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VNIVERSITAS  
STVDII  
SALAMANTINI

A  
GLOSSARY  
OF  
PROVINCIAL WORDS  
USED IN  
TEESDALE  
IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

“ SIR- Ray has made a collection of North country words. By collecting those of your country, you will do a useful thing towards the history of the language.”- JOHNSON.

LONDON:

J. R. SMITH, 4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO;

GEORGE BELL, FLEET STREET.

BARNARD CASTLE: JOHN ATKINSON.

RICHMOND: MATTHEW BELL; T. AND A. BOWMAN.

MDCCCXLIX.

[NP]

“Dialects reflect the general language diversified by localities. A dialect is a variation in the pronunciation, and necessarily in the orthography, of words, or a peculiarity of phrase or idiom, usually accompanied by a tone which seems to be as local as the word it utters. It is a language rarely understood out of the sphere of the population by whom it is appropriated. A language is fixed in a nation by a flourishing metropolis of an extensive empire; a dialect may have existed coeval with that predominant dialect which by accident has become the standard or general language; and, moreover, the contemned dialect may occasionally preserve some remains or fragments of the language, which, apparently lost, but hence recovered, enable us rightly to understand even the prevalent idiom.

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“It is among our provincial dialects that we discover many beautiful archaisms, scattered remnants of our language, which explain those obscurities of our more ancient writers, singularities of phrase, or lingual peculiarities, which have so often bewildered the most acute of our commentators. These provincial modes of speech have often actually preserved for us the origin of English phraseology, and enlightened the philologist in a path unexplored.

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“A language, in the progress of its refinement, loses as well as gains in the amount of words, and the good fortune of expressive phrases. Some become equivocal by changing their signification, and some fall obsolete, one cannot tell why, for custom or caprice arbitrate, guided by no law, and often with an unmusical ear. These discarded but faithful servants, now treated as outcasts, and not even suspected to have any habitation, are safely lodged in some of our dialects. As the people are faithful traditionists, repeating the words of their forefathers, and are the longest to preserve their customs, they are the most certain antiquaries; and their oral knowledge and their ancient observances often elucidate many an archaeological obscurity.

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“Words are not barbarous nor obsolete because no longer used in our written composition, since some of the most exquisite and picturesque, which have ceased to enrich our writings, live in immortal pages”.—DISRAELI (*Amenities of Literature*).

“ I am only anxious to repeat, that we never know how wide a field for speculation and reflection may be opened by the recovery and preservation of a single obscure provincialism; and that in contributing to such an object, we may be preparing the materials for observations on language, far more important than I have in this instance been able to submit to the reader.”—Sir E. W. HEAD, Bart. (*Classical Museum*, No. IV, p. 63).

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PREFACE.

The following Glossary is intended to contain a collection of the Provincial Words and Phrases used in a portion of the county of Durham which extends from Middleton in Teesdale to Darlington. The district selected may be considered as bounded on the east by the river Skern, on the west by the Hudshope Burn, on the north by a line parallel to the course of the river Tees, and distant from it about nine or ten miles, and on the south by the river Tees, \* for about thirty miles in its course.

\* “The Muse this largest shire of England having sung,  
Yet seeing more than this did to her task belong,  
Looks still into the North, the bishopric and views,  
Which with an eager eye, whilst wistly she pursues,  
Teis as a bordering flood (who thought herself divine),  
Confining in her course that county Palatine,  
And York, the greatest shire, doth instantly begin  
To rouse herself: quoth she, “Doth every rillet win  
Applause for their small worths, and I, that am a queen,  
With those poor brooks compar’d? Shall I alone be seen  
Thus silently to pass, and not be heard to sing?”

When as two countries are contending for my spring:  
For Cumberland, to which the Cumri gave the name,  
Accounts it to be hers, Northumberland the same,  
Will need'sly hers should be, for that my spring doth rise,  
So equally 'twixt both, that he was very wise,  
Could tell which of these two me for her own may claim.  
But as in all these tracts, there's scarce a flood of fame,  
But she some valley hath, which her brave name doth bear;  
My Teisdale nam'd of me, so likewise have I here,  
At my first setting forth, through which I nimbly slide;  
Then Yorkshire which doth lie upon my setting side,  
Me Lune and Bauder lends, as in the song before  
Th' industrious Muse hath show'd: my Dunelmenian shore,  
Sends Huyd to help my course, with some few other becks,  
Which time (as it should seem) so utterly neglects,  
That they are nameless yet; then do I bid adieu  
To Bernard's battled towers, and seriously pursue  
My course to Neptune's court, but as forthright I run,  
The Skern, a dainty nymph, saluting Darlington,  
Comes in to give me aid, and being proud and rank,  
She chanc'd to look aside, and spieth near her bank,  
Three black and horrid pits, which for their boiling heat,  
(That from their loathsome brims do breath a sulphurous sweat)  
Hell kettles rightly call'd, that with the very sight,  
This water-nymph, my Skern, is put in such a fright,  
That with unusual speed she on her course doth haste,  
And rashly runs herself into my widen'd waist,  
In pomp I thus approach great Amphitrite's state."

*Drayton's Polyolbion. 29th Song.*

For the early history of Teesdale, reference may be made to the County Histories by Hutchinson and Surtees: for a description of the scenery, to Hutchinson's Excursion to the Lakes, p. 325 to the end.

Arthur Young's Tour in the North of England, vol. ii, p. 179, Notes.

Tour in Teesdale, 2d Edit. (York, 1813); last Edit. 1848.

Walbran's Antiquities of Gainford.

Letter from J. B. S. Morritt, Esq., to Sir W. Scott. See Life of Scott, vol. iii, p. 372 (Edit. 1839).

Scott's Rokeby, canto ii, st. 2, Note: Appendix, Note A.

Teisa, a Poem, by Anne Wilson (Newcastle, 1778).

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In the establishment of the Saxon octarchy, the county of Durham was probably included in the kingdom of Deira, the southernmost of the two which are frequently comprehended

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under the general name of Northumberland. Historians, however, are not well agreed as to the exact limits of Deira\* and Bernicia.

Hitherto there has been no Glossary of words peculiar to the county of Durham, or any part of it. The manuscript Glossary† of Kennett, in the British Museum, and the Glossaries of Ray, Grose, and Brockett, doubtless comprise this county.

I must not omit to mention a manuscript 'Collection of Words used in the Bishoprick of Durham and some adjacent Counties,' in the handwriting of Gray, the poet, which was recently purchased by Peter Cunningham, Esq. It contains 195 words, and was probably furnished to the poet by his friend Dr. Warton.

Ritson also appears to have made a collection of such words. In a letter to his relative, Joseph Frank, Esq., he says: " You must either make use of my collection of Durham words or send me yours. Parson Boucher, vicar of Epsom (who is preparing a glossary of ancient and

\* "The British kingdoms of Deyfir and Bryneich (Latinized into Deira and Byrnica) were divided from each other by a forest, occupying the tract between the

Tyne and Tees. This border-land, now the Bishopric of Durham, does not seem originally to have belonged to either kingdom; but in subsequent times the boundary between Deira and Bernicia was usually fixed at the Tyne.”—*Palgrave’s History of the Anglo-Saxons*.

“Durham was a portion of the Province of Bernicia, which, together with Deira, formed the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, the most cultivated because the most learned of the states into which Saxon England was divided.”—*See Preface to Anglo-Saxon Ritual of Durham*. See also *Bosworth’s Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, p. xvi.

† Lansdown Collection, 1033, 79 f.

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local words, which he tells me is in great forwardness), anxiously desires to peruse the Durham words.”\*

The principal classes of words included in this Glossary may be thus defined; (and here I am following and quoting from the author of the ‘Herefordshire Glossary:’)

1. “Words used by classical writers, but now obsolete.”
2. “Words not obsolete, but used only in poetry, or as technical terms.
3. “Words which are not known to have ever been used in the language of educated persons.”
4. “Words substantially the same as words current in the language of educated persons, but modified inform. In some cases, the provincial forms more ancient than the literary form. In some cases, there is a variety of forms, without any indication by which the greater or less antiquity of either can be determined. In other cases, the provincial form is a corruption of the literacy form, arising from ignorance.” †

It will be readily assumed that many of the words comprised in this Glossary are current as provincialisms in other parts of the county, also in that part of Yorkshire which is separated by the Tees from the district here selected, and in other parts of England. ‡

Many words are inserted here in which are found in the

\*Ritson's Letters. 2 vols., 1833. Vol. ii, p. 248.

†See Herefordshire Glossary, p. vi; also Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia. Introduction, p. 109; Latham on the English Language, 1st Ed. p. 77; Article on 'Dialect' in Penny Cyclopaedia.

‡ See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. xxvi.

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last edition of Johnson's Dictionary, and also in that of Webster. Of these, some occur in our old writers, yet are no longer standard words in composition; as "Trail," which is found with its present signification in Milton, Dryden, and Pope.

The words contained in this collection were all in use in the present century, though some of them, indeed, have now become obsolete, or nearly so; e.g. the word "chirm," which Webster says is not in use.

It may be objected that I have inserted several words which are not provincialisms at all, such as *coping-stone*, *crate*, *croft*, *cote*, &c. My answer is, that such words are not in general use, either written or spoken. There is no reference to any modern writers, in either Johnson or Webster, under any of the above-mentioned words, with one exception. The word "crate" is used by Dr. Johnson in the 'Journey to the Hebrides.'

I have introduced into this work some descriptions of local customs, sports, and pastimes, which may tend to rescue from oblivion these fast-perishing relics of a bygone period.

Some excuse may be expected for my attempting a Glossary of a small district which is comprised in the much larger extent of country to which Mr. Brockett's Glossary refers. It appeared to me that by a careful investigation of the dialect of a limited district, with which I was once well acquainted, I should render a greater service towards the illustration of our language than if I had taken a wider range:

" Alius enim alio plura invenire potest, nemo omnia."\*

\*Ausonius.



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It is certainly by no means satisfactory to be told that a particular word is used in "Yorkshire," or "the North." There are hundreds of words in the 'Craven Glossary' which are not found in Brockett's 'Glossary of North-country Words.' In the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' vol. i, p. 221, note 4, it is stated, on the authority of Kennett, "that in 'Yorkshire,' for Geè oo, the carters say *Hite and Reè*." These last words are not, I believe, known in that part of Yorkshire which borders on the Tees, though I am not prepared to say that they are not known in some part of that large county.

So, again, in the 'Promp. Par.,' vol. i, p. 238, n. 1, we read that "a hank of yarn is called in the 'North' a *hesp* or *hasp*." In no part of the North with which I am acquainted is this the case. Turning to p. 240, n. 1, we find it asserted, on Kennett's authority, that "Thatchers in 'Yorkshire' are called *Helliars*." I have never heard the term, and I am well acquainted with a great portion of that county. At p. 288, n. 1, it is stated, on the authority of Brockett, that "in the 'North,' cold and moist weather, when it does not actually rain, is called *lasche*." This, too, is a term which is altogether new to me.

It must be evident, however, that such general references must, by their vagueness, necessarily lead to erroneous conclusions, and cannot form a safe and correct guide for philological or historical investigation.

In the limited district which I have selected, though a general similarity of dialect prevails, yet to the west of Eggleston the pronunciation differs considerably, and terms are used which are not known in the lower part of

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Teesdale. Thus, we find *easen* for *east*, *wessen* for *west*, *coad* for *cold*, *skifting* for *shifting*, *kirk* for *church*, &c.

I have adopted such a spelling as will convey, as nearly as may be, the true pronunciation, even to persons to whom the words are not familiar. In the word *fauf*, and some other words, I have, in this respect, ventured to differ from Mr. Brockett. \*



Although I have availed myself of the labours of others, and more especially of the author of the 'Craven Dialect,' yet I have inserted no word without carefully considering whether it belonged to the district, nor have I given any definition without being satisfied of its correctness.

Lastly, let me add, that on commencing this collection I had not the least intention of ever publishing it.

LONDON;

*August 1849.*

\* I have consulted the Second Edition of Mr. Brockett's Glossary, but have made no references to it. The Third Edition I have never seen.

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**ABBREVIATIONS.**

<i>a</i>	Adjective.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.
<i>Ak.</i>	Akerman's Wiltshire Glossary, 1842.
<i>A. S.</i>	Anglo Saxon.
<i>B. J.</i>	Ben Jonson
<i>Bar.</i>	Barnes's Dorset Glossary. 2d Edit., 1848.
<i>Bou.</i>	Boucher's Glossary. 2 parts, 1833.
<i>Br. Pop. Ant.</i>	Brand's Popular Antiquities. 3 vols., 1841-2.
<i>Bur.</i>	Burns's Works. 8 vols., 1834.
<i>Car.</i>	Craven Glossary. 2d Edit., 1828.
<i>Ch.</i>	Chaucer.
<i>con.</i>	Conjunction.
<i>DAN.</i>	Danish.
<i>DUT.</i>	Dutch.
<i>D. V.</i>	Douglas's Virgil.

<i>For.</i>	Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia, 1830.
FR.	French.
GER.	German.
<i>Gl.</i>	Glossary.
GR.	Greek.
<i>H.</i>	Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, 1829.
<i>Hart.</i>	Hartshorne's Glossary in 'Salopia Antiqua.'
<i>Her.</i>	Herefordshire Glossary, 1839.
ICE.	Icelandic.
ITAL.	Italian.
<i>Jam.</i>	Jamieson's Dictionary (2d Edit., 1840), and Supplement (1825).
<i>Jen.</i>	Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary, 1825.
<i>John.</i>	Johnson's Dictionary. 3 vols., 1827.
<i>Lanc.</i>	Lancashire Dialect.

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LAT.	Latin.
<i>n.</i>	Noun.
<i>Nar.</i>	Nares's Glossary.
NOR.	Norwegian.
<i>pl.</i>	Plural.
<i>P. Pl.</i>	Piers Plowman.
<i>p. n</i>	Proper Name.
<i>p. pa</i>	Participle Past.
<i>p. pr.</i>	Participle Present.
<i>Per. Rel</i>	Percy's Reliques. 3 vols., 1844.
<i>Pr. Pa.</i>	Promptorium Parvulorum, 1843.
<i>prep.</i>	Preposition
<i>pret.</i>	Preterite or Past Tense.
<i>pron.</i>	Pronoun.
SC.	Scotch.

<i>Scott's P. W.</i>	Scott's Poetical Works. 12 vols., 1833-4.
<i>Shak.</i>	Shakespeare.
<i>Ske.</i>	Skelton's Poetical Works. 2 vols., 1843.
<i>Sp.</i>	Spenser.
<i>Strutt.</i>	Strutt's Sports and Pastimes. 4to, 1810.
<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>v.</i>	Verb.
<i>v. a</i>	Verb Active.
<i>v. n.</i>	Verb Neuter.
<i>W. and C.</i>	Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary, 1839.
<i>Web.</i>	Webster's Dictionary. 2 vols., 1832.
<i>WEL.</i>	Welsh.
<i>Wi.</i>	Wicliffe.
<i>Wilb.</i>	Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary. 2d Edit., 1836.
<i>Will.</i>	Willan's West Riding Words. Archæologia, vol. xvii, pp. 138-167.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	
2	1, after	"means," add "Her."
5	4,	"Web." add "Used by <i>B. Jonson</i> . See vol. ii, p. 319; also vol. iv, p. 400 (Ed. 1816, 9 vols.)
5	15,	"Car." add " <i>For., H., Her.</i> "
6	4,	"yard," add "Her."
9	22,	"besom," add <i>Her</i> .
14	27,	"Car." add "Her."
20	26,	"Parv." add <i>n.</i> (2).
22	9,	"H." add "Her."
22	23,	"bird," add

"The sparrow *chirmis* in the wallis clyft,

Goldspink and lintquhite fordynnand the lift.”

Doug. Virg. p. 403.

- 24 19, “For.” add “Her.”  
28 18, “Cash,” add a “:”  
44 13, “Car.” add “Her.”  
46 3, “H.” add “Her.”  
46 4, “Wild.” add “Will.”  
49 13, “vowel,” add “ICE. frav.”  
51 after 7, add

GALANTY SHOW, *n.* A peep-show.

- 71 10 from bottom, omit “quoth” before “Peter.”  
72 last line, add “Will.”  
80 21, read “a *lin* sark.”  
80 after 29, add

LIST, *v.* To enlist.

- 82 9, after “sheltered,” add “Will.”  
85 6 from bottom, after “churn-supper,” add  
“ See Preface to Sir E. B. Lytton’s *Eugene Aram*, New Ed. 1849; also *Lit. Gazette* for  
June 2d, 1849, p. 413.”  
87 22, for “To-morrow,” read “morrow.”  
89 6 from bottom, for “aud,” read “and.”  
116 1, after “public-house,” insert—

“See *Dodsley’s Old Plays*, i, 72 (Ed. 1825); 4 *Ps*, by Heywood; also *Steevens’s Note to Shaks. Hen. IV*, v, 3; also *Churchyard’s “Worthyness of Wales.”*”

“The *shot* is great when each man pais his groate,  
If all alike the reckoning runneth round.”

[1]

A. This letter is retained in the phraseology of Teesdale, and other parts of the north of England, where modern English substitutes *o*; as *awn*, *own*; *lang*, *long*, &c.

A, B, C. These three letters are used to designate the entire alphabet, when it is spoken of to children.

“Their Latin names as fast he rattles,  
As A, B, C.”

*Burn's Works*, ii, p. 73.

They seem to be used by Shakespeare to mean the first book: see *King John*, act i, sc. 1; also *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act ii, sc. 1.

By the statutes of foundation of some of the grammar schools in the 16th century, the master is required to instruct the boys “in their A, B, C, and other English books.” It is clear, therefore, that the A, B, C formerly meant a book, and indeed it is often mentioned along with another book, the *Primer*. See Judgment of Lord Eldon, in *Attorney-General v. Earl of Mansfield*.—*Russell's Reports*, ii, 501.

A book has been recently published in Germany, entitled ‘A, B, C, für kleine und grosse Kinder.’

ABACK, *prep.* Behind; as, *stand aback o' me*.

ABACK A BEHINT, *adv.* Behindhand, too late.

[2]

ABLE, *a.* Possessed of large pecuniary means.

ABOON, *prep.* and *adv.* Above, beyond, or more than. *W. and C.*

ABREED, *adv.* Spread out. *A. S. abredian.*

ABUNE, *prep.* and *adv.* Above.

AC-RUN, *n.* Acorn. *A.S. æcern.*

ADDLE, *v.* To earn; as to *earn wages*. *A. S. ædlean*, a reward. *Car.*

ADDLINS, *n.* Earnings. *Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

ADGE, *n.* Adze. *Car.*

AFIELD, *adv.* To the field.

AFORE, *prep.* and *adv.* Before. *Car.*

AFORE-LANG, *adv.* Ere long. *Car.*

AGANE, *prep.* Against; “*agane* [i. e. the time] he comes *hame*.” *For.*

AGE, *v.* To grow old, showing perceptibly the marks of age. *Car., For.*

AGEE, *a.* Awry, crooked. *Jam., Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

AGREEABLE, *a.* Willing, compliant. *Car., For., Wilb.*

AIK, *n.* The oak. The vulgar pronunciation is more correctly given by *Yak.* A. S. *ac.*

GERM. *eiche.* DUT. *eik*

AIRLY, *a.* Early.

AIRNEST, *a.* Earnest.

AIRT, *n.* The point from which the wind blows. *Jam., Car.*

“Of a’ the *airts* the wind can blaw,  
I dearly like the west.”

*Scot. Museum*, iii, 244. *Burns*, iv, 137.

AIRT NOR PART. “Neither *airt nor part*,” in no way concerned with, or accessory to.

See *Percy’s Reliques*, vol. ii, p. 227. *Jam.*

AITHER, *a. and pro.* Either.

AKWARD, *a.* Awkward. When a sheep is on its back, and not able to rise, it is said to be “*laid akward*.”

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A’L, I will. *W. and C.*

ALANE, *a.* Alone. DUT. *alleen.* *Car., W. and C.*

ALANG, *adv.* Along. *W. and C.*

ALIBLASTER, *n.* Alabaster. *Car., W. and C.*

ALL-ALONG-OF, *prep.* Entirely owing to. *Car., H.*

ALLEY, *n.* A marble made of alabaster or stone. *For.*

ALLEY, *n.* At the end of the game of football, shinny, &c., the ball must pass a certain line or mark, which is called the *alley*.

ALL MY EYE AND BETTY MARTIN, A familiar expression used to show that, as regards some particular transaction, there has been some deceit, imposition or

pretence. It is thought to have had its origin in the beginning of the old Romish hymn—

“O! mihi, beate Martine!”

ALL-O’-BITS, All in pieces, broken. *Car.*

AMAIST, *adv.* Almost. A. S. *ealmaest.* *Jam.*

AMANG, *prep.* Among. A. S. *amang.* *W. and C.*

ANANTERS, *prep.* In the event of. *Car.*

ANE, *a.* One. *Jam.* The common pronunciation is best conveyed by *yan.*

AN-END, *adv.* Onwards. *For.*

ANENST, *prep.* Opposite to. Used by *Chaucer* and *Ben Jonson.* *W. and C. Wilb.*

ANEW, *a., pl.* of enough. *Jam.*

ANGRY, *a.* Inflamed, as used in reference to a wound or sore. *For.*

ANPARSY, Meaning the character & (*and per se*).

This character & is of Latin origin properly, being a combination of *e* and *t*.  
See *Car.*; also *For.* under *Ampessand* and *Anpasty*. His derivation *and* past *y* is most improbable.

ANTICS, *n.* Odd gesticulations, tricks.

APIECE, *adv.* Individually; as, a shilling *apiece*.

[3]

APRIL-FOOL-DAY, The first of April, on which day it is customary to practise some harmless deception, and thereby make “April fools.” See *Hone’s E. D. B.*, i, p. 409; *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* i, p. 76. *John.*

AP-RON, *n.* Apron, pronounced as if spelt ap-ron. See *Web.*

ARFISH, *a.* Afraid.

ARRAN-WEB, *n.* Spider’s web. LAT. *aranea.* *Car.*

ARRANTEST, *a.* Veriest.

ASK, *n.* A newt, or small lizard. *Jam.*

ASS, *v.* To ask. *Jam.*, *Car.*

ASS, *n.* Ashes. *Car.* A. S. *asce.* GERM. *asche.* Sometimes used in the plural form.

ASSEER, *v.* Assure.



ASSLE-TREE, *n.* An axle-tree. LAT. *axis*. FR. *asseul*. ITAL. *assile*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

ASSLE-TOOTH, *n.* A grinder: *dens molaris*. *Car.*

ASS-MIDDEN, *n.* The heap into which ashes are collected. *Car.*

AST, *p.p.* Asked. *Car.*

ASTITE, *adv.* As soon as, in preference. *As-tide*, whence Whitsun-tide A. S. *tid*. *Car.*

ASWIN, *adv.* Obliquely. WELSH, *asswyn*. *Car.*

A-TOP, *adv.* Upon.

ATWEAH, *adv.* “*Brak’t atweah*” broke it into two.

AUD, *a.* Old. A. S. *eald*. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

AUD-FARRANT, *a.* Applied to children that are peculiarly grave, old-fashioned, or formal. Sometimes, but less frequently applied to those who show ability and sagacity beyond their years. See *Aud-farran*, in *Jam.*, *Wil.*

AUD-PEG, *n.* Old-milk cheese.

AUM, *n.* An elm-tree. *Car.*

AUP, *n.* A mischievous child. *Car.*

AW, *pro.* The vulgar pronunciation of I; as, *aw’s*, I am, *aw’s gang*, I shall go.

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AWAY WITH, For the most part used negatively; *I cannot away with*, i. e. I cannot endure.

This phrase was in use in the time of Queen Elizabeth. See *Web*. I find it used in the Quarterly Review, vol. 74, p. 391.

AWE, *v.* To owe.

AWE, *v.* To own, possess; as, *wheah’s awe this hat?* who owns this hat? See *Shaksp.* Othello, act iii, sc. 3.

AWLS, *n.* *To pack up his awls*, is spoken of a person departing in haste.

AWN, *v.* To own. A. S. *agan*.

AWN, *n.* Own. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

AWNER, *n.* Owner. *W. and C.*

AX, *v.* To ask. A. S. *axian*. Casaubon derives this word from *αἰῶω postulo*. *Car.*

AX’D AT CHURCH, A phrase applied to the publication of marriage-banns. *Jam.*, *Car.*

AX'D OUT, Refers to the third and last publication of banns.

BABBY, *n.* A young child. It is used also for a doll; and in the plural to denote *prints*, when shown to children for their amusement. *Car.*

BABBY-CLOUTS, *n.* Rags of different colours given to children to dress their dolls with.

BABBY-HOUSE, *n.* A circle, square, or other figure, made on the ground by children with pieces of china, earthenware, or stones.

BABBY-LAKINS, *n.* Children's toys.

BACK-BAND, *n.* A strong iron chain of twisted links, which passes over the cart-saddle in a groove, and, being attached to the shafts, supports the cart. *Car.*

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, *n.* The familiar name of a well-known flower.

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BACK-END, *n.* The autumn. *Car., W. and C.*

BACKERLY, *a.* Late; as, *a backerly hay-time.*

BACK-SIDE, *n.* The ground at the back of a house, a court, or yard. *W. and C.*

BACKUS, *s.* A bakehouse. A. S. *bæckus.*

BADE (*B'yad*), *v.* Did abide.

BADGER, *n.* Dealer in corn. *H., Wild.*

BADLY, *adv.* Unwell. *For.*

BAGNET, *n.* Bayonet.

BAILIER, *n.* A bailiff.

BAIN, *a.* Near, ready; as *bainer way*, a nearer way. Jamieson derives this word from the ISLANDIC *beina*, *expedire.* See *Car.* under *Bane.* *For., Wil., Wilb.*

BAIRN, *n.* A child, male or female. A. S. *bearn.* *Shaks.* Winter's Tale, act iii, sc. 1, and All's Well that Ends Well, act i, sc. 3. *Jam., W. and C.*

BAIRNS-PLAY, *n.* Any kind of trifling.

BAIST, *v.* To beat. ISL. *beysta.* *Ak., H.*

BAITH, *a.* Both. *Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

BAKE (*B'yak*), *v.* To bake.

BALDERDASH, *n.* Trifling language. See *Jam.*, *John.*, *Car.*

BALKE, *n.* A cross-beam.

“Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their *balkes*.”

*Gammer Gurton’s Needle*, O.P. ii. 7.

*Balke, Ske.* A. S. *balc. W. and C.*

BALKE, *n.* A space in ploughed land left unploughed for some reason, as the intervention of a large stone. The word also denotes the grass line between two contiguous swaths in mowing. A.S. *bale*. See *Jam. bauk*.

BALL, *v.* Applied to the adhesion of snow to the shoe-sole.

BAND, *v.* Did bind. *Car.*

BANE, *n.* Bone. *Jam.*, *Car.*

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BANE-FIRE, *n.* Bonfire; applied usually to the fires kindled to celebrate the 5th of November.

Dr. Willan remarks that Bone-fire is a corruption made by the higher class of people, in order to soften the harsh sound of *bân-fire*, as the word is generally pronounced. See *Johnson* and *Webster. Jam.* under *Bayle-fire. Car.* Also *Boucher’s Glossary*, under *Bane-fire*.

BANG, *v.* To strike or beat, to surpass.

BANKEROUT, *n.* A bankrupt. FR.. *banquerout.* ITAL. *bancorotto.*

This word I remember but once to have heard spoken; I believe it is now nearly obsolete.

BAR, *v.* To shut, to close; as “*bar that door.*”

BARK, *v.* To cough.

BARKENED, *a.* Applied to dirt clotted or hardened on any surface. *Car.* under *Barked*.

BARNEY-CASSEL, *p. n.* The vulgar name of Barnard Castle, the capital of Teesdale.

“High crown’d he sits in dawning pale,  
The sovereign of the lovely vale.”

*Scott’s Rokeby*, c. ii, st. 1.

BARRING-OUT, A custom in some of the smaller schools in the north. At the eve of the holidays the school door is closed on the master on his arrival; a parley ensues between the master and the senior boys; and the result is, that extra holiday is granted, with, probably, exemption from the usual task. I do not recollect witnessing this custom, but I perfectly well remember another school custom, on the day of "breaking up" for the holidays. A small subscription is entered into, and a mixture made of ale, sweetened and seasoned so as to be agreeable to juvenile palates. The song or glee is then introduced. Some now living

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may recollect such a festivity on one or two occasions, at the school of a clergyman at Staindrop, about thirty-five years ago.

A similar custom of barring-out seems to have prevailed in Cumberland and Westmoreland. See *W. and C. Glossary. Gent.'s Mag.* vol. 61, p. 11 70. See also *Hone's Y. B.* pp. 152, 1306. *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, p. 45.

BASS, *n.* Matting. *ISL. bast. Jam., Car.*

BAT, *n.* A blow. *Car.*

BAT, *n.* Extraordinary pace; as, "he went at a terrible *bat*," at a great rate. *Car.* It is also used metaphorically for living very extravagantly, he lived at a *great bat*. It denotes also *condition*; as, "he is reduced to a sad *bat*."

BATE, *v.* To reduce the price first asked for any article on sale. *Car.*

BATE (*B'yat*), *v. pret.* of bite.

BATTEN, *n.* *Batten o'streak*, the straw of two sheaves tied together.

BAWK, *v.* To disappoint; used actively and passively.

BAWSAND-FACED, *a.* Bald-faced; applied to horses and cattle. See *Jam.* Gawin Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, renders *frontem albam* by bawsand-faced. *Wilb.* under *Bawson*.

BEAL, *v.* BELLER. To roar, as a child. A. S. *bellan.* *Baile* in *Sk.* See *Car.* under *Bell.* *W. and C.*

BECK, *n.* A small rivulet. A. S. *becc.* DUT. *beek.* See *John., Web., Car., W. and C.*

“From this bridge I ridde a mile on the stony and rokky bank of the Tese to the Bek caulled Thuresgylle, a mile from Barnardes Castelle, and there it hath a bridge of one arche, and straiter into Tese.”

*Leland's Itinerary.*

BED-STOCK, *n.* The wooden frame of a bed.

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BEEBAA, *n.* A nursery chant, used to lull children.

BEERERS, *n.* Bearers, the persons who carry a corpse to the grave.

BEESS, *n.* Cattle, contracted from beasts. *W. and C.*

BEESTLINS, *n.* The milk given by a cow for a short time after calving. A favourite pudding is made of this milk. *i bysting. FL. biest. Car., For., W. and C., Wilb.*

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, *n.* A game at cards. *Jam.*

BE-HINT, *prep. and adv.* Behind. *Car., W. and C.*

BELK, *v.* To belch. *Car.*

BELLY-BAND, *n.* A leather or woollen band, passing under the belly of a horse, and attached to the shafts of a cart. *Car.*

BELLY- WARK, *n.* A pain in the bowels. *Car.*

BELT, *v. pret.* Did build.

BELT, *past part.* Built. *D. V., B. i. Jam., Car.*

BENSEL, *v.* Beat. (Slightly known.) *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

BERE, *v.* To bear, as “to bear a weight.”

BERRY, *n.* A gooseberry. *Car., H., W. and C., Wilb.*

BESOM and BUZZOM “A birch-broom (both forms are used). *A. S. besom.*

BESSY-FRUGGAM, Applied to a female of slatternly appearance, or a male dressed in female attire going a guising. See *Guisers.*

BETTERLY, *a.* “A *betterly* sort of day,” a day fine by comparison.

BETTERMORE, *a.* Better, as, “his *bettermore* coat.” *W. and C.*

BEVEL'D, *a.* Applied to a curved surface; as to a road which is curved from the centre, the highest part. See *Johnson, Webster.*

BIBLE AND KEY, *n.* A superstitious mode of divination, now obsolete. See *Brand's P.*  
*A.* iii. pp. 188-9; *Forby's E. A. G.* p. 398.

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BID, *v.* To invite to a wedding or a funeral. The persons sent to invite to the funeral are called *bidders*. "I am bid forth to supper," *Shaksp.* Merchant of Venice, act ii, sc. 5. See St. Luke, c. xiv, v. 24. A. S. *bidDAN.* *Car.*

BIDE, *v.* To abide, endure. *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

BIDE, *v.* To stay, to remain.

BIDDY, *a.* A louse. *Car.*

BIDING, *part., past bidin,* i. e. past endurance. *Car.*

BIELD, *v.* To build.

BILE, *n.* A boil.

BĪND, *v.* To bind.

BING, *n.* A bin; as a *corn-bing,* a *wine-bing.* A. S. *bin.* DAN. *bing,* a heap. See *P. P.* i, p. 36, n. 5. *Archæol.* xi, 440.

BINK, *n.* Bench, a seat, generally of stones, against the front of a house. A. S. *benc.*  
GERM., *bancke.* *W. and C.*

BIRK, *n.* Birch. TEUT. *berck.* *Jam., Car.*

BIRK-ROD, *n.* Birch-rod.

