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One of the Committee of the Lit: & Phil: Society and
Member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

Engraved, November 1824, by W. Collard, from an Original Drawing by W. Nicholson.

A

GLOSSARY

OF

North Country Words,

IN USE.

FROM AN ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT,

IN THE LIBRARY OF

JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, ESQ., M.P.

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

BY

JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, F. S. A.

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE.

It were pity that such particulars should be lost.

Mirror for Magistrates.

Newcastle upon Tyne:

PRINTED BY T. AND J. HODGSON, FOR E. CHARNLEY.

M.DCCC.XXV.

Les mots sont le lien des sociétés, le véhicule des lumieres, la base des sciences, les dépositaires des découvertes d'une Nation, de son savoir, de sa politesse, de ses idées : la connoissance des mots est donc un moyen indispensable pour acquérir celle des choses ; de-là ces Ouvrages appellés Dictionnaires, Vocabulaires ou Glossaires, qui offrent l'étendue des connoissances de chaque Peuple.

Gebelin.

TO

JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, ESQ. M. P.

FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM,

This Glossary

IS INSCRIBED

AS A SINCERE TESTIMONY OF RESPECT FOR THE PUBLIC PRINCIPLES AND PRIVATE VIRTUES FOR WHICH HIS CHARACTER IS DISTINGUISHED AND REGARDED;

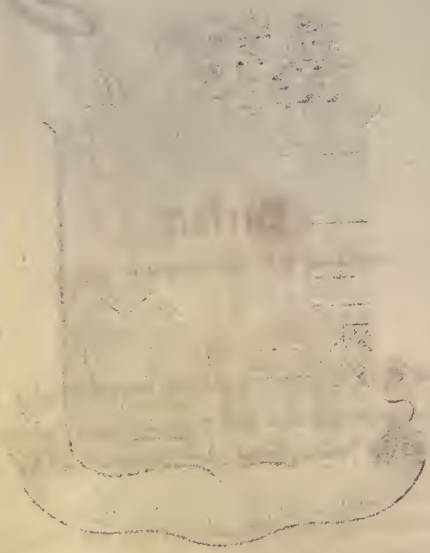
AND IN

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MANY ACTS OF PERSONAL KINDNESS,

BY HIS MUCH OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT.

Albion Place, 31*st. December*, 1824.



Preface.

The elucidation of language, and the improvement of lexicography, are investigations that have occupied the attention, and engaged the pens of many men distinguished for talents and learning.

First impressions, and early associations, are difficult to remove. In our youth we are instructed to regard the Greeks and the Romans as the greatest, the wisest, and the most polished of Nations; and to associate with the name of Goths every thing that is ignorant, barbarous, and savage. To Gothic ancestors, however, it should be remembered, we are indebted for our existence, our language, and a part—perhaps the most valuable—of our laws. We should also recollect that, when these immense hordes forsook their native forests, and settled in the countries they subdued, the freedom of the individual was respected and supported. The authority he acknowledged, and the subordination he yielded, were not the will of a tyrant, or the aggrandizement of a chief; but the voice of

the nation at large, of which every member was a part:—a system, though deficient in the elegancies of art, the researches of science, or the ingenious labours of industry, was still founded in friendship and benevolence, in protection and gratitude. That there is an extensive, and much more intimate connexion than could have been imagined, between the language of the Goths, and that which was first spoken by the Greeks, and afterwards by the inhabitants of Italy, has been satisfactorily proved in the *Hermes Scythicus* of the author's friend Dr. Jamieson, a writer possessed of an accurate knowledge of the different Gothic dialects.

Amidst the contradiction, error, and confusion that prevail, not only in regard to the peopling of Great Britain but of Europe—involving early literary history in great obscurity—it is difficult to draw any authentic conclusions, from which to be enabled satisfactorily to trace the establishment of our present mixed language, and the means and gradations through or by which it was accomplished. The pure Saxon style which at one period predominated, became greatly adulterated; partly by the barbarity and ignorance of the inhabitants, and partly by the sanguinary conflicts with the Danes; a people, who, though of kindred origin, and using a dialect derived from the same Northern source, were much inferior in civilization to the Saxons. Harassed by these Danish incursions, and often driven from their habitations, the people neglected learning, and a part of the language of their enemies gradually

became incorporated with their own. The courtiers of Edward the Confessor, priding themselves on the introduction of a foreign idiom, prevented any attempt to restore the energy of the original tongue; and the system adopted after the Norman conquest gave rise to those changes, which the accidents of time, and the improvements of society, subsequently effected in the literature of England.

