground. . . was formerly enclosed by a wall—W. C. T. 1900, Sept. 8, p. 3, col. 5.

Heather cowe: see **Ling cowe**, 200.

Heath-gangan'. Of sheep: this word seems to be of modern origin, and is considered by many persons to have arisen from a mistaken idea that 'heaf' is the dialect form of 'heath,' a word which does not occur in Cumbrian. If the term implies low-lying heaths or commons, it cannot refer to Herdwick sheep, for these will only flourish on the fell. It is never used by shepherds, and the two terms are used indiscriminately in deeds (J. N. D.). Below will be found the views of those holding a different opinion.

I contend that when our people speak of heafed sheep they are referring to the habits of the animal; . . . when they speak of the heath or heath-going sheep, they

are describing the class of sheep as clearly as ‘fell-sheep’ does. . . The relative position of these two old words, that I hope may long continue in use should be ‘the heath,’ ‘and a heaf’—FELLS, 374. A Flock of 198 Heath-going Herdwick Sheep—*Adv.* In PEN. OBS. 1904, June 28, p. 8, col. 2.

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Heaven watter, E., N. Rain. See **Eb’m**.

Heaven watter deal: see **Deal**; **Eb’m**.

Heavy on her feet, G. (not C.) Of a woman: to be approaching confinement, well advanced in pregnancy. Said of any female.

Heck, 159. *In place of A half-door read*—The division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses (not Ns.). SMITH, 359. HALF-HECK, the half or lower part of a door, closing the lower half of a doorway; this is frequently seen in farm buildings. In S. the HECK is a short passage formed by the wall and the back of the settle near the hearth; it came from the entry, from which it was separated by a door (J. F. CURWEN). See **Heck door**.

Heck, E., B. A driver’s call to his horse to bear to the left.

Meaning et Ah wad gaa owert Galloway neck an’ stick me heed in a sand bed, but he didn’t ken heck—PEN. OBS. 1904, Dec. 13, p. 6, col. 4.

Heck. (B.) A dresser, shelf, or rack on which plates, dishes, &c. are placed, in the kitchen (A. J.). (NC.) A frame consisting of two rails which crossed the kitchen ceiling in front of the fireplace; this being a dry place, the barley scones and the gun were kept there (R. S.). (C.) A long lean-to porch forming a covered way about six feet wide outside the kitchen door of a farm-house; there is still one to be seen at Braithwaite, and at a few other places; so rare have HECKS become that they are but little known (J. G.). On the Westmorland border the word referred to a narrow passage six feet long, and leading into the house, from which it was separated by a stone partition that screened the wind from the fireside; also called HALLAN HECK. See **Hallan**.

Heck door. The inner door, not closely panelled, but only partly so, and the rest latticed. It was always at the back of the house at one end of the mell-door, the outward door being at the other end. LAKE COUNTRY. See **Mell-door**.

Heckle, G. (hek.u'l). To dress flax, separating it into its finest fibres by means of HECKLE or steel comb made for the purpose. *Fig.* To scold. To ask awkward questions (J. S. O.). Used gen. of a cross-fire of questions (T. E.). (Cs.) To dispute. See **Hackle**.

If thou dostn't stop that Ah'll heckle thee (H. T.). The flax did not undergo the 'refining' processes of modern times: it was 'heckled' by the farmer or his family into threads of a certain thickness—WIGTON, 4I.

Hecklin', G. A scolding, a verbal teasing.

Ah'll give thee a good hecklin' (B. K.). Mr. . . at Goodwin School. A lively heckling—C. PATR. 1904, Nov. 18, p. 5, col. 4.

Heck nor ree, 159. *After* nowder heck nor ree *add*—that is, he will not obey.

Ye can't be over careful when yer darrak leuks to be aw inbank tull ye're daft wid pride, an'll nayder heck nor ree (MS. by—J. B.).

Hee-bo'-leep, 160. Formerly known as 'conny-co' and 'hoosie' (Armathwaite); now called 'hah-go' or 'hi-co'; also 'nikkelly nikkelly-hah-go,' 'ikkelly ikkelly-hah-go.' The call when the ball was thrown over was 'heave-oh.' See **Hoosie; Lee-co'**.

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They were not playing football. It was a game known as 'I call'—W. C. T. 1904, May, 2I, p. 3, col. 2.

Heed, 160: see **Form heed; Tail heed**.

The piece of ground at the toon-heid which goes by the name of the Fiar Hill—RANDAL, XV.

Heed, G. This was in common use for Postage-stamp, but is now seldom used.

Heed in han's, G. To get one's head in one's hands, is to get into trouble or disgrace.

Thoo munnet say at ah telt thee, or ah'll mebbly git me heid im me hands me-sel—SCOAP, 58.

Heedtree. Two upright props being fixed in the drift of a pit the headtree or piece of timber is placed across them; this supports the spiles laid at right angles, which in their turn support the roof.

The headtree broke first; it was eight inches through—W. C. T. 1901, Sept. 21, p. 2, col. 5.

Hee-larn'd, Cs., B. Far-larn't, EC., SW. Highly educated.

There was a 'heigh-larned' woman—MARTINEAU, 101.

Heel dog, C., B., E., WC. A sheepdog which is kept at heel, that is, held in reserve to assist in clearing the wider ghylls of sheep. W. T. PALMER.

Allows it to run in company with his heel-dog—RAMBLES, 187.

Heel ledders, 161. Previous to the employment of leather, the heels of the stockings were first smeared with melted pitch, and then dipped immediately in the ashes of turf; the result was a hard though flexible compound well fitted to resist the wear and tear of the clog.

Heese, 161. *For Hoys read Hoise.*

Heet, Up a, G. Up aloft, on high, up in the air.

Ah did nea mair ner set off hitchen e yah leg, an' tudder up a heet—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 22, p. 6, col. 6. Dan gev yah greet lowp ebben up a heet—BETTY WILSON, 141.

Hee up, G. Proud, stand-offish.

'How do you like your new parson?' 'Nobbut that much, he's varra hee up.' 'He's a hee-up mon.'

Heft, C., Ns., Es. To restrain; to let a cow's milk increase until the udder becomes large and hard (T. E.).

She's hefted of her yooer—JOS. WALKER.

Heir, 161.

Robert heired his father's estates—WALLACE, 8.

Hell. In combination with BECK as the name of streams issuing from recesses—Hell-BECK near Brampton, and many others.

Helle, 161. *After rapidly add (tr. and intr.).*

They drank in piggins, peynts, or quarts, An' some they helt it down sae fast They suin cud hardly stan'—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 28.

Helm, 161.

If the fell is covered with a white cloud we say ‘A white helm.’ If with a black cloud we say ‘A black helm.’ When the large white packs come trooping upon the top of the range from the S. E. we say ‘a helm is setting.’ . . . When the cloud is continuous, above the range and parallel, we say ‘the helm’s set’—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 15, p. 6, col. 4.

Helterneck, C., EC. A bad ‘character,’. one who deserves to be hanged. One who cares for nothing and will do nothing well.

There wer helterneck scybles frae Carel—RAYSON, 22.

Helter skelter, 162. (EC.) A state of flurry or perturbation.

A chap who was mire’t in a bog hole hed sad wark to git oot on’t; he hed

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a terrable highterskite, but mannish’t it (J. W. B.).

Hemmil, Obs. No description obtainable.

The sconce, long-settle and hemmil, are superceded by more modern furniture—CLARKE, XX.

Hempen locks, C. **Hip locks**, NC., N. Tufts of coarse hairy wool which grows on and hangs down the hips of the sheep.

The place of ‘hempen locks,’ is now covered with good wool, which is eagerly sought after by local manufacturers—S. GUIDE, 493.

Hemplin, 162.

Singen like as many throstles and hemplins—W. C. T. X. 1898, p. 4, col. 4.

Hen bokes, 162.

T’ poultry used ta gah up on ta t’ boak—W. C. T. X. 1904, p. 3, col. 3.

Hen hardy, 162. *Add*—See **Cock hardy**.

Hen-hearted, G. Timid, cowardly.

Ah mud be varra hen-heartit teh be fretent of a yurthquake—SCOAP, p. 19I, line 8.

Hent, 163. Hint is the term more gen. used for the following agricultural operation. The plougher when felling the last furrow of a rig cuts it only half as deep as the other

furrows; when then he returns down the same furrow bottom, felling the last furrow on the adjacent rig, there is sufficient soil on the left of the plough to enable him to fell properly. This is to HENT, and the soil turned over by the felling of the shallow furrow is the henting. There is only one henting to each rig.

Herd, G. (huor'd; uor'd). To tend cattle or sheep. To drive away. See **Lan'grave**.

If thoo wants teh hurd hogs—SCOAP, 84. He was employ't ta hurd t' crows off t' wheet—BETTY WILSON, 151.

Herling, 163: see **Mort**.

Herpled, EC., SW. (hir'p.u'ld) (huor'p.u'ld). Said of the roots of cabbages and turnips when they have the disease 'finger and toe.'

Herrin' dub, **H—pond**, G. The sea.

Will ship o'er the herring-dub Charlie M' Glen—RAYSON *Charlie M' Glen*, 4.
Yen gat sent owre the herrin-pon—ANDERSON *Nathan*, 9.

Herring Guide, 164. *After Guide insert Horn-eel*.

Hership, Obs. A Scottish term, but at one time in use in the N. The masterful driving off of cattle as booty.

William Patrick. . . the Bewcastle priest. . . who could take his part in the Hership—WORTHIES, ii. 3.

Hespin, 164. (EC., NC.) A punishing.

'Ah did give him a hespin'—said after a fight (J. W. B.).

Hest, 164. As place-names—HEST Fell, HESTholme.

Hest egg, NW. A nest egg.

Het hearth, G. Since cooking ranges have taken the place of the old open range, the HET HEARTH is no longer necessary. It is an iron plate at one side of the grate, heated in the same way as the oven on the opposite side. Sometimes it is heated by an independent grate which is closed by a small iron door.

Het trod, 164. The pursuit of reevers, mosstroopers, &c. who marauded wither side of the Border; it was carried on with the aid of sleuth-hounds trained for the purpose. That terrible but needful law of 'hot trod' was a mutual convention between the peaceable parts of the two kingdoms—LAKE COUNTRY, xxxviii. It shall be lawful to the said Warden, to pursue the chase in hot Trodd—

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BORDER LAW. Q. Elizabeth, 1563, para. 14.

Heugh, 164. *For dry well read dry dell.*

Heughty, NC. (hiough.ti). Asthmatical. (Hayton and Brampton) (RD. S.).

Heuk, 164. The FURST HEUK in a company of shearers is the leader, the shearer of the first rig, the leader of the stubble rig, whom none might pass but with whom all were expected to keep nearly up (J. ST.).

Heuk-finger't, C., B., EC., N. Thievish.

Heuly: see **Hooly**.

He(i)vverins: see **Overins**.

Hiddles: see **Iddles**.

Hide, G. To beat, to thrash (gen. of parents).

Her mother was always hiding her—C. PATR. 1904, Jan. 22, p. 6, col. 4.

Hidlins, 165. (NC.) An underhand action, something done 'on the quiet.'

It was all done by hidlins (A. J.).

Hiffle, 165. *After Haffle insert SW.; after prevaricate add* To speak confusedly; (C., SW.) to trouble, worry, annoy; (B.) to scold; used to imply argument or dispute, as when two men are squabbling, the one may 'close the incident' by saying, 'I will nit haffle with you any langer' (H. T.).

If thou dusn't stop hat Ah'll haffle thee (H. T.). I's trying to hiffle oot o' nowt—ANNUDER BATCH, 7. T' secret startit to haffle Jwhon—W. C. T. X. 1900, p. 22, col. 2.

Hiffle-haffle, G. To be undecided—not to 'tell owt ayder way.'

Hifflin', G. Uncertainty, hesitation.

Asteed a payan om meh, as ah thowt he wad adoot enny mair hifflin—SCOAP 110.

High-sky parlour: see **Cock-loft**, 73.

Hine-berries, 156. *After cattle insert* and horses. *After Wrens add* To hang a wren is to remove it by tying a ligature round the base of it until all drops off.

Hingin' stoop: see **Stoop**.

Hing t' lug, G. To be crestfallen.

Thear' Jacob. . . been gahn' hingin' his lugs—MIDSUMMER, I14.

Hing up, G. Phr. HING UP ABACK O' T' BAR DOOAR, to obtain drink on strap or credit.

Bob, 'at hed sitten two or three days, owder on sumbody's cwoat lap, or hed been hingin' up, as t' sayin' is, aback o' t' bar dooar—BETTY WILSON, 7.

Hinmest, G. The last.

T' varra Hinmest eh thur velvet-plush chaps at we fell in wih—SCOAP, p. 165.

Hinting, G. **Henting**, SW. After 'riggin' up' has been completed and the last 'fur felled,' a light furrow is taken out of the bottom of the open-furrow between the 'rigs'; this is the HINTIN', and it is laid against and reaches half-way up the last heavy furrow (J. H.).

Hip-locks: see **Hempen lock**.

Hire, G. Dry meat wanting in succulence is said to want HIRE, that is, fat as by basting or larding (J. AR.). HIRE may consist of stuffing, bread-sauce, &c. Cf. **Drymeat**.

Aye, bit it'll likely want a gay bit hire.

—To add fat to dry meats whilst being cooked.

When pigeon, &c. is too dry to cook you have to hire it to do so by supplying butter or fat bacon (R. W.).

Hitch. Mining term: a small fault or dislocation of the coal strata (with a throw less than

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thickness of the seam), which does not continue for any great distance laterally (R. W. M.). A hole cut in the side of a drift or working in an iron-ore mine, to receive a headtree instead of setting legs (J. M. M.). Cf. **Nip**; **Roll**.

It was bad seam with a hitch. Stuff was constantly falling off the hitch—W. C. T. 1903, Sept. 19, p. 2, col. 8.

—To work a place or working in a pit or mine until a fault is met with (JAS. G.).

Hoald, 167. A tenement.

Our haudin wi' its sma' kail yard—GILPIN *Songs*: DUDSON *Ardenlee*, stz. 2. (C., SW.) Nearly every house had a salmon hold in the river. This was a space in

the edge of the river, about four feet in diameter—W. C. T. 1900, Nov. 17, p. 6, col. 1. See **Rash in**.

Hoav'd, Cs., Ws. (hāuft), Ns. (hāaft). Halved; of sheep: having half of the upper (under) fold of the ear cut off square. Cf. Shear hoav'd.

Upper halved near, under halved far—S. GUIDE, 70.

Hobthrush, 167. (NC., SW.) A fool, a clumsy fellow.

A gert goblin Hobthrush (R. K.). Here walk in. . . and see, Exclaims a hobthrush fellow—MINSTREL *Rosley Fair*, stz. 14.

Hocker, G., 168. To do anything in an awkward, clumsy manner; hence to speak with hesitation, or in a confused manner.

T' Canon. . . gits throo business as fast as a grocer cutten butter. Theear's neah hockeren about wid t' Canon. . . he plews a straight line throo t' business—W. C. T. 1904, May 14, p. 2, col. 5.

Hod, C., E. (hāud). **Haad**, SW. ([h]āad). **Had**, N (hāad). To hold. To fare as regards health. To wager, to bet. When a seller has received an offer he may conclude the bargain by saying, 'Cum noo, hod yer han', and then striking the offer's hand with his own.

T' doctor. . . inquir't hoo he was hodden—RICHARDSON, and, 74. I'll hod a penny Wully Haw cudent hop leyke tem!—ANDERSON *The Cram*, para. 13. Thy hand give I'll hod te a weager, A grot to thy tuppence I'll lay—ANDERSON *Sally Gray*, stz. I. They come together, strike hands, the buyer whispers something in the seller's ear—W. C. T. 1904, Oct. 8, p. 7, col. 7.

Hodden gray, 168: see **Keltcwoat**; **Skiddaw gray**.

Hoddenly, 168.

If t' esh sud bud afore t' yek, Oor feyne summer wedder'll hoddenly brek; But if t' yek bud be seuner cummer, We'll sartinly hev a drunfty summer—SAYING.

Hodfast: see **Yerdfast**.

Hod-lad: see **Sticky grass**; **Jockey**.

Hod one's gob, G. To cease talking; to keep silence.

He med as good ha hodden his job, for ah dudn't knoa a wurd he was sayen—SCOAP, 25.

Hod yer whisht, 168.

O' Jack hod thy bodder! I can't sleep a wink—ANDERSON *Jack an Tom*, stz. 2.

Hog-a-back, 169.

The Devil's-Bit, is almost ubiquitous. A local name for this species is 'Hog-a-back'—T. C. A. viii. 133.

Hoggas, 169.

J——found a sheep, newly butchered, hanging in the hogg-house—C. PATR. 1903, Oct. 23, p. 6, col. 6.

Hogget, 169. This entry with its quotation should precede **Hoise**.

Hoise, 169.

Ah'll let yeh see a hoise—SCOAP, 120.

Hoit, SW., EC. (hāuit). A foolish, awkward, clumsy person. 'A great lump of a lad' (T. H. C.).

Hole; hoal: see **Whoal**.

Holme, 169. A great depression of fertile 'haugh'

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land by the margin of the river—C. W. A. 1882, p. 460. The dwellers in the haugh-lands, as the riverside meadows are called—RANDAL, xv.

Honours, Mak yan's, Obsolesc. G. (not EC., E.) To pay honour to one's superiors by a curtsy, &c.

If any person makes their 'honours' to the new moon the first time they see it, they are sure to get a present before it goes away—T. C. A. xi. 47.

Hooly, EC., WC. **Heuly**, N., NW. (hiuo.li). (NW.) Peevish, fretful. Sid of one who is always complaining in health, or when he nurses or coddles himself unreasonably (J. H.). (Pronounced with a strong 'breathing.')

(WC., EC.) Gently, softly, cautiously (J. N. D.).

I have been complaining a bit this winter, and been called 'an oald heughly,' and am told that I am getting heughly (J. H.). Hooly an' fairly—steadily, don't be rash (J. P. H.).

Hoose, 170.

The kitchen is never looked upon as a part of the house; it was an outside building, and in many cases still so. A visitor in the kitchen will be invited to ‘com forrat’ or ‘go forrat,’ which means that he is being asked to go into the parlour as distinguished from the kitchen (T. H. C.).

Hoose-fast, G. (not E.) Confined to the house by illness. Also in NC., MW., B., confined to bed.

They knew t’ald squire was house-fast, and they likely thowt t’ wad cheer ‘im up a laal bit—C. PATR. 1903, Mar. 13, p. 3, col. 5.

Hoose for hoose, G. One after another; house upon house.

Yan may gang fifty miles a day and nout but hoos for hoos—BORROWDALE LETTER.

Hoosie, (hoo.si). Near Aspatria this is a variant of the game of ‘Denny.’ See **Hee-bo-leep**.

Hoot, 170. Remove quotation from SCOAP. See **Oot** (this vol.).

Hop, 170. *For Jee read Gee.*

I niver cried woah, hop, or jee, She kent, aye, ev’ry turn—ANDERSON *Peet Cadger*, stz. 9.

Ho-penny heed an’ a fardin tail, C., EC. The two parts do not correspond; one part much better than the other. Refers to that kind of person who will wear at least one showy article of clothing, no matter how ill it may accord with the rest (B. K.).

Hopple, 170. To hobble; applies only to horses and cows.

The pony had been cruelly treated by being hopped in an improper way. It was quite legal to hopple a horse—C. PATR. 1901, June 28, p. 7, col. 3.

Horn. It was customary to offer a drink of beer in a HORN; the beer is now offered in a glass or mug. At times (C., N., NC., SW.) it is used of a cup of tea.

I’ll tak anudder horn, Mistress (T. H. C.). Ah wish Ah was back by the guardroom fire, wi’ a horn o’ whusky to cure the shivers—COURT CARDS, 68.

Horn-eel: see **Herring Guide**.

Horn-gibby, G. Obs. A spoon made of horn with which porridge was formerly supped (H. T.).

Horn hard, 170.

Hence that vulgar one (phrase) of ‘sleeping horn-hard’—CLARKE, xx.

Horny, G. The devil; gen. with ‘auld.’

For tho’ wi witch-wood weard, yet well They ken’d auld horny’s tricks—
MINSTRE *The Panic*, stz. 28. Abraham. . . gloried in a joke where ‘old Hornie’
played first fiddle, dryly observed that he had given up all dealings with the Dev-
il—WORTHIES, vi. 94.

Horse, Obs. Spinning term; differs from a ‘mule’ by having fewer spindles, and the motions are of a more primitive character, some of them being imparted by the spinner himself.

Horse-fish, NC., Ws. The pearl mussel,

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Unio margaritiferus; known only to old men, not to children (REV. W. H. SPURRIER, Holmrook). Specimens were not uncommon in the Petteril; this was the recognized name (J. AR.).

In the Cleator district they speak of the Horse mussel, and at Gosforth (R. K.). The pearl muscle is not known or spoken of under that name. . . but the fish is locally called (at Drigg) a ‘horse fish’—ALLERDALE, 107.

Horse savin, 17I.

The common Juniper, erroneously called Savin—OTLEY English Lakes, 1830, p. 144.

Horse sense, NW. Acquisitiveness.

T’ varra fact of ‘is bein’ weel-ta-dua shows’ at he’s hed mair nor his share o’ horse sense—W. C. T. 1901, Sept. 2I, p. 4, col. 8.

Hot, C., 17I. A child’s go-cart.

The child’s hot was often used to carry hay to sarra coaves (J. B.).

Hotch, E. The term used by the Alston miners for ‘jig’ (REV. J. E. HULL, Nenthead).

House-bote, Obs. The right of cutting wood, for the repairs of houses, from the property of another.

He recovered his claim of firewood, house-bote. . . out of the parks of Lazonby—LEATH, 277.

Howdy, 17I. Formerly called **Howdy-wife**.

These matrons have obtained the name of. . . *Houdy-wives*—CLARKE, 32.

Howe neet, 172.

How neet is an expression. . . significant of the loneliness and solitude that characterizes the waste of night—CLARKE, xxviii.

Howk in, **G. Stick in**, C., EC. To ‘tuck in,’ eat with avidity and relish; used as a hearty invitation to any one at table. HOWK IN is also to court favour by means of low actions (J. N. D.).

Noo, ye mun draw up (to the table) and stick in (M. E. N.). They all howked in to the tatie-pot he had provided them—C. PATR. 1903, Mar. 13, p. 3, col. 4.

Howks: see **Hawks**, 158.

Hoylens-voylens, C., EC. (āu.lu’nzvāu.lu’nz). Nolens-volens, willy-nilly.

‘He cam hoylens-voylens an’ threep’t a big lee in my feace.’

Hully-ba-lurry: see **Whully**.

Humbugs, C., Es., N. (huom-buogz). **Bull-holders**, B. Nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose of a refractory animal. See **Bullgrips**.

Humph: see **Um**.

Hunger, 379.

We meit hev been hungering them for a week—RANDAL, xvi.

Hunger-em-out, G. Starved, short of food.

Bad-shaped cattle and ‘hunger-’ em-out’ pigs were the chief live stock around thatched biggings—WORTHIES, ii. 41.

Hunger-guts, G. Said of one who keeps the servants or beasts on short allowance of food. A thriftless person whose food is always deficient in quantity.

Theer’s hunger-guts o’ maisters, an’ theer’s nick’t o’ heeds o’ men (J. B.). A house in which the servants are kept on a short allowance of food is called Hunger-gut Ho’ (J. ST.).

Hurl, **Hurrl**: see **Whurrl**.

Hurry, 174. In mining: a hopper or shoot for conveying the ore from the intermediate workings to the different levels communicating with the shaft (J. M. M.).

Husband’ man, G. A farm labourer.

Husbandman wanted at once; must be a good ploughman—W. C. T. 1903, Jan. 24, p. 1, col. 1.

Hush-head, E. A place where water has been damned up so as to collect a sufficient quantity for hushing; many such are to be found on the fell sides at Alston.

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Huvel, NC. A piece of soft white cow-hide, 6 x 12 inches, laced on to the lower side of the forearm and (little finger) side of the hand; worn by hand brickmakers so as to save the skin from damage when working up the clay, and for smoothing the surface of the clay when it has been placed in the mould.

Hysta, 174. **Ayster back**, SW. **Hiesta**; **Hytha**, C. Hasten! Hurry up! In general use among shepherds when driving sheep with dogs.
'Noo, hytha, an' thoo'll git back i' geud teyme.'

I

Iddles. A series of loops knitted of twine or wire upon two laths; a pair of these series is used, each series containing loops to half the number of threads in the warp. Through one series is threaded every other warp thread; through the other the alternate threads (E. D. D.).

Yelds we call idles (A. JACKSON).

Idle, G. (not E.). Of children and young cattle: playful, frolicsome; especially of horses fresh from want of work.

Iddle-back, Cs., B. An idle person; lazy-bones.

If some of them idlebacks. . . would put a pencil and slip of paper in their pockets, much might be done (B. K.).

If that, G. A periphrase for 'when.'

If that I sud ga' doon (die) (J. W. B.).

Ikkelly: see **Hee-bo-leep**.

Ill-tongue, Cs., NW., B. A slanderer; a blackguard; EC., NE., a swearer.

An' I hear a voice flyte—waur ner ill tongues could tell—POWLEY *Brokken Statesman*, stz. 2.

Inanonder: see **Anonder**, 5.

Inby, 176.

Bring us a breath of the great world inby, else for this, Bewcastle would be a place forgotten—C. PATR. 1900, Nov. 9, p. 6, col. 5.

Inby, 379. Mining term: in the direction where the men leave the shaft at the pit bottom to go into the workings to the forehead.

Insense. 176. *After Insense insert intul.*

A pen and ink sketch at the foot of the pages will insense you into the matter (E. L. N.).

Irons, WC., SW. Knife and fork (Slang).

He's neah use for wark, but he's a gay good fist wee his irons (T. H. C.).

Iron ub'n, 177. *After Shank-pan add Pie pan; Hearthstean.*

Ish: see **Adam**.

Iver langer, G. With mair, waar, &c. still more (worse, &c.) and more (worse, &c.).

To kenn their maskers mony a yenn Triet iver langer th' harder—UPSHOT, stz. 26.

Ivry, 177. *For Ikie read like.*

J

Jab, 177.

She let jap at him with a brush—W. C. T. 1903, July 4, p. 5, col. 4.

Jack, C., NC. Lath, EC., SW. (lāat). There are several varieties of this 'engine,' which is now illegal: they were used in rivers for salmon, and in lakes for trout, and were worked from the shore or from a boat.

A lath consists of 'a small board of light wood, to the lower edge of which a sufficiently heavy strip of lead has

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been fixed to make it float edgeways up; to this strip are appended four or five hooks on lengths of fine gut or horsehair; the board is floated out so that in its course from shore to shore it will cross the most "fishy" pools and shallows'

The Salamanca Corpus: Supplement to the Glossary of the Dialect of Cumberland (1905)

(PALMER, 179). When used for salmon the hooks, generally seven of them, together with the strong gut to which they are fastened, are called ‘tippets,’ and are fixed 3 yards apart on the guiding line; those nearest to the top of the rod are the longest so that all may be in the water at the same time when the point of the rod is raised; the lath or jack being strung like a kite works up stream as the line is pulled (J. B. SLATER). When used in the lakes the hooks, instead of being fastened to the guide line, are attached at intervals of a few feet to a lien 20 or 30 feet long fixed to the board and trailing behind it. This form is not suitable for rivers (T. W.). Another form in use in West Cumberland where the board which is 1 ft. square, is made to fold up at the middle by means of a hinge so that in case of surprise the poacher folds all up and covers it with gravel &c. on the ground. There is also a lath which floats flat in the water instead of upright, the hooks being attached to the sides and ends. The usual measurements of laths are 18 in. long; 9 in. deep and 3/4 in. thick.

Jack. Weaving term: the crossbar in a loom from which cords are attached to raise or lower the healds (E. D. D.).

Jack haddewas, EC., SW., B. An expression of contempt for the things sought for by foolish people.

Jack hoolet: see **Cuddy hoolet**, 86.

Jack idle, NW. A crook having a swivel in it; it hangs on the crane from which a girdle with a handle to it is suspended; the swivel enables the girdle to be turned round without being lifted off.

Jack-roll, C. A simple single-action windlass or winch fixed at the top of an incline; used for hauling wagons on a road too steep for men to push them up.

He was employed on a jack-roll and was in the act of drawing a full bogie up a dib—W. C. T. 1902, Mar. 2, p. 5, col. 2.

Jack sharp. At Caldbeck, Ireby, and along the banks of the Ellen, the Minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*, is so called.

Jack towel, G. The long, endless, coarse huckaback towel hung on the roller at the back of the door.

Jacky Crane: see **Heronsew**, 163.

Jadder: see **Yadder**.

Jaffer, W., E., B. (jäaf.u'r). To struggle doggedly on with a wearisome task; to fight a doubtful fight perseveringly against bad health or ill luck.

He's sair tewt but he'll jaffer thro' wi't (J. AR.). 'How's he gitten on then?'
'Nowt to crack on, just jaffer on in sum fashin, any hoo' (ID.).

Jag, G. A sucker or rootlet on over-grown carrots or turnips.

'As smart as a carrot with jags on' is used of a person who is dressed with more smartness than good taste—PEN. OBS. Nov. 10, p. 4.

—To throw out rootlets from the main root; said of carrots and turnips.

The carrots were jagging but were not 'fingers and toes' yet, thought tending that way (J. AR.).

Jagger, EC. Obs. A carrier when loads were carried on the backs of horses. The word was never applied to a carrier in carts here. It is seldom heard now; but a road on Stanemore by which pack-horses used to travel is still called 't' jagger rroad' (E. D. D.).

Jagger Galloway, EC., Obs. Thirty or forty of these fell ponies—a few mules amongst them often—

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were used to bring lead ore in small bags strapped over their backs from mines where carts could not go. They had a leather muzzle to prevent stopping to eat by the way. The driver had a dog that was up to heeling, so got quickly over the moor. PEN. OBS. 1903, Nov. 17, p. 4.

Jagger pony. A Manx pony is in Caldbeck so called (A. J.).

Jagers: see **Winnel strea**.

Jaloose, G. (jäaloo.z). To suspect, to be suspicious.

We jalousid that Paul mun hev larned afoor—W. C. T. 1900, Feb. 10, p. 2, col. 4.

Jamers, 178. The 'hangings' or apparatus on which a gate or door is hung.

Jamp, G. Did jump.

Than he jamp into t' carriage, an' telt me to drive—W. C. T. H. 1893, p. 4, col. 2.

Janivere. The month of January: 'JANIVERE freeze th' pot i' th' fire.'—OLD SAYING (J. AR.).

Ja(i)nkens, C., B., NW., NC. Shankers, EC. Are two large wheels, connected by a curved axletree and a pole fixed at right angles to the axle, which acts as a lever and as a connexion to the front pair of wheels of a timber wagon. The timber is slung underneath the above arrangement by means of chains.

Jant, G. To go on a pleasure trip.

Our squire, wid his thousans, keeps jaunтин' about—ANDERSON *Cummerlan Farmer*, stz. 5.

Jeddart law. Obs. Jedburgh law. Along the Borders this meant hanging the prisoner first and trying him afterwards.

Any such decision, as 'Jeddart law' implies, being adopted by Lord W. Howard is very improbable—WORTHIES, ii. 11.

Jedderty-jidderty, EC. Jiggerdy-jaggerty, C., SW. Jigglety-jagglety, C. Twisted-twined, mixed up; uneven, with jagged edges; crumpled.

It gaas o' jidderty-jadderty.

Je(i)mmy-legs, EC. Said of a very crooked tree—'a regular jemmy-legs' (J. S. O.). See **Cloft; Jinny-legs.**

Jenny Lingo: see **Jwohunny Lingo.**

Jerkin. Mining term: a waterproof jacket used when sinking (J. M. M.).

Jew's ear, G. The fungus *Peziza venosa*.

That most delicious of all edible fungi, locally called in this district the 'Jews ear'—T. C. A. xvii. 103.

Jigger, 179. After SW. insert W.

He had found half-a-crown, and because he had found it they jiggered—W. C. T. 1900, Feb. 17, p. 6, col. 3.

Jiggered, EC., B., SW. Exhausted: tired; used up. 'Quite of modern origin, forty-five years or so.' T. W. (Matterdale).

Jillian's Bower. A name given to certain circular works made of banks of earth, in the form of a maze or labyrinth.

On the Woodside property there is a secluded spot bearing this name amongst the peasantry; with the spot, which is beautiful and might well have been kept as a maze, there is connected an old legend which has now dropped out of general recollection (J. AR.).

Jimcrack, G. A moment, an instant.

For in a Jimcrack he thresh out his last stack to pay his deposit—SONGS, 7.

Jink, EC. To move quickly; dance about.

Ritson Joe can cap them aw, For jinkan an' careeran'—UPSHOT, stz. I.

Jinkers: see **Jankers**.

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Jinks, G. Frolics, tricks, esp. in phr. TO PLAY HIGH JINKS, to be up to mischief.

Jinny-legs. (N., NC., NE.) A carriage-jack or implement for raising and supporting the axle of a carriage or cart when the wheel is removed. (NC., B.) A wooden tripod on which were placed the barley scones or oat cakes to harden before the fire after they had been taken off the girdle; fixed to the two legs which faced the fire was an old scythe-blade that formed a ledge on which the scones were placed. The tripod, pulley-block, and chain used when raising heavy timber on to the timber wagon (R. S.). Sometimes these are called Ji(e)mmy legs.

Jo, 179. To talk, chatter.

Bit Lantie laugh't An' jaw't an' chaff't—RICHARDSON, and, p. 86.

Job, G. A piece of work undertaken at certain price, esp. in phr. A JOB OF WORK; excrement, esp. of children, gen. in *pl.*

Gat em teh fettle a job a wark for them—SCOAP, 23. 'Whoar's t' laal un?' 'He's dean his jobs.'

—To complete, perform. To void excrement, used esp. of and by children.

It was not uncommon to hear the officiating clergyman exclaim when his Sunday ministrations were over, 'Gosh! That job's jobbed!'—C. PATR. 1888, Jan. 20, p. 7.

Jobbie, G. Short for 'Joseph.'

Jockey, Cs., Ns., B. **(H)od lads**, C.

A clothes-peg. Words of modern origin, for it is more usual to put the clothes out on the dyke to dry.

Jockey-bar, C., NC., Ws. A modern term for the upper bar of a fire-grate, which, being hinged, can fall into a horizontal position, and then support a pan, &c.; it is frequently kept highly polished.

Jockey-troddle, EC. To overreach, cheat (B. K.).

Joggle, 180. To jog on, go slowly, Mining term: to half-check the legs of a set of timber (J. M. M.).

Joggelt heam, pleased as Punch—GIBSON *Jo. Thompson*, stz. ii.

Jog on, G. Used *fig.*: to be in fair health; to do a fair trade or business. Moderation only is implied.

‘Hoo is ta?’ ‘Oh, Ah’s joggin on’—PEN.OBS. 1904, Feb. 9, p. 4, col. 5.

Johnny Wapstraw, 180. A gawky countrified man.

Jonathan, Cs., B. Oatmeal adulterated with howe-meal seeds.

Jonny. Mining term: a short piece of timber which acts as a temporary prop, put in to support a head-tree until sufficient ground has been taken out to set up a permanent leg (J. M. M.).

Jook, C., E., WC. Of partridges: to jug, to roost close together on the ground. See **Jook**, 180.

T’ partridge ga’s on t’ snow t’ jug—W. C. T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col. 3.

Joskin, G. **Coountry joss**, EC. A raw country bumpkin.

Jumping the Can: see **Wife-day**.

Just about it, N., NC., B. In the same position, condition, or state of health.

‘How are you to-day?’ ‘Ah’s just about it.’

Jwohunny Lingo, G. **Jenny Lingo**, EC. A game in which children formed a ring and the chief went round, whilst one in the middle of the ring called out, ‘Wo’s thee gaun round my stony wo?’ It seemed to have reference to sheep-stealing (J. AR. In E. D. D.).

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The following are the words used in the game: ‘Whoa’s that gaun roond my stony wo?’ (or fold) ‘Only little Johnny Lingo,’ ‘Mind ye steal nin o’ my fat sheep,’ ‘Only one or two,’ ‘Tak’ one an’ begone.’ Then the thief had to touch the tail-end

boy or girl, the leader trying to keep the thief away (J. B.). The wolf and sheep game, here called Jenny Lingo—C. W. A. 1901, 271.

Jwohunny stob needle, G. Obs. This was a short and thick knitting needle with which ‘rough garn’ was knitted into overalls worn over knee breeches.

K

K. This letter was formerly pronounced at the commencement of words like Knit, Knap, and Knot. In the edition of Anderson’s *Ballads*, 1840, the initial *K* is represented by *tn*, thus ‘tnit’ and ‘tnee.’

My Grandmother used to articulate, easily and without effort, the *K* in knitting, knee, and knop (D. H.).

Kayk, 182. An upset or overturning. Also (C., NW., WC., B.) a cuff or blow.

An’ mony a harlin reace they hed Owr pasture, hill, a’ deale, An’ monnie a cowp an’ kaik they gat—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 5.

Kayk, C., Ws. (kaek). **Keyk**, EC. (kæik). **Kike**, E. (kãaik). **Keck**, B. (kĕk). To cant over to one side; to lean on one side. To twist on one side.

Efter diving for feed, when they wad kayak ther necks aboot—W. C. T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col. 1.

Keal blade, G. A cabbage-leaf.

A bit o’ moss was a spessyman, an’ a keal blade bwore t’ seam neam—BETTY WILSON, 106.

Keal pot: see **Broth pot**.

Keam: see **Cwoam**, 89.

Keav, 182. *Delete Teav*, N.

Keb, G. (not SW.). **Kebby**, C. **Kebble**, Cs., E. B. To turn in the toes when walking. See **Nurble**.

Leuksta, hoo he’s kebbin! (J. D.).

Kebby-legs, C. One who turns his feet in when walking; the legs and knees may be straight (J. B.).

Keck: see **Kayk**.

Keeapps: see **Cams**.

Keel, G. A strong piece of wood fixed up the centre of the bottom of a cart, parallel with the shafts and attached to each earbring; the under surface has a projection which rests on the centre of the axle midway between the two bolsters. ABR. MILBURN.

T' varra keel was oa geaan, an t' bowsters sooa lowce—SCOAP, 217.

Keen clay. The clay used at Netherby lies close to the surface or top soil; it is what workmen call KEEN CLAY, and is quite free from small stone, or any mixture, or lime wash (E. D. D.).

Keep, G. (not SW.). **Kep, SW., B.** To nurse, take care of a woman during her confinement.

'Wha's keppin' her?' 'Auld Hannah.' 'Why, what she kept me of my first bairn'—(T. H. C.). Auld Hannah gaas oot keppin' (ID.).

Keeper, C. Kepper, SW., B. One who nurses a woman during her confinement.

'Equivalent to howdy' (J. G.).

Keep nicks: see **Nicks** (Nix).

Keep one's chair, G. To remain seated.

The fan may drop—she takes it up, The husband keeps his chair—BLAMIRE *O Donald*, stz. 2.

Kel, 183.

Thorold of old. . . pastured his flock, and drank of the keld—NOTE-BOOK, 19.

Kelk. A large detached stone or

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rock (E. D. D.). (Not known) (E., SW.) Any hollow-stalked plant; hence anything tubular of moderate size, thus clarinet or a flute will be called a KELK (S. L.).

(SW., B.) A twist in a piece of rope or wire.

Kellow. Obs. Blacklead or WAD.

The men of Keswick. . . call their blacklead indifferently either Kellow or wadf—NICHOLSON, ii. 82.

Kelp. (Caldbeck). A young crow: very (A. J.).

Kelt cwoat, 183. *After wool add* See **Skiddaw gray.**

Kemp, G. A battle; one who fights. Also (EC., NC., B.) a rough fellow.

Kemp, C., EC., Tidy (J. S. O.). Brushed up and combed (J. G.).

Mind thoo keep the sel kemp and tidy—PEN. OBS. 1903.

Kemp-locks, C. Lumpy, matted portions of a fleece, which must be picked out and subjected to a more severe preliminary treatment than is the rest of the wool (F. R. S.).

Kempy, G. Of wool: abounding in kemp or camps. Of cloth that is hard and wire.

Some kempy hairs being intermixed amongst some fleeces of the wool—REPORTS AGRIC. (1793-1813) 15.

Kep, Ns., Ws. A clutch, detent, catch. (NE.) A support of any kind which prevents something from falling. Mining term: in *pl.*, rests for the cage at the pot top or other levels in a shaft; they close automatically after the cage has been drawn upwards through them, and are opened by the Banksman by means of the lever to allow the cage to descend (J. M. M.).

The clutches or keps which held the stage or carrier—W. C. T. 1901, Mar. 30, p. 3, col. 7.

Kep, **Kype**. Care, attention; heed (E. D. D.). (Not known to correspondents.)

Kep, **Kepper**: see **Keep**, **Keeper**.

Kepsmash, G. Scop-whol, C. A game with marbles, when row is placed parallel with and close to wall. A line being drawn on the ground at a short distance in front. A player, standing about five yards in front, throws his marble so as to hit one of those in the row and drive it outside the line; he must catch his own on the rebound. Should the player fail to 'kep' he may no longer aim (or smash), no matter how near he approached the row with his marble (J. ST.).

Kerf, B. A layer of turf (A. J).

Kesh (dry), 185. For *spondylium* read *sphondylium*.

Kesh (rough and smooth), 185.

I must have a hunting horn. A robust stem of Hogweed. . . served admirably. . . For ten days my lips were in a painfully chapped state. On explaining the cause to an aged neighbour, his remark was—'Served you right; you will use the Smooth Kesh next time'—T. C. A. viii. 133.

Kessen, 185. See **Rig welted**, 264.

Kessen metal, 185. ‘Pot-metal Brig’ on the high road between Carlisle and Glasgow, over the Esk—so called because it is made of cast iron.

Kest, G. Fishing term: a casting line.

Ah’ll hev ta brek my kest off, an spoil my neet’s fishin’—W. C. T. 1903, Dec. 26, p. 7, col. 6.

Kest, 185. *After* to swarm as bees. *insert (W.)* Of fish: to spawn.(NC.) To place peats on end so as to dry them.

A pony cartload of peats. . . had been

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cast by his sister and himself—C. PATR. 1900, July 13, p. 7, col. 2.

Kestrel, C., B. (kest.u’r’r’l). A worthless person; a naughty child (H. T.).

Kest up, 185. In the sense of ‘vomit’ less frequently used than ‘spew.’

Kettle (h)arse; Pot (h)arse, W. Fossil trees (*Sigillaria*) in the roof above the coal. These are most dangerous, for they drop without the least warning; the parting between the fossils and surrounding is generally very slippery, and the division is often almost imperceptible (R. W. M.). This word has been erroneously entered under **Catascope**, 57.

Key, E. A layer of stone lying between fissure in a quarry.

The intermediate stones laying between those fissures are called *keys* by the quarrymen—HUTCHINSON, ii. 443.

Keyle, NW., B. A bight or halfhitch on a rope or halter-shank placed in a horse’s mouth instead of a bit (N., NE.) An obs. name for a foot-cock (J. P.).

Put a keyle in his mooth an than thou’ll hod him (J. H.).

Kibble, 186.

Then got into the kibble with him, and they began to ascend. Had you both hold of the beam of the kibble?—W. C. T. 1902, Ap. 5, col. 5. The bouse and deads drawn up. . . in kibbles—WALLACE, 141.

—To remove ore in kibbles.

The adoption of tramways. . . was a great advance on the process of kibbling—WALLACE, 141.

Kick, C. To beg for anything, esp. money.

Ah kickt em fer annuder order—ey, an gat it—SCOAP, 120.

Kickshew, G. A somewhat contemptuous term for a novelty; it also carries the idea of being paramount, or *ne plus ultra* in it (T. E.).

Now dancin's the kit-shew of preyde—ANDERSON *The Cram*, para. ii.

Kickstone, EC. The game of Hopscotch, or **Hitchey-pot**, 166.

In the hot weather the girls play kickstone—C. W. A. 1901, p. 269.

Kick the block, NC. Boy's game: the 'minder' places a block of wood (preferably a tin can) in the middle circle a yard across; one of the other players kicks the block away, and whilst the 'minder' hastens to recover it all the others hide themselves.

The block having been returned to the circle, the 'minder' now seeks for the others, and when he sees one, calls out his name, runs back to the block and taps it with his foot. He who has been discovered must come out and remain at the block, but he should try to get to the block and kick it out before the 'minder' reaches it, in which case he is again liberty. If, however, he is a prisoner, he may be released by some one hiding coming out and, in the absence of the 'minder,' kicking the block out. The last found becomes the new 'minder' (J. W. B.).

Kick up hell's delight, G. To make a great disturbance.

She was kick up hell's deleyght i' th' house—STAGG *Tom Knottt*, 16.

Kike: see **Kayk**.

Kill, G. In phr., WE KILL OURSELVES means that we slaughter (a sheep) for home consumption.

Killin. The tenants of Holme Cultram were entitled to a quarter of a KILLIN, as it was called, probably a quarter of mutton at the killing of a sheep. CUMBRIANA, 322.

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Kilt up, 186. (G.) Used *fig.*: 'tucked up,' 'herring gutted.'

Trail hoonds are deeper i' th' chest, an' mair kilted up i' th' belly ner fox-hoonds.