BIRTLE, *n.* An apple, so called, much esteemed for eating. This apple has probably been introduced from Birtle, near Heywood, in Lancashire. I have never met with more than three birtle trees, two at Newsham, and one at Walker Hall. *Car.*

BISHOBRIg, *p. n.* Bishopric, i. e. of Durham; by which name the county is sometimes now, as formerly, called by way of eminence, though at the present day it is more frequently used in common conversation by those who are resident on the Yorkshire side of the Tees; as, " *he lives ow'r i Bishobrig.*" It occurs in a Petition to the Protector, in the time of the Commonwealth:—

"The Humble Petition of the University of Cambridge sheweth, —

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“That your petitioners have notice of a grant ready for the seal from your highness to a College at Duresme in *bishopric*.”

See *Cooper's Annals of Camb.*, A.D. 1659 (p. 473.)

In the Life of John Bunclie this word (bishopruck) is frequently used for the county.

“He led the men of Bishopricke.”

*Scott's Minstrelsy of the S. B.*, Lord Ewrie, 1. 13.

BIT, *n.* Used sometimes without the preposition, as a *bit pie*.

BIT, *n.* A while, as, “*stop a bit*” *Car.*

BITE, *n.* A mouthful; as of bread. *Car.*

BLACK-A-VIZ'D, *a.* Dark in complexion. *Car.*

BLACK PUDDIN, *n.* A pudding made of the blood of a pig, suet, &c., and stuffed into the intestines. In a giblet-pie, the blood of the goose is used in a similar manner, though not confined in the intestine, as in the black pudding.

BLACKY-MOOR, *n.* A man of colour.

BLAIN, *n.* Applied to a red swelling of the eyelid. DAN. *blein. Lanc.*

BLAKE, *a.* Yellow, applied to butter, &c. *Car., W. and C.*

BLAKE, *a.* Bleak, exposed.

BLARE, *v.* To put out the tongue, with or without making a noise at the same time.  
*Jam.*

BLASH, *v.* To throw water or dirt.

BLASHY, *a.* Thin, meagre; applied also to weather; as “a *blashy* day,” a wet day.

BLAST, *n.* An explosion.

BLAST, *v.* To blast, as rocks with gunpowder.

BLATE, *v.* To bleat.

BLATE, *a.* Bashful. See *Allan Ramsay's G. S. Jam., W. and C., Wil.*

BLAW, *n.* A blow. *Jam., W. and C.*

BLAW, *v.* To blow. A. S. *blawan.*



BLAW, *v.* To breathe thickly; applied to a man or a beast.

BLEAZE, *n.* A blaze. Used sometimes as a verb. *Car.*

BLEB, *n.* A drop of water; also a blister, or rising of the skin. *Car., W. and C.*

BLETHER, *n.* Bladder. A. S. *blædr.* See *P. P. Car.*

BLETHER, *v.* To cry.

BLIND, *a.* Blind.

BLINKERS, *n.* The part of a bridle or collar which covers the eyes of a horse.

BLISH, *n.* The rising of the skin from scalding, or friction, as from rowing, &c.

BLIST, *part.* Blest. *Sp.*

BLONK, *n.* A blank.

BLONK'D, *a.* Disappointed.

BLOB-CAP, *n.* A boyish pastime. Hats are placed against the wall; a ball is thrown from the distance of a few yards into one of the caps or hats; all then run away except the owner of the cap, who hits any one that he can with the ball, &c. &c.

BLOW, *n.* Blossoms. *For.*

BLUE MILK, *a.* Skimmed milk. *Car.*

BLUE-MILK CHEESE, *n.* Cheese made of skimmed milk.

BLUID, *a.* Blood. In Scotch, both *bluid* and *blude* are met with. *W. and C.*

BLUIDY, *a.* Bloody.

BOBBIN, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, on which thread is wound for weaving.

BODDUM, *n.* Bottom. GER. *bodem.* *Jam.*

BODE, *n.* A price bid. Ger. *bot.* *Jam.*

BODLE, *n.* A copper coin, formerly in use in Scotland, of the value of one sixth part of an English penny, equal to two Scottish pennies. I have heard the coin spoken of, and have some reason to believe that it must have been in use in Teesdale in the early part of

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last century. As in Scotland, we have the phrase, "I dinna care a *bodle* for ye." See *Jam., Car.*

BOGGLE, *n.* Goblin, or something imperfectly seen, so as to cause fright. *Jam.*

BOGLE, *v.* To start, as a horse when frightened.

BOGLE-I-BO, a word used to frighten children. See *Brand's P. A.* ii, p. 295.

BOGLE-ABOUT-STACKS, *n.* A sport of children in a stack-yard.

“ ‘Bout stacks with the lasses at bogle to play.’ ”

*Flowers of the Forest, l. 14.*

BOILIN *n.* Boiling, a sufficient quantity for one meal; as, “*a boilin o' taties.*”

BOMAN, *n.* A term used to frighten children. See *Sir W. Scott's Prose Works*, vol. xxiv, p. 368.

“Red-haired *Boman.*”

BONNY, *a.* Pretty. *Sh.* See *John.* Used in a different sense in *For. W. and C.*

BOODY-HOUSE, *n.* Used by children for any place ornamented with bits of glass or earthenware. See *Wil. Booty-house.*

BOODY-POTS, *n.* Pieces of pots, china, &c., to make a boody-house.

BOOK, *v.* To steep or soak linen in a lye of some particular description.

BOOK, *n.* The lye so used. See *Jam. Boukin.*

BOOK, *n.* Bulk, size. *Car.*

BORN DAYS, *n.* Life; as “*in all my born days.*” *Car.*

BOUNE, *part.* About to go to some place, or going to do something; as, “*aw's boune ti Stendrop;*” “*aw's boune ti dook.*” *SU. GOT. boa, to make ready. Jam., Car., H.*

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BOUT, First *bout*, second *bout*, *primæ vices*, *secundæ vices*, &c. *W. and C.*

BOUT, *n.* An attack, as of illness, struggle; as, “*a sad bout.*”

BOUT, *n.* Bolt. The pronunciation is perhaps better conveyed by “*bowt.*”

BOUT AND SHACKLE, *n.* Bolt and shackle. *Car.*

BOWDIKITE, *n.* Applied to an ill-behaved or mischievous child.

BOWEL-HOLE, *n.* An aperture in the wall of a barn or stable for giving light. See *Jam. Boal.*

BOWLS, *n.* The game so called. I remember this game being played in the village of Newsham, on the green, at the east end, before it was inclosed. See *Strutt's Sp. and P.*, 235.

BRADE, *a.* Broad. A. S. *brad.* *Car.*

BRADE-KEST, *a.* Broad-cast, sown by the hand. *Car.*

BRADE, *v.* To have an involuntary desire to vomit. A. S. *abredgan.* *Wil.*

BRAFFAM, *n.* A collar for a draught horse. SC. *brecham.*

BRAK, *v. pret.* Did break. *Car.*

BRAND-NEW, BRAND-SPAN-NEW *a.* Quite new. DUT. *brand-nieuw.* *Jam., Car.*

BRANG, *v. pret.* Did bring.

BRASH, *n.* Refuse.

BRASS, *n.* Used for copper coin; also for money, riches, “*he was worth a deal o’ brass.*” *Car., W. and C.*

BRAST, *v.* Did burst. Used by *Spenser.* *Car., W. and C.*

BRAT, *n.* A slip or apron for a child; used by Chaucer in the sense of a *coarse mantle.*  
A. S. *bratt.* *H., Lanc., W. and C.*

BRAT, *n.* A child; so called generally in contempt. *Lanc.*

BRATTED, *a.* Applied to boiled milk, which, when cooled a little, has a film on the surface.

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BRAVELY, *ad.* *Aw’s bravely,* I am in good health. *Car., W. and C.*

BRAY, *v.* To beat, to bruise; used also as a term of chastisement. *Car., W. and C.*

BREA, *n.* Edge of any precipitous place difficult to pass, and attended with some risk.  
*W. and C.*

BREAK-UP, *v.* A school is said to *break-up* when the holidays commence.

BRECKINS, *n.* Fern.

BREDE, *n.* Breadth. A. S. *breed, latitudo.* Used by *Chaucer.*

BREDE, *n.* Bread.

BREET, *a.* Bright. *W. and C.*

BRENT, *a.* Steep. *W. and C.*

BREEST, *n.* Breast.

BRERE, *n.* Briar. *P. R., Car., W. and C.*

BREWSTER-SESSIONS, *n.* A petty session, when magistrates grant licences to innkeepers. It is usually held in the month of September.

BRIDE-WAIN, *n.* The clothes and furniture of a bride. *Car.*

BRIDLE-ROAD, *n.* A way for a horse, and not for a cart or carriage.

BRIG, *n.* A bridge. A. S. *brycg. Jam., Car., For., W. and C.*

BRIM, *v.* Applied to a boar having intercourse with the sow. See *P. P.* i, p. 51.

BRIMMING, *a.* Applied to the sow, when in a state of desire for the male. *Wilb.*

BROACH, *n.* An iron or wooden spindle appertaining to the large wheel used for spinning wool. *Car.*

BROCKEN, *p. pa.* Broken.

BROIDER'D, *p. pa.* Embroidered.

BROSSEN, BRUSSEN *p.pa.* Burst, broken. A. S. *brysan, conterere.*

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BROSSEN-HEARTED, *a.* Broken-hearted.

BROWN LEEMER, *n.* A hazel-nut, quite ripe, so as to leave the husk easily.

BRIMSTONE, *n.* Brimstone.

BRUSSLE, *n.* Bristle, the stiff hair growing on the neck and back of a swine, used for brushes. A. S. *bristl.*

BUCK-STICK, *n.* Used in the pastime of spell and knor. The head is made usually of some soft wood. The handle or shank of a hazel cut in winter.

BUFFET, *n.* A cupboard.

BUFFET-STULE, *n.* A small stool. See *Promp. Parv.* i, p. 41, n. 6. *Jam., For.* Jamieson's description is correct, except that the stool is not usually square.

BUIK, *n.* A book. A.S. *boc.* GERM. *buche. W. and C.*

BUIT, *n.* Something given to effect an exchange. *Car.*

BUIT, *n.* Boot. *W. and C.*

BUIT (*Boot*), *n.* A balance of value given when something is exchanged, as, "6*d.* to *bute.*" *Shaksp.* Measure for Measure, act ii, sc. 4; Winter's Tale, act iv, sc. 3; King Richard III, act iv, sc. 4; King Lear, act v, sc. 3. *Car.*

BULLACE, *n.* A large species of sloe. *Car., H.*

BUMBLE-BEE, *n.* A bee of a large species, *apis lapidaria*. TEUT. *bommen, sonare.*

*Car., For.*

“And as a bitore *bumbleth* in the mire.”

*Chaucer’s Wife of Bath.*

Caltha Poetarum, or “Bumble Bee,” composed by T. Cutwode,  
Esq., 1599.

“Retrospective Review,” *Gent.’s Mag.*

The date of the above poem shows that the word “bumble” is of very ancient usage.

BUMMEL-KITE, *n.* A bramble-berry. *Car.*

BUNCH, *n.* A kick with the foot.

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BUNCH, *v.* To strike with the foot. *Car.*

BUND, *a.* Bound. *W. and C.*

BURE, *n.* A plant.

BURTREE, *n.* The common elder. See *Bourtree* in *Jam., Car., Wilb.*

BURTREE-GUN, *n.* A plaything used by boys. It is made by hollowing a small branch of elder-tree, and adapting to this tube a sort of ramrod, with a handle; the part fitting the hollow tube being a little shorter than the tube. It is then charged with two closely-fitting bullets (made of wet paper), one of which (No. 1) is lodged at the end of egress; the other (No. 2), being then driven in forcibly, expels No. 1; No. 2, in like manner, remains to be driven out in turn.

BUS, *v.* To dress.

BUSE, *n.* A beast-stall; more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies. A.S. *bosig*. DAN. *baas*. SW. *bås*. ICEL. *bás*. See *Boose* in *Wilb., Car.*

BUT, *n.* When the ridges in a field are of unequal length, the short ones on the outside are called *buts*. *Car.*

BUTTER AND BREDE, *n.* Butter and bread. In the midland and southern countries, “bread” always precedes its adjunct. In the district to which this Glossary relates,

the phrase is inverted in provincial usage, as, “butter and brede,” “cheese and brede,” &c.

“An’ cheese an’ bread, frae women’s laps,  
Was dealt about in lunches.

An’ dawds that day.”

*Burns’s Holy Fair.*

BUTTER-CUP, *n.* A name given to a species of *Ranunculus*, having bright yellow flowers. *Car.*

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BUZZARD, *n.* A cowardly person. *Car.*

BUZZOM-SHANK, *n.* A broomstick.

B’YANNY, *a.* Bony, having much bone.

BYER, *n.* A cowhouse. *W. and C.*

CABBISH, *n.* Cabbage, what is taken or purloined in cutting out clothes. *IT. capezza, roba caputa, from L. capio. See Thomson’s Etymons.*

CACK, *v.* *Alvum exonerare.* A.S. *cac.* GERM. *kacke.* See *Pope’s Imitation of Spenser*, 1. 8. *Jam.*

CAFF, *n.* Chaff. *Kaff*, used by *Wicliffe*, *Apology for the Lollards*. A.S. *ceaf.* GERM. and DUT. *kaf.* *Jam., W. and C.*

CAINGY, *a.* Ill natured.

CALEEVERING, *part.* Running about in a heedless and noisy manner. *H., W. and C.*

CALF-LICKED, *a.* When a portion of the hair on the forehead is turned in its growth out of its natural position, the person is said to be *calf-licked.* *Car., H.*

CALLER, *a.* Cool. *W. and C.*

CALLIMINKY, *n.* A kind of cotton; a *calliminky* petticoat.

CAM, *n.* A mound of earth to divide fields, without quicks planted on it; also when the hedgerow has been destroyed. *Car.*

CAM, COM, *v. pret.,.* Came

CAMMEREL, *n.* A crooked piece of wood passing through the ankles of the carcass of a sheep or other animal, by means of which it is suspended. The word is supposed to be of Celtic origin. *Cam.* in Gael, signifies *crooked*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

CANKER, *n.* Rust. *H.*, *Lanc.*

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CANKERED, *a.* Rusty.

CANNILY, *ad.* Decently, gently, neatly, dexterously.

CANNY, *a.* Decent, gentle, neat; a word of many significations. *Jam.* gives instances of several meanings of this word not in use in England. His definitions (18) are nearest to the English significations. *W. and C.*

CANT, *v.* To sell by anction.

CANTING, *n.* A sale by auction.

CAP, *v.* To surpass, to crown all.

CAP-SCREED, *n.* The border of a cap. *Car.*

CAR, *n.* Denotes any swampy, marshy land surrounded by inclosed land, and occasionally under water. Car House, Selaby Cars, Morton Cars, Seaton Cars. ISL. *kaer, palus.* See *P. P.*, i, 272, n. 1. *Car.*

CARLING SUNDAY, *n.* The Sunday preceding Palm Sunday, when carlings are eaten.

CARLINGS, *n.* Prepared by putting gray peas in boiling water, and half-boiling them, and afterwards in a hot fryingpan with butter, pepper, and salt, till they become crisp. They are eaten on the Sunday before Palm Sunday, which is called Carling Sunday. In Newark, Notts, it is called Careing Sunday. See *Gent's Mag.* vol. 55, p. 779; *Brand's P. Antiq.* vol. i, p. 95. The vulgar, in the North of England, have the following rhyme:

“Tid, mid, misera,

*Carling, Palm, and Paste-egg Day.*”

For a variation of this couplet, see *Gent's Mag.* 1788, vol. 58, p. 188; *Carlisle's Account of Charities*, p. 266. *Jam.*, *Lanc.*, *Wilb.*

CART-JACK, *n.* A prop of two limbs, used in supporting the body of a cart, in order to take a wheel off.



CART-SPURLING, *n.* The rut made by the wheel of a cart. GERM. *spur*.

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CAST, *n.* A swarm of bees.

CAT, *n.* See *Tip-cat*.

CAT-GALLOWS, *n.* A pastime of boys. Two sticks are stuck in the ground vertically, and on projecting twigs, or on the top, of these another is placed horizontally, over which they leap. The height is gradually increased.

CAT-HAWS, *n.* The fruit of the whitethorn. A plentiful crop forbodes a hard winter.

“Mony haws,  
Mony snaws.”

CAT-I-KEYS. *n.* The seeds of the ash.

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS, *n.* A flexible leather strap, having one end cut into nine slips about two inches in length. It is now seldom used for the correction of boys.

CAUD, *n.* and *a.* Cold. A.S. *cold*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

CAVALDRY, *n.* Cavalry.

CAWKER, *n.* The hind part of a horse's shoe, sharpened and pointed downwards; applied also to the iron on the heel of a shoe or clog. See *Cleet*. The word is used by old writers under the forms *calkyns*, and *calkins*, probably from LAT. *calx*, a heel. TEUT. *kaucken*, *calcare*.

CAWSAY, *n.* Causeway, a paved foot-road, such as not long since was in the middle of Staindrop. FR. *chaussée*. See *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 64.

CESS, *n.* A tax. The allowance to the poor under the old Poor-law was sometimes so called.

CHAFT, *n.* The jaw, chop. *W.* and *C.*

CHAIMER, *n.* Chamber.

CHAIMERLY, *n.* Urine; “your *chaimberlie* breeds fleas like a loach.” See *Shakespeare*, Hen. IV, Part I, ii, 1. *Car*.

CHALDER, *n.* Chaldron. This is the form of both the singular and plural numbers.

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CHAP, *n.* A word of very general use for a man of any age after boyhood. It is used with an epithet of commendation or otherwise: as, “a nice *chap*,” “a queer *chap*”

CHASE, *n.* A receptacle for deer and game; of a middle nature, between a forest and a park, being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties, and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A chase differs from a forest in this that it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed; and also in that a man may have a chase in another man’s ground as well as in his own, having, indeed, the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land, with a power of hunting them thereon.

“He and his lady both are at the lodge,  
Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*”.

*Sh., Tit. And. ii, 4.*

This word is introduced here from its being still occasionally used as the designation of the district of Marwood, which was once a chase attached to Barnard Castle, extending along the Durham side of the Tees, westward.

“But sure, no rigid jailer, thou  
Wilt a short prison-walk allow,  
Where summer flowers grow wild at will,  
On *Marwood Chase* and Toller Hill.”

*Scott’s Rokeby, canto v, 12.*

CHATTER’ D, *a.* A term applied to a fracture in wood.

CHEESES, *n.* The seeds of the common *mallow* are so called by children.

CHERRY-STONES, *n.* A game played by boys. *Cherry-stone-pytte* is met with in Skelton.

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CHESWOOD, *n.* A cheese vat.

CHILDERMASS DAY, *n.* The Feast of the Holy Innocents. See *Hone's E. D. B.* vol. i, 1648; *Spect.* No. 7; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 295; *Gent.'s Mag.* Jan. 1799, vol. 69, p. 33.

CHILDRIN, CHILDRING, CHILDER. *n.* These three forms are used for "children."  
*Car., Lanc., Wilb.*

CHIMLEY, *n.* Chimney. *Ak., Car., For., H., Lanc., W. and C., Wilb.*

CHIMLEY-NUIK, *n.* Chimney-nook. *B. J. Sad Shepherd*, act i, sc. 2.

"ALK. Where saw you her?

SCATH. In the *chimley-nuik* within: she's there now."

*Car.*

CHIP, *v.* To break off, as the edge of a cup or glass; it is applied also to an egg when the shell is cracked by the young bird. *Car.*

CHIP UP, *v.* To trip up. When boys are sliding on the ice, there is the cry among them, "*Het foot het, chip up hollow, them 'at can.*"

CHIRM, *v.* Applied to the continuous moaning sound made by a bird. "The swallow *chirms* upon the chimney-top." *Hutchinson's Week at a Cottage.* A.S. *cyrman.* *Webster* says that "chirm" is not in use.

CHIST, *n.* Chest. *Car.*

CHITTERLINS, *n.* The small guts dressed as a dish. BELG. *schyterlingh.*

"His warped ear hung o'er the strings,  
Which was but souse to *chitterlings.*"

*Hudibras.*

*Ak., Car.*

CHIVE, *n.* A pot-herb.

CHIZZLE, *n.* Wheat-bran.

CHOW, *v.* To chew.

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CHOW, *n.* A chew, as of tobacco.

CHRISTMAS EVE. There is a superstition that on this evening oxen kneel in their stalls. The evening is usually spent in merriment. The ule clog is laid on the fire,

and the ule-cake, cheese, and frumety are served up at the festive board. See *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 1594.

CHUCK, *n.* A word by which, when repeated in quick succession, hens and chickens are called to be fed. *Jam., Car.*

CHUCKY, *n.* A familiar term for a barn-door fowl.

CHUMP, *n.* The part of a tree appearing above the ground when the tree is cut down, a log of wood. *Ak., For.*

CLAG, *v. a.* and *v. n.* To stick on.

CLAGGY, *a.* Adhesive, sticky.

CLAIME, *v.* To stick together by viscid matter. A.S. *clæmian.* *Wilb.* See *Cleam* in *Car.*

CLAISE, *n.* Clothes. *W. and C.*

CLAITH, *n.* Cloth. *W. and C.*

CLAITH, *v.* To clothe.

CLAITHING, *n.* Clothing. In this and the three preceding words the ordinary pronunciation is not accurately conveyed by the spelling.

CLAM, CLOMB, CLUMB, *v. pret.* of climb.

CLAMMER, *v.* To climb. *Lanc.*

CLAMP, *a.* A large heap of weeds and rubbish when set on fire is so called.

CLAMP, *v.* To tread heavily.

CLAMS, *n.* A wooden vice, used by saddlers. BELG. *klemmen, stringere.* *Jam., H.*

CLANG, *v. pret.* CLUNG *v. pret.* Did cling.

CLAP, *v.* To touch softly, to caress, as to pat a boy on the

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head or shoulders; applied also to the caressing of a dumb animal.

CLAP-BENNY, CLAP-BENE, *v.* Infants are requested to clap their hands by way of making their requests, or of expressing their thanks for anything given to them.

ISL. *klappa*, to clap, and A.S. *ben.* a prayer. *Car., H.*

CLART, *v.* To dirt. *W. and C.*

CLART, *n.* Dirt. *W. and C.*

CLARTY, *a.* Dirty. *Car., W. and C.*

CLASH, *v.* To throw down anything in a violent manner; probably from GERM.

*klatschen.*

CLASHY, *a.* Wet, applied to the weather or road.

CLAUT, *v.* To claw or scratch.

CLAVVER, *v.* To climb up. *W. and C.*

CLAVVER, *n.* Clover. A.S. *clæfer.* DUT. *klaver.* *W. and C.*

CLEA (*Cle-a*), *n.* Claw. *Car., For., Wilb.*

CLEAN, *adv.* Entirely, as might be said of a pair of old shoes no longer fit to wear; “thir shoes is *clean dūne.*”

“But men may construe things after their fashion,

*Clean* from the purpose of the things themselves.”

*Sh., Jul. Cæs. 1, 3.*

See also Shaks. Henry VIII, i, 3; Cymbeline, iii, 6; Tit. And. i, 2; Othello, i, 3.

CLEANING, *n.* The after-birth of a cow. *Car.*

GLEET, *n.* A piece of iron on the bottom of the soles or heels of clogs or shoes.

CLEG, *n.* The horse-fly. DAN. *klæg. Jam., Car.*

“He had a litill we leg,

And it wes cant as any *cleg.*”

*Scott's Poetical Works, i, p. 268.*

CLETCH, *n.* A brood of chickens, ducks, or goslings. *H.*

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CLĒTHING, *n.* Clothing. *Car.*

CLICK, *n.* To snatch hastily. *Car., W. and C.*

CLIM, *v.* To climb. A.S. *climan.* *Car.*

CLIP, *n.* The wool shorn in one year. *Car., For.*

CLIP, *v.* To cut off with scissors, to shear sheep. *Car., For.*

CLIPPING, *n.* A sheep-shearing. *For.* See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii, 20.

CLOCK, *n.* A small species of beetle. GERM. *chuleich, scarabæus.* See *Ancient Glossary of Gerbert.* From *Schmeller*, it appears that *kieleck* was the Bavarian appellation for the *Scarabæus stercorarius* in the 17th century.

CLOCK, *n.* The name given to the ripe seed of the dandelion. The schoolboy fancies that he finds out the hour by the number of puffs of his breath requisite to disperse the whole of the seed. He, however, usually moderates his puffs, so that the day may appear not quite so far spent as it really is. For a different custom connected with this plant, see *For.* p. 423.

CLOCK, *n.* The ornamented part of a stocking from the ankles a few inches upwards.

CLOCKING, *n.* The noise made by the hen when she has laid her egg; also, when desirous of sitting to hatch them. A.S. *cloccan*.

CLOGS, *n.* A kind of shoes; the upper part being made of strong leather, and the soles altogether of wood. The heels, and also the soles in the fore part (i. e. all except the narrow part of the sole), are bound with a thin plate of iron. Sometimes a cleet is attached to the heel. *W. and C.*

CLOT, *n.* Clod. *Car.*

CLOUT, *n.* Cloth.

CLOWER, *n.* The floodgate of a milldam (*porta clausa*). See *Clow* in *Car.*

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CLUD-NUT, *n.* Two nuts naturally united are so called.

CLUMP, *n.* A small circular plantation. *H.*

CLUTHER, *v.* To collect in a mass. *Car.*

CLUVES, *n.* The hoofs of cattle and pigs. *W. and C.*

COB, *v.* Applied to the pulling the hair of a boy, as a punishment inflicted by his schoolfellows for the commission of a mean though sinless offence. During the punishment, the castigators, each holding the culprit by a lock of his hair, are compelled to stand on one leg while some one pronounces a sort of proclamation, in verse, remarkable neither for its poetry nor decency; the condition imposed by it being, that whoever does not assist in the punishment, shall himself undergo a similar one. The commencement is—

“A rannel, a rannel, a grey gūse horn.”

The ceremony concludes by each boy spitting over the head of the offender, who, upon whistling, is entitled to be released. The above nearly corresponds with the

description given under the word *randle*, by *Car*. The punishment of *cobbing*, differing in many respects from the above, is practised in some parts of Scotland.

See *Jamieson*.

COBBLE-STANE, *n*. A large smooth stone of a roundish shape. *Web.*, *Car*.

COBBY, *a*. Hearty, brisk. Used by *Chaucer*. See *Car*.

CODDY, CODDY-FOAL, *n*. The childish name of a foal; cobby is also a word which, when repeated, is used in calling a foal.

CODLING, *n*. An apple so called. The "Keswick codling" is in great esteem.

COFFIN, *n*. When a cinder springs sharply out of the fire it is called either a purse or a coffin; the distinction depending not on the shape, but on its making a

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crackling noise, or being perfectly silent; in the former case it is called a purse. This idle piece of superstition is not attended with very violent emotions either of grief or joy, although, originally, no doubt it was supposed to forebode wealth or death to the person nearest to whom it first fell.

COGGLY, *a*. Unsteady, inclining to fall.

COIN, *n*. A stone in a wall, which passes through.

COLEY, *n*. A species of cur-dog, a shepherd's dog.

"A better lad ne'er lean'd out-owre a kent,  
Or hounded *colley* o'er the mossy bent."

*A. Ramsay's Pastorals.*

COLLEY, *n*. A term for bacon, and also for butchers' meat. It is only addressed to children, and used by them. "*Tatie and colley*," potato and bacon.

COLLOP, *n*. A slice of bacon. SW. *kollop*. For derivation see *Brand's P. A.* i, p. 36. *Car*.

COLLOP-MONDAY, *n*. The day preceding Shrove Tuesday. On this day it is usual to have bacon collops and eggs for dinner. See *Hone's E. D. B.* p. 241, vol. i; also *Hone's T. B.* pp. 149-50; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 35; *Gent.'s Mag.* 1790, August, p. 719. *W. and C.*



COME YOUR WAYS, Addressed to a person when required to attend another, or to leave some particular place. Used by *Shaks*. See All's Well that Ends Well, act ii, sc. 1. "Nay, *come your ways*" Hamlet, act i, sc. 3, "*Come your ways*."  
"Where Aire to Calder calls, and bids her *come her ways*."

*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 28<sup>th</sup>.*

*Car., H.*

COMMETHER, Come hither, addressed to horses.

COMPÖST, *n.* A mixture of soil, lime, &c. *John*.

CONSATE, *n.* Conceit, fancy, opinion. "Awl tak t' *consate* out o' thou?"

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CONSATE, *v.* To believe, imagine. "Aw *consate* seah;" *consayte*, used by *Sk*.

COOTER, *n.* Coulter, the fore-iron of a plough. LAT. *culter*. GERM. *kolter*. DUT. *kouter*.

COP, *n.* A crest. Crested hens are called *copt* hens. A.S. *cop*.

COPE, *v.* To exchange. GOTH. *koupan*.

COPE, *n.* An exchange.

COPING-STONE, *n.* The top stone of a wall, when of a shape other than flat.

COPPIN, *n.* A piece of worsted taken from the spindle.

CORF, *n.* A basket made of wicker-work, used for drawing coals out of the pit. GERM. *korb*. DUT. *korf*. *Corffe*, used by *Caxton*: see *Boke for Travellers*.

COTE, *n.* Pigeon-cote, a house for pigeons.

COTTER'D, *a.* Entangled; applied to hair, either human or that of an animal. *W. and C.*

COTTERELS, *n.* Cash (nearly obsolete). *Car.*

COTTRIL, *n.* A spring put through the eye of a bolt.

COUNTRY-SIDE, *n.* A term for a district of country.

COUR, *v.* As to "*cour down*," to escape being observed. *H.*

COWL, *v.* To scrape together. FR. *cueillir*. ITAL. *cogliere*. *Car.*

COWL-RAKE, *n.* An iron implement for raking together cinders or ashes. From the nature of its service it may sometimes be pronounced *coal-rake*; this pronunciation, however, is improper. See *Col-rake* in *P. P.*, and *Coul-rake* in *Wil.*

COW-PLAT, *n.* The dung of a cow.

COW-TEE, COW-TYE *n.* A cow-tie.

CRACK, *v.* To boast of anything. *Sk. Shaks.* Love's Labour Lost, act iv, sc. i. *H., W. and C.*

CRACKS, *n.* As, "I'll set you your *cracks*" i. e. I'll do a feat which you cannot do. This word is in use

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principally among boys when engaged in their sports, more especially in leaping either on plain ground or across a ditch or hedge, or over a cat-gallows.

CRACKS, *n.* News, or hearty conversation.

CRAG, *n.* The neck; the neck of a goose in a giblet-pie is so called.

CRAMLY, *a.* Feebly and lamely, as to walk "varry *cramly*." See *Car.*

CRAME, *v.* To mend by joining together, as earthen or wooden ware.

CRANCH, *v.* Applied to eating any hard and somewhat brittle substance, which causes a harsh kind of noise. Also to tread on a cinder would be to *cranch* it. *Car., H.*

CRANK, *n.* A bent iron axis, used in turning a wheel or grindstone.

CRANKY, *a.* Sickly, feeble.

CRAP, *v. Pret.* Did creep. *W. and C.*

CRAPPINS, *n.* Fat being melted, the remains are so called, and used for a sort of cake.

CRATE, *n.* A basket for carrying earthenware. *LAT. crates.*

CRAW, *n.* A crow. *A.S. craw. GERM. Krähe. DAN. crage. Car.*

CRAW, *v.* To crow.

CRECKIT, *n.* Cricket, a stool of an oblong shape. *BRITISH, kriget*, a little elevation. See *John., Web., Car.*

CRECKIT, *n.* Cricket, an insect of the genus *Gryllus*.

CRECKIT, *n.* Cricket, a game with bats, ball, and wickets.

CREDLE, *n.* A cradle. *W. and C.*

CREEL, *n.* The upright basket used to contain the wool in former times, when carded, to be spun on the woollen wheel now laid aside.

CREW, *v. Pret.* of crow.

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CRIS-CROSS, *n.* The mark of a person who cannot write his name. See *Nare's Gloss.*

CROFT, *n.* A small inclosure near a house: occurring frequently in the names of places, as the village of Croft, Osmond-Croft, Woden-Croft, &c. A.S. *croft.*

CROOK, *n.* A disease in pigs, affecting the back, and depriving them of the use of their hinder legs.

CROPEN, *p. p. of creep.* Used by *Chaucer.*

CROTELLY, *a.* Reduced to small particles or crumbs, and almost to a powder.

CROWDIE, *n.* A well-known mess of oatmeal for breakfast. It is usually eaten with either milk or treacle, or butter and sugar, as an accompaniment. When the last three articles are used, they are put on the centre of the surface of the *crowdie.* The origin of the word is doubtful. It occurs in the Scotch ballad:

“Crowdie ance, crowdie twice,  
Crowdie three times in a day;  
An’ ye crowdie ony mair,  
Ye’ll crowdie a’ my meal away.”

*Jam., Car., W. and C.*

CROWLEY’S CREW, Applied, in an old song which I remember hearing, to the men employed in the iron works at Winlaton and Swalwell, near Newcastle, established A.D. 1690 by Sir A. Crowley. See *Spectator*, No. 299.

CROWNER, *n.* Coroner. *Car.*

CRUD, *v.* To curdle.

CRUD, *n.* Curd. *Car., H., W. and C., Wilb.*

CRŪLE, *v.* To work with worsted of various colours.

CRŪL’D, *a.* As, a *crul’d* ball, a child’s ball, covered with worsted, wrought with various colours, and in various patterns.