To those acquainted with our literary history, it is evident that we have to look for our old English, where it only exists in its pure uncorrupted state, in the distant provinces of the North; however much the phraseology, in many respects, may be disfigured by modern corruptions, cant terms, or puerilities. The land of "Cockaigne," as some wits have lately called the dwellers in the metropolis, has long lost its raciness of idiom; but among the lower classes tradition has been faithful to its task; and several of our vulgarisms are in fact the remains of genuine English. Consequently, many archaisms occurring in our numerous old Chronicles, and in Gower, Chaucer, Skelton, Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and other early writers—now totally disused in other parts of the kingdom—are still preserved in the remotest places of the North. This may be easily accounted for. In these districts, until of late years, the inhabitants had little or no intercourse with the more Southern counties. They, therefore, retained their ancient manners, customs, and language; unchanged by a mixture with those of their neighbours; and freed from the

arbitrary caprice of fashion—as much an enemy to, and working as great an inroad on a living language as barbarism itself. The distinctions of local dialects are now, however, becoming less conspicuous. The artizan and petty trader, no longer able to stem an overwhelming competition, are often compelled to emigrate from their native villages to larger towns; necessarily leaving this decreasing population to be supplied from distant places. An interchange of inhabitants so frequent, must ultimately, however imperceptibly, destroy all provincial peculiarities of speech.

Under these feelings, and with a view of preserving many ancient and emphatic terms, that were in danger of being totally lost, the author was induced to commence a collection of Provincialisms. In his earlier years he had frequent communications with different parts of the North, and accustomed himself to note down from time to time, all such words as appeared worthy of preservation, or were likely to afford an explanation of former manners or customs. His first effort was a mere outline, sketched solely for his own amusement, and without any intention of ever bestowing upon it the labour in which it has since involved him. In that state the manuscript passed into the library of Mr. Lambton, a gentleman who feels a deep interest in the preservation of whatever is connected with the Northern counties. By those to whose opinion and judgment the author is bound to defer, such an accumulation of ancient dialectical words (when properly described) was considered

too interesting an addition to the history of our literature and of our language, and too valuable a portion of our local antiquities to be withheld from the public.

Mr. Lambton accordingly, with his accustomed liberality, again confided the manuscript to the care and revision of the original writer. One step brought on another, until the first compilation became so overwhelmed with new matter, and so altered by new arrangement, that few traces of the original are now discernible. The preparing of it for the press, in this enlarged form, has been the occupation of such short intervals of leisure as were not incompatible with, and could be spared from the almost unceasing duties of a laborious profession,—and which the author found it a greater relaxation to employ in this than in any other manner.

To diversify the work the author has not confined it to an explanation of mere words. Under the heads which necessarily refer to them, he has occasionally inserted elucidations of the vulgar rites and popular opinions, which tradition has faithfully transmitted through many generations. In some instances, however, it has been found that these superstitions are of such remote antiquity, as to have actually outlived the knowledge of the very causes that gave them origin. "The "generality of men," as remarked by Brand, "look back with "superstitious veneration on the ages of their fore-fathers; "and authorities that are grey with time seldom fail of com- "manding those filial honours claimed even by the appearance "of hoary old age."

The reader will readily suppose that in compiling this Glossary, the author was not unmindful of the labours of his predecessors. Prior Dictionaries and Vocabularies have been consulted to a great extent; and references made to such of them as aided his enquiries or illustrated his views. Ray appears to have been a man of learning, and a Saxon scholar—Grose, a writer of a different description. Many of the words contained in the work of the former are now out of use; while it is difficult to recognize several of those appropriated to the North in that of the latter, from the distorted spelling in which they are clothed—the compiler not having a sufficient personal knowledge of the dialect he attempted to describe. As to Pegge's Supplement, a number of his Provincialisms are classical English, and very properly inserted in Mr. Todd's elaborate edition of Dr. Johnson's work. The Doctor himself was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient dialectical words; and having an unaccountable prejudice on the subject, seldom gave them a place in his Dictionary. The List of Ancient Words used in the mountainous parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, published in the Archæologia by Dr. Willan, a native of that district, is a valuable contribution to our philology. Most of these words being old acquaintances, the work has been of great use to the author. There does not appear to this intelligent writer, sufficient ground for the idea entertained by Dr. Jamieson, and some others, who maintain that the lowland Scotch and the English are different

