NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.
ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.

BERWICKSHIRE

"N." North Northumberland
S. South do
W.T. West Tyne
T. Tynside

Shown by dotted lines thus

Land of the Barr shown by outer line —

NORTH SEA

SCOTLAND

Jedburgh
ROXBURGHSHIRE

Reedsdale
NORTHUMBERLAND

Rothbury

NEWCASTLE

COUNTY

DURHAM

W.

S.

T.

CUMBERLAND

NORTH TYNEDALE

Cumberland

H. Blanchland

Allendale Town

Hexhamshire

Newburn

Tynedale

Langley

Blagdon Mill

Grantham

Lincoln

N. Ray

Trent

River

Ouse

Rother

Humber

Thames

Severn

Wye

Scale of Miles

0 5 10 15 20

Sketch Map.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

A GLOSSARY
OF WORDS USED IN
THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND
AND ON
THE TYNESIDE.

BY R. OLIVER HESLOP.

VOLUME I.

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NORTHUMBERLAND.

The district represented in this glossary includes the present county of Northumberland and that portion of the county of Durham lying on the right bank of the river Tyne from Wylam to Jarrow. Scotland is frequently regarded as a country lying entirely to the north of England. It may be well, therefore, to correct this impression by stating that Berwickshire and Roxburghshire lie on the western confines, while some of the southern counties of Scotland lie, not to the north, but to the west of Northumberland.

This northernmost English county is triangular in form, measuring about forty-five miles across the base, by about sixty miles from the bottom to the top. Great upland moors connect the lofty elevation of the Cheviot Hills with the outliers of the Pennine Range, and form the western frontier of the county; and, from the head of South Tyne, the southern boundary is carried on a tract of lofty moorlands, along the high lands of Allenheads, Blanchland Moor, and Hedley, and on towards Wylam. Except in the valleys, the western and southern portions of this district are wild and desolate; and they form an effective division on the landward side. The short stretch along the river Tweed from Carham to the sea, and the equally short stretch of the river Tyne, where it becomes the southern boundary of Northumberland, form the only open frontiers on the north and south respectively. Here the great name of the kingdom of Northumberland, the home of those Angles who were settled on the north side of the river Humber, has survived. (Note 1.)

In the tradition preserved by Nennius, the Northern Anglian settlements originated soon after the time of the arrival of
Hengist in Kent. (Note 2.) It is clear that the Anglian settlement of Northumbria had so far advanced that in A.D. 547 Ida began to reign, "from whom arose the royal race of Northumbria." (Note 3.) According to Nennius, he was the first king in Bernicia and in Cair Ebrauc (York.) (Note 4.) But the Angles north of the Humber and south of the Tees were called by the Britons Deur, whilst the same people north of the Tees were known as Berneich. The sections of this dual kingdom were, however, so near akin as to possess, probably, a common language, and also, from time to time, to be subject to the government of a common head. (Note 5.)

The names of two remarkable men are attached to Bernicia, those of Saint Cuthbert and of the Venerable Ælfric. But very little remains of the literature of this period. (Note 6.) That much vernacular literature existed seems evident from what one of his scholars tells us, that Ælfric "was learned in our poetry." (Note 7.) The Danish invasions during the last years of the eighth and throughout the ninth century had an important effect upon the English settlements in Deira. The attacks upon Bernicia were not less ruthless; but they were confined chiefly to piratical descents on the coasts or to forays carried out on a vast scale, the Tyne being made use of for winter quarters and as a port to refit. Deira was conquered, divided, and permanently settled by the Dane. The Tyne, however, was the limit beyond which this complete conquest did not extend. Modern Northumberland was left in a great measure in the hands of its Anglian inhabitants, who were permitted to live under rulers of their own race, in subordination to the Danish kings. (Note 8.) A succession of English rulers thus maintained, in their capital at Bamburgh, the integrity of Bernicia throughout the tenth century, and eventually passed into the line of the Earls of Northumberland.

The old Northumbrian dialect, the language of the northern English people from Doncaster to Aberdeen, was, by these events, subjected to influences which had, as early as the ninth
and tenth centuries, already begun to affect its inflectional character. This gave a uniformity to the written language of northern England. But the variety of these influences would, without doubt, at a very early period, begin to affect the manner of speech in each district and give permanence to the characteristic dialect of each locality. Thus Deira, with its colonies of Northmen, may henceforth be said to be separated from Bernicia by the powerful solvent of a racial difference in the two peoples.

The evidence of place-names affords important confirmation of the extent and nature of the Danish settlements. In the part of Bernicia north of the Tyne, the terminations -ham and -ton are everywhere conspicuous, while the terminal -by does not occur. The streams are burns, and nowhere "becks." The pronunciation of the is always full, and is never clipped, as in the t', or more Danish dialects. (Note 9.) The contrast in this respect with the southern part of the county of Durham (Note 10), but more especially with East Yorkshire, is a very marked one; for, there, -by and -beck are everywhere prevalent, whilst in speech a short t' is used for the.

A further severance was yet to take place on the northern border. After the disastrous battle of Carham, in 1018, Lothian, hitherto a part of Bernicia, became attached to the Scottish kingdom. "From this period the Tweed became the recognised limit between the eastern marches of England and Scotland." (Note 11.) Following this political change, the language of the English people beyond the Tweed eventually became, in its further development, that of the Court, of education, and of the national literature of Scotland.

The Norman Conquest appears to have affected Northumberland little or no more than the Danish conquests had done. The Conqueror himself was but once within the county north of the Tyne, in going to and in returning from his Scottish expedition in 1072. (Note 12.) He reserved to himself the appointment of the Earls; but, beyond this, did not interfere
with the internal administration of Northumberland. Of these Earls, who purchased their appointment, Gospatric already possessed hereditary claim. Waltheof, again, was son of Earl Siward, and heir by his mother's side to the Earldom. On the death of Waltheof, Walcher, of Lorraine, the first Bishop appointed by William to the see of Durham, was made Earl in 1075. In 1080, disputes having arisen in the course of his administration, during a meeting held at Gateshead the men of Northumberland surrounded the church where the Bishop had met the popular leaders. To the proverb, “Short rede good rede” (short counsel is good counsel), there was added an ominous menace. The cry was raised, “Short rede good rede, slay ye the Bishop”; and, after many of his officials were killed, the Bishop himself was slain. (Note 13.)

Walcher's murder led to retaliation; and an expedition in force was conducted by Robert, called Curthose, the King's son. Its main result was the founding of the New Castle, upon the north bank of the Tyne, near the site of what had hitherto been the obscure place called Monkchester. Albrius appears to have been appointed Earl after Walcher; but soon withdrew, and was succeeded by Robert de Mowbray. During his administration of Northumberland the Domesday survey was compiled. But the county of Northumberland finds no place in that survey; for it was a fief without the realm of England. That survey was undertaken for financial purposes, and therefore it could not be expected to extend to a district in which the Crown had no financial interest. The Earldom of Carlisle or Cumberland was in this respect precisely similarly situated, and these two Earldoms, with the Bishopric of Durham, included the entire territory which is omitted in that survey. (Note 14.) The realm of England proper, at that time, terminated at the wapentake of Sadberge on the Tees; which was still counted within the territory of the Earl of Northumberland.

The rebellion and defeat of Robert de Mowbray, in 1095, was followed by the annexation of Northumberland to the Crown of
England, and the appointment of a sheriff in place of the Earl. (Note 15.) Within the Earldom, the Palatinate of Durham had been a privileged, and was now a rapidly growing, power. The choir of its great cathedral church had been built by William de Saint Carilef. His successor, Ralph Flambard, continued the great work. (Note 16.) In 1121, Flambard built the Castle of Norham-upon-Tweed, on the northern frontier of Northumberland, and within the episcopal jurisdiction of Norhamshire.

The year 1139 witnessed the revival of the Northumberland Earldom in the person of Henry, son of David, King of Scotland. Henry's mother was the daughter of Earl Waltheof and granddaughter of Siward the Earl. But this hereditary claim would of itself have been insufficient to obtain so important an appointment. Stephen's own reasons of state led him to accept the arrangement. In the Earldom thus reconstituted, however, exception was made of the Palatinate of Durham. (Note 17.) Here, then, we may practically date the separation of Durham from Northumberland. Northumberland at this time had, on its western bounds, the franchises of Reedsdale, North and South Tynedale, and Hexhamshire; and all these separate jurisdictions remained long apart from Northumberland itself. The Earldom, in this last return to the Government of its hereditary chiefs, was thus enclosed by the Palatinate on the south, the episcopal territory of Islandshire and Norhamshire on the north, and the franchises above-mentioned on the west.

The accession to the throne of England of Henry II. was followed by his seizure of Northumberland in 1157. This act provoked the reassertion of their hereditary claim by successive Scottish kings; who, from this time, began the series of invasions that so devastated the country. Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, obtained the Earldom, in 1190, by purchase from King Richard. But, eventually, Northumberland was, in 1242, indissolubly confirmed to the Crown of England.
The history may well be summarized in the language of the able writer of the introduction to the history of the county. "Up to the close of the reign of Henry III., Northumberland still had a sort of nationality of its own, not completely absorbed in the sovereignty of England. For a considerable portion of the period, indeed, it was in the hands of Scottish princes, nor did the kings of Scotland abandon their claim till its very close. In the reign of John, and even in that of his successor, it was yet doubtful whether Northumberland would, ultimately be attached to the southern or northern monarchy in Britain." (Note 18.) From the reign of Henry III. it was henceforward "as much an integral portion of England as Surrey or Middlesex, bound by a common interest, and influenced by the same feelings which prevailed throughout the realm." (Note 19.)

The conditions, which gave individuality to the land from Tyne to Tweed, were thus continued down to a period when the language had arrived at an advanced stage of development. In the examples of northern literature of the latter end of the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth centuries it appears little removed from the local dialect of the present day. So much is this the case, that the Cursor Mundi and The Pricke of Conscience present few or no difficulties to the Northumbrian reader. (Note 20.)

To the fact, that the antonomy of Northumberland was maintained throughout so long and so momentous a period, we may further ascribe the preservation of an archaic character in its dialect, as a spoken tongue. By outside people, almost without exception, this is regarded as singularly barbarous. It is, however, barbarous only inasmuch as it sounds strange to the hearer. Its real character is seen in the almost passionate regard in which it is held by its people; and the history, thus rapidly reviewed, suggests that our modern Northumberland includes within it territory, where, probably, the "Inglis of the Northin lede" has been least affected, in its vocalization, by outside influences.
ADJACENT DIALECTS.

Included within the limit of the *burr*, a characteristic of Northumberland speech, is the northern portion of the county of Durham, within a line, drawn from the river Derwent, near Shotley, to the Tyne at Jarrow Slake, and extending southward, almost to the valley of the Wear. It is a district where the coal deposits, wrought extensively during the early development of that industry, attracted the settlement of those colonies of pitmen, presently to be referred to. But between this and the dialect outside of the line a marked difference is perceptible.

The folk-speech of Tynemouth and the estuary of the Tyne, which resembles that of the Durham coast, is rapidly losing its former characteristics. But South Shields yet maintains its own dialect sound in a more primitive form. In this portion of the county of Durham the line of demarcation between the different dialects coincides in a somewhat remarkable manner with the prominent features of the Permian formation. But in this district the earlier available coal deposits have probably more to do with the settlement of a population than have the natural features of the country.

Among neighbouring dialects, that of Lower Weardale remains similar to that of Northumberland. Both in this feature, as well as in its place-names, it affords a striking contrast to the upper part of the same dale beyond Stanhope, to Teesdale, and to the district east of Wolsingham. (Note 21.) The dialect of North Cumberland has close affinity with that of Northumberland; but, in its vocalization, its light tongue-trill and its varied cadence produce a quite different effect upon the ear. In the upper valleys of the Allen and the South Tyne, beyond the limit of the *burr*, the effect of the Cumbrian influence is observable. Here, possibly, the introduction of lead miners from adjacent districts has largely influenced the speech.
Teviotdale, in its dialect, closely resembles, in many respects, the neighbouring folk-speech of North Northumberland. (Note 22.) In fact, the Northumberland and Durham dialects differ so little from that of Teviotdale, that Prince Lucien Bonaparte, in his *Hints on the Classification of the English Dialects*, makes them one with it, under a heading of the "Scotch in England," as distinguished from the true North English of Weardale, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire. (Note 23.) In this connection, it is interesting to note an extension of the area of Northumberland made by the capture of Roxburgh in 1346, and its continued occupation by the English until 1460, during the long period of a hundred and fourteen years. This period was memorable in many ways. It included the time which saw the brilliant career of Hotspur. It also embraced that, when Earl Douglas, in 1380, led on, against Hotspur, "full twenty hundred Scottish speares," to the battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase—

All men of pleasant Teviotdale  
Fast by the river Tweed.

The period embraced by the English occupancy of Roxburgh is otherwise memorable, as carrying us from the time of Wykliffe to the time of William Caxton.

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THE DALES AND THE SHIRE.

Of the franchises of Reedsdale and Tynedale before-mentioned, some notice may here be given. "There is many dales," said Gray, in 1649, "the chief are Tinedale and Reedsdale, a countrey that William the Conquerour did not subdue, retaining to this day the ancient laws and customs (according to the county of Kent), whereby the lands of the father is equally divided at his death amongst all his sonnes." (Note 24.) The Chief Lord was in possession of all taxes and civil jurisdiction, both here and in Hexhamshire; and the King of England's writs did not run within their pale. (Note 25.) It was not
until the year 1496 that North and South Tynedale, and with them Reedsdale (Note 26), were made gildable and parcel of the county of Northumberland. (Note 27.) The character of the populations of these valleys was attributed, in part at least, to the long period of warfare which had existed on the Border: "Gud honast men and true sauyn a little shiftyng for their living. God and our Leddie help them, silie pure men!" (Note 28.) In the Musters of Northumberland, in 1538, the light-horsemen of Reedsdale are very numerous; and are described as "able men with horse and harnes and all speres; besides all the foot theues." The muster of the neighbouring dale is also bluntly headed, "Northe Tyndell theiffs"; all of whom are described as "able with hors and harnes." (Note 29.)

The liberty of Hexhamshire, belonging to the Archbishop of York, had become little less notorious when it was made parcel of the county of Northumberland, in the 14th Elizabeth, A.D. 1572. But, even at this late date, the dales and moors of the west country were attached to Northumberland in name rather than in reality; and their turbulent inhabitants became the objects of severe legislative repression. In 1550 (Note 30), Sir Robert Bowes, in his report on the state of the Borders, recommended the transportation of the superfluous population to places too far distant for their relations and countrymen to resort to. (Note 31.) That such an exodus shortly afterwards took place is evident; for the Redesdale Beggar, in that century, describes how he everywhere met with those "of our cuntrith borne," even in the far south where he then was. (Note 32.) A circumstance which specially bears upon this subject is the fact that those who now went forth from Tynedale and Redesdale, to seek their fortune on the lower Tyneside, were held in aversion; and were denied admittance to the crafts and fellowships of the towns. On the 14th November, 1554, the Merchant Adventurer's Company of Newcastle passed an Act precluding any brother from taking an apprentice of "such as is or shall
be borne or brought up in Tyndall, Ryddisdall or anye other suche lycke places." (Note 33.) The Act continued in force until 1676; when it was modified, "in regard those parts are more civilized than formerly." The men of Tynedale were, all alike, included under the stigma of their district. "On Sunday last," writes the Deputy-keeper of Tynedale, in 1559, "I apprehended two notable thieves, being gentlemen called Fenwicks, and have sent them to the gaol of Newcastle." (Note 34.) Year by year, hereafter, "there is many of them brought in of them into the goale of Newcastle, and at the Assizes are condemned and hanged." (Note 35.)

The rapid spread of the use of coal in the time of Queen Elizabeth called forth a demand for workers to hew and to carry it. (Note 36.) Great numbers of the former light horsemen were driven by the stress of circumstances to find in this occupation a less precarious, but not less hazardous, employment. At a later date, they are described as "Scottish men and Borderers that came out of Tynedale and Riddesdale." (Note 37.) To these dalesmen we owe the strong clanship of the colonies of pitmen and keelmen scattered along Tyneside and throughout the colliery districts; where the dialect of Northumberland has been preserved with a vigour peculiar to these localities. It is in this connection that the mining terms, used in the pit districts, retain many words of importance to the dialect. They originate in the common speech of the workmen; and are hence included in this vocabulary.

THE SPEECH.

Within the area where the guttural r, or Northumberland burr, prevails there are four districts, each with variations in the manner of speech. They are North Northumberland, South Northumberland, Tyneside, and West-Tyne, and are shown on the sketch map by the letters N., S., T., and W.-T.
The main characteristics of the dialect generally, and of each of its subdivisions, are noticed throughout the glossary in more or less detail. Only the more striking points will therefore be here referred to.

Of the consonants, B is not sounded in humble, scramble, grumble, tumble, timber, clamber, thimble, &c. Occasionally it is used for v, as ribet, for rivet. Ch has both the sound of K and of CH in the words kist and chist (chest), kirk or chorch (church), and kairn or chorn (churn); both forms being used with about equal frequency. But in Chester, a Roman camp, the sound is always soft; never caster. The tch sound, heard in picture, venture, &c., is spoken as tur, or tor; thus pic-tur, ven-tur, &c.

D is commonly used alternately for th (ð). Thus, fodder or fother, haddor or hathor (heather), forder or forther (further), smiddy or smithy, shoolder or shooother (shoulder), pouder or poother (powder), ladder or lather, &c. It is equally common to sound it or to omit it in bin(d), fin(d), gran(d), grun(d), han(d), &c.; and it is usually omitted in Andrew, candle, handle, &c.

G, in the termination ough, yet retains slight traces of the guttural gh in such words as rough, enough, and laugh. These are sometimes heard as rou'h, ee-nee-uh, and lee-uk. Plough is pleuf or pluf, faugh (fallow) is faf, through (in through-stone) is thruf, burgh (a halo) is bruf, lough (a lake) is lof. Trough, sought, bought, brought, are spoken trow, sowt, bowt, broot.

H is invariably used correctly, and is never omitted when it ought to be sounded. In some words the aspirate is given with a very strong breathing, as in which, when, where, while, what, all of which are sounded with the hw distinctly spoken. The h is also used in quick (alive) and quite, pronounced hwick and hwite.

L is sometimes omitted when it follows o. In hold, fold, cold, a modification of the vowel takes place; and when the l is
dropped these words are heard as had, fred, caad. Or they are
spoken with the l, as hould, fould, could. It is also omitted or not,
at will, in waa(l) (wall), smaa(l) (small), &c.

R is heard in the strong guttural form, called the burr, or bor,
of which a special notice will be given presently.

S appears as a worn down form of shall in such expressions
as “Aa’s be wi’ ye syun” (I shall be with you soon). In the
form “aa’s” it stands for am; “Aa’s aal reet” (I am all right).
S is used for sh in ass (ashes), buss (bush).

TH, in the, is never shortened to a mere t’. It is spoken
lightly in byeth (both), lyeth (loth), breeth (breath, breadth), &c.,
and heavily in the, them, thor (those), &c. Its alternative use
with d has already been noted.

Of the vowels, the most characteristic are the following.
The short A, like the sound of a in à la mode, or in the German
salz (salt). Salt, malt, fault are pronounced thus, except in
West-Tyne.

The same sound prolonged produces the Northumber-land aa
(or aw as it is sometimes written) in waa (wall), blaa (blow), smaa
(snow), &c., which are thus spoken in South Northumberland and
on Tyneside.

The long ai, heard in chair, is heard throughout Northum-
berland in maister (master), gaird (guard), quairt (quart), &c.

OW, pronounced as the ow in now, is sounded in bowld (bold),
rowl (roll), cowld (cold), howld (hold), &c.

The Southern English pronunciation of man (maen) and
similiar words, is the sound here given to the plural form (men)
and to prent (print), splcet (split).

The short I, as in fil or sin, is heard in rich (to reach), and fin
or find (to find).
EE, the sound in feel, is heard in breest (breast), and in all parts, excepting in North Northumberland, in the words seet (sight), leet (light), neet (night).

O long, as in for, is sounded in forst (first), forse (purse), horl (hurl), &c., except in parts of the north of the county.

The U, heard in utter, is in every part spoken in rut (root), fut (foot), fun(d) (found), bun(d) (bound), grun(d) (ground).

OO, as in fool, is the general form in spoot (spout), prood (proud), troot (trout), doot (doubt), &c.

The words, stone, bone, home, whole, &c., represent a vowel to which a remarkable prolongation of the sound is given in South Northumberland, where stee-yen is heard for stone. On Tyneside and in North Northumberland this is shortened to styen, whilst in West-Tyne the sound is steen. Moon also is heard in each of these districts respectively as mee-yun, myun, and meehn or meen.

The following comparative tables will show the range and variations of the foregoing sounds in the subdivision of the dialect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Northumberland</th>
<th>salt</th>
<th>malt</th>
<th>falt (fault)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyneside</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>malt</td>
<td>falt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Northumberland</td>
<td>{sat}</td>
<td>{mat}</td>
<td>{falt}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West-Tyne</td>
<td>soot</td>
<td>moat</td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>waa [1] (wall)</th>
<th>blaa (blow)</th>
<th>snaa (snow)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>waa [1]</td>
<td>blaa</td>
<td>snaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>waa [1]</td>
<td>blaa</td>
<td>snaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.-T</td>
<td>woa</td>
<td>blaw</td>
<td>sno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>bowld (bold)</th>
<th>rowl (roll)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>bowld</td>
<td>rowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>bold</td>
<td>row [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.-T</td>
<td>bowld</td>
<td>rowl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following tables show the range and variations of the foregoing sounds in the subdivision of the dialect:

- a as in German salz.
- oo as heard in the o in solo.
- long a.
- aw as in awe.
- o as in solo.

The following tables show the range and variations of the foregoing sounds in the subdivision of the dialect:

- howld and had (hold)
- caad and had
- bowld and had

The following tables show the range and variations of the foregoing sounds in the subdivision of the dialect:

- bowld
- rowl
- caad
- had
- bowld
- hoad
In the folk-speech a euphonious effect is produced by the use of particles with varied forms, regulated by the following vowel or consonant—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>brest (breast)</th>
<th>seet (sight)</th>
<th>leet (light)</th>
<th>neet (night)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>brest</td>
<td>seet</td>
<td>leet</td>
<td>neet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>brest</td>
<td>sight</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.-T...</td>
<td>brest</td>
<td>seet</td>
<td>leet</td>
<td>neet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>forst (first)</th>
<th>forse (purse)</th>
<th>hortl (hurl)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>forst</td>
<td>forse</td>
<td>hortl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>(forst)</td>
<td>(forse)</td>
<td>(hortl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.-T...</td>
<td>forst</td>
<td>forse</td>
<td>hortl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>stee-yen (stone)</th>
<th>bee-yen (bone)</th>
<th>hee-yem (home)</th>
<th>hee-yel (whole)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>styen</td>
<td>byen</td>
<td>hyem</td>
<td>hyel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>styen</td>
<td>byen</td>
<td>hyem</td>
<td>hyel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.-T...</td>
<td>steen</td>
<td>byen</td>
<td>heem</td>
<td>heel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>mee-yun (moon)</th>
<th>see-yun (soon)</th>
<th>bee-yut (boot)</th>
<th>fee-yut (pool)</th>
<th>fee-yul (foot)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>myun</td>
<td>syun</td>
<td>byut</td>
<td>fyuul</td>
<td>fyuul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>myun</td>
<td>syun</td>
<td>byut</td>
<td>fyuul</td>
<td>fyuul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.-T...</td>
<td>meehn</td>
<td>seehn</td>
<td>beet</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>feehl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of verbal forms, the use of aa's, for I am, is general. The termination -ing in the present participle is pronounced in, and in South Northumberland een; and the -ing, commonly heard in king, ring, bring, &c., is nowhere sounded in the participle. The termination -in, or -een, is sometimes pronounced as a mere modification of n; like waitn, for waiting; or it approaches the sound of an; as makau, for making. (Note 38.)
The passive participle in -en is characteristic of many verbs, beelden (built), brungen (brought), cassen (cast), drucken (drunk), fouten (fought), getten (got), kitten (hit), putten (put), strucken (struck), sitten (sat), thouten (thought), are examples of passive participles which may be multiplied greatly, as the form is of constant occurrence in the folk-speech.

In weak verbs the preterite usually ends in -eed, or -eet. Thus, hurteet (hurt), waiteet (waited), sorteet (sorted), &c.

In colloquial talk the personal pronoun is frequently repeated in a sentence; especially if it be a recriminatory one. "Ye clarty young monkey, ye," "Thoo greet lout, thoo," are familiar examples of this.

Another tendency is that of placing the subject of a sentence at the end of a phrase. "He'd getten a sair tumm'le, Jack had." "They've come oot o' skyul, the bairns hez." "Th'or myestly a' that colour, wor coos."

The use of the third person of the pronoun, when the subject of a sentence is a compound one, is a usual form. "Me an' me marrow wis gannin ti wark." "Bella an' him's faan oot."

The tendency to assimilate the form of the dialect with the current English of the schools is increasing. But the vocalization remains; and this is observable in the characteristic vowel sounds, in the cadence of the speech, and especially in the burr, or bor.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND BURR.

The letter r, in England spoken with a glide of the palate, and in Scotland trilled sharply on the point of the tongue, is, in Northumberland, sounded from the tonsils. This tonsil, or uvular r, is commonly known as "the Northumberland bor"; and it is used, in whatever part of a word the letter may occur, as an initial, medial, or final sound.
The *burr* is said to be a slovenly pronunciation of the letter. It is also described as an attempt to compromise between the smooth English sound and the Scottish trilled *r*. And, again, it is alleged that the Northumberland people elide the *r* in their speech on account of their inability to pronounce it. But the *burr* is difficult to acquire, and few, not born and bred in the county, learn to speak it. In actual sound it is an exaggerated, rather than a suppressed or elided, *r*; and its utterance requires vigour to enunciate it with its characteristic force.

The uvular *r* in various parts of England is an occasional family peculiarity. It is also heard in the speech of a few small places on the East Coast of Scotland. Of the village of Charlton, in Leicestershire, it is said: “All that are born therein have an harsh and rattling kind of speech, uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in the throat; and cannot well pronounce the letter R.” (Note 39.) In all these instances the *burr* may be said to be sporadic. In Northumberland it is general; and nowhere else in these Islands does it extend over a large area as a characteristic of a spoken dialect.

The uvular *r*, or *r* _grasséyé_, is prevalent in many parts of the Continent. “Anyone who will pronounce forcibly the Parisian *r* in _Paris_, may produce the Northumberland *burr*.” (Note 40.) But, to speak it as the Northumberland man does, it is not sufficient to produce the sound of the letter itself. Its peculiarity and difficulty lie in its modification of the preceding vowel.

In the words rain, roar, rob, &c., the initial *r* is so strongly uttered as to sound like _orr_, or _arr_ (*arrain, arroar, orrob*). The medial *r*, in early, merry, mercy, verse, very, terrier, &c., modifies the preceding vowel, so that the _or_ becomes _ar_, and sometimes _or_, and the words are spoken _arly, marry, marcy, varse, varry, tarrier_, &c. So, also, the final _or_, in mother, brother, sister, father, &c., has the same _or_ and _ar_ sound.

Again, the _ir_ and _ur_ in the following words become _or_. Bird, sir, first, shirt, _fir-tree_, &c., are sounded _bord, sor, forst, short_,
for-tree; and purse, turn, burn, curse, hurry, &c., are porse, torn, born, corse, horry. These rules are applied to all words in which the vowels are sounded as in the examples given.

The line which encloses the burr extends along the eastern seaboard; but does not follow the county boundary on its landward side. "The Northern limits of the burr are very sharply defined, there being no transitional sound between it and the Scotch r. From Carham eastwards, the boundary follows the Tweed, which it leaves, however, to include the town and liberties of Berwick, which in this, as in other respects, now adheres to the Southern in preference to its own side of the Tweed. Along the line of the Cheviots, the Scotch r has driven the burr a few miles back, perhaps because many of the farmers and shepherds are of Scottish origin." (Note 41.) The limit is continued southward by Alwinton, to Birness in Reedsdale, thence to the neighbourhood of Falstone in North Tynedale. As the Border is approached from any of these points the Scotch trill becomes more apparent. From Falstone, across the moors, the boundary goes on to the South Tyne, which it crosses at a point about two miles west of Bardon Mill. It then turns south eastward, passing north of Allendale Town and crossing the river Allen. From the latter river the line trends eastward, across Hexhamshire, to the moors immediately north of Blanchland. Thence it follows the line of the river Derwent to the neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge, where it passes the river and enters the county of Durham. In this district of ironworks and collieries a mixed and fluctuating population is met with. Crossing the high land by Pontop, the line is continued down into the upper valley of the river Team; passing thence to the south of Birtley it avoids the valley of the Wear and strikes north-east till, in a few miles, it reaches the Tyne at Jarrow Slake. There is no evidence of any extension of this boundary line having taken place in recent times. On the contrary it appears
to have been driven in on the west and south-west; and effort is made, in the large towns especially, to overcome the tendency to burr.

It is a common supposition that this peculiarity of speech has come down from remote times. (Note 42.) But Professor Trautmann's investigations show that, as in Anglo-Saxon generally, so in Old Northumbrian, the supposition must be rejected. (Note 43.) The Old Northumbrian r was spoken with the tongue; and, even in later periods of the Northumbrian dialect, the burr cannot be regarded as existing. Professor Trautmann infers that the burr in Northumberland is of comparatively recent origin; and is confirmed in this view by the fact, established by his researches, of the recentness and rapid spread of the burr in France and Germany. Originating in France no earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century, the burr has been traced in its progress, from that time, through Germany. It has passed to Denmark, which it now dominates absolutely. It has also spread in Belgium, and has reached as far as Norway in one direction, and has affected Switzerland in the other. (Note 44.)

The work of Professor Trautmann called forth an important communication from Dr. J. A. H. Murray, in which reference is made to a tradition formerly current in Northumberland. "The tradition is that the Northumberland burr began as a personal defect of the celebrated Hotspur, was imitated by his companions, and by the Earldom as a whole." (Note 45.) Shakspere's description of Hotspur is highly suggestive. His honour

"Stuck upon him as the sun
In the grey vault of heaven: and by his light,
Did all the chivalry of England move
To do brave acts; he was indeed the glass
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves,
He had no legs, that practis'd not his gait:
And speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant;
For those that could speak low, and tardily,
THE GLOSSARY.

Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him: So that, in speech, in gait,
In diet, in affections of delight,
In military rules, humours of blood,
He was the mark and glass, copy and book,
That fashioned others."

King Henry IV., second part, act ii., sc. 3.

Whether the tradition originated in this description; or whether Shakspere gives expression to a tradition current in his time, is yet a matter for investigation. The fact of the existence of the tradition, altogether apart from Shakspere’s reference to Hotspur’s peculiarity, affords the only light that has, so far, been thrown on this obscure subject.

THE GLOSSARY.

The word-list which follows was originally begun by noting down, on the spot, words and phrases commonly heard in the social life of Tyneside, among the hills and dales of Northumberland, and in the fields and working-places of the district. Thus, in the course of observations extending over many years, a considerable number of local words in everyday use was accumulated. As soon as the collection had attained to sufficient dimensions it was roughly arranged and classified; and every available publication in the dialect of Northumberland was carefully read, in order to provide illustrative examples of the materials in hand and to add to the stock. Finally, the list, revised and augmented by further research and intercommunication, was collated with the Glossary of North-Country Words, published by John Trotter Brockett.

At this stage of the work the compilation became known to Mr. Joseph Cowen, proprietor of the Newcastle Chronicle; and, shortly afterwards, arrangements were made for its publication in the weekly edition of that well-known newspaper. On the 8th October, 1887, the first instalment of the glossary appeared in the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle; and thenceforward it was continued uninterruptedly.
The columns of a popular newspaper have usually been considered a somewhat ephemeral medium of publicity. In this instance the medium proved to be the very best that could have been adopted. Through the pages of the Chronicle the list was submitted in detail to the scrutiny of innumerable readers, intimately acquainted with and naturally jealous of the correct rendering of their mother tongue. As the series unfolded itself week by week there came from all parts of Northumberland, and from Northumberland men resident in distant shires of England and Scotland, corrections and additions of interest and value; while, through the far-reaching circulation of the paper, others who had settled abroad, in America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, contributed to the enrichment of the store.

In acknowledging the generous aid which he has received from all quarters, in his effort to elucidate and exemplify the rich and expressive dialect of his native county, the author desires to make special mention of those who entrusted to his care treasured documents relating to the subject, in which were embodied the result of long continued observation and the fruit of careful research.

Among these documents were two MSS. compiled by the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland. From materials obtained during the progress of his great work, Mr. Hodgson had prepared a glossary, evidently intended for publication; but with characteristic generosity, finding Mr. Brockett engaged upon a similar undertaking, he placed the collection at his service. A transcript of the MS. came into the possession of Mr. W. H. Willans, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who kindly offered it for use in the present work, and has since presented it to the library of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Later in life Mr. Hodgson, reverting to his original intention, copied out his word-list, with a few variations; but did not live to complete it. This second MS., now in possession of the historian's grandson, Mr. John George
Hodgson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was generously lent by him, and, with the transcript before mentioned, is indicated, in the succeeding pages herein, by the words Hodgson MS.

Another collection, the result of many years observation, was supplied by Mr. Middleton H. Dand, of Hauxley, who, for more than quarter of a century had noted down the farm words and agricultural phraseology of North Northumberland in the margin of a copy of Brockett's Glossary, which he kindly placed at the disposal of the compiler. Mr. Dand also contributed notes and explanation during the progress of the work.

An annotated copy of Brockett's Glossary, bearing the signature of "J. Ord," and containing many marginal notes, was also placed at the disposal of the author, from the library of Mr. Richard Welford, to whom the writer is indebted for many kindnesses, and for practical help and counsel throughout the undertaking. Similar service was cheerfully rendered by Mr. G. H. Thompson, of Alnwick; who also copied, for the writer's use, his extensive and valuable collection of Northumberland words; and who gave assistance, during the weekly issues, of the most helpful character.

To Mr. J. E. Anderson, of Lillswood, Hexhamshire, the author is indebted for numerous observations on the peculiarities and variations of the dialect, with notes of words, valuable from the writer's special knowledge of the county.

Much valuable material was furnished by Mr. John Avery, of Christon Bank. As a naturalist, his observations on local names were especially helpful; whilst his practical knowledge of the detail and the technicalities of farming was embodied in an unstinted supply of notes sent in as each letter of the alphabet was successively reached in publication.

Colonel J. A. Cowen, of Blaydon Burn, an assiduous observer of bird life, had formed a collection of the common names by which birds are known in various parts of England. This
extensive catalogue he carefully annotated for the use of this work, distinguishing the names peculiar to Northumberland.

Mr. Thomas Dunlop prepared lists of bird-names used in North Northumberland, and added examples of many colloquial and general terms. Mr. R. Y. Green, of Newcastle, revised a list of local plant-names, based upon Dr. Johnson's invaluable *Botany of the Eastern Borders*. Many lists of salmon fishing general farm terms, and colloquialisms were contributed by Mr. R. Cecil Hedley, of Cheviott.

The use of extracts was generously allowed by Mr. G. C. Greenwell, now of Duffield, near Derby, from his important *Glossary of Terms used in the Coal Trade of Northumberland and Durham*. This work was issued by him, anonymously, in two editions, dated 1849; and, avowedly, in a third edition, published in 1888. Where the title is not fully cited, extracts from these works are marked Greenwell.

*A Glossary of Terms used in the Coal Trade of Northumberland and Durham*, based upon the 1849 editions of Mr. Greenwell, was published in 1888, by Mr. W. E. Nicholson, librarian to the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. This contained additions to the earlier glossary, which were kindly allowed to be used in the present work. Mr. Nicholson also rendered many services in explaining technicalities.

Professor G. A. Lecbour, of the Durham College of Physical Science, added notes of many local terms for geological phenomena. At the outset of this work, Mr. W. J. Haggerstone, of the Newcastle Public Library, arranged, for reference, the large collection of local books in that institution.

Most of all is this work indebted to Mr. W. E. Adams, Editor of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, for invaluable assistance, and for continued interest in and direction of the undertaking.
throughout its serial issue. It is difficult to express the measure of indebtedness, where great personal kindness has been added to wise counsel, based upon wide experience.

Obligations for assistance and for contributions are further due to the following:—Mr. J. B. Atkinson, H.M. Inspector of Mines; Mr. Wm. Aynsley, Ferry Hill; Mr. R. Atkin, Corbridge; Mr. James Anderson, Newcastle; Mr. Thomas Allan, Newcastle; the Rev. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A.; Mr. William Bulman, Victoria, British Columbia; Mr. Robert Bewick, Whalton; Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., South Shields; Mr. George Burnett, Whangarei, New Zealand; Mr. M. Walton Brown, Mining Institute, Newcastle; Mr. W. S. L. Charlton, The Reenes, Bellingham; Captain Carr-Ellison, Maclousti, South Africa; Mr. D. D. Dixon, Rothbury; Mr. T. Embleton, Horncliffe Mains, Berwick; Mr. Matthew Glass, London; Mr. J. Gibson, Custodian, Norman Keep, Newcastle; Mr. T. Gilchrist, M.E., Pensions; Mr. J. P. Gibson, Hexham; Mr. W. Colville Gibson, Scotswood; Mr. J. S. Hounam, Rothbury; Mr. Sheriton Holmes, C.E., Newcastle; the late Mr. James Horsley, Newcastle; Mr. J. Harbottle, Gateshead; Mr. J. Humble, Mining Engineer, West Pelton; Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Lowick; Mr. Isaac Jeavons, Winlaton; Mr. Thomas Laws, Napier, New Zealand; Mr. T. Matheson, Morpeth; Mr. A. L. Miller, Berwick; Dr. Hugh McLean, Corbridge; Mr. Matthew Mackey, Junr., Newcastle; Mr. John Oxberry, Felling; Mr. John Rowell, Twizell, Co. Durham; Mr. W. Simpson, Newcastle; Mr. W. N. Strangeways, Birmingham; Mr. A. G. Schaeffer, Newcastle; Mr. C. J. Spence, North Shields; the Rev. F. Stephens, Horsley, Otterburn; the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., New Shildon; Mr. R. S. Turnbull, Newcastle; Mr. Thomas Taylor, Dunston; Mr. George Thompson, Newcastle; Mr. Cuthbert Thompson, London; Mr. John Wilson, Leazes Park, Newcastle; and Mr. James Wright, Ryton.

In addition to the assistance received from correspondents specially acquainted with the local dialect, much outside help
INTRODUCTION.

was cordially rendered. The Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, of Woodford, Essex, readily suggested sources of information, and always responded willingly to the many calls made upon him for advice and criticism. Throughout the serial issue of the work the Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat patiently and courteously answered enquiries, and, from time to time, made corrections and added valuable notes. To the Rev. Canon Greenwell, Durham, the writer has been under many obligations. From Dr. J. A. H. Murray, of Oxford, unstinted help was received, especially in the investigation of the peculiarity of the Northumberland burr. To Mr. John Butterworth, of The Market Street Press, Manchester, much is due for the appearance of the work in its present form. Lastly, the author is greatly indebted to Mr. John H. Nodal, the Honorary Secretary of the English Dialect Society, not only for direction in the preparatory work, but, more especially, for patient supervision in the process of recasting the list from the serial into its present form.

While this work was appearing in the pages of the Chronicle, a comprehensive collection of *Tyneside Songs and Readings* was published by Messrs. Thomas and George Allan (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1891). When quoted in these pages, Messrs. Allan's book is specially designated. The words *Allan's Collection* refer to a former, undated, work, published under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Allan, about the year 1863.

Readers, anxious for a ready-made etymology in every case may be disappointed to find that Dr. Johnson's definition of a lexicographer is but partially fulfilled in the writer of these pages. For he defines:—"Lexicographer. A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words." But, if the writer of these Northumberland Words has not "busied himself in tracing the original," he has otherwise done his part as "a harmless drudge." Etymologies are given in very few instances; and, in these, only on authority. For, as has been
NOTES.

observed by one who has so vastly added to a knowledge of the history of our English words, "If we could but have an understanding that etymology is, in general, best left alone or very warily handled, and, as far as may be, left to experts, we should do much more to advance the study of it. The collection of words and facts ought to go first; it is very unphilosophical to rush to conclusions before all the attainable information is at hand." (Note 46.) In the spirit of this admonition the collection of words and facts in this volume is presented to the reader.

NOTES.

2. See Nennius, The History, § 38.
5. Ida, the Bernician, Aelle, the Deiran, or their respective successors appear as rulers of a united Northumberland, or of one or other of its component states.
7. Cuthbert's Letter on Death of Bæda, Symeon, Durham, de Ecc. i. 15.
8. Hinde, History of Northumberland, pp. 120, 158, &c. For tables of Bernician kings and earls, see Hinde, pp. 124 and 158. Also Longstaffe in Archæologia æLiana, vol. vii., pp. 89 and 196.
10. For comparison of place-names, see Place-Names of the County of Durham, by J. V. Gregory, Archæologia æLiana, vol. x., p. 180. See also Weardale Names of Field and Fell, by W. M. Egglestone.
12. Saxon Chronicle, Earle, 1865, p. 211. Details of this expedition are given in the Vita Oswine of John de Tynemouth.
21. Weardale Names of Field and Fell, W. M. Egglestone, p. 12. "An extraordinary infusion of Northumberland blood exists in Weardale. The Waltons and Featherstons have for ages been the prevailing clans in that once semi-barbarous valley."—W. H. D. Longstaffe, Fragments. Richardson's reprint of Denham's "Slogans," &c., p. 31. Harrison, Gibson, and Watson were also prevalent surnames in Lower Weardale.

22. Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland, J. A. H. Murray, 1873, p. 86.


30. As to this date, see Border Holds of Northumberland, by C. J. Bates, p. 51, note 185.


36. History of Coal Mining in Great Britain, W. L. Galloway, 1882, p. 33. Gray, in his Chorographia, says, the coal trade "began not past four score years since," p. 21. Evidently meaning that it only then, that is in 1569 or thereabouts, began to assume large proportions.


38. See article "On the present participle in the Northumbrian dialect," by Ralph Carr. "History of Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club," vol. iv., p. 356. In this the ethnography of Northumberland is also considered.


41. Ibid.

42. Saint Cuthbert is described as speaking "the rough Northumbrian burr," J. R. Green, Short History of England, 1876, p. 25.


44. Ibid, p. 221.

45. Ibid, p. 376.

NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

[The letters N., S., T., W.-T., when following a word, refer to divisions of Northumberland wherein characteristic variations of the dialect are heard; and a word so marked means that the form or sound is proper to the district indicated. N. is North Northumberland, the district north of the river Coquet, including Redesdale. S. is South, or Central, Northumberland, including the part of the county south of the river Coquet and lying between that line and the eastern portion of the Tyne valley. T. is Tyneside, with Newcastle as its centre, including the valley of the Tyne and both its banks from Wylam to the sea, and a portion of the northern part of the county of Durham. W.-T. is West Tyne, the district west of Wylam, having Hexham as its centre. When no sign follows a word the form may be understood as common to all the districts named.]

A, an Interjection—prounced like a in may. "A! man!" "A! man alive!" "A! what sport we had!"

A is substituted for an, as "not a oonce."

An Adjective; descriptive of quantity. "Hinny! what a bairns thor is." "What a picturs he hes iv his hoose." The meaning is, what a number of bairns—what a number of pictures.

A Preposition; on. "A this side" = on this side.

A Verb; "Aa wad a been there," "Aa sud a thowt se," &c., (a worn-down form of have); but 'He' (the e as in pet) is a more frequent form.
AA, AW, AH, I—the pronoun of the first person. This long, broad sound is a characteristic of the dialect of the Tyneside and of South Northumberland. In local works it is generally represented by the letters aw.

AA, A', AALL [S. and T.], all. "It's aa ower." "Not at aa." "Are ye aa there?" "Aall 'at aa aad wiz eyteen-pence"—all that I owed was eighteenpence. Compare OA.

"Aall the warld an' pairt o' Gyetside," a common proverb, used jocularly. It suggests some sly humour at the expense of the good people of the Tyneside borough.

"Aall togither, like the folks o' Shields." The clanship of the seafaring folk at the mouth of the Tyne is proverbial; hence a little coterie is said to be "Aall togither, like the folks o' Shields."

"That's a' aw can tell ye aboot My Lord 'Size."—John Shield, died 1848, My Lord 'Size.

AA, to owe, "Aa aa nowt." Aa is used to denote ownership or possession, as in the interrogative phrase, "Whe's aa this?"

AABUT, almost, "all but."

"'When want has a'but owertyen us, She a'ways keeps ma heart abuin." Pitman's Pay, ed. 1843, p. 14.

AAD, AWD, AUD, old; AADISH, oldish. Ould is another form of the word. The West Tyne pronunciation is Oad.

"An aud wife cries, 'Wor on the Bar.'" E. Corvan, died 1865, Warkworth Feast.

AAD, I had, I would. "Aa'd a been there mesel"—I would have been there myself.

"They said aa'd got me claes i' weekly numbers."—J. Weams, Gateshead Masher.

AAD-BAT, in the old form, just in usual good health and circumstances.

"Aa's just the aad-bat, aa's just the aad-bat, Thor's nowt aboot me ye may fear, lad, But etways aa's glad, whether good time or bad, Just to say, ' aa's aboot the aad-bat.'" Song, The Aad-bat.

AADER, the comparative of Aad = older. Aadest = oldest.
AAD-FARRAND, AAD-FARRAN, precocious, or, as it is termed, old-fashioned.

"An aad-farran little fellow, sitting in the neuk, would put in his claim for a history beuk or ballant if deddy had a penny to spare."—Thomas Wilson, note to part first Pitman's Pay, ed. 1843.

"Auld-farrand, 'favouring'; that is, resembling the old or adult; having the manners or sagacity of age."—New Eng. Dict.

AAD-FASHINT, precocious, applied to a child; old-fashioned, antique.

AAD-LANG-SYNE, "a favourite phrase, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindnesses and juvenile enjoyments in times long since past."—Brockett.

AAD MAN, the name for old and unknown pit workings. The reference is to diabolic agency. See AAD'UN.

"The more modern workings have often suddenly holed into the old mine wastes, . . . which had been already excavated by the industry of the 'Old Man,' as such ancient workings are called."—Tom John Taylor, Archeology of the Coal Trade, 1852.

AAD PEG, old milk cheese; a very tough and thrifty sort of food.

AAD'UN, a familiar name for the devil. "Ye he' the impittance o' the aad'un," the aad one.

AAFUL, awful. "She let off the aafulest skrikes."

AAGUST, August.

AAH (or Eh-ah?), What? interrogative, or, What do you say?

AAKERT, perverse, stubborn, awkward.

AA'LL, I will. Whilst will is here shortened to an l sound only, as it is in ordinary conversational English ("I'll be with you just now"), shall in the dialect has shared the same fate, and appears as an s only. "Aa's be there thereckly." "Thor's be bonny gam on when aa get there." "Aa's hev setisfaction o' thoo." See AA's 2.

"Come list ye Sandgate skippers a',
    Aa'll sing a bonny sang."

AALLGATES, in every way. "Aa've been up and doon aallgates." "Aa've sowt for'd aallgates." See GATE.

AAMACKS, of all kinds. "They he' fornitor, an' crockery, an' byuts, an' shoes, an' aamacks o' things."
AAMUS, ALMOUS, alms; pronounced in two syllables. O.E. ælmyssæ.

"With their dooles and almose we are relieved."—Redesdale Beggar, 1565.


AAN, to own, to acknowledge, to possess. "He aan'd to beein there hissel." It is also the present participle of aa, to owe— "What's he aan (owing) ye?"

AAN, AWN, own. "Me aan fireside." "Wor aan hoose."

"Item, paid to the porters for bringing home the tapsterye from the Manor to that awne howeses that did owe the tapstery, 16d.—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, Nov., 1561.

AANER,OUNER, owner.

AANSEL, own self, himself. "Let him ax for'd his aansel."

"Thor'll be nyen but wor aansels there."

AARIDDY, already.

AA'S, AW'S (I is). 1. I am.

"Aw's a clivver chep, aw's sure,
Tho' aw de say'd mesel."

Billy Oliver's Ramble.

2. I will, I shall.

"But aa's gi' ye, Will, to understand,
As lang as aa can wield me hand."

Aa's gie ye—I will give you; "Aa's be there thereckly"—I shall be there, &c. [S.]

3. I have. "Aa's did it."—[S.] "Aa's deun'd."—[T.]

AASOME, awful. "The seet on't wis aasome."

AA'VE, I have.

AA-WARN, AA-WARND, AA'S-WARN, I warrant, I suppose.

"Aa-warnd, noo, ye think yorsel' clivvor?" "Aa's-warnd a kyem hesn't been iv his hair this twee months."

ABACK, ABACKA, ABACKEN, behind, at the back of— sometimes shortened to back. "Howay aback o' the hoose an' aa'll show ye." "He com' in at the finish just aback on him."

"Aw dream'd aw was at the North Powl,
It's a fine place aback o' the meun."


"She lost her pocket and all her money,
Aback o' the bush i' the garden, honey."

Elsie Marley.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

ABACK, backward. "Hadaway aback, aa tell ye." "Ye've com' ower far on; gan aback ti the road end."

ABACK-A-BEHINT, the very last behind. "Aback-a-behind the set," means the very last waggon, not simply a hinder waggon. It means the extreme rear of anything. "Get up aback-a-behind" is get up over the horse's rear.

ABACK-A-BEYONT, far away behind—out of ken.


ABBUT, aye but. "Abbut aa'll not let ye." Very commonly used for but.

ABEE (or Letabee), to let alone. "Let's away and he' some yell, and let sic things abee man."—The Keelman's reasons for attending church.—Allan's Collection, 1863. "Probably from at-be, early Northern infinitive = to be.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

ABEER, to endure, to bear. "She couldn't abeer to sit aside him." "A word of honourable antiquity," says Dr. Murray, "widely diffused in the dialects; in London reckoned as a vulgarism."

ABEYUN [S.], ABYUN, [T.], above. The word is often contracted as byun. "An' ower byun this band o' men."—J. Horsley, The Cuddies an' the Horses, 1881.

ABLE, wealthy; as "an able man."—Brockett. (Obs.)

ABLEEZE, ablaze, on fire.

ABOON, ABOUN [N.], above. It is often shortened to beun. See ABEYUN. "In Chyviat the hills aboun."—Chevy Chase.

ABOOT, about.

ABREDE, in breadth, spread out.—Brockett.

ABY, aside, that is, a-by or a-oneside. "Stan' aby there" is a familiar shout in a crowd when a way is to be cleared.

ACAS, because; ACAS ON, on account of. "He wadn't gan acas he wis flaid." "He couldn't run acas on his bad foot."
ACCYDAVY, affidavit.

 ACKER, to curl, as the curl of water from the wind.—Brockett.

 ACKER, a ripple on the surface of the water.—Brockett. A “catspaw.” Compare CAAL, 2.

 ACKERSPRIT, ACKERSPEIR, “verb; used when the blade in mault growes out at the opposite end of the root.”—Ray’s Collection of North-Country Words, E.D.S. A variant of ACROSPIRE.

 ACKNOW, to acknowledge, to confess.—Brockett.

 ACLITE, out of joint, awry. See CLEYT, CLITE.

 “Newcastle’s now a dowly place, all things seems sore aclite,
 For here at last Blind Willie lies. an honest, harmless wight.”
 R. Gilchrist, died 1844, Blind Willie’s Epitaph.

 ACOW, ACAW, crooked, oblique, awry.—Brockett.

 ACRE-DALE LANDS, or ACRE-DEAL LANDS, land apportioned in acre strips. Deal is a portion. To deal is to give to each his lot. Hence Acre-deal Lands were lands so dealt out or apportioned, each deal or lot being an acre strip.

 “The fields round a Saxon village were open fields, and generally divided into acre strips, in the tenth century, just as the vision of Piers Plowman was quoted in proof that it was so in the fourteenth century.—F. Seebohm, English Village Community, third edition, 1884, p. 106.

 ACRON, an acorn.

 ADAM AND EVE, the tubers of Orchis latifolia; the tuber which sinks being Adam and that which swims being Eve. Cain and Abel is another name for these tubers, Cain being the heavy one.—Johnston, Botany of Eastern Borders, p. 193.

 ADAM’S NEEDLE. See EDOM.

 ADDER-GRASS, the spotted orchis, Orchis maculata; called also Hens, Hen’s-kames, and Deed-man’s Hand.

 ADDER-STYEN, a stone with a hole through it. These were picked up and hung behind the door as a charm. Mr. M. H. Dand says: “Within my recollection no fishing-boat was without one of these stones suspended from the inwiver. Now entirely disused.” See HOLEY-STONE.

 "And vain Lord Soulis’s sword was seen,
 Though the hilt was adderstone."

 The Cout of Keeldar.
ADDIWISSEN, had I wissen; that is, "Had I but known!"
   "A phrase nearly obsolete, but still retained by some old persons.—
   Brockett.

ADDLE, AIDLE, EDDLE, to earn.
   "He adds three ha'pence a week,
    That's nobbut a fardin' a day."
   Song, Ma Laddie.
   "Not from the A.S. word edlcan, a reward, recompense, &c.; but from
   Icelandic ödlask, to earn."—Prof. Skeat, Note to Ray, Collection of North-
   Country Words, E.D.S.
   "Now exclusively dialectical—used everywhere from Leicestershire to
   Northumberland; not in Scotland."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

ADDLINS, earnings. "He's had good addlins this quarter."

ADGE, an adze.

ADIT, a horizontal gallery for draining a mine. See WATER-
   GATE.

ADNA, the sound of na de na, I do not. "Adna want ye."

AD SMASH! A profane exclamation. See EXCLAMATIONS.

ADVENTER, adventure.
   "The early English aentu're soon passed in popular speech through
   the forms au entur, aun tur, to auntur and anter (still common in Scotland),
   while aentu re remained a literary form. In fifteenth to sixteenth
   centuries the French was often re-spelt adventure in imitation of Latin, a
   fashion which (though it soon died out in France) passed into England
   and permanently affected the word."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

AE [N.], one.
   "Tweed says to Till,
    'What gars ye rin sae ill?'—
    'Sae still as I rin, and sae fast as ye gae,
    Where ye drown ae man, I drown twae.'"

AFEARD, afraid. "Aa was afeard ye warn't comin'." See
   FEARD.
   "His hore beard
    Was fowly dight, and he of death afeard'."
   Spenser, Faerie Queene, bk. iii., cant. x., st. 52.

AFER [N.], a horse.—Halliwell's Dict. This is the same as
   AVER, which see.

AFIRE, on fire.
   "Ma keel's aa afire, ma fortin's aa spoiled."—E. Corvan, died 1865,
   Keel Afire.
AFOOR [N.], AFORE [T.], before. "Gan on afore."

AFOOR LANG, shortly, in a short time.

AFORCE, a term in colliery working; "to hole a board into an adjoining board unintentionally."—Greenwell.

AFOREHAND, beforehand. This is sometimes worn down and sounded as aforan. See next word.


AFTER-DAMP, the noxious gas resulting from a colliery explosion.
"This after-damp is called choak-damp and surfeit by the colliers, and is the carbonic acid gas of chymists."—A Description of Felling Colliery previous to May 25, 1812, by Rev. John Hodgson.
"The sense of vapour, steam, smoke expressed by the German dampf, Dutch damp, damp, dorp, may have arisen in two ways. The German dampf signifies short wind, dorpfig, breathing with difficulty, and as the designation of the phenomenon is commonly taken from the most exaggerated manifestation of it, the term may have been applied in the first instance to the breath, and thence to exhalation, steam, smoke. Or the designation may have been taken from regarding smoke, dust, vapour, steam as suffocating, stifling, choking agents. The German dampf is explained by Adelung, 'Any thick smoke, mist, or vapour, especially when it is of sulphureous nature,' where the reference to the idea of suffocation is obvious. In the choke-damp of our mines there is a repetition of the element signifying suffocation, added to supply the loss of that meaning in the English damp."—Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology, 1872.

AG, to hack, or cut with a stroke.—Brockett.

AGATE, AGYET, afoot, astir, on the way, out and about. "Aa's pleased to see ye agate agyen."
"Gate in the Northern dialect signifies a way; so that agate is at or upon the way."—Ray's Collection, 1691.

AGE, to advance in years, to appear old. "He ages fast."

AGEE, atwist. The g is sounded soft. See AGLEE.
"Hae ye seen my Jocker, comin' up the quay,
Wiv his short blue jacket, and his hat agee?"
R. Nunn, died 1853, Jocker.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

A-GE-YEN [S.], AGYEN [T.], again, against.

"Forty thousand Skottes and fowre
That day fought them agayne."
Battle of Otterburn.

"The keel went bump agyen Jarrow,
An' three o' the bullies lap oot."
Little Pee Dee.

A-GE-YEN [S.], AGYEN [T.], on or before. "Aall be there agyen ye come."

"To be Let immediately or against May-day next."—Advertisement, February 4, 1742.

AG-E-YEND, A-GYEND, against it.

"He stuck agyend."—Thomas Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. ii., v. 38.

AGG, a grudge, a spite.—Halliwell's Dict.

AGLEE, awry. "A gleed eye is a crooked eye." See AJYE, AGEE.

"Awd Jack was dozin in his chair,
His stockin's lyin' ower his knee,
His wig hung up wi' greatest care,
His neet-cap thrawn on a' aglee."

AGRUN, aground.

AGYE, aside, askew. See AJYE.

AHAD, hold. "Stop till aa get ahad on't."
"If aa get ahad on ye, aa'll warm ye."

AHINT, behind. "Come in ahint"—the familiar cry of the drover to his dog. "Ahint yor hand," to have someone to look after your interest in your absence.

"He set me down ahint ma door."—Thomas Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, part ii., v. 39.

"There was a man followin' ahint to pick up the fish that were killed."—Old Salmon Poacher," S. Oliver's Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 156.

AI, yes. "Ay, yes. Pronounced i, as, indeed, it is spelt in most old books."—Halliwell's Dict.

AIBLINS, perhaps. Not very common, but used by old people. In a case lately tried before Mr. Justice Manisty in Newcastle, a Northumberland man in his evidence said, "Wey, aa aiblins hed twee, or aiblins hed three glasses o' whisky." The judge had to translate this to the bar. See YEBLINS.
AIDLE, to earn, to manage. See ADDLE

AIGHT, eight (pronounced eye t).  Aighth, eighth.

AIK [N.], oak. See YEK.

AILSEY, Alice; also Elsie.

AIR-BOXES, tubes of wood used for ventilation in a pit where there is only one passage or opening.—Min. Gloss., Newcastle Terms, 1852.

AIRC, ARK, a large chest. A meal-ark is still the name given to a meal-chest in country places.

"Arks were made of oak, and contained the family dresses, &c. The front was often ornamented with carved borders and joined with wooden pins."—Hodgson MS.

AIRCH, an arch.

AIR-CROSSING, an arch built over a horseway or other road, with a passage or air-way above it.—Min. Gloss., Newcastle Terms, 1852.

AIRF, AIRFISH [N. and S.], ARF [T.], apprehensive. A condition of mind in which it is necessary to proceed with great caution. "Yen's rether aifish aboot eet." See ARF, AIRT, which with airf are forms of the word argh.

AIRM, an arm. Sounded as two syllables in S. Northumberland.

"An' send amang the gang, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Mayor, 
Airm—What d'ye ca' him?—Strang, Mr. Mayor."

"And he haves on thoru his arum,
Therof is ful mikel harum."

Havelok, quoted by Halliwell.

AIRSBIT, Archbold. A frequent surname.

AIRT, to find out, to discover. "I'll airt it oot."

AIRT (pronounced ā-art), art or part of the compass, direction.

"What airt's the wind in thi day?" People commonly say, when starting on a journey, that they go east, west, north, or south, as the case may be.

"What airt ar' ye gan thi day?"

"Off they rade—
They rade the airt o' Liddesdale."

Death of Percy Reed.

"A stranger—who cannot very well comprehend the country people when directing him what airts to observe—will be very liable to lose his road."—S. Oliver, jun., Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 9.
AIRTH, fearful, afraid. "He was airth to do it," that is, afraid. "An airthful night," that is, a frightful night.—Hodgson MS. See ARF, AIRF.

AIRTHFUL, fearful. See above.

AIRWAY, a passage along which the current of air travels in a colliery.

AITH, an oath.

AITS [N.], oats. See YETTS.

AIX, an axe.

"Cut off'wiv a choppin aix.—Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 4.

AIXEL, AIXEL-TREE, or AIX-TREE, an axle.

AJYE, AJEE, on one side, atwist; same as AGEE, AGLEE.

AKWERT, AAKERT, awkward. "An aakert thing for the coo!" In North Northumberland, aukert.

ALANG, along.

"Fre there aa went alang the brig."—Ma Canny Hinny.

ALANTOM, ALANTUM, at a distance, a long time.—Brockett. In Ray's Collection it appears as Alantom, adv., at a distance. Kennett, MS. Lansd., 1033, gives the examples, "I saw him at alungerum," and "I saw him alantum off."—Halliwell's Dict. (Obs.)

"Some of our lads b'ing very kind, Alantom followed me behind."—G. Stuart, Socio-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 72.

"? Corruption of French à lointain—at a distance."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

ALDE-HE-WAY, the ancient road which continued the Carel Street, or Karlegate, eastward from Howford, by Acomb and Anick, to Corbridge, thence to Newcastle and Tynemouth.—Hodgson, Northumberland, iii. 2, p. 411.

ALEAN [N. and S.], ALYEN [T.], alone. "Let's alyen," let me alone. "Thor wis three on them, let alyen his fetor"; here it means let alone, or besides.

ALGATES, always; all manner of ways; however; at all events. A compound of all and gates, or ways.—Anglo-Saxon, Halliwell's Dict.
ALLER, the alder, *Alnus glutinosa*. See *Eller* and *Oller*.

"There growyth many *allers* and other ramell wood, which serve the muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses as be used and inhabyted by husbandmen in those partes."—Survey of Cheviot, 1542 Cott, MSS.—Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii., vol. 2.

"Paide for 3 *aller* spars, 16d."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, Nov. 1595.

"The historical form *aller* survived till the eighteenth century in literature, and is still general in the dialects."—Dr. Murray, *New Eng. Dict.*

ALLERS, clog soles. "He has on a pair o' new *allers.'" Clog soles were made of alder wood.

ALLER-TROOT, ALDER-TROOT; the small brandling trout or "skegger," called from their habit of haunting the roots of alder trees that grow by the side of the stream.—S. Oliver, *Fly-Fishing*, 1834, p. 17.

ALLEY, a boy's marble made of alabaster or of any fine white stone.

ALLEYBLASTER, ALABLASTER, alabaster.

ALL-IN-THE-WELL, a juvenile game in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. A circle is made about eight inches in diameter, termed the well, in the centre of which is placed a wooden peg, four inches long, with a button balanced on the top. Those desirous of playing give buttons, marbles, or anything else, according to agreement, for the privilege of throwing a short stick, with which they are furnished, at the peg. Should the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at the Newcastle Races, and other places of amusement in the North, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches long, upon which are deposited either a small knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes.—*Halliwell's Dict.*

ALMER, a cupboard. See *Ambry*.

ALMOUS, alms. See *Aamus*.

ALN; the pronunciation of this word is notable. It is sounded as *Ale river*, *Yel water*, *An-nick* (Alnwick) town, and at its mouth is the village of *Yel-mooth* (Alnmouth).

"The Lord Evers claymed from the confynes of Berwick, south-eastward to the water of *Aylle."—Sir Robert Bowes's *Report to the Marquis of Dorset*, 1551.
ALOW, ablaze, alight. The ow is sounded like ou in trout. “It wis aall iv alow iv a minute.” See Lowe.

ALOWSE, loose, free. “Let yorsel alowse,” was the exhortation of a pitman to a friend who was batting stiffly at a cricket match.

ALSWA [S.], also; in Old English this is alsua; alswa. So in the dialect has retained this sound of swa, soo-a.

AMACKALLY, in a manner, as well as one can.—Hodgson MS. (Obs.)

AMAIN, to run without check. When a set of waggons run down an incline without break, or without being attached to the rope, or through the accidental detaching or breaking of the rope, they are said to “run amain.”

“As if ma wits had run amain.”

“Couch’d his speare, and ran at him amaine.”
Spenser, Faerie Queene, bk. vi., cant. i., 33.

AMANG, AMANGST, among, amongst; often shortened to mang, mangst.

“That at the last thai ordeind twelue,
The thoughtfulest amang thamselve.”
Cursor Mundi, A.D. 1320.

“Amang the rest aw cowped ma creels.”
T. Thompson, d. 1814, Jimmy Joneson’s Wherry.

AMANY, a great many. “Thor’s amany at dissent knaa where te torn for thor next meal.”

AMBRY (pronounced aumry), “a pantry, or cupboard to set victuals in. Proverb—‘No sooner up, but the head in the aumbry, and nose in the cup.’ I suppose we might have it of the Normans.”—Ray’s Collection of North-Country Words, 1691. Mr. Brockett quotes the proverb above as if familiar in Newcastle. Sometimes spelt aumery or aumry.

“Some slovens from sleeping no sooner be up,
But hand is in aumbrie, and nose in the cup.”
Tusser’s Five Hundred Points, 1573, ii., 5.

“Against the north and south walls there were almeries, richly decorated, containing a large number of precious relics.”—Rev. Prov. Consitt, Life of St. Cuthbert, p. 205.

AMEAST (pronounced a-me-ast), almost. It is also abbreviated to meast, myest, the former the S. Northumberland form, the latter Tyneside.

“This wine’s amaist got in my head.”—Joco-Serious Discourse, p. 20.
AMELL, among, betwixt. Some pronounce it ameld.—Ray's Collection, 1691. Compare MELL, 2.

"Amell them twa to drive a bargain."—Joco-Serious Discourse, p. 29.

"Between—Northumberland. It seems to be Islandic á milli. It is stated not to be used in Scotland."—Halliwell's Dict.

AN, if. "An yer gannin the morn, will ye tyek us wi' ye?"

"To the new castell when they cam,
The Skottes they cryde on hyght,  
Sir Harye Perssy, and thow byste within,  
Com to the fylde and fyght.

Battle of Otterburn.

AN AA, AN AAL, also, too, likewise. See IN AA.

"The folks was gaun in, so aw bools in an' a'."  
J. F. Robson, died 1870, A Cut at Wor Toon, 1849.

"They brought up the Pee-dee just like a duck'd craw,  
And the skipper wi' laughin' fell smack ower an' a'c.

"Half-Droon'd Skipper."—Marshall's Songs, 1825, p. 196.

"This ean night, this ean night,  
Every night and awle,  
Fire and fleet and candle light,  
And Christ receive thy sawle."  
Old northern song over a dead corpse.  
MS. Lansdown, 1033, under word Fleet, quot. Halliwell.

ANANTER, peradventure, in case, in the event that. From an, on, or in, and anunter, adventure, adventure, chance. That is, "if peradventure." "Ananters aa get well home," means "In case I get well home." See ADVENTER.

ANCE, ANES, once. Yence is more commonly used, however. "He went ance eerand," means he went a special journey.

ANCHOR, ANKER, the bend of a scythe, or of an adze, or other workman's tool. Some men prefer the angle at which a scythe blade is set from the handle to be more or less acute. Hence the direction in fixing a new handle is: "Give 'or a bit mair ankor," or "A bit less ankor," as the case may be. The same direction is given in fixing a new handle to an adze. The word come, or cum, has precisely the same meaning.

ANCHORAGE, the abode of an anchoret or hermit. The Anchorage School at Gateshead Church.

"1340, Nov. 14. License granted to John Wawayn, rector of Brancepeth, for building a cell in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Gateshead, for an anchoress, provided a convenient place can be found for her, and the rector of the church gives his consent. The name is preserved to this day in the Anchorage School attached to Gateshead Church."—Richard Welford, History of Newcastle and Gateshead, vol. i., p. 107.
ANDIRONS, irons on the hearth to support burning wood.
Old French, **andier**.

ANE [N], one.

ANEAR, near. "Dinna gan anear the watter." "The kettle's boilin'; dinna gan anear'd."

ANEATH, beneath, underneath. "Where's the maister?—He's aneath the steeth."

ANENST, ANENT, over against. Often spoken as *nenst*.
"Thar was sartaye shipes taken from anens Hartilpowll, taken by Franchemen."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, Aug., 1563.

ANES, once, at any one time. See A N C E.
"I ne'er yet saw the Tyne se big
Nor running anes se like a sea."

Jock o' the Side.

ANG, the hairy part of an ear of barley—probably a corruption of *awn*.—Halliwell's Dict.

ANGER-NAIL, a piece of skin at the side of the nail which has become semi-detached and gives pain. The word is always sounded *ang-er* not *an-ger*.

ANGER-BERRY, ANGLE-BERRY, a warty excrescence growing on the umbilicus, or scrotum, or teats of an animal. These are highly vascular and easily hurt.
"Among old people in Northumberland, as at Whelpington, angleberry is the name of a vetch; probably because it angles or catches hold and clings to plants or shrubs stronger and taller than itself."—Hodgson MS.

ANGORT (pronounced *ang-ort*), angered.
"Me muther's bairns gat angort at us."—J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Sang o' Solomon, Newcastle version, ch. i., v. 6.

ANGRY (ang-ry), inflamed or painful, as a suppurating sore.
"Me fingr's beeldin' aa's flaid—it leuks se angry."

ANKISH, anxious.

ANKLET, ancle.
"Wi' anklets shaw'd, an' scattered feet."—T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1843, pt. ii., v. 16.
"Sometimes a gaiter."—Halliwell's Dict.

ANNET, the common gull, so called in Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.
ANUNDER, ANUNER, under. "Mind yor eye, will ye? Aa's gan anuner."

"Aw sets me ways doon anunder his shada."—J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Sang o' Solomon, Northumberland version, ch. ii., v. 6.

"There's plenty of coal dug from the deep mine, that gans through anunder wor river."—W. Mitford, "Tyne Heroes," Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 540.

A-ONE, an individual, one person.—Halliwell's Dict. "Thor's not a-one on ye dar come."

APORPOSE, on purpose. "He's deund aporpose to myek hissel leuk clivvor."

APPETIZE, to provoke an appetite for food.—Halliwell's Dict.

APPLE-CAIRT. "That's upset his apple-cairt for him, aa think"—that has completely stopped his project.

APPLE DUMPLINS, the great hairy willow herb, Epilobium hirsutum. Called also Corran dumplin.

APPLE SHEELY, the chaffinch. Fringilla caelebs. Commonly called Sheely.

APRIL, APERHIL, and APRILE. "Aperhil borrows three days of March, and they are ill." See Borrowed Days.

APRIL-GOWK, an April fool. The cuckoo has become synonymous with jest and joke; gowk is cuckoo. Boy: "Hi, canny man, see what ye've dropt." The canny man turns round to see, and is hailed with a yell, "O, ye April-gowk!" as the boy runs off.

ARAN-WEB, is a cobweb in Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.

ARDERS, fallowings or ploughings of ground. Ray's Collection, 1651, preface. This word is included by Brockett in his glossary, and there defined as "Order, by course. In husbandry, the arders are the divisions of tillage land set apart for regular courses of crops in successive years; or for courses of cropping in rotation." See Ather.
ARF, ARFISH, ARTH, unwilling, sorry, pitiful. Brockett, under the first and second form, defines it as "timid, fearful, apprehensive, afraid—as 'I am rather arfish about that.'" The word is used, however, to mean a condition in which it is necessary to proceed with great caution. It is a dialect form of the word argh. In Halliwell's Dict., awwish is evidently the same word, and there defined as "Queer; neither sick nor well. Query, elfish?" See AIRTH, AIRF.

ARGY, to argue.

ARK, a large chest to put corn or fruit in, like the bing of a buttery. But the modern signification is a coffin.—Ray's Collection, 1691. Meal-ark, an oatmeal chest. See AIRC.

ARLE, YEARL, to bind by payment of money—or arles—that is, earnest-money. "What did the missus arle ye wi?" "She ga' me two shillin'." The arlin is sometimes called "the bond-money."

"In hiring servants, any bargain made between master and servant was accounted void, before entry into servitude, if arles had not been offered and accepted."—Hodgson MS.

"Paid to Wm. Sever, for his arles, for quartering the priest, 12d."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, 1593.

The arles here are the executioner's hire for quartering the body of an executed priest. Arle means, also, any kind of engaging—as, for instance,

"She arled him there for her groom, bridegroom,
She arled him there for her groom."

Song, Broom, Green Broom.

ARL, earl; also YEARL, or JARL. "Th' arl o' Dorham," "Yarl Parcy," &c.

ARLUME, an heirloom.—Halliwell, Arelumes.

ARLY, early. "Arly bord, sor?"—Newspaper street cry in Newcastle. A special edition with the article written under the nom-de-plume of "Early Bird."

ARN, the pronunciation of earn.

ARND, ARRAND, an errand. "He's gaan an arnd." In S. Northumberland, eerand.

ERNEST, earnest. "He's iv ernest." Also earnest-money, hansel.

B
ARNUT, the earth-nut—ard-nut. The edible root of Bunium flexuosum.

AROOND, around; often roond only.

ARR, "a skar," "Pock-arrs," the marks made by the smallpox. This is a general word common to both north and south.—Ray, 1691. Any scar from a healed wound is called an arr. "He hes an arr on his finger."

ARRAGE, a sharp point or corner.—Min. Gloss., Newcastle Terms, 1852.

ARSE-LOOP, a seat or wide loop in a rope or chain in which a man is slung when repairing or working in a pit-shaft.

ARTH, earth, the earth. In S. Northumberland it is ye-arth or ee-arth.

AR-WO-HAY, a cartman's term to his horse to steady.

ASIDE, beside. "Sit doon aside us, hinney."

ASIDEN, beside. "She wis sittin' asiden him."

ASK, a water newt, a lizard. The newt is usually called a watter ask," as distinguished from "a dry ask."

"Snakes and nederes thar he fand,
And gret blac tades gand,
And arkses and other wormes felle."

"Tale of a Usurer."—Metrical Homilies (cir. 1330).

"In the darksome depths of the pool is the water newt, Lacerta aquatica, while the nimble little form of his much prettier companion, the lizard, Lacerta agilis, is seen amongst the heather and shrubs on the hill. A popular belief once prevailed that these harmless little reptiles were venomous; both are known under the local name of the 'Ask.'"—D. D. Dixon, Vale of Whittingham, 1887, p. 39.

ASKLENT, aslant.

ASPER, rough, fierce. In Old English Asperaunt is used. In the Life of Wallace it is: "In Asper speech the Persye then gan spear."—Book v., p. 67. (Obs.)

ASS, ashes from a fire.

ASSAY! (I say), a common exclamation. "Assay! what are ye dein there?"

ASS-HWOLE, an ash-hole, a receptacle for ashes.
ASS-MIDDEN, ASS-PIT, an ash heap.
ASSIL-TREE, an axle. See AIXEL.
ASSIL-TYEUTH, a grinder or molar tooth.
AST, asked.
ASTARN, astern.—Riverside term.
ASTITE, just as soon, as lief. "Aa wad astite stop where aa is," "Ye'd astite gan wiv us." See STITE, TITE.
ASTONIED, astonished.
ASTRIDDLE, astride.
AT, that. The a is pronounced very short, and the word sounds almost like it. "Them at's gan up." "He's se strang at he can lift a seck o' floor."
"At, 'at. A worn down form of that, perhaps from old Norse at (used in precisely the same senses), perhaps independently developed in the Northern dialect, in which it was very common in 14-15th centuries; rare, even in Scottish writers, after 1500; but still in regular use in Northern dialect speech."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.
AT, sometimes used as for. "What are ye stannin' there at?"
It is used in this sense in Sir Gawayne. See Halliwell's Dict.
AT ANES, AT YENCE, at once. Yen—one. Yence—once.
"At ans alle thre he tok." Cursor Mundi.
ATELIN, a yetling, or yetlin. This word occurs in one of the old parish books of Hexham, date 1702. In a list of plate and other property belonging to the church occurs "a coffin to bury poor people. Itm. an atelin in the Abbey great kitchen."
ATHER, an adder. Athery-like, like an adder. See ETHER.
"The eel, when crawling among the grass, has a very 'athery-like' look."—Richard Howse, Nat. His. Transac., vol. x., 1890, p. 331.
ATHER, a field. Before the commons enclosures, the tillage land was divided into "fields." Each field consisted of a great number of scattered strips or "yard lands." The "East field," "West field," "North field," or other names given, represented groups of different freeholds—each owner having yard lands in all the "Athers," or "fields." The object of this distinction in the grouping of the freeholds into
"fields" was to arrange for a rotation of crops. Thus, the East field being fallow, the West field would be under oats, the North field under wheat, and so on in annual rotation. (Obs.)