CRŪNE, *v.* Applied to the bellowing and moaning noise made by a beast; sometimes, also, applied to the

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roaring noise made by a child. DUT. *kreunen*. *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

This word is generally used as a verb or participle, and very rarely as a noun. It occurs as a noun in *A. R. Gentle Shep.*

“She can o’ercast the night, an’ cloud the moon,  
An’ mak the deils obedient to her *crune*”

As a verb in the following verse:

“Now Clinkembell, wi rattlin’ tow,  
Begins to jow and *croon*,  
Some swagger hame, the best they dow,  
Some wait the afternoon.”

*Burns’s Holy Fair.*

See *D. V.* 300.

CUDDLE, *v.* To embrace, applied chiefly to children embracing their parents, but sometimes also to the embraces of those of mature years. *Car.*

CUDDLE, *n.* An embrace.

CUDDY, *p. n.* Cuthbert.

CUDDY, *n.* Applied to a left-handed person.

CŪKE, *n.* Cook.

CŪKE, *v.* To cook.

CULE, *a.* Cool. “About Zule, quhen the wind blew *cule*” *Percy’s Reliques*, Young Waters, vol. ii, p. 227, l. 1.

CŪLE, *v.* To cool.

CUM, *v.* Applied to the curding of milk in making cheese.

CURRAN, *n.* Currant.

CURRAN BERRIES, *n.* Currants, black, white, or red. *Car.*

CURTAIN, *n.* A small inclosed space in the precincts of a house, either before or behind. Also a road branching from the main road through a village to houses which stand a little way back out of the line of the others, as is the case in the village of Newsham.

CUSH, CUSHIE, *n.* A word used in calling a cow, as to her meal.

CUSHIE-COW, *n.* Used when speaking of this animal to children, and also by children.

*Car.*

CUSHAT, *n.* The wood pigeon. A.S. *cusceote*. *Wil.*

CUT, *n.* A certain quantity of yarn. *Jam.* The fineness and worth of flax is estimated by the number of cuts in a pound.

CUTE, *n.* Intelligent, clever; probably from A.S. *cuth*. *Car., For., H., Wilb.*

CUTS, *n.* Lots, as to draw *cuts*. *Jam., H.* See *Shaksp.* Com. of Errors, act v, sc. i. “*Dro. of S.* We’ll draw *cuts* for the senior.” “I think it best to *draw cuts*, and avoid contention.” *Walton’s Angler.* Used by *Chaucer*. See the song of “Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.”

These cuts are usually made of straws, unequally cut.

DAB, *n.* Applied to one who is expert in anything.

“Frae me an auld *dab* tak advice.”

*A. Ramsay.*

*Car., Lanc.*

DADDY, *n.* The name used by a child for its father. See *Jam.* under *Daddie*. *Car.*

DAFFLE, *v. n.* To show signs of decay of memory and mental faculty.

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY, *n.* Daffodil. *H.*

DAFT, *a.* Weak in intellect, foolish.

DAGGY, *a.* Drizzly. *W. and C.*

DAIZED, *a.* Numbed with cold. *Jam.*

DAM, *n.* A barrier of stones, &c., to obstruct the course of a stream.

DAM, *v.* To construct such a barrier.

DAMAGE, *n.* Cost, expense.

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DANDY-PRAT, *n.* An ignominious term, applied to any one of small or insignificant stature.

King Henry the Seventh stamped a small coyne called *dandy-prats*. See *Camden's Remains*, 1623, p. 177. *Anecdotes and Traditions*, Camden Society's Pub., p. 18.

DANG, DUNG, *v. Pret.* of Ding. The word has occasionally also the same meaning as in the old Scottish song, "Dunse *dings a'*," i. e. Dunse surpasses or excels all other places. So in the song, "Jenny *dang* the weaver."

DING-IN, *p.pr.*, DUNG, *p. pa.* From *v. Ding*.

DARK, *v.* To listen in an unobserved manner. *Car.*

DARKENING, *n.* Evening twilight. A.S. *deorcung*.

DARNTON, *p. n.* Darlington; used in this form in the time of Queen Elizabeth. See Letter from Sir George Bowes to the Earl of Sussex, 1569. 'Queen Elizabeth and Her Times,' by T. Wright, F.S.A.

DARNTON TROD. A boy having done some mischief is warned by those who have no authority over him to "tak *Darnton trod*" that he may get out of the way and escape chastisement.

DAURAK, *n.* Day's work. A. S. *daeg-weorc*.

"Monie a sair *daurk* we twa hae wrought."

*Bur.*

DAWDLE, *v.* To trifle, to be slow in doing anything. *Car.*

DAYTALMAN, *n.* A day labourer, as distinguished from a servant who is hired by the year. *Car.*

DAYTALWORK, *n.* The employment of a daytalmán. *Car.*

DAZED, *a.* Applied to bread not well baked; also to meat roasted by too slow a fire. *H.*

DEAVE, *v.* To deafen. *Jam., Wilb.*

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DEE, *v.* To die. *Car., H., W. and C., Wilb., Deeing, dying; deid, dead.*

DEED, *a.* Dead.

DEEP, *a.* A nut having no kernel is said to be *deef*. *H., Wilb.*

DEEF, *a.* Deaf. *W. and C.*

DEEIN, *p. pr.* Dying.

DEETH, *n.* Death. *W. and C.*

DELF, *n.* Plates and dishes. This word is derived probably from *Delft*, in Holland.

DELF-RACK, *n.* A piece of household furniture on which plates and dishes in common use are placed.

DELVE, *v.* To dig. A.S. *delfan*.

DENCHED, *n.* Squeamish as to some article of food. See *Denshauch, Jam*.

DENE, *n.* A hollow. See *Co. Litt.* 4 b.

There are several *denes* in the county of Durham, all, or most of which, are a kind of ravine or hollow, through which a rivulet runs, and the banks on either side are studded with trees. A.S. *daen*.

DENT, DINT *n.* A mark received from a blow. A.S. *dynt. H., Bar*.

DESS, *n.* A haystack is cut vertically, the horizontal outline of the section being nearly a square: the hay so cut out from top to bottom is called a *dess*. The hay usually cut at one time is called a *canch*. *Jam.* under *Das., Car.* (1).

DEUSE, *n.* Devil.

DICK-ASS, DICKY-ASS *n.* An ass, (*jackass*, seldom used.)

DICKY- BIRD, *n.* A term used for a bird in addressing children.

DIKE, *n.* A hedge, either of quicks, or stakes and wattles. In the South of England, *dyke* means a ditch. In

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Holland, a *dyke* is a mound. A.S. *dic*. GERM. *deich*. DUT. *dyk*.

DIKE-GUTTER, *n.* A ditch running along the bottom of a hedge.

DIKING-MITTENS, *n.* Large gloves made of horse-skin leather, with a thumb, but no fingers.

DILL, *v.* To allay pain. *Car*.

DING, *v.* To strike, beat. *Jam*.

DING-DOON, *v.* To push down. So used by *Wicliffe*. *Apol.* for Lollards, printed for *Camd. Soc.* p. 36, l. 1, p. 71, l. 32. *Car., For*.

DING-DONG, *adv.* Words used to express the sound of bells.

“Ding, dong, bell,  
Cat’s faun into t’ well.”



“Let us all ring fancy’s knell,  
I’ll begin it ding, dong, bell,  
Ding, dong, bell.”

*Mercht. of Venice*, act iii, sc. 2.

“Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell.  
Hark! now I hear them—ding, dong, bell!”

*Sh., Tempest*, i, 2.

DINNOT, *v.* Do not.

DIP, *v.* To incline, as, “the field *dips* to the east.”

DIPNESS, *n.* Depth. A.S. *deopnys*.

DIRDUM, *a.* Noise. *Jam.* (1).

DISH-CLOUT, *n.* Dish-cloth.

DITTEN, *n.* A soft mixture applied to the edges of the door of a brick oven so as more effectually to confine the heat. A.S. *dyttan*, to close or shut up.

DIZ, *v.* Does.

DOBBY, *n.* A vulgar name for an apparition or sprite, as Mortham *dobie*, Piperwell-sike *dobie*. *W. and C., Wil.*

DOCKIN, *n.* The dock, the plant *rumex*. A.S. *docce*. Gr. *δαγκος*. LAT. *daucus*. *Jam.*

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A person stung with a nettle is supposed to be curable by a charm; “In *dockin*, out nettle,” being pronounced while the part affected is rubbed with this plant. See *Ak., Bar., Car., Wilb., Wil.*

DODD, *v.* To cut away the dirty wool from and near the tails of sheep.

DODDINGS, *n.* The wool so cut.

DODDERING DILLIES, *n.* The heads of the briza or quaking grass.

DODDER, *v.* To tremble. *W. and C., Wil.*

DOFF, *v.* To put off, as dress. Used by *Shaks.* frequently. *W. and C.*

DOG, *n.* The iron at the end of the fire to keep the fuel together.

DOG, *n.* A wooden household utensil, rudely shaped like a dog, used for toasting bread.

*Car.*

DON, *v.* To put on, opposed to *doff*. Used by *Sh.* only once in the present and once or twice in the past tense. *W. and C.*

DONNAT, *n.* Applied to a worthless idle person; as, "That at t' *donnat*."

"Jannet, thou *donot*,  
I'll lay my best bonnet."

*Minst. of S. B.*

*Car.*

DOOK, *v.n.* To bathe. *Jam.*

DOOR, *n.* Door. Pronounced as *do-er*, the noun.

DOOR-CHECKS, *n.* The upright posts at the sides of a door. *Car., H.*

DOOR-STANES, *n. pl.* The stone pavement about the outer door. *Jam., Car.*

DOORSTEAD, *n.* Threshold. *H.*

DOPE, *n.* A dope-craw, the carrion crow.

DOUN, *prep. and adv.* Down.

DOUN-DINNER, *n.* An afternoon's repast. The same

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meaning belongs to the words *orndorn*, *aandorn*, *orndinner*, &c., which are said to be corrupt, the true form being *undorn* or *undern*. GOTH. *undaurn*. A.S. *undern*.

GERM. *untern*.

DOUN-LYING, *n.* The time of a woman's parturition. *For.*

DOUR, *a.* Downcast, forbidding, as, "a *dour* countenance."

DOW, *v.* To thrive in health, to prosper in trade, to flourish. Tuet. *dawen*.

"Unty'd to a man,  
Do whate'er we can,  
We never can thrive or *dow*."

*A. Ramsay.*

DOW, "He was nowt o' t' *dow*," he was a good-for-nothing.

DOWLY, *a.* Melancholy, when applied to persons; lonely, when applied to places. LAT.

*dolor.* FR. *deuil.* WEL. *dulyln.*

DOWTER, *n.* Daughter. A.S. *dohtor.* GERM. *tochter.* DUT. *dochter.* DAN. *datter.* SW.

*dotter.* ICEL. *dottir.* Car., *W. and Car.*

DOZZLE, *n.* The ornamental piece of pastry in the centre of the lid of a pie.

This word is probably derived from the FR. *dosil* (or *doucil*), or, according to Cotgrave, *doisil*, a faucet. See *P. P. Dotelle*. In the “Seuyn Sages” it is related how Ypocras pierced a tun in a thousand places.

“And tho’ he hadde mad holes so fele,

In ech he pelt a *dosele.* “ Line 1150.

See *Dottle in Jam. Dossel, Car.*, where the word has a different meaning from the above.

DRABBLED, *p. pa.* Soiled with wet and dirt, as a gown or skirt may be.

DRAFF, *n.* Grains of malt.

“Why should I sowen *draf* out of my fist,

Whan I may sowen whete if that me list.”

*Ch. Persone’s Prol.*

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The word occurs twice in *Shaks.*: in 1 Hen. IV, act iv, sc. 2, and in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where the old proverb is introduced:

“Tis old but true, ‘still swine eat all the *draff.*’ “

Used also by *B. J. Sk.* vol. i, p. 100, l. 171. *Jam., Car., W. and C., Lanc.*

DRAVE, *v.* Pret. of drive. Car.

DREE, *a.* Lonely, wearisome. *H., W. and C.*

DREEP, *v.* To drop with wet. A.S. *dripan.* DUT. *droppen.*

DREeping WET, *a.* Thoroughly soaked. *For.*

DRESSER, *n.* A piece of household furniture, the lower part having closets, the upper having shelves for plates. Car.

DRIBBLETS, *n. pl.* Small sums; a word used also in the game of marbles.

DRIPPING, *n.* The fat and gravy from roasted meat.

DRISS, *n.* and *v.* Dress.

DRITE, *v.* To speak in a singing manner, as children do when learning to read; to drawl out the words in reading or speaking.

DROON, *v.* Drown.

DROOT, *n.* Dryness. A.S. *drigan*, to dry.

DROP-DRY, *a.* Applied to a building when the roof is secured so as to keep out the rain.

DROUGHT, *n.* Applied to a team of horses in combination with the cart or plough.

DRUCKEN, *p. pa.* Drunken; denoting also one given to inebriety, as, "a sad *drucken* chap." DAN. *drukken*. ICEL. *druckin*.

DRY, *a.* Thirsty. *H.*

DRY, *v.* To *dry* a cow, to leave off milking her before the time of calving.

DUBBLER, *n.* An earthenware dish of a round shape,

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glazed only in the inside. "*Disches* and *Dobeleres*" *P. Pl.* FR. *doublier*. WEL. *dwbler. H.*

DUCK AND DRAKE, *n.* A pastime among boys. A thin flat stone is thrown along the surface of water so as to touch several times before sinking. The following rhyme accompanies the sport:

"Duck and a drake,  
And a lily white cake."

See *Brand's P. A.* ii, p. 247; *Strutt's S. and P.* p. 342; *Car.*, *Hart, H.*

DUCKY, *n.* A term for a drink, when children are addressed: also used by children.

DUDS, *n.* Male wearing apparel. *Jam.*

DUFFLE, *n.* Rough cloth, of a light drab colour. *Car.*

DULBERT, *n.* A stupid person. ICEL. *dul*, stultitia. *Car.*

DULL, *a.* Dull of hearing, i. e. hard of hearing.

DUMMY, *n.* A dumb man. A well-known and very ingenious artizan in the village of Newsham was almost as often designated by this word as by his proper name (Harry Lister).

DŪNE, *p. pa.* Done.

DUNDER-NODDLE, *n.* A Blockhead.

DURABLE, *a.* Lasting; also applied to one who is in the habit of sitting long and late for the purpose of conversation.

DUZZY, *a.* Dizzy. GERM. *dusel*, dizziness. *For.*

D'YAM, *n.* Dame, the mistress of the house. This word is now nearly obsolete in this sense: it was, in the last century, in very general use in the households of the farmers, and the class now designated gentlemen farmers. In those times "t' maister and t' *d'yam*" took their meals together with their household servants.

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VNiVERSITAS  
STVDII  
SALAMANTINI

In this sense the word occurs in the following song:

“Come, bring with a noise,  
My merrie, merrie boyes,  
The Christmas log to the firing:  
While my good *dame*, she  
Bids ye all be free,  
And drink to your heart's desiring.”

*Herrick.*

So also in the following passage:

*Shep.* “Fye, daughter! when my old wife liv'd, upon  
This day, she was both pantler, butler, cook;  
Both *dame* and servant: welcom'd all: serv'd all:  
Would sing her song, and dance her turn: now here,  
At upper end o' the table, now, i' the middle;  
On his shoulder, and his.”

*Shak., Winter's Tale*, act iv, sc. 3.

E in many provincial words, occurs in the place of *a*, as *gether*, gather, *wesh*, wash, &c.

EAR, *n.* A kidney. GERM. *niere*. See *Jam.*, ears; *Car.*

EARAND, *n.* Errand. ICE. *erende*. *Car.*

EARNING, *n.* Rennet.

“Since naithing’s awa, as we can learn,  
The kirns to kirn and milk to *earn*,  
Gar butt the house, lass, and waken my bairn,  
And bid her come quickly ben.”

*Gaberlunzie Man, P. R, ii, 65.*

EASINGS, *n.* The eaves of a house. *Car. (1), H., Lanc., Wilb.*

EASTER SUNDAY. An old custom prevails on this day. Young men take off the shoes of the girls, for which a ransom must be given. On the following day (Easter Monday) the girls take off the men’s hats.

The custom is now all but obsolete. This custom seems to bear some analogy to that of “heaving” or “lifting” which prevails in Lancashire,

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Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and other parts of England.

See *Brand’s P. A. i. 106-7; Hone’s E. D. B. i, 422, &c.*

Another custom seems to have prevailed at this season; on Easter Monday the women used to tie a rope across a road, and by this device, or otherwise, they procured money, which they afterwards spent in tea drinking and tansey-cake, and if the proceeds would admit of it, something more exhilarating. This custom seems to be related to that of Hock-tide, a fortnight after Easter. See *Brand’s P. A. i, 112.*

ECCLE, *v.* Of same meaning as *ettle*, though very rarely used.

EDDER, (pronounced *ether*), *n.* An adder. DUT. *adder*.

“Frae fertile fields where nae curs’d *edders* creep,  
To stang the herds that in rash-busses creep.”

*A. Ramsay.*

*Car.*

EE, *n.* An eye. A.S. *eage*.

“I’ll bow my leg and crook my knee,  
And draw a black clout owre my *ee*,

The Salamanca Corpus: A Glossary of... Words used in Teesdale...Durham (1849)

A cripple or blind they will cau me,

While we sall sing and be merrie, O.”

*Gaberlunzie Man, P. R. ii, 67.*

EEN, Eyes. *Shaks.* uses *eyne*. Taming of a Shrew, v, 1. *Spenser* uses *eyen*. *Car, H., W. and C.*

EFTER, *prep.* After. A.S. *æfter*. DAN. *eftir*.

“And at the last, *efter* full lang muysing.”

*D. V. p. 214.*

*Car., W. and C.*

EFTER-CLECKING, *n.* One of a second brood.

EFTER-CLETCHE, *n.* An after or second brood in the same year.

EFTER-TEMSINGS, *n.* Coarse flour, after the finest has been worked out. BELG. *temsen. Car.*

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EIGH, AYE, *adv.* Yes, pronounced rather like the Greek *ei* than *ai*. *Eigh*, used by *Ch.* in *Tro.* and *Cress.*

EIGH, (pronounced as *a*,) used *interrogatively*, and also as an *exclamation*.

EKE, *v.* (generally used with the *adv.* out.) To prolong, to make anything go far, that is, to use it in moderation. A.S. *eacan*. LAT. *augeo*.

EKE, *n.* The addition that is made to a bee-hive to enlarge it, synonymous with *imp.* *Chaucer* has the word *eeke*, to add to.

ELDIN, *n.* Fuel, as of sticks or wood, to light the fire. See *elding* in *John., Jam., Car.* A.S. *æled*.

“Our *eldin*’s driven and our har’st is ow’r.”

*Fergusson.*

ELIVEN, *a.* Eleven.

ELLER, *n.* Alder. LAT. *alnus*. This word in some counties is pronounced *aller*. Both forms are used in *W. and C.* See *Eller* in *Car.* A.S. *ellarn*. GERM. *eller*.

ELSIE, *pr. n.* Alice.

“And do you ken *Elsie* Marley, honey?”



ELSEN, *n.* A cobbler's awl. BELG. *elssen*. See *P. P.* i, p. 138, n. 3.

END-HECK, *n.* The moveable board at the end of a cart.

ENDWAYS, *adv.* Forward.

ENEUGH, *adv.* Enough. Used in the singular meaning, only applied to quantity. *W. and C.*

ENEUGH, ENEW, Enough. In a plural meaning, applied to numbers. *Car.*

ENTRY, *n.* A narrow passage at the entrance of a house. See *John*.

ESH, *n.* The ash tree. A.S. *æsc*. GERM. *esche*.

“The hie *eschies* soundis thare and here.”

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*D. V.* 365.

*Car., For.*

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ESH-SIPLN, *n.* A young ash.

ETTLE, *v.* To try in the best manner.

“If I but *ettle* at a sang.”

*A. Ramsay.*

EVENDOON, *adv.* Right down: an *evendoon* wet day, a very wet day, when there is no prospect of its altering.

EXPECT, *v.* To suppose or believe. *Car., Wilb.*

FACED-CARD, *n.* A court-card.

FADDER, *n.* (pronounced *fãther*), father. *Car.*

FADGE, *v.* Applied to the walking of a child.

FADOME, *n.* Fathom. This form was in use in the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Ch., Sh.*

FAIN, *a.* Glad, on or after some event; desirous that something particular may happen.

A.S. *fægen*. *Fayn* used by *Ch.* *Fayne* by *Sk.*

The word is very frequently used by *Shakespeare*.

FAIRIN, *n.* Fairing, a present bought at a fair. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.*, ii, 269, 273. *John.*

*Fairing*, used by *Gay*. *Fairin*, by *Fergusson*.

FAIRISH, *a.* Tolerably good. *Car.*

FAIRLY, *adv.* Completely.

FAIRY-RINGS, *n.* Circles of green grass in pastures. *Sh.*, *Tempest*, v, i. *Car.*

FAL-LALS, *n.* Foolish ornaments in female dress. *Jam.*, *For.*

FAND, *v.* *Pret.* of find.

“Searching about on a rich throne he *fand*”

*Fairfax’s Tasso.*

“My ain judgment *fand*.”

*A. Ramsay’s Gen. Sh.*

FUND, *p. pa.* of find.

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FAN-TECKLED, *a.* Having freckles on the skin. See *Farntickles* in *Car.*

FAR-A-WAY, *adv.* Much, a great deal. *Car.*

FARDEN, *n.* A farthing. *Car.*

FASH, *v.* To trouble, disturb. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

FASH, *n.* Trouble. *W. and C.*

FASHIONS, *a.* See *Wilb.*

FASHEOUS, *a.* Troublesome, annoying, as, “he’s *fasheous*,” “he’s troublesome.” *Bur.*,  
*A. Ram.*

FASSENS-EEN. The evening of Shrove Tuesday, the day immediately preceding the  
great Fast during Lent. See *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* See *Bur. fasten-een. Car.*, *H.*

FAT-HEN, *n.* A wild orache. *Car.*

FAUD, *n.* Fold. A.S. *falæd*.

FAUF, *n.* A fallow.

“The Lothian farmer he likes best  
To be of good *faugh* riggs possest.”

*A. Ramsay.*

*Car.*, *Wilb.*

FAUF, *v.* To fallow. *Car.* I have deviated from the usual provincial orthography of this  
word, in order to give the exact pronunciation.

FAUN, *p. pa.* Fallen.

FAUT, *n.* Fault. Used by *Ch. Car., W. and C.*

FAVOUR, *v.* To resemble in personal appearance, as, "he *favours* his mother."

"The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master."

*Spectator.*

FAVOUR, *n.* Used by *Sh.* in the sense of features or countenance. See *Sh. Rich. II, act iv, sc. 1; Hen. IV, Part I, act iii, sc. 2; Hen. V, act v, sc. 2; Julius Cæsar, act i, sc. 3; Sonnets, cxiii.*

"My colour is changed since you saw me last,  
My *favour* is banisht, my beauty is past."

*Crown Garland of Golden Roses, Percy Society's Pub.*

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This word is now never used in this sense as a noun. See *Favour* in *Car. H., Wilb.*

FAWCETT, *n.* See *Spigott and Fawcett.*

FEAL, *v.* To hide.

"He that *feals* can find." *Prov.*

*Car., W. and C., Wil.*

FEG, *n.* Fig.

FEG-BLUE, *n.* A composition, in the shape of a small round cake, made of indigo, &c., used in washing linen.

FELDEFARE, *n.* Fieldfare. See *Hartshorne's S. A.*

FELL, *n.* A mountainous tract, as "Cockfield Fell," "Middleton Fell," &c. *Car., W. and C.*

FELL, *v.* To sew down the inside of a seam. *Car., Jen.*

FELL, *v.* To cut down timber, to knock down.

FELLON, *n.* A disease in cows, the primary symptom being a bad cold. *Car.*

FELLY, *n.* Felloe, the circumference of a cart or carriage wheel. A.S. *fælge.*

FELLY, *v.* To fallow.

FEMMER, *a.* Weak, feeble.

FEND, *v.* Applied to one who is industrious, or who exerts himself in difficulties: to procure for.

“But gie them guid cow milk their fill,  
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel.”

*Bur. Poor Mailie.*

*Car., H., Wilb.*

FENDY, *a.* Industrious. *W. and C.*

FESTER, *v.n.* A wound is said to *fester* when it grows virulent.

FETTLE, *v. a.* To prepare, to get ready, applied both to persons and things.

Although this word was formerly used in a neuter sense, it is now used only actively.

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This word occurs in the ballad of “Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.” *P. R.*, i, p. 89, l. 66. See *John., Jam., Car. (1), Hartshorne’s S. A. H. Lanc., W. and C., Wilb.*

FETTLE, *n.* Condition, repair, generally accompanied by an epithet *in melius*. Used by *Ascham* in his *Toxophilus. Car., H., Wilb.*

FETTLED, *p. pa.* Prepared, repaired. *Car.*

FEW, *a.* When used singly, or with the article *a*, it denotes “a small quantity;” when used with the article, and also an epithet, as, *gay, good, &c.*, it then conveys the meaning of “a tolerably large quantity.” In these senses the word may be considered a sort of noun. It is also used adjectively, as “a few broth,” “a few sticks,” &c. *A.S. fea. Car., For., Wilb.*

FIDDLE-STICK, FIDDLE-TE-DEE, An interjection, used when any one disbelieves what is said.

FİND, *v.* To find.

FIND, *v.* To find himself, to provide himself with. *Car.*

FIR-APPLE, *n.* The cone of the fir.

FIX-FAX, *n.* The tendon of the neck. *Jam., Car.*

FIZZ, *v. n.* To make a hissing sound.

FIZZLE, *v. n.* To make a slight rustling noise. *W. and C.*

FLAY, v. To frighten. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

FLAYED, *p. pa.* Frightened.

“It’s lang since sleeping was *fley’d* frae me.”

*Scott’s P. W.*, ii, 58.

*Sh.*, *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3. *Car.*

FLANG, v. *Pret.* of fling.

FLUNG, *p. pa.* of fling.

FLANNIN, *n.* Flannel. *Car.*

FLAY-CRAW, *n.* A scarecrow. *Car.*

This figure is usually formed of a coat stuffed with straw, fastened on a stick, on the top of which a hat is placed.

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FLEA-BITE, *n.* Used literally, and also to denote anything trivial.

FLECKER, v. To flutter.

FLEE, *n.* A fly. *Wilb.*

FLEE, v. To fly.

FLEER, FLOUR, *n.* Floor. *W. and C.*, *fleer.*

FLEETS, *n.* Particles of smoke.

FLICK, *n.* Flich. A.S. *flicce*. *Sk* uses *flycke*. *Car.*, *Lanc.*

FLIGG’D, *p. pa.* Fledged. “*Fligg’d* and flown.” *Car.*

FLIGGERS, *n.* Birds fledged and ready for flight. *Car.* *Wilb.*

FLING, v. To throw.

FLOUD, *a.* A *floud* day, a tempestuous day.

FLÜDE, *n.* Flood.

FLÜDE-RAIL, *n.* A rail across a stream, swung on a cross beam by two short chains.

FLYPE, *n.* A brim of a hat. *Car.* (1), *W. and C.*

FLYTE, v. To scold, to quarrel. See *P. R.*, i, p. 208, 1. 9. A.S. *flitan*. *Jam.*, *H.*, *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*

FOALS-FOOT, *n.* The plant *Tussilago farfara*, Linn., formerly abounding in the fields near Newsham, called Dormaloe banks.

FODDER, (pronounced fōther,) *n.* Food for cattle. A.S. *fodder*.

FODDER, *v.* To feed cattle.

FOG, *n.* The grass grown after the hay is carried off. *John., Lanc., Car.*

FOISTY, *a.* Musty.

FOLLOW, *v.* To court.

FOLLY, *n.* The name given to a building standing on an eminence in order to command an extensive view, as “Brussleton Folly,” &c.

“The thin grey clouds wax dimly light  
On *Brusleton* and Houghton height.”

*Scott's Rokeby*, Canto ii, 1.

*Car.*

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FOND, *a.* Having a love or liking for; also, foolish, weak in intellect.

The word occurs in a proclamation of the year 1533, which prohibited “*fond* books, ballads, rhimes, and other lewd treatises in the English tongue.” See *Collier's Shakespeare*, 1. 288.

In both senses the word is frequently used by *Shaks.*

“I am a very foolish, *fond* old man.”

*Sh., King Lear*, iv, 7.

In this passage the word may probably mean doting, loving.

FOOTING, *n.* To pay footing, that is, to give some treat, as a new-comer does. *Car.*

FOOMART, *n.* A polecat.

The Acts of James 2nd, King of Scots, A. D. 1424, regulate the export of “*fowmartis skinnis, callit fithowis.*” The *foumart* appears, however, to be distinct from the fitchew, as in the Boke of St. Albans, among “*bestys* of the chace of the stynkyngew fewte,” are named “the *fulmarde*, the *fyches*, &c., and the *pulcatter.*” *Harrison*, speaking of indigenous animals, and the hunting of foxes and badgers, observes, “I might here intreat largelie of other vermine, as the polcat, miniuer, the weasell, stote, *fulmart*, squirrill, fitchew, and such like.” *Descr. of England*, b. iii, c. 4. *Isaac Walton* mentions “the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the polecat,” &c. *Comp.*

Ang., i, c. 1. P.P., p. 182. See *Ascham's Toxophilus. Fomard in Car. Foomart in Wilb. H., Lanc., W. and C.*

FORCE, *n.* A waterfall, as "the High Force" in Teesdale. *Car., W. and C.*

In some places, as at Richmond in Yorkshire, a waterfall is called a "Foss." This word is Norwegian. Thus, near Bergen, there are the Voring Foss, the Ekdals Foss.

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FORE, To the *fore*, alive, in being. "Is he still tit *fore*?" i. e. still in existence.

"For as lang's Sandy's to the *fore*,  
Ye never shall get Nansy."

*Scornful Nansy, l. 55.*

FORE-ELDER, *n.* Ancestor. *Car.*

FORE-END, *n.* Early part, front part. *John., Car.*

FORGIT, *v.* Forget. *Car.*

FORTHERLY, *a.* Early, as, "*fortherly* haytime."

FOX, *v.* To catch fish by throwing into the water coculus indicus. *Foxa, ICEL., to deceive.*

FRA, FRE, prep. From, (both forms used); *Frev* usually with a word beginning with a vowel. *Car.*

FRAIL, *n.* A flail; the handle is called the handstaff; the thrashing part, the swoople, which is fastened to the staff by capping or hooding. The swoople is generally made of an ash-plant, taken up by the root, which forms the extreme thrashing part.

"Tres tribulo partes, manutentum, cappa, flagellum."

Manutentum, a hand-staffe; cappa, a cape; flagellum, a swewelle. See *Pr. Pa. v. Fleyle swyngyl.*

FRAME, *v.* To set about any undertaking. "He *frames* well." A.S. *fremman. Car. (1), H.*  
See *Scott's P. W., ii, 177.*

FREET, *v.* To fret, lament. *Car.*

FREET, *n.* Fright. *Car., W. and C.*



FREETEN, *v.* To frighten.

FREMD, *a.* Strange, frequently applied to weather, as, “a *fremd* day,” i. e. a stormy day.

A.S. *fremed*. GERM. *fremd*. DUT. *vreemd*. See *Jam.* In *v. fremyt*.

“And makes them *fremd*, who friends by nature are.”

*Sydney.*

*Car., W. and C.*

FRESH, *a.* Well in health. “He’s very *fresh*.” Also opposed to frosty, as, “a fine *fresh* day,” Sometimes used in the sense of tipsy. *Car.* (2).

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FRIDGE, *v.* To rub. *Car., W. and C.*

FRIND, *n.* Friend. *Frinde* is frequent in old English.

FROSK, *n.* Frog. GERM. *frosch*. DAN. *frosk*. *Car., W. and C.*

FRUGGEM, *n.* A mop of rags to clean out the ashes from brick ovens.

FRUMETY, *n.* Wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned and sweetened. It is made of either wheat or barley. It is used by all classes on Christmas Eve.

“Take a handful or two of the best and biggest wheat you can get, boil it in a little milk like as *frumitie* is boiled.”—*Walton’s Angler. Car.*

FŮLE, *n.* Fool. *W. and C.*

FŮLISH, *a.* Foolish.

FULLOCK, *v.* A term used among boys in playing at marbles. It means an unfair motion with the arm, instead of projecting the marble with the fingers only. *Car., Hart.*

FULLER’S EARTH, *n.* A sort of earth mixed with nitre, which scours like soap.

FUR, *n.* A furrow. A.S. *fur*. *Car.*

FUZ-BALL, *n.* A fungus, which, when ripe, is full of a fine brown dust. *Lycoperdon bovista*, Linn. *Car., H. Hart. Furze-ball* is used by *Herrick*.

FUZZY, *a.* Not firm in substance. See *Jam., Car.*

GA, GAV, *pret.* of to give. *Car.*

GAB, *n.* A person who speaks fluently is said to have the gift of the *gab*.

GAE, *v.* To go. (Used occasionally.)