languages. Any variations of accent, or in the mode of spelling, he remarks, do not contribute to establish the point, when we find on examination, that both the radicals and the grammar are precisely the same. Hence, as he observes, a person born in any of the Northern counties of England understands ancient and modern Scotch poetry, and enjoys it as much as the Scots themselves. This is unquestionably true to a great extent; and it is equally certain that similarity of language is one of the most convincing documents of national affinity. The reader, however, must decide for himself, after he has perused and considered Dr. Jamieson's perspicuous Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish language. The West Riding words are also preserved in a little work recently published, under the title of *Horæ Momenta Cravenæ*, or *The Craven Dialect Exemplified, in Two Dialogues*, with a copious Glossary; a book that has not been overlooked. The only other provincial Glossaries, from which the writer has derived any material assistance, are those of, *Cheshire Words* by Roger Wilbraham, Esq., and *Suffolk Words* by Major Moor; kindly sent to him by the respective authors. Many of the terms in both these publications, are radically the same as those collected orally by the writer, though they appear to be different from the dialectical variations which they have undergone.

The National work of Dr. Jamieson has been of use to the author in almost every page. He is also materially indebted to that learned writer for many etymologies that might other-

wise have escaped him. An enemy to all fanciful etymology, he has endeavoured to guard against such fascination. Knowing the extreme fallaciousness of the science when founded on a mere similarity of sound, however striking, he has abstained from all attempts at derivation where the sources did not seem clear and undeniable; and he has, in particular, avoided any display of dexterity, by refraining from a reference to languages of which the people were entirely ignorant, or which bear no affinity to their own. His chief researches have been among the ancient Northern dialects; where, if we are not always able to trace the primary ancestor, we may discover a resemblance sufficient to satisfy us, that we are recurring to a very remote primogenitor. It is much to be regretted that translators from, and interpreters of Saxon, should ever have published their works in Latin; there being no natural analogy between the two languages. An English version would not only have preserved the original form, but have shewn the propriety of the present speech. A contrary method has occasioned many of our words to be considered as barbarous and obsolete, which, looking to the original tongue, are not only genuine but significant. By those who are conversant with the Saxon and Northern languages, the justice of this remark will be readily appreciated—they who are ignorant of these philological treasures have slender pretensions to the name of a grammarian or a critic, an antiquary or a historian.

In a few of his etymological speculations, and in some of

his definitions, the author has been under the necessity of differing in opinion from friends, whose learning he admires, and for whom he entertains a personal esteem; but their common pursuit being the same, he consoles himself with the pleasing anticipation that his observations, offered with due respect, will be taken in the light they are meant—an anxious desire to be strictly accurate; however seemingly unimportant the subject.

Several of the words admitted into this collection are, undoubtedly, mere vicious pronunciations; but they are, in most cases, so truly characteristical of a local peculiarity beyond the mere corruption, that the author could not reconcile himself entirely to omit them. The phrases within inverted commas, at the end of several of the explanations, are all genuine expressions; which have been either heard by himself, or communicated to him by friends on whose accuracy and fidelity he can implicitly rely:—and in order to relieve, in some degree, the dryness of a mere explanation of a vocabulary of words, he has occasionally inserted illustrations from ancient, as well as from modern local writers.

Although the author is a native of, and has spent the greater part of his life in this part of the kingdom, he feels it right to acknowledge, that he has often met with words, even in common use, the true meaning of which he has had the greatest difficulty to ascertain. Some were interpreted to him one way and some another, according to the peculiar ideas

attached to them by different individuals; and in consequence of that indefinite character, which must always, more or less, mark expressions merely oral. In terms thus doubtful, he cannot presume that he has, in every instance, succeeded in his explanations; but whatever errors he may have committed, in this or in any other respect, he will, on their being pointed out, be glad to rectify in another edition; which has become necessary in consequence of the demand for the present far exceeding the number of copies printed. The author takes this opportunity further to state, that he will be peculiarly indebted to any of his readers, who may be kind enough to transmit to him any authentic provincial words, which have escaped his notice, or any particular local customs to which he has omitted to allude, with the proper explanations. Such is the copiousness of our Northern vernacular speech, that the author is far from pretending that he has been able—even aided as his own researches have been by the most liberal communications both of friends and of strangers—to give by any means a complete view of it.