King George, G. Obs. A halfpenny of the time of King George.

A Fortune-teller leately com about, And my twea guid King-Gweorges I powt out—RELPH *St. Agnes Fast*, line 35.

Kins, 187. *After* NW. *insert*. SW. Used also in *sing*.

Kipper, WC. (kip.u'r'). Active; nimble; lively; eager. Hence **Kipperish**; also **Caper-some** (NC., kae.pu'r'su'm), frolicsome, commonly applied to horses (J. AR.).

Kipper watcher, G. A watcher against salmon poaching during the close season.

T' huntsman, kent t' kittle beids o' t' foxes—W. C. T. X. 1902, p. 6, col. 2.

Kittle, 188. Similar also to 'smittle' when used as in quot. below, implying, almost a certainty. Very sensitive, as the trigger of a gun.

T' huntsman, kent t' kittle beids o' th' foxes—C.C.T.X. 1902, p. 6, col. 2.

Kittle. Phr., THE FEET KITTLE (Cs., Ws.), to be of an unsettled, roving nature; (NW.) fond of dancing.

He nivver stops in a spot; his feet begin to kittle directly—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar, I, p. 6.

Kittle up, G. To tune up, to play a musical instrument.

'Come, Adams, rasp up a lal tune,' Bill kittelt up 'Chips an Shevvin's'—ANDERSON *Clay Daubin*, stz. 2.

Kittly-feet, NW. One who is restless, unable to sit or stand still for long, is fond of dancing; a person of uneasy temperament (J. H.).

Kitty, G. A prison a 'lock-up'; the term is seldom used now.

Knell-kneed, Ns. Knock-knee'e'd. See **Key-legged**, 186.

Knife and fork tea, G. An afternoon meal at which meat is served in addition to the usual tea and bread and butter.

Knit and seam, Ns., EC., SW. This phrase is used in place of 'rig an' fur'; frequently used simultaneously elsewhere.

Knock in, G. In the game of Lant: to knock on the table when electing to play with the cards in hand.

Theer was a lock eh fellas playan at cards. . . sumbody was knockan in hod-dinly—SCOAP, 127.

Knockly, NW. The game of Rumps.

Knock out, G. A wrestling term signifying that a wrestler having lost his fall is out of the competition.

Received a very nasty knock out—W. C. T. 1900, June 23, p. 3, col. 7.

Knop, 189. See **Nesp**.

Knot, 189. A company; a cluster or group of people or things.

Every knot and slack on the mountains—DELLS, 134. Fwok dru into knots o' ther oan mind—LAMPLUGH, 5. They (sheep) invariably met their fate sticking in the bog, when wandering from knot to knot in search of a better bite—REMINISCENCES, 45.

Knout (No[e]wt) berry. C., EC. Cloudberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*.

The newtberry, a clustered bramblelike crane berry—HUTCHINSON, i. 214.

Knyfel, 190. **Niffle**, SW. To vanish gradually.

I once thought that my coals were 'going' at night. 'Aye,' said the old gardener, 'they dea seem ta nyfel away'—(T. H. C.).

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Kysty, 190.

Ah wanted summat t' eat, an' was neah ways kysty about it—PEN. OBS. 1904, July 14, p. 6, col. 4.

L

Laal, G. A few; a small number or quantity.

He hed to grub away fra leet to dark for a canny laal—RICHARDSON, and, *Political*, 183.

Laal house, 190. *After Nussy insert* SW.

'I want ut kna if ye'll let me build a nussery.'—A request made by a tenant famer (T. H. C.).

Lad, G. (läad). A familiar term for a man; a husband, son, or boon companion. A male lover. A farm servant; a manservant. An unmarried man.

Come, Gwordie, lad! unyoke the yad—ANDERSON *Betty Brown*, stz. I. Our youngest lad, Dick—ID. *Bleckell Murryneet*, stz. 3. Tho's I's nit a peer country lassie, I keep a peer lad i' mey e'e—ID. *Sarvent Ned*, stz. 4. The lads drive on wi' hearty glee Rashly they scale the scattran swathe—STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, stz.

17. There's lads but few in our lang town. An' lasses, wanters, plenty—
ANDERSON *A Weyfe for Wully*, stz. 4.

Lad, (NC.). Horsin' steans, 17I, were formerly called Ladsteanns (R. S.). LAD stones, upon the top of Wetherlamb Mountain, are stones 'piled up.' Also in place-name Lad Cragg and Latrigg. ELLWOOD.

Lad candlestick, 19I. *For Primrose read Hybrid Oxlip.*

Lade: see **Lead**.

Lady cup, B. Lady's mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

Lady's cushion, C. (liãad.i). The plant Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

Laffy, G. Merry, full of laughter.

Last week thou was laffy, an top full o' fun—REMAINS, 218.

Lafter: see **Raft**, 255.

Laird, 191.

In a village it is common to see the lairds from £50 to £300 a year in the most cordial manner associating with the tinker, beggar and cobbler—JOLLIE, 37. And theer was Jwonn, at Laird a' Peel's, Wa' Laird Knokuppert' Mary—UPSHOT, stz. 8. In the middle of last century, Woodside had for 'laird' John Losh—WORTHIES, vi. 144.

Lairly, SW., B. (lãeu'r.li). Idle, lazy; disagreeable; base.

Laker, G. A player.

Annuder gay good laiker—UPSHOT, stz. 15.

Lallack, G. (lãal.ik, lãul.ik).

Laleek, C. To hang the tongue loosely from the mouth. In Materdale, to pay visits to neighbours and talk a great deal (T. W.).

Lalloping, G. Trailing, hanging down. See under Loll, 202.

Leam, 192. Frequently with *into*.

Wid t' fwoak lammen intull't chorus. It was neah whisper ah can tell yeh—W. C. T. 1904, May 14, p. 2, col. 5.

Lambs. Weaving term: wooden levers about 2 1/2 ft. deep by 1/2 ft. thick, used underneath the hiddles, to connect them with the treadles below and the 'jacks' above (E. D. D.).

Lamper eel, 192. *For Petroyzon read Petromyzon.*

Land oot, G. To remove or turn out, gen. by force.

Ah think. . . ah'll and it oot o' that—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 4, col. 2.

Lane, 192. *After Lane insert B.*

A cat cannot fare weel, an' lane—OLD SAYING.

Lang airm, To mak, G. To reach. To reach out with a long are; a polite mode of saying 'help yourself to anything on the table.'

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Noo thoo must reach oot wid a lang arm an' mak theesel at yam (T. H. C.).

Lang-croon, EC., SW. A clever, calculating, cunning person; only known now as below.

It cap's Langcrown an Langcrown cap't ald Lad—T' INVASION, 4.

Langel, 192. To fetter a sheep. See **Side-and Cross-langel**.

An extent sufficient to graze three langed sheep—CUMBRIANA, 327.

Lang en', G. The finish; the very end.

It turnt oot the be his maister's eh t' lang end—SCOAP, 110.

Lang finger, G. Phr. TO USE THE LANG FINGGER describes a coarse action; *fig.* to flatter, fawn upon; to praise; to be particularly polite and obliging. To obtain favours by underhand tactics.

He's lang-finggerin' t' gaffer aw ends up (B. K.).

Lang-finger wark, G. **Langfinggerin'**. A mean or underhand action done to curry favour.

If ah cahnt git on without lang-finggerin Ah's stop as Ah is (B. K.).

Langlands, G. The 'lands' on which are the longest furrows or drills in a field which is not a parallelogram, the antithesis being shortlands. Also a field name.

A fleece is set up on a powl in t' langlands—CUMBRIANA, p. 247, line 11.

Lang lonnin, B., N. A variety of the game of Leap-frog in which each boy, after he has jumped, himself bends down and forms a back for the others, the last 'back' becoming a jumper when all have passed over him. The game is thus progressive.

Bull-jump and long-lonnin, work up an appetite—W. C. T. 1904, May 28, p. 4, col. 6. Also (WC., EC.), a girl's game, when the following is sung: 'Doon the lang

The Salamanca Corpus: Supplement to the Glossary of the Dialect of Cumberland (1905)

lonnin we go, jee whoa, jee whoa. Oppen the gates so wide, so wide, To see the king and his beautiful bride, &c.’ This is sung by the girls as they go home in a line (J. B.).

—There are two other variants of this song; see C. W. A. 1901.

Lang lugs, G. An eavesdropper, a listener, One who is greedy for news. Also, (SW.) a hare.

Lan’grave, C., WC. (gr’iāev). **Reeve**, C., SW., N. (r’ēe.v). **Field reeve**, NW., NC. **Fell reeve**, E., SW. **Greev**, C., B. (gr’ēe.v). **Herd**, E., EC., N. (hur’d). The person in charge of stinted pastures, whose duty it is to prevent any farmer from putting more stock on the unenclosed stints than has been agreed upon. See **Fell reeve**, 378.; **Frithman**.

The Field Reeve of Burgh Marsh—C. PATR. 1893, Nov. 3, p. 6, col. 4. Owing to the alteration the Skinburness herd would have to go more on to Border Marsh. . . The herds were rather unwilling to accept (£35) at first—W. C. T. 1904, Ap. 16, p. 8, col. 5. A Meeting of the Owners and Occupiers of Stints. . . will be held at Keswick on the 14th day of May (1904) ‘For the purpose of Appointing New Landgraves’—*Extr.* from a public Notice exhibited in Keswick. The Fieldreeve has full charge of the Marsh, with custody of all books, and (often under a committee) makes all the arrangements for cleaning gutters, appoint met of men or hurds (sometimes two or three in charge of stock), &c. (J. H.).

Lang settle. Resembled the ‘lang-back’t settle,’ 192, but had only one arm, the back was lower and quite upright.

‘It was about six feet long and occupied one side of the fire-place; its back was curiously carved and its seat formed a chest with two or three divisions, in one of which were laid up, in sorted bundles, thread, buttons, and remnants of cloth, for mending the family apparel.’ The sconce, long-settle. . . are superseded by more modern furniture—CLARKE, xx. T’ dog slip’d oot under t’ lang settle—W. C. T. H. 1893, p. 10, col. 2.

Lang stick, G. A rubbing-stick used by shoemakers to smooth stitches, also to put a polish on leather and smooth roughness.

Lang street, G. Laid down quite straight.

He was liggin lang street among t' hoops an' t' shattered staves—W. C. T. X. 1903, p. 4, col. 3.

Lant, G. (läant). Stale, partly fermented urine, used formerly for washing clothes and in some manufactures. It was kept in a stone trough built into a wall in some retired corner. It is still saved and used (T. H. C.) See **Chemmerley**, 59.

He kept a bottle o' oald lant for't whitewesh (J. B.).

Lantern leets, 193.

I's as thin as lantern leets—BORROWDALE LETTER.

Lant oa at's on, G. Unlimited Loo. Playen at lant oa at's on, an at he sud like teh try a ghem—SCOAP, 27.

Lant tro', G. Through in which lant was kept; often old 'creean troughs' built into a wall were used for this purpose.

I have rescued 5 or 6 built, or rather let into some wall near the farm house (J. AR.).

Lanty lowp, EC. Same as Lowpy frog; but the former name is used here. CANON THORNLEY, C. W. A. 1901, p. 268.

Lap, 193.

30 leps of oat straw—C. JR. 1899, Jan. 10.

Lap. (G.) A flap, fold.

Yonder a fella eaten saddle-flaps—WILLIE WATTLE, 4. Yer best lin sark wants beath the laps—ANDERSON *Tib*, stz. 2.

—(SW.) To walk in the twisting shuffling manner assumed by one who has little power over his legs.

Lappetit, G. Said of a garment having tails or skirt.

A lang lappeted cwoat of hodden-grey—NOTE-BOOK, 157.

Lap't up in, G. To be much enamoured of a person, and blind to his failings.

Lap't up in his bit worthless sel'—RICHARDSON, and, p. 160.

Lap up, G. To make the best of a bad job. To hush up or conceal a misdeed.

He tried lang an' sir to mek en's meet, bit at last he was forced to lap up an' seyne ower (J. H.). I hed to tell them but I lap't it up as weel as I cud (M. E. N.). Lap up a quarrel for peace sake (A. J.).

Lash, 194.

We censured veyce, we virtue praise, An lash the sons of preyde—ANDERSON
Aw. the Warl, stz. 6.

Lash cwoam, G. Any sort of large-toothed comb for human use.

Lass, G. A girl, young woman; a female lover; a daughter; a maid-servant.

Marget was as sweet a lass, As e'er in summer trod the grass—ANDERSON *Aul Marget*, stz. 2. Sweet's the lass that lo'es me—ID. *The lass that loss*, stz. I. I've lads an' lasses o' mey awn—ID. *Dinah Dufton*, stz. 2. Our landword' lass, Letty. . . To be seer she's a sarvent—ID. *Our Jwohunny*, stz. 3.

Lath: see **Jack**.

Latter Fair. A cattle and horse fair held in Carlisle on Sept. 19.

Lave (laev). (E., B.) To flow gently and freely. (B.) To give freely; to ladle. (N., NC.) To pour out.

He laves out the drink (T. W.). The punch and cider laves about—STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 23.

Lay, C., N., EC., SW. To lied, to rest; phr. TO GET LAID, to obtain rest or quiet.

'Ah cudna git mesel laid for't noise he mead.' Mudder's tung nivver laid o' time I was at brekfast—WILLY WATTLE, 4.

Lay at, Cs., B., N. **Lie at**, EC.,

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SW., Ns. To attack; work at vigorously.

They gat a lump o' beef and laid at it till they finished it—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p. 6.

Lay lick on: see **Lick on**, 198.

Lay out. Mining term: a tub which contained more than a peck of small coal wa 'laid oot' or confiscated by the owner of the colliery. Not much used now (JAS. G.).

Lazy-beanns, G. An idle, lazy person, generally one who is overfond of lying in bed.

Wark gits shurkt By lazy-beanes an' taistrels—*MS.* By J. B.

Lead, C., E., 105. See **Carry**.

Lead (leed). **Milk lead**, G. **Lead bowl**, E., EC. A shallow trough of tin or of wood lined with lead, about 36x24x6 inches, in which the milk was set; when a plug in the bottom was removed the liquid ran out leaving the cream behind. Owing to the descent of the cream to the bottom of some remained on the sides of the vessel, and was removed by scraping the sides with a piece of horn. This utensil has now been superseded by an earthenware pan.

Lead, G. (leed). A way, road (with reference to cartage).

It's a gey lang lead frae t' station—J. AR. In E. D. D.

Lead atween, G. The lad's job was to meet and exchange the laden and empty (muck) carts on the road, that is, to lead between. CUMBRIANA, 225.

Leadder; Lader, G. (liäaddh.u'r'). One who loads, a loader. See **Lead**.

It (Pry) is. . . not very manageable when, in its dried state, it passes into the hands of the 'lader'—T. C. A. viii. 139.

Leadin'-tin, C., SW. (liäad.u'n). A metal vessel used for ladling out water.

Struck her on the elbow with a lading tin—W. C. T. 1900, Mar. 24, p. 2, col. 8.

Lead t' lands, G. See **Rig o' har'st**.

Leam. Obs. (leem). To furnish the distaff of a spinning-wheel with flax or tow; done by covering it with repeated thin windings (never broken off) of the drawn-out fibre (E. D. D.).

A few persons still remember this in Alston (S. L.).

Leath: see **Lithe**.

Leath-wake, C., B. (leeth-waek). Supple of limb, pliant.

Leave lowse, G. To let go.

H——also got hold of her, but left loose—C. JR. 1888, Nov. 26, p. 6, col. 2.

Leck, 196.

Discovered the celts. . . below the peat and laid on the leck—E. C. NEWS, 1901, Dec. 14, p. 7, col. 7.

Ledder, G. To fall suddenly to the ground with a slap.

Ledder-belly, Cs., NW., B. A cake made of dough risen with yeast, rolled out thin and baked on the oven bottom, or on a flat tin (J. D.). Also made of potatoes, four and water (J. AR.). Cf. **Taty keak**, 332.

Led farm, 197.

A dilapidated appearance one expected to see upon a led farm (E. D. D.).

Ledger, SW. To make up or have a ledger or betting book (R. K.).

Leeaky leaky leak-shaw, SW. See **Lee co'**.

Lee-co', 197. **Leeaky leaky leak-shaw**, SW. (leeu'k shāu). There is a variety of Hee bo'-leep played in B. under the name LEE-CO' which consists in throwing the ball against the wall, at

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the same time calling out the name of some one who should catch it. The ball is usually known as a 'kep-ba.' See **Heebo'-leep**.

Leetly, G. Quick, expeditious.

When silent time, wi' lightly foot—BLAMIRE *The Traveller*, stz. I.

Leet on, 197. Used *intrans.*; to meet, foregather; specially, applied to either sex, to meet with a sweetheart at a fair or other gathering (T. H. C.). Not to meet only, but to obtain (S. D. B.).

When thoo's deun, cum doon t' street, an' we're sure to leet on (J. W. B.). Is ta gaen ta t' concert?—Ay! Why than I hope thou'll leet on (T. H. C.).

Leets, G. The panes (gen. small) of glass set in a window-frame. See **Lantern leets**.

I paid. . . For paper-patch'd leets, that my scholars meeght see To spelder the'r words—GILPIN *Songs*: CLARL *I trudg'd*.

Leetsom, G. Light in weight; active; cheerful.

They (sheep after clipping) feel leetsome—CUMBRIANA, 247.

Leeze, C., NW. To clean wool. Obsolesc.

Leg. A mining term: to place props under the head-trees.

Thought they had better leg that which they were standing upon (? Under)—W. C. T. 1903, May 23, p. 3, col. 1.

Legga, NC. A call for geese (R. S.).

Lend, G. A loan.

Could ah git a lend o' your snap car—PEN. OBS. 1904, p. 6.

Lennok, EC., NE. (len.u'k). Loose, aimless (B. K.). Aimless in character or action (P. J.).

Lenth of, G. As far as; the full distance.

Ah could ha fettlt me gentleman lang afoor he coh t' lenth om meh—SCOAP, 123. Ye mun ga doon t' lenth t' street (E. D. D.).

Lep, EC., NC., SW. To drink; the idea of heavy or habitual 'drinking' is usually implied.

Here's your varra gud health. Its propper, nice quality, an'grand leppin' stuff—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 29, p. 6, col. 4.

Let alean, G. To say nothing of, besides.

I's cum't of a stock 'at niver wad be freetn't to show a feace till a king, let alean an oald newdles—GIBSON *T' Reets*, par. 4.

Let doon, G. A disadvantage; hinderance; misfortune; degradation. A drink, a supply of liquor to be drunk.

It was a bit of a let-doon for a chap. . . to git put in t' stocks—W. C. T. X. p. 6, col. 2. Bit twae or three let-downs o' yell Soon set their hawses free—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 26.

Let me (him, &c.) alean, G. A phr. Expressive of confidence, superiority or acknowledged excellence.

Let Bob alean for that—BETTY WILSON, 7.

Let wind, C. To give information.

Whor she leeves I've nut let wind—I think I willn't tell—YANCE-A-YEAR, 23.

Leudge, G. (liuoj; lwāuj). Lodging.

He paid her three shillings for his lodge—W. C. T. 1901, Dec. 7, p. 5, col. 5.

Leuk, 198, C., N., E. (liuok). **Leeak**, SW. (leu'k). After expect; insert to think, surmise. See lvi.

There's a room wi' reed furms in't, whor they feight, I luik it's bluid—BORROWDALE LETTER, 127.

Leuk, G. To examine, inspect.

‘He’s ta leuk’t cows?’ ‘Aye, they’re aw reet’ (T. H. C.). The shepherd’s chief winter duty is to look his sheep—that is, to patrol the wild heafs, and see that none of his animals are suffering from accident or ailment, counting them meanwhile—RAMBLES, 233.

Leuk seah, EC., SW. To look so silly (stupid; ridiculous). To think, expect. This latter meaning as for long past not been applied (T. W.).

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Level. Full sea LEVEL is a level driven from a shaft near the coast to high-water mark, for the purpose of taking off the surface water, or to reduce the height to which the water in the mine has to be pumped out (R. W. M.).

Leype: see **Lipe**, 200.

Lick, G. A blow; a whack.

Ah com slap off t’ skemmel on the t’ flooar with sec a lick—SCOAP, 22.

Lie in: see **Lig in**.

Lift, 198. *After* burial *add* (it is not usual to add ‘the body’). To receive payment of wages. To steal.

A steelworker. . . had lifted over £2 that morning—W. C. T. 1900, July 21, p. 3, col. 2. She must have lifted the umbrella, since it was found in her house—C. PATR. 1900, Ap. 20, p. 7, col. 5.

Lifter, G. A heavy blow.

Gat a lifter he dudn’t like—SCOAP, 100.

Liftin’, G. The act of stealing. The custom of ‘lifting’ mentioned under ‘Easter customs,’ 109, is still followed, but consists now of lifting only by the waist.

Meat lifting at Workington—W. C. T. 1903, Jan. 3, p. 3, col. 3. Brothers charged with cattle lifting—C. PATR. 1904, Nov. 11, p. 6, col. 6.

Lig, G. To lay (*trans.*).

Gev him sum stuff to lig on tul’t—GIBSON *J. Thompson*, stz. 16.

Lig, SW. To lie, tell untruths.

Lig doon, SW. A wrestling term: to succumb without exerting any genuine efforts to prevent being thrown; to ‘scratch.’.

Theer was nin o' this. . . liggin' doon to yan anudder, as theer is noo—
RICHARDSON, 1st, 59.

Ligger, SW. A liar.

Liggin'-in. Mining term: lying-in or the act of undercutting the coal at the bottom of a seam; the horizon of the coalseam where the undercutting is performed. The LIGGIN'-IN may be either in the coal, or in any soft metal or shale (R. W. M.). The pitmen (of Warnel Fell) having but this space of sixteen inches to work, are careful to pick out every particle of coal; which they call lying her in—HUTCHINSON, ii. 390.

Liggy bed, 199.

The farm servants will be enjoying their brief holiday. There will be a few extra 'ligs in bed'—W. C. T. 1904, Nov. 12, p. 4, col. 5.

Lig in. Mining term: to undercut the coal in a seam (R. W. M.). See **Liggin'-in**.

Lig in, C., EC., SW. **Lie in**, NC. To sleep in bed longer than is intended; to oversleep.

He told his wife to be sure not to let him 'lig in.' As a matter of course he got up in time—W. C. T 1904, Jan. 30, p. 5, col. 3.

Lig on, B., SW., EC. **Lie alang**, E. To move so as to make room. This would be used by one in bed when asking his bed-fellow to give him a little more room—'LIG ON a laal bit.'

B-yath ov us dropt ower asleep, when o ov a suddent he telt ma ta lig on. Lig on, Bonny, Ah hev nea rum ta turn ower on—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 8, p. 7, col. 4.

Lig on, G. To overcharge; used *fig.* over-do, put a burden upon.

I was gaan to order mysel a suit at Smith's, but he ligs it on ower hard (E. D. D.). He was seein' whaar he cud lig a bit mair on (to an account) (M. E. N.). 'Nay! I isn't comin' t' morn, I'se ligger o'er hard on ye'—said by one who considered that he had dined too frequently at his friend's house (T. H. C.).

Lig one fast, G. To hold fast.

When Death, my freind, yence ligs you fast—RELPH *Horace*, Bk. ii, Ode 7.

Lig tull, G. (not E.). Haud on t', NC. Remain beside, 'stick to,'

keep close to, under the wing of; lay towards, tend towards. 'T' road ligs tul't left hand.' When ye cum to that (tarn), lig weel tull it, or ye'll git wrang—WAUGH, 32. Haud on t' t' reet han' (R. S.).

Like, 199. Also used with ellipsis of 'as if it were going to be.' It's like (as if it were going to be) a wet (het, &c.) day. It's like a fall of snow (J. W. B.). 'Ah's nut like (advb.) t' ga that geat agrean.' He's like to be a captain afooar lang—ANUDDER BATCH, 3.

Like as, G. As if.

He whangt them about like as menny geslins—LAMPLUGH, 6.

Likely, G. Frequently means 'I suppose'—'Mr. S. is away from home likely' dos not suggest other than a certainty. It is seldom preceded by 'most' even when a probability is implied, thus, 'I will see you to-morrow likely.'

I likely done it; I've nowt to say—W. C. T. 1903, Feb. 7, p. 8, col.4. Now, lads, ye'll all be hungry, likely—ID. Mar. 7, p. 8, col. 1. Ah will hev ta say guilty, likely. It's neah use talking again a policeman—ID. 1905, Mar. 18, p. 8, col. 3. Defendant said 'we are likely forced to work it'—ID. Mar. 25, p. 8, col. 3. It is likely getting late and if you do not start soon you'll happen hardly get through the ice tonight—SKETCHES, 216.

Liker, 199. **More like**.

He leuks liker a ghosts, nor yan i' luv—BETTY WILSON, 35.

Likest, G. Most like; most suitable; most likely.

T' Chairman was t' likest a person ov anybody theer—C. F. P. 1904, Jan. 26, p. 2.

Lile: see **Laal**.

Lilely, N., SW. Small, tiny.

Heeaps o' lilely steans—GIBSON *Bannasyde*, 67.

Lil-lowse, EC. A shortened form of 'leave lowse' when rapidly spoken. To release. PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 9, p. 4, col. 5.

Limmy (lim.i). (EC., B.) Tall, lanky, long-limbed. (SW.) Mischievous.

Lin. (G.) Linen; made of linen. (C.) A steep crag or precipice. A carcass (Obs.), E. D. D. Yer best lin sark—ANDERSON *Tib*, stz. 2.

Lind: see **Leand**.

Lines, 200.

You did not know who put the lines in? Who went with her to put the marriage lines in?—W. C. T. 1901, July 20, p. 8, col. 2. He went an' got t' leynes t' varra next day, an' we got weddit t' day efter—DRAYSON, 6.

Lin garn, G. Leyne gairn, NW. Linen yarn, flax prepared ready for spinning.

She sat drilling. Her pund lyne gairn—STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 28.

Ling berry: see **Crake berry**.

Lingy. (G.) Covered with ling; as place-name LINGY Fell. Of turves: having short ling mixed with grass; these are generally cut from the upper layers of the moss (B., SW.). Lithe, flexible, active, strong (J. ST.).

It's cheerful heath fire of wood and peat with an occasional 'lingy turf' to make it burn brighter—BAMPTON, 193.

Lingy, 200.

In t' oot o' way pleaces whoar t' moortidy trills—W. C. T. 1902, Aug. 2, p. 3, col. 7.

Link, G. To walk arm in arm.

They walk laugh an talk and they link thro' the meadows—ANDERSON *Tamer*, stz. 4. They were linking and staggering down Stanwix bank—C. PATR. 1903, Dec. 11, p. 7, col. 1.

Lipe, 200. Also **Leype, NW.**

A leype o' lan', a clat o' gear, Was left me by my Auntie dear (J. H.).

Lisk, 201. The sacro-sciatic muscle. Also, (C., SW.) a hollow or crevice in a hill. See **Belly-wyke**.

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Lamb punch holed far ear, red pop near lisk—W. C. T. 1904, Nov. 19, p. 4, col. 1.

List, G. Will, desire; appetite (SW.). A leaning to or form activity (J. ST.).

I can eat weel enough and sleep enough, but I hea' (sic) nae list for working (E. D. D.).

Lithe, G. Leath, B. Soft, supple, pliable. Obs.

It's lang sen. . . An now I'm nowther *leath* nor *lither*—STAGG *N. Y. Epistle*, stz. 13.

Little Whit: see **Whit-Tuesday**.

Load. An Obs. measure of capacity.

A Penrith Bushel is double the Winchester measure, and three of the bushels are called a Load—CLARKE, 15.

Lob, 201. To leap or run heavily. (SW.) To limp.

Lob, G. (läub). An up-and-down ungainly mode of progression.

Lobby: see **Slobby**.

Lobscoos (W.) Porridge made of mill-sweepings, or of maize meal (J. D.) (S. W.).

Very thin ‘taty hash (T. H. C.).

Lock, 201. *Before* To mix *insert* To perform the manoeuvre described above.

When sword dance com’ on, They lockt an’ meade a bummel—LONSDALE *Up-shot*, stz. 27.

Lodge. A drift or opening halfway up the side of a shaft; into this ‘lodgement’ the water from the lower level is pumped, whilst a second set of pumps raises it from here to the surface.

While being brought up the shaft to what is known as a lodge—W. C. T. 1905, Mar. 25, p. 8, col. 1.

Lof; Lof-hole; Loch; see **Lough whol,** 203.

Coraloidal Aragonite, found mostly in what the miners call ‘lochs,’ ‘lofs,’ or ‘lof-hores,’ or the cavities and small chambers eroded by chemical action in the limestone—T. C. A. viii. 190.

Lofe, 201.

T’ buyer loft Harry Peel five pun’ for his chair—C. F. P. 1905, Mar. 31, p. 2.

Lollick, 202.

Ah’ve fetched yeh a lollick o’ raisin, keake-

Lone, G. (lāuu’n). **Lwone** (lwāun). A lane, by-road. See **Lonnin,** 202.

The lads, when we meet in the lwones, Cry out—ANDERSON *Dicky Glendinning*, stz. 8

Loo, G. Aphetic form of Allow.

If purse be drained, his debts to ‘loo, He stands agean—DICKINSON *Remains*, 195.

Loon, G. An idle fellow; a rascal, essentially a vagabond.

Had I been a tinker loon—RAYSON *Lovely Sally*, stz. 4. The loon that wad harm her, ill luck him befa'—ANDERSON *The Flow'r o' them aw*, 2.

Loop, EC., N. **Strap-loop**, B., NW. **Chafted loop**, N. That portion of the hinges of a field-gate which is fastened to the head of the gate. The LOOP or eye may be fastened on by means of two straps or bands of metal gripping both sides of the upper bar ('strap-' or 'chafted'), or it may form the end of a bolt which is driven through the head and secured by a screw nut ('bolt-LOOP').

Loosy, G. Shabby; mean.

The devil tek you an' yer lowsy railway—SONGS, 7. I's no'but a poor an', wi' a loosey ten shillin' a week—GIBSON *Yan o' t' Elect*, 131.

Lopper, G. (läup.u'r). To curdle; coagulate.

An' some I've kent. . . wid leuks wad lopper milk—MS. by J. B.

Lopper, 203. **Leppert**, EC. Congealed, choked; said of a

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stream in which there is so-called 'bottom' ice.

There's going to be a change, t' beck's aw lepper't up (M. E. N.).

Losset, Obs. A large flat dish. RAY.

Lough. The use of this term for a small sheet of water is confined to the district lying between Carlisle and the Solway; LAUGH and TARN seem to be synonymous, but if any difference can be drawn between the two, it is to the effect that TARN refers to water among the hills. Formerly Moorthwaite LOUGH was known as TARN (T. H. H.).

The black-headed gulls have returned to Moorthwaite Lough. A few coots and water hens also have their abode on the lough—W. C. T. 1905, May 20, p. 5, col. 3.

Lousy bed, 203: *read Loosy bed*.

Lousy beegle, 203. *For Lousy read Loosy*.

When t' loosy beetles husky whorn, Blows aw neet lang—W. C. T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col. 2.

Love begot, G. An illegitimate child.

Love begotten, G. Illegitimate.

Lowder, 203.

To maintain the wall and thatch of the miln to the louder—NICHOLSON, ii. 374.

Lowe, 204.

Three men went out one night to lowe—W. C. T. 1900, Jan. 13, p. 3, col. 1.

Lown, 204. Cool-designing. Obs.

A calm day is said to be lown, and a cool-designing man has the same epithet bestowed on him—CLARKE, xxvii.

Lowp frog, G. The game of leap frog, whether two play or several; but some consider that when many play and the row of boys progresses on wards (for the game is freq. played on the way to school) it is called (SW.) Bull jump, or (B.) Lang lon-nin. **See Bull, Bull lowp, Lanty lowp.**

Bull-jump. . . work up an appetite, but exhaust on the seashore when you are the bull always—W. C. T. 1904, May 28, p. 4, col. 6.

Lucky, 205.

T' clogger said t' clogs wer lucky, but if yeh put a geud wusp o' stree intil 'em they'll fit.

Lucky bean. In part of NC. the knuckle from a leg of mutton was generally accredited with the power of warding off cramp, and also as a talisman against ill-fortune. It is reported that one well-known eccentric used to swallow this bone when at table to promote digestion. In Carlisle the skipjack of a goose is commonly called a LUCKY BONE (J. AR.). Farm labourers used to carry 'lucky' article about with them, and this was the LUCKY BONE, one of the lesser Cornua attached to the Hyoid bone of the tongue of a sheep (J. LITTLE, M. R. C. V. S.).

Lug, 205. (SW.) One of the projecting parts of the top-rail of a cart (T. H. C.).

I'll fetch the' a clink under t' lug—GIBSON *T' Reets*, p. 9. The dish with lugs which I do carry here—ALLERDALE, 216.

Lug, G. To 'get the wrong pig (sow) by the LUG, is to accuse the wrong person; to be in error; to get hold of a wrong idea.

'If thoo says' at ah fell't im, thoo's gitten t' wrang pig be t' lug.' What, yo've gitten a wrang pig by t' lig, fer I canna wreyte—ANDERSON *Watty*, para. ii. They made an attempt to grab the Sands. But at that time they got the wrong pig by the

lugs—he. . . objected to handing over his property to the Corporation—C. PATR. 1903, Dec. 4, p. 7, col. 6. They've gitten t' werang sewe be t' lug—SCOAP, 46.

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Lum (loom). EC., B., SW. The slack water at the bend of, or a 'pool' in, a stream. A fisherman's term; to lob or throw in gently. See **Bay**.

Lum (the bait) in heer, it's a leykly spot (J. W. B.).

Lum, G. (not C., SW.) (loom). A chimney.

The fallen remains of the erst haughty lum—W. C. T. 1904, Feb. 20, p. 3, col. 7.

Lunge, G. The rough rush of an excited or drunken person in a crowd. Also, (B.) a lazy man who will not work (H. T.).

—To rush wildly and roughly in a crowd (T. H. C.), striking out at the same time (J. B.).

Lurry, 205. (B.) Describes a rapid and violent action; also, (C., EC.) a rough and ill-mannered jollification coarser and rougher than a 'cahee.'

Ah sent him oot wid a lurry (A. J.).

Lush, B. The noise made by something falling into water.

Lush, B., EC. **Lushy**, N. (EC., B.) Of Grass that is very luxuriant, and therefore juicy.

(N.) Lushy is used of rich food (H. B. C.).

Lying wall. Iron-mining term: the lower wall of a vein of ore (J. M. M.).

M

Mad, G. (măad). Angry, annoyed. Excited by liquor. Mad drunk—exceedingly drunk and obstreperous.

'Ah misst't train for Carel; my! Ah was mad.' I'll hev a drop o' new rum; it'll mak me as mad as owt (J. AR). Defendant was 'mad drunk'—W. C. T. 1904, Jan. 2, p. 6, col. 2. What mak's yan madder nor o' t' rest—GIBSON *T' Reets*, 7.

Mad Priest. An obs. game.

The game of Mad Priest, Mad Tom of Mulcastre, and several others, as they are the images of things which are past of a large scale, . . . present us with a striking

hint of the origin of theatrical representations—CLARKE, xxi. One woman of 74 remembers her grandfather talk of the game of Mad Priest—DR. CASS.

Mad Tom of Mulcaster. An obs. game. See above.

Mafflan, G. A state of perplexity or confusion.

The maffling of the Town Council over its water scheme. . . cannot fail to have a bad effect—C. PATR. 1901, July 19, p. 4, col. 5.

—Blundering, stupid; weak, feeble.

He turned his maffling oald heid t' other way—DRAYSON, 10.

Maffle, 207. To confuse, bewilder.

Ah's been fair maffel't wi' wark aw t' day. What's maffel't ye so? some folks is seun maffel't—MIDSUMMER, 23.

Maffle-horn, G. (not Ns.). A blundering, incapable person.

I'se feard ye'll think me nobbut a maffle-horn (T. H. C.).

Mafflement, G. Nonsense, silliness, stupidity.

Mainly, G. Generally.

He mainly wshed his neck of a Sunday—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p. 6, col. 6.

Mairt, 207. It was the old bull that was killed at Martinmas when he was past service; part of the carcass was salted down for winter use, and the remainder sold among the neighbours. The next year it would be another farmer's turn to put down their old bull, and so on (RD. S.). The miners at Nenthead used to buy a fat beast, kill and divide it amongst themselves; the beast was called a MART (S.L).

They kilt a fat cow at Martinmas time, And quartert wi' neighbours three—CUMBRIANA, 238.

Mak a sang, G. To make an

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unnecessary amount of fuss about anything.

'Help! Help! ah can't swum.' 'Nowder can ah, me man, bit ah divvent mak sec a sang about it'—W. C. T. X. 1902, p. 6, col. 3. Hu tuk a prize at' Show an meade sec a sang about it o' just as if neabody had niver deun it afwore.

Mak oot, 207.

Jefferson—made badly out in Carlisle—C. PATR. 1901, Aug. 30, p. 5, col. 1.

Mak sote: see **Sote**.

Mak to, G. To progress, advance with speed, to hurry. See **To**, 341 and this vol.

Thou mun mak to or thou'll miss t' train (T. H. C.). Snap went the thread and down the spinnel flew; To me it meade—RELPH *Harvest*, line 44.

Mamnock, B; **Mummock**. A fragment of anything, small bits, 'teats ov woo on a whin buss.'

Mammy neet cap, NC. Muddercap, NC., EC. (N., NC.) Wood Anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*. (NC.) Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. (C.) Red Cambion (see **Loosy bed**, 203). (B., E.) Monk's Hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (see **Oald wife heud**).

Man, G. Is used in both *sing.* and *pl.* number—MAN BODY and MEN FWOK. See **Woman**.

Mander, lvii. *After E. add SW.*

Mannish, 208. It is only in Ns., B. that MAN means 'to manure.'

Manty-mekker. A mantle-maker, synon. with 'dressmaker': the latter term was probably considered less vulgar than the former; moreover, a manty-mekker did her work, as a rule, at the houses of her customers, whilst the 'driss-mekker' worked in her own home.

Jenny was a manty-mekker, but how some rise i' the war! she's now a driss-meaker—ANDERSON *Carel Fair*, stz, 23. She was wi' Keate to Carel gang, And be a manty-mecker. Learn'd to strut sae nimmel, wud bag or basket by her side—RAYSON *Sukey Bowman*, stz. I. Isabella Topping, mantua maker, aged 53—PARISH REGISTERS *Kirkoswald*, 1812, Jan. 14.

Mark, Obs. This was the term applied to unenclosed common land surrounding townships in Dalston and Orton parishes. FERGUSON *Hist.* 156.

Market fresh, G. Lively and excited with drink, but not necessarily drunk and intoxicated: usually the result of attendance at markets and sales.

'Other people make mistakes.' 'Is that when they are market fresh?' 'They sometimes make mistakes when they are sober'—C. PATR. 1903, Oct. 23, p. 6, col. 5.

Marra, 209. *After A partner insert hence husband or wife. After marrow add MARRA-BEANS*, the knees.

It was a case of rounding or robbing, not exactly what was called a marra, but robbing a fellow-workman—W. C. T. 1901, Feb. 23, p. 2, col. 8. But his inconstant marrow Meg,. . . Lows'd in a treyce his timmer leg—MINSTREL *Rosley Fair*, stz. 36.

—*After To equal add.*

A beild I hae 'at marrows thy ain—BURN *Layde Jane*, stz. 9.

Marras, 209. Likeness; facsimile.

Marra to bran, 209. **Marra to branny**, Carlisle (br'ään.i).

'That yen likes his beer.' 'They're marra-the-bran the yen as tudder.'

Mart, SW., EC. A free-marten, a female twin calf when the other is a bull; reputed to be unable to breed. A heifer which will not breed. See **Mairt**.

Mash, 209.

Ah'll chuck tha intil t' midden an' mash thee guts oot—C. PATR. 1900, p. 3, col. 7.

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Mass, 209. *After Mash insert Mask.*

While the tea's maskin'—J. AR. In E. D. D.

Masselton, Cs., N. **Mashlum**, EC., NW. **Massingham**, NC. **Mashledom**, NC.

Meldum, SW. Mixed corn or the flour of the same.

Keall o' masselton pez o' dark grey—CUMBRIANA, 243.

Masterful, 210.

He's a maisterful man, an yan can deah nowt wi' him.

Masterpost, B. The tailpost of a horse-stall.

Match to dea, G. Equal to doing; capable of doing.

'He's match to dea owt.' 'I'se match te fell thee twice oot o' thrice'—a wrestler's boast (W. H.).

Matey. (WC.) The usual word for a match or duplicate. Of woollen goods: of the same sort, e. g. of five sheets of wool each one is MATEY of the other four.

Matterless, 210. See below.

She is said to have been a simple, matterless body; by which is meant not only that her understanding was ordinary, but tat she wanted management, and was helpless—HUTCHINSON, i. 225.

Matty, 210. **Motty**, SW. (mäu.ti). May be used for any aiming point.

Thoo's oalas thrang, there's nae sturran' thee off thee matty.' Let's shoot a motty; set t' motty oop, Bill (T. H. C.).

Mawk: see **Whicks**, 362.

May, NE., WC., B. A maid.

May Marye—BURN, Title.

May bird: see **Curley kneave**.

May floer. (E., W., SW., B.) The Marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*; also, (W.) the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; and in a few places (B.) the Cuckoo Flower, *Cardamine pratensis*.

Maygezlin, 210: see **April Noddy**, 6.

The same thing was practised on both the first of April and the first of May. . . the dupes were called. . . May Geslins—T. C. A. ii. 118.

If you try to make a May gosling on any other (day), your answer will, or ought to be—'May day is come and gone, Thou art the gosling, and I'se none'—LAKE COUNTRY, 67.

Maythem. A May gezlin. LAKE COUNTRY. (Not known.)

Mayzle, 210.

Let other lassies ride to Rosley-fair; And mazle up and down the market there—RELPH *Hay-time*, line 21.

Mayzy, C., B., EC., SW., N. Stupefied, confused in mind, dazed, dreamy, sleepy; uncertain, ill-defined.

Thoo sits glowran. . . like a mazy hullert—WAUGH, 42. It made me feel quite mayzy (T. H. C.).

Maze, C. The erratic track made by sheep walking in single file over the same course (J. ST.).

A sheep maze—(they are everywhere by the fell-side brooks wherever there is a deeper pool handy for te sheep washing)—is at the end of the pass—LAKE COUNTRY, 141.

Me, G. Myself; for myself.

I rents me a nice little farm; On Sundays I dresses me warm—BLAMIRE *Village Club*, I.

Meal, Obs. To spot, stain (E. D. D.).

Meals, 211.

It was called Meol-castre, from the meal on which it anciently stood—ALLERDALE, 213.

Meal's meat, G. The meat (i. e. food) which will suffice for one meal.

Ah wadn't give'm a meal's meat if he was starving (S. D. B.). He did not know the plaintiff was ailing. She was never off her meal's meat—W. C. T. 1900, Mar. 10, p. 2, col. 3.

Meal tithe (miāal). A sum of money collected on account of

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one field in Syke's Farm in the parish of St. John (J. G.).

Meast, C., E., SW. (miāast). **Maist**, N. (miaest). Most; the greater part, majority; almost, nearly.

The Worton weavers drank the meast—ANDERSON *Worton Wedg.*, stz. I. Far meast I leugh at Grizzy Brown—ID., stz. 6. Fwoke 'at I saw thare war t' myast o' them as black as deevils—BORROWDALE LETTER, 126. Mess, lad! tou deserves maist to hang!—BLAMIRE *Wey, Ned!* stz. 3. T' lad's maist asleep—LOVE OF LASS, 67. T'sight maist freeten'd me to deeth—PEN. OBS. 1904, July 12, p. 6, col. 5.

Meastly, G. Generally, usually. In *comb.*, MEASTLY WHAT, almost always.

An' meastly mak's answer wid 'M'appen I may!'—GIBSON *Lal Dinah*, I.

Meat-heal, 211.

Thank yeh; we're aw meat-heall at heam.

Meeda flooer, C. The Cuckoo Flower, *Cardamine pratensis*, also called **May Flooer**.

Meer, Obs. To mark out or measure land. See **Meer-steans**.

The lower part of Gowbarrow was formerly meer'd out to the tenants of the manor of Water-Millock—CLARKE, 29.

Meer-steans, 212.

Dawson of Thackthwaite shall plowe no further. . . then the jury have sett meer stones—HODGSON *Century of Paines* (1883), 35.

Meldum: see **Masselton**.

Melldoor, 212, Obs. The following description of part of a North Cumbrian farm-house will explain the position of the MELLDOOR or passage ‘between doors.’ The building being considered as facing the south, the door into the ‘house’ was in the northern end of the eastern side; as a rule the cow-houses, &c., were to the east of, and close to the house, even adjoining: thus a passage north and south was formed having the front door at one end, and the back door at the other, the included space being the MELLDOORS. In some houses there was a door which, standing across the passage just beyond the ‘entry door’ into the ‘house,’ served to screen off the part near the back door, where was a sconce on which stood dairy utensils, &c. Sometimes there was also an opening from the MELLDOORS into the byre opposite the ‘greupp.’ The passage from front to back is also known as the ‘throodoors,’ the ‘throogang,’ or ‘throogit’; it was a common thoroughfare for men, horses, dogs, &c., and generally the only means of communication between the front and back premises. There were many variations from this plan, one of which is described below. See **Slorp**, 298.