GAILY, *adv.* Tolerably well. "Aw's *gaily*, thank you." *W. and C., Wilb.*

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GAIN, *a.* Near. Used frequently in the comparative and superlative degrees, as, "*gainer* way," "*gainest* way." See *Jam.*, *gane* (2), *Car.* (2), *H.*, *Lanc.*

GAIT, *v.* To set up sheaves of barley or oats to dry. The sheaf is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it and making it stand. It may, perhaps, be derived from ICEL. *gat*, *foramen*; *gat-a*, *perforare*. *Car.*

GALLOWAY, *n.* A pony, or small horse. The origin of this word is doubtful. BOHEM. *galowa*. See *John.*, *Jam.*

GALLOWSES, *n.* Braces for holding up the breeches. See *Jam.* *Hart.*

GAM, *n.* Game.

GAM, "To mak *gam*" to mock, to make sport of any one.

GAMASHERS, *n.* Gaiters, long or short. FR. *gamache*. *W. and C.*

GAN, GANG, *v.* To go. "Wilt thou *gan*?" A.S. *gan*. GERM. *gehen*. DAN. *gaa*. SW. *gā*. ICEL. *ganga*. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W. and C.*

GANE, *p. pa.* Gone. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

GANNER, *n.* Goer, as, "a good *ganner*."

GANNIN, GANGIN, *p. pr.* Going. *Car*

GANTRY, *n.* A wooden stand for ale barrels. *Car.*, *H.*

GARN, *n.* Yarn. A.S. *gearn*. GERM., DAN., SW., ICEL., *garn*.

GARTH, *n.* A small inclosure near a dwelling-house. A.S. *geard*. SW. *gærd*. WEL. *gardd*.

CHURCH-GARTH, *n.* Churchyard. *Jam.* (1), *Car.*

STAG-GARTH, *n.* Stackyard. *Jam.* (1), *Car.*

GAT, *v. pret.* of got.

GATE, *n.* The privilege of pasturing one animal in a common field. *Car.*

GATE, *n.* Way, path.

"I'll ne'er advise my niece sae gray a *gate*."

*Ramsay.*

GAV, *v. pret.* of give. *W. and C.*

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GAWVISON, *n.* A simpleton. *Car.*

GAY, *a.* Considerable, in the sense of quantity, as, “a gay while,” i. e. a longish time; “a gay bit,” i. e. a great bit. *See Jam. Car. (2).*

GEAR, *n.* Personal property, or wealth. A.S. *geara. Car., W. and C.*

GEAR, *v.* To harness horses. *Car.*

GEARS, *n.* The trappings of draught horses. *For., Her.*

GEE, (*g* pronounced soft), A term used to a horse when he is required to turn to the right. *Car. (2).*

GELD, *a.* Barren. *Car.*

GENTLE, *a.* Gentle and simple, i. e. rich and poor. *Car.*

GENTLE-FOLKS, *n. pl.* Persons of the upper classes. *See Quality.* “Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore, set a fresh one before them.”—*Swift.*

GEORDIE, *p. n.* George.

GESLIN, *n.* Gosling. *Car., H., Wilb.*

GET, *n.* Offspring. *See Gitt in Car.*

GETHER, *v.* To gather. *Wicl. in N. T. has geder. H., W. and C.*

GETTEN, *p. pa.* of got.

GEW-GAW, *n.* A musical instrument, called the Jew’s harp. *See Gu-gaw, Pr. Par. i, 218. John.*

GIB, *n.* A hook, as, “a gibby stick,” i. e. a hooked stick. *Qu. LAT. gibbus. Car.*

GIBRALTAR-ROCK, *n.* A kind of marbled sweetmeat, made of brown sugar and flour.

GIE, *v.* To give. *Ak., Car.*

GIEN, *p. pa.* Given.

GIFTS, *h.* White spots on the finger-nails. *See Car., H., For.*

GILDERT, *n.* A snare for catching small birds when snow is on the ground. Strings are fastened on an iron hoop, about two inches apart, other strings are fastened in like manner, at right angles, to the former. Hairloops

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are tied on these strings. Crumbs are laid under the *gildert*. In the *Lanc.* Di. the word is *giller*. See *Bewick's Birds*, v. i, p. 380. Ed. 1826.

GILL, *n.* A small ravine, with wooded sides, and a stream running through it. ICEL. *gill*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

GILT, *n.* A spayed pig. A.S. *gilte*. *Car.*

GIMLICK, *n.* A gimlet.

GIMMEE, *n.* A female sheep, from one to two years old. *Jam.*, *Car.*

GIN, *prep.* If, against; as, "against his return." (More frequently used in the latter sense.)

GIRDLE, *n.* An iron plate, of circular shape, which is suspended by a handle over the fire: on this cakes are baked, which are thence called *girdle* cakes. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

GIRN, *v.* To grin. *Gyrne* used by *Skel.* *Girn* used by *Verstegan* in the time of James I. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

GIRSE, *n.* Grass. A.S. *gærs*. GERM., ICEL. *gras*.

GIRSIN, *n.* A *girsin* field, i. e. a grassing field. See *Gersing* in *Car.* *W.* and *C.*

GIRSLE, *n.* Gristle. *Car.*

GISS, A word, when repeated quickly, used to call swine to approach.

GISSY, GISSY PIG, *n.* Used by children, and also when pigs are spoken of to children.

GIT, *v.* Get. *Car.*

GIVE OVER WI' YE, i. e. cease.

GLÄZEN, *v.* To glaze. *Car.*

GLAZENER, *n.* Glazier. GERM. *glaser*. *Car.*

GLEG, *v.* To squint.

GLENT, *v.* To quit suddenly the original direction, as a ball impinging on a hard substance. *Car.* (2).

GLIB, *a.* Smooth. *Jam.* (1), *Car.*

GLIF, *n.* A transient view. *John.*, *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*, *Wilb.*

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GLISHY, *a.* Bright, as, “a *glisly* morning,” which is frequently the harbinger of a wet day.

GLORE, *v.* To gaze fixedly. The Scotch form is *glower*. See *Glowr* in *John.*, *Jam.* *Gloar* in *Car.* See *For.*, *W.* and *C.*

GOB, *n.* The mouth. *Car.*, *For.*

GOBBLE, *v.* To eat in a greedy manner.

GO-CART, *n.* A cart used in teaching children to walk.

GOCKS-BOBS, A familiar exclamation, used on occasions of surprise or wonder.

In *Chaucer* we find the word *Cockes Bones* as the corruption of a familiar oath, which appears undisguised in the form “Goddes Bones.”—*Cant. Tales*, 12629. “Gogs bones, I am well.”—*Beau. and Flet.*, Monsieur Thomas, act iii, sc. 1.

GOD’S-PENNY, *n.* Earnest-money given to a servant who engages to serve a master for a definite term, as a year. It varies in amount from 1 *s.* upwards. If returned before the service commences, it denotes that the person hired has changed his (or her) mind.

“Then John he did him to record draw,  
And John he cast him a god’s pennie.”

*Heir of Linne*, 1. 34; *Per. Rel.* ii, p. 136 (3 vols. Lond. 1844). *Car.*, *H.*

GOKE, *n.* The core of an apple. *W. and C.* (1).

GOOD-FOR-NOUGHT, *n.* A worthless person.

GOOD-LIKE, *a.* Handsome. *Car.*

GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, *n.* Gooseberries crushed and mixed with cream and sugar.

GORBIN, *n.* Raw *gorbin*, an unfledged bird.

GORE, *n.* A triangular piece of cloth or linen stitched in to enlarge any article of wearing apparel, to prevent the seam being rent. Used by *Chaucer*. See *Pr. Par.* i. 203, n. 4. *Car.*

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GOTHERLY, *a.* Sociable, familiar.

GOULDSPINK, *n.* Goldfinch. *Car.*

GRAFT, *n.* The depth of a spade's bit in digging. *Car.*

GRAIN, *n.* The iron prong of a fork.

GRAIN, *n.* The small branch of a tree. DAN., SW. *gren.* ICEL. *grein.* See *Jam.* (1), *Car.*,  
*Hart.*

GRAITH, *v.* To prepare, to put in a condition for use, as tools, trappings, implements.  
*W. and C.* See *Per. Rel.* ii, p. 18—*Turnt. of Tott.* 1. 57; *Scott's Poetical Works*, i,  
p. 381.

GRAITHING, *n.* Equipment, implements, &c. A.S. *geræde.*

GRAND, *v. pret.* of grind.

GRANGE, *n.* Originally so called from the place where the rents (paid in grain) to the  
monasteries were deposited: it afterwards denoted a farmhouse; and as such  
houses generally stood at a distance from other habitations, it became a term for  
any lone house. Low LAT. *grangia.*

“There, at the moated *grange*, resides

This dejected Mariana.”

*Sh., Measure for Measure*, act iii, sc. i.

“This is Venice;

My house is not a *grange*.”

*Sh., Othello*, act i, sc. i.

See *Chalmers's Sh.* viii, 419, note 8 (Ed. 1823); *Co. Litt.* 5 a. *Grawnge* in *P. P.*

The word occurs in *Langton Grange*, *Blackwell Grange*, &c.

GRANNIE, *n.* Grandmother.

“The gladness which dwells in their auld *grannie's ee*.”

*Scots Song.*

*Car.*

GRAVE, *v.* To dig the ground. A.S. *grafan.*

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GREAT, *n.* Intimate, familiar.

“The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,

The Salamanca Corpus: A Glossary of... Words used in Teesdale...Durham (1849)  
As *great* and gracious a' as sisters."

*Burns's Twa Dogs.*

See *Fuller's Worthies*, Derbyshire, Nichols's Ed. p. 259; *John., Jam., Car.*

GREE, *v.* To agree. It is found in this form in old authors.

"The meane that *grees* with country musick best."

*Greene's Farewell to Folly.*

*Car.*

GREEDY-GUTS, *n.* A glutton. *Car.*

GRIME, *n.* A black mark caused by coal or soot. GERM. *grim*. See *John., H.*

GRIME, *v.* To blacken with coal or soot. *John.*

GRIMY, *a.* Black with soot, &c. *Car.*

GRIP, *n.* A small open ditch in a field; also the sunken space behind the stalls in a cowhouse. A.S. *græp*. *Her.*

GRIP, *v.* To make an open ditch. *Her.*

GRIP, *v.* To seize anything with the hand. A.S. *gripan*.

GRIPE, *n.* A dungfork of three prongs. *Car.*

GROB, *v.* To dig in soil or mud, as children do.

GROOVE, GRUIVE, *n.* A lead mine is sometimes called a *groove*.

GROW-DAY, *n.* A term applied to a warm and somewhat moist day.

GRUND, *v.* To grind. *Car.*

GRUND, *p. pa.* of grind.

GRUND, *n.* The ground. A.S., GERM., DAN., SW. *grund*. *Car., W. and C.*

GRUNE, *n.* The snout of a swine. See *Groon* in *Car.*; *Groin* in *Brock*.

In Norfolk, according to *Forby*, a hog's snout is called the *grunny*. See *John*.

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GRUNE, *v.* Applied to the noise made by a swine.

GRUNSEL, *n.* Groundsel.

GRUNSTAN, *n.* Grindstone.

"Be to the poor like ony whunstane,

An' baud their noses to the *grunstane*."

*Burns.*



*Car.*

GR'YAN, *v.* To groan. A.S. *granian*. *Car.*

GR'YAP, *v.* To grope. *Car.*

GR'YAV (grave), *v.* To dig. *Car.*

GUDGEON, *n.* The iron arm at the extremities of an axletree; also the iron at the ends of a roller. FR. *goujon*. *Car.*

GUISERS, *n.* Mell suppers, or harvest homes, are occasions both of thanksgiving and rejoicing, to which all who come are welcome. But it has always been the custom that, for promoting greater mirth, some neighbouring youths or maidens should array themselves in grotesque characters, and go to the supper; the longer the party is unrecognised, the greater their merit, and the greater the sport. They are always received with pleasure and a hearty welcome. See *Jam.*, *Gysard*.

GULLY, *n.* A large household knife for cutting bread, cheese, &c. The word is used by *Ramsay*. See *Jam.* (1), *W. and C.*, *Will*.

GULLY-HOLE, *n.* A hole where gutters or drains empty themselves into a greater channel or sewer. See *Gote* in *P. Par.* i, 205.

GŪSE, *n.* Goose.

GŪSE, *n.* Goose, a familiar term for the heavy iron used by a tailor for pressing seams.

GUSSET, *n.* A piece of linen stitched into a shirt to enlarge the opening at the armpit, the junction of the sleeve and the body of the shirt; it is cut out square,

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but when in the shirt it appears to form a triangle. FR. *gousset*.

G'YAVEL-END, *n.* The gable-end.

G'YAVLIC, *n.* Gavellock, an iron bar, used as a lever.

HA-HA! *n.* A sunk fence. This kind of boundary is said to have been first planned by a Stowe gardener, Bridgeman, who destroyed walls, and let in views of the country by means of this fosse, which, it is supposed, obtained the name of *ha! ha!* from the surprise expressed by the common people when they found their progress unexpectedly checked by the concealed barrier.—*Daily News*, Aug. 4, 1848.

HACK, *n.* An implement of two kinds: one is called a pick, having one end pointed, and the other rather broader. The other kind is called a mattock, one end of which is axe-shaped, and the other end like the broad end of the pick. A. S. *haccan.* *Car.*, *Will.*

HACKEP, *a.* A term applied to the hands when frostbitten, or to the heels or instep when very rough.

HACKONY, *n.* Hackney.

HAG, *v.* To hew, as with a hatchet. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

HAGGLE, *v.* To dispute in making a bargain.

HAG-WORM, *n.* A worm of a brown mottled colour, the belly being lighter. It is about a foot in length, and an inch in diameter. *Car.*

HÅ-LÅG, When frequently repeated, is used to drive away geese.

HALE (pronounced *h'yal*), *a.* Whole. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

HALF-BACK, HOP-BACK and HECK-BACK, Addressed to horses when they are required to turn to the left. See *Hette*, *Heck*, *Hauve* in *Car.*

HALIDAY, *n.* Holiday. *Car.*, *H.*

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HALLAN, *n.* A projecting stone partition between the door and fireplace of a cottage. See *Jam.* (1).

HALL-HOUSE, *n.* A gentleman's mansion.

HALVES. "When among boys any one has suddenly found anything, they cry *halves*, which raises a claim that is or ought to be settled by priority, unless it be anticipated by the finder exclaiming "no halves." This custom is alluded to in Dr. *John Savage's Horace to Scæva, Imitated.* Ed. 1730. London.

"And he who sees you stoop to th' ground,  
Cries *halves!* to everything you've found."

See *Brockett.* *Car.*

HAME (pronounced *h'yam*), *n.* Home. A.S. *ham.* *Ch.*, *Car.*

HANCKLE, *v.* To entangle.

HANCKLED, *p. pa.* Entangled.

HANCLOUT, *n.* A coarse towel. *Car.*

HANDY, *a.* Expert, as, “a *handy* lad;” convenient, as, “it’s laid *handy*.”

HANK, *n.* A skein of thread or yarn; also, a piece of rope or cord. ICEL. *hank*.

“Her hair in *hanks* o’ gowden thread.”

*Scots Song.*

HANK, *v.* To hank on, as a bridle on a hook. *Car.*

HANKUTCHER, *n.* Handkerchief. In *Shaks.* we find both *handkercher* and *handkerchiefe*. The two forms were used indifferently in Skakspeare’s time. *Car.*

HANSEL, *n.* The first use or trial of any clothes, goods, or chattels. It is used sometimes as a verb in the same sense. It is so used by *Defoe*. It is but seldom used in the sense of “earnest.” See *Hone’s Year Book*, pp. 954, 1526.

HAP, HAPPIN, *n.* A thick covering, as for a bed; also for other purposes. *Jam., Car., For., W. and C., Will.*

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HAP, *v.* To cover with sufficient clothing, either in bed or at other times. See *More’s Utopia*, 1551; *Harts-horne’s Met. Tales*, p. 71; *Paston Letters*, iv, 91. *Jam., Car., H., For., W. and C., Will.*

HAED-CORN, *n.* The name of wheat or maslin, when growing, as distinguished from barley and oats.

HARDEN, *n.* Coarse cloth. *Car.*

HARDEN-SACK, *n.* A sort of over-all frock worn by countrymen employed in agriculture. See *Wills and Invent. Surtees Society’s Pub. i*, 268. *Car.*

HARDLINS, *adv.* Hardly. *Car.*

HARNISH, *n.* Harness.

HARNISH, *v.* To harness. *Car.*

HARRISH, *v.* To harass.

HARROW. “To live like a toad under a *harrow*” is a simile applied to persons who suffer from the ill-treatment of others.

HAR-TREE, *n.* (fore and back). The vertical posts at the two extremities of a gate. See *Heart-tree, Art-tree. Car.*

HASH, *a.* Severe, harsh. Applied to a person who is cruel; also to coarse weather. *Ak., Car.*

HASK, *n.* Harsh, rough. *Car., H., W. and C.*

HASSOCK, *n.* A cushion made of matting, for use in a pew.

HĀSTER, *n.* A screen lined with tin, placed before the fire when anything is roasting.

See *Hart., H.*

HASTY-PUDDIN (*h'yasty poddin*), *n.* Made of boiled oatmeal. See *Hasty-poddish* in *Car.*

HAT, *v. pret.* of hit. *Car.*

HATTER, *v.* To shake.

HAUD, *v.* To hold.

HAUDEN, *p. pa.* Held. "Thou was *hauden* just like me," i. e. thou wert similarly unwell.

HAUD-FAST, *n.* Hold-fast.

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HAYER-CAKE, *n.* Oaten cake baked on a girdle. GERM. *hafer*. DUT. *haver*. *Car., H., Lanc.*

HAYER-MEAL, *n.* Oatmeal. *Car.*

HAYER-STRE-A, *n.* Oat straw. *Car.*

HAWPENNY, *n.* Halfpenny. *Car., Wilb.*

HAWPORTH, *n.* Halfpennyworth. *Car., Wilb.*

HAYMAKING, *n.* The grass when cut is called a *sweathe*. It is then *strowed* (strewed), and when tolerably dry, it is turned, and, for greater security, overnight is made into *wappins* (waps), or foot-cocks. In the morning the foot-cocks are dashed out; the grass is afterwards turned, and towards evening made into small *cocks*. These are broken out next morning, and turning ensues during the day. Then *winrows* are made, and *sweeping* follows. If the hay be sufficiently dry, it is at once *stacked*; if not, it is first made into *pikes*, and subsequently into *stacks*. The hay in the stack generally *sweats*, and the top of the stack is opened and laid out. In ten

days or a fortnight, the outside of the lower part is pulled and skirted, and the upper part properly shaped and *thatched*.

HEAD-RIG (Head-ridge), *n.* The outside ridge at right angles to the ridges of the field, and which is ploughed last of all.

HEAP, *n.* "A *heap* o' them," i. e. many of them. *Car.*

HEAR-TELL, *v.* To be informed of. In the passive, to be reported of.

"Rob will be hanged, and disgrace a' his kindred, and that will be seen and *heard tell* o'."

*Rob Roy, Wav. Nov.* vol. viii, p. 121, ed. 48 vols.

*Jam.*

HECK, *n.* The rack for holding the hay in a stall; also, a four-sided rack (raised some height from the ground)

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of wooden bars for holding straw in a fold-yard. A.S. *hæca*. BELG. *heck*. *Car.*

HECK-BERRY, *n.* The fruit of a wild shrub. The blossom is white and clustering. The fruit is very small, and of a dark colour. It is called by *Car.* and *Wilb.* "the bird's cherry." See *Car.* under *Egg-berry* or *Hagberry*. *Prunus Padus*, Linn. *Will.*

HECK-BOARD, *n.* The board at the end of a cart.

HECKLE, *v.* To dress flax. TEUT. *heckelen*. *Car.*

HECKLER, *n.* A dresser of flax. *Car.*

HECTOR, *v.* To be saucy, to bully.

HEDE-WARK, *n.* Headache. See *P. P.* i. 232. *Car.*

HEE, *a.* High. *Car.*

HEEMOST, HE-IST, *a.* Highest. *Car.*

HEFT (Haft), *n.* The handle of a knife. A.S. *hæft*.

"His oily side devours with blade and *heft*."

*Waller.*

*Car.* (1), *H.*

HEGG, *v.* To *hegg* on, excite. See *H.* pp. 18-25. A.S. *eggian*.

HELL, *v.* To pour out a liquid from any vessel. ICEL. *helle*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

*Helle* in *Ak.* is “to pour out of one vessel into another.”

HELTER, *n.* Halter. A.S. *hælfter*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

HEMMEL, *n.* An erection on pillars, with wooden cross- beams, so as to form a shed underneath, and made to support corn or hay. See *Helm* in *Car.*

HERE’S TI’YE. The rustic form of drinking healths. *Car.*

“PISC. Well, then, *here’s* to you, Coridon, and now for my song.”

*Walton’s Angler*, Part I, chap. xvi.

HERONSEW, *n.* A heron. *Car.*

HESP, *n.* Hasp. A.S. *hæps*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

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HET, *a.* Hot. *W.* and *C.*

HET-FOOT-HET, CHIP UP HOLLOW, THEM ‘AT CAN. This is a phrase used by boys sliding on ice; supposed to be corrupted from the French *haut de pied*, immediately, in an instant. *Foot-het*, immediately. *Tooke*.

“The maister hunt anon *fote-hote*,

With his horne blew three mote.”

*Chaucer’s Dreame.*

*E vestigio* is a well-known Latin phrase for *confestim*, *properanter*, &c. Analogous to this we find in *Sh. Tim. of Athens*, act i, sc. 1:

“PAINTER. When comes your book forth?

POET. Upon the heels of my presentment, Sir.”

See *John. Foot-hot. Jam. Fute-hate.*

HEV, *v.* Have. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

HEWLET, JINNY-HEWLET, *n.* An owl.

HEZ, *v.* Has. See *Hes* in *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

HIDE, *v.* To beat. *Car.*, *Will.*

HIDING, *n.* Beating. *Car.*, *Willb.*

HIE! DIDDLE DIDDLE. See *Harwell’s Nursery Rhymes*, p. 84.

HIGH-TIME, *n.* Quite time.

HIGHTY, *n.* A name used to and by children for a horse. “*Highty* cock horse to Banbury-cross.” *Car.*

HIND, *n.* An upper farm servant. A.S. *hine*.

HINDER-END, *n.* Latter end.

HINDER-ENDS, *n.* The refuse of corn after it is winnowed. *Car.*

HINDERSOME, *a.* Preventing, troublesome.

HING, *v.* Hang. *H., W. and C.*

HINGINGS, *n.* Hangings. *H.*

HINMOST, *a.* Hindmost, last.

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HIBE, *v.* To tear, to gore, as cattle do each other with their horns. See *Hile* in *Her.*

HIPPINS, *n.* The under clothes of a young infant. *Car. (2), H., Will.*

HIKINGS, *n.* The name of the market or fair at which servants of both sexes assemble (generally at the market-cross), to offer themselves to be hired. The bargain is concluded by giving a god’s-penny.

HIS-SELL, *pr.* Himself. *Car., Wilb.*

HIT, *v.* To find, as, “to find a road.” *Car.*

HITCH, *v.* To hop on one foot. “*Hitch*, stride, and lope,” or, “*hitch*, step, and jump,” is a sport among boys. See *Hop-stride and loup* in *Car.*

HITCH-I-BEDS, *n.* A sport among girls, who hop on one leg in a chalked space, and drive before them with the foot a piece of earthenware. Sometimes called “Hop-score.” *H.*

HIVIN, *n.* Ivy.

HOB, *n.* The hood-end. *Car.*

HOBBY, *n.* The name which a child uses for a goose; also, when quickly repeated, it is used to call geese together, as, for instance, homewards.

HOG, *n.* The name of a sheep from the time of its separation from its mother till the time of its being shorn, after which it is called a “gimmer,” or “wedder,” according to its sex.

HOGGERS, *n.* Stockings with the feet cut off, worn as an over-covering in winter. *Jam.*



HO-HOP, Used in calling horses to approach.

HOKE, *v.* To scoop a hole, as with a knife or spade. See *Howk* in *Will*.

HOOD, *n.* A covering of black silk for the head, worn by elderly females of the lower class, more especially at funerals. Formerly in use in Scotland.

HOBBLE-DE-HOY, *n.* A lad approaching manhood. For

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various conjectures as to the derivation of this word see *For.* p. 160. See also *Car.* and *Will*, under *Hobbity-hoy*.

HOLLIN, *n.* Holly. A.S. *holegn*. *Car.*, *H.*, *Will*.

HOLME, *n.* A low field, skirted by a river. This word is frequently used for such lands skirting the Tees, as above Barnard Castle, on the Yorkshire side. A.S. *holm*. *Car.*, *W.* and *C. Pr. Par.* i, p. 243, n. 2.

HONEY, *n.* A term of endearment; so used in the old ballad, "The world's sweetheart." *Roxburge Ballads*, p. 7.

HOOD-END, *n.* The horizontal flat sides of a fireplace, either of stone or metal. See *Hud* in *H.*, *Will*.

HOPPER, *n.* A basket in which the sower carries his seed; also, the *mill-hopper*, in which the grain is put for grinding. See *Hopur* in *Pr. Par.*

HOPPLE, *n.* The chain or rope which is used to tie together the legs of an animal. Sometimes the fore legs are tied, and sometimes the two legs on the same side. In the latter case the *hopple* is called a *sidelang*. See *Car.*, *For.*, *Her.*

HOPPLE, *v.* To tie the legs together.

HORN-BOOK, *n.* The first book for children, containing the letters of the alphabet, of different sizes. The book has no leaves, but consists merely of the two backs.

HORN, *n.* A domestic utensil for drinking. It is now seldom met with, though occasionally in a hay-field, or at a sheep-shearing.

HOTTER, *v.* To shake. *Jam*.

HOUSE, *n.* The family sitting-room; still occasionally used in this sense. See *Car.*, *For.*, *H.*

HOUSEN, *n.* Houses. *Ak.*, *Her.*

HOWL, *a.* Hollow. *Car.*

HOWLET, *n.* An owl. See *Hoolet* in *Her.*

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HOW- WAY, *interj.* Come away.

HOY-CART, *n.* A single-horse cart.

HOWTHER, *n.* Rubbish, odds and ends, as of furniture, &c. This word is occasionally met with in the higher part of Teesdale.

HUFFD, *p. pa.* Offended.

HŪKE, *n.* A hook, a sickle for shearing.

HŪKE, *n.* The hip-bone of a cow.

HULL, *n.* A pig-hull, a house for pigs; probably from the A.S. *helan*. *Car.*, *H.*, *Will.*

HULL, *v.* To shut up in a hull, as, to *hull* geese.

HŪLY, *a.* Soon affected with cold, tender, weak.

HUMLOCK, *n.* Hemlock.

HUMMELD, *n.* A *hummeld* cow is one without horns. *Car.*

HUND, *n.* Hound; nearly obsolete. I have heard it used only in the singular number.

HŪTHER, *n.* A heap of stones or rubbish.

HUNTING-THE-HARE, *n.* A boyish pastime.

HŪPE, *n.* Hoop. *W. and C.*

HURRY, *n.* This will not be done in a *hurry*, i. e. in good time. See *Her.*

HUSH, *v.* To separate earthy particles from minerals by a running stream. *Car.*

HŪSY, *a.* Having a hoarseness, or continuous cough. GERM. *husten*. /

HUZ, *pr.* Us. *Car.*

HUZZIE, *n.* A term of disparagement applied to a young female. Sc. *hizzie*.

HUZ-ZIF (Housewife), *n.* A case for needles and thread. *Car.*

H'YAMS (Hames), *n.* Made of wood and plaited with iron, which pass in a groove round the braffam, and contain the crooks to which the cart shaft is attached. See *Ak.*, *Car.*, *Her.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*

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I. This letter is often pronounced as *ee*; thus, night, neet; right, *reet*, &c.

ICE-SHOCCLE, *n.* An icicle. In old English, *ikyll* had, by itself, been used in this sense; apparently softened from A.S. *gicel*. See *D. V.* 108, 30.

“But wi’ poortith, hearts het as a cinder,  
Will cald as an *iceshogle* turn.”

*Rev. J. Nicols’s Poems*, ii, 158.

See *Ikyl* in *Pr. Par.*, *Isechokill* in *Jam.*, *Iceshackles* in *Car.*

IDDICATION, *n.* Education.

IMP, *n.* An addition to a beehive. A.S. *impan*. *Car.*

INKLING, *n.* A slight hint, an intimation. See *Shaks.* Henry VIII, ii, 1; Cor. i, 1.

“I have a secret to impart,  
O’ which, when I gie you an *inkling*,  
It will set baith your lugs a tinkling.”

*Ramsay, The Three Bonnets*, Canto iii.

INTACK, *n.* A piece of ground inclosed or taken in from a common. This word is retained as the name of a field in the vicinity of the village of Newsham, immediately behind the blacksmith’s shop. *Car.*, H., Wilb.

ISE, *v.* I am, or I shall. “Aw’s gannin ti wark.” “Aw’s gan wi ye.”

INTIV, *prep.* Into; as, “he tumbled *intiv* a gutter.”

IRON, *n.* A domestic utensil; as, “a flat *iron*, a box *iron*,” &c.

IRON, *v.* To smooth linen with an iron.

ISBELL, *p. n.* Isabella.

IV, I, *prep.* In; as, “this apple grew *iv* our orchard, “this pear grew *i* my garden.” *Car.*

IVVER, *adv.* Ever. *W. and C.*

IVVERY, *a.* Every. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

IZZARD. The letter z.

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JACK, *n.* A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

JACK, *n.* Black-jack, used for drawing beer into.

JACK, JACKY, JOHNNY, and JŌNY, *p.n.* John.

JACKALEGS, *n.* A pocket-knife, much prized by boys. When a boy has a tumble from a horse, he is tauntingly reproached with having got off to “take up t’ *jacka- legs.*” The word is supposed to be derived from Jacques de Liège, the name of a famous cutler in that city. See *Jam. v. jocteleg. Car.*

JACKANAPES, *n.* An impertinent boy, a coxcomb.

“How every *jackanapes* can strut,  
Such coxcombs there are plenty;  
But at the last in the prison shut,  
So Mock-beggar Hall stands empty.”

*Mock-beggar’s Hall*, a ballad written in the beginning of the 17th century.

See *Jackanape*, *Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 4, ii, 3; *Jackanapes*, *Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv, 4; *All’s Well that Ends Well*, iii, 5; *Henry V*, v, 2; *Cymbeline*, ii, 1.

JACKET, *n.* A short coat. The word sometimes denotes a waistcoat. FR. *jaquette*.

JACK-PLAIN, *n.* The first plain used in smoothing wood.

JAG, The word is used by some old writers as a noun and verb: it is not so used now, the participle passive only being used.

JAGGED, *p. pa.* Applied to edges, uneven, or denticulated irregularly.

JAISTERING, *p. pr.* Swaggering.

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JAM, *n.* The side post of a door. FR. *jambe*.

JANNOCK, *n.* Used to denote behaviour that is all fair and straightforward. *Car.* (2).

JANTY, *a.* Smart, showy.

“What though they dress so fine and *janty.*”

*Warton, Oxf. Newsm. Verses* (1760).

JARBLE, *v.* To wet. It is a custom with boys to turn up their trousers at the ankles, to prevent them from being *jarbelled* by the wet grass. *W. and C., Will.*

JASEY, *n.* A sort of yarn of wool and lint; an article not much used now. The word is corrupted from *jarsey* or *jersey*.

“This lass she doth in Yorkshire live,  
There in a town called Forset,  
Her mind to labour she doth give,  
She can knit silk or worsted.

\* \* \* \*

Sometimes she will upon me smile,  
And sometimes she is sullen,  
As she doth sit, and stockings knit,  
Of *jarsey* and of woollen.”

*The Merry Carelesse Lover—Evans’s Old Ballads*, i, 179 (Ed. 1810).

JAUP, *v.* To shake any liquid. It is used as a verb neuter in the following passage:

“Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware  
That *jaups* in luggies.”

*Burns*, ii, p. 39.

Used by *G. D. Car.*

JAW, *n.* Abusive language.

“But they garr’d the Featherstons haud their *jaw*.”

*Scotts P. W.* ii, 88.

JEE, *interj.* See *Gee*.

JEEST, *n.* A joist, a beam.

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JENNETON, *n.* A species of apple soon ripe. The derivation of the word from the apple being ripe and fit to be eaten in June seems very improbable. A more probable derivation is from the old French, *genitin*, a kind of grape. See *John. v. geniting*.

“In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins.” *Bacon*.

JIBE, *v.* To mock, to deride.

JIFFY, *n.* A moment of time. *Ak., Bar., Car.*

JIG, *n.* A light careless dance. ITAL. *giga*. FR. *gigue*.

JILL, *n.* A small measure, equal to half a pint. *Car.*

JIMMERS, *n.* Hinges. *H., W. and C.*

“The things of this world hang together by very weak and slender *jimmers*.”—  
*Letter of Dr. Hen. More, 1680. Life, &c., of Dr. More, by Ward, p. 156.*

See *Jimmers* in *Car.* *Gimmers* in *For.*

JIMMY, *a.* Smart, spruce. *Car.*

JIMP'D IN, applied to a female whose dress is tight round the waist.

“And wha will lace my middle *jimp*?”

*Old Ballad.*

JINGLE, *v.* To make a noise, as by shaking together pieces of silver coin.

JINNY-HOWLET, *n.* An owl.