It now remains to the author, and it is a pleasing part of his duty, to testify his sense of obligation for the assistance that has been afforded him; and to return his acknowledgments for the condescension and politeness he has received at the hands of those—not less distinguished by their literary acquirements than by their exalted rank—who have patronized and encouraged the publication, and favoured the author with their advice and information on subjects connected therewith.

To one of the learned Judges, eminently versed in our literary history, whom the author had the honour of knowing when at the Bar, especial thanks are due for the partiality and kindness that prompted him to direct the author's attention to sources of information which were found highly advantageous to consult; and to a Right Reverend Prelate, a liberal patron of literature, with whom the author had not the honour of a previous acquaintance, he is under a particular obligation for the unsolicited loan of a copy of Palsgrave, a work of excessive rarity, and a great typographical curiosity.

To the possessors of Collections of local words the author stands indebted, with one single exception, for the confidential manner in which they intrusted to him their manuscripts; allowing him the unrestrained use of them. This liberal conduct, so gratifying to the author's feelings, has not only, in many instances, materially assisted him in the progress of his labours, but has enabled him to add several interesting particulars, which, without such unreserved communications, would, in all probability, have escaped his observation. These favours the author is desirous of acknowledging according to the order in which they were conferred.

To the friendship of the Reverend John Hodgson, Vicar of Kirkwhelpington, and author of the History of Northumberland, now in a course of publication, the writer is indebted for the use of a volume of memoranda connected with the historian's own enquiries, but which proved highly useful on

the present occasion. The author is much obliged to his learned friend, James Losh, Esq. for the loan of an extensive list of words still in use in the Northern parts of England, more particularly in the county of Cumberland, several of which are marked as occurring in Chaucer, Spenser, and other old writers. To the kindness of the Reverend John Brewster, Rector of Egglescliffe, the author owes the perusal of a large catalogue of Northern words collected by that respectable clergyman. From a Glossary obligingly put into the author's hands by his intelligent friend, George Taylor, Esq. many important gleanings have been gathered; nor has the collection of Mr. John Bell, a pains-taking antiquary, with which the author was favoured, been without its use. To the attention and friendship of the Reverend Anthony Hedley, author of the interesting Essay towards ascertaining the Etymology of the Names of Places in the County of Northumberland, published in the Archæologia Æliana, the writer is indebted for a curious collection of local words made by the late C. Machell, Esq. for Mr. Richardson, of Cheadle; and intended by that gentleman for the great work of the late Reverend Jonathan Boucher; which has hitherto, unfortunately, been confined to the first letter of the alphabet; but the remainder of which, there is every reason to hope, will soon be given to the public. Innumerable obligations are due to the Rev. Henry Cotes, Vicar of Bedlington, for repeated acts of attention, and for many communications, which his extensive personal acquaint-

ance with the Northumbrian dialect rendered so acceptable. For various other communications made to the author in the course of the work, with great liberality and without solicitation, he is largely indebted to a number of other friends; particularly to Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Mr. Thomas Doubleday, Mr. John Stanton, Mr. Edward Hemsley, and an amiable female, whose retiring modesty leads her to derive most gratification when in her power to confer a benefit unnoticed. Nor is the author without obligation for some ingenious and sensible remarks, as well as for several words, which have been sent to him without the writer's name.

To the uninterrupted friendship of his early preceptor, the Reverend William Turner—a name with which every thing benevolent is associated—the author owes the perusal of some Danish books, which he could not obtain except through the kind offices of that obliging individual; to whom he is further indebted for MS. notes on Verstegan's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence. The author's thanks are also due to his friend, Mr. Murray, for the loan of an interleaved copy of Grose's Provincial Glossary with MS. additions. And to the liberality and friendship of his early associate, John Bowser, Esq. the author owes the possession of some curious Dictionaries, and several uncommon books connected with his enquiries.

To Henry Ellis, Esq. of the British Museum, the author tenders his thanks for pointing out to him, among the Lansdowne

Manuscripts, the very curious and select Glossary compiled by Bishop Kennett, accompanied by the most obliging offers of assistance, which writers at a distance from the larger fountains of research and intelligence know so well how to appreciate.