From the front door an entry runs behind the fireplace of the better kitchen, directly across the building, to the back-door, which opens into the yard where the byre and stables generally are. On one side of this entry is the door leading into the down-house or kitchen, where they brew, bake, etc.; on the other side of the entry is the passage into the house itself, for so the better kitchen is called; but this passage is close to the backdoor, so that before you arrive at the fire you have almost gone round it. The various parts of this entrance into the house are known by the names of Hallen, Heck, and Milldoors, or the Space between the doors—CLARKE, xx.

Me-nabs, G. (me.nāabs). A vain coxcomb, a pretentious person; equiv. to ‘my fine gentleman’; HIS NABS also used; sometimes said of a woman.

What dista think of his nabs noo? (J. W. B.). Theer was a lal cocky, impident

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chap turnt up fra Workiton... I dropt him intul spoot-trough... Bella seed me givin menabs t' last whemmle- C.F.P. 1905, Ap. 7, p. 2.

Mends, 212. Recovery from illness, improvement in health.

Weel, Martha! I'se glad to see ye after yer mense (? mends) before beginning the churching—LIZ LORTON, i. 13. It is a common saying that So-and-so has made a good mends (DR.BARNS).

Men's-daughter-day. The Tuesday after Whitsun week when a holiday and fair is held at Penrith (B.K.).

Mense, Tailor's, TAYLOR'S MENSE the bit of meat which a country tailor always leaves when working at houses, lest he be, charged with eating up everything, LAKE COUNTRY, 307.

Menseful, 213.

Send her some spare-rib, and let it be a menseful bit (E.D.D.).

Menseless, G. Unmannerly, ill-bred; greedy, covetous Without regard for decency, untidy See **Menseful**.

'A menseless greedy gut.' Jack out wa monny a menseless word—UPSHOT, stz 25

Merth. Greatness, extend, LAKE COUNTRY (not known).

Mesaan, 213. Anything small.

A leytle black messet danc'd—BLAMIRE. *We've hed sec a durdum*, I.

Metal. Mining term: shales of various colours and kinds (E.D.D.).

A whitish soapy kind of earth, which the Miners call Coat-Metal—ROBINSON, 79

Meun, 213. For other versions of the Saying, see under Proverbial Phrases.

Meuthy, 214.

Meuthy, a difficult respiration, by the lightness of the air—HUTCHINSON, i. 220.

Mew up, G. (miōo). To fill, stuff.

T' woo-loft'smew't full up tot' dooer – RICHARDSON, 1871, *T' auld Farmer*.

Mickle, 214. Great, large. Abundant. A quantity, a great deal.

Saint Mary's muckle clock—ANDERSON *Peck o' Punch*, 2. I sat doun anunder his shaddow wi' muckle deleyght—RAYSON *Sng.Sol ii*. 3. Wid languid limp an'

mickle care—*Remains*, 149. I ne' er hed muckle ne'er kent want—ANDERSON
Guid Strang Yell, stz 2. There's nut mickle on her—GIBSON *Lal Dinah*, stz 3.

Midden: see s. v. **Sump**, 321

Midden-steed, G. A place for storing manure, the place where it stands with its surrounding wall in well-kept farmyards (J. AR In. E.D.D.).

Middleleg A prop put under the centre of a head-tree. JAS. G. Middlelegs are only inserted where the roads are wide and the roof very bad or heavy.

They were preparing for the middleleg when the accident happened—W.C.T. 1903, May 23, p. 3, col 1.

Middlen. The solid iron-ore or ground between two workings which are at different levels (J.M.M.).

Middlen, G. In phr., A MAK O' MIDDLEN, of moderate quality or quantity, thus to 'toke a mak O' MIDDLEN'—to talk fairly well, not so badly.

Hoo is ta Jerry?—Nay nubbut a mak o' middlen. Hoo's thee hay crop this year?—
Why, just a mak o' middlen, thar's plenty on't but its nowt ut crack on (T.H.C).

Midge, 214.

Bob stuck tull t' chair . . . like a midget tull a flee-paper—W.C.T.X. 1889, p. 23, col. 4.

Miff-maff, G. Nonsense, foolishness.

Nin o' this miff-maff—UPSHOT, stz 29.

Milkness, 215.

Bella an t' sarvant lass was duin wid t' milkin, an Bella's a topper at luikin efter t' milkness—C.F.P. 1905, Ap. 28.

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Miller's thoom. (Alston) The Goldcrest Wren (H.M.).

The following birds had been seen by me: the millie, peegy-whitethroat—W.C.T. 1902, June 21, p. 3, col 7.

Mিনny: see **Mudder**.

Mint cake, G. A sweetmeat made by boiling down soft brown sugar and water until a firm but 'short' mass is formed, strongly flavoured with peppermint, in shape two

inches squared and. ½ inch thick, somewhat resembling toffy, but not so hard and crystalline, sold at two squares for one halfpenny—MISS ARMSTRONG.

Mire, G. (māai.u'r'). A bog; boggy land, gen. as place-name, The Mire, Mire-bouse, Miresyke.

Some off layke lire, thro' dub and mire—ANDERSON *Worton Wedg*, 2.

—To bedaud or cover with mud. Also, with *up*: to sick fast in mud.

If he heddent ran intul a peetpot, an' mire't sel' on him up—RICHARDSON and *The Cockney*, par. 19. I've often knawn cattle get mir't in a creyke.

Miscarry. Of a widow: to be unchaste, to give birth to a bastard child. This term is found frequently in Wills when the widow was left an annuity which was to be cut off if she 'marries or miscarries.'

I will and bequeath to my wife ... an annuity of ... so long as she neither marries, nor miscarries—*Extr.* from a Will drawn in 1890.

Misleer, G. To lead astray, misinform

An' may nae skeath, at onny rate, Mislear your weyfe—STAGG *N.Y. Epits* stz 35.

Miss-leer't, 215 Unmannerly.

He's a greet misleer't beast to eat that way

Mislest, 215 To annoy. Insult.

He inquired thrice of him, if any had mislested him

Mismannered, G. I'll-mannered

Mismay, 216.

He didn't mismay hissel a laal bit aboot that—W.C.T.X. 1904, p. 4 col 2.

Mistetch, 215. To render unsettled

Mistetcht, G Badly trained or reared, vicious. A MISTETCH fowl is one that has been improperly hatched and is consequently weak and feeble.

You'll be wrapped In warm flannel tomorrow, mistetched chicken—MAYROYD, iii.

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Mistress. A box with open front used underground to protect miners' candles from strong air currents (J.M.M.).

Moider about, G. To wander about aimlessly.

We moidered about ... till aboot six o'clock—DRYSON, 15

Moider't up, G. To be uncomfortably crowded.

Fairly moidered up wi' aw maks of rubbish—J.A.R. in B.D.D.

Moidery, G. Weak and feeble in mind from old age.

He's pretty old now and very moidery.

Moil. Mining term: a sharp pointed tool with which 'hitches' are cut in hard ground.

—To cut out 'hitches' with a MOIL (J.M.M.).

Molligrubs, 216.

Went home a little in the mully grubs—BAMPTON, 6

Mommocky, w. (mäum.äuki). A lot o'mummocky talk—scrappy, unsatisfactory conversation (J.A.R.).

Moorcock, 217.

Black heath cockes and brone morecockes—CARLISLE, 361.

Moormaster, 217. The Agent of the Lord of the Manor who

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superintends the taking of the dues from the lessees.

Mr John Dickinson was appointed moormaster—WALLACE, 71.

Mooze, Mooase: see **Mwose**.

Morlan, 217. The old Morlan Fair for leather (Aug 2nd, O.S.) has long since been discontinued. It gave rise to the proverb, 'Morlan fluid ne'er did guid, 'because of the damage done to the leather by overmuch rain. ... It is Magdalen properly—LAKE COUNTRY, 59.

Mort, w., sw. (mäur't). The seatrout, *Salmo trutta*. Cf. **Herling**.

He placed the fish on the wall. Witness found six morts. They were on the top of the wall—W.C.T. 1903, Aug. 22, p. 5, col. 7.

Moss besom, 218.

T' likest a moss beesom iv owt 'at I could compare 't teuh—RICHARDSON, and, *The cockney*, 32.

Mossberries (s. v. **Crones**, 83).

The plants of Skiddaw are the myrtle-berries ... moss-berries—HUTCHINSON, ii. 217.

Moos breek, see **Brot**.

Mossdrops, 218. This at Skinburness is the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (E.J.R.).

If the sheep (Herdweek) can get a mossgrop (Eriophorum) a day, They'll do with a foddering less of hay—SAYING.

Moss owl, C., NC., S. The Shorteared Owl, *Asio accipitrinus*.—E.H.M. See **Moss crowker**, 218.

Mother of thousand: see **Rambling sailor**, 256.

Mother of Thyme, G. Wildthyme, *Thymus serpyllum*, so called from its peculiar manner of growth.

Motty: See **Matty**.

Mountain crow: see **Crag starlin'**, 81.

Mountain violet, C **Rot Girse**, In SW., is the Common Butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

It is said to kill sheep (R.K.). Near Borrowdale the Butterwort is called Mountain violet. In SW. it bears the name Bog violet (E.D.D) (not known to my correspondents).

The mountain-violet flourishing by the marge of a perpetual spring—RAMBLES, 1902, p. 77.

Mowe, 218: see **Nadge**.

Muck, Drank as, G. Very drunk.

Our parson he gat drunk as muck—ANDERSON *Nichol*, stz. 3.

Muckle pot, G. Applied at times to the large round-bellied pot on three legs; at others to any large pot used for cooking, or to a set-pot.

Mucky, 219.

Hoaf cover't up' wid mucky strea—GIBSON. *Branthet Neuk*, 57.

Mud, 219. Must. As a rule 'mud' and 'med' are interchangeable forms for 'must' and 'might'

Mudder, C., E., SW. (muoddh.u'r'). **Mither**, k. (mith.u'r'). **Mিনny**, N. (min.i). Mother.

Mudder was tryin' to pick up a dropped stitch—YANCE-A-YEAR, 3. She's tied to gang t' same ways as her ain minny—TODHUNTER'S, 290 3he cried 'Excuthe me, mithther'—UPSHOT, stz 9

Mudder, 219.

I have mothered seventy or eighty lambs at emitting time (E.D.D.).

Mudder cap: see **Mammy neetcup**.

Muff, Obs. Mittens, gloves encasing the four fingers together, the thumb separately (T.W.).

Peat lass wud her yellow muffs—UPSHOT, stz. 36.

Muffy, NC. (muof.i). The devils (R.S.) Word is seldom heard, and then as ‘auld muffy,’

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Mug sheep, 219; Mug. Speaking generally, all sheep not Herdwicks are ‘mugs,’ and are daily so spoken of (T.H.C.). See **Bred**

Except here and there a couple of half-a-dozen of a white-faced kind, then called mugs—S. GUIDE, 489.

Mullet: see **Perch,**

Mullok. A heap of rubbish, refuse (E.D.D.). (Not known to correspondents).

Mummel, G. (muom.u’l). To mumble; to chew without teeth

Me teeth’s seah bad; an’ Ah mummel mummel on—BETTY WILSON, par 16.

Mumps, In the, G. In the sulks; in a sulky mood.

He’s allus in the mumps (J.A.R.).

Mummock: see **Mammock**

Murl, C., B. (muor’l). To muse, at the same tune humming softly some favourite melody. Last neet as I sat murlin’ ower’t fire (J.G.).

Murly, G. Crumbly. See **Murl, 220.**

Mush, 220. NC. Muss.

Mutch, NW., NC., EC. A women’s cap; a close-fitting white linen cap with frills. See **Clout hat.**

Their gaudy mutches—STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz, 31.

Mwose, C. (mwāuz). **Mooz, SW. Mooase, N.** (moou’s). To dream: dose, sleep lightly.

Also, (C., SW) to muse, think listlessly.

But nar the aul thworn, he wad sit an keep mwosin—ANDERSON *Kitt Craffet*. Stz 2.

Myrtleberries, Obs.

The plants of Skiddaw are the myrtleberries, generally called blackberries, the *Vitis idaea* of Dioscorides—HUTCHINSON, ii. 217.

Ab, 221. *For ab read Nab.*

Nabs: see **Me-nabs**

Nadge, C., EC. (nǎaj) To copulate **Cf. Mowe**, 218.

Nag, G., 221.

Complainant bad continually nagged her husband—W.C.T. 1904, Jan. 23, p. 6 col. 7.

Nag, E A strong, unpleasant flavour.

‘It hes a bit nag’.

Nail, G. (naeu’l). To strike, to beat, to thrash. To deliver a blow. To seize, catch, arrest, steal.

Defendant up with his flat and nailed her on the mouth—W.C.T. 1903, Nov. 21, p 7, col. 7. You nailed him there (J.A.R.). Her sangs aye nails the sense—ANDERSON

The None-such, stz 3.

Naked lady, B. The autumn Crocus, *Crocus vernus*. (An alien.)

Nan, W. A quarry term: a fault, a division in coal or stone (E.D.D.).

Nang nails: see **Ang nails**.

Nanny-cratty, 380.

A nanny-cratty chap ‘at’s allus harpen on yah string—W.C.T. 1905, May 27, p. 3, col 7.

Nanny pet: see **Dumpy wully**.

Nantle, C. (nǎan.tu’l). **Pettle**, B. (pet.u’l). To work feebly and imperfectly. Also, (B.) to work leisurely.

Nantling, C., EC., W. **Pettling**, CS., B. The performance of trifling work. (*Adj.*) Trifling.

‘For myself I cannot work much, only pettling jobs.’

Narder, G. (nǎa.r’ddhu’r’). **Narer**, G. (not E.) (nǎa.r’u’r’). **Nearded**, G. (not E.)

(neeu’.r’ddhu’r’). **Nerrer**, N. (ner’u’r’). Nearer.

We’re narderd to gud here—GILPIN *Songs: Nature’s church*.

Narder-hand, G. Nearer, closer.

‘They’ve tried many a scheme but have never got narder-hard.’

Nar hand, G. Nearly, near to.

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Barney ... was nar-hand out of his sense—W.C.T.X 1898, p. 24, col. 2.

‘If you gang narhand you dog it’ll bite.’

Nark, 221 EC., W.,B. To annoy, vex.

That’s just what. he’s taen to him for, just to nark—MAYROYD, ii 45.

Narro’ hars’d, 221. For this read (h) ars’d

Nattert, G (not Ns.). Bad-tempered, peevish, cross-grained.

What’s up wee thee, thou’s terrible natter (T.H.C.).

Nattery, Cs., Ws., E, B. **Natterly**, N., NE. Inclined to be peevish cross, snappy.

Nawl’d: see **Ool’d**

Nay-say, **Keep a good**, Cs., Ws., B. To possess decision and moderation of character, inclining to hardness.

N-azzard, G. (u’nāaz-u’r’d). One who is silly, deficient in gumption.

Neah (nee) toon, C., EC., W., NE. **Neah spot**, WC, SW. **Neah pleace**, NW. In the saying ‘That’s t’ rwoad teh NEAH TOON’—Meaning that the line of conduct being pursued will lead to ruin.

It’s t’ way ta neea toon liggin eh bed till neun an’ sledderen aboot hauf asleep when yeh git up (B.K.).

Nearhand, 223 *Remove whole entry.*

Nebbed, G. Having a beak or nose

Blue-nebb’d Wat—ANDERSON *Village Gang*, stz, ii

Necky, NC., EC., B., N. Impertinent, ‘cheeky.’

Nee fat: see **Fat**.

Neen, G. Nine. A pod containing nine peas (a rarity) was considered to be an omen for good, as is four-leaved clover.

As I was powen Pezz to scawd ae night, O’ ane wi’ neen it was my luck to light—RELPH *St. Agnes Fast*, 11.

Neeted, G. (not SW.). Benighted.

‘Ah mun heame, it’s leat an’ Ah’ll be neeted if Ah dyin’t hurry’ Oft by miscanter this way led, The nighted traveller’s see—STAGG *Apparition*, stz 7.

Neevy-nack, 224.

Another doggerel is, 'Neevy, neevy nack, Which will ye talk, The reet or the left?
Tell's in a crack.'

Neeze and **Neeze pipe**, 224. NEEZE means 'nose' and 'twitch'; NEEZ-PIPE means 'twitch' only.

Negatives, Double. These are very common.

'Twas neet, an I luikt lang an sair fer kent feaces. But Borrowdale fwok I cud niver see neane—ANDERSON *Borrowdale Jwohny*, stz, 7. Nin o' ne kind—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 8, p. 4.

Nesp, C., SW. To pick off the tops of gooseberries or blackcurrants. See **Knop**, 189, *vb.*

Nessy; see **Laal house**.

Nettle keal, 224.

Both species (the annual and the common stinging-nettle) are in use by cottagers in the preparation of 'nettle broth,' in early spring, when 'pot greens' are scarce — T.C.A. xiv. 66.

Neuk stower, EC., NC., E., N. **N-staff**, B. **N-stap**, NC. Of a cart: the strut which, resting on the outer end of the front or back bar, serves to support the side, and takes off some of the outward thrust.

Neun, C., N., E. (niuon). **Neean**, SW. (neeu'n). **Noon**. Dinnertime.

Nick. To cut the under ligament of a horse's tail, this custom is now obs. (C., EC.). To castrate a tup (SW.). To destroy the hyatid in the brain of a sheep suffering from sturdy, by puncturing with a knife.

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I can ... nick a naig's tail—ANDERSON *Watty*, stz. 4. For he wad ... run through mist or bog ... to nick a sturdy hog—REMAINS *Merry Charley*, 8.

Nick an' Nan, Cs., SW. Very 'chummy,' hand-in-glove; said of two who are always seen together, 'Darby and Joan'

They're terrible Nick an' Nan (T.H.C.).

Nicker, 225. To laugh with the mouth closed.

Nicks, G. A policeman Slang term for schoolmaster at Si Bees school. See **Keep nicks**.

Twelve nixes manhannel'd by yah man – W.C.T.X. 1898, p. 2, col. 1. The gamins of Carlisle still warn their comrades that 'Nix is coming'—C PATR. 1902, Dec. 26, p. 3, col. 3.

Nick't at teal head, 225. For the teal head *read* tail heed.

Niffy naffy, C., EC., W., B. an insignificant, fussy person.

—Trifling, insignificant, mean.

Niddely, NC., B. Trying to the sight, or patience.

Crochet is ower niddely forme (A.J.).

Nidgel, 225. **Niggle**, EC., SW.

Niffle, **Nyfle**: see **Knyfle**

Niggle, 226: see **Nidgel**

Nikkelly: see **Hee-bo-leep**.

Nip, 226. A slight refreshment.

It wasn't a nip o' trubble gaun wid him—BETTY WILSON, 47.

Nip. Mining term, the place where the coal has been entirely or almost entirely replaced by shale or sandstone. Some of the NIPS in the Cumberland coalfield are remarkable for their width and length. It is also worthy of note that the seams above and below the seam in which a NIP occurs may be free from such imperfection (R.W.M.). Cf. **Roll**, **Hitch**.

The sinkers met with what is technically called a 'nip,' the ordinary roof and floor of the main seam being nearly in contact—WORTHIES, i. 110.

Nipped. Of a coal-seam when the coal has been replaced by shale, &c. See **Nip**.

The Main Band in the Isabella pit, Workington, was found to be 'nipped,' but the Moorbanks Seam immediately above was found in its normal state (R.W.M.).

Nip off, G. To hurry away, move quickly.

He nipped off to Jobby's house—W.C.T.X. 1900, p. 6, col. 1.

Nip oot, G. To move quickly, to hasten.

Noo just nip yersels oot o'that—W.C.T.X. 1903, p. 4, col. 3.

Nippy, G. Smart, active, keen.

Doon't hev't sed'at we're ower nippy te mak't decent—W.C.T. 1905, Mar. 11, p.3, col. 4.

Nippy-lug Friday: see **Pully-lug Friday**, 252.

Nip up, 226. To eat or swallow greedily,

Nittlety-nattlety, G. To go thus implies a trot made with short but quick steps accompanied with some noise; of a child trotting along with clogs on.

Noah's ark, 226. A Noah's ark north and south denotes rain; but if east and west, then fine weather will probably ensue.

That appearance in the heavens called Noah's Ark, which being occasioned by a brisk West-wind rolling together a large number of small bright clouds into the form of a ship's hull, is pointed North and South—CLARKE, xlii.

Nob, 226.

Jen' lips curlt roun, tow'rts chin an nob—ANDERSON *Tom Toweheed*, stz. 2

Nookelty: see **Gollin**, 143.

Nodge, G. (nǎuj). **Todge**, ED. (tǎuj), A slow easy trot See **Dodge**, 99.

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—To trot slowly heavily and in a shambling manner.

Nolly. Only. Formerly in gen. use at Egremont, but now very rarely heard (J.N.D.).

None-such, G. A peerless person.

What, she's got a none' such! an he's tean an angel!—ANDERSON *Youth*, stz. 4. He thinks hissel a non-such wi' nags er plew' (B.K.). She thinks him (an only child) a nonesuch, but he's nut (T.H.C.).

Nook, E. An old legal term for 12 ½ acres of land. The word occurs frequently in the names of small fields—Low Wood NOOK, High NOOK.

Nool'd: see **Ool'd**.

Nope, 227.

Ah heaved me stick. Ah let jap at him, an' noped him on't heed—PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 22, p. 6, col. 6.

Nopp: see **Knop**.

Norration. *For this read N-oration*.

Nowl, G (not SW.). To thrash, to beat severely.

—In phr. NOOL'D TA DEETH, utterly dispirited.

Nowl'd: see **Ool'd**.

Nowt, G. (nāuwt). **Naawt**, SW. (nāawt). Nothing. Also, a man of no principles, an undesirable acquaintance, a ne'er-do-weel.

Ah've hed nowt else bit *plain English* teh lissen teuh—SCOAP, 181. Witness called defendant a 'big nowt,' or a '——nowt,' a '——mean nowt'—W.C.T.1904, Mar. 12, p. 3, col 7.

Nowt 'at's owt, G. Nothing that is of any good, value, or consequence.

There' nought' at's ought to settle—UPSHOT, stz. 5.

No(e)wtberry: see **Knoutberry**.

Nowther dee nor dow, G. Phrase implying that no progress is made either way by a sick person.

Nowt-hoos, G. Cow or cattle house or shed.

Num, 228.

An old man generally would be more careful than a young one. An old man was more numb, certainly, but he was not so likely to run into danger—W.C.T. 1903, Aug. 22, p. 7, col. 7.

'I very nearly cut my thumb-end off. I thought it was very num trick'

Nurble, CS.,B.,E. (nuor'.bu'l). **Neeble**, EC., E.,B. (neb.u'l). To turn the toes in when walking. See **Keb in**.

Nurble-toed, WC. Having the toed turned inward when walking. (J.S.).

O

Oaf, 229.

'He canna help what he's deun, he's nobbet an oaf!'

Oalder en', G. The older people mixed company of old and young. It is commonly used by 't' aulder end'(B.K.).

Oald folks' day; Old wives' day; Old wives' tea; Old wives' do.: see **Wife day**.

Oald men's workings; Oald man, W. Abandoned workings on the outcrop of the coal-seams; very often used at the present day in and about Dearham (R.W.K.).

'Old man' (as a metal miners. In the North call the former workers' of mines, as well as the results of those workers' labours)—T.C.A. viii. 194.

Oald shoe, 229. A cast-off sweetheart.

Does t'e think I'll tak' up wid Ann Dixon's oald sheun?—GIBSON *Jwohunny*, stz. 7.

Oald wife heud. Monk's hood *Aconitum Napellus* (E.D.D.). See **Mammy neet cap.**

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Oald woman's purse, 229. For *Noli-tangere* read *Noli-me-tangere*.

Oatseed bird, B. The Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla raii*; the arrival of this bird is reckoned as marking the date for the sowing of oats. HUTCHINSON, i. 131, states that this as well as the Grey Oatseed, *Motacilla melanaope*, were known in Bewcastle under these names; this is not the case now.

Odd, G. Occasional; single; lonely. Hence an ODDEN, one among many. An odd house; an odd body, a person sitting alone (E.D.D.).

I may have kilt an odd an' or two—CUMBRIANA, 93. Theer' nobbut oddens better leukin—RICHARDSON, and, 148. If thoo'd been me, Thoo'd clear'd the platter o' the odd'en—BURN, 385. If it wasn't fer t' odd brass at he pickt up—SCOAP, 214.

Of, G. (u'v). (1) As regards. (2) Used with pers. Pron. To form a genit. Instead of possess. Adj. (3) Used redundantly after certain trans.vbs. (4) On, upon. (5) Of time: in, in the course of. (6) In consequence of. (7) In a state of; in (8) For, in proportion to. See **On**.

She was heftit of (1) her yooer—JOS. WALKER. Ah couldn't fer t' heart om (2) meh—SCOAP, 75. 'Ah canna finnd of (3) it'—I cannot feel it. He up ov (4) his legs and says—ANNUDER BATCH, 13. Mackin sings an' singin' them of (5) a wet day—(5) a wet day—GIBSON *Bobby Banks*, 20. O for Billy Watson lonnin of a lownd summer neeght—ID. *Billy Watson*, stz. I. What wid her cleaning, she kept hoose of (7) a fair toptire—PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. I, p.6. Faith was hardly fowerteen—stiddy aneuf of (8) her yeage—GIBSON *Bobby Banks*, 16.

Off, To get, 230: see **Gitter-off**.

Offer, G. To have the opportunity, chance, show, intention of.

'Keep to the right and you can't offer to get wrong.' They cudn't ofer ta hod feut wid him—BETTY WILSON, 80.

Off-geat, G. Outlet; sale or market for goods.

‘If a flood of water gathers, men are sent to mak an offgeate for it. A shopkeeper will continue his business if he has any offgeate for his goods.’

Off hilth, G. Out of health.

He was niver off hilth a day in his life—RICHARDSON, and, 73.

Off his dot, &c. OFF HIS DOT (HIS CHUMP, HIS HEAD, HIS NUT) are all phrases implying failing mental power, or insanity, but not for imbecility or idiotcy; whilst having a ‘screw lowse, ‘nut o’ his buttons on,’ ‘a sleate off,’ and ‘tenpence ta t’ shilling,’ refer to natural imbecility and mental weakness.

Off-put, G. A delay; a pretence for delay; a feint.

But aw that was naething, for mony were blinded. He twisted and twirl’d—it was just for an off-put—BLAMIRE *We’ve hed*, stz, 2.

O’ geats, 231: *for Olas*, &c. read *Aywas*.

On, 231. (1) Used redundantly after verbs, esp. after particp. (2) On the point of. (3) Concerning. (4) Of; used with pers. Pronoun to replace possess adj. See **Of**.

Ah was eaten on’t—SCOAP, 104. (2) ‘It’s close on yan o’clock.’ He just bet three shillings and not crowns or half-crowns as you tell (3) on—C.PATR. 1893, Dec. 15, p.3, col. 2. A neckleth wappit about t’ neack on em—SCOAP, 102.

Ondergang, G To endure, undergo.

Fie, Roger—a sairy lass to wrang, And let her aw this trouble ondergang—RELPH *St. Agnes*, line 5.

Onfa’, EC., W., B. **Donfa’**, c., sw., NE. A heavy fall of snow or rain. (SW.) Said only of snow.

Onto, G. (ontu’). Upon, on.

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And was laid onta him as a snapin—CUMBRIANA, 244.

Onsetter. The man who is in charge of the loading and unloading of the cages at the pit bottom; he is responsible for the signals to the pit top, and for the regulations as to the men riding in the cages.

When they got to the bottom the onsetter signaled—W.C.T. 1903. Oct. 31, p. 8 col. 3.

Ool'd, EC., NC., B. (oold). **Nowl'd**, NC. (nāuwd). **Nawl'd**, sw. (nāawld). **Nool'd**, N. (noold). Curbed, broken-spirited.

Oomert, 232. **Hoomert**, NW., B.

Frequently used with *up*.

Oot, 232. *For* When it was *read* It is

Oot, C. Contraction for 'How is it?'

Oot thoo duzzent clap thee thoom the thee nwose—SCOAP, 137.

Ootby, 232 (C., CE.). Outside; *fig.* aside.

When I sud fin thee owtbye, I wad kiss thee—RAYSON *Sng. Sol.* Viii. I. Mark was a fine lad, but Mark was a priest, which put him oot-by—LIZ LORTON, iii. 171.

Ootby. A mining term: in the direction from the forehead to the bottom of the shaft.

They were riding on a sett. It was a full sett coming out-by—W.C.T. 1900, Feb. 13, p. 3, col. 3. Witness was about six yards at the out-bye side—ID. 1904, Feb. 13, p. 3, col. 4.

Ootby land, E., NE., N. Moorland

Ootfield land, 232. Though the OOTFIELDS may be the fields furthest away from the farm, they are not always the poorest. The term may be applied to a group of fields each having its own particular name (T.H.C.).

We have some nice wheat at the outfields—IRWIN *The Featherstones*, 1890, 61.

Ootgeat, G. Out-let; a way out.

At last her yammer outgeat fam'—STAGG *Tom Knott*, 83.

Ootheat, C., NS. A feverish chill often followed, in the case of a beast, by the formation of small spots and loss of hair on those places. Also, may result from 'founder.'

The beast has got an out-heat (P.J.).

Ootheat, G. To make thoroughly weary and to exhaust. To be OOTHEATIT is to be completely 'done up', even to the verge of injury to health. Though OOWERHEAT (q.v.) and OOTHEAT are in gen. use, they are often incorrectly considered to be synonymous.

'Ah's travel ower much t'day an' Ah's fair ootheatit.'

Ootheatit. Completely exhausted; overheated so that a chill is taken.

Ootman, WC., B. A man, employed on a farm, who does not sleep on the premises. The dweller on the outskirts of a place. A stranger.

Outmen were not to buy corn till after twelve o'clock—FERGUSON *Hist.*, 13

Oot o' t' way, 223

His charges are oot o' t' way oa togidder.

Ootsped, G. To go faster than (C., WC., E., B., SW.). To go too fast (Es., B.). To overtake.

Ootspedit: see **Owersped**.

Ootstock't, EC., B., NC., NE. Overstocked; having more cattle, &c., than the holding can properly support. Of cows: when of set purpose the milk has not been drawn at the proper time, the udder becomes gorged with milk;

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this is commonly done is order that the cow may appear to be a better milker than she really is.

It is often said 'the heaf is outstocked,' when too many of a family are kept at home; or an establishment is unwisely enlarged, 'Mair ner t' heaf 'Il carry'—FELLS, 371.

Ootweel, 233.

To pick out or select, as of apples, the sortings of which are called outweels—ELLWOOD *Landnama Book*, 24.

Opencast. A quarry where the haematite iron-ore crops out at the surface of the ground and is there worked (J.M.M.).

Oppenen oot powls, SW. Setting-out or feering rods.

Oppnens oot, SW. The sets of first ridges turned up in a field after it has lain fallow.

It tuk me aw't forneean ta finish t' oppennens oot (T.H.C.).

Open oot, SW. **Set oot**, NC., NW. **Thro' oot**, NC., NW. When a field is hilly and the ploughman cannot see the opposite fence, poles are erected marking out a straight line to be followed when opening or ploughing out the first two furrows. This is done only after a green crop, or fallow. Since the introduction of a reaping and mowing machines, a hay or corn field is now OPPEN'D OOT by a scythe in order that there shall be no unnecessary trampling down of the crop (T.H.C.).

Orr, EC. (ǎur'). The ball used in the game of Spell and Knurr (T.W.).

Osnaberg. OSNABERG, or coarse linen cloth, began to be made in Carlisle in 1746. FERGUSON *Hist.*, 278.

Oss. To attempt, try FERGUSON *Dialect* (not known to correspondents).

‘He wur hawsin to shoot summat’; said of a statue—SULLIVAN, 88.

Ossle, G. (ăus. u’l). To act as ostler.

He osslt fer oald Mally Piel eh t’ Croon an Mitre—SCOAP, 156.

Overins; Uvverins; (H)evverins, G. A beading or strip of wood about two inches in the square fixed to the top of the sides of a cart, partly to increase the width. The steps of a cart-side are mortised into it. Sometimes a second and parallel strip (middle OVERINGS) is fixed half-way up the sides (J.N.D.)

Joiner’s stock-in-trade, comprising Shafts, Heverings, Shelving wood—W.C.T. 1905, Mar. 25, p. 1, col. 8.

Ower, G. To get over.

She’s hed a varra bad time out, but she’s owered it at last (B.K.)

Owerblow, ES. A storm of drifting snow.

Ower-blown, 234. **Snaaen up**, SW. (snăau’n oop).

Dud tahev ony sheep snaaen up o’ Munda’ neet? (T.H.C.). The flocks are often overblown with the snow, with great loss—HUTCHINSON, i. 212.

Ower by, 234. Close to, near.

Owergit: see **Owersped**.

Owerheat, G. (not N.). To overexert; to make very tired. Cf. **Ootheat**.

‘Divent gang far t’ day, ye’re nut that strang an’ th’ walk’ll mebbe owerheat the.’

Owerheatit, G. (not N.) Over-exerted.

Owerlay, G. (not EC.). **Owerlig**, EC., SW. In sewing: to fell or sew ‘over and over.’

Owerman. The foreman or over-seer of a pit.

J—M—, overman at No. 10 Pit—W.C.T. 1903, May a3, p. 3, col. 1.

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Owerset, G. To overpower, upset mentally; overcome.

Thou’s e not like to owerset me wid thy finery—LIZ. LORTON, ii. 204. The gentlest gales that ever blew His peace wad overset in—BLAMIRE *O Jenny dear*, stz. 6.

Owersped, CS., SW. **Ootspeedit**, G. (not E., SW.). **Owergit**. C., EC., SW. Overtaken; beaten, overcome. See **Owergit**.

An’ a’ the lave, by sleep owesped—STAGG *N. Y Epist.*, stz. 19.

Owt, G. (āuwt). Anything, aught; at all, to any extent.

‘Theears fowerteen barns I’ t’ hoose, mair or less, if owt.’ When owt’s amang us, worth nwtotish—ANDERSON *Codb. Wedg.*, stz. 22. He oal’s speaks that way when we’re owte sa thrang—GIBSON *Joe*, 1.

P

Pack, G. To collect together, esp. of birds.

They wad kayk ther necks about an’ pack ruddy t’ flee—W.C.T. 1903, Mar a8, p. 6, col. 2.

Pad, CS. A path; if there is any different between a PAD and a TROD, it is that the former may be looked upon as a foot-(bridle-)way repairable, whereas a trod may be made by human beings or cattle across a field, and is never repaired. Rat-runs are rat-TRODS. In some parts, PAD and trod are interchangeable. The Eskdale narrow-gauge railway is sometimes sarcastically called ‘t’ rat-trod’ (J.B.). See **Trod**, 346.

He trod on the new grass and made a pad—W.C.T. 1905, May 27, p. 8, col. 5.

Pad: see **Sea-hen**.

Paddle, G. To trample down long grass as fowls, ducks, and dogs will when going through it.

Paddled, G. Trampled.

Or, sauntrin’, pace the paddled green—STAGG *N. Y. Epist.*, stz. 28.

Pag-mag, WC., E., SW. Odds and ends; *fig.* nonsense.

Paik, 235, EC., B., SW. Of a cow: to horn another cow.

Paiks, 235. **Paikins**.

Weel thou desarves thy pakes—STAGG *Tom Knott*, 90.

Pain, G. Suffer pain; to give outward signs of pain. See under **Braid**, G.

Aav been raider badly and pain’t a’ me back—DICKINSON *Cracks of orecartes*, 1.

Pain beuk, 235. *Also C.*

A paine book for the Hamlet of Weather Mellock—HODGSON *Century of Paines*, 1883, 27.

Pally, Caldbeck (pāal.i). To walk about in a shuffling manner (A.J.).

Palmer, NW. (pāa.mu’r’). To wander.

A palmer'd out as chance wad hef't, An' till a neybor's house a tuok—STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, stz. 3.

Pankeaks, G. The flattened form assumed by small haycocks after they have been beaten down by heavy rain. See **Dumplin'**.

The hay ought to be ready... but sometimes the rain came and made 'pancakes' (M.E.N.).

Pankeak'd, G. Said of the farmer whose hay when ready to bring home is flattened down by a heavy shower of rain.

'I got terrible pancaked by the storm'

Pan mug. A large earthenware vessel, large enough to wash a small child in they were used famr-houses for putting the plates into direct from the table after dinner. Obs. F.R.S.

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Pannage, Obs. The charge for feeding swine in the Forest of Cumberland (FERGUSON *Hist.* 192).

Pannel, G. The whole of that portion of a saddle which comes next to the horse's back and sides, made of thinner and cheaper leather, lined with woolen serge, stuffed and quilted.

Panniel, CS., B. An old-fashioned saddle having the fork cut out so as to avoid touching or nipping the withers. Also (WC.) a pannier or fisherman's creel (J.B.).

Pap-bairn, C., A very young child, but old enough to take 'boilies' (J.G.). (NC., B.) A sucking child (RD.S.).

My Minnie hung that about my craig when Ah was a papbairn – COURT CARDS, 301.

Paperheed, NS., WC., B. **Paper waffler**, C., EC., W. A weak, vacillating fellow.

Park, G. Enclosed land used only as pasturage; fields let as PARKS retain their names, and a comparatively higher rental is asked for them; the owner is responsible for the state of the fences or boundary walls, and must provide a man to look after the cattle.

Let by auction, the grass parks, situate at Botcherby – C. PATR. 1904, Ap I, p. 2, col.

7. Dale Grass Parks (to be let) ... A Herdsman will be provided – PEN. OBS. 1905, Ap. 4, p.8, col. 4.

Parlish, 236. Extremely.

It was parlish sweltry—CUMBRIANA, 5.

Parlour, G. (paā.r'lu'r'). The old farmhouses were two-storied on the front or south side only, the ground-floor consisting of the kitchen, into which the front door opened, and the PARLOUR, formerly called the Bower, also opening into the kitchen, and both facing the south. The PARLOUR was the room in which the master and mistress slept. The rest of the ground-floor was occupied by the dairy opening into the kitchen, and a back bedroom opening into the parlour.

The word Parlour is encroaching fast upon its ancient names –CLARKE *Survey*, 1789, XX.

Parritch: see **Poddish**, 247.

Particular wark, G. Fine work; work requiring special care in execution.

Partly-what, G. Partly; to some extent.

He had 'partly-what' known of our coming (E.D.D.).

Passing day, B. The name formerly given to the day before a funeral. See **Swelting**.

Pass Jack, C., EC., SW. Said as apology so as to avoid being ranellid for having broken wind.

Passy, SW. **Possy**, EC., NC. Of land: wet from rain. A soft, wet place in a field.

'T' sheun er sae, they're past aw mendin'.'

Pasture, 237.

These are the Coal Covers upon Bolton-Pasture – ROBINSON, 79.

Pat; **Pat-off**, G. Correct, accurate.

'He hes his tasks off pat.'

Pate, Obs. Badger; gen. called Brock. Occurs in Morland Churchwardens' account up to 1609 when it is replaced by 'Brock.' 'Badger' appears in 1749 (F. MARKHAM).

Pate-heed, EC., B. a blockhead or silly person.

Pawky, 237.

You've sic a pawky, coaxin way – E.C.N. 1888, Jan. 7, p. 8. They cawt yan anudder for aw t'... pawkiest ... rapscallions – W.C.T.X. 1901, p. 23, col. 2.

Pawt, 237. A child when first trying to walk is said to be beginning to PAWT ABOUT.

He fand his maister stannin' o' yah leg, hodden be t' big teable, an' potin' under't wid tudder fuit – W.C.T. 1900, p. 3, col. 8.

Pearlins, Obs. A kind of thread or silk lace. The name of a loop or pattern used in fancy knitting.

I'll hae some pearlins to make myself fine – BLAMIRE *When Willie*, stz. I.

Pearl silk, Obs. Silk material made with small spots as a pattern; it is to the pattern that

PEARL refers. Only well-to-do brides wore white, and even if the dress was of silk, it was not always white (A.J.).

It's a bonny a silk as iver I seed i' my life – pearl silk ivery mossel on't – LIZ LORTON, ii. 289.

Peas, E. (pees). Small pieces of lead scattered in the limestone may be sometimes thus spoken of; they are rounded by the action of water.

This lode or vein where pees of lead ore have been found in the gravel – WALLACE, 98.

Peat, G. (not SW). To cut peats – to GRAVE PEATS is the usual expression.

'Ah's gaan t' peat.' 'Ah've been peaten.'

Peat heet, G. The hight of a peat.

I've kent Mark ivver sen he was peat heet – C.F.P. 1904, Jan. 26, p. 2. For when the bairns wer some peet-heet – ANDERSON *Will and Keate*, stz. I.

Peat skeal, 238. **Peat-cote**, EC.

Nearly all the houses had a peatcote on the lower fells – BAMPTON, 196. A similar shed or enclosure, for storing turf is called a peat-scale – LANDNAMA, 26.

Peert, 239. 'Darned if ah don't, then' sez I, 's peart as could be – PEN. OBS. 1904, July 14, p. 6, col. 5.

Peevish, Cs., E, B. of a horse: a little cross-tempered or self-willed; fond of being made much of; similar to 'peeted' when speaking of a child.

He's allus a bit peevish wl' tudder horse just as puttin' to (J.AR.).

Peg, Not to care a, G. To care nothing at all.

Bit nut a peg did Nancy care, Neah! Nut a peg care't she – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 50.

Pelt, 240. To strike; trash.

'If thoo divvent tak care what thoo's about, ah sal hev the pelt theh.'

Pencil ore. Resembles 'kidney iron-ore' eternally, but internally is composed of radiating fibres (J.M.M.).

Pencil-wood, G. Cedar-wood.

T'main timmers of our house is pencil wood – DICKENSON *Sng. Sol.* i. 17.

Penk, C., Ws., B. A hard, metallic sounding blow. To strike a slight blow. To make a regular succession of sounds.

Bob ... buckles hod o' t' tengs an' t' poker, an' ... was penklin' away at a whorn-pipe – W.C.T.X. 1902, p. 3, col. 1. furst yan penk'd away at his bare legs, an' than anudder, till he began to beller like a coaf – ID. 1903, p. I, col. 3.

Penny, G. It is well understood that when at an auction a man bids PENNY he means 6 *d.*, or 1 *s.*, &c., whatever the current bids may be.

Penny, SW., B., EC. Weakly, sickly, out of health.

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Penny fair, Obs. On the Sunday before Easter all the inhabitants of the parish (St. John's-in-the-Vale) repair to this alehouse after evening prayer: they then collect a penny from each person, male or female: this money is spent in liquor (CLARKE, 115).

Penrith cake. Consist of a mass made of currants, candied peel, and sugar, flavoured with rum, baked between a thin short crust.

Pensiness, G. Want of appetite through ill-health; general fastidiousness; hard to please with food.

T' main thing at' ail't 'm at' he'd neah nwothion fer his meat. 'Git thesel up on t' fell top,' ses Ah, 'an hev a gud sniff o' t' moonten breeze. It'll cure tha o' thee pensiness' – W.C.T. 1905, Ap. 22, p. 7, col. 6.

Perch, 241. *After Perch insert Rocksalmion*, W. *After NW. insert Mullet*, NW. For *Labras* read *Labrax*.

A quantity of fine perch or rock salmon have been caught – W.C.T. 1903, Aug. I, p. 5, col. 4.

Pest; G. To tease pester, worry, annoy.

When his mates hard o' this, thear was a gay bit o' pestin' – W.C.T. 1900, Feb. 10, p. 8, col. 7.

Pet keakk, EC. A small piece of raw pastry given to a child who will shape it, bake an eat it (A.J.).

Pet, Tak t', 241.

Plaintiff took pet with his breakfast – C. PATR. PATR. 1900, Mar. 9, p. 3, col. 7.

Pettling: see **Nantling**.

Pez-tree, NC., EC., Obs. Near many old farm and manor houses may yet be seen an old oak having only three upright stems branching from the cleft; in the space thus provided peas were stacked; such trees still retain the name. There is still a specimen at Woodside; a fine specimen used to exit at Park-house Farm near Wreay (J.AR.). I can find those who know that peas were so dried (T.H.C.).

Phillybags, G. Long drawers visible below the skirt, formerly worn by girls and boys.

Axt him if he'd ivver seed laal sprickelt paddicks wid phillybags an' gallases on – W.C.T.X. 1899, p.4, col. 2.

Pick. Weaving term: to push or throw the shuttle between the threads of the warp.

Pick by, G. A push or shove.

A snotty lad ga' ma a bit ov a pick by – WILLY WATTLE, 8.

Picked Dog-fish: see **Bastard shark**.

Picker. Weaving term; the instrument by which the shuttle is 'picked' or pushed across the loom (E.D.D.). A pair of tweezers which pick out the knots in the piece preparatory to finishing it (J. J. WILSON)

Picking strings. The cord referred to under **Picking stick**, 242.

Pickle, 243. *After quantity insert* as a 'PICKLE mair,' a 'PICKLE o' woats,' a 'PICKLE nuts,' a 'PICKLE watter.'

Pickle plant, 243. **Samphire,** W., NW.