"In the county of Northumberland, speaking of their system of husbandry, they say they have their tillage land in three or four *Athirs*—oats, fallow, wheat, or oats."—*Hodgson MS.*

**A-THIS-SIDE**, on this side of.

**ATOMY, NOTOMY**, an excessively thin person. "He's just a bit *atomy*," or "He just like an *atomy*."

Queen Mab: "Drawn with a team of little *atomies*."—*Romeo and Juliet*, act i., sc. 4.

**ATOPA, ATOPON**, on the top of. "Yor fethor's *atopa* the hay-stack." "What he' ye *atopa* yor heed?" "*Atopon* an aad hoose."

**ATTACKTED**, attacked. It is very commonly used in Newcastle.

"Attack'd-ed; attacked, a common participle here, but more extensively used, I am told, in America."—*Halliwell*.

**ATTERCOP, OTTERCOP**. This word, says the Rev. John Hodgson, means a spider's web. A.S. *Attorcoppa*, a spider. Mr. Morris (Specimens of Early English, p. 403) says that "it signifies literally poison cup, from *attor*, *atter*, poison, and *coppa*, a cup. *Cob-web* (Old English *copweed*) retains the last syllable only of the original word. In some of the Teutonic dialects, the spider is called a *koppe*, on account of its carrying a bag." A township in Redesdale is called *Attercops*, and Mr. Brockett thinks it derives its name "perhaps because in warm, hazy weather, in September, the grass and sparty ground is silvered over with gossamer, or cobwebs." The name is now written *Ottercaps*, but in old documents *Attertopps* or *Alivrops*. The word, according to Dr. Murray, Old English, *Attorcoppa* from *a'tor*, *atter*, poison, and *coppa*, derivative of *cop*, top, summit, round head, or *copp*, cup, vessel; in reference to the supposed venomous properties of spiders. Compare also Dutch *spinne-cop*, "spider," and *Cob-web*, formerly *cop-webbe*; whence it appears probable that the simple *coppa* was itself "spider." 1st, a spider; 2nd, figuratively, applied to a venomous, malignant person; 3rd, misapplied to a spider's web.—*New Eng. Dict*. It is considered very unlucky to kill spiders."
ATWEE, in two, asunder.
"Enough to rive atwee the heart."—Thomas Wilson, The Pitman's Pay, 1826 p. ii., v. 17.

ATWEEN, between. "Aa've many a time seen her haddin her heed atween her hands."
"It was atween Hebburn and Jarrow, thor came on a varry strang gale."—Song, Little Pee Dee.

ATWIX, betwixt. "He was atwix an atween the twes."

AT-YENCE, AT-YANCE, at once.

AUD, old. See AAD.

AUKERT [N.], awkward.

AUMBLING, walking.
"Teach him aumbling by the hand
Till he his paces understand."
Joco-Serious Discourse, 1685, p. 67.

AUWERT, awkward, athwart, as a sheep on its back unable to rise. This is probably the same as over-thwart. Compare Avelt.

"On tham gang
To and fra, over-thewrt and endlang"

AVELINGES, in an oblong, or oval shape; but possibly applied also to a piece tapering at each end. Major Moor says, "Workmen—reapers or mowers—approaching the side of a field not perpendicular or parallel to their line of work, will have an unequal portion to do; the excess or deficiency, is called avellong work."—Halliwell's Dict. under Avelong. The avelong here would appear to be the gore or triangular-shaped piece left after working square in the field, and it suggests that a piece of cloth cut "avelinges" may possibly be a square piece cut diagonally from corner to corner, so as to make two triangular-shaped pieces. "I will that on my day of burial be given thirteen grey gowns to thirteen poor women, and each to have half a yard of linen cloth cut avelinges, instead of hoods, which I have ready made."—Durham Wills—Barbara Thomlinson, 1577.—Quoted, R. Welford, Hist. of Newc., XVI. Cent., p. 507. The apparent use of the half yard of linen cloth is for the white scarf or shawl, worn at funerals by poor women to the present day.
AVER, a beast of burden, a draught ox, or horse; hence, specially a horse used for heavy work, a cart horse: and in later usage in Northumberland dialect an old or worthless horse; 1691 Blount: Law Dictionary, under word Affir (transl. Spelman). In Northumberland, to this day, they call a dull or slow horse a false aver or afer.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict. Aver acres and Overacres occur as field names in several parts of Northumberland.

"They have pasture there for 100 sheep; and 30 avers or horned cattle, and four horses."—Hexham Chartulary, folio 14 b. and 15.

"Carrying services are familiar in manorial records under the name of 'averagium.'"—Sebohm, Early Village Communities, p. 247.

"From old French aver, aver; modern French avoir, possession, property, stuff, 'stock,' cattle, domestic animals, beasts of burden; literally 'having,' substantive use of aver, avoir. Latin, habere, to have."—New Eng. Diet.

AVER, peevish, Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.

AVERISH, average. "It's oney an averish crop."

AVERISH, AVERAGE, the breaking of corn fields; eddih, roughings.—Ray's Collection of North-Country Words, 1691. The stubble and grass left in corn after harvest—the portion of the avers.—Brockett.

"In these monthes after the cornne bee inned, it is meete to putt draughte horses and oxen into the averish."—Archaologia, xiiij., 379.—Quoted, Halliwell's Dict.

"To have, occupy, and enjoy all such averyshe and stowbles."—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newc., XVI. Cent., p. 368.

AW. See Aa and following words.

AWAR, aware. Shortened often to war. "He'd getten in afore aa wis awar."

AWAY, constantly used for go, or go away. "Aa mun away"—I must go. "Let's away"—let us go.

AWAY-GANNIN, going away. "Aaway-gannin crop," the cereals belonging to the outgoing tenant of a farm.

AWELT, AWELD, AWERT, laid on the back; said of a sheep when cast upon its back and unable to move. See Cassen and Auwert.

"Some cauld mornin they'll fin' ye, I ween
Lyin awelt and frozen by Wa'bittle Dene."
James Armstrong, Anither Sang, 1872.
AWNS, the beards of barley or wheat.

AX, to ask. In the royal style of assenting to bills in Parliament, the phrase "Be as it is axed" was used. Wickliffe's Gospel has: "What schal I axe? And she seide, the heed of John Baptist." Chaucer also uses the same word, but we do not find it used by Spenser. Hence we may conclude that by the time of Elizabeth it had been superseded in the literary dialect by the present form "ask." Ask is originally the northern form, but ax is constantly used in Northumberland.

"I moved you first, my Lord of Canterbury, axing your license to put this matter in question."—Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

AX AT CHURCH, to publish the banns of matrimony.

AY-DI-MI! a common exclamation expressive of regret or pity, Probably shortened from Ah, dear me! Familiarised by Thomas Carlyle's letters, but often heard as a sigh expressed by old people in Northumberland.


"It's O but aw ken well—A-U, hinny bord,
The bonny lass o' Benwell—A-U, hinny bord,
She's lang legg'd an mother like, A-U, hinny bord.
See, she's raking up the dyke, A-U-A."

Old song.

"A-U-A, maw bonny bairn,
A-U-A, upon my airm,
A-U-A, thou suen may lairn
Te say dada se kanny."
Robt. Nunn, Sandgate Wife's Nurse Song.

AYONT, beyond.

"Toil and pain ayont conceivin."
Pitman's Pay, part ij., v. 71.

AYLE, always, all along. (Obs.)

"And ayle I whistled as I came."
G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686.

AY-THE-MAIR, all the more.

BAA! an exclamation of wonderment. "Aa wis gan ower the moor an' a great coo wis runnin' mad-like. She chased fower or five folk, yen efter the other, an' thor wis a greet crood stannin' aboot. A sailor chep comes up; tyeks the beast bi the horns; an' torns hor reet ontiv hor back. An' aall the people ses 'Baa!"—Local anecdote.

BAADY, bawdy, lewd.
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BAAK, BALK [S. and T.], BAWK, BAULK, BOAK [W.-T.],
1. A piece of unploughed turf left between the ploughed lands as a boundary in the open town fields. The freeholds, in the system of cultivation before the Commons Enclosure Acts, were thus divided.

"The whole arable area of an uninclosed township was usually divided up by turf balks into as many thousand of these strips as its limits would contain—the balks which divide into strips being, as the word implies, simply two or three furrows left unploughed between."—Seebohm, English Village Community, 1884, p. 3-4.

2. Applied sometimes to the ploughed strip itself.

"A little bauk near the dene, containing by estimation 3½ acres."—R. Welford, Hist. of Newc. and Gateshead, XVI. Cent., p. 168. See REAN.

3. "A ridge or piece left unploughed by accident or carelessness; a piece missed in ploughing."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.


"We must have either oaken spars or firr bawks."—J. C., The Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 15.

5. A rafter or tie beam. In old one-storey houses they were often exposed and used for hanging or placing articles on.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

6. A roost for a bird. "The burd sits moping o' the balk, like somethin' iv a flay."—T. Wilson, The Washing Day, 1843. The "hen baaks" are the hen roosts.

7. Where the roof of a mine is not level, but comes down into the coal without any corresponding depression of the thill, thus causing a nip (called also a roll, or horseback), or, where the coal seam is cut off with a wash.

8. To "lay to the balks" is used metaphorically to denote a disuse of any implement or instrument.

BAAKS, or "BALKS AND BREDS," beam and scales for weighing.

BAAKY, a piece of wood with rope attached put round a cow's neck to tie her up to the stake. The wood is also called a "baikie-stick" and the rope a "baikie-tow."

BAAL, to bawl.

BAAL, BAA [S. and T.], BO [W.-T.], a ball. "Buy the bairn a stottin'-baal."

BAAL-PYET, bald pate.
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BAA-WAA-BODY, a silly or insignificant person. "Hadaway! he's oney a baa-waa-body."

BAB, Barbara.

BABBLEMENT, a confused noise of talk. "Thor myckin' sic a babblement 'at ye canna hear yorsel speak."

BABBY-BOODIES, broken crockery, used as playthings by children. See Boody.

BABBY-HOOUSE, a figure representing a "hoose" made by children with stones, or preferably with pieces of china (boodies) or shells (chucks).

BAB-NET, a net used on the Northumberland coast.

At Holy Island, "in fishing for sea trout off rock ends they use a bab-net of five inch mesh, in which the fish are caught by the gills. A net of this kind, thirty-two meshes deep, will sound eleven feet in slack tide."—S. Oliver, Rambl's in Northumberland, 1835, p. 221.

BACCY, nonsense. "It's aall baccy."

BACK, behind. "He wis back o' the engine-hoose at the time."

See ABACK.

BACK, a fishing line used for haddocks, &c., at sea. The back is the principal line to which snoods are spliced, each snood being attached to a hook by a hair line.

BACK, a parting in the seam of coal.

"A slippery division in the coal seam, extending from the thill to the roof."—Min. Gloss., New. Terms, 1852.

"A fissure in the coal, having an angle with the position of the seam."—Brockett.

"A diagonal parting in coal; a description of hitch where the strata are not dislocated. At a back there is frequently a glossy parting, and sometimes a little sooty dirty coal. When, on approaching a back, it is observed to form an acute angle with the thill of the seam, it is called an east back; when it forms an obtuse angle, it is called a west back. Thus the same back will be an east or west back, according to the direction from which it is aimed through. As there is rarely anything to indicate a back, and as there is little or no cohesion between its faces, the coal often unexpectedly falls away and causes accident."—Greenwell.

"A back or knowe sometimes, 'tis true,
Set down ma top wi' ease eneuf;
But oftener far we had te tue
On wi' a nasty scabby roof."

BACK, to fill in the space behind the rings of cribbing in a pit-shaft. See Backing-deals.

The sinking "was cribbed and backed, and then walled."—Borings and Sinkings, A.B., p. 10.

BACKBOARD, or BAKEBOARD, a paste or baking board.

BACK-BY, just behind. Away from the face of the coal nearer the shaft is said to be "back-by."

BACKCAST, a relapse, or any kind of throwing back. "Aa wis gettin' nicely better, but aa's hed a sair backcast."

BACK-END, the annexe at the back of a house.

BACK-END, "the part of a judd left in the working place of a pit after the sump is brought down."—Min. Gloss., Newc. Terms, 1852.

BACK-END, autumn. "Last back-end," last autumn.

BACKERLY, backward, late in season. "The tormits is varry backerly thae 'ear."

BACK-GANNIN, a retrograding in circumstances or health.

BACKING-DEALS, deals placed behind cribs to keep back loose strata.—Gloss. of Newc. Min. Terms, 1852. See Back, 4.

BACK-O-BEYONT, of an unknown distance. See Aback-a-beyond.

BACK-OVERMAN, an overman who has the immediate inspection of the workings and workmen during the back-shift.—Coal Trade Gloss., 1849.

"The back-overman superintends the management of the pit from the time the overman leaves until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the pit is said to 'loose' or stop work."—Dr. R. Wilson, Coal Miners, Durham and Northumberland.

BACK-OWER, a return back. "He cam back-ower tiv us." A fall backwards. "He went back-ower."

BACK-SHIFT. The fore-shift and back-shift are the first and second shifts of hewers that go down the pit. See Fore-shift.
BACK-SIDE, the back premises of a house or building. Billy Purvis used to invite the crowd from his front stage to enter his show, adding: "Them 'at dissent like to waak ower the stage can come in bi Billy's backside." The backside of a church is the north side. Burials formerly were only made on the south side.

"Nicholas Ward, unfortunately smoord to death in sinking for a draw-well in his father's back-side, 10th February, 1716."—Sharp, Chronicon Mirable.

In the books of the Folly Water Works Company, Newcastle, is the following entry: "Robt. Attkinson cutt himselfe off, hauing sunck a well in his back-side, at Michas, 1717, wch. supply's hime."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Newc., p. 725, note.

"While she were drunken—she left her left foot shoe upon Mr. Anderson's bac-syd when she climbed over the wall."—R. Welford, Hist. of Newc., XVI. Cent., p. 389.

"As up Jenny's backside we were bangin,
Ki Geordy, How! where are ye gannin?"
Song, "Bob Cranky's 'Size Sunday."
Allan's Collection, 1863, p. 317.

BACK-SKIN, a strong hide or covering worn on the back by sinkers and men in pumping pits or wet places. A back-skin was also worn by a putter's "foal" as a protection when he had to thrust back against a loaded corf in its descent of an incline in a pit.

BACKSTER, BAXTER, a baker.

BACKSTONE. See Backstone.

BACK-UP, to subscribe. "We've caaled to see if ye'll back-up the list." To support. "If ye'll just gan on, noo, we'll back-ye up."

BACKUS, the back-house, or wash-house, or more generally bake-house.—Halliwell's Dict. as Backas.

BACKWATTER, the still or dead water that rises in a field or back place during a river flood; the overflow from a mill race.

BAD, ill.

"He lucks, poor body, verra bad."

"Sometime since a pitman wis tyen varry bad."

"The time that me fether wis bad."
Joe Wilson, d. 1875.
BAD, past tense of bid=bade. "He bad us bide where we wor."

BADGER, a black coaly band approaching towards an inferior coarse coal; a term similar to "Macket."—S. C. Crone, Borings and Sinkings, F.K. p. 111, note.

BADGER, "one who buys corn and other commodities and carries them elsewhere to sell; an itinerant dealer, who acts as middleman between producer (farmer, fisherman, &c.) and consumer; a cadger, hawker, or huckster. Still common in the dialects."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict. This word is given by Brockett, but is now probably altogether obsolete in Northumberland.

BADLY, ill, somewhat unwell. "She's nobbut badly, poor body."

BADLY-OFF, poor, in want.

BAD-MAN, the devil. "If ye gan on se the bad-man'll get ye." See Aad'un.

BAD-MAN'S OATMEAL, the flower and seed of the hemlock, Conium maculatum. See Deed-man's Oatmeal.

BAD-WEATHER-GEORDY, a name by which the cockle seller is known.

"As the season at which cockles are in greatest demand is generally the most stormy in the year—September to March—the sailors' wives at the seaport towns of Northumberland and Durham consider the cry of the cockle man as the harbinger of bad weather, and the sailor, when he hears the cry of 'cockles alive,' in a dark wintry night, concludes that a storm is at hand, and breathes a prayer, backwards, for the soul of 'Bad-Weather-Geordy.'"—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 207.

BAER, BEAR, a blacksmith's tool for punching holes in iron.

"To Robert Thickpenny, his servant, a pair of bellows, a fore hammer, a nail hammer, and a baer."—Will of Rd. Hogg, of Newcastle, blacksmith. Proved 3rd January, 1502.—R. Welford, Hist. of Newc., XVI. Cent., p. 2.

BAFF, blank. A pitman, if paid fortnightly, speaks of the alternate weeks as "the baff week," and "the pay week."

"The Baff week is o'er—no repining—
Pay Saturday's swift on the wing."


"A card not a trump is a baff one. The partly decayed, split, or root end of a log or tree of timber is also called the baff end; and from the baff ends, or otherwise useless pieces or ends of timber, are cut baffs, which are used to keep the wooden cribs in position, when sinking pits in our North-Country."—Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, May 15, 1886.
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BAFF-ENDED, blunted. Picks are said to be so when the points are off.—Brockett.

BAFFLET, a wooden mallet for killing salmon. It is esteemed very unlucky to produce the bafflet until the fish are drawn ashore.

BAG, dismissal. "He's gettin' the bag" means "He's been dismissed." This is just as frequently expressed "gettin' the seek." The explanation of this curious phrase seems to be in a reference to the payment received on dismissal, which would be carried in a sack, or bag. The man dismissed would thus go off with "bag and baggage."

"An' we maun shortly follow them,
An' tyek the bag, maw worthy gentles.
Then what'll poor Newcastle dee,
Deprived o' aa her ornamentals?"
R. Gilchrist, "Bold Archy."
Allan's Collection, p. 77.

BAG, the paunch, the udder of a cow.

"Next to the tents we hied, te get
Some stuffin' for wor bags, man."
W. Mitford, X.Y.Z.

BAG, a cavity found occasionally in fiery seams of coal, containing highly condensed gas. Usually called "a bag of gas." Also, a cavity in a pit, filled with water, as, "a bag of water."

BAGGIE, the belly.

BAGGIE, the stickleback, or prickleback fish. Gasterosteus aculeatus, Linn.

"Which the North of England boys call the baggie."—Newcastle Daily Chronicle, Jan. 4, 1888.

BAGGISH, baggage.

BAGGIT-FISH, a salmon on the eve of depositing its ova.—James Armstrong, The Curing of Salmon Roe.

BAGGOT, BAGGISH, useless, contemptible. It is applied to a little, vixenish child, or to a worthless man, "a drunken baggot." "Come oot! ye baggish."

BAGGY, corpulent.

BAGGY-MENIM, the three-spined stickleback. See Bain-stickle.
BAGIE (the a sounded as in bay, the y hard), a Swede turnip. The term is never applied to white or yellow turnips.

"From Ruta Baga, the Swedish turnip."—Note by Mr. Richard Welford.

BAIDE; endured—Northd. Halliwell's Dict., from Bide.

BAIKIE-STICK, a piece of wood attached to a cow's neck.

BAIKIE-TOW, a rope for tying up a cow.

BAIL, BALE, a signal of alarm, a bon-fire.—Brockett.

BAILIWICK, the limits within which a bailiff of the duke exercises jurisdiction.—Newburn Bailiwick, &c.

BAINSTICKLE, the three-spined stickleback. Gasterosteus aculeatus, Linn.

BAIRN, a child. The power of a homely word is in no case more exemplified than in the use of the word bairn. It is full of affectionate tenderness, and whether used in old ballad or in the folk-speech of the present day it equally breathes a spirit of yearning love for the little folk. A bit bairn or a bairnie is a little child. The pronunciation is sometimes lengthened, and a mother is heard to call "Gan up to the barin!" or "Mind the bairorin!"

"Where hest te been, maw canny hinny?
Where hest te been, maw bonny bairn?"

Song, "Maw Canny Hinny."

Allan's Collection, p. 284.

BAIRNISH, childish.

BAIRN'S-PLAY, child's-play.

BAIRN-TEAM, broods of children, as they expound it to me.—Ray's Glossary, under Bearnteams.

BAIRSE, BAISE, the space for provender in a cow stall.

BAIRSE, BAERSE, impertinent, impudent.

BAISEL [N.], to bustle about, to exert oneself here and there. "A'm baiselin ma sel ta get dyun i' time te catch the train."

BAIST, to beat. See BASTE.

"He paid good Robin back and side,
And baist him up and down;
And with his pyke-staff laid on loud,
Till he fell in a swoon."

Robin Hood, i., 102, quoted by Halliwell.
BAIT, to feed. "Hadaway bait the horses."

BAIT, food; BAIT-POKE, food bag.

"With a tin bottle, full of cold water or tea, a piece of bread, which is called his bait, the hewer says good-bye to his wife, and speeds off to work."—Dr. R. Wilson, Coal Miners of Northumberland and Durham.

"Aw put the bait-poke on at eight,
Wi' sark and hoggers, like ma brothers,"

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. ii., v. 11.

BAIT, the longitudinal direction of wood, the grain, as it is called. After wood has pined it is said, "You can see the bait"—that is, the grain has become visible.

BAITIES, fisher girls who gather bait.

BAKE-STICKS. See BEAK-STICKS.

BAKIN, the number of loaves baked for a household at one time. "A bakin o' breed."

BAKSTONE, a flat stone used for baking oat-cakes, &c.

"The bakstone was often three or four feet in diameter, capable of holding two cakes, and fixed upon three or four low pillars: the girdle was less and lighter, and upon an iron tripod, called a brandreth."—Hodgson, Northumberland, pt. iij., vol. iij., p. 306, note.

BALD-COOT, BAL-POOT, or BELL-POOT, the coot. Fulica atra, Linn.

BALK, a beam. See BAAK.

BALL, the charge from a puddling furnace, also the fused materials from an alkali maker's balling furnace.

BALL, a nodule. "Ironstone balls."

"Brown thill mixed with post balls."—Borings and Sinkings, A.B., p. 146.

BALL-FURNACE, the furnace used for fusing a mixture of limestone, coal, and sulphate of soda, in alkali works.

BALLANT, a ballad.

"Aw liked a ballant or a buik."—T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 101.

BALLINGER, the ancient name for a vessel carrying about forty men, acting in a fleet, apparently, as a frigate. (Obs.)

"Every great ship must have attending upon him a barge and a ballinger."—R. Welford, Newc., XV. Cent., p. 305.
BALL-MONEY, money demanded of a marriage company and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North, it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a football.—*Brockett*, 3rd. ed., p. 23.

BALN-STONE, roof stone in a pit. See *Barn-styen*.

BAND, the string by which the old spinning wheel was driven. "To keep the band in the nick" is an expression used to denote ability to continue in any given way.

BAND, a thin layer of stone or shale interstratified with coal. Sometimes applied to a thin stratum of any kind from half an inch to six inches in thickness. Compare *Girdle*.

BAND, a broad flat hinge.

BAND-GANNER, the sheldrake, *Tadorna belonii*, Ray. This bird has a band of rusty red colour, and flies with great speed—hence its name.

BANDISH, a bandage.

BANDOLEERS, cartouche boxes with leather sling bands. (Obs.)

"Pd. one paire of bandelears, 2s."—*Gateshead Church Books*, 1634.

"Pd. for fower pair of new bandaleers with bellts strings and baggs, 7s. 6."—*The same*, 1669.

Also variously in same, bandaleryes, bandeleraws.

BANDSTER, a sheaf binder in the harvest field.

BAND-STONE, the stone immediately overlaying the coal at the shaft and projecting into it.—*Brockett*. See *Barn-styen*.

BANDWIN, BANDSWIN, a band of six reapers occupying a man to bind after them. Six are usually as many as a bandster can conveniently bind after.

BANDY, traversed by bands. See *Band*, 2.

"Hard scare bandy coal."—*Borings and Sinkings*, A.B., p. 163.

"Coal, foul, scared, bandy."—*The same*, p. 66.

BANE [N.], a bone.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

BANE-WORT, the daisy.

"The northern men call the herb a banwurt, because it helpeth bones to knit again."—Turner's Herbal, i, 78, in Hodgson MS.

BANG, a strong fir pole, used in the game of "pitching the bang"; a long pole used for guiding or propelling a boat, or as a lever, or the poles used in carrying hay when two people take the bangs between them. A "cow bang" is a pole in a byre to which a cow is fastened.

The following challenge appeared in the Newcastle Journal of June 29, 1754 (see Sykes's Local Records):—"I take the liberty, after this publick manner, to acquaint the country, that Peter Ditchburn, of Mainsforth, in the County of Durham, will throw the long bowles, a pound-and-a-half weight, leap, and pitch the bang with any man in England, for ten or twenty pounds, and meet them at any place within twenty miles of Mainsforth aforesaid."

BANG, to strike violently with a resounding blow; to thrust off violently; to rush violently; to surpass, to excel, to outdo.

"The blacksmith's hammer, yark for yark,
We hear ne langer bangin'."
—T. Wilson, Oiling of Dicky's Wig, 1826.

"And, ay, as the ship came to the land, she banged it off again."—The Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heugh.

"Then helter-skelter in we bang."—T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. 3, iii., 84.

"For X Y Z, that bonny steed, he bangs them a' for pith and speed."—W. Mitford, d. 1841, song: X Y Z at Newcastle Races.—Allan's Collection, p. 117.

"East Heddon, West Heddon, Heddon on the Waall,
Harlow Hill, an' Horsley, an' Wylam bangs them aall." Old saying.

"Bradford breedless, Harnham heedless,
Shaftee pick at the craa;
Capheaton's a wee bonny place,
But Wallin'ton bangs them aa."
Old verse.

"The Reenes, an' the Riding, Langhaugh and The Shaw,
Bellingham Bogglehole bangs them a'."

These rude rhymes were frequently repeated at the hirings in allusion to the relative merits of the various "places." Some of them conveyed a warning of "bad meat houses"—that is, where scant rations prevailed.

BANGER, anything very large in proportion to its kind.—Hodgson MS.
BANGIN, large and jolly, as "a bangin' lass."

"Wor business duin, wor pitcher tuim, 
Jack out his private bottle drew, 
And wi' a bangin' glass o' rum, 
We finished off as it struck two."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 74.

BANISTY, or BENISTY, anything done secretly. What is forbidden, or "banned," is termed "done under banisty."

BANK, an incline, a steep road or street. Butcher Bank, Byker Bank, Lang Bank, Saltwell Bank, Sodhouse Bank, Forth Bank, &c.

BANK, the surface, or top, of the pit. "At bank."

"You are to buy in a stock of horses to draw your coals to bank (or day) out of the pit."—Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 32.

BANK-OUT, to teem the coals into a heap as they are drawn, instead of into the waggons.—Coal Trade Gloss., 1849.

BANKSIDE, the side of a slope. "The Bankside" in Newcastle.

BANKSMAN, the man who has control of the shaft top. He regulates the descent of the pitmen, lands the coals at the top of the pit, draws the full tubs from the cages, and replaces them with empty ones. He also puts the full tubs to the screens, and teems the coals.

"The Bank's-man, or he that guides the sledge horse, has an empty sledge to set the laden corfe on."—Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 36.

BANKY, having many banks. "A banky road" is a road with many hills, or ups and downs.

BANNIELS, baggage. "He's off wi' aa his banniels."

BANNOCK, a thick cake of oatmeal or barley meal kneaded with water.

"The word is adopted from Gaelic bannach, query an adaption of Latin pānicium, formed on pānis, bread."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"A thick cake bak't before the fire."—G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686, p. 62.

BANTY, BANTLIN, a bantam.

BAP, a baker's roll. "A penny bap" is a penny roll.

BAR, p.t. of bear. "He bar up like a man."
BAR, naked. "He wis iv his bar skin."

BARBER-EEL, the viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*, Cuvier.

BAREBACKS, turnips with the tops cut off.

BARFIT, bare-footed, shoeless and stockingless.

BARGAIN, a piece of work to be done at a certain price. Newc. Min. Gloss., 1852. Special work let by proposal, amongst the workmen at a colliery, to the lowest offer.

In lead mining, "Miners generally take a certain length of ground, extending either twelve, fifteen, or twenty fathoms, in which they propose to raise ore, for a fixed time, at so much per bing, according to the richness, quality, or hardness of the mine. These bargains are taken in partnerships, consisting of from two to eight men."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Northumberland, 1825, vol. i., p. 100.

BARGAIN-MEN, men who work by the bargain at special work, such as stone or coal drifting, rolleyway making, &c.

BARGE-DAY, or BARGE-THURSDAY. Ascension-Day, on which the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, with the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in their respective State barges, rowed over the tidal limits of the river Tyne from the Spar Hawk to Hedwin Streams, within which the Corporation of Newcastle claimed right to the soil of the river. As an annual custom this has been abandoned, but is now carried out at longer intervals with little of the ancient pomp and pageantry which formerly characterised it. Compare GANG-WEEK.

"O would the Tyne but cease to flow,
Or, like a small burn, bubble
There would not be a barge-day now;
Nor we have all this trouble;
But here, alas, we sailing roam
About its conservation,
Instead of sleeping safe at home—
O what a Corporation!"

R. Gilchrist, 1835, "A New Song for the Barge-Day."
Bards of the Tyne, p. 398.

BAR-GUEST. The Brag and the Bar-ghaist are both of them local "boggles." See GUEST, GEYEST, and BRAG.

"Barghest. Also barghaist, guest, ghost, gest, gaist [perhaps adapted from German berg-geist, mountain demon, gnome; but by Scott referred to German bahre, bier, hearse, and by others to German bär, bear, with reference to its alleged form]. A goblin, fabled to appear in the shape of a large dog, with various horrible characteristics, and to portend imminent death or misfortune."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.
BARING, in a quarry, the superficial deposits or other beds that have to be bared or removed.—Hugh Miller, *Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon.—Geological Survey Memoir, 1887.*

BARISH, scanty, rather bare. "The cupboard wis barish." "Thor wis a barish market the day." He's barish o' brass the noo."

BARK, a cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-box. At first it was only a piece of bark nailed up against the wall.—*Halliwell's Dict.*

BARK, to abrade the skin.

BARK, a bad cough.

BARKEN, BARCLE, to clot, to harden. "Let the blood barken on the sare; it saves plaisters." Generally used in connection with the coagulation of blood.

BARKER, a tanner. "The Incorporated Company of Barkers or Tanners in Newcastle." (Obs.)

BARKHAM, a draught-horse's collar. See Bra'am and Briham.

BARLEY, to claim. The word is used in a curious sense, almost always by children in play. The expressions, "He barleyed that seat," "Aa barleyed the shul," mean that at sight of the articles one has been first to cry out, "Barley me that seat, or that shovel." The first to do so has a right to the use of the article named, and it is a point of honour among lads to acknowledge and give place to the one so doing.

BARLEY-BAY, BARLEY-FAA, or BARLEY-FAA-AN'-KING'S SPEECH, a parley or truce; a temporary suspension of a game. The words always mean that the speaker wishes the game to stop until some point of order is settled. In the *New Eng. Dict.*, barley is said to be "perhaps a corruption of French parlez, English parley." This definition exactly corresponds to the local use of the word. To barley a thing is to speak first for it. Compare Barley above.

BARLEY-DUGGAR, a cake made of barley meal. Called also Barley-dick.

BARMMEKIN, or BARNEKIN. a fortified wall about a peel-tower or castle.—*Hodgson MS.*

"The outermost ward of a castle, within which the barns, stables, cowhouses, &c., were placed."—*Halliwell's Dict.*
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

BARN-STYEN, the roof of the pit at the entrance of the workings.

"Wor nose within the barn-styen set."—T. Wilson, Pitman’s Pay, pt. ii. 1827, v. 31.

BARRAS, obsolete form of barrace, from the Old French barras, f. barre bar, a barrier or outwork in front of a fortress, the bar of a tribunal, a hindrance or obstruction, the enclosure within which knightly encounters took place; the lists. The word in Barras Bridge in Newcastle is apparently derived from the lists, or barras, where knightly encounters took place outside the town in open field. Both ancient spelling and that surer guide, the folk-speech, preserve to us the word barras, not the barrows (or graves of the lepers), as a last century antiquary ingeniously surmised.

BARRA-STYEN, the stones of the fireplace to which the bars are fixed; the stone seat in an “ingle neuk.” This was frequently a disused and inverted “creein trou” or “bearstone.”

BARRATER, a brawler. (Obs.)

“For barraters or disorderly persons.”—Presentments of offences committed in the parish of Gateshead.—Rd. Welford, Hist. of Newc. and Gateshead, XVI. Cent., p. 458.

BARRIED, buried.

"Here a’ wor bairns may christend be,
Wor lads and lasses married—
And when at last we droop and dee,
Here we may a’ be barred."

T. Wilson, Oiling of Dicky’s Wig, 1826, v. 52.

BARRIER, a strong pillar of coal left between two royalties, or between two districts of workings, for security against casualty arising from water or foul air.

BARRIES, berries.

BARRIN-OOT. See Nicholas Day.

BARROW, in a pit, the sledge, or tram, on which corves were “halled.”

BARROW-COAT, BARRICOAT, an infant’s first underdress.
BARROW-MAN, a putter; one who puts the tubs of coals from the working places to the cranes, flats, or stations, whence they are taken by horses along the main or rolley-ways to the shaft.—Gloss. of Coal Trade, 1849. The term barrow-man is very old, for in a lease of five mines in the Manor of Whickham, by Bishop Hatfield, in 1356, “cynq barrowemen”—five barrow-men—are mentioned.

"Trams in a pit were formerly worked by putters and barrow-men, the latter pulling before, and the former putting or thrusting behind: boys about fifteen or sixteen years old are employed in this department of the colliery."—A Description of Felling Colliery previous to May 25, 1812, by the Rev. John Hodgson.

"There is another sort of labourers which are called Barrow-men, or Coal-Putters, these persons take the hewed coal from the hewers as they work them, or as fast as they can, and filling the corves with these wrought coals, put or pull away the full corves of coals, which are set, when empty, upon a sledge of wood, and so "halled" all along the barrow-way to the pit shaft by two or three persons, one before and another behind the corfe."—J.C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 36.

BARROW-PIG, a castrated boar.

BARROW-WAY, "an old term for tramway, originally from the time when the coals were brought out from the workings in barrows."—Min. Gloss. Newc. Terms, 1852.

"Corves are set upon a sledge of wood, and so "halled" all along the barrow-way to the pit shaft."—J.C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 36.

BARRY, to bury.

"A corp they're gaun to barry."—T. Wilson, Captains and the Quayside, 1843.

BARRY, to thrash corn.

BARTLE-KNOT, the knot nearest the ground in straw.

BA-SANG! MA-SANG! a common exclamation. "Ba-sang! but he'll get it het noo."

BASEL, to run in a hurried and laborious manner. See Baisel.

BASELER, a person who takes care of neat cattle.—Brockett. See Baisel.

BASH, to drive or dint with violence. "Aa bashed me heed again the top." "Hi, canny man, ye've bashed yor hat." "She bashed the door i' me fyece."
BASH, a heavy blow that beats or smashes in a surface.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

BASLARD, a long dagger, generally worn suspended from the girdle. Hall, Henry VI., folio 101, mentions "a southerne byl to contervayle a northern baslard," so that perhaps in his time the weapon was more generally used in the North of England.—Halliwell's Dict. (Obs.)

BASON-CROP, hair of the head cut straight round.

Three apprentices, "showing themselves disobedient and very obstinate, were first in open court (where a dish is said to have been kept, by the edge of which their hair was cut round) made exemplary by shortninge their hair."—Books of Merchant Adventurers, Newcastle, December 7, 1649.

BASS, the soft reeds from which bass-mats, &c., are made; also the mat made from bass, or fibre, and the foot-stool covered with bass.

BASSET, to crop out as a seam of coal does. Used as a noun it means an outcrop.

The great limestone "bassets out on the north bank of the Tees and near Frosterley."—George Tate, Geol. of Northum. and Durham.—Trans. of the Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northum. and Durham, vol. ii., new series, p. 12.

"The High Main bassets out in the cliffs between Cullercoats and Tynemouth."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Northum., 1825, vol. i., p. 79.

"Its basset forms, in many instances, the limit of cultivated land."—T. Sopwith, On the Mining District, p. 4. Quoted by George Tate above.

BASTARD, or BASTEY, applied to stone or minerals, means impure or nondescript. Bastard limestone, impure limestone. A "bastard sole" (or lemon sole) is the fish lemon dab, Platessa microcephala, Flem.

"Bastard, thready whin."—Borings and Sinkings, A.B., p. 81. 'Bastard whin' is hard post or sandstone, but not so flinty as to be called 'whin.'

"'Bastey, grey stone.'"—The same, A.B., p. 62.

BASTARD EAGLE, the osprey.

BASTE, to thrash soundly. Beyest [N. and S.], Byest [T.]. "Aa'll gie ye sic a byestin' as ye nivver gat i' yor life." To brand sheep or cattle. See Beyest.

BASTEL-HOUSE, BASSEL-HOUSE, a fortified house, such as is yet common on the Border. A typical example may be seen at Thropton, near Rothbury. The ground floor is a large apartment with vaulted roof. Over this are the living
rooms of the owner. The walls are of great thickness, affording its inmates protection against a marauding party. The Peel (or Pele) towers are castles on a small scale.


"Whalton was probably composed of bastle-houses, similar in their construction to the Pele towers, though not so strong or well built; and inhabited by the vassals employed in cultivating the outlying farms."—Rev. J. E. Elliot, Trans. Bks. Naturalists' Club, vol. vi., p. 235.

BASTILE, the workhouse.

BAT, a blow. "A bat o' the jaa."

"It ne'er could be brought to behaviour,
Though it has got many a bat."

The Midford Galloway's Ramble.

BAT, manner, state, condition. "At ony bat"—under any circumstances. "If aa divvent gan this week aa'll gan the next, at ony bat."

"Aa's just th' aad-bat: aa's just th' aad-bat;
Thor's nowt aboot me ye may fear, lads;
But elwis aa's glad, whether good time or bad,
Just to say—aa's aboot th' aad-bat."

Song, Th' Aad-bat.

BAT, a margin of land within the tide mark of floods or of the spring tides.

"Various fisheries on the south side of the Tweed between Berwick bridge and the sea are called Bats, such as 'Bailiff's bat,' 'Davie's bat, ' &c. Upon these fisheries (and also upon others not thus denominated) are heaps of stones called bats, upon which the nets are drawn when there is no means of landing them in the usual way (from the bank of the river being steep)."—R. Weddell, Salmon Fishing in the River Tweed.—Archeologia Æliana, vol. iv., quarto series, p. 307.

BATCH, a small lot of meal for family use. The hinds, when paid in kind by corn, &c., took these small quantities to the miller, who made them into batches. A baking of bread, or as much as the oven will hold at one baking is called a batch.

BATE, to abate in price, to lower in amount. "Aa winna bate a penny."

BATE-WORK, in a pit, short work.

BATTABLE, debateable. "A battable ground lying between two countries."—Hodgson's Northumberland, iii., 2, p. 342. See DEBATEABLE-LANDS. Compare THREAP-LANDS.
BATTEN, to feed, to bring up. "To batten on yon moor." After a confinement, all the "cronies" who had come to assist, or to congratulate, were regaled with tea or spirits, according to taste. As they began, the cup or glass was solemnly lifted to the health of the father and mother, and a wish was expressed in the formula of "a good batten ing to the bairn."

"A good batten ing to your bairn," is a health drunk at christenings."—Hodgson MS.

BATTEN, the straw of two sheaves folded together.—Brockett.

"A bundle of straw consisting of two or more sheaves."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

BATTER, a drinking bout. "He's on the batter agyen."

BATTERED, tired. "Aa's fair battered an' deun."

BATTERY, an embankment.—Gloss. of Min. Terms, Newcastle, 1852.

BATTLE, BITTLE, to beat cloth. See BEETLE.

"A very large whinstone in the Hart is called the battling-stone, from its being used to beat or battle the lie out of the webs upon it in the bleaching season."—Hodgson's Northumberland, pt. 2, vol. ii., p. 12. note col. 1.

BATTLE-DOOR, a kind of barley, known also as sprat-barley.

"Said to be so-called from the flatness of the ear."—Halliwell's Dict.

BATTLEDORE, the name for the old "horn book." It was simply a flat board with a handle like a battledore. On the wide face of this a card was fastened, having ABC and other elementary characters upon it. To protect the card from the constant contact of the wooden skewer used as a pointer in teaching, a sheet of horn was nailed over the face. Hence the name "horn book." Battledore is transferred to the folding child's alphabet card, still for sale (1891) in booksellers' shops.

BATTOCKS, flat grounds, or "haughs," by a riverside.

BATTY, a small cake. "Thoo shall hev a spice batty on tha borthday."

BAUGH [N.], tired out, exhausted. Compare BAFF, BAF F-ENDED.
BAUGHLIN, reproaching, taunting. The inhabitants of Tynedale and Redesdale were in former days given to baugling, or reproaching, an adversary—daring him to fight. (Obs.)

"Baugling at the meetings of the Scotch and English wardens, as it frequently led to blows, was prohibited under the penalty of a month's imprisonment."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 138—note.

"Any band, or promise, or bauchling, that might be made."—Laws of the Marches.

BAULK. See BAAK.

BAWER, a salmon poacher.—Berwick.

BAXTER, a baker.

BAY, the imaginary enclosure or place of safety in outdoor games. "Thoo canna catch me, noo aa's i' the bay."

BAZE, to alarm, to puzzle.—Brockett. See BUMBAZED.

BEADSMAN, one who offers up prayers for the welfare of another.—Halliwell's Dict. The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Newcastle provides for "three poor beadsmen."

A petitioner :

"Your poor orators and beadsmen, the burgesses within the commonalty of Gateshead."—R. Welford, Hist. of Newc., XVI. Cent., 1526, p. 94.

BEAGLE, a beadle.

"It. p9. for the belmans Cote and the beagle's and the piper's cots, £1. 13s. 1od."—Gateshead Church Books, 1633.

"Pd. to the belman for burieing the old beaggell, 4d."—The same, 1634.

"Blind Willy slawly led the band, 
As beagle o' the way, man; 
A staff he carried in his hand, 
An' shook his heed se grey, man."

Thomas Marshall, d. 1869, Luckey's Dream.

BEAK, the nose, the face.

"To the beak o' the second aw held up me fist."—Bob Cranky's Account of the Balloon, 1815.

"We'll get penny loaves, an' drink tiv wor beak."—Old song, Collier's Rant.

BEAK, to warm at the fire.

BEAKIN-FULL, full to repletion.—Brockett. See BOUKIN.

BEAKS, a punishment inflicted upon the loser in a game of marbles, by "firing" a marble at the knuckles.
BEAK-STICKS, BAKE-STICKS, a triangular frame of wood or iron, resembling a small easel, with a prop at the back, for holding girdle cakes in front of the fire to finish the baking, or sometimes to warm an old cake.

BEAKY, having a prominent nose.

BEAL, to roar, to bellow.—Brockett.

BEAL, to suppurate, to gather. See BEELED.

BEAM-BIRD, or BEE-BIRD, the spotted flycatcher—
_Musicapa grisola, Linn._

BEANGER, anything larger than ordinary of its kind.—
Brockett. See BANGER.

BEANS, small coals, so-called from their size. _Duff_ is the smallest coal left after screening; _peas_ are next in size; _beans_ next grade higher; then _nuts_,—roondy coal being the largest in size.

BEAR, barley; the original English name, in later times retained only in the North—hence specially applied to the coarse variety (Hordeum hexastichon or tetrastichon),—with six (or four) rows of grain in its ear, till lately chiefly cultivated in the North; also distinguished as bear-barley and bigg.—
Dr. Murray, _New Eng. Dict_. See BIGG.

BEARDY-LOACH, the loach fish, _Cobitis barbutula, Linn._
Called also the “Tommy Lodger.”

BEARING-DOOR, a main door in a pit which forces the air through an entire district.—Greenwell.

BEAR-STONE, a husking trough for bear or barley; called also “creein trou.”

BEAR-THE-BELL, to be pre-eminent.

“Still Piper Tony bears the bell,”—_Joco-Serious Discourse_, 1686, p. 20.

BEAS, BEESS, BEACE, BEES, beasts. “Torn thor beess, lad.”

BEASTIE, diminutive of beast.
BEASTLINS, BEASTINS, the first milk of a newly-calved cow. From this is sometimes made a "beastlin puddin," which is considered a delicacy. Compare HEFT, 2.

BEAT, to feed a fire with fuel. See BEET.


"Of a' the plagues a poor man meets,
   Alang life's weary way,
   There's nyen amang them a' that beats
   A rainy weshin' day."


"Hoo aa got up aloft, it wad beat me to tell."—James Horsley, Geordy's Dream.

BEAT, to bruise the feet with excessive walking. "A bet foot" is a foot bruised by walking.

"Constant hard working horses are subject to beat or founder to their feet or legs."—The Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 34.

A bet-hand, "a hand which, from being vesicated or blistered with hard work, has festered."—Greenwell.

BEATER, a tool for beating down stemming on a charge of powder for a blast in a coal pit; also a stone used for braying sand.

BEATMENT, a measure holding a quarter-peck. It was formerly in general use in the district, especially in the retail sale of vegetables and coals. The measure was commonly made of wood staves hooped, with a division so placed that at one end up a beatment could be meted and at the other half-a-beatment. Another form of the word occurs as beakment. At Hexham the measure was double the size of the Newcastle beatment; hence the proverb—"Hexham measure, heaped full, an' runnin ower."

"Aa's still sair beset,
   Coals is threepence a beatment, and nyen for te get."


BEAUMONT, the name of a seam of coal. See ENGINE SEAM. It obtains these names from the enterprising gentleman named Beaumont.

"Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured into our mines with his thirty thousand pounds; who brought with him many rare engines not known then in these parts."—Grey's Chorographia, 1649.
BEAUMONTAGUE, BOMONTAGU, a mixture of tar and china clay, beaten up hard and used in stemming acid condensers and stone acid tanks and cisterns in chemical works.

BEB, to act as croupier in the gambling game of "pitch and toss." The bebber is one who gathers in the pennies; generally the one who has lost and does this to earn something to start the "school" again, should his employer win.

BECAM, became, p.t.

BECK, a small stream. This term, which is found in Danish and Norwegian settlements in England, occurs about sixty-three times in the county of Durham. Thirty-eight of these are within the Tees district. In Northumberland it is represented in the solitary case of the "River Wansbeck," and in this it is questionable whether the second syllable is beck. In A.D. 1139 it is called Wenespic and Winispic; in time Henry III. Wanspic; in Henry VI. it is Wanspike and Wanspyke; in 1568, Wanspek; and in 1604 it occurs as Wanspicke; in Speed's map of 1610 it is Wanspek; and in 1632, Wanspecke.

BECK, to nod the head and cluck as a strutting cock does—"The muircock he beck in his wild mossy hame"; or a jerk of the head like the action of a horse with weak legs. "It becks."

"The muircock's beck could I but hear."
Jas. Armstrong, Aid Crag, 1879.

BECKER, a wooden dish—Northumberland.—Halliwell. See Bicker.

BECK-NAILS, thin, flat nails, 2 to 5½ inches long, used for nailing spouting for water wheels, &c.

BECRIKE, by Christ! a profane exclamation which is often heard as becrikey! or crikey!

"Od's marcy! wey, marrow, becrike, it's Lord 'Size!"—J. Shield, My Lord 'Size.—Allan's Collection, p. 158.

BED. Such a one has "getten her bed" is the universal term used in speaking of a woman's being confined.

BED, the foundation of a wall or cribbing.—Gloss. of Newc. Min. Terms, 1852.

BEDDY, in soft layers, applied to stone. "Beddy freestone" is thus distinguished from a compact, granular deposit.
BEDESFOLK, the inhabitants of religious houses or almshouses, who offered up prayers for the repose of the founders. See Beadsman.

"The hospital of our Lady called West Gate Spital, within the town of Newcastle, was founded, as it is reported, by the inhabitants of the town of Newcastle, for the purpose, among other objects, of keeping 'six beadfolks in the almshouse there.' "—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newc. in XVI. Cent., p. 235.

Item: "To the bede-folk at certain times, 5s. 10d.; for twenty chalder of coals to the bede-folk, 17s. 4d."—The same, p. 202.

BEDFAST, bedridden.

BED-GOON, bed-gown, a short loose-fitting jacket, worn by women in the hay-field or harvest-field.

BE-DRITTEN. defiled with ordure.—Brockett.

BEDS, a children's game, generally called "hitchey-dabber."

BEDSTICK, a stick used to straighten the bed-clothes in the box-beds, which used to be common in the country.

BEDSTOCK, the "stock," or strong side timber of a bedstead.

"An' i' the twinklen of an e'e,  
Was fairly over the bedstock bangin'."  

BEDSTOCKS, a boys' game. In this game sides are formed, and the lads on one side give chase to those on the other. When a capture is made the pursuer spits over the head of his prey, the captive is put into a marked-off place, and the capturer places his foot on a spot about two yards off. Here the captive shouts lustily to his side, "relieve a marrow!" As each is brought in, his capturer takes the place of the lad on guard, and one can hold several captives. But if one of the side that is being chased can manage to run through between the guard and his captives, the whole of his side are "relieved," and they run off. The game becomes increasingly difficult to the side that is "out" as further captures are made, because the capturers leave only one of their number on guard, and have thus a constant strength to pursue the diminishing numbers of the "out" side. This is the game known elsewhere as "Prisoner's Base."

BEE-BAA, to lull asleep.

"The wind bee-bawed, aw whish'd me squeels,  
An yence mair aw was murry."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, Jemmy Joneson's Whurry.
BEE-BIKE, a wild bee's nest.

BEE-BIRD, the spotted flycatcher, *Butalis grisola, Linn.*

BEEL, or BEELD, to build.

"He beels his aan boat."—J. P. Robson, *Harry Clasper, 1849.*

BEELD, to gather, to suppurate. When a swelling or gathering occurs, the part is said to beeld. A built or beelt hand is a swollen hand, and it is said to be hove—that is, raised.

BEELD, the shelter for cattle. "The beeld side" of a house or fence, is that opposite to the wind or storm. *Beelds* for sheep, &c., are common on the high moors in Northumberland. They are circular or cross walls of earth or stone.—*Hodgson MS.* Compare STELL, SHEEP-STELL, SHEAL.

BEELDY, sheltered from cold. "Aa've gettin a beeldy place."

BEELEY, the christian name Isabella.

BEER, BE-AR, the pronunciation of *bear.*

BEERTH, birth.

BEES.

"It is never considered lucky to be the sole owner of bees. A man and a woman, not man and wife, should be partners. If either should die, some one should go at midnight, tap each hive three times, and desire the bees to work for their new master or mistress, as the case may be."—Rev. J. F. Bigge, *Superstitions at Stamfordham.—Trans. of Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club,* 1860-62, vol. v., p. 91.

BEES, the second and third persons singular of the present tense of the verb to be, sometimes heard in Northumberland. "What bees thoo deein?" The sound is sometimes shortened to *bis*—"He bis ne use at aall."

BEesen, BEEZen, blind.—*Brockett.*

BEE-SKEP, a beehive—made of straw.

BEESTLINS, BEESTINS. See BEASTLINS.

BEET, the bit of a bridle. "Tyek the *beets,*" said to a horse unwilling to admit the bits into his mouth.
BEET, to feed a fire with fuel. This word is most applicable to straw, heath, fern, furze, and especially to the husk of oats when used for heating the girdles on which oaten cakes are baked.—*Hodgson MS.*

"To beet a fire." The development of this (the chief extant) sense, the antiquity of which is shown, not merely by the O.S. *fyr bétan*, but by its existence in the other Teutonic languages (compare Dutch *vuur booten*, Low German *für botoen*, etc.), is somewhat obscure, from the fact that in the earliest instances it appears to mean, not 'to mend a fire,' but as in modern Dutch, 'to make, kindle, put on a fire.' Perhaps this is to be explained by the primitive conditions (which prevailed more or less till the days of phosphorus matches), according to which fire was not generated anew each time it was required, but was usually propagated by a 'glede' from an existing fire, often carried and kept alive for days (compare Genesis xxii. 6), which was surrounded with combustibles, and 'beeted' into a blaze, when a fire was required."—*Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.*

BEET-HAMMER, a mason's hammer, having a flat face at one end and a point at the other.

BEETLE, BITTLE, an instrument used for beating in the washing of clothes; a potato masher. See *Battle*.

BEET-NEED, a resource in extremity. "We'll not have to use it except as a *beet-need*."  

BEFAA, befal.

BEGGAR, a term of address to a familiar. "Where's the little beggar gan te?"

"The Skipper saw'd first, and he gov a greet shout,  
How, beggar, man, Dick, here's a grunstone afloat."  
W. Armstrong, d. 1883-4, *Floatin' Grunstan*.

BEGOCK, BEGOX, an exclamation meaning by Gox, or by God. The word in other combinations is heard as Cocks. See *Exclamations*.

"Cock, a vulgar corruption, or purposed disguise of the name of God, in favour of pious ears, which in early times were not yet used to the profanation of it. Hence by cock, by cock and pie, and such softened oaths. We find also cock's passion, cock's body, and other allusions to the Saviour, or his body, as supposed to exist in the Host; and when that belief was discarded, the expression still remained in use. 'By cock they are to blame.'—*Hamlet*, iv. 5. 'By cock and pye.' Justice Shallow's famous oath, adds the pie, or sacred book of offices, to the former name."—Nare's Gloss.

"Whei clavers biv the chimlay reek  
Begox, it's all a horney."  
J. Thompson, d. 1816, *Jimmy Joneson's Whurry*. 
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

BEGUED, began.
"But suddenly begued a feast,
And after that begued a fray."
Jos. Rumney, "Ecky's Mare."
Bell's Rhymes, 1812.

BEHINT, behind, but oftener Ahint.
"Wi' Sir Tommy before and the sailors behint."
Song, "When Sir Tommy made an Oddfellow."
Marshall's Collection, 1823, p. 12.

BELAA, BELAW, below, or in the pit.
"Wor skipper was tyekin his pipe doon belaw."—E. Corvan, d. 1865.
Keel on Fire.
"When they're duen wi' roads belaw,
May they find that to heaven."
T. Wilson, Oiling of Dicky's Wig, 1826, v. 67.

BELCH, a rapid discharge of gas in a pit.—Brockett.

BELDE, to build; p.t. beldeet.
"God presarve Wmfroira Erenftog belidete this brege of lyme and stone, 1581."—Inscription on Linnel's Bridge, Dilston.

BELIKE, perhaps. "Ye'll be gannin' hyem noo belike?"
"Things that I know not of belike to thee are dear." Wordsworth, Pet Lamb.

BELIKELY, likely. An emphatic use of the word, "Are ye gannin'?" "Not belikey."

BELIVE, presently. "Aa'll be there belive." The i is long. See BELYVE.

BELK, to belch.
"To bealke or breake wynde oute of the stomake." Elyot, word Eructo.—Halliwell's Dict.

BELLASES, bellows.

BELL-DUCK, the coot. Holy Island.

BELL-PIT, a pit sunk where the mine lies very near the surface. It is worked away in every direction round the bottom of the shaft like a bell.—Greenwell.

BELL-POOT, the coot, Fulica atra, Linn. Also called Bell-duck and Bald-coot.

BELLUM, a blast. "Turning the corner, I met a great bellum of wind." [Long Framlington.]
BELLY, to bulge outward.

BELLYBAND, a girth to secure a cart saddle.

BELLYFLAPPER, a blow on the stomach given by falling flat on the water in diving.

BELLY-FLAUTS, the fashion of mounting a bare-backed horse. "He gat on belly-flaunts."

BELLYFULL, a common term for a repletion of anything. "Ye'll get a bellyfull on him afore he's deun taakin', noo."

"Here an awd wife on a stuil,
And there an awd man on a chair,
Enjoyin' all a bellyfull
Of laughin', at ma stories rare."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 102.

BELLY-RIM, the lower part of the abdomen, where the basin of the pelvis is surrounded at its "rim," with the sack containing the bowels. "He's brust his belly-rim."

"The rim of the belly is said to be broken when its muscles are lacerated or violently sprained. Rim means the circumference of any round thing."—Hodgson MS.

BELLY-STEND, a stick used by butchers to keep open the belly when they are taking the inside out of an animal.

BELLY-TIMMER, food.

"Scott puts this word into the mouth of a distinguished euphuist."—Halliwell's Diet.

"This was the kind o' belly-timmer,
For myekin pitmen strang and tuiff."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. iii., v. 3.

BELLY-WARK, the belly-ache, the cholic.

BELT, built, p.p. See Belde.

BELYVE, speedily, soon, in a short time.—Hodgson MS.

"To make them all merry belyve."
Song, The Hare Skin.

"Aboot the bush, Willy, aboot the beehive
Aboot the bush, Willy, I'll meet thee belyve."
Song, Aboot the Bush, Willy.

BEN, in, into. "Come ben the hoose." See But-an-ben.

"When doors stand open dogs come ben."—Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686.
BEND-AWAY or BEND-UP, a signal in a pit, given to raise up, or set away. "Bend-off!"—lift gently.

"Bend, to strain, brace, tighten, wind up, bring into tension (like a strung bow or wound up harquebus)."—Dr. Murray, *Bend,* v. 3, *New Eng. Dict.*

"'Bend-up;' or 'Bend-up a bit!' an order given by the person in charge to raise the cage slowly, so that it may be instantly stopped on the order 'Hold!' being given."—Greenwell.

BEND-LEATHER, the leather of a "bend," that is, the thickest and stoutest kind of leather (from the back and flanks), used for soles of boots and shoes; sole leather.—Dr. Murray, *New Eng. Dict.* Bendy-leather applied to ice in a half-thawed condition. In that state it is elastic and will bear a considerable weight without breaking-in. Children run or slide over it repeating the following doggerel couplet:

"Bendy-leather's good to beer,
Tyek a heart an' nivver fear."

BENNEL [N.], a long reedy grass (*Arundo phragmitis, L.*) growing in stagnant rivers or burns. "Green as a bennel." Bennels were layers of this reed woven together and stretched below the rafters of cottages to serve as a ceiling.

BENSE, a cow stall.

BENSEL, to bang or beat.—*Ray's Gloss.*

BENT, a coarse kind of grass, usually growing on wet land, or on sand hills upon the sea shore; hence "the Bents," a name for grassy sand dunes. Under the generic name of Bent we have *Bent-grass,* *Agrostis vulgaris*; the *Bent,* *Ammophila arenindacea.* The *Carex arenaria* of the coast is called Sea-bent. *Juncus squarrosus* is called Rose-bent and Stool-bent, and the large tough patches formed by it are called Benty-knots. The *Molinia caerulea* is called Broad-bent and Flying-bent. *Nardus stricta* is called Wire-bent and Black-bent.

"Lay the bent to the bonny broom."—Old song.

"The Bent" is used for 'a place covered with grass, as opposed to a wood; a bare field, a grassy plain, unenclosed pasture-land, a heath."—Dr. Murray, *New Eng. Dict.*

"Bomen bickarte uppone the bent
With ther browd arars cleare."

"Yet bydys the Yerle Doglas upon the bent."

*Chevy Chase,* 1500.

"Half the island—Lindisfarne—is now under cultivation; the rest is covered with sand—through which the long, thick, wiry bent shoots up luxuriantly."—Rev. Provost Consitt, *Life of St. Cuthbert,* 1887, p. 50.
BEO, a not uncommon pronunciation of _be_ or _bee_ in Northumberland. "Aa'll beo there the morn."

BERRY, to thresh by flail. "He's been _berryin'_ aa the day." The _e_ has the old sound of _a_—and the word is spoken Barry. See Barry.

"Hence _berrier_, or thresher, and the _berrying-_stead, the threshing floor."—Ray's Gloss.

BERRY-BROWN, nut-brown ale.

"Had I but kenn'd aw, when I was in the town, I'ad spent t'other groat on the brisk _berry-brown._"

_Joco-Serious Discourse_, 1686, p. 3.

The town here referred to is Newcastle, which was at one time so famous for its nut-brown beer as to inspire the poet Cunningham to write verses in its praise.

BERTHY, rich, fruitful; applied to land.

BERWICK SAUCE, the water in which a salmon has been boiled, served up with the fish as sauce. See Dover.

BESEEK, to beseech.

BESSY, a character taken by one in a company of sword dancers at Christmas. One of the men is absurdly dressed up in women's clothes, and carries round the hat whilst the performance proceeds.

"Wor Mall cam heym the t'other neet
Dres't like a 'Bessie'—sic a seet."

J. P. Robson, _d. 1870, Wor Mally Turned Bloomer._

BESTED, overcome in a struggle. We do not say that a man has been "worsted," but "bested"; or we say "he bested his marrow at the job." "Jack _bested_ Tom." "Tom _was_ bested by Jack."

BET, beaten, surpassed.

"_Bet_ by nyen."—T. Wilson, _Pitman's Pay_, pt. iii., v. 123.

"His marrow declar'd he was _bet_."—Song, _The Masquerade._

"There's native bards in yon town,
For wit and humour seldom _bet_."

W. Watson, _"Thumping Luck._ Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 111.

BET, bruised by heavy walking. "He canna gan se fast; he hes a _bet_ foot."

BETTER-END, a majority. "The _better-end_ o' Catton canna get thor brifikasts till the hens lays." This is a joke at the expense of the good folks of Catton.
BETTERMER, superior, better. "Aa seed him last neet, an thowt he leuk'd iv a bettermer way."

"The shape an air o' yen
O' raither bettermer condition."


BETTERMOST, superlative form of the above. "Aa think ye've gotten the bettermost yen."

BETTERNESS, superior, eminent.

"A betterness kind of body."—Brockett.

BETWATTLED, confounded, overpowered, stupefied, infatuated.—Brockett.

BEVEL, aslant, aslope, not straight; as "a bevel-eye," an eye with a cast or slanting look.

BEYEN [S.], BYEN [T.], a bone.


BEYETH [S.], BYETH [T.], both.

BEYST, BE-UST, a branding iron. See BYEST.

BEYST, to mark cattle or sheep.

BEYUK [S.], BYUK [T.], a book. This is generally spelt *buik*.

BEYUL, BYUL, BOOL, a bowl, a smooth spherical stone used in bowling.

BEYUN [S.], BYUN [T.], above, beyond. Abbreviated form of *abeyun* or *aboon*. "It's byun ten 'ear sin he left."

BEYUT, to boot; anything given in addition to make up the value in a case of barter. For instance, in bartering horses, the man with the inferior one will say, "Aa'll gie ye five pund *te beyut*." That is, he gets the horse he wishes to purchase by giving his own in exchange, and five pounds added (*te beyut*). The word is sounded as *beyut* in S. Northumberland, and as *byut* in Tyneside. In tenancy, the added right to take hay, firing, etc., from the waste.

"1530, August 4, Warkworth Castle.—Letters patent of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, to Carmelite Friars at Hulne, giving manse there with 20 marks annually, with the fishery, 'and housebote, haybote, firebote,' &c."—*Proceedings of Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iii., p. 184.
BEYUT (be-yut) [S.], BYUT [T.], a boot.

"Luik’d amang the buits and shoes."  
Song, The Pitman’s Ramble.

BI, by. The i is pronounced very short, as in bit. Bi is used before a consonant, as, "Bi this and bi that." When a vowel follows, Biv is used, as, "It wis deun biv a chep i' Gyetside." Or occasionally the euphonious Bin occurs before a vowel, as in the sentence, "To be bet bin a bit tape-worm iv a chep."

BI HIS SEL, distracted, lunatic. "The man’s fairly bi his sel."

BIBBER, to tremble to shake. See BIVVER.

BICKER, "a small wooden dish, or vessel, made of staves and hoops like a tub."—Hodgson MS. A tumbler glass. This word seems to be the Northern name for beaker. Compare Bowie.

"Our friend Bowrie is still able to bend a bicker. Long may he live to teem a cog."—Dr. Charlton, North Tynedale.

"Scotch form of beaker. Formerly, a drinking cup of any material; in modern Scotch applied also to vessels made of wooden staves for holding porridge, &c."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

BICKER, to skirmish, exchange blows; to fight.

"Said especially of archers and slingers before the battle was joined."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"Bomen bicharte uppone the bent."—Chevy Chase.

"At every such bickering some of them spent their lives, yet by such meaning, like pretty men, they defended their country."—Bishop Ridley to Latimer, 1555.

BICK-IRON, a light anvil (originally a two-horned anvil—bicorne), corruption from bickern—"altered first in form, and then in sense, by popular etymology."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

BID, BIDDEN, p.t. and p.p. of bide, to stay, to remain, to abide. "He had bidden ower lang i' the watter when he was oot fishin." See BIDE.

BID, to invite, to command. The peculiar usage of this word is that it is only descriptive of an invitation to which there is no refusal. Such ceremonies as a wedding or a funeral were both of them festivals which admitted of no excuse. Hence the command which the word conveys. "Aa's bid tiv aad Anty's funeral the morn" (p.t. bad, p.p. boden). "He was boden ti gan."
BID, BEDE, to pray. Hence a bedes-man, one that prays for others; and those little globules with which they number their prayers are called bedes.—Ray.

BIDDABLE, obedient. It is alike applied in describing an obedient child, or horse, or dog. "It's that biddable, leuk ye, ye can de owt wi'd."

BIDDERS, the friends who went round to invite their neighbours to a funeral. The custom is now nearly disused.

"The friends of the deceased, as well as the neighbours, are generally invited to the funeral by bidders dressed in black silk scarfs."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Northumb., 1825, vol. i., p. 206.

BIDDY, a louse.

BIDDY, Bridget; hence an Irishwoman, from the common Irish Christian name of Bridget.

BIDE, to endure, to stand, to abide, to wait. "Aa canna bide yon chep." "It'll not bide handlin." "It'll bide wor time, onyway." "Bide a bit." In past tense, bid. "We bid at hyem." Past part., bidden. "He's bidden lang," Bedden is sometimes heard. "Ye should ha' bedden till aa cam."

"Substantials that wad bide some cuttin."—T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 108.

BIELD, a shelter, that is, a place builted. See BEELD, 2.

BIG, BYG, to build. See Biggin.

BIG, important, swollen with pride, elated; as big bug, a consequential person. In the Pricke of Conscience occurs the passage:

"Now er we bigg, now er we bare,
Now er we hale, now seke and sare."

BIGG, barley. See Bear.

"More particularly that variety which has four rows of grain on each ear."—Hodgson MS.

"The four-rowed barley, an inferior but hardier variety of the six-rowed or winter barley (Hordeum hexastichon), of rapid growth, and suited to inferior soils and more northern latitudes. (Barley is generic; bear includes the six-rowed and four-rowed kinds; bigg, the four-rowed only. But bear interchanges in local use, now with barley, now with bigg).”—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"Good Big-malt is to be Sold, at 2s 6d., per Bushell, by Robert Sorsbie, Newc., &c."—Advt. in Newcastle Courant, Aug. 29th, 1713.

"The word survives in the street name of Bigg Market, in Newcastle, which is anciently called 'the Bere market.'”—R. Welford, Hist. of Newc., XVI. Cent., p. 211.
BIGGEN, to recover after lying in.

"I wish you a good bigening;" that is, a good getting up again after lying in.—Ray's Gloss.

BIGGIN, a building. Newbiggin is a common place-name in Northumberland. Biggin in a pit is a built-up pillar of stone, &c., for support to a roof. "Biggin the gob" means building a pack in a worked-out place in a pit.

"Lay him ahint the biggin."—Surtees, Ballad of Featherstonehaugh.

BIKE, a bee's nest. See Byke.

BILDER, a large wooden mallet, with a long handle, used in husbandry for breaking clods.—Brockett.

BILDERT, a term of contempt.

"Ye little bildert."—Brockett.

BILE, a boil.

"It is found in the early editions of Shakspeare, and in most early writers."—Halliwell's Dict.

BILL, a large headless nail used for boot heels. Compare Sparbill.

BILL, to keep account.

"Then comes the care
    To find that all is rightly bill'd."
Thos. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, ed. 1872, p. 3.

BILL, the pit pay-sheet.

"Eight or a dozen men's earnings are put into one bill, as they call it."—Thos. Wilson, note to foregoing.

BILL-DAY, the day on which the viewer examines the colliery account.

BILLET-HEAD, a cleat by which a keel is moored when lying still in the river.

BILLIE, BILLY, fellow, companion, comrade, mate. "Ah, ye silly billy," is a very common phrase. See Bully.

"It has been compared with Bully and German buhle, but to little purpose."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"And now, dear Billy, this is right." ("Billy, brother," in margin.)—Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686, p. 62.

"Your son's a lad, and he's but bad,
    And billie to my son he canna be."
    The Bewick and the Graeme, 1750.

"Now, Jock, my billie, quo' all the three,
    The day is comed thou was to dee."
    Jock o' the Syde.
BILL-KNIFE, a cleaver. An indispensable instrument in a farm-house. It has probably retained its name from being similar in shape to the ancient bill-knife.

BIN, by. _Bi, biv, bin_, are used interchangeably in the dialect, as euphony suggests. See _Bi_.

BIN, used for _are_ in the sentence “Hoo _bin_ ye the day?” and in an imperative sense in “Shyem _bin_ ye,” that is, _shame be to you_. It is used also in anger, as “Ah, _bin_ ye!” a mild form of curse, like “Sink _ye_!” or “Sink yor impittance!” but in this we have probably an obscure abbreviation.

BIN, BIND (pronounced with short _i_, as in wind), to bind, to apprentice; to engage by agreement; past, _bund_. “He _wis nowther to had nor to _bin_,” you could neither hold nor bind him.

BINDIN, the pitman’s hiring or engagement. Previous to 1884, the _bindin_ was for a year, but after that time the engagement was on the basis of monthly notice of the termination of the agreement. Keelmen also made an annual _bindin_ with the coal fitters.

BINDIN-MONEY, earnest money given to a collier on being bound, formerly a considerable bonus, but now reduced to 2s. 6d. or 3s.—Brockett, 3rd ed., 1846.

BING, a heap of grain, a wooden receptacle, a bin. “The corn _bing_,” “The hay _bing_,” &c.

BING, a measure of lead ore—8 cwts.

“To Mr. Fenwick, of Morpeth, for every 7th _bing_ in Sattling—stones groove, £106 19s. 1½d.”—Hodgson’s Northumberland, iii., 2, p. 363.

BING-HOLE, a hole through which lead ore is thrown.

BING-STEED, the place where lead ore is laid ready for smelting.

BINK, BENK, a shelf, particularly a long flat slab of stone fixed to a wall, used either as a seat or as a shelf.—Dr. Murray, (Bink, 3), New Eng. Dict. On shipboard, a _bunk_ is the equivalent of the word.

“According to Kennett, the _bink_ of a coal pit is ‘the subterraneous vault in a mine.’”—Halliwell’s Dict.

BINNO, by this time. “Aa _thowt_ he’d been here _binno_.” Not to be confounded with _yenoo_ = enough.
BIRD'S-EYES, the germander speedwell, Veronica chamaedrys. *Bird's-eye* is also one of the names of the *Geranium Robertianum*, the Herb Robert, or "Fox," or "Wild-geranium," as it is sometimes called.

BIRK, BRICK, the birch tree; BIRKEN, birch. *Birk-buzzom* is a birch besom.

"They made a bier of the *birken* boughs."—R. Surtees, *Barthram's Dirge*.

"The *birk* tree grows aboon his grave."—The same.

"They hunted high, they hunted low,
By heathery hill and *birken* shaw."

*The Death of Parcy Reed.*

BIRKIE, a brisk, active, energetic person: not a term of opprobrium.

BIRL, BIR-REL, to make a noise, like the rapid turning of a wheel. Probably from the sound.—Brockett. *Hurl* has the same meaning, and the two words probably give the representative sound of *hurly-burly*, or in Northumberland *horley-horley*.

BIRR, to emit a whirring noise; to move rapidly with such a noise.—Dr. Murray, *New Eng. Dict*.

BIRSE, a bristle or strong hair twisted on to the wax thread used in sewing leather. A three-cornered chisel for squaring out mortice holes. "To set up their *birses*" is to assume a hostile attitude.

BIRSEL, to crackle in cooking. See Brizzle. "Well *birselled*," well dried by the sun or scorched by fire.

BISHEL, a bushel.

BISHOP, to burn food in cooking by allowing it to adhere to the pan.

"When a dumpling, hasty-pudding, potatoes, &c., have *sitten on* to the bottom of the pan in which they are boiled, they are said to be *bishopped*, a punning translation of the word *confirmatus*. A person who is now said to be *confirmed*, in the ecclesiastical meaning of the word, was in former times said to be *bishopped*; in Latin, *confirmatus*, which is also expressive of a dumpling's adhering to the bottom of a pan."(!) —S. Oliver, *Rambles in Northumberland*, 1835, p. 131—note.

"Bishop, 5th, To let milk, &c., burn while cooking. In allusion to the proverb, 'The bishop has put his foot into it.' ["1536, 'Tindale Works,' 166 (T). If the porage be burned to, or the meate over rosted, we say the bishop hath put his foote in the potte, or the bishop hath played the cooke, because the bishops burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them."]"—Dr. Murray, *New Eng. Dict*.
BISHOP. In making glue it is poured into trays to cool, then laid on a table, where it is cut with an instrument, not unlike a bow, having a brass wire as its string, into three pieces. When the women by mistake cut only two, that which is double the size is called a bishop, and doomed to be melted over again.—Impartial Hist. of Newc., 1801.

BISON. See BIZEN.

BIT. 1. Small; lovingly used for diminutive or homely things. "An innocent bit lass." "Aa did what bit thing aa could for him." "Aa waddent he' minded, but, ye see, aa had me bit better things on."

"She cloots the bits o' Bairns aboot."—T. Wilson, The Weshin Day, 1843.

"Aa gat the bits o' Bairns to bed."—T. Wilson, Market Day, 1854.

"She tells me all her bits o' News."—Pitman's Pay, 1826, p. 14.


"Yen neet he gat a bit waak tiv hissel."—Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 9.

"Set thine hand to this bit writing."—Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle 1686, p. 62.

3. A short time.

"Ses aa, had on a bit."—His Other Eye, 1880, p. 2.

BIT AN' BRAT, food and clothing.

"Maw canny bairns luik pale and wan,
Their bits and brats are varry scant."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, ed. 1872, p. 11.

BITCH, to spoil a piece of work. Ye've bitched the hyel job." Or, as a substantive, "Ye've myed a bitch on't."

BITCH, BECHE, an instrument made of iron, and having some resemblance to the extinguisher of a candle, used for extracting bore-rods when they break.

BITCH-AND-PUPS, a mason's hammer used for "scabbling" stones, having one chisel inserted at each end of its face.

BITCH-NAIL, a holding-down nail for tram-plates, &c., having the point faced in the same line as the head, as distinguished from a dog-nail, or dog, which has a chisel point faced at right angles to the hook-shaped head.

BITTERSWEET, the woody nightshade, Solanum dulcamara; called also Puzzzen Barry.
BITTLE, to maul, to beetle. "Aa feel as if aa'd been biddled aa ower." Said on feeling stiff and sore all over, as if the sensation were that of having been beaten with a stick. Singles, or handfuls of corn gathered by gleaners, are carried home and afterwards bitted. See BATTLE.

BITTLE, a beetle, or wooden beater for beating flax or linen clothes. "As blind as a bittle," a very common expression. See BEETLE.

BITTOCK, a little bit.

"This end was just twa inches o're,
And that was sax and bittock more."
G. Stuart, joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686, p. 60.

BIV, by. It is used before a vowel only, or before a silent aspirate, as "Bet biv a mile." "He ken'd him biv his (biv ess) hat." "He steud bi the horse and held him bi the heed, and he saa his fyece biv a lamp." See Bi and Bin.

BIVVER, to tremble, to vibrate, to quake with fear. "It's aa iv a bivver." Dother has the same meaning. "He wis aal iv a dother." "Gannin dotherin aboot." "A dotherin feyul." See Bibber.

"Bive, verb, obsolete—to shake, tremble."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Diet.

BIZEN, BISON, BYSEN, a show, a spectacle of disgrace. "A holy bizen. A very conspicuous thing, or an overdressed person. "She's that dressed, she's a fair bizen."

"And was I not a very wise one
To gang and make my-sel' a by-zon?"
G. Stuart, joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686.

The writer appends a note, "Query? By song—a thing to be wondered at."

A common menace they (the Sandgate women) use to each other is:—
"I'll make a holy byson of you."—Brand, Pop. Antiquities, 1777, p. 185, note.