The author regrets that he has not, in this first edition, been able to benefit by the MS. Glossary just alluded to; or to avail himself of an "Explanation of several Terms made use of in the Lead Mines, &c. in Alston Moor," which he owes to the politeness of Anthony Easterby, Esq. of Coxlodge. These additions, however, shall appear in a future impression, incorporated with a "Vocabulary of provincial phrases used by the Miners in Teesdale," with which the author has been favoured by his friend, the Reverend George Newby.

It still remains to mention the acknowledgments that are due to Mr. William Garret, not only for indefatigable attention to the work through the press, which, from the author's other avocations, was confided to his management; but for many local words which his unwearied zeal enabled him to collect in situations beyond the reach of, and from sources inaccessible to the author, in addition to several Newcastle expressions of which he was himself the living depository.

The author has to regret that death should have deprived him of the pleasure of expressing his gratitude to his much respected friend, Matthew Gregson, Esq. for the interest he took in this publication; and for various acts of attention

and civility experienced at his hands. Acknowledgments would also have been due to the late Reverend J. J. Conybeare, for offers of assistance, and for the promise of information; but that eminent scholar has also sunk into the grave.

Having already said so much of the mode and execution of the work, it is now left to its fate. The author has endeavoured, by the means within his power, to be faithful and accurate; but he has no wish, by any apology, to screen himself from candid and liberal criticism.

AN

EXPLANATION

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS USED IN THIS GLOSSARY.

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.

Br.	Ancient British language.
Celt.	Celtic language.
Cumb.	Cumberland dialect.
Dan.	Danish language.
Dur.	Durham dialect.
Dut.	Dutch language.
Fr.	French language.
Gael.	Gaelic language.
Germ.	German language.
Ir.	Irish language.
Isl.	Islandic (or Icelandic) language.
Ital.	Italian language.
Lanc.	Lancashire dialect.
Lat.	Latin language.
Mœ.-Got.—Mœs.-Got.	Moeso-Gothic language.
Newc.	Newcastle dialect.
North.	Northumberland dialect.
Sax.	Anglo-Saxon language.
Sc.	Scottish language.
Span.	Spanish language.
Su.-Got.	Suio-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden.
Sw.	Modern Swedish language.
Teut.	Teutonic language.
West.	Westmorland dialect.
York.	Yorkshire dialect.

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The reader can have no difficulty in ascertaining the other books referred to, by the manner in which they are quoted.

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A

Glossary

OF

NORTH COUNTRY WORDS

IN USE.

A.

A. It is a striking provincial peculiarity tenaciously to retain this letter in most of the words in which modern English substitutes *o*, as *ain*, own, *bane*, bone, &c.; and in those ending in *l l*, the two last letters are generally omitted as *a'* for all, *ca'* for call, &c.

AAC, AIK, YAK, YECK, the oak. Sax. *ac*, *aec*. Su.-Got. *ek*. Germ. *eiche*. Dut. and Isl. *eik*.

ABACK, behind. Isl. *a-bak*, backward.

ABLINS, perhaps, possibly. *V.* Tooke and Bouch.

ABOON, ABUIN, above. *V.* Jun. and Bouch.

ABRAID, or BRADE, to rise on the stomach with a degree of nausea; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste, or difficult of digestion.

ABREDE, in breadth. Sax. *abred-an*, to lengthen.

ABSTRACT, to take away by stealth.—*Borders.*

ACKERN, an acorn. Isl. *akarn.*

ACKERSPRIT, the premature sprouting of a potatoe, the germination of grain. *V.* Skin. Jam. and Wilb.

ACRE-DALE LANDS, common fields in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less quantities; from *acre*, a word common to almost every language, and Sax. *dælan*, to divide. In ancient times an *acre* did not signify any determinate quantity; and when at length it came to mean a specific part, the measure still varied, until it was fixed by statute.

ADDER-STONES, perforated stones, imagined by the vulgar to be made by the sting of an adder. They are suspended in stables as a charm.