Also subjected to the same operation (pickling) as the preceding (Parton pickle) and is called by the operators 'samphire' – not to be confounded with the Samphire of Shakespeare – T.C.A XIV. 63 See **Parton pickle**, 236.

Picks, 243. *In place* of C., N. *put* G., and *delete* Obs.

Piece, C., E, SW. A short period – used of time. Very rarely heard now.

‘Ah’ll gang efer a laal piece.’

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Pie pan, EC., N. (Obsolesc.). A flat round pan, having a lid on which burning peat or wood was piled to increase the inner heat (M.E.N.). A large hanging shallow pan, in which pies are cooked by being placed partly in water; the crust is baked by placing live peat on the lid (B.K.). Never used now (P.J.). See **Iron ub’n**.

Pie powder. The jurisdiction of this ancient Court of Piedpoudre extends to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair or market, and not in any preceding one; so that the injury must be complained of, heard and determined, within the compass of one and the same day, unless the fair continue longer. (WHARTON’S LAW LEXICON).

As Steward of the Manor of St. Bees, I annually on old Lammas day make public proclamation of the fair from the steps of the Market Hall as follows: ‘And in case any dispute shall arise touching any contract made in the fair the parties may have such dispute immediately decided by resorting to the Court of Pie Poudre forthwith to be holden at the Steward’s office’ (E.L.N.).

Piggen bottoms (NC.) A cake made of oatmeal and the residue left by the rendering of fat (J.AR.). Of oatmeal and treacle cut out with the rim which formed the bottom of old-fashioned piggens (B.K.).

Bread, tea, piggin-bottoms – ANDERSON *Tamer*, stz. 4.

Pig’s foot, G. A mysterious growth which, so it is prophesied, will be the result if a trifling sore be neglected.

Dare! It’s got that setten in, if the’ dusn’t minn’ it’ll bea fair pig’s foot afore aw’s deunn (J.AR.). Thou’d better be careful or it’ll (a wound) mortify and turn into a pig’s foots (JG.).

Pike, 243.

I seed her growing waker and waker, an she nobbet piket like a lal sparrow – C.F.P 1904, May 27, p. 2.

Pike-stick, C. A long iron-shod pole used when climbing the fells.

With the assistance of a pike-stick they make such leaps in the pursuit – HUTCHINSON, i, 447. Equipped with a long pike stick, as was his wont for the hunt – W.C.T. 1903, May 2, p, 4, col. 6.

Pilch, NC. To hook or catch a fish.

Noo! Ah've pilcht it (J.W.B).

Pileman. The PILEMAN removes the topsoil from the rock in a quarry by first undercutting the soil as the rock surface and then diving in piles from the top, and so breaking down the material in large quantity. (Though appearing in a local newspaper, I do not find it to be in use in the County.)

The stone is being secured from a quarry ... A pileman ... was rudding – W.C.T. 1903, Ap. 11, p. 8, col. 7.

Pinchery, G. Poverty: hard work to make both ends meet.

A rivan curn Meks up for pinchery lang seyne – STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, stz. 18.

Pink burd's e'e, B. The name of the oink variety of the Bonnie burd e'en (A.J.).

Pinner, 244.

Let clean pinner grace each head – RELPH *Song*, p.109, stz. 4.

Pipe. A PIPE of ore is an extension of the mineral upwards or downwards in a funnel-shaped manner; it is particularly applicable to the way in which one body of ore is connected with another in certain limestone beds (J.M.M.).

This is called Pipe-Ore and is no natural vein—ROBINSON, 80.

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Piper's news, WC. (rare), SW. Stale news. In Matterdale: short notice given of anything.

Pish't on a nettle, G. said of one who is cross, irritable, bad-tempered, or cantankerous.

Yan mud think thou'd pisht on a nettle (T.H.C.).

Piss a beck, G. An expression used to induce a child to urinate.

Pitch. Meaning not now known.

Backshaves and fishing pitches are a few of the articles from the list – HIGHWAYS, 233.

Plack, C. A PLACK of wool is a bundle or roll of wool (J.G.).

Plash, N., ES., B. A puddle; a small pool.

That first woodcock ... In the northern plashes dips his bill – POWLEY *Brought Hill*, 37.

Plash, 245. **Splash**, SW.

Plashin's, N., E. **Splashin's**, SW. The small cutting removed when plashing.

Platbrekker, Obsolesc. C., NC., NW. This implement consisted of a halfmoon-shaped board, into the side of which was fastened a long handle; in the straight edge were fixed teeth of wood, one inch long and one-inch square in section. It was chiefly used by women to break up the hard and dried heaps of cow-dung which has been dropped during the late summer an autumn before the cattle were housed for the winter. The claps were first broken by the heavy curved side and then spread by the teeth. Those claps which were dropped in the spring were, when dried by the sun, collected and used for fuel. Cf. **Clap scaler**.

Her teeth's leyke plat-beckers – RAYSON *Bandyman Be'*, stz. 2.

Plate, E Shale.

Beds of limestone, alternating with many thin seams of coal and plate – LEATH, 490. Its rugged expanse was broken by heaps of stone and 'plate' the refuse of former workings – LOVE OF LASS, 94.

Plats, Ns., B., E. **Puzlocks**, NE., N. Dried heaps of cow-dung; in some places this is used as fuel. At Berrier a hard, dried cold of earth in a ploughed field is called a PLAT. Cf. **Clap**.

Play, G. Schoolboys' term for holiday. In comb. PLAY-DAY; used by pitmen to imply enforced idleness, when there is no work being done in the pits.

Hoo lang play do ye git at Easter? ... We've got play this efterneun (J.W.B.). – Pitmen's term: to be unemployed by reason of there being no work to do.

Play oneself, Ns. To amuse oneself.

'Barn, give ower, ye've played yersels aneuf.'

Pled, G. (pled). Pleaded, did plead.

'He pled hard for his life.'

Pleany pyet, C., B., SW., EC. (pleeu'.ni). **Plenny**, SW., NW. (plee.ni). A tell-tale; a complaining and tele-telling man or woman. See **Tealy pyet**, 333.

Pleezter, 245.

I was pleasder ner ivver 'at I'd sent for him – C.F.P. 1904, May 27, p. 2.

Plet, 246. To hurry; in phr. PLET THEH LEGS, hurry up! TO PLET THE FINGERS, to work quickly; PLET THE KNIFE, to make good use of the knife at mealtime, implies having a good appetite.

His legs appeart to git pleatit, an' he tummelt – W.C.T. 1900, Feb. 10, p. 2, col. 4. I mind seein Deerfuit – he could plet it – C.F.P. 1904 May 27, p. 2. He did plet them oald legs ov his,

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an' for aw they wer yung lish fellahs, they cudn't offer ta hod feut wid him – BETTY WILSON, 80. T' way some o' them pletted their knives was a caution. There was ebben doon thump plenty for ivvery body – C.F.P. 1904, Jan. 26, p. 2.

Ploo. A term used in Cocker-mouth for a pool in a river, the 'Castle PLOO' (J.D., J.B.).

Ploy, G. (plāui). Employment; occupation; trouble, bother, upset, annoyance.

Plu', **Ixii. Pleuf**, EC. (plioof).

Pluggin, G. A pulling; esp. of the hair.

Pluggins, a pluggins, a barely straw; There is three pluggins in this law; Plug him now, and plug him then, Plug him till he ... again – OLD DOGGEREL.

Pod, Pod-net, G. A circular fishing-net attached to a hoop. This is held in the water by a man wading when the rivers are low; the trout are proddled out from between the stones and roots with a stick (J.B.S.).

Poddish, 247.

'What foats may poddish hev?' 'Why, they may be soar, seutty, sodden an' savorless, soat, welsh, brocken, an' lumpy.'

—To eat or sup porridge. They poddish't at eebnin – CUMBRIANA, 237.

Pode: see **Uphod**.

Pointing. Mining term peculiar to Whitehaven: a connection, five or six yards wide, between the bords in the 'bord and pillar' system of coalmining (E.W.M.).

The standard prices for hewing ... in pointing 18. 9d. per ton – W.C.T. 1904, June 4, p. 5, col. 6.

Poling. Iron-mining term for small foreign timber (J.M.M.).

Ponder, E., NW., EC. A 'brown study.'

Tou's ayways in a ponder; Ay geavin wi' they open mouth – BLAMIRE *Cumberland Scold*, stz. 6.

Poo: see **Pow**.

Poo, G. (poo). To pull; to pluck; to remove the feathers from a dead fowl.

As I was powen pezz to scawd – RELPH *St. Agnes*, 11. I was raider poo a duzzen geese nor ya here—RICHARDSON 1st, *Auld Willie*, 75.

Pooder, 248. *Delete* not SW., *add* Confusion, bustle.

Aw th' house was in pudder—UPSHOT, stz. 23.

—To hurry.

Betty come pooderin' ower t' garth, bangin' t' geat ahint her—TELFORD, 18.

Poo in, G. To cease, esp. talking.

I begon raider to think sham o' shootin' an' bellerin' sooa at an oald man ... when I'd poo't in, he just said whietly as iver – GIBSON *T'Reets*, 11.

Pooley, To mak a, EC., B. To urinate; gen. said by a woman to a child.

Poot, 248.

Black heath cockes, and brone more-cockes, and their pootes – CARLISLE, 361

Poo up, To hold up.

At partin' he poud up his spirits – ANDERSON *The Bundle*, stz. 5.

Pop. A short bore-ole in a stone-quarry where large lumps of stone have to be broken to a size which will admit of being easily handled; also, in hematite mines in which the ore crops out at the surface; sometimes used in underground mining. Also called POP-HOLE (J.M.M.).

—To shatter a large lump of iron-ore or stone (J.M.M.).

Pop, 248. Phr. TO A POP, exactly, 'to a T'. See in **Tail heed**.

If they'll nobbut reace it sutes them till a pop – W.C.T.X, 1904, p. 11, col. 3.

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Popple, CS., WS. An agricultural term applied to the final stage in defecation when the terminal section of the rectum is forcibly contracted by the action of the levator ani and other perineal muscles. Refers to man and animals; but when the horse is

spoken of, then the penultimate stage (see **Cauliflower**) is included in the idea, when the 'rose' or 'popple' makes its appearance.

—To produce the effect described above.

—Of man; to suffer the somewhat distressing feeling due to the semi-voluntary contraction of the sphincter muscle under certain conditions, such as violent purging.

Also said of the anus of a lean weak old horse which, when the horse walks, recedes and comes forward with each step. Fig. of a man idling and staggering backward and forward, that he is POPPLIN' about (H.T.).

Popple, 248.

The dressings from Messrs. Carr's large corn-mills, consisting of what a native Cumbrian would designate as 'popple'— T.C.A. xvi. 25.

Por, 248. **Poer** (pāuu'r'); **Prower**, SW. (pr'āuw.u'r').

Porr, Obs. A glazier or plumber. RAY.

Portugal willy: see **French willy**.

Posset, G. Boiled bread and milk mixed up with sugar and ale (J.W.B.). Bread cut into squares soaked in warm ale (J.H.).

Ale possets without stint, were provided by every housewife – T.C.A. ii. 114.

Posset funeral, G., Obs. A funeral at which, by the custom of the family, the chief dish of the refreshment was posset.

Distinguished from the customs of families, which had meat funerals, ora general entertainment for the whole of the village. I saw, perhaps, one of the least instances in this village (Langwathby), as a child. Long tables were laid out in the barn for those not related, they were covered with beautiful linen, and bowls at convenient intervals filled with genuine posset. From opposite sides, people, about four, reached out, dipped their spoons, and sipped the posset (M.P. in E.D.D.).

Poss-tub, G. A large tub in which clothes are posed.

Possy: see **Passy**.

Post, 249. A hard freestone, often the roof of a coal-seam (L. H. FLETCHER). A layer of living rock in a quarry, separated by natural cleavage from the contiguous layers. One stratum may be one foot thick, when it would be called 't' feut POST'; another may have iron marks in it, when it would be named 't' black POST'; in a certain

quarry near Cockermouth there is a POST containing pickles of coal; this is called by the work-men 'Tom Blacks' (J.B.). A good is a good compact portion of stone (unstratified) in contradistinction to other portions more or less broken up, and therefore of no use for building purposes (J.N.D.).

Each key is composed of a number of layers of stone, of a different thickness, which the workmen call posts – HUTCHINSON, ii, 443

Post. A term in the game of Lant when played with a 'matrimony box': every player having dealt once, and the first dealer twice, all pay in a sum of money over and above all other payments that may have been made; this ensures a large pool at stated intervals; thus POST is shifted one on every sixth deal when

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five are playing, and every fifth deal when four play (J.N.D.).

Poster, C. The workman who cuts the posts of the stone from the natural quarry bed (J.N.D.).

Postman's knock, CS. A boy when sliding on the ice cowers down on his haunches, and with one heel gives two or three taps on the ice; this is called giving the POSTMAN'S KNOCK.

Pot, 249. (WC., SW., B.) A deep hole in the bed of a stream. In place-names – Bull POT, Kettle POT.

Some of these pools or 'pots', are ten feet deep – WAUGH, 18

Pot, CS., B., SW. Powsy pot, SW. Floer pot, EC. A bunch of flowers; not necessarily more than two or three blooms or spikes, nor in a vase or pot. A 'button bole'; a bunch of cut flowers is a POWSY POT, but not so a growing geranium plant (T.H.C.). See **Pwosy**.

Robert his son ... sealed with a lilly pot of three flowers – DENTON TRACTS (s.v. Burgh).

Pot-boil, SW. Boilt' pot (R.K.).

Pot boilin' day, 249. The day on which Boil't pot is prepared. See **Boil't pot**.

'What d'ye duah wid t' shooder part?' 'O, boil t' pot, an mak broth'. – BETTY WILSON, 115.

Pot (h)arse: see **Kettle (h)arse**.

Pots: see **Gingers; Dishes**.

Potty: see **Scoptaw**.

Pot whol, G. A depression in the surface of a moor, & C.; it is a dangerous place for sheep in a snowstorm, for the hole being deep the sheep are soon buried in the snow (B.K.). (NC., N.) A hole from which peats have been dug out; frequently full of water (P.J.).

Luckily for himself (fox) managed to get to ground in a pothole in Berrier Pasture – PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 22, p. 5, col. 5. The occurrence of vestiges of great potholes, exactly like the potholes examined ... in the course of the Ive below Hight Castle – T.C.A. xiii. 110.

Pow, C., EC. (pāu). **Powe**, WC., NW. (pāuw). **Poo**, (pāu). A natural sluggish, slow-moving stream, generally with a muddy bottom, the extent of water not being implied. Also (NW.) used in same sense as **Dub**, at which cattle are watered. Occurs in field and place-names – Powfield, Powlands, Powheads. See **Sowe**, 306.

If paddicks crowk in't pow at neet, we may expect baith win' an' weet – SAYING.

Poweat, 249. **Stink-pot**, C., NC., SW.

Powk: see **Poik**, 247.

Powsy pot: see **Pot**.

Pree, NE. To drink; to taste. Very rare.

To gang an' pree anudder bicker Of Nanny Newton's nappy liquor – STAGG *Tom Knott*, 145.

Prent, EC. **Roond punds**, E. In the neighbourhood of Penrith butter is sold in 'lang punds' and in PRENTS; the former is a long roll having pointed ends, whereas the latter is cushion-shaped and about 1 ½ in. thick, and has impressed on its top a device of some sort, frequently the name of the farm where it is made.

Prettysum, SW., NW., B. Pretty. Not in common use (J.A.R.)

Ye mak a pettysome kinf o' thing to luke at – LIZ LORTON i. 273.

Preuve, Hoo ... ye? G., Obsolesc. How are you?

What, hoo preuv ye o? – LAMPLUGH, para. 15.

Prick-ears, CS., B., WS. **Prick-**

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lugs, EC. A special breed of pig, being short-legged and of a yellowish-white colour (E.D.D.). Introduced about 1830. The old breed was long or 'flap' eared, being known as the Chinese pig (J.N.D.).

Pricker, SW. An iron rod used for tracing out the route of a rabbit burrow (T.H.C.). See also below.

Pricker's office, Obs. When coal was sold to the shippers by wagon, i.e. by measure, an official, the Pricker, kept the account of the number of wagons shipped by pricking off on a piece of paper as each wagon passed the window of his office, which was situated near to the harbour. A roughly formed 'streaker,' built over the wagon-way, prevented the waons being unduly filled. R.W.M.

Prickin', 250. Soft, fibrous peat overlying the black, hard and solid peat.

Fetch mah some prickins in an' ah'll hev t' hettle biolin' in a creack – PEN OBS. 1904, Feb. 2, p. 6, col. 7.

Prickly Dick, 250. For *Gasterosteus pungitis* read *Gastrosteus pungitius*.

Prick-me-dainty, 250. **Prick-meet**, EC.

Prime, G. To fill, to load.

Come, Shadey, sit down, preyme thy cutty pipe – ANDERSON *Kurn-winnin*, stz. I.

Print, C., WS., E., B. (pr'ent). The spoor of an otter or hare.

It was the otter's *print* as it is called – NOTE-BOOK, 23.

Pronouns. For the peculiar use forms of, see p. xxviii.

Propine, Obs. To present, to give.

Our past misfortunes we'd propeyne T' oblivion – STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, 23.

Public works. In SW. Cumberland it is usual amongst the labouring class to speak of the iron-mines at Millom, which belong to a company, as the PUBLIC WORKS.

Puddin' clout, 252.

Mair clout ner puddin' – SAYING.

Puet: see **Teufet**, 335.

Pulsh, Obs. To strike or push violently.

When Nan I've strwockt she's pulsht me like a peet—CLARK *Seymon*, line 84. Tom Cowan then pulch'd, and flang him 'mang t' whins – HUTCHINSON, ii. 323.

Pump, NC., NW., B., E. (puomp). To break wind.

Punch, 252.

Defendant also punched him on the head twice with his feet – C. PATR. 1904, Feb. 19, p. 2, col. 7.

Purely, EC. Thoroughly, completely, perfectly.

To be sold ... I Red Roan Bull, 'Matador' 3 ½ years old, purely useful – PEN. OBS. 1905, Feb. 2, p. 8, col. 5.

Purn, SW., B. (puor'n). **Pirn**, E., EC. (pur'n). A twitch for a horse's nose (T.H.C.). Cf. **Neeze**.

Pushers, WC., NW. Slippers having uppers over the front of the foot only. (Not common.)

Janet ... poot his buits off, an Bella browt my pushers an pot his feet intul them – C.F.P. 1905, May 5, p. 2.

Put away, C., WS., NC. **Put by**, EC., NS., B. To bury. See **Put by**.

First, he must bury his father. Kierton therefore was 'putten awa' – RANDAL xxxi. Feeling doubtful if proper respect had been paid to the dead, a mother informed the vicar that she had 'putt' lads (her sons) by wi' ham, but nobbut put t' auld chap (her father-in-law) by wi' tea-keakes' G(M.E.N.).

Put away, NC., N., B. **Put by**, EC. To scare off. See **Put by**.

A hare rushing past will put the plover away from its roots – NATURE, 23.

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He was gaan ta co' an see t' lasses but was put by when t' auld fellow shooted 'Com' in' (B.K.).

Put by, G. The ability for eating largely, a heavy eater has a 'good PUT BY.'

—To eat inordinately; to save up or hoard; stow away. Also, in SW. to supersede one person in the affections of another (J.ST.). See **Put away**.

'My! But he does put by a gay lot o' stuff.'

Put by G. **Put past** EC., WS. To disincline; to make averse to. See **Put away**, **Put past**.

The word breakfast put me by it – DELLS, 10.

Put doon, G. To put meats, &c., into jars after proper treatment, so as to preserve them for future use.

Put doon, 253.

They buriet t' pooer ald foak wi' lime whar the' wor putten doon – GIBSON *The Skulls*, stz. 23.

Put off, G. To disturb; to cause, to move.

A fox was put off at Iron Crag – W.C.T. 1904, Feb. 13, p. 3, col. 7. It (the otter) slipped over the Cargo side of the river ... but the hounds immediately put it off again from under some willows – C. PATR. 1904, July 8, p. 5, col. 4.

Put on, 253.

A—T—, who was extra well put on, protested – W.C.T. 1904, July 30, p. 5, col. 1.

Put past, 237 (s.v. **Past**). See **Put by**.

Putten doon, EC. A special dainty, now Obs. It consisted of several geese and portions of mutton which were cut up and stewed in their own juices with seasonings. This tasty compound, well covered with fat in a jar, would keep for months. PEN OBS 1903, Nov. 10, p. 4.

Putter. Mining term: young men who drive the ponies which haul the full tubs of coal from the working to the engine plane or haulage-road (R.W.M.).

He was following his regular employment as a 'puttie' at No. 4. Brayton Domain Colliery – W.C.T. 1904, Oct. 22, p.5, col. 3.

Put up, C. Capacity for eating. See **Raise**.

Thur Yankee customers hez a terrible put up with them, an they're war ner a lock eh swine at a dinner teaable—SCOAP,127.

Puzlocks: see **Plats**.

Pwoke net. At Flimby the shrimping-net is so called.

Pwoke shakkins, 254. See **Bag shakkins**, 12.

Pwosy, G. A flower, a single bloom. In NW., EC. a bunch of flowers is also implied. See s.v. **Pot**.

I've pou'd monie a pwosie, But ne'er in the garden a sweeter flow'r gat – ANDERSON *I'll ne'er luive*, stz. 2. Fan hes a feace leyke an aul wither pwosy – ID. *The Contrast*, 2.

Pyet picks, C. The rough, scabby places on the bark of an ash tree.

Q

Quality. this is still in use in parts for ‘gentry’, ‘upper class’.

What a dinner it was. Wey we me a bin quality fwok – W.C.T. 1905, Feb. 25, p. 3, col. 1.

Queer; Queerish, G. Not well in health.

‘Hoo er ye th’ day?’ Ah’s e oonly middlin’, Ah’s a bit queerish I’ meh booels.’

Queer-far’d, G. (not N.) Having a queer countenance.

An’ monnie a queerfar’d jwoat was there – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 10.

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Quey geates, Obs. An old common road by which cattle were driven (E.D.D.).

Quicksticks, G. **Whicksticks.** With haste, immediately.

They wer’ married I’ quicksticks – FIRESIDE CRACK, 20. He off back roond t’ corner agean in a whicksticks – W.C.T.X. 1894, p. 7, col. 2.

R

Race; Slay-board. Weaving term: the flat ledge on the slay on which the shuttle runs from one side of the loom to the other when carrying the weft.

Rack a midden, C., WS., B. An expression used to induce a child to defecate (J.H.). This term is used towards youngsters of about four to seven years old, back is said to the young ones of two to four (H.T.).

Rackle, C. With *up*: to wrinkle or form folds.

His cwoat wracklet up roond his ahouders – W.C.T. 1905, May 27, p. 6, col. 5.

Rackon, G. To guess, imagine, suppose.

‘I’ll reckon the’ daitzter an’ dafter, ‘says, she, ‘nor iver I’ve reckon’t the’ yit.’
GIBSON *Bobby Banks*, 20.

Rackon on, G. To esteem; have an opinion of.

Ah reckon nowt o’ them – W.C.T. 1091, May 11, p. 2, col. 7.

Rackon up, G. To pass opinion on, gen. in unmeasured terms; to speak severely in reference to conduct; to scold.

It is amusing ... to hear the way in which they can reckon up the conduct of candidates at election time – W.C.T.1901, Mar. 23, p. 4, col. 8.

Raddle, SW., B., EC. (r'ăad.u'l). To intertwine; to weave thorns and withy branches in between uprights set in a gap, on a bank, or in a gateway (SW.). Also, to banter; to shake up (J.ST.).

Raddle, Obsolesc. Wool-weaving term differs from the cotton weavers' 'reed' in that it has a movable instead of a fixed top and is of winder proportions for beaming purposes.

Raddles. (EC.) Thorns and withy branches which are raddled in a gap, &c. (B.) Spelks for thatching (H.T.).

Radical, G. (not SW.). A modern word: a troublesome boy; an impudent, dissipated fellow; a rascal.

Just a fair radical (J.W.B.).

Raffle, E., EC. (r'ăaf.ul). **Ruffle**, B.(r'uof.u'l). (EC., B.). To confuse, perplex; (E., B., NC.) to become confuse. Also, (EC.) to idle, waste time; to trifle. To toy with lecherously.

What's ta rafflen there aboot? – PEN. OBS.1903, Dec. 15, p. 4.

Raffle, C. (r'ăaf.u'l). A tangle, a confused mass.

Theer's a raffle o' great bowders ligger below t'crag – W.C.T. 1905, May 27, p. 6, col. 5.

Rafflin, G. (not SW.). A disorderly person.

Thoo rafflin' thoo! G(R.W.).

—Idle, disorderly, dissolute.

Raft, G. (not E., SW.) (r'ăaft). **Spar**, G. Rafter.

T'main timmers of our house is pencil wood an' t' rafts is fir – DICKINSON. *Sng. Sol.* i. 17.

Raft, 225.

A raft o' lassies donnt for nowt, bit to be seen – W.C.T.X. 1899, p. 4, col. 2.

Rag, 255. (*sb.*). (SW). To form hoar frost (T.H.C.).

Rag, C., EC. Shale or other

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hard rock lying in thin strata and forming the upper bed of a quarry. (C., EC., SW.).
Joiners' oilstones are made of RAG, or whin (stone) (B.K.).

Rageous, G. (r'ae.ju's). Angry, vexed; outrageous.

I have heard them say that they were 'fairly rageous' (A.J.).

Raggen, NC., B. (r'ääg.u'n). **Raggy**, N., NE. Cold and drizzly. See **Raggy**.

He hoped this nasty raggen rain would stop (A.J.). It had been raining the previous night, and the fortnight before it was cold and raggy weather – C. PATR. 1903, Aug. 28, p. 6, col. 5.

Raggy, C. Resembling hoar-frost; hoar-frosty, rimy. See **Rag**.

I would prefer dark or dark blue to being with, turning white or raggy as the animal grows up – S. GUIDE, 491.

Rail, Obs. A line or row.

Here's babby laikins, rowth o'speyce, on sta's and rails extended – MINSTREL *Rosley Fair*, stz. 29.

Raise, G. (not SW.) (r'äez) **Put up**, SW. To scare or drive from cover.

She was brought back and killed near the spot from where she was raised – PEN. OBS. 1903, Dec. 1, p. 7, col. 7.

Raise, 256.

At a little distance from it is a tumulus of stones called a raise – LEATH, 271. Whoar t' purple lift daises Ur dottit boot t'raises – W.C.T. 1902, Aug. 2, p. 3, col. 7.

Raisin keakk, G. Made of ordinary gough slightly sweetened, spiced, and intermixed with a few raisins; at times a small quantity of dripping is added.

'Ah've fetcht yeh a lollick o' raisin keakk'

Rake, 256. Frequent in fell place-names – Lord's RAKE, Scot's RAKE. See **Sheep rake**.

Rake, 256. In WC. the form 'r'aek' implies to wander aimlessly, slowly, having nothing special in view; r'ääk' expresses the action of a person wandering from room to room, moving quickly and looking for something; possibly using the hands.

She's a queer lass ... oalas reakin an ratchin amang t'dyke backs fer floers ... efter they'd her thur tea they beath began rakin up an doon, an by numchance they leet

on t' oald picter – C.F.P. 1905, Mar. 21. He leuks a bit daft rakin about like that (J.B.). Hes gaun reakin fra top tull t' boddom o' t' hoos (J.B.).

Rammel, (r'ääm.u'l). a digression in writing; a disjointed apeech or tale.

We hed sartinly larn't sum'at at t' oald fellah's sheul, or Ah cudn't hev 'ritten this lang rammel oot – BETTY WILSON,40.

—To ramble.

Rammel sleat, 256.

The other floors were laid with blue rammel, the staircase also being made of rammel slate slabs – W.C.T. 1900, Sept. 8, p. 3, col. 5.

Rampan, G. Riotous, disorderly, rough, raging. Outrageous – 'a rampan lee.' Also (SW., EC.) Lecherous.

An' lads I'th dark meade rampin' wark Or clwoaks an' clogs was laitit – UPSHOT, stz. 36.

Ramp an' rive, G. To be mad with passion.

Gaunin' rampin' an' rivin' up an' down I' that fashion (E.D.D.).

Rampelter, WC., EC. (r'äämpelth.-u'r'). a 'corker' a big lie. (Rare.)

Ram-reace, SW. **Runny-reace**, NS., B. A short run taken to gain impetus for a leap. See **Bur**, 47.

Rangle, B. (r'ääng.u'l). To range about in an irregular manner. FERGUSON, *Dialect*.

Rannel, 257. In a third version the question asked is:

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'Cock, goose or hen?' If the answer be 'Goose,' the retort is 'never leave loose.'

Rannel boke, 258. From the rannel, (rattle-) tree (gally-boke) hung the ratten crook; it was built into the chimney about ten feet up, stretching across from front to back, parallel with the floor of the upper room or loft. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the RANELL RAWK was not the same; some consider it to have been large beam which, supported at the one end by the hallen or screen, at the other by the opposite wall, crossed the front of the 'firespot' and, in its turn, supported the masonry of the chimney-breast. The name 'hallan boke' (q.v.) is given to this same beam when the is RANNEL RAWK considered as situated in the chimney.

Very few of these old chimneys remain; there is one at Glencoin House, and Mr. F. Grainger of Abbeytown reports that in a house at Moor Row near Wigton the large open chimney with its rannel tree ratten crook unaltered is still to be seen. A rannel tree (BOKE) is also (C., NC.) a Y-shaped beam set close to, or built into, the gable of a cottage to support the ridge (ROBT. LITTLE, Carlisle); in WC. it is the riggin tree (J.N.D.).

The girl handed him a stool and told him to get upon the rannel balk in the open chimney, CUMBRIANA 261.

Rannel tree, C. Is now applied to the iron bar which crosses from one side of the kitchen fireplace and carries the crook for the kettle and pans. (J.B.). See **Rannel boke**.

Ranty-tanty, C., B., EC. In great wrath, in a violent passion. There is a troublesome weed in cornfields of this name (BROCKETT). This last not known to correspondents.

Rap, WS., B., EC., NC. **Rap skitter**, C., SW. Diarrhoea.

Skitter an' scab an' scant o' money are the three warst thing 'at can cum ta man (T.H.C.).

Rappak, 258. A 'follower' or sweetheart. (This is the sense in which it is used in the quotation).

Rap through, C., EC., N., B. To act vigorously; to get through regardless of all obstacles, as a cow through a hedge. *Fig.* To be extravagant, wasteful.

She wad rap through owt, she's that wasteful – PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 1, p. 6.

Rash, 259.

She is eighty-one years and a rash, lively old woman – W.C.T. 1901, May 11, p. 2, col. 7.

Rash in, SW. This (hold) was a space in the edge of the river, about four feet in diameter, RASHED IN, or enclosed with sticks, interwoven so as to form a sort of pannier or cage without bottom, and resting a little above the bed of the river, leaving sufficient space for the fish to pass in or out. The top of the cage was covered with sods – W.C.T. 1900, Nov. 17, p. 6, col. 1. A hole was left in the centre of the top with loose sod as covering, easily removable for the purposes of examination (J.N.D.).

Rasp up, G. To play the fiddle; used somewhat sarcastically.

Come, Adam, rasp up a lal tune – ANDERSON *Clay Daubin*, stz. 2.

Ratch, 259. See **Rax**.

An' raider ner enny reet word sud be

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mist Yan wad ratch ivry neukk ov oald Cumberlan' – Vol. I. p. cvi. Cook's house was ratch't through and through – GIBSON, 96.

Rated, G. Of hay spoilt by wet, over-heating, or fustiness. (E., NW.) Also, strong tasting; a cheese of coarse quality may be 'a bit RATED.'

Ratten creuk, G. A long iron crook reaching from the rannel balk to the fire, found generally only in the better and larger houses; from it hung the heavy pans and kettles, whilst a hook at the end of a long chain suspended also from the rannel balk carried the boiler. See **Creuk**, 82.

Peats burned on the cobble-paved hearth, under the pot hanging from the ratten-crook—COLLINGWOOD, 157.

Rat-trod: see **Pad**.

Raup, 259.

Bought it at public roup – TODHUNTERS', 260.

Rave. A pulling down.

It is dangerous make a rave in an old building – HALLIWELL. (Not known).

Raven, W. The carrion crow (J.AR.). See **Corby**.

Raw, C., N., E. (r'āu). **Raa**, SW (r'āa). A row; a row of booths; a stall in the row of booths.

Here's baby-laikins, rowth o' speyce, On sta's an' ra's extended – STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 29

Rax, 259. **Ratch**, SW. To exaggerate. Though apparently a local pronunciation of **Rax**, it may yet be a *fig.* use of **Ratch**, 259, to ramble (from the paths of truth).

He's terrible for ratching (T.H.C).

Reach teah, 260. Also **Reach tull**.

Thou mun reach tull an' help thehsell (T.H.C.).

Readmadeasy, CS., WS. A child's First Reading Book, small and cheap, illustrated with pictures (R.K.). Such a book is no longer in use, nor is the term.

Reader, 260.

They were admitted to deacon's orders without undergoing any examination. The person who was thus reader ... in the Vale of Newlands, and who received this kind of ordination, exercised the various trades of taylor, clogger, and butter print maker ... In 1726 Thos. Baxter was licensed as reader and schoolmaster at Mardale; but in 1728 ... he was ordained deacon – C. PATR. 1904, Ap. 22, p. 8, cols. 6, 7.

Ream, 260.

Ye sud hev mair sense than to bide quiet while yon auld fule reams like that—
RANDAL, xviii.

Rean, G. A strip of any uncultivated land in an arable field; especially () that portion at the sides of the fiels which being too close to the hedge, ditch, or wall cannot be ploughed, and in the case of a grass field, cannot be mown by machine. See **Dyke back**.

Rear, 260. To boast.

You are always rearing about football – C. PATR. 1902, Nov. 7, p. 7, col. 4.

Red, G. To comb the hair.

You red your hair with any kind of comb (A.J.).

Reddin cwoam, G. A large toothed comb for human use.

She had been too much agitated to use the reddin' keame which hung for family use on one side of the fireplace – RANDAL, xxvi.

Red falcon: see **Little hawk**, 201.

Red hawk: see **Broon hawk**, 43.

Reed mad, G. (not SW., E.). **Rood mad**, B. Raging mad; distracted. Excessively angry.

When she gat loose she luikt like one reed mad – CLARK *Seymon*, line 63.

Reed sparrow: see **Bessy black-cap**, 24.

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Reek, 261. Smoke; the act of smoking.

‘Bacco-reek beath but an’ ben, Had full’d—STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 47. Now aw began to talk at yence, ... An laught an jowkt, an cought an smuikt. An meade a fearful reek – ANDERSON *Worton Wedg.*, 8.

—To emit smoke; to steam; to smoke.

My bairn speaks, her blood it reeks – BURN *White Ladye*, 57.

Reek, Obs. A house having a chimney, hence a family.

The parish clerk to collect for him yearly the sum of 2nd a reek or family about Easter for his wages – Books of Brigham Church, Ap. 6, 1715.

Reeks, N., NW. Rough horseplay such as is common at Fairs. See **Sets**.

Reester; Bridle reester, NC A restive horse; a jibber.

Told him she was a ‘bridle reaster’; that he ... yoked her, and then she would not come out of the yard – W.C.T. 1904, Mar. 26, p. 3, col. 4.

Reetle, G. (not E.) (r’ēe.tu’l). To put in order; to scold. Generally used with *up*.

Reetlin’ (up), G. (not E., N.). **Throo’ gannin’**, N. A scolding.

I gave him sic a reetlin’ up (T.H.C.).

Reet up. To put things aright.

After a terrible scowderin an scufterin they gat oa reetit up—SCOAP, 86. ‘Ah gev them a good reetin up,’ a good scolding (A.J.).

Reeve: see **Lan’ grave**.

Resh-bearin’, 262. This custom, formely universal in Cumberland, is now only celebrated at a few places in Westmorland. It had for its objects the replacing of the old, dirty rushes, with which the earthen floor of the church was strewn, with fresh ones; the rushes were then blesses and consecrated.

Resolute, G. (not E., NW.). Said of a horse in the further stage of obstinate opposition to his ride’s will.

He set his sel up, and was fair resolute (J.AR.).

Restles, 262. *For Rid. Widdy read Rid-widdy*.

Gah t’ ta smiddy and tell t’ blacksmith ta put a new sweeval onta t’rud widdy – PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 2, p. 6, col. 7.

Reunns: see **Grains**.

Reut welt: see **Butt welt**.

Rheumatism plant, B. Wild Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis* (A.J.).

Ri(u)b-sticker: see **Cow't lword**, 80.

Rice, 263. *For Rice, Reyce read Rise, Reyse. For Cockyard read Cockgard.*

Rid, C., N. **Ridwark**, WC., EC., SW. **Rud**, B. **Rudwark**, WC., B. **Ruddin'**, WC., SW.

Barin', E., N. The soil on the top of a quarry, which must be removed before the stone can be worked.

He had been engaged at the Kirk Cross Quarries ... in taking off the rudd – W.C.T. 1903, May 2, p. 5, col. 7.

Rid, 263.

A pileman ... was rudding, and was about to assist another man in the removal of a stone – W.C.T. 1903, Ap. 11, p. 8, col. 7. While Mr D—was rudding for stone for the dock they came across a large quantity of pottery – ID. Sept. 12, p. 5, col. 6.

Ride an' tie, 263.

It was usual for young P—to drive all the way ... or to 'ride and tie' the distance with his elder brother – C. PATR. 1904, Sept. 2, p. 4, col. 6.

Ride away. The ned of a shift in an iron-ore mine; time when the men come out of the pit. 'It is RIDE AWAY' signifying that all must proceed to the shaft bottom (J.M.M.).

Ridsteak: see **Restles**, 262.

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Riff, C., SW. Scurf on the head of a man, and on beasts.

Riff-raff, 263.

Horses were... never of such uniform good quality. There was no riff-raff – W.C.T. 1904, Oct. 8, p. 7, col. 7.

Rift, 263. *After belch add often with up.*

They say 'fat bacon rifts up' (A.J.).

Rig an' fur, 263. *After furrow insert ribbed.*

Riggintree, EC. Building term; the ridge beam or ridge pole.

Rig o' har'st, G. The work done by the shearer on his rig at harvest-time. The first and strongest shearer commences to shear on the outside rig, a width of six or seven feet, and 'leads t' lans' for the others who follow in order at his side, commencing

each a little lather than the preceding man on the next rig – each shearer thus ‘carries his rig’ or his ‘hoaf rig,’ as the case may be.

‘Dis ta expect a fella to be fat ‘at carries his rig o’ har’st?’ See how the kempan shearers bum – STAGG *Auld Land Seyne*, stz. 18 (refers to carrying the rig as well as to the Last cut).

Ringie; Ring and taw. A game of marbles. A circle having been marked out in the ground, marbles are placed on it. The players in turn fillip their marbles at those on the ring, claiming those they drive out. But if a player should fail to hit a marble on the ring, and his own lies within a ‘bobbin span,’ i.e. a distance which can be covered by the outstretched first finger and thumb, he has the privilege of firing another shot.

Rip. Current report; news. E.D.D. (Not known).

Rip, SW. To perform the agricultural operation of ‘rippin’. See s.v. **Ripplin**.

Riping warrant, G. (not E.). A search-warrant.

Ripplin’, NW. **Rippin’,** SW. When a ploughman is ‘setting out’, he first turns over a light furrow, sometimes two, called the RIPPLIN’, and afterwards completely ‘haps’ them with his first heavy furrow; the RIPPLIN’ serves as a support to the furrow, keeping it in its proper raised position (J.H.).

Rip-raps, C., SW., E. **Fowerty frappers** SW. Crackers, or fireworks of any kind (T.H.C.).

Rises. G. A mischievous prank.

He telt us aw his rises ower ov a neet. BETTY WILSON, 5.

Rises, G. Boisterously jovial: ‘ripping’, ‘awful’, ‘terrible’, (J.W.B.). At times the idea of plenty is included.

But rivin’ deed was deed was meade o’ th’bread – UPSHOT, stz. 30. If they’re duin, a rivan curn, Meks up for pinchery lang seyne – STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, stz. 18. A lot of jolly gos was left, Gay rivin’ yarks we hed—RICHARDSON, 2nd, 67.

River riding. When salmon was plentiful, and formed a very important element in the ordinary living of the occupants of adjoining lands, the tenants of the manor of Ennerdale and Kinniside claimed ‘a free stream’ in the river Ehen, from Ennerdale Lake to the sea, and assembled once a year to ‘ride the stream’. If obstructions were found, such as weirs and dams, they were at once destroyed. WHITE 42.

Roantree, 265. For *Ancuparia* read *Aucuparia*.

Churn staffs were made of the wigger tree – W.C.T. 1902, Ap. 26. p. 4, col. 6.

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Rob. A mining term: to remove as much of the coal or ore as is possible without being particular as to the method employed. Term also used by builders when taking down a portion of a house (J.B.).

They were robbing; but there was one side sound – W.C.T. 1901, Sept. 21, p. 2, col. 5.

Rob yah side afoor thoo breks intul tudder. (J.B.).

Robin Hood's fedder, C. Traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*.

Robin Hood's hat-land, C., WC. The clubmoss, *Lycopodium clavatum* (J.ST.). See **Buck-horn**.

Rocking-tree. A beam in the upper part of the hand-loom, supported in such a manner that it can rotate round its major axis sufficiently to enable it to conform to the movements of the 'fly', to which it is connected by means of the 'swords'.

Rock salmon: see **Perch**.

Roke, EC. **Raak**, E., SW., NW. A line of light, thin, straggly cloud.

Rokey, C., EC. **Raakey**, SW., E., NW. Of the sky: having 'rokes' floating in the sky.

It's gahn ta rain, leuk at t' raaks. Aye! it is raider raakey (T.H.C.).

Roll. A mining term: a ridge of stone either coming down into the coal below the top of the seam or rising into the coal above the bottom of the seam. There is no dislocation accompanying a ROLL. It occasions merely a partial thinning of the seam for no great width. R.W.M. Cf. **Hitch**; **Nip**.

Two hitches and a roll were better than a nip—WORTHIES, i. 111.

Rolley. a mining term: a train or set of tubs, 4, 6, 8, 10, or any greater number, drawn by a horse (JAS.G.).

He was pushing some empty tubs into a siding when he was caught by a rolley of tubs – W.C.T. 1903, Oct. 3, p. 5, col. 4.

—To drive a horse drawing a number of tubs (JAS.G.).

Rolleyway-man. The man in charge of a road (in a mine) where sets or rollies of tubs are running (JAS.G.).

Rooch; Rowch, SW.

To treat in an incident and insulting manner a woman who insulted salvers at work (T.H.C.). See **Co'**, **Scab doctor**.

Rood mad: see **Reed mad**.

Roondy. Of coals: see **Roon**, 266.

Roon groon'd, G. Of meal: coarsely ground for crowdy.

Roop, G. A hoarseness in the throat.

Roop; Roup: see **Raup**.

Roop't, 266. Also, from a cold.

Roopy, G. Inclined to hoarseness.

Rosley Cheshire: see **Whillimer**, 363.

Rot girse: see **Mountain Violet**.

Rough, G. (r'uof). The greater part, the bulk of anything. To remove the ROUGH is to take, say, the cream off hurriedly without being particular as to getting all.

We did take some of the rough of the cream off it. He only took the rough of the cream away – W.C.T. 1902, Mar. 22, p. 8, col. 5.

Rough garn: see **Rumpty-stump**.

Roughly, Cs., Ws. Rough, untidy.

It's nobbut a roughly job (R.K.).

Rough plate, G. Phr. TO LEAVE A ROUGH PLATE: a plate having several portions of uneaten food on it is considered a sign of bad

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manners towards the hostess (J.AR.). similarly, 'to leave a clart on the plate'; this expression implies rather more than the former, for propriety demands that even the gravy should be consumed.

He was no great shakes, he left such a terrible rough plate (J.AR.).

Roughsom, G. Somewhat rough; rude in manners.

Than set up a roughsome shout—UPSHOT, stz. 13.

Rough top: see **Cams**.

Rough 'un, G. An unshorn as distinct from a shorn sheep or 'clipt 'en.'

Rousing, G. Brisk, blazing, roaring. Resounding—a 'ROUSEN smack'.

Than round a rouzen fire the carles sat – GILPIN *Poems*: WILKINSON *Lamentation*, 7.

Rowen, N., B. (r'āuw.u'n). Roe, spawn. See **Run**.

Row up, WC. (r'āuw). **Rive up**, B. To devour; snap up and eat fast.

They row'd it up teane agean tudder. Nae dainties the hungry man needs –
ANDERSON *Clay Daubin*, 19.

Roy, EC., SW., N. (rāu.i). A disorderly manner person.

Roy, EC. To behave in a disorderly manner.

This fuddlin' an' royin' whenivver we meet ... cannot be reet – RICHARDSON, 2nd, p.
85.

Rubbin spot: see **Brot**.

Rud. (C., SW.) The hollow made in the gravel of the riverbed by the fish previous to spawning. (EC., NC., WS.) Spawn ON THE RUD, the act of spawning (E.D.D.). In SW. the place of spawning is more particularly referred to as RUD-BED. See **Rid**; **Rowan**.

They will take a bait of roe, while upon the rudd, or lying their spawn—
HUTCHINSON, i. 459.

Rudsteaks, s.v. **Restles**, 262.