"The reck'ning, my soul! was a bizon!"—T. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

"'But that's not a, for Mr. Smith
Tell'd me the candles a' were risin'!'
'Dear me,' ses aw, 'Sir, what's that with ?
It's by ma truly quite a byson.'
'It is the plaguey war, I fear.'
'Bliss me,' ses aw, 'that's varry queer,
De they fight now wi' candle-leet?'"

"A bizon sight, on Monday night,
The worst that ere you saw."
"Town Clerk's Safety Valve."
Bards o the Tyne, 1849, p. 503.
BIZZ, to buzz; to fuss about, or go with a disturbing noise. "Gannin bizzin aboot." "What's the feyul bizzin aboot there for?"

BIZZER, a circular piece of metal from two to three inches diameter, notched round the edge, with two holes near the centre. A double cord is passed through them, and the alternate twisting and untwisting when pulled causes a buzzing noise. This toy is usually made of a piece of tinplate.

BLAA, breath. "Get yor blaa," to take your rest for an interval during hard exertion.

BLAA, to blow. "It's eneuf to blaa ye off yor feet." "He blaa'd the leet oot." "The wind's blaan'd off."

BLAA-MAA-LUG, a fleechin, noisy fellow.

BLAAN-MEAT, meat in which a "blow-fly" has deposited its eggs.

BLAAN-MILK, skimmed milk, that is, milk from which the cream has been taken, or blown off.

BLAA-OOT, a drinking bout. A man drank two quarts of beer at a public-house, and, on retiring, observed to the landlord, "That's good beer, mistor; when aa come back, aa'll hev a reg'lar blaa-oot."

"The upshot was a gaudy-day,
A grand blas-oot wi' Grundy's yell."
Thomas Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 96.

BLAB, to talk loosely, to blaze abroad.

"Hout, hinny, haud th' blabbing jaw."
Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 70.

BLABBER, same as BLAB; not to be confounded with "blubber," but often used as BLEATHER, which see. "He'll blabber an taak aall neet, if ye'll oney lissen tiv him."

BLABBER, to cry, to blubber.

BLACK; in mining, any dark coloured stratum—not necessarily black, as "Black Bandstone."

BLACK-A-VIS'D, dark in complexion, black visaged.—Brockett.
BLACK-BOW-Wowers, BLACK-Bow-Wow-orts, BLACK-BERRIES, brambleberries—the fruit of the Rubus fruticosus. See Bummel-kite.

BLACK BUNTING, the reed bunting, Cinchramus schoeniclus, Linn.

BLACK-CAPS, the field woodrush, Luzula campestris; called also Peeseweep Grass and Cuckoo Grass.

BLACK COCK, the black grouse. See Brown Hen or Black Game.

BLACK COLE HEAD, the cole titmouse, Parus ater; called also Cole Head and Cole Tit.

BLACK-DAMP, stythe, carbonic acid gas.

BLACK-DIAMONDS, coals.

"The bonny black-diamonds gaun down i' the keels,
To warm a' the starved bodies i' Lunnen."
T. Wilson, Stanzas on a Line of Intended Road, 1825.

BLACK DIVER, BLACK DUCK, the scoter, Oidemia nigra.

BLACKKEY, a blackamoor.

"An' to show them we deal wi' Newcassel,
Twee Blackeys sal mense the dor cheek."
W. Midford's Collection, Pitman's Courtship, 1818.

BLACKKEY, the blackbird, Turdus merula.

BLACK-FASTING, rigid, severe fasting.—Brockett.

BLACK-GOB, a term of contempt.

In the books of the Bricklayers' Company of Newcastle, an entry of July 29, 1812, reads:—"Thomas Hewson complains against Joseph Galloway for calling him Black Gob."

The reference may be to one wearing a moustache. Beards and moustaches were, before the year 1851, looked upon with great contempt.

BLACK GOOSE, the brent goose, Bernicla brenta; called also Ware Goose.

BLACK-HEADED LADDIES, the bulrush, Typha latifolia.

BLACK-JACK, the colesay; often called Rock Salmon by fishermen.
BLACK-JACK, blende, or sulphuret of zinc.

BLACK-MAIL, a tribute formerly exacted from farmers and small owners in the Border Counties of England and Scotland, and along the Highland border, by freebooting chiefs, in return for protection or immunity from plunder. [From mail, rent, tribute.]—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict. Black-mail, it is said, was levied in Rothbury and Redesdale, in Northumberland, as late as 1720. Compare SAUFÉY-MONEY.

BLACK-MARTIN, the swift, Cypselus apus; called also the Screamer.

BLACK MONDAY, the first day of going to school after the vacation; so denominated, no doubt, from the Black Monday recorded in our history; for which see Stowe. The day following is called Bloody Tuesday.—Brockett.

BLACK-NEB, the carrion crow, Corvus corone, Linn.

BLACK-POW-HEED, the blackcap, Sylvia atricapilla.

BLACKSMITH. Blacksmiths will not light their fires on Good Friday. If necessity compels them to do anything in the shop, they will not bring fire in, but will make it by striking a piece of iron until it becomes red hot.—Rev. J. F. Bigge, Superstitions of Stamfordham.—Transactions Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, 1860-62, vol. v., p. 92.

BLACKSMITH-OF-KIND is a blacksmith the seventh in descent of a family of smiths. The Rev. John Hodgson describes a curious superstition:—

"If a child be ill, seven men, whose fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers have been blacksmiths, collect in a circle, at the centre of which the indisposed child is laid upon an anvil, and the circle wave their hammers over its head, and utter with great force the stroke-groan 'hegh.' If the child be terrified, the symptom is favourable; if it be regardless of their menaces, life is supposed to be in its socket. To secure the charm each smith has 6d., ale, and bread and cheese."

Hodgson MS.

The charm has been worked with one smith only, who is a blacksmith-of-kind. See HEART-GROWN.

BLADDERY, having air bubbles enclosed. Slag from a furnace, full of little air cells, is said to be bladdery.
BLADE, a keen, sharp, or smart man. "He's a knaain blade." "A bonny blade ye are."

"While strolling down sweet Sandgate Street,
A man-o'-war's blade I chanced to meet."

Old Song, Till the Tide Comes In.

"That blade for my siller, he's fast in the heft."

Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686.

BLAE, of a dark colour between black and blue; blackish blue; of the colour of the blae-berry. Applied to the complexion or colour of the human body, as affected by cold or contusion; livid. Hence black and blue, now altered to black and blue.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict. See BLEE.

BLAE-BERRY, the bilberry or whortleberry, Vaccinium myrtillus. See BLEA-BERRY.

BLAEWING, BLEEWING, a favourite artificial fly, used by anglers on North-country streams.

BLAGAIRD, to blackguard; a blackguard.

BLAKE, yellow, of a golden colour; spoken of butter, cheese, &c. Hence the yellow bunting—emberiza citrinella—is, in some places, called a blakeling. A wound is said to be blakening when it puts on an appearance of healing.—Brockett.

BLAKE, cold, exposed, bleak.

"Blakelaw."—Northumberland.—Brockett.

BLARE, to cry, to lament; to shout loudly.

"A blairin coo seun forgets hor calf."—Proverb.

"At what he said aw could hae blaired."—T. Wilson, The Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 43.

"Frae the Point round the Girt, a' the time sailing slow,
Each bullie kept bawlin, 'The Empty Kite, ho!'
But their blairin was vain, for ne Empty Kite there,
Though they blair'd till their kites were byeth empty and sair."

Robert Gilchrist, Skippers Erudition, 1824.

BLARE, a weeping cry, a loud shout.

"It answered wiv a groanin blair."—J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Hamlick, Prince o' Denton.

BLARE, a paste made of tar mixed with hair, used for caulking the seams of keels and boats.

BLARIN, roaring loud, applied to peevish children and vulgar drunken noise.—Hodgson MS.
BLASH, to scatter water or puddle. "He was blashed fre heed to toe."

BLASH, a downpour of rain.

BLASHCANTER, BLASHMENT, any weak and diluting liquor.—Brockett.

BLASHY, watery, clarty; hence thin, poor stuff.

"Their streets are like wors—brave and blashy!"—T. Thompson, Canny Newcastle.—Marshall's Collection, 1823.


"Poor blashy yell."—T. Wilson, Stanzas on New Line of Road.

BLAST, an explosion in a pit.

"There were about 30 persons, young and old, slain by a blast."—J. C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 45.

"The fiery blast cuts short wor lives,
And steeps wor hyems in deep distress;
Myeks widows o' wor canny wives,
And a' wor bairns leave faitherless."

T. Wilson, The Pitman's Pay, p. 32.

BLAST, is applied to smoking.

"They trudged along, got home at last,
And found old Goody at her blast."
Edward Chicken, d. 1746, The Collier's Wedding.

"A cup, and blast o' baccy, suin
Blaws a' bad temper by."

BLATE, backward, shy. "He's nyen blate, noo."

"I'm but young and blate, I trow,
And kenna what to say or do."
The Mode of Wooin'.

"Deeth o' late, he's no been blate,
But sent some jovial souls a-joggin'."
W. Oliver, d. 1848, Newcastle Props.

BLATENESS, backwardness, shyness.

"It wasent, mind, because aw'd rued,
But blateness at a knotty case."

BLATHER, to talk loosely. See BLABBER.

BLATTER, to clatter, to make a noise as with the feet.—Brockett.
BLAVER, BLAWORT, the corn bluebottle, *Centaurea cyanus, L.*; formerly known as *Blueblaw* (Turner). It is an occasional weed in cultivated fields, but was formerly abundant.

BLEA-BERRY, BLEE-BERRY, blue berry. It is otherwise known as the *Bilberry* or *Black Whortle-berry*. See BLAE-BERRY.

The fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus*, "everywhere common in denes and on heaths, ascending to all the peaks, 850 yards on Cheviot."—Flora of Northumberland and Durham.—Natural History Transactions, vol. ii.

BLEACH, a black shale of the nature of carbon, found in contact with or near a coal seam. *Bleach* is probably bleck, black.

BLEACH, the act of rain falling in a strong wind. Q. "Is your roof tight?" A. "It's aall tight, except when the rain bleaches." That is, when the wind is driven violently aslant, so finding its way between the lapped edges of the tiles. "'Aa wis oot iv aal the wet, and what a bleachin aa gat!"

BLEACHIN, wandering. "He's aye gan bleachin aboot."

BLEB, a bubble, a blister. See BLOB.

BLECK, pitch or tar upon ropes.

BLEDDER, a bladder; but see BLEATHER, which is the common pronunciation.

BLEE, BLAE, livid, blue, or purple, the colour of a sloe. It is applied in the sense as when a man is said to "look blue," or to an ashen blue colour. See BLAE and BLEA-BERRY.

"A miller chep aw chanced to see,
Fre oot amang the crood se biae,
Wis running up a yard se sloe."

"Theatre in an Uproar."
*Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 184.*

BLEED, to yield; applied to corn, which is said to "bleed well," when on thrashing it happens to be very productive.—Brockett, quoting from Ray's Gloss.

"Coal is said to bleed when water oozes in drops from its pores."—Greenwell.

BLEEZE, to blaze. "The hoose is bleezin." "The paanshop bleezin."

BLEEZER, a hood to blow up a fire. "Put the bleezer up, and let's hev a lowe."
BLENDINS, BLENDLINS, or BRANDLINS, peas and beans mixed.

BLENKARD, a fighting cock that has lost one eye. The word is also applied to a one-eyed person.

"To be fought at Messrs. Statte and Stephenson's pit, High Bridge, Newcastle, by cocks, on Monday, April 7th, 1817, &c. Stags to be allowed 1 oz., Blenkards 2 oz., and the usual allowance for feathers."—Advt. in Newcastle Courant of the date.

BLEther, to talk loosely, to blab: to boast.

"Daft John Bull, that bletherin' cull."
J. P. Robson, "Lizzie Liberty,"
Bards of the Tyne, 1849.

BLEther, loose, blabbing talk.

"Jaw'd a heap o' blether."
J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Hamlick, pt. ii.

BLEther, a bladder, a purse, the bagpipe.

"Rattlin' like empty blethers."
T. Wilson, Oilings of Dicky's Wig, 1826.

"Lay by some cotterils i' the blether."

"When this master of minstrelsy oxtered his blether."
Northern Minstrels' Budget.

BLEther-Breeks, a boasting, bragging fellow talking, not doing.

BLEthersKite, BLEthersKyet, a babbling person.

"From Blether and Skate, in Scotch used contemptuously."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Diet.

BLIG, a blackguard.  "He's a reglor blig."

BLIN, blind.  "Blin Willy."

"Aw've oft been sae blin' as te nut knaw me mother."
T. W. lson, Stanzas on New Line of Road, 1824.

BLIN, to darken, as thorns put into the gap of a hedge.

BLIN, to stop, or cause to stop, to cease, to desist.—Brockett.

BLINDERS, blinkers on a horse.

BLIND-WORM, or slow-worm, the Anguis fragilis.  See Hag-worm.
BLINK, BLENK, to glance with pleasure.

" O, the transports of gladness that over me reign
To _blink_ upon canny Newcastle again."

T. Oliver, " _Canny Newcastle Again._"

_Bards of the Tyne_, 1849.

" Madam, indeed, it's your good nature—
That _blens_ sae blythly on your creature."

_Joco-Serious Discourse_, Newcastle, 1686, p. 50.

BLINK, a glance, a gleam of light.

BLINKER, the eye.

" I' a' the greet wonders that dazzles wor _blinkers_,
The tallygrip's sartin the king o' them a'."

J. P. Robson, d. 1870, " _The Wonderful Tallygrip._"

BLIRT. " _In the blirt,_" exposed to the fury of the elements.
   It is to be remarked that cattle and sheep always fly before
   the storm into the _blirt_; horses never.

BLISS, to bless.

" The bonny oil lamps, too, wi' which we were _blist_,
   That twinkled so gaily, like stars in a mist."

R. Gilchrist, 1835, " _Song of Improvement._"

_Bards of the Tyne_, p. 418.

" And how the ground he kist
   Wherein it written was, and how himself he _blist_."

_Spenser_, iv., vii., 46, _Nare's Gloss._

BLISS ME! an exclamation. " _Bliss me!_ bairn, where he' ye
   been aall day?"

BLOACHER, any large animal. See BLUTCHER.

BLOB, BLEIB, BLIBE, a bubble, a blister. _Aiv blobs_ are
   the floating bubbles on the water, or soap bubbles. "His
   feet was aal _blibes_ before he gat hyem." See BLEB.
   " Like honey _blobs_ me heart 'll brust."

J. P. Robson, _Callerforney_, 1849.

BLOBBERS, bubbles, soap bubbles. " _He's blaain blobbers._"
   "They're blawin _blobbers_ wi' pipe-stopples."

BLONK, to disappoint.

" Aw fand mawsel _blonk'd_ when te Lunnin aw gat."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, _Canny Newcastle._

BLOOD-ROOT, the tormentil, _Potentilla tormentilla_; called also
   _Flesh-and-blood_, _Ewe-daisy_, and _Shepherd's-knot._
BLORT, to splutter out, to speak in an abrupt manner. "A blortin cannle," a sputtering candle.

BLOUSY, BLOWZY, disordered, frousy. Blowze, a fat, red-faced, bloated wench, or one whose head is dressed like a slattern.—Bailey's Dict., 1731.

BLOW DOWN, to bring down coal or stone with gunpowder.

BLOWER, an excessive discharge of gas (in a pit), generally from a fissure.

It is defined in the Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1848, as "a fissure in the roof, floor, or side of a mine, from which a feeder of inflammable air discharges."—Buddle, First Report, Society for Preventing Accidents in Coal Mines.

BLOWEY, an iron bloomer; probably the owner of a bloomery, not a forge. (Obs.)

"To Bloweys, of Newcastle, for a ton of Spanish iron, £5 6s. 8d.," under date 1516.—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newc. XVI. Cent., p. 49.

BLOWN-OUT-SHOT; in blasting, a charge that only blows out the stemming, and is otherwise ineffective. See Fast Shot or Standin Bobby.

BLUE-BILLY, iron residue left as a waste product in copper works.

BLUE-BLAWS. See Blayer.

BLUE-BOTTLE, the blue titmouse, Parus caruleus; called also Blue-cap.

BLUE METAL, indurated argillaceous shale, of a bluish purple colour, resembling that of blue slates.

BLUE-NEB, the name at Belford, Beal, and Fenham Flats district for the widgeon, Mareca Penelope, L.; called also the Hue.

BLUE STONE, a long stone of granite placed on the eastern footpath of the Old Tyne Bridge, to mark the division between the Durham and Northumberland portions of the structure. Durham claimed only one-third of the bridge. In a deposition of 25th March, 1412, the franchise and temporal jurisdiction of St. Cuthbert, of Durham, and of the bishop, extends him, it is said, "out of the town of Gateshead towards the town of Newcastle, in the highway that lies over the bridge to a place that is called Jargonhole." (R. Welford, Hist. of Newc. XV. Cent. p. 247.) The "mete" or "bounder"
stones at this point are elsewhere called Cuthbert Stones. (The same, p. 258.) In the structure which preceded the present Swing Bridge, the Cuthbert Stones were represented by the single stone which extended across the entire width of the eastern footway. On the demolition of the bridge this stone was preserved by the care of Richard Cail, Esq., and now reposes in the Old Castle at Newcastle. The blue stone is mentioned in June, 1598, when the Scottish pledges were delivered by the Northumberland authorities to those of the county of Durham “at the Blue Stone upon Tyne bridge. (R. Welford, Hist. of Newc., vol. iij., p. 127.)

BLUEY, one of many names for the hedge sparrow, which is variously called Hedgy, Fieldy, Spowey, Smokey, Smotty, and Bluey—the latter from the colour of its eggs. Bluey is also one of the names of the blue titmouse. See BLUE-BOTTLE.

BLUM, bloom. “The whins are in blum.”

BLURY [N.], cold, sharp; applied to the weather on a dull windy day.

BLUSH, a blister. “Aa’ve a blush on me foot wi’ waakin.”
   To blister. “He blushed his hand wi’ pullin the boat.”

BLUSH, an appearance. “Aa didn’t ken him at the forst blush.”
   “In all countries we say he or she hath a blush of, that is, resembles such another.”—Ray’s Gloss.

BLUTCHER, BLOACHER, a heavy, unwieldy instrument, or thing. It is also applied to describe a huge animal.

BLYTH, glad.
   “How blyth were we.”—Joco-Serious Discourses, 1686, p. 8.

BLYTHNESS, gladness.
   “Sorrow to blythness was instantly turned.”—Joco-Serious Discourses, 1686, p. 8.
   Blyth and blythness are interpreted in the margin of these Newcastle discourses as words otherwise unintelligible to the Southern Englishman.

BO, a name terrific to children, and a test of manhood when addressed to a goose.—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 98. Bo-man, an apparition, a ghost. See BAD-MAN.

BO [W.-T.], ball.
BOAK, W.-T. form of balk. See BAAK.

BOARD. See Bord.

BOB, a crank attached to a pumping rod, and called a T bob, or a V bob, or an L bob, according to its form.

BOB, chorus.

"All you navigation well wishers,
   Tars, sailors, marines, come along,
You ferrymen, boatmen and fishers,
   Come help to bear bob in my song."
   Genuine Tom Whittell, 1815.

BOB, a bunch, or cluster, as a "Bob o' ribbons."

"They saw also thare vynes growe with wondere grete bobbis of grapes."—M. S. Lincoln, A. i. 17 f., 42.—Halliwell's Dict.

"Aw my Jiggs,
And Jigging-bobs are laid aside,
Their Lace, their Ribbons, and their Pride."
   G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourses, 1686, p. 45.

"I pu'd her a posie o' gowans,
   An' laid them in bobs at her feet."
   Song by Robert Beiget, Richardson's Table Book.

BOBBEROUS, BOBBERSOME, hearty, elated, in high spirits.—Brockett.

BOBBERY, BUBBERY, a noisy disturbance. "What s aa this bobbery aboot?"

BOBBY, the "pink of perfection."

"An' Willy thou, wi' the jacket blue,
   Thou was the varra Bobby, O!"
   J. Selkirk, d. 1843, Swalwell Hoppin.

BOB-NET, called also "ring-net," a long salmon net without any bosom (which the other nets have). It is fixed by a stone or anchor at the one extremity in the river to a post or ring on the shore. Compare STELL-NET and WEAR SHOT-NET.

BOBS, casters, or trimmers of coal on ship board.

"May he live to cheer the bobs
   That skew the coals to shivers,
   Whe like their drink to grip their gobs,
   An' burn their varry livers."
   Song, "Blind Willie Singing."
   Bards of the Tyne, p. 304.
BOB'S-A-DYING. A great row or racket is called a Bob's-a-dying. "What a Bob's-a-dying they made!" means "What a row they kicked up."

BOBY, a booby.

"In sense they likened us to culls—
In manners to a boby,
Yet oft we've had wor dancen skuels,
And sometimes Punch and Toby."

T. Wilson, Oiling of Dicky's Wig, 1826, v. 44.

BOCK [N.], back.

BOD [N.], to command.

BODDLE, a small iron instrument which woodmen use for peeling oaks and other trees.—Halliwell's Dict.

BODDLE, a small coin, a half-farthing. It is used in the sense of a common or comparatively valueless thing.

"And aw the wit in Tony's noddle
Will never make them worth a boddle."

G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686, p. 45.

BODDOM, bottom.

BODE, a bid. "Will anyone give me a bode?" asks an auctioneer. "An unlucky bode" is a bid which happens to be made for anything not for sale. A horse-dealer in passing a farm took a fancy to a horse which he saw and made a bode of £60 for it. The farmer said it was not for sale, and that no money would induce him to part with it. Next day the horse was found dead in a field, where it had impaled itself on a sharp stob. This was said, in the year 1888, to have been owing to the "unlucky bode."

BODEN, BUDDEN (p.p. of bid), to invite, to command. In frequent use. See Bid, 2.

BODEN, to be in a difficulty. "He's hard boden"—that is, he is in straitened circumstances.—Brockett.

BODLER, a large pin, used to fasten a shawl or plaid.

BODWORD, an ill-natured errand. An old word for an ominous message.—Brockett. (Obs.)

"Bodeword cam to him fro heaven."

Curror Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin., Cantab, f. 8.—Halliwell.
BODY, a person, oneself.

"Times ha'e been when a body's been axt out to tea."—T. Charlton, Newc. Improvements.—Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 238.

BODY. The parts of the body are enumerated in the Prike of Conscience, which was written in the Northumbrian dialect, cire. A.D. 1340. They may be compared with the present names in the Northumberland folk-speech for these members: Heved (head); nek; brest; bely; armes; handes; legges; fote, fete; tas and taes; fyngers. At the present time the local pronunciation of these words only differs from the modern literary English dialect in heed, taes, and fing-er. There are also hert (heart), nese (nose), mynde, gast (spirit), bax (back), eghe, eghen (eyes), hare, eres, tung, mouthe, lethe, browes, frount (forehead), chyn, pouce (pulse). Of these, ghaisit and gyest (ghost), ee (eye), ee-en (eyes), tung (tongue), mooth (mouth), and broo (brow) are still the spoken forms.

BOGGLE, to start at, to blunder, or bother about. "The mear boggled at a haystack." "Boggle about the stacks," says Mr. Brockett, "a favourite pastime among young people in the country villages, in which one hunts several others between the stacks in a farm yard." He adds: "The diversion was formerly called barley break, or barley brake." "Playing at boggle" is to startle by sudden and unexpected appearance as in this game round the stacks in a "stagarth" (stack-garth).

"Nor am I so skittish as to boggle at an affront."—G. Stuart, Foco-Serious Discourse, 1686.

BOGGLE, BO-BOGGLE, BOGGLE-BO [W.-T.], BO-LO [N.], BO-MAN [T.], BO-GHEST, BO-GUEST. By such diverse variety of names is the being called that even yet strikes ghostly terror to the heart of childhood, or lone country folk. The boggle is always a personality, having a proper name, and haunting a certain spot; and there is small doubt that his existence is the relic of an older faith. "This old Northland mythology, I find," says Carlyle, "to be the impersonation of the visible workings of nature. The dark hostile powers of nature they figure to themselves as 'Jötuns,' giants, huge shaggy beings of a demoniac character. The empire of this Universe is divided between these two; they dwell apart, in perennial internecine feud. The Gods dwell above in Asgard, the garden of the Asen or Divinities; Jötunheim, a distant dark chaotic land, is the home of the Jötuns." (Carlyle's Heroes and Hero Worship.) To the country mind is presented a ruined castle, the name of whose
builder or tenant has never been known; or there are walls and mounds of Roman origin whose history is a blank, or miles of paved road made in some far-off time. To all of these, however, the neighbouring hind has a legend, giving the name and history of a boggle, who supernaturally lived, moved, and had his being in this world, and still returns to haunt the spot in marvellous "manifestations." These take the form of apparition, transformation, rapidity of movement on earth or in air, and they are accompanied by feats of strength, or demoniacal performances to fright the beholder. The gigantic form of Lang Lonkin thus hung round his ruined castle in Whittle Dene, terrified the lone traveller by shaking his huge keys, or scared the passer who saw his dark form lurking over his sunken treasure in the "Whorl dub." So, too, the north-east branch of the Watling Street, which goes off from the great road at Bewclay, and passes athwart Northumberland, is ascribed to the work of a boggle. In maps, it is the "Devil’s Causeway," but in local legend it is "Cobb’s Causey." Cobb was the builder of this Cyclopean way, and, like his neighbour Cor, he was a jötun. Leland, in his Itinerary, describes the site of Roman Corstopitum, and says, "Emong the ruines of the olde toun, is a place caullid Colecester, wher hath bene a forteres or castelle. The peple ther say that ther dwelled yn it one Yotun, whom they fable to have been a gygant.” This is "giant Cor," who was active in times to which the memory of men yet reaches, though his later feats were limited to such simple doings as to intercept a lad on his way to the smithy, snatch the coulter which he carried, and, with one grasp of his mighty hand, to crumple it like a leaf. The coulter, thus bent and twisted, was seen of many as it lay on the spot where the giant had cast it; so that if there be not "five justices’ hands at it" there is yet fair testimony from respectable people as to the truth of the circumstance. Cor had two brothers, named Ben and Con, and thus came the names Corbridge, Benfieldside, and Consett. "They had a huge hammer in common, which each, at a whistle, could throw nine miles. On one occasion, when Con, who had become blind, threw the hammer, it fell short, and made Howden, which, as the name indicates, is a hollow dene near Consett." (Legends and Superstitions of Co. Durham, p. 233.) A boggle of later origin was the Hedley Kow. "About sixty years since the country people in the neighbourhood of Hedley, a small village in the south of Northumberland, not far from Ebchester, in the county of Durham, were frequently annoyed by the pranks of a boggle, called the Hedley Kow.” (S. Oliver, the Younger,
Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 99.) Mr. Longstaffe gives the location at this same place, but Mr. Brockie makes the scene of his exploits at Hedley, near Ravensworth (about 4½ to 5 miles S.S.W. of Newcastle), and details his many versatile performances as he transformed himself into the appearance of man, or beast, or fad of straw, and then suddenly vanished with a demoniac yell of laughter. Nor were these portentous beings found only in the lone lonnings of the county. The Bo-ghost, or Bo-ghaist, was a veritable personality in the streets of Newcastle before lamp and watch Acts were obtained. In all cases, it is to be remembered that a local habitation and a name, as well as an accurate account of the life and adventures of the boggle, were given.

BOGIE, a small, low, four-wheeled barrow. The word is applied to any low truck for the carriage of casks or other merchandise; to the small truck of the platelayer so familiar on our railways; and to the flat board, with four small wheels, used by boys in play for running down a hill.

"In Dean Street, when carts or when bogies came down,
The noise made one's heart glad, one's lugs fit to stoun."
R. Gilchrist, 1835, "Song of Improvements."
Bards of the Tyne, p. 416.

Reid then improved wor trip te Shiels
And Tynemouth i' the season,
A kind o' hearse on bogie wheels—
A paten' press for squeezin'.
T. Wilson, Captains and the Quayside, 1840.

BOG-SPINK, the lady's smock, or meadow bitterness, Cardamine pratensis; called also Pinks, or Spinks, Mayflower, and Cuckoo flower.

BOG-STACKER, a goblin, a ghost; one in a dilemma who does not know which way to turn. "He wis stannin just like a bog-stacker."

BOG-THRISSEL, the Carduus palustris, L.

BOILEY, boiled milk and bread.

"He the brats of their boiley will bilk."
Song, Tweedside.

BOKY, soft.—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict. Probably "boagy," the spoken form of boggy.
BOLE-HILLS (boal-hills), heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts. They are the remains of an ancient and very simple mode of smelting lead by wood fires, on hills, in the open air. — Brockett.

BOLL, BOAL, BOU, or BOW. At Alnwick, a boll of barley or oats was six bushels; of wheat two bushels. At Hexham, a boll of barley or of oats, five bushels; of peas, rye, or wheat, four bushels; at Newcastle, two bushels; at Wooler, six bushels; there called the "aad bow" (or Scotch boll).

"The Coal Boll has been raised upon a measure equal, probably, to that of corn. It was as much as a man could conveniently carry. . . . When 'barrows' were brought into use, the quantity conveyed increased, and along with it the boll also increased. In some old grants this measure is specified as the 'bowle or barrow.' By statute 30 Car. II., c. 8, the bowl tub of Newcastle is declared to contain 22 gallons and a pottle (22\(\frac{1}{4}\) gallons), Winchester measure; it was 27 inches in diameter, and there were 21 bolls heaped measure to each chaldron. By the same Act, the content of each wain is to be seven bolls, and each cart three bolls and one bushel heaped measure, and three wains or six carts are to be a chaldron."—T. John Taylor, Archeology Coal Trade, 1852.

The coal boll contains "9,676\(\frac{1}{4}\) cubic inches, or 34,899 imperial gallons."—Glossary to Law of Mines, W. Bainbridge, 1856, p. 653.

"Item p\(\frac{3}{4}\) for ten bowles of coles for the infected people's use, 5s."—Gateshead Church Books, 1646.

BO-LO, a term used by nurses to frighten children. "The Bo-lo will get you!" See Boggle.

BOLT, to fine flour through a sieve. White flour and white bread were formerly called "bolted" or "booted." An advertisement of 1828 reads, "Hay and Maclain, Bolted bread bakers, No. 14, Side, Newcastle." Boutit is the historical spelling of the word—not bolt. See BOOTED-LOAF.

BO-MAN, a ghostly being, or boggle. See Boggle.

BON', bond, surety. "He wis bon' for him"—he was surety for him. The bond is the agreement between coalowners and their men. Now an obsolete term. See BINDIN.

BON. This word occurs in the common exclamations "Go bon" and "Di bon." Bon in these connections looks very like ban, or curse. If this is the word, then Go bon! would be equivalent to "God's curse," and Di bon! to "Deel's curse." See EXCLAMATIONS.
BONDAGER, a female field-worker whom the hind covenants to supply on his engagement to a farmer. The term bondager is general in Northumberland. An account of the bondage service will be found in Mackenzie's Hist. of Northumberland, vol. ii., p. 52. See HIND.

"Bordarius, bondarius, bondus, husbandus. These words are identical in meaning, and imply a class of men who formed one grade under the general term villani. . . In North Northumberland at the present day each hired cottager, or hind, as he is called, is bound by his engagement to find a person, called a bondager, to work for a certain sum whenever his master requires it. This seems to be a relic of the old bond service."—The Rev. Canon Greenwell, Glossary to Boldon Buke, 1852.

"He must not be confounded with the bond-slave, or serf. He was the buend, or husbandman—the buend with a hus—the equivalent of the Scandinavian bonder, but not of the Odal-bonder; and a relic of the olden time still lingers in the North Country under the name of the 'bondage system,' entailing, not serfdom, but the necessity of finding extra labour in field work."—E. W. Robertson, Historical Essays, 1872.

"The bondagers pull'd turnips for fower-pence a day, Wuv stree ropes round their legs ta keep the snaw away."
Geo. Chatt, "Old Farmer" Poems, 1866, p. 87.

BOND-DARG, a day's labour rendered to the lord of the manor or to the landlord. See BOON-DAY and DARG.

"A remarkable custom, derived from the feudal system, is still observed at Great Whittington. The freeholders are obliged to send seven mowers and fourteen reapers to Halton Castle for one day every year, when called upon. It is called the bond darg. The labourers receive no wages, but are plentifully supplied with victuals and drink."—Mackenzie and Dent, Hist. of Northumberland, 1811, vol. ii., p. 810.

BOND-MONEY, earnest money, or arles, given on engaging a servant.

BOND-RYDING, the name of some piece of ground which had been ridded or cleared of wood, and for which its owner was thirled or bound to do certain services to his lord.—Hodgson's Northumberland, iii. 2, p. 326, note i.

BONE. See BEYEN and BYEN.

BONE-PINS, pins made of mutton bones, formerly used for fastening roofing slates. (Obs.)

BONETICKLE, the stickleback.

BONFIRE (pronounced byen-fire), originally bone-fire. The bonfires on Midsummer Eve have been regularly kept up to within late times at Whalton, at Elsdon, and in many villages in Northumberland. See MIDSUMMER EVE.
"For the annual midsummer 'banefire,' or 'bonfire,' in the burgh of Hawick, old bones were regularly collected and stored up, down to about 1800."—In Ord. Cooks, Newc., 1575.—Brand's Popular Antiquities, 1870, i., 178. "The said Fellowship of Cookes shall yearelie mainteigne and keep the bone-fires—that is to say, one bone-fire on the even of the Feast of the Nativitie of St. John Baptist, and the other on the even of the Feast of St. Peter the Apostle!"—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"The Mayor's muckle bane-fire set on flame."—G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686, p. 18.

BONGRACE, a shade or curtain formerly worn on the front of women's bonnets or caps to protect the complexion from the sun; a sunshade.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict. This article of costume is yet in regular use among the women workers in the Northumberland fields, but the sweetness of the old name is now-a-days lost to us, and it is commonly called an "ugly." (Obs.)

"Her bongrace was of wended straw,  
From the sun's beams her face to free."

Song, The Northumberland Bagpiper.

BONKER, BUNKER, a fixed seat, often a box or receptacle below and a seat on top.

"Wha sat them close upon their bonkers."—G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686.

BONNILY, fairly, pretty well. "Yor gettin' on bonnily wi'd, aa see."

BONNY, good looking. This word in the dialect is often used, like the word "canny," to describe character as well as outward comeliness. "What a bonny bairn!" It describes any good appearance, as "A bonny hoose," "A bonny horse," "A bonny place," "A bonny fyece." "Bonny at morn, canny at neet." By inversion it means the reverse of anything good. "Thor's a bonny gam gaan on." "Ye've made a bonny mess on't, noo." "Aa'd a bonny time on't." "Yor a bonny chep, noo!" "Here's a bonny go."

"My bonny keel laddie, my canny keel laddie,  
My bonny keel laddie for me, O!"

Old Song.

BOODY, BOOLY, a piece of broken pot, or earthenware, used by children for decorating their play-houses.—Hodgson MS.

"A whirlwind cam an' myed a'souse,  
Like heaps o' babby boodies."

J. Thompson, Jimmy Joneson's Whorry.

"A heap o' bits o' boodies."—His Other Eye, 1880, p. 4.
BOODYANKERS! an exclamation. "Boodyankers! here's a traikle barl brust" (chorus of juveniles at a shop door).

BOODY-HOOSE, a child's play-house, set out with "boodies."

BOOGE (booje), to bulge, to give ground. "He never booged."

BOOK, bulk. "To gan into little book."

BOOL, the bole, or stem of a tree below the branches. "What length is the bool?"—what is the length of the best timber—the tree up to its branches.

BOOL, an iron plate attached to the oars of keels and wherries. The bool has a round eye in its centre, and through this the thole pin passes.

BOOL, a rounded water-worn stone, such as is used for paving side walks in country places. A bowl or ball, usually made of stone, and thrown in a game of "boolin." "War the bool!"—the customary caution, shouted as a bowl is thrown.

"War the bool there, wor the bool there! Harry Wardle's myed a throw."—E. Corvan, d. 1865, Wor Tyneside Champions.—Allan's Collection, p. 88.

"Ne lad like him could heave a bool."
J. P. Robson, "Days and Deeds o' Shakespear." Bards of the Tyne, p. 99.

"Bob hez thee at loupin' an' flingin',
At the bool, football, clubby, and swingin'."
J. Selkirk, d. 1843, Bob Cranky's 'Size Sunday.

BOOL, to play at the game of boolin, or bowling. The usual play is to go round a course in the fewest number of throws. Weights of bowls are specified in a match.

"Then ower the moor, an' roond the coarse, ye'll fynd them boolin there."
E. Corvan, Wor Tyneside Champions.

BOOL, to run very quickly.

"In aw bools."—J. P. Robson, Polly's Nickstick, 1848.

"From a long row of gingerbread and orange stalls could be heard some dame crying out lustily, 'Bool up and buy away.'"—Description of Stagshawbank Fair.—R. Forster, History of Corbridge, 1881, p. 67.

"The Dutchman bool'd alang,
Upon a gincrack leg."
T. Wilson, Opening of Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1838.

BOOLIES [W.-T.], potsherds. See Boody.

BOOLTER, a miller. See Bolt.
BOOLY. See Boody.

BOOLY, BULLY, the bullfinch, Pyrrhula vulgaris.

BOOMER, smuggled gin. In the third edition of Brockett's Gloss, the word is omitted. In the second edition it appears with the note, "So called from a place in Northumberland" (Boulmer), "where that staggering test of loyalty—the payment of imposts—is impenetrable." The connection of Boulmer with smuggling was formerly proverbial; and not only gin, but all kinds of taxed commodities, were commonly supplied "duty free" by the adventurous fishermen of that place.

BOOME-TREE, the name of a venerable tree which stood in the wall of the churchyard at Alnwick. It was blown down on 17th February, 1836. It was a noble specimen of the common ash (Fraxinus excelsior).—Wm. Dickson, in Hist. of Bks. Naturalists' Club, vol. iv., p. 12. Compare Bor-tree.

BOON, bound. "Aa's boon to be there." "Where are you boon for?"

BOON, BEUN, to do service to another as a landlord.—Ray's Gloss.

BOON, a band of reapers. See Bandwin.

"There is a contest among the maidens in the boon or gang of reapers."—W. Brockie, Legends and Superstitions, p. 111.

BOOND, to enclose. The final d often silent.

BOONDARY, boundary.

BOON-DAY, "the service of a day's work which tenants rendered their lord in agricultural work."—The Rev. Canon Greenwell, Glossary to The Boldon Buke. Boon-day is also a day's ploughing rendered gratuitously by neighbouring farmers to a new tenant. On these occasions the teams vie with each other in appearance and in the work of the day. Horses are specially groomed and gaily decorated with rosettes and coloured ribbons. See Bond-darg and Darg.

BOONDER, BOUNDER, to control. "Ye mun boonder yorsel"—you must control yourself. "Here, Mary, help me wi' this jam; it cann'a be boondered." The jam was boiling over. [Heard at Thropton.]

BOONDLESS, boundless.
BOONDS, bounds.

BOON-TREE, the elder. See Bor-tree.

BOOR, BOORY (the pronunciation of bower). The dowager lady of a house had her own apartment, or bower, separate from the rest of her son's household—a room set specially apart for her private use.

"The parlour, or inner chamber through the kitchen, in country houses, in which the head person of a family generally sleeps."—Brockett, from Ray.

BOOR, to bore a hole.

BOORDLY, burly, strong, vigorous. "He's a boordly leukin chep"—applied to a stout, well-made man.

BOOREY, BOWERY, BREWERY, a ring; also a game at marbles. A ring is drawn, and on its circumference and in its centre are placed common marbles. The player "fires" from the "past," or starting mark, and all the marbles knocked outside the ring become his own. The marble rests where it has stopped till the next player has had his "shot," and each in turn plays from his place of rest till the ring has been cleared. When all the shots but one have been cleared, the player next in order has the option of "a lie"; this is done by laying his "tar" inside the boorey and close to the "shot." At his next turn he "fires" so as to knock out the "shot" and lay his "tar" as near as possible to the "tar" of the player who holds the greatest number of shots, at which he now "fires," and if he makes a successful hit, or "kill," he wins the game, and takes over all the marbles won by the adversary whom he has "killed."

BOORLY, rough, unpolished, boorish.—Brockett. See Boordly.

BOOSE, an ox or cow's stall.—Ray's Gloss. Where the cattle stand all night in winter. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall, where the fodder lies.—Brockett. "A cow boose." "A hay boose."

BOOT, about.

"Boot Lunnun aw'd heard—ay sec wonderful spokes."—T. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

BOOTCHER, a butcher.
BOOTED-LOAF, a loaf of fine or *booted* (*i.e.*, bolted) flour, and made specially for the "cryin' oot," the time when an increase in the family occurred. In times when brown leavened bread only was used, a loaf made of fine white flour was a special luxury. It was served up at confinements, with what was appropriately called "groaning cheese," to the neighbours who had come to condole and help on the occasion.

BOOT-HALER, a freebooter, robber, or marauder.—*Brockett*. (Obs.)

BOOTHER, BOODER, a boulder.

BOOTHMAN, a corn merchant of former days. The Boothmen were incorporated with the company of Merchant Adventurers in Newcastle. (Obs.)

BOOTY, unfairly. (Obs.)

"Sometimes they'll play fairly, and whiles they'll play *booty.*"—G. Stuart, *Joco-Serious Discourse*, 1686.

BOOZE, a drinking bout. "He's on the *booze*"—that is, he has a drinking fit.

"We'll hev a royal *booze* te-day."
T. Wilson, *The Oiling of Dicky's Wig*, 1826.

"We *boozed* away till the break of day."
Old Song, *Till the Tide Comes In*.

BOOZY, drunken.

BOOZY-ALLEY, an ejaculation used by boys. "Ye *boozy*-alley, what a crood thor is!"

BOR (the pronunciation of *burr*), the name for the guttural *v* of Northumberland.

BORD, BOARD, "the space allotted generally to one man to work in, in a colliery."—*Gloss to Pitman's Pay*. "A sheth of boards," is the name of a group of boards. There are "narrow boards," "travelling boards," "stow boards," "the mother's gate, or common going board," &c., all of them distinguishing the kind of board which they describe. In a glossary of coal trade terms, 1849, a "wide board" is described as a pillar in length and four or five yards in width—a "narrow board" not more than two yards wide. The older workings, however, are described in the following note from a quaint old book:
"A yard and quarter broad or wide for a headways is full sufficient, and out of this it is we turn off the boards or other workings, for every particular hewer, or miner, and that board or work place for that one man is generally about three yards, or better, in breadth, and so from the headways, which we will say runs south, we work the boards east and west of the headways."—J. C., The Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 42.


"The bords, or main excavations, are driven in parallel lines across the planes of cleavage of the seam (on account of the coal being worked most easily in this direction), and of a width of three, four, or five yards, according to the character of the roof of the mine. Between these boards, walls or ribs of coal are left, while narrow excavations (about two yards in width), termed headways, are driven at intervals to connect the boards with each other for purposes of haulage and ventilation."—R. L. Galloway, Hist. of Coal Mining, 1882, p. 85.

"In bye they bum'd me in a crack,
An' left me i' ma faither's bord."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, p. ii., v. 35.

BORD, a bird. "Arly bord" is the very familiar sound in Newcastle for "early bird."

BORDE-CLOTH, a tablecloth. (Obs.)

"3 lyn bordes-clothes, a shotr and a longr, 4s. Sd."—Will, in Richard Welford's Hist. of Newc. XVI. Cent., p. 320.

BORDER, THE BORDER, THE BORDERS—the boundary between England and Scotland; the district adjoining this boundary on both sides; the English and Scottish borderland. (The term appears to have been first established in Scotland, where the English border, being the only one it has, was emphatically the border.).—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"She's ower the border and awa'
Wi' Jock o' Hazeldean."

Hazeldean is in the valley of the Tyne, near Haltwhistle.—See Hodgson, iii., 2, p. 383.

BORDER-WATCH. This was a regular patrol kept to "raise the scry" in case of inroad. The line of this by no means coincides with the division now known as the march or boundary between the two kingdoms. It cuts right through the present county of Northumberland, and affords a means of explaining the difference between the men of Central and Southern Northumberland and those of the franchises of Redesdale and Tynedale. "The inhabitants" of the latter, says Dr. Charlton, "were evidently little to be trusted by
their neighbours on the East, as well as by their Scottish foes on the West. These two rivers were closely watched every night along a line, extending from Haltwhistle in South Tyne, down to the junction of the Tyne at Warden, and from thence up the North Tyne to Chipchase. From Chipchace Ford, the line was carried by Throckrington, Sweetheope, and Whelpington to the Coquet. Two watchers were appointed to each ford. North Tynedale was considered as beginning at the Nook on the south side of the river, and at Reedsmouth on the north bank, and extending from thence up to the Bellyng, beyond which there were then (time of Henry VIII.), it is said, no habitations.” (Dr. Charlton, North Tynedale, p. 30.) “The parties there brought up are known either by education or nature not to be of honest conversation. They commit frequent thefts and other felonys, and no apprentice must be taken proceeding from such lawless and wicked progenitors.” (Richard Welford, History of Newcastle, vol. 1, p. 396, extract from Books of Merchants’ Company, 1564. For the last 150 years North Tynedale and Redesdale have been “quiet pastoral vales, peopled by an intelligent, handsome, and strongly-built race, as free from crime and vice as any part of the British dominions.” (Dr. Charlton, North Tynedale, p. 101.)

BORD-ROOM, or BOARD-ROOM, the width across an old board in a pit.

BORDWAY’S COURSE, the direction at right angles to the line of cleavage or cleat of coal.—Greenwell.

BOREN, borne; the p.p. of bear (p.t. bar); also the pronunciation of born. “When war ye boren?”

BORE-RODS, iron rods and appliances used for ascertaining the nature of strata before sinking a pit. The rods are screwed together in lengths, the end piece faced with a cutting chisel. A wimble takes the place of a chisel to bring up triturated material or clay. It is a cylindrical box, or case, screwed like an auger at the bottom. Sludgers are somewhat similar tools, but fitted with a clack to hold in moist material. A bitch is used for recovering broken rods. The top of a set of rods is fitted with a strong cross pole or handle called a brace-head. The lever, by which a vertical motion is given to jerk down the cutting end on the strata, is called a break. A rotary motion is given at each stroke by turning the brace-head.
BORN, a burn, the name in Northumberland for a considerable stream. A burn is smaller than a river, but larger than a syke. Ouse burn, Skinner's burn, Denton burn, &c.

"Between the foot of Cowen-wood borne and Lamleye—two men nightly. The borne foot to be watched nightly."—"Border watches" ordered in 1552.—Hodgson's Northumberland, pt. i., vol. iii., p. 118, note.

"Come o'er the bourn, Bessy, to me."

Song in Lear, iii. 6.

This spelling is nearer the pronunciation of the Northumberland born than is the Scottish form of burn. See Burn and Beck.

BORN-DAYS, a frequent expression, as "Iv aa me born-days," for "In all my life."

BORNEY, BURNEY, BIRNEY.

"Birnie ground is where thick heath has been burnt, leaving the birns or unconsumed stalks, standing up sharp and stubbly."—Glossary to Burns's Works.

"Birn. The charred stem of burnt heath, which remains after moor-burning. Hence Birny, or abounding in birns."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Diet.

"By dawn of day Mary and Bett,
Hies to the birnie knows."

Verses on a View of Roadley Castle.

BORNFULL, an innate fool.

BORRAL, the elder tree. See Bor-tree.

BORROWED-DAYS. "March borrowed of Aperhill, Three-days and they were ill." The three last days of March (old style). The popular notion is that they were borrowed by March from April with a view to the destruction of a parcel of unoffending young sheep—a purpose, however, in which March was not successful. Mr. Brockett says: "The superstitious will neither borrow nor lend anything on any of these days, lest the article should be employed for evil purposes." The whole affair is conveyed in a rhyme thus given at the firesides of the Scottish peasantry:

"March said to Aperill,
I see three hoggs upon a hill,
And if you'll lend me days three,
I'll find a way to make them dee.
The first o' them was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snow and sleet,
The third of them was sic a freeze,
It froze the birds' nebs to the trees;
When the three days were past and gane,
These three silly hoggs came hirpling hame."

"Most probably the tradition has taken its rise in the observation of a certain character of weather prevailing about the close of March, somewhat different from what the season justifies; one of those many wintry relapses which belong to the nature of a British spring."—Chambers, Book of Days, i., p. 448.
BORROWED-FIRE, a light obtained from a neighbour.

"To request a light on the morning of the New Year, is held as a most portentous omen. Several, will not for any consideration, even allow a borrowed fire to proceed from their dwellings."—J. Hardy, Richardson's Table Book.—Legendary Div., vol. ii., p. 288.

BORSE, BIRSE, a chisel of triangular shape, used for cleaning up the corners of mortice-holes.—Hodgson MS.

BORST, an outburst, a vehement attack. To "bide the borst" is to stand the oncome. Brockett has birst. See BRUST.

BOR-TREE, BUR-TREE, BOUR-TREE, BOON-TREE, BOUN-TREE, or BORRAL, the elder tree, Sambucus nigra. The pith is easily removed, and a hollow tube formed which is used as a pop-gun and known as "a bor-tree gun." There is a salve made from the elder called bountry saw.

"A branch of the common elder, bur-tree, or bore-tree, is supposed to possess great virtue in guarding the wearer against the malevolence of witches, fairies, and other 'uncanny' people. Some say the cross was made from the wood of the bore-tree; others, equally worthy to be believed, that Judas hanged himself on it. In some districts the tree is known as the Bown-tree, which means the sacred tree."—W. Brockie, Legends and Superstitions, p. 114.

BOSOM, BOOSOM, the bag of a fishing net in which the fish are generally caught. The net is so constructed as to belly-out in mid-water when being hauled in.

BOSS, empty; hollow-sounding, as an empty cask.


BOTTLE, as much hay or straw, tied or bound together with a rope, as a man can conveniently carry on his back. A "fad," or "faud," is a lesser quantity, such as can be conveniently carried under the arm or in the hand. "To look for a needle in a bottle of hay"—to engage in a hopeless search.

"Old French botel, dim. of bot, masculine form—botte, bundle.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict

"Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow."—Bottom, in Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

BOTTOM, a board generally of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it was sawn from.—Hodgson MS. Bottom board, the movable bottom of a coal waggon.
BOTTOM, the floor of a coal mine. It is generally called the *thill*.

"A fathom boring in the thill or bottom under the coal you would work."—J. C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 14.

BOU, a boll, which see.

BOUGHT (pronounced *bout*), a sheep fold. It is specially a pen for confining ewes at milking time.—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

BOUGHT-BREED (pronounced *bout-breed*), bread bought from a baker. The custom in Northumberland being to buy flour and bake it at home causes the special reference to the buying of bread. Mr. Brockett says it is "the finer quality *bolted* by the baker, in opposition to a coarser kind made at home." This suggests a connection between *bought* and *bolted*, but no such construction need be put on "bought bread."

BOUK (pronounced *bouk*), to eructate, to belch. "Man alive, ov aa things aa like a geuse to eat, 'cas it *bouks* up se fine." "Aa vary nigh *bouk'd* me boiley" is a phrase—I was very nearly sick."

BOUK, in mining, a report made by the cracking of the strata owing to the extraction of the coal beneath; also the noise made by the escape of gas under pressure.—Greenwell.

BOUK (pronounced *book*), to steep or soak in lye. The old way of "doing up" linen.

"Then the thred is sod, and bleaked, and *bucked*, and layed to drieing, &c."—Bartholomew, 302-6, book xvii., c. 97.—Hodgson MS.

Falstaff was carried off in a *buck* basket, and intercepted. Ford: "Whither bear you this (basket) ?" Serv.: "To the laundress, forsooth." Mrs. Ford: "Why, what have you to do whither they bear it? You were best meddle with *buck*-washing."—Merry Wives of Windsor.

BOUK, to bellow in play or anger, as an ox.

BOUK, bulk, or size.

"As early as the 15th century this word was confounded with *bulk* sb., which afterwards usurped most of its senses and has superseded it in literary use. The modern dialect and Scottish *bouk* seems to be partly a survival of the mid-English *bouk* [trunk of the body], partly the regular descendant of the M.E. *bolt*, BULK."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"Ned was nowther laith nor lyem, An' faith he had baith *bouk* an' byen." Song, Wrekinton Hiring.
BOUKIN-FULL, full to repletion.

BOULT, to sift flour through a fine cloth. See BOLT, Booted-loaf.

BOUNDER, a boundary. See Boonder.

BOUNTRY, the elder tree. See Bor-tree.

BOUNTRY SAW, a salve, made from the boon or elder tree. See Bor-tree.

BOURD, to jest.—Brockett. (? Obs.)

BOUSE, lead ore picked and ready for dressing. A bouse-team is a heap of ore teamed, or emptied from a cart.

"The bouse, or impure ore, is usually let to the washers at so much per bing."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Northumberland, vol. i., p. 100.


BOUT, BOOT, a recurring event.—Gloss. to Pitman's Pay.

"He hes the pains agyen, an's hed a bad bout on't this time."

"Hoo are ye thi day, Mally?" "O hinny, aa've sic boots i' me heed."

"Bout, a contest or struggle; especially when applied to a jovial meeting of the legitimate sons of Bacchus."—Brockett.

BOUT, a bolt.

BOUT, bought, p.t. of buy.

BOWDYKITE, a contemptuous term, often used to a forward child; a presumptuous or unskilful person, a young scape-grace. The term is always applied to a male. It is a term of derision applied to a youth who has shown some precocious talent. "He's just a bowdykite lad."

"De'il smash a good teun could this bowdykite play."

R. Emery, b. 1794, d. 1871, Baggy-nanny.

BOWEL-HIVE-GRASS, the parsley piert, Alchemilla arvensis. It is made into a decoction and given in cases of hives.

BOWEL-HOLE, BOO-EL-HOLE, the window slit in a byre, a small circular perforation in a fortified building, any unglazed aperture in a wall. Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict., gives bowel as a rare variant of bole or boal, "an unglazed aperture in the wall of a castle, cottage, stable, &c., for admitting air or light; sometimes closed with a shutter." In Northumberland bowel is pronounced as boo-el.
BOWER, a bow maker. (Obs.)

"Wm. Wilde, of Newcastle, bower, aged about sixty years, deposed, &c."—R. Welford, Hist. of Newc. XVI. Cent., p. 378.

BOWERY, plump, buxom and young. Applied to a young woman in great health.—Hodgson MS.

BOWET, a lantern.

BOWIE, a wooden dish, made with staves and hoops, for milk or porridge. Compare Bicker.

BOWLD, bold.

"Bowld Sandy Bowes—Young Cuckoo Jack."—Allan's Tyneside Songs, p. 6.

BOWLES. (Obs.)

"The knopps or heads (of flax) are called in Northumberland bowles, and within these heads are long flat seeds, in colour reddish."—Turner's Herbal, ii., 396.

BOWLEY, a small bowl.

BOWLEY, a peculiar method of locomotion used by cripples.

BOWOWARTS, BLACK-BOWOWARTS, or BLACK-BOWOWERS, brambles.

BOWOTHERLY, bothersome. (Obs.)

"He was a bowtherly fallowe."—W. W. Tomlinson, Guide to Northumberland, 1888, p. 281.

BOWZY, in the family way, bouncy; also bushy, busky, or bosky. Bowzy is also a form of "boozey"—drunky.

"My bourtree bush and bouzy tree."—Ettrick Shepherd.

BOX, a benefit or friendly society. So called from the common box into which the funds were collected. The annual festival of such a society is called the "Box dinner."

"The excellent arrangements observed in their (the keelmen's) boxes, or benefit societies."—An Impartial Hist. of Newc., 1801.

BOX-BED, a bed made like a bunk or berth; formerly a common arrangement in country houses where room was scanty.

BOXINGS, the coarse offal from flour after the bran is taken off; generally used for feeding pigs, &c. The common name for this is chisel, which see.
BRAA (same as the Scottish *braw*), fine, handsome, trim, neat.

BRAALY, in fine condition. "Hoo is thoo the day?" "Aa's *braaly*, lad."

BRABBLEMENT, a noisy quarrel, or indecent wrangling.—*Brockett*.

"We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabler*."

*King John*, v. 2, quoted by Nares.

BRACE-HEAD, in a bore-rod, is the strong oak or ash cross-bar at the top of the rods, by which they are moved round at each vertical stroke in boring.

BRACK, p.t. of *break*, or *brick*.

"He *brack* his shin."


BRACKEN, BRECKAN, the brake fern, *Pteris aquilina, L.* It is regularly harvested for the bedding of cattle. It was formerly used for the manufacture of soap and glass.

BRACKEN-CLOCK, the small gay-coloured chafer, *Phyllopertha horticola, L.*

BRADE OF, BREID OF, to be like in condition.—*Ray's Gloss.*, 1691. (? Obs.)

BRADS, coins, money.—*J. P. Robson, Gloss. to Bards of the Tyne.*

BRAE, BREE, a steep bank, as, the broken ground by a river side. See BREE.

BKAIK, or BRAKE, a kind of harrow used by farmers for clod breaking.

BRAFFAM, BRIFIAM, BARFHAM, BRIHAM, BRAUGHAM, a horse collar. It is curious that this word is seen in such guises that the various forms given hardly exhaust the ways of spelling it.

"Paide for a grete *bregham* to the carte heede, 2s. 6d."—*Newcastle Municipal Accounts*, March, 1592.

"As country lads be a' arrayed
Wi' branks and *brecham* on each mare."

*Jock o' the Syde.*
BRAG, a goblin. The Portobello Brag was well-known and feared at the Low Fell. See Bar-guest and Boggle.

"A kind of wicked sprite."—T. Wilson, note to The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826. "The description of the Pelton Brag," continues Mr. Wilson, "by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in his Bishoprick Gaalaml, induces me to believe that it must have been the same roguish sprite that played such tricks at Portobello. It delighted in mischief, and whoever mounted it (for it always appeared in the shape of an ass) were sure to be thrown into some bog or whin bush at the last, when the creature, as if enjoying the mischief, would run off 'nickerin' an' laffin'."

BRAID, broad. Compare Brede.

"'Bessie with the braid apron,' was a familiar epithet applied to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Dacre, the wife of Lord William Howard (Belted Will), whose broad lands swelled the fortunes of his younger brother, the progenitor of the families of Carlisle and Corby.'"—Brockett.

"Leanin on the hud steahyn wi' his braid shouthers."—T. Bewick, The Howdy, &c., ed. 1850, p. 10.

BRAID, to braid, "describes the muscular action which precedes vomiting, reaching, heaving."—Hodgson MS. "Aa've braided sair aall neet, doctor."

BRAID-BAND. Barley is often laid in broad-band to dry when reaped.

BRAKE, a lever forming part of the apparatus used in coal-boring. It is a simple beam having a crook at one end to which the bore-rods are attached by a chain and sling rope. When the depth attained in boring has become so great that the bore-rods cannot be lifted by the men at the brace-head, then the brake is brought into requisition. By its powerful leverage the rods are lifted and then allowed to drop, the rods being turned by the brace-head at each stroke.

BRAKESMAN, the man in charge of the winding-engine at a pit.

BRAMBLING, the mountain finch, Fringilla montifringilla.

BRAN, a boar; a male pig.

BRANDED, BRANDIT, brindled. "A branded quey," "A brandit stot," is a 'beast of a mixed black and red colour.

BRANDERS, the piers or abutting part of the foundations of a bridge which become visible when the water is low.

BRAND-IRONS, and-irons. The irons for holding up the logs in a wood fire.
BRANDLING, a river trout caught in the Tyne.

BRANDLINGS, large peas of a brownish-yellow spotted colour, quite different from the ordinary grey pea, much fancied and in request for "carlins'."

BRANDLING-WORM (pronounced braulin), the worm found in manure heaps, which has red stripes round it. It is well known to trout fishers, and is also called the Dew worm.

BRANDRITH, a trivet or other iron on which to set a vessel over a fire.—Ray's Gloss. Compare GIRDLE, 2.

BRANDY-SNAPS, very thin, brittle cakes, made of gingerbread, and baked hard.

BRANK, to hold the head up affectedly; to put a bridle or restraint on anything.—Brockett.

BRANKS, a bridle of primitive construction, having a piece of wood on each side joined to a halter. These side pieces are referred to in Burns' Death and Dr. Hornbook:—

"And then its shanks,
They were as thin, as sharp, an sma',
As cheeks o' branks."

Sometimes a bit is added; but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle.—Ogilvie, Imperial Dict. It was thus that the expedition of the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat, and Hobbie Noble were instructed to set out for Newcastle:—

"Your armour good ye manna shaw,
Nor yet appear like men o' weir;
As country lads be a' arrayed
Wi' branks and brecham on each mare."

Jock o' the Syde.

In A Joco-Serious Discourse, by George Stuart, printed for Benjamin Toole, London, and John Story, Newcastle, 1686, p. 27, the word in the following passage is explained, "bridle or halter":—

"When wanton Yaud has cast her rider,
And taen sike freeks that nane can guide her,
Under her feet she gets her branks,
And stark-horn-mad she plys her shanks."

But it is as a bridle for humanity that the branks is best known in Newcastle and Morpeth; for at each of these towns an iron muzzle is kept and known as "the branks." It is a cage-like structure, going over the head. In front is a tongue of iron which passed into the mouth and effectually
gagged the wearer. The punishment of the *branks* was inflicted upon incorrigible scolds, who were sentenced to be led in this guise through the public streets by the "hougher"; and the municipal accounts show that the custom was regularly enforced:—

"Paide for caring a woman throughe the towne for skoulding, with branks, 4d."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, April, 1595.

Thomas Wilson, describing the Polytechnic Exhibition in Newcastle of 1840, says:—

"The branks, a kind o' brake, is here,  
Wor faithers, when a' else was vain,  
Compell'd the noisy jades to weer,  
Whene'er their clappers ran amain."

Mr. G. B. Richardson states that this punishment was in use at least so late as 1761, and probably much later. At Morpeth, it occurs in use in 1741, on December 3rd.—Notes to Reprint of Municipal Accounts. The *branks* is now in the custody of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and is exhibited in the Old Castle.

**BRAN-NEW,** quite new.

**BRANT,** steep, difficult of ascent, as "a brant hill." It also means consequential, pompous in one's walk; "you seem very *brant* this morning." A game cock is *brant.* Loftiness enters into all the meanings of this word.—Hodgson MS. See BRENT.

"As *brant* as the side of a house."—Ray's Gloss., 1691, E.D.S., B. 15.

"The excellent Prince Thomas Howarde, D. of Norfolke, with bowemen of Englande, slewe King Jamye with many a noble Scotte, even *brant* against Flodden Hill."—Ascham Toxophylite, p. 104, quoted in Nare's Gloss., p. 56. "There it seems to mean 'up the steep side.'"—Nares.

**BRANT,** burned. Imperfect tense of the verb to burn.

"He *brant* the bed bottom out."—Jack Fairlamb's Exploit in the Kitty.

**BRASH,** acidity of the stomach, causing a flow of water to the mouth—known as "the watter *brash*."

**BRASH,** melted snow. "Snaw *brash,*" "Brashy weather."  
"*Brashy wettor." See also SLUSH.

**BRASH,** hasty, impetuous.—Brockett.

**BRASH,** a rash or eruption on the skin. "He's aal come oot iv a *brash*, like muzzles."
BRASH, a vigorous push or pull; a strong spurt in violent exertion is called a *brash*. In churning, for instance, the proffer of help is often given—"Noo, maa lass, aa'll gie ye a *brash*."  

BRASHY, small, delicate in constitution, subject to frequent bodily indisposition or weakness. Soft stone is also said to be *brashy*.—Brockett. Compare BRASH, 2.

BRASS, money. Impudence is called *brass*. See BRAZEN.

"The cheps that fand the *brass*."—T. Wilson, *Opening of Railway*, 1838.

BRASS, iron pyrites found in the coal measures; also called *Brass lumps*.

"Coal mixed with *brass*."—*Borings and Sinkings*, A.B., p. 233.

BRASS BAND, a layer of iron pyrites.

BRASSY, containing iron pyrites.

"The coal has the reputation of being in parts *brassy*."—Hugh Miller, *Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon*.—Geol. Survey Memoir, 1887, p. 33.

BRASSY, pert, lively, forward in manner. Principally applied to young people of an active but presumptive turn. "A *brassy* callant." "A *brassy* little fellow."

BRAST, burst (the p.t. of *brust*). Traveller: "Bella, did onybody ivver get drunk on yer smaall beer, hinny?" Hostess: "Na; but there was twee that *brast*.”

BRAT, the name for the turbot on the Northumberland coast.

"The crabby aad dealers in ling, cod, and *brats*,
An' the virgins that tempt us wi' nice maiden skyet."


BRAT, a neglected or disagreeable child.

BRAT, a kind of dual apron, usually made of a sheepskin, or coarse sacking, worn by farm men when building corn stacks, or when bathing sheep. In the latter case it is called a "bathing *brat*." *Brat* (knee), a covering for the knees used by stackers, generally made from coarse sacking, or sheepskin with the wool on it. A child's bib. Raiment.

"Maw canny bairns luik pale and wan
Their bits and *brats* are varra scant."


Here "bits and brats" mean food and raiment.
BRAT, a scum on the surface of liquid; the curdled soap floating on the top of water after washing; a hard and broken crust on the surface of soil. Compare BRAT, in coal mining, and BRAT, to curdle or solidify, below.

BRAT, in coal mining, a thin stratum of coarse coal or black stone, sometimes mixed with carbonate of lime and pyrites, frequently found lying at the roof of a seam of coal.

"Limestone brat 2 feet 6 inches."—Borings and Sinkings, L.R., p. 113.

BRAT, to curdle. Thunder brats the cream. Earth is said to be bratted when baked and cracked with the sun, and plants, when similarly dried and cracked, are said to be bratted.

BRATCHET, an ill-behaved child; but often applied familiarly and affectionately to a lively child. "Ye cunnin' little bratchet; aa see ye there."

BRATCHET, a thin liquor made from the last squeezing of the honeycomb.—Brockett. See Bragget. (Obs.)

BRATTISH, BRATTISHING, BRATTICE, a partition. The high wood back acting as screen to a long-settle is called a brattish. A Northumberland man was asked to come further into the room. He replied: "No, thank ye; aa'll just sit ahint the brattish." He had modestly taken a seat near the screen at the door. In a room, a portion is said to be "brattished off" when a wooden partition has been run up to form a division or second apartment. In mining, where one shaft is used for a double purpose, it is divided by a brattish, or brattice; this is called the shaft brattish. "A wood partition used for ventilation when there is only one opening or passage." (Gloss. Newc. Mining Terms, 1852.) "The brattice that divided the back shaft, or pumping side, from the fore shaft, where the coals as well as the men and boys were drawn up to and from their work." (Robt. Scott, Ventilation of Coal Mines, 1868, p. 34.) When in other parts of the pit, it is called the "drift," "headways," "board," &c., brattish, according to the situation in which it is placed. "The collarens which formerly supported the bratticing were all gone to decay." (R. Scott, Above, p. 31.) Brattice-cloth is strong canvas steeped in Archangel tar, and used in making temporary air courses. In architecture, carved work on the top of a shrine. "Before we descend let us glance between the brattishing which surrounds the sides." (Rev. Provost Consitt, Life of St. Cuthbert, 1887, p. 247.) To fortify with
timber. "At Clennel is a little tower of the inheritance of one Percival Clennel, gent., newly reperelled and brattyshed." (Survey of Northumberland, in 1541, Sir Robert Bowes.—Hodgson MS.) See Bates, Border Holds, p. 54.

BRATTLE, a fray, a loud noise, a peal of thunder.

"Says he, I have got quite enough,
Sae thus we gave ower the brattle."

Song, "Valentine's Day."

Bards of the Tyne, p. 167.

BRAUTINS, girdle cakes with cheese sandwiched between. Mr. Brockett says the dish was formerly prepared for mowers in the hay harvest, and carried to them in the field. On the authority of a woman, aged 99, he adds that this was a repast on Midsummer Eve, and also on St. Thomas's Night.

BRAVE, an emphatic prefix, adding intensity; for instance, "Brave an' dry" means very dry; "Brave an' seun," in very good time; "Brave an' near," very near indeed. "He's a brave strang un," he's a very strong one. "A brave lad," is a nice comely fellow. Brave must always be joined with something agreeable.

BRAVELY, in excellent health—however deficient in courage.—Brockett. See BRAALEY.

BRAXY-MUTTON, mutton of a sheep that has died of a disease termed "the braxies." See TRAIK.

BRAY, to pound, to hammer at, to assault. Brayed sand is pounded sandstone. "Aa'll bray the sowl oot o' ye."

"He bray'd away byeth lang and sair,
Before the stannin corf was hew'd;
Was droppin sweet frae iv'ry hair,
An hidden iv a reeky cloud."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1827, pt. ii., v. 36.

BRAYER, or BRAYING-STONE, a beater used in pounding soft sandstone.

BRAYS, small coke. See BREEZE.

BRAZEN, impudent. "She's a brazen huzzy."

BREAK, a crack or small natural cavity in a coal seam.
BREAKER, a large crack formed in the roof of a pit next to the goaf, or a crack caused by cleavage in stratification. See also BRICKER.

BREAK THE GRUND, to dig a grave. The term is more applicable to the place where families consider they have a claim to be interred.

BREAST, the projecting mantel of a chimney. Breast-summer, the mantel-piece or beam thrown across it.

BRECK, BREAK, a short story.

"Od: I could tell ye ower as monie o' Jamie's brecks as wad fill a hale beuik."—James Armstrong, Dandie Dinmont.

BRECK, a portion of a field cultivated by itself.—James Britten, Old Country and Farming Words, E.D.S. See BRICK, 2.

BRECKAN, the brake fern. See BRACKEN.

BRECKANY, abounding in, or covered with brake fern.

BREDE, to make broad, to spread.—Ray's Gloss. Hence brede, breadth or extent. Bred, a board. "Baaks and breds" are beam and scale-boards familiar in the farm dairy for weighing butter. See note under BAACKS and BREDs.

BREDS, scale boards.

BRED-VENOM, a gathering or suppuration which originates in bad blood or from some cause within a person's body, as a whitlow. It distinguishes from an income, which is a gathering occasioned by an outside cause. See INCOME.

BREE, BREAY, the breast of a hill, the brink or bank of a river.

"Bellingham Church stands near the edge of a steep brae which slopes downward to the Tyne."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 153.

"The little valley of the Nent was once a fairyland, and had its flowery meadows, and wild shaws, and bosky breays."—Hodgson's Hist. of Northumberland, iii., 2., p. 39.

"Aw smacked thir yell, aw climb'd thir bree
The seet was wondrous, vurry."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, Jimmy Joneson's Whurry.

BREECHES, the roe of a fish when unbroken or uncut.
BREED, to make, to extend. "Here, lads! let's breed a slidey," that is, "Let us work on till a slide is made on the ice." See Brede.

BREED, bread.

"Think of a heap o' hungry bairns
About an empty cupboard cryin',
Wi' mebby he that hardly earns
Their daily bread, in sickness lyin'."


BREED-AN-CHEESE, the opening bud of the hawthorn tree. It is often eaten by children, and thus called.

BREEK, to put into trousers. A memorable time in the life of youth.

"Frae beein' breech'd till fit to marry."


BREEKS, trousers.

"Ma bran new coat an breeks wis gyen."

Song, *Wor Mally Torned Bloomer.*

"Then fierce as fire she seized the breeks."


BREER, the eglantine or sweet-briar. *Wild sweet brere*, the wild rose, *Rosa tomentosa*.

BREEST, breast. "His bare breest." "The chimley breest."

To give an infant "the breest" is to suckle it.

BREEST, the iron in a smith's fire next the snout, or nozzle, of the bellows.

BREET, bright.

"Her high-heeled shoon, wi' buckles breet."


BREETH, breath. "Aa's run till aa's oot o' breeth."

BREETH, breadth. "A han's breeth"—a handsbreadth.

BREEZE, BRAYS, small coke, or the dust of coke.

BREMEL or BRIMMEL, the bramble.

BREMEL-BARIES, bramble-berries. Called also *Bummel-kites, Black Bow-wowers*, &c.

BRECH, a branch.
BRENT, steep. *Brent-brow,* a steep hill; *metaph.* The brow of a hill, the edge or side of a hill, or precipice.—*Ray’s Gloss.*, 1691, E.D.S., B. 15. Something set up or standing up; hence applied to a “stuck-up” or consequential person. See BRANT.

"Just then aw saw wor lads gannin’ by,
As streight as rashers, and sae *brent.*"

"*Shield’s Races.*
*Bards of the Tyne,* 1849, p. 492.

BRENTIN, the act, in playing marbles, of placing the hand on the knee and so discharging the marble from an elevation. “*Brent doon*” is the instruction, in playing, to keep the hand down on the ground.

BRERE, to sprout, to spring up, to prick up in the manner grain does when it first germinates.—*Hodgson MS.* "It had just *breered* when the caad nipt it”—that is, the plant had just shown above ground when the cold nipped it. See also BREER.

BREWERY, a boys’ game at marbles. See BOOREY.

BREWIS, crusts or pieces of bread soaked in the fat of pottage.—*Bailey’s Dict.* (? Obs.)

BRIAN, “to *brian* an oven,” to keep fire at the mouth of it, either to give light or to preserve the heat.—*Ray, North-Country Words,* 1691.

BRICK, to break.

"Ye’ll *brick* yor neck, mind.
Yor high-flown cheps oft fyel an’ *brick.*"


BRICK, a patch of growing turnips surrounded by a net within which sheep are placed to eat off the crop. The *brick* (break) no doubt distinguishes between it and the unbroken part of the crop. See BREEK, 2.

BRICK, the birch tree. See BIRK.

BRICKER, BREAKER, a fissure produced in the roof of the mine, from the pressure on removing the pillar.—*Brockett.*

BRICKWAST, BRICKFAST, breakfast.

BRIDAL, BRIDE-ALE, a wedding feast.

"When *Brydals,* or *Horse Races* fell.”—*G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse,* 1686, p. 19.

BRIDE-SPURS, spurs allotted to the best runner after the marriage ceremony.—*Brockett.* See KAIL. (Obs.)
BRIDE'S-WAIN, a wedding custom. (Obs.)

"On the occasion of the celebration of a marriage, the bride's furniture was brought in a wain or waggon to her husband's house, with much pomp and ceremony; on the top of the load, and forming the most prominent object in it, was her spinning wheel, gaily decorated with ribbons. This was called the bride's wain."—Rev. J. E. Elliot, Hist. of Bks. Nat. Club, vol. vi., p. 246.

BRIEF, a memorial, or begging letter signed by some responsible person, and carried about by a poor petitioner who has lost a cow or horse, or suffered some misfortune.

BRIERS, beams or girders fixed across a shaft top.

BRIG, a bridge. "The aad brig," "Corbrig."

"She'll neist try the Quay—the Custom-House, tee—
The Brig—an' wor awd coaly river."

T. Wilson, The Movements, 1839.

"Fre there aa went alang the Brig."—Ma Canny Hinny.

BRIHAM, BRIME, a horse collar. This word has several forms—barkham, braffam, briffam, barfham, braugham, brecham, &c.—but the common pronunciation is briham. See note under Heyems.

BRIHAM, or BIRGHAM-FLAP, the old arrangement of the trouser band and front.

BRIM. A sow in kind is said to be "a brimmer," or "a breeming." A sow is said to go to brim when she goes to the boar.

BRITCHIN, that portion of horse harness buckled to the cart saddle, passing round the hinder part of the horse and fastened by chains to the "limmers" of the cart.

BRIZZ, BRISS, to press, to squeeze, to bear a weight upon, to press down with the fingers, to constrain with the arms. "Come, let me brizz your breast to mine." "To brizz beneath the heel of contempt."

BRIZZLE, BRISTLE, BIRSEL, to crackle in cooking.

The carlins "will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bristle; when they begin to burst they are ready to eat."—Correspondent from Northumberland to Gentleman's Magazine, 1788, p. 189.

"Mr. George Stephenson, the engineer," was at Mr. Hinde's dinner (British Association, Newcastle, 1838). He told me that he and his son had made an inclined plane in their works to ascertain why the railroad did not rust, and on laying silk on the line, after it had been used, that it all 'brizzled up,' and he was then assured that they were electrified."—Journal of Rev. John Hodgson, Raine's Life, vol. ii., pp. 382-3.

"The modern Scotch is birstle; but 16th century English had brissill, and 17th century Northern dialect brustle."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.
BROACH, a reel of yarn. Compare PIRN.

BROACH, the spire of a church. This word is given in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1794 as a word from Newcastle.

"Chester-le-Street has a bonny, bonny church,  
With a broach upon the steeple;  
But Chester-le-Street is a dirty, dirty town,  
An mair shyem for the people."