JINNY-SPINNER, *n.* A fly, with several long and slender legs. *Car.*

JOGGLE, *v.* To shake, as if a schoolboy touches the elbow of his neighbour when  
writing. TEUT. *schochelen*. *Car.*

JOGGLY, *adv.* Unsteady. *Car.*

JOLLY, *a.* Applied to a person who is comely and somewhat fat.

JOSEPH, *n.* The name of a female riding-habit, which ceased to be worn in the early  
part of this century.

“Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, sitting upon a

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bank of flowers, drest in a green *Joseph*, richly laced with gold, and a whip in her  
hand.”—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, chap. xvi.

“And now my stragglings locks adjusted,  
And faithful *Joseph* brush'd and dusted,  
I sought, but could not find, alas!  
Some consolation in the glass.”

*Mrs. Grant's Poems.*

*Car.*

JOWL, *n.* The under part of the jaw, extending from the ear to the chin.

KAID (pronounced *k'yad*), *n.* A sheep louse. *Jam.*

KAIL-POT, *n.* A large metal pot used for boiling vegetables or meat. *Jam.*, *Car.*

KAME (pronounced *k'yam*), *n.* A comb.

KAME, *v.* To comb.

“O wha will *kame* my yellow hair  
With a new-made silver *kame*?”

*Minst.*, *S. B.*

A.S. *camb.* DAN., DUT. *kam*. See *Car.* *v.* *kaam*.

KATTY-KEYS, *n. pl.* The pods containing the seed of the ash-tree.

KE, Quoth: “a spode (spade) *ke* quoth Peter Myers.”

KEIGH, *n.* A key. See *Keie*, *Kay*, in *Car.*

KELK, *n.* A small species of hemlock.

KELK, *n.* A blow. *Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

KELTER, *n.* A cant term for money. See *Jam.*, *Car.*

KEN, *v.* (1). To see at a distance, to descry, to discern. (2). To know. GERM. *kennen*.  
*Car.*, *W.* and *C.*

(1). “The shepherd’s swayne you cannot well *ken*,  
But it be by his pride, from other men.”

*Spencer*, *Shep. Cal.* Sept.

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“And far as I could *ken* thy chalky cliffs.”

*Shaks.*, *2 Hen. VI.*, act iii, sc. 2.

“If thou *ken*’st from far

Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;

‘Tis she that shines in that propitious light.”

*Dryden.*

“We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun

Plays on their shining arms.”



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Addison.

(2). "FAL. Which of you know Ford of this town?"

PIST. I *ken* the wight."

*Shaks., Merry Wives of Windsor, act i, s. 3.*

" 'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait."

*Shaks., Troilus and Cresida, act iv, s. 5.*

The word is also frequently used as a verb neuter.

"Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun."

*Gay, Pastorals.*

"For weel I *ken* I'll ne'er return."

*Scott, P. W., ii, 224.*

"*Ken* ye whare cleekie Murray's gane?"

*Jac. Relics.*

The word has not now the old meanings of "to teach," "to make known," "to direct," nor is it ever used as a noun in the sense of "view," "reach of sight," as it is found in *Shaks.* 2 Hen. IV, iv, 1; Cymbeline, iii, 6; also in *Milton's P. L.*, and in *Dryden.*

KEN, KENNING, *n.* Knowledge of, as, "it is not within my *ken*" "He is grown out of my *kenning*." See *Car. v. kenning*

KEND, KENT, *v. Pret.* of *Ken*. Both forms are used for the *pret.* and also the *p.pa.* See *Jam.*

KEN-SPECKLED, *a.* Having a singular appearance, so as to be easily recognised and distinguished from others. See *Ken-speckle in Jam.*

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KEP, *v.* To catch, as, "to catch a ball in the hand;" also, "to *kep* water," applied to a vessel which receives rain when it is falling, or water from a spout. See *Car. (2).* A.S. *cep-an*, as well as LAT. *cap-tare*, and *cap-ere*, seem to have the same general origin. *Sibbald* mentions TEUT. *kepp-en, captare.*

"*Kep* me in your arms twa,  
And latna me fa' down."

“Mourn, Spring, thou darling of the year!

Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear.”

*Burns.*

KESLOP, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. A.S. *cese-lib*. GERM. *kase-lab*.

See *Kislop* in *Jam. W. and C.*

KEST, KAST and KESSEN, *p.pa.* Cast off, left off, as being done with; applied to old garments. Used in a like sense in *Shaks. As You Like It*, act iii, s. 4, “A pair of *cast lips* of Diana.” This is the interpretation given by *Theobald*.

KEST, *v. pret.* of cast. Used in the sense of “threw away,” by *Wicliffe*, *Apol.* for Lollards. *W. and C.*

KET, *n.* Filth, offal, carrion. *Jam. Car., For., Will.*

KEVEL, *n.* A large hammer used in stone quarries. *Will.*

KIDNAPPERS, *n. pl.* A foolish practice formerly prevailed of telling children, when behaving ill, that *kidnappers* would come and take them away. *H.*

KILL, *n.* Kiln. See *Jam., Car.*

KIND, *a.* On very friendly terms.

KING-COUGH, *n.* Hooping-cough TEUT. *kincken*.

“It shall ne'er be said in our country

Thou dy'dst o'th' *chin-cough*.”

*Beau, and Flet., Bonduca.*

See *Chin-cough* in *John*, and *Web. Kink-host* in *Jam., Car.*

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KINNLE, *v.* To bring forth young, applied to a rabbit. *Car., H.*

KIRN, *n.* Churn. See *Car. v. Kern*.

KIRN, *v.* To churn. A.S. *cernan*.

KIRN-MILK, *n.* Churn-milk.

KIRSMAS, *n.* Christmas. See *Kersmas, Kersen, and Kirschen* in *Car.*

KIRSEN, *v.* To christen. DUT. *kerstene*. See *Jam., W. and C.*

KIRSNIN, *n.* Christening.

KIST, *n.* A chest: less frequently used than “chist.” See *Jam.*, *Car.*

KIT, KITTY, *p.n.* Christopher.

KIT, *n.* A small wooden vessel with one or two ears. A.S. *kitte*. DUT. *kit*. See *Jam.*,  
*Car.*, *H.*, *Will.*

KITE, *n.* A plaything made of paper, the flying of which in the air is a favourite pastime  
of boys. See *Strutt s Sp. and Pas.*

KITH, *n.* “*Kith* and kin,” friends and relations. See *P. Plough.*, fol. 85 a.

“ At *kith* or kin I need na speir,  
An I saw ane-an-twenty, Tam.”

*Burns.*

*W. and C.* See *Kin in Bar.*

KITTLE, *v.* Now applied only to a cat’s bringing forth kittens.

“Gossype, when your catte *kytelleth*,  
I pray you let me have a *kytlynge*.”

*Palsgrave.*

*Car.*

KITTLIN, *n.* A kitten.

“And the brisk mouse may feast herself with crums,  
Till that the green-eyed *kitlin* comes.”

*Herrick’s Hesperides.*

See *Jam.*, *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*, *P. P. v. Kytlinge.*

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KITTLE, *v.* To tickle. A.S. *citelan*. *Will.*

KITTLED, *pret. and p. pa.* of kittle.

KITTLE, KITTLISH, *a.* 1. Easily tickled. 2. Difficult, in a physical sense. 3. Difficult,  
nice, used in a moral sense. 4. Uncertain, variable, and in this sense applied to the  
weather.

The first form of the adjective is most frequently used, in the senses 2, 3, 4. See  
*Jam.*

KNACK, *n.* Habitual facility of doing anything.

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“Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*  
Of turning truth to lies and white to black.”

*Dryden.*

“The Dean was famous in his time,  
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme.”

*Swift.*

KNACKERS, *n.* Two flat pieces of wood or bone, of unequal length, one of which is held between the first and second fingers, and the other between the second and third fingers, and which are made to beat a tune. They are a sort of rude castanets. I have heard this plaything also in London, where the name is *clappers*.

“The princes that war riche on raw  
Gert *nakers* strike and trumpes blaw.”

*Minot's Poems.*

*Ritson* thus defines this word: “*Nakers*, Tymbals, a species of martial music, adopted from the Saracens.” See *Nacks* in *Car*.

KNAP, *n.* A blow. *Car*.

KNARL, *v.* To gnaw.

KNAW, *v.* To know. A.S. *cnawan*. *Car*.

KNOWLEDGE, *n.* Knowledge. *Car*.

KNAWN, *p. pa.* Known. *Car*.

KNOCKLE DOWN, A cry among boys when playing at marbles, the meaning of which is, that he whose turn it is, is to shoot with his hand on the ground,

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and not from any height above the ground, a privilege to which he is only entitled by having first cried out “Please at you.” See *Knuckle-down* in *Bar*.

KNODDEN, *p. pa.* of knead, as, “*knodden-cake*.” *Car*.

KURSIN'D, *p. pa.* Christened. So used by *Jonson*.

KYE, *n. pl.* Cows. See *Jam.*, *Car.*, *H.*, *W.* and *C*.

KYLEY (Kyløe), *n.* The designation given to a small breed of Scotch cattle. See *Jam.* *v.* *Kyløe*.

KYTE, *n.* The belly.

“Mony a weary day, but ne’er a fou *kyte*.”

*Scots Song.*

See also *Burns*, ii, 38. *Car. Will. v. Kite.*

KYTLE, *n.* A loose, short coat, without laps, usually made of “harden.” *Car.*

LABBER, *v.* To dabble in water, to wet. *Jam.*

LACE, *v.* To beat, to flog. *Car., Will.*

LACED, *a.* An epithet applied to tea which is mixed with some kind of spirit.

“Mr. Nisby is of opinion that *laced* coffee is bad for the head.” *Spectator*, No. 317.

“He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than *lace* to it.” *Spectator*, No. 488.

“ If haply he the sect pursues,  
That read and comment upon news;  
He takes up their mysterious face,  
He drinks his coffee without *lace*.”

*Prior.*

*Car.*

LAD, *n.* A young man. Frequently applied to one in a menial situation. See *Jam.*

Applied also to anyone who is an adept in or very fond of anything, as, “He’s the *lad* for running.”

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LADE (pronounced l’yad), *n.* Load. *Car.*

LADE (pronounced l’yad), *v.* To load. *Car.*

LADE (pronounced l’yad), *v.* To throw out water, as, for instance, “by means of a bowl or dish, the water which a boat has taken in by leaking.”

“He chides the sea that sunders him from them,  
Saying, he’ll *lade* it dry to have his way.”

LAFE (pronounced l'yaf), *n.* Loaf. A.S. *hlaef*. *Car.*

LAKE, *v.* To play. *Will.*

“Haec vox in Septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in aliis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaserunt, uni vel altero seculo, priusquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt.”—*Skinner.*

See *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*, *W. and C.*, *Pr. Pa.* *v. lakyn.*

LAKES, *n.* Sports, games.

LAKIN, BABBY LAKIN, *n.* A child 's plaything. *H.*, *W. and C.*

LANG, *a.* Long. A.S. *lang*. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

LANG-SETTLE, *n.* A long wooden seat, having a back and two arms. It is frequently made of carved black oak. A.S. *lang* and. *setl*. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *H.*, *Will.*, *Nar.*

LANT, *n.* Three-card *lant*, the game of loo. *John.*, *Jam.*

LANTED, *a.* Beaten in the game of lant.

LAP, *v.* *Pret.* of leap.

LAP, *v.* To wrap. See *Wlap* in *H.*, *Lanc.*

LAP UP, *v.* To cease from any work. *Car.*

LAPSTONE, *n.* A large stone used by shoemakers. *Car.*

LARN, *v.* To learn. *Car.*

LARNIN, *n.* Learning. *Car.*

LASH-COMB, *n.* A large comb. *Car.*, *Jen.*

LASS, LASSIE, *n.* A girl, a little lass.

*Lass* is sometimes used for a female menial servant. Occasionally, to mark the inferiority of age more determinately,

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*bit* is prefixed, as, “She’s nobbut a *bit lass.*”

LAST, *a.* Durability. *Jam.*

LAST-BAT, *n.* When boys leaving school separate for the night, each is desirous of having the *last-bat*, that is, of touching his comrades and running away. See *Tig* (3) in *Will.*

LAT, *n.* Lath. *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

LATE (pronounced l'yat), *a.* Late.

LATE, *v.* To search. ICE. *leita.*

“ The grete Godde for to layte,  
Finde him whenne he may.”

*Thornton Romances* (Camd. Soc. Pub.)

*Sir Perceval*, 1. 255. See *Will.* *v.* *Leaf.*

The other meanings given by *Willan* are unknown in this district.

LATHE (pronounced l'yathe), *a.* Loath. See *Jam.* *v.* *Laith*, *Car.* *v.* *Laithe.*

LAVE, *v.* To throw out any liquid. The meaning is much the same as that of “lade.”

“A fourth with labour laves  
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.”  
*Dryden.*

LAW, *a.* Low. See *Jam.*

LAY, *v.* To bet. “I'll lay thee sixpence.”

LAY-AWAY, *v.* To convert arable into grass land. See *Car.* *v.* *Lay-down.*

LEAD, *v.* To carry, as, “He's leading stanes.” It is used, however, more frequently in a neutral sense for the operation of carrying corn from the harvest field. “They're leading to-day.” *Car.*

LEADER, *n.* A tendon. *Car.*

LEARN, *v.* To teach.

“A thousand more mischances than this one  
Have learn 'd me how to brook this patiently.”

*Shaks., Two Gen. of Ver., v. 3.*

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LEATHER, *v.* To beat. *Jam.*, *Car.* (1.), *Her.*, *W. and C.*

LEAZES, *n. pl.* A designation generally applied to gently sloping fields. “*Leswes* or *lesues* is a Saxon word, and signifieth pastures.” *Co. Lit.* 4 b.

LECK, *v.* To leak. *Car.*

LEE, *n.* A lie. See *Jam.* *v.* *Le.* *Car.*



LEE, *v. n.* To lie. *Car., W. and C.*

LEE-AR, *v.* A liar. *Jam., Car.*

LEED, *n.* Lead.

LEEM, *v.* To separate easily from the husk. *Jam.*

LEEMER, *n.* A nut, perfectly ripe.

LEET, *n.* Light. *Car.*

LEET, *a.* Light. *Car.*

LEET, *v.* To *leet* on, to light on, to meet with. "Light on" is used by *Sp., Shak., Bacon, Dryden, &c.* "A weaker man may sometimes *light* on notions which have escaped a wiser."—*Watts on the Mind. Car.*

LEETNIN, *n.* Lightning; also, dawn of day. *W. and C.*

LEETS, *n. pl.* Lights, the lungs of animals. *Car.*

LEETSOME, *a.* Lightsome, luminous, cheerful. *Car.*

LEN, *v.* To lend. A.S. *lænan. Jam., Car.*

LENNET, *n.* A linnet.

LENTH, *n.* Length. *Car.*

LENTHEN, *v.* To lengthen.

LET WI'T, *v.* To make known. "Ye mun niver let wi't."

LIB, *v.* To emasculate. DUT. *lubben.*

"The bellowing bullock *lib* and goat."

*Chapman, Hesiod (1618).*

*Jam., Car.*

LICK, *n.* a blow. *Car.*

LICK, *v.* (1), To beat; (2), to overcome. *Jam., Car., H.*

LICKIN, *n.* A beating. *Car., Lanc.*

LICKS, *n. pl.* Personal chastisement. *Jam., Car.*

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LIESTER, *n.* A pronged and barbed instrument for striking fish. See *Will. v. Lister, Jam., Car.*

LIESTER, *v.* To strike fish with a Hester. *Jam.*

LIEVE, *adv.* Willingly. “Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work.”—*L’Estrange*.

LIEVER, *adv.* Rather, more willingly. Seldom used in the comparative degree. *Car.*

LIGNY, *n.* A knor made of *lignum vitæ*, for the game of spell and knor. The surface is not smooth, but carved, the lines crossing each other at right angles.

LIKE, *a.* Denoting obligation, as, “I’s *like* to gan,” i. e. I must go. *Car.*, *Wilb.*

LIKLY, *a.* Likely, promising well, as, “a *likly* foal. *Car.*

LIKLY, *adv.* Likely.

LICKLIER, More likely. *Car.*

LICKLIEST, Most likely. *Car.*

LIKNESS, *n.* Likeness. *Car.*

LIMMERS, *n. pl.* The shafts of a cart. ICE. *Lim*, *pl. limar*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

LIN, *a.* Linen, as, “a *lin* sack.”

LINE, *n.* Flax.

LING, *n.* The common heath plant. ICE. *ling*. DAN. *lyng*. “Heath and *ling* and sedges.”—*Bacon. H., W. and C., Lanc.*

LINGY (g soft), *a.* Limber. *Car.*

LINK-PIN, *n.* Linch-pin. *For.*, *Car. v. Lin-pin*.

LISK, *a.* Active. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

LISK, *n.* The groin, or flank. DAN., Su. *liusche*.

LISTIN, *n.* The coloured edge of a woollen web. A.S. *list*. *Car.*

LITHE, *v.* To *lithe* the pot—to mix the broth, when boiling, with oatmeal or flour, so as to thicken it. No whole grain is used, but a flour of corn, rice, &c., which is called *lithing*. See *Jam. v. Lithe* (2), *Car.*, *Wilb.*

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LITTLER, Less. *Jam.*, *Car.*

LITTLEST, Least. *Jam.*, *Car.*

“Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear.”

*Shak., Hamlet*, iii, 2.

*Car.*

LIVER, *v.* To deliver. *Car.*

LOCK, *n.* "A *lock* of meal," a small quantity of meal. See *Jam.*, *W.* and *C.*

LOFT, *n.* A granary, a hayloft.

LONNIN, *n.* *Lanc.* "It's a lang *lonnin* that has nivver a turn." The Scotch form is "loaning."

"But now they are moaning on ilka green *loaning*."

*Scott's P. W.*, iii, p. 335.

*W.* and *C.*

LOOK, *v.* To weed corn. BELG. *loock*. See *Car.* *v.* *Louk*, *Will.* *v.* *Lawk*.

"*Lowkyng* my lord's corn xii *d.*"

*MSS. of Lord H. Clyfford, 1510.*

LOP, *n.* A flea. A.S. *loppe*. *Car.*, *H.*, *Will.*

LOPE, *n.* A leap. *Sc.* *loup*. See *Jam.*

LOPE, *v.* To leap. *H.* See *Car.* *v.* *Loup*.

LOUND, *a.* Calm, sheltered, as, "a *lound* day," "a *lound* seat." See *Jam.* *v.* *Loun* (1) and (2), also *Lound*. *W.* and *C.*

LOUZE, *v. n.* To loose, to cease from work. "At our schüle we *louze* at 3 o'clock o' Thursdays."

LOW, *n.* Flame. *Will.*

LOW, *v.* An abbreviation of "allow."

LOW, *v.* To blaze up. *Car.* Seldom used as a verb.

This term occurs in a Scotch proverb, often used by economical housewives.

"There's little wisdom in his pow,

Wha lights a candle at the *low*."

*Mayne's Siller Gun.*, p. 73.

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LOW, LOBBY-LOW, *n.* A flame or blaze. This is a term now addressed only to children. ICE. *loge*. GER. *lohe*.

"I would set that castle in a *low*."

*Min. S. B. Scott's P. W.*, ii, 54.

Low used by *Wicliffie. Car.*

LOWANCE, *n.* Allowance, a term for refreshment given to labourers in hay-time and harvest.

LOWND, *a.* Sheltered.

LUG, *v.* To draw forcibly, to pull the hair. *Car., Lanc.*

LUG, *n.* The ear. *Car., H., W. and C. Sc. lug.*

LÜGE, *v.* To lodge.

LÜGING-HOUSE, *n.* Lodging-house. See *Car. v. Ludging.*

LUIK, *v.* To look. *W. and C.*

“The Queen *luikt* owre the castle wa’,

*P. Rel., ii, 227. Young Waters, 1. 5.*

LUIK, *n.* A look.

LUIKS, *n. pl.* Countenance. “I dinnot like his *luiks*.” See *Leuk* in *Jam.*

LÜME, *n.* Loom. *W. and C.*

LUSTY, *a.* A term applied to a person who is fat.

L’YAM, *Lame. Car. v. Laam.*

L’YANELY, *a.* Lonely.

MACK, *n.* Sort, kind, fashion. “All *macks*,” all sorts. *Car., W. and C., Will.*

MACK, *v.* To make. GER. *machen. Car., H.*

MACK NOR MELL. “I’ll neither *mack nor mell*,” i. e. I’ll not interfere. *Shaks. Tro. and Cr. i, 1. Car.*

MACK-SHIFT, *n.* A substitute in lieu of something better. *Car.*

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MAD, *a.* Angry with, provoked.

MADDLE, *v.* To forget, to be confused in intellect. *Car. (1).*

MADE (pronounced *m’yad*), *v.* Did make.

MAILIN, *n.* A bundle of rags fastened at the end of a pole, to sweep the ashes out of a brick oven.

MAINS, *n.* Demesne lands: originally those lands which a lord of a manor had in his own hands, or which were in the hands of his lessee. Some fields in the vicinity of Barnard Castle are known by this name. *Jam.*

MAIST, *a.* Most. A.S. *mæst.* *W. and C.*

MAISTER, *n.* Master. A.S. *mæster.* *Car., Her.*

MAISTERMAN, *n.* Master, overlooker. *Car.*

MAISTLY, *adv.* Mostly, usually. *Her.*

MALLY, *p. n.* Mary.

“*Mally’s meek, Mally’s sweet, Mally’s modest and discreet.*”

*Scots Song.*

MAMMY, *n.* A child’s name for mother.

MANG, *n.* A mash of bran; being a mixture of barley or oats ground with the husks.

MANNER, *n.* Manure.

MANNISH, *v.* To manage. *Car.*

MARE, *a.* and *adv.* More. A.S. *mare.* *Car., W. and C.*

MARGET, *p. n.* Margaret.

MARROW, *v.* To match. *Car.*

MARROWS, *n. pl.* Two alike, fellows. “These gloves are not *marrows.*” *Car., Will.*

Used also in the singular number.

MARRY, A term of asseveration, in common use; was originally, in Popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary. *Car.*

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MARRY COME UP, An exclamation of disdainful surprise.

MASSELGIN, *n.* Maslin, a mixture of wheat and rye. See *John., Jam., Car.*

MASTY, *n.* Mastiff. *Car.*

MAUMY, *a.* Mellow. *John., Jam.*

MAUNDERING, *a.* Listless, idle. *Car.*

MAUT, *n.* Malt. *Car.*

MAW, *pr.* My.

MAW, *v.* To mow. *Jam., W. and C.*

MAW'D, MEW, *pret.* of maw.

“In simmer I *maw'd* my meadow.”

*Scots Song.*

*Car.*

MAWK, *n.* Maggot.

MAWN, *p. pa.* of mow. *Car.*

MAWT, *n.* Malt.

MAY, *n.* The flower of the whitethorn. *Ak., Car.*

MAY-GEZZLIN, *n.* A foolish person. See *Br. Pop. Ant.*

MAY-LAMB, *n.* The name for a lamb, which is addressed to, and used by, children.

MAY-POLE, *n.* A tall pole dressed up with flowers and flags, round which villagers used to dance on the 1st of May. This festive custom is now obsolete in the North of England.. A maypole is still standing in the village of Ovington. See *Hone's E. D. B., Brand's Pop. Ant., i, 135; Strutt's Queen Hoo Hall, W. Irving's Bracebridge Hall, May Day.*

MAZED, *a.* Bewildered. “She is moped and *mazed* ever since her father's death.”—*Tales of the Crusaders. Skel, Car.*

MAZELIN, *n.* A half wit. *W. and C.*

ME, *pr.* Frequently used for I, as, “Wheah'l gan for t' ball?” “*Me.*” *Car.*

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MEAL, *n.* Denotes the quantity of milk from a cow at one milking; also, the time of milking. A.S. *mæl.*

“Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale,  
Was come a field to milk the morning's meale.”

*B. J. Song.*

*Car., For.*

MEBBY, *ad.* May be, perhaps. *Car.*

MEER, *n.* A mare. A.S. *mære.* “Hes thou seen owt o' maw *meer?*” *Car., W. and C.*

MEETY, *a.* Mighty. *Car.*

MELL, *v.* To meddle with (the prep, "with" being added). *Skel, Sp., D. V. Bur., Car., W. and C., Will.*

MELL, *n.* A wooden hammer, with a long handle. LAT. *malleus*. *Jam., Car., W. and C., Will.*

MELL-SUPPER, *n.* The harvest-home, when there is eating, drinking, and dancing at the master's house. On these occasions sometimes may be heard the appropriate old song of

"And sae will we yet."

See this song in *Chambers's Scottish Songs*, ii, p. 379. *Br. Pop. Ant.* ii, 12, 18.

"The taber and the pipe,

The bagpipe and the crowde;  
When oates and rye were ripe,  
Began to be alowde.

But till the harvest all was in,  
The Moris-daunce did not begin."

*Friar Bakon's Prophesie* (Percy Soc. Pub.)

The *mell*-supper is, in Craven, called the churn-supper.

MENDS, *n. pl.* Amends. *Jam., Car.*

MENNOM, *n.* Minnow.

MENSE, *n.* Hospitality, good breeding. The noun is seldom used. See *Jam. v. Mensk* (3), *Car. v. Mence. Will.*

MENSEFUL, *a.* Becoming, decent, hospitable. See *Jam. Menksful* (4), (5). *Car. v. Menceful. W. and C.*

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MERRY-NEET, *n.* A dance at Christmas time at a village public-house. *Car., Will.*

MESSET, *n.* A small spaniel, or other kind of dog.

MEZZLES, *n. pl.* Measles. See *Mesles* in *Car.*

MEZZUR, *n.* Measure. *Car. v. Mesur.*

MICH, *a.* Much. *Car.*

MICKLE, *a.* Much. A.S. *micel*. *Ak., Car., W. and C.*



MICKLE OFF AT YAN, Much the same.

MIDDIN, *n.* A heap of dung or other refuse, as, “*ass-midden, muck-midden,*” &c. A.S. *midding.* *Car., H., Lanc., W. and C., Will.*

MIDDOW, *n.* Meadow. *Car. v. Middaw.*

MIDGE, *n.* A gnat. A.S. *myge.* *H., W. and C.*

MIDLIN, *adv.* (1) tolerably well, *Car.*; (2) ordinary, as of a *midlin* size. “But *midlin*” means “not in good health.” *Her.*

MIEL, *p. n.* Michael.

MILKER, *n.* A good milker, applied to a cow. *Car.*

MILKNESS, *n.* A general term for dairy produce. *Car.*

MIM, *a.* Affectedly modest. *Jam.*

MINCH, *v.* To mince.

MINCH-PIE, *n.* Mince-pie. See *Brand's P. A. i, 289.*

MIND, *v.* (1) To be mindful of, to remember; as, “*mind you come.*” *Car.* (2) To watch, to take care of; as, “*mind the house, the children.*” *Her.*

MISTETCHED, *a.* Applied to an animal, and more particularly a horse or cow, that has contracted a bad habit, either from being taught or from its own inclination. *Car. W. and C.* The usual derivation is *mis-teached.*

MITTENS, *n. pl.* Gloves, without a separation for each finger; usually of woollen material, also of leather, as, “*hedging mittens.*” *FR. mitaine. Wilb.* See *Mittans* in *Will.*; *Mytens*, in ‘A Tale of King Edward and the Shepherd.’—*Hartshorne's Met. Tales.*

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MIZZLE, *n.* A slight rain. *W. and C.* The word is used sometimes as a verb.

MOB-CAP, *n.* A female's cap, with lappels to be tied under the chin; now nearly out of use.

MÖNY, *a.* Many. *Jam., Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

MÖNY A LANG DAY, having *for* or *this* prefixed, means, “for a long time past.” *Jam.*

MINNIMINNY-MONIFEET, *n.* The centipede. *Car. v. Monnyfeet.*

MOOR, *n.* An open common: the name is retained sometimes after the land is inclosed; as, "Dicky Moor, Winston Moor," &c. The word is also used for tracts of land covered with heather. A.S. *mor. W. and C.*

MOOT, *v.* To moult, to throw off the feathers. TEUT. *muyten.*

MOOTER, *n.* Multure, the toll of a mill. LAT. *molo. Jam. v. Multure. Car., Will.*

MOOTER, *v.* To take multure, or the fee in kind, for grinding corn. *John., Car.*

MORAL, *n.* Model, "a varry *moral* of a man."

MORN, *n.* To-morrow. *Car.*

MOTTY, *n.* A mark used in the games of pitch-halfpenny and quoits. *Car. v. Motto.*

MOUDIWARP, *n.* Mouldwarp, a mole. A.S. *molde* and *weorpan.*

This word, with some slight variations, is used by ancient writers, *Wicliffe, Spenser, Shakspeare, &c. Car., Lanc., W. and C.*

MOUDY-HILL, *n.* The mould thrown up by a mole.

"He has pitched his sword in a *moodie-hill.*"

*Scott's P. W. iii, 75.*

MOUNT, *n.* Stone steps near the door of a house to assist a person in mounting a horse.

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MOW (pronounced *moo*), *n.* Corn piled up in a barn, or on a hemmel. A.S. *mowe. Car. (1), Will.*

MOW, *v.* To have sexual intercourse with. Applied only to the male of the human species. *Will.*

MUCK, *n.* Dirt, dung. A.S. *meox. Jam., Car., For., H.*

MUCK, MUCKY, *v.* To dirt, to soil. *Car*

MUCK, MUCK OUT, *v.* To clean away. *Jam., Car.*

MUCKY, *a.* Dirty.

MUCK-DRAG, *n.* An implement with two or three iron prongs at right angles to the handle, used for dragging manure out of a cart. *Car.*

MUCK-MIDDEN, *n.* A dunghill. *Car.*

MUD, *v.* Might.

MUD, *n.* A short nail of iron or wood used by shoemakers.

MUFFETEE, *n.* A knit woollen covering for the wrist. *Car.*

MUGWOOD, *n.* Mugwort, an herb. The plant is used sometimes for making a sort of tea. A.S. *mueg-wyrt.*

MUMP, *v.* To strike on or about the mouth.

MUN, *aux. v.* Must. *Car.*

MŪNE, *n.* Moon. *W. and C.*

MUNNOT, Must not.

MURL, *v.* To crumble away. *Car.*

MURN, *v.* To mourn; used generally in a neuter sense. A.S. *murnan. Jam., Car.*

MUSH, *n.* Applied to any substance worn down to a powder or dust. *Car.*

MYSELL, *pr.* Myself. *Car., Wilb.*

“I’d rather far it had been *mysell*,  
Than either him or thee.”

*Child Maurice.*

*Car., Wilb.*

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NA, *adv.* No.

NAB, *n.* The abrupt termination of a hilly ridge.

NAFF, *n.* The nave of a wheel. *Car.*

NANE (pronounced *n’yan*), *n.* None.

NANCY, NANNY *pr. n.* Anne

NANTLE, *v.* To be employed in an easy and careless manner.

NARE, *adv. and a.* Near. *Car.*

NARE-SIDE, Near side.

NĀTHER, *conj. and pr.* Neither. A.S. *nather. Car.*

NATTY, *a.* Neat, tidy. *Car.*

NAUP, *v.* To strike in chastising. *Car.*

NEAR, *a.* Parsimonious. *For., Her.*

NEB, *n.* The bill of a bird; the point of a pen. A.S. *neb. Shaks. Winter’s Tale, i, 2. Jam.*

(2). *Car., H., Will.*

NEET, *n.* Night. *Car., H., W. and C.*

NEEZE, *v.* To sneeze. Found in this form in old editions of the Bible. *2 Kings*, iv, 35;  
*Job*, xli, 18. *Car.*

NEIF, NEAF, *n.* Fist.

“Give me your *neif*, Monsieur Mustard Seed.”

*Sh. M. N. D.* iv, 1.

See also *Shaks.* *Hen. IV*, Part II, act ii, sc. 4. *Car., W. and C.*

NELSON’S BULLETS, *n. pl.* A sweetmeat in the shape of small balls.

NETTING, *n.* Soap and water mixed, and then made into a lather; used for washing  
prints and coloured dresses.

NETTLED, *a.* Provoked.

NEVEL, *v.* To beat with the fist. *Jam.* (1).

NEW-FANGLED, *a.* A change in any particular thing, or in the mode or method of  
doing any particular act or thing. On trimming up what is usually called the

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“fore kitchen” in old farmhouses, and making it into a smart parlour, the old wives  
would cry out against such *new-fangled* ways and notions.

The word has also another meaning, as when applied to a child who has got a new  
plaything, toy, or watch.

“At Christmas I no more desire a rose,  
Than wish a snow in May’s *new-fangled* shows;  
But like of each thing that in season grows.”

*Shaks. Love’s Labour’s Lost*, i, 1.

See also *Shaks.* *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

“Those charities are not *new-fangled* devices of yesterday, but are most of them as  
old as the reformation.”—*Atterbury. John., Will.*

NEW-LAID, *a.* A grass field recently in tillage.

NEW-YEAR’S MORNING: There is a superstition that, if the first person who comes  
to a house on this morning be a male, good luck will ensue during the year.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* On New-year's day children of both sexes, generally in groups, call at every house where they are likely to receive a New-year's gift. The salutation used is— "I wish you a happy new year, please will you give me my New-year's gift?"