Bull ... went crazy an' r-yave up t' rudst-yake – PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 8, p. 7, col. 4.

Rue, G. (r'iōo). To repent; to regret.

Did not help her downstairs with her box, because she thought she would rue –
W.C.T. 1903, Jan. 17, p. 5, col. 5.

Ruffle: see **Raffle**.

Rug, 268.

When storms blow keen on poor man's cot, An' rugs an' rives – DICKINSON
Remains, 194.

Rummel-te-roy, SW. A very noisy person or thing (J.ST.).

Rump, N., NC., SW. To dock or shorten a horse's dock.

Rumps, 269. **Knockly**, NW.

Rumpty-stumpy, G. (not E.); **Rumpsty**. Anything that is coarse in make. RUMPY-STUMP
OR ROUGH GARN was a coarse-spun yarn.

Rumpy; **Rumpy kitten**, W., SW. Manx cats were commonly so called.

Runch balls; Runches. The wild mustard or charlock when dried and withered. RAY.
(Not known now).

Rundle, Obs. The name formerly given to the Melmerby Scar lime. HUTCHINSON, i.
[49].

Rundle as a name no longer exists – J. CORRY, Melmerby, 1903. One bed of whin ...
above the Melmerby scar, on great rundle limestone – LRATH, 490.

Runnan feyt, C., WS., B. A time of special stress and hurry, gen. from unlooked-for
causes, the sudden arrival of guests, &c. After some abnormally busy day, when
time has seemed all too short, the wearied housemistress in the evening will say,
'Well,

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it's a mercy to sit down at least, it's been a running fight all day' (J.AR.).

Runnan lant, G. Unlimited loo.

T' priest teak a hand at runnin lant an gar beggart – STAGG, 27.

Runny reace: see **Ram-reace.**

Run off yan's word, G. To deny a statement; to break a promise.

He sed he dudn't. 'Bit thoo dud than,' sez ah' ... 'sooa it's neeah use tryen the run
off thee wurd' – STAGG, 49.

Runt: see **Scrunt.**

S

Sackless, 270. Guiltless, innocent. Also, a 'natural'; a helpless, clumsy fellow.

Still fair it bides like bluid of sackless man – RELPH *Harvest*, line 52. Ah was'nt sec
a sackless as he'd teaan meh the be – SCOAP, 9.

Sagarthy. A coarse cloth formerly made in Cockermouth (F.R.S.).

Saime, E., SW., B., NC. (saem). Hot and close, stuffy; melting.

We can't do wid a fire on thur het days, the room gits seah same (J.W.B.).

Saim't, 270. It was a common belief that a draught of cold water taken when in violent
precipitation after severe exercise caused the fat in the blood suddenly to solidify,

so that when the body was opened the heart would be found embedded in a solid block of saim (J.AR.). Often applied to a fat horse that has been overheated and inflammation has set in.

‘Tak care what thoo’s deein’ wid them horses to-day, or thoo’ll git them saim’t.’

Said on a hot day (J.W.B.).

Sam-cast, 271. *For G. read E.*

Sam-grunt: see **Sem-grun’**.

Sammel, 271. *After SW. add Matterdale.*

Samphire: see **Pickle plant**.

Sap-whistle, C., SW., B. To beat, trash.

I’ll sapwhistle thee (T.H.C.).

Sap-whistlin’, C., SW., B. A beating, thrashing.

Sare, 271.

Thur Worton lads ... talk’t of an upshot lang an’sair – UPSHOT, stz. 2.

Sarely, G Poorly, not well. Severely, greatly.

She’s nobbut verra sairly (E.D.D.). He wantit him sairly ta ga up ta Lunnon – BETTY WILSON,14.

Sare to beyde: see **Bad to beyde**, 12.

Sark, G. The amnion or fine membrane which encloses an animal at the time of birth.

Sarkin’, G. Coarse linen shirting.

See Meggy Houpe Wi’ her bit sarkin’ linen – STAGG *Rosley Fair*, 28.

Sarra, Cs. A serving, a helping of food, &c.

A shameful sarra I can’t abide, an sea I fullt their glasses three fingers up – C.F.P 1905, May 5, p. 2.

Servant lad (man; lass), G. Manservant; farm labourer; servant-girl working on the farm.

What’s to come o’ the yows and the beasts?... Ah canna trust them bits of servant lads—LOVE OF LASS, 92. Isaac Todd, their sarvent man – RICHARDSON,1st, 21 He had a sarvant lass... She wad a clipt a sheep oot o’ t’ whicks – ID. 2nd, 155.

Sary, 271. Sorrowful.

Jolly neets mak sworry mworns – RICHARDSON,1st, 24.

Savin: see **Horse savin**.

Sawgeat, 272. The width of the 'geatt' is dependent on the 'set' of the teeth.

Say, 272. Manner of speaking.

We hed... actors frae Lunnon, That hed sec a canny and bonny leyke say – BLAMIRE

We've hed sec a durdum, 2.

Scabbly, G. Rough as if excoriated.

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Scabbt, C., WC. Sahbby, mean, paltry.

Ah'd loke to know what there is about t'cuckoo 'st's scabbed – W.C.T. 1905, May 27,
p. 3, col. 7.

Scab-doctor, G. Obs. An insulting name for a sheep salver.

In the rooching case at Whitbeck, the salvers chaffed the lass who carried them beer,
and she in return miscaw'd them scab-doctors (T.H.C.).

Scab-floer, B. Wild chervil, *Anthriscus Sylvestris*. Probably also others of the same
group, such as Goutweed (Kesk).

Scale, 272. To cause a swelling to be dispersed or absorbed. To cause the milk in a
breast to be reduced in quantity.

T' pultess hes scaled t' bile (J.AR.). T' bile's scalen (J.H.). T' barn wadn't sook as
the'd t' milk ta scale (B.K.). Treacle is rubbed on a cow's udder to 'scale t' milk'
(T.H.C.).

Scalin' fork, E., N. A fork used for breaking up and spreading the heaps of dried cow-
dung in a fiel (S.L.). See **Plat brekker**.

Scandal, G. To scandalize; to blacken one's character. To spread a false report
maliciously (E.D.D.).

She and her husband had been 'scandaling' her. She had asked her what she had been
'scandaling' her for. He said it was nothing to what he would do, because he
would 'scandal' it wherever he went – W.C.T. 1905, Feb. 25, p. 2, col. 2.

Scange, E., EC., WC. (skāanj). To roam about scavenging (of a dog).

Scape and rake, Obs. A free run. The dell is now divided, the Gamblesby portion being
restricted to Gamblesby proprietors, and Ousby to the proprietors of Ousby (J.C.).

Sheep in the parish of Melmerby – ‘about 2.500, besides near half that number that have scape and rake from Ousby and Gamblesby’ – HUTCHINSON I, 220.

Scar, 272.

Dubmill Scaur (4) ... is a wide expanse of numberless boulders and stones of every conceivable size and form – W.C.T. 1902, Nov. 29, p. 8, col. 5.

Scarf, 273. Also, **Watter cro’**.

Scarp, C., NC. (skäär’p). To make a scraping noise.

I’ll twang and scarp, An’ tune my ill-faured harp – DICKINSON *Remains*, 158.

Scathe, 273. Anything inclined to mischief or viciousness.

May nae skeath ... mislear your weyfe – STAGG *N.Y. Epist.* Stz. 35.

Scatter, G. To spill; to let fall; to throw down. Gen. said of a single article. Cf. **Scale**.

Ah scattert t’ knife oot o’ me neif – SCOAP, 73. A lock on them fand that oot t’ last Kurksteel wussellin, when ah scattert them yan efter anudder – ID. 12.

Scaw, G. (skāu). Specifically, common ringworm of cattle – *Tinea tonsurans*.

Generally, many other wet or dry skin affections; the itch; wet scurvy; a child when teething and suffering from ‘sore head’ will be said to be ‘covered with SCAW’ or scab.

Scaw, CS., NW., B. (scall) (skāu). An old scab; blister.

Scawmy, C., NC., EC., E. (skāuw.mi). **Scummy**, EC. (skao.mi). A thick, misty, flaky look of a bluish tinge in the sky; a look as if covered with scum.

Sceape: see **Hammer-bleat**, 155.

Sceugh, 273.

The dyke or hedge which divides the skeugh from Carleton – NICHOLSON, ii. 548.

Scobbers: see **Scoggers**.

Scobby: see **Scop**, 274.

Scobs, Obs. Probably the Haresfoot Trefoil, *Trifolium arvense*, which is found near Lazonby and the district.

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A name sometimes given by the country people (of Haresceugh), to a species of trefoil, that grows wild – HUTCHINSON, i. 208.

Scoder, 273. To whip severely.

‘Ah’ll scoder the’ if thoo dis that agean.’ ‘T’ meat’s scoder’t.’

Scoggers, NC., W., SW. **Scobbers**, EC. **Slaggers**, B. Dark calico or linen sleeves worn by boys to protect the cloth coat-sleeve when in school; they reached from the wrist to just above the elbow, where they were kept in position by tape. No longer worn. See **Scogger**, **Whirlers**.

Scomther, 375. This is probably a misprint in the original **Scowther**.

Sconce, 274. When used as a bench in the ‘house’, the firing for the following day was stored under it. It was often also a movable article, capable of being drawn across the front of the fire from its corner near the fireplace.

The sconce, long-settle ... are superseded by more modern furniture – CLARKE, XX.

Scoo, EC., SW. B. **Scunner**, EC. A swarm, shoal, a large number collected together. In SW. refers only to birds, &c., **Scrowe** being used for persons (T.H.C.).

Ther was sec skooz o’ fooak com as yan niver ommast saw (B.K.). Sec a skoo o’ barns they hev (ID.).

Scoos, NW., B., SW. (skōos). **Scowse** W. (skāuws). A depreciative name for porridge, especially if thin.

Gaa in’t hoos an’ git theh scoos (J.ST.).

Scootie, C., WC. In phr. BARE SCOOTIE, an unfledged bird; a young child.

Scop, 274. **Shivvie**, E.

Oor sprinkies percht on dyke-top sprays – W.C.T. 1904, Oct. 8, p. 8, col. 6.

Scop, G., 274.

They did not scop a pot through the window on to a sleeping child – W.C.T. 1902, Aug. 16, p. 5, col. 6.

Scop-taw, G. (tāu). **Scoopy**, WC. (skāup.i). **Scop**, WC. A large marble about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, gen. made of glass; also, of white stone marked with colours. It is too large to be flipped, and, is therefore always SCOPP’D at the other marbles. The other marbles in gen. use are: gingers, of which two are equal in value to one scop-taw; steanies, four of them being equal to one ginger; two potties equal one steany, whilst a glassy (of glass) was worth so many gingers, steanies, or potties according to its size (J.D.).

Ya end o' t' desk was nut as hee as tudder end, an if a scop was putten in t' pen neck
(? nick) at yah end it rowlt alang tull t' tudder end – W.C.T. 1905, Mar. 4, p. 6, col.
4.

Scop-whol: see **Keps mash.**

Scotty-kye. Scotties, G. (not E., SW.). Scotch cattle.

At Carel, when fer six pun ten, I selt twee Scotty kye – ANDERSON *Will and Keate*, 5.
Long horned Highland cattle, little 'Scotties,' were driven through the streets –
W.C.T. 1904, Oct. 8, p. 7, col. 7.

Scover, Obs. A ramble with a view to discovery.

Let's tek a scwover thro' th' horse fair, An hear some coupar jargon – STAGG *Rosley
Fair*, stz. 24.

Scowp, 275. Third quotation: *for 56 read 76.*

Scrabble, G. (skr'āab.u'l). to rummage aimlessly about in say, a heap of soil; to scratch;
to make a scratching noise; to make a noise as rats do when running behind the
wainscot.

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—To scramble, to climb. (B.) To scribble.

And scabbles up to make his speech (E.D.D.).

Scraffle, 275. A disturbance, quarrel.

—To force one's way with difficulty.

It's hard scraffling a bit o' breed – FERGUSON, 194. 'An' mair ner o' tudder he yance
skrafflet ower t' wo' an' brak oor worchat.' Thoo cudent hev telt for thee life
when an' hoo thoo gat thesel scraffelt yam – TELFORD, 10.

Scraffles, G. **Scrafflins.** A vain boaster; a rascal.

Used as term of reproach, much as we use 'scraffles' in Cumberland – FERGUSON,
195. To jail I cud sent thee, Peer scraffles! – ANDERSON *Codb. Wedg.*, stz. 16.
Some scrafflins had bet wi' nae brass in their pockets – RAYSON *Bruff Reaces*, stz.
5.

Scrap, G. Graves, or the solid waste from the tallow candle factories, sold as food for
dogs. A tussle; quarrel.

A scrap in a bar at Workington – W.C.T. 1904, Oct. 22, p. 6, col. 2.

Scrat, 275. For a female, &c. read A hermaphrodite sheep with predominant female characters.

Scratchels, G. The fine residue left after the rendering of fats.

Scratti, 276.

For tou was nowther guid nor rich, And temper'd leyke auld Scratchum – BLAMIRE
Cumb. Scold., stz. 7. A half nude apparition in a flowing light robe, which he took
for the 'Whoofey Brow Bogle,' or 'Old Scrat' himself – C. EXPRESS, 1904, Oct.
29, p. 3, col. 8. From like origin might be Scratch meal scar – FERGUSON *Dialect*,
202.

Scrattle, G. A scratch; *fig.* in *pl.*, worries and troubles.

—To scratch, especially as a fowl.

Better be coupe dower wi' ane gude crack, nor be danged to deeth wi' a mort o' sma'
scrattles – scrattle, scrattle, scrattle, til ye're scrattled to deeth ov inches – LIZ.
LORTON, iii. 171.

Screapp the tung: see **Grind**.

Screenge. (EC., SW.) To be nervously affected by, an on account of, another person; to
have a 'cold shiver.' (E.) To squeeze violently, to press down.

Thoo maks me screenge for thi when thoo sauces thi fadder (B.K.). I fair screenge
when oor lad gahs oot wi' t' yung nag (ID.).

Scribe, CS., N., SW. **Screever**, NC. A trade term: an instrument used for making trees
which are to be cut down; it is two-pronged, the one prong resembling a farrier's
drawing-knife, and is used to slice off a strip of bark, leaving a clean bare surface;
the other prong is furnished with a sharp point, and with a knife edge standing out
from the side, both point and knife are requires for making the cubic contents of
the logs. A simpler instrument consists of a drawknife which folds up like a
pocket-knife; this is only for scoring or scratching (J.N.D.). the mark or blaze made
by this implement is likewise called SCRIBE.

313 Larch, 732 Scotch ... standing in the Syke Plantation, and marked with a scribe
– PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 22, p. 8, col. 2.

Scroggy, G. (not N.) (skr'æg.i). **Scruggy**, NC., SW. Stunted, thorny; abounding in stunted
underwood.

Up the scroggy mountain, down the scraggy glen (E.D.D.).

Scroo, 276. The act of skating.

We hed sic a scroo on Black Dubs (T.H.C.).

—To skate.

I yance scrooded fra Lake Side tull Ammelside (ID.).

Scrowe, G. (skr'āuw). A crowd of persons. *From Scrowe*, 276, *remove* (B) ... crowd.

See **Scoo**.

Two oal fwoke, wid a scrowe o' barns – GIBSON *Branthet Neuk*, stz. 16.

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Scrowy, G. (skr'āuw.i). Untidy; scattered.

A tidy effectually screens a scrowy assgrate – PEN. OBS. 1903, Nov. 10, p. 4.

Scrudge, 277. With *through*: to force a way or passage.

T' brackins grows that thick yan can hardly scrudge through them – W.C.T. 1905, June 3, p. 3, col. 5.

Scruffins, 277. *For* skeybells, an sruf.fins *read* scruffins.

Scrunt, G. (skr'uont). **Runt**, EC. A small thickset, undersized person or animal.

Scrunt, NS., WC., B. A miserly person.

Scummy: see **Scawmy**.

Scun, SW. To throw with a quick and hasty effort. ELLWOOD To cut or chop clean off (J.ST.).

Scunner, 277. To flinch from. See **Scoo**.

'Will 'ta deah 't?' 'Aye, an' willn't scunner at it.'

Scut-pin, G. The iron pin or fastener for keeping in the end-board or SCUT of a farm-cart.

Scutter, **Scutter or wet, of rain**, G. (not SW., E.) **Scutterin' shooar**, SW. A short, sharp shower.

Haud on! Haud on! It'll nobbut be a laal scutter (E.D.D.).

Sea craw: see **Scarf**, 273.

Sea-croft. A field having a western aspect.

There is hardly a landholder who has not a sea-croft – HUTCHINSON, II. 441.

Sea hen, 278. After **Lump-fish** add **Sea Owl, Pad; Sea Pad** (Obs.) H.M.

Seal coer; and **Seal drink**, 276, 279. After **Seal** add (siāal).

Sea Owl, Sea Pad (Obs.): see **Sea hen**.

Sea pellick, 279. For *hiaticulus* read *hiaticula*.

Sea pyet, 270.

An oyster-catcher or sea-pie was seen passing up the Eden Valley – PEN. OBS. 1904, June 7, p. 6, col. 5.

Sea swallow: see **Pictarn**, 243.

Seatsman, G. (seu'ts.mu'n). In clog-making there are two classes of workmen—the sole-dresser who works in a standing position, and the SEATSMAN who works sitting, nailing the 'uppers' to the soles, or affixing the caulkers, &c. (J.W.B.). See **Breaker-up**, in Addenda.

Cloggers. – Steady Seatsman wanted; constant to suitable man – W.C.T. 1905, June 3, p. 1, col. 2.

Seawake, Obs. The watch or ward of the sea which was a burden on the adjoining land; known in all maritime counties; at first a personal service, and afterwards by composition a money payment. GREV. J. WILSON.

The tenants of the town of Waverton pay yearly for cornage 13s. 4d., **seawake** 2s. – WIGTON ,27. It stands on the sife of a hill where in old times watch was kept for seawake – DENTON TRACT, s.v. Bothill. The beacon ... was fired upon the discovery of any ships upon the Irish seas which might threaten invasion, by the watchmen ... And for support of this service, the charge or payment of *Seawake* was provided – NICHOLSON, ii. 17.

Sec wark, G. An exclamation made at a slight accident or disturbance.

Hannah went away from her neighbour laughing and saying, 'Sec wark! Ower an oald hen!' – W.C.T. 1893, p. 5, col. 2.

Seeknin', Obs. The time when premonitory symptoms of a confinement are very evident. Then the matrons of the 'laitin' were called together to be ready to assist it required. The doctor before he left the house was offered oatcake and rum-butter (M.E.N.).

Seesta, 280. Though the two methods of pronouncing the word are mainly confined to the districts referred to, yet they are both simultaneously in use; SEESTA then being used as an interrogative, whilst SISTA is employed with a view to direct attention.

Sista, if thoo leaves ma Ah'll kill tha – C. PATR. 1900, Mar. 9, p. 3, col. 7.

Seety, 280.

She's a fine seety lass – PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 1, p. 6.

Seg, G. (not SW.). To produce a callosity on hand or foot.

Seg, G., 280. The numbness or roughness felt in the teeth after eating unripe fruit.

Segt, 281.

A man 'at hes a hard-segged hand – GREENUP *Rhymes*, 3.

Sellion, Obs. A sellion of land was a ridge of ground rising between two furrows, containing no certain quantity.

And five sellions of land – *Extract* from a lease dated Jan. 31, 1609.

Se' on it, (him, &c.) T'. Itself, himself.

Here t' bacca by t' sel' on't for me – GIBSON *Bobby Banks*, 21.

Selt, G. Sold.

Ther has been no drink selt here – W.C.T. 1902, oct. 4, p. 5, col. 5.

Se-grun', G. (not E.) (same; säam). Said of oats which have been artificially dried, husked, and then coarsely ground; they keep better and are used as food for cattle. (Used as *sb.* And *vb.*)

Sen, G. **Sin**, G. **Sine**, NS. (sāain). **Seyne**, NW. (saein). Then; afterwards; since; during or within the time after; from a past time up to the present; because, inasmuch as; therefore; before now, ago; as *sb.* In phr. AULD LANG SYNE in the sense of 'old times'; also, without 'auld'. See **Sinsyne**.

An' ilk yen strives to catch his e'e, Syne tugs his cwoat – BLAMIRE *The Toilin' Day*, stz. 2. I've wonder'd sin' I kent mysel – ANDERSON *Lass abuin Thirty*, stz. 1. It's lang sen we, together, hev had a crack – STAGG *N. Y. Epist.*, stz. 13. Sin' Cuddy Wulson' murryneght, I've niver, niver yence been reet – ID. *Betty Brown*, stz. 3. Let us – sen leyfe is but a span – Still be as canty as we can – STAGG *N.Y Epist.*, stz. ii. Syne mortal men nae pity ken, O! Holy Virgin help ye me! – BURN *The Gold Table*, 271. To-neeght we're yen, to-morrow geane, Syne let us merry be –

ANDERSON (1808) *Peck o' Punch*, stz. 8. To ruminate on auld lang seyne – STAGG *N.Y. Epist.*, stz. 25. Memorials o' langsyne – BLAMIRE *The Traveller*, stz. 5.

Set; Set up, G. To place milk in pans in the dairy so that the cream may rise. (See **Lead**).

Long since people used bright tins to set the milk up in as well as bowls (A.J.).

Set. A train of bogies in a coalpit laden or unladen. The term includes a clutch bogie, the tubs, and the trailer (E.L.N.).

They were riding on a sett. It was a full sett coming out-bye – W.C.T. 1900, Feb. 10, p. 8, col. 3. There were twenty-four tubs on the sett – ID. 'He hez as much set as a bubbly-jock.'

Set, 281. (1) To lease; (6) to disgust.

Mr.—accepted the offer of two men to (4) set him home – C. PATR. 1888, Feb. 3, p. 6. 'If ye give a sheep too much fodder aw at yance it gits (6) set.'

Set, C., B., SW., EC. **Sit**, WC. **Sitty**, WC., NC. **Sitten**, NW. An egg having an embryo bird inside is **HARD SET** (**SITTEN**). In SW. of an egg that has been boiled hardish. Also jelly that has solidified is said **TO SET**, or to **BE SET**; and milk after standing long enough to allow

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the cream to rise is said to be **SET** (T.H.C.).

Set ageat, G. To set in motion; to originate.

Whativer schemes yee set a geeat 'ill wider i' yer hand – GIBSON *Skulls Calgarth*, 21.

Set away, G.

Away we set, t' oald lang nws't man an' me – GIBSON *Joe and Geologist*, 2.

Set on, 282. To attack; also used *fig.* To cause to attack.

I set on an' geh them o'sike a blackin – GIBSON *Betty*, 75. 'He set the dog on me as soon as I came into the yard.'

Set one one's caps, G. to confound; nonplus. See **Capper**, 54.

He fannd ah'd sett'n em his caps – SCOAP, 49.

Set oneself, G. Of a horse or child: to plant the feet firmly in an obstinate fit (E.D.D.).

Set oot. Mining term: if a tub was light in weight it was marked as a SET OOT and a fine was exacted. Seldom heard now (JAS.G.).

Sets, N., NW., B. ‘**Larks**’; frequently used by old comrades when talking of days gone by; ‘sec SETS we hed’ does not imply rough or dishonourable conduct, but only amusements and pastimes (J.H.). **Cf. Reeks.**

Setten in, 282. Engrained. Of a sore: deep-seated.

Setten in, G. **Setten tull**, SW. Adhered to, as a rag to a sore place.

Setten to, E. Said of milk, &c., when burnt in the pan and sticking to the bottom.

Setten up, G. Elated; conceited.

He seemed verra pleest te see meh, bit ah wasn’t greetly setten up fer that – W.C.T.

1905, May 27, p. 6, col. 5.

Settin’-oot powl, G. A pole used in conjunction with two others, as guides for the ploughman when opening or setting out a field for ploughing. One pole is set up in the middle of the line to be ploughed out, the other two are at the end of this line. See **Oppen oot**.

Set to, G. **Set tull**, G. To set dough to rise.

Ah hev me bread to set-to before ah can wesh dishes (A.J.).

Settee, WC. An earthenware egg placed in a hen’s nest as an enticement to lay.

Set up, G. To dish up food. See **Set**.

Tuik of t’ pot-lid to set up t’ broth – BRANNAN, 8.

Seun on, G. (siuon). Soon.

If thoo’s comin’, come seun on (J.B.). Seun on in t’ efterneun – TELFORD, 17.

Seut drop, G. A thick mixture of water and soot which, trickling down the old-fashioned chimney, dropped from the boards under the dome. In consequence of these drops it was customary for the men sitting round the fire to keep their hats on. See **Hallan drop**.

And snug may they mak thersels round a hearth fire, While t’ wind roars and brullies outside: And sleet brings down t’ chimla seut-drops thick as mire – CUMBRIANA, 243.

Seven steps. The staircase leading to the Courtroom of the Cockermouth Town Hall. It includes also the Courtroom itself.

Sey a hemp, B. to be hanged.

Seyne ower. (Ns.) To make an assignment or transfer. Phr. (SW.) TO SEYNE OWER TO MUCKY BILLY is to give in before every attempt to obtain one's object has been tried (T.H.C.).

Shackle, 282. *For C., E., SW. read G. (not E.). After restle add The*

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iron loop which connects the plough-beam with the threep-tree, the threep-tree in its turn being connected with the two swingle-trees; more often used with harrows than with ploughs. See **Restles**, 262.

Three shekels (as the country people called them from their similarity in form to the ring fixed to the plough beam) – HUTCHINSON, i. 151.

Shackle-net. A poacher's fishing-net; it consists of a bag-net of two-inch mesh, divided internally by a partition of net of small mesh, considerably larger in dimensions than is the large-meshed net, so that it hangs in folds inside the bags; the whole is suspended on a pole and is pushed by the wader (J.B.S.).

Shackle netting in Caldew ... At two o'clock two men were seen using a shackle net in the river, one man being on each of the river – C. PATR. 1905, May 19, p. 7, col. 2.

Shadder, E. To break up the 'bouse' and pick out the ore.

The larger pieces were shadded – WALLACE, 145.

Shade, G. (not C.) (shaed). The parting of the hair of the head. The opening formed by the two sets of threads; through this opening is thrown the shuttle, and then the 'slay' is pushed forward driving the weft home (J.B.S.).

—To part the hair of the head; also used *intr.*, to part; never applied now to a sheep's fleece.

The wool should be ... of an equal surface, that doth not shade nor hang downward, even when wet with rain – HUTCHINSON, I, 169.

Shaff: see **Hattock**.

Shaffles, 283. **Sprafflen**.

Shak, G. 'A good shak' – A good pace.

He went at a gay good shack – ANUDDER BATCH, 6.

Shakkins. The ague. LAKE COUNTRY, 310.

Shaky doon, 283.

There was a bedtick shaky down, and seven slept on it – W.C.T. 1904, Nov. 5, p. 3, col. 6.

Shank, G. The handle of a broom, &c.; the rope attached to a halter or head-collar.

—To supply with a handle or haft; to SHANK a besom or a hammer is to insert a handle into the besom or into a hammerhead. (E.C.). To raise timber by means of shankers (J.W.B.).

Shankers: see **Jankers.**

Shank pan, 284. *For Stoke read Stope* (stāup).

Shankum, 284.

He would ... tie the nag up ... and jog on at a good rate on Shankum's pony – E. C. NEWS, 1901, Dec. 14, p. 10, col. 6.

Shape, 284. *For this read Shap, and delete G.* (shaep).

Shap gallop, E.C. The forcible removal of an offensive person by seizing him by the scruff of the neck and the posteriors (B.K.).

Sharp, 284.

Donn't her-sel sharper nor ivver ah saw her afooar – BETTY WILSON, 11.

Sharpin' stean, G. A whetstone.

Tools, &c., augurs, sharpening stones – W.C.T. 1905, Mar. 25, p. 1, col. 8.

Shaw, C. (shāu). A sign; portent.

What can shaws an' dreams du for thee? – LIZ. LORTON, ii. 11. T' Luck was our shaws, an' God hes telt us by it to-day as hoo our time's coomed to an end – ID. 309.

She; her, 285. *For by a man read of a man; after irony add* or very familiar intercourse.

She's a laddie fer her yal is auld Jack (B.K.). Hes she gitten wesht up? (T.E.).

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Seam, G. (shiāam). **Sham,** G. (shāam). **Shem,** N. (shem). Shame; in phr. SHEM AN' A BYSEN, a disgraceful object; A SHAM TO BE SEEN, not fit to be seen; TO THINK SHAM, to be ashamed. Used also as an imprecation. See **Bysen.**

I begon raider to think sham o ' shootin' an ballerin' – GIBSON *T' Reets*, 11. Shem faw it – RELPH *Harvest*, 5.

—To be ashamed of. To blush with shame.

I defy t' feace o' clay to say 'at any on us iver dud owte we need sham on – GIBSON *T' Reets*, 10. She fairly mead Joe blush ... Ah saw t' pooar fella was beginnen the leuk whyte shammt – SCOAP, 7. 'Now you've done it so badly, don't you sham of it?'

Shear halved; Shear bittit. A lug-mark, having half of the upper (lower) fold of the ear removed with a sheering or curving cut. Cf. **Upper halved.**

Upper shear halved near, under shear halved far – S. GUIDE, 2.

Sheavin, Till a, G. Exactly.

She'll suit thee till a shevin – ANDERSON *Weyfe fer Wully*, stz. 7.

Sheckle: see **Shackle.**

Sheckle joint, N., EC. The wrist.

Shed, G. To part the hair. To separate the wool on a sheep's back into furrows with the thumbs and two next fingers, leaving the skin bare at the roots of the fleece, and then with the right-hand forefinger to spread the salve on the skin. The sheds are about two inches apart; the process was termed PUTTIN' IN T'SHEDS, now superseded by 'dipping', a more rapid and effective method. To separate one or more sheep from a flock and keep apart. See **Soavin.**

He was as good a shippert as iver pot in a shed (J.B.). Before the judges could decide five of the dogs, those belonging to Messrs.—, had to be put through the process of 'shedding'—C. PATR. 1904, Oct. 14, p. 5, col. 5.

Shedding, G. **Shed,** NE. The 'parting' of the hair of the head or of the wool in a fleece.

Shedding winds. These winds generally blow on contrary sides of Crossfell, from opposite quarters to the Helm wind. HUTCHINSON, 11. 266. (Nothing is known now of this term.)

Sheep rake, E., B., N., NE. The rough land on hill farms where sheep run. See **Rake.**

Sell for 1s. 6d. a head dearer than hose on the lower sheep rakes— HUTCHINSON, i. 220.

Sheep's foot, SW., B. Bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

Sheep steul, 285.

The little accidents which do occur are due in the main to the struggle of the animals when on the stool – PEN. OBS. 1904, Aug. 16, p. 6, col. 6. Ah gat twea sheep steulls, a shutter—ID. 1904, Nov. 22, p. 6, col.6.

Sheet, G. A SHEET O' HAY is that quantity of hay which can be packed into a sheet and borne on a man's back; neither it nor a SHEET O' WOO' has any definite weight; the tare of each sheet is known, and when full of wool is weighed separately.

Formerly it was common in the fell districts for the farmer to bring down his hay in sheets, from the less accessible fields, or from those in which there are many sit-fasts, and pile them up in his cart for removal to the barn (T.H.C.). T' farmers gev him ... a sheet o' hay – WAUGH, 17.

Shell berry, Obs. A mussel pearl.

The muscles that breed Pearl, called by the People here Shell-berries – COX, 367.

Shepherd's Beuk, 285. The following advt. is a good example

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of a sheep described by the lug-and smit-marks:

Ewe cropped and under key bitted near ear, cropped and punch holed far ear, red pop near lisk and tail head – W.C.T., 1904, Nov. 19, p. 4, col. 1.

Shield: see **Skeal**.

Shift, 286. 'SKIFT the sel'' – be quick!

Shill, G. To shell out; to unshell.

Shill, 286. Also desolate; unsheltered.

Shillapple: see **Mountain throssel**, 218; **Scop**, 274.

Shine, G. (shāain). The best of anything; the prize.

De Blenkinsop I' field or ring Is ane to take the shine! – BURN, 251, 2.

Shinny, 287.

Boys were fined 5s. each for playing shinty in the streets – C. PATR. 1888, Jan. 20, p. 7. With shinnies poised they raced for the bullet – W.C.T. 1900, Ap. 28, p. 3, col. 8.

Shippert, G. (ship.u'r't). A shepherd.

Ah wad want them oa me-sel if ah hire't for a shippert – SCOAP, 75.

—To tend sheep: act as shepherd.

If ah can nobbut git enny shipperdin the mannish – UPSHOT, stz. 3.

Shittle-cum-shaugh (shāaf). An expression of contempt.

‘Wa’ shittlecumshaugh!’ quo’ Gwordy Waugh – UPSHOT, stz. 3.

Shivver, 287.

All these have their Covers of black Plate or Chivers – ROBINSON, 58. Layers of a bluish cast ... but when exposed to the weather, become like the former, a heap of shivers – HUTCHINSON, ii. 443. Taking a rid off is taking the shiver and soil from the top of the rock (J.N.D.).

Shoe-horn, G. To make false ‘bids’ at a sale by auction in order to raise the price of an article which someone is anxious to purchase. This is generally performed on the incoming tenant; the outgoing tenant having instructed somebody to SHOE-HORN (T.H.C.).

Shog bog, 287. *After Totter insert bog.*

Shoer, C., NC. In phr. SHOOER IN THY HEED, a flood or outburst of tears. Said a person in exuberant spirits, ‘I doot thoo hes a SHOOER in thy heed’, meaning that ere long he or she will have cause to shed tears (J.W.B.).

Shool, C., N., E. (shoou’l). **Shoal**, SW. A shovel; spade.

Now, greypes, should, barrows flung by – ANDERSON *Clay Daubin*, stz. 2.

—To shovel. To sponge on. See **Shawle**, 284.

Ah hed t’ mooth on’t oppem while t’ bank chap shoolt them (sovereigns) inteuh’t – SCOAP, 13. Drinkin’, shoolin’, aidlin’ nowt – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 42.

Shoot, C., N., E. (shoot). **Shawt**, SW. (shāawt). To shout; to cry out; to call for without necessarily raising the voice; gen. with *on*. Of a woman: to be in labour, to be confined of a child; gen with *out*.

We shootit Edard Beeby up – GIBSON *Branthet Neuk*, stz. 8. She’ll be shooten oot yan o’ theeas days (T.H.C.).

Shooten, G. (shooten). Of a woman: implies childbirth.

‘The shooten hed begun afwore ah gat their.’

Shortlands, G.: see **Langlands**.

Short shits, C., EC., WS., B. Diarrhoea. Other terms are: skitters; squits.

Shot, NW. Roads or lanes three feet wide which have been cleared through the Scaur (Dubmill Scaur). The principal SHOTS run in a straight line from the shore seawards, some of them as near and as parallel as the line of a railway. Those

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running parallel with the beach are called cross-shots. W.C.T. 1902, Nov. 29, p. 8, col. 5.

When soft bait was used the lines were propped up on large stones 18 in. high, but when whelks, &c., were used the lines were laid on the gravelly surface of the shot. Each fisher-family had in the old days what was called a shot in which to set their long lengths of codfish line – IBID.

Shottle eye. A small circular part of a loom made of glazed earthenware, through which the weft passes (E.D.D.).

Shoulder-net: see **Flood-net**.

Shuffle, 289. To dance a certain movement in a step dance.

He'd shuffle an lowp till he swet – ANDERSON *Leyle Steebem*, stz 1.

Shunt, G. To go away; give the slip to.

Efter hoaf-an-'ooar's crack, t' oald fwoak shuntit off – BETTY WILSON, 2.

Shuttance, C., B. (shout.u'ns); SW., B. (shäut.u'ns). Riddance.

Sickle, G. **Teuth heuk**, G. This obs. Implement was not the same as reaping-hook, as is implied in many dictionaries. It was narrowed in the blade and toothed before grinding; made by the local blacksmith who, if a good maker, had a reputation far and wide. In Whicham there is still an old ruined building in which sickles were made formerly; it is now known as SICKLE-MILL. Sickles gave a neater and cleaner cut (T.H.C.). See **Heuk**, 164 and **Sharpin' sickle**, 284.

Side, 289. To put in order; freq. used with *away*, *by*, *up*.

Ah rowit me sark sleeves up ta git a few things sided by – PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 8, p.

7, col. 4. Harvest o' finish't and o' sidit up – CUMBRIANA, 251.

Side-bank, 289.

Now muck ... to cover some scarps of oald land; In sidebank fields whoar cars on clog wheels, Wad hardly be seaff to stand – CUMBRIANA, 244.

Side-boards, 289. *For* Movable ... carts *read* Movable boards used to heighten the sides of a cart, and so increase its cubical capacity. Sometimes (WC.) called ‘side’ shelvins (J.N.D.).

Side-kest: see **Kest**, 185.

Side-langel, G. To hobble by connecting the fore and hind legs on the same side of an animal together. To ‘langel’ without ‘side’, is the more usual expression. See **Cross langel**.

Side-lock, G. A curl of hair on the side of the face.

Thy brows within thy sidelocks is like a bit a pomegranate – DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* Vi. 7.

Side-wipe. A fall of coal the side of an underground road (R.W.M.).

Sidins, 289. Aside; furtively.

Reet proud to sit seydlins wi’ girt fwok an deyne – ANDERSON *Aul Ben’s death*, stz. 2. An’ sidelins aft was speert that nicht – GILPIN *Songs*, iii. 205.

Sile raisin’: see **Timmer rearin’**.

Sile trees, 290.

They set up two pair of ‘siles’, rough crooked beams forming a Gothic arch – COLLINGWOOD, 157.

Sill, 290.

If the lower sills are productive the prospect of the continuance of these mines will be greatly increased – C. PATR. 1900, Sept. 21, p. 7, col. 4.

Siller, G. **Silver**; money in general.

That lassie cares nought for my siller or me! – BLAMIRE *I’ll hae a new coatie*, 2.

Simmerkin, G. Diminutive of **Seymie**, 282.

A poor pale-faced Simmekin (J.AR.).

Simmer, G. To settle down to; to change from a violent to a quiet condition. Of an angry man: to cool down. ‘It’s SIMMEREN

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doon for frost,’ common saying when the weather is settled in winter with an east or north wind (E.D.D.).

He's simmeren doon (T.H.C.)

Simmont, N., B., SW., EC. (rare) (sim.u'nt). Cement.

Sin: see **Sen**.

Sind. The final rinsing of any vessel with clean water.

'Give it another sind before you use it.'

Sinker, G. A well-sinker. A man who digs out shafts.

Seymy Hunt the sinker – UPSHOT, stz. 10.

Sinsyne, C., NS., B. (sin-saein; sāain). Since then (emphatic); no longer so much used as formerly.

'I've not seen him sinsyne.' But monie a time he's rued, sin seyne, for now he's fworet to beg – ANDERSON *Peace*, stz. 4.

Siplin', G. A sapling; a walking stick made from a sapling. In place-names, SIPLING CRAG.

Wid a spur on ae heel, an yek siplin in han – ANDERSON *Borrowdale Jwohnnny*, stz. 4.

Sir Reverence. (C.) Excrement of a man and beast; (EC., B.) of man only.

Sit, EC., SW., NS. To get equal with; to impose upon. In phr. HARD TEH (UT) SIT difficult to manage or to trade with. The reply to this is in some places, that the speaker would not like to 'ride t' watter on em' (J.S.O.).

Sitfast, G. A whitlow or any bad 'gedderen'. Also (C., NS., B.) a large stone firmly fixed in the ground and below the surface; such stones are dangerous as tending to throw the plough out of the ground; they are therefore 'brogged oot' for a new ploughman (T.H.C.). See **Dub**, **Yerdfast**.

Sittin doon, G. A settlement, esp. marriage.

If she weds him it'll be a gay good sittin down for her – PEN. OBS 1904, Mar. 1, p. 6.

Sittin up, 290. *Remove* generally ... bed.

Sitty; **sitten**: see **Set**.

Sizes, G. Assizes.

Transpworted to jail to be try't at sizes – WILLY WATTLE, 6.

Skeal-board, EC. (skiäal). **Skell-boose**, SW. **Skell-board**, EC. (rare). A wooden partition between cattle-stalls (JAS.H.).

Skeal, 291. Shield is also used but confined to the east of the county; e.g. Wetheral SHIELDS.

‘Scales’ which were a sort of huts or hovels, built of sods or turf on commons – HUTCHINSON, ii. 379.

—To shelter or enclose in a SKEAL.

The tenants of Gillesland have used to scheal, or common their cattle in the summertime – HUTCHINSON, i. 98.

Skeggle. The Freshwater Herring (E.D.D.). See **Skelly**, 291.

Skell, C., Es., N. (skell). A shell; the hull of a ship; a house without furniture.

‘Borrowdale nuts hes thin skells.’ Here’s five dozen of eggs, I wadn’t give a skell o’ them mait nor ten for sixpence – GIBSON *Bobby Banks*, 16.

Skell-boose: see **Skeal-boards**.

Skellful, G. The contents of a shell.

Gang to sea! Hoo can we gang noo? Theer isn’t a egg skillful o’ steam – CUMBRIANA 299.

Skelly, 291. ‘It is only a SEGGY’ is often used as a term of contempt (J.AR.).

Skelpin’, C. Jumping, romping.

Hang the cine and the wider, an the lakes. Git te clogs on, an doff that fine gown; thou mun full muck to-mown, or gang toth’ moss for this skelpin to-day – CLARKE 70.

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Skelpin’, G. Exceptionally large or fine.

‘Was she a girt skelpin lass?’

Skep, 292. An obs. Measure of varying quantity. Also in form **Eskep**.

In 1619 it is defined to contain 12 bushels and every bushel (Penrith measure) 16 gallons and upwards – NICHOLSON, ii. 178. 7 skeps, ii bushels and a half of barley – ID. The yearly rent of 15 eskeps of havermeal – ID. P. 494.

Skeulie, G. (skiuol.i). **Skeallie**, NS. (skiül.i); B. (skeeuol.i). The children’s nickname for school master. Not common.

That only three children out of a hundred have been absent on an average throughout twelve months will strike the ordinary scheulie ... with astonishment – W.C.T. 1901, Mar. 23, p. 4, col. 7.

Skew, G. (skioo). To twist about; lift sideways.

‘What’s the matter with the fellow? Look how he’s skewing his face about.’ An’ wheyle they skew’t and tew’t, and swat, Wa monny a weary seydle – UPSHOT, stz. 15. He was ... skuin’about on t’furm – E.C.N. 1899, Jan. 5, p. 5, col. 5. Whell the maister’ maskin’-feace fell off; Than, skewin’ up Joe cry’t, ‘Keek! Holloa! – UPSHOT, stz. 26.

Skiddaw gray, CS. A rough woolen cloth made of Herwick wool. The Keswick Rifle Volunteers up to about 1876 were called SKIDDAW GRAYS because of the colour of their uniform. See **Kelt-cwoat**.

His clothes were made of ... what is here called *Skiddow Grey*, viz. black and white wool mixed – CLARKE 45. Our coat, home-spun, of honest Skiddaw-grey – RUSTIC, iv. 101.

Skift: see **Shift**.

Skilvins, 292. *For* Boards ... sides *read* A framework added to a cart to increase its capacity for carrying hay or straw. One shelving extends backwards, the other forward well over the horse’s hindquarters. The SKILVINS also project over the sides of the cart.

A pair of cart shelvins – W.C.T.X. 1899, p. 5, ccol. 4.

Skirl: see **Scurl**, 277.

Skit, 292.

She was skitting and saying what she would do with Mrs. C. – W.C.T. 1900, Ap. 21, p. 2, col. 7.

Slack, 293. In place-names, as Scandle SLACK.

Sladder, 293.

The gravy in a meet pie is sometimes so called (T.H.C.).

Slag, G. A mining term: a thin bed of coal mixed with limestone and of no value. A bluish slate stone on the fells (A.J.).

Slaggers: see **Scoggers**.

Slaister, G. 294.

Last Monday I heard a man say, speaking of the high wind of the Sunday, ‘Ay, aw my beans was slaistert’ (J.B.).

Slam. (C., EC., SW.) To beat or cuff any one strenuously. RAY (C.) To utterly squash; to beat or knock (S.D.B.). See **Slem**.

Slang, G. Abuse; hard names.

Slant, 294.

He may have slanted now and then at a christenin' or a weddin'; but for buryin' a corp, he is undeniable – WHITE, 330.

Slant, G. Sideways.

But Sir John Barleycorn sae sway'd, their slaps they a' flew 'slant – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 39.

Slap, G. With sudden force; quickly, suddenly. The sound produced by the fall.

Ah com slap off t' skemmel on the t' flooar – SCOAP, 22. A pairing seav'd my Sweet-heart's neame to tell; Slap fell it on the fleer – RELPH *St. Agnes*, 230. 'It fell wid a slap.'

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Slape, 294. Deceitful, smooth-spoken.

Fwoke tel't me thoo com of a slape, sneeky breed – GIBSON *Sneck Posset*, stz. 2.

Slape, G. To neglect or scant work.

Thou's not goin' to slape thy work like that – MAYROYD, ii. 284.

Slape back. Mining term: a smooth and greasy-feeling or limestone; so called in contradistinction to 'dry back'. SLAPE BACKS are usually coated with a thin skin of 'smit' ore, and are a source of danger in mine, for it is sometimes difficult to detect them, and the mass of stone or ore which hides them from view frequently slips away causing an accident (J.M.M.).