Broach is now used as an architectural term to describe a spire springing direct from the tower without any intermediate parapet. "Broach, a spit. It is a French word; from its similitude whereto a spire-steeple is called a broach-steeple, as an obelisk is denominated from (Greek) obelos, a spit. It signifies also a butcher's prick."—Ray's Gloss.

BROACH, to break a hole through the stopping in a pit.

BROACH, to face stones with a mason's pick. In local work, the stone is set on its broadest "bed," and the mason so works it, always striking downward with his pick. "Broached stones" are stones thus dressed.

BROCK, a badger (Meles taxus), or a badger hound. To stink like a brock;" "To sweat like a brock," are proverbs. The latter from the little insect (the larva of the froghopper) in the cuckoo spit, called a brock. See GREY.

"Others brawl about Jack's brock,  
That all the Chowden dogs can bang."  

BROCK, a name sometimes given to a cow or husbandry horse.—Brockett.

BROCK, any refuse straw or hay, &c., broken short.

BROCKEN, broken. See BROKEN.

"They could, aw think, compare't wi' nowse  
But Clootie's gang, a' broken lowse,  
And frae his clutches fleein'."  
T. Wilson, Opening of Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1838.

BROCK-FYECED, marked in the face with a streak like a badger. A "brock-faced cow."

BROCKLE, BRUCKLE, liable to break, frail, uncertain, precarious. Hence applied to variable or uncertain weather, as "a brockle day."
BROCKWELL; "the lowest workable (coal) seam of any district is, ipso facto, called the "Brockwell."—Professor G. A. Lebour, M.A., Geology of Northumberland and Durham, 2nd ed., 1886, p. 51. Compare with Brockle, above.

BROD, a small nail. (Obs.)
"Four hundred brods, is. 8d.; two bonches laths, 2s."—Richard Welford, Hist. of N.ew. XVI. Cent., p. 356.

BROD, or BRUD, to separate peas from beans by means of a riddle.

BROGLER, an untrained person, "a feckless body." "He's just a brogler"—that is, he is a poor hand, as a poor preacher, an unqualified medical practitioner, or a bad workman.

BROGLY, shaky, twisted, uneven. "Aa've a pair o' compasses, but thor varry brogly yens"—that is, bent and twisted in the legs and generally shaky. "The road's a varry brogly yen."

BROKEN, "a part of the mine where the pillars are in course of removal."—Min. Gloss. Newc. Terms, 1852.
"They begin to work off the standing pillars of coal, which is (as the miners say) working in the broken."—Robt. Scott, Ventilation of Coal Mines, 1868, p. 14.
"The partial working of pillars was commenced at Walker Colliery by Thomas Barnes in 1795, and improved by Mr. Buddie at Percy Main in 1810."—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1849.

BROKEN-MEAT, meat left after a meal.

BROKET, a lark—Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1790, i., 48.—Halliwell's Dict.

BRONG, an occasional p. ten. of bring. "He brong it aall on hissel." Brongen and brong are used as p. part. "If ye'd oney brong it seuner." See Browt.

BROO, the forehead. "Sic a heed! all mooth an' broo." The face of a dyke in a pit. See CANCH.
"The front of the depressed roof at a dip hitch."—Greenwell.

BROO, inclination, good opinion. Used in the negative. "Aa hed no broo on't"—I had a bad opinion of it and was timorous of the issue.

BROODY, having a brood. "A broody hen," a hen with chickens. "Broody, or breddy," is said of a matron who has her children in quick succession.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

BROON, brown.

BROON-BUZZOMS, besoms made of broom. See BRUM.

BROON-GEORGE, brown bread.

BROONIE, a brown spirit, popularly supposed to be distinguished from a fairy, or fair-complexioned spirit, by its brown skin. See DUERGAR.

BROON-KITTY, or KITTY-WREN, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*.

BROON-LEAMER, a hazel nut, when it becomes brown and mealy ended, ripe and ready to fall out of its husk.—Rev. J. Hodgson, *Archaeologia Æliana*, vol. ii., p. 132.

"The term is figuratively applied to generous persons, called also Brownshillers."—Halliwell's Dict.

BROSEN, BROSTEN, BRUSSEN, or BRUSTEN, burst.

"'A brossen kite,' one with a large and well-replenished corporation."—Hodgson MS.

BROTH, used as a plural noun. "A few broth."

BROTT, shaken corn.—Ray's *Collection of North-Country Words*, 1691.

"Brots, fragments, droppings."—Halliwell's Dict.

BROUGH, BROOF, in Northumberland, the name for the halo which in thin, hazy weather encircles the moon, and is seen in mist sometimes over the sun.—Hodgson MS.

"He'ye seen the broof roond the myun thi' neet? It's a lang way off." The belief is that the larger the diameter of the circle the greater the anticipated storm.

BROUGHTENS, in Rothbury parish, are cakes, with thin layers of cheese put on each side and baked, to give to mowers for their noon, or luncheons.—Hodgson MS. See Brautins.

BROUT, brought. "He brout them o up." See BROWT.

BROWDEN, BROODIN, to be anxious for, or warmly attached to, any object; to be enamoured of it.—Brockett. See Broo, 2.

BROWDIN, BROODIN, vain, conceited, bold, forward.—Brockett, 3rd ed.
BROWN-HEADED-DUCK, the golden-eye duck, *Clangula glaucion*.

BROWN-HEN, a name for the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*. It is also called *black cock* and *black game*.

BROWN LINNET, one of the names for the linnet, *Cannabina linota*. Other names for the bird are *lennart*, and *grey, red, and rose linnet*.

BROWST, a brewing, a quantity brewed at any one time.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

BROWSTER, a brewer.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

BROWT, brought, *p. part. browten*. "He browt his fether win him; it's a wonder he hadn't browten his grandfether tee."

"He browt him up to the butchin business." Brong is an occasional form.

BROWTENS-UP, upbringing. "It just shows his browtens-up"—that is, it shows the way in which he has been brought up. It is generally applied to misconduct or want of early training.

BRUCH, the old name for a toad-stool, or a fungus.—Hodgson MS.

"Toad-stool, or, as the Northumbers call them, *bruches*."—Turner's *Herbal*, 1562.

BRUCKLE, to dirty.—Ray's Gloss.

"To brockle, or bruckle, in the North, is to make wet and dirty."—Kennett, p. 137, quoted *Halliwell's Dict*.

BRUCKLED, dirty.—Ray's Gloss.

"Wet, stormy; applied to the weather."—Brockett.

"Bruckel'd wants explanation. Herrick speaks of 'boys and bruckel'd children, playing for points and pins.'"—Nare's *Gloss*. See explanation above.

BRUD, to separate peas from beans. See Brod.

BRUISER, a bullying fellow.

"He can wallop a' the bruisers an' greet bullies on the Kee."—Ed. Corvan, 1854, *Fire on the Quay*.

BRULLIMENT, a broil or quarrel.—Brockett.

BRUM, the plant broom. "*Brum* (or broon) buzzoms" are bezoms made from broom, or, as they are called in colloquial English, "brooms."
BRUMSEN, brimstone.

BRUN, to burn. This is the common pronunciation in Northumberland; p.t., brunt. The "Brunt Hoose" was formerly a noted hostelry in the Side at Newcastle.

"An aged Jacobite, whom we knew well in early youth, told us that the most vivid recollection of old Miss Mary (Hodgson of Tone) was that of general Forster's (Forster of Adderstones) appearance at Hexham, at the head of the English Jacobites, and of the splendid way he managed his magnificent black charger; but, added she, 'That was all he was worth, for he was a pig-headed fool.' Had she written these words she would no doubt have added, as she did to her dying day, 'Rede and brown,' read and burn, so habitual had secrecy been to her in early years."—Dr. Charlton, Society in Northumberland in Last Century, 1874, p. 3.

BRUNLIN, one who is made a butt or fool of. "Ye needn't think yor gan to myek a brunlin o' me"—said by one too sharp to be imposed upon.

BRUNT (p.t. of brun), burnt. During a game at ball, or marbles, if one steps in the way, so as to stop the course of ball or marble, the plaything is said to be brunt. "He brunt the baal." "Thoo's brunt maa tar; aa'll he' that shot ower."

"A piece of brunt stob."—T. Wilson, Joyce's Patent Stove.

BRUSSLE (see BRIZZLE, which is the same word), to crackle in cooking or burning.

BRUST, to burst (past, brast; p. part, brussen or brossen). "To brust"—to break the skin, as "I'll brust your gob." Brusted is sometimes used.

"The times we've run till like to brust
To hear blind Willie singin'."—R. Gilchrist, d. 1844, Blind Willie Singing.

"Ne ought could them endure, but all they cieft or brast."—Faerie Queene, book v., cant. xii.-xvii.

Shakspeare has, "I'll be sworn he never saw him, but once in the tilt-yard; and then he burst his head, for crouching among the marshal's-men."—2nd Henry IV., iii. 2.

BRUZZLED, over-roasted.—Halliwell. See BRIZZLE.

BUBBLE, to snuffle, to blubber, to cry. The expression, "he bubbled and cried" is very common.

"The prayer wadn't de, so they started te bubble,
'Twas a' they could say i' the midst ov their trouble."

Song, The Devil, or the Nanny Goat.

BUBBLES, the secretion or mucus of the nose. "Wipe the bubbles off the bairn's nose."
BUDDY, snottery, soft, blubbering.

"He's an ugly body, a blubbery body,
An ill-far'd, ugly loon."

"Sandgate Girls' Lamentation."
Bell's Rhymes, 1812, p. 48.

"The keel-bullies a', byeth great and sma,
Myed a blubbery tide o' the hoppin', O!"
J. Selkirk, d. 1843, "Swalwell Hopping."
Bell's Rhymes, 1812, p. 47.

BUDDY-JOCK, the male turkey. Probably so named from the wattles hanging from the front of his bill and down his neck.

BUCK, the driver used by players in the games of "triplet and quoit" and "kitty-cat-an'-buck-stick."

BUCK, the hook for attaching the chains to a plough beam.

BUCK-BUCK, a game played by two boys. One boy "makes a back," and the other player leaps on it, calling out, "Buck-buck, hoo many fingers div aa had up." If the buck guesses right the players exchange places.

BUCKER, a sand beater, used for making "bray-sand"; a domestic utensil, with iron head and wooden handle, for crushing sandstone to a powder for stone floors. Buckers were used formerly for crushing lead ore before the introduction of machinery for "stamping."

BUCKET, the piston of a lifting set of pumps in a pit.—Newc. Mining Terms. See Sword.

BUCKET-TREE, the pipe between the working barrel of a pump and the windbore.

BUCKLE, to marry.

BUCKLE, a dint, or bend, or twist in the face of a plate of iron; "a buckled plate" is a plate that has got twisted or set awry on its face.

BUCKLE-HORNS, bent horns.

BUCKLE-MOOTHED, having a twisted mouth. See Buckle, 2, above.

"What a fyess, begok! had buckle-moothed Jock,
When he twined his jaws for the baccy, O."
J. Selkirk, Swalwell Hopping.
BUCKLE-TO, to work in earnest, to agree with. "Come, lads, let's buckle to."

"Now, they'd nothing more to do
But make the mother buckle to;
Which must be done, or else the bargain
Would not be worth a single farthing."
Edward Chicken, The Collier's Wedding, 1735.

BUCKSHEENED, having the shin bones bucked, or crooked to the front; a condition produced by ricket in early life.

"Bucksheen'd Bob, fra Stella, O."
J. Selkirk, Swallowing.

BUDDEN, ordered; invited to a funeral. See Boden and Bid, 2.

BUDDOCK, the buttock, or nether part.

"He sits in his huddock and claws his bare buddock."
Song, Bonnie Keel Laddie.

BUDDY-BUD, BUDDY-BUS, the flower of the burr, or burdock, Arctium lappa, Linnaeus.—Brockett.

BUDDY-BUDDY, the call to chickens for their food.

BUER, a gnat.—Ray's Gloss. (? Obs.)

BUESS, BEUST, or BUST, a stall, station, or part of office, or business; a beast stall, or booze.—Brockett. See Booze.

BUFF, a blow given by one boy to another to provoke him to fight. Compare Cowbat.

BUFF, to beat. A word formerly in polite use. (Obs.)

"There was a shock
To have buff'd out the blood
Of ought but a block."
Ben Jonson, quoted in Nare's Dict.

BUFF, to labour heavily.

"He was buffin' at a back as hard as whinstone."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1843, pt., ii., v. 34.

BUFF, to polish a knife, after sharpening it, by stroking, or buffing it on a soft leather strap.

BUFF, the bare skin. "He wis stripped to the buff."

"Adam wore his native buff."—Nare's Gloss., under word Adam Bell.

BUFFET, a foot-stool; sometimes called a buffet-stool.

"Five buffet stools, 2s. 6d."—Will of Robert Clavering of Callaly, in D. D. Dixon's Vale of Whittingham, 1887, p. 39.

BUFF-NOR-STYE. "He could neither say *buff nor sty"—said of a simpleton, or of one who is surprised past speech. Another form of this expression is *gruff-nor-stye*. "He nowther said *gruff-nor-stye*"—that is, he churlishly gave no answer whatever. It is said when a person has been grossly insulting in his manner by refusing to answer when spoken to. In *Nare's Gloss.*, *buff ne baff* is given; "Neither one thing nor another. Nothing at all."

BUGHT, a sheepfold. See Bought.

"A structure described by the shepherds as a *bught* for milking ewes, or assorting sheep."—James Hall, *Guide to Glendale*, 1887, p. 99.

"Aneath the dusky peak o' Cheviot,
Where the falcon spreads his flashing wings,
Where the wild thyme springs, and blue-bells blossom,
And the lavrock o'er the yowe-bught sings."


BUIK, BUICK, a book. Pronounced *bee-yuk* and *byuk*, which see. In Anglo-Saxon the word is *boc*; and the accented vowel is in Northumberland sounded as *ee-yu*.

BUIRDLY, stout, stalwart, of large stately frame.

BUIS, a space for the forage of stall-fed cattle. See BUESS.

BUIST, BUEST, or BUST, to put a mark or brand upon sheep or cattle by their owners.—*Brockett*. The pronunciation is *b-yeast*. See BYEST.

BULE, BOOL, the bow of a pan or kettle.—*Brockett*.

BULK, the open stall of a shop.

"The shop windows of one of these houses (No. 76, Head of the Side) were the last which remained unglazed in Newcastle, and retained, within living memory, what were known as open *bulks.*"—Knowles and Boyle, *Vestiges of Old Newcastle*, 1887, p. 4.

BULL, a round bar of iron used in blasting in wet holes. The hole being stuffed with clay, a *bull* is driven through it, and thus a water-tight pocket for the blasting-charge is made. Also a short prop, with forked end, hung loosely at the rear of a set of tubs in ascending; or so balanced in front of a set of descending tubs, on an inclined plane, as to strike with
the points and hold the set, should the rope break. It is also called "a cow," and is hung on the lever, or "start," of a gin or crab. The recoil of the load, when winding ceases, causes the horns of the cow, or bull, to be thrust into the ground. The gin is thus brought to rest, whilst the bull holds the weight and prevents a retrograde movement.

BULL, a stone for sharpening a scythe; usually a piece of rounded or squared sandstone of fine grain. A nodule. Iron bulls, or balls, are ironstone nodules.

BULL-DOG, the slag run from a puddling furnace.

BULLER, BULDER, to gush out as a spring gushes, to bubble, to boil up. Hence applied to a voluble gush of words, a tumult of tongues, an uproar. A local revivalist preacher in Northumberland expressed himself thus: "When aa startid to speak aa was lost; but when the spirit moved me at last, the words cam bullerin oot."

BULLET, a round sweetmeat, like a bullet.

BULL-FACES, the grass, Aira caspita; called also bull-fronts, buff-fronts, bull-snouts, and winnel-strae.

BULL-GRASS, the brome grass, Bromus mollis, L.; called also goose grass.

BULL HAAS, haws, the fruit of the hawthorn, when of large size. See CAT HAAS.

BULL-HEED, a firebrick, wider at one end than the other; measuring gin. long by 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. at the wider or bull end, tapering to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. wide at the narrow end, and of 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. thickness throughout.

BULLOCK, a steer of at least a year old.

BULLOCK, a variant of fullock, which see.

BULLOCKER, the largest sized marble used in boys' games.

BULLOCKS' TONGUE, the harts tongue fern, Scolopendrium vulgare.

BULL-PYET, bull's pate; a tuft of coarse grass among the finer meadow grasses. Bull-faces, bull-fronts, and buff-fronts are various names used for tufts of coarse grass.

BULLS, the heavier bars of a harrow, as distinguished from the lighter crossbars, or sheth.
BULLS-AND-COWS, "lords and ladies," the flowers of the *Arum maculatum*. Also called *Lam-lakens*.

BULL-SEG, an imperfectly castrated ox.

BULL’S-EYES, large lozenges made of toffey, and flavoured with mint.

BULL-TROOT, a large fine species of fish peculiar to Northumberland, and much esteemed. The larger kind of salmon trouts taken in the Coquet are in Newcastle market called *bull trouts*; but these fish are much larger than salmon trouts in the head, which is a part generally admired for its smallness.

"Bilhope Braes for bucks and raes,  
And Carit Haugh for swine,  
And Farras for the good bull trout,  
If he be taen in time."  
*Old Rhyme.—Brockett.*

It is the *Salmo eriox*. "Bull trout, among us in Northumberland, from its great size."—*Turner.*

BULLY, equivalent to brother; a mate, a comrade. The crew of a keel are always called "the bullies."

"The bullies an’ pee-dee a’ huddled together,  
Yen an’ a did agree it was terrible weather."  
*Song, The Devil, or the Nanny Goat.*

"Keel-bullies is a term used for this species of watermen; bullies is also a common appellation among the people concerned in the coal works for brothers."—*Brand, Hist. of Newc.*, vol. ii., 1789, p. 261, note.

"Four or five days before Ripley died, he went to see him, and heard Agnes say to him, ‘Bullie, thou hast given thy silver whistle and chain to Leonard Hark, but I trust thou shalt live to wear it thyself.’"—*Trial of 1584, Richard Welford’s Hist. of Newc.*, vol. iii., p. 19.

BULLY, the bullfinch. See BOOLY.

BULRUSHER, a bulrush.

BUM, to make a humming or drumming noise like a bee, or humler; also to spin a top. "The soon’s bummin in my ears."
To drive violently or hurriedly. "They were bummed oot."
"Hadaway bum yor top."

"In bye they bum’d me in a crack."
*Pitman’s Pay, pt. ii., v. 35.*

"After they bum’m’d us round aboot,  
For a’ the world like a teetotum."
*Pitman’s Pay, pt. ii., v. 30.*

"The travellers i’ thor whirligigs bummin."
*T. Wilson, Stanzas, 1824.*
BUM, a sheriff's officer who distrains, or takes possession.

"There was Preston, the bailiff, Joe Craggs was his bum."

Song, *Limbo*.

BUMBAZED, bamboozled. See Baze.

BUM-CLOCK, a flying beetle.

BUMMEL, a bungle.

"They made sic a bummel wi' sail and wi' line,
That they varry nigh cowpt thorsels inti the Tyne."

Song, *The Keelman's Stick*.

BUMMER, the driver of a carriage or gig. In former times commercial travellers were all gigmen, or bunniers.

"A road for horse—a road for post—
And yen for a' the bunniers."


BUMMLER, a large fly, a bee. "A bummle bee" is the humble bee. "He hummed the tune like a bummler iv a rose bush," said of a minister who had attempted to raise a tune.

BUMMLEKITE, BUMMLERSKITE, the blackberry, the fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. See BLACK-BOW-WOWERS.

"The fruit is vulgarly known in the district by the name of bumble-kite, from its being supposed to cause flatulency when eaten in too great a quantity. No knowledgeable boy will eat these berries after Michaelmas Day, because the arch-fiend is believed to ride along the hedges on the eve of that great festival, and pollute everything that grows in them, except the sloes, by touching them with his club foot. The same notion prevails further North, where the bramble-berries are called lady's garter berries."—W. Brockie, *Legends and Superstitions*, p. 115.

BUMMLER-BOX, a small house; an old square bed with sliding panels in front.

BUMP, to drive against. "He bumped his heed again the top an' myest felled hissel."

BUMP, a knock, a blow, the swelling or lump caused by a blow. "Bump against," to fall or drive against with violence.

"The laddie ran sweatin', ran sweatin',
The laddie ran sweatin' aboot,
Till the keel went bump agyenst Jarrow,
An' three o' the bullies lap oot."

"Little Pee Dee."—Allan's Collection, p. 194.
BUN, BUND (p.p. of bind), bound. "He wis bun apprentice tiv a cairtwright." "Aa's bun to gan the morrow," or "Aa's tied ti gan the morrow." Compare New Eng. Dict., Bound, p.pl. a^2. In the present tense the i is short in bind, find, &c., and sounded like the i in tin.

"Another lang and slavish year
At last aw fairly struggled through;
Gat fettle a set of gear—
Was thought a man—and bun to hew."—T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. ii., v. 73.

BUN, ready to start. "Where are ye bun for, Jackey?"

BUN, a hare or rabbit's tail.

BUNCH, to strike, to drive with the knee against the backside.

BUNCH-BERRY, the fruit of the Rubus saxatilis, of which the country people often make tarts.—Brockett.

BUNG, to close up. "The cundy's bung'd up wi' clarts." "He gat sic a bat it bung'd his eye up."

BUNG, a worthless person. It is very usual to call a person "a lazy bung," "an idle bung."

BUNS, bounds. "He's oot o' the buns."

BUNTIN, the cone of a fir tree. "To pepper buntins," is to throw buntins in play.

BUNTON, a piece of squared timber. The rafts of squared timber lying by the river side were always called "the buntons."

"Transverse pieces of wood placed in shafts to which the guides for the cages are attached."—Greenwell, Glossary, 1888.

"In timbering the shafts of coal mines buntons and sheets are put in for the purpose of conducting the cages up and down the shafts."—John Rowell, correspondent Weekly Chronicle, May 22, 1886.

"It. p^d for one bunting and two sparres to a yeat (gate) and the makeing it, 4s. 4d."—Gateshead Church Books, 1633.

BUR, the hooked seed vessel of burdock.

BUR, the chock placed behind a crowbar and used as a fulcrum.


BURDEN-BAND, a hay-band or rope, more commonly called a plet-band.
BURGHER and ANTI-BURGHER, names, imported from Scotland; of the two early secessions from the Church of that land. (Obs.)

There are in Newcastle, "six congregations of Presbyterians, properly so called, united in doctrine, discipline, and communion with the Church of Scotland; and one of each of the classes of the secession from that church, stiled Burghers and Anti-Burghers."—Impartial Hist. of Newcastle, 1801.

BURN (pronounced born), a brook. This word is of importance in its contrast with its synonym beck, which is the characteristic name in Cumberland and in the North-Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. J. V. Gregory (Archæologia Æliana, vol. ix., p. 63) counts in Northumberland the occurrence of burn upwards of 150 times, and of beck once only—the Wansbeck; and in Durham burn occurs 74 times, whilst beck, as applied to brooks, is found 63 times. (Archæologia Æliana, vol. x., p. 173.) "The most northern beck is Wascrow beck, which flows from the north of Wolsingham into the Wear at that place. Not one beck belongs to the basin of the Tyne." "No burn really gets so far south as the Tees itself." (The same, p. 181.) This test word indicates the probable southern limit of Bernician, or non-Danish Northumberland—for beck is Danish or Norse—"More frequent in the Norwegian than in the Danish region." (Isaac Taylor, Words and Places, 6th ed., p. 106.) Burn, on the contrary, is a common Teutonic term. Mr. Gregory’s conclusion is—"that the County of Durham is the Northern limit of any important Danish settlements in the East side of England." (Archæologia Æliana, vol. x., p. 180.) The change of dialect which marks off Shields and Sunderland from the folk-speech of the people adjacent is further suggested as indicative of a race difference. ("Permian People of North Durham," Archæologia Æliana, vol. x., p. 93.) In the western part of the county of Durham the mark between the burn and the beck is sharply defined. "The mountain range from Burnhope Seat, at the western confines of Durham, eastward to Paw Law Pike, forms the division between the parishes of Stanhope in Weardale and Middleton-in-Teesdale. The principal tributaries of the Tees, on the south side of this ridge are becks, whilst those on the Wear side are burns." (W. Morley Egglestone, Weardale Names of Field and Fell, p. 12.) See Beck and Born.

BURN-BANK, the bank which margins a burn. It is the name of one of the filthiest alleys in Newcastle; a place once the bank side of Pandon burn.
BURN-GULLY, a term of derision. Formerly, and in living memory, country blacksmiths were the principal makers of edge-tools used in husbandry, such as axes, hedge knives, gullies, &c., and many of them attained to great proficiency in the art of tempering steel. Others, again, not proficient in their attempts at the business, burnt the temper out of the steel, and consequently spoiled their work, and were called in derision “burn gullies.” In course of time the phrase extended to inefficient workmen in other trades.

BURNSIDE, the side of a burn.

BURNT. See Brunt.

BURN-THE-BISCUIT, a boys’ game.

Burr (pronounced bor), the sounding of the letter r by a strong tonsil breathing, as distinguished from the palate r of the south, and the “tip-tongue-trill” of the letter as heard in Scotland. It is the guttural sound which strikes a stranger as the distinction in the Northumberland folk-speech.

“People nor town should I have known
Had I not heard the Burr.”

The line within which the burr is spoken may be said to coincide with the county of Northumberland, but it passes north of the Tweed at Berwick, and over into the county of Durham on its north centre. On the Cheviots it is replaced by the Scottish r. A little to the west of Bardon Mill it gives way to the trilled r. At Sunderland and South Shields an absence of the strong r marks off a dialect difference which is most noteworthy. The bor from the Northumbrian throat is an intensification, not an elision of the r sound. See R.

BurrAN, a badger—Yetholm.

“‘Barean,’ ‘Barend,’ and ‘Borrow’—a well known word in North of England, a rocky slope, or hill, where foxes and badgers burrow. It ranges at least as far south as Kettlewell, where it appears as ‘Borrance,’ the stony scree below the limestone girdles or cliffs. It is also called ‘Burran,’ and among the Yetholm gipsies, ‘Burran’ means a badger.”—Jos. Lucas, Nature, vol. xxxvi., No. 928, p. 339, 1st col., Aug. 11th, 1887.

Burr-Tree, the elder-tree. See Boor-tree.

Burton-Chine, a chain made of very good iron, used in lowering and hoisting the masts of keels and wherries.

BUS, a sunken rock, on which at very low tides the long sea-weed is visible, like a bush; hence, probably, the name. “Bondicar bus,” “Pan bus,” “Togston bus.”

BUSE, a stall, as a cow-buse, a hay-buse. See Booze.

BUSHEL-IRON, scrap iron. (Obs.)

BUSHMENT, an ambushment. (Obs.)

"After which so doone, and the bushment and furray met."—Earl of Northumberland, letter to Henry VIII., from Berwick, Nov. 20th, 1532, in D. D. Dixon’s Vale of Whittingham, p. 12.

BUSK, to get ready, to dress. “Aa’ll just busk mesel an gan.” “He’s wee buskit,” he is well dressed. “Aa’ll busk a troot flee.” See Buss.

"When the fields busk their spring time attire."
R. Roxby, Poetic Epistle, 1845.

"Rise up Josep and busk and ga,
Maria an’ thi child al-sua.”
Cursor Mundi.

BUSKER, a professional mendicant minstrel.

BUSKY (a variant of bosky), bushy.

BUSS, or BUSK, to dress, to don.

"The feathers of the woodpecker were preserved to ‘buss flies.’”—Rev. J. F. Bigge, in Hist. of Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club, vol. ix., p. 562.

"‘Faith thoos buss’d like any lady.’"
Ed. Chicken, The Collier’s Wedding, 1735.

"‘Smash! Jemmy, let’s buss; we’ll off
And see Newcassel Races.’"
W. Midford, X.Y.Z., 1814.

"‘For Geordy aw’d die, for my loyalty’s trig,
An’ aw own he’s a good leukin mannie;
But if wor Sir Matthew ye buss iv his wig,
Bogocks, he wad just leuk as canny.’"
J. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

"‘Buss’d as aw was iv a’ maw best.’"
T. Wilson, Opening of Railway, 1838.

BUSS, a kiss. “Come gi’s a buss, ma bairn.”

BUSSES, hoops for the top of a cart or waggon.—Halliwell’s Dict.
BUSSIN-THE-TYUP, dressing the tup. The *tup* was the last corf of coals drawn out of the pit on the last day of the year; and by way of showing their pleasure at the gaudy-days now commencing, the pitmen covered it with burning candles.

"The lads beg, borrow, and steal candles for the occasion."—*Note to Pitman's Pay*, 1843.

BUSY-GAP-ROGUE. The name originally was, probably, *bussy*, that is *bushy-gap*, a pass abounding in bushes. *Busy-gap* is a "wide break in the ridge of basalt, about a mile from Sewingshields. This was the pass most frequently chosen by the freebooters of the Middle Ages when on their maurading expeditions to the rich valley of the Tyne, and hence it acquired an evil reputation. In Newcastle formerly, to call a brother burgess a *Busy-Gap-Rogue* was to incur the censure of one's guild, as is attested by an entry in the books of the Company of Bakers and Brewers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."—W. W. Tomlinson, *Guide to Northumberland*, 1888, p. 192.

BUT, an abbreviation of *holibut*. On the Northumberland coast the turbot goes by the name of *brat*.


BUT, outside of. "*But* and *ben,*" outside and inside. The following old rhyme was used in winding yarn:—

"*But* the house an' *ben* the house,
In the house and out the house,
Droon the house an' burn the house,
An' heck that's yen."

This was used by the spinners of yarn when forming their hanks on the great wheel.

BUT AND, an old form of *and*. "Between the Yule *but* and the Pasch."

"Between the night *but* and the day."

*An Excellent Ballad on the Sickness, &c., of Ecky's Mare*, by the late Bernard Rumney, *Bell's Rhymes*, 1812, p. 166.

BUTCHIN', butchering. "He's started the *butchin'* business."

BUTLER, a term applied in the North to a female who keeps a bachelor's house, a farmer's housekeeper.—*Brockett*, 3rd ed. "Cook, slut, and *butler,*" a common expression applied to a person who does all the turns of work in a house.

"*Butler's-grace, without any ceremony."—*Halliwell's Dict.*
BUTTERIE, the bank swallow, or sand martin.—*Holy Island*.

BUTTER-PLATE, the spearwort, *Ranunculus flammula*.

BUTTRESS, a tool used by blacksmiths to pare down a horse’s foot.

BUTTS. Before the commons were enclosed, the holdings in land consisted of scattered strips under tillage. As distinguished from a *butt*, a *gored* piece was a piece of land running off to a point, wedged in, as it were, between two strips. In Northumberland, *gored* pieces are sometimes called *butts*. So also are narrow detached strips.

"Where the strips abruptly meet others, or *abut* upon a boundary at right angles, they are sometimes called *butts*."—*The English Village Community*, by F. Seebohm, p. 6.


"On back (balk) of Gudeland joyning one with ye *but*, ye *but* beeing on ye west side."—*The same*, pt. i., vol. 1., p. 92, note.


BUZZARD, a coward. "What a buzzard—freetened o’ the dark."

BUZZOM, the bosom, the breast. "Wiv a posy in her *buzzom*.”

BUZZOM, a besom, or broom. *Buzzom-shank* is a broom handle. "To hang out the *buzzom*,” to invite friends during the wife’s absence from home. The ancient sign of an inn was a projecting pole, with a tuft, which gave it the appearance of a besom. Hence the phrase to "hing oot the *buzzom*” is an invitation to bachelor friends and a sign of good cheer within. A broom at the masthead indicates that a ship is for sale.

"An wor Dick, that leeves ower by High Whickham, He’ll myek us broom-*buzzoms* for nowse.”—W. Midford, d. 1851, *Pitman’s Courtship*.

BUZZOM, a simpleton. “Thoo greet *buzzom*,” or "He’s as fond as a *buzzom*,” are very common expressions.

BWOARN, born.

"Aw ken weel eneugh when he was *bwoarn*.”—T. Bewick, *The Howdy*, &c., p. 9.
BY, beside, near to. It is used in combination, as Inby, Ootby, Owerby, Backby, Forby, Upby, Doonby. Inby is further in, or inside; in a pit it is in from the shaft. Ootby is just outside, or in a pit it is the direction towards the shaft or exit. Owerby is just across; Backby just behind; Forby is in addition to; Upby is just up the street or road; and Doonby is just down the way. In all these, close neighbourhood is suggested.

"Paide to John Carr, post, for keeping horses for bye-poste. Paide to Mr. Dente, for keepeing the by-booke of the rente of Gateshead and Whickham, 5l."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, October, 1593.

The by-post is the local post, and the by-book is the local, or borough, or town book of accounts.

By, as a suffix in place-names, elsewhere so common in the districts of later Norse settlements, is not found in Northumberland. Ton and ham are, on the other hand, found throughout.

BY'D, by it. "Stand by'd," stand by it.

BYE, the line from which each player first shoots in a game at marbles.

BYEAKIE, the upright portion of a wooden cattle band formerly in use. It was attached by a loose joint to a bent wooden band called a "frammelt." See BAIKIE-STICK.

BYE-BOOTINS, BYE-BOLTINGS, or SHARPS, the finest kind of bran.

BYE-COMMON, more than common or ordinary.

BYEN, a bone.

BYEN-FIRE, a bonfire. From similarity of sound the word occurs at Winlaton as burn-fire. Until about 1878 the burn-fire was annually lighted there on the 29th of May. Its transference from Midsummer to Royal Oak Day at this place is worthy of note. See BONEFIRE.

BYER, BYRE, a cow-house. "The mucking o' Geordie's byre."

BYEST, a brand or tar mark on sheep or cattle.

BYEST, BASTE, BUIST (pronounced byest), to mark cattle or sheep with tar. After clipping, each sheep is byeasted, either with its owner's initials, or with some distinguishing device.
BYET, work left undone.

"If aw sud get maw wark ower suin,
She's flaid te deeth aw've left some byet."


"Leaving 'some byet' means he has not completed his day's work, or hewed the number of corves placed him by the overman."—Note to above.

BYETH, both [T.], BEYETH [S. and N.].

"There's be nouse aw winnot de—
To myek us byeth a happy hyem."


BYGANE, ago.

"Mony years bygane."—G. Stuart, *Joco-Serious Discourse*, 1686, p. 36.

BY-HAND, settled, or aside.

BYKE, BEE-BYKE, a wild bee's nest. See Bike.

BY-M-BY, bye-and-bye.

BYSEN. See BIZEN.

BY-SONG, or BY-SANG, often MAA-SANG, an exclamation.

"By-sang! thor'd a been a bonny wark, if aa hadn't getten there."

BYSPELT, a strange, awkward figure, or a mischievous person.—*Brockett*. (Obs.)

BYUK [T.], BEYUK [S. and N.], a book. Often spelt buik or buick in local writings.

"Aa liked a ballant or a buick."


BYUN, above, beyond. Variously used as a byun, beyun. "It's byun a joke"—it is beyond or too much of a joke.

BYUT, to-boot, a boot. See BEYUT.

CAA, CAW, a tin pail.

CAA (p.t., caa'd; p. part., caam), to call. "Give him a caa." Also to abuse or call names. "He caa'd us ivvorything." See CAAL, 4 and 5.


"Ca Hawkie, ca Hawkie,
Ca Hawkie through the watter.
Hawkie is a sweir beast,
An' Hawkie winna wade the watter."

_Old Song._
CAAD, COULD [T.], CALD, CAULD [N.], COAD [W.T.], cold. "Caad-comfort," cold-comfort; "Caad-deed," stone dead, or cold and dead. To "catch caad" is used ironically for what is known as "getting into hot water."

"If caud'd deed ye'd freeten'd wor skipper, se brave,
We'd myed ye te follow his byens to the grave."
W. Midford, The Bewildered Skipper, 1818.

CAADISH, coldish, somewhat cold, but generally spoken caadrif.

CAAD-PIE, CAWD-PIE, any accident happening to the train or carriage (in a pit).—Gloss. to Pitman's Pay.

"Sic then was the poor putter's fate,
Wi' now an' then a stannin fray,
Fрае yokens, caud'd pies, stowen bait,
Or cowpt corves i' the barrow way."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1827, pt. ii., v. 55.

CAADRIF, CAWDRIFE, chilly, shivering, or cold.

"Tha faither, Ned, is far frae weel,
He lucks, poor body, verrа bad :
A' ower he hez a caadrife feel,
But thinks it's but a waff o' caud."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 95.

CAA-HANDED, CAW-HANDED, or CAR-HANDED, left-handed.

CAAKER, the iron plate on a clog or shoe heel; the heel of a horse-shoe.

CAAKER, or CORKER, an astonishing statement, meaning a "stopper." "That's a caaker, Geordy!"

CAAL, need. "What caal had ye to come there at all?"

CAAL, the movement of water driven by the wind on its surface. "Call of the sea." Compare Caa, 3. The contrary phenomenon (smooth oily surface of the water) is known as a held on the Tyne.

CAAL, a mill dam. "He was fishin below the caall, and tumbled into the wettor." The "call-heed" is the top of a weir or dam crossing a stream. The dam is sometimes called a "caa-back."

CAAL, COA [W.T.], to call. "Thoo tyeks a vast o' caalin on"—you are long in responding to my call. To abuse. "She did nowt but caal us."
CAAL, to announce, to publish. "Get the bellman to caal'd." "Caalin the fair." "Caal at church," to have the banns published. To name. "They caal her Bella, after her aunt."

"Nowt else was wantin' but the priest
To call us, and to tye the knot."

CAALER, caller. An official at a colliery engaged to call up the men for work. "He makes his first round at half-past twelve a.m., and knocks at all the doors with D chalked on them. Those are the deputies' houses; they go to work an hour before the hewers. Every man of the fore-shift marks 1 on his door—that is the sign for the caller to wake him at that hour. The hewer fills his tubs, and continues alternately hewing and filling. Meanwhile, the caller having roused the putters, drivers, and off-handed men, the pit 'hings on,' that is, starts work at five o'clock." (Dr. R. Wilson, "Coal Miners of Durham and Northumberland," Transactions of Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, vol. vi., pp. 203-4.) In pit villages several figures may be seen chalked on the doors. Each figure represents one slumberer to be caaled. Hence 2 2 on a door means two persons to be roused at 2 o'clock; 3 3 4, that two are to be called at 3 o'clock and one at 4, and so forth. The caaler not only knocks, but waits till each worker has presented himself at the door, to show that his calling has been an effectual one. In former times the old caaler would cry, "Robin Winship! a-ho! i' the neam o' God, rise and come to your wark." In one of the Tyneside melodies Edward Corvan gives poetry to the voice of the caaler.

"Why sweet slumber now disturbing,
Why break ye the midnight peace,
Why the sons of toil perturbing?
Have their hours of rest to cease?
Ho! marrows, 'tis the Caller cries.

And his voice in the gloom of the night mist dies,
The twinkling stars, through night shade peering,
Blink above with heavenly light
On the sleeping world, as a voice calls clear,
In the stilly air of the sable night.
Ho! marrows, 'tis the Caller cries.

The collier sleeps, e'en now he's dreaming
Of a pure bright world and loved ones there,
He basks in the rays of fortune beaming
In some far land full and fair.
Ho! marrows, 'tis the Caller cries."
CAALER, an auctioneer. The only auctioneer in Reedwater for many years was one Jock Brown, who was always known as "Jock the Caaler."

CAALIN-COURSE, the time at which the men are called to go to work.

"Aw thought the time wad ne'er be gyen,
That callin-course wad never come;
And when the caller call'd at yen,
Aw'd gotten neither sleep nor slum."


CAAN (p. part. of caal), called. "He's caan Bobby efter his granfether." "Aa wis caan back hyem agyen." See CAAL, 4 and 5.

CAAS, cause; also the sound of the plural of calf, for calves. "It's been the caas o' aa the fash." 'Caas and 'cas are also abbreviated forms of because.

CAASEY (the pronunciation of causey), a way, a causeway. "Causey Bank," Newcastle. "Keep on the caasey aal the way; the road's se dorty." See CAUSEY.

CAATION, caution. "It's a caation noo." "He's a caation"—that is, a spectacle, something extraordinary. A "caation-board" in a pit, is a board set up to warn the men of the condition of the mine beyond it.

CAB, GOSH-CAB, or GO-CAB, exclamations of obscure meaning. See EXCLAMATIONS.

CABBISH, a cabbage. "Ye'll be sayin' 'at coal's nowt but cabbish staaks and tatie peelins."—Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 1.

CABBISHIN, CABISON, a strong halter, purposely made to lead about young horses when first broken in. See KABBISHIN.

CABIN, a wooden shelter house, store house, or watchman's hut.

"Where aall the twisty, twiney, bad-tempered aad beggors comes frev 'at gets putten inti cabins beats me!"—Geordy's Last.

CABLE, or CAVEL, a stripe or share of land apportioned by lot, or kyveel; hence cable, as it is commonly spelt in documents; "the cables" in field names. See CAVEL.

CADE, or KYED, the sheep louse.
CADGE, an anchor. See Kadge, Kedge.

CADGE, to carry. "Where are ye cadgin the box te?" "He cadged the poke aall the way on ov his back." To beg. "A'll cadge a match off him." "Here's a chep come to cadge"—applied to a beggar.

CADGER, "a person who goes from house to house purchasing butter, eggs, fowls, &c., and takes them for sale. A higgler, a huckster." (Hodgson MS.) A carrier. For the carriage of coals about A.D. 1605, there were employed "the cadgers and wayne-men, where coals are not carried by water." (Brand, 1789, Hist. of Newc., vol. iij., p. 22, note.) "Cadgers, before the union, were the chief agents in carrying on the commercial intercourse between the two kingdoms." (Rev. A. Hedley, Archaeologia Aeliana, vol. i., p. 249.) "Like gentlemen ye maunna seem, but look like corn-cadgers ga'en the road." (Jock o' the Syde.) "Where few but cadgers wi' their cairts till noo hev iver been." (T. Wilson, Opening Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1838.) "Before the special application of cadger to one who bought and carried corn, &c., the term appears to have been used for any carrier of merchandise." (Richard Welford, Hist. of Newc., vol. iii., p. 171.) Nowadays a cadger is used only as the name for a beggar. Compare with Badger.

"Respect to Quality was lost,
Tinkers and Coblers rul'd the rost;
The Nobles were the Common's Cadgers;
The Gentry but the Soldiers' Badgers;
And sae far'd we, fra ill to worse,
When Cart was set before the Horse."
G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 36.

CADGY, hearty, cheerful, merry, especially after good eating and drinking.—Brockett.

CAFF, chaff, the husk of oats. "A caff bed" was the common kind of bed in use where feathers could not be procured. Figuratively, any light thing.

"Als fyre that caff son may bryn."—Hampole, d. 1349, Priche of Conscience (Morris), line 3148.

"Scrimp meals, caff beds, and dairns."—T. Thompson, d. 1816, The New Keel Row.

"Wi' pleasure aw was ower the muin,
A' else wis caff and sand to mine."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 63.

CAG, a small cask, a keg. See KAG.
CAGE; in a coal pit, "A frame of iron which works between slides (called guides) in a shaft, and in which, since the substitution of tubs for corves, the tubs of coal are drawn to the surface, and all passage in the shaft carried on." (Greenwell, *Coal Trade Terms*, 1849.) The cage in its modern form consists of three or four stories or stages, into each of which two tubs are run. The whole structure is slung from the winding rope attachment by "cage-chains," which are united by a large centre link, from which they depend, to the attachment at each corner of the cage. The ascending and descending cages are steadied by "cage-shoes," which clasp the "guides" at each side. The "cover," or "top," is a sheet-iron shield, which roofs the cage. The tubs are held in their places by the "sneck," a simple bolt passing through the top of each floor, with projecting revolving catches at each end, which are turned down as the tubs are passed on. At the top of the shaft the cage is received and supported by "keps," catches which yield to the upward passage, but which fall outward immediately, and form projecting rests, on which the cage stands whilst the full tubs are being removed and replaced by empty ones, as each floor in turn is made to pass and rest on the "keps." At the bottom of the shaft the structure descends into the "cage-hole," where its various stages are relieved in turn of the empty tubs, and refilled with laden ones.

CAGMAG, coarse, bad food; as an old goose, an inferior sheep.

CAGUM, a "fair round belly." "He's puttin on a canny cagum"—that is, growing stout.

CAIN-AND-ABEL, the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

CAINGE, to whine, to grumble.

CAINGEL, a crabbed fellow.—*Brockett*, 3rd ed.

CAINGY, cross-tempered. See KAINGY.

CAIRD, a tinker—*Northumberland*.—*Halliwell's Dict*.

CAIRD, a card. Also a wool card, formerly used for preparing the wool for spinning into yarn.

"Harder cairds than wors to play."


CAIRDER, a wool comber.
CAIRDER, a card player.

"He laughed and joked and ran the rig
Just like a cairder wi' the ace."

CAIRDIN MILL, a woollen mill.

CAIREEDGE, a carriage.

CAIRN, the harvest. "The cairn-supper." "The cairn-babby."
See KAIRN.

CAIRN, a churn. See KAIRN.

CAIRT, a cart. Compare COWP-CAIRT and LANG-CAIRT.

"Cadgers wi' their cairts."

CAIRT-AIXTREE, a cart axle.

CAIRTER, a cartman.

CAIRT-LIMMERS, cart shafts.

CAIRT-REET, a cartwright.

CAIRT-SHILVINS, the loose side boards of a farm cart.
See SHILVINS.

CAIRT-SPURRINS, the ruts made by the wheels of a cart.
See SPURLIN.

CAITIFF, a cripple.—*Brockett*. (Obs.)

CAKE, to cackle as a goose does.

CAKE-CREEL, a rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oat cakes.—*Brockett*, 3rd ed.

CALF-LICK, a straight tuft of hair growing up above the forehead; differing from a coo-lick, which is a tuft on the crown.

CALF-YAIRD, the home of one's youth. The Northumber-
land man always looks back with tender regard to his "caff-
yaird," the dwelling-place of his infancy.

"Wor calf-yard, yence thought poor and bare,
To wealth and honour risen."
T. Wilson, *Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig*, 1826.

"Aw've learn'd to prefer my awn canny calf-yaird;
If ye catch me mair fra't ye'll be cunnin."
Thos. Thompson, d. 1816, *Canny Newcastle*. 
CALLANT, a young man.
"Ye collier callants, so clever,
Residing 'tween Tyne and the Wear."
Collier's Pay Week, 1801.

"Nyen but verra clever callants
Could learnin's leather mount se hee."

It is also applied to a loose fellow:—
"Gang seek your callands."—G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 64.

CALLEVERING, flying wildly or actively about.
"Calleevering over the hills." "A wild calleevering youth."—Hodgson MS. "Come inti the hoose an' divent stop there calleeverin' on."

CALLER (a short), fresh, cool. This word is very familiar in the street cry, "Here's yor caller harrin, here's yor bonny fresh harrin." "Let's hev some caller air." "It's a fine caller mornin'."

"Gie me Cairter's caller spring."
T. Wilson, Carter's Well.

CALLER. See CAALER.

CALLET, to scold. "A calletin housewife" is a pert, saucy, confirmed scold.—Brockett.

CALLS. Some of the calls to the animals on a farm are as follow: White-hoddy, or Gandy-gandy, a call to geese; Hick-hick to ducks; Chuck-chuck to hens; Poo-poa to turkeys; Cuff-cuff to pigeons; Gis-gis to the pig; Sty is understood to mean "off to your sty"; Fy-lake is a similar command to geese; Hoof-hoof, or Hoavy-hoavy, or Coash-coash (always twice repeated), to cows; Hup-howay to urge on. In speaking to a horse a peculiar noise is made something like Fwyyee, or Fwyyee-ah-ha; Whoa, or Woa, is stop; Heck, or Hïte, or Hye, go to the left, or the side on which the man walks when afoot alongside his horse; Gee is go to the right. In urging a dog to drive cattle away, Fy nout is very often used. A cry of encouragement to a dog is Hone-lad.

CALLUST, hard to the touch. See KALLUST.

CALM-PENCIL, a slate-pencil made from very soft beds of clay-slate called cam, or calm. It is got at Great Swinburne Mill, says Mr. Hodgson, "and at other places where beds of clay-slate have been partially baked by whin dykes."

"Here, too (near Housessteads), a bed of torrified limestone, with one of coam or pencil schist, lies diagonally in the basaltic cliff."—Hodgson's Northumberland, iii., 2, p. 288.
CAM (p.t. of come), came. "A chep cam up, ga me a fleet; 'twas little Skipper Clark, man." See COM.

CAM, or KAME, the earth thrown up from a ditch on which the quicks for a hedge are planted; an earthen dyke. See KAIM.

"The hoonds hed a gran run, but some o' the field hed sair tues at the finish gettin' ower the cams."—Description of a Hunt.

CAM, CAMS [N.], a mould, generally for making bullets.

CAM, a whitish, indurated shale. "Swinburn cam." See CALM-PENCIL.

CAMMEREL, CAMBREL, a crooked stick, used by butchers for hanging up carcases. The hock of an animal. See HANGEREL.

CAMP, to race, or strive in shearing corn. In the harvest-field the reapers were accustomed to start upon their allotted rigs, and the campin was the race in which one strove to finish his rig first. The custom was abandoned about 1872, in consequence of the general adoption of reaping machines. The word is also found as kemp.

CAMPLE, to argue, to answer pertly and frowardly when rebuked by a superior.—Brockett.

CAMSTARY, CAMSTEARY, KAMSTARRY, wild, unmanageable. See KAMSTARIE.

"A gadman to take charge of the team. His iron-pointed instrument was made of a young mountain ash or rowan tree, which kept the witches away from making the cattle camsteery."—W. Brockie, Legends and Superstitions, p. 118.

CAN, the allowance of beer claimed by keelmen. Can-money is the cash payment claimed by the same honest fraternity of "keel bullies," instead of the former customary drink. Can-house, an ale-house.

"Every time they load a keel of coals from the staith, or 'dyke,' they get a 'can,' or allowance of ale equal in value to two shillings and sixpence."—The Northern Tribune, 1854, vol. i., p. 210.

"Pat by wor gear and moored wor keel,
Then went and drank wor can."

"Weel may the Keel Row."

Allan's Collection, p. 324.
CANCH, a precipitous rise like a step. In a river bed or in a rock cutting, where the strata leave step-like projections, they are known as canches.

"At Tyne Main once there was a caunch,
And famous sport was found there.
So long it stood—so high and staunch—
All vessels took the ground there."
R. Gilchrist, 1835, "A New Song for Barge Day."
Bards of the Tyne, p. 937.

There are "a string of canches from the Willows to the glass-houses on Blaydon Haugh, the river winding about those canches like a mill race. The said canches must grow worse and worse unless something be done to protect the channel from the action of the inflowing burns."—Newc. Daily Chronicle, Aug. 23rd, 1887.

"A protuberance, or certain thickness of stone to be worked open-cast."—Mining Gloss., Newc. Terms, 1852.

In a thin seam of coal it is necessary to work either an upper or lower stratum of stone along with the coal, to give height to the passage way. The coal being worked first, leaves a steep-like projection of stone. This is a canch. Coal and stone are thus worked away alternately. A top canch is left until the stone in the "roof" is thus worked away. A bottom canch when the stone in the "thill" is being taken out. Where a slight fault or slip occurs in a bed of coal, the dislocation leaves one part of the seam above the other, the step thus formed being a canch. Here top and bottom canch have to be worked away to make a gradient for the roadway. A top canch is also called a broo (brow).

CANDLE-BARK, a round cylindrical box, used for storing candles. Often called simply a bark.

CANDLE-CREEL, a basket for storing candles. "Playing at candle-creel," playing at cards for candles. In early winter, farmers used to set off to a neighbouring rendezvous, each man with a creel or basket of candles. A successful player obtained a stock enough to serve his needs for the farm use throughout the rest of the winter.

CANDLE-SIEVE, a candle with wick made of the pith of a rush.

CANDYMAN, a bum-bailiff or process server; the man who serves notice of ejectment. As the pitman occupies his house in part payment of wages, it becomes necessary for him to vacate it, should he leave his work at the colliery. During "the great strike," as it is still called, in 1844, the war between capital and labour was carried out very bitterly,
and the men were served with notices of ejectment all round. To do this, the services of "vagrom men" were impressed: quite a small army being necessary to enforce the disagreeable task. In these the pitmen recognised several faces that had been familiar to them on their pay-Saturday strolls through "the toon" as the itinerant vendors who called "Dandy-candy, three sticks a penny." Thus the term "Candyman" became generally applied in pit villages to those who served and carried out notices of ejectment.

CANGLE, to wrangle, or haggle, or make unnecessary talk over a thing, as to cangle with the ticket-collector at a railway station.

CANKER, to rust, to blight, to inoculate with an irritating or poisonous substance; hence, probably, its application to a cross-grained or bad-tempered wretch. A tree is said to be cankered when it appears blighted from some cause affecting its growth; or a wound that festers is cankered, and a bad-tempered or cantankerous man is said to be cankered. "I give the following," says Mr. M. H. Dand, "as an instance of the superstition still lingering among old people. In 1847 a young man in my employment was "stuck" in the shoulder with a pitchfork, which his mother put into the fire, and which she implicitly believed would burn the canker out of the wound, without the actual cautery."

CANKRIS, cankerous, vile, bad.

"Rank bad foaks wi' cankris harts that ne'er can happy be."
J. P. Robson, Maw Gud Wishes tiv a' Men, 1870.

CANNA, cannot.

"Ye canna say them nay, Mr. Mayor."
Quayside Ditty, 1816.

CANNEL, a candle. See CANDLE-BARK, CANDLE-SIEVE.

"Ma tail hung lowse, like cannel weeks."

CANNEL, gravel. A variant of channel, which see.

CANNEL-COAL, a hard coal, which can be cut and polished like jet. It burns with a bright flame, like a candle.

CANNEL-SNOT, the burnt wick of a candle.

CANNILY, kindly, gently, softly, comfortably. "He com that cannily tiv us." "Gan cannily doon the stair." "Aa hope ye may aall get cannily hyem."
CANNINESS, kindliness, and all the virtues included in being _canny._

CANNON-NAIL, the nail that holds the cart body to the axle.

CANNY, an embodiment of all that is kindly, good, and gentle. The highest compliment that can be paid to any person is to say that he or she is _canny._ As "home" expresses the English love of the fireside, so in Tyneside and Northumberland does _canny_ express every home virtue. All that is good and loveable in man or woman is covered by the expression, "Eh, what a _canny_ body!" A child appealing for help or protection always addresses his elder as "_canny_ man." "Please, _canny_ man, gi's a lift i' yor cairt." "O, _canny_ man, O show me the way to Wallington." What Northumberland bairn but has appealed, when punishment impended, "Please, _canny_ man, it wasn't me!" The fishwife who wishes to compliment her customer says, "Noo, _canny-hinny,_ see what yor buyin'."

"O, bonny Hobby Elliot,
  O, _canny_ Hobby still,
O, bonny Hobby Elliot,
  Who lives at Harlow Hill."

The word "refers as well to the beauty of form as of manners and morals; but most particularly is used to describe those mild and affectionate dispositions which render a person agreeable in the domestic state."—Hodgson MS.

"Wor _canny_ houses, duffit theek'd—
  Wor _canny_ wives within 'em,
Wor _canny_ bairns, se chubby cheek'd,
  And sweet and clean ye'll find 'em;
Are a' decked out in Sunday trim,
  To mense this great occasion."
T. Wilson, _The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig_, 1826.

"Gan wi' me, like a _canny_ lad."
T. Wilson, _Pitman's Pay_, 1826, pt. i., v. 71.

It has also the following significations: Endearred:—
"How well we remember the _canny_ bit shop."
R. Gilchrist, 1835, "Song of Improvements."
_Bards of the Tyne_, p. 417.

Modest:—
"To get us a _canny_ bit leevin,
  Aw kinds o' fine sweetmeets we'll sell."
W. Midford, _Pitman's Courtship_, 1818.

"What _canny_ little weggies we used ta ha ta pay!"
Geo. Chatt, _Old Farmer_, 1866.

Orderly, neat:—
"Eh, lads, but it's a bonny way!
  But what myest pleased wor Nanny,
Was seeing fowesies, awd and gray,
  Paid just for keepin' _canny._"
T. Wilson, _The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig_, 1826.

Careful:—"Be _canny_ wi' the sugar."
Canny is also used adverbially, as "Canny, noo, canny!" or "Gan canny"—that is, go gently.

"A, U, A, maa bonny bairn, 
A, U, A, upon maa airm, 
A, U, A, thoo syun may lairn 
To say dada se canny."

R. Nunn, d. 1853, Sandgate Wife's Nurse Song.

"They stroked them canny, wi' the hair."

T. Wilson, Opening Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1838.

"No canny" means unhuman, as a witch or wizard. See note under No.

In combination, we have canny-bit, a considerable portion of anything, a good deal. "Aa've steudin' here a canny-bit"—I've stood here a considerable time. "He wis a canny-bit aheed on us"—he was a good way ahead of us. Canny-few, a fair number. "Was thor mony at the meetin' the day?" "Wey, a canny-few."

"Then Gyetside Jack ———
Wad dance wi' goggle-eyed Mally, O;
But up cam Nick, an' gav him a kick,
An' a canny bit kind of a falley, O."

J. Selkirk, d. 1843, Swalwell Hopping.

CANNY-NANNY, a small species of the humble bee, distinguished by having six stripes, commencing on the nose. It is so called because it is stingless.

CANT, an angle greater than a right angle; a sharp, sudden turn which upsets. The tip or turn given to a scale beam in weighing is called a cant. In the thrifty marketing of the pitman, the pound of sugar is described as "in quarter pounds in order to secure four cants of the scale in weighing."—T. Wilson, Note to Pitman's Pay, end of pt. i., 1843.

"If the tram had gi'en a cant, 'twad flung the maister oot."—T. R. V., A Ramble to see Sadler's Balloon, 1816.

CANT, to turn on edge, to tip over, to make with a cant. Hexagon nuts are called canted nuts.

CANT, to sell by auction. Hence cantin, an auction, and cantin caelor, an auctioneer.

"I will yt all my goods after my deathe shalbe canted and sold at my foredore."—Newcastle Wills and Inventories, 1570.

CANT-DOG, a handspike with a hook, used for turning over large pieces of timber.
Canteen, a small wooden flat barrel, containing about half a gallon, in which a pitman carries water or coffee with him to his work.—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1849.

CANTER, old milk cheese.

CANTLE, the top of the head, the crown; the head of a cask.

CANTLE-PIECE, that part of the end of a cask into which the tap is driven—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.

CANTRIP, CANTRAP, a spell, a charm, a trick, or out-of-the-way performance.

"Where like a conjuror he'd sit,
His black airt at some cantraps tryin'."

CANTY, lively, cheerful, and comfortable.

"Still Jack's an honest, canty cock,
As ever drain'd the juice of barley."

"Half cock'd, an' canty, hyem we gat."
   The same, pt. iii., v. 82.

"O, my sweet laddie,
My canny keel laddy
Se hansum, se canty, and free, O!"
   H. Robson, "Sandgate Lassie's Lament."
   Allan's Collection, p. 211.

"Upon a pin hung a silk manty
And wily-coat (to make her canty)."
   G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 50.

CAP, to overtop, to surpass. "This caps the stack" is a proverb, meaning something overtopping. "A good story capped" (Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 5)—a good story surpassed. To put a cap or shackle on a rope.

"An' let wor canny townsfolk knaw
That Billy's show still caps them a'."
   J. P. Robson, Billy Purvis's Bundle, 1849.

CAP, the blue "top" on a candle or lamp when it burns in a mixture of fire-damp and air, not in an explosive condition.—Greenwell.

CAPES (kyeps), ears of corn broken off in thrashing, or grains of corn to which the husk adheres after thrashing.

CAPHEED, a top placed upon an air-box used in sinking a pit, &c., for the purpose of catching as much air as possible.—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1849.
CAPPER, one who excels; a story that surpasses another.

CAPPIT, or CAP, a piece of leather sewn on a shoe to mend it.

CAPPY, a boys' game, in which one stoops or gives "a back," on which a cap is laid; the players vault over, as in leap frog, each one resting his hands on the cap as he leaps. The one who first causes the cap to fall must exchange places with the boy who is "making a back."

CAPPY, captain; used facetiously in colloquial address. "What cheer, cappy."

"A dog, called Cappy, he doated upon."—W. Midford, Cappy, or the Pitman's Dog, 1818.

CAPRAVEN, probably a cap, or hood, in a framework of timber. "Capravens for trusses." "Six capravens at 16d. per piece."—D. Embleton, MS. Extracts from Barber Surgeon's Books, Newcastle.

CAPS, hood-sheaves of corn-shocks, also called cap-sheaves.—Halliwell's Dict.

CAPSHELL, the piece of iron which covers the end of the plough beam to regulate the breadth and depth of the furrow.

CARE-CAKE, a kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Eastern's Een (Shrove Tuesday).—Dr. Murray (car-cake), New Eng. Dict. A blood care-cake is a thick pancake mixed with blood.

CARECHIN, cheerfully—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.

CAR-HANDED, left handed. See CAA-HANDED.

CARKISH, a carcass, the body. "In wor haddock lie doon, keep yor au'd carkish warm."—W. Midford, The Bewildered Shipper, 1818.

CARL, a country fellow. "Can the silly, daft carles think we'll still be fools."—G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686.

CARLIN, a familiar term for a woman. In G. Stuart's Joco-Serious Discourse, p. 14, the landlady of the inn is called "a carlin."

"Carline, a woman, especially an old one; often implying contempt or disparagement."—Dr. Murray, New English Dict.
CARLINS, "choice grey-peas, of the preceding autumn, steeped in spring water for twelve or fifteen hours, till they are soaked or macerated; then laid on a sieve, in the open air, that they may be externally dry. Thus swelled, and enlarged to a considerable size, and on the verge of vegetating, they are put in an iron pot, or otherwise, on a slow fire, and kept stirring. They will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bristle: when they begin to burst, they are ready to eat." (Gentleman's Magazine, 1788, from a Northumberland correspondent.) Another method adopted is to fry the carlins with fat, and season highly with pepper and salt. The second Sunday before Easter is observed as Carlin Sunday. A tradition associates this custom with a commemoration of the disciples plucking the ears of corn on the Sabbath day. Another associates it with a famine in Newcastle, which was relieved by the arrival of a ship in the Tyne loaded with a cargo of grey peas. The remembrance of their deliverance was thenceforth proclaimed by the people in observing a feast of carlins on the second Sunday before Easter. The use of carlins on this day is, however, not confined to the Tyneside people. The large peas of a brownish yellow spotted colour, called "brandlings," are quite different from the ordinary grey pea, and are much fancied and in request for carlins.

CARLIN SUNDAY, the fifth Sunday in Lent.

"On this day our labouring people assemble at their accustomed alehouses, to spend their carling-groats. The landlord provides the carlings."—Mackenzie, History of Northumberland, 1825, vol. i., p. 216.

CARLISH, hard, stiff; applied to ropes difficult to bend, &c. "He's as carlish as a piece o' bend leather."

CARLISLE-GATE, CAREL-GATE, CAREL-STREET, KARLE-GATE. The old Roman roads leading through Northumberland in the direction of Carlisle were known as Carlisle-gate. Gait or Gate, a road. See Stanegate.

"Before the year 1203, the king's justices itinerant seem to have sometimes halted at Fourstones on their way from Carlisle to Newcastle; and this way, as it passed through the neighbouring lands of Stancroft, near Newbrough, is evidently called Carlisle-gate (Karleigate)."—Hodgson's Northumberland, iii., 2, p. 275, note c.

"Little more than a century since, one of the names of the causey," from Bewclay, north of Corbridge, and north-eastward towards the Tweed, "was called Carlisle Causey."—The same.

The Roman Wall, "With the outer parallel military way, called Ca'rel-street."—The same, p. 307.
CARR, a marsh, as Prestwick Carr, which was formerly half lake and half marsh. The name occurs only once in Northumberland—in Prestwick Carr above.

"Carre, a hollow place where water stands."—Ray's Gloss.

CARR, in place-names, as Bondicarr, Berling Carr, near Warkworth, is a rocky place. It is noted in Northumberland as occurring twenty times.—Mr. J. V. Gregory, Place-names of Northumberland, p. 63.

"[Old Northumbrian—carr, rock.] A rock: now specially applied to insulated rocks off the Northumbrian and Scottish coasts."—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict.

"Sail ye near, or sail ye far,
Keep off the rocks of Bondicarr."

Old Rhyme.

CARROCK, CURRICK, CURROCK, a crag, a cairn. In Mr. J. V. Gregory's Place-names in Northumberland its occurrence is noted five times; three times as applied to inhabited places.

CARROT-POWED, red-haired or carrot-headed.

CART-BODY, the wooden body of a cart or waggon. Cart-arse, the loose end of a cart.—Halliwell's Dict.

CARTER-FELL, the dividing ridge between England and Scotland, from whence issues the river Rede. Near the southern extremity of the parish of Simonburn we have the Green-Carts and the Black-Carts, signifying respectively the green heights or hills, and the black or heathy hills.—Rev. A. Hedley, Archaeologia Aeliana, vol. i., p. 254.

CARTIES, or SARTIES, certes, surely. "Sarties, y'or iv a horry." Probably for Maa Sarties!—an exclamation.

CAS, because.

CASH, a soft band; sometimes found separating one stratum from another; when thin, called a cashy parting.—Greenwell.

"White post, with cashy partings."—Borings and Sinkings, A.B., p. 46.

CASILTY, weakly, in doubtful health. "Hoo he' ye getten on wi' yor lambs thi 'eer?" "Why, thur's a lot on them nobbut casilty." Ray has the word "Kazzardly (adj.), cattle subject to die; hazardous, subject to casualties."

CASINS, "dried cow's dung, used for fuel."—Ray's Gloss.

CASKIT, lunar caustic, nitrate of silver.—Dr. Embleton, MS.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

CASKIT, a cabbage stalk.  See Castock.

CASKITY, or CASKETY, soft and sappy.  Anything caskety, or full of sap and easily broken, is said to be "frush."

CASS, to cast away, to disperse; p. part., cassen.  The form of kest is used as past tense.

"Like ony chicken after moot,
When its awd coat it fairly casses."

"Just like cassen claes."

"Now have I cassen away my ears."
J. B. Rumney, *Ecky's Mare*.

"Where me eyes were cassen
It seemed as if the busy shore
Cheered canny Tyne i' passin'."
T. Thompson, d. 1816, *Jimmy Joneson's Wherry.*

CASSEN, said of a sheep when cast upon its back and unable unable to rise.  See Awelt.

CASSEN-OOT, thrown out; used with reference to the ordinary débris of pits, but also to natural outcrops and faults.  Ex.—Casten-oot to the day, cropping out at the surface.—Hugh Miller, *Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon*.—*Memoir, Geolog. Survey*, 1887.

CAST, to cast up, to throw up.  The word appears to be marked with its final t as a variant from cass, which means merely to disperse.  Cast, on the contrary, is always distinctly pronounced, and is associated with the act of cutting or shovelling and lifting a thing; hence the expressions, "to cast snow," "to cast peat," "to cast ballast" are all connected with work done with a spade or shovel.  Compare Cass, and the substantive form of the word, under Cast below.

"A gutter cast in the Close for water."—*Municipal Accounts*, Newcastle, October, 1656.

"Paide to William Graie, for looking for casting ballist into the river, or other rubbish."—*Municipal Accounts*, Newcastle, 1593.

CAST, to twirl, or warp, applied to wood.—*Brockett*.

CAST, to add up.  "Castin' coonts" (*Pitman's Pay*)—adding up accounts.
CAST, a mound of earth *cast* up as a boundary of lands between different proprietors, or as a fence. It also means a long ditch. A worm *cast* is the familiar excrement thrown up in soil, or the sand-worm's heap thrown up on the beach.

"The Angerton *cast* was the boundary between the meadow ground for mowing hay upon, and the Pow-burn on the tillage side of the Angerton grounds."—Hodgson MS.

CAST, the space covered by a *cast* of the hand in sowing.

CAST, a thing atwist or aslant, as "a *cast* in the eye." "The frame-work hes getten a *cast*.”

CAST, a lift forward, as "Gi's a *cast* i' yor cairt.”

CAST, a swarm of bees.

CAST, a length of gut, three feet or more, used on a line in trout-fishing.

CAST, CASTREY, *adj.*, of a very hard nature; applied to strata, as "Post girdles and *cast* partings," "Hard splint or *castrey* metal."—Borings and Sinkings, C.E., pp. 20, 52.

CASTER, a shoveller or *caster* of coal from a keel to a ship. On the Wear, and at Blyth, the *casters* were men who entered a keel when it arrived at the ship and *cast* the coals. Keelmen, *casters*, and trimmers were formerly distinct sets of men at those ports.

CASTLEWARD, a rateable division in Northumberland.

"*Castlewards*. A tax formerly laid on those that dwelt within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of the garrison."—Halliwell's Dict.

CASTOCK, the stem of a cabbage; called also *caskit* and *haistock*.

CAST-OUT, to fall-out or quarrel.—Brockett.

CAST-UP. 1. To remind reproachfully or as upbraiding. "If aa was to de see, ye wad *cast* it *up* to me fyce." 2. To reappear, to turn up again.” "Hes the dog *cast up* yit?” 3. To throw off. "They'll *cast up* my bairns, when I'm dead and gane."—Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686.

CAT, a piece of soft clay moulded into the form of a mower's whetstone. This was thrust in between the laths, and afterwards "daubed," or plastered. —See Daaber and Catter.
CAT, a ball made by mixing coal and clay together. The “Crow coal,” which is found in the extreme south-west of Northumberland and in Alston district burns with a fetid smell. To prevent the discomfort thereby occasioned, cats are used in the domestic hearth. Placed in a peat fire they soon become incandescent, producing a hot, lasting glow. They are sometimes called clay-cats.

CAT, a piece of wood used in the boys’ game of kitty-cat.

CAT-BAND, an iron band passing over the cover of a hatch in a keel, by which it is fastened down; it is hooked into a staple at one end, and locked at the other. Still in common use on the Tyne. Also “an iron loop placed on the underside of the centre of a flat corf bow, in which to insert the hook.”—Greenwell.

“Paide for a catt-bande and a staple for the dore that the priest brunte in prison, 6d.”—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, 1593.

CAT-BUILT, applied to an old style of shipbuilding, which is described as being on the Norwegian model. The stern was much narrowed, and the planking swept up in an elliptical fashion, giving a barrel-shaped appearance. The “tumble in” was so considerable that a man could stand on the side and paint the bulwark. The last of the old cat-built ships is said to have been wrecked about 1850. The “pink” was a development of the model, which was superseded by the later type of “collier.”

CATCH, a sudden pain, a stitch. “Aa’ve getten a catch i’ me side.”

CATCH, a sneck or hasp for fastening a door. The moveable checks by which tubs are held in their places in a pit cage are called catches.

CATCH-DAY, a tenant’s obligation.

“That is, to go from the lord’s house with a horse-load of his goods, after sunrise, and return before sunset, but during that time not beyond a reasonable distance.”—Hodgson’s Northumberland, vol. iii., 2, p. 67, note e; also p. 144, note.

CATCHED, p.t. of catch.

“So hyem he com an caught the beast.”—M. Catcheside, Ye Lambton Worm, 1867.

CATCHY, ready to find fault, or quick at playing on the expressions of another.
CATCHY, a child’s game, in which one catches another.

CAT-GALLOWS, a game played by children. It consists of two sticks placed upright, with one across, over which they leap in turns.—Brockett.

CAT-HAA, the hawthorn berry; called bull-haa when of large size.

“Many hips, many haas,
Many frosts, many snaas.”
Proverb.

CAT-HEED, an ironstone nodule. A thin compact stratum is sometimes called “a girdle, or cathead.” Or these strata are described as “cathead girdles”—that is, nodular girdles. Shale containing nodules of ironstone is called “catheady metal.”

CAT-HEP, CAT HIP, the berry of the Rosa spinosissima. See CAT-WHIN.

CAT-PEASE, the fruit of the vetch, Vicia sativa.

CATRAIL, that singular work called the Catrail, consisting of a ditch with a rampart of earth on each side, which has been traced from the Peel-fell, between Northumberland and Roxburghshire, across the latter county—to Mosalee farm, a mile westward of Galashiels. (S. Oliver the Younger, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 10.) “It is frequently called the Picts-work ditch.” (The same, p. 104.) “The course of this singular work, following it in all its windings, was upwards of forty-five miles. In some places the trench has been observed to be about twenty-seven feet broad, and the ramparts of earth on each side from say six to ten feet high, and from eight to twelve feet thick.” (The same, p. 172.) “It is an invented name for an invented rampart, both due to the imagination of Chalmers.—Caledonia, 1807.” (Johnston, Place-names of Scotland, p. 60.)

CAT’S CLOVER, the bird’s-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus. Called also craa-taes and craa’s foot.

CAT’S-COLLOP, the milt, or spleen of animals.

CAT’S-CROP, the crop from small potatoes which have been left in the ground during the winter, and which spring up in an irregular manner in the summer.

CAT’S-FOOT, ground ivy.—Ray’s Gloss.

CAT-TAILS, the seeding stalks of cotton-grass. See LING.
CATTER, an old name for a plasterer. The fraternity of plasterers in Newcastle were anciently styled "catters and daubers."—Brand, Hist. of Newc., vol. i., p. 268, note. See Cat, i., and Daaber. (Obs.)

CATTIS, straw much broken in threshing is termed “knocked aa to cattis.” Cotton wadding or cotton wool put in the ear is called cattis.

CAT-WHIN, burnet rose (Rosa spinosissima).—Brockett, 3rd. ed.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS, an earwig.

CAUK-SPAR, barytes. See Cawk.

CAULDRON BOTTOMS, familiarly called cauldron-arses, cone shaped masses of stone occurring occasionally in the roof of a coal mine. They have smooth sides, and, when the coal is excavated below, they are apt to drop out without warning, and form one of the serious dangers to which the miner is liable. They are sometimes called pot-stones.

CAUSEY, CAWSEY (pronounced caasey), a causeway. "Cawsey Bank," in Newcastle, a street leading from City Road to Garth Heads, formerly paved with small cobblestones; hence its name. The term is also specially applied to the remains of Roman paved roads in Northumberland, which are popularly ascribed to supernatural agency, as "Cob's Cawsey," or "Devil's Cawsey," a branch from the Watling Street striking off north of the Wall.

CAUTION-BOARD, a warning notice in a pit to caution the men not to proceed till instructions are given by the deputy, who does not permit a naked light or an unlocked safety lamp to be carried beyond the point indicated by the caution board.

CAVE, to separate; to separate with a rake and the foot the short straws from corn. This operation is done by holding a rake and kicking the short straw against the teeth to separate the corn. See Cavins.

CAVEL, CAVIL, a distribution by lot. Cavels are the lots cast by pitmen at stated periods for the different working places. Each collier draws his cavel, and the number on his ticket is the number of the "bord" at which he must hew for a stated period, till another cavelling takes place. The word is pronounced as kyevel. Cavels are also divisions of land. See Cable, Kyevel, and note under Kevel.
CAVIN, pawing, as a horse does.

CAVINS, chaff, broken ears and siftings of corn.

CAW, to turn, to drive.  See CAA.

CAWD, CAWTE, cross-grained in temper.  "He's a cawd cep."
"He's tarrible cawd."
"The yerlle of Huntlay, caute and kene,
He schall wyth the be."

Chevy Chase.

CAWEL, a hen-coop.

CAWK, sulphate of barytes.

CAWSEY, a causeway.  See CAUSEY.

CENTRE-BAR, an iron bar in a tub or tram, passing underneath its body, to which the coupling-hooks are fastened; the bar in a pit cage carrying a falling catch at each end for holding the tubs in their place.

CESS, or SESS, an assessment, or rating.  To levy a rate.  "The hoose is cessed at ten pund a 'eer."

CEYUK [S.], CYUK [T.], a cook.  The c is sounded hard, and the word is ke-yuk, kyuk.
"Wor genuses are keuk'd."—James Horsley, 1882, A Ride upon the Swing Bridge.

CHAAK, chalk.  To chaak up is to charge to; from the custom of keeping count on a board with marks of chalk.
"She chalks up scores at a' the shops."—T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 62.

CHAAK AN PIPECLAY, gypsum.

CHAAKIN-DYEL, CHALKING-DEAL, the board on which reckonings and accounts in chalk are kept.

CHACK, a slight refreshment taken in haste.  "Aa just had time to get a chack."

CHAFEWEED, cud weed Filago Germanica, L.