NIBS, *n. pl.* The two handles of a scythe. See *Snead* in *Ak.*

NICELY, *adv.* Well in health. "Aw's nicely, thank ye."

NINE-HOLES, *n. pl.* A rustic game. Nine holes are made in the ground in the form of a square. A game under this name is alluded to by old writers. See *Drayton's Muse's Elysium*, vi; *Brand's P. Ant.* ii, 254. The modern game differs from that described by *Strutt* under the same name. See *Strutt's Sp. and Past. For.*

NIP, *v.* To pinch.

NIVVER, *adv.* Never. *W. and C.*

NON, a word used by a person who has not heard distinctly

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what has been addressed to him. In some places, *nan*, *anon*, *anan*, *annan*, are used in the same sense.

In Cornwall, Dr. E. D. Clarke made some inquiries of an old woman, whose abrupt and brief reply was "*Nan.*" Dr. Clarke imagined she was calling out to some woman of that name, and no one appearing, he himself bawled out in a louder tone—"Nan." It was afterwards explained to him that *nan* was a contraction of *anan*, i. e. "what do you say?"— *Tour through England*, by Dr. E. D. Clarke, p. 117. See *Bar.*, *Bou.*, *Car.*, *For.*, *Her.*, *Jen.*, *Wilb.*

NOBBUT, *adv.* Only; a contraction of *none but*. *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

NOGGIN, *n.* A small spirit measure. The word is used in the Dales principally.

NON-PLUSH, *n.* A dilemma.

NONSUCH, *n.* An apple so called.

NOR, *conj.* Than; as, "thou's bigger *nor* him." *Car.*, *H.*

NORRARD, *adv.* Northward.

NOWT, *n.* Nothing. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

NOWT, *n.* Cattle. The word is now seldom used. "Nowt Fair" is held at Darlington on the first Monday in March. *W. and C.*

NOWTHER, *conj.* and *pr.* Neither. A.S. *nouther*. *Nouther* is used by *Wicliffe* and *Minot*. *Car., W. and C.*

NUIK, NUIKIN, *n.* Nook, corner. *Car., W. and C.*

NUIN, NÜNE *n.* Noon

NUT, *adv.* Not. *Car.*

NUT-CRACK NEET: Nut-crack night, Allhallows Eve. It used to be the custom to reserve some nuts for this night. *Brand's Pop. Ant. i, 209.*

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ODMENTS, ODDS AND ENDS, *n. pl.* Scraps, fragments. *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

OFFENS, OFTENS, *adv.* Often.

OFTER, *adv.* More frequently. *Car.*

OLD-PEG, *n.* Old milk cheese. *Car.*

ON, *prep.* Of. "They mak a deal *on* him." *Car.*

ONY, *a.* Any. *Car.*

ONYHOW, At all events.

OURSELLS, *pr.* Ourselves.

OUSEN, *n.pl.* Oxen. *Bur., Car.*

OUTHER, *pr.* and *adv.* Either.

"On a' the Nith there's nae sic smith  
For shoeing *outher* naig or gelding."

*Scots Rhyme.*

"An' he has warn'd her sisters six,  
An' sae has he her brethren se'en,  
*Outher* to watch her a' the night,  
Or else to seek her morn and e'en,"

*Scott's P. W. ii, p. 353.*

*Car., W. and C.*

OVER: To give *over*, means "to cease from."

OWE, *v.* “Whose *owe* it?” *i. e.* who owns it? The meaning of this verb, namely, to possess, to be the right owner of, is now obsolete, except in provincial phraseology, and in place of it we now use *own*. See *Shaks.* Rich. III, iv, 4; Temp, i, 2; Othello, iii, 3; Sonnets, lxx, 1. 14.

The use of the word in this sense is not peculiar to *Shakespeare*, but is very common in all the old writers. See *Beaumont and Fletcher’s Beggar’s Bush*, ii, 1. *Car.*

OWER, *prep.* and *adv.* Over. “*Ower* mony,” too many. A.S. *ofer*.

OWER-TUNE, *n.* The burden of a song, corresponding to *owerword* in a Scotch ballad.

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OXTER, *n.* The armpit. A.S. *oxta*.

“Four inch aneath his *oxter* is the mark,  
Scarce ever seen since he first wore a sark.”

*Ramsay’s Gentle Shepherd.*

*Car.*

PACK, *n.* A pedlar’s bundle.

PADDOCK, *n.* A small field, of one or two acres, immediately adjoining a cottage. *Will.*

PALM SUNDAY, *n.* The Sunday next before Easter Day. It is still a custom on this day to gather palms, the blossoms of the willow. See *Hone’s E. D. B.* i, 391.

PALMS, *n. pl.* The blossoms of the female willow. *Car., Willb.*

PAN, *v. n.* To agree, to correspond with. There is a proverb,

“Weel and woman cannot *pan*,  
But woe and woman can.”

*Ritson’s Letters*, cxvii, ad fin.

“For say and promeis quhat they can,  
Their wordes and deides will never *pan*.”

*Maitland’s Poems*, p. 220.

*Car., Will.*



PANCAKE-TUESDAY, *n.* Shrove Tuesday, on which day pancakes are eaten for dinner. See *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 246; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 36. *Car.*

PAPISH, *n.* A Papist.

PARFIT, *a.* Perfect. *Ch., Car.*

PARLISH, *a.* Dangerous. *W. and C.*

PASH, *n.* "Thunner-pash," a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with thunder.

PASS, *n.* Condition.

PASTE-EGG DAY, *n.* Easter Sunday. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 137.

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PASTE-EGGS, *n. pl.* Eggs boiled very hard, and at the same time dyed in various colours, by logwood, whin flowers, &c. They are given to children, and thrown by them on Easter Sunday in the fields. DAN. *paaske egg.* See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 142; *Hone's E. D. B.* i, 426; *Brady's Clavis Calendaria*, i, 26.1. See an article on "The Paschal Egg," by J. H. Dixon, Esq. in *Richardson's Table Book* (Legendary Division), ii, 261. *Jam. v. Pays-eggs.*

PAT, *a.* Perfect, ready. *Car.*

PAT, *v.* Did put.

PAUKY, *a.* Difficult to please; a word applied to children. In *Will*, the meaning is different.

PAUT, *v.* Applied to a horse striking the ground with his fore foot. *Jam.*

PAUTRICK, *n.* Partridge. SC. *paitrick.* This word is almost obsolete.

PAY, *v.* To beat. "Aw'l pay thy jacket." *Car., For., H.*

PAZE, *v.* To raise up as with a lever. The original meaning of this verb was "to balance, to weigh," and is so used by old writers. *Shaks.* Merchant of Venice, iii, 2; Richard III, v, 3. See *Chal. Shaks*, iii, 50, vi, 124; *Malone's Shaks*, v, 79. *John. v. Peise.*

PEA-SWAD, *n.* Peascod.

PEENGING, *p. pr.* Whining.

PEER, *n.* A pear.

PEE-WIT, *n.* The lapwing.

PEG, PEGGY, *pr. n.* Margaret

PEG-TANKARD, *n.* A tankard formerly very common, but now very scarce. *Hone's Y. B.* 481; *Gent's Mag.* vol. 26, New Series, 409.

PEG-TOP, *n.* A top that spins on an iron point, as distinguished from a humming-top.

PELLET, *n.* A round substance of stone or iron. Throwing

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the *pellet* was a pastime in my recollection; the same, perhaps, as what is designated "Long Bullets" by *Brand*. See *Pop. Ant.* ii, 242.

Throwing the *pellet* is probably the pastime called "throwing of stones," which, with several others, was prohibited by proclamation in the reign of Edward III. See *Strutt's Sp. and Past.*, p. 43 (4to edition, 1810).

PEN-FEATHER, *n.* A feather that has not arrived at maturity, and has the quill bloody and unripe.

PENNORTH, *n.* Pennyworth.

PETHER, *n.* A pedlar.

Abroad, they deem tradesmen such only as carry goods about from market to market, or from house to house, to sell, which we usually here call "petty chapmen," in the North, *pethers*, and in our ordinary speech, "pedlars."—*De Foe's Complete English Tradesman*. Published A.D. 1745.

PEWDER, *n.* Pewter.

PEZ, *n. pl.* Peas.

PIAT, PIANNET, *n.* Magpie. There are certain superstitions connected with the appearance of this bird. If a magpie crosses the path of any one, it is usual to make the sign of a cross on the ground. The following lines are well known, and are invariably repeated when these birds of portentous omen appear:

"One's sorrow,  
Two's good luck,  
Three's a wedding,  
Four's death."

*Jam. v. Pyat. Car., W. and C., Wilb., Will.*

PICK, *n.* An agricultural implement.

PICK, *n.* The diamond in a pack of cards. *H., W. and C.*

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PICK, *n.* Pitch. "As dark as *pick*," i. e. very dark. A.S. *pic.* *Jam., W. and C.*

PICK, *v.* To push, to throw down. *H.* (1).

PICK-FORK, *n.* Pitchfork, a small fork for a stable or hayloft. This word occurs in the Bible, edition 1608. 1 *Sam.* xiii, 21.

PIG OF LEAD, *n.* A piece of lead of an oblong shape, from eight to twelve stone in weight.

"A nodding beam or *pig of lead*,  
May hurt the very ablest head."

*Pope.*

*Car.*

PIKE, *n.* A large pile of hay, in size, between a cock and a stack, and made near a stack.

*Car.*

PILLOW-SLIP, *n.* The covering of a pillow. *Car.*

PINCHERS, *n. pl.* Pincers.

PIPE-STOPPEL, *n.* Part of the shank of a pipe.

PIPPEN, *n.* Pip, the seed of an apple, &c. *Car.*

PISSYMOOR, *n.* Pismire.

PITCH-HALFPENNY, *n.* A rural pastime, corresponding nearly with that described under the term "pitch and hustle." *Strutt's Sp. and Past.*

PLAT, COWPLAT, *n.* Cowdung.

PLEAN, *v.* To complain. FR. *plaindre.* *Shaks.* King Lear, iii, 1. *Car., Will.*

PLEANING, *p. pr.* Complaining. *W. and C.*

PLENNET, *a.* Planet. When rain falls partially, it is said to "fall in *plennets*."

PLET, *v.* To plat, as to plat silk, hair, rushes.

"For thee I *plet* the flowery belt and snood."

*Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.*

PLET, *n.* Three-plet, a three-fold plat.

PLETTED, *p. pa.* of Plet.

PLEUF, PLEW *n.* A plough. GERM. *pflug.* *W. and C.*

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PLEW, *v.* To plough.

PLIZZER, *n.* Pleasure.

PLOTE, *v.* To pull off feathers, as off a fowl. *W. and C.*

PLOUGHING-DAY, *n.* When a farmer enters upon a new farm he generally requires assistance in ploughing his land. He therefore invites his neighbours to assist him with a draught of horses on a specified day, when a good dinner is prepared of beef, dumplings, and ale. In Lancashire, the term is “*boon-ploughing*” See *Hone’s Year Book*, p. 59.

PLUCK, *n.* Heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

PLUM, *a.* Perpendicular. *Car.*

PLUM, *v.* To sound the depth of water, &c.

POCK-ARD, *a.* Marked with the smallpox. *Car.*

PODDISH, *n.* Porridge. *W. and C.*

POINT, *n.* The ornamented part of a stocking extending above the ankle.

POINT-VICE, *a.* Exact, perfect. The term is applied to anyone who is neat and nice in person. *Point device* is used by *Shaks.* See *Twelfth Night*, ii, 5; *Love’s Labour Lost*, v, 1; *As You Like It*, iii, 2.

“Men’s behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight or *point devise*, but free for exercise.”— *Bacon.* See also *Drayton’s Polyolbion*, S. 15. SKEL. *pynte devyse.* See *Gifford’s Note to Ben Jonson*, iv, 169. (Ed. 1816, 9 vols.)

POKE, *n.* A sack, a bag. A.S. *pocca.* DUT. *pak.* ICEL. *poki.*

“To buy a pig in a *poke*” is said of one who buys anything without having first seen and examined it. *Car., H., W. and C. Will. v. Poak.*

FINGER-POKE, *n.* A covering, usually made of a glove-finger, for a wounded finger.

POOL, *v.* To pull. *Car.*

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POORLY, *adv.* In bad health. *Car.*

POOTS, *n. pl.* The young of moor-fowl. *Jam., Car.*

PORE, *n.* Fire-poker.

PORTMANTLE, *n.* Portmanteau. *Car.*

POSH, *v.* To posh the fire, to stir it violently.

POSY, *n.* A single flower, also a nosegay. This word is found in *Spenser*. It is used as  
“nosegay” by *Swift*.

POSS, *v.* Some kinds of linen are washed by beating (*passing*) them in a tub. The  
wooden instrument used for the purpose, and adapted for the two hands, is called  
a *passing-staff*. See *Jam. v. Pouss and Poss*.

“‘Tis strange the good old fashion should have fled,  
When double-girded *passing*-tubs were made.”

*Village Fair* (Blackwood’s Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 432).

POTATO-GUN, *n.* A plaything among boys, formed of a quill open at each end, and a  
ramrod. A potato, cut into thin slices, and forced through the quill, forms the  
charge. See *Jam. v. Pen-gun*; also *Blackwood’s Mag.* Aug. 1821, p. 35.

POTATO-PIT, *n.* A conical heap of potatoes covered with earth.

POT-HOOKS, *n. pl.* The curved lines which a child is taught to make in learning to  
write. *Car.*

POUTHER, *n.* Powder. *Jam.*

POWNY, *n.* Pony.

PRATTY, *a.* Pretty.

“The Bishop of Duresme hath a *pratty* palace in the towne.”

*Leland’s Itin.* p. 74.

*Ske.*

PRENT, *n.* Print, as of a book; a butter-*prent*, a small piece of butter in a circular form,  
having some pattern or device on it. *W. and C.*

PRENTICE, *n.* Apprentice. *Car.*

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PRICKER, *n.* A bradawl.

PRICKY-LOUSE, *n.* A contemptuous term applied to a tailor.

“The *prick-louse* taylor he came in,  
Whose tongue did run so nimble,  
And said he would engage for drink  
His bodkin and his thimble.”

*The Good Fellows' Frolick* (Evans's Old Ballads, vol. i, p. 162,  
Ed. 1810).

PRISE, *v.* To force open, as by a lever. *Jam., Car. v. Prize.*

PRISONERS-BASE, *n.* A boyish pastime.

“So ran they all as they had been at *base*,  
They being chased that did others chase.”

*Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

*Shaks. Cymb. v, 3; Two Gent, of Ver. i, 2; and see Note by Malone* (Shaks. vol. iv, p. 23, Ed. 1821). *Strutt's Sp. and Past.* p. 71.

PROD, *n.* A goad. DAN. *brod. Jam., Car.*

PROD, *v.* To goad.

PROSS, *n.* Familiar conversation.

PUDDINS, *n. pl.* The intestines. *H.*

PŮKE, *n.* An emetic. *H.*

PŮLE, *n.* A pool. A.S. *pol.* DUT. *poel.* DAN. *pöel. W. and C.*

PULTRY, *n.* Poultry.

PUND, *n.* Pound. A.S. *pund.*

PUNCH, *n.* A kick.

PUNCH, *v.* To kick.

PUN-FAUD, *n.* A pin-fold. A.S. *pyndan* and *falæd.*

PUT-ABOUT, *v.* To vex, to annoy. *Her.*

PUT-ABOUT, *p. pa.* Vexed, annoyed.

QUALITY, *n.* A term used to designate the nobility and gentry.

“I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits.”— *Addison, Guardian.*

“Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,  
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*.”

*Pope.*

“To *quality* belongs the highest place,  
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!”

*Young.*

“If lovely Rachel can approve

A lover lyke to mee,  
She to a stately hall shall move,  
And dwell with *qualytie*.”

*The Matchless Mayde of Morpeth*, by G. S. Carey, st. 34

(Richardson’s Table Book, Leg. Div. ii,47).

QUARTER-ILL, *n.* A disease to which calves of about a year old are subject. It is considered incurable.

“Sic benison will sair ye still,—  
Frae cantrip, elf, and *quarter-ill*.”

*Jamieson’s Pop. Bal.* i, 363.

QUEEN-CAT, *n.* A female cat.

QUEEN-CAKE, *n.* A sweet cake.

QUEER, *n.* The choir of a church. *Skel., Car.*

“The *queere* sall be of length within with the thicknesse of bathe walles, fifti fote.”—*Endenture made at Burgh*, 1 Hen. V. (Whittaker’s Richmondshire, ii, 25.)

QUEER, *n.* A quire of paper. *Car.*

QUITS: Double or *quits*, a phrase meaning “Shall the debt be doubled or discharged?”  
*Car.*

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RABBLEMENT, *n.* A low mob. *Car.*



RACE, *n.* Mill-race, the channel for the water which turns a mill.

RACE-GINGER, *n.* Ginger root.

RACK, *n.* "The rack rides" is a phrase used when the clouds are driven rapidly by the wind. *Shaks.* Hen.VI, Part III, ii, 1; Sonnet xxxiii.

"Then Northern winds that drive the rack."

*Du Bartas' s First Book of Judith.*

*See Jam. v. Rak. Car.*

RACKLE, *a.* "A rackle chap," a disorderly person.

None of the definitions in *Jam., W. and C., Will.,* correspond with the above.

RACKLENESS, *n.* Disorderly conduct.

RACKLESS, *a.* Thoughtless. *Car.*

RADE (pronounced *r'yad*), *v.* Did ride.

RAFF, RAFALLY, *n.* Idle, dissolute people. *Car. (2), Will.*

RAFF-YARD, *n.* A timber-yard.

RAGGABRASH, *n.* An idle, disorderly person. *Car.*

RAG-STONE, *n.* A stone about five or six inches long, and an inch (square) in width, used by labourers and others to sharpen their tools, such as hay-spades, axes, &c.

RAIM (pronounced *r'yam*), *v.* To cry aloud, and ask for anything repeatedly, and in an importunate manner. *Jam. v. Rame. Will.*

RAM, *a.* Acrid, pungent, applied more to the taste than the smell.

RANG, RUNG, *pret* of ring.

RANK, *a.* Close together, thick set. *A.S. ranc. Car., H.*

RANNLE-BAUK, *n.* A beam across the open chimneys in old houses through which the reckon-tree passes at

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right angles to the gable end; from the reckon-tree are suspended the reckon-cruiks.

*Jam., Sup. p. 268, v. Rannle-bauks. Car., W. and C.*

RAPE, *n.* Rope. *A.S. rap. Car.*

RAPS, *n. pl.* News. *Car.*

RARELY, *adv.* Very well.

RASP, *n.* A raspberry. *Car.*

RATTEN, *n.* A rat. A.S. *ræt.* *Car., H., W. and C.*

RAVE, *pret.* of rive. *Car.*

RAVEL, *v.* To entangle.

RAVELLED, *p. pa.* Entangled.

RAW, *n.* Row. A.S. *rawa.* *Jam., Car.*

RAX, *v. n.* To stretch the bodily members, as one when fatigued or awaking. A.S. *ræcan.*

“Carles wha heard the cock had crawn,  
Begoud to *rax* and rift.”

*Ramsay's Poems.*

It is seldom used as a *v. a.* *Jam., Bur.* ii, p. 35; *Scott's P. W.,* ii, 24.

RAYNE, REEAN, *n.* The piece of grass land between the hedge and the part which is in tillage; the grass of which farmers usually allow cottagers to mow and make hay of. ICEL. *ren,* margin or border of a field. BELG. *reyn.* See *H., Her., Wilb.,* where this word has a different meaning.

REACH, *v. n.* To have an inclination to vomit. *Car.*

REACH TO, *v.* Help yourself. *Car.*

REAN, *n.* A rein. *Car.*

REAST, *n.* Rust.

REASTED, *a.* Rancid, as, “*reasted* bacon.” *Car., Lanc.* *Reasty* is used in this sense by *Tusser.*

REBBIT, *v.* To rivet. *Car.*

REESTY, *a.* Restive, as, “a *reesty* horse.” *Car.*

“In cart or car thou never *reestit.*”

*Burns,* ii, 34.

*Car.*

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RECKLIN, *n.* The least and weakest of the young of any animal which brings forth several at one time. *Car.*

RECKIN-CRUIK, *n.* Recking-crook, a crook of two parts, the upper part having several holes in it, so that the vessel suspended may be raised or lowered.

RECKON, *v.* To suppose. "I *reckon* seah." *Car.*

RED, *v.* To *red* the hair, to comb the hair. *Jam.*

RED, *v.* To put in order. The word seems to be used in this sense in the following lines.

"Auld Luckie says they're in a creel,  
And *redds* them up, I trow fu' weel."

*The Farmer's Ha'*, by Chas. Keith.

Used also, figuratively, in the sense of clearing up.

"*Redd* up my ravelled doubts."

*Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.*

*Jam.*

REDCHESTER, *n.* Register. The word "redgestered" occurs in the parish books of Gainford, A.D. 1659.

REDDING-KAME, *n.* A comb for the hair.

"But she has stown the king's *redding kaim*."

*Scott's P. W.* iii, 132.

See *Jam. v. Red-kaim.*

REED, *a.* Red. A.S. *read. W. and C.*

REEK, *n.* Smoke. A.S. *rec. Jam. v. Reik. Car., H., Lanc.*

REEK, *v.* To smoke. *Car.*

REEK-PENNY, *n.* An Easter due paid to the minister. See *Surtees' Durham*, IT, p. 85, note y.

REET, *n.* and *a.* Right.

REET, *v.* To put right.

REET, *n.* Wright, as, "a cart-wright," &c. A.S. *wryhta. Car.*

REETED, *a.* Done justice to.

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REMLIN, REMLET, *n.* Remnant. *Car.*

RENCH, *v.* To rince. *Car., W. and C.*

RENDER, *v.* To melt down suet. ICEL. *rinde. Jam. v. Rind. Car., H., Wilb.*

RERE, *a.* Rawish, insufficiently cooked. *Alk. Will. v. Rear.*

RESHES, *n. pl.* Rushes. (The singular form is seldom used.) A.S. *risc.*

RESHY-CAP, *n.* A cap of a conical form, made by boys, of rushes. The *plet* is generally  
*a three-plet.*

RESHY-WHIP, *n.* A whip made of rushes.

RICK, *n.* A hayrick. This word is not much used. *Lanc.*

RIDDLE, *n.* A large sieve used for cleaning grain. A.S. *hriddel. Ak. Car., Lanc., Will.*

RIDDLE, *v.* To clean grain by means of a sieve.

RIDDLE AND SHEARS: A mode of divination for the discovery of theft. This superstition is now nearly obsolete. See an account of the process in *Jamieson's Supplement*, p. 297.

“This custom must have been very ancient. Theocritus speaks of it as quite common in his time, particularly as a mode of divination in regard to the success of love.

‘To Agrio, too, I made the same demand,  
A cunning woman she, I crost her hand;  
She turn’d the *sieve and shears*, and told me true,  
That I should love, but not be lov’d by you.’

*Idyll. 3 (Creech's Translation).*

Lucian also speaks of divining by a sieve (*κοσκινον μαντενόμενος*) as a common practice in his time. *Pseudomantis*, Op. i, 753.” *Fosbroke's En. of Ant.*

“Th’ oracle of *sieve and shears*,  
That turns as certain as the spheres.”

*Hudibras*, Part 2, Canto iii, l. 569.

*Brand's Pop. Ant.* iii, 187.

RIDDY, *a.* Ready.

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RIFE, *a.* Prevalent. A.S. *ryf.*

RIFF-RAFF, *n.* Low, disorderly people. *Lanc., Will.*

RIFT, *v.* To belch. *Jam., Car., Lanc., Will.*

RIG, *n.* A ridge. *Car.* (2).

RIG AND FUR: Ridge and furrow; applied also to stockings knit in a particular manner.

*Jam. v. Riff.* (4). *For.*

RIGGIN, *n.* The ridge of a house; also the main piece of timber in the ridge. *Car.*

RIND, *n.* Hoar frost.

RIPE, *v.* To quarry stones.

RIST, *n.* Rest. *Car.*

RIST, *v.* To rest.

RIVE, *n.* A rent. *Car.*

RIVE, *v.* To tear asunder. *Lanc., W. and C.* (1).

ROAKY, *a.* Misty. Used by *Ray.* *Car., For.*

ROBIN, *n.* The familiar name for the redbreast.

“Ruddock” is a name given by *Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare.*

This bird has always been a favourite with the poets.

“No burial this pretty babe  
Of any man receives,  
But robin redbreast painfully  
Did cover him with leaves.”

*Children in the Wood.*

See *Spectator*, No. 58.

“To relish a love-song like a *robin redbreast.*”

*Shaks. Two Gent, of Ver. ii, 1.*

..... the *ruddock* would,  
With charitable bill,—bring thee all this;  
Yea, and furr’d moss besides.”

*Shaks. Cymb. iv, 2.*

*Dr. Percy* asks: “Is this an allusion to the Babes of the Wood, or was the notion of the *redbreast* covering dead bodies general before the writing of that ballad?”

*The Salamanca Corpus: A Glossary of... Words used in Teesdale...Durham (1849)*

There is every reason to believe that this notion is an old popular belief.

“The robin *redbreast*, if he finds a man or woman dead, will cover all his face with mosse; and some think that if the body should remaine unburied that he would cover the whole body also.” *Cornucopia*, by Thos. Johnson, 1596.

“Call for the robin *redbreast* and the wren.

Since o’er shady groves they hover,  
And with leaves and flowers do cover  
The friendless bodies of unburied men.”

*Webster’s White Devil* (Dyce’s Ed. 1830, vol. i, p. 146).

“Covering with moss the dead’s unclosed eye,

The little *redbreast* teacheth charitie.”

*Drayton’s Owl.*

“Robin the mean, that best of all loves men.”

*Browne.*

“Sweet Amarillis, by a spring’s  
Soft and soule-melting murmurings,  
Slept: and thus sleeping thither flew

A robin *redbreast*; who at view,  
Not seeing her at all to stir,  
Brought leaves and mosse to cover her.”

*Herrick’s Hesperides*, p. 49.

“The honest *robin*, that loves mankind both dead and alive.”

*Isaac Walton.*

“The robin *redbreast*, till of late had rest,  
And children sacred held a martin’s nest.”

*Pope.*

“The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods,  
Pays to trusted man his annual visit.”

*Thomson.*

“There scattered oft, the earliest of the year,  
By hands unseen, are showers of violets found:  
The *redbreast* loves to build and warble there,

The Salamanca Corpus: A Glossary of... Words used in Teesdale...Durham (1849)  
And little footsteps lightly print the ground.”

*Gray's Elegy* (omitted stanza).

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“ The *redbreast* oft at evening hours  
Shall kindly lend his little aid,  
With hoary moss and gathered flowers,  
To deck the ground where thou art laid.”

*Collins, Dirge in Cymbeline.*

See also Epitaph on a Tame Redbreast (*Cowper's Poems*, Ed. 1837, vol. x, p. 53);  
Invitation to the *Redbreast* (translated from *V. Bourne*, vol. x, p. 119); *Brand's*  
*Pop. Ant.* iii, 101; *Hone's Year Book*, p. 63.

ROCK, *n.* The part of a spinning-wheel on which the flax is placed.

ROLL, *n.* A circular pad, placed on the head to support a milkpail, &c.

ROLLING-PIN, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, tapering at each end, for rolling paste.

ROISTERING, *a.* Noisy and boastful.

ROOPY, *a.* Hoarse. *Sc. roupy* and *roupit. Car.*

ROSE, *n.* A riband gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and fastened on the instep.

This was the original meaning. The *rose* is now found on many parts of the dress.

“When *roses* in the gardaines grew,  
And not in ribons on a shoe.”

*Friar Bakon's Prophecie* (Percy Soc. Pub.)

“The Provincial *roses* on my razed shoes.”

*Shaks. Hamlet*, iii, 2.

“Those *roses*

Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.”

*Ben Jonson.*

The Devil is an Ass, i, 2. See *Gifford's Notes to Ben Jonson*, vol. 20, iii, 368. (Ed. 1816.)

ROSEL, *n.* Resin. *For., H.*

ROSEL, *v.* To crisp with heat.



ROVEN, *p. pa.* of rive.

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ROUT, *v.* A term applied to the noise made by an animal, as a bull, &c.

ROUT, *v.* Applied to the tearing up the ground by an animal, as a bull, a swine.

“Do thou the monumental hillock guard  
From trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine.”

*Edwards, Sonnets (1758), S. 44.*

ROYAL-OAK DAY, The 29th of May. It was a custom formerly to decorate the heads of horses in coaches, waggons, and carts with oak leaves on this day. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 155.

RUCK, *n.* A great quantity. *Car.*

RUD, *n.* A soft red stone. A.S. *rude.*

RUD, *v.* To mark with a red stone, as sheep are marked.

“There's some will ca' me Percy Reed,  
And speak my praise in tower and town;  
It's little matter what they do now,  
My life-blood *rudds* the heather brown.”

*The Death of Percy Reed, Dixon's Ballads, &c.* p. 105

(Percy Soc. Pub.)

This word occurs as a verb in *Spenser*. It is now seldom used, except as connected with the marking of sheep.

RUDSTAKES, *n. pl.* The stakes to which cattle are tied in the house.

RULE O' THUMB: By *rule o' thumb*, by guess, not by measure or weight.

RUNG, *n.* The step of a ladder. *Will.*

RYDE, *n.* An inroad. *Sc. raid.* See *Jam. v. Rade.* “Rookhope-Ryde” is a bishopric border song, composed in 1569. See *Ritson's Bishopric Garland*, p. 54.

RYME, *n.* Hoar frost.

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SACKLESS, *a.* Silly, and not able to do much, either from want of common sense, or from ill health. *Jam., W. and C.*

SAD, *a.* Heavy, applied to bread when it has not risen. *Car. (1), H.*

SAFE (pronounced *s'yaf*), *a.* Certain. *Car. (2), Will.*

SAG, *v. n.* To give way, so as to curve or bend from a horizontal position.

“The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.”

*Shaks. Macbeth, v, 3.*

*John., Jam., Car., For., Nares v. Sagg.*

SALL, *v.* Shall. *B. Jon. Car.*

SAME, *n.* Hog's lard. A.S. *seime.* WELSH, *saim.* *Car.*

SAMCAST, *n.* Two ridges ploughed so as to form one.

SAMPLETH, *n.* A sampler. It is usually of an oblong shape, worked in worsted, with such devices as may be chosen, for instance, 1st. A line of capital letters: 2d. A line of small letters: 3d. A line of figures: then fanciful devices, birds, hearts, &c., and lastly, the name at full length of the young girl who has wrought it, her age, the date, and the name of the place. *H., W. and C.*

SANG, *n.* Song. A.S. *sang.* *Car.*

SANNOT, *v.* Shall not. *Car.*

SAPE (pronounced *s'yap*), *n.* Soap. A.S. *sape.* *Jam., Car.*

SAP-WHISTLE, *n.* A whistle made of a twig of the plane tree, when the bark will peel off. *Car.*

SARE, *n.* A sore. A.S. *sar.* *Jam., W. and C.*

SARE, *a.* Sore.

SARE, *adv.* Greatly, as, “*sare* put about,” &c.

SARELY, *adv.* Sorely.

SARK, *n.* Shirt. A.S. *syrc.* *Jam., Car., Lanc., W. and C., Will.*

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HARDEN-SARK, *n.* A loose frock, reaching below the knees, worn by agricultural labourers.

SARMON, *n.* Sermon. *Car.*

SARROW, *v.* To serve. *Car., W. and C.*

SARTIN, *a.* Certain.

SARTINLY, *adv.* Certainly.

SATTLE, *v.* To settle. *Sahtle* is found in *Piers Plowman*. *Car.*

SATTLIN, *n.* A settling. *Car.* (1).

SAUCE, *n.* Insolent language. *Car.* (2).

SAUCEBOX, *n.* A term applied to an impertinent child or young person, usually of the male sex. In the following passages the sense is the same, but applied to persons who are not juvenile:

“*Saucebox*, go, meddle with your lady’s fan,  
And prate not here!”

*Brewer, Lingua* (Ed. 1657).

“The foolish old poet says that the souls of somewomen are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me.”—

*Addison, Spectator*.

*Brand’s Pop.* Ant. iii, 186.

SAUL, *n.* A substance which lines the inside of the backbone of fowls; being unconnected with the entrails, it is left in and cooked.

SAUT, *n.* Salt. LAT. *sal*. A.S. *sealt*. DAN., SW., ICEL., *salt*. *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

SAUVE, *n.* The sallow. LAT. *salix*. A.S. *salh*. SC. *saugh*. *Car. v. Sauf.*

SAW, *v.* To sow. A.S. *sawan*. *Car.*

SAY, *n.* Influence, interest.

SAY, *v.* To control, as a parent does a child. *Car.*

SAY NAY, *v.* To deny. *Car.*

SCAB, *n.* The itch; also, the covering of a newly-healed wound.

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SCAD, *v.* To scald. *Jam.*

SCADDIN OF PEAS: Gray peas are boiled in the pods, then strained on a sieve, and placed (in the sieve) on the table, with a saucer containing butter, in the centre.

The Salamanca Corpus: A Glossary of... Words used in Teesdale...Durham (1849)

Salt is sprinkled on them, and each person standing round dips his peas in the saucer. See *Car. v. Scaudin o' Peys*.