It was too big a stone to give aby sound, and it came off by a 'slape back'. In his experience of mines, he found 'slape backs' to be very treacherous – W.C.T. 1905, Mar. 11, p. 6, col. 4.

Slape-fistit, G. 'Butter-fingered'.

A 'slape-fisted fudgel' if she let a brush fall – LIZ LORTON, iii. 39.

Slape-tail, Cs. An untrustworthy person; a dishonest man.

Slapish, G. Rather slippery. Mean, doubtful.

He was yance aks't ta yan o'ther slapish meet hooses – BETTY WILSON, 61.

Slark, G. (not Es., N.) (slāar'k). One who does his work in a slovenly, imperfect manner.

—To scamp work.

Slash, G. To lash as with a whip.

Witness told him to stop, but D—slashed the horse and wouldn't – W.C.T. 1903, Oct. 31, p. 7, col. 6.

Slatter, 295.

'Carrv it cannily and dunnet slatter t' milk ower'.

Slay-board: see **Race**.

Slay-reed. The wooden frame which holds the reed and drives home the weft (E.D.D.).

Sleater (s.v. **Kirk-louse**, 187).

Doon, leyke a sleater, fell flat on the fluir – RAYSON *Lady Fair*, stz. 3.

Sleat metal, C. The two beds of fine cleaved ash, called locally, SLATE METAL, which occur at the base of the volcanic series ... The beds of SLATE METAL from which the slate is obtained in these quarries. T.C.A. xvi. 48-9.

Sleat off, 295.

Thoo'll be a raven maniac in aboot hoaf an hoor. Thoo hez aboot hoaf a dozen sleates off – W.C.T.X. 1904, p. 10, col. 1.

Sleck trough, 295.

Steel was sittin' on a bit o' iron-hoopin' set across t' sleck-trough – W.C.T.X. 1902, p. 2, col. 3.

Sleck watter, G. The water in the 'sleck trough'.

It was considert 'at sleck watter was t' best cure for them (warts) – W.C.T.X. 1903, p. 22, col. 2.

Sledder, 296.

Bit just than whoa sud come sledderen up bit Joe – W.C.T.X. 1899, p. 17, col. 2.

Sledder-clogs, G. (not E.). An untidy fellow; one who is slow in action and shuffles along.

Slem, 296. Also **Slam**, **Slim**, EC., NS., B. To scamp work.

Sleuth-dog, 296. **Slough-dog**. Obs.

On the borders, the dogs appointed to be kept for defense were called Slough dogs – ALLERDALE, 23.

Slick, G. To dash anything hurriedly.

Wiping her soapy hands on her apron, and slicking the apron across her face –

MAYROYD, i. 115

Slim: see **Slem**.

Slimmy, B., N. (slim.i). Long, lanky, long in the leg. (N., B.)

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Said of one who is deceitful, does his work badly and carelessly, ‘slimming it ower’.

Slinge, 297. To go about idly.

Thou slingin’ mazel’d gowk – GILPIN *Poetry: Death of Roger*, 205.

Slinky, G. (slink.i). Inclined to be idle, (not EC.) deceitful.

A gert lang slinky fellow spoalderen aboot wid his gert slimmy legs (H.T.).

Slipe, 297. Mining term: to reduce by a foot or two the thickness of a pillar of iron-ore or stone in a mine (J.M.M.).

‘They must have slipe’t him away from a shelter unknown to some others.’

Slipe, G. A strip; a long narrow piece of anything. A disappearance, absconding.

Jos gat a good slipe in as weel as t’ rest – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 156. Tom Hodgson has med a grand slype, he’s muzzled an takken lots of fwoke in (E.D.D.).

Sliper. An absconder.

Ere lang he pruiiv’d, A base dishonest slipper – RAYSON *Squeeze Crab*, stz. 7.

Slipped. A lug-mark: having the whole of the under (upper) fold and a portion of the upper (lower) fold cut away by a shearing or curved cut. See **Shear**.

Upper slipped near, under slipped far – S. GUIDE, 216.

Slips, G. Iron bands which encircle the sole-bar and the shaft of a tipcart; when these are slipped along the shafts, leavings the sole-bars free, the cart can then be ‘cowped’.

He lowsed t’ slips off t’ car an’ cowped them (pigs) up – W.C.T.H. 1893, p. 9, col. 3.

Slit. A lug-mark: having the ear divided down the middle of the length; distinct from ‘ritted’, when a slice is entirely removed.

Cropped and slit near – S. GUIDE, 188.

Slive-Andrew, C., B. One who scamps his work.

Slobby, B., NS. **Lobby**, C., B. In this game a round hole is made in the ground and the marbles put in it; a player then, firing with a taw, tries to knock marbles out of the hole, claiming such as his own.

Slodderment: see **Sobblement**.

Slopment, G. Wet, sloppy food.

Slouch, Es., NS., B. (slāuwch; slooch). An ungainly silly person; a disreputable person.

An' sud ye, seblins, be sae daft, Ye'd luok but silly slouches – STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 31.

Slouch, s.v. **Slotch**, 298. Also SW.

Slouch, Carlisle (slooch). To knock a man's hat over his eyes, to bonnet him (RD.S.).

Slough-dog: see **Sleuth-dog**.

Slowdy, 298.

They cawt yan anudder for aw t' ... slowdiest pawkiest rapscallions – W.C.T.X. 1901, p. 23, col. 2.

Slug, B., N., NE. Obs (sluog). A smock-frock formerly much used by farm servants.

Slurry, G. (sluor'.i). Thin watery mud.

Slush, 298.

If there's frost in November to bear a duck, there'll be nowt efter but slush an' muck – SAYING.

Slushy, G. Weak, sloppy, washy.

You can't get muscle and wind on slushy stuff – teaand that kind of thing – W.C.T. 1904, Sept. 17, p. 3, col. 3.

Slutter, 298.

The child was drinking out of its mother's saucer and made a mess of it – it sluttered in the tea – C. PATR. 1887, Oct. 7.

Sma', G. Small; of children: young in years; a SMALL

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family consists of young children, not necessarily few in number.

Sma' beer. A name given in Carlisle to treacle beer.

Small frogs' lettuce: see **Watter caltrops**, 356.

Sma's, G. (not E.). Small quantities.

Ah gedder'd me rent up in sma's (A.J.). And so on to the end of the chapter of 'bits' and 'sma's' as aids to rent – WORTHIES, ii. 32.

Smacker, G. Anything large; a loud-sounding kiss; one who kisses loudly.

For kissin' – a smacker is Nan – DICKINSON *Remains*, stz. 227.

Smatterin', G. A small quantity. To a small extent.

Things is shappen a smatterin better at t' lang last – SCOAP, 119.

Smiddy, G. (smid.i). A smithy, blacksmith's workshop; applied also as the nickname of the blacksmith.

Treype Tom, Smiddy Dick, an Deef Reid – ANDERSON *Cursmess Eve*, stz. 3.

Smirker, G. (smur'k.u'r'). One who smiles (not necessarily in an affect manner).

Blyth on this trod the smurker trip'd – RELPH *Harvest*, 13.

Smit. SMIT ore is Haematite in a soft plastic condition, and unmixed with clay; when dried it becomes a fine impalpable powder (J.M.M.). See **Rud**, 267.

Smitch, G. **Smit**, SW. a spot, speck. (Not SW.) A mark of ownery put upon sheep. See **Smit**, 299.

'Thoo's gitten a smitch o' greyme on thy feace'. 'Put a leyle smitch on that sheep an' we'll ken't ageann.'

Smittle, 299. To infect by contagion.

'Take the rotten apples away, or they'll smittle the rest.'

—*After* contagious *insert* said of fruit which, beginning to go bad, will cause other sound fruit also to rot by being in contact with it.

Smoot, 299.

Dar! If ther'd bin a smoot-hole left, he'd ha croppen thro' (E.D.D.).

Smooth kesh: see **Kesh**.

Smother, C. (smuodh.u'r'). Foam on the edge of a river when it is in flood.

He (heron) hopped a yard into the surges, and the strong sharp beak was plunged far into the smother – RAMBLES, 199.

Smug, 300.

I thowt t' wad smush to be deame o' Hartlow – SONGS, 15, *line 11*.

Snaaen up: see **Owerblown**.

Snaat, 300. *After Snew add* Pref. lxx.

Snack at, C., Ns. To snatch at.

The pony had never shown any vice ... beyond snacking at the collar when put on –
C. PATR. 1902, Mar. 7, p. 2, col. 8.

Snafflan, G. A weak, feeble person.

He's neah snafflin' 'at can say, Ower Striden Edge I cross't – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 16.

Snap, 300. A sudden seizure or grip of any kind; especially applied to cold weather.

Snap; Snap-neet, Obs. Lads used to meet at a house, freq. a widow's, where they would play lant for SNAPS made by the widow and drink treacle beer. Sometimes the meeting would be held at a public house, when they would dance and sing.

A 'snap' or 'merrie neet', to wind up the day's proceedings – WIGTON, 25. Often when money was to be raised for charitable purpose, a baking of 'snaps' would be made; the neighbours would assemble, buy the snaps and play at cards for them in the same way as they would play for 'drinks'. This was called a 'snap-neet' (RD.S.).

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Snap and rattle, Cs., Ws., B. Also, EC., **Clap-keak**. Thin havver bread baked over a 'howe seed' fire, on a girdle having no handle; the cake is very large in diameter, but as thin as a halfpenny (B.K.). It used to be kept on the kitchen mantle-shelf to keep it hard (RD.S.). See **Fly**.

Snap-car, Ns., B., EC. **Snap-up**, NW. A light tip or 'cowp' cart.

Could ah git a lend o' your snap car to tek t' wife till grandmudder's – PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 1, p. 6.

Snaper, G. A snub, that which snubs by word or deed.

Jont shukk his heid varra comical like ... as much as to say, 'That's a snaper for Billy' – W.C.T.X. 1904, p. 4, col. 1.

Snap-teable, G. A one-legged table which the upper part is so fixed by hinges to the central support that by unloosening a catch or snap it can be turned up into a perpendicular position.

Oak Snap Table, Two Oak Tables, Two Kitchen Tables – PEN. OBS. 1904, Jan. 26, p. 8, col. 3.

Snarl, 301. To entangle, as a ball of string when unwound.

A bleak place at best in this snerping wind – DELLS, 51. ‘T’ breeks is too big, but they’ll seun snerp up’.

Snatch, 301. **Snig**, WC. *Before casting insert leaded; del. Gut and; after three insert large, heavy.*

Sneck, 301.

If the gate had been snecked, the cattle could not have got on the line – C. PATR. 1889, Mar. 1, p. 6, col. 6.

Snerp: see **Snarl**.

Snew, C. (snioo). To scorn; to sneer; to twist.

Thou needn’t snew thee nwise up (J.G.).

Snewy, EC., N., B. Contemptuously sneering. A man may be said to have a SNEWY face.

Snicket, 302. A short distance.

Under yon varra tree ‘at stan’s off from the rest a snicket? – MAYROYD, i. 274.

Snig, 302. *After ell add See Snatch. And for a bunch ... flee read with a snig or snatch.*

When Ah’s ... a magistrate ah’ll luik ower sec things as aniggin’ and nettin’ – W.C.T.X. 1901, p. 8, col. 3.

Sniggle, G. (snig.u’l). A suppressed laugh; a giggle.

Eley fled away into the dairy, all ‘flurts an’ sniggles’ – LIZ LORTON, I. xii. 286.

Snipey, G. (not Ns.). Thin or pointed towards the end, like sharp-pointed clogs’ toe ends.

Snurlin’, snipey, blue-reed nebs (J.B.).

Snitter, G. (ssnitth.u’r.). A snigger.

‘What did ta feel like?’ axed Gweordie wid a snitter – W.C.T.X. 1902, p. 20, col 1.

—To snigger.

Snod, G. (not SW.). To make smooth, even, smart.

Snod, 303. WC., N., NE. Of a man: easy and calm of deportment, unruffled.

Snodge, NC. (snăuj). To walk easily and calmly forward, without haste, but not aimlessly. J.W.B. Cf. **Snod**.

Snodly, G. Evenly, smoothly.

Thy teeth ar leyke a flock o’ sheep that ar snodlie clipp’t – DICKINSON, *Sng. Solomon*, iv. 2.

Snoot-band, G. To put a metal plate on the toe of a clog.

Buy my Lword Wellington's buits; cokert, but nit snoutbandit – ANDERSON *Carel Fair*, para. 5.

Snotter-bob, G. (snäutth.u'r'-bäub). **Snotters**, WC., SW.

She ... turnt as reid as a turkey-cock snotterbob – SCOAP, 68.

Snowk-snarrel, C., B. (snäuwk-snāar'u'l). A mean sneak.

Od hang him for a snowk-snarrel ... 'at gangs o' up an' down a town an' niver pays a shot – CUMBRIANA, 60.

Snuff, G. A small quantity of.

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anything; used in phr. NOT TO CARE (MIND) A SNUFF.

Women mind not whinging-wark a snuff – CLARK *Seymon*, line 47.

Soar-hawk, Obs. Most probably the Peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. L. E. HOPE.

Paying for the same yearly one soar-hawk at Carlisle – NICHOLSON, i. 397. Hawks we have of all kinds I ever heard of, except the soar-hawk, and perhaps that too – CLARKE, 190.

Soav, G. (sāuv). Salve; (obs.) especially applied to the mixture of tar and tallow which was rubbed into the skin of the sheep, for the purposes of preventing 'scab'.

A lock eh tar and sheep sove – SCOAP, 93.

—To salve. See account under **Shed**.

Clip't a sheep oot o' t' whicks, or soav't yan – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 156.

Soaver, G. (sāuv.u'r'). One who salves or rubs the 'soave' into the skin of a sheep to prevent 'scab'. See **Shed**.

Theer'll nowder be ... shearers, nor soavers, nor nowt else 'at's good for owt – RICHARDSON, 1st, 58.

Soavin', G. Obs. The operation of salving sheep. This tedious process, though most effective, has been superseded by 'dipping'; it began about Michaelmas. See **Shed**.

Now settin' o' tar, and soavin' o' sheep ... And before o' t' soavin' is done – CUMBRIANA, 251.

Sobblement, C., W., E., B. (sǎub.-u'lmũ'n̄t). **Sabblement**, EC. (slǎuddh.u'r'-ment).

Sloppy food.

Sod, G. The upper layer of vegetable growth in a peat moss, which must be removed before the true peat is reached.

Softly, G. Damp, rainy.

Soldiers, B.: see **Cockfighters**, 73.

Soldier's lowp, NC. Leap frog. J.W.B.

Sole. Mining term: the lowest 'level'.

A miner ... was proceeding up the level with a wagon, there being a great deal of water in the 'sole' – PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 22, p. 2, col. 3.

Sole en', N., NC., E. **Stang en'**, NC. **Car en'**, EC. The bumper, or backward continuation of the sole-plate of a cart; it serves to protect the end-board, as well as the back-bar when the cart is cowped.

Soletree, G. A beam of wood laid on the ground supporting other upright beams (E.D.D.) in a mine.

They had props under the lump standing on the soletree – W.C.T. 1903, May 23, p. 3, col. 1.

Son afoor t' fadder: see **Cleet**, 67.

Sooa, 304. In *comb.*: very.

He ola's speaks that way when we're owte sa.thrang – GIBSON *Joe*, 1.

Sooin', G. (not N.). **Soughin'**, N. (sǎuw (g)h.u'n̄). A sighing or murmuring of the wind or sea; a 'singing' in the ear. See p. lxx.

The Laird within the Ha', comforted in the belief that the wind was only a 'soughing', and not a gale – WORTHIES, ii. 41.

Soom, Cs., E. The deep, silent draught of a beast or man.

—To drink silently and deeply.

Ye've happen seen a coo drink. She sooks't in. A chap 'at sups yal t'siam way sooms it in – PEN. OBS. 1898, Ap. 26.

Souple, G. (soo.pu'l). Supple, pliant, flexible; yielding; nimble, agile.

But Cursty, souple gammerstang, Ned Wulson brong his lug a whang; An owre he flew – ANDERSON *Worton Weds.*, stz. 4. At last some lish young souple lads Their

naigs frae th' buoses brought, An' off they set to try a reace – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 29.

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Soor Geordie, G. (not SW.). Brown bread made of rye. See **Gweordie**.

He was beggin' 'Sour Geordie' frae the Peer-Hoose bwoys – FIRESIDE CRACK, 7.

Sotherin', Cs., Ns., B. (soo.dhu'r'u'n). Flattering; coaxing.

Thee'se gitten a soothing tongue – LIZ LORTON, ii. 13.

Soss, 305. (NC.) To press down.

Sote, C., E., EC., NW., B. (sāut). **Saat**, GN., SW. (sāat; sāat). Salt. Phr. TO MAKE SALT FOR PORRIDGE, to work. Used more freq. in neg. sense – 'he can't even make enough salt for his poddish'. 'We've hardly mead SOTE till our poddish' – have not made a living wage, have been unsuccessful in work.

A greet sackless *Steg* that 'edent eneuf gumption in him to eddle soat till his poddish – MARY DRAYSON, 6.

Sote, 381. (EC.) Very common in reference to dogs, a 'SOTE bitch' (B.K.).

Sough: see **Sooin'**.

Sous, Obs. A halfpenny.

At last aw was selt his aul fedder had toil'd for, An silly Tom Linton left nit worth a souse – ANDERSON *Tom Linton*, stz. 4.

Sowe, 306. Is of artificial origin, generally for drainage purposes, in contradistinction to 'pow', which is natural.

Sowted, EC. Sodden. See **Bellied**.

Oor dumplin' 'll be sousted to deeth – BAMPTON, 205.

Sowty, G. Afflicted with Sowt or something resembling the disease; a SOWTY PLEEAS (SW.) is a white swelling on an animal.

Spadger, G. (spāaj. u'r'). **Studger** (stuo.j.u'r'). **Spojy**, W. (spāu.ji). The house sparrow. See **Hossie**.

Span, NW. **Span-taw**, NC, B. One player fillips his marble against a wall or a stone; the next player tries in a similar manner to get near the first marble as possible; then at the distance of one SPAN from his own marble he fillips at his opponent's (H.T.).

Spang, 306.

Mudder com up an' spang't a heatt sark intul t' loft – WILLY WATTLE, 3.

Spanghue, 306. *Fig.* To fling to the winds.

Spanghuer, G. A violent blow.

Hittin Abe a jop under t' chin ... ah nivver saw ennybody git seek a spanghewer –
W.C.T.H 1893, p. 10, col. 1.

Spanish reutt, G. **Weyl' lickorish**, NW. Common Rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; so called because of the resemblance of its root to that of the liquorice.

Spar, EC., B. To shut or fasten a door by means of a bar or bolt (E.D.D.). See **Bang**.

Spar: see **Raft**.

Sparling, 307. For *eperlana* read *eperlanus*.

Spartes: see **Sprits**, 310.

Spatchcock, WC., NW., B. The ordinary wooden tap, also called Spiddick, foar a water cask (J.H.).

Spattit, G. Supplied with spats.

I is ga'n to be weel spattit I't' lang run – GIBSON *Tom Railton*, 153.

Speak fine, G. To talk as if highly educated; talk affectedly.

Aul Widow Watters oft wad caw. Donn't neyce, an she spak feyne – ANDERSON
Winny, stz. 8.

Speal, 307. (SW.) A splint (surgical). See **Spelk**.

You can also put speals on a broken fishing rod (T.H.C.). What's t' good a scrattin
theer ... mair like git a spell in thee fingers – W.C.T.X. 1904, p. 22, col. 2.

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Spean, 307. Of corn: to begin to take root; to appear delicate or unthriven.

On account of the humidity of the season havver nivver speanned, as it did other
years. It has been green all through May – J. H. (sen.).

Speat, 307. A sudden flood in a river. To be in SPEAT implies that the river is full of
rain (or snow) water.

The river was in spate again on Tuesday – C. PATR. 1903, Mar. 13, p. 5, col. 1.

Specks, G. (speks). **Speckets** (speku'ts). **Spenticles** (spent.tiku'lz). **Glasses**. Spectacles.

I put on my speckets – ANDERSON *Heam's heame*, stz. 3.

Spelch, Obs. A swath band (E.D.D.).

Spelfu', Obs. Charmed.

Bauld Talentire with spelfu' spear, Unrival'd takes the lead – MINSTREL *The Panic*, stz. 27.

Spelk, 308. (G. not SW.) A surgical splint.

—(G.) To fasten down tatch by means of a SPELK. To repair anything broken; to apply a splint.

He shuck his heid; but spelked him up – An gev him up an' aw – ANUDDER BATCH, 9. He brok his arm and the doctor spelked it for him (J.W.B.).

Spell: see **Speal**, 307.

Spell, 308. Also implies distance.

It was a long spell from the trough to the house – W.C.T. 1900, June 16, p. 5, col. 5.

—(N.) To ask for, to beg as when asking for subscriptions; it is fairly common here, taking the place of SPEER whilst ASK is hardly ever used (H.B.C.).

His offers of manly service had been taken as 'spellings for brass' – LIZ LORTON, ii. 61.

Spence, C., WC., E. A milk-house, or cool place having stone shelves.

Mudder hed his silet t' milk an was washin up on t' spence – C.F.P. 1905, Ap. 7, p. 2.

Spend-time. A nickname formerly applied to tea.

That wish-weshy tea now so mickle in use, (Co' it 'spend-time' or 'trash' for you may) – CUMBRIANA, 245.

Spenticles: see **Specks**.

Spetch, G. Patch on a shoe, &c.

Speun, **Putten in wid a**, G. (spiuon). Said of one possessing little or no intellectual vigour (E.D.D.).

He was yan o' t' hafe-rock't mack, was Wiffy, varra lal in him but what was putten in wid a speun – GIBSON *Wise Wiff*, 23.

Speun shank't, 308. *Replace the explanation by the following*: Having a long and curved slice taken out of both folds, leaving the central part of the ear resembling the handle of a spoon.

Spoon shaken near, forked far – S. GUIDE, 62.

Spew-paddick. When the ‘common bittern’ bred in Lakeland, the boys on finding a nest containing young used to make SPEW-PADDICKS of the captives. This was done by spurting water down their gullets. (E.D.D.).

Spile, G. To insert a vent-peg into a barrel. *Remove this gloss from Spile, 308.*

Spile. In a coal-mine the SPILES are laid side by side and stretch from head-tree to head-tree, thus forming a ceiling and a support to the roof. Also, (G.) strong posts driven vertically into the bank or edge of a stream to hold brushwood, &c., to protect the bank from erosion. (N.) A special form of geavlock or wooden shaft shod with iron and with a crossed handle, used

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They had spiles, some of which were four inches thick – W.C.T. 1901, Sept. 21, p. 2, col. 5.

—(C.,SW.) To drive stakes into the bed of a river so as to prevent netting by poachers. The stakes, having a few nails in them, are driven in for 2 ½ or 3 feet and then cut off below the water level. A mining term: to support by means of piles or spiles. (G.) To weir a riverbank.

If they know that the number of watchers has been reduced, they will know that there is no spiling going on – W.C.T. 1901, Feb. 2, p. 6, col. 2. The timber was new. The roof was spiled – ID. 1901, Sept. 21, p. 2, col. 5. T’ dub below this un’s spilet te stop pwoachers fray nettin – ID. 1905, June 17, p. 1, col. 6.

Spink, s.v. Scop, 274.

The yelloehammer or ‘spinkie’ are common visitants – PEN. OBS. 1905, Feb. 7, p. 6, col. 7.

Spit-boots. Heavy leather gaiters with iron fastenings (not known).

They opened on the outside of the leg. When put on, they were secured at the bottom by a sharp spit or spike, which passed into an iron socket. (E.D.D.).

Spit-cat, C., EC. Of a woman: a ‘spit-fire’; one whose passion is easily aroused.

He hes ta be canny what he says tull her, fer she's a spit-cat when her tongue's
lowsed (B.K.).

Spite, G.

'It sal be done in spite of his teeth' – or in defiance of him.

Spitten picter, 309. (NOTE Stamper died more than forty years ago; he was an
'innocent' at Cockermouth and attended every funeral in a tall hat and long
mourning bands. J.B.).

Spittle: see **Cuckoo spit**, 86.

Splash: see **Plash**.

Splatter, 309. To completely break up; or destroy.

If it was'nt for that oald gray heid o' thine ah wad splatter theh – SCOAP, 31.

Splatter, EC., E. Implies rapid motion.

Ah set off sec a splatter (S.L.).

Spoalter: see **Spoalder**.

Splutter, G. (spluotth.u'r'). To speak too quickly for distinct utterance; to speak
indistinctly by reason of an excess of saliva in the mouth.

'Divvent heed em, he's a spluttheran gowk.' They hev sum turkeys, barne, A
splutt'ran cock – DICKINSON *Remains*, 172.

Spoalder, 309. **Spoalter**, NW.

Spojy: see **Spadger**.

Spot, 309. *Fig.* Employment.

Mak't your spot to see Ye dooant sit like cluncher-lugs (J.B.).

Spout (spoot). A waterfall, as Cam SPOUT; it refers to a fall smaller than is a Force and
is not frequently used.

Sum went an' drank at Lund spoot – LAMPLUGH, 4.

Spraffle: see **Snaffle**, 300.

Sprafflen: see **Shaffles**, 283.

Spraffles: see **Shaffles**, 283.

Spring, 310. To strain; to sprain.

'The horse has gone lame; he has sprung his back sinews.' She struck him again and
sprung his thumb – W.C.T. 1901, Nov. 16, p. 8.

Spring-clog, G. A clog of which the waist is of leather, allowing it to bend when walking.

Staith, 311. A STAITH and STEER were not quite the same, for the latter was a tip or place of deposit where the coals conveyed in light bogies from the rise workings were discharged into

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large baskets; whereas a STAITH was a magazine for the storage of coal (R.W.M.). Staiths as described below at Whitehaven are no longer used.

A gallery or staith of wood projecting over the quay immediately beneath which the vessel that is taking in her lading lies – HUTCHINSON, ii. 53. To use the old Dandy line to the present Coal Staith – C. PATR. 1904, Jan. 29, p. 5, col. 1.

Stake: see **Steuk**, 314.

Stakkerin' drunk, G. Reeling drunk; too drunk to be able to walk steadily.

Defendant was staggering drunk – PEN. OBS. 1904, Jan. 26, p. 3, col. 1.

Stakkery, G. Staggering, unsteady; gen. refers to a person affected by liquor.

It's no'but yance iv a way 'at fadder cu's heam leat an' stackery – GIBSON *T' Reets*, 8.

Stand for, 311.

Young Gabrel, thy son, then my deame an I stuid for – ANDERSON *Twee auld men*, stz. 5.

Stand Sam, G. **Stand Sammy**, Cs., B., N. To stand treat.

Stang, 311. That which acts or affects as a sting.

Says t' bummelly ... I've a stang I can use – YANCE-A-YEAR, 14.

—To sting.

They (bees) stan gem oa t' feace ower – SCOAP, 17.

Stang en': see **Sole en'**.

Stranger, Obs. STRANGERS, or local musicians, went their rounds, and their arrival at one of the yeomen's houses was the signal for a dance, and anyone refusing them money was liable to be seized and borne aloft to one of the inns. W.C.T., 1902, Ap. 26, p. 3, col. 3. See **Stangin**.

Stangin', 311.

If the stranger was a woman, she was 'swilled' or carried in a swill to the nearest public house.

Stangin' day, Obs. Twelfth Day; when the custom of STANGIN' was indulged in (E.D.D.).

Stannin' pie, G. A raised meat (gen. pork) pie.

Theer's scarce a woman-body knows how to mak stannin pie i' the dales now – NOTE-BOOK, 147. The breydegruim ... wi' stannin-pye greas'd his chops – ANDERSON *Codbeck Wedg.*, 14.

Stan' th' market, G. To attend market; specially refers to the hiring fairs. See **Hiring**, 166.

It was the usual practice for those wanting engagements in farm service to 'stand the market' with a straw either stuck in their hats or in their mouths – T.C.A. xi. 56.

Stan' yan in, G. To cost.

'Them lambs 'll stand me in laal short of a pund apiece'.

Stap, 312. The bottom STAPS are pieces of wood that extend from side to side of the cart; upon them the bottom is nailed, whilst they rest on the shafts, bolsters and keel (A. MILBURN).

Staple. A mining term. A recess having been cut in the side of the road at the proper height, the one end of the head-tree is placed in it whilst the other is supported by a prop; thus a prop is saved and the head is stapled. (JAS.G.).

Star-girse. Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula odorata* (W.H.).

Stark, 312. Wholly, completely.

I's stark sure – WILLY WATTLE, 3.

Stark-like, C., EC. (C., EC.) Rigid, sturdy.

A girt, strang, star-like fellow – WAUGH, 39.

Starv'tly, G. Cold, chilled.

Thou leuks nobbut starv'tly, an' white as a clout – DICKINSON *Remains*, 217.

Statesman, 312. If the owner

farms his own land he is a STATESMAN-FARMER.

Dick was a farmer – nay a statesman-farmer – an’ hed gitten a varra fair eddicashun

– BETTY WILSON, 63

Stave, G. (staev). **Stevv**, C. A good joke; a ‘hit’. A sly ‘dig in the ribs’ (J.S.O.).

—(Caldbeck) To move quickly and noisily (Obs.).

Stead, 313. *For* A place ... doorway *read* Commonly in *comb.* to describe a certain spot or site, thus DOORSTEED or doorway, MIDDEN-STEED, STACK-STEED, &c.

The rickety farmhouse ... with the ‘midden stead’ at the house door – LAKE COUNTRY, 132. Ah was cleanin up t’ back dourstead – PEN. OBS. 1904, July 12, p. 6, col. 5.

Steadin’, G. (steedu’n). ‘Farm STEADIN’ includes the farmhouse and buildings.

Steadlin, 313.

None shall gave any turves for stadelin – HODGSON *Water Mellock* (1883), 33.

Steak, G. (stiāak). **Steakk**. A stake; steak.

—To set, stick; to fix firmly.

Ye needn’t be steakkin’ yoursell down on a seat – MIDSUMMER, 24.

Stean neak’t, G. Quite naked.

Steany market, G. (Obsolesc.) The spring show at which the stallions were shown before they went their rounds for the season (J.AR.).

Steany marvels, G. One of the three kinds (alleys, steannies, and pots) of marbles in use. They are brightly coloured, very hard, and highly glazed (J.AR.). See **Scop-taw**.

Stee, 313. Common in placenames.

The distinctive term of other names besides *Cat-sty-Cam* the wild *cat’s path* to the summit ... Swinsty, Bransty, Wolsty ... can have no other meaning than the track of the wild swine, the boar and the wolf, each pronounced *stee* – C.W.A. (1883) Powley, 278.

Steer: see **Staith**.

Stee-room, Cs., B., N. A yard or so of ground left at the outside of a property adjoining another’s to allow room for a ladder to be raised against the thatched roof for the purposes of repair (E.D.D.). Width not fixed; may be nine feet at one end, narrowing to three at the other (H.B.C.).

The town-jury ... decreed that 'a stee-room should be left green-side up' (E.D.D.).

Steer wark, Obs. Formerly in the Whitehaven collieries the coal was trailed in light wooden bogies by the haggars from the rise workings to the STEER, and there tipped into the large baskets which were taken by horses in sets to the shaft. To brake the bogies by short chains were fastened to the wheels (R.W.M.).

Steever, Obs. To simmer, ferment.

The whiskey steevering in his pow – MINSTREL, stz. 30.

Steg. (Cs., B., E.). A stupid fellow. An uncouth awkward person.

A greet sackless *Steg* that 'edent eneof gumption in him to eddle soat till his poddish
– MARY DRAYSON, 6

Steg-necked: see **Cockthropled**.

Steg wi' egg, G. Implies something unlikely; filled with baseless pride; similar in sense to 'pleased as a dos with two tails.' To GA LIKE A STEG WI' EGG – to be stiff and stately.

That's an unlikely teall, a fair steg wi' egg teall (A.J.).

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Stell, 314. *Before stone insert* (EC.). Also (Obs.) a device for catching fish at the King-Garth (and other) fisheries; it was a net across the water, tied to stakes driven into the bed of the stream; it stopped nearly all the salmon going up-stream, for it was only in high floods that any could get past. The word apparently also referred to that part of the water where the nets were, as well as the nets themselves. See **Beeld**, 21.

An eye draught of the Stell Fisheries at King-Garth ... Where the stells crossed the river – HUTCHINSON, ii. 679. Excellent salmon which are taken in the draw-nets since the destruction of the stell at King-Garth – ID. 522. I have often talked with poachers years ago about a stell, and how they fixed the net at the lower end (Jos. WALKER).

Stem. (G) To ram down tight, to tamp. Also, (NC., NW., B.) to strengthen or support by a strut or stay. (W.) To dam water back (J.D.).

They had drilled a hole. They had got the charge in, and it was not quite stemmed –
W.C.T. 1905, Mar. 11, p. 6, col. 4.

Stemming, C., B., W., E., SW. That which stops up a hole; tamping; the wadding in a gun;
fig. food.

The stemming was of clay, and the hole was 30 inches; 22 inches of stemming was
used – W.C.T. 1902, Aug. 2, p. 5, col. 6.

Stend, EC., E., B., N. **Belly stend**, C. A stick used by butchers to hold open a carcase
(E.D.D.).

Stensh, 314.

Ah want a beuck, min wid a lock eh good stench neams eh t' inside on't – SCOAP,
104.

Stevv: see **Stave**.

Stew, 314. *After* dust *add* and driving snow.

Stibble, G. Stubble. *Fig.* of a beard: rough, short.

Thee stibble's gaily strang (J.H.). Stubble beard of good growth – PEN. OBS. 1904,
Nov. 8, p. 7, col. 4.

—To shave.

At week-oald beard to hassel and hack Wid a razor as blunt as a saw; If ya side gat
off theer was nea gitten back till tudder was stubbelt an' o' – CUMBRIANA, 239.

Stibblin', G. If too long a stubble was left after reaping by hand, the field was STIBBLED,
and the work done was STIBBLIN'(H.T.).

Stick, 314.

He had substituted with his own token, the token on a tub belonging to two colliers
... The miserable, contemptible, and cruel fraud upon working men had been
brought to light – W.C.T 1901, Feb. 23, p. 2, col. 8.

Stick, G. A term of reproach, disparagement, or sarcasm – a QUEER STICK is gen. one
who is not to be relied upon; a DROLL STICK is a humorist; an OLD STICK is a
decidedly penurious housekeeper; when she is excessively penurious, she is called
a REGULAR STICK. A man may also be called a 'regular stick'. To MAK A BONNY
STICK of oneself is to make an exhibition or fool of oneself by getting drunk or
losing control of one's temper, &c. Of a girl who has flirted with many men and

afterwards made an uncomfortable match it will be said ‘she reak’t threo’t heep an’ taen up wi’ a CREUKT STICK at finish.’

The person sweers, a bonny stick, Amang our sackless asses – ANDERSON *Village Gang*, 10.

Stick en’, C., SW., E., NW. **Off t’ belt en’**, Cs., B. On the spur of the moment, extempore; promptly, without preparation.

Wilson med a sang about t’ parson. He med it reight off o’ t’stick end – WAUGH,

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41. He went to wark reet off t’ stick en’ (T.H.C.). T’ lal donnet threep us doon ‘at ... oor fortunes was aw meade reet off t’ belt end – C.F.P 1905, Ap. 7. P. 2.

Stick in: see **Howk in**.

Stickle, 314. (EC., NC., SW., B.) To hesitate, doubt.

Sticky grass, E., EC., NC. **Hodal**, EC. **Sweetheart**, EC., NC. **Goose-grass**. See **Clavver girse**, 66; **Jockey**.

Stife (s.v. **Styth**, 321). ‘Like STIFE,’ like smoke, very quickly.

Stinkin Roger, 315. **Stink pot**, SE.

Stink pot: see **Pow-cat**; **Stinkin Roger**.

Stint, 315. The marshes of Skinburness, &c., on account of being in the tideway, were not enclosed in 1811 as were the commons, but divided into stints, 400 being made out of 1008 acres (Skinburness and Calvo). Some of the stints, together with a portion of common land, were awarded to every tenement in the parish according to value. We find some farms with four, others with fourteen or fifteen stints. The stints are generally sold by themselves, being worth about £60 each; they may also be let for grazing from May 20 to Nov. 11, and they let 44s. to 48s. each. The numbers of animals which each stint may carry are: one bullock, heifer, &c., of any age or size, one yearling horse, two ewes with followers (not more than two lambs a piece), four sheep of any age not having lambs, whilst two stints are necessary for one horse of any age above one year. J.H. (sen.).

Stitcher, G. One who prepares the stitches for potatoes, &c.

Adam was a good all-around husband man, a noted ploughman, and a stitcher – PEN.

OBS. 1896 (E.D.D.).

Stitch harrow, G. A ridge harrow.

Stitching plough, G. A ridge or double mould-board plough.

Stithy, EC. (stiddh.i). An anvil. See **Stiddy**, 315.

Stiving, 316. Going from house to house at Christmas time and receiving a mince pie at each is said to be ‘STIVING WARK’. J. HETHERINGTON.

When Curs’nmas com’ what stivan wark, Wi’ sweet minch’d pyes and hackins feyne
– STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, stz. 15.

Stivy keak. A rich cake made on the girdle and well buttered.

Sto, C., E. (stāu). **Staa**, SW., N., B. (stāa), 316. A stall; (C., E., B., SW.) a temporary hut, a shed; (NE., B.) a sheepfold or shelter. See **Stow**.

Here’s baby-laikins, rowth o’ speyce, On sta’s an’ ra’s extended – STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 29.

—To place, to stall.

Sto’, G. (stāu). To surfeit, cram; sicken from overfeeding. (Correction of **Sto**, 316.)

Plenty o’ butter wad staw a dog – SAYING. A pursesey horse will seun git stowt wid owermuch woats an hay (J.B.).

Stob, 316. Line 6; *for* stook *read* stoop.

—To use a stobber. To force through coarse canvas the two ends of small strips of old cloth, as when making a cloth hearthrug.

Stobber, G. **Stopper**, E. A strong coarse needle of wood, made at home, in length about 5 inches, and ½ inch in diameter at the on end, a point being at the other. Sometimes made of iron by blacksmith. It is

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used for piercing the coarse canvas backing when making homemade hearthrugs.

Stobbin’, G. The using of a stobber.

Stock, G. Primarily, the rectangular framework of the bedstead, spoken of as a ‘pair of bed stocks’; (not SW.) the side on which one sits when getting out of bed, hence the side of the bed which is furthest from the wall, for as a rule the bed stands in a

corner; this is the sense in which the word is most used. The wife gen. sleeps on the outer side.

I was dangerously near falling out through being too near the stock (R.G.). There can only be a stock when the bed is standing against the wall (S.L.). When a bed is in the middle of a room there is no stock (J.H.). Them 'at lies at middle, gits a silver fiddle. Them 'at lies at t' wo', gits a silver bo' – OLD RIME (T.E.).

Stockannet: see **Skelduck**, 291.

Stodge, E., B., N., NC., EC. (stāuj). Any thick, satisfying food.

Stodgy, G. Of food: heavy, satisfying.

Stoke-pan, 317. *Read Stope-pan.*

Stony-ore, Obs. Probably ore with an admixture of stone (R.W.M.).

The several kinds of ore it contained, as Button ore, Stony-Ore – ROBINSON, 87.

Stook, 317. See **Hattock**.

Stook and feathers, E. **Plug**, &c., W. The stook was the drilled hole in the material to be displaced; the feathers consisted of two pieces of iron which were placed in the stook and then forced apart by a wedge driven in between them. WALLACE, 138. This method, formerly in use in the mines, has been replaced by modern ways of drilling and blasting with gunpowder. Not long ago the manager of one of the mines found a set of STOOK AND FEATHERS *in situ* where they must have been for two hundred years.

Stoonder, G. (stoou'.nddhu'r'). That which stuns or astonishes.

Ah dud git a stoonder yah day ... Yan eh them chaps ... set his turneh on the write on teh write an threeten the gim meh t' lo – SCOAP, 65.

Stoop, E. (stoop). If, in driving a level in the lead-mines, it is necessary at any point to carry the working upward and continue in a plana parallel to the original level, the material underlying the new level is a STOUP. REV. J.E. HULL., Nenthead.

From these levels short crosscuts were made... into the vein, and its contents minded by stoups – WALLACE, 141.

Stoop, 317. Of the two gateposts, that to which the gate is hinged is called the 'hingin' STOOP, the other is 't' fa' in 'STOOP'.

Stooping, E. The process of working downwards from a shallow pit to the botton of the deposit of ore. To form a 'stoup'. WALLACE, 137.

Stope (s.v. **Staup**, 312). Used *fig.*: to chance upon.

If me een hed'nt a just stope't ontle a line er two anunder t tudder – SCOAP, 213.

Stopper: see **Stobber**.

Stot, 318.

The squirrel apparently uses all his feet simultaneously, or 'status' – T.C.A. xi. 30. Cf

Stut.

Stot, G. (not SW.) (stāut). A young ox; a heifer. (EC.) An old ox. (NC.) A young bull. (N.)

A bullock, or stirck.

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We get up a few stots ... on a bit of hay – WORTHIES, ii. 32. Stott signifies an Ox, but is by the farmers so called till four years of age – CLARKE, 152.

Stouren drife: see **Drife**, 104.

Stove, 318.

The bottoms, or stoves, of some of the trees – HUTCHINSON, i. 102.

—(SW., E., B., N.) To steam, give off vapour as an oven when full of steam.

Stow, G. (stāuw). To store; furnish. Cf. **Sto**.

Hes te gitten aw t' taties stowt yit? (J.W.B.). Aw the money they've taen frae me, It wad stowt a house – ANDERSON *Wully and Mary*, stz. 3.

Stowps; Stowpin's, E. The deep imprints of the feet of cattle in soft ground.

Strake, 318. *After Beuk add Lug-mark*.

Straler, WC., SW. (str'æ.lu'r'). A person or animal which has wandered astray.

Gaan ta lait stralers – J. BENSON (Boot).

Stranger, G. A flake of soot hanging on the bar of the fire grate is a STRANGER, and foretells the arrival of a visitor; if the flake hangs from the upper bar a man may be expected; if from the second, a woman. If the hands are clapped close to the flake until displaced by the consequent air disturbance, the number of claps indicates the number of days which will elapse before the visitor arrives. The arrival of a visitor is also foretold by the presence of a small twig of tea floating on the liquor. If this twig be laid whilst still wet on the back of the hand and struck smartly with the palm of the other hand until it adheres to the latter, the

number of slaps required is that of the days intervening before the visit. A knot in the wick when a candle is burning forms a glowing mass; this also is a STRANGER, but indicates the arrival of a letter. Such sparks are only found in the old 'dip' candle with stranded wick. Girls prefer to consider these portents as referring to a sweetheart (J.W.B.).

Here's a letter from Robin, father, A letter from o'er the sea, I was sure that the spark
i' the wick last night Meant there was one for me – J. J. LONSDALE *Songs* (1867)
34.

Strap loop: see **Loop**.

Strap oil: see **Stirrup oil**, 316.

Stree: see **Stroo**.

Streek, c. To stretch; to lay, prepare for burial.

Guverment chaps pait sec varra pooar wages, if it was'nt fer t' odd brass at he pickt
up, t' wife an barnes wad seunn be fit fer streekin – SCOAP, 214.

Streen, g. To distraign; to strain, sprain.

When Mr. Dickinson was removing to another residence, a friendly neighbour
offered assistance, saying – 'If you want any help at skiftin' you mun 'streen on
us.'

Street, g. To straighten.

Theer was a laal bit o' spare time to street up your back – C. PACQ. 1893, Aug. 31, p.
6.

Strickle, 319. *Delete Obs.*

Scythes, hooks, stones and strickles – (Advt.) W.C.T. 1904, July 23, p. 6, col. 7.

Stricker, sw., b. The pliable rod or wand of a woodcock snare. MACPHERSON *Wild-
fowling* (1895) 454. More commonly called **Sprent**, 310. (J.ST.).

Strike street, 319. *Before NW. insert S—streyt.*

String, e. A narrow vein of ore running parallel with and into

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the main vein. JOS. DICKINSON (Alston).

Small fissures and such as have not altered the level of the corresponding strata on each side, are called by the miners there, strings – HUTCHINSON, i. [51].

Strinkle, G. To sprinkle.

Heeeps o' steans strinklet hear an' theear – GIBSON *Bannasyde*, 66.

Stroke: see **Strake**, 318.

Stroo, NC., N., E., B. **Stree**, B. To strain a liquid through a cloth.

Strucken, 320.

The body must have laid there for some time previously as it was badly struck with maggots – W.C.T. 1900, Aug. 4, p. 8, col. 3.

Studger: see **Spadger**.

Stunch, G. (stuonch). A person or animal which is short, stout, or thickset.

Stur, G. (stuur'). To bestir. STUR ABOUT, to hurry greatly.

'Stur thy feet, Bob.'

Sturdy, G. (stuur'.di). The disease sturdy or gid, *Coenurus cerebralis*, of sheep and calves.

—Obstinate, stubborn. Of sheep: afflicted with sturdy.

He wad run ... to nick a sturdy hog – REMAINS *Merry Charley*, 8.