CHAFFS, CHAFTS, or CHAFT-BLADES, the jaws.
"As slyly as thy faus Chaft waggs."—G. Stuart, Jococ-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 64.
"Aw tied his chaffs and laid him out."—R. Gilchrist, b. 1797, d. 1844' Blind Willie's Death.
CHAIR-DAY, the evening of life; that period which, from its advanced season and infirmity, is chiefly passed in ease and indulgence.—Brockett, 3rd. ed.

CHAIRGE, charge.

"Paid to Mr. Christopher Shafto, lawier, in parte painente of his chairges, 8l."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, 1593.

CHALDER, CHALDRON, in Newcastle, is a measure of 53 cwts. of coal. The old colliery waggon contains a chaldron, and is called a chaldron waggon. Eight of these equal "a keel of coals." To hear a ship described as "of twenty keels" refers to the carrying capacity of the vessel. See Keel.

"The original chaldron (of coals) was 2,000 lbs. weight. We accordingly find the chaldron rated in 1530 at six bolls, in a lease of mines at Elswick, from the Prior of Tynemouth. In 1600 we find "the coal waynes containing eight bolls, and some scarce seven bolls." (Books of Hoastmen's Company.) In point of fact seven and a half bolls of coal are equal to very nearly 2,000 lbs. weight, per modern custom-house admeasurement. And we thus perceive how the keels were said, so early as 1421, to carry twenty-two or twenty-three chaldrons; twenty-three chaldrons, of 2,000 lbs. weight each, being equal to nearly eight modern Newcastle chaldrons, of 53 cwts. each. If from the London chaldron, a right proportion is deducted for "heaped measure," we shall have left almost exactly 2,000 lbs. weight as above. (T. John Taylor, Archeology of the Coal Trade, 1852.) "The content of the chaldron waggon (custom-house measurement) is 217,989 cubic inches; and that of the boll being 9676-8, the chaldron is therefore equal to 22,526 bolls, and not, as usually but erroneously stated, as 24 bolls." (Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1849.) See Boll. "Item, paid to the colyers for their Sant Thomas Chalders, at Chrystenmas, 12d." (Newcastle Municipal Accounts, December, 1565.) The chaldron was also "a measure of grain, consisting in general of 36 bushels." (Canon Greenwell, Glossary to Boldon Buke, sub. Celdra, Surtees Society.) Lime, corn, and even grindstones were measured by the chaldron or chaldor. "At the Bishop's Staith and Heworth Staith 101 chaldor of grindstones, £35 7s." (Cole's Inventory, 1583.—Richard Welford, History of Newcastle, vol. iii., p. 17.)

CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, to accost, to claim acquaintance. "Aa wad gyen clean past if he hadn't challens'd us." "When he challens'd us, aa says tiv him, 'Ye he' the better on us.'"

CHAM; awry.—Grose's Gloss.
CHANCE-BAIRN, an illegitimate child.—*Brockett.*

CHANCY, precarious. Uncertain in operation, “a *chauncy* horse.”

CHANGE, or CHANGER-WIFE, an itinerant apple woman, or dealer in earthenware, who takes old clothes or rags in exchange for what she sells.

“Cheap apples, wives! Cheap apples, wives! Seek oot a’ your aud rags, or aud shoes, or aud claise to-day”—(Newcastle Cry).—*Brockett.*

CHANGER-AND-GRATHER, the man who changes and repairs the pumping buckets in a pit. See GRAITH, 3.

CHANNEL, CANNEL, gravel; being the material of which the *channel* or bed of a river is composed.—Dr. Murray, *New Eng. Dict.* See CHINNEL.


“Sand and cannel.”—The same, A.B., p. 218.

CHANNER, to scold, not loudly, but constantly; to be incessantly complaining.

“*She keeps channer, channering all day long.*”—*Brockett.*

“The cock doth craw, the day doth daw,
The channerin’ worm doth chide.”

Wife of Usher’s Well.

CHANTER, the fingering pipe of a bagpipe, on which the air is played.

CHAPPIN, a quart. The northern form of *chopin.* (Obs.)


CHAPS, the jaws. See CHAFTS.

CHARE, a narrow lane. This word is in very common use in Newcastle as the name of narrow streets or alleys in the populous parts of the city. Many of these were destroyed by the great fire which followed the Gateshead explosion of 1854. In 1800, as many as twenty-one *chares* were found on the Quayside, among which were the following:—Plumber’s *Chare*, Hornsby’s *Chare*, Broad *Chare*, Colvin’s or Colman’s *Chare*, Pallister’s *Chare*, Peppercorn *Chare*, Blue Anchor *Chare*, Grinding or Grindon *Chare*, Goudy *Chare*, Byker *Chare*, Dark *Chare*, Peacock *Chare*, Trinity *Chare*, Newcastley *Chare*, Cox’s *Chare*, Crome’s *Chare*, Fenwick’s *Chare*. East of the Town Wall, at the “old suburb of Sandgate,” the word *chare* is of
less frequent occurrence, and is mostly replaced by the word "entry"; but formerly there existed here Thorp's Chare, Dent's Chare, Errington's or Maughan's Chare, Pearson's Chare, Foxton's Chare, and, at a later date, Joiner's Chare, Malcolm's Chare, and Common Chare. All these were narrow lanes. The "Broad" Chare itself would admit a cart, but the others narrowed down to the straightest and darkest retreats. "Most of the chares," says Mackenzie, "may be easily reached across by the extended arms of a middle-sized man, and some with a single arm; but a stout person would find it rather inconvenient to press through the upper part of this lane" (Dark Chare). The houses here almost touched each other at the top; and the whole of these chares were densely packed with humanity. "It has been justly observed, continues Mackenzie, "that the ground occupied by these chares is the most crowded with buildings of any part of his Majesty's dominions." (Mackenzie's History of Newcastle, p. 163.) In the upper town are found Manor Chare, Denton Chare, Friar Chare, High Friar Chare, and Pudding Chare, the first-named a wide thoroughfare. In Gateshead, the lesser passes and avenues are, as in Newcastle, called chares. Oakwellgate Chare, High and Low Church Chare, St. Mary's Chare, Tomlinson's or Bailiff's Chare (deriving name from some of the ancient officers of the borough), and Jackson's or Collier's Chare, and Murk, or Mirk Chare. To the extinct topography of Gateshead belong Poterschihera, mentioned in the earliest charter relative to the borough in the Durham Treasury (but the Rev. Canon Greenwell, who prints the document in his Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis, thinks the property it grants "most probably was a part of the land at Cramlington held by the Prior and Convent"); also Waldeschere and Pylotchare. At Hexham, St. Mary's Chare, the narrow street, now called Back Street, and Pudding Chare, now called Back Row. Both chares lead to the Market Place. They appear on the map of Hexham dated 1826. There is also a farm near Acomb called Chare Head. In the village of Whalton, Northumberland, also at Whickham, there is a "Church Chare," and in Morpeth there is a "Copper Chare." At Holy Island, "Tripping Chare" is found, and at the same place we have the name "Chare ends" or "Chare fits" given to the spot where three lanes converge near the landing-place of the oversand road. Two of these chares which end here are mere field roads, so that the term is not applied in all cases to an alley of houses. The word occurs in the neighbouring county in Sandwell Chare at Hartlepool, in Castle Chare at Durham, and at Bishop Auckland, where we find "Gaunless Chare" and "Wear Chare." In Richard Welford's
History of Newcastle in the XIV. and XV. Centuries, p. 394, "Bower Chare and Grype Chare" are mentioned. "These chares seem at different times to have gone by different names, generally being called after the owners of property in them, and the names changing with the owners."—R. J. Charleton, Newcastle Town, p. 313.) "A laughable misunderstanding happened at our assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore that 'he saw three men come out of the foot of a chare!' 'Gentlemen of the jury,' exclaimed the learned judge, 'you must pay no regard to that man's evidence, he must be insane.' But the foreman, smiling, assured the judge that they understood him very well, and that he spoke the words of truth and soberness." (An Impartial History of Newcastle, 1801, p. 30, note.) As already mentioned, the worst of the Newcastle chares were destroyed by fire in 1854, but that calamity came as the regenerator of a plague-stricken town. A contemporary observer thus regarded it: "The elements have done their wild work in Newcastle; the blocks of human habitations in the disgusting chares, where the sun's glorious rays never entered, and where cholera and typhus held revel, are swept away." (Northern Tribune, 1854, vol. i., p. 388.) Chare probably means, like the Scotch wynd, a turning.

CHARM. The use of charms for the cure of disease and for warding off ills of any kind is not yet extinct; instances may be met with quite commonly. The horse-shoe is nailed to the stable door, and the "holey-stone" is found hung on a nail on the inside of the door of the dwelling. There are still coins thirled for luck, or the small bones from a sheep's head, or a "raa tettie," carried in the pocket to charm off ailments. The forms of incantation are gone—but not long gone by. In a note to Pitman's Pay, edition of 1843, p. 17, Mr. Wilson says: "Quackery is not confined to drugs. The ignorant are often imposed upon by what designing knaves call 'charms', and when the former fail, recourse is had to the latter." Patients to this day travel miles to visit an ignorant and rude practitioner who has acquired repute in much the same way as a wise body of old was supposed to posses special mystic powers. See Lee-penny, Irish Stone, Kin-cough.

"Aw've just been ower wi' something warm, 
To try and ease the weary cough
Which baffles byeth the drugs and charm."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1824, pt. i., v. 96.

CHASER, a male sheep imperfectly developed in one of its testicles.
CHAT, refreshments, something to eat.—Hodgson MS. See Chack.

CHATS, keys of trees, as ash chats, sycamore chats, &c. (Ray's Gloss., 1691.) "Spray wood, small twigs." (Brockett, 3rd ed.) Chats in lead-mining, small pieces of stone with lead ore adhering to them. When the ore has a portion of the matrix attached to it, it is of less specific gravity than the solid ore, and in process of dressing it comes to the surface, and the material so appearing is called chats. It is raked off and dressed in a finer and closer set mill, called a chat mill, and the product is known as "seconds" or chat ore.

CHATTER, to tear, to make ragged, to bruise.—Halliwell's Dict. Chattered, bruised. See Scathered.

CHAVYL, a cleaver, as a butcher's cleaver.—Hodgson MS.

CHAWDYE, the stomach of a pig, which is cleaned, boiled and eaten as tripe.

CHAWLIN, eating with a mumbling sound.

CHEAT, a linen breast piece without a shirt to it—a "dickey."

CHEATRY, deceit, fraud.

CHECKERS, the game of draughts. Checker board, a draught board.

CHECK-VIEWER, one who checks the working of coal on behalf of the owner of the royalty.

CHECK-WEIGHMAN, the representative of the men, who checks the weight of coals at the surface, on behalf of the workmen at a colliery.

CHEEK, the side of a place. "The door cheek." The rock on each side of a lode of lead is called the cheek of the vein.

"To show them we deal wi' Newcassel, Twee blackeys sal mense the door cheek."

W. Midford, Pitman's Courtship, 1818.

CHEEP, to make a noise like a young bird; to speak weakly or quietly. "He wis hitten bad eneuf, yit he nivver cheeped."

CHEEPER, a young bird, an unfledged thing.
CHEEPLY, the titlark.

CHEER, a common salutation is "Watch hear!" or "What cheer?"
"Cheare, or cheere, look; air of countenance."—Nare's Gloss.

CHEERER, a glass of toddy. Cheerer-glass, a large toddy tumbler. "Buttered cheerer," a little butter added to spirit and warm water.

CHEESE. To place the cheese bottom uppermost was formerly considered as a token of great disrespect to the person so treated.

"The folk of Chatton say the cheese of Chatton is better than the cheese of Chillingham; but the cheese of Chatton's nee mair like the cheese of Chillingham than chalk's like cheese." Another reading of their Border shibboleth begins "There's as good cheese in Chillingham as ever Chafths chewed." Denham quotes the above and says the "gird" in it is at the local pronunciation at those places, zh being sounded for ch. This peculiarity is also located at Chirnside. See Murray, Dialect of S. Counties of Scotland, 1873, p. 85.

"To set the cheese on the table upside down is still considered as a want of respect for the person before whom it is placed; and to set down a loaf bottom uppermost, after cutting a slice of bread, is supposed to be as unlucky an omen as to spill the salt."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 134.

CHEESE-AN'-BREED, the budding leaves of the hawthorn, which are picked and eaten by children.

CHEESE-AND-BREED-BELL. On Christmas Eve, at Hexham, the Priory bell was rung at seven o'clock p.m., and this was called the cheese-and-bread-bell.

CHEESES, seed of common mallow, Malva sylvestris.

"The sitting down when school was o'er
Upon the threshold of the door,
Picking from mallows, sport to please,
The crumpled seed we called a cheese."
Clare.

CHEG, CHEGGLE, to gnaw or champ a resisting substance.—Brockett.

CHEMMERLY, CHAMBERLYE, urine bottled till it ferments, and then used for cleansing clothes.
CHEP, a familiar name for a man. "Wor cheps" means our associates. "Them cheps is nee use," said in pointing to some feckless fellows.

"Me nyem is Billy Oliver, i' Benwell toon aw dwell,  
An aw's a clever chep, aw's shure, tho' aw de say'd mesel',  
Sic an a clever chep am aw," &c., &c.

"Billy Oliver's Ramble."  
Allan's Collection, p. 79.

"The maister was a cannie chep,  
They ca'd him Jacky Carter."

R. Gilchrist, Voyage to Lunnin, 1824.

CHEPSTER, the starling.—Brockett.

CHESFIT, a cheese vat; the vessel in which the curd is placed to be pressed into cheese.

CHESS, to chase. In a colliery "after the winding engine has been standing for some time, the cages are run up and down the shaft to see that all is right before men are allowed to get into the cage." This is to chase or chess the ropes.—Greenwell.

CHESSELL, or CHESSWELL, a cheese press.—Brockett, 3rd ed. See Chesfit.

CHESTER, a Roman camp. This is always pronounced chester, never caster or cester, in Northumberland. As may be expected, in the land of the Roman Wall, it is of frequent occurrence, and about twenty-six place-names may be counted in Northumberland which end in chester, or are combined with it. In Northern England we find Tadcaster, Doncaster, Lancaster. In the Midlands and South-West it is a soft c, as Leicester, Worcester, Gloucester. Elsewhere the c has become ch, and we find Winchester, Chichester, Chesterfield—the ch being sounded as in Manchester and in our Northumberland chesters. "The Romans held Britain for nearly four hundred years. They left behind them only six words—Castra, a camp; Strata, a paved road; Colonia, a settlement; Fossa, a trench; Portus, a harbour; and Vallum, a rampart. The treatment of the Latin word Castra in this island has been both singular and significant; and it has always taken the colouring of the locality into whose soil it struck root. It is worthy of notice that there are in Scotland no words ending in caster. Though the Romans had camps in Scotland, they do not seem to have been so important as to become the centres of towns." (Prof. Meiklejohn, English Language, 1886, p. 210.) "When we find ourselves in a land,
no longer of *casters*, but of *chesters*, we begin to ask whether some of these settlements were not Jutish or Saxon, rather than Anglian.” (Freeman, *English Towns and Districts*, p. 327.) “The *Chesters* [of Bernicia] as opposed to the *casters* of Deira, are, if not distinctively Saxon, at least English, as opposed to Danish.” (*The same*, p. 448.) The chief names in the limit of Northumberland folk-speech are Chester-le-Street, Lanchester, Ebchester, Colchester, Binchester, Halton Chesters, Walwick Chesters, Great Chesters, Chesterholm, Rudchester, Chesterhope, Rochester, &c. In Cumberland the Roman stations are called “castles,” as Bewcastle, Papcastle, &c., and the sites “castle steads.” Whitley Castle is a station in Northumberland, but lying close upon the confines of Cumberland.

**CHEVIOT HILLS.** According to Johnston (*Place-names of Scotland*, p. 62) Cheviot, Welsh cefn, a ridge or back. Compare *Chevy* Chase and *Chevington*, Northumberland. –ot is a difficult ending to explain. In c. 1250, Montes chiuiiti; a. 1300, Mons chiuioth. Probably Gaelic *c(h)iabach* ‘bushy,’ from *ciabh*, hair, which would yield both “Chevy” and “Cheviot.”—Page 255. These hills give their name to the short-woolled sheep known as *Cheviots* and to the cloth made from their wool.

**CHEWEN**, a dish-clout.

**CHIBE**, a kind of onion.—*Halliwell’s Dict.* See *Chives*.

**CHIEL**, a friend, one very intimate. “He’s a queer *chiel*” is applied to a familiar as a pet description of a quaint or queer character.

“Sae wiv some varry canny *chiel*,
All on the hop an’ murry,
Aw thowt aw’d myek a voy’ge to Shiels,
Iv Jemmy Joneson’s Whurry.”

T. Thompson, *Jemmy Joneson’s Whurry*.

**CHIEVE**, to achieve, to succeed in, or accomplish any business.

**CHILDER**, children.

**CHILDERMASS-DAY**, Innocents’ Day.—*Ray’s Gloss*.

**CHILL**, a cold. “He’s getten a chill.”

**CHIMINS**, the seeds or inner husks of oats, soaked two or three days in cold water to become a jelly, and then boiled in water or milk, in which state they are by many considered very good. They are used in Cumberland and Northumberland, but most and best made in Scotland.—*Hodgson MS.*

See *Sowans*. 
CHIMLEY, CHUMLA, chimney. Chimley-cruck, the pot-hook hung in the chimney. Chimley-neuk, the chimney corner. Chimley-piece, the mantel-shelf. General.

"Losh's big chimley at Walker." "Changes on the Tyne." 
Bards of the Tyne, p. 215.

CHINE, a chain. [S.] In farm work, "lang chines" are plough chains; "short chines" are trace chains; "shoother chines" are the chains for yoking to the cart shafts. The small bubbles rising from an otter as he dives across the bottom of the water are called his chine.

"The chep wi' the chine." 
James Horsley, A Ride on the Swing Bridge.

CHINK, money.

"Noo when aw cum ti think, aw'd better spend maw chink."
Ed. Corvan, The Comet, 1858.—Allan's Collection, p. 73.

CHINNEL, CHANNEL, gravel.

CHINNEL, to separate the dust or smallest coals from larger ones.

CHINNELY, small, as gravel or coal separated from the dust, or dead small. "Chinley coals are neither round (large) nor small, but such as will pass over the skreen and among the best coals."—Greenwell. Chinnelly clay is clay with admixture of gravel. Chinnelly sand is sand with gravel. The stream near Bardon Mill is called "Chineley burn." Compare Trindle, Trinilies.

CHIP, to break or crack; said of an egg when the young bird breaks the shell.—Brockett.

CHIP, a term used by salmon fishers, who say that a fish "chips," when it cuts the surface of the water without leaping.

CHIRM, to chirp; applied especially to the melancholy undertone of a bird previous to a storm.—Brockett. "A charm of birds." See Chorm.

"I cherm as byrdes do whan they make a noyse a great number togyther."—Palsgrave, Halliwell's Dict.

"What variety of character, as well as variety of emotion, may be distinguished by the practised ear in a 'charm of birds.'"—C. Kingsley, Prose Idylls, "A Charm of Birds," 2nd ed., 1874, p. 13.

CHISEL, CHIZZEL, a common quality of meal from oats. "A caad chisel crowdy." The coarse offal from flour, known as boxings, used for feeding pigs.
CHISEL, the cutting face of a drill, or boring rod.

CHIST, a chest, a variant of hist.

"Two olde chystes."—Will, in R. Welford's History of Newcastle in the XVI. Century, p. 320.

CHITTER, to chatter. "Me teeth wis chitterin wi' the caad."

CHITTER-CHATTER, chat, prattle; also the action of the teeth when chattering with cold.

CHITTERS, part of the intestines of a goose, used in making a giblet pie.

CHIVES, the small onions, *Allium schoenoprasum*, found on the Roman Wall in Northumberland. The chives at Walltown, &c., are described as "Native, Local type."—Baker, Flora of Northumberland and Durham.

"In the crevices of the whin rock chives grow abundantly. The general opinion is that we are indebted for those plants to the Romans, who were much addicted to the use of these and kindred savoury vegetables."—Dr. Bruce, Handbook to Roman Wall, 1884, p. 171.

CHOCK, packed, crammed, blocked. "Chock up again'd." "Chock-full."

CHOCK, to block; to choke, as in the phrase, "The spoot wis chocked up wi' clarts."

CHOCK, a piece of wood for stopping waggons at the top of a bank. (Mining Glossary, Newcastle Terms, 1852.) Also a square pillar for supporting the roof of a pit, built up of short lengths of wood.

CHOCK-AND-BLOCK, tightly filled up.

CHOKE-DAMP, called also *after-damp* and *surfeit*, the result of explosion of fire-damp in a mine; the deadly carbonic acid gas. German *dampf*, "any thick smoke, mist, or vapour, especially when it is of sulphureous nature."—Adelung, quoted by Wedgwood, Dict. of Eng. Etymology.

CHOKE-DEALS (for *chock-deals*), deals fitted closely together so as to be caulked, if necessary, in sinking.

"We lay choak-deals (as we call them), which is deals put in as fast, or all along, as we dig the sand or earth."—J. C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 21.

CHOLLER, a double chin; also the loose flesh under a turkey-cock's neck—a cock's wattles.—Brockett.
CHOP, to make a sudden retrograde movement. "The wind chopped round to the nor'rard." "The fox chops back and doubles like a hare." (James Armstrong, Wanny Blossoms, p. 85.) "We have two Labourers at a time at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce." (J. C., Compleat Cellier, 1708, p. 11.) "Have good strong wooden Plugs ready made, whilst boreing, to chop into the Bore-hole immediately." (The same, p. 14.) It also means to put out, to confuse. "Now, this has chop't me by my text." (Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686, p. 38.) Hence a chop is a mischance. "Sir, after this there did befaw Another chop, was warst of aw!" (The same, p. 28.)

CHOP-BACK, in mining, an excavation driven the reverse way.

CHOPS, the chaps or mouth.

"For hay but seldom blest their chops" (the donkey's fare being generally thistles).—T. Wilson, The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826.

"To find out the nyem, now each worried his chops"—bit his lips.—R. Gilchrist, The Skipper's Erudition, 1824.

CHORCH, church. The more frequent form on Tyneside, where kirk is now seldom heard. The hard k for ch is heard in kist, a chest; hainn (kirk), a churn; and in the final sound of such words as thak, thatch; scrat or scar, scratch; muckle, much; snak, snatch; stick, stitch; birk, birch, &c. Compare kirk and following words.

"Now we've a chorch te mend the bad,
And help them up to Heeven."

T. Wilson, The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826.

CHORK, saturated or soaked with water—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Diet.

CHORM, to croon, to warble.

"Chorming some bee-a-baa-sang."

J. P. Robson, Lament, 1870.

CHORM, a chirp, chatter, as of birds. See CHIRM, CHURM.

"Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds."

Paradise Lost, iv., 641.

CHORNELS, small hard swellings in the glands of the neck in young persons, called "waxing chirnels."—Brockett—Chirnell.

CHORT, to squirt with the teeth. Brockett gives chirt.
CHOUKS, the glands of the throat, immediately under the jaw bones.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

CHOUP, CAT-CHOUP, a hip; the fruit of the hedge briar, or wild rose—Rubus major.

CHOUS, an old term for small coal.—Chas. Beaumont, Treatise on Coal Mining, quoted in Impartial History of Newcastle, 1801, p. 478.

CHOW, to chew. "Chow, chow, the baccy chow" is the chorus sung in a children's game at merry-go-round.

CHOW, a chew of tobacco, a quid.

CHOWK, to choke. "The stoor meast chowk'd us." In a dog fight, "Chowk that dog off." Also used to express thirst. "Bring me a drink—a'a's fit te chowk." "Chowked wi' his aan fat"—checkmated; hoist with his own petard.

CHOWLS, or JOWLS, the jaws.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

CHRIS-CROSS, bad tempered, cross; a fit of temper.

"1772, January 13. The said Wm Smith in his cairs crosses abused the Beadle and endeavoured to sow discord and division among the members."—Keelman's Books.

CHRIS-CROSS, a cross. In a child's game a distinction is carefully observed between a chris and a cross, the former being made thus × and the latter thus +.

CHRISENMAS, CHRISAMAS, Christmas.

"Honest Blind Willy shall string this iv rhymes, and aw'll sing'd for a Chrissenmas carol."—T. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

"Item, paid for seven yarde of yalowe carsaye, and seven yarde of blue carsaye, at 2s. 8d. the yarde, for the fulles" (fool's) "cottes and cappes agaynste Christynmas, 37s. 4d."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, December, 1561.

CHRISTEN, a human being. "As wise as a Christen," said of a dog, meaning as wise as a human being. Mr. Halliwell notes that in Newcastle the sedan chairmen were called "Christian horses."

CHRISTENING (pron. chrisnin.) This is generally carried out with attendant pomp and circumstance; but before the procession starts for the church the nurse makes up a neat parcel in which spice cake, or loaf, with cheese and a packet
of salt are enclosed. This is handed to the first person met with on leaving the house. If the infant be a girl it is lucky to give it to a man; if a boy, to give it to a woman, but it must be given to the first person met with.

"She deck'd us for church on the Christning day,
Cut the bread-and-cheese meant to stow'd
In the first lucky pocket she met on her way
To the church from their humble abode."

T. Wilson, The Village Howdy.

Brockett says—under "Child's-first-visit"—"The first time an infant visits a neighbour or relation, it is presented with three things—a small quantity of salt, bread, and an egg."

CHUCK, bread. A slang or colloquial word.

CHUCK, a jolly fellow.

"We found mony a hearty chuck."

T. Wilson, The Olliu' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826.

CHUCK, to throw away.

"Aw's grieved at heart, push round the can,
Then empty fra wor hands we'll chuck it."

R. Gilchrist, 1844, Bold Archie and Blind Willie's Lament.

CHUCK, the shell of the land and of the sea snail. The game of "chucks an marvels" is played with five of these shells and a marble; sometimes with five small mutton bones, or with five small stones. The marble is thrown up and allowed to "stot" (rebound) and is caught in its second fall; between each "stot" the player picks up one of the chucks at a time till the five are in hand; then two and one, then three and one, and so on, till at the last throw the whole five are adroitly caught at a sweep. The game is called "chucks and handies" in South Shields. Compare Cocks and Hens.

CHUCKERS, DOUBLE CHUCKERS, potions of ardent spirits. Terms well known [in Brockett's time] among Northern topers. Double-chuckers, a bumper which requires two chucks, or gulps.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

CHUCKLE-HEED, a stupid person. "What are ye deein, ye greet chuckle-heed," said to a clumsy workman by his master. See CUCKLE-HEED.

"The lubbart wi' the chuckle-heed."

R. Emery, d. 1871, The Owl.

CHUCKY-OOT, look out.

"Clawdy, tee, might chucky-oot,
He's jaws he'd surely plaister."

J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Hamlick, Prince of Denton.
CHURM, to express pleasure or satisfaction by a humming sound peculiar to quadrupeds and birds. A chirp or bird note, the coo of the dove. See CHORM and CHIRM.

"The churm o' the turtledove is hurd i' wor country-side."—J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Sang o' Solomon, Northumberland version, chap. ii., v. 12.

CHURN-SUPPER, harvest supper. See KERN-SUPPER.

CINDER BASIN. When a woman has lost her reckoning it is still not uncommon to hear that "she has lost a cinder." This phrase refers to a cinder put into a basin at stated times to mark a date. The counting of the cinders should agree with the reckoning.

"I remember a hind's wife (I am speaking of sixty years ago), who was born and bred in Rothbury Forest, where old superstitions and customs lingered long, and who, in the interval between her confinement and being "church'd," would not go out of her house without first putting a cinder on the lintel of the door frame."—Letter, Middleton H. Dand to writer, April 27th, 1889.

CINDER COAL, coal deprived of its bitumen by the action of a whin dyke or slip.—Greenwell.

CIRSE, or SES, a circular sieve for straining buttermilk. Searce, to sift.

CLAA, a claw. Claa, claat, to claw, to scratch. "Claa me, claa thee"—you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours; or you do a good turn for me and I will return the compliment.

CLACK, the low valve of a pump. Its use is to support the column of water when the bucket is descending.—Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1849. In the column of pipes in a pit, through which water is pumped, that section containing the valve is called the clack-piece. The face on which the valve closes is the clack-seat. The clack-door is the plate bolted over the aperture which gives access to the clack.

CLAES, clothes.

"Nyen can say we are i' debt,
Or want for owther claes or scran."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. i., v. 80.

CLAG, to stick, to make to adhere.

"Aa gets them aa clagged togither agyen wi' cobbler's waax."—His Other Eye, 1880, p. 7.

"The putter clagged his lowe on behind (the tram) and proceeded."—Mr. John Rowell, article "Soam," Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, April 14th, 1888.
CLAG-CANDY, candy, so called on account of its sticky, or claggy nature. Used to describe something sweet, as:—

"Thou's a' clagcanded, ma bonny hinny.
Thou's double japanded, ma canny bairn."

Song, "Up the Raw."

Bell's Rhymes, 1812, p. 298

CLAGGER, a palpable hit, as with a soft missile that strikes and sticks (clags); a repartee that effectually shuts up an opponent. "That's a clagger, noo!" Also a cleaver, made of a circular piece of leather, with a thong through the centre, a boy's toy; softened in water, and pressed by the foot on a stone, it will adhere to and lift the stone by the atmospheric pressure.

CLAGGUM, toffy made with treacle and a little kneading. From its sticky consistency, it clags.

"If money's short, I'll take
Rabbit skins for claggum."

W. Stephenson, d. 1836, The Itinerant Confectioner.

CLAGGY, of an adherent, viscid nature. Tar or treacle are thus called claggy substances.

CLAGGY-TOP, coal adhering to the roof of a pit.

"A seam of coal is said to have a claggy-top when it adheres to the roof, and is with difficulty separated."—Greenwell.

CLAIPIN, noisy, tale-telling.

CLAISED, dirty, covered with mud. See GLARE.

CLAIRTS, or CLARTS, wool upon which sheep's droppings have gathered and hardened, which is saved and sold by shepherds to be cleaned and rendered fit for manufacture. The word is quite common among the Cheviot shepherds, and at Yetholm the cleaning of this wool is a regular trade.

CLAITH, cloth.

CLAM [N.], damp and clammy, viscous. "Ye mun air the shaal; it's quite clam," said of a shawl that has got wet.

CLAM, a moveable collaring for a pump, consisting of two pieces of wood indented to receive the pump, and screw-bolted together.—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1849.

CLAM, an and-iron. See CLAMPS.

"i. iron chimney with tongs, rakes, and clams."—R. Welford, History of Newcastle, XVI. Century, p. 239.
CLAM. 1. To press, to hold an article tightly. 2. To castrate, when the operation is performed, not by incision, but by compression.—Brockett.

CLAM, CLOM, or CLUM, praeterite of the verb to climb.

CLAMJAMFREY [N.], a rabble crowd.

CLAMMER, to clamber or climb. "Aa've clammed up them stairs to the Garth, an' aa's fair dyun." In Nare's Gloss. the word is given as "a colloquial pronunciation." It is in constant use.

CLAMMERSOME, clamorous.

CLAMP, a large fire made of underwood.—Brockett.

CLAMP, to walk with a clanking or noisy tread; to bind or hoop with iron.

CLAMPER, a heavy blow. See CLANKER.

CLAMPS, irons at the end of fires, to keep up the fewel.—Ray's Gloss.

CLAMS, instruments used in gelding lambs and foals.—Hodgson MS. A small vice or press.—Brockett, 3rd ed. The shoemaker's clams consist of two pieces of wood of a bent shape opening at the top, where leather is held to be sewn. Cramps used in masonry. Weeding tongs, with long wooden handles.

CLANKER, a heavy, clanging blow, a hit that settles an argument, an effective rejoinder.

"That day a' Hawks's blacks may rue,
They gat monny a verra sair clanker, O."
J. Selkirk, d. 1843, Swalwell Hopping.

CLANKIN, as "a clakin lass," a stout, active girl. Probably referring to the clank made by the clogs of an active maiden.

CLANNOMS, streaks of colour in stone.

CLAP, to pat tenderly. "Give him a clap on the back," is equivalent to "encourage him by your approval."

"She curl'd ma hair, or ty'd ma tail,
And clapt and strokt ma little Cappy."
T. Wilson, The Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 43.
CLAP, to put quickly; to seat oneself hurriedly.

"Clapt little Neddy on his knee."
T. Wilson, The Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 86.

"Clap on the kettle, hinny."

"He clap'd on the jarvies iv a minute."

"If a shoe's wanted ye hardly need stop—
IV a jiffy they clap on a new 'un."
T. Wilson, Stanzas on an Intended Road, 1825.

"Clap yer lug tiv a stob."
J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Wonderful Tallygrip.

"Aa clapt mesel doon."
R. Emery, d. 1871, Baggy Nanny.

CLAP, to crouch down as a partridge does. "The covey's clapped, ye canna see them."

"If any person come near the calves, they clap their heads close to the ground."—James Hall, Guide to Glendale, 1887, p. 25.

CLAP-BENNY, a request made to infants in the nurse's arms to clap their hands, as the only means they have of expressing their prayers, or of signifying their desire of a blessing.—Brockett.

CLAP-BOARD, a smaller size of split oak, imported from north Germany, and used by coopers for making barrel staves; in later times also for wainscotting.—Dr. Murray, New. Eng. Dict. (Obs.)

"Item pd for clapbords, 2s. 8d."—Gateshead Church Books, 1649.

CLAPPERCLAW, to beat, to abuse.

"He clapper-claw'd their jerkins soundly."
G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 71.

CLAPPERS, the kind of rattle made of three pieces of flat wood, usually fastened together by a thong. The middle piece is about twice as long as the other two and is reduced at one end to form a handle. It is used about a farm to frighten crows from the corn and potatoes. "Callant!" gan away to the craas, and take yor clappers wa yea." The word is also used as a simile for the tongue, as "Had yor clapper tongue."

CLART, CLAIRT, to besmear with mud; to do anything in a sloppy, slatternly way. "What are ye clartin on wi' there?"

CLARTS, mud, dirt; also applied to dirty wool. See CLAIRTS.

"That hallion McAdam the pavement up-tore,
And left in its stead clarts and dust in galore."
R. Gilchrist, 1835, Song of Improvements.

"Wi' clarts they should be plaister'd weel
That jeer'd Blind Willie's singin'."
R. Gilchrist, d. 1844, Blind Willie's Singin'.
CLARTY, to dirty. "Ye'll clarty the door step wi' yor feet."

CLARTY, muddy, bemuddled, low, mean, as "He's a clarty body."

"Other clarty tricks he play'd."


It also means foul when applied to the weather. "A clarty day." At Morpeth, a few years ago, on a very wet day, the old bellman made his announcement as follows: "Oh, yes! the sale that was to take place at one o'clock by Mr. Storey is postponed on account of the clartiness of the weather."

"If it be clarty, you're sure for to get
Weel plaister'd 'hind and afore, man."

T. Charlton, "Newcastle Improvements."

Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 239.

"Clarty fine" means shabby genteel, and "clarty finery," tawdry finery.

CLASH, the sound made by a heavy clanking or crashing blow, as in the violent shutting of a door or the letting fall of tinware, &c. "She set the tea tray doon wiv a clash." "He banged the door tee wi' sic a clash."

CLASH, to strike, to slam, to throw down violently or with clatter. "Hoo wis aa to pull up, wiv a train like that ahint us, when he just clashed the distance signal i' me fyece as aa wis passin't." (An Engine Driver expostulating.) At an assize trial in Newcastle a witness deposed, "He clashed his jaa; an then clagged up his eye wi' clarts."

"Oh, lass, dinnet clash the door."—Joe Wilson, d. 1875.

CLASH, to gossip idly; light or idle talk. "Aa canna be fash't wi' that man's clash."

"I came to have a little clash."


CLATCH, a mess, slops.

CLATT, to pull the loose wool from about the udders of ewes as a precaution from being swallowed by lambs when sucking.

CLATTER, a rattling noise; loud, tattling talk. "The window shutter cam doon wiv a clatter."

"We need not wonder at the clatter, when every tongue wags."


"Aw've knawn him sit myest roun' the clock,
Swattling an clatt'ring on wi' Charley."

*The same*, pt. i., v. 90.
CLAUGHT, snatched at—*Northumberland.*—*Halliwell's Dict.*
See CLAA.

CLAVER, to climb up. The Rev. John Hodgson suggests that the word combines the idea of "cleavering or adhering, mixed with the idea of climbing." In this sense it is very suggestive of the act of "speelin'" a tree, or otherwise at once clinging and climbing.

"——Hill upon hill rises ever se high,
Up whilk the poor animals now drag their load,
For a' the world like claverin up the sky."
T. Wilson, *Stanzas on Intended Road,* 1824.

"Then into the coach Geordy clavered wi' speed."
R. Emery, d. 1871, *Newcastle Wonders.*

CLAVER, to gossip in a loud tone.

CLAVER, clover.—*Brockett.*

CLAVERS, loud idle talk.

"Be dumb, ye leeing, yammerin' hoonds!
Nor wi yor clavers fash us."
W. Oliver, d. 1848, *The Bonassus.*


CLAY, a pitman's candlestick, made of a piece of clay.

CLAYDOLLY, the woman worker in a brickfield, who carries the brick from the moulder's table to the open field where it is to be dried.

CLED, to cover, to clothe. See CLEED.

CLEAK [N.], to snatch. See CLICK.

CLEAN, entirely. "Aa wis clean done." "He wis clean gyen iv a minit." *Clean* gyen is also used as a matter of comparison. "It is clean gyen wi'd"—that is, superior to some competing article.

CLEAN, a pit is clean when free from gas. A coal seam is clean when it is free from dirt partings.

CLEANIN, the after-birth of an animal.

CLEAP, to name or call.—*Brockett,* 3rd ed.
CLEAT, the vertical joints or facings in coal or stone. There are frequently two *cleats* in coal, at which, when distinct, the coal may be broken into rhomboidal fragments. These *cleats* do not always intersect each other at the same angle.—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1849. “She cleats bonny,” said of coal when this characteristic is marked.

CLEAVER, a disc of leather perforated in the centre for a string. The knot in the string closes this centre hole, and on the leather being wet and applied to a smooth surface the disc *clags*, or adheres to it. Thus stones, &c., are lifted and carried by boys in play. The toy is also called a *clagger* [N.]. See CLAGGER.

CLEAVIN, the fork of the human body.

“What a poor forked creature man is!”—King Lear.

“A forked radish with a head fantastically carved.”—T. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus.

CLECK, a hook. “Hing yor coat on that *cleck*.” See CLEEK, 2.

CLECK, to breed, to hatch.

“Will potato seed *cleck* the first year?” Will it produce tubers the year in which it is sown?—Hodgson MS.

CLECK, CLETC, CLECKIN, CLOCKIN, a brood of young birds. *Cleckin* or *clockin* is the chuckle, or cluck-cluck of satisfaction or alarm made by the hen mother over her brood.

“Wad ye believ’d, in less than a fortith a beautiful *clockin* o’ chickens was hatched.”—Geddes, Theybo.—Bards of the Tyne, 1849.

CLED (*p.t.*), clothed. See CLEED.

“Aw cled into her mourning weed.”

Bernard Rumney, an excellent ballad of The Sickness of Ech’s Mare.

CLED-SCOOR, a cled score, equal to twenty-one in counting sheep. In the transference of hill stock the numbers are frequently calculated by the *ced-scoor*.

CLEED, to clothe.

“Feed us and cleeed us weel, she may.”


“When I cam to your bridal bed
I’d fouth o’claes to cleeed me back,
But now I’ve scarce a single plack.”

Description of Sandgate.

“The nyek’d to cleeed, the hungry to feed,
And gie the houseless shelter.”

T. Wilson, Ollin’ o’ Dicky’s Wig, 1826, v. 34.
CLEEDIN, clothing, covering.

CLEEK, CLICK, to snatch. See CLICK.

"I cloched y'en of them by the arm."

Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686.

CLEEK, a crook to catch at anything. A barbed hook used to land salmon. (A "gaff" is a salmon hook without a barb.) A snatch hook.

"He's made a cleek but and a creel—
A creel but and a pin;
And he's away to the chimley top,
And he's letten the bonny clerk in."

Old song, The Keach i' the Creel.

CLEEK, to breed or hatch. See CLECK.

CLEET, the hoof of an ox or a sheep. See CLUTE, CLOOTY.

CLEG, a gadfly; hence applied to a tedious, tiresome child.

CLEG, a clever person, an adept.—Brockett. ? Gleg.

CLEUGH, a dell, or cleft through which water runs.

"A gray stone in a clowghe syd under a plac called the Crowkhyl."—Award dated 1554.—Dr. Charlton, North Tynedale, p. 66.

"The one of them hight Adam Bel,
The other Clym o' the Cleugh,
The thyrd was William of Clodeslee,
An archer good ynoough."

Old ballad, printed 1550.

"A hope is the head of a vale, a cleugh is a sort of diminutive hope, where the vale is narrowed by opposite craigs."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 87, note.

CLEW, a ball of worsted; hence, probably, a globular swelling like a boil. When a person is restless and uneasy it is common to say, "He's getten a clew."

CLEW, CLEWS, or CLOOSE, the floodgate of a mill dam.—Brockett, 3rd ed. See CLOOR.

CLEYT, CLITE, to wear unevenly, to make one-sided.

"Your shoe's cleyted." See ACLITE.

CLIAR, CLIRE, a hard substance formed generally on the liver or lungs of animals. Clired, having a clire, a dangerous obstruction in an animal's throat. See CLYRE.

CLICK, a rent, a tear. "Leuk what a greet click thor's iv her frock."
CLICK, to snatch, to catch up, to clutch. "He clicked it oot o' me hand."

"They lower'd the sail, but it aa waddent dee,
So he clicked up a coal, an' maist felled the Pee-dee."
W. Armstrong, Jenny Hoolet, 1833.

"Aa've seen him, in this muddled mess,
Click up his chalk and wooden buik."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1827, pt. ii., v. 45.

CLIFTY, smart, busy, industriously active. It is now oftener applied to a horse, and more particularly to a mare. "She's a clifty ganner."

"Clam up the shrouds, and wrought han-spun,
And preuv'd themsels twa clifty men."
G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 70.

"There's very few can foot so nice
As clifty Will Carstairs."
Genuine Tom Whittell, 1815.

CLIM, to climb. Past, clam; p. part., clommen or clom. Drayton uses this form in his Battaile of Agincourt, p. 30. Climmer is to clamber.

"The waves to climme," ib. p. 5.—Halliwell's Dict.

CLIM, the name Clement.

CLING, to dry up, to wither, to shrivel. In The Pricke of Conscience one of the symptoms of approaching death is stated to be that the patient's "bely clynges." Edition Morris, line 823.

"Pal and clungen was his chek,
His skin was klungen to the bane."
Metrical Homilies, p. 8.

CLING-CLANG, in confederacy. "Thor aall cling-clang, like the tinklers o' Yacomb."—Old saying.

CLINK, to hammer up so as to tighten anything, to clench.

CLINK-RING, an iron ring used in building wooden ships. A bolt with a head is put through first, then the ring is slipped on the inside and clinched.

CLINKER, a furnace slag, or the fused products of combustion on a smith's hearth, or in an engine furnace.

CLINKER, a clever person, an adept.
CLINKER-BUILT, having the edge of each plank or layer overlapping, not butting, the next to it. The wooden steam-tug boats on the Tyne are clinker-built, each strake overlapping the one below it. In Hodgson's *Northumberland*, iii., 2, p. 76, there is a description of the discovery at the Roman station, Whitley Castle, of a large dung-hill. "It abounds with old shoes, all made right and left—those of men, clinker-built."


CLIP, to clamp, to hold fast. To shear sheep.

CLIPPERS, a spring hook used in sinking, by which the bow of the corf is hung on to the rope.

CLIPPET, a large hook fastened to the end of a stick, and used in sea fishing to haul the fish into the boat, or out of the vessel's hold when discharging cargo; the fish are hooked through the gills when lifted by the clippet.

CLIPS, weeding tongs; large lifting hooks used in hoisting timber, made like a pair of tongs, with hooked ends, which "seize" as the weight of the log bears.

"The pot-hooks, or bow, by which a pot or pan is suspended over a fire."—*Brockett*, 3rd ed.

"Shears, scissors—Northumberland."—*Halliwell's Dict*.

CLIPSE, eclipse. "The meun's i' theclipse."

CLISH-CLASH, CLISH-MA-CLAVER, CLICK-CLACK, CLITTER-CLATTER, various terms for idle, gossiping talk.

"I clytter, I make a noyse as harness or peuter dysshes, or any cuche lyke thynge."—Palsgrave, quoted in *Halliwell's Dict*. under Clitter-clatter.

CLIVES, CLIVAS, CLIVUS, a stick cut with a fork or hooked branch at one end, like a very long walking stick. It is used by woodmen to hook on to a tree so as to direct its fall if it should appear to lean aside. "Had on choppin, mister, till aa cut a clivus." Said by a woodman at Temperley Grange, March, 1890.

CLIVVER, CLIVVOR, clever. Well, in good health. "Hoo are ye the day, lad?" "Man, aa's cliver."
CLOCK, CLOCKER, a beetle. Any large beetle is called a clock. "Killin' clocks wi' clubs" is an expression applied to a person using large means for very small ends, or to one whose performances fall short of his promises. "He's always gan to kill clocks wi' clubs" is the very effective description of such a person. The seeding head of a dandelion is called a clock by children, who repeat the words, "Bell horses, bell horses, what time o' day? One o'clock, two o'clock, three and away." The number of puffs, which are after this required to dissipate the seeds, indicate the hour.

CLOCK, to sit an egg; hence the phrase "clockin'"—that is, sitting for an inordinate time. "What are ye sittin' clockin' theor at?"

CLOCKER, a sitting hen, or a hen with chickens. "Clocker an' bords," meaning hen and chicks, is applied to a variety of the garden daisy which has the large central head surrounded by diminutive flower heads.

CLOCKER, a maker or cleaner of clocks. "Wor clock's aa wrang, Bella; she wants cleanin." "Ay, Harry, but the clocker's comin' next week to clean hor."

CLOD-MELL, a wooden mallet for breaking down clods in potato fields, &c.

CLOFFY, bedraggled, feckless, slattern. "A cloffy body" describes a woman who is a slut or slattern.

CLOFT, the cleft or branch of a tree.

"The jointure of two branches, or of a branch with the trunk."—Halliwell's Dict.

CLOG, in mining, a sledge loaded with stones and dragged round by the gin, to which it acts as a brake.

CLOG, a log of wood. "Dry the clog a bit mair afore ye put it o' the fire." The yule-log is commonly called "yule-clog."

CLOG, a shoe with wooden sole. It is usually protected by iron plates, called "caakers."

"A hat that never cost a groat—
A neckless sark—a clog and shoe."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 61.

CLOG, to patch or repair.
CLOGGER, a clog shoemaker. In Newcastle there was formerly, at the Head of the Side, a "Clogger's Entry." This, like the "Baker's Entry," "Flaxdresser's Yard," "Butcher Bank," and such other places, probably indicated the special trade carried on in the locality.

CLOINTER, disorder. See CLUNTER.

CLOIT, a clown, a stupid fellow.—Brockett. Clot is the more common form in Newcastle. "Get oot, ye greet clot, ye."

CLOOD, a cloud. Croody, cloudy.

CLOOD, a cloud. Croody, cloudy.

CLOOT, to clout, to patch with cloth, or to mend anything with a patch, as "Clot the tin pan."

"Ods heft! maw pit claes—dis thou hear?
Are worse o' wear;
Mind, clot them weel when aw's away."

J. Shield, Bob Cranky's Adieu.

To strike; as "Aa'll clot yor jaw."

"She cloots the bits o' bairns aboot,
An packs them off ti skuil."


In The Pitman's Pay, pt. ii., v. 56, the little trapper boy tells woefully:

"Full mony a curse and clout
Aw gat for sleepin at the door."

CLOOT, a cloth, a rag. "Aa'll pin a dish-cloot te yor tail," says an irate cook to an intruder into the kitchen. A cheese-cloot is the cloth used in cheese making.

CLOOT-DOLLY, a doll made of cloth.

CLOOTY-HAT, a bonnet for field work, made of cloth.

CLOOTY, the devil; that is, the cloven-footed one. See CLEET, CLUTE.

"They could, aw think, compare't wi' nowse
But Clootie's gang a' brocken lowse."

T. Wilson, Opening of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1838.
CLOSE, a small enclosure, as "a close of land," "a calf close." See Garth. A narrow street closed up for defence, as the Close at Newcastle, which was defended by the Close Gate and the Castle.

"Formerly several of the principal Barons of Northumberland and people of Newcastle had houses in it, also the antient Mayors."—Hodgson MS.

CLOSE-BED, a panelled bedstead, or bunk, with sliding doors. These close, or "box-beds" were sometimes hidden behind what appeared to be the panelled side of a room. No better description of their unsanitary condition could be given than close-bed.

CLOSER, a firebrick 9 inches long by 2½ inches square; sometimes called a "soap," from its resemblance to a bar of soap.

CLOT, a clod, a sod. "He hit him wiv a clot." A heavy, stupid fellow. See Cloit.

CLOTCH, an ungainly person with awkward gait.

CLOTCHY, clumsy. "Eh, but yor a clotchy han' ."

CLOT-HEED, a blockhead.

CLOUD-BERRY, the ground mulberry, Rubus chamamorus, Linn. It is also called, noops, knot-berry, and knout-berry.

"Abundant on Cheviot, &c. It is said to have been gathered on Simonside and the Deadwater Fell, at the head of North Tynedale."—New Flora of Northumberland and Durham.—Natural History Transactions, vol. ii., 1867, p. 158.

CLOUGHY, a woman dressed in a tawdry manner.—Grose.

CLOUR, a small lump or swelling, a dimple or indentation like the hollow made in a piece of tin by the blow of a hammer. In mining, a clour is a "small depression of roof into coal, mostly in a post roof."—Greenwell. See Clyre and Clier.

CLOUR, to strike so as to dint the head. "He gat a cloured heed"—a broken head.

CLOUTER, CLOWTER, to work in careless or disorderly manner, to perform dirty work.

CLOUTERLY, clumsily, awkwardly.
CLOUT-NAILS, nails made with very large, flat heads.

CLUBBY-SHAW, a youthful game played by two parties with a globular piece of wood, and a stick curved at one end to correspond with the ball.—*Gloss. to Pitman's Pay*, 1843.

"The famous feats done in their youth,
At bowling, ball, and clubby-shaw."


CLUBSTER, CLUBTAIL, a stoat.

CLUCKWEED, CLUCKENWEED, or CUKENWORT, chickweed, *Stellaria media*.

CLUD-NUT, two nuts grown into each other. Compare CLUTTERS. Two nuts grown together thus are called a "St. John." Three nuts similarly intergrown are called a "St. Mary." The latter, being rare, is much prized, and when found is usually worn in front of the finder's cap or hat. See JUD-NUT.

CLUFF, a cuff, a blow. "A cluff o' the lug." To cuff. "Aa'll cluff yor jaw for ye."

CLUFF, to strike into standing corn with the sickle. The term was used to distinguish from the drawing motion necessary in using the old serrated "hook," which was formerly in general use for reaping. The "hook" was superseded by the smooth edged and broad bladed sickle, with which the reaper *cluffed* the corn.

CLUM, CLAM (p.t. of clim), to climb.

CLUMPER, to encumber, to pack close. "It's sair clumpter."

CLUMPY, CLUMPISH, lumpy, lumpish, unwieldly.

CLUNG, "closed up, or stopped. Spoken of hens when they lay not; it is usually said of anything that is shrivelled or shrunk up; from cling."—*Ray's Gloss.*, 1691. See CLING.

"If thou speak false,
Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive
Till famine cling thee."

*Macbeth*, v. 5.

CLUNGY, adhesive.—*Brockett*, 3rd ed.

CLUNK, to hiccup.
CLUNTER, CLOINTER, to make a noise with the feet. A person treading heavily with shoes shod with iron is said to clunter.—Hodgson MS.

CLUT, to strike or cuff. See CLOOT, CLUFF.

CLUTE, the hoof of a cloven-footed animal. A familiar reference is “aad Cluty,” or “Clooty.” See CLOOTY.

“CLUTE, the half of the hoof of any cloven-footed animal.”—Gloss. to Pitman's Pay, 1872.

CLUTHER, a confused crowd; an entanglement, as of goods packed indiscriminately.

CLUTHER, to crowd closely. “The folks wis aal cluthered aboot the door.”

CLUVS [N.], hoofs of horned cattle. “Atween the cluvs.” See CLUTE.

CLYAITH (kl-yaith), cloth.

CLYAITHIN, CLAITHIN, clothing. See CLEAD, CLEADIN. Clead is the act of covering with anything Clyaithin is covering, or clothing, with cloth.

CLYRE, CLYER, a sort of gland formed in the fat of beef and mutton. It is in the centre of the leg of mutton in the portion of fat called “the Pope's eye,” and also in the fat of a round of beef. It is not considered good food, and is said to affect the curing qualities of beef in pickle. In mining, clyers are lumps of stone like hard nodules, as “whin clyers,” &c. Compare CLIAR, CLOUR.

CO [W.-T.], to call.

COAD [W.-T.], cold. See CAAD.

COAF [W.-T.], a calf.

COAL, originally, charred wood; coal, as we now know it, was called sea coal, stone coal, pit coal, to indicate its character as a distinct substance from coal proper. In the growth of its use, however, the mineral took the name of coal exclusively, and the other became charcoal.

To “Carry coals to Newcastle” = “to take a thing to where it is naturally plentiful; to do what is absurdly superfluous.”—Dr. Murray, New Eng. Dict. This phrase was current as early as the seventeenth century.
COAL AND CANDLE LIGHT, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*, L. Called also *Jenny Foster*.

COAL-ENGROSSERS, an old term for the vendors of coal on the Tyne. (Obs.)


COAL-HILL, a landsale pit (which) used always to be termed the *Coal-hill*.—Raine, *North Durham*, p. 252. *Colehill* at Orde.

COAL-HOOD, the reed bunting; called also the black bunting, *Cinchramus schoeniclus*, Linn.

COALING-MONEY.

"I must take my leave of this subject of sinking, after you have been pleased to give your sinkers (because it is customary), the labourers whom I have employed for you, a piece or guinea, to drink the good success of the colliery, which is called their coaling money."—J. C., *The Compleat Collier*, 1708, p. 31.

COAL-PIPES, very thin, irregular layers, or scares, of coal.


*Coal-pipy*, streaked with thin carbonaceous layers, as "*coal-pipy post*.

COALSAY, COLESAY, the coal-fish. It is also called *podlie* when young, and *podler, saith*, or *seath* when somewhat larger; also *black jack* and often *rock salmon* by the fishermen, as it bears a strong resemblance in form to the salmon. See *Soil*, *HALLAN*, and *POODLER*.

*Soil* is the name by which the fry is known; they appear at Shields about June. "In a short time they increase to about five inches in length, when they are called *hallan*. By September they increase to about a foot in length, and are then called *foodlers*."—*Rambles in Northumberland and on the Scottish Border*, by Stephen Oliver, the Younger (W. A. Chatto), 1835, p. 23.

COAL SHALE, shale of a highly bitumenous kind. See *JET*, and compare *METAL*.

COAL TIT, or COLE TIT, the blackcap. See also *BLACK-POW-HEED*.

COALY, an old term used when the coal trade was spoken of.

"Pushed aw'd Coaly frew his seat,
And ruined all."

T. Wilson, *Dirge on Death of Coaly*, 1838.
COALY, abounding in coal; applied also to any bed approaching to the nature of, or mixed with, coal or coaly matter.

"Dark coaly thill."—Borings and Sinkings, A.B., p. 23.

"Wor awd coaly Tyne, doon frae Stella to Shiel's."—T. Wilson, Stanzas, 1824.

"Rivers arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed—
Or coaly Tine, or ancient hallowed Dee."

Milton, a.d. 1627.

COALY-SHANGIE, or CULLY-SHANGEY, a riot or uproar.

COASH. A milk-maid says, "Coash-coash, hinney!" or "Coash-coash, my lady!" to soothe and make the cow stand during milking. To cows or cattle generally it is a call to urge them to come on quickly.

COATS, or COTE, combined in place-names, as Cullercoats, and in eight other places in Northumberland. Anglo-Saxon cote, a hut.—J. V. Gregory, Archeologia Æliana, vol. ix., p. 43. The Duke of Northumberland's cottage allotments are called kwot-lands.

COB, a thick, amorphous cake or loaf of bread. It was usually made from the last piece of dough. (Obs.)

COB, a blow from a ball. In the game of "stand-all" the losers get their cobs.

COB, a term in football, applied to a kick of the ball when held in the hand.

COB, to pull the hair or ear, to strike, to thump. "They got their lugs properly cobbled."

COBBIN, striking, thumping; a punishment among children and workmen.—Brockett. See Coc.

COBBLE, a small boulder, such as is used in paving sidewalks.

"To cobble with stones, to throw stones at anything."—Grose.

COBBLER'S-WAAK, a peculiar kind of dance performed by sitting down on the "hunkers" and closing the legs at the knee. It is very difficult, and from its grotesque appearance is sometimes called the crab-waak.

COBBLE-TREES, double swingle-trees, whippens, or splinter bars.—Brockett, 3rd ed.
COBB’S CAUSEY, or CAASEY, a branch from the Roman Watling Street, at Bewclay, which leads athwart Northumberland towards Berwick. Cobb is a “jotun” to whose work tradition attributes the making of this Cyclopean way. It passes near the following places: Ryal, Angerton, Hartburn, Netherwitton, Brinkburn, over Rimside Moor, near High Learchild, Glanton, Percy’s Cross, Fowberry, Bowsdon and West Ord, then crosses the Tweed about a mile to the north of the latter place.

COBBY, brisk, hearty, in good spirits.

“The Bankers now can sport a smile,
And luik byeth crouse and cobby;
Nay, they’ve been knawn, just for a while,
To ha’e been even gobby.”

T. Wilson, Captains and the Quayside.

COBLE, COBBLE, the north-east coast fishing-boat, an open or deckless craft. “Fakene their cobbies.” (MS. Morte Arthure, fo. 61, quoted in Halliwell.) “Coball” in 1372. (Records of Farne Islands.) Pronounced cowble in the north of Northumberland, and cobble in the south of the same. The coble is built with a very deep cutwater; but towards the stern, which is square, it is made with a widening flat bottom. It is thus a boat without a “keel,” but the flat bottom has two bilge clogs, called a “skirval.” Under canvas the lines of the boat make her a splendid sailer, her deep bow holds the water, and her shallowing after-quarters allow the furrow that “follows fast” to close without impeding the “way.” As the after-part draws only a few inches, the rudder is carried down much below the level of the bottom. These peculiarities necessitate the coble to be towed stern foremost, or, when landed, to be in like manner turned stern to the beach, and at the same time the rudder has to be unshipped. The boats thus require rapid and clever handling, not only in working them under their single mast, with its square sail and jib, but in manœuvring them on approach to shore.

COBLE-GATE, the right of salmon fishing for a coble. As much as can be fished by one coble. See Gate, 3.

CO’BY! or CO’BY, NOO! come by; that is, come out of the way. It has been remarked that nearly all similar exclamations are given in tone of command by a Northumbrian. There is no “By your leave”; and the poorer the speaker the more peremptory his order to stand aside.

COCK, a thrust, a push. “Gi’s a cock up, will ye?” See Cog.
COCK-A-RIDE-A-ROOSIE, a person who is perched or perked up unduly.

COCKED, tipsy. See COCKTAIL.

"Half cock'd and canty hyem we gat."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, iii, 82.

COCKENS, the field poppy, Papaver rhoeas. It is also known as fire-flaut, lightnings, thunder-flower, thunnor-cups, and stinkin-poppy.

COCKER, a cock-fighter.

"They're racers, cockers, carders keen."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826.

COCKERS, or COGGERS, properly, half-boots made of untanned leather, or other stiff materials, and strapped under the shoe; but old stockings without feet, used as gaiters by hedgers and ploughmen, are often so called.—Brockett.

"Cockers and Trashes, old stockings without feet, and worn-out shoes."—Grose.

"A kind of rustic high shoes, or half-boots; probably from cocking up."—Nare's Gloss.

COCKET, brisk, apish, pert.—Grose. See COCKED.

COCK-EYE, an eye set asquint. Cock-eyed, squinting.

COCKLE, a splatch of saliva or phlegm.

COCKLE, to cackle. "A cocklin hen." Also to chuckle boastfully.

COCKLE, to make a noise in swallowing. "Cocklin in taking physic."

COCKLES. These favourite bivalves are hawked about the wintry streets to the thrice-repeated cry of "Cockles alive!" The weird melancholy of this wandering chant gave a superstitious attribute to the "Cockle Geordy"; and he became known familiarly by the name of "Bad-weather-Geordy." It was considered unlucky in certain cases to hear his wailing cry, and sailors averted the omen by "breathing a prayer backwards."

COCKLE-SHELL, or COCKLE-SHELL-BED, the name given to a highly fossiliferous bed in the Northumberland coalfield. Cockle-shells or mussel-shells are names given by sinkers to fossil bivalves. The large cockle is the Producta gigantea. Mussels in rocks are the Anthracosia.
COCKLING, cheerful.

"A cockling person."—Brockett.

COCKMADENDY, a self-important "dandiacal body."

COCK OF THE NORTH, a facetious name for Newcastle.

"The chief town of those parts."—Joco-Serious Discourse between a Northumberland Gentleman and his Tenant, by George Stuart, Newcastle, 1686.

The winter immigrant bird, the snowflake (Plectropharses rivalis), is called Cock of the North, snow bunting, and over-sea linnet.

COCK-PENNY, a perquisite of the schoolmaster at Shrovetide. This used to be the season for throwing at cocks, when a yearly cock-fight was part of the annual routine of several of our northern free-schools.—Brockett.

COCKS-AND-HENS, the stem of ribwort plantain, Plantago lanceolata, used by children to play at "fighting cocks." Cocks-and-hens, the water avens, Geum rivale. Also the name given to the shells of the large land snail; those of a grey colour are called hens, the others are called cocks. When emptied of the snails, boys "fight" the "chucks" by squeezing them together until one breaks the other. After a successful encounter a "cock chuck" is said to be "one year aad," and if he remains unbroken after a second "battle," "two year aad"; and so on, a year being added each time. Hens are considered too soft for fighting, and are not considered worth picking up. See also RATTAN-TAILS.

COCKS-KAMES, the early orchis, Orchis mascula, and the marsh orchis, O. latifolia. The early orchis is variously called cocks-kames and deed man's thumb, and the marsh orchis has the several titles of cocks-kames, de'il's foot, deed men's fingers, Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel.

COCKTAIL, warm ale and rum, with ginger. This word probably means cocked ale, which came to be written as a single word, cocktail. To be cocked is to be tipsy, and a man half drunk is sometimes said to be half cocked. These expressions may all possibly belong to the same root.

"At ivery yell hoose i' this toon
We had a cocktail pot."


COCK-WOB, COCK-WEB, a cob-web.
COD, a person who has charge of a set of men at any particular job, but who is himself under a foreman. The word is much used among mechanics.—Hodgson MS.

COD, a pillow. A cod is also the pillow or bearing of an axle; and the counterpoise on the bottom-board of a smith's bellows. A pin-cushion is called a pin-cod.

"Item—I give—my bed, that is to know, a feather bed, a bolster, two codds—blankets, two coverlets, two sheets."—Will in Richard Welford's Hist. of Newc., XVI. Cent., p. 207.

"Lay my cods a little higher."

COD, to practise deceit, to pretend. "He mun be coddin ye"—that is, he must be deluding you. "Who are ye coddin?" is a common inquiry when one is telling an improbable story; it means, "Whom are you trying to deceive?"

COD-END, the bottom of a trawl net.

"The cod-end, that is to say, the bottom of the net."—Newcastle Daily Leader, October 4th, 1890, p. 4, col. 6, foot.

CODJYBELL, the earwig. Called also twitchbell and forky-tail.

COFE, a deep pit, cavern, or cave.—Brockett, 3rd ed. Compare Goaf.

COFFIN, a cinder which has flown from the fire. If shaped like a coffin, it is ominous of death. On the other hand, if like a purse, it omens wealth.

COFFIN-KIST, a hearse.

"Unseetly coffin-kists."
T. Wilson, Captains and the Quayside.

COFT, bought—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict. Past tense and part. of coff, to buy. Scottish.

COG, to thrust, or strike on the backside. "Gi's a cog up, will ye?" The same as cock.

COG, COGGY, a hooped wooden vessel. A cask sawn in half makes two cogs. A child's porringer made of wood is called a coggy; it is often made to resemble a miniature milk-pail. A drinking vessel is also a cog, or coggy.

"Long may he live to teem a Cog."
Dr. Charlton, North Tynedale, p. 96.
The meaning here is, long may he live to empty a cog, or drinking vessel.

COG-AND-RUNG-GIN, a pit windlass worked by horses. The horse travelled round the pit mouth pulling a lever attached to a vertical shaft, and the cogs, or teeth, of a horizontal wheel on this shaft, worked in the rungs, or spokes, of a small pinion on the windlass, or drum shaft, thus making it to revolve in the required direction. It was the earliest form of horse engine, or gin, for raising coals and water.—R. L. Galloway, Hist. of Coal Mining, 1882, p. 57. See Gin.

COGGLE, to tremble, to totter, as anything does when like to fall. "The waal myest coggled ower on top o' them." Hence coggly, or cogglety, cranky, unsteady. "The plank wis se coggly 'at aa nearly tummeled off."

COIL, to whip, to thrash.

COINS, COIGNS, a street corner.

"The coins foot gathering of men and boys. The coins or coignees point to its position as a place where nearly all thoroughfares converge."—R. Forster, Hist. of Corbridge, 1881, p. 57.

COL, a road scraper. It is a flat piece of iron plate, like a hoe, set at right angles to a shaft or handle. See Harle.

COL, to scrape together with a col.

COLD-FIRE, a fireplace filled with paper, sticks, and fuel ready for lighting.

COLD-LORD, a boiled pudding made of oatmeal and suet. One mixed with suet and some treacle and sugar loses the cold name.—Hodgson MS.

COLE, to put into shape, to hollow out.—Brockett.

COLE HEAD, or COLE TIT, the cole titmouse, Parus ater. Called also black-coal-heed.

COLLAR-LANDER, a receptacle fixed on top of the delivery pipe of a pump to receive the water before its delivery into the conduit. "Hogger" is more commonly the term used for this arrangement.

COLLAR SHANK, a rope to fasten work horses up in the stable.
COLLERENS, COLLARINGS, a framing composed usually of pieces of cross timber, placed under the pump joints in a pit shaft for the purpose of steadying and supporting the "set."

"The collerens, which formerly supported the bratticing were all gone to decay."—Robert Scott, Ventilation of Coal Mines, p. 31, 1862.

"Pieces of wood or iron for securing the pumps in the shaft."—Mining Glossary, Newcastle Terms, 1852.

COLLEY, a lamplighter. The last of the oil lamplighters in Newcastle was always called a colley, and was hailed by boys as—

"Colley wiv a lamp, colley wiv a leet,
Colley wiv a little dog barkin at his feet."

Newcastle Street Song.

From the soot of the oil lamps and the smoke of his flambeau, the colley presented the dirty appearance of a sweep. The oil carried by him added a greasy condition to his clothes. Compare Colly.

COLLEY, butcher's meat. The word is never used for bacon or salted meat. "Ho lads, mind ye come hyem, thor's colley the morn"—that is, there is to be butcher's meat, as distinguished from other food. Where crowdy and other plain fare is the staple food, colley, or fresh meat, is a festival dish. Compare Collop.

COLLIER. The common term is "pitman" in Newcastle. Collier is rarely heard in use by natives. Yet the term is a very old localism. "Paide for letting fourthe coliers at Pilgrim streete gate and Newiate earlie in the morninge to worke, 2s. per pece each on, 4s." (Newcastle Municipal Accounts, 1594.) It would have been interesting had the record told us how "earlie in the morninge" the shivering "fore shift" of Elizabeth's days turned out to their darksome toil.

COLLIER, a sea-going vessel carrying coals.

The old phrase, "to carry coals," to put up with insults, to submit to any degradation, originated from the menials in a mansion—the "black guards" who carried wood or coals. They were despised as the lowest of the low, and the term became one of reproach. This explains the passage: "Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals." "No, for then we should be colliers." (Romeo and Juliet, i., i.)

COLLOGUIN, acting in colleague with, scheming together.

"The baccy and yell are still dear;
It's just a colloguin amang them."

COLLOP, a slice of salted meat, a rasher of bacon. Collop Monday is the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which it is usual to have eggs and collops, or pieces of bacon for dinner. On Collop Monday it was formerly customary to take leave of flesh for the Lenten fast ensuing. The flesh meat was anciently preserved through the winter by salting, drying, and hanging up. See MAIRT. "Slices of this kind of meat are at this day called collops in the North, whereas they are named steaks when cut from fresh meat, as unsalted flesh is usually styled here; a kind of food which our ancestors seem to have seldom tasted in the depth of winter. (Brand's Pop. Antiquities, 1777, p. 331.) The following rhyme gives an old account of the transition to Lent and the emergence on the great festival:—

"Collop Monday, Pancake Tuesday,
Ash Wednesday, Bloody Thursday,
Long Friday 'll never be done,
Hey for Saturday at afternoon.
S—for Sunday at twelve o'clock,
When the spice pudding jumps out of the pot."

COLLY, the black or smut from coal; called in the Northern counties collow or killow.—Wallis, History of Northumberland, p. 46. To blacken or make black; from the substantive.

"Brief as the lightning in the colly'd night,
That in a spleen unfolds the heaven and earth."
_Midsummer Night's Dream_, act i.; sc. 1.

"And passion, having my best judgment collied,
Assays to lead the way."
_Othello_, act i., sc. 3.—Nare's Gloss.

COL-RAKE, a small hand-rake for the fireside; not coal-rake. See Col.

COLT-ALE, an allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by the blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. Hence, a customary entertainment given by a person on entering into a new office is called "shoeing the colt." The first time a gentleman serves on the Grand Jury he is called a colt.—Brockett. See Cout Ale.

COM, came. Used instead of the more frequent cam. "He com in afore me." See Cam.

"Aw com on a voyage te the toon t'other day, man."—D. C., "Skipper's Voyage."—Bards of the Tyne, p. 524.

COMB. Seven place-names in Northumberland have this ending; examples, Acomb, Barcombe, &c. In some of these cases comb appears to be a corruption of ham. Acomb is anciently Akeharn; Wincombelee, Winkhamlee, &c. Compare Kaim.
COM'D, CUM'D, the p. part. of come. Cummen is still in ordinary use, however. "He'd oney cummen in a minit afore aa gat there mesel."

"They'll think thoo's com'd fra Lunnon, O!"

"Wreckenton Hiring."

Allan's Collection, p. 292.

COME, the foreward slope of a hoe or a spade. A spade or shovel too much bent inwards is said to have too much come. Compare Anchor.

COME-AN'-GAN, an expression implying good store of anything, or resources. "Thor's plenty to come-an'-gan on," meaning there is so much that you can cut and come again, or that you can return again and again. It is by inversion applied to bodily or financial condition, as "Poor body, he may we'll be deun; he hes nowt te come-an'-gan on."

COMELY. "Ma comely" is a common expression, equivalent to my darling, or my dear.

"Maa granny liked spice singin hinnies,
Ma comely! aw like thou as weel."

W. Midford, Pitman's Courtship, 1818.

"Noo, hinny—maw comely—aw hope ye believe
That we wish to be cleanly an' canny."

J. P. Robson, "Nanny Jackson's Letter."

Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 237.

COME-THEE-WAYS; COME-THEE-WAYS, HINNY, common expressions, meaning come forward; generally spoken to persons in great kindness.—Brockett. "Go your ways," a mode of dismissal. Both phrases are in Shakespeare.—Halliwell's Dict.

COMFORTABLE, the rowing boat formerly used for passengers on the Tyne. Having a roof, it was a great improvement on the older open passenger boat, hence the name. (Obs.)

"We've comfortables, tee, isteed,
O' Jemmy Joneson's whurry."

T. Wilson, Captains and the Quayside.

"Before steamboats became so numerous upon the Tyne, there were several covered passenger boats, called comfortables, which went every tide to and from South and North Shields."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Newc., 1827, p. 722.

COMIN'-ON, invariably used instead of saying "It's raining."

"It's comin'-on."

COMMONY, a boy's marble made of baked clay; the common marble. It is sometimes called a "muggy," as distinguished from a "potty," the latter being made of a fine quality of clay.
COMMOTHER, a godmother. The term was also used in addressing an aged woman. (Obs.)

"In their communication deponent asked her and said, 'Commother, if it shall please God to take you to His mercy,' &c."—R. Welford, Hist. of Newc. XVI. Cent., p. 379.

CON, to fillip.—Brockett. (Obs.)

CONEEK-MAN, an Irish labourer from Connaught.

CONSANT, constant.

CONSATE, conceit, a self opinion. "He hes consate on hissel, aa think, noo." "Consate's as bad as puzzon."

CONSCIENCE, an exclamation. "Ma conscience! what a heed he hes."

CONSIDERATION, money paid to the hewers for bad coal, or for any extra trouble.—Mining Gloss., Newcastle Terms, 1852.

CONSITHER, to consider.

CONTRAIRY, the old pronunciation, in general use.

"Slippers thrust upon contrary feet!"—Shakespeare.

CONTRARIUS, perverse, given to contradiction. "He's a varry contrarius chep." "Yo'r the contrariest bairn 'at ivver aa seed." The word is of very frequent use.

"Yhit has the world, als men sese and heres,
Ma [ny] other contrarius maneres."

Hampole, ed. Morris, line 1,590.

"The world es Goddes enmy by skille (nature),
That contrarius es to Goddes wille."

The same, line 1,110

CONVOY, a lever to which is attached a clog for the wheel of a coal waggon; the old name for a "break." (Obs.)

"A person sits on the fore part of the waggon, with his foot upon a strong piece of wood called the convoy, and that moves on a pivot, which, rubbing on one of the wheels, he can increase or diminish the velocity at pleasure."—An Impartial History of Newcastle, 1801, p. 498.

COO, a cow. "An akward thing for the coo." The pronunciation of the dipthong, now sounded in modern colloquial English as the ou in now, is in Northumberland a marked peculiarity. Cooncil, council, counsel; coont, to count; coontter, a counter; coontless, countless. In Anglo-Saxon hú, thú, nú, cú, brú, súr, are the forms of how, thou, now, cow, brow, sour, all of them
sounded in modern English as *ou*. In Northumberland the words are spoken as *hoo*, *thoo*, *noo*, *coo*, *broo*, *soor* (long oo sound as in pool). *Sooth*, *mooth*, *hoose*, *doon*, *broon*, *thousand*, for south, mouth, house, down, brown, thousand, are further examples of the same *u* sound.

**COO.** A *coo*, or "cow," in mining, is a pole having a fork of iron at the end; or a short forked iron bar hung behind a "set" on an incline, or on the "start" of a gin. In a forward movement the *coo* drags loosely behind, but, at any recoil, the forked end, being thrust into the ground by the retrograde movement, prevents the waggons from running "amain," or it enables the weight on a gin to be held when the strain is taken off the "start." Compare *Bull*, i.

**COO,** to hide oneself. "When yor hidden, mind ye cry *coo.*" A children's game.

**COO,** to cow, to frighten, to intimidate. To "tyek the *coo*" is to be afraid. *Cooed*, cowed. *Cooin*, disheartening, distressing.

"*It was, ne doubt, a *cooin* seet
To see them hirplen 'cross the floor."


**COOERN,** corn. The generic name for all grains, wheat, oats, barley, &c.

**COOF,** a blockhead, a fool. "Yor only a *coof*, man, after aa yor brag." This word is probably a variant of *coaf*, or rather *cooaf*, a calf; meaning one that is calf-hearted.

**COO-GIT,** cow gate, or right of pasturage for one cow on common land.

**COO-GREAP,** COW-GRIPE, the space or gutter between the rows of stalls in a cow house. The Javel Group in Newcastle is the "gaol greap" or gaol drain.

**COOK,** to give in, as "to cry *cook*." Brockett says: "To disappoint, to punish, to manage so as to obtain one's end, to circumvent."

"To cry *coke*, is in vulgar language, synonymous with crying *peccavi*."—Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, 1777, p. 499.

**COO-LICK,** a tuft of hair which obstinately stands up on the crown of the head. A "calf-lick" is the same, but above the forehead.
COOM, the dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing; the scales of iron found lying near a smith's anvil.—Brockett.

COO-PAA, the left hand. "He gave us his coo-paa; the beggar knaas ne better." Coo-paad is left-handed.