SCALE, *v.* To break and disperse manure in a field. *Car.* (2).

SCALING-FORK, *n.* A fork made of wood, having four grains or teeth.

SCALLION, *n.* The onion plant before the bulb is formed.

SCAR, *n.* A precipitous, rocky bank overhanging a stream.

“Whose crooked back is armed with many a rugged *scarr*”

*Drayton's Polyolbion*, S. 27.

“Whyles round a rocky scar it strays.”

*Burns.*

“Is it the roar of Teviot's tide  
That chafes against the *scaur*'s red side?”

*Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel*, Canto i, 12.

*Car., Her., Lane., W. and C., Will.*

SCHŪLE, *n.* School.

SCOOL, *v.* Applied to a horse drawing back his ears and attempting to bite.

SCORE, *n.* Among merchants in the case of certain articles, formerly six score went to the hundred, to which usage the following rhyme refers:

“Five *score*'s a hundred of men, money, and pins,

Six *score*'s a hundred of all other things.”

Nails, quills, and eggs are still sold at six *score* to the hundred. The Stat. Hen. III, “*de mensuris*,” and the Stat. 31 Edw. III, st. ii, A.D. 1357, “*de allece vendendo*,” ordained that a hundred of herrings should be accounted by six *score*.—*Stat. of Realm*, i, 354.

See *Car. v. Long-hundred*, *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii, 274.

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COUTHER, *n.* Denoting great confusion in the state of household furniture, or the act of getting rid of such confusion.

“Ye had better get a scaud than a *scouter*.”

*W. and C.*

SCRAFFLE, *v.* To *scraffle* on, means to be industrious without being prosperous.

SCRAN, *n.* Provision. *W. and C.*

SCRAT, *n.* A scratch. *W. and C.*

SCRAT, *v.* To scratch. *Car.*

SCREED, *n.* A border; as, *cap-screed*. A. S. *screade*. *Car.*

SCREW-JACK, *n.* Used to move heavy weights.

SCROU, *n.* Applied to a place that is untidy, and differing from *scowder* and *scufter* in this respect, that there is no person engaged in putting things right.

SCUFFLER, *n.* An agricultural implement.

SCUFTER, *v.* To do anything in a bustling and disorderly manner. The word is sometimes used as a noun.

SCUMFISH, *v.* To suffocate.

SEAH, *adv.* So.

SECK, *n.* A sack. *Car.*

SECKIN, *n.* Coarse cloth for making sacks. *Car.*

SEE, *v.* "To *see t'* things" is a term for seeing that the cattle in the fields are all right, morning and evening.

SEED, *v. pret.* of saw.

SEEING-GLASS, *n.* A mirror. *Car.*

SEEK, *a.* Sick. A. S. *seoc*. *Car.* (1).

SEER, *a.* Sure. *W. and C.*

SEE-SAW, *n.* A childish pastime with a piece of string.

SEET, *n.* Sight. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

SEG, *n.* A bull of two years old, or more, when castrated. *Car.*, *For.*, *Wilb.*

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SEGS, *n. pl.* Sedges.

SEIGH, *v.* To stretch. *See Car. v. Sie.*

SELD, *v.* Did sell.

SELL, *pr.* Self. *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*

SELLS, *pr.* Selves.

SELVEDGE, *n.* The edge of cloth.

“The over nape shall dowbulle be layde,  
To the utter side the *selvage* brade;  
The over *selvage* he shall replye  
As towel hit were fayrest in hye.”

*The Boke of Curtasye* (14th Century).

*Car.*

SEN, *adv.* and *prep.* Since. *Jam.*, *Car.*

SEN-SYNE, Since then. *D. V. Sin-syne* used by *Burns*. See *Car. v. Sin-syne*.

SET, *v.* To accompany any one a part of the distance he is going.

SETTEN-ON, (1) A term applied to a liquid that is slightly burnt in the process of boiling. (2) To a person of diminutive stature and imperfect growth.

SETTERDAY, *n.* Saturday. *Car.*

SEW, *v.* Did sow, as “corn.”

SEW'D, *v.* Did sew, as “a seam.”

SHACK, *v.* To shake. *Car.*

SHACKLE, *n.* A curved iron implement, to which any machine, as a harrow, is attached, a bolt passing through two holes in the extremities of the shackle.

SHACKLE B'YAN, *n.* The wrist-bone.

“Contrive na we, your *shakle banes*,  
Will mak but little streik.”

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 35.

*Car.*

SHAF, *n.* A sheaf.

SHAG, *n.* Coarse velvet.

SHALE, *v.* To drag the feet so as to scrape the ground. *Car.*

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SHALING, *p. pr.* of Shale.

SHAM, *n.* Shame. *Car.*

SHAM-ABRAHAM, *n.* An idle impostor. It is used as a verb by *Goldsmith*. See *Essays*.

See *Boucher 's Glossary*, "Abraham Men."

SHANK, *n.* A handle or shaft. In the plural, used for the legs.

SHAP, *n.* Shape. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

SHAP, *v.* (1). To shape. *Car.* (2). To set about anything in a workmanlike manner. *Wilb.*

SHARP, *v.* To sharpen. *Sp. and B. Jonson*. The word is applied to the sharpening of plough-irons, that is, the sock and coulter.

SHARP: "Be *sharp*" that is, make haste. *Car.*

SHEAR, *v.* To cut corn with a sickle. *W. and C.*, *Wilb.*, *Will.*

SHEARERS, *n. pl.* Corn-reapers. Generally three *shearers* and one binder constitute a "yan;" the number varies with the breadth of the ridge. The "yan" next to the part which is already cut, is called the "leading yan." "Three yan" would consist of nine shearers and three binders. *Car.*

SHEARING, *n.* and *p. pr.* Reaping.

"In har'st at the *shearing*, nae youths now are jeering."

*Flowers of the Forest* (Scott's P. W. iii, 335).

*Car.*

SHETH, *n.* For the greater convenience of mowing, large fields are set out into *sheths*; in small fields this is not necessary, as they can be mown from side to side conveniently.

SHIBBIN, *n.* A shoe-tie of leather.

SHIFT, *v. n.* To remove, as from one residence to another.

SHIG-SHOG, *n.* A pastime, where two boys are seated, astride, one at each end of a beam, resting about the centre across a tree or large beam; by a sudden

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push with the feet on the ground, a motion up and down is communicated. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii, 258, under "See-saw." It is called "tetter- totter," by *Strutt*.



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See *Sp. and Pas.* p. 269 (4to Ed. 1810), and is known in Roxburghshire as “titter-totter.”

SHILL, *v.* To *shill* beans or peas, i. e. to take off the *swads* or husks. *Car.* (1).

SHILL, *a.* Shrill.

“The pryce he blewe fulle *schylle*.”

*Thornton Romances—Sir Eglamour*, 1. 300, and note, p. 311

(Camden Soc. Pub.)

See also *Archcæl.* xxi, p. 61, note (f), where the annotator’s conjecture seems erroneous.

“A miller’s daughter has a *shill* voice.”

*Scots Proverb.*

SHIN, *v.* To trump at cards.

SHINNY, *n.* A pastime with a stout stick (curved at the striking end) and a piece of wood. It is played between two fixed boundaries, and on reaching either, the knor or wood is said to be alley-ed, as in football. Probably the same as the Scotch “Shinty.”

SHITTLE, *n.* Shuttle.

SHIVE, *n.* A slice of bread. DUT. *schyf*.

“A *sheeve* of bread as brown as nut.”

*Warner, Albion’s England.*

“Easy it is

“Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*.”

*Shaks. Titus Andronicus*, ii, 1.

*For.* (1), *Wilb.*

SHOE-BUCKLE, *n.* A large buckle worn on the shoes by both sexes. This has long been out of use.

SHOO: A word, when quickly repeated, used to frighten away birds or fowls. *Car.*, *H.*, *Wilb.*

SHOOL, *n.* Shovel. DUT. *school*. *Car.*, *Her.*, *H. Jen.*, *W. and C.*

SHOT, *n.* The reckoning in a public-house. *W. and C.*

SHOT: To get *shot of*, i. e. to get rid of.

SHOT, *v.* Turned out, as, "rubbish may be *shot* here." See *Thornton Romances* (Camden Soc. Pub.)—*Sir Percival*, l. 2114, *schott*.

SHOUTHER, *n.* Shoulder. DUT. *schouder*.

"*Shouther to shouther* stands steel and pouter."

*Scots Saying.*

SHROVE-MOUSE, *n.* The field mouse.

SHUFFLE AND CUT, *n.* A step in vulgar dancing.

SHUN, *n. pl.* Shoes. GERM. *schuh*.

SIC, SYKE, *a.* Such. *Car.*

SIC-LIKE, SYKE-LYKE, *a.* Such like. *Sp., B. Jon., Car.*

SIDDEL, *n.* Schedule.

SIDE-LANG, *n.* A hopple attached to a fore and a hinder leg of a horse on the same side.

SIDE-UP, *v.* To put things in order. *Car.* (1).

SIGHT, *n.* A *sight* of people, i. e. "a great number of people." *Car.*

SIKE, SYKE, *n.* A small stream of water. A. S. *sic*. The stream which runs through the village of Newsham is invariably so designated. *Car., Lanc., W. and C.*

SILE, *n.* A milk-strainer, in the shape of a bowl, having a hole in the centre which is covered with fine muslin. *Car.*

SILE-CLOUT, *n.* Sile-cloth, generally of fine muslin. The form is *sigh-clout* in the old ballad of "Take thy old cloak about thee." *Per. Rel.* i, 208.

SILE, *v.* To strain milk. *Car.* (1), *For.* (1), *H.*

SILES, *n. pl.* The main timbers in the roof of a house.

SILL, *n.* The bottom stone in a door or window. A. S. *syl.* *Will.*

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SILL, *n.* A stratum of rock, as in the bed of the Tees.

SILLY, *a.* Weak in body or mind. *Car.*

SIND, *v.* To rinse. *Car., W. and C.*

SINE, *adv.* and *prep.* Since. *Car.*

SIPE, *v. n.* To ooze out. *Jam., Car., W. and C.*

SIPLIN, *n.* “Esh-*siplin*,” a young ash, when sufficiently grown to make a walking-stick of.

SIR-REVERENCE, *n.* Human ordure. This term was formerly used as a kind of apologetical apostrophe. Derived from the Latin, *salvâ reverentiâ*. See *Blount's Glossograph.*: 8vo, 1681, *v. Sareverance*.

“Such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say *sir-reverence*.”—*Shaks.* Com. of Errors, iii, 2. See also *Shaks.* Romeo and Juliet, i, 4.

SISSERARA, *n.* A violent rebuking or scolding.

This word, in a rather different form, but with a like meaning, is used by *Goldsmith*, Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 21.

“As for the matter of that, returned the hostess, gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a *sassarara*.”

SITFAST, *n.* A species of boil, a hard substance in a wound, which requires to be destroyed by burnt alum or caustic. *Car.*

SIV, *n.* Sieve.

SKEEL, *n.* A round wooden vessel for holding water. A. S. *scel*. *Car.*

SKELLY, *v.* To squint. DAN. *skele*. This word is but seldom used.

SKELP, *n.* A slap with the open hand, more especially on the back.

“I canno' tell a', I canno' tell a',  
Some gat a *skelp*, and some gat a claw.”

*The Death of Featherstonhaugh* (Scott's P. W. ii, 88.)

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SKELP, *v.* To beat with the hand. ICE. *skelpe*. *Skelpe* used by *Sk. Car., H.*

SKELPING, *n.* The act of so beating.

SKEP, *n.* A small basket made of straw. A. S. *scep*. Sw. *skeppa*.

“So saying, Andrew retreated; but often cast a parting glance upon the *skeps*, as he called the beehives.”—*Rob Roy*, chap. 17; *Waverly Novels*, vii, 253.

SKIP-JACK, *n.* A toy made of the merrythought bone of a goose, by means of a twisted thread, a piece of wood, and some wax. See *Jam. v. Jumping Jock. Car., For.*

SKRIKE, *v.* To screech. *Car. v. Srike.*

SLABBY, *a.* Miry.

SLAB-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning woollen. In use in the early part of this century.

SLACK, *n.* A hollow between two small hills. *Car.*

SLADDER, *v.* To spill any liquid, as water. See *Will. v. Slatter.*

SLADDERY, *a.* Dirty, muddy, as a road. *Car. v. Slattery.*

SLADE (pronounced *sl'yad*), *v.* Did slide.

SLAFTER, *v.* To slaughter.

SLAFTER-HOUSE, *n.* Slaughter-house.

SLAG, *n.* Refuse material in smelting lead, manufacturing iron, &c. *Car.*

SLAISTERING, *a.* A term applied to a strong, powerful man.

SLAPE, SLIPPY, *a.* Slippery. *Car., H., W. and C., Will., Will.*

SLAW, *a.* Slow. A. S. *slaw*. *Car.*

SLAY, *n.* A sort of comb, made of split reeds, and fixed in the beam of a weaver's loom. A. S. *slæ*.

SLEAH, *n.* A sloe. *W. and C.*

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SLECK, *v.* To *sleck* lime, to cool it by water. *Car.*

SLED, *n.* Sledge. *Her.*

SLEE, *a.* Sly. *W. and C.*

SLING, *n.* An instrument for throwing stones, formed of a short leather strap, and strings attached to the extremities of it. The strings are of unequal length. Slinging was a pastime among boys in the early part of this century. See *Strutt's Sp. and Past.*, p. 67 (4to Ed. 1810).

SLIP, *n.* A moveable iron hoop, which fastens the fore part of a cart to the shaft.

SLIPE, *v.* To strip off, as bark from a tree. See *Jam. v. Slype.*

SLOCKEN, *v.* To quench, as, "to *slocken* thirst."

An’ drouth, thir days.”

*Fergusson, Leith Races.*

SLOGGERING, *a.* Slovenly.

SLOPE, *v.* To make a noise with the lips when supping any liquid, either with or without a spoon.

SLOT, *n.* A bolt. TEUT. *solt*. See *Jam.*, *Car.*

SLOT, *v.* To bolt, as, “*slot t’* door.”

SLOSH, SLUSH, SLUDGE, *n.* Mire. *Jam.*

SMACK, *n.* A blow.

SMACK, *n.* A kiss, given with a noise from the lips.

SMALLISH, *a.* Rather small. *Car.*

SMALLY, *a.* Small.

SMATCH, *n.* Flavour; generally in an unfavorable sense. *Car.*

SMIT, *v.* To infect.

SMITTLE, *n.* Infection.

SMOCK, *n.* A woman’s shift. A. S. *smoc*.

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SMOOR, *v.* To smother. A. S. *smoran*.

“Swelling pity *smoor’d* his wrath.”

*Burns.*

*Car.*, *Will*.

SMUDGE, *v.* To burn without flame, as a candle when blown out. The noun is seldom used.

SNACK, *n.* A short repast.

SNAG, *v.* To lop off branches of trees. *Car.*, *W. and C.*, *Will*.

SNAP, *n.* A small, thin cake of gingerbread. One kind is known by the well-known name of “brandy *snaps*.” *W. and C.*

SNAPE, *v.* To reprimand, to check. IC. *sneipa*.

The old form used by authors is *sneap*.

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“And give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.”

*Shato. Rape of Lucreee.*

*Car., Lane., W. and C., Will.*

SNARL, *n.* A snare.

SNARL, *v.* To snare. DAN. *snarer.*

SNAW, *n.* Snow. A. S. *snaw. Car.*

SNAW, *v.* To snow.

SNECK, *n.* The latch of a door or gate.

“The door’s wide open, nae *sneck* ye hae to draw.”

*Ross’s Helenore, p. 77.*

*Jam., Car., H., Lane., Will.*

SNECK, *v.* To fasten the latch. *Car.*

SNED, *n.* The pole of a scythe. A. S. *snæd.* On the *sned* are two curved handles, called “nibs.”

“This is fixed on a long *snead* or straight handle.”—*Evelyn, Book II, c. 6, s. 2.* See *Ak.,* and *Bar. v. Snead.*

SNEW, *v.* Did snow.

“It *snew* during the whole battle.”—*Holinshed. Car.*

SNIFTER, *v.* To draw the breath audibly through the nose at short intervals. *Car.*

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SNOD, SNODDEN, *v.* To smooth down. *Car.*

SNOD, *a.* Having a smooth surface, as cloth, grass, &c. A. S. *snidan. Jam., Car., W. and C., Will.*

SNOKE, *v.* To draw the breath through the nostrils with a hollow sound, made by keeping the mouth open. The word has a somewhat different meaning in Scotland. See *Jam.*

SNOT, *n.* The mucus of the nose. A. S. *snote.*

“Thus when a greedy sloven once has thrown  
His *snot* into the mess, ‘tis all his own.”

*Swift.*

SNOTTERING, *p. pr.* Sobbing, crying.

SNOTTY, SNOTTY-NOSED, *a.* Full. of snot.

“This Squire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty*-nosed boy.”—*Arbuthnot*.

SNUB, *v.* (1) To check or reprimand a child. (2) To check the growth of trees, &c. ICEL. *snubba*.

Near the sea-shores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off,”—*Ray on the Creation*.

*H., Will.*

SO NOW, *i. e.* cease, desist.

SOCK, *n.* A ploughshare.

“Peace to the husbandman and a’ his tribe,  
Whase care fills a’ our wants frae year to year!

Lang may his *sock* and couter turn the gleyb!

And bauks o’ corn bend down wi’ laded ear!”

*Fergusson’s Poems.*

SODDENED, *a.* Thoroughly wet.

SOL-BOOK, *n.* A manuscript book, containing the musical notes adapted for instruction in singing, and also a collection of psalm tunes.

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SOOK, *n.* A suck. *Car. v. Souk.*

SOOK, *v.* To suck.

SOPE, *n.* Sup. *Car.*

SOSS, *v.* To lap, as a dog laps milk. *Car.*

SOUGH, *v.* To make a hollow moaning sound, as the wind does sometimes. The participle is more used than the verb or the noun.

“My fitstep-tread there’s nane can ken,  
For the *sughin* wind and rain, Jo.

Let me in this ae night.”

*Burns.*



SOUPLE, *a.* Supple.

SOUTHRON-WOOD, *n.* The *Artemisia Abrotanum*, called generally in the South, "old man's love." In Wilts, "boy's love."

SOWDER, *n.* Solder.

SOWDER, *v.* To solder.

SPAK, *v.* Did speak. *Car.*

SPAN-NEW, *a.* Quite new.

The idea conveyed by this and similar terms is, of something used for the first time.

*Ency. Met. Grammar*, vol. i, p. 112. See *Brand-new* in *John.*, *Web.*

*Span-newe* is used by *Chaucer. Car.*, *Lanc.*

SPANE (pronounced *sp'yan*), *v.* To wean a child; also to deprive an animal, as a foal or calf, of its mother's milk. *John.*, *Car.*, *Pr. Pa.*, *Will.*

SPANGIE, *n.* Formerly a game at marbles. See *Jam.*

SPANG-HEW, *v.* To throw anything with violence. *Will.*

SPANKER, *n.*, SPANKING, *a.* Words denoting large growth. *Will.*

SPARABLES, *n. pl.* Small nails used by shoemakers. *Car.*, *H.*

SPEAK-SHAFT, *n.* A kind of plane.

SPELKS, *n. pl.* Used in thatching. They are made of

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hazels bruised in the centre, then twisted and bent. The two points penetrate and secure the thatch. A. S. *spelc. Car.* (2), *W. and C.*

SPELL AND KNORR, *n.* A pastime of boys. The *knorr* is a small ball of wood, holly being the best. The *knorr* is placed in the *spell*, which is struck at the point by the buckstick in such a manner as to make the *knorr* spring upwards in a forward direction, and the player then attempts to hit it with the buckstick, which is about four feet long. TEUT. *knorr*. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii, 254. *Car.* v. *Spell and Knorr.*

SPELL, SPLENT, *n.* A splinter.

SPICE, *n.* Gingerbread.

- SPICE CAKE, *n.* A cake with currants in it.
- SPIDDICK AND FAUCET: A sort of wooden cock used for barrels.
- SPILE-HOLE, *n.* The air-hole in a cask.
- SPILE-PIN, *n.* The pin which is fitted into the spile-hole.
- SPINK, *n.* (1) The chaffinch. *H., Will.* (2) A spark of fire.
- SPOIL, *n.* A small, cylindrical, wooden frame, used by weavers to wind the thread or yarn on which is to form the warp. See *Car. v. Spoele.*
- SPRECKLED, *a.* Speckled.
- SPRENT, *p. pa.* Sprinkled. *Car.*
- SPÛNE, *n.* Spoon.
- SPURLING, *n.* A rut made by a cart-wheel.
- SPURN, *n.* The toe of a horse's shoe, when sharpened in time of frost, is so called.
- SQUAB, *n.* A long seat, differing from a lang-settle, in having no back.
- “On her large *squab* you find her spread.”
- Popes Imitation of the Earl of Dorset, l. 10.*
- H., W. and C.*
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- SQUAT, *v.* To sit down, applied to a hare,
- SQUENCH, *v.* To quench.
- SQUIRT, *n.* A syringe.
- STADDLE, *n.* A framework on stone posts, to set corn- stacks on.
- STAGGARTH (*Stack-garth*), *n.* A stack-yard.
- STAKE AND ETHER, *n.* A kind of fence. See *Web., Car. v. Ether, Wilb. v. Eder.*
- STAKKER, *v.* To move unsteadily. *Car. v. Stacker.*
- STAKKERS, *n.* A disease in horses and sheep. *Car.*
- STALE (pronounced *st'yal*) *v.* Did steal.
- STALLED, *a.* Surfeited. *H.*
- STANE (pronounced *st'yan*), *n.* Stone. A. S. *stan.* *Car.*
- STANG, *n.* A shooting pain. *Car.*

STANG, *n.*, RIDING THE STANG, This is a punishment for mis-behaving husbands and wives, whether the offence arise from cruelty in the shape of personal chastisement, or from breaking chaste “Diana’s pales.” A substitute is now usually obtained to personate the real offender. See *Pr. Par.* p. 97, note 6; *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* ii. 118; *Allan Ramsay’s Christ’s Kirk on the Green*, canto iii, st. 18. Extract from *Archæological Album*, in Chambers’ s Journal, p. 416. *Jam., W. and C., Will.*

STAUP, *v.* To step heavily with the foot. *Car.* (1).

STEE, *n.* A ladder. A. S. *stæyer*. *Steigh* in *Car.*, *Stey* in *Will.* *W. and C.*

The word “stairs” was originally spelt *steyers*, as in *Chaucer*.

STEED, *n.* Stead, as, “door-*stead*.” A. S. *sted*. *Car. v. Sted.*

STEEK, *v.* “To steek a door,” i. e. to shut a door. The word is nearly obsolete. *W. and C.*

STEG, *n.* A gander. ICEL. *stegge*. *Car., W. and C., Will.*

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STEER, *n.* A young ox. A. S. *styre*.

STELL, *a.* A deep, open cutting through a field, for the purpose of draining it.

“In *Hickes’s Thesaurus* is a very ancient Saxon charter of land in the Bishopric; the place is called ‘Haliware stelle’”—*Ritson’s Letters*, vol. i, p. 8.

STENCHEL (*Stanchion*), *n.* An iron bar on the inside or outside of a window.

STEPPING-STONES, *n. pl.* Stones placed at short intervals to enable a person to cross a beck or river.

Formerly there were such in Staindrop beck, just above the mouth of the mill-race.

STIDDY (*Stithy*), *n.* An anvil. SC. *studdie*. ICEL. *stедie*. A. S. *stid*.

“The mind to strengthen and anneal,

While on the *stithy* glows the steel.”

*Rokeby*, Canto i, 31.

*Car., H., Will. v. Stiddie.*

STILT, *n.* The handle of a plough. *Car.*

STIME, *n.* A dim ray of light. See *Jam. v. Styme* (3).

STINT, *n.* A limited number of cattle gaits. *Car.*

STIRK, *a.* A young steer or heifer, between one and two years old.

This word occurs in *Sir William Brereton's Travels* (Chetham Soc. Pub. 1844, p. 78).

*Jam., Car., H., Will.*

STIRRINGS, *n. pl.* The bustle at a market, fair, wedding, &c. *Car.*

STITHE, *n.* A pungent smell, as in a stable.

STOB, *n.* A short stick with a sharp point. *Jam., Car.*

STOCKIN: Throwing the *stockin*, formerly a ceremony used at weddings, is now quite laid aside. The bride used to be put to bed by the bridesmaids, and when in bed, she sat up, and the bridesmaids took a stocking, and standing at the foot of the bed with their backs

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to the bride, threw it over the left shoulder, and the bridesmaid who hit the bride's forehead was to be married first.

The present custom is to throw a shoe, and this is still done occasionally. *Car.*

STOOK, *n.* It consists of ten or twelve sheaves of corn, set up, two being used to hood the *stook*.

“While at the *stook* the shearers cow'r.”

*Burns*, ii, 199.

*Jam., Car., Will.*

STOOP, GATE-STOOP, *n.* A post of wood or stone fastened in the ground. *Jam., Car.* (1), *H., Will.*

STORKEN, *v.* To stiffen, as gravy fat does by cooling. *Car., W. and C., Wilb., Will.*

STORY, *n.* A lie. *For.*

STOT, *n.* An ox of two or three years old. *Car., Will.*

STOUND, *n.* A numbing pain caused by a blow.

STOUR, *n.* Dust. A. S. *styrán*.

“For I maun crush among the *stoure*

Thy slender stem.”

*Burns*, ii, 267.

*W. and C.*

STOWN, *p. pa.* Stolen.

“Some ran to coffer, and some to kist,  
But nought was *stown* that could be mist.”

*The Gaberlunzie Man* (Percy Rel. ii, 65).

STRACKLIN, *n.* An idle, dissipated person. *Car.*

STRAKE, *n.* A flat piece of wood used for scraping off surplus corn in measuring it.

STRANG, *a.* Strong. A. S. *strang*. *Jam.*, *Car.*

STRANGER, *n.* A flake of soot hanging on the bar of a grate is so called, and portends the speedy visit of some stranger.

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STRAPPER, *n.*, STRAPPING, *a.*, Denote a person tall and vigorous. *Car.*

STREAK, *n.* Straw. *Car.*, *Wilb.*

STREAK, *v.* To stretch.

STREAN, *n.* A strain. *Car.*

STREAN, *v.* To strain. *Car.*

STRICKLE, *n.* An implement used for whetting a scythe. It has four sides, which converge to a point. Each side is covered with grease and sand. *H.*

STRINKLE, *v.* To sprinkle. *Jam.*, *Car.*

STRIPPINGS, *n. pl.* The last part of the milk drawn at one meal from a cow. *Car.*, *For.*

STROKE, *v.* To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness.

“Child Waters in his stable stoode  
And *stroakt* his milke-white steede.”

*Child Waters* (Per. Rel. iii, 95).

“Then I’ll caress thee, *stroke* thee into shape.”

*The Unhappy Favourite*, act i, sc. 1.

See *John*.

STRŪKE, *v.* Did strike. *Car.*

STUB, *n.* An old nail from a horse's shoe. *Car.*

STUB, *v.* To cut down close to the roots, as, "to stub a hedge, whins," &c.

STÜDE, *v.* Stood. *D. V., Car.*

STUTTER, *v.* To stammer in speaking.

STY, *n.* This word repeated in quick succession is used to drive away pigs.

SUD, *v.* Should. *Sc., Car., W. and C.*

SUE, *v.* To sew. *Car.*

SŪGAR, *n.* Sugar.

SUMP, *n.* A puddle. *Car., W. and C.*

SUN-DANCE, *n.* A superstition connected with Easter Sunday. See *Hone's E. D. B. i,*

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SŪNE, *Soon. W. and C.*

SŪTE, *n.* Soot.

SWAD, *n.* The husk of peas, beans, &c. *Car., H., Lanc.*

SWAG, *v.* To pull down.

SWAP, *v.* To exchange. *Sc., Jam., Ak., H., W. and C.* "Swop," used as a verb by *Dryden*, as a noun by *Addison, Spectator*, 559.

SWAM, SWUM, *v. pret.* of swim.

SWARM, *v.* To climb up the trunk of a tree by clasping it with the arms and legs. *Car., H.* See *Will. v. Swarble.*

SWATH, *n.* The skin of a bacon collop.

SWATHIN, *n.* Land that has been long in grass.

SWATTER, *v.* To waste away money by spending.

SWEAL, *v. n.* To waste away, as a candle does when posed to a current of air, or when there is a "thief" in it. *Car., Will.*

SWEEP, *n.* A machine for collecting hay, and drawing it to the stack.

SWEER, *v.* To swear.

SWEIGH, *v.* To overbalance by excess of weight, or the application of greater force. *Car. v. Swey. Will.*

SWELTERING, *p. pr.* "A sweltering day," an excessively hot day.

Probably from ICEL. *swaela*, *suffocare*. The participle is the only form used. *Her.*

*v. Sweltered.*

SWERD, *a.* Sword. A. S. *swyrd*.

"The smith

That forgeth sharp *swerdes* on his stith."

*Chaucer Kn. Tale.*

*Car. v. Swerd.*

SWETHE, *n.* The grass cut and laid by the scythe. A. S. *swathe*.

SWILL, *n.* A basket made of unpeeled willows. *Will.*

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SWING, *n.* Formed by a rope, fastened at the extremities. See *Strutt's Sp. and Pas.* p. 267 (4to Ed. 1810).

SWINGLE-TREE, *n.* A splinter-bar; the large one nearest the plough is called the "master *swingle-tree*" *Jam., Car.*

SWITCH, SWITCH-STICK, *n.* A light, supple stick. *H.*

SWITCHING, *a.* "A *switching* fellow," means a dashing bragging person.

SWITCH-TAIL, *n.* A horse's tail which has been cut, and the hair allowed to grow without squaring.

SWOOPLE, *n.* The upper part of a flail. See *Pr. Par.* p. 165, note 2. *Jam. v. Souple.*  
*Car. v. Swupple.*

SWORD-DANCERS, *n. pl.* The sword-dance is performed at Christmas by about half a dozen young men, carrying a kind of sword like a foil, and dressed in shirts, as the upper part of their outward dress, ornamented with ribands. They are accompanied by a clown, who is dressed very grotesquely, and carries a large watchman's rattle; also, by a fiddler in ordinary dress. During the dance certain rhymes are sung, and they afterwards receive money, and sometimes, also, refreshment. The following song was formerly sung;

When good King Arthur ruled his land,  
He was a gracious king,



*The Salamanca Corpus: A Glossary of... Words used in Teesdale...Durham (1849)*

He bought three pecks of barleymeal,  
    To make a bag pudding.  
A bag pudding the king did make,  
    And stuff'd it well with plumbs;  
And in it put great lumps of fat,  
    As big as my two thumbs.  
The king and queen did eat thereof,  
    And all the court beside,  
And what they could not eat that night,  
    They had next morning fried.

See *Halliwell's Nursery Rhymes*, 1844; also an Article

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on "Sword Dancing," in *Sir Cuthbert Sharp's Bishoprick Garland*. This article is in *Richardson's Table Book*, i, 209 (Leg. Div.) Some of the verses at p. 211 used to be sung in this district.

In the Scotch ballad of 'Johnny Lad,' there are two stanzas but slightly differing from those formerly sung. See *Buchan's Ancient Ballads*, vol. ii, p. 153. See also *Clarkson's History of Richmond*, 4to, p. 290; *Hone's Year Book*, p. 57.

Many now living will remember the eccentric Fiddler Wilson, of Cockfield, who frequently accompanied the Staindrop sword-dancers. "He was a native of Cockfield, near Staindrop, where his father carried on business as a master mason. Having received a liberal education, he was ordained for the church, and resided for some years in the North of England as a curate, never having obtained superior preferment. He was twice married, but "too much learning had made him mad," and he returned to his native place, where he resided till his death (in 1842), on the property left him by his father. A lady, resident in this city, remembers having heard Mr. Wilson preach in Morpeth church upwards of forty years ago."—*Durham Advertiser*, 1842.

The *sword-dance*, said to be an ancient Scandinavian amusement, lingered till a recent period in Shetland. The rhymes connected with its performance bore a

considerable resemblance to those of the rude and grotesque drama called Galatian, which, in lowland Scotland, is performed by the Guizards on the evenings of Christmas Day, Hogmany, New Year's Day, and Handsel Monday.

See *Chambers 's Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, 1847, p. 299. Will.

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SYDE, *a.* Long. Used generally in reference to garments. A. S. *sid*.

“You wear the horn so *syde*.”

*Proud Lady Margaret* (Scott's P. W. iii, 32).

“The cucker hangs so *side* now, furred with a cat's skin.”

*Townley Mysteries*.

This word was in use in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. “A *side* gown of Kendal green.” See *Percy's Rel.* i. Essay, p. liv. *Car.*, *Will*.

SYNE, *adv.* “It may as well be done sune as *syne*,” that is, “as well now as then.”

TACK, *v.* To take. *Car.*

TACK EFTER, *v.* To take after, to resemble.

TACK, *n.* The lease of a house, turnpike-gate, &c. *Jam.*, *Car.*, *Wilb.*

TACK, *n.* An unpleasant taste.

TACKET, *n.* A small nail.

“Johnny cobbles up his shoe

Wi *tackets* large and lang.”