Stut, SW. To stutter.

He stuts terrible (T.H.C.).

Suds, 321.

Some lasses thwot lang to the weddin; Unax'd, monie sat i' the suds – ANDERSON *Codb. Wedg.*, stz. 2.

Suer, 321. Generally duplicated – 'suer, suer.'

Suerlye to man (G. not E.) (siōou'r'lāai). **Suerly t' God**, EC. An emphatic form of 'surely.'

Suerlye to man, ye'll niver be sa consaitit as to say ye can break steans better nor oald Aberram – GIBSON *T' Reets* on't, 12.

Suggar-pap, Ws., NC., B. **Suggar clot**, B. A small piece of cloth twisted into the shape of a pap, moistened and sweetened with sugar, placed in a child's mouth to keep it quiet. Also, in SW. a 'sweet-tooth' (J.ST.).

Summer and winter, G. Implies that time is required before anything definite is decided upon – ‘When we’ve SUMMER’D AND WINTER’D him, an’ mebbe summer’d him agean, then we’ll tell ye what we think on him.’

Sump wasp: see **Gutter wasp**.

Swa: see **Sooa**, 304.

Swab. A small mop which was kept in a SWAB-POT or horn of lant standing beside the woolen handloom; if the warp was weak it was strengthened by slightly damping it with the lant applied by the SWAB. Obs.

Swab-stick. Mining term: a round wooden rod used for cleaning out wet boreholes; for inserting dynamite charges (L.M.M.).

Swak, 322. *Delete* Not known.

As swak as an eel – E.C.N. 188, Feb. 18, p. 8.

Swally whols, 322.

We should have leave tot ake th cut along the road for 40 or 50 yards if the ‘swallow hole’ fails to take away the water – W.C.T. 1903, Dec. 12, p. 6, col. 3.

Swangy, G. (swāang.i). Wet, boggy, miry.

Swarn, C. (swāar’u’n). A peculiar corruption of ‘warrant’.

Swat, 323. To stoop down, squat. In phr. SWAT THY WAYS DOON; used as an invitation to be seated.

Come swat thy ways down on the saddle – ANDERSON *Twee Auld men*, stz. 1.

Swash; Swashment, EC., B.Poor, weak drinkables, such as small beer, weak tea.

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Swatch, C., WC. To roughly cut or hew out.

Formerly men used to swatch clog-soles in the wood where the birch &c. grew, in order to save carriage (J.B.).

Swatter, 323. To flutter and splash in water, as a duck.

Swattle, 323. A drinking man SWATTLES through his estate.

Swayth, 324.

Here and there a swathe of faded leaves – W.C.T. Oct. 1900, 20, p. 20, col. 1.

Swayvel, 324.

Greet Gweordie Green com' swavlin doon By t'sheep trod ower t' fell – W.C.T.X.
1899, p. 4, col. 2.

Sweel, 324. With *off*: to add fresh fuel to a fire in order to produce a flame or a sudden outburst of heat; suddenness of action is amplified.

Bella ... axt them to draw thersels up tull t' fire, gien't a girt proddle an ramming about a yard o' yak bue intul t' yubben mooth to sweel't off – C.F.P. 1905, Ap. 28.

Sweel, N. A swivel. See **Bleezer** in Addenda.

Sweer, 324.

How sweer I was to cross his passion – BLAMIRE *The Auld Carle*, 1.

Sweetheart, G. To make love to. Also, in NC. To seduce (rarely used in this sense). See

Stincky grass.

I' the loft, just at seebem last neeght, Lyle Steebem sweetheart lang Aggy ...
There'll be bonny wark, bye and bye – ANDERSON *Nichol*, stz. 13.

Sweevle-tail. (EC.) A person who is not to be trusted; a 'slippery customer' (B.K.). (B.)
A horse's tail that is crooked and has but little hair on it (H.T.).

Sweg, G. To sway; to walk with a rocking motion. Also, (EC.) to sag or bend out of the straight by reason of unequal drying (T.W.).

He dis sweg an' walk (A.J.).

Swelt. (E.) To expire.

Provincial words *swelling* for expiring – HUTCHINSON, i. 220.

Swelting, Obs. A kind of wake, or 'tea feast', held at the house of the dead previous to the burial day, when a collection was made for the funeral charges; the neighbours sat up all night and burned candles in the death chamber – W.C.T. 1902, Ap. 26, p. 23, col. 3.

Swey, 325.

I stoppt to luik at them swey bwoats – C.F.P. 1904, May 27, p. 2.

Swey, C., N., E., SW. To swing; sway.

Swill'd: see **Stangin'**.

Swin-bar: see **Dragbar**.

Swine through, G. To do work slovenly and wastefully. Of eating: to pick out choicest morsels and leave the rest. To 'muddle through'. Similar to **Swine up** (J.AR.).

Swingle-tail, 326.

He poot me by mi swingle-tail – C.F.P. 1905, May 12, p. 2.

Swingletree, C. The crane in the kitchen fireplace is sometimes so called (J.B.).

Swint, EC., NC., N. To cut calico, &c. on the cross or bias. To move diagonally. ‘On the SWIN’, ‘SWIN WAY’ – on the slant, diagonally.

Swintways, G. Cornerwise, diagonally.

If ye’ll gang swintways it ‘ull be a gay sight easier (T.H.C.).

Swirl, 326. To turn round (*intr.*).

Oal Bessy swurlt an’ skew’t about – UPSHOT, stz. 24.

Swish-swash, G. Any weak liquid; also used *attrib.* (E.D.D.).

It was sad swih-swash stuff, an nut hoaf boilt nowder – SCOAP, 49.

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Sword: see **Dragbar**.

Swords. Tow wooden uprights by which the ‘fly’ is suspended from the ‘rocking-tree’ of the handloom. (J.B.S.)

Swyke, (s.v. **Swaik**, 322).

‘Thoo’s nobbut a cantankerous aul swyke.’

Syw, 327. *Read Scy*.

It’s hard aw day the heavy scy’ to swing – RELPH *Haytime*, stz. 7.

Style, 327.

All the vales are just so many conduits for the storm, where, when it siles down reet gaily, every road becomes a sike – NOTE-BOOK, 121.

Syne, 327. Freq. spoken of in connexion with wet land – ‘T’ watterin’t field’ll SEYNE I’ teyme’. After a wet season, when the land is getting into working order, it is said to be ‘well SEYNED.’

Sype, 328. To drain the last dregs by drinking.

‘Dinna leave a drop, but seype’t up’.

Sypel (sāai.fu’l). (C., B.) A small quantity of a liquid left behind, a ‘SYPHEL o’ tea’ or a SYPHEL may be left at the bottom of a cup because of the leaves amongs it.

—(C., NC., SW., B.) Used with *through*, *oot*, or *away*: to drip through, strain off; to squander, ‘run through’.

Wey! T' brass was nea good till him; he just syphel't throo't (J.W.B.). It'll syphel throo if thou nobbut gies't time (T.H.C.). 'Hang the jelly-bag up and let the juice syphel out.'

T

Ta, 328. Employed when there is no emphasis on the pronoun; the sound is that of the French *te and* may be written either *ta* or *te*. See p. lxxiii.

Dis ta think yon was dun for a lark – BETTY WILSON, 30. Wil't'e than, say, wil't'e wed me? GIBSON *Sannter*, 52.

Tab, 328. (E.) Lappets on a child's dress; the end of braces (S.L.). Ribbon for tying up short sleeves of a child's dress (J.W.B.). Children's hanging sleeves (GROSE). Obs.

Table-maid, G. A parlour-maid, a waitress.

House-tablemaid ... wanted – C. PATR. 1903, Mar. 6, p8, col. 1.

Taffle, C. To move aimlessly.

'Tafflan wi' his hans amang t' caff'.

Tag-lag, SW., EC. Superabundance, abundance; generally, of eatables.

We'd sossiges, an' roast taties tag-lag (T.H.C.).

Tag-rag: see **Tow-rag**.

Tail heed, G. (tael). Of a sheep: the root of the tail and adjacent parts; 'rump' is seldom if ever applied to a sheep, but only to a 'beast'. See **Nick't at tail heed**, 225.

Punch holed far ear, red pop near lisk and tail head – W.C.T. 1904, Nov. 19, p. 4, col. 1.

Tailor finish, 329. *For finish read finsh*.

Tail-post. (C., NS., E., SW.) The stout post at the foot of a cowstall, into which the ramp forming with the boards the divisions between the stalls is tenoned. (G., not SW.)

The same post in a horse-stall. See **Master-post**.

Tail rackle, SW., NW., EC. Wanton; lacking in prudence. A woman of loose character is said to have 'a bit switch wid her tail' (J.H.).

Takkan, 329.

'It's a varra takkan disease.'

Tak-on, G. A woman living with a man who is not her husband.

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—Of a woman: to live with a man other than a husband.

Tak ower; tak up, G. To deliver and accept the stock of sheep on entering a farm to which is attached a fell stock. TAK UP, also applied to accepting a tup for service. (T.H.C.)

Tak till, CS., B. To betake to.

A palmer'd out ... An' till a neybor's house a tuok – STAGG *Auld Lang Seyne*, stz. 3.
Tak thesel tull t' school (J.D.).

Tak up, G. To find and take charge of 'lost or strayed' property.

Taken up, rough-haired cur bitch. If not claimed in 7 days will be disposed of to pay expenses. – W.T.C. 1905, Mar. 11, p. 4, col. 2.

Tangs, 330.

'Ah like a fork wi' a langer tang ner that'.

Tansy puddin' (pie), G. These were made on Easter Monday and carried by the makers to the public bakehouse. During the day women carried flour about threw it at any one whom they passed. Young men would often steal the puddings or pies from the women. The day ended with a supper and dance; such entertainments were TANSY NEETS or TANSY SUPPERS.

Tansy nights ... were presided over by the ladies, who provided tansy puddings and rich rum sauce – W.C.T. 1902, Ap. 26, p. 3, col. 3. The pudding is made by bruising in a mortar a bunch or tansy until a tablespoonful of juice is obtained; make into a custard with three eggs, sugar and milk; put into a basin and steam for one hour, but do not boil (A.J.). The old custom of making tansy puddings at Eater was kept up until a recent period in the Caldbeck district ... The young men of the place gave a shilling or eighteenpence each to defray the expense incurred in other ways, chiefly the payment of the fiddlers. The evening was spent in a social manner ... being held on Easter Monday ... Sir Daniel Fleming ... (in) his diary refers to tansey under date April 21st, 1679, says, 'Given to my children for a tansey, 1/s.' – C.F.P. 1905, Feb. 17, p. 2.

Tappy-lappy. In a hurry; with the coattails flying behind through speed. LAKE COUNTRY.

Taptire, 330.

What wid her religion and her cleaning, ahe kept hoose of a fair toptire – PEN. OBS. 1904, Marz. 1, p. 6.

Targe, C. A lunge.

He was shoving me along ... and then he made a ‘targe’ at me, and got the handcuffs on – W.C.T. 1904, Mar. 12, p. 5, col. 5.

Tarm: see **Teeram.**

Tarrier, G. A keeper of terriers. See **Titles, 341.**

Theer was terrier Gash, an’ tyelleyer How – UPSHOT, stz. 10.

Tartle, C., SW., EC. (tāa.tu’l). To stay, tarry dawdle.

Tartler, C., SW. Tartle, Tartles, SW. A dawdler, slow mover; (SW. only) chatterbox, waste of time.

Tat, 331. Before G insert **Teat.**

Taty hash, 332. See **Lobscoos.**

Ah cannot eat nowt bit poddish an’ taty-ash – W.C.T. 1901, p. 20, col. 2.

Tave, NC., E., B. (tāev). To work up plaster with a spade. (NC.) To toss things about when searching for some special article in, say a box (RD.S.).

Taystragelt, C., N. A loose, idle person; strayed from the tie or tether like a cow or horse. LAKE COUNTRY.

Teaa, C., E. (teu’). SW. (tiāa). Toe. In SW., SE., B., the toes of a tree are the spreading roots which are only partially covered by the soil.

Tead, G. (tiāad). Toad. In phr. HARD AS A FELL TEAD, of a peculiar hardy nature; said of persons

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and animals. A term of contempt or disgust.

A want neea mare t’ dee we sec a durty tyad – CHRISTIAN *Sailor Lad*, 4.

Tead-i’-t’-whol, Cs., B. A small suet dumpling served amongst broth.

Tead-pipe, 333. Also called **Filly-tail, EC.** See **Frog fir-tree.**

Field Horsetail: in wet fields; Filly-tail, Tyad-pipes, &c. of the dalesfolk – T.C.A. viii.

143. Several of the horsetails or toadpipes are sending up their fruiting spikes –
PEN. OBS. 1904, June 7, p. 6, col. 5.

Tearan, 333. Very great; used as an intensitive. Energetic; headstrong.

‘Tearan wark they made.’ ‘That’s a tearn girt horse is yon.’ Theer’ Geordy Waugh, a
teeran haund At berryan’ bigg or shearan – UPSHOT, stz. 1. Let’s talk ov weel
kent-pleaces, When young tearin chaps were we – ANDERSON *Jeff and Job*, stz. 1.

Teast her feace, B., EC. To give a kiss. Also, in c. ‘Tak a teast o’ her lips’ (J.N.D.). Both
phr. rarely used now.

Teastily, G. (tiäast.u’li). Appetizing.

A cut o’ dry’t salmon’s a teastily thing – CUMBRIANA, 254.

Teav, 333. To be fidgety with hand or foot.

Tee; Theh, G. Thee, you (*acc. sing.*). Used in the place of the ‘you’ of standard English,
when contempt or familiarity are to be indicated. Thyself. See **Ta**.

Then let me tell theh – SCOAP, 112. I send te thisan – BORROWDALE LETTER, 1.
Skurrle, skurrle thee down – CLARK *Seymon*, line 57.

Teem, 334. In WC. and B., where both TEEM and TEUMM are in use, the former implies a
slow pouring out, as tea from a teapot, whereas TEUMM is used of pouring out
rapidly and in bulk, as water out of a bucket; of a thunderstorm it would be said
that ‘it fair TEUMMT doon’ (J.B.); the idea of getting rid of, throwing away
something useless, or offensive, is always present.

Some ... cud tuom down a yeal flagon – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz 32. It leuckt as if
sumbody hed teumbt a lock eh tar and sheep sove on teuh’t – SCOAP, 93. It com
on varra slattery, wid girt phases ivvery whup-while, an afoor five it was teemin
an rainin and shapt fer a teum-doon agean darknin – C.F.P. 1905, Ap. 28.

Teen leath, 334. *Glossic should read* TIN.

Teer. To spread the colour on the pad of the hand-block calico printer.

Teeram, C., W. (tee.r’u’m); SW., NW. (täer’u’m). **Tarm**, N. (tāar’m). Term. The half-
yearly hiring day, Whitsun week and Martinmas. The holiday taken at hiring time;
hence the holiday taken at any time. Term-time, the half-yearly hiring time. See
Hiring, 166.

‘We’re a bit short-handed just now, as one of the lasses is taking her term.’ He dud’nt knoa bit he wad a hire’t meh, theer an than, well t’ teeram – SCOAP, 77. Martinmas endit, and teram time done – CUMBRIANA, 253. Oor man hed gean off to tak his team – WILLY WATTLE, 3.

Teerer; Teering-boy. Calico printing term: the boy in attendance on a hand-block printer to spread to colour on his pad.

Apprentices were taken to the several branches of the work, viz. Cutters and Calico painters. Little boys were employed as tearing boys to the printers – HUTCHINSON, ii. 663.

Tee-tak, 334.

Whurl roun leyke Tum tullys – ANDERSON *The Cram*, para. 12.

Tem, C., SW. (tem). **Thaim,** N. (dhaem). **Them.** Those.

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But Thuirsbys fer a bonny las, Can cap tem aw – ANDERSON *Thuirsbys Witch*, stz. 1. And whae, Torquatus, can be sworn ‘At thame abuin ‘ll grant Tomworn – RELPH, 122. Them bits o’ skipjack customers – SCOAP, 50.

Temples. Weaving term: two flat pieces of board having iron hooks at the ends for keeping the web of a proper width in the loom.

Tenny, Cs., B., NW. **Denny,** Wigton. **Hoosie,** B. The variety of the game of ‘Rounders’ in which the ‘in’ party do not ‘field’; the ball is struck by the hand and not with a stick. R. GREENUP. ‘Hossie’ is gen. played with the ‘in’ party standing in front of a building.

Tent about, G. To occupy oneself.

He fettles teah at mworns an’ neets, An’ tents about – DICKINSON *Remains*, 194.

Teppy-teaz, 335.

‘He was a gay ledtheran fellow when he steud on his teppy teaz.’

Teppy-top, G. the very top.

Auld wives an’ barnes on jackasses, To t’ tippy top may ride – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 15.

Teufet land, G. Cold, damp, bleak barren land.

Teuth-heuk. A sickle. The making of this implement, now quite out of use, was a special trade; the places where they were made are still called ‘sickle mills’, but few remain except as ruins. See **Sickle**.

Tew, G., 335. Physical exhaustion. See below.

—To exhaust by means of brief but strenuous muscular exertion rather than by long-continued labour. In a stiffy contested wrestling bout the wrestlers would be TWE’T; so also would the competitors in a ‘tug of war,’ or a person trying to make way against a strong head-wind; but a ploughman after his ordinary day’s work might be tired but not TEW’T (J.W.B.).

Git oot wid the’, Jwohnnny – Thou’s tew’t me reet sair; Thou’s brocken my comb, an’ thou’s toozelt my hair – GIBSON *Jwohnnny*, 6.

-th, 336. Kirkby Thore is still pronounced ‘Kirbyfure.’ The proper name Thwaite is pronounced ‘Whaite.’ In Caldbeck ‘froll’ is the form for ‘troll.’

Thaim: see **Tem**.

That’n, G. That one (yan).

Ah think that’n wasn’t far aslew at thoo gat – SCOAP, 20.

That-oal-donnet. Remove ‘that’; the definite and indefinite article are both used with this term. See **Donnat**, 100.

Tha thout t’ donnet hed setten me forrat – BORROWDALE LETTER Tha thout ‘at donnet was imme – ID.

That’s what, G. That’s about what, G. That is all. That’s exactly it. That’s quite correct.

Owt else ye want? – Nay, that’s what this time (B.K.). Dud ye got 9d. a pund? – That’s about what! (T.H.C.).

Thee, G. (dhee). Thee; only thus used when not emphatic, as ‘Mind THEE oan wark, will ta?’

Ah’ll twist thee oal heid off theh – SCOAP, 31.

Theer away, G. In that direction; over there.

Oa t’ way fra Turkey er Kidderminster, er sum way theer away – SCOAP, 125.

Theer’s them, G. There is a certain person; generally used when the speaker is unwilling to mention the name.

Theer’s them ‘at says he’s nu te lite on (S.D.B.).

These'ans, G. These; these ones.

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They's, G. They will, they shall.

Money they're aw seeking, Money they's get neane – ANDERSON (1808) *Madam Jane*, stz. 7.

Thick Dicks, SW. Porridge made with water and not with milk (T.H.C.).

Thick-heed: see **Whack-heed**.

Thick pottage; Hasty-pudding, 157.

The natives have got the art of preserving their health, and prolonging their lives, without boluses or electuaries; by a plaister taken inwardly, called Thick Pottage – CLARKE, 102.

Thick skin't, 336. *This should follow after Thick on't*, 337.

Thin drink, Obsolesc. Homebrewed beer (B.K.).

Thin-drink neet, Obsolesc. A merry making (B.K.).

Think long to, G. (not SW., E.). To weary for.

Some lasses thowt lang to the weddin – ANDERSON *Codb. Wedg.*, stz. 2.

Thin nwise, C., NW., EC., B. Said of a person having a keen sense of smell.

Thirl. Mining term: a passage or opening between two workings. In iron-mining it is more often applied to connexions between workings or waste areas which are not on the same plane. (J.M.M.).

Thirlin' way. A mining term: an opening or connexion between two levels; the use of this word is now not common (R.W.M.).

The Miners should keep their Thurling-Ways clear – ROBINSON, 30.

This'an, G. This, this one.

This un t' lads uset to caw t' lang wallop – W.C.T.X. 1894, p. 18, col. 1. I send te thisan – BORROWDALE LETTER, 1.

Thistle tangs: see **Cleps**, 67.

Thof, Obs. Though.

Tou canna fin me, thof I's nigh – ANDERSON *Heddersgrill Keatie*, stz. 5. Thof' I like him gaily weel – LIZ LORTON, i. 191.

Thoom bumper, EC. Describes one who, closing his fist firmly, but with the thumb sticking out, fiercely drives it against the buttocks of another (B.K.).

Thoomer, SW., NC., NW. One of the two classes of shearers with the sickle. He gathered into his hand a quantity of corn and then cut; then gathered in more and again cut, repeating the process until he had a handful, all in one lot in one grasp. A thumber was not considered to be so good as a fingerer (s.v. 'Fingerer'), and the sheaves did not dry so well. THOOM-BUMPERS was a nickname for these men, who came from Matterdale and NC. (T.H.C.). See **Thoom bumper**.

Thoom keak; Thoom butter keak, SW. Two thick slices of havver bread between which a thick layer of butter has been spread with the thumb (T.H.C.).

Thoom' snittin', In a, C. In an instant.

I'll slip away after thee in a thumb's snittin – HAGAR, iv. 26.

Thrang, G. Bustle; a busy time. Crowded, numerous.

When t' thrang o' t' day gat on – BETTY WILSON, 159. Thrang as three in a bed, they were wedg'd in that neet – ANDERSON (1808) *Dalston Player-fwok*, stz. 1.

Thrawn, EC. Ill-gien (M.E.N.).

Threep, 337. To dispute, wrangle.

Threep, G. An argument; a powerful assertion. (N.) Continuous conversation.

Thoo stammerin' ... taistrel, thoo; I'll pluck a lock of thy threep – SHADOW OF CRIME, 30.

Threep, N. **Tripple**, NC. Incessant

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chattering, monotony and repetition being implied (H.B.C.); the gentle sound made by a quick-flowing stream.

There was a contestant triple (RD.S.).

—(N., NC.) To murmur, purl, like a stream flowing over a stony bed.

Burds was singing and t' beck gaan threepplan doon – PEN. OBS. 1903, Mar. 1, p. 6.

Threep, 338. **Tribtree**, **Cribtree**, NC.

Threesam, 338. Threesome reel is one danced by three persons.

A threesome neist capert Scotch reels – ANDERSON *Codb. Wedg.*, stz. 9.

Three-thrum: see **Thrums**.

Threshwurt, C. (thr'es.wu'r't). **Threshurt**, N. (thr'es.u'r't). Threshold; this was formerly a huge piece of oak, let into the ground and secured in the walls on each side. This THRESHWOOD stood five or six inches above the level of the floor, and it was upon it that horseshoes, &c., were laid to prevent the entrance of witches.

The threshwort's worn quite hollow down, Beneath this kitchen door – DICKINSON *Remains*, 234.

Threve, 338. A great number; a crowd.

Thro'an chair, G. A chair of which some of the parts were turned (thrown) in a lethe, in contradistinction from a settle or copy-stool whose make was simpler.

Throddy, Middlesceugh. A plump, thriving child.

It's quite a throddy; an like it fadder as owt can be (E.D.D.).

Throo' deers, NS., EC. Doors which are opposite to one another so that a direct thoroughfare is obtained; a passage through a house with a door at each end. See **Melldoor**.

The term might only apply to the door opposite, also called 'throo doors' (J.H.).

Throo' gang, G. A thoroughfare, passage. See **Melldoor**.

Throo' gannin': see **Reetlin'**.

Throo han's, To take, CS., E., SW. To beat, thrash; to take to task; scold severely.

It was sec dry wark ah hed fworce't the tak a girt black fella through hands be t' way of a brek – SCOAP, 182.

Throo hoose. A black kitchen which was generally a separate building at the back of the farmhouse; the bedroom for servants was often above it (RD.S.).

Throo other (ither), 338. Confusedly; all mixed up together.

Now th' weddiners are at th' far end, And a' throo ither cruising – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 23. Fwok runnin thro' other, leyke Carel Fair – ANDERSON *Borrowdale Jwohnnny*, stz. 5. Rivin deed was mead o' th' bread For that was through ither yeastit – UPSHOT, stz. 30. (NOTE – Thoroughly well made so as to be all of one quality.)

Throo-stang, G. A cart shaft which is continuous from the front to back; this does not apply to a 'cowp-cart'.

Throo' tudder, EC., B. Implies resemblance or likeness: 'ye cannot tell yan THROO' TUDDER' – you cannot tell one from the other (B.K.).

The folk like peas in a kale-pot, Are one thro' t'other mingling – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 24.

Throo-yan-anudder, G. In confusion.

The rival champions of villages has a 'set to' and 'fights through yan annuder' were indulged in – W.C.T.H. 1893, p. 6, col. 2.

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Thropled, Open, G. Ever ready to drink.

Ae whart fast after t' other follow'd ... Loud noise ... Employ'd this open-thropl'd crew – STAGG *Ton Knott*, lines 47-53.

Throw, G. (thr'āu). **Thraa**, SW. (thr'āa). This word is not used in strict Cumbrian, its place being taken by an equivalent which refers to the special character of the action, thus: 'fire a stean'; 'fell a man wid t' hipe'; 'fling off me' cap'; 'doff me' cleaz'; 'kest a leuk ower me' shooder'; 'scale t' cworn for the chuckies, &c. 'To toss' implies moderately vigorous action. 'To pitch,' to throw gently with the intention that the object thrown shall alight on the objective. 'To whang' is to throw with violence; whilst 'to fling' implies carelessness and want of accuracy. 'To scop,' to throw a missile persistently at an object with intent to injure, the objective being as a rule alive. 'To aim,' to throw with great care with intent of hitting the objective.

Exceptions: to throw or turn in a lathe. With *by*: to cast on one side, cease from using. With *out*: a ploughing term, to 'open out.' With *up*: to vomit, often replaces 'spew'; to cast in one's teeth.

Oft ovr the shoulder flung the stockin – RELPH *St. Agnes*, 43. Doant be guarnan an thro-an up Toms eh York, an whoke ah knoa nowt on, at meh eh that silly fashin – SCOAP, 111.

Throw a shooer, EC. To rain.

It's like for throwing a shooer (T.W.).

Throw by, G. To cease from using. To put on one side in favour of something else (J.H.).

I'se gaen ta throw me crutches by yan o' these fine days (T.H.C.).

Throw oot: see **Open oot**.

Thrums, 339. (Ws., EC., B.) A cat is said to 'sing three THRUMS' when it is purring; it likewise 'sings gay THRUMS,' and 'THREE-THRUMS' and 'sings knots and THRUMS.'

The following couplet said with a pause between each word and emphasis on the 'thr' harmonies rhythmically with a cat's purring, – 'three – threeds – in – a – thrum –, When – I – was – a – weaver' (J.AR.).

Thrutch, C., B. (thr'uoeh). A thick, dense growth of underwood through which it is difficult to push away.

Thumb-piece. A wooden projection, having the right hand side hollowed out for the reception of the thumb, on the upper ball of the hand-loom where the left hand is placed for moving the 'fly'; it is used when it is necessary to change the shuttle, being connected with the shuttle box by means of a wire or string.

Thump, G. A blow given with the fist.

—To give a hard blow with the fist. To deliver a blow with the fist.

He prevented the defendant ... from thumping his wife – W.C.T. 1901, Sept. 14, p. 6, col. 3.

Thunje, WC., EC., SW., B. (thuon.j). The sound caused by the falling of a heavy body; a sound of similar character.

He com doon ont loft fleear wi' seck a thunje (B.K.).

Thunner floer, 339. (NW.) Any of the Fumarias. Children refrain from picking them for fear that act of picking will bring on a thunderstorm. *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* is likewise blamed for similar storms accompanied with lightning (E.J.G.).

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Thur, 339.

I found mysel' creunin' away at sec bits or rhymes as thurr – GIBSON *Bobby Banks*,
20.

Thurl, 339. To thrill.

It (music) was varra nice, an' it mead ma o' thirl – LAMPLOUGH, 4.

Thwite, EC. (hwāait; hwāeit). To clear off; to cut. T.W. (Matterdale).

Thyvel, Cs., Ns. To stir porridge in the pot with porridge-stick or THYVEL.

Thyvel, To lick a, C. To suffer poverty.

She'll lick a lean thyvel 'at weds you – GIBSON, 203.

Tidy; Tidy Betty, G. A steel, copper, or tin front that fits from the bottom bar of the fire grate to the hearthstone; it serves to keep the ashes from coming forward. The word has been applied to a general servant or housekeeper (woman).

A Tidy effectually screens a scrowy assgrate – PEN. OBS. 1903, Nov. 10, p. 4. She told him to get his old tidy to pack them – C. PATR. 1903, Sept. 11, p. 6, col. 7.

Tidy, 340.

Teydy towardly deame – RANDOM RHYMES, 8.

Tig, 340. The following are varieties of the game Tiggy; Long-tiggy, also called Horse fairs; Cross-tiggy; Blind-tiggy; Lane-tiggy; French-tiggy. C.W.A. 1901.

Tiger, 340. This word, when used with reference to knotty wood, is common in Whitehaven.

Tile, E., NC. The setting of the old figure-of-4 trap; the slate or flat tile which by its fall killed the vermin required very nice and delicate adjustment. The trap had to be TILED kittle (J.AR.).

Till, WC., SW. Tillage, the act of tilling.

Timmer, G. (tim.u'r'). Timber. *Fig.* Strength; size. Strength of mind.

If Jwosep Moore hed been a soond sensible mak of a fella ... wid some timmer in him ... he wad nivver hev gone on sec a daft errand – W.C.T.X. 1893, p. 11, col. 1.

Timmer rearin', 340. **Sile-raisin'**, C., EC., E.

The new mansion ... has reached the timber rearing stage – W.C.T. 1900, Dec. 29, p. 8, col. 7.

Timperon, 340. This occurs as a surname in C. PATR. 1900, Jan. 12, p. 5, col. 7.

Tine, 340.

Full oft the reeling carlin too Wi' swats and sleep misleer'd, Their wits have tint wi' springhts beheld – STAGG *Apparition*, stz. 9.

Tip. A place of deposit for ore, coal, or rubbish. In underground workings it is always associated with the emptying of the bogie or tub when bringing the ore from a higher to a lower level (J.M.M.).

Tipe, 341. To drain off.

Ti't, 341. Of a certainty.

Titty, G. (tit.i). The mother's breasts; pap; contents of a baby's feeding bottle.

Mudder, here, Let Richard hev some titty – ANDERSON *Mistress Creake*, stz. 5. That bonny bit thoum, tou leykes to chowe, Wheniver thou wants a swop titty – ID. *Mudder's Fowt*, stz. 1.

To, 341: see **Mak to**.

Todge: see **Nodge**.

Toft, 342. (B.) The site of a deserted homestead.

Until I was eleven or twelve years of age, I hardly knew any other name of farm buildings than toft. Almost the first question that a Cumberland farmer asks about a farm is, what sort of a toft there is upon it – T.C.A. viii. 89.

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Toft and croft, G. Implies a very small holding.

Some of the tenantry held little more than 'toft and croft', or a patch of arable land; many occupied a £30 rental – WORTHIES, 11. 30.

Token: see **Stick**.

Tommy, 342. *After* is called Tommy *insert-keak*.

Tommy Loach, 342. For *Nemachilus* read *Nemacheilus*.

Tommy's cannelstick, 342: see **Hairy worm**.

Tom Potter's bottle, SW. Potter was a man who had the care over a contractor's horses; he compounded a liquid mixture for curing cuts, swellings, &c.; this mixture now goes by the above name (T.H.C., H.T.).

Tongue, G. (täung). A long and narrow strip of land, not necessarily enclosed. In place-names, as TONG Fell.

The number (of stints) belonging to the different states in the following enclosures or Tongues – *Extr.* From old estate MS. (T.H.C.). Hollinghouse tongue. This contains 12 stints of which ... 6 belong to Hollinghouse and 2 to Undercrag ... In this tongue 10 sheep reckon as a stint – ID.

Tooarti, C., EC. (tōo.ar'ti). Easily offended; touchy.

Toom, C., E., B. To tease wool. In EC. (Matterdale) it is only known as a *past partcp.* And is applied to wools which have been mixed by teasing. (Cs.) To unroll or untwist by rubbing.

I cut mysel a bit o' twist, toomt it an rowlt it, thrast t' dottle on t' top an leetit up – C.F.P. 1905, May 12, p. 2.

Toon-geatt, G. (not SW.). Common or open land in or near a village; the village street and green land adjoining; the village green; more frequently the street through a village. The right of pasturage on such common land.

T' maister tell't me t' gan an leuk for't geese on th' toon-geat. Can ye tell me where that is? (J.W.B.). T' toon-geaat, quick went she – ANDERSON *Heddersgill*, stz. 4.

Toon-geatt, SW. Exaggerated town manners or dress assumed by a person as distinguished from those natural to him in the country; the term is always used sarcastically.

He's gotten his toon geat on! (T.H.C.).

Tonny, EC. A man from a town, or one who apes a town-bred man.

He's turn't a reg'lar toony (J.C.).

Toplin' bar. In the stone-wall districts the openings through the fences are closed by stone pillars through which are bored round holes. Into these holes are slipped loosely long poles or bangs which keep animals from straying through but are easily removed to allow of passage. The uppermost was called the TOP BANG BAR (H.T., H.W. CLIFT). There was likewise another form of TOPLING BAR, when the uppermost bar in a gateway as above was hung upon chains at the ends to the stone posts; this bar would give way if struck by the hoof of a horse jumping over it (J.G., J.BIBBY).

An' I kenn'd John Peel beath oft an' far, Ower many a yet an' toplin' bar – NOTE-BOOK, 174.

Top off, G. To fill up to the brim; used also *fig.*

Them last glasses dud top us off to some teun – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 5.

Toppenly, EC. In good health; in a superior way (E.D.D.).

Toppin, 343. The whole head of hair; the head.

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T'hat fitted Libby aw reet, bit it whammeled about on my toppin like a barn's
credde – W.C.T.X 1904, p. 5, col. 3.

Top swarm: see **Kest**, 185.

Totter-bog (s.v. **Shog bog**, 287).

Water-Blinks holds a place in almost every 'totter-bog' among the hills – T.C.A. viii.
130.

Touch, G. (tuoch). To affect, influence; hence to impair, infect. 'A wee bit TOUCHED' –
not in full possession of his mental faculties.

He was touched with drink, but a long way off being a drunken man – W.C.T. 1901,
Dec. 7, p. 5, col. 5.

Tow-lowe, G. (tāuw. lāuw). Noisy confusion; a state of disorder (E.D.D.).

For sek a tow-lowe, and sek crashin' about, Sek capers o' bullocks and men –
CUMBRIANA, 243.

Town-term rent. This customary rent is still payable every seventh, and in some cases
every ninth year, by certain tenants in Birkby on the Muncaster estate; the
amounts vary according to the value of the services commuted. ALEX. WATT,
Muncaster Estate Office.

The tenants of Birkby ... pay a town term rent every seventh year – HUTCHINSON, i.
577.

Tow-rag, C., N., SW. (tāuw-r'āag). **Tag-rag**, WC., NS. A slovenly, dirty, or lazy fellow.

He has good reasons to be ashamed of an old tow-rag like me (J.B.).

Tow-row, G. A great and more or less continuous noise. Children playing a boisterous
game may be said to be making 'sic a TOW-ROW.'

—To make a noise.

We could hear him towrowing at an unseen distance – DELLS, 305.

Tracing, 344. **Pricking**, SW. Upon Stone Carr there have been held races and other sports; such as ... tracing with dogs – CLARKE, 51.

Trail. A general mining term: to move full tubs from the face or forehead of the workings, by manual labour, in contradistinction to traction by ponies, horses, or mechanical haulage (R.W.M.).

The Board also decided that the standard for hewing and trailing shall be 1s. 6 ½ d. per ton trailed 150 yards on the level – C. PATR. 1904, Oct 21, p. 3, col. 4.

Trail, B., SW. Accent, emphasis consisting of a lengthening of any particular sound in a word.

The trail is on the s-e-e and the loud shout on the howe (H.T.).

Tramper, B., SW., NS. A tramp.

Trantlan, C. Trifling, useless.

‘Laal trantlan jobs and things.’

Trapper. Mining term: a boy employed to attend to the trapdoors of a mine (E.D.D.).

He commenced work when he was nine years of age as a trapper lad in William Pit – W.C.T. 1905, Feb. 25, p. 8, col. 1.

Trashment, G. (not SW.). Rubbish; unsuitable food or drink.

Your high-season’d sauce, Your teas, and trashments that gang down your awse. – E. CLARK *A Lecture*, 54.

Travel, 345. To force a journey.

It was cruel to travel the pony on the road – W.C.T. 1903, Feb. 14, p. 6, col. 4. He’s fash’d wi’ the gravel, an wheyles cannot travel – ANDERSON *Tamer*, stz. 2. Said he cudden’t tak me aw t’ way, an ah wad hev ta woak t’ rest. Sez ah ... Ah’s used wid travellen, ah can seun travel t’ rest – W.C.T.X 1901, p. 13, col. 3.

Treacle-Jacky, EC. Thin small beer, made with treacle; seldom made nowadays. It was the usual harvest drink.

Treacle-leaf. The name given near Bootle to the plant Tutsan,

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Hypericum Androsoemum, because of its peculiar odour.

Treak, 345. To stroll, to lounge.

Ah'd been traken aw day lang up t' beach – W.C.T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col 2. Seave
him t' bodder o' hevvin' to trake it awt way back frae Emmelton – W.C.T.X. 1900,
p. 6, col. 1.

Treakin, G. An idle wandering.

Barnes; at noo tak lang traikins T' gedder lamb-laikins – W.C.T. 1902, Aug. 2, p. 3,
col. 7.

Treave, NC., EC., E., N. (tr'iaav). To stride along as if through long grass.

Tret, G. (tr'et). Treated.

I couldna' sweer to the men I tret – C. PATR. 1904, Jan. 22, p. 8, col. 6.

Trig, 345. Active; nimble.

The lads baith trig an' souple – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 9.

Trinkum-trankums, Cs., Ws., B. Trinkets, gewgaws.

Hut! Shaff o' sec odd trinkum trankums – ANDERSON *Carel Fair*, stz. 6.

Tripple: see **Threuple**.

Troll, G. **Froll**, B. **Trolly**, N. **Dolly**, N. A dirty, untidy woman.

Trolly bags, Cs., Ns., Es. An old, ungainly looking, 'brokken bellied' cow. An old
stripper cow.

Troan, C., E. (tr'ooin). **Trowan**, N. (tr'auw.u'n). A truant; gen. in phr. TO PLAY THE
TRUANT.

This playing the trowin leads thousands to ruin – ANDERSON *Tom Linton*, stz. 2.

Troonce, 346. *For rapid read* wearisome. *After fast and far add* To make a long and
wearisome journey on foot.

Ah troonst about fra mwornin till neet – SCOAP, 64.

Trunlins, 346. (sw.). Sheep droppings. See **Dottles**.

Tub-gig, 346.

The gig double, and the gig vis-à-vis, or well-known 'tub' – WORTHIES, i. 240.

Tudder, G. (tuoddh.u'r'). **Tither**, Ns. The other, that other; often used with def. art.

Says t' tailyor, to me tudder neet – RICHARDSON, 2nd, 1. They leuckt t' teaan at t'
tudder as t' teaan o' them threw doon t' eight, an t' tudder t' six – SCOAP, 29.

Tuft. A species of rock, but character not stated.

Tuft (in the middle coal sometimes two feet) – HUTCHINSON, i. [48].

Tumbler. Great Limestone, six yards of the top is in detached pieces, called TUMBLERS.

HUTCHINSON, I. [48].

Tummel, G. (tuom.u'l). To tumble; to roll or turn over. To cause to fall.

'A tum'lan steann gedders nea moss' – PROV.

Tunmill, 347. **Tunill**, EC., SW. **Tummel**, SW.

Tuolliment, Obs. A scrimmage, probably of a good-natured character through rough; 'rowdiness.'

A' you 'at amudge at merry teales ... Or goff and gurn at tuolliments – STAGG *Bridewaid*, stz. 1.

Tuoly, Obs. A struggle; 'row'; disturbance.

But here's a row worth a' the rest, Come, we'll attend this tuoly – STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 33.

—To struggle, to contest scuffle. To meddle with.

Yen said he box'd for luive ... Then off their duds thar duosters doft, An tirl'd to their bare buffs, Beath teyke-leyke tuolian roun' the barn, An dealen clumsy cluffs – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 38, 39. Plague gang wi' them that tooly wi' thee – GILPIN *Songs* (1866) 263.

Turmet, G. (not in E.) (tuor'.-mu't). **Turmap** (rarely). Turnip, *Brassica rapa*.

Turmetts an' skarn, Screap't taties – GIBSON *Jos. Thompson*, stz. 6.

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Turn, G. Phr. TO DO ONE'S TURN, to serve one's purpose; to meet the occasion. See **Han's turn**, 155.

It is deplorable to see how some stocks are neglected and left to take care of themselves; or in other words, as some of these breeders say, 'to do their own turn' – S. GUIDE, 491.

Turna, G. To act as an attorney. See p. lxxvii.

A farmer speaking of a well-to-do lawyer, said, 'he must have made a deal o' money wi' turneying' (E.D.D.).

Turnsilver, Obs. This term does not seem to be noticed in any of the legal glossaries. It was probably a composition for personal attendance at the Sheriff's turn or court.

REV. J. WILSON.

The tenants of the town of Waverton pay yearly for cornage 13s. 4d. ... for turn silver 7s. 6d.— WIGTON, 27. In a rental of the barony of Burgh-by-Sands, dated 1589, John Atkinson held Anthorn by suit of court ... but also paid a free render beyond what might be the turnsilver of the sheriff — REV. J. WILSON.

Turn-whol, C., EC., E., B. A deep, seething pool where two streams meet; also, in NC., a whirlpool in a stream.

Thoo munnet dook in theer, it's a turn whol wi' neea boddum tult (B.K.).

Twee-three, G. A few.

Theer twea-three mair I willent neam — RICHARDSON, 2nd, 164.

Twibles, EC. (Matterdale), N., NE., B. (twāei.bu'lz). Unsteady walking; a person who twists or crosses his legs in walking.

Twily, N., SW. (twāai.li). **Twilly**, SW. Restless; wearisome. I have heard these used in the chorus of an old song; they there expressed weariness (J.ST.).

Twine, G. (twaein). To fasten by twine, bind; twist together.

She was as thick as three awld mears twined togidder — SMITH *Borrowdale Letter*, 127.

Twin't, G. (twāaint). Fretful.

He was as twined as could be because they were stripping him — C. PATR. 1901, Dec. 6, p. 6, col. 3.

Twitch. An Obs. Mining term.

When the vein opens wide in some place, and again closet, or as the Miners speak, Twitcheth at both ends — ROBINSON, 80.

U

Udderways, G. Otherwise.

He wadn't say udderways — E.C.N. 1901, Nov. 9, p. 8, col. 4.

Um, G. (**Humph**; **umphum**). A common note of assent, &c. pronounced with closed lips. As regards the statements in the quotation below, the doubled sound (i) may

also imply assent *without* impatience. In a general way the *ph* is superfluous; but there are idiosyncrasies even in exclamations, and different generations have different methods of voice production (J. P. HINDS).

‘Umphum’ for ‘Yes’. I should like to point out that in West and Central Cumberland, ‘Umphum’ (I) is only used to express assent and at the same time impatience at the question. The monosyllable ‘Um’, descending in pitch and pronounced through the nose with the mouth firmly closed, is used to express assent pure and simple. When ascending in pitch and pronounced quickly it means ‘What?’ But when given with the same intonation and slightly drawn out it is an expression of surprise equivalent to ‘Really!’ or ‘You don’t say so!’ Again, when short and sharp and pronounced with a strong nasal aspiration, something like ‘Umph’, only with the aspiration at the beginning instead of at the end, it expresses one to accentuate the expression of surprise – C. JR. 1899, Feb. 14. ‘Do you not know I mean pretty Mrs. Marget?’ ‘Umph!’ answered

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Tunstall (a Cumbrian) dryly. ‘Umph! – and what signifies umph?’ said Jenkin – FORTUNES OF NIGEL, 11.

Unbowed, Obs.

Of a pig: without the bow-shaped piece of wood which restrains its movements (E.D.D.).

Unco, 349. Weird; terrible. Very great.

Noo gin ye speak o’ Thirlwa’, I rede ye, master, dinna gang; – The castle wi’ the gold table Is guarded by an unco man – BURN *The Gold Table*, 169.

Uncos, N. (uon.kāus). Wonders; news.

Undercumstand, G. To understand.

Nowder t’ mistress nor t’ parson cud under-oumstand – GIBSON *Jos. Thompson*, 141.

Under halved. A lug-mark; having half of the under fold of the ear removed squarely.

Cf. **Shear**.

Under halved both ears – S. GUIDE, 9.

Undersills, EC. A hard freestone, a stratum overlying the burning limestone of Caldbeck. HUTCHINSON, ii. 390. This word is no longer in general use, but 'coalsill', lying in the vicinity of freestone and limestone quarries, is common. REV. W. F. SIMPSON, Caldbeck. See **Upsidesdoon**.

Unkent, G. Unknown, strange.