COO-PLAT, a heap, or plat, of cow's dung.

COOR, to crouch down. See Cour.

COORSE, coarse. It is applied to rough weather. "It's a coorse neet."

COO-SHARE, COO-SHAREN, cow's dung.

COO-STROPPLE, a cow tie; also "a cowslip; that is, cow's thropple, or throat—looking deeper than the cow's lip."—Brockett, under cow-stropple. (Obs.)

"A cowstrople in the month of January, 1632, was considered sufficiently curious to be presented as a New Year's gift."—See Chron. Mirab., p. 21.—Halliwell's Dict.

COOTER, a coulter or ploughshare.

COOTH, loving, kindly, as, "She's a cooth bit lassie." Also comfortable. "Hoo are ye thi day?" "Oh, aa's cooth." Compare Couther, Couthielly.

COO-TIE, a hair rope for hobbling a cow when being milked.

COP, to catch, "He copt a butterflee." "Run after him an' cop 'im." Always used in the sense of siezing and correcting. Compare KEP. Copper, a policeman.

COPPER-TOPT, red haired.

COP-STYEN, a coping stone.

COPT, over-topped, exceeded. "That copt him"—that exceeded his power.

COPT, caught.

COPY-CHRISTY, Corpus-Christi. "Copy-Christy day." See Richard Welford’s History of Newcastle for particulars of plays enacted by Incorporated Companies in Newcastle on Corpus Christi day, "after the laudable and ancient custom of the same town." "Corpus Christi day, May 29, 1567. For painting Beelzebub's cloak, 4d." (Obs.)
CORB-STYEN, a curb stone. See also Stob, and Glentystone.

CORBY-CRAA, the carrion crow, Corvus corone, L. Great-corby, the raven, Corvus corax, L. Both these birds are now extremely rare in Northumberland.

"In the latter part of the last century a raven annually built its nest in the steeple of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle."—John Hancock, Birds of Northumberland and Durham, p. 32.

CORF, a basket made of pined hazel rods. It contained from ten to thirty pecks. Corves were formerly used to bring coals out of the pits.

"A corf of hayre"—a basket of hair for lime.—D. Embleton, Barber Surgeon’s Books, Newcastle.

"Come, hinny, Barty, len's a hand
On wi' ma corf."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. ii., v. 33.

CORF-BOW, the handle of a corf. (Obs.)

"Young plants of oak, ash, or aller, of about three inches thick, or better, for the corf-bow."—The Compleat Collier, 1708.

The corf-bow is about two yards long. It is sometimes made of iron."—Brand, Hist. of Newcastle, vol. iij., 1789, p. 681, note.

CORF-RODS, the strong hazel rods used for making corves.

CORKER, a smart retort; sometimes called a "settler"—that is, an unanswerable reply. "That's a corker for him." Billy Purvis used to say, "Tyek him away ti Ralphy Little: he'll give him a corker." Ralphy, a noted police-officer, would settle his business for him.

CORKY, soft through exposure, as wood that has suffered through lying too long with the bark on. See DAZED.

CORL, to curl.

"Aw now began te corl maw hair
(For corls and tails were then the go)."


CORLYCUE, a flourish in writing—a twisted or curly tail.

CORLY-DODDIES, the field scabious, Scabiosa arvensis.

CORN, to feed with corn. "Is the horses corned yit?"
CORNAGE, or castle-guard rent of the North of England, was originally a payment in lieu of cattle, and called in English *horn-geld* and *neat-geld*, cattle tax, or ox lay.—Hodgson, *Northumberland*, iii., 2, p. 322. (Obs.)

"It may either mean simply a Crown rent (*Coronagium*), or a rent payable in horned cattle (*Cornuagium*).—*Archæologia* *Ælia*na, vol. i., new series, p. 44.

CORN-BARRIES, red or white currants.

CORN-BUNTING, the common bunting, *Miliaria Europea*.

CORNEY, in liquor. (Obs.)

"Yen day when aw was corney."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, *Jemmy Joneson's Wherry*.

CORNEY, prolific; applied to corn when the ears are well filled. Compare GIFTY.

CORNEY-DOLL, KERN-DOLL, KERN-BABBY, or MELL-DOLL. These variant forms represent the name of the figure borne home formerly on the last load of corn from the harvest field. The *corney-doll* was an image made by dressing up a sheaf of corn to appear like a rude human figure, which was mounted on the top of the last cart-load taken from the field. See KERN and KERN-DOLL.

CORP, a corpse. "He was browt hyem a corp."

"A corp they're gaun te barry."

T. Wilson, *Captains and the Quayside*.

CORP-CANDLE, a thick candle placed in a candlestick of a peculiar form—used formerly at "lake-wakes."—Brockett. (Obs.)

CORPORATION, the stomach.

"He has a good corporation,' when applied to an individual, means that he is not deficient in accommodation for the entertainment of his viscera."—Hodgson *MS*.

CORRAN-DUMPLIN, the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*. Called in N. Northumberland *apple-dumplings*.

CORRANS, CORNS, currants. "Reed corrn barries," red currants.

"Ah, hinnies! about us the lasses did lowp, Thick as currns in a spice singing hinnie."

T. Thompson, *Canny Newcastle*. 
CORR'NY-DOOS, cakes with currants in them, or tea-cakes as they are called. [North Tyne.] Doo, dough. Compare YULE-DOO.

CORSE, to curse. "Corsin an sweerin."

CORTAINE, the defensive court attached to a house. See COURTAIN.

"Cortine, or curtain. Only an antiquated spelling."—Nares.

CORVE, a curve, a bend. Sometimes used for corf.

CORVE, to cut. See Kirve.

CORVER, the man who makes and repairs corves. The corver is paid in the following singular way: "He is allowed 4½d. for every score of corves that are brought up the shaft, for which he is bound to find the pit with as many corves as are wanted, and also to keep them up to their exact measure, and in good repair."—Brand, Hist. of Newcastle, vol. ii, 1789, p. 681, note. (Obs.) See Corf, Corves.

"His feyther kept a corver's shop,
His mother tuik in sewing."

J. P. Robson, Hamlick, Prince o' Denton.

"And whereas I speak of corves, or baskets to put the coals in, we must have a man (which is called a corver) to make them."—The Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 34.

CORVES, the plural of corf, which see.

COSSEN, the p.p. of cost. "It's cossen a mint o' money."

COSTRIL, a little barrel.—Grose.

COT, the strong p.t. of the verb to cut. "He cot his finger."

COT, to mat together, to ravel or hankle. Hair for want of combing gets cotted. A cotted temper is one difficult to please.—Hodgson MS.

COT. See Cat, 2.

COTE [N.], a cat.

COTE, or COATE, a house or cottage. Coate-land, land attached to a cottage. See Coats.

COT-HOOSE, the house of a cotter. See Cotter.
COTS, inferior sheep skins, in which the wool is tangled. See Cot, 2.

COTTER, a woman worker on a farm without male relations in the house with her in the same employment.

COTTERED, applied to stone or coal, hard, cross-grained, tough.—Greenwell,

COTTERIL, a check or split pin put through a slot in the end of a bolt to hold it on the inside.

COTTERILS, money, coin.

"When wark's flush, for time o' want
   Lay by some cottrils i' the blether."

"The loss o' the cotterils aw dinna regard."
   T. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

COUCH, the hole or earth of the otter. Also called the hold.

COUH, to cough. The gh sound is that of a heavy guttural breathing, quite unlike the modern pronunciation of hof. Compare Rouh, for rough.

COUL, COWL, to scrape together dung, mud, dirt, &c. To smooth the surface of what is gathered.—Brockett.

COUL-RAKE, COWL-RAKE, the instrument with which couling is performed.—Brockett. He adds, "This term is also used for a fire-iron, in which sense it is more properly a coal-rake." But see Col, which is apparently a variant of coul and quite distinct from coal.

COULTERNEB, the puffin, Fratercula artica, L.

COUNGE, to beat—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.

COUNGE, a large lump of bread or cheese.

"Bring him (poor fella) a shive oh butter an breed: cut him a good counge: an strenkle a leap'yt ov sugar ont."—Thomas Bewick, The Howdy, &c., ed. 1850, p. 10.

COUNTRY-KEEPER. So lately as the year 1701, the police of Tindale and Reedsdale was maintained by officers called country-keepers, who, for a certain sum, "insured" their own districts against theft and robbery, and in case of their taking place, made good the loss."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Northumberland, 1825, vol. i., p. 66.
COUNTRY-SIDE, the district, as distinguished from a particular spot. "She's the best mear, aa tell ye, iv aa the country-side"—that is, for miles around.

COUP, to upset, to barter; to exchange cavils. See Cowp.

COUPLES, the roof principals; ancienly couples of chevrons.

COUR (pron. coor, or coo-er), to bend or stoop down. "Coor doon, or ye'll get hitten."

"They coure so over the coles, theyr eyes be bleared with smoke."—Gammer Gurton, in Nare's Gloss., under courb.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea courb and woo, for leave to do it good."

Hamlet, act iii., sc. 4.

COURSE, in coal mining, is the direction in which the mine is wrought. The broadways course is the direction in which the boards are wrought—the headways course is the direction at right angles.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

COURSIN THE AIR, "causing the air to circulate through every passage of the several workings of a pit. This was devised about 1760 by Mr. Spedding, of Whitehaven."—T. John Taylor, Archeology of the Coal Trade, p. 202.

"The system was first adopted on the Tyne at Walker Colliery about 1763."—R. L. Galloway, History of the Coal Trade, 1882, pp. 106-7.

COURTAIN, a yard belonging to farm buildings for enclosing cattle, sometimes called the "fad" (fold). It will be remembered that cattle folds on the Border were generally arranged for purposes of defence; the application, therefore, of a term in fortification to a cattle fold seems natural. See Cortaine.

COUT, COWT, a colt. "Wether, cowt, an' steer." (James Armstrong, Wanny Blossoms, 1879, p. 5.) Also a man of strength, stature, and activity. "The word, which ought rather to be spelled cowt, is understood in this sense in the neighbourhood of Keilder, as well as on the opposite Scottish Border." (Richardson, Table Book Leg. Div., vol. ii., p. 162.) "The Cont of Keilder is represented by tradition to have been a powerful chief of this district. Coot—that is, colt." (S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 161.)

COUT-ALE, COWT-ALE, allowance to the blacksmith, when a young horse is first shod. See Colt-Ale.

COUTHHER, to comfort. See Cooth.
COUTHIELY, pleasantly, kindly, neighbourly.

"Sae couthiely then they cried on me ben."

COUTOR-LASHER, an effective check; a blanking or disappointing stroke, as in playing a trump card. "That's a coutor-lasher for ye, noo!"

COVE, a cavern, a cave.—Brockett.

COVER, the roof of a coal seam.—Brockett, 3rd ed. Also "the strata between the seam (of coal) and the surface."—Nicholson, Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

COW. Kow, or Cow, a local sprite. "The Hedley Kow." See Coo.

COW, to clip the hair, to trim. (Obs.)

"I garr'd a Barber come to me,
He Cou'd my Beard as you may see."
G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686.

CO'WAA, or CO'WAY, come away, get out of the way. Very commonly used as a colloquialism, and suggesting impatience and contempt when uttered abruptly. "Co-way there! wi'ye, what are ye stannin' starin' for?"

COWANS, clotted wool on sheep.

COW-BAT, a blow given by one boy to another to provoke him to fight. "There's your challenge, and there's your cow-bat."

COW-BERRY, the red whortle-berry, Vaccinium vitis-idaea, L.

COW-BLAKES, cow dung dried, used for fewel.—Ray's Gloss. Called also casins. (Obs.)

COWEY, a hornless beast. A cowet-cow is a hornless cow. Compare Cow, to clip.

COW-GAP, the time when cows are taken on or off for the grazing season. (Obs.)

"Spent at the Cow gapp with the grassmen, 7s. 2d."—Gateshead Church Books, 1672.

"Every freeman and boroughman—pay at the cow gapp for this present year for every particular cow 3s."—The same, 1677.
COW-GRASS, a name among farmers for common purple clover, very good for cattle, but very noisome to witches. In the days when there were witches in the land, the leaf was worn by knight and by peasant, as a potent charm against their wiles; and we can even yet trace this belief of its magic virtue in some not unobserved customs.—Johnson's *Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed*, p. 163. It is the *Trifolium medium*. Called also *wild sookies* and *zig-zag*.

COW-JOCKEY, a beast jobber.—*Brockett*, 3rd ed. (Obs.)

COWK, or GOWK, to strain, to vomit.—*Halliwell's Dict.*, *cowk*.

COW-KEEKS, the cow parsnip or hogweed, *Heracleum sphondylium*. Called also *kelks*, or *kecks*.

COWLD, cold; but more frequently *caad*. "It's a *cowld* day." "It's as *caad* as ice."

COWLEADIN, the game of "follow your leader." A game in which the leader does the most difficult things he can, and which the others must do likewise.

COWP, to upset. "That's *cowp'd* his apple cairt for him, noo." General.

"*Cowpt* corves i' the barroway."

COWP, COAP [W.-T.], to barter, to exchange. "Aa'll *cowp* wi' ye—*gi'* the galloway for the mear an five pun to beut."

"When the men (in a pit) exchange working places, they are said to *cowp*."—*Mining Gloss.*, *Newcastle Terms*, 1852.

COWPIN-WORD, the last word.

"Thou'll hae the *cowpin-word* thysel,
Or tawk for everlastin twang."

COWP-UP-CAIRT, a tip cart; a cart that can be *cowp*ed or tipped up, the shafts being attached to the body by a pin for the purpose. It is also called a "short cairt," to distinguish it from the "lang cairt" which does not *cowp*.

COWP-YOR-CREELS, that is, to turn completely over, head over heels; to turn a somersault.

"Amang the rest aw *cowp'd* me creels,
Egox! 'twas funny, varry."
T. Thompson, d. 1816, *Jemmy Joneson's Wherry.*
COW-QUAKES, the common quake-grass, *Briza media*. Called also *dotherin-dicks*, *tremlin-grass*, *quakin-grass*, and *ladies'-hair*.

COWS, bare branches of whin or ling after their leaves are decayed or burnt off.—*Hodgson MS*. Compare Cow, 2.

COWT-FWOAL, a young male horse whilst sucking. The female of the same age is a *filly-fwoal*.

COX, an exclamation. The oath is now heard as *Gock* or *Gox*. "Aw waddent tyek the jaw fre the likes o' him, begock!" "By gox, what a fyce ye've gotten!" *Cock*, says Nares, is a vulgar corruption or purposed disguise of the name of God. Hence, by *cock*, by *cock and pye*, and such softened oaths.

"I's cox't if my words preuve no true."—*Joco-Serioits Discourse*, Newcastle, 1686, p. 26.

"By cock, they are to blame."—*Hamlet*, act iv., sc. 5.

Shallow: "By *cock and pye*, sir, you shall not away to night."—*Henry IV.*, pt. ii., act v., sc. 1.

COYSTRIL, a young fellow. [Kersey and Bailey.] Properly an inferior groom, or a lad employed by an esquire to carry the knights' arms or other necessaries.—*Nare's Gloss*. A raw, inexperienced lad; a contemptible young fellow.—*Brockett*.

COZY, a cover, like a thickly-padded cap, placed over a teapot, as a non-conductor of heat, to keep the tea hot on the table.

COZY, COZEY [W.-T.], a causeway, a footpath.

CRAA, CRAW, the small lever used for drawing the linch-pin from carts. There is also a "shekkle *craw*" used for drawing bolts from wood.

CRAA, CRAW, speech; sometimes boastful speech.

"It might suen stopp'd me *craa*."

"Geordy's Disaster."

*Allan's Collection*, 1863, p. 166.

CRAA, CRAW, the rook, *Corvus frugilegus*. "Black as a *craa*." "He lyuks like a scare-*craa*." "When you see the cloods like *craa*-scrats an' fillies' tails, look oot for squalls"—often used in describing a peculiar aspect of the sky.
CRAA, CRAW, a cock-crow, or to crow like a cock.


"A *craain' hen* and a *whistlin' maiden's twee unsonsoy things.*"—Newcastle proverb.

"'Mang cantrips, charms, as hurtfu' 'een,
And things unlucky to be seen,
Plann'd by auld schemy clootie,
A croonin' cow, a *crawin' hen*,
A whistling maid, fu' weel ye ken,
Are deemed aye unlucky.
Cuddy had a *crawin' hen*,
And muckle did it grieve him;
For what ane 'twas amang his ten
That did of luck bereave him
He kent na ——"—L. Proudlock, 1820, song, *Cuddie and his Crawin' Hen.*

CRAA-CROOK, the black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. Called also the *crow-berry* and *crake-berry*. *Craa-crook* is an admirable example of the manner in which the burr is spoken. It has been described as sounding to Southern ears "like the dying croak of an expiring raven."

"Everywhere common on heaths, ascending from Prestwick Carr to all the peaks, 850 yards on Cheviot."—*Nat. Hist. Trans.*, vol. ii., new series, p. 244.

CRAADENLY, cowardly.

CRAADON, CRAWDON, CRADDIN, a coward. One boy refusing to fight another after a challenge will hear: "Yo' r a *crawdon*." "A *craadon cock*," a cowardly cock. A term used when cock-fighting was practised. [N.] Mr. George Thompson, in a note on this word, says "he enquired of a Northumberland man if he knew what a *crawdon* was."
"Aa've heerd it," replied his informant. "Aa once heerd a man tell another he wis a 'crawdon hen.'" "What did he mean by that?" "Aa understeed him ti mean 'at he wis like a hen 'at tries te craa like a cock." A crowing hen is considered a very unlucky thing about a house, and it can by no means be permitted to strut and fret with impunity. See CRAA, 4.

CRAAL, to crawl.

CRAA-NEBS, or LADY'S-FINGERS, the plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

CRAA-PEAS, the peas of the meadow vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis*.

CRAA-TAES, the common lotus, *Lotus corniculatus*. Also called *cat's clover*.

CRAB, a capstan, for raising or lowering of pumps, &c., in a pumping pit.—*Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms*, 1852. A lifting winch.

CRAB-ROPE, the rope used on a *crab*.

CRABBY, crabbed, testy. "He's a *crabby* aad chep."
"The *crabby* awd dealers in ling, cod, and brats."

CRACK, to gossip, to brag, to boast.
"God's benison light on your heart,
We'll *crack* a bit before we part."
_Joco-Serious Discourse*, Newcastle, 1686, p. 9.
"They laughed and *cracked* about the joke."
W. Armstrong, d. 1833-4, *Skipper's Mistake*.
"Since the horse-couping he began,
He had great cause to *crack* of wealth."
Bernard Rumney, "*Ech'y Mare.*"
*Bell's Rhymes*, 1812.

"There will be Sam the quack doctor,
Of skill and profession he'll *crack."
Song, "*The Skipper's Wedding."
*Bell's Rhymes*, 1812.

"I had a few days' fishing, but nothing to *crack* on."

CRACK, light talk, conversation, boasting.
"Bucclughe and the rest of the Scottes made some bragges and *craches.*"—Letter of 1595 in Dr. Charlton's *North Tynedale*, p. 72.
"He ne'er was slack
To give the company all his *crack."
Thomas Wilson, *Charley*. 
CRACK, an instant, a moment.

"A highwayman fellow slip't round in a crack,
And a thump o' the skull laid him flat on his back."

W. Midford, d. 1851, Cappy.

CRACK, super-excellent. "A crack tryst" is a first-rate fair.

The park keeper's house at Meldon, "a crack specimen of the architecture of the seventeenth century."—Hodgson, Hist. of Northumberland, pt. ii., vol. ii., p. 3.

"The crack o' whuslers i' maw day,
Maw gew-gaw touch was te the life;
And at yentime 'could nearly play
'God syev the King' upon the fife!"


CRACKED, half-witted, mad.

CRACKER, a small baking dish.—Grose's Gloss. Also a hard biscuit.

CRACKER, an explosive firework. Also the drop of glass known as "Prince Rupert's drop," which shivers to powder on being broken.

CRACKET, a low seat without legs, as distinguished from a stool.

"The bonny pit laddie, the cannie pit laddie,
The bonnie pit laddie for me, O!
He sits on his cracket, and hews in his jacket,
And brings the white siller to me, O!"

"The Bonny Pit Laddie."

Bell's Rhymes, 1812.

"They found old Goody smoking fast,
Placed on a cracket near the fire."


CRACKETS, the game of cricket.


CRACKLINGS, tallow chandlers' refuse.

CRADDINS, to lead craddins, to play mischievous tricks.—Grose's Gloss., 1739. (Obs.) Compare CRAADON, CRAADENLY.

CRADLE, CREDDLE, a suspended scaffold used in shafts.—Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, 1852. Or a cage swung upon gimbals. The tubs from the cage are run into a cradle, which tips up and turns them upside down so as to empty the coals on to the screen.
CRAIG, the neck.

"'Twas sometime gane, they tuik our naigs,
And left us eke an empty Byre
I wad the deil had had their craigs
And a' things in a bleeze o' fire."

The Fray o' Hautwessell.

"Ane gat a twist o' the craig."
Surtees, Ballad of Featherstonehaugh.

"Some were sae keen upon the point,
They danc'd their craigs quite out o' joint."
G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686.

"He staik'd his craig."
The same, p. 46.

CRAIG, a crag. See under Dodd.

"A craig is used both to signify a cliff and the precipitous side of a hill."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 87, note.

CRAIG-CLAITH, a cravat. (Obs.)

"And syne I drew this craig-claith out."—Joco-Serious Discourse, Newcastle, 1686, p. 15.

CRAITCH, to complain peevishly and persistently. Same as Crake, 2.

CRAKE [W.-T.], to gossip, to boast. See Crack.

"Monny oh them keep crakin oh the bayrn an tippin its cheeks."—Thomas Bewick, The Upgetting, ed. 1850, p. 13.

CRAKE, to whimper, or plaintively ask for a thing over and over again. To "herp" for a thing or to "yammer" for anything have much the same meanings as to crake. To croak.

"What are ye crakin on there for—a-ah?" See Craitch.

"The carrion craws about them flying
Will keep a craking."
G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 47.

CRAKEBERRY or CROWBERRY, the berry-bearing heath, Empetrum nigrum. See Craacrook.

CRAIME, a stall or stand on which any kind of merchandise, chiefly sweet-stuff or smallwares, is exposed at country fairs orhirings. The crame is a jointed stall, easily taken to pieces and re-erected.

"Off to a crame-stand wi' a dash,
An' boucht her sugar candy
In lumps that day."
The Fair, by David Walter Purdie, 1888.
CRAME, to mend a vessel. China or earthenware is cram\_ed by holing and wiring it at the broken edges. Wooden bowls are cram\_ed in the same way, or more effectively by driving across the fracture a thin strip of iron shaped like an S.

CRAMER, a tinker or mender of broken china, &c. (Obs.) See MUGGER.

CRAMLEY, shaking, or "dothing," or weak in the legs. "Hallo, there! Yo'rr varry cramley i' the legs thi day"—a morning salutation to one tottering in his gait.

CRAMP, to wedge or jam up tightly.

CRAMPER, an astounding lie.

CRAMPET, a hook attached to the ends of the back-band in the gear of plough horses, from which the chains can be suspended. In pit language, a bracket.

CRAMPLE, to crumple. "Aa say! yor cramplin maa goon."

CRAMP-RING, a ring made out of the handles of decayed coffins, and supposed to be a charm against the cramp. Hence the name. Formerly these rings were consecrated by the kings of England, who affected to cure the cramp, as well as the king's evil.—Brockett, 3rd ed. In Naves' Gloss. their supposed virtue in preventing the cramp is said to be conferred by solemn consecration on Good Friday, among the ceremonies of that great day.—Brand's Popular Antiquities, 4to ed., vol. i., p. 128. (Obs.)

CRANCH, CRUNCH (often spoken as scranch or scrunch), to grind with a crackling noise between the teeth, as in eating a hard crust; or to grind the teeth themselves. "Cranching yor teeth."

"Sand thrown on the floor is said to crane under the feet."—Hodgson MS.

CRANE, the junction between the branch railways and the horse roads in a pit. Here they formerly used to hoist the corves of coal from the tram to the roley; the coals being "put" to this spot by the barrow-men from the working places. From the crane they were drawn by horses to the shaft. It is now called a "flat" or "station."

"We commenced our survey at the crane, going up west."—Robert Scott, Ventilation of Coal Mines, p. 27, 1862.

CRANEBOARD, a return air course in a pit, connected directly with the furnace.
CRANEMAN, the lad in the pit who hoisted the corves of coals on to the rolleys with the crane.—*Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms*, 1849.

CRANK, bent, shaky, as a machine out of repair; hence probably applied to a person who is mentally wrong or eccentric. See CRANKY, 2.

CRANK, to make a harsh noise, to creak.

"The door cranks."—Brockett.

CRANKLE, weak, shattered.—Brockett.

CRANKS, a fireside contrivance consisting of two or more rows of iron crooks set in a frame and used for toasting bread. The frame stands on its own feet before the fire. This utensil is sometimes called "a branks."

CRANKY, crank, tottering. Applied to a person, it means one whose mind is off the balance—a flighty person. "Crazy or cranky." Or it means a person weak and poorly and almost tottering through illness. "Aa's nobbut cranky-like thi day."

CRANKY, checked, or of a zig-zag pattern, as "a cranky neckcloth," "a cranky apron." When the pattern of a piece of cotton is made in bent figures it is a cranky article. See CRANK, 1, bent.

CRANKY. The pitman formerly was called Cranky, or Bob Cranky. In his dress on a "gaady day" that old-world pitman must have been impressive, for he says:

"'A pat on my blue coat that shines se,
My jacket wi' posies se fine see,
My sark sic sma' threed, man,
My pig-tail se greet, man,
Od smash! what a buck was Bob Cranky.
Blue stockings, white clocks, and reed garters,
Yellow breeks, and my shoon wi' lang quarters,
A' myed wour bairns cry,
Eh! sarties! ni! ni!
When they saw the smart, clever Bob Cranky."

*Bob Cranky's 'Size Sunday, 1804.*

The term cranky given by outsiders to the pitman was in later times replaced by "Geordy." The men who went from the lower Tyneside to work at the pits in South Tynedale were always called "Geordies" by the people there. Cranky probably comes from the checked pit flannel clothes much affected, when new and unsoiled, as a swagger costume. "Howky" is another name for a pitman. See CRANKY, 2.
CRAP, or CRUP (p. t. of creep), crept; p. p. cruppen or crup. “He'd cruppen oot”—he had crept out.

“While Cappy's transactions with grief they talked o'er, He crap out o' the basket quite brisk on the floor.”

W. Midford, Cappy, 1818.

CRATCH, a rack of any kind, a manger, a cradle.—Halliwell's Dict. A manger, particularly that in which our Saviour was laid.—Nares' Gloss. “This opens to us,” continues Nares, “the meaning of a childish game, corruptly called scratch-cradle” (cat’s-cradle in Northumberland, &c.), “which consists in winding pack-thread double round the hands, into a rude representation of a manager, which is taken off by the other player on his hands, so as to assume a new form, and thus alternately for several times, always changing the appearance. But it clearly meant originally the cratch-cradle, the manger that held the Holy Infant as a cradle.”

CRAVE, to ask, to demand a claim or debt. To crave a person for a loan or debt before they are able spontaneously to pay it is an unpardonable insult, of which the offender never fails to hear on every available occasion.

CRAW. See Craa and following words, also Crow-coal.

CRAYER, a small sailing vessel. It is elsewhere called a cray.

“A crayer of Newcastle, laden with malveysey, &c.”—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newcastle XVI. Cent., under date 1513, p. 36.

CRAZED, vexed. “He wis that crazed wiv us!” It also meant, formerly, a condition of bodily suffering.

“Beinge of perfect mind and memorie, though the verie crazed and sore wounded in his bodye.”—Will of Wm. Clavering, of Duddoe, 1586.—D. D. Dixon, Vale of Whittingham, 1887, p. 40.

CREANGE, to crackle, as thin ice does in breaking, or as woodwork when it is crushed.

CREATUR, a creature. The t-ch sound is not used in the dialect in any case. “The poor creatur was the pictur o' distress.”

CREE, CREEVE, a pen or fold. “A pig-cree.” The form is also chiefly and creeve, as "a swine-crief" or "pig-creeve."

CREE, to crush, to husk wheat or barley in preparing it for boiling as fromerty.
CREEIN-TROW, a stone trough, formerly in general use as a mortar, in which grain was creed, or pounded, till its husks came off. The grain was then boiled with milk. See Knockin-trow.

CREEL, a kind of basket of wickerwork in which hay is taken in stormy weather to sheep on the mountains. Its sides are stiff; its bottom supple. This is called a sheep-creel. Baskets and pins (pens) for poultry, and wicker utensils for various other purposes are called creels.—Hodgson MS. The creel of a Cullercoats fish-wife is a very fine example of basket-work, fitting to the back, and showing a most graceful form of construction throughout. In the days of toasts and sentiments the following rhyme was a common formula:

"Health, wealth, milk an' meal;
Here's tiv ivery thinkin chiel;
May the de'el rock him weel iv a creel,
If he disna wish aall on us weel."

CREEL, to put or pack in a creel. To throw the leg over the head of another person. This is generally practised by children, who say after doing it: "There noo, aa've creeled thoo an thoo'll nivver grou ne bigger." See Crile. Compare Cwp-yor-creels.

CREEP, "a state of the mine produced by an insufficiency of coal left to support the roof, and which often forces the top and bottom of the mine together, and renders the pit unfit for further use."—Gloss. to Pitman's Pay, 1843.

"A heaving up of the floor of the mine, occasioned by the weight of the superincumbent strata."—Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, 1852.

"An when life's last stook's tyen away,
And nowse but wyest and ruin near;
When creep comes ower wor wrought-out clay,
And all's laid in for ever here."


CREEPERS, the sensation of chill on the skin from cold, or the creeping of the flesh from some blood-curdling fright or fear.

CREESER, a waggon greaser.

CREESH, CREESE, to grease.—J. P. Robson, Gloss. to Bards of the Tyne, 1849.

CREESHY, greasy.

"—see this Lown-like Lordan squeeze
His chreeshy-baggs, and Laugh, and Fleer."

G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 31.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

CREEVE, an enclosure. See Cree, i.

CREEVE, CREUVE, a crab or lobster trap. A sort of case covered with net, weighted with a heavy stone and let down to the bottom. A hole at each end allows entrance but prevents egress. **Creeves** are made about two to three feet long by twelve to eighteen inches high. See Cruive.

CREEVEL, crewel, fine worsted yarn.

CREPT PILLARS, pillars of coal which have passed through the various stages of creep.—*Greenwell*. See Creep.

Crib, or Cribbin, the circle of wood wedged tight in a pit shaft, to make a foundation for walling when the strata are loose.—*Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms*, 1852. Or the lining of wood or iron put round a pit shaft to dam back the water in water-bearing strata. A **crib** used as a foundation for metal tubbing or for walling is called a wedging **crib**. A walling **crib** is a lining of stone or firebricks made to the sweep of the shaft and built in where the strata are loose. A ring **crib** is an arrangement for catching water which would otherwise fall down the shaft. See Tubbing.

Crib, a boy small for his age. "Wey, that bairn's a parfit *crib*.”

Crib, to line around

"The sinking was *cribb'd*, and backed, then walled."—*Borings and Sinkings*, A.B., p. 10.

"A giblet pie, Cribb'd roun' wi' coils o' savoury pudden."


CRIBBAGE, CRIBBISH, one side or division of a stall in a stable.

CRIBLE, to cringe, to curry favour with a superior. "Aa's not gan to *crible* tiv him." "He went away *cribled*”—"He went away as if with his tail between his legs."

CRIEF. See Cree, Creeve, Cruive.

CRIKE, CRIKEY, an oath. Often becrike.

CRILE, a poor and deformed person. Sometimes applied in contempt. "Ye *crile*, ye!"

*Criel*, "a short stubbed dwarfish man."—*Ray's Gloss.*

"To pass the leg over the head of a child is vulgarly supposed to *crile* or stop its growth."—*Brockett*, 3rd ed.
CRINE, to pine in, to shrink or shrivel up. "Ye've had ower het a fire; it's crined the meat."

CRINEY, small and shrivelled. "The corn 'll be vary criney an' smaall this 'eer."

CRINGLE, a withe or rope for fastening a gate with.—Brockett.

CRINGLE-CRANGLE, zig-zag, wrinkle.—Brockett.

CRIT, the smallest of a litter of pigs, &c. In metaphor—a small-sized person. "Tom's the crit i' the famly."

CROAK, to give up the ghost.

"Baith often's wished the yen was croakin."


CROCKER, one outside of a trade mystery. (Obs.)

"No brother shall be partner with any foreigners called crockers, on pain of forfeiting £5."—Ordinary of the Butchers' Company, Newcastle, July 20, 1621.

CROCKY, a little Scotch cow.—Grose's Gloss.

CROFT.

"A small parcel of ground lying near the dwelling of the owner, but not necessarily adjoining it."—The Rev. Canon Greenwell, Gloss. to the Boldon Buke.

The Croft, in Newcastle, "a small field, bounded on the east side by the town wall, and on the west by the garden walls of the houses in Pilgrim Street. It formerly belonged to the family of Carles, or Carliols, from whom it was called the Carle, or Carliol Croft."—Mackenzie, Hist. of Newcastle, p. 179.

"A house and a rig lying in the Croft, value 6s. 8d."—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newcastle XVI. Cent., p. 87.

"—This have I learnt
Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts
That brow this bottom glade."

Milton, Comus, 530, quoted by Nares.

CROGGY, weak in the fore legs; applied to a horse.

CRONE, a toothless ewe; an old woman.

CROOD, a crowd; to crowd. "The hoose is crooded oot."

CROOK. See Cruck.

CROON, crown. "He cam doon on the croon o' his heed."

"Len's a half a croon."
CROON, to bellow, to roar. Also to murmur softly. *Croonin*, the present participle, is applied to the roaring of a spoiled child, and to the continuous bellow of a beast in distress.

"A *croonin* cow, a *crawin* hen,
A whistling maid, fu' weel ye ken,
Are deemed aye unlucky."

L. Proudlock, song, *Cuddie and his Crawin' Hen*.

CROONER, coroner. "The *crooner's* comin' i' the morn aboot the bairn they fund i' the burn."

CROOPY, hoarse.

"When Hamlick stuck his daddle oot,
To grip his feyther's paw, man,
He gav a kind o' *croopy* shoot,
To find the caud styen wa', man."


CROUSE, CROUSE, brisk, lively, eager. *Crackin'-croose*, is, as we should say, "in great form," confident, talking big.

"*Croose*: brisk, budge, lively, jolly. 'As croose a new washen louse.'"—*Ray's Gloss*.

"A cock's aye *croose* on his aan midden."—Newcastle proverb.

"*An' croose* we left oor canny toon
I' Jimmy Joneson's whurry."


"Wor low-rope let, afield we set,
The trappin trade quite *croose* te lairn."


"It's ha' ye seen how *croose* and gay
The lads and lasses bent their way."

"Theatre in an Uproar."

*Bards of the Tyne*, 1849, p. 183.

"Gorcocks beck around Aid Crag
Sae *crousely* and sae proud."


CROOT, CRUT, to sprout, to grow. "The bairns *crooted* oot like young trees, man." (J. P. Robson, *d.* 1870, *Bob Stacker's Secret.*) To recover. "She's been varry bad, poor body, but she'll syun *croot* oot agyen."

CROP, the head or neck. "A rope they fastened round maw *crop*." (J. P. Robson, *Malley's Voyage*, 1849.) To cut the hair. "What a *crop* he's gien ye!"

CROP, or CRAA, the basset, or outburst to the surface, of a seam of coal or other stratum. This localism has passed into a scientific term in the form of *outcrop*, as applied to a stratum. See under word *DAY*. 
CROP, to leave a portion of coal at the bottom of a seam in working. Also to "set out" a tub or corf of coals filled insufficiently, and consequently forfeited.—Greenwell.

CROPPEN, crept: the p.p. of creep. The verb occurs in the dialect with a strong past tense which has the variant forms of crap, and crup, and crop. The past participle has also the variants croppen and cruppen. "We'd just croppen into bed agyen." "We fund the beggar hed cruppen oot o' his hole." "He's getten sair croppen togither"—bent with age.

CROPPIN, the crop of a bird. "To set up the croppin" is to give oneself an absurd air of importance, or to walk with a strutting consequential gait.


CROSIL, to char small or dust coal in the fire so as to make cinders. A blacksmith crosses his fire by blowing slowly till the duff coal has become caked in small cinders, which he can use to get up a proper heat when he puts in his work.

CROSS, across. "'Cross the floor" is used for across the floor. "He cam 'cross ower to meet me."

"In the Side once the houses so nearly did meet,
That folk could so friendly shake hands 'cross the street."
R. Gilchrist, 1835, Song of Improvements.

CROSSCUT, a passage driven at an angle with the fibres of the coal: "in any direction between headways course and broadways course."—Greenwell.

CROSSING, an arch by which a current of air is carried across overhead in a pit.

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE, to cross the arms in playing at skipping-rope, or the legs in dancing.

"Can ye jump up and shuffle,
And cross ower the buckle
When ye dance like the cliver Bob Cranky."
J. Selkirk, d. 1843, "Bob Cranky's Size Sunday." Allan's Collection, p. 218.

CROTLY, CRUTLY, friable, crumby. When the land is in fine condition and crumbles as the plough turns over the furrow it is said to be crotly. Crotly-hoofed, in a horse or beast, is when the hoof crumbles. A crotly temper is a quick temper. "The aad maister hes a temper as cruelly as ewe-milk cheese."
CROUSE, CROUSE, brisk, lively. See CROOSE.

CROW. See CRAA, &c.

CROWBERRY, the berry-bearing heath, Empetrum nigrum. See CRAACROOK.

CROW COAL, a seam of coal worked from a crow, or outcrop. See CRAA, 5.

"The crow coal about a foot or less thick."

The Compleat Collier, 1708.

CROWDY, a Northumberland dish, made by filling a basin with oatmeal, and then pouring in boiling water. A vigorous stirring is required whilst the water is being poured; and, when the two ingredients are thoroughly mixed, the "hasty pudding" is ready. It is served with a little butter, dripping, or other flavouring, according to taste, or it is taken with milk. Crowdy is purely local, as applied to scalded oatmeal; for what is called crowdy in Northumberland is in parts of Scotland "brosse." In the island of Skye crowdy is applied to a peculiar cheese, which is made rich by the addition of butter, and eaten soft, like cream cheese.

"The crowdy is wor daily dish."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. i., v. 56.

CROWDY-MAIN, an uproarious crowd, a cock fight. The dalesmen of Rede and Coquet were accustomed to meet at Harehaugh "for the purpose of fighting their cocks, and of having afterwards a sort of friendly crowdy-main among themselves."—S. Oliver the Younger, Rambles in Northumberland.

"Whel, whei, thinks aw, this caps the stack;
It was a crowdy-main man."

J. P. Robson, Mally's Voyage, 1849.

CROW-FISH, the spiny crab. [Holy Island.]

CROW-GARLIC, the Allium vineale, L., found in grassy places and somewhat rare. In Northumberland it grows at Belford and Gunnerton.

CROWLEY'S CREW, the men formerly employed by Crowley and Co. in the historic ironworks at Winlaton, Swalwell, and Winlaton Mill. In comparison with other craftsmen it was asked:—

"Can they de ouse wi' Crowley's Crew,
Frev a needle tiv a anchor, O!"

Such, indeed, was the variety of manufactures produced by these smiths, that the boast was scarcely an empty figure of speech.
CROWN, a term for the top part of anything. The crown in a pit is the highest level in it.

CROWNTREE, the top balk used in supporting the roof in a coal pit; it is the cross piece laid over two vertical props. See GALLOWS-TIMBER.

CRUCK, to crook, to bend.

CRUCK, a crook, a hook, the hinge of a gate. See CRANK.

"One pair of croks."—R. Welford, Hist. of Newcastle XVI. Cent., p. 389.

"Item pd to John Marley for a new pann and a crouke to the Beacon, 18s."—Gateshead Church Books, 1645.

CRUCK, a disease causing a twisted neck in sheep.

CRUCK-YOR-ELBOW, write it down, put your name to it.

CRUCK-YOR-HOUGH, that is, bend your hough (the hough is the back part of the knee); sit down. "Crook your hough!"—the friendly salutation of a pitman who wants you to sit down and "have a crack." It means either to sit on a seat or on your hunkers; originally, in all probability, the latter.—Greenwell.

"Wi, lad! what's set te here se lyet?
Draw in a seat, an' crook thy hoff."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 25.

"Wiv hus i' th' north, when aw'm wairsh i' my way,
(But te knaw wor warm hearts, ye yoursell come)
Aw lift the first latch, and baith man and dame say,
Cruck your hough, canny man, for ye're welcome."
T. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

CRUCK-YOR-THUMB, the instruction given as a charm against witchcraft.

"The fists are clenched, but the thumbs are doubled up inside the palms. The reason for this peculiarity may, no doubt, be found in an old Northumbrian superstition." "Children," says Hutchinson, "to avoid approaching danger, are taught to double the thumb within the hand. This was much practised while the terrors of witchcraft remained."—W. W. Tomlinson, Guide to Northumberland, 1888, p. 64.

CRUD, CRUDDLE, to curdle.

CRUDDLE, to crouch closely together. "They wor flaid o' the thunnor and cruddled in."

"The barefooted younkers sit cruddling on a heap round a fire."—Collier, Essay on Charters, particularly those of Newcastle, 1777, p. 81.
CRUDS, curds. "The curds and cream hoose" was formerly an institution in Newcastle.

"Off the ghost flew wiv a terrible scream:
They ran into a hoose where they sell curds an' cream."

R. Emery, d. 1871, Curds and Cream House Ghost.

CRUIVE, a fish trap made by enclosing a space in a river. See CREEVE. Compare CREEVEL.

"The 'fish garth' is called a cruive. It is made of wood, and has traps, &c., into which the fish on ascending the river enter, and from which they cannot escape."—R. Weddell, Salmon Fishing in River Tweed.—Archaologia Æliana, 4to, vol. iv., p. 305.

CRULL, to work with worsted.—Brockett. "Len us yor stottin baal and aa'll crulld for ye"—that is, cover it with worsted in colours. A crulled-ba' was a child's ball made of a ravelled-out old stocking having its surface worked with crewel.

CRULLS, threads of coloured worsted. Compare CREEVEL.

CRUMEL, to crumble. Words in modern English with a b before e, or le, all drop the b in the dialect: thus tumble, tumel; rumble, rimel; fumble, famel; nimble, nimel; thimble, thimel; humble, humel; slumber, slumer; timber, timer, &c.

CRUMMY, a crumb. "Dinna drop yor crumels on the floor."

CRUMMY, a favourite name for a cow with crooked horns.—Brockett.

CRUMMY, plump, in good condition; applied to edibles.

CRUMP, the cramp; out of temper.—Grose's Gloss.

CRUN, to whine. See CROON.

CRUNGE, to cringe.

CRUNKLE, to rumple, to make a noise as in crumpling paper.

CRUNTLE, the front part of a pig's head above the eyes. Also applied to the human head familiarly. "Aa'll gie ye a crack ower the cruntle ye noo."

CRUP and CRUPPEN (variants of crap and croppen), crept. "He's sair cruppen doon."
CRUPPER-STONE, CRUPPLE-STONE, a stepped stone, or series of steps placed near the door outside a house, and formerly used for mounting on horseback, or for the women who mounted on the pillion. See also HORSE-STONE, HORSE-STONE, MOUNT, and PILLION-STYEN.

CRUPPY-DOW, a cake made of oatmeal and fish, much esteemed in Northumberland.

"Dunstan-steads for loggerheads,
And Craster for crowdies,
Spital-ord for cruppy-dows,
And Embleton for howdies."

Old Saying, taken down from the recitation of Mrs. Aynsley, of Embleton, 1891.

CRUSH, a great quantity, a crush of wet, a crush of corn.—*Brockett*, 3rd ed.

CRUSH, the fracture of coal pillars in a pit by the weight of the superincumbent strata.

CRUT, a dwarf, anything curbed in its growth.—*Brockett*.

CRUTLY, friable, easily crumbed. See CROTLY.

"The cheese you send must not be a cruttley one, as they are so bad for cutting into slices."—Letter, March, 1888.

CRUTTLE, a crumb.

"To curdle"—Northumberland.—*Halliwell's Dict.*

CRY-COOK, to give in, to capitulate to an argument or accusation. See Cook.

CRYIN'-OOT, the time of accouchement. It was made a special occasion for the assemblage of neighbours and gossips, when "booted-breed" and "groaning-cheese" were served up. "De ye hear 'or shootin'? The de'il's revenge. Thor'll be one mair o' them afore the mornin'." A proverbial saying on this occasion.

CUBE, or CUPOLA, a shaft sunk near to the top of a furnace upcast, and holed into the shaft a few fathoms below the surface, with a wide chimney erected over it, rising thirty or forty feet above the surface. It relieves the pit top from smoke. Called also a tube.—Greenwell.

CUCKLE-HEED, a stupid person. See CHUCKLE-HEED.

"The procession was headed by Barbara Bell,
He was followed by cuckle-heed Chancellor Kell.
CUCKOO. See Gowk and following words.

CUCKOO-FLOWER, the meadow bitterness, Cardamine pratensis. Called also pinks, spinks, bog-spinks, May-flower, and lady-smock.

CUCKOO-GRASS, the field woodrush, Luzula campestris. Called also pees-weep grass and black-caps.

CUCKOO-MORNIN', "a holiday on hearing the cuckoo for the first time."—Gloss. to Pitman's Pay. (Obs.)

"A cuckoo-mornin' give a lad,
He values not his plagues a cherry."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 64

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN, the wryneck—Yunx torquilla—which usually arrives here a few days before the cuckoo, and migrates in September.—Brockett.

"It is far from common in Northumberland, but is more frequently seen in Durham."—John Hancock, Birds of Northumberland and Durham.

CUCKOO'S-MEAT, GOWK'S-MEAT, or GOWK'S-CLOVER, the sorrel, Oxalis acetosella.

CUCKOO'S-SPIT, the white froth which encloses the larva of the Cicada spumaria.

CUCKOO'S TILLIN, the meadow pipit, Anthus pratensis. See Titlark.

CUDBERD, Cuthbert. See Cuddy and Culbert.

CUD-BUSH, an esculent plant. (? Cud-weed.)

"1666. December 8.—Forster to Williamson [about a tumult in Sandgate, Newcastle, during collection of hearth-money]. ‘They said they were willing [to pay] but had not bread to eat. Indeed, hundreds of them for weeks have lived only on oatmeal, water, and cudbush boiled together.’”—Calendar of State Papers. Domestic Series, 1666.

CUDDY, a donkey, a stupid person. "What are ye deein that for, ye great cuddy?"—A half-wit. "Cuddy Willy."

"To let the folks see thou's a leydy,
On a cuddy thou's ride to the toon."
W. Midford, Pitman's Courtship, 1818.

"For on the new line an awd cuddy, wiv ease,
Will draw the mail coach, or even a waggon."
T. Wilson, Stanzas on a Line of Intended Road, 1825.
CUDDY, the common abbreviation of Cuthbert. The name of the saint is a very popular Christian name in Northern parts. The forms Cudbert and Culbert are still heard on the lips of old people. See Culbert.

CUDDY-AN'-CREELS, a donkey with panniers.

CUDDY'S-LEGS, herrings. Fishwives used to call herrings thus: "There's yor cuddy's-legs an' lady's thighs."

CUDDY'S-LUGS, the great mullein, Verbascum thapsus.

CUFF, a simpleton.—Brockett, 3rd ed. See Cuif.

CUFF-CUFF, the call for a pigeon.

CUICK (pron. ke-yuk, kyuk), to cook. See Ceyuk.

"Of a' the kinds of hollow meats
That greasy cuicks se oft are speeten."


CUIF, a lout, an awkward fellow.

CUIFF, to walk in an awkward manner; especially with large broad feet.—Brockett.

CUIL, KEYUL, to cool. See Keel.

CUKENWORT, chickweed. See Cluckweed.

CULBARD, a cullish, or stupid person.

CULBERT, or CUDBERT, Cuthbert. Also the eider duck, Somateria mollissima, which is familiar in Northumberland and at the Farne Islands as the Culbert, Culbert, or Cudbert's duck.

"For centuries they have been known as St. Cuthbert's ducks. He lavished upon them special marks of kindness and affection. They were frequently his sole companions during the long hours of his solitary nights, clustering round him when he watched and prayed on the rocks which surrounded his home. They obeyed his every word, and became so tame and familiar with him that they would allow him to approach them at all times without fear, and caress them with his hand."—The Rev. Provost Consitt, Life of St. Cuthbert, p. 82.

CULBERT, a variant of culvert.
CULL, a cheat, a devil—*Northumberland*.—Halliwell's *Dict*.

CULL, a fond, stupid, simple fellow. "Cull Willy" was the name of a Newcastle half-wit of former days.

"Had yor tongue, ye cull."

Song, *Billy Oliver*.

"Cull cheps for his worm-cakes frae far an' near ride—
Poor pitmen, an' farmers, an' keelmen, an' flonkies."

R. Emery, d. 1871, "*Pitman's Ramble.*"

*Bards of the Tyne*, p. 70.

CULLISH, raw, clownish, stupid; this and the adverbial form *cullishly*—from cull, above.

"To laugh at a prophet she thowt it was cullish."

R. Emery, d. 1871, "*Mally and the Prophet.*"

*Bards of the Tyne*, p. 254.

"Declared in her breest greet consarn it inspired
That my Lord should se cullishly come by his deeth."

John Shield, *My Lord 'Size*.

CULLS, animals that are rejected from a herd of cattle, or flock of sheep.

CUMBER, trouble, oppression.—*Brockett*, 3rd ed. (Obs.)

"A care, danger, or inconvenience."—Nares' *Gloss*.

The outlaws of Liddesdale "kept him a great while in cumber."—Carey,

*Earl of Monmouth*.—Hodgson, iii., 2., p. 120, note.

"Fleet foot on the correi
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber."

*Lady of the Lake*, cant. iii., 16.

CUM'D, or CUMMEN, p.p. of *come*. "If ye'd ony cum'd seunor, noo." "He'd cummen in afore aa gat there mesel."

CUMMINS, the sprouts from barley when in process of malting. They form a fine granular powder, and are sold by maltstiers for cattle feeding purposes. *Cummins* is also applied to the mixture made from the dust adhering to the dried oat husks and water. Hence the saying "Thick as cummins," applied to muddy water.

CUN, or CON, to learn, to know.—*Brockett*.
CUNDY, a drain, a sewer, a conduit. "A rummelin' cundy" is a drain with loose, broken stone laid round to allow of percolation from the surface. "A cundyd corf" was a corf packed hollow to give an appearance of a greater bulk to the coals in it. When coals were paid by measure instead of by weight, this was a point for the keeker's observation.

"Paide for a lb. of pepper, and a bagg, for the rente of the cunditt without Westgate to Mr. Thomas Hilton, due at Micklemas last, 4s."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, 1593.

"Aw'l inspect ivery cundy an' midden." J. P. Robson, Collier's Farewell.

CUNNIN-CYEK, a cake of ordinary appearance outwardly, but when cut revealing hidden fruit, currants, &c., in the centre.

CUPOLA. See CUBE.

CUR (pron. cur), a cowardly man. "Hit one yor size, ye greet cur, ye."

"A currish worthless person."—Halliwell's Dic'.

"A ketty cur," a very vile person.—Brockett.

CURCHOR, a kerchief, as han' curchor, neckcurchor—a handkerchief, neck-kerchief. The common sound of the word is korshor—thus, hankorshor, neckorshor.

"Paide for a curchor and a rale to wind her, 2s." at the burial of a woman.—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, Auguste, 1593.

CURFEW-BELL, the evening bell, which was generally rung at eight o'clock for the object of having all fires and lights extinguished, a requisite precaution in olden times. The name and use is still retained at Newcastle.—Halliwell's Dict., 1846. See Brand's Observations on Bourne's Antiquities, chap. i.

CURRENBERRIES, red currants, Ribes rubrum. See CORNBARIES.

CURTAIN, the fold yard in the farm steading. The survival of this word is a most interesting relic of the times when every Northumberland fold yard was a fortified enclosure. In fortification a cortin or courtine is the wall or distance between the flanks of two bastions. The local pronunciation is still cortin. See CORTAIN.

CUS, CUST, CUSSEN (see CASSEN), cast, applied to anything thrown aside. "He cast-oot" means he quarrelled. See CAST-OUT.

CUSHAT, the ring dove. Columba palumbus. Called also, but rarely, cushy doo.
CUSHION-DANCE, a country dance in which one person held a cushion whilst the rest of the company danced in a ring, singing:

"The best bed, the feather bed,
The best bed ov a',
The best bed i' wor house
Is clean pea straw."

At the end of the chant the cushion was laid at the feet of a favoured person and knelt on. The person thus saluted kissed the kneeling suppliant and then took up the cushion in turn and danced round with it as the first had done; all singing again and again the refrain. "That dance of dances, the cushion-dance."

CUSHY-COO, a pet name for a cow. Cushy-cows, docken seed, the seed of broad-leaved dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

CUSHY-COO-LADY, the lady-bird beetle.

CUSSEN (p.p. of cast). "Cussen in a mould"—cast in a mould.
"Cussen down"—cast down.

CUSSEN, warped. "Them dyels is aa cussen"—those deals are all warped.


CUT, a measure of yarn—one-twelfth of a hank.

CUT, a number of sheep on a large grazing farm. A "hirsel" is divided into several divisions called cuts, each keeping to its own range of pasture:

CUT, to run quickly. "Cut an' run," "Cut away noo, as fast as ye can," "Cut yor stick," "Cut yor lucky," are commands to leave instantly. "To cut" is to move in a step dance.

"In the dance se sprightly,
He'll cut and shuffle lightly."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, *New Keel Row*.

CUT, or CUTS. "To stand your cuts"—to maintain your position, to hold your own.

CUT. "The last cut." Before the introduction of the reaping machine, at the finish of the "white corn" harvest it was the custom for the young unmarried women to endeavour to get "the last cut," thereby hoping to be the first to get married. The same practice prevails in Tiviotdale. See "hinmost cut" in Jamieson.
CUT A PURSE, the method of ascertaining the amount of fine to be imposed for an offence against the rules of the river Tyne. (Obs.)

"Paide for two purses of lether which should have bene cutt in the Towne Chamber and was not, by a Frenchman, 8d."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, Auguste, 1593.

"It was a custom in Newcastle, as stated by Bourne, that a master of a ship who threw ballast into too shallow water at sea, if convicted, must pay a fine of £5; which was put into a purse, and the offender was required to cut the purse, by way of acknowledgment that he was no better than those 'cut purses' who ripped a man's money from his girdle. Gardiner says the offender was to pay a fine of five pounds, or else to cut the purse which hangs up in the town-chamber with sand and money in it, and so much as is therein he must pay, or is sent to prison, and there to lye till he doth pay it."—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newcastle, vol. iii., under date 1593, p. 82.

"The 'cut-porse' points te bygyen times,
When truth was niver sotw in wells,
When justice punish'd captains' crimes,
Without the fash o' weights an' skyells."

T. Wilson, Glance at Polly-Technic, 1840.

CUTBEARD, cudbear. A lichen that gives a purple dye. The Lecanora tartarea, growing commonly on limestone rocks.—Ogilvie.

CUTES (pron. kynts), the feet, used derisively.

"Did ivver mortals see sic brutes,
Te order me to lift ma cutes."


CUTE-SKINS, CUTE-KINS, additional coverings for the legs during snowy weather, generally worsted stockings with the feet cut off; a sort of long gaiters.—Brockett. See Kiticans.

CUTHBERT'S BEADS, portions of the jointed stems of fossil encrinites common in the mountain limestone. They are found at Lindisfarne plentifully, and there, legend says:—

"Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame
The sea-born beads that bear his name."

"While at this task he is supposed to sit during the night upon a certain rock and use another as his anvil."—Note to Marmion.

CUTHBERT'S DOWN, the down of the eider duck. See St. Cuthbert's Ducks and Culbert.

"In the list of articles belonging to the Feretory at Durham in 1417 are two pairs of cushions, of which one is of Cuthbert's downe (Eyre)."—Rev. Prov. Consitt, Life of St. Cuthbert, 1887, p. 82, note.
CUTHBERT STONES; two mete or bounder stones which were let into the Old Tyne Bridge between Newcastle and Gateshead to mark the limit of the ancient boundary of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, which extended from Gateshead along one-third of the length of the bridge. The bounder stone was afterwards known as "the blue stone," now preserved in the Old Castle at Newcastle.

CUTS, lots. "To draw cuts," to determine by lots. This is generally by straws cut into unequal lengths. The pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales "drew cuts" who should begin their tale. The lot fell on the Knight.

CUTTEN, p.p. of cut. "It waddent cutten"—it would not have cut.

"'Twas cutten up wi' heuks."—G. Chatt, Old Farmer, 1866.

CUTTER, to fondle, to make love to.

"Aw swagger'd then; for ma new suit Play'd harlekin amang the lasses."

"'Amang them aw wad a'ways be, Aw cuttered, canny things, about 'em."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 5-6.

Cutterin is hence the sacred, affectionate talk of lovers, and the cooing of the pigeon.

CUT-THROAT, the white-throat, Curruc a cinerea. See JENNY-CUT-THROAT.

CUTTY, short. "He hes on his cutty coat."

CUTTY, a short pipe. Cutty-gun, a familiar term for a short pipe.—Brockett. Compare KOTTY.


"She frae ma mouth the cuttie pou, When sleep overcomes ma weary clay."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 79.

CUTTY, a knife.—Brockett. A short spoon.

CUTTY-SOAMS, the name given to a malicious boggle who mysteriously haunted a pit in the neighbourhood of Callington and cut the pitmen's soams, or hauling ropes. See Monthly Chronicle, vol. i., p. 269.

CUTWILLEY, a loop of iron, on each end and in the middle of a swingle tree, to which hooks and chains are attached.
CWOAT [T.], coat.

CYEK, or KYEK, cake.

"The bride-kyek neist, byeth sweet and short,
Was toss'd in platefuls ower the bride."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 83.

CYEK-TOASTER, a rack made in the form of the letter A, used to brown a cake before the fire. See BEAKSTICKS.

D is sometimes intrusive, especially among children in Northumberland, and the phrase "Gi' me-d-it," for give it me, is heard. "We ran by-d-it," for we ran by it. D is a frequent abbreviation of it at the end of a word. For'd, for it; wi'd, with it; deun'd, dene it; thranand, thrown it; blaan'ld, blown it; "Stan' by'd," stand by it. "He wis oot i'd," he was out in it. "Runnin inti'd," running into it. "Gan an by'd," go and buy it. "They'll nivvor di'd agyen," do it again. "Did he deeW?"—did he do it?

DAABER, DAUBER, a plasterer. (Obs.) The Rev. John Hodgson, in his MS. Dictionary, points out the passage:

"One built up a wall, and, lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar."—Ezekiel, xiii., v. 10, and following verses.

"The fraternity of bricklayers in Newcastle were anciently styled cutters and daubers. The cat was a piece of soft clay moulded into the form of a mower's whetstone. This was thrust in between the laths, which were afterwards daubed or plastered."—Brand, Hist. of Newcastle, vol. i., p. 268, note.

DAB, an adept. "He's a dab," or "He's a dab-hand at it."

"Sic a dab was aw when young at readin."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 103.

DAB, a sharp blow. "A dab of clarts" is a piece of mud thrown and stuck on where it has fallen.

"Aa myeks a dab at the bit imp."—His Other Eye, 1880, p. 5.

DAB, to aim a blow.

"Small boys may be seen—prone on their stomachs—craning over the edge of the quay, and, with harpoons, ingeniously manufactured, generally out of steel pronged forks, dabbing at the floating treasures."—R. J. Charlton, Newcastle Town, 1885, p. 313.

DABBER, a pointed retort. "That's a dabber for him." A "hitchey dabber" is the piece of earthenware used in the game of "hitchey beds."
DAB-CHICK, the little grebe. See Dob-chick.

DAD, to strike with a heavy blow, but with something soft, as a pillow or a towel, &c. “Aa’ll dad yor jaa.” “He dadded his hide.” Also to throw down heavily. “Divvent dad it doon that way.”

DAD, a heavy blow. “He gat sic a dad as he’ll not forget.”

“He ga the noisy thing dads agyen the waal.”
James Horsley, _Jim an’ the Clock_, 1883.

DAD, a large piece. (Scarce.)

“An’ lumps o’ beef, an’ _dads_ o’ duff,
Was there for folks to dine.”
J. P. Robson, “_Pitman’s Happy Times._”
_Bards of the Tyne_, 1849, p. 77.

DAD, to dash out a small fire of gas (in a pit), or a small accumulation of gas, with a jacket.—Greenwell.

DADDIN, mixing firedamp in a pit with fresh air by duffing it with a jacket so as to dilute it and render it harmless.

DADDLE, DAWDLE, to walk unsteadily, to waggle, to waddle.

DADDLE, the hand. See also Meag, Pastie, Loof, Paw.

“ _When Hamlick stuck his daddle oot,_
To grip his feyther’s paw, man,
He gav a kind o’ croopy shoot
To find the caud styen wa’, man._”
J. P. Robson, _Hamlick, Prince o’ Denton_, pt. i.
_Bards of the Tyne_, 1848, p. 129.

DADGE, DODGE, to walk in a vacillating way. Dade is used elsewhere.

“As _wade_ is related to _waddle_, so is _dade_ to daddle.”—Wedgwood.

DADGE, a large piece. See Dad.

DAE, or DEYE-NETTLE, the hemp nettle, _Galeopsis tetrahit_. It is often called the _deed_ (dead) nettle.

DAFF, to daunt.—Ray’s Gloss. (Obs.)

“Claudio: Away, I will not have to do with you.
Leonato: Can’st thou so _daffe_ me?”
_Much Ado About Nothing_, act v., sc. i.
Quoted in Nares’ _Gloss_.

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NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

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DAFFIN [N.], merrymaking.

"You wou'd ha' burstne your heart wi' laughing
To'v'ee seen the gang sae full o' daffing."


"Daffin wi' the hunter callants."


DAFFLE, to be doting, to be forgetful. Persons growing old and in their dotage are said to daffle. The word means to betray loss of memory and mental faculty.—Hodgson MS. *Maffle* is a similar expression for the above.

DAFFLIN, fooling, merriment. Probably a variant of daffin. See Daffin.

DAFT, silly.

"Can the silly daft Carles think we'll still be fools?"

G. Stuart, *Joco-Serious Discourse*, 1686.

"Thou'll drive me daft, aw often dreed."


"Stupid, blockish, daunted; from the word daff. Also, mad.—Northumberland."—Ray's Gloss., MS. note.

DAFTY, a silly person. "Ye'll hit somebody, ye dafty."

DAFT-LIKE, fond or silly. "That was a daft-like trick, noo."

DAG, to rain, to drizzle. "It's daggin on." "It's daggin weather."

DAG, a pistol. (Obs.)

"To Francis Liddell, his rapier; to Thomas Liddell, brother of Francis, his dagg."—Will of Wm. Anderson, Feb. 1, 1568.—Richard Welford, *Hist. of Newcastle and Gateshead XVI. Cent.*, p. 418.

"My dag, with the case, and all things thereto belonging."—*The same*, p. 377.

"The Maior of New-Castle with the Aldermen his Bretheren rid to visit on hors-back the colepits, as their office is to do every quartrer of yeer, where by the waye he was shot with a dag into the arme, which caused him to fall off his horse."—*Doleful News from Edinburgh*, 1641, quoted by Brockett.

DAGGER-MONEY, a present made to the Judge of Assize as he left Newcastle by what is described in North's *Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford* as "the hideous road along by the Tyne." "Before leaving," the biographer says, "the Northumberland Sheriff gave us all arms; that is, a dagger, knife, pen-knife, and fork, all together." The Mayor of Newcastle gave each judge a broad piece of gold. In 1561 this is mentioned as
the "reward of the judges, 30s.," and in 1566 as "two old ryalls for their fee, 30s.," also 10s. to "the clerke of assis." In 1595 we find a payment for "two old spurri rolls geven to the judges of the assizes, yeirlie accustomde 15s. 6d. per peece, 31s.," and, in 1659, the fee occurs under the form of "two rose nobles" of 42s. 6d. value.—G. B. Richardson, Note to Municipal Accounts, p. 119. The payment was continued until the route of the judges was altered a few years ago.

DAGGY, DAGGLY, wet, drizzly. "It's varry daggy thi' day." See Dag.

DAINTIS, a delicacy, a dainty, a tit-bit; a dish rarely cooked or served, but toothsome. "It's quite a daintis." (Scarce.)

DAIRN, to darn. "Aa canna find me dairuin needle."

DAIRNS, small, unmarketable fish.—Brockett. (? Obs.)

DAKER-HEN, or DEAKER-HEN, the corncrake or landrail.

DAL! sometimes OD-DAL! modified damn. One may hear Northumbrians speak thus: "Dal! aa'll tell ye what!" "Od-dal! what a pity!"


DALE, a deal board. See Dyel, 2.

DALL, to tire, as a horse with a long continuance of slow work. Applied also to people. "It's a varry dallin job," a common expression.

DAMP, gas; the dampf of the Germans. The word is applied to the gases generated in a coal pit, as fire-damp, or black-damp (stythe), and after-damp, or choke-damp.

"The German dampf is explained by Adelung, 'any thick smoke, mist, or vapour, especially when it is of sulphureous nature.'"—Wedgwood's Dict.

DAMSELS, the damson, or Damascene plum. (Obs.)

"Paide for daymselks, ½lb., 2s."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, October, 1598.

DANDER, anger, passion. "His dander's gettin' up."
DANDER, DAUNDER, to walk leisurely.

"Aw tuik a luik aboot the toon,
And after danderin up an doon,
To see what folks war deein."

T. Wilson, Opening of Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1838.

"He dandered alang."

Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 9.

We "far up Whyte Kielder did daunder."—Jas. Armstrong, Wanny Blossoms, 1879, p. 132.

DANDER, the slaggy cinders from a smithy or foundry.

DANDY, Andrew.

DANDY, fine, gay; hence "the dandy," the very thing. A fine carriage is called "the dandy."

"Hoo many men get thor heed torned wi' dandy words."

His Other Eye, 1880, p. 4.

"March to the Dandy Fish Market."

W. Midford, song, "The New Fish Market."

Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 196.

"Rosy wine, and nectar prime,
For gods and men the dandy."

T. Wilson, Carter's Well.

Hence dandy-candy, gaily coloured or ornamental candy. Compare CANDYMAN. Describing the old Tyne Bridge, Mr. J. P. Robson sings:

"But, spite o' their ravish an' root,
Blue-steyny is still to the fore, man;
The apple-wives on her still shout,
Dandy candy's still sel'd in galore, man."

J. P. Robson, "The High Level Bridge."

Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 429.

DANDY-HORSE, the old velocipede, propelled by touching the ground with the feet; now superseded by the "cycles."

DANG (p.t. of ding), struck with violence. "Deevil, deevil, dang ye, aa wish God may hang ye," is shouted in chorus by children to the robber of a bird's nest.

"Ane tuik him on the heid and dang out all his harnes" (brains).—Letter, 1565, Rowland Fester from Wark, in Charlton's North Tynedale, p. 69.

"At last a great thrust dang him ower,
He lay aw his lang length o' the flags."

Wm. Midford, song, The Mayor of Bordeaux, 1818.

"She withered about, and dang down all the gear."

Sawney Ogilly's Duel.

"We shouted some, and some dwng down."

J. Selkirk, Swalwell Hopping.

"They dang wi' trees, and burst the door."

The Ballad of Jamie Telfer.
DANG, an expletive. Compare Dal.

DANGER BOARD, a board fixed in a mine to give notice, at a sufficient distance, of danger to be apprehended by the presence of noxious or inflammable gas.

DANT, DENT, soft, inferior, sooty coal, found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.—Greenwell.


Danty is applied to describe any stratum of this soft, sooty nature. "Danty coal," "Danty band." Danty coal is also called "foul coal."

"Black danty metal mixed with coal."—Borings and Sinkings, F.K., p. 42.

"Coal, black, danty, good for nothing."—The same, p. 51.

"Danty stuff."—The same, p. 53.

"Danty swad."—The same, L.R., p. 148.

DAR, to dare to, to challenge. "Come near me, if ye dar."

"Aa'll dar ye de that agyen." "Aa dar'd him ti the door," or "Aa dar'd him out to fight."

"Aa dar say" is equivalent to "I dare say," or "I suppose." See Dor.

DARE, the dace, Cyprinus leuciseus. a small river fish, rather less than a herring. Also called a shelly.

DARG, DARGUE, DORG, a day's work. "A day's darg."

At Halton the tenantry are required to give one day's labour on the estate in the year for which no payment is made. This is called "the bond darg." Food is supplied, with beer, on the occasion. In ancient terriers dagg is used as an equivalent for a certain quantity of land. Probably as much as can be ploughed in one day's work; or a day's work of mowing, as in the Elsdon terrier we have "9 dorgs of meadow lying east" and "4 dorgs in the Todholes Haugh." (Hodgson MS.) "13 rigs being 4 dorg." (Hodgson's Northumberland, pt. ii., vol. i., p. 92, note.) A darg is occasionally used to mean any set work. "He went three darg"—he went three journeys; not necessarily day's journeys. [S.] "A mow darg" is a day's mowing. "A sheer darg" is a day's reaping. (See examples under these words.) "Each tenant is to perform yearly a mow dargue." (Hodgson's Northumberland, vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 144, note p.)

Thou've often help'd te buss the tyup,  
And mun knaw a' the joy we fand;  
When labour's yearly darg was up,  
An' lots o' gaudy days at hand."


Middleton H. Dand, Esq., of Acklington, writes: "Darg, a day's work. A ploughman was formerly expected to plough
an acre per day: hence the name of a field at Amble Moorhouse (my property) 'the four and twenty darg,' consisting of twenty-four acres." A not uncommon sarcasm is to say to a lazy fellow: 'Ay, ye've deun a darg, aa's sure.' "In mining, darg is a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price. This word is seldom heard in Newcastle mines, but it is the general term in use about Berwick. It is equivalent to the hewing or score price of the Newcastle collieries." (Greenwell.)

DARK, blind; ALMOST DARK, nearly blind; QUITE DARK, stone blind. (Obs.)

"Fity a quite dark man."—Brockett.

DARK, to eaves-drop; to watch for an opportunity of injuring others for one's own benefit.—Halliwell's Dict. (Obs.)

DARKIN, eaves-dropping. (Obs.)

DARKNIN', twilight. "It was darknin' afore we gat hyem." "He waaked back i' the darknin'."

DARN. "To the South end of Pitt Moore butts, then up to a Darn road to the March stone." (Bounder of Old Bewick in Hist. of Bwks. Nat. Club, vol. v., p. 256.) A "dark way" is mentioned in the previous paragraph. Darn and dark are thus probably synonymous for obscure, secret. The word is found in the street called Darn Crook in Newcastle, which was formerly a cul-de-sac. "A tenement or burgage, vulgarly called the priest's chamber, as it lies and is situate in a certain vennel called Darne cruke." (Deed of 1525, in R. Welford's Hist. of Newcastle, ii., p. 87.) Derne means secret, and a "derne street" is a street where concealment or hiding may be had.

"They loked est, they loked west,
They might no man see.
But as they loked in Barnysdale,
By a derne strete
Then came there a knight rydynge,
Full sone they gan him mete."

"Geste of Robyn Hode."
The Ballad Book, Allingham, p. 110.

To derne is to hide oneself, to skulk. Associated with this is dearnly, in which, from secretly, the meaning passes to lonely, and so to mournfully, and in this way Spenser uses it, when Alcyon, "breaking forth at last, thus dearnelie plained." (Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 196.) And so also dernly is used as secretly. "The lady dernly called unto her to abstain." (Faery Queen, iii., xii., 34.) Derne in Old English was of course
spoken as *darn*, as it is to this day in Northumberland, and no doubt the name of the street originates in this plain Old English word. A writer in *Nature* suggests the derivation of *darn* from Normandy and Brittany, where it means a piece, a portion, in the *patois* of those parts. (Jos. Lucas, *Nature*, vol. xxxvi. (1887), p. 339.) But the home origin of the word is more reasonable. "Crook" is suggested to be connected with the bends of the Lort Burn, which flowed through Darn Crook. The "crooks" of Forth are familiar, a "crook" meaning "a bend in the water."

**DARNIT, DARNUT, durst not.** See Darrent,

"Aw darnit tell my brother."


"The cat's the pictur o' distress—
The kitt'len *darnut* play,
Poor Pincher niver shows his fyece,
Upon this dreary day."


**DARRAK, a set-piece of work.** See Darg.

**DAR-SAY!** with a strong emphasis is "No, I wont!" See Dar.

**DARWENTWATTER,** the pronunciation of name of the earl of that ilk. The tragic details of the history of James, Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed on 24th Feb., 1716, for participation in the wretched "rising" of the time are sufficiently familiar to every Northumbrian. On the fateful night the "Deel's watter" at Dilston ran blood. "The red streamers of the north are recorded to have been seen" (says Mr. Forster in his *History of Corbridge*, p. 160) "for the first time in this part of England, on the night of the fatal 24th Feb., 1716, and are designated, 'Lord Derwentwater's lights.'" This is still the common name for the Aurora Borealis in the district.

**DASED,** benumbed. See Daze.

**DASHING AIR,** in mining, mixing air and gas together, until, by being completely incorporated, the mixture ceases to be inflammable. This is done by giving the air, after its first union with the fire-damp, a considerable length of run or course.—Greenwell. Compare Daddin.

**DAUD [N.],** to abuse. Compare Dad.

"Daud, or gie him weel his souses,
For ilk bad trick."

DAUR [N.], to dare, to forbid. Constantly used in Northumberland. See Dor.

DAVE, to assuage, to mitigate, to relieve.—Brockett, 3rd ed. (Scarce.)

DAVER, to stun with a blow, to stupefy. "He hat him sic a yark alang the jaa 'at it daver't him." "A davered aad man" is a superannuated or silly old man.

"Was thor ivver sec a davered fuil?"
Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 13.

DAVER, a stunning blow. "A daver, a devesher agyen the metal pump" (Misfortunes of Roger and his Wife). A davesher is a blow that has stunned or felled.

DAVY, DEAVY, the familiar name for Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.

DAVY-MAN; the man who trims and repairs the Davy lamps.

DAW, DOW, to thrive. (Obs.)
"He neither dees nor daws," i.e., he neither dies nor mends."—Ray's Gloss., 1691.

DAW, to dawn; DAWIN, dawning.

DAWB, to plaster. (Obs.)
"Paid for spares, latts, nales and dawbing of a chimney in the Almes house, 8s. 1d."—Gateshead Church Books, 1631.

DAWBER, a plasterer. An ordinary of the incorporated company of slaters of Newcastle, dated March 16th, 1677, separated them from the company of wallers, bricklayers, and dawbers, alias plasterers.—Mackenzie, Hist. of Newcastle; p. 697. See DAABER.

DAY, the surface of the ground, the top of a pit shaft, the "bank." A stratum is said at its outcrop to have "cropped out to the day."

"Horses to draw your coals to bank (or day)."—The Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 32.

"The corf is drawn up to the top (of the shaft), or to day, as it is their phrase."—The same.

DAY-FA', a pitfall.
DAYHOLE, an adit or level working from the surface. Called also, day-drift and grove.

DAY-SHIFT, when a concern is worked night and day, day men are called the day-shift, and night men night-shift.

DAYS-MAN, an arbitrator; an umpire or judge.—Ray's Gloss.
"An old word still in use among the farmers."—Brockett.

DAY-STONES, loose stones lying weathered upon the surface.—Hugh Miller, Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon.—Geological Survey Memoir, 1887.

DAYTALE-MAN, a man employed by the day.
"A labourer not engaged by a master for a certain time, but working for any person who will employ him by the day or by the week."—S. Oliver, the Younger, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 95, note.

DAYTALIN, jobbing at odd day's works.

DAY WATER, water which penetrates into the mine through some direct opening to the surface.—Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, 1852.

DAZE, to stun. Dazed, stunned, stupefied. Dazed is applied also to ill-done bread or meat; that is, when they have been too long at a slow fire and have in consequence lost flavour. The wood of a tree that has been allowed to lie too long with the bark on after it has been felled, and has been injured thereby, is termed "corky" or dazed. Hence dazed-like, benumbed-like, as from cold or fright; and dazedness, numbness, as from cold or exhaustion. "Aa've a dazedness i' that left airm." See Deased, Deasy, and Dozzened.