*Jam. Morison's Poems*, p. 47.

TACKIN, *n.* Condition, plight. *Car.*

TADE (pronounced *t'yad*), *n.* A toad. *Jam.*

TAIL-BAND, *n.* A crupper. *Car.*

TAISTREL, *n.* An idle, knavish person, an ill-behaved boy. *Car.*

TAMMY, *n.* A sort of woollen cloth

TAMMY-WEAVER, *n.* A weaver of *tammy* cloth.

TANE (pronounced *t'yan*), *n.* The one. *Jam.*, *Car.*

TANE (pronounced *t'yan*), *p. pa.* Taken. *Jam.*, *Car.*

TANTRUMS, *n. pl.* Passionate whims. *Wilb.*

TARN, *n.* A pool of shallow water, with rushes growing in and about it.

There was a *tarn* on the left-hand side of the road

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from Newsham to Winston Moor, which a few years since was drained and inclosed. *Car., Will.*

TATIE, *n.* A potato.

TAUM, *n.* A fishing-line. ICEL. *taum.* *Car.*

TAVE (pronounced *t'yav*), *v.* To tread slowly and with difficulty, as over a ploughed field.

TAW, *n.* The marble which is shot by boys from the forefinger and thumb. Dutch *taws* were formerly in great request. *H., Bar.*

TAYLIER, *n.* A tailor. FR. *tailleur.* *Car., H.*

TEAH, *n.* A toe.

TEE, *n.* A tie. *Car.*

TEE, *v.* To tie. *Car.*

COW-TEE, *n.* A cow-tie.

TEASTER, *n.* A flat wooden covering over a bed.

TEE-FALL (*to-fall*), *n.* A small building attached to the wall of a larger, usually at the back part. *Jam. v. Tofall.*

TEEM, *v.* To pour out.

*Serenius* refers this word to the ICEL. *taema*, to empty. “*Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer.”—*Swift's Directions to the Butler. Car., For., H., Lane., W. and C., Wilb. Will.*

TELL'D, *v.* Did tell.

TELL'D, *p. pa.* Told.

TELLY-PIE-TIT, *n.* A schoolboy who tells tales out of school. *Car. v. Tell-pye.*

TEMSE, *n.* A sieve. DUT. *tems.* *Car., H.*

TEMSE, *v.* To sift.

EFTER-TEMSINS, *n. pl.* The coarse flour or refuse left after the operation of *temsing*.

TENG, *n.* A sting. *Car.*

TENG, *v.* To sting.

TENGING-ETHER, *n.* The large dragon-fly.

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TENGS, *n. pl.* Tongs. A. S. *tang*.

TEN O'CLOCKS: Bread, cheese, and ale given in hay-time to mowers at 10 a.m. In like manner, *four clocks* for 4 p.m.

TEW, *v.* (1) To fatigue. (2) To ruffle, to disturb. "My gown's sadly *tew'd*." *H., Will.*

THACK, *n.* Thatch. A. S. *thac*. *Jam., Car., For., H., W. and C., Will.*

THAIRM, *n.* Sheep gut or other intestines twisted into a cord. A. S. *thearm*. *Jam.*

THARF-CAKE, *n.* A cake of simple meal and water. A. S. *thearf*.

*Tharf*-bread is a term used frequently by *Wilcliffe*, expressive of unleavened bread.

"Paske and the feeste of *therf* looves was after twey dayes."—*Mark*, xiv. See also *Matt*, xxvi; *Luke*, xxii. *Bou. v. Bannocks. H.*

THEE, *n.* Thigh. A. S. *theoh*. *Sk.*

THEEK, *v.* To thatch. A. S. *theccan*. *Car.*

"We'll *theek* our nest when it grows bare."

*The Two Corbies* (Scott's P. W. ii, 360).

THEEKER, *n.* Thatcher. *Car., W. and C.*

THICK, *a.* On very friendly terms. "As *thick* as inkle weavers."

"Nae twa were ever seen mair *thick*."

*Davidson.*

See *Chal. Shaks.* iii, 477, vii, 536, for definition of *inkle*.

*Jam., Car., For., W. and C.*

THIMMEL, *n.* Thimble. *W. and C.*

THIMMEL-PIE., A fillip with a thimble. *Car.*

THINK ON, *v.* To remember. With a pronoun after it, to remind, as, “*think me on.*”

*Car., Willb.*

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THIR, *pr.* These. *Jam., Car.*

THIVLE, *n.* A short, peeled, willow stick, used to stir up cream. There is a phrase,—”A queer stick to make a *thivle on.*” *Car., Will.*

THOOM, *n.* Thumb.

THOU’S: Thou art. “*Thou’s a good lad.*”

THOU’S: Thou shalt. “*Thou’s gan wi’ me.*”

THOW, *n.* Thaw. Used by *Burns.* See *Jam.*

THOW, *v.* To thaw. *Jam.*

THRANG, *n.* A throng, a bustle. A. S. *thrang.* *Jam.*

THRANG, *a.* Busily engaged. There is a phrase, “As *thrang* as Throp’s wife ‘at hanged hersell i’ t’ dish-clout.” See somewhat different versions in *Car., Lanc. Dialect*, p. 14 (Ed. Lond. 1833).

THRAST, THROST, *v.* Did thrust. *Car.*

THRAW, *n.* (1) A throw. (2) A lathe. *Car.*

THRAW, *v.* (1) To throw. *Jam.* (2) To turn with a lathe. *Car.*

THREAP, *v.* To argue in a pertinacious manner. A. S. *threapian.*

“It’s not for a man with a woman to *threape.*”

*Take thy Old Cloak about Thee* (Per. Rel. 1. 208).

*Car., H., W. and C., Will.*

THREAVE, *n.* A bundle of straw equal to twelve battens. A. S. *threaf.* *Her. v. Throve.*

THREDE, *n.* Thread. *Car., H.*

THREDE, *v.* To thread.

THREE-THRUMS, *a.* The purring noise made by a cat. *Car.*

THRESH, *v.* To thrash. TEUT. *threschen.* *Car.*

THRIFT-BOX, *n.* A box with a small opening for money.

THRISSELE, *n.* Thistle. *Jam.*

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THROPPLER, *n.* The windpipe.

“Some musical instrument, if it were but a bird-call, or a *guse-thropple*.”—  
*Ritson’s Letters*, i, p. 23. *Jam. v. Thropill. W. and C.*

THROSSEN, THRUSSER, *p. pa.* Thrust. *Car.*

THROSSLE, *n.* The thrush. *H., W. and C.*

THRUF-STANE, *n.* A stone which passes quite through a wall. *Car.*

THRUMS, *n. pl.* The warp ends of a weaver’s web.

“Fower and twenty goode arrows trussed in a *thrumme*.”

*Ritson’s Ancient Songs*, p. 50.

“Come, sisters, come,  
Cut thread and *thrum*.”

*Shaks. Mid. Night’s Dream*, v, 1.

See *Malone’s Shakspeare*.

“He’s no a gude weaver that leaves lang *thrums*.”—*Scotch Prov.*

THUD, *n.* A dull and hollow sound, caused by a blow or fall. *Jam.*

THUMMEL-TEAH, *n.* The large toe.

THUMPER, *n.*, THUMPING, *a.*, Denoting great size.

THUNNER, *n.* Thunder. *Car.*

THUNNER-PASH, *n.* A thunder shower. *Car., H.*

THUNNER STANE, *n.* A quartz pebble, ignorantly supposed to have fallen from the  
sky. *Car.*

TI, *prep.* To.

TICE, *v.* To entice. *Wilb.*

TICK-TACK, *n.* The sound made by a watch.

TIDY, *a.* Neat, applied either to the person or a place. *Bar., H.*

TIED, *a.* Obligated, certain. “He’s *tied* to gan.” “He’s *tied* to be rich.”

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TIFT, *n.* A slight quarrel. *Car., H.*

TIGGY, TIGGY, TOUCHWOOD, I TOUCH NO WOOD. These words are repeated in a pastime among boys, one of whom pursues the rest, and endeavours to catch him when he is not *touching wood*.

TIKE, *n.* A mischievous youth. *Shaks.* Hen. V, ii, 1.

TIL, TIN, *prep.* “*Til um,*” “*Tin um,*” to him. Both forms used when the following word begins with a vowel.

TIMMER, *n.* (1) Timber. (2) Standing trees, as in the following lines:

“Fu’ loud and shrill the frosty wind  
Blaws thro’ the leafless *timmer*, sir.”

*Burns*, iv, 58.

TINKLER, *n.* A tinker. *Car.*

TIP-CAT, TIPPY-CAT-RUN, *n.* A pastime played in a somewhat similar way to cricket, generally between two boys.

This game differs from the description in *Strutt’s Sp. and Past.* p. 101. See *Brand’s Pop. Ant.* ii. 243, where the description tallies with the pastime as now played, as to the number.

TIP-TAP-TOE, *n.* A childish game on a slate.

TIT, *n.* A horse.

“Nor drawing *tit*, but skorn’d who there,  
Nor asse that will his burthen beare.”

*Friar Bakon’s Prophecie* (Percy Soc. Pub.)

*Car.*, *Wilb.*

TITE, *adv.* Soon. *Car.*

TOAD-STOOL, *n.* A sort of fungus.

TOAD UNDER A HARROW: “To live like a *toad under a harrow*,” is an expression denoting extreme personal wretchedness, especially that which originates in domestic strife. *Car.*

TOGITHER, *adv.* Together. *Car.*

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TOM-CAT, *n.* A male cat. *Car.*



TOMMY-LOACH, *n.* The loach.

TOM-TIT, *n.* A common name of the titmouse. *Wilb.*

TOM-TROT, *n.* A sweetmeat, the ingredients being treacle, sugar, ginger, &c. "A joining o' *tom-trot* is a subscription for making it.

TOON, *n.* Town.

TOPPIN, *n.* A crest, as of a bird. The hair on the forehead when worn standing up was so called. *Car.*

TOUGHT, *p. pa.* Taught. *Tout* occurs in *Sydney's Arcadia*.

TRAIL, *v.* To drag along. *Car.*

TRAMP, TRAMPER, *n.* A mendicant. *Ak., Car., Will.*

TREDDLES, *n. pl.* Parts of a weaver's loom, trodden alternately by the feet.

TRESSEL, *n.* A wooden prop. *Car.*

TRIG, *v.* To dress smartly.

TRIG, *a.* TRIGGERED OUT, *p. pa.* Dressed smartly.

"Oh, dear father, gin I be not *trig*?"—*North Country Chorister*, 1802.

TRIG, *v.* To fill the belly to excess. *Car.*

TRIMMLE, *n.* A tremble.

TRIMMLE, *v.* To tremble. *W. and C.*

TROD, *n.* A footpath. *A. S. trod. Sp., Car., W. and C.*

TRONES, *n. pl.* A steelyard.

According to *Fleta*, "trona" is a beam, and was used to weigh wool. "Tronage" is mentioned in *Stat. West*, ii, c. 25. *Car.*

TROOANT, *n.* Truant.

TROU, *n.* Trough.

TROUBLE, *n.* A break or obstruction in a stratum of coal. See *Oliver's Rambles in Northumberland*, p. 35.

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TROUNCE, *v.* To beat, to punish.

“The Lord *trounced* Sisera and all his chariots.”—*Mathewe’s Transl. of the Bible* (1537), *Judg.v*, 15. “*Trounce* him, gaol him, and bring him upon his knees.”—*South, Serm.* vi, 52. Used by *Butler* and *Dryden*.

TROUNCIN, *n.* A beating. *W. and C.*

TRUNK, *n.* A trump at cards.

TRUNNLE (Trundle), *v.* To bowl, to roll.

TŪFE, *a.* Tough.

TŪFIT, *n.* A lapwing.

TŪKE, *pret.* of Take. *Car., W. and C.*

TUM, *v.* To separate the fibres of wool from one another before carding. *Car.*

TUMMLE, *n.* A tumble.

TUMMLE, *v.* To tumble. *Car.*

TUNDER, *n.* Tinder.

TUNNLE, *n.* Funnel.

TŪPE, (Tup), *n.* A ram. *Car., For., H., Her.*

TŪTHE, *n.* Tooth. *W. and C.*

TWEAH, *a.* Two. *W. and C.*

TWIBLE, *v.* To walk unsteadily.

TWILL, *n.* A quill. *Car.*

TWILT, *n.* A quilt. *Car., W. and C.*

TWINY, *a.* Fretful, uneasy. *Car.*

TWITCH-BELL, *n.* An earwig.

T’YAM, *a.* Tame.

UNKARD, *a.* A person in a strange place, with which he is unacquainted, is said to be *unkard*. The word when applied to a place, means “lonely.”

UNKEN’D, *a.* Strange to any place, or any kind of work.

UNLIKLY, *a.* Unlikely. *Car.*

UNMAKLY, *a.* Unshapely. *Will.*

UNPOSSABLE, *a.* Impossible. *Car.*

UNREGALAR, *a.* Irregular. *Car.*

UNSENSIBLE, *a.* Insensible. *Car.*

UPHAUD, *v.* To uphold. *Lanc., Wilb.*

UPTACK, *n.* Anything, lost, being found and restored, a reward is offered for the  
*uptack. Car. (2).*

URCHIN, *n.* (1) A hedgehog. (2) A name of slight anger to a child. *Car., H., Her.,  
Lane., W. and C.*

URLED, *a.* Pinched with cold. See *Hurl* in *Car.*

USE, USE-MONEY, *n.* Interest. Out at *use*, i. e. out at interest.

“So he will let me have  
The other half in *use*.”

*Shaks. Merchant of Venice, iv, 1.*

UVVER-LEATHER, *n.* Over-leather, as of a shoe.

VAGE, *n.* A journey attended with toil.

VALLIDOM, *n.* “Not *t’vallidom* of a fardin,” i. e. not the worth of a farthing. *Car.*

VARMIN, *n.* Vermin. *Car.*

VARRY, *adv.* Very.

VAST, *n.* (1) A great quantity. (2) A large number. *Car.*

VENT, *n.* A hole or opening.

VESSEL-CUP, *n.* Vessel-cups were formerly carried about shortly before Christmas.

They consisted of small boxes, containing figures dressed up to represent the  
advent of the Saviour. Songs of rude and simple rhyme were sung by the persons  
(generally females) who carried them.

The following verses used to be sung:

“God bless the master of this house,  
And mistress also,  
And all the little children  
That round the table go;

And all your kith and kindred,  
That dwell both far and near;  
I wish you a merry Christmas,  
And a happy new year. “

“I come not to your house to beg nor to borrow,  
But I come to your house to drive away all sorrow.”

\* \* \* \*

The annexed verse differs slightly from the above:

“God bless the ruler of this house,  
With great prosperity,  
And many a merry Christmas  
May he live again to see,  
Amongst his friends and kindred,  
That live both far and near,  
And God send us all a happy new year.”

*Rimbault's Christmas Carols*, p. 27, v. 9.

The lines following are sung in the old drama, called Galatian, performed by Guizards, in Scotland, at Christmas:

“Blessed be the master of this house, and the mistress also,  
And all the little babies that round the table grow;  
Their pockets full of money, the bottles full of beer—  
A merry Christmas, guizards, and a happy new year.”

“It was usual some years ago for the poorer people to go from door to door with a wassail-cup adorned with ribbons, and a gold apple at the top, singing, and begging money for it: the original of which was, that they also might procure lamb's wool to fill it, and regale themselves as well as the rich.” See *Gent.'s Mag.* vol. 54, pp. 98, 347; *Brand's Pop. Ant.* vol. i, p. 1; *Clarkson's History of Richmond*, 4to, p. 289.

VIEWLY, *a.* Handsome, pleasing to the eye. *Car.*

VOLENTINE, *n.* Valentine.

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WABBLE, *v.* To move from side to side. TEUT. *wabelen. W. and C.*

WABBL<sup>Y</sup>, *adv.* Unsteadily.

WAD, *n.* The blacklead in a pencil.

WAD, *v. aux.* Would. *Car., W. and C.*

WAD-N'T: Would not. *Car.*

WAD-PENCIL, *n.* A blacklead pencil.

WAFF, *n.* The ghost of a person still living, the appearance of which portends his death.

See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* iii, 121.

WAFFING, *a.* Barking, as a dog.

WAINROPE, *n.* The strongest rope used in agriculture, as, for securing corn on the long carts, &c.

"Oxen and wainropes cannot hale them together."—*Shaks. Twelfth Night*, iii, 2.

WAKE, *a.* Weak.

"Ich am to *waik* to worcke."

*Piers Plowman.*

"My father was sa *wake* of blude and bane."

*Percy Reliques.*

*Car.*

WAKELY, *adv.* Weakly.

WALKER, *n.* A fuller. A. S. *wealcere.*

"She curst the weaver and the *walker*

That clothe that had wrought."

*Boy and the Mantle*, l. 53 (*Percy Rel.* iii, 42).

WALLET, *n.* A schoolboy's satchel.

WALLOP, *v.* To beat. *Car.* (1).

WALSH, *a.* A walsh day, a showery day. *Walsh*, as applied to broth, gruel, &c., means insipid, unsavoury. *Jam., Car.*

WAME (pronounced *w'yam*), *n.* The belly. A. S. *wamb. D. V., Jam., Car.*

WAN, *v. pret.* of win. *Car.*

WAND, *v. pret.* of wind.

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WANKLE, *a.* Unstable. A. S. *wancol*. GER. *wankel*.

“But, Thomas, truly I the say,  
This world is wondir *wankill*”

*True Thomas* (Jamieson’s Pop. Ball, ii, 35).

*Car., W. and C.*

WANT, *v.* To spare. “I cannot *want* it,” i. e. I cannot spare it.

WAP, *n.* A stroke or blow. *Jam.* (2), *Car.*

WAP, WAPPIN, *n.* A small cock of hay.

WAPPER, *n.* Anything large of its kind.

WAPPING, *a.* Large in size.

WARBLE, *n.* A small tumour on the back of cattle. *Car.*

WARE, *v.* To spend, either money, time, or labour.

“Robin Burns in mony a ditty,  
Loudly sings in whiskey’s praise;  
Sweet his sang!—the mair’s the pity,  
E’er on it he *ward* sic lays.”

*Macneil’s Scotland’s Scaith*, Part II, v. 26.

“Wi ten pund Scots on sarkin to *ware*.”

*Scots Song.*

See *Burns*, ii, p. 17, l. 6; p. 308, last line. *Car.*

WARE-DAY, *n.* A week day, as distinguished from Sunday. *W. and C.*

WARE, *n.* Work. *Sk., Sp., Car.*

WARK, *v.* To ache; as, heed-*wark*;, tūthe-*wark*, belly-*wark*. A. S. *wærc*. *Car., H., W. and C., Will.*

WARK-FOLK, *n.* Labourers. *Car.*

WARRISH, *n.* The withers of a horse. *Car. v. Warridge.*

WARSE, *a.* Worse.

WARSEN, WORSEN, *v. n.* To grow worse, to lose condition. *Car., Her.*

WATER-BITE, *n.* Something to eat immediately after bathing.

WATH, *n.* A ford.

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WATTELS, *n.* The loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.

"The cock's comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit."—

*More against Atheism.*

WATTER, *n.* Water; also a river. *Car.*

WAX, *v. n.* To increase in size or stature. A. S. *weaxan.* *Car., Lanc.*

"A lad o' *wax*" means one who is clever, expert. See *Shaks.* *Romeo and Juliet*, i,

3. *Car., H.*

WAX-END, *n.* The end of the waxed thread used by shoemakers.

WEAK, *a.* Sorry. A. S. *wa.* SC. *wa* and *wae.*

This word, as an adjective, is used in a similar meaning in the following passages:

"I wolde be *wo*,

That I presume to her is writin so."

*Ch. Court of Love.*

"I am *woe* for 't, sir."

*Shaks. Tempest*, v. 1.

"But be ye sure I wolde be *wo*,

If ye shulde chaunce to begyle me so."

*Old Play—The Four Ps* (by John Heywood).

*Car. v. Waa.*

WEAH-WORTH: Woe betide ye.

"*Wae-worth* the loun that made the laws."

*Gilderoy*, 1. 65 (Per. Rel. i, 338).

"*Woe worth* the chase, *woe worth* the day,

That costs thy life, my gallant grey."

*Scott's Lady of the Lake*, Canto 1, ix.

WEATHER-GALL, *n.* An imperfect rainbow.

A word of similar meaning occurs in *Shaks. Rape of Lucrece*, ad fin.

"These *water-galls* in her dim element,



Fortell new storms to those already spent.”.

*Stevens* says the word *water-gall* is current among the shepherds on Salisbury Plain. *Car.*, *W. and C.*

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WEBSTER, *n.* A weaver. *Car.*

WEDDING-PSALM, *n.* If a bride appears at church within a few Sundays after the wedding, it is customary for the singers to sing a particular psalm, thence called the *wedding-psalm*. At Winston Church the 133d psalm is selected; in some churches the 128th. See *Monthly Mag.* for 1798, p. 417.

WEDDING-RIBBON, *n.* A ribbon given by the bride to be run for. This custom is still continued in some villages.

WEE, *a.* Small. “Little” is generally prefixed.

“He hath but a little *wee* face.”

*Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 4.

“He had a litill *we* leg.”

*Scott's P. W.* i, 268.

“Oh! *wee, wee* man, but ye be strang.”

*Scots Ballad.*

“Saw ye my *wee* thing, saw ye my ain thing?”

*Scots Song.*

*Car.*

WEEL, *a.* and *adv.* Well.

“They’re weel guided that God guides.”—*Scots Prov. Car.*

WEEL, *n.* A whirlpool. *Car.*

WEENY, *a.* Small. “Little” is sometimes prefixed. GER. *wenig*.

WEER, *n.* The dam of a river. *Car.*

WEET, *a.* Wet. *H.*

WEET, *v.* To wet, to rain slightly.

“Logan water’s wide and deep,

And I am laith to *weet* my feet.”

*Car., H., Will.*

WEFT, *n.* The woof of cloth.

WELL, *v.* To weld. See *Jam., Car.*

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WELT, *n.* The turning down of the upper leather of a shoe to which the sole is fastened.

*Car.*

WE'SE: We shall.

“*We'se a' be fu when the corn's i' the mow.*”

*Scots Song.*

WESH, *n.* A wash. *H., W. and C.*

WESH, *v.* To wash. *Ch., P. PL Wesche in D. V.*

WETHER, *n.* A male sheep after the second shearing.

WETSHOD, *a.* Wet in the feet through the shoes. Whetshod occurs in *Piers Plowman.*

*For., Will.*

WHACK, *n.* A blow. *Car.*

Sometimes used as a verb.

WHACKIN, *a.* Stout, lusty. *Car.*

WHANG, *n.* A large piece, as of bread or cheese.

“Cut frae a new cheese a *whang.*”

*The Gaberlunzie Man, l. 60 (Per. Rel. ii, 66).*

“*Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a whang,*

*An' farls bak'd wi' butter,*

*Fu' crump that day.*”

*Burns, ii, 105.*

*W. and C., Will.*

WHAT SOMIWER, *pr.* Whatever. *Car., H., Her.*

WHEAH, *pr.* Who. *Car.*

WHEAN, *n.* A dissolute female. See *Jam. v. Quheyne. Car., Lanc.*

WHEEZE, WHEEZLE, *v.* To breathe With noise. *Lanc.*

WHELKIN, *a.* Large. *Car.*

WHEMMLE, *v.* To upset, to turn upside down, as a vessel of liquid. “*Whummilled.*”—

*Sat. Mag.* vol. x, p. 182. See *Jam. v. Quhemle*, p. 253. *Car., W. and C.*

WHENT, *a.* Quaint. “A *whent* lad,” i. e. an artful lad. See *Jam. v. Queint*, p. 249.

WHET, *v.* A term applied to the saluting of a female in the harvest or hay field.

WHETTING, *n.* A salutation of this kind.

WHICK, *a.* Quick, alive. *Car., W. and C., Wilb.*

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WHICKENS, *n. pl.* Weeds in a fallow field. *Wilb.*

WHICKS, *n. pl.* Quickset plants. *Car.* (2).

WHICK-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge made of whicks.

WHIDDER (pronounced *whither*), *n.* Violence, shaking. *Car., Wilb.*

WHIDDER (pronounced *whither*), *v. n.* To shake, to tremble. See *Jam. v. Quhidder*, p.

254. *W. and C. Will.*

WHIET, *a.* Quiet. *Car.*

WHIFF, *n.* A slight breeze, a puff.

WHILE, *n.* A space of time, long or short.

WHILK, *pr.* Which. See *Jam.*, p. 255.

WHILK, *n.* A shell of the genus *Buccinum*. A. S. *weolc*.

WHIN, *n.* Furze, gorse; a plant of the genus *Ulex*. WELSH, *chwyn*.

“Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle.”—*Bacon*.

*H., W. and C., Will.*

WHINGE, *v. n.* To whine, to cry.

“At hame to girn, and *whinge*, and pine.”

*Fergusson.*

*Car., W. and C., Will.*

WHINNEY, *v. n.* To neigh. LAT. *hinnio*.

“The horse—while he is *whinneying*”—*More, Immort. of the Soul*, i, 1, 13. *H.*

WHINSTONE, *n.* A very hard kind of stone.

WHISHIN, *n.* Cushion.

*Quyschinis*, in *Wicliffe*. *Quishin* and *quishen* are both found in *Chaucer*.

WHISHT, *a.* Hushed. "Will ye be *whisht*," i. e. will ye be hushed, or quiet.

It is used as an interjection in the following passages:

"But *whisht!* it is the knight in masquerade,  
That comes hid in a cloud to see his lad."

*Ramsay*.

"*Whisht*, gude wife! is this a day to be singing your ranting fule sangs in?"—*Scott*.  
*H., W. and C.*

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WHISK, *n.* Whist, a game at cards. *Car.*

WHISKEY, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage somewhat resembling the modern cabriolet. It has been disused for several years.

WHISSON-DAY, *n.* Whitsuntide.

WHISSON-SUNDAY, *n.* Whitsunday. *Car., H.*

WHITE, *v.* To cut a stick or wood with a knife. A. S. *thwitan*. See *Jam.* *v. Quhyte*, p. 256. *Car.* (1).

WHITE-DOG: "The *white-dog* bites," is a phrase applied to an indolent person, who, if opportunity offers, will take a rest during the heat of the day. I have heard the term in a hay-field.

WHITLEATHER, *n.* Leather made from horse hides, and used for *dyking-mittens*, &c.

"Whole bridle and saddle, *whitleather* and nall."

*Tusser's Husbandry*, ch. xvi.

"He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit  
Both to his chariot with a thong of *whitleather*."

*Chapman's Iliads of Homer*, vol. ii, p. 194 (Ed. 1843).

"Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout  
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together  
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather*."

*Suckling*.

WHITLOW, *n.* An inflammation at the end of the finger, or the toe, causing the nail in most instances to separate from the flesh and drop off, a new nail afterwards growing.

WHY (Quey), *n.* A heifer, until she has had a calf. DAN. *quie. Car., W. and C.*

WH'YANG (Whang), *n.* The leather tie of a boot or shoe. A. S. *thwang.*

WHY-CALF, *n.* A female calf. *W. and C.*

WI, WIN, WIV, *prep.* With. *W. and C.*

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WIA, *adv.* Well, yes, in an affirmative signification; used also emphatically, as *why* is. *Car.*

WIDE COAT, *n.* Great coat. *Car.*

WIEND, *n.* Wynd, a small court;

WIG, *n.* A kind of cake. TEUT. *weghe. Jam., Her.*

WIKES, *n. pl.* The corners of the mouth. See *Jam. v. Weik.*

WILL O' THE WISP, *n.* A meteor so called, and by the vulgar accounted a supernatural being.

“*Will-a-wisp* misleads night-faring clowns  
O'er hills and sinking bogs.”

*Gay.*

*Car., Will.*

WIN, *v.* To get in hay or harvest.

“Yt felle abowght the Lamasse tyde,

When husbonds wynn ther haye.”

*Battle of Otterburne, l. 1 (Per. Rel. i, 22)”.*

WIN, *v.* To raise, as, “coals from a mine,” &c.

WINCH, *v. n.* To wince.

WIND-EGG, *n.* An imperfect egg without a shell. *Car.*

WINDER, *n.* Window. *Car.*

WINDER, *v.* To winnow.

WINDERING-MACHINE, *n.* A winnowing-machine.

WINKERS, *n. pl.* A part of harness bridles.

WINNELL-STREAH (Windle-straw), *n.* Smooth-crested grass. *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Linn. A. S. *windel-streowe*.

“With ten pertane tais,  
And nyne knokis of *windil-strais*,”

*Scott's P. W. i, 268.*

“Now piece and piece the sickness wears away;  
But she's as dweble as a *windle-strae*.”

*Ross's Helenore, p. 56.*

*D. V., Car.*

WINNOT: Will not. *Car.*

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WIN-RAW, *n.* A row of hay, put in order for sweeping. See *Jam.*

WINTER, *n.* An iron implement, which, when used, is attached to the grate of a fire, and upon it is placed anything that is to be heated, or cheese to be toasted, or potatoes to be roasted, &c.

WISE-MAN, *n.* A wizard. *Car., H., Will. Brand's Pop. Ant. iii, 34.*

WISP, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay. See *Notes in Malone's Shaks. xviii, 421.*

WITHY, *n.* A young willow. A. S. *withig*.

“The withy is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten feet about.”—  
*Evelyn, p. 249 (4to Ed. 1812).*

*Ak,*

WIZEN, *v. n.* To wither, to become dry. A. S. *wisnian*. The verb is not much used. *Ak,*  
*Car., For., H., Her., Will.*

WIZEN'D, *p. pa.* Dried up, decayed.

WOHO, WOY, *interj.* A term used to a horse when required to stop. See *Gent: s Mag.*  
*lxix, 659. Car.*

WORK, *n.* The space in breadth that the mower's scythe passes over.

WORK, *v. n.* To ferment, as ale, beer, &c. So used by *Bacon. Bar.*

WORSET, *n.* Worsted, woollen yarn.

“Her braw new worset apron.”

*Burns.*

*Car.*

WRANG, *a.* Wrong. A. S. *wrang. Jam., Car., W. and C.*

WRAUT, *n.* A wart. DUT. *wrat.*

WUMMEL, *a.* A wimble, a carpenter’s tool. *Car.*

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YABBLE, *a.* able. *W. and C.*

YACKER, *n.* An acre. *Ak.*

YAH, YAN, *a.* One. *Car. W. and C.*

YAL, *n.* Ale. A. S. *eale. Car., W. and C.*

YAL-HOUSE, *n.* Alehouse. *Car.*

YALLOW, *a.* Yellow. *W. and C.*

YANCE, *adv.* Once. *Car., W. and C.*

YANS-SELL, *pr.* One’s self. *Car.*

YARK, *v.* To lash, to beat. ICEL. *hreckia.*

“Who having in his hand a whip,  
Her therewith *yirks.*”

*Spem, Faery Queen.*

“But ere the sport be done, I trow,  
Their skins are gayly *yarkit.*”

*Fergusson.*

See *John. v. Terk. Car. (4).*

YAT, *n.* gate. A. S. *geat. Ak., Car., Her., W. and C., Will.*

YAT-STOOP, *n.* A gate-post.

YAUD, *n.* A horse. *Car., W. and C.*

YAUP, *v. n.* To shout.

YEAR, *n.* The singular number of this noun is generally used for the plural. *Car.*

YEE’S: Ye shall.

YELP, *v.* To bark.



YERB, *n.* Herb. See *Yarbs* in *Her.*

YERD, *n.* Yard. *Car., W. and C.*

YERNIN, *n.* Rennet. GER. *gerinnen.*

YERTH, *n.* Earth. ICEL. *jörth.* *Car., For.*

YETHER, *v.* To beat or lash severely.

YETHER, *n.* A hazel-stick, used with stakes in making a particular kind of fence. *Car.*

*v. Ether and Yether. W. and C.*

YEUK, *n.* Itch. Sometimes used as a verb. *Jam.*

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YIELD, *n.* Crop, as, "a good yield of wheat."

YISTERDAY, *n.* Yesterday.

YOKE, *v.* To put the horses to the cart, &c.

YON, *a.* At a distance, within, and sometimes also out of view.

"Lūke at *yon* fellow." "Yon apples mun be pulled."

YOUL, *v.* To howl, as a dog.

"The grey dogs, *youling*, left their food."

*King Henrie* (Scott's P. W. iii, 278).

YOWE, *n.* Ewe. A. S. *eowu.*

"The thick blawn wreaths o' snaw, or blashy thows

May smoor your wethers an' may rot your *yowes.*"

*Ramsay's Gent. Shep.*

*Car., For.*

YULE, *n.* Christmas. SW. *jul.* ICE. *jól.* A. S. *geol.* See *Jam.*, p. 711.

YULE-CAKE, *n.* A cake which is made at Christmas, and served up with cheese and

frumety, on the eve before Christmas-day. *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i, 288.

YULE-CLOG, *n.* A log of wood laid on the fire on Christmas-eve. See *Brand's Pop.*

*Ant.* i, 254; *Gent's Mag.* liv, 97. *Car.*

YURE, *n.* Udder. DUT. *uiker.* *Will.*

YUVVIN, *n.* Oven.



The Salamanca Corpus: *A Glossary of... Words used in Teesdale...Durham (1849)*  
THE END.

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