Unkent by a' th' extremes of fate – STAGG *N. Y. Epist.*, stz. 35.

Unlucky. (EC., SW.) Said of sheep, especially of Hedwicks, that are with difficulty kept in their own fields when there is better grass over the fence (T.W.).

Unpossible, G. Impossible.

That's just onpossible! – LIZ LORTON, iii. 53.

Unsarra't, C., N., E. (uonsaar'.u't). **Unserra't**, N. Not served; not attended to; not fed.

Unsel, Obs. A self-willed, naughty, worthless person; a term of opprobrium gen. applied to a child (E.D.D.).

Unsensible, Cs., B., SW. Senseless.

If he had stolen the meat it would have been an unsensible thing to walk through the street with it – W.C.T. 1903, May 2, p. 2, col. 3.

Unsneck, G. To unlatch a door, lift the sneck.

Up, 349.

George up with a chair and struck him – C. PATR. 1902, Nov. 7, p. 7, col. 3.

Upbraid: see **Braid**.

Upend, G. To stand on end; to set upright.

We ... upendit ooar girt stee – SCOAP, 224. Ah took t' skep an' upended t' reet end up afoor t' empty hive – W.C.T.X. 1904, p. 5, col. 3.

Uphod; uppod, G. (u'pāu.d). **Upod**, E., SW. (u'pāud). **Uphad**, N. (up(h)āad). **'Pode**, C.

To affirm; to warrant; gen. in phr. I'LL UPHOD THEH.

Just bid me a weage – I'll upod ye, we's 'gree – ANDERSON *Borrowdale Jwhonny*, stz. 18. Ah'll apode its summat varra gud. – PEN. OBS. 1904, Nov. 29, p. 6, col. 4.

Upkest, C., B., NS. To vomit; 'spew' is more usual.

Upliftit, G. Elated; greatly pleased; excited; rendered proud.

When we fand oa that gowld he wasn't at oa upliftit – SCOAP, 238.

Upper, 350. **Upsha**, EC.

Upper. A borehole in an iron mine, pointing in an upward direction. (J.M.M.).

Upset wid hissel, G. To be greatly pleased or elated.

Upsha: see **Upper**.

Upshot, 350. Result, issue, *refers only to Upshot, and not to Penny hop.*

Upsidesdoon. An old man remembers

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that in working a limestone quarry near Caldbeck there was a substance of a very hard nature lying upon the limestone which he calls UPSIDESDOON; it was hardly breakable until turned right side up when it was easily broken. REV. W. F. SIMPSON, Caldbeck. Cf.

Under-sills.

Upstart, C., B., Ns. A beginner in any occupation.

Uptak. Understanding, comprehension; gen. in phr. IN THE UPTAK.

It's wonderful hoo gleg on t' uptak burds ur when danger threetens their lives – W.C.T. 1903, Mar. 28, p. 6, col. 2. 'Ye're bad o' yer uptak'. 'Ye're good at the uptak' – a good learner. 'He was bad a' t' uptak' – i.e. dull (J.H.). T' uptak's neah greet matter (S.D.B.).

Urchin, G. The Hedgehog, *Talpa europaea*.

Stannin' up like t' prickels on a urchin back – W.C.T. 1903, Dec. 26, p. 7, col. 6.

Urph, 351.

'Yon lad's a peer bit urph.'

Used wid, G. Used to, accustomed to.

Ah's used wid travellan – W.C.T.X. 1901, p. 12, col. 3. 'Used wi't fells,' 'used wid gittan up seun,' 'Use't wid travellan.'

Use money, 351.

List of receipts from interest on the church money lent out, called 'use money' – T.C.A. xiv. 155.

Uvverins: see **Overins**.

Vagabond's friend, B. Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, is sometimes so called.

Vanner: see **Wifley table**.

Vat. A strong barrel, well hooped and bound with iron, used for raising the water out of a mine shaft during sinking operations.

The stone or mineral from the shaft is brought up in a kibble alternately with the vat; the men usually ride in the kibble, but should the vat be in use they will ride on it, standing on the edge; hence the necessity for caution (J.M.M.). While being brought up the shaft ... he fell from the vat into several feet of water at the bottom of the pit – W.C.T. 1905, Mar. 25, p. 8, col. 1.

Vent, G. To ventilate (*act.*), to give ventilation to.

A useful thing this doorway is, It vents a house, an' lets leet in, This handy kitchen door – CUMBRIANA, 235.

Vesters, G. The hay, straw, &c., that an outgoing tenant must leave behind on his farm; or, if these are consumed, then the manure.

Ah thowt ah wad leave t' vesters on t' grund (R.K.).

View, C. To keep continually in view, and so to press or harass.

T' hoonds viewt him sa hard, 'at he teuk t' Broadwater – LAMPLUGH, 6.

Virgin: see **Kest**, 185.

Virgin Mary, B. Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (A.J.).

Vomper, EC., NC., B. (vǎump.u'r'). Brag; boasting.

He was full o' vomper an booast aboot their auldest lad (B.K.).

—To brag. Also EC. To bully.

Vomperen an gobblin' at ivvry yan he's owt ta deea wi' (B.K.).

W

Waar, G. (wāar). **Warse**, G. (wāar's). **Warser**, G. **Worse**. 'WARSE and WARSE like Worki'ton clark'. A common 'toast' in former days was, 'May niver WĀAR be amang us!' meaning both WAR and WORSE.

A pain com' agean, war nor iver he'd fund – GIBSON *Jos. Thompson*, 140.

Wad, 352.

He writ it aw doon ... an' reult under t' particular part wid a blew wad – W.C.T. 1905,
Mar. 18, p. 3, col. 3.

Waddy, EC. Grandfather (J.W.B.).

Waddy, SW. Made of wad or black lead. A WADDY OR WARRY PENCIL is the term commonly used by school children.

I have not been in good health lately, hence my notes in 'waddy' (T.H.C.).

Wadn't cud dea't, G. 352. The sense in which this phrase is used is that of moral, not physical, impossibility – he would be above doing it; he would be above doing it; he could not bring himself to do it. Another expression somewhat similar is, 'Won't can come', or 'Won't can sing', here, however, the idea or physical impossibility is intended. The same idea expressed in the future tense as, 'Shan't can dea't' is not in use (J.B.). See **Can**, 52.

Nay I tell thee he wadn't deuh it, I'll uphod thee. I ken him ower weel for that, wey he wadn't cud deuh it (J.B.).

Wag by t' wa', 353.

They're fifty times war nur a 'wag-by-t-waw'; when yance they're wund up they'll varra nar gang for ivver – TILFORD, 5.

Wag'ner: see **Gurmaw**, 149.

Wain't, SW. (wēēāent). Will not. *Add this also to p. lxxx.*

Wake. The custom of 'waking' was formerly universal.

People always keep wake with the dead – HUTCHINSON, i. 553.

Wakely, G. (waek.li). Weak, feeble. Not well supported by reason.

That's a varra wakely teal o' theh – SCOAP, 9.

Walk, 353. Of flannel: (NC., E., NW.) to shrink after being wetted. Also used with *up*.

It is common to hear of flannels, &c., having walked up in washing. 'You see, it's walked up till it's a fair strait jacket' (E.D.D.).

Walk, 353. Formerly, to prepare the raw wool for subsequent treatment, it was laid in the gutter in the cow-house, where, mixed with the urine and dung of the cattle, it was well trodden by the bare feet of the workman (R.S.).

Walker, 353. Remove hence the term.

A yerly rent of 16s. 8d., called ‘Walk Mill silver’ – ALLERDALE, 356.

Walk-water, Obs. Implies a blank time when country folk found it difficult to make out the ‘Bill of Fare’ satisfactorily, when guests had to be entertained and when game was out of season (J.AR.).

Wallop, 353. A beating; trashing. An instrument of punishment.

Bit t’ licker ov aw was a souple hezzel, an this un t’ lads uset to caw t’ lang wallop – W.C.T.X. 1894, p. 18, col. 1.

—To move fast; to dance in a rough style. *For* or *runnin*, *read* for *runnin*.

Walloping, 353. Any quick or violent action. Large, great; *freq.* in *comb.*, as ‘a WALLOPING big horse’. Remove the whole of quotation ‘Bit t’ licker...’

For sec an infair I’ve been at ... Whar was sec wallopin’ an’ wark As varra few hev seen – STAGG *Bridewain*, stz. 1.

Wallow-crops, 355.

A feckless auld wallow-crop – ROLL BK. 1834, 34.

Wammel, 354. Remove To enter ... way. Also, the quotation ‘By air-wole...’

Wample, C., B., NS. (wãamp.u’l). To wriggle; to wind as a stream.

Wander, C., B., (wãanddh.u’r’). To succeed; to manage by degrees

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to come to the end; to get a thing done rather by good luck than good management.

I think he’ll wander (J.G.).

Wandering sailor: see **Rambling sailor**, 256.

Wanderin’ Willy, B. A garden variety of the Willow Herb (A.J.).

Wankle, 354. Dangling; flabby.

Wankle-backt, G. *Fig.* for wanting in common sense, not of a strong mind, of an irresolute, wavering character.

Isn’t ower wankle-backt to use his common sense – W.C.T. 1901, Sept. 21, p. 4, col. 8.

Wanky, N., NE., NC., E., B. **Wankly**, EC. **Weak**, feeble (same as **Wankle**).

He was nobbut a laal wanky fella – W.C.T.X. 1899, p. 23, col. 4.

Wans: see **Willies**, 367.

Wap, G. To tie straw up in bundles.

We fitup a fail ... and hing it on t' wo' on a nail, Till wantit for treshin' and wappin'
– CUMBRIANA, 253.

Wap, 354. (N.) Also applied to wool – a 'WAP of wool.'

Wap, C., NS., E. (wāp). **Whap**, C., B. A disturbance, quarrel, 'row'. (EC.) A blow.

They dud kick up a whap (E.D.D.).

Warday-neet: see **Week-neet**.

Ware; Wearr. Ware-corn. (not known). Barely or oats, corn which comes away from
the ear easily, as distinguishes from wheat and rye.

Warmness, G. (wāa.r'u'mnu's). Warmth.

Warp, 355.

Stone the ducks home to warp – W.C.T. 1900, Ap. 28, p. 3, col. 8.

Warridge, 355.

The only thing was a warble on the warridge – W.C.T. 1902, Jan. 18, p. 2, col. 3.

Wart-gurse, 355.

So called because its acrid yellow juice is believed to be effective in the removing
warts from the hands – T.C.A. vii. 146.

Wastit, Cs., NS., SW. (wae.stu't; wiāe.stu't). **Weastit**, NW., B., EC. (wiāast.u't). **Westet**,
Abbey Holme. Injured; spoilt; suffering severely from the effects of rain or cold
(T.W.); likely to harm from exposure (J.ST.). Neglected (Abbey Holme, H.T.).

A matron being asked to go to the assistance of a woman in labour, suspecting a
hoax, declined going; the messenger exclaimed, 'What, ye'll seerly nit see t'
woman weastit, will ye?' 'Noo than,' said the matron, 'Ye come frae tudder seyde
o' t' moss. We divvent say weastit, o' this seyde o' t' moss (Mealrigg), seah be
off wi' ye – DICKINSON, 1867, vi. It would be said of a spoilt child that his
'mudder's fair wasted him' (J.G.). 'Our crops were weastit last summer' (A.J.). In
Caldbeck, where both forms are used, WASTIT bears the idea of 'pity', whilst
weasted that of blame, thus: 'T' auld man will be waystit if somebody does not
see after him'; or 'Come in to the fire, ye're fairly waystit this wet day'; but
'Come in with ye oot o' t' wet, ye've weastit that good frock' (A.J.).

Watch webs: see **Beggarly Scot**.

Watter-bleb, G. The amnion and its contents.

Watter-cro', 356. *After Scarf add Bessy dooker*.

Watterin' spot, G. **Watterin' pleace**, N. **Watterin' pond**, B. A pool of water where cattle drink.

Watter-ledges: see **Easter-munjiands**.

Watter purple: see **Well ink**, 359.

Watter-sick, C., SW. Of peats: saturated with water (J.G.). Of land needing to be drained (J.ST.).

They mud coom and foot 'em ... for they (peats) are ter'ble watter-sick noo –
SKETCHES, 235.

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Watter-whol, C., EC., W., E., B. **Watterin hooal**, N., NW. A drinking place for cattle in the field, supplied by water from surface drains.

Ga an' clean t' watter whol oot (B.K.). It gallop toot an' away to t' watering-whoal –
BRANNAN, 6.

Waut: see **Wootin**.

Way, 365. Phr. A LONG WAY, a great deal, much.

'It's a lang way better to gang that way, for it's far-away t' bainer way.'

Weald, 375. The *past partic*. Of **Welt**, 359.

Wear, 357. Also (EC.) with *doon*, to die of consumption.

Wear, 357. To allay, cool.

For tho' wi' witch-wood weared, yet well They ken'd auld horny's tricks –
MINSTREL *The Panic*, stz. 28.

Weast, SE. (wiäast). The disease consumption; phr. TO BE IN A WASTE, to be dying of consumption, as opposed to WEARIN' AWAY or gradual loss of strength. (SW.) Phr. TO DIE OF A WASTE, to die from exhaustion produced by the profuse discharge of phthisis, or other disease (DR. PARKER).

Weaver's beef, C., NE. Bear the same sarcastic meaning as *White hebbin beef* and consists of 'forty ribs to the inch'. An occasional red herring.

Web; Wed: see **Beggarly Scot.**

Wed, G. (not Matterdale). To give in marriage.

‘He leeves wi’ his dowter; he wed her up here.’

Wedder go, 358. **Gaw.**

‘A rainbow in the morning ... But a gaw is better not seen at all’ – OLD SAYING.

Wedder’s gaan t’ be nea geud, yonder’s a wedder gaw (T.W.).

Wee, NS. A short time; a while. When barn-yard fowl wi’ eagles mate They may forget their birth a wee – GILPIN *Songs*, DUDSON *Ardenlee*. ‘Bide a wee’ – stay a short time, wait a moment.

Week-neet, G. (not N.). Any evening or night of the week. **WARDAY** is, however, the term more generally used.

Church tweyce eh the Sunday an yence eh the week-neet – SCOAP, 87.

Weelish off, 358.

‘He’s nit that peer, he’s weelish off.’

Weel-kennt, G. Well known.

At gentle Kitty’s weel-kenn’d door He ca’d – BLAMIRE *Now Sandy*, stz. 7.

Weigh, Cs., SW. (wau’). To understand.

I cannot weigh what he means (T.H.C.).

Well-e’e, 359.

Water-Blinks holds a place in almost every ‘well-eye’ – T.C.A. viii. 130.

Welter, NW., B. A profuse perspiration.

A ‘weltering sweat’ is a common expression (R.G.).

—To perspire profusely (R.G.).

Welter, G. **Whelter**, C., N. Anything large of its kind; a ‘whopper’. See **Whelker**.

Wents, 359. *After C. add SW.*

Wesh, G. The week’s washing; the quantity of articles washed at one time.

You will find your week’s wash lying on the bed (E.D.D.).

Wesh-pool: see **Maze**.

Wesh t’ barn’s head, G. To drink to the health of a new-born child.

Wesh up, G. (not E.). Of flannel: to shrink up when washed.

West Cumberlan flee. Hooks fastened on a leaded wire casting-line attached to a long wire line; this is let down into a pool where trout may be lying, and there twisted round and round. In common use amongst poachers.

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Westet: see **Wastit**.

Wetly, SW. Somewhat wet.

‘It was a wetly night, so he told them to go and dig the hole to put the cow into.’

Wey, G. (wāei). **Woy**, G. (wāui). **Woah**, SW. (wāa). The call to horses to cause them to stop.

A cobble flings t’ plue out, and ‘wo-oy’, he rings – CUMBRIANA, 242.

Weyl’ lickorish: see **Spanish reutt**.

Weys, 360.

Among the articles sold ... were some weights, which were fashioned for weighing wool and bark at Yew Tree. They were formed of broken boulder stones with iron handles, roughly representing 56 and 70 lbs. – W.C.T. 1904, Mar. 19, p. 3, col. 4.

Whack-heed, ES., NC., B. **Thick-heed**, C. A fool.

Wham, EC., B., NS. (hwāam). A swamp; a marshy hollow, gen. with water. As a place-name. ‘T’ WHAM’ and ‘WHAM Head Farm’ near Hutton Roof, and ‘T’ WHAMS’ on Matterdale Regulated Pasture.

What, G. Which.

‘Which’ll ye lead neest?’ ‘That what Ah thinks driest’ (B.K.). Ah was thrang thinkan on’t ower what it sud be, an hoo it sud be – SCOAP, 178.

Whatsomever, G. Whatsoever.

Whea’s owt this? G. Whom does this belong to? This curious relic of Old English is more strictly rendered by the sentence, ‘Who is to own this?’ the *s* representing the verb ‘is’ (S.D.B.). Also **Whe’s o’ this?** (SW.). and **Whe’s o’t?**

Whedder, G. (weddh.u’r’). Whether; which, whichever, which of the two.

They mead me sing them an’ o’, wedder I wad or nut – GIBSON *Bobby Banks*, 20.
They feed him wid drink an’ they hod him I’ toak till he can hardly tell whedder

end on him's upbank – ID. *T' Reets*, 7. They war beath on them yewlin' t' yan
ower t' udder, whedder to yewl t' hardest – ID. *Wise Wiff*, 26.

Whedderiver, G. Whichever.

A greet bob on t' top or t' boddom, wedder ivver 't war, wadnt let it stand – BETTY
WILSON, 3.

When, 361.

A when deleytefu' creatures – STAGG *Rosley Fair*, stz. 30.

Whelker, Cs., B. **Welter**, N., NE., NC. A heavy blow. See **Welt**.

Whelker, 361.

That fox they kilt yesterday was a whelker – PEN. OBS. 1904, Feb. 2, p. 6, col. 7.

Whemmel, 361. To stand unsteadily; to move from side to side; to turn upsidedown,
upset.

T' hat fitted Libby aw reet, bit it whammeled about on my toppin like a barn's
credde – W.C.T.X. 1904, p. 5, col. 3. Ah wad'nt lwoas me temper enny mair with
watchan them (customhouse officers) whemmelan iverthing eh me kist – SCOAP,
61.

Whemmel. To catch fist by means of a whemmel-net.

Whemmler. A fisherman who uses a whemmel-net.

Whetstean, C. A sheep smit consisting of a horizontal stroke on the ribs, so called from
its resemblance to the shape of the whetstone.

Cropped near, red whetstone on far chine – S. GUIDE, 271.

Whewt, 362.

Whoar t' pyatt's white breest like a snow whewt on t' watter – W.C.T. 1902, Aug. 2,
p. 3, col. 7.

Whey-whig. An old home-made summer beverage of sweet whey from which the curd
had been taken; aromatic herbs were steeped and allowed to ferment in it, possibly
with yeast; after which it was drawn off clear (E.D.D.).

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I know nut what its like; its like whey-whig, and *drink* but far finer – CLARKE, 70. A
liquor made of whey, into which is put mint, balm, walnut leaves, &c. – ID.

Whey-whig pot, Obs. The vessel in which whey-whig was kept. It was tall, jar-shaped, with a narrow top, loose lid, and a spigot-hole at the bottom. (E.D.D.).

Whezzel: see **Hezz** e, 165.

Whick: see **Mawk**, 210.

Whick, 362.

I never stole either a quick or a dead thing – C. PATR. 1903, Oct. 23, p. 6, col. 6.

Whick'nin', 362.

When ye mak heam mead yeast ye hev to keep a lal sup in yer bottle for t' wickening to start t' next lot – PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 1, p. 6.

Whicks, 362.

He had not been wasting his time hunting whicks, even if the fells contained no bigger game – W.C.T. 1901, Oct. 5, p. 2, col. 5.

Whicksticks: see **Quicksticks**.

Whick't, 362.

He thought the sheep had been wicked in the summer – W.C.T. 1903, Jan. 24, p. 2, col. 6.

Whig (hwig), 362. Also B.

whim, 363.

They war as whim as mice – C.F.P. 1905, May 12, p. 2.

Whimsey, E. Mining term: a windlass worked by a horse attached to the end of a long wooden shaft or lever.

Whimsey shaft, E. A shaft sunk to a perpendicular depth of sixty fathoms, with a windlass at the top. WALLACE, 140.

Whin. Short for whinstone. See **Rag**.

Whingein'-wark, G. Crying, whining.

Leave thur waes-me's, sighs, sobs, and seek like stuff, For women mind not whinging-wark a snuff – CLARK *Seymon*, line 4. That bairn's been makin' sec whingein'-wark aw day, I divent ken what's ailin' him (J.W.B.).

Whinny, G. Full of, or covered with whins.

In a whinny field a fox was found – C. PATR. 1903, Mar. 6, p. 7, col. 4. Gaitskail was at first a whinny place where ... goats, which pastured on the blossoms of the whins – DENTON TRACTS, s.v. Raughton.

Whintin, 363.

The quantity of mica in slate decreases, and it is marked with coloured spots; it is then provincially called whitin – OTLEY *The English Lakes* (1830) 150.

Whisht, 364. *After my mudder add GIBSON Runaway Weds.*, stz. 4. *Also for whishit read whishtit.*

White, G. Phr. TO BE WHITE UNDER (ABOOT) T' LUG, to be pale, out of health. (B.) Pale from fear.

White, 364. To lay the blame on.

White-book, Obs. The lessee gives to the tenants or inhabitants twenty-four quarts of ale; ... this is considered as a receipt for the vicarial dues, or WHITE BOOK, paid to the lessees – HUTCHINSON, i. 150.

White bunting: see **Fell sparrow**, 117.

White candles, N., NE., EC. This would be what was called the 'mould candle.' ... The candle was about 18 inches in length; there was nothing put in to whiten the candle but the best sheep tallow ...; they would be made in Brampton quite 100 years ago. It has been extinct now, as also the rushlight, for a very long time. C.JR. 1904, July 5, p. 4, col. 6.

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Rushes, well dipped in fat, for light, To spare the price of candles 'white'; Which only lend their costly aid, On nights of feasting or parade – ECHOES, 36.

White dog, EC., NC., B. When the 'WHITE DOG bites,' laziness and indolence have taken possession of a person; or the 'WHITE DOG may be on his back.' The latter saying is also used of a child who is growing sleepy (A.J.). Cf. **Black dog**, 29.

Whitefish, 364. Also, WC., SW., (SW.) A flatterer.

Whitehebben beef. Is to honest beef what braxy is to honest mutton. A contemptuous term applied to any inferior meat. Formerly there was a ready sale in Whitehaven for 'accidental carcasses,' and one or two dealers were specially known in this useful branch of their profession, taking large contracts for the supply of 'prime beef – either salted or fresh' – to the ships outgoing or in port (J.AR.). Cf.

Weaver's beef.

White hen, G. A sarcastic saying is, 'He's a WHITE HEN 'at niver ligs away'; this refers to one who is self-satisfied; always right in his own estimation; who never does wrong.

White horse, Obs. The Fuller fish, *Raia fullonica*. HUTCHINSON, i. [24].

Whittle, 364. (EC.) WHITE is to clear bark off fallen tree.

Whit-Tuesday, Little-. The second Tuesday after Whit-Tuesday; the name given to this day in Penrith; better known as LITTLE WHIT. The first hiring is held on Whit-Tuesday, the second hiring on the following Tuesday, whilst Little Whit is devoted to shows, roundabouts, &c., and children accompany their parents on this day (D.S.).

Who; whofe; who-af: see **Wo-af**.

Whoke (hwāuk). Dial. form of 'folk'; local in Vale of Lorton and Loweswater.

They shut ther heids oot o' t' smiddy windeh, as whoke gahs by – SCOAP, 9.

Whol, C., N., E. ([h]wāul). **Hooal**, SW. (hōou'l). To go to ground as a fox. To obtain possession of. See **Dub; Whoalt**, 365.

It (fox) came across to Cornhow, where it holed in a long culvert – W.C.T. 1904, Oct. 29, p. 2, col. 2. Thou thinks thu's hooal't our lile bit grund – GIBSON *Skulls*, 97.

Wholly ba-lurry, C., B., NW. **Hully-ba-lurry**, EC. A disturbance, 'row'.

The fwoke raised a wholly ba-lurry – GILPIN *Songs: Raffles Merry Neet*, stz. 6.

Whup t' cat, Gang oot t'—, G. Travelling artisans – tailors, shoemakers, and saddlers – went to the house of the country people to work, taking with them their own materials; they were paid so much a day and their 'meat'. This custom was formerly very common hereabouts (SW.), but it is not so much followed now (R.K.). Sometimes used appellatively.

It was formerly customary during a spell of hard weather, to give labouring men who were out of work a job at trashing with the flail, at a price of so much per quarter measure. The price was a poor one, so that kind of work was called 'Whuppin t' cat'; the labourer provided his own food. Hence (NC.). To thresh with the flail (J.W.B.). The expression is frequently used as a reply to an inconvenient question asked by an inquisitive person – 'Wheer's t' gaan?' 'I'se gaan to whup t' cat; ask no questions and I'll tell you no lies' (J.W.B.). This was called by the tailors *whipping t'*

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cat – W.C.T. 1902, Ap. 26, p. 3, col. 1. Then theer was a bit ov a tealear, That workt at our house a heale week – ANDERSON – *Bundle ov oddities*, stz. 2. When coad oald Snipy-whup-the-cat, He niver says for sheam; ... theer nowt in t' neam – W.C.T. 1905, May 6, p. 5, col. 4.

Whurrle, G. Hurrle, G. To wheel, to trundle as a hoop or a barrow; convey in a cart, a barrow, &c. Also used *intrans.*

We oa mead for t' train ageaan; an they whurrelt us ower a girt chain brig – SCOAP, 63.

Wickerin', EC., SW. **Bickerin'**, E., WC., B., EC. **Blaring**, N., NE. The tremulous call of animals when separated or frightened. See **Bicker**, 25.

It's oor sheep weshin an t' auld yowes an lams they deea some wickerin an bayen tell they git tagidder again (B.K.).

Widdy, SW., B., N., NE. A nickname for a widower.

Wide of, G. Off the direct road, but not far from.

Tom thought It was nin varra canny if boddert that neet, Wid a thing he could nowder mak end-lang nor side on't, And at last he consider to keep gaily wide on't – CUMBRIANA, 256.

Wife day, 367; **Wiving**; **Old wives' day**; **Old folks' day**; **Old wives' tea**; **Old wives' Do**, Obs. As soon as a child was born its head was washed over with rum. Before the women who had come to assist at the confinement departed, they were served with tea, whatever might be the time of a day or night. Then as soon as the mother was able to get up, say in about three weeks, was held the festivity known under one or other of the names above stated. The matrons of the 'laiting' being invited, came bringing with them presents of tea, sugar, &c., generally a pound of each, though sometimes when the donor was liberal and the mother poor, double the amount was given. All were entertained with tea, bread, and the indispensable rum-(sweet) butter. Afterwards, the tea being cleared away, plum-cake and a bottle of spirits were put on the table. It was on this day that the lads of the village made attempts to steal some of the rum-butter, and if successful they would eat it

and make a collection of money which would be given to the mother. It was only in comparatively late years that tea was drunk, previous to that time it was considered very extravagant to do so; therefore to avoid scandal the tea was drunk with locked doors, and as there were then no kettles, the water was boiled in an ordinary pan. In some districts it was customary for the matrons, when leaving the house in the evening, to jump over a broomstick supported on two pails standing in the entry; or to jump over a bucket in which was a lighted candle. Whoever knocked the stick down or wafted out the candle-flame was said to be 'wrang,' that is, in the condition which would ere long require her to give a similar entertainment on her own account. There was likewise a gathering held on the christening day, when the guests were of a different order: they were the priest, sponsors, and younger friends; buttered sops were the correct sweetmeat for this occasion. See **Seeknin; Birthday**, 27.

Another custom connected with the old wife do's remains to be described. This was 'jumping the Can.' A large milking pail was placed on the middle of the floor, and

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in it was stuck a birch broom without a handle. Over this each of the women was expected to jump – T.C.A. ii. 109. In the evening the husbands would come to fetch their wives' home, and just when all were ready to depart, a pail was placed right in the doorway. Over this each wife had to jump – NOTES AND QUERIES. It was quite an affront if any one in the 'laiting' was omitted from the invitation to the 'wiving' – PEN. OBS. 1904, Mar. 8, p. 4, col. 5.

Wifely table, E. Mining term used in Alston for a continuous cloth table moving over rollers, which by the action of water separates the slime from the ore (lead). A variety of this which jigs is the 'vanner'. J. DICKINSON.

All the machinery ... sets of jiggers, wifely tables ... is new – PEN. OBS. 1904, July 26, p. 23, p. 3, col. 4.

Wiggin', G. A scolding; a teasing; a taunting.

Noo dudn't Ah git a wiggin' frae them lasses when mi galluses brak (B.K.).

Wight. Strong; stout; active. E.D.D. (Not known).

The man was ne'er so wight nor gued But worthy Wallace durst him byde –
DENHAM TRACTS, 148. (E.D.D.).

Wigs o' t' green, G. A disturbance, 'row'; refers gen. to a severe reprimand.

'There'll be 'wigs o' t' green' when t' maister hears on't'. T' aul fwok was cummen
down t' rwoad, when Tom sed he wad away heame for he dowted theer wad be
'wigs o' t' green' – BRANNAN, 7.

Wig to wa', 367. Worried, bothered; very busy, no time to do anything for oneself.

I've been gaen fra wig ta wa sin four o'clock (T.H.C.).

Wild myrtle, NW., NC., B. Creeping Willow, *Salix repens*. Plentiful in most of the
mosses on each side of the Solway. FLORA, 284.

Will, 367. In closing a bargain, the buyer says he will come on the WILLS or discretion
of the seller for a good gift back, trusting to his generosity.

I was brought up indulgently an' had my little wills – SONGS, 9.

Willy, 367.

She's turned as thin as a saugh – RANDAL, xxi.

Willy-blew, B. (Obsolec.) A disturbance; a corruption of HULLY-BA-LOO.

Willy-lilt, N., NE. To make a sound like a sandpiper (P.J.).

An' lasses whilly-liltit out As they had been betrattl't – UPSHOT, stz. 24.

Win, 367. To come, to reach. In *comb.* with *in*, to secure, harvest; with *home*, to get
home, back; with *by*, to get past; with *through*, to struggle through any difficulty,
to recover from illness.

Little gude 'ill won to us, To meet them in a fight – BURN *Master William*, stz. 17.

Ance on a weary wintry hour, A springhtlie youth won by – BURN *White Ladye*,
stz. 7.

Wind-cloth. A winnowing sheet. Obs.

Tha hang up a deal of a wind-clayths like blinder-brydals – BORROWDALE LETTER.

Winding, G. Obs. To wrap a corpse in its grave clothes.

The afternoon before the funeral, all the married women in the 'laatin' were invited
to go to what was termed the winding, which meant the placing of the body in the
coffin ... the gathering was in reality a tea party – T.C.A. ii. 111. (1733, For
Katherine Sauls Coffin, 4s. 9d. ... for winding her, 1s. 6d. – HAWKSHEAD
RECORD, 425.

Windit, G. Out of breath.

Ah was fair winded be t' time we'd finished – W.C.T.X. 1898, p. 24, col. 2.

Winjee, Obs. A dip road in a mine on which there were two

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lines of rails, the one for the ascending or full tubs, the other for the descending or empty tubs; a wire rope passing round a pulley at the top of the brow was attached at either end to the sets of tubs; the ascending horse thus received assistance from the descending horse and tubs (R.W.M.).

Winker, G. The eyelid. (Not SW., N) The eye (slang).

Dall thame 'at steek't their winkers! UPSHOT, stz. 40.

Winnel strea, 386. (SW.) Not restricted to any one sort of grass (J.ST.).

Wipe, 368. A gibe, rebuke.

'He gev him a wipe ower t' feass.'

Wire, C. The tangled mass of fibre that binds the peat together.

It's lost it's wire, and peat widout wire in it is nae use for making a low wid – SKETCHES, 234.

Witch-wife. A witch.

Ilk day an' night the withch-wife gaes, An' shifts ilk siller pin – BURN *Lizzie Baty*, stz 11.

Wo', 368.

If she be a wo', we'll build a palace o' silver on her – DICKINSON *Sng. Sol. Viii. 9. T'* outside waws was white-wesh't – BETTY WILSON, 41.

Wo-af, NS. (wāu.äuf). **Who**, N. (hwāu). **Whofe**, **Who-af**, B. (wāuf). The call to horses to 'keep further out' (to the left) used in ploughing, or in harvesting with a reaper if the uncut corn is being too much encroached upon (J.W.B.).

Woah; Woch; Woy: see **Wey**.

Woatin, 369. For **Woatin** read **Woat**, C., B.

It was death on clogs, but good Clogger Poole, who put on new wauts and caulkers for threepence – W.C.T. 1900, Ap. 28, p. 3, col. 8.

Wo-er, 369.

My eldest uncle, another waller. He was killed through a scaffolding accident –
W.C.T. 1904, oct. 22, p. 5, col. 7.

Woman, G. The plural is never used, the compound being substituted, e.g. WOMAN-FWOK. See **Fwoke**, 131.

I ast a man ... what wast matter wi' sum o' th' wummon fwok – BORROWDALE
LETTER.

Woo' crags, C. The names of rocks or crags over which sheep having passed have left
some of their wool cleaving to the crags. ELLWOOD.

Wool-shelf. A kind of ledge between the top of the wall and the roof in an upper room
of a farmhouse, where fleece wool was stored. BECKSIDE, 25.

Woo-wheel, 369. Wool was spun by 'large wheels', whereas the flax or 'lin' was, after
beating and other preparatory processes, spun by small wheels.

He remember't time when three woo wheels was gangan in his oan hoose –
LAMPLUGH, 7.

Wo'-pie, NC., B. A pie made with a stiff crust.

Wrang, G. (r'ääng). **Warang** (rare) (wu'r'ääng). Wrong. In phr. TO BE (GIT) WRANG, to
be with child; usually said of an unmarried woman, though it may be said
chaffingly of a wife. See **Wife-day**.

Sukey Bowman's gitten wrang ... The parish clash hes got to learn That Sukey hes
come heame wi' bairn – RAYSON, stz. 1.

Wucks, G. A meaningless exclamation.

Wucks! Let us teck this laird in – UPSHOT, stz. 17.

Wuffy. A supernatural being to whom thirty or forty years ago was attributed any act of

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carelessness or mischief in a workshop to which no one would own; unruly
children were told that WUFFY would take them if they were not good. WUFFY was
peculiar to Carlisle, and haunted Whooff Brow. CARL. EXPRESS, 1904, Oct. 29, p.
4, col. 4.

Wummel, G. To enter or move in a sinuous way.

By air-wole or chimla it wummelt it' way – GIBSON *Keatie*, stz. 2.

Wutherance, N. Doubtfulness, state of doubt (J.B.C.).

Wyliecoat, C., W. (wāai.li-kwāut). **Wyleycwoat**, NW., B. (waei.li). **Willycoat**, EC. (Obsolesc). The flannel petticoat attached to a strong cotton waist or undervest worn by a boy before he is breeched (B.K.). A vest worn with the night-dress for extra warmth (M.E.N.). An outer skirt for a little boy, plaited like a kilt (J.W.B.). A sleeping-dress (J.H.: E.L.).

Wythes: see **Willies**, 367.

Y

Yacken; Yackenin', EC., NC., B. (iāak.u'n). **Yocken**. A severe thrashing. Variant of **Yarkin**, 372.

'Stand ower t'oo auld feull er t'oo 'll git a yockenin' wi' t' fork shaft' – said to a horse (B.K.).

Yadder, 370. **Jadder**, W.

Whativver ista yadderan aboot; thoo hes thee programmes theer in t' bag – W.C.T. 1905, June 10, p. 3, col. 6.

Yak-apple, C., WC. **Yak-bud**, B. The oak-gall nut before it is ripe; the oak-apple. YAK-APPLE stands also for both the ripe and unripe gallnuts (J.B.).

It is customary to carry a spring of oak bearing an oakapple on it on May 29th (Oak-apple Day) and up to midday this must be shown; if it be not shown when asked to 'Show your oak' dire penalties ensue. This doggerel is also chanted – 'T' Twenty-ninet' o' May, is t' Royal Oak Day; If ye dooan't give us helliday we'll run away' (J.B.).

Yak-nut, C., WC. **Gall-nut**, SW. (gāu). The ripe oak-gall nut.

Yal, C., E., SW. (iāal). **Yel**, N., E. (iel). Ale, which in Cumberland is 'small' not strong beer.

Watter! Wat-ter! Aye, aye! It mun be that meks t' yell sae smaw – ANDERSON *Carel Fair*, para. 26.

Yal; yell. Carlisle. Whole. See **Heall**.

The glass was a' brokken to pieces, Theer wasn't a yell pane I' the sash – GILPIN *Songs: Raffles Merry Neet*, stz. 6.

Yalla fin, C. The sea-trout fry; they have fins of an orange colour tipped with red. J.B.S.

Yance about, G. To go or plough once about, is to go along a furrow and back again.

Yank, Cs., B. A sudden jerk.

‘As the engine was not well coupled up, there was a tremendous yank when they started.’

—To jerk suddenly; to pull with a sudden jerk, gen. with a certain amount of roughness or violence.

The dentist yanks your tooth out; also, he pulls it out with a ‘yank’ (J.W.B.). Ah telt him to com oot o’t chair, but he wadn’t, seah Ah yanked him oot (S.D.B.).

Yardwand, G. A rod one yard long; a term well known, but not much used now.

Yark, 372. Phr. TO GANG YARK, to go with a jerk; to strike heavily against. Cf.

Yerdfast.

A cobble fling t’ plue out ... He gangs on a bit and he sticks in ageann ... And turns and gangs yark on another girt steann – CUMBRIANA, 242.

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Yat, 372. (B.) If the gat eof the garden or church yard is intended, then it is pronounced

‘gate’ (A.J.). I have noted that in any utterance which was slow, or involved consideration, or was actuated by a feeling of respect, words which in unthinking discourse were shortened, were in the case under notice given with greater correctness (J.P.H.).

Yatlin: see **Yetlin**’.

Yeable-sea, Obs. It may be so. NICHOLSON (E.D.D.).

Ye(i)kker-el, NW. Acre-dale; land divided into acre portions or dales; identical with ‘darrak’. See **Darrak**.

I have known fields called by that name pronounced ‘yekker-el’ (J.H.).

Yel: see **Yal**.

Yerdfast, 373. **Hodfast**, NW. see **Sitfast**.

Yerls, 373. **Erling**, WC.

He hired the defendant at Brampton ... and gave him half-a-crown as arle money – C. PATR. 1900, Jan. 26, p. 7, col. 3.

Yetlin, 373. Also, **Yatlin'**. Has three feet and is capable of being hung up to the crook by removable clips (P.J.).

Yist, G. To treat with yeast; it would be said of dough to which the yeast had not been added that it was not YISTIT.

Rivin' deed was meade o' th' bread, For that was through ither yeastit – UPSHOT, stz. 30.

Yistit keakk, Cs. A cake made of yeasted dough into which fat has been worked and the whole baked in a frying-or shank-pan (J.B.).

Yistit lwoaf, G. This term is employed to distinguish an ordinary wheaten loaf of bread from the bannock and other so-called cakes which are made without yeast.

Yockin, SW., C. (iäuk.in). Said of females desirous of copulation (J.ST.). See **Yacken**.

Yod, Obs. Went; walked. NICHOLSON (E.D.D.).

Yont, G. Beyond, past. Cf. **Ayont**.

The border barons mun sing low! For ane returns frae 'yont the sea – BURN *Gold Table*, stz. 8. An' 'yont hoaf a lifetime, Far back-kest, yan sees A lad – GILPIN *Songs*, 3rd, 84.

Yooer locks; Y-lockings. These are the finest locks on a sheep's body and are about the udder (YOOER) and between the legs; being much prized, they are not sent away with the fleece, but retained at home for stuffing cushions, &c., and formerly, for spinning. The shepherd cuts these locks off so that the lambs when sucking shall not swallow any (F.R.S.).

Yope, 374.

Oor fishen burd ... issent gien T' showen off like yapen jays – W.C.T. 1904, Oct. 8, p. 8, col. 6.

Yourgermak, G. The young people.

The youngermak lurriet ahint them – ANDERSON *Codb. Wedg.*, stz. 10.

You-y, SW. ([h]jiōo.i). Tricks, artfulness, sharp practice.

Nay what! He puts in a deal o' hewy (T.H.C.). He's as foo o' hewy as an egg is o' meeat (ID.).

ADDENDA

Ball. Handloom weaving term: the UNDER BALL is the lower part of the ‘fly’, where is the ‘race’ in which the shuttle runs, and the ‘slay’ or ‘reed’. The UPPER BALL is the upper part of the ‘fly’ upon which rests the hand when working the ‘fly’ backwards and forwards (J.B.S.).

Band, 13.

Ah’ve h’ard tell at a Herdwick ‘ll brek bands like owt – E.C.N. 1905, July 29.

Batty, EC. A small piece of raw dough broken off the large mass which is being kneaded and given to a child who will play with it, and then probably bake and eat it (A.J.).

Black.

Black-fat is not applied to clean wholesome-looking people (J.W.B.). After a long spell of dry cold weather, it will be said that ‘we will not hev any warmth till we git a good black rain’ (J.H.) Black rain implying a heavy and continuous fall is quite common (J.S.O.).

Bleexer, G. Sweel, C. Blazer, SW. A slangy term for a ‘blower’ or piece of sheet iron hung immediately above and in front of the fire in order to lessen the chimney opening, so increasingly the draught through the fire itself.

The fire is supposed to be due to Mrs. R—putting a breezer (*sic*) to it – W.C.T. 1905, July 8, p. 8, col. 4. Sometimes we say, ‘Put a sweel on’ (J.G.).

Breaker-up, G. A clog-making term: one who fells the timber and cuts it into blocks suitable in length and breadth for clog soles; these blocks are then further brought to their proper shape by the clogger. See **Seatsman; Swatch.**

Bruff, NC. A halo. See **Burgh, 48.**

Capersom’: see **Kipper.**

Chastise, G. To find fault with; accuse.

He chastised them for shooting the dig – C. PATR. 1905, May 5, p. 3, col. 7.

Chessy, 59. *Transfer to p. 60.*

Chest-bed, 59. *Transfer to p. 60.*

Cu’bye, 85.

'Can ah hev t' len' o' t' powny te gah fer t' doctor?' 'Thoo can't, Ah's gaan fer em mesel Cu bye!' An' he vannar ran ower meh – W.C.T. 1905, July 8, p. 6, col 1.

Cupboardy, SW. Describes the flavour which pastry, cake, &c. assume after having been kept too long in a cupboard.

Fawnage. Of this rent nothing is now known. It is suggested by E.L.N. that as in the manor of Ennerdale the Lord's deer were permitted to raze in the enclosed lands of the tenants of the Manor, so is it possible that, if any such custom existed at Castle Sowerby, the owner of the land got rid of the burden by making a money payment to the Lord; the protection and herbage of the enclosed lands would no doubt

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be of advantage to the young fawns.

I hazarded the guess that the rent might be payable in lieu of fawns given to the lord by his tenant. Mr William Little, chief agent of the property of the lord of the manor, who, specifically in a good season, when there was a heavy fall of fawns, would be likely to give his tenants permission to lift some of the young deer on payment of a small sum – PEN. OBS. 1905, Aug. 29, p. 4, col. 8. The Estate known, as Low Moordike ... Part of Lot I, is of Copyhold Tenure held as Parcel of the Manor of Castle Sowerby by payment of ... a Fawnage Rent of 1s. 6d. – PEN. OBS. 1905, Aug. 15, p. 8, col. 3.

Fine fleeter, 120.

Ah's neah hand at rearen young burds, so Ah left them ... tull they war fine fleeters – W.C.T. 1905, May 27, p. 3, col. 7.

Foor days. Also N., NE., implying far on in the day.

Foor days, get on with your work boys (P.J.).

Gutlin, 149.

Ah tean t' burden off ther shooders be takken t' hungry gutlin heame – W.C.T. 1905, May 27, p. 3, col. 7.

Heronshew, 163. **Jemmy Crane**, SW.

Hob, See below.

It was the rutting season when the ‘hob,’ or dog foul-mart was apt to wander – V.

HIST. CUM. 1905, 453.

Horse. An iron-mining term: a large block of stone intermixed with ore (J.M.M.). See also p. 95, this vol.

Ingurm, Obs. Described a person who was an object of disgust and contempt; equivalent to the phrase ‘venomous reptile’ as applied to a man. G.M TICKLE.

Jemmy Crane: see **Heronshew.**

Lang punds: see **Prent.**

Maiz, W., NW. A count of herrings, consisting of five ‘long hundreds’ or 620.

The crew of the Village Girl caught no less than 67 maizes, or the extraordinary number of 402.000 fish – C. PACQ. 1855, June 26.

Maulment, NW. (maul.mu’nt). A mauling or throwing into confusion. REV. J. WILSON.

The unsuccessful fowler expressed his opinion that he would have made ‘sic a *mollment* of them’ – V. HIST. CUM 1905, 451.

Roond punds: see **Prent.**

Seymie, 282. *Remove the whole of the quotation.*

Taff, N., NE. (tāaf). Of pastures: to recover their normal condition after suffering from long-continued dry weather. Used also with *up*.

I wonder if that grassin’ will ever taff up this season (P.J.).