"A dazed look, such as a person has when frightened."—Ray's Gloss.

"A dazed-egg is one in which the young has grown much, but is found to be dead at the time of hatching."—Hodgson MS.

DE, do. Before a vowel de becomes div. "Hoo div aa knaa?" "To de wor turn" means having enough to live upon. See Dee.

"Thou hes a witching way o' myekin me de what thou will."—Pitman's Pay, 1826, p. 13.

"We a'ways had te de wor turn
And something for a time o' need."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. iii., v. 118.

DEADS. See Deeds.
DEAL, DALE, DOLE, to divide. "Acredale-lands" are lands divided in acre strips. A dole of land is a piece of land dealt or doled out, an allotment or apportionment. See Dyel.

"From thence as heaven water deals."—Description of a Boundary.—Hodgson's Northumberland, pt. iii., 2, p. 24.

DEALT-AN'-DEUN, served out and finished.

"After a' was dealt an' duin."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 95.

DEAN, a deep wooded valley. See DENE.

DEAR KNAAS! An exclamation equivalent to "I do not know," or "Nobody knows." "Hes he been yit?" "Dear knaas." "Dear knaas what aa's gan te dee?" "He's been dear knaas hoo lang away." "What the pollis wantit dear knaas."

DEARN, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours.—Ray's Gloss. See DARN. (Obs.)

DEAS, DEIS, a stone bench at the door of a cottage, sometimes covered with sods. The deis was "the principal table in a hall, or the raised part of the floor on which it was placed. Also, the principal seat at this table. There were sometimes more than the one, the high deis being the principal deis in a royal hall." (Halliwell's Dict.) Mr. Wedgwood shows its derivation from French dais or daiz, a cloth of estate, canopy—old French dais, deis, a table, from discus. The name was then transferred to the raised step on which the high table was placed, or the canopy over it. In Raine's History of North Durham, in an inventory of goods in the Faren Islands in 1436, there is an entry of a "Piece of blood-coloured tapestry for the desse." See DESS.

DEASED, wanting the life principle, as a dried up plant, or wood that has lost its sap. When bread has been baked in a slow oven and not thoroughly "soaked," it is said to be deased. Wood beginning to rot is deased. A man in a deased condition is one utterly dispirited and depressed. See DAZE and DOZZENED.

DEASY, dull, spiritless, depressed. As applied to the weather, "a deasy day" is a dull, damp, cheerless day.

DEAVE, to deafen, to stupefy with noise.

"Wi' thor hair reet on end, and thor blud like to freeze, Myest deaved wi' greet yells; they dropped doon on thor knees."
DEAZIL, a deazil is a walk round by the sun. “Withershires” is to go contrary to the sun’s course.

DEBATABLE LANDS, lands between the boundaries of England and Scotland where the demarcation of each kingdom had not been set out. These lands will be seen on maps down to recent times, and in A New Map of Northumberland, by John Cary, 1828, they are called “disputed grounds.” They had a bad name in former days. These territories are also called battleable and threap-lands.

“This degraded land gave rise to that celebrated joke upon King James’s favourite Cow, which he brought from Scotland when he acceded to the crown. She, having no taste for English manners, silently retreated without even a farewell to the monarch, and was the only personage in his whole train that ever returned to Scotland. When the courtiers expressed their surprise how she could find the way, as she could speak neither Scotch nor English, the King replied, that did not excite his wonder so much as how she could travel over the debatable ground without being stolen.”—Hist. of the Roman Wall, W. Hutton, 1802.

DECK, the platform of a cage in a pit upon which the tubs stand.—Greenwell.

DECLINE, DECLININ, consumption. “He’s in a declinin.”

DEE, DE, to do—p.t. deed; p.p. deen (heard at Wooler); and deewn, or deughn.

“He hes eneough to de to get it o’ deughn.”—Thos. Bewick, The Howdy, &c., ed. 1850, p. 11.

“Three o’ the bullies lap oot,
An’ left nyen but the little Pee Dee,
He ran aboot stamping and crying,
‘How, smash! skipper, what mun aw dee?’”

Song, “Little Pee Dee.”
Allan’s Collection, p. 194.

DEE, to die.

“If thou’ll have me, faith I’ll have thee,
And love thee till the day I dee.”
Ed. Chicken, The Collier’s Wedding, 1735.


“Deiand ai and never ded.”—Cursor Mundi.

DEED, died. The p.t. and p.p. of dee.

“Paide for the chaire of buringe Dorathie Ogle, which deed in the Newiate,” &c.—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, July, 1565.

“Noo, Cuddy Willy’s deed an’ gyen,
Aw’s sure ye’ll a’ be sorry.”

J. G. Bagnall, Cuddy Willy’s Deeth.
DEED, death. The use is common in such expressions as "Tewed to deed," "Flaid to deed," "Done to deed," "Worked to deed," "Deed thray"—death throe.

"Alle manere of ioyes er in that stede,
Thare es ay lyfe withouten deede."
Hampole, d. 1349, Prichie of Conscience.
Morris, line 7,813.

DEED, stagnant. An unventilated place in a pit is said to be deed.

DEED, indeed. "Deed, will aa not!"—"Indeed, I will not!"
"Geud deed!" occurs as an exclamation in a Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, by G. Stuart. Deed is used so emphatically as to express more than a mere shortening of indeed. It is probably an abbreviation of "geud deed."

DEED-HOOSE, a mortuary house.

DEED-KNOCK, a supposed warning of death, a mysterious noise.—Halliwell's Dict.

DEEDLY, deadly.

He "tried to shun the deedly blast."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1827, pt. ii., v. 53.

DEEDLY-FEADE, a blood feud.

"If the (Tynedale or Redesdale) theaf be of any great surname or kyndred, and be lawfully executed by order of justice, the rest of his kynne or surname beare as much mallice, which they call deadly feade, against such as followe the lawe against their cossen the theaf, as though he had unlawfully kylled hym with a sword, and will by all means they can seeke revenge there upon."—Sir Robert Bowe's Report, 1551.

"If any two be displeased, they expect no law, but bang it out bravely, one and his kindred against the other and his. This fighting they call their feides or deadly feides."—Gray, Chorographia, 1649.

DEED-MAN, a dead man. It is remarkable that so many attributes of the dead are repeated in the local common names of plants.

DEED-MAN'S BELLOWS, the red rattle, Pedicularis palustris. Also the creeping bugle, Ajuga reptans.

DEED-MEN'S BELLS, the purple foxglove, Digitalis purpurea.

DEED-MAN'S BONES, the great starwort, Stellaria holostea.

DEED-MEN'S FING-ERS, the marsh orchis, Orchis latifolia. Called also Dei'l's foot, Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, and cock's kames.
DEED-MAN'S GRIEF, the Silene maritima.

DEED-MAN'S HAND, the spotted orchis, Orchis maculata. Known also as hen's kames and adder grass.

DEED-MAN'S THUMB, the early orchis, Orchis mascula (or Aaron's beard).

DEED-MAN'S OATMEAL, the seeds of hemlock, Conium maculatum. Called also bad-man's oatmeal.

DEED-NIP, a blue mark on the body, ascribed to necromancy.—Brockett. (Obs.)

DEED-PIG. A deed-pig' signifies that it is all over with anything. "Noo, noo, canny judge, play the reet caird, and it's a deed-pig"—said by a mayor of Newcastle when playing whist with Judge Buller.

DEEDS, DEADS, the small stones, spoil, or refuse from a quarry, or an excavation. Compare RED.

"The heaps of deeds, or earth dug from the ditch of the murus."—Hodgson's Northumberland, iii., 2, p. 282.

"No. 1 Pit for the drawing of the deeds from the Iron Mines."—Borings and Sinkings, A.B., p. 84.

DEED-SMAAL, the finest coal dust.

DEED-SWEERS, very lazy, very unwilling.—Brockett, 3rd. ed.

DEED-THRAA, death throe, the pangs of death. See DEED.

"A man, when he first borne es,
Bygynnes towarede the dede to drawe,
And feles here many a dede thraw.
Als sere yvels and angers when thai byfalle,
That men may the dede thraws calls."
Hampole, d. 1349, Prichie of Conscience.
Morris, line, 2097.

DEEF, deaf.

DEEF, barren, useless, decayed. A deef nut is a nut with an empty or decayed kernel.

"Twou'd vex a man to th' very Guts,
To sit seven year cracking deef Nuts."
G. Stuart, Joco-Strions Discourse, 1686 p. 42.

Deef earth, barren soil. Deef corn, blasted corn. A deef pap is the teat of a cow that does not render milk.
DEEF-STENT, DEFE-STENT, a payment of money to a hind in lieu of cowgrass. Hinds were sometimes paid in kind by farm produce. In this was included the pasturage of a cow, but for the period in which the cow gave no milk, before the time of calving, a money equivalent was paid called the *deef-stent*. This was often as much as £3, and it was the only cash payment received for wages, except the "bondager's" wage, which was generally 10d. per day in harvest time.

DEEFY, an empty thing, as a nut without a kernel—hence a worthless thing with an outwardly good appearance. A deaf person.

DEEP-SITTEN, eggs in which the young birds are almost ready to hatch out. "She hes fower eggs *deep-sitten.*"

DEER'S-HAIR, the tufted scirpus, or scaley stalked clubmoss, *Scirpus cespitosus*.

DEER-STREET, DEOR-STREET, the name given to a Roman road at West Glanton. It is also the ancient name in the county of Durham.

DEET, to set in order, to tidy, to clean. See DIGHT.

DEETH-HEARSE, death-hearse; when the *death-hearse*, drawn by headless horses, and driven by a headless driver, is seen about midnight proceeding rapidly, but without noise, towards the churchyard, the death of some considerable person in the parish is sure to happen at no distant period.—S. Oliver, *Rambles in Northumberland*, 1835, p. 96.

DEG, to drizzle. See DAG.

DEHYIM, DEEYEM, a dame, a matron. See DEYEM.

DEIL, DEEL, DEEVIL, or DIVIL. This word plays an important part in the "strange oaths" formerly prevalent. It was used as an expression of impatience or contempt in manifold combination, such as "Deel tyek ye!" "Deel smash ye!" "Deel brust ye!" "Deel stop oot thee een!" And even in such remarkable invocations as "Deel fetch't!" "Deel scant yor nether part!" "Deel rive ma sark!"

DEIL'S-DARNIN-NEEDLE, Venus's comb, or shepherd's needle, *Scandizpecten-veneris*. Called also *witch's needle* and *Adam's needle*.

"I have recently heard it called *elshins*, i.e. awls; and the *deil's elshin.*"—James Hardy, *Bwks. Nat. Club*, vol. vi., 1869-72, p. 159.
DEIL’S-FOOT, the marsh orchis, *Orchis latifolia*. Called also *Cock’s hames, deod men’s fingers, Adam and Eve, and Cain and Abel*.

DEIL’S-LINGELS, knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*. Called also *swine’s grass*.

DELFES, small pits, which the country people call *delfs*, no doubt from delving or digging. These places are invariably attended with a stratum of ironstone not far from the surface.—Rev. J. Hodgson, *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. i, p. 120.

DELIVERY DRIFT, a drift from low ground into a pit shaft into which water is delivered from the pump. Called also *off-take drift*.—Greenwell.

DELL, a little dale, or narrow valley. Still used in the North.—*Halliwell’s Dict.*

DELVEN, delved, p. p. of *delve*. "He might he’ delven the side piece."

DEM, to dam back water.

DEMEAN, to lower oneself. "Aa waddent demise mesel to des a thing."

DEN, the place where the scythe is laid into the sned. To *den* is to fit a scythe to the sned or handle. "Git that scythe demn’d as sune as ivvor ye can."

DEN, the point or place in boys’ chase games from which they set out and on regaining cannot be taken.

DENCH, DENCK, squeamish, dainty. (Rare.)

DENE, DEAN, DEN, a valley through which a burn flows. The Lort burn, crossed by the High Bridge and the Low Bridge, flowed down what is now *Dean* Street in Newcastle. Pandon *Dean* was once a thing of beauty, as old pictures show. In "a song published in September, 1776," on Pandon *Dean*, the poetess describes a distant view of

"Antique walls which join the scene,  
And make more lovely Pandon *Dean*.”

"A dene is a wooded valley—a very narrow opening crowded with wood."—W. Morley Egglestone, *Weardale Names*, p. 57.

There are twenty-seven places with *dean* and twenty-three with *den* on the one inch ordnance map of Northumberland.—*Archæologia Æliana*, vol. ix., p. 64.

In the county of Durham appear twenty *deans* and twenty-two *dens*.—*Place-Names, County Durham*.—*Archæologia Æliana*, vol. x., p. 174
DEPLOID, a cloak. (Obs.)

"To Launcelot Metcalfe, a deploid and 5s. in silver."—Will of Wm. Bone, 1501.—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newcastle in XVI. Cent., p. 3.

DEPPITY, DEPUTY.

"The man who lays the plates and sets the timber for the hewers, and has charge of a district of the mine."—Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, 1852.

"The deputies go to work an hour before the hewers. Their work consists of supporting the roof with props of wood, removing props from old workings, changing the air currents when necessary, and clearing away any sudden eruption of gas or fall of stone that might impede the work of the hewer."—Dr. R. Wilson, Coal Miners of Durham and Northumberland.—Trans. of Tyneside Naturalists' Club, vol. vi., p. 203.

"On descending to work, each hewer proceeds 'in by,' to a place appointed, to meet the deputy. The deputy examines each man's lamp, and if found safe, returns it locked to the owner. Each man then finding from the deputy that his place is right, proceeds onwards to his kyevel."—The same, p. 204.

"Aw gat, at furst, a shifter's place,
And then a deputy was myed."


DERN, dismal, dreary. See DARN.

DESARVE, to deserve.

DESS, DESSE, to lay close together, to desse wool, straw, &c.—Ray's Gloss., 1691.

DESS, that portion of a haystack which is in process of being cut and used as required. "A dess of hay." In a round stack the centre, left after it had been dessed, was called a "gowk."

"Ling, dies, hassocks, flaggs, straw, sedge, &c."—Harrison's England, 1577.

DESS, a step or raised place, a bench. See Deas.

DEULL, DOLE, DOOL, grief, woe.

"The sorrow and dule that thai sal make."—Hampole, d. 1349, Prichie of Conscience.

DEULFOW, doleful.

"What garr's the a deulfow fo'ke complain?"—G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 62.

DEUMS, very, uncommonly. "Deums slaw," or "dry," or any other action that requires deums to give it great effect, is very commonly used.
DEUN-OWER, overdone with exertion.

"When wheit dyun ower the fiddlers went."
J. Selkirk, Swatwell Hopping.

"Then Geordy did caper till myestly deun ower."
Song, Newcastle Wonders.

DEVALD, to cease.

"It's rained the hyel day an' ne'er devalded."—Rothbury.

DEVEL, to beat, to maul. "He's getten hissel sair develled."
It is more applicable to a person who has come out injured in a mêlée, than to one who has been beaten in a personal encounter.

DEVESHER, a heavy fall, a crash. This word occurs in the song of The Misfortunes of Roger and his Wife. The wife fell a devesher against the pump—that is, fell with a crashing blow.

DEVIL'S CAUSEY, a branch from the Roman way—Watling Street—which goes off at Bewclay in a north-eastern direction, crossing the Tweed about a mile north of West Ord. It is also called Cobb's causey.

DEVIL'S GUTS, the creeping ranunculus, Ranunculus repens. Also the field convolvulus, Convolvulus arvensis.

DEYEM, DYEM [T.], a dame, a matron. "The aad dyem sat aside the fire."

DEY-NETTLE, the hedge sylvatica, Stachys sylvatica. This is quite distinct from the dae-nettle.

DEYUK, DYUK [T.], Duke. "The Dyuk o' Newcastle."
"The Deyuk o' Northumberland."

DEYUK, DYUK [T.], a duck.

"Paide John Belman for carying a flale to avoyd dukes out of the street, 6d."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, 1594.

DEYUN, DEUN, or DYUN [T.], done. DEYUN'D, done it. See DEUN-OWER.

DHAEL, a funeral. (Obs.) Compare DEULL.

"They spak o' the great Swire's deeth—and the number oh fwoak that went to his dhael."—Thomas Bewick, The Upgetting, ed. 1850, p. 13.

"She spack a deal about the deeth of the swire and his dhael." "His muther grat mair at the dhael than ony body that was there."—The same, p. 14.

DIBBOARD, the dip or inclination of a seam of coal. See **DIPPER**.

DICKY, the head. “Aa'll naap your *dicky*”—“I'll thump your head.” *Dicky*, a louse.

DICKY. “It's aall *dicky*!” “It's aal *dicky* win him!” means it is all over with a person, or he is completely ruined. “Up to *dick*,” on the other hand, means absolutely perfect, either in dress or in the performance of a thing. “He had on his Sunday claes, an' wis up to *dick*, aa can tell ye!” “The dinner was up to *dick*, noo!”

DICKY-BIRD, a small bird. The term is always applied endearingly. The *Dicky-Bird* Society, a society of young people, founded in connection with the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, by Mr. W. E. Adams. The members are pledged to be kind to all living things, to protect them to the utmost of their power, to feed the birds in the winter time, and never take or destroy a nest.

DI'D, do it. “Aa wis a fyul to *di'd*.” “Aa didn' *di'd*, did aa?”—“I didn't do it, did I?”

DIDDER, to quiver with cold.—*Ray's Gloss*. “To dodder,” adds the Rev. J. Hodgson. See **DOTHER**.

“*To shiver, to tremble.*”—*Halliwell's Diet*.

DIDDER, a confused noise or bother. — *Brockett*, 3rd ed. (Scarce.)

DIE-SAND. See **DYE-SAND**.

DIFFICULTER, the comparative of *difficult*—more difficult. The quantity is laid on the second syllable in *difficult, difficulties, and difficulter*.

DIGHT, DEET, DITE, to make ready, to prepare. In early writers it is used as a past part. in the sense of prepared. Thus it is applied to a hard-boiled egg: “an egge hard *dight*.” (Hampole, d. 1349, *Pricke of Conscience*.—*Morris*, line 6,455.) And, in the same writer, “The kingdom that is prepared for you” is rendered “The kyngehood that til yhow es *dight*.” (*The same*, line 6,149.) In this poem it also means decked: and the righteous in heaven sit in glory “*rychely dight*.” (Line 8,532.) So, too, in Chaucer:—

> "Er it was day, as sche was wont to do,  
> Sche was arisen, and al redy *dight*;  
> For May will have no sloggard yea night."  
> *Knighte's Tale*, line 1,042.
And in Milton:

"The high embowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight."

Il penseroso, line 157.

To prepare is thus seen passing into the sense of decking and of dressing. Hence to dight off is to undress.

"The ploughman he comes home fu' late,
When he wi' wark is weary;
Dights off his shirt, that is se wet;
And supper makes him cheery."

Song, "The Ploughman."—Bell's Rhymes, 1812.

The word becomes most frequently used in the dialect, however, in the sense of tidying, setting in order, and, so, of cleaning.

"Item, paid to Robert Thompson for dyghting the Cayll Croose (Cail Cross) this quarter, 12d."—Newcastle Municipal Accounts, November, 1561.

"Paid for dighting the Merchants' hall and the court against the feste, 6d."—The same, October, 1595.

"Dighting the fore-street, and carrying away the rubbish, 1l. 6s. 8d."—Gateshead Accounts, February, 1637.

"No armourer of the said town shall from henseforth take any dagger to dight, or make clean, except the same dagger be made of a sword-blade."—Order of Mayor of Newcastle, July 2, 1579.—R. Welford, Hist. of Newcastle in XVI. Cent., p. 512.

"Your dirty sleeves away will dight
The slobber of tobacco-brown."

Song, Newcastle Swineherd's Proclamation, 1822.

"Dight yor eyes" means wipe your eyes; and so "Dight the chair," wipe the chair, or dust it. "Stop till aa dite me hands." The word appears to be obsolescent.

DIGHTER, a winnower of corn. Also a winnowing machine.

DIKE, DYKE, a fence. The word is applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen or a stone wall when used as a fence. "Aa seed him sittin' in a dike back"—that is, in the shelter or hollow of the dike. The goosegrass (Galium aparine) is called Robin-run-the-dike, from its habit of clinging and running over a hedge with its long sprays. A dike stower is a hedge stake.

"When I was young and lusty,
I could loup a dyke."

Song, Sair Fail'd Hinny.

"Dike, a ditch. This is only a variety of dialect. Though it seems dyke and sough, or sough, are distinguished in the North; a dyke being a ditch to a dry hedge, either of trees or earth, as in arable lands, where the ditch is usually dry all summer; but a sough, or ditch brimful of
water, as in meadows or sowbrows, are not above half a yard in height."—
Tomlinson, quoted in Ray's Gloss. Ray adds: "A sough is a subterranean
vault or channel, cut through a hill, to lay coal mines or any other mines
dry."

Dikes were also frequently trackways; and there are many
earthworks of ancient date which are commonly called dikes. One such is known as the "Black-dyke," which is said to
extend from the head of North Tyne to the seaside east of
Morpeth. Another, "Black-dyke," ran north and south,
crossing the Roman Wall at Busy Gap. There are also
several Grime's dikes, or Graham's dikes, on the Borders.
The entrenchments which surrounded the walls of Newcastle
were formerly called "The King's Dyke."

DIKE. A depot for coals at the staith was called a dye. It
means a jetty or pier by the river side.

"Every time the keelmen load a keel of coals from the staith, or dyke,

"A pier, or dye, run out at the north entrance" at Blyth harbour.—

DIKE, a fault in a stratum, caused by a crack, a slip, or by the
intrusion of an igneous rock, familiarly known to the pitman
as a "trouble." "The Ninety Fathom Dike," which passes
seaward at Cullercoats, is a familiar instance of a dye on a
colossal scale. Here a "slip" of five hundred feet brings the
magnesian limestone down against a face of earlier strata and
presents the dislocation known as a dye. When basalt is
intruded, as at Tynemouth Pier, it is called a whin dye. A
stone dye in a pit is an ancient "wash" which has filled
up a valley, cutting through the denuded seam of coal, "in
carboniferous times, before or during the deposition of the
overlying beds." (Professor Lebour, M.A., Geology of Northum-
berland and Durham, 2nd ed., 1886, p. 53.) Clay dikes are most
frequent, and are often impermeable to water. Rubbish dikes
are filled with sand, clay, and rounded stones. Slip dikes
usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When
the dike interrupts the working of a seam of coal it is called
a downcast dye if the continuation of the seam of coal lies
at a lower level, and an upcast dye if it is continued at a
higher level. "Doon-thraa," and "up-thraa" are terms for
the same. Compare HITCH.

DIKE-LOUPERS, transgressors.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

DIKER, a hedger or ditcher; a hedge-sparrow.

DIKE-STOWER, a hedge-stake. See DIKE, i.

DILCE, DULSE, a seaweed, *Rhodomenia palmata*.

DILL, to dull (Hodgson M.S.), to soothe, to blunt, to silence pain or sound.

DILLER. The phrase "A diller, a doller, a ten o'clock scholar" is applied to a dull, dilatory schoolboy, "creeping, like snail, unwillingly to school."

DILLY. The old engine on the Wylam railway was commonly called "Puffing Billy," or "the Wylam dilly." Dilly, says Mr. Halliwell, is a small public carriage, corrupted from French diligence. The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly.

DINDOM, a great noise or uproar. See DURDOM.

DING, to strike, to bang, to knock with violence. Past tense *dang*; past participle, *dungen* or *dung*.

"Thus salle thai *dyng* on tham ever-mare,
With gret glowand hamers, and nane spare."


"— He bad
That thai suld tak kobille (cobble) stanes,
And *ding* his teth out al at anes;
And when thai with the stanes him *dang*,
He stode ay lagh and them omang."

*The same.—Morris*, p. 288.

The word is frequently used in the dialect in the compound form, as *ding-doon* and *ding-ower*. "Stand oot o' the road or aa'll *ding* ye ower"—knock you over. To *ding* also means to deafen, to repeat noisily:—

"So, if ye please, aw'll myek an end,

DING, used for damn.

DINGLY, deep cut like a ravine.

"The steep, wild, and woody bank of Stonecroft burn which joins the *dingly* channel of the brook."—Hodgson, *Hist. of Northumberland*, iii. 2, p. 393.
DINMONT, DINMOND, a ten month. A lamb is called a hog in autumn, and after the first shearing of the new year a dinmont if it is a male sheep, and a gimmer if it is an ewe.

"Male sheep from the time of weaning to the first time of clipping are called hogs, hoggerels, or lamb-hogs; then they take the name of shearing, shearling, shear-hog, or dinmond-tups or rams."—George Culley, Live Stock, 1801, p. 18.

DINNA, DINNET, DIVENT, do not. All these words are used with the same meaning, but euphony suggests their selection. This is an example of the richness of the dialect which may well be noted:—

"Aw dinna mean te brag o' this."

"Dinna let it gan, Mr. Mayor."
Quayside Ditty, 1816.

"O, dinnet clash the door. Divent dee'd ne mair."

DINNEL, to tingle, as from a blow, or in the return of circulation after intense cold. "Aa felt me fing-er ends dinnel agyen."

DINNY, dingy, dun coloured. See DUNNY.

"We tread aw Sheels, se dinny."
T. Thompson, d. 1816, Jemmy Joneson's Wherry.

DINT, as much land as there is mown in one direction at a sharpening of the scythe.

DIP, deep.

"She's as dip as the deevil, or ony draw-well."
J. P. Robson, "Wonderful Wife."
Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 107.

DIP, the downward inclination of strata.

"There is a Rise, or Ascent, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the contrary way a Dip or Settling."—J. C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 40.

DIP-HITCH, a hitch, or slip, in a bed of coal which casts down the seam below the level at which the hitch is found.—Greenwell. It is also called a doon-thraa, or doon-cast, or dipper.

DIPNESS, depth. "The well's nee dipness."

DIPPER, or DOWNCAST, a fault in strata by which the coal is thrown down to a lower level.
DIPPER, a very shallow wooden dish which floats on the water in a tub, or “skeel,” and so prevents splashing over when the vessel is borne on the head. A flat piece of wood, called a “stiller,” is also used for the purpose.

DIPPER, the water ouzel, *Hydrobata cinclus*. Also called the *water piot* and *water crow*.


DIP-TROUBLE, DIP-HITCH, or DIP-DYKE, where the coal on the other side is thrown down.—*The same*.

DIRDUM, DIRDOM, DURDUM, DURDRUM, DORDUM. Noise and excitement, a confusion, a hurly-burly, needless stir or noise, din.

"For aw their *Dirdom*, and their *Dinn*,
It was but little they did winn."
G. Stuart, *Joco-Serious Discourse*, 1686, p. 70.

"Syke *dirdom* 'tween thy pipes and thee."
*The same*, p. 44.

"The *dirdum* now there's nowse can beat,
Hawd, Dicky, till aw get a chow!
Here, aw say, Willy, gie's a leet!
Dick, damn ye, hand about a low!"

"It raised such a *durdem*,
The stones and the brick-bats flew up like a cloud."
Song, *Newcastle in an Uproar*, 1821.

DIREC, direct. When used for "instantly," it is often "the rec-lys."

DIRL, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration. "Hear hoo the win's *dorlin*." To "dirl the elbow" is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the "funny bone," as it is called.

"Thy tongue runs like wor pully wheel,
And *dirls* my lug like wor smith's hammer."

DIRT, DIRTY, applied to the weather in heavy rain. "Dirty weather." "A *dirty night*" is a wet and "clarty" condition of things. It is also used to express foul-air or firedamp in a pit; also rubbish mixed with coal.
DIRT-BIRD, the skua gull. Several species of small birds are confounded under the not over-complimentary title of dirt-birds, because they sing on the approach of rain.—W. Brockie, Legends and Superstitions, p. 136. Mr. Brockie mentions the woodpecker, the plover, and the peacock as rain birds. But in the case of the skua the term dirt-bird is applied to it for an obvious and very different reason.

DIS, DIZ, dost, or does. "Dis thoo hear me?" "He diz nowt aall day."

DISANNUL, to injure, to incommode, to contradict, to controvert, to dispossess, to remove.—Halliwell's Dict. The word is still in common use.

"I never disannulled thy cow."—Brockett.

DISGEST, to digest. "He hes a bad disgestin." It is still common in Northumberland.

"This is a very common form of the word in early writers."—Halliwell's Dict.

DISH, the length or portion of an underground engine plane nearest to the pit bottom, upon which the empty set stands before being drawn "in-bye."

DISHALAGIE, or DISHYLAGIE, the colt's foot, or foal's foot, as it is often called. Tussilago farfara, Linn. A mispronunciation of the Latin name apparently.

DISHCLOOT, dishcloth.

"For dishcloot serves her apron nuik."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, p. 11.

DISHEARKEN, to dishearten.

DISHED, fuddled, overcome with fatigue or drink.

"Here Dicky's tongue wad de ne mair,
His wig was oil'd completely;
And every drouthy crony there
Was dish'd and duin up neatly."
T. Wilson, Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826, v. 68.

DISHER, a turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (Obs.)

DISH-FYECED, hollow-faced.
DISH-PLATES, in mining, plates or rails dished to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to facilitate the teeming.—W. E. Nicholson, Coal Trade Gloss., 1888.

DISHT, or DEESHT [S.], just that.

DISN'T, DIZN'T, does not. "He disn't knaa nowt."

DISPORSE, to disburse; DISPORSEMENT, disbursement.

DISTA, dost thou. A common colloquialism, as "Dista ken the heed o' the Side?" Hesta, hast thou; wast, wart thou; ista, art thou; cansta, canst thou, &c., are examples of similar contractions.

DITARMIN, to determine. "Aa wis ditarmin'd to di'd."

DITE, to sprinkle flour.

"She forgat to dite the girdle, an' there's the kyek sittin' on."—J. L. Luckley, Alnwick Language.

DITHER, to shake, to tingle. "Ma fing'rs is ditherin wi' the caad." See Didder and Dother.

DITHERY-DOTHER, the grass Briza Media. Known also as dotherin dicks, ladies' hands, cow quakes, and quakin or tremlin grass.

DITING, a very small quantity of meal or flour.—Brockett, 3rd ed. Probably from the sweeping up of flour on the board after it had been used; the dighting. "Thor wis oney a bit deetin on't." See DIGHT.

DITTEN, DITTANY, broad-leaved pepperwort, Lepidium latifolium, L.

"There is an herbe whiche hath leaves like ashe leaves, call'd Ditten. I have found it at Timmouthe Castle, where plentie doe growe upon the rockes."—Dr. Wm. Bullein, Book of Simples, London, 1564.—Quoted in S. Oliver's Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 29.


DIV, do. This form is used when the word precedes a vowel or an h mute: before a consonant, de is used. "Div aa not de'd ivvory day?" "Aw wad div owt aa could."

"Thor'll be a most wonderful change if we div."—R. Elliott, Pitman's Quarrel.

DIVAA, do I? or I do. "D'ye hear us?"—"Aye, divaa."
DIVART, to amuse. A person is always said “to be divarted,” never “to be amused.” Diversion, amusement.

DIVENT, DIV’NT, do not. See also Dinna, Dinnen.

DIVIL, devil. See Deil.

DIVOT, turf; a sod. See Duffit.

“Jack Peel was a pitman, and also a theaker, a business of some note when the cottages on the Fell were all covered with divots.”—T. Wilson, Note to Pitman’s Pay, ed. 1843.

DIVUS, shy, retiring, moody, melancholy. “She’s a varry divus bairn.”

DIZ, does. See Disn’t.

DIZEN, to dress, to bedizen. Dizen’d dressed.

“Day dissen’s the skies.”—J. P. Robson, Tiptop Wife, 1870.

DOAG [N.], dog.

DOBBY, a fool, a simpleton; a silly old man.—Ray.

DOB-CHICK, the little grebe, the smallest bird of the grebe tribe. It is called dob, or dab-chick, from its habit of constantly “dabbing” or bobbing under water.—Wedgwood. It is also called doucher, dipper, or didapper. In Nares’ Gloss. also dive-dapper.

DOCKAN, or Docken, the plant Rumex obtusifolius, or the Rumex Crispus. The seeding stems are called “Cushy-coos” by children, who strip off the ripe seeds in imitation of the milking of a cow. The leaves are accounted an antidote for the prickling of a stinging nettle. Children rub the sting with a docken leaf, repeating the words, “Nettle oot; docken in.” Soor-docken is the Rumex acteosa. The flowery-docken is the Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

DOCTOR, a hymenopterous insect that emits a dark brown fluid from its mouth when caught. This fluid is supposed by children to heal sores.

DOD, to lop, to cut off. Specially applied to the trimming of wool from the hind parts of a sheep.

DOD! an exclamation of wonder. “Dod! but yor a queer fellow!”
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

DODD, a blunt hill, or butt end of a hill. Its occurrence is noted thirteen times in place-names in Northumberland.—J. V. Gregory, Archaologia AEliana, vol. ix., p. 64. The truncated chimney or ventilator of a malt-kiln is called the kiln-dodd.


DODD, a fox. This is the family name of one of the old "grains" of North Tynedale, who have been located here from Saxon times. Reginald of Durham, writing about A.D. 1150, gives the history of their progenitor, one Eilaf, who with his companions bore the body of St. Cuthbert in the flight from Lindisfarne. Being changed into the shape of a fox, his fellow monks prayed to God and St. Cuthbert to restore him to his human shape. And from that day all the race of Eilaf bore the name of Tod [Dodd], which, in the mother tongue, signifies a fox.—Dr. Charlton, North Tynedale and its Four Surnames, p. 9.

DODDED, hornless. Dodded corn, is corn without beards.

"Dodded sheep, that is sheep without horns."—Ray's Gloss.

DODDER, to trim or clean sheep. See DOTHER, 2.

DODDER, to shake. See DOTHER, DIDDER, DITHER.

DODDERED, confused, shattered, infirm.—Halliwell's Dict.

DODDERIN'-DICKS, the quivering heads of the briza, or quaking grass.

DODDINS, the fore parts of a fleece of wool.—Halliwell's Dict.

DODEY, George. "Here's aad Dodey comin'."

DOD-LIP, or DOG-LIP, or PET-LIP, a projected lower lip indicating a pet or pout. "Dinna hang a dog-lip that way."

DOFF, to put off, or divest of anything. "Doff and don one's clothes, contracted from do-off and do-on," to put off and on.—Ray's Gloss., 1691.

DOG, a chock or block; anything used to hold back. Dogs, pieces of wood at the bottom of an air door. The part of the chain which is fastened to the rope. (Mining Gloss. Newcastle
Terms, 1852.) The nails with a hooked head used for holding down tram rails. See Bitchhail. Dog, used in timber work, is an iron bolt, made up to about a foot in length, with iron pointed ends. These ends are bent at right angles to the bolt, and are driven into the timber which they are required to hold together.

"A wooden utensil in the rude form of a dog, with iron teeth for toasting bread."—Brockett.

"Clamps—irons at the ends of fires, to keep up the fewel. In other places called creepers, or dogs."—Ray's Gloss., 1691.

DOG-CRAB, the shore crab.

DOG-DAISY, the ox eye daisy.—Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

DOG-HEAD, the hammer of a gun lock.

DOG-HIPS, the fruit of the dog rose, &c.—Rosa canina, &c. Dog-hips and cat-haws are commonly associated by children. Cat-haws are hawthorn berries.

DOG-LOUP, a narrow slip of ground between two houses, only wide enough for a dog to pass. "Dog-loup Stairs," a street name in Newcastle.

"The narrow space allowed for eaves droppings, between houses, is known as a 'dog-loup' (dog leap or jump)."—John Nicholson, Folk-Speech of East Yorkshire, 1889, p. 5.

DOGS, the dog-fish. [Holy Island.]

DOG-SHORES, in ship launching, are the last shores to be knocked away. They hold back the vessel on the ways.

DOITER, to be silly, like an old man. "He doitered on aboot it."

DOITERED, imbecile, silly. "Yor like a doitered aad fule."

DOLE, a dole of land is a strip dealt out or allotted, or a strip of pasture left between furrows of ploughed lands. See Deal.

DOLLUP, a lump or large piece. "The hyel dollup."

DOLLY, a clothes washing stick, made with feet, but otherwise like a poss-stick.

DOLLY, a contrivance attached to a chainmaker's anvil for pressing the link after it is welded. A machine for punching iron.

"A punching dolley, 16½ cwts."—Inventory of Wallsend Colliery, 1848.
DOLPHIN, a mooring post in a river.

DON, in place-names, a hill; sometimes den, as Warden-law, where law has been added pleonastically. Don occurs upwards of fifty-seven times in Northumberland place-names.

DON, to put on, or "do on." Donned, dressed. See Doff.

"She's ready donned, like Willy Ho's (Hall's) dog."—Old Saying.

DONCH, fastidious, over-nice, squeamish, especially applied to one who has been drunk over night.—Halliwell's Dict. See Dench.

DONCY, DONSY, fat, puffed up, important, unlucky. (Scarce.)

"That donsie laddie, Billie Brown."
Poems, F. Donaldson, Glanton, p. 4.

DONK, dank, moist, humid.

DONKINDALE, DANK-IN-DALE, DUNCAN-DYEL, humidity rising in the evening in the hollow parts of meadows. A raw mist on the water. It is difficult to explain this peculiar word; but a key to its meaning is possibly found in "down come," a very common expression for a sudden fall of rain. Dyel is to divide, to part asunder, just as a sudden fog would shut out the view.

"Swa sodanly he sal down come."—Hampole, d. 1349, Pricke of Conscience, line 4,821.

DONNAT, DONNIT, DONOT, DONNERT, DONNERD, a wild, purposeless, wanton one. Donnat (dow naught), that is, thrive not. Daw or Dow, to thrive. "He neither dees nor daws," that is, he neither dies nor mends. "He'll never dow," that is, he will never be good.—Ray's Gloss., 1691. It is often applied to one with want of perception; naturally stupid. "She's a poor, silly, donnert body."

"Wor awdist lass, Jinny, the slee witchin donnit, Had coaxed her and minnie te buy her new stays."
W. H. D., "The Pitman's Tickor."
Allan's Collection, 1863, p. 352.

"Janet thoo donot, I'll lay my best bonnet Thou gets a new gude man afore it be night."
Robert Surtees, Death of Featherstonehaugh.

DOO, a little cake, often made in shape like a child. "A yull doo." "Corney doos." "A cruppy-dow."

DOOK, a bathe. "He ye had a dook yit?"
DOOK, to dip or to duck overhead in water, to dive. Also to duck the head to avoid a missle. Compare Jook.

"Payd for the doukinge stoull 12s." (ducking stool).—Gateshead Church Books, 1628.

"Aw'd dook her in wor engine powen,"

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 64.

DOOL, a cramp pin. See Dowell.

DOOL, DOLE, DEUL, grief, woe. Sometimes used as an interjection. See Deull.

"God shilde you from all doole and shem."—W. Bullein, Redesdale Beggar, 1564.

"'O dool,' quo he, 'how can I thrive!'"

James Proudlock, Cuddie and his Crawin' Hen.

DOON, DOWN, to throw down.

"We down'd byeth him and Davy-o."

J. Selkirk, d. 1843, Swalwell Hopping.

DOON, down. See note on ow, under Coo.

"Ho! lizzen, aw ye neighbors roun, Yor clappers hand and pipes lay doon; I've had a swagger through the toon."

W. Midford, Pitman's Ramble, 1818.

DOON-BY, along, or near by. "Will ye be doon-by thi neet?"

"Aa's gan doon-by."


DOONCAST, or DOWNCAST SHAFT, the shaft by which the air enters the mine, as the "upcast" is that by which return air is discharged.

DOONCAST, DOWNCAST, a "trouble," or dyke, or dislocation of the strata or "fault" by which a seam of coal and its associated beds are cast down to a lower level. See Dipper, Doon-thraa, Dip-hitch.

DOON-COME, DOWNCOME, a descent. Generally applied to reduced circumstances. "He's had a sair doon-come, poor body." Also a heavy fall of rain or snow. "It's sic a doon-come as aa nivver saa i' me life." The down pipe for rain-water in a house front.

DOON-DAD, a puff of smoke coming into the room from the chimney.
DOON-I-THE-MOOT, depressed or out of sorts, like a bird in the moulth. "What's the maiter wi' Tom? He's sair doon-i-the-moot."

DOON-LYIN, a lying in.

DOONPOOR, a downpour, a heavy rain. "It com on a parfit doonpoor."

DOON-SITTIN, a location, a home, especially applied to a place likely to prove of permanent comfort. "He's getten a canny doon-sittin." Brockett, under down-sitting, describes it as "a comfortable settlement, especially in marriage. "Ah, hinnies, she wed him just for a down-sitting" [Newcastle]—said of a handsome young girl who marries a rich old man, where it is obvious that the lady loves the house and furniture as dearly as she does her husband.

DOONTHRAA, DOWNTROW, the dip or low side of a hitch or dyke.—W. E. Nicholson, Coal Trade Gloss., 1888, under downthrow.

DOON-THRUSSEN, thrust down, put down by force.

DOO-OR, door. A frequent pronunciation.

DOOR-CHEEK, the side posts of the doorway.

"To shew them we deal wi' Newcassel,
Twee Blackeys sal mense the dor-cheek."

W. Midford, Pitman's Courtship, 1818.

DOORS, used underground in a pit, where, unless a passage were occasionally required, "stoppings" would be necessary. They are usually placed in pairs, one being at a few yards distance from the other, so that when one is open the other may be closed. Several different descriptions of doors are employed, of which are the following:—Frame-doors, mandoors, fly-doors or swing-doors, bearing or main doors, shethdoors, &c.—W. E. Nicholson, Coal Trade Gloss., 1888.

DOOR-STEED, the doorway. "Set the skeel i'the door-steed."

DOOR-STYEN, the threshold. "She's nivver crossed wor door-styen sin a twelmonth past."

DOOSE, DOUSE, comely, comfortable.

"Shem bin ye, says I, ye should keep the king douse."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

"The duke e'er has been byeth wor glory and pride,
For dousely he fills up his station."

T. Wilson, Northumberland Free o' Newcastle, 1824.
DOOSE, DOWSE, to beat, to slap, to flap. "Aa'll doose yor jacket for ye"—I will thrash you soundly. "She gav him a reglur doesin."

DOOSEY-CAP, the punishment inflicted in a boys' game, where the victim is compelled to run the gauntlet through two ranks, each boy in which stands ready, cap in hand, to give a "bat" with it as the object of the game runs past.

DOOT, doubt.
"Thor's mony a voice that is welcome, nee doot,
But the bonniest soond that aa knaa is 'Lowp oot.'"
Song, Howdon for Jarrow.

DOOTIN, doubting.

DOR, fear, numbness as the result of trepidation. "Aw was iv a parfit dor at the time"—I was in a perfect state of fear, or paralyzed with fear.

DOR [T.], dare, a variant of dar. "Aa dor bet ye owt it will, noo."

DORDUM, DIRDUM, a great noise, uproar. See DIRDUM.

DORG, a day's work. See DARG.

DORL, to shake, to vibrate. See DRL.

DOR-LINE, the line used for catching mackerel.

DORMANT, the large beam lying across a room, a joist.—Halliwell's Dict.
"For renewing our dornand, 20s."—Trinity House Accounts, 1550.—R. Welford, Hist. of Newcastle XVI. Cent., p. 273.
"Sometimes called a sleeper."—Todd.

DORNET, dare not.
"Aa dornet gan hyem for me life."—James Horsley, Geordy an' the Sovereign, 1883.

DORSN'T, dare not.
"Folks dorsent say owt tiv him."—Ed. Corvan, Fire on the Quay, 1854.

DORST, durst. "Let him come to me if he dorst, noo."

DORT, dirt. "He's aal ower muck an' dort."
DORTY, dirty, conceited, contemptible. "Hor, an hor dorty pride!" "She's a dorty body." Also wet and stormy, applied to the weather. "It's a dorty neet."

"The hearth is a' wi' cinders strewn,
The floor wi' dorty duds."
T. Wilson, *The Washing Day*.

DOSOME, healthy, with promise of improvement in it, as a "dosome beast"—a beast likely to turn out well.

DOSSY, dull, not bright; applied to seeds. Soft, not crisp.—Brockett. Compare DEASED.

DOTHER, DODDER, DITHER, DIDDER, to shake, to quiver, to tremble with age, to shake with cold.

"Ham's mother dothered like a duck."
J. P. Robson, d. 1870, *Hamlick, Prince o' Denton*.

DOTHER, to clean away the dirty wool from near the tails of sheep. See Dod, i, and Dodder, i.

DOTHERIN-DICKS, common quaking grass, *Briza media*.

DOTHERS, the *Spergula arvensis*. Called also yawr.

DOTHERY, shaky. "Aa canna write; me hand's se dothery thi day."

DOTTLE, the tobacco left at the bottom of a pipe after smoking. In refilling a pipe, where twist is smoked, a common practice is to save the dottle and put it on the top of the new-filled pipe. "Aw like a baccy dottle to leet wiv."

DOUBLE-CHUCKERS, two of a kind; twins.

DOUBLE-DUTCH, unintelligible talk. "Ye taak double-Dutch, coiled agyen the sun"—said of a child or of any one speaking indistinctly. Compare GALIC.

DOUBLE-HANDED GEAR, heavy drilling tools which require two men to use them.—*Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms*, 1852.

DOUBLE-PLATTER, a platter, a large dish, plate, or bowl. (Obs.) See DUBBLER.

DOUBLE-TRAM, a tram in a pit when worked by a "heed's-man and foaleys"—that is, by more that a single putter.
DOUBLE-WORKING, in a pit, where more than one man is put to work in any one working place.—*Mining Gloss, Newcastle Terms*, 1852.

DOUBTSOME, doubtful. "She may pull through; but aa's vary dootsome."

DOUF, DOUFY, low-spirited. "He wis vary doufey." The latter word is sounded as *douf-vey*. See DOWF.

DOUFY, damp, humid, wet.

DOUP, the buttocks.
"Yor canny *dowp* is fat and roond."—R. Nunn, d. 1853, *Sandgate Wife's Nurse Song*.

DOUP, to dump, or thump, especially on the hinder part.
"Here, lads, let's *doup* him."

DOUPIN, a thrashing.
"Aall gi' ye a good *doupin*.

DOUR, hard, sour-looking.
"That's a *dour* lookin' chep."
"Dinnet leuk *dour* it us."
J. P. Robson, d. 1870, *Sang o' Solomon*, ch. i., v. 6.

DOUSE-THE-ODD-UN, the game of French tag.

DOVER, the water in which a salmon has been boiled, served up as sauce for the fish. [Berwick.]

DOVER, to go lightly to sleep, to fall into a dose. "She's just *dover'd*, silly thing." "Dinna scranch on the floor; yor fethor's just *dover't*." "Aa *dovered* ower."

DOW, dear. Used in affectionate address. (Obs.)
"My *Dow*, quo she, the're wond'rous bonny! My *Dow* (quo she), it's very strange."

DOW, to be able to. (Scarce.)
"As mickle as four o' their braid backs *dow* bear."—Johnie Armstrong.

DOWELL, DOO-EL, an iron or wooden cramping or fastening bolt. The wooden pins that connect the fellies in a cart wheel are termed, by carpenters, *dooled*. *Duelled* is also applied to a pin used by coopers to keep the edges of the staves from starting.
"A *Doul*—a nail sharpened at each end; a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with."—*Halliwell's Dict*.
"In mining, an iron bolt sometimes used in putting main brattice together; a portion of the bolt being let into the under plank, and the remainder passing into a hole in the upper plank."—Greenwell.
DOWF, dull, spiritless. "Dowf and blunkit"—dull and disappointed.

"Lord Dacre fain would see the bride,
    He sought her bower alane;
But dowf and blunkit grew his look
    When Lady Jean was gane."


DOWIE, DOWY, dull, depressed. "It wis a dowie day when
the lad went away." "Cheer up, hinny, dinna leuk dowie like
that."

DOWK, a broken mass of shale.—Hugh Miller, *Geology of
Otterburn and Elsdon.*—*Geological Survey Memoir*, 1887.

DOWLY, doleful, miserable, lonely, darksome, awe inspiring.
Of a far-away, lone country house, it is said, "It's a dowly
pleyce i' the wunter time." A Hexhamshire rhyme says:—

"Dowly Dotland stands on the hill,
    Hungry Yareesh (Yarridge) looks at it still;
Barker's House a little below,
    There's mokes i' the cairn at Hamburn Ho."

"Mokes i' the cairn"—maggots in the churn. *Ho* is the
Hexhamshire pronunciation of hall.

"We'll moralise, for dowly thowts are mair wor friends than foes,
    For death, like when the tankard's out, brings a' things tiv a close."


"Ma dowly cavel"—(my doleful lot).


"This dowly lot's been Nelly's."

    *The same*, pt. iii., v. 52.

"The Quay, just like some dowly place,
    Wi' troubled spurrits haunted."

T. Wilson, *Captains and the Quayside*.

DOWN. See Doon and following words.

DOWNA, unable to. See Dow, 2. (Scarce.)

"Up and down I dow no' ride." [In margin, *dow no'—am not able.*]


DOWNDER, a repast. "Make your downder"—that is, take a
    good hearty meal. "Your downder's ready."

DOWN-HOUSE, the back kitchen.—Brockett.

DOWP, the carrion crow.

DOWP, the buttocks. See DOUP.

"Some hardly fliaged ower the dowp."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, *Canny Newcastle*. 
DOWPY, the youngest child, the youngest of a hatching of birds.

"A dowpy wife" (that is, a lady in the family way).
J. P. Robson, "Pawnshop in a Breeze."
Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 340.

DOWSE. See Doose, 2.

DOWTOR, daughter.

"Like a lily 'mang thorns is maw love amang the dowtors."
J. P. Robson, d. 1870,, Sang o' Solomon, Northumberland version, ch. ii., v. 2.

DOXY, a sweetheart, in an innocent sense.—Halliwell.

DOZEN, a galloway's load of pollings of birch and alder, varying from ten to a hundred in number.—Bailey's View of Agriculture in County of Durham.

DOZZENED, without spirit or energy; dazed. The word has much the same meaning as dazed, which is, benumbed, as from cold or fright, a condition in which the spirit, or life, or sap has gone out of a person or thing. Compare DAZE, DEASED, and DEASY.

"The joiners a' pin'd in wi' drouth,
Shrunk up to speks, and dozzen'd."
T. Wilson, The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826.

DOZZLE, the tobacco left at the bottom of a pipe and put on the top of the next fill. "Neebody can smoke twist without a dozzle." See Dottle.

DOZZLE, a paste flower on top of a pie cover—the straw ornament on top of a stack.

DRAA, to wind coal either along the workings or in the shaft. Also to remove props in a pit.

"Draa me to the shaft, it's time to gan hyem."
Old Song, The Collier's Rant.

DRAAS, drawers. "A kist o' draas"—a chest of drawers.

DRAA-TO, or DRAWTS, a home in want.

"My father, poor man, has little of this world's gear, but his house is a kind drawts for his bairns when they stand in need of a home."—Hodgson MS.
DRAAIN A JUD, bringing down the face of coal, previously set free to fall, by withdrawing the sprags after kirving. "In mining parlance, 'draain a jud' also means the removal of the timber or props after the coal has been taken away in what is termed a broken lift, and is a dangerous, if not the most dangerous work that a deputy is called upon to do in his daily duties in the pit or mine."—"Northumbrian," in Weekly Chronicle, Aug. 10, 1889.

DRAAK, DRAK, DRAUK [N.], DROAK [W.-T.], to saturate. Also to absorb any liquid or dry it up with a dry medium. "Put a bit o' whitenin on the oil an' draak 't up."

"Me heed's dracht wi' weet."—J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Sang of Solomon, Northumberland version, ch. v., v. 2.

"A finer kind of barley meal, called, by way of distinction, flour, is sometimes drauked with milk, and made into thin, crisp cakes or biscuits."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 160.

DRAFT-NET, a salmon net for river fishing. See DRIFT-NET.

DRAG, a rake for drawing out litter from cattle lairs and other places. See HACK.

DRAG, the scent left by an otter on his track over the land.

DRAG, a sprag of wood thrust between the spokes of a wheel to act as a brake.

DRAG, in mining, the friction of the air on the surface of the passages in which it travels.—W. E. Nicholson, Coal Trade Gloss., 1888.

DRAK, or DRUCK, drank, the p.t. of drink.

DRAP, a drop.

"When Cheviot tap puts on his cap, O' rain we'll he' a wee bit drap."

North Northumberland Proverb.

DRAPE, a farrow cow, or cow whose milk is dried up. Drape sheep, the refuse sheep of a flock.—Ray's Collection, 1691. (Obs.) See EILD and GELD.

DRAUGHT, the worst sheep "drawn," or culled out from a flock. "Draught ewes." In parts of England these are called culls.

DRAW. See DRAYA.
DRAWD-NAIL, a flat-pointed nail. [Winlaton term.] (Obs.)

DREAP, DREEP, to drip.

"Maa's heed's dreepin wi dew."—J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Sang o' Solomon, Newcastle version, ch. v., v. 2.

"Dreepin pannes."—Inventory of Sir William Reade.—Raine's North Durham, p. 178.

DREDGE-SUMP, a settling hole, through which water is passed on its way to a pump, in which grit, &c., is lodged, and so prevented from entering the pump.

DREE, a sledge or cart without wheels. On the authority of the Rev. John Hodgson, it appears (Hodgson MS.) that drees continued in use in Northumberland till as late as 1760-70.

DREE, to suffer, to bear, to endure.

"Whatever may be her punishment in the next world, she certainly dreed a heavy penance in this."—Richardson's Table Book, Legendary Div., vol. i., 1842, p. 36.

"He lughe never, ne made blythe chere,
For drede of dede that he most efte dregh.'"
Hampole, d. 1349, Prichc of Consciece, l. 6,522.

"Nor ever shall I wed but her
That's done and dree'd so much for me."
Lord Beicham.

DREE, DRIE, dread, to dread.

"Alas! he'll doe you drie and teene."
Ballad, Northumberland Betrayed by Douglas.

"The English louns may hear, and dree."
Jock o' the Side.

"Ye'll dree the deeth ye'll nivver dee."
Northumberland Proverb.

DREE, long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard bargainer, spoken of a person.—Ray, 1691. (Scarce.)

DREED, to dread. "Aa's dreedin the warst, hinney."

DREED, dread, fear. "Aa've a parfit dreed on't."

"The day of drede."
Hampole, d. 1349, Prichc of Consciece.

"Weive thy lusts, and let thy ghost thee lede,
And trouth thee shall deliver, it is no drede."
Chaucer, Good Counsail.

DREEDFUL, dreadful.

DREEP, to drop, to drip. "Dreepin wet"—dripping wet. See DREAP.
DREEPY, spiritless. "She's but a poor dreepy creetur."

DREEVE, to fly-blow. "It's fly dreeven."

DREEVEN, driven. "White as dreeven snaws."

DREIGH, deceiving. A piece of ground is said to be dreigh when there is more of it than there appears to be.—Brockett, 3rd ed. Compare DREE, 4, above.

DRIE, dread. See DREED and DREE, 3.

DRIFT. A drift is a place driven to explore or reach the coal. A "stone-drift" is one driven through sandstone or strata other than coal.

"Oh! marrow, oh! marrow, where hast thou been?
Driving the drift from the low seam,"

Old song, The Collier's Rant.

"We have carried our headways drift about eight or ten yards from the pit shaft."—Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 42.

"Drift, a horizontal passage underground."—Bainbridge, Treatise on Law of Mines, 1856.

"Drift, an inlet for the emission of water in a mine."—Brockett, 3rd ed.

"A head driven on the strike of the coal seam."—Gresley's Gloss., 1883

"In coal, an exploring place; usually a pair of companion drifts are driven simultaneously for ventilation. Drifts (called stone-drifts) are mostly single. In stone they are driven sometimes for the purpose of exploration, but more frequently rendered necessary by the occurrence of dislocations in the strata."—Greenwell.

DRIFT-NET, a salmon net used in the sea. "Drift-net fishermen" are the sea salmon fishers. "Draft-net fishermen" are the river fishers. Compare DRAFT-NET.

DRIFT-WAY, a trackway or road used by drovers.

DRILLER, one who minds a drilling machine.

"The amalgamated society of horizontal drillers."—Trades union notice.

DRIP, a stalactite.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

DRITE, to speak thickly and indistinctly.—Halliwell's Dict.

"To void excrement.—Brockett, 3rd ed.

DRIVE, to dig, to excavate in a pit. The pitman drives in as he digs, or hews his way, or gets the coal. See DRIFT.
DROOK, DROUK, to drench with water. "He wis oot iv aa that rain an' gat drooked ti the skin." Compare Dook, 2, and Draak.

"Drouk, to drench, to soak, to besmear."—Brockett.

DROOND, to drown (p.t. drund). Droonded is also a common form of the past tense.

DROONED-OOT, applied to a colliery that has become filled with water.

DROOT, drought; DROOTY, droughty. See Drooth.

DROOTH, thirst.

"We'll not wyest ower dramis and drouth."—Fitman's Pay, pt. iii., v. 60.

DROOTHY, thirsty.

DROP, the arrangement at a coal staith by which a waggon is let down to the level of a ship's hatchway.

DROP, used in the imperative mood for stop. "Drop that" is the usual peremptory order to stop doing anything.

"Ye cripple! just drop yor fond gob."—J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Maw Wonderful Wife.

DROP, a trick, a surprise. "What a drop!"—that is, what a surprise. A reduction of wages. "Thor gan in at the drop."

DROP-DRY, water-tight, said of a building well secured in the roof.—Brockett.

DROPPY, showery. "It's fair yenoo, but still droppy like."

DROPS, the common name for fuchsia.

DROP-STAPLE, a staple (shaft) down which coals are lowered from one seam to another.

DROUK, to drench, to soak. See Draak.

DROVEN, driven, as with force of circumstances. "She's been fair droven to deeth, poor body." Droven or druven is used as the p.p. of drive. "Mony a day hev aa droven the gin-gan."

DROVE-WORK, the manner of facing building stones with a chisel, as distinguished from broached work.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

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DRUBBY, muddy.—Northumberland.—Halliwell, eleventh ed. See Druvy.

DRUCK, or DRAK, p.t. of drink; p.p. drucken. "He druck half a gallon at a sittin."

DRUMLY, muddy, thick. Jummley or jumly is used in exactly the same sense.

"For right or wrang he made nae matter,
So he could fish in drumly watter."

G. Stuart, Joco-Serious Discourse, 1686.

DRUMMOCK, meal and water mixed.—Brockett.

DRUND, p.p. of drown.

"Al thai drund in the se."

Cursor Mundi—Visit of the Wise Men.

DRUNKARD'S CLOAK, a tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, the head appearing through a hole made in the end, which rested on the shoulders. It was thus in former times used in Newcastle for the punishment of drunkards and others, who were led through the streets in this strange guise.

DRUV, p.t. of drive; p.p. druven. "He druvin us ower iv his gig."

"She's been ower hard druven."

DRUVY, dirty; literally, troubled as water is troubled. Drovy, or troubled water, is spoken of by Chaucer.

"Ayont yon dark an' druvy river."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1829, pt. iii., v. 123.

DRY, not diluted; genuine, unadulterated.

DRY, a division in a quarry or stone where it can be parted.

DRY-ASK, a lizard, or a water newt when found in a dry place. See Ask.

"Dry-asks an' tyeds she churish'd."


DRY DIKE, a stone fence, built without lime—that is, with dry stones only.

DUB, a dirty pool. Also a still, deep place in a stream. "He floondered amang the dubs"—that is, he splashed and stumbled in the puddles. In Whittle Dene there is a deep pool called "the whorl dub."
DUBBIN, the dregs of fish oil, used for softening leather. An angler's bait.

DUBBLER, or DUBLER, a large dish.

"Two pewter dublers, two copper basins, and a pottle pot."—Will of H. Yowton, 1581.—Richard Welford, Hist. of Newcastle, vol. iii., p. 9.

"The platters, dubblers, and the delf."

Old song, Description of Sandgate.

DUBEROUS, DUBERSOME, doubtful.

DUB-SKELPER, a bog trotter.

"Like a dub-skelper he trotted."


DUCapot, or PIGEON-DUCapot, a dovecot.

"A waste called a duckett lying within the castle of Newcastle."—R. Welford, Hist. of Newcastle in XVI. Cent., p. 498.

DUCK-AND-DRake, the game of throwing flat stones on water which tip the surface in their flight. From this game probably originated the phrase of making ducks and drakes of one's money—that is, spending it foolishly.—Halliwell's Dict.

DUCKEY, a drink; generally used in child talk. "Dis thoo want a ducky, hinny?"

DUCk-STONE, a game played with smooth water-worn stones, called ducks.

DUDS, clothes; applied generally to working clothes.


"The duds thrawn on, the breakfast tyen,
They're ready for another start."

T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. ii., v. 17.

"Clad in hard labour's hyemly duds."

T. Wilson, Death of Coaly.

DUDDIN, an outfit of clothes; a suit of clothes.

"I packed up all my duddin."


"My flannel duddin donned, thrice o'er,
My birds are kissed, and then
I with a whistle shut the door
I may not ope again."

Jos. Shiptey.

DUDDY, ragged. "A duddy laddy" is a ragged boy. "He put on his duddiest clothes."
DUERGAR, a goblin race of beings known on the Border and characterised as "the worst and most malicious order of Fairies." Brownies, rather than fairies, they should be called, for a duergar is a brown elf, and the apparition of "the Brown Man o' the Moors" has "flayed" many a herd lad in the solitudes of Northumberland.

DUFF, dough. The guttural sound is still preserved in many words which in modern English are softened, as dough is to "doe." See Pleuff, Thruff, used still for plough and through—"thuff styen."

"'Twas ne use then to teyk the huff—
Aw wesh'd the currans, mey'd the duff."
J. P. Robson, Wor Mally Torned Bloomer.

DUFF, to sprinkle over with flour or fine powder, as in dredging or puffing a burn or sore place. "Duffin' the bairn."

DUFF, coal dust or smaller coals, after separation of the nuts.

DUFFIT, a sod. "Duffit-theaked"—thatched with sods.

"Wor canny houses, duffit-theek'd."
T. Wilson, The Ollin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826.

DULBART, DULBARD, DULBERT, a dullard, a dull person, a thickhead.

"A feat that dulberts cuendent de."
T. Wilson, Pitman's Pay, pt. iii., v. 104.

"To learn your exercise be quick,
An' dinna be a dulbard."

DULL. "Dull o' hearin"—hard of hearing.

DUMB-DRIFT, in mining, a drift by which the return air is carried into the upcast shaft without passing over the furnace.—W. E. Nicholson, Coal Trade Gloss., 1888.

DUMB-SCREEN, a screen through which the small coals will not pass.—W. E. Nicholson, Coal Trade Gloss., 1888.

DUMMY, a dumb or silent person; a blank or make-believe. A dummy tram was one moved by two boys, or by a man and a boy.

"She's nobbut a dummy eye."
His Other Eye, 1880, p. 3.

DUMPLIN, pudding of flour and suet or similar ingredient. Pudding is the intestines, and is never used for the above except for something foreign, as Yorkshire pudding.
DUMPY, sullen, discontented, in the dumps.

DUN, a yellowish brown colour. "A dun horse," "a dun mare," "a dun cow."

"John Read, charged with the stealing of one Dunn mare."—Calendar of Prisoners at Newcastle, 1627.

DUNCH, to knock against; to nudge.

"To dunch people off is most rascally mean." "Simpson's Failure."—Marshall's Songs, 1827, p. 182.

"Somebody dunched his airm." Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 9.

DUNDERHEED, a blockhead; a simpleton. "What's the dunderheed myed on't?"

DUNGEN, DUNG (the p.p. of ding), driven or knocked about with violence. See DING.

"Giff ony be tane with the loaf of a halpeny in burgh, he aw thron the toun to be dungyn. And for a halpeny to iij penys worth, he aw to be mar fayrly dungyn."—Frag. Vet., quoted by Dr. Murray, Scottish Dialects, p. 32.

"They'd dung my puer harns out."—G. Stuart, Foco-Serious Discourse, 1686, p. 35.

"Aa thowt he'd a dungyn doon the door; he cam wi sic bats on't."

DUNGEONABLE. A dungenaule body; a shrewd person; or, as the vulgar express it, a divelish fellow. As Tartarus signifies hell, and a dungeon; so dungeon is applied to both.—Ray's Collection, 1691.

DUNG-TEAZER, the Arctic skua gull, Skua longicaudns, Brisson.

DUNK, damp, dank. See Donk and Donkindale.

DUNNY, dark-coloured, smoke-beclouded, and, so, of a dun-coloured aspect.

"Tyneside seemed clad wiv bonny ha's,
An' furnaces sae dunny."

T. Thompson, d. 1816, Jemmy Joneson's Wherry.

"Come thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell."

Macbeth, i., 5.

DUNSTANBOROUGH-DIAMOND, a name popularly given to the crystals occasionally found near Dunstanborough Castle on the coast; and applied proverbially to the younger branches of females belonging to that locality.—M. A. Denham, Folk-lore of Northumberland, &c., 1858, p. 44.
DUNT, to strike or give a blow on the backside. This was a favourite custom among schoolboys, who held up the victim by legs and arms and struck the nether part of the person against a stone.

DUNT, bad coal, mineral charcoal; any imperfection in the quality of a seam of coal.—Brockett.

DUNT-ABOUT, a person ill-used, made a convenience of, or knocked about. "Aye, poor thing, she's a fair dunt-ABOUT."—

DUNTER, a porpoise.

DURANCE, very strong, enduring material. (Obs.)


DURKE, to laugh—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict. (Obs.)

DURR, numb.—Brockett.

DUSH, to thrust, to strike. (Obs.)

"For thare sal be swylk raryng and ruschyng,
And rawmpyng of deeveles and dynggyng and duschyng."
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

DUSTIN, a thrashing, a hiding. "Aa'll gi' ye sic a dustin as'll gar ye scart where it's not yucky." Compare with DUSH.

DUSTY-MILLER, a humble bee that leaves on the hand, when taken hold of, a light dust. The plant Auricula.

DUZZY, dizzy, giddy, foolish. "Ye duzzy beggor, what are ye deein?" "Me heed wis quite duzzy."

DWALM, a slight illness, a faint fit. "He tyuk a kind o' dwam, like."

DWALM-OFF, to doze off to sleep, to go off into a faint.

"Ah dwamed off to sleep."—Dr. Embleton MS.

DWAMY, faint.

"Bet torned dwamy, like to fall."
J. P. Robson, d. 1870, Betty Beesley.

DWINE, to pine away, to dwindle.

"Cattle dwining away under the power of witchcraft."—T. Wilson, Note to Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1838.

"A flour, that es fayre to se
Than son aftir that it es forth broght,
Welkes and dwines til it be noght."
Hampole, d. 1349, Priche of Conscience (Morris), l. 704.
DWINEY, sickly, ill-thriven, dwindling through illness.

"There was dwiney little Peg, not se nimmel i' the leg."

"Men are se dwiney noo-a-days."
W. Oliver, d. 1848, *The Lament.*

DWININ, a decline, a consumptive state, from *dwine*. "She tyuk a dwinin, poor thing."

DYEL, DEAL, DALE, DOLE, to divide, to apportion.

"Dyel smaal an' sarve aal." Hence a *dyel* of land is a portion divided, allotted, or *dealt* out to the occupier.

"The tan bad *dele* the child in tua."—Hampole, d. 1349, *Pricke of Conscience."

DYEL, DALE, a deal board. See THILL.

"But heavy puttin's now forgotten,
Sic as we had i' former days,
Ower holey thill and *dyels a' spletten*,
Trams now a' run on metal ways."

DYEM, dame.

"Will wakened up the drowsy *dyem."

DYE-SAND, ochraceous sand produced by pulverizing a soft sandstone. Its bright colour makes it a favourite article for washing over stone floors or steps.

DYKE. See DIKE.

DYUN, done (p.t. of do). Often given as *duin*. "Dyun up"—done up, or exhausted. In Northumberland, generally, the word is sounded as *de-yun*; on Tyneside as *dyun*.

"Aw wonder when they will be *duin."

DYVOUS, moody, melancholy. See DIVUS.

EACH, an adze. See EDGE.

EALD, old, also age.—*Halliwell's Dict.* (Obs.)

EALDREN, elderly. (Obs.)
EALE, an island. "Eales" is the name of a hamlet on the Tyne, at Knarsdale, and of a portion of the haugh at Corbridge. There is a place called Wyden Eels in Haltwhistle. Wide-eels and Bridge-eels are places on the East Allen. On North Tyne there are the Eels, near Wark, Bellingham Eels, and Eels in the parish of Greystead, and Eels-bridge on the Derwent.—Hodgson, Northumberland, pt. ij., vol. i., p. 86, note. These eales, or eels, are low grounds liable to river floods.

EANY. "Eany and light," a term applied to bread when the interior has a glazed appearance and is full of holes.

EAR, year. It is both singular and plural. "Fower ear come May-day."

EAR, or NEAR, a kidney.

EARFE, fearful, timorous. See Arf.

EARTH-FAST. An earth fast, or an insulated stone enclosed in a bed of earth, is supposed to possess peculiar properties. It is frequently applied to strains and bruises and used to dissipate swellings, but its blow is reckoned uncommonly severe.—Richardson's Table-book, Legend. Div., vol. ij., p. 164, note. The stones thus specially venerated were wrought flints, or stone axe-hammers. Compare Holey-stone.

EASING-DROPS, the drops of water from the eaves of houses after rain.—Halliwell. The word occurs in "evesyng-bord," the board at the eaves of the house, in account for repair of the Heron-pit, at the Black Gate, Newcastle, 1358.

EASINGS, the projection of the roof of a house; the eaves.—Hodgson MS. Also the projection of the covering of a stack of corn or hay.

EASTER-MONTH-GIONS, EASTERMAGIONS, the esculent (still common in meadow ground in the neighbourhood of old castles, villages, and monasteries), Polygonum Bistorta of Linnaeus.—Rev. John Hodgson, on Wardley, Arceologia Æliana, vol. i., p. 117.

EATHE, easy. See EETH.

"The uttermost walles were eathe to win."
Ballad, The Rising in the North, 1569.
EAT-OUT. This expression is applied when a level coal-drift is turned to the dip, in order to take advantage of (or eat-out) a rise hitch.—Greenwell.

EBB, shallow; an expression referring both to the depth of shafts and strata.

"The coal lies very ebb."—Hugh Miller, Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon.—Geological Survey Memoir, 1887.


EDDER, an adder. See Ether.

EDDLE, money earned. EDDLE, to earn. See Addle.

"Savin's good eddle."—Proverb.

EDDLE, putrid water—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.

EDGE, a ridge, or rim of ground, generally an escarpment.—Hugh Miller, Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon.—Geological Survey Memoir, 1887. There are twenty-one place-names in Northumberland into which edge enters (Biddleston-edge, &c.)—J. V. Gregory, Archaeologia Æliana, vol. ix., p. 64. See under Dodd.

EDGE, EADS, an adze.

EDIE, or EDOM, Adam.

"Edom o' Gordon."—Percy Ballads.

EDOM'S NEEDLE, ADAM'S NEEDLE, or SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE, the Scandixpecten veneris. Called also Witch's needle, and Deil's darnin needle.

EE, eye. EEN, eyes.

"Come to me, ma little lammy,
Come, thou apple o'ma e'e."

Thomas Wilson, Pitman's Pay, 1826, pt. i., v. 92.

Ee is also applied to an orifice, such as the hole in a pick or hammer, or a grindstone. The mill-ee, the orifice in the casing of mill-stones where the flour is conveyed into the spout; or the channel hole by which water passes on to the wheel of a water mill.

"The mousey she cam to the Mill ee, to the Mill ee, to the Mill ee;
The mousey she cam to the Mill ee.
Cuddy alone an' me.
The mousey she cam to the Mill ee, there the froggy for to see.
Kick m' leary, cowden dan, Cuddy alone an' me."

Old Northumberland Rhyme.
Well-ee, the mouth of a well. Kiln-ee, the orifice in a lime kiln from which the lime is drawn. The pronunciation is generally ee-uh, ee-ih; plural, ee-yen. See also Eye.

"That sight he sal se with gasty eghe."
Hampole, d. 1349, Pricke of Conscience. Morris, line 2,234.

EE! an expression of delight or wonderment.

EE, you. "It wis ee 'at did it"—It was you who did it.

EE-BREE, the eyebrow.

"I would the faem were ower my face,
Or the mools on my ee-bree."
A. C. Swinburne, Tyneside Widow, 1888.

EECHY, itchy.

EEL. See EALE.

EEL-BEDS, the water crowfoot, Ranunculus aquatilis.

EELD, to yield. "Hoo much is the coo eeldin?"

EELEITE, ELEATOR, EELY-EELY-ITE, EELY-EELY-ATOR, various names for a small eel. A boy who puts off his clothes, but fears to bathe, is contemptuously called an eely-eely-ite.

"Eely-eely-ator, cast your tail in a knot
And I'll throw ye into the waitor."
Juvenile Rhyme.

EEL-WARE, the plant Ranunculus fluitans. Compare EEL-BEDS.

EEN, eyes.

EER, year.

EERAND, an errand, a journey. "He went ance eerand for'd"—he went a special journey or errand for it.

EET [S.], it. "Aa seed eet mesel."

EEETH, easy—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict.

"Where ease abownds yt's eath to doe amis."
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii., iii., 40.

EEZ, a form of his. So sounded in such sentences as "Him an' eez new fangles." When it occurs, however, as in the phrase, "If he comes here agyen wi' heez new fangles," the aspirate is strongly marked.
EFA, a small, diminutive person. "He's nowt but an efa."

EFTER, after.

EIDENT, industrious.

EIGHT, eighth. Pronounced eit.

"This is the seevent or eight."—Thomas Bewick, The Howdy, ed. 1850, p. 11.

EIGH-WYE, equivalent to "Well-you-know," A colloquial expression sometimes used to express indifference or regret. "Eigh-wye! it canna be helped." "Eigh-wye! tyek yor aan way wi'd."

EILD, without milk. "Eild gimmers, eild ewes."—Auctioneer's advertisement, Newcastle Daily Journal, April 23, 1887. The term is applied to a barren ewe, or to one that has missed having a lamb; but more frequently to a cow after she has ceased to give milk, ranging from four months till the time of calving. See GELD, 2 and 3.

EIT, eight.

EKE, an addition to a building, an added piece. An "eke" is also the addition to a beehive.

EKE, EEKE, the dressing or oil in woollen cloth. "The eche's no' oot."

ELD-FATHER, father-in-law. (Obs.)

Nicholas Rayne wills that he be buried in the Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, "as near my eild-father as possible may be."—Richard Welford, History of Newcastle, vol. iii., p. 329.

ELDIN, the butter-burr, Petasites vulgaris. See ELL DOCKEN.

"Called in Northumberland an eldin, in Cambridgeshire a butterbur."—Turner's Herbal, 1562, i., 83.

ELDIN, rubbish, or brushwood, for fuel.

"Elding, or fire-elding, fuel, such as turf, peat, or wood."—Hodgson MS.

ELDRITCH, ghastly, frightful. See ELLERISH.

"Screachin out an eldrith sound."—Lewis Proudlock, Cuddie and his Crawin' Hen.

ELF-SHOTS, ELF-ARROWS, stone arrow-heads.

ELICK, Alexander. "Elick's Lonnin'" in Newcastle.
ELL-DOCKEN, ELDIN-DOCKEN, the butter-burr, Petasites vulgaris. See ELDIN, i.

ELLEMS, the bars of a gate. Sometimes called selms.

ELLER, the alder, Alnus glutinosa, L. See ALLER and OLLER.

ELLERISH, dismal, frightful. Halliwell spells it elriche, giving it as a Durham word. The form is sometimes heard as yellerish. It is often written eldritch.

"An ellerish cry"—a fearful, dismal cry.—Brockett, third edition.

ELL-SHINDERS, or YELLOW-ELL-SHINDERS, the plant ragwort, Senecio Jacobaea. Known also as yellow-top-ragwort, or yellow-weed.

EL-MOTHER, a stepmother. (Obs.)

ELM-WYCH, the wych-elm, also called the Scotch-elm, Ulmus montana.

ELSE, already. "Hoo quick ye've been! He' ye been there else?" It is also used for "in the meantime." "There noo; that'll dee, else?" But frequently as we use "eh?" when an interrogative is meant. "Wait ye war there, else?" is thus, "Is it not a fact that you were there, eh?"

ELSHINS, the plant Scandix pecten-veneris, L. See DEIL'S-DARNIN-NEEDLE.

ELSIE, or AILSIE, Alice. "Do ye ken Elsie Marley, hinny?"

ELSON, ELSKIN, ELSHIN, ELSEEN, a shoemaker's awl.

"600 elsone blades."—Appraisement of the goods of Thomas Liddell.—R. Welford, History of Newcastle, XVI. Century, p. 490.

ELSPITH, ELSPETH. A woman's Christian name, Elizabeth. It is not used as an abbreviation of Elizabeth, but as a distinct name.

ELWAYSEES [S.], in every way. "Aa've tried eet elwaysees, an' it winna gan."

EME, an uncle by the mother's side.—Bailey's Dict. Eam is more proper, on account of the etymology, but eme is perhaps more common.

"Henry Hotspur and his eame,
The Earl of Wor'ster."

Drayton, Polyolbion, 22, p. 1,070.

Nare's Glossary.

"Still (1824) used in Northumberland."—Hodgson MS.
EMPY, empty.

ENCIENT, ENNCIENT, the pronunciation of ancient. Ancient means in old forms a standard and a standard bearer. In the following entry from St. Nicholas' parish register, Newcastle, it is used for "colour-sergeant":—"1644, Will. Wayre, Enncient to Coronell Arishin, bur. 4 Jan."—J. R. Boyle, Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, p. 88. "Yours is a very old town, Mr. Mayor," said a distinguished guest to the chief magistrate of Newcastle. "Yis, sor," replied the mayor, "it always was an ancient pleyce."

END, to set upright, to set on end. Upend is often used similarly, and "end it up," or "up end it," are indifferently spoken with the same meaning.

END-ON, having the end towards the spectator. Hence conveying the meaning of an advancing body. "The waggons wis comin' end-on."

ENDWEDGE, a fire-brick, 9in. long by 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. wide, made 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. thick at one end, diminishing to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)in. at the other.

ENDWIS, ENDWAYS, forward, on end. "Co' bye, let me get endwis wi' me wark." "Even endways"—in an even, continuous flow. "He taaked even endwis."

ENDY. An endy fellow is one who is always trying to control matters for his own emolument.

ENEUGH, ENEW, ENOW, enough.

ENGAGE, to attract. The word is used in the dialect with the early meaning which is still present in its form of engaging—attractive—in the literary dialect.

"Maw bed wad engage ony duchess."

ENGINE-BANK, an inclined plane at a colliery where waggons are hauled by a rope and stationary engine.

ENGINE-PIT, the shaft of a colliery in which the pumps are worked.

ENGINE-PLANE. At a colliery, a level main road, "a road on which the tubs are hauled along by ropes from a stationary engine."—W. E. Nicholson, Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.
ENGINE-SEAM, the name of a seam of coal on Tyneside. In 1649 Gray wrote: "Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured into our mines, who brought with him many rare engines not known then in these parts." The memory of these "rare engines" survives in the name of the seam which he appears to have discovered, still called the engine seam or "Beaumont."

ENOO, YENO0, shortly, anon. "Aa'll be there yenoo."

ENTRY, a passage way; a narrow lane, like a chare. There were in Newcastle, formerly, the Bakers' Entry, Cloggers' Entry, Fenwick's Entry, Mackford's Entry, Joint Stock Entry, Dowie's Entry, Mill Entry, Johnson's Entry, Wrangham's Entry, Spencer's Entry, Scott's Entry, Wood Entry, Whiteboar Entry, &c. In Newcastle the word is pronounced as a trisyllable—en-ter-ee. The narrow lanes in the suburb of Sandgate were nearly all called entries, whilst those on the Quayside were generally known as chares. The passage-way of a house. "Leave yor dorty shoes i' the entry"—leave them in the passage.

"Such sighs and soft wishes, from lads and from lasses,
Who tell their fond tales at an entry-end."
W. Stephenson, senr., Newcastle on Saturday Night.

EQUAL-AQUAL, equally balanced.

ERDSREW, ARD-SREW, the common shrew mouse.

ERLES, earnest money; pronounced arles, which see.

ESH, the ash-tree, Fraxinus excelsior. "An even esh" is an ash leaf in which the terminal leaflet is wanting, and the pairs of leaflets are consequently even. It is considered as lucky to find an "even esh" as to find a four-leaved clover.

ESK, a newt. See Ask.

ESP, the aspen tree, Populus tremula, or trembling poplar.

ESS, ashes. See Ass.

ESS-HWOLE, an ash bin.

ESTOVER, a hedge stake. Compare Stower.

ETHER, EDDER, an adder. In Northumberland the dragon-fly is called "bull ether," or "fleein ether," flying adder.
ETHER, NETHER, to blast, as by frost or cold wind. See NETHER.

ETHERISH, keen, cold, biting. "It's an etherish mornin'."

ETTIN, or YETUN, a boggle.

"The peple ther say that ther dwelled yn it one Yotun, whom they fable to have been a Gyant."—Leyland, on Corbridge, Itinerary, third edition, vol. v.

ETTLE, to intend, to endeavour, to foresee, to contrive by forethought, and, so, to appoint, to arrange; always meaning some action that has been thought out beforehand. "Aa'll ettle to be there, noo, if I can."

"A galvanic machine 'at aa ettled to myek mesel."—Geordy's Last, 1878, p. 10.

ETTLEMENT, intention. That which is set aside or intended for one.

EVENDOON, straight down, straightforwardly, An evendoon rain is a steady downpour. Evendoon thump is a blunt, straightforward statement.

EWE-DAISY, the plant Potentilla tormentilla. Known also as shepherd's knot, flesh-and-blood, or blood-root.

EWE-DYKE. See EWE-HUNG.

EWE-GOWAN, or EWE-GOLLAN.

"The Daisy in North Tindale. Gowan is any flower of a golden colour, and then figuratively a flower."—Hodgson's MS.

EWE-HUNG, a dyke set with hazel or willow bows on the top, to keep sheep from leaping over; or a row of short stakes stuck in a sod hedge with a rope drawn along their tops through a hole in each.—Hodgson's MS.

EWER, an udder,

EXCLAMATIONS. Most of these are nowadays used without any thought whatever of their original meaning. They are spoken as "idle words"; but some of them enter so frequently into the common speech that to omit them would be to leave a blank in the collection of Northumberland words. Aa's coxed! Aa's goxed! Ad smash! Achy! Assay! Ay-dime! Baa! Baa sang! Bi blist! Bi cavars! Bi crike! Bi crikey! Bi gell! Bi gocks! Bi golly! Bi gum! Bi jing! Bi jinks! Bi maa truly! Bi maa jinkers! Bi me sowl!

In the foregoing it will be seen that Od and Dod are thin disguises. It is not so apparent that gosh, gox, golly, gocks and cocks are also corruptions of the same name. But such is the case, as the oath in Hamlet—"By cocke they are to blame"—shows us. It is yet more difficult to see how these words have acquired the verbal form "to be goxed," or "to be coxed." The oath "Boodyankers" is ingeniously suggested to be "body and croix" (or cross); and "sankers" is also said to be a disguised form of saint croix (holy cross), "Crike" and "Crikey" are a veiled form of Christ. "Smash" may also be mess, or "by the mass," and "Ad smash," or "Od smash," would thus mean "God’s Mass," "Baa Sang" may similarly mean, "by the Sangrail"—that is, by the holy dish. The Saviour’s passion is referred to in the "Od swite," or
God's sweat, and the "crucifixion" in "Wuns," "Od zounds," "Od's wunners," and "Wunnersful," meaning God's wounds. Many of these references it will be seen pass into grotesque and meaningless variations, but it is noteworthy that these formerly pious expressions greatly prevail over invocations a diabolic kind. Finally, every one of the expressions of given in this list is from recorded usage in the county of Northumberland.

EYE, the orifice in a pick; the hole in a grindstone; the opening at a water-mill through which the water is delivered over the wheel; the discharge hole in a lime-kiln; the orifice in the casing of millstones through which the flour passes; the mouth of a well. See EEE.

EYEN, the eyes. In common use as late as 1824, now scarce. See EEN.

FA' AND FA' ABOUT, the portions of the holders in a "field" under the old system of tillage, in which the strips, called falls, were said to lie fa' and fa' about, that is, in alternating order. Compare AThER, BAAK, CABLE, CAVEL, RIG 2.

FAA, the common name for a Gipsy or a vagabond, "vagrom man." Itinerant tinkers, besom makers, muggers, and such like, were known as Faas, after the gipsy tribe of that name. The name in Newcastle expresses contempt, and in a street brawl, "Get oot, ye clarty Faa," sums up the measure of a woman's scorn for her adversary. See CRAMER, MUGGER, and TINKLER.

"The place was a common receptacle for all kinds of vagrants, called 'Faas' (Faws)."—Thos. Wilson, note to The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1825.


FAA FAAL. to fall; p. faad, p.p. faan. "Did ye faa?" "Yis, aa faad clean doon, an' aa felt nowt till efter aa'd faan." To faa-oot is to fall out, to quarrel.

FAAD, a fold yard. See also CORTIN.

FAAD, a fold for sheep or cattle. "Many-faads," manifolds, a kind of tripe.

FAAIN. FAWIN, FOWIN, folding; the act of folding the sheep.
FAC' AS DEETH, true as death. A very common expression.

FACE, the end of the coal working; the solid coal at which the hewers work. See FYEACE.

FACE-AIRING, the current (of air) passed round the face or extremity of the workings.—W. E. Nicholson, Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

FACING, a cleat; the vertical joint or cleavage of a stratum.

FAD. See FADDER.

FAD, a bundle. A "bottle" is as much hay or straw bound together with a rope as a man can conveniently carry on his back. A fad, or fadu, is a lesser quantity, such as can be conveniently carried under the arm or in the hand.

"The boggle called the Hedley Kow would sometimes appear like a fad, or truss of straw, lying in the road."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 99.

"Aw thowt aboot the fad o' straa
That Mick gae te wor Dolly."

"The Keelman's Reasons for Attending Church."
Allan's Collection, 1863, p. 177.

FAD, a hobby, a whimsical fancy.

FADDER, FETHER, FAITHER, father.

"I am a pilgrym, als alle my faders was."
Hampole, Priche of Conscience.—Morris, line 1386.

FADDY, finicking, over-particular, bothersome, like one in dotage. "He's a varry faddy body."

FADGE, a bundle of sticks, a faggot.—Brockett.

FADGE, a small loaf of bread. Generally the little cake or loaf made up from a bit of dough left over from a baking. It is not baked in a bread tin. Near the Border, a fadge is an oval bannock, or scone, about two or three inches thick; made of pease meal, often with an admixture of bean meal, and fired very hard on a "girdle."

FADGE, to eat together. At Warkworth, "at the season of the New Year there is provided a rich cake with its usual accompaniment of wine. Great interchange of visiting takes place. It is called 'fadging,' or 'eating fadge.' Fadging really means eating the bread of brotherly union and concord.
'Come and fadge with me' is as much as saying 'Come and break bread with me and taste wine, in token that bygones shall be bygones.'—The Rev. J. W. Dunn, on Warkworth, *History of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 1863, vol. v., p. 56.

FADGY, a thick-set, fat little man.

FADGYAN, a very fat child. It is spoken as Fadgy Ann.

FADOM, FATHOM, a fathom, an arm's stretch, or six feet. A huge ash tree having ten trunks, "each more than I can fathom"—that is, stretch round. (Raine's *Life of Hodgson*, vol. i., p. 65.) A fathom of rope is measured off by seizing the end in the right hand and passing it through the left across the chest. The stretch by an average man is six feet, and ropes are in this way measured off most rapidly and with great accuracy. Like the "foot," the "hand," and the inch (French pounce, a thumb's breadth), standard measures of length, the fathom is a part of the natural man.

FADOM, FADDOM, a proper use or feeling. "I hae ne faddom i' my legs.

FAFF, fallow land.

FAFFLE, to stutter, or stammer; to saunter; to trifle; to fumble.—*Halliwell's Dict.* Brockett adds, "to faddle."

FAG, the fresh water fish, the loach, * Cobitis barbatula.*

FAGGIT, a term of contempt. "Ye impotent faggit."

FAHREN, the pronunciation of the word *Farne* in Farne Islands and in Lindisfarne. The a soft as in *Fair-en*, "Fairen Islands." The word *fern* is also pronounced in the same manner.

FAIKES, an exclamation, meaning "i' faith!" See FAIX.

FAIL, soil or turf as used in the North in a fail dyke. Perhaps it may originally have had the same origin as vall, a sod wall; and it is remarkable that the great German Wall, from the Danube to the Rhine, was called the Pfahl or Stakes, from the materials that composed it.—*Hodgson MS."

"In behint yon auld fail dyke,
I wot there lies a new-slain knight."

*The Twa Corbies.*
FAIR, FOR FAIR, or FOR FAIRS, in reality, in earnest—i.e., seriously, in opposition to jocosely, playfully. "Nyen o' yor shamin; gan on for fairs this time!"

"Aw myest could wish, for his dear sake,
That aw'd been drowned for fair."
R. Gilchrist, d. 1844, Bold Archy.

"That's nobbut lees; come, speak for fairs."
Ed. Corvan, Bull Dog o' Shields, 1853.

FAIR, FAIRIN, a present from a fair. "What 'll ye buy us for me fair?" "If ye gan, bring'z a fairin hyem, mind!"

FAIR, quite. See Fairly.

"Aa's fair sick o' love."

FAIR, exactly, straight. "He hit him fair on the heed." "Fair i' the middle."

FAIR-DAYS, the goose grass, Potentilla anserina.

FAIR-FALL-YOU, fair befall you; a common benediction—a blessing attend you.—Brochet.

FAIRLY, used to express the sense of quite, or thoroughly. "Ye can see the poor beast is fairly deun." "Sair deun" means very much done; but "fair deun" means completely done. See Fair, 2.

"'Fairly on to the bottom,' is a call from banksman to brakesman to lower the cage in a pit gently on to the bottom."—W. E. Nicholson, Coal Trade Glossary, 1888.

FAIRNEY-TICKLES, or FARNEY-TICKLES, freckles on the face or hands.

FAIRY. The superstitions concerning fairies still linger in such names as follow:—

Fairy-butter, a fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees, or a species of tremella, found on furze and broom.—Halliwell's Dictionary. When found in houses it is reckoned lucky.—Brochet.

Fairy-lint, fairy flax, Linum catharticum.

Fairy-money, treasure-trove; also the seed spores of a cup-shaped fungus.

Fairy-pipes, small old tobacco pipes. Some of these have been made to hold a piece of tobacco, or other narcotic, about the size of a pill. See Pipe-stopple.
Fairy-rings, the circular windings of the spawn or roots of mushrooms, or some other fungi.—Hodgson's MS. Fairy rings are connected in some way with the special mode of growth of *Agaricus oreades* and *A. gambosus*. The green "sour grass" is not, however, always in a circle, for it may be sometimes seen running in a wavy line, interrupted irregularly.—Johnston, *Botany of the Eastern Borders*, p. 273.

Fairy-tickles, freckles. See Fairney-tickles.

FAITHOR, FATHOR, FETHOR, FADDER, father.

FAKISH, FAKED-UP, dressed up, made up.

FALL. See FAA.

FALL, the falling down of the roof or stone in a pit.

FALL, a rope. A "block fall," or a "taickle fall," is the rope for a set of blocks. In a pumping pit a fall is used for lifting portions of the pumping arrangements during repairs. A fall is also "the bucket or clack-fall in a pump, which opens and shuts to allow the passage of water."—*Mining Glossary, Newcastle Terms*, 1852.

FALLS, the division of a large arable field attached to a village.—*Halliwel’s Dict*. See Fa’and-fa-about.

FALSE-BEDDING, oblique lamination in a stratum of stone.

FALT, fault. This word illustrates a characteristic sound in the Northumberland dialect, the *a* being short, as in the *a* in French *à la mode*. The words *falt, malt, salt*, are all pronounced thus. The contrast between the short sharp *a* and the *au* sound, in the speech of the literary dialect, is very notable.

"O base mault,  
Thou did’st the fault,  
And into Tyne thou shalt."

In North Northumberland the *l* is elided in *falt* and *salt*, and they are spoken *fat* and *sat*. *Malt* retains the *l*, however.

FAMILIOUS, adj., family. "A familious complaint."

FAMISH, FAIMISH, famous.

The Fell is "quite faimish for rearin’ young bairns."

T. Wilson, *Stanzas on a Line of Intended Road*, 1825.

NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

FANCICLE. fanciful, capricious.

FANCY, variegated, parti-coloured, out of the common. "He's getten a fancy neckercher."

FAND (p.t. of find), found; p.p. funden (pronounced funnen), or fund. "He hadn't funnen'd when aa left the place." "He should a fund it oot bi this time." See Fun.

FANG, to shoot down; to capture. Compare INFANGENTHEOF.

FANKIT, stuck hard and fast. In the ballad of Parcy Reed a description is given of the treachery of "the fause-hearted Haa's," who

"—fixed his sword within the sheath,
That out again it winna come."

In this plight he was suddenly attacked by the Croziers; and the story says

"Brave Parcy raised his fankit sword,
And felled the foremost to the ground."

To fang, is to seize, to gripe, to clutch.
"Destruction fang mankind."
Shakspeare, Timon.

Fanged, or fankit, is therefore seized, and, so, stuck fast. (Obs.)

FANNY-GRASS, couch grass, Triticum repens. Called also quicken grass and rack.

FANTOME, or FANTOOM CORN, oats which have the shells empty, or so nearly empty that they are blown over the tail-board of the "fanners" in the process of winnowing.

FARAND, used in composition for advancing towards, or being ready. Fighting farand, ready for fighting; farand man, a traveller or itinerant merchant. This usage is probably from fare, to go. Farand also means fashion, manner, and countenance, perhaps from faring; so well or ill-farand, good or bad looking.—Halliwell's Dict. (Obs.)

"Farand is used in composition: as fighting-farand, i.e., in a fighting humour. (See Audfarand.)"—Ray's Gloss.

FARANTLY, orderly, handsome, comely, good-natured, respectable, neat.—Halliwell's Dict.

"Fair and farantly, fair and handsome." Ray's Gloss.

FARD, or FAURD, favoured. "Ill-fard," "weel-fard"—that is, ill-looking or good-looking.
FARDIN, a farthing. "A fardin candle"—the small candle, formerly in much use.

FARDIN-PANT, a fountain, pant, or stand at which water was sold for a farthing a skeelful. These were common in Newcastle in the times of the early Water Company. Edward Corvan absurdly tells us about "The Phantom Skeel; a tale of a Fardin Pant."

FARE, to near, or approach.  
"The cow fares a-calving."—Brockett.

FARL, a term of contempt. "Gid away, ye aad farl!"

FARL, or FARREL, an oatcake—Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict. Or the fourth part of a round cake, as "a farl o' short-bread."

FARLEY, a wonder, a strange thing. To "spy farleys" is equivalent to seeing strange and wonderful matters in commonplace things.

FARM, the pronunciation of firm.

FAR-ower, by much too. "Far-ower cunnin." "Yor far-ower late a comin." "Far-ower far."

FARRAW, a milch cow not with calf.

FARREL, the fourth part of a circular oatcake, the division being made by a cross."—Halliwell's Dict. But farrel is simply the broad pronunciation of farl.

FASAN, a pheasant. Very common. So spoken by old people.

FASHION, to grow in resemblance.
"If it fashions like its dad."
J. P. Robson, b. 1808, d. 1870, Betty Beesley.

FASHOUS, troublesome. "Aa've hed a fashous job on't, aa can tell ye."

FASTENS, or FASTERNS EEN, or EVEN, Shrove or Pancake Tuesday; the eve of Ash Wednesday, on which begins the Lenten fast. See Pancake-Tuesday.

FAST-HAUD, the occurrence of "the 'set' getting off the road, and the tubs jammed fast (in a pit), or the cage getting fast in the shaft."—Nicholson, Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.
FAST-JENKIN (in mining), a bordways place driven up the middle of a pillar.

FAST-SIDE, the side next the solid coal.

FAST-SHOT, a charge of powder exploded in a pit without the desired effect. Called also stannin bobby.

FAST-WALL, a sheth wall in a pit; the wall in which, at the top or bottom of an air course, the bearing-up or bearing-down stopping is placed.—Greenwell.

FAT-COAL, an old term for blacksmiths' coal, a caking coal, highly bitumenous and free from sulphur.

FAT-CROWDY, a "crowdy" made from the skimming off the pot which contained meat and broth. When the pot containing the meat and broth for the Sunday's dinner was boiling, the upper stratum of water with the fat floating thereon was used to mix with the oatmeal of the crowdy, and thus called a fat-crowdy. See CROWDY.

FAT-HEN, the Chenopodium album, a weed, common in richly cultivated ground, which is occasionally cooked and eaten. It is also known as goose foot, muck weed, and miles. Fat-hen is also a name in North Northumberland for the Atriplex patula, L.

FATTY, a fat person. "What a fatty he is."

FAURD, favoured, as "weel faurd" or "ill faurd"—well favoured, ill favoured. See FARD.

FAW. See FAA.

FEADE, an enemy. The word has come down to us in the "deedly feade" of the Border. Compare FEID.

FEAK, to be restless. See FYKE.

"And truly, sir, it burnt my leg,
   And garr'd me feak like Hen with Egg."
   G. Stuart, Joco-Scrious Discourse, 1686, p. 18.

"They feak and cannot keep a seat."

FEAL, to hide.

"He that feals can find."—Proverb.

FEAR, to put in dread, to frighten.
FEARDLIKE, frightened, afraid.

FEARDY, a frightened or terrified person. "He's a feardy."

FEARENTLY, in fear of, afraid of.

FEARSOME, dreadful-looking.

FEAT, neat, clever, dexterous, elegant.—Halliwell's Dict.

FEATHER, the thin side of a plough sock—that is to say, the far side from near the point to the "little heen," or heel. See also Stook and Feathers.

FEATHER-FUL, FEATHER-FOOLY, the feverfew, Pyrethrum parthenium. Feather fool is apparently fever fuille.

FEATLY, neatly, dexterously.

FECK, FYEK, a quantity, an abundance. He' ye ony feck?" —Have you any quantity of it? "Aa he' nee fyek 'i' me hands"—I have no great quantity on hand.

FECKFUL, resourceful.

FECKLE, to entangle.—Brockett, third edition.

FECKLESS, one without resource. "A feckless body" is one unable to make any effective effort. A weak or incapable person. This word is much more common than its opposite, feckful.

FECKLY, FEEKLY, chiefly, mostly. "It's feckly his aan dein."

FEDER, father; also FETHER, FITHOR, FADHOR, and FADDOR.

FEE, wages.

"Ye shall nev'r crave twice of me
The smallest penny of your fee."


To this line the Newcastle author adds a marginal note for the Southern reader, "fee—wages." And again, "He pays us fee and finds us cleathing," p. 32.

FEED, to serve in a game. The lad who throws a ball, or "cat," towards the batter, or striker, in a game is said to feed, and he is called the feeder.
FEEDER, one who "serves" in a game. Also that part of the machinery where cereals are fed into a mill.

FEEDER, a spring, or inrush of water in a pit.

"All which water we suppose to come from the sea, and so being fed by that inexhaustible fountain, we call it by the name of a feeder."—The Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 25.

FEEDER-IN, the person who feeds or supplies a machine with material to be worked or dressed. The man who passes in corn to a thrasing or to a winnowing machine is thus called.

FEEDING-STORM, a continuous snowstorm.

FEEL, to perceive. "Can ye feel a smell?" is a very common expression.

FEEL, FEELY, soft, smooth, downy, velvety.

FEEMY, the Christian name Euphemia.

FEERY-FARY, a noise, a tumult. "Feery-fary" is explained in the margin of the Joco-Serious Discourse as "coil kept." "Now what needs aw this feery-fary?" p. 12. (Obs.)

FEG, a fig; a valueless thing. "'Tisn't worth a feg." Also the droppings of a donkey.

FEID, a deadly feud; the ancient blood feud common on the Border in former times.

FELL, a lofty brown hill; a mountain, or open, untilled ground; broad wettish moors covered much with heath, rushes, and sparts.—Hodgson MS. Fell enters into combination with about fifty-six place-names in Northumberland, and into some twenty-eight place-names in Durham county. Examples: Carter Fell, Gateshead Fell, Throckley Fell.

"The western part of Northumberland was bounded by Norwegian settlements in Cumberland and Liddesdale, and most of the names in -fell are in the hill country bordering on Cumberland and Scotland."—J. V. Gregory, Archologia Aeliana, vol. ix., p. 41.

FELL, to stun with a blow.

"We didna want to hurt them, so we just felled them an' flang them oot."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 156.
FELL, FELLON, sharp, clever, crafty, brave, enduring; descriptive of work done under difficulty. "She’s a little fell 'un"—said in complimenting a servant girl, not robust, who had done more than could have been reasonably expected. "He'd a fell job on’t"—that is, the work took more doing than was anticipated. The word is very common. "A fell bit callant"—a brave, enduring little body.

FELL, to sew down on the inside the edges of two pieces of any article sewn together.

FELLIN, FELLON, an eruption on the skin; a rash; a boil; a whitlow. Also a disease in cows.

FELLY, to plough a ridge towards the "reen" (rean), in contradistinction to gathering up towards the "mid-rig."

FELTED, unkempt, shaggy, neglected.

"It's hard to say what a raggy lad an' a feltered foal may turn to."—Northumberland Proverb.

FELTY, or FELTY-FARE, the fieldfare, Turdus pilaris. It is called also the fendy and fendy-fare.

FEMMER, weak, slight, frail, cranky, tender. "She's nobbut femmer, poor body." "Mind hoo ye gan; that brig's nobbut femmer."

FENCE, a word in place-names, as Heckley Fence.

FEND, to struggle in obtaining a livelihood.

FEND, FEN, a struggle for a livelihood, an attempt at doing a thing. Few has much the same meaning.

"Still, we have myed a decent fend,
And niver fyel'd to pay wor way."

FEND, to defend, to ward off a blow. Hence the fender used on board ship. "Fend off that keel."

FENDY, resourceful, good at managing. "He's a fendy body."
Fensome is used in the same sense.

FENDY, FENDFARE, the fieldfare, Turdus pilaris. See also Felty.

"An abundant winter visitant."—John Hancock, Birds of Northumberland and Durham.
FENKLE, a bend, or corner, or elbow, as of a street or river. Finchale probably derives its name from the corner or elbow of the river on which it is situated. Most of our old towns possess a fenkle or corner street. Fenkle streets are found in Newcastle, Alnwick, &c.

FENSOME, resourceful. See FEND, FENDY.

FERACIOUS, ferocious, dangerous, furious.

FERLY (pronounced farley), to wonder, a wonder, wonderfully, wonderful, strange.

FESH, fish. [Holy Island, and the coast generally.]

FESSEN, to fasten.

FEST, bound. Fest, or bound apprentice.

FEST, a mooring place.

"There keelmen, just landed, swear may they be stranded
If they're not shaved first, while their keel's at the fest."

The Quayside Shaver.

FESTEND, FESSSEND, fastened.

FESTIN-PENNY, the "arles," or binding money.

FETCH, the distance required, by a body put in motion, to acquire velocity; as the waves of the sea acquire a great fetch when the wind blows from a far unsheltered direction.

FETHER, father. It is sometimes fathor (the a short) and fathor. See FAITHOR, FADER, &c.

"Feder and fethor are the common Northumbrian ways of speaking the Anglo-Saxon word feder, faēther, or father."—Hodgson's Northumberland, iii., 2, p. 353, note.

FETTLE, to put in order, to sharpen or repair tools, to get ready. "The lock wants fettlin." "Fettle the scythe."

FETTLE, condition, working order. "What fettle?" "That horse is i' grand fettle.

FETTLE, ale warmed and spiced.

FEUS, to turn into fibres, as the head of a chisel does by repeated strokes of the hammer.

FEUSOME, handsome.
FEW, an effort, a struggle. "He made a good few on't, any-
way." "Aa'll few to be wi' ye the morn." This word is used
in a similar sense to *fend*, which see.

FEW, to show an aptitude. "He's a likely leukin chep; he
fews weel."

FEW, a small quantity, or a number. "Will ye he' a few mair
broth?" "A good few," or "a canny few" means a consider-
able number of people or things.

FEWSOME, very few. "Thor's oney fewsome on us the neet."
Not to be confounded with *fensome*, although spoken like that
word.

FEY. *Fie* and *fay* in Halliwell.

"The word *fey* was formerly used both in Scotland and in the North
of England to express the state of a person who was supposed to be dying,
but who would rise from his bed and go about the house, conversing
with his friends, as if nothing ailed him. Persons also in health, whose
eyes displayed unusual brightness, and who appeared to act and speak in
a wild and mysterious manner when preparing for battle or for a perilous
journey, were frequently said to be *'fey'*; that is, doomed shortly to meet

FE-YACE [S], FYEACE, FYES [T], the face.

"His fyes as white as ony cloot,
Ses aw, 'What he ye been aboot?'

Song, *As Aw Wis Gannin Oot Yen Neet*.

In a pit the *face* is the wall of coal at which the hewer works.
See *Fyes*.

FEYACY, FACY, impudent, shame-faced.

FEYACY-GATE, a brazen-faced person.

FEYEL [S], FYEL [T], to fail. "To want a frien' when
natur fyes."

FEYUL [S], FYUL [T], a fool. Often spelt *fuil*.

FIB, to finish.

FICKLE, to puzzle, to do something which others cannot do.
*Fickly*, puzzling.

FIDGE, to fidget, to worry, to be anxious. "To *fidge and
fyke*" is to be restless and uneasy. "*Fidgin fain*" is being
worried and anxious about a thing.

FIDGY, fidgetty.
FIE, predestined. See FEy.

FIE, shortened form of signify. "What fiel taakin'?"

FIELD, a division of land consisting of many separate holdings, grouped together in the ancient system of cultivation for the purpose of a rotation of crops. The hedged rectangles which are now familiar to us as our fields are the result of Commons Enclosure Acts. For terms formerly used see ATER, BAAK, CABLE, GABLE, KVEVEL, FALL, REAN, RIG, BUTTS, ACRE-DALE-LANDS, HUSBAND-LANDS, DYE, Scribe, TEN, SHETH, GORE, SWIN.

FIELD-LARK, the tree pipit, Anthus arbores.

FIELDY, or FIELD-SPARROW, the hedge-sparrow, Prunella modularis. Called also smokey. Hedgy and bluey are also names by which this bird is known. The fieldfare is also known as fieldy in some parts of South Northumberland.

FIERY, applied to a coal-pit where gas is given off in dangerous quantity.

FIERY-HEAP, a heap into which the small or duff coals of Northumberland were formerly teemed and burnt.—Gloss, of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

"The deposit of rubbish and waste or unsaleable coal which usually takes fire spontaneously."—Greenwell.

FIFT, fifth.

"Here begyns the fiftie part."—Priche of Conscience, A.D. 1349.

FIGHTING-COCKS, or FIGHTEE-COCKS, the stems and flower heads of Plantago lanceolata (Linn.), or lamb's tongue, used by children in a game which tries the endurance of a cock, or "kemp," as it is called. Each combatant is provided with an equal number of stalks and heads ("kemps"), and holds out one to be struck by the opponent. If it is decapitated by the blow the player gives his return stroke with a fresh "kemp"; but if it survives the blow it is used in return. The play is thus kept up alternately until one of the players has lost all his heads. The victor then counts his survivors—or, as is usually the case, he is left with one only to mark his conquest in the game. See KEMPS.

FIKE, to be very fidgetty; to move in an unconstant, undeterminate manner; to go about idly.—Halliwell's Dict. Fikes, restlessness, trifling cares. See FIDGE.

"To have the fikes."—Brockett.

"Fikey, fidgetty, itchy, minutely troublesome."—Brockett.
FILE, to make foul. The "file in the foot" is a disease peculiar to cattle and sheep.

FILLERS, men employed in filling the loose coals where separate holers or kirvers and getters and fillers are employed.—Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

FILLETs, the hollow between a horse's ribs and haunch bones.

FILLINGS, infiltrations of water.

"A sump (or well to a coal-pit) to hold the drawings (or filings, as we call them here) of water, whether rain or otherwise."—J.C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 14.

FILLY-FAIR, a concourse of young girls.

FILLY-FWOAL, a young mare while sucking. The young horse of the same age is a cont-fwoal.

FILLY-NAIL, a nail \( \frac{1}{4} \) in. long by about \( \frac{3}{8} \) in. thick in the stalk, having a large square head about \( \frac{1}{10} \) in. across and made \( \frac{3}{16} \) in. thick. These nails were specially made in former times for warships, to cover the bottoms before sheathing of other metal had been introduced. They were made by superannuated nailors incapable of heavier work.

FILLY-TAILS, clouds of cirrus kind, long trailing white clouds.

FIN, to find. When find is used, it is always pronounced with the i short, as in window (p.t. fand; p.p. fund). "Aa couldn't fin' oot what ailed it."

FIN, to feel. "It's that dark, aa'll he' to fin' for the sneck." "Just fin me hands, hoo caud th'or."

FINDY-FEE, the fee or reward paid to the finder of anything lost.

FINDY-KEEPEY, who finds keeps. A formula repeated by children when searching for any lost thing, its utterance giving the finder the right to keep the article. The form is sometimes extended, as "Lossy, seeky, findy, keepey."

FINE, quite well, pleasant. "Hoo are ye thi day?" "O, lad, aa's fine."

FINGER. This is invariably pronounced fing-or, not, as modern use has it, fin-ger.
FINGER-HAT, a finger-stool. Compare HAND-hat.

FINOODLE, to fumble. "What's thoo finoodlin there at?"

FIPPLE, the under lip, a pet lip, a wry face. "What a fipple!"—What a face you're making. A person is said to "hang his fipple" when he looks sulky or discontented. After stooks of corn remain standing for a time, the bottoms of the sheaves become naturally longer on the outside than the inside, which is called their fipple.

FIRE, to explode. A pit is said to have fired when an explosion of gas has taken place.

FIRE, to throw. The phrase "fire away" is equivalent to the colloquial "go ahead."

"They fired styens at him."

"Pitman's Ghost."

Bards of the Tyne, 1849, p. 409.

FIRE, or WILD FIRE, sheet lightning. "Did ye see hoo the fire wis flein last neet?" Fire-flaught, lightning.

FIRE-CLAY, deposits of more or less silicious clay known as under-clay, seggar-clay, or thill, and often used as fire-clay.—Professor Lebour, Geology of Northumberland and Durham, 1886, p. 45.

FIRE-COAL, coal supplied to workmen (at a colliery) for domestic purposes, free of charge, except sixpence per fortnight for leading, which is done by the colliery carts, within a reasonable distance.—Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

FIRE-ENGINE, the term formerly applied to the steam engine, distinguishing it from a "horse engine," or "gin."

"The charge of water was calculated as if to be drawn by horses, whereas now it may be done much cheaper by help of a fire-engine."—Affidavit re Walker Colliery, 1722.—Brand, History of Newcastle, vol. ij., p. 685, note.

"At Walker Colliery there are two ventilators worked with a machine by the help of the fire-engine. This machine is also applied to turn a wheel for raising coals."—Wallis, History of Northumberland, 1767, vol. i., p. 128.

FIRE-FLOUT, the common poppy, Papaver rheas. Also called stinking poppy and lightning. See Cockens.

FIRE-LAMP, a portable fire used as a lamp.
FIRE-STEED, a fireplace.

FIRE-STONE, a silicious sandstone, formerly used as furnace linings.

FIRST, until, hence, following.

“Till you have occasion, which I hope will not be long first.”—J.C., Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 31.

FIRST-CALLER, the time when the caller goes round to call the fore-shift men.—Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

FIRST-FOOT, the first who crosses the threshold after midnight on New Year’s Eve. The person so doing must on no account enter empty handed, and a present to the house even of a piece of coal or a piece of loaf will qualify the first-footer. The entrant, to be lucky, must be of the male sex. If he have a squint, he brings bad luck. If he be of dark complexion, he is not a desirable comer. The luckiest is a fair-haired first-footer. It is a kindly custom; and a hearty welcome is always given to those who go first-footing on New Year’s morning to carry from circle to circle the greeting “A happy New Year.”

“It is unlucky to lend anything whatever on New Year’s Day. It is unlucky to meet a female first on New Year’s Day, or indeed on any day of the year. Specially unlucky it is when a woman is your first-foot.”—W. Brockie, Legends and Superstitions, p. 110.

FIRTHLESS, unmethodical, shiftless, extravagant. “Aa nivver saa sic a firthless creetur.”

FISH, a flat plate of iron or other substance, laid upon another to protect it or strengthen it. A “fish beam” is a composite beam, where an iron plate is sandwiched between two wood beams. A “fish joint” is a joint made by bolting or riveting a plate on each side near the ends, as in a railway plate.

FISH, to seek about blindly, or doubtfully. “What are ye fishin’ i’ me box for?” “Aa’ll gan an fish for mesel”—that is, endeavour to find something to eat.

FISH, a tool used for bringing up a bore rod or pump valve. See Fish-head.

FISH-BELLIED, having the bottom part curved like the belly of a fish, as a “fish-bellied rail,” which was “bellied” or curved between each pair of chairs.

FISH-FAG, a fishwoman.
FISH-GARTH, an enclosure made of stakes and wattles for trapping fish in a river. See CRUIVE.

FISH-HEAD, an implement used for drawing the clack from a set of pumps.

FISSLE, FISSEL, to move about restlessly and with a gentle crackling noise. "What do you fissel aboot on the seat for?" "A moose went fisselin through amang the stray (straw). "A fisselin wund" (wind). It is also applied to the crackling noise heard in a pit when the coal fissles, or crackles, in the early stages of creep.—Gresley's Gloss., 1883.

FIT [N.], FOOT or FUT [T.], a foot, Fit-sted, a footprint.

FIT, p.t. of fight. See Fowt.

FIT, able, capable. "He's not fit te gan." "Aa's fit for owt, man." "Fit te loup a yett or stile."

FIT, to sell and load coals.

"None shall fitt any keel or keeles of anie other brother without the consent of the owner thereof."—Order of Hostmen's Company, January, 1600-1.—Brand, History of Newcastle, vol. ii., p. 272, note.

FITCHEL, a beam or shaft of a waggon. The fitchel bolt is that which goes down through the block and holds it to the bearings, or vice versa.

FITTING, the commission allowed to a coal shipper.

FITTING, p.p. of fight.

"When we had fairly fitten oursels clear o' them."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 156.

FITTER, the agent at the shipping port who sells and loads the produce of a colliery. Formerly called hostmen. A "running fitter" is an outdoor messenger.

"Mourn, a' the fitters o' the Quay!
And a' the swarms o' Brokers, tee,
That tell the captains mony a lee,
To myek them fix!"

T. Wilson, A Dirge on the Death of Coaly, 1843.

FITTING, coal shipping.

"The faithers o' the fittin-trade
The Quayside a'ways pacin'"

T. Wilson, Captains and the Quayside.
FIVE QUARTER COAL. The "quarter" here is a quarter of a yard. Five quarters, therefore, = 3 feet 9 inches—this being the average thickness of the particular seam.

"Which is of about that thickness of five quarters, and that is in some collieries very fine."—The Compleat Collier, 1708.

FIX-FAK, the great white tendon of the necks of animals.—Hodgson MS.

FIZ-BALL, a ball of damp gunpowder kneaded into the form of a cone. It is lighted at the apex, and burns with a hissing noise.

FIZ-BALL, FUSS-BA', the fungus (Lycoperdon bovista, Linn.) found in pastures. When dry the pores can be squeezed out like a cloud of smoke. Also called puff-baa's, devil's snuff boxes, and blind-man's-buff.

FIZZER, a cake, with rich kneading, baked on the girdle. "A spice fizzer" is a girdle-cake (singing-hinny) with currants (spice). Anything super-excellent is styled a fizzer.

FIZZERT, a term of reproach. "Ye clarty fizzard."

FIZZY, anything well or cleverly done. "That's fizzy, noo!" It is used as the colloquial nobby is used. "That's a fizzy coat he hes on."

FLAA, flaw. Draa, laa, &c., are all similarly pronounced, the aw becoming a very long å.

FLAA, turf for fuel. Compare FLAG.

FLACKER, to flutter, to vibrate like the wings of a bird. Compare FLAFFER.

FLACKET, a flask. (Obs.)

"A score flacketts of stone and glass."—Inventory, 1577.

FLAFF, to flutter; same as flaffer. "Had yor skemy oot an' myek him flaff his wings." Boys, in luring pigeons, flaff their caps to imitate a fluttering bird. A flag on a staff is said to flaff in the wind.

FLAFFER, to flutter, to move with an awkward rustling motion.

"It flaffered oot at neets, man."—R. Emery, d. 1871, The Owl.
FLAG, a flake of sandstone used as a roofing tile; sometimes called a "Northumberland flag." Or a flake of sod used for the same purpose. "The flags" is the common name for the side-walk of a street when paved with flat stones. A flag is also a snow-flake. "What big flags is comin' doon." A banner is not called a flag in Northumberland, but invariably "a colour." Water flag is the name for the Iris pseudacorus. See SEG.

FLAGON, a tin water-can; still known in places as a flagon.

FLAG-POST, sandstone suitable for splitting into flags for the pavement or for roof tiles.

FLAID, afraid, frightened, terrified. "He's flaíd te deeth." See Flay.

FLAIK, a space allotted for a stall in a market-place. So denominated to this day by the fishwomen in Newcastle. A fláik, or fleak, is a hurdle, especially a wattled hurdle, and thus applied to a space hurdled, or divided, or set apart. See Fleak.

"Aw've had a flaik in this market thur sixty year."—Old Dolly Simpson. Brockett, ed. 1846.

FLAIL. The Northumberland flail consists of a "handstaff," 3ft. qin. to 4ft. long, having a smooth eye in the end. Through this eye, and through a loop of cow-hide lashed to the end of a moveable arm, passes a leather "couplin." The moveable arm is 3ft. long, and is called the "swingle" or "soople." The loop of cow-hide is called the "heudin," and its lashing is held by being passed through two holes in the end. The "handstaff" is of ash, peeled smooth. The "soople" is made of any tough wood, having the bark left on. Flails are generally kept above a cow in the byre, the notion being that they are thereby toughened.

FLAM, a heavy fall; a lie. See Flum.

FLAME-STONE, the stone screen in front of a blacksmith's hearth to protect the smith's face from the heat of the fire.

FLAMMY, or FLAMMIN, to praise, pet, or coddle.

FLANG, flung, p.t. of fling.
FLANK-HOLE, in mining, a bore-hole made from the side of a place where there is a danger of holing into old workings which may contain accumulations of gas or water.—W. E. Nicholson, Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1888. Also a hole put in the flank or side of a drift to widen it by putting in a shot.—Greenwell.

FLANNEN, flannel.

FLAP, anything that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.—Todd. A manhole door in a pit. A “flap-ower-tyeble” is a table with a folding leaf.

FLAP an unstable person. A young giddy girl is called a flap, or a woman or girl who does not settle down to her domestic duties, but goes gadding about, and is generally one of slatternly habits.

FLAP, a sharp blow. “He hadn’t his lessons off; so he gat his flaps at skyul.”

FLAP, to strike down quickly.

“Flap her doon at once wi’ pouther.”

T. Wilson, Pitman’s Pay, pt. ii., v. 76.

FLAPPER, a heavy, resounding fall; or the noise of a heavy fall.

FLAPPER, a flat piece of leather on a stick, used by butchers for killing flies.

FLAPPY, uneven, unsteady. “The carpet’s lyin’ aall flappy.”

FLARE-UP, a quarrel, usually applied to a domestic broil. Also a rout or entertainment.

FLASH, the small globules of molten iron which drop from the blacksmith’s anvil during the process of welding and become concretionary. Flash is not to be confounded with “scale.” Compare SMIDDY GUM.

FLASS, a shallow, marshy pond; swampy ground.

FLAT, the part of a screen at a pit where the coals rest, and are cleaned before being put into the waggon.—Glossary of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.
FLAT, the termination of the horseway in a pit, the coals being brought thereto by the putters.—Mining Glossary, Newcastle Terms, 1852. It is also called a "station." See CRANE.


FLATCH, to flatten by expansion.

FLAT-LAD, the lad at the flats or crane in a pit. See CRANE MAN.

FLATLINS, flatly.

FLAT-SHEETS, smooth iron plates laid over an even floor at a pit bank, on which the tubs are run to be emptied or returned to the cage. Flat-sheets are also laid at the foot of a shaft where the tubs are run between the cages and the end of the tram lines, or in the workings at crossings or junctions of the lines of rail. See SETTLE BOARDS.

FLATTY, a flatfish. See FLEUCKOR, FLUCKER, &c.

FLAUGHTER, the thin turf turned up when ground is pared.—Brockett.

FLAUT, FLOUGHT, a roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—Hodgson MS.

FLAUTCHING, flattery, hollow praise, false coaxing, pleasure, artful wheedling.—Hodgson MS. See FLEECH.

FLAW, a joiner’s cut nail or brad.

FLAY, a fright.

FLAY, FLEY, to terrify, to frighten.

FLAY [N.], a flea.

FLAY-CRAA, a scare-crow.

FLAYSOME, like to frighten, awesome. "The plantin’s that dark it’s real flysome." "What a leuk ye he’, aa felt flaysome at ye."

FLEAK, a long, thin piece of timber or a lath. The use of fleaks appears in the weirering of rivers. Flakes also were laths adapted to lay barley cakes upon. Barley cakes were first
baked on the “gairdel,” then they were toasted before the fire, being placed on the “bake-sticks”; afterwards they were laid on the flakes to dry. The forms are also flake, flaik, and fleek.

“A gate to set up in a gap. This word *fleak* signifies the same as hurdle, and is made of hazel, or other wands.”—Ray, *Collection of North-Country Words*, 1691.

“The remains of this mill and the *fleaks* may still be seen in the Wear at Finchale. The *fleaks* are large, rudely-shaped oak trees, fastened down in the water with iron cramps, hurdle-wise. In later times a *fleak* was a hurdle, suspended horizontally, a foot or two from the top of a room. It generally bears the cheese, bacon, &c., of the household.”—Rev. James Raine, junr.—*Archaeologia Æliana*, vol. i., p. 202, note.

**FLEAM**, phlegm.

**FLEASTER**, a fluster, a hurry-scurry. “What are ye gettin’ into sic a fleaster for?”

**FLEA-WOOD**, the bog myrtle, or sweet gale, *Myrica gale*. A housewife’s cure for fleas.

**FLECK**, or **FLICK**, a flitch of bacon.

**FLEGDER**, **FLEDDGY**, a fledgling, an immature person, a child. See **FLEG**.

**FLEE**, to fly as a bird.

“Flock o’ flock o’ wild geese—where di ye flee?
Fre Howdon to Bowden—to Newcassiel Quay.”

*Old Rhyme*.

**FLEE**, a fly. “Let that *flee* stick to the waall” (*proverb*)—“Let that matter rest.” Halliwell gives *fleg* as Northumberland for a fly. See **FLEG**.

**FLEE-BY-THE-SKY**, a romantic or visionary person.

**FLEECH**, **FLAUTCH**, to flatter, to wheedle. “Aa wadna gan ti church wi’ him for a’ his fleechin.”

“That *fleetching* knave.”—G. Stuart, *Joco-Serious Discourse*, 1686, p. 64.

**FLEECY**, a flattering humbug.

**FLEECEY**, laminated. Anything lying in leats, or thin, compact layers, like pastry, or the flakes of fish, is said to be fleecy.

**FLEEIN-ETHER**, the dragon fly.

“Probably called adder (ether) because in a winged state they rise out of stagnant and putrid waters, and are constantly found hunting after other flies in damp meadows.”—Hodgson *MS*. 
FLEET, a fishing place. It occurs in the ancient spellings, as *flete* and *flet* in place-names, and is applied to salmon fishings within the tidal flow. (Obs.) Compare STELL, YARE, WEAR.

FLEET, a row of floating herring nets at sea attached to each other and to the fishing boat.

FLEET, to stop hauling so as to adjust the rope or chain. To "fleet the rope" or "fleet the crab," is by gripping and holding the rope to adjust the coil on the crab. In hauling up a vessel on a slipway the slip is held by the pauls till the hauling chain is *fleeted*, by removing successive links and readjusting the shortened length for another haul.

FLEET, to float, a fisherman's term.

FLEETERIN, FLETERIN, falling lightly. "It's *fleterin* on o' snaa."

FLEG, to be furnished with feathers. "*Flegged* and flown," said of young birds that have left their nest. See FLIGGED.

FLERDS, showy or gaudy articles of women's dress.

FLESH-AND-BLOOD, the plant sometimes known as shepherd's knot and blood-root (*Potentilla tormentilla*).

FLESH-AND-KAIL, a name given to the religious persuasion otherwise known as Glassites or Sandemanians. The meeting-house of the persuasion in Newcastle was formerly on the town-wall, near the New Road, and was known as "The Flesh-and-kail Meeting-house," from the custom observed by the members of the church of dining together on Sunday morning after service. See GLASSITE.

FLEUCKER [S.], FLUCKER [T.], also FLUKE, FLUCK, or JENNY-FLUCKER, a flounder.

FLEYED [N.], flew. "Aw catch'd a burred, but it gat oot o' ma hand an' fleyed away."

FLICKER, to flutter. See FLACKER.

FLIGARISHON, a lively meeting, such as a wedding party. Probably used jocosely. Compare GARISHON.

FLIGARY, finely dressed. "Ma word, she went doon the street quite fligary."
FLIGGED, or FLIG, fledged. "Hardly fligged ower the dowp"—young, immature. "Yon borrhids is flig"—those birds are fledged.

"Ah, hannies! About us the lasses did loup
Thick as curns in a spice singin' hinnie;
Some aud, and some hardly fligg'd ower the dowp."
T. Thompson, d. 1816, Canny Newcastle.

FLIGHT, to set a-flying, to start in flight. "Aa'll flight ye pigeons for a shillin'."

FLINCH, finch; as bullflinch for bullfinch

FLING, to kick; applied to a horse. Fling also means to vomit, to throw; to make a sarcastic or scornful comment on a person or thing.

FLINT, the core of an animal's horn. Called also the goik. The term is likewise applied to the hard excrescence formed on a cow's head where a horn has been knocked off.

FLIPE, FLYPE, to flay, to strip, to skin, to take off the bark. "Aa flyped him," figuratively used, means, "I robbed or stripped him." To turn half inside out, as a stocking is fliped in order the more easily to put it on the foot.

FLIPE, FLYPE, a thin piece, a piece of skin torn off. To take off in flypes, is to take off in thin pieces. A hat flipe is the brim of a hat.

FLIRE, FLYRE, FLEER, to laugh, to jeer.

FLIRTIGIG, a forward, talkative, and unconstant girl.—Halliwell's Dict.

FLISK, to flip in one's face. "Dinna flisk yor hankersher about that way." "Flisk them flies off." Also to leap nimbly. "He flished off like a lop."

FLITE, to scold, to make a great noise.—Hodgson MS.

FLITIN, scolding.

FLOAT-WHEY, curds made from whey, much used in Northumberland.—Halliwell's Dict. Compare FLOTE. Milk squeezed from cheese-making.

"Flot-whey, those curds left in whey, which, when boiled, float on the top."—Jamieson.
FLOG, to work with a hammer and chisel. The work of chipping and surfacing iron is spoken of as flogging. To flog is any rapid action in striking.

FLOORS, flat lands lying at the foot of slopes. Floors and flats are of frequent occurrence in field-names.

FLOTE, to flatten in plastering.—Hodgson MS. To flote, to fleet, to skim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word fleeting dish.

FLOTHERY, slovenly, but attempting to be fine and showy.—Halliwell's Dict. "He's fat an' flothery."

FLOW, or FLOU, a peat moss, a peat bog, generally large and straggling. Flow in place-names occurs, as in Manside Flow, in Northumberland; probably from its being on the watershed.

"The rider dreading every instant that he will sink overhead into the flow, crawls out on his hands and knees.—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 164.

"Between the hills are broad and flat morasses, called flow mosses."—Hodgson, Northumberland, pt. ii., vol. i., p. 84.

"The bog overflows along the outlet or outlets, and that part of it which thus dips away from the bog proper is aptly called the flow of the bog."—Professor Lebour, Geology of Northumberland and Durham, second edition, 1886, p. 11.

FLOW, FLOU, gusty. "It's a flow day." "What a flow neet!"

FLOWERY-DOCKEN, the Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

FLOWS, FLOUS, floats, applied to the cluster of corks which support the "bosom" of a salmon net.

FLOWTER'D, affrighted.—Ray's Gloss., 1691.

FLUCKER, or FLUKE, or FLATTY, a flounder. See Fleucker.

FLUFF, a sudden ignition. "A fluff of poother." The down from the wool of cloth. See FUFF.

FLUFTER, FLUFFER, to disconcert, to fluster.

FLUKE, the flounder, Platessa flesus, Flem. See Fleucker, Flucker.
FLUM, deceit, misleading talk. "Let's he' nyen o' yor flum, noo.'

FLUMMIX, to suprise, to overwhelm with astonishment. In argument the person who has the best of it says, "Aa flummix'd him.

FLUTHER, a flutter, a state of mental agitation. "It put us aal iv a fluther.'

FLUTHERY, slovenly, in a state of bustle or confusion. See FLOTHERY.

FLY, sly, crafty, smart. "He's a fly chep." "Aa see the gam—but yor not fly.'

FLY-DOOR, or SWING DOOR, a door so constructed as always to fall close when left alone, but to open either towards or from the current of air, according to the direction of the force exerted against it.—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

FLY-DROVEN, fly-blown. Applied to meat on which the eggs of the blow-fly have been deposited.

FLYING-BENT, the Molinia caerulea. See BENT.

FLYING-CRADLE, a framing of about four feet by one and a half feet, upon which one or more men may sit astride to do temporary work in the shaft.—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.

FO [W.-T.], to fall. The o as in snow.

FOAL, FOALEY.

"Where a youth is too weak to fut the tram by himself, he engages a junior assistant, who is called the fool, and in this case the strongest pulls the tram by a short rope called a soam, while the foal pushes behind."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 41.

The position of heedsmen and foales appears to have been sometimes reversed; for, whilst the description above given coincides with the note on the subject in The Pitman's Pay, an experienced writer puts

"The strongest one behind and the foaley in front."—Mr. J. Rowell, Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, April 14, 1888, article "Soam."

In the same paper, Mr. G. Halliwell, Seaham Harbour, corroborates the latter statement. See HEEDSMAN.

FOALEY-MEAR, a mare with young.

FOALS-FOOT, coltsfoot, Tussilago farfara.
FOG, the clover, or second crop, that follows a hay crop. "Fogs to let" is the common heading of advertisements where the eatage of autumn pasture is to be let. Also moss or lichen growth. When mosses are in excess the pasture is said to be full of fog.

FOIL, scent or track. "The hoonds hes lost the foil." The foiling, among hunters, is the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass.—Todd.

FOLK'S GLOVE, the foxglove.

FOLLOWING-IN, the action of one man working after another in the same working place.

FOLLOWING-STONE, loose stone lying on coal, which comes down as the seam is worked. Called also ramble.

FOLLOW-TAR, a game at marbles played by two boys, who shoot alternately, one following after the other.

FOLLY, any ridiculous building. At Byker an imitation of a ruined castle occupied the site of the new church, and it was always known as Byker Folly. Anderson's Folly was the name given to a mansion at Elswick, in which the builder carried out many original conceits.

"Mr. Cuthbert Dykes and others, in 1693, agreed with the Corporation to erect a water engine, for supplying the town with river water, without Sandgate. This building was afterwards called 'the Folly.'"—Mackenzie, History of Newcastle, p. 724.

The site of this is still known as the Folly Wharf on the Quayside.

FOND, soft, silly, half-witted, insane. In West Tyne and in East Cumberland the word is font, the t being most emphatic.

FONDDY, a fool. "Sit doon, ye greet fondy."

FOOL-GOWK, an April fool. See APRIL-GOWK.

FOOL-PLOUGH. See FULL-PLough.

FOONDER, FOUNDER, to break down, to go lame. A horse is said to have foondered when it has become lame or useless.

FOOR, or FURE, a furrow which a plough makes in going up and down to form a rig. This is not an abbreviation of furrow, but the original word. Foorlang, a furrow long; hence a furlong. See RIG-AND-REAN.
FOOR-HORSE, the far horse, or right side horse of a pair in ploughing. The horse on the left is the "land," or "nar-side horse."

FOOT, the lower part of a street, as "head" is the upper part. "Head of the Side" and "Foot of the Side" are still constantly used in Newcastle.

FOOTAGE-MONEY, the foy, or fee, received by a pilot. The footage-monies received by pilots are called by them "foys."

FOOT-AN'-A-HALF, a game like leap-frog. The last leaper must call out "foot-an'-a-half." If he fails he must become the "back." After each round the "back" steps on to the spot where the last leaper touched, and the "frogs" who follow must in the second round leap from the original mark and clear the back. The move forward is repeated after every round till the players fail in turn.

FOOT-COCK, a small hay-cock, of less size than a kyle, used in showery weather. It is a small heap of hay gathered off the ground and cocked lightly up with the foot and rake to assist drying. See HAY-MAKING.

FOOTH, plenty. See FOUTH.

FOOT-WASHIN. On the evening preceding the wedding day the feet of the bridegroom were washed in a company of two or three of his own particular friends. A similar office was also performed to the bride, but in a more private way.—Richardson's Table Book, Legendary, vol. i., p. 342.

FOOTY, small, mean, insignificant, low, shabby. "He's a bit footy body." But when applied to a girl it means a small, neat person.

FOOT-YELL, the drink customary on the "footin," or beginning of a new work. When a young horse gets his first shoes, it is customary for the smith and the owner to drink the foot-yell. This is the "footin."

FOOZ, or FUETS, the common house leek, Sempervivum tectorum.

FOR, until. "Wait for aa come."

FOR, joined to what=why? As "What for will he not?"

FORAN, a person beforehand.
FOR-A'-SYKES, a common exclamation. Probably "for all our sakes." "For-a'-sykes drop it.

FOR-BECAAS. "What for-becaas?"—what for?

FORBY, besides, over and above.
"To whom pigs and pullets are sent—and other good things forby."—Address to Mr. Peter Watson, 1824.
"He's sixteen stane anyway, forebye the heavy side-saddle."—James Armstrong, Wanny Blossoms, 1879, p. 122.

FORCED-FIRE. See NEED-FIRE.

FORCE-PUT, a thing done of necessity or under compulsion.
"We'll not dee'd except as a force-put." "A force-put's ne plisure"—a thing done of necessity is no pleasure.

FORDER, to further.

FORE, the front. "Fore door"—the front door. "Is he still to the fore?"—is he still to the front—that is, still alive and well?

FORE-DAYS, FOOR-DAYS, towards evening.—Halliwell's Dict.

FOREIGNER, the name applied to any craftsman not belonging to the freelage of the town. Formerly the free burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were resolute in harassing and oppressing every foreigner, as they emphatically call all non-freemen. A foreigner was not allowed to keep a shop but by the sufferance of the corporation.

FORELOCK, a washer or circular disc of iron for the nut of a bolt to press against when screwed up.

FORENENST, FOREANENST, FORNENT, next in front, right in front, right against.

FORE-SHIFT, the first shift of hewers that descends a pit for work. They go down two to three hours before the boys.

FORE-WON, in a pit, "a wall driven over before the board was holed."—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms.

FOR-FAIRS, or FOR-FAIR, in earnest. See FAIR.
"Whene'er we saw his sonsy face, wor steam got up for-fair."—R. Emery, 1853, Deeth o' Bobby Nunn.
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

FORGIMMETY, and FORGIMMETY-ME-SINS, an exclamation of surprise.

FORKY-TAIL, the earwig. Called also codgybell, twitchbell, and scotchybell.

FORPET, or FOR-PIT, a measure containing—

"At Alnwick the fourth part of a peck, about three quarts. At Hexham, four quarts, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of wheat, 1-5 of barley and oats. At Wooler, 4 quarts, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 1-9 bushel. The word seems to be a corruption of fourth-part."—James Britten, *Old Country and Farming Words.* (E.D.S.)

FORRAT, FORRIT, FORRAD, forward, bending forward, and, thus, weakened. "Getten sair forrit i' the knees"—that is, bending very much with age.

FORRATSOME, FORRETSOME, of a forward disposition, impudent.

FORSMAN, foreman.

"She smacked the forsman on the face."—J. P. Robson, *Hamlick,* pt. ii.

FOTHERLY, forward, early. "A fortherly harvest."

"Fortherly potatoes."—Brockett.

FORTHY, industrious, well doing, free, kindly spoken. "A forthy body."

FORTYFOALS, a blue and white potato of good increase. Most likely originally called forty-folds."

FORWHY, wherefore. "He comes here; forwhy aa's sure aa canna tell."

FOTHER, FODDER, of coals, one-third of a chaldron; about as many coals as a one-horse cart will contain. A fother of lead=21 cwts. The word has come to be applied to a cartload of anything in general. "A fother of muck, or of lime, &c." The fother differs from the load, the latter being as much as can be carried on the back of a pack-horse.

"A fother [of coals] is properly as much as can be conveyed in a cart with one horse."—T. John Taylor, *Archeology of the Coal Trade,* 1852.

"Fother, a measure of coals—six bushels."—Hugh Miller, *Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon.*

FOTHER, to feed horses and cattle, to give them their fodder. To "do up" horses or cows for the night. "He ye fothered the beass yit?"

FOTHER-BARN, a straw barn.

FOTHERIN, the last feeding at night for horses and cattle.
FOUL, impure and inferior, as coal that is mixed with slaty materials, or is soft and sooty and not fit for use.

FOULNESS, explosive mine gas.

FOUMART, FOOMART, the polecat, Mustella putorius. The stoat is sometimes called polecat, or pow-cat, but the animal is almost extinct in South Northumberland. Founmart, at Hexham, means the stoat or marten, not the polecat, which is a much larger animal of the same species, extinct in Northumberland.

FOUSTED, FUSTED, gone mouldy, spoiled.

FOUT, a dear, fond, affectionate child.—Hodgson MS. The word has been wrongly defined as meaning, when applied to a person, lazy, untidy, dirty, or spoilt, like a spoiled child. It is really applied as a pet term to a romping, giddy, lively girl. See FOUTER.

FOUTER, a foumart, a term of contempt, “Ye stinkin fouter.”

OUTH, FOOTH, plenty, fill.

OUTHLESS, empty, useless. “He’s nobbut a peer foutless body.”

OWER-BANWIN, four shearers on one rig. See Bandwin.

owersome, four persons; like twosome for two persons, and threesome for three together.

OWIN, folding and foddering cattle. See Faain.

OWT, fought, p.t. of fight. Fit is often used as the p.t. of fight—p.p. fouten. “Hoo lang is’t sin Sayers fit Heenan?”

OX-FOOT, the grass Dactylis glomerata.

OX’S-CLAWS, FOX’S-TAIL, the club moss, Lycopodium clavatum, L. It is also known as stag-horn moss and tod’s tail. The spikes of it are called forks and knives, according as they are single, double, or triple.—Johnston’s Botany of the Eastern Borders.

OX-TAIL-GRASS, the Alopecurus pratensis, L.

oy, a fee; specially used formerly as a fee to a fitter’s clerk; also used for the money received for pilotage. The “footage” monies received by pilots are called by them foys.
FOY-BOAT, a boat used by a foy-boatman.

FOY-BOATMAN, a boatman whose occupation is to watch at sea, off the mouth of the Tyne, for incoming ships, in order to obtain employment in mooring them on their arrival in the harbour.

FOZY, applied to a turnip that is frost bitten; and, hence, spongy. A fozy turnip is also one overgrown, deficient in sap, and of a dry, spongy nature inside. These, when handled, are very light and have a hollow sound. The youngsters on a farm sometimes use them for footballs.

FRA, FRAE, FRE, FREV, FREN, from. "Where hes he come fra?" This is the usual form in Northumberland. On Tyneside the sound is much shortened.

"Frae Team Gut to Whitley, wi' coals black and brown, For the Amphitrite loaded, the keel had com'd down." Robert Gilchrist, Skipper’s Erudition, 1824.

Fre is the usage when the word following begins with a consonant; but when a vowel, or a mute aspirate, follows, the forms are fren and frev. See also FREN.

"Can they de owse wi' Crowley's crew, Frev a needle tiv an anchor, O?"

FRAC, audacious, undutiful, bold, obstreperous.

FRAISE, FRAKE, a disturbance, a fight. "A bonny frake they gat up amang them." [Heard at Harbottle.] These appear to be variants of fray. Compare FRASY and FRAY.


FRAKE, a freak.

FRAME, to attempt, to strive, to show promise of ability. "He frames well." "How does he frame?"

FRAME, the head gear carrying the pulleys of a pit.

FRAME-DAM, a strong separation of wood and clay, to stop water back.—Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, 1852.

FRAME-DOOR, a pit door set in a frame of special construction.

"It only opens in one direction, namely, against the pressure of the current of the air, and should always be hung so as to fall to should any one passing through it neglect to draw it close."—Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms, 1888.
FRAMMELT, the bent portion of an obsolete form of cattle band, made of wood, to embrace and slide on the stake. The upright portion is called a "byeakie."

FRAMPISH, to bend tightly.

FRAP, to strike, to rap. "A'll frap yor heed when aa get a had on ye."

FRASE, or PHRASE, a disturbance. "What are ye myekin the frase aboot; thor's neebody kill'd." See Fraser.

FRASS, fine dust.
"A caterpillar mines between the bark and the wood, and throws out a brown dust or frass."—Dr. James Hardy, Hist. of Bwks. Nat. Club, vol. 9, p. 371.

FRASY, fray, excitement, hubbub. The same as fraise. See Frase and Fray.
"Hoping the frasy might turn out a hoax."—James Armstrong, Wanny Blossoms, 1879, p. 132.

FRASY, disturbing, talkative. "Hoot! he's no worth mindin'; a poor frazy body." Probably the adjectival form of the foregoing word.

FRATCH, to make a disturbance in a querulous, fretful way; also a slight quarrel, a disagreement, an obstruction. "He's nivvor easy till he can raise a fratch wi' somebody."

FRATCHER, a fault finder, a disturber about petty things.

FRATED, frayed, fretted; having rough, ragged edges, as torn or worn cloth.

FRATISHED, perished, half frozen, benumbed with cold.—Brockett. See Fretished.

FRATISHEDMENT, starvation from cold.

FRAY, a great disturbance. A house cleaning or a washing day leads to the exclamation, "What a fray thor's on thi day."

FRAZE. See Frase.

FREAK, FREYK, FREKE, a strong man, a fighting man. (Obs.)

FRECKEN, to frighten.
FREE-COAL, coal well jointed, and working freely.—Hugh Miller, *Geology of Otterburn and Elsdon*, 1887.

FREEDSTOLL, FRITHSTOLL, FRIDSTOLL, the seat of peace. Still preserved at Hexham.

“A Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary. Anglo-Saxon, *fridh*, peace, and *stole*, a seat.”—*Bailey's Dict.*

FREEELEGGE, FREELIDGE, the privilege of acquiring the freedom of the town. “He took up his freelege from his father.” “He served his freelege as a joiner.” (Obs.)

FREE-LEVEL, discharging at the surface without engine power.—Nicholson, *Gloss. of Coal Trade Terms*.

FRIEND, friend. Relatives are generally called frends. “Aa's gan ti see ma frends.” “He's a far away frend o' mine.”

The word is frequently shortened to *frin*, or *frind*.

FREESE-ROOTER, possibly a name for a portcullis. (Obs.)

FREET, fright; FREETEN, to frighten.

FRE-GITHER, apart. “They've been lang fre-gither.”

FREM, FREMD, FREMIT, strange. “Fremd folk”—alien people. “Aa've hed mair kindness shown us fre fremd folk nor fre me aan kin.” Thus generally applied to distinguish people who are not one's blood relations. Hence anything out of the way or strange. “A fremd day.”

“A fremd man this.”—*Hodgson MS*.

“Frem'd or fremt, far off, not related to, or strange, an enmity.”—*Ray's Gloss.*, 1691.

FREMANG, from among.

FREN, from. “He's teyun’d fren him.” This form is used instead of *fre*, in the same way that *frev* is used. “Did ye get it *fre* Tom, or *frev* Anty?” Here a vowel or consonant following determine the use of *fre*, *frev*, or *fren*. “He gat the teyun fren an aad fiddler.” “He played the teyun fre memory.”

FRENCH LENART, a redpole.

FRESH-WOOD, the threshold, or foot-beam of the front door of a dwelling-house.—*Hodgson MS*. 
NORTHUMBERLAND WORDS.

FRET, FREET, a wet fog. It is generally called a seafret.

FRETISHED, FRATISHED, starved with cold (as fam'shed is starved with hunger). Common in Northumberland.

FRETISHIN, FRETISHMENT, an attack of cold. "Aa've getten a tarrible fretishin; aa've neezed (sneezed) a' night." "He gat a real fretishment."

FRETTEN, or FRITTEN (the p.p. of fret), worn or eaten away; fretted into marks or scars, as pock-fretten, marked with the small-pox.

FREV, from, before a vowel. See FREN and Fra.

FRIEZY, made of frieze. A friezy coat is made of a kind of rough home-spun yarn, and has a woolly or hairy appearance.

FRIM, vigorous, thriving, well fed.

FRITH, a clearing in a forest. This term appears to be equivalent to the Cumberland thwaite. In Northumberland the word frith occurs as a place-name in one example only. A variant form of the same word probably occurs in Gosforth.

FRIZZLE, in flint and steel guns the piece of iron acted on by the flint to produce the explosion. Also the piece of steel used for striking fire upon a flake of flint, often carried yet by old men to get a light with when in the fields. A piece of "matchy," or brown paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre, then dried, is used to take "had" from the spark obtained by striking the frizzle against the sharp edge of the flint. The frayed edge of the "matchy" projects well to the face of the flint in the operation.

FROG, a disease in the throat of infants. "Frog o' the mooth."

FROST, in Northumberland is the name of dew, or the rime of hoar frost. The dew condensed on the glass of windows is also called frost. Also a fine September night which covers the grass with dew is called a frosty night.—Hodgson MS.

FROST-RIND, or FROST-RY-END, frost-rime, hoar-frost.

FROTH, FROUGH, weak, foamy. Applied to wood, it means light and brittle, as the crack willow. Light, like froth.—Hodgson MS.

FROWDY, a slovenly or slatternly woman.
FRUGGAN, a curved iron scraper with which ashes in an oven are stirred.—Halliwell's Dict.

FRUSH, the thrush, or tender part of a horse's foot.

FRUSH, brittle. "It's varry frush" (said by a mason hammering a quarl which broke easily, 1887). Anything full of sap and easily broken is said to be frush.

FRY, children.

"The skulls are shut; the gabblin fry
A' skelp aboot at pleasure."

The Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig, 1826.

"And them before the fry of children yong
Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play."

Faerie Queene, I., xii., v. 7.

FU, FUH, full; generally shortened in this way when at the end of a word. Hoosefu—housefull; niefu—handfull, &c.

FUD, the tail, or "scut," of the hare, rabbit, &c.

FUDDLING, a practice in fish poaching.

"They not only use a net when they have one, but resort to the more destructive practice of what they call fuddling the fish, by liming the water, or throwing into the pools a preparation of Coculus Indicus."—S. Oliver, Rambles in Northumberland, 1835, p. 83.

FUE, or FEW, to endeavour, to struggle. "Aa'll fue to di'd."

"He fue well at the job." See Few.

FUE, an effort. "He myed the best fue on't aa've seen."

FUETS, the house-leek. See Fooz.

FUFF, to puff out with an explosive or hissing sound.

"The poother fuffed off iv a jiffy."

FUGIE, FUGEE. (Obs.)

"The fugies, that is to say, such cowardly cocks as tried to run and avoid fighting."—W. Brockie, Legends and Superstitions, pp. 111 and 133.

FUIL, a fool. See Feyul.

FULL, rich, well-to-do. (Obs.)

FULL, FULLEN, the house-leek, Sempervivum tectorum. See Fuets, Fooz.

"Country people plant the house-leek, or sen-green, locally termed full or fullen, on the thatched roofs of their cottages, in order to preserve them from thunder and lightning, which, it is said, will never strike this evergreen herb."—Legends and Superstitions, p. 117,
FULLOCK, to jerk or advance the hand beyond the "past," or boundary line, in playing at marbles. It is a form of cheating at the game. "Nee fullockin, noo," is the common expostulation to an unfair player.

FULL-PLOUGH, or FOOL-PLOUGH. Anciently the hinds and agricultural labourers of Northumberland used to celebrate the termination of the labours of the plough by a pageant, which is variously called the white-plough, stot-plough, full-plough, and fool-plough or fond-plough. The men who joined were dressed in white shirts (without coat or waistcoat), on which were stitched a profusion of coloured ribbons and rosettes. They yoked themselves to a plough, and went round the country-side preceded by a flag-bearer and accompanied by a man with a gun. At each house a fee was demanded, and when a gift was obtained the gun was fired. A refusal of the customary largess was followed by the plough being drawn in many furrows through the ground or pavement in front of the house. Compare SWORD-DANCERS and GUIZARD. (Obs.)

FUME, lead smoke.

"A sort of bad foul air, or fume, exhaling out of some minerals."—Compleat Collier, 1708, p. 23.

FUMMLE, to fumble, to do a thing clumsily. "What are ye fummelin on that way for?" To seek for in a fumbling manner. "Aa fummeled on till aa fand it." In the dialect the b sound in tumble, grumble, humble, nimble, thimble, tremble, &c., is always elided.

FUN, FUND, FUNDEN, preterites and p.p. of find.

FUNERAL-CUSTOMS. See BIDDERS, LAKE-WAKE, STREEK.

FUNK, to kick, to kick up the heels as a horse or donkey does. "To funk off" is to throw the rider. "To be in a funk" is to be in a tift or passion about anything. "The gaffer's in a fine funk"—in a great passion.

FUNK, to raise a noisome smell, as is done by blowing pungent smoke through a keyhole—that is, "Funkin the Cobbler."

FUNKER, a hollow cabbage stalk or a horn filled with lighted tow, out of which volumes of smoke are blown by way of amusement or mischief.
FUR, or FOOR, a furrow.

FUR, FURRIN, the deposit of lime from limestone water. A pipe when choked with deposited matter is said to be furred up.

FURNACE-DRIFT, a passage leading into an “upcast” pit provided with a furnace for the purpose of ventilating the mine. Where two such passages exist, one only of which has the furnace burning, they are distinguished as the furnace-drift and dumb-drift.

FURTHERANCE, extra price paid to the hewers when required to put the coals (Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, 1852), or as an allowance in respect of inferior coal, a bad roof, a fault, &c. (Gresley's Gloss., 1883).

FURTIG, fatigue.

FUSHENLESS, FUZZENLESS, dry, wanting in nourishment.

"Fuzen means 'nourishment, natural jyuce, strength, plenty, abundance, and riches."—J. Britten, Old Country and Farming Words. (E.D.S.)

"Nature should bring forth
Of its own kind, all foizon, all abundance."

Tempest, act ii., sc. 1.

Fushenless is, therefore, sapless, sackless, useless. "He's a poor, fushenless body."

FUSOME, FEUSOME, deft-handed, but generally in a sinister manner.

FUTFCHEN, fur, probably of the fitchet, polecat, or stoat. (Obs.)


FWOAK, folks, people. See Folk.

"Jenny, the gardner, an sum mare sic leyke fwoak."—Thomas Bewick, The Howdy, ed. 1850, p. 11.

FWOAL, a foal. A cowt-fwoal is a young male horse whilst sucking. A filly-fwoal is a female of the same age. A foaly mear is a mare and foal.

FYE, an exclamation calling to attention. "Fye for a guide to Durham!" exclaimed the broken fugitives after the battle of Newburn, in August, 1640. The word also occurs in early
times. "Fye-loan!" is a call to cows to be milked. "Fye-nout!" is the cry of the herd to his dog as he sends him away after straying cattle, and "Fye-yaud!" when he is sent after sheep. "Fye-lake!" or "Fye-laig!" is the call when driving a flock of geese. Fye! is also used in urging a horse. In all cases the word is a cry of alarm, or a call to exertion or to be on the alert.

FYES, the face. See Fe-vace.

FYSEABLE, faceable; something not to be ashamed of; any bit of work well done.

FYSES-STRAP, a strap suspended from the "heed" of a horse's bridle, hanging down the face just above the "nosepike," and generally ornamented with brass.

FYKE, to fuss, to worry at trifles. See Feak and Fidge.

FYLETT, probably a baptismal fee. (Obs.)

The will of Robert Clayton, proved Jan. 19th, 1579, leaves to "Elinor, daughter of William Selby, whom he christened, 20s. and a fylett."—Richard Welford, History of Newcastle in XVI. Century, p. 511.

"Fo'ht, baptism; Folut, baptised; Folut in a font stone."—Anturs of Arthur, p. 9.—Halliwell's Dict.

FYUL [T.], a fool. See Feyul.

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