ADDIWISSEN, had I known it. An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. It appears to have been formed on that poor excuse, to which silly people are apt to have recourse, when, for want of thought, they have fallen into a difficulty: *had I wist*, or *had I wissen* (and in the pronunciation it is as one word, *addiwissen*), I would not have done so and so. The phrase is of considerable antiquity, occurring in Gascoigne's Hermits Tale, in Gower, and in Holinshed.

ADDLE, EDDLE, *v.* to earn by labour.—ADDLINGS, *s.* labourers's wages. Sax. *edlean*, recompense, or requital. Different both in import and source from—ADDLED, *a.* decayed, impaired, rotten; as, "*addle* headed," "*addled* eggs," Sax. *adlean*, to be sick or languid.

ADGE, *adz*, an addice.

AE, EA, YEA, one, one of several, each. AEWAAS, *always.*

> *Ae* lad frae out below the ha'
> Ees Meggie wi' a glance.—*Rood Fair.*

AFEAR'D, afraid. This word is repeatedly used by Shakspeare,

in several of his plays, and I don't remember that *afraid* occurs more than once. Pure Sax.

Aft, behind. The dictionaries call this a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects. Pure Sax.

Ag, to cut with a stroke, adopted from Sc. *hag*, to hew, synonimous with *hack*.

Agate. Dr. Johnson says, "on the way, agoing," but it also means, as well a person recovered from a sick bed, as one who is employed in doing any thing.

Age, *v.* to grow old, as he ages, he begins to age. *Old.*

Agean, against. Old English, *agen.*

Agee, Ajee, Agye, awry, uneven. "Let ne'er a new whim ding thy fancy ajee."—*A. Ramsay.* Across, "it went all agee."—Ajar, applied to a door a little open. Burns uses *agley*, for wrong.

The best laid schemes o'mice and men
Gang aft *a-gley.*

Agin, as if.

Agog, eager, desirous. "He's quite agog for it." Etymology uncertain.

Ahint, behind. "To ride a hint." Sax. *a-hindan.*

Aigre, sour. Fr. *aigre*, hence Ale-aigre, *Alegar*, sour ale used as vinegar. West. *allekar.*

Aird. This word as applied to the name of a place means high, as *Airdley* in Hexhamshire. Br. *aird*, height. Gael. and Ir. *ard*, mighty, great and noble. It is also used to describe the quality of a place or field, in which sense it means dry, parched, from Lat. *aridus*, hence *arid.*

Airth, Arf, fearful. "He was *airth* to do it"—"he's arfish," *i. e.* afraid. "An airthful night"—a fearful night. Sax. *yrhth*, fear.

AITH, an oath. Moes.-Got. and Sc.

AITS, YAITS, YETTS, oats. Sax. *ata*, *ate*.

AIXES, AXES, a fit or paroxysm of an ague. Used by several old writers. Fr. *accez*, *accez de fievre*.

ALANTEM, at a distance. Ital. *da lontano*. Fr. *lointain*.

ALE, a merry meeting, a rural feast. Bride-*ale*, and church-*ale* are of frequent occurrence in old documents.

> And their authorities at wakes and *Ales*,
> With country precedents, and old wives' tales.—*Ben. Jon.*

ALGATES, an old word synonimous with always, or all manner of ways, and compounded of *all* and *gates*, which in the North denote ways. Not obsolete as stated in Todd's Johnson.

ALL-A-BITS, all in pieces, in rags.

ALL-ALONG-OF, ALL-ALONG-ON, sometimes pronounced AW-LUNG, entirely owing to. Used by Skelton, Ben. Jonson, and others; and may be referred to Sax. *ge-langan*.

ALLAR. *See* ELLER.

ALLEY, the conclusion of a game at foot-ball, when the ball has passed the boundary.—*Dur*. Fr. *aller*. Also a superior sort of marble, made from alabaster. In later times the potteries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle have made an imitation from white clay, termed *Pot-alleys*, but which are not esteemed any way equal.

ALL-HALLOWS, All Saint's day (1st Nov.). It is remarkable, that, whilst the old Popish names, for the other fasts and festivals, such as Christmas, Candlemas, &c. are generally retained throughout England, the northern counties alone continue the use of the ancient name for the festival of *All-Saints*. *See* HALLE E'EN.

ALWAYS, however, nevertheless. Its use in this sense is common in the North, and also in Scotland.

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 any thing 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.

A-many, a great number.

Ambry, or Aumry, a cupboard, pantry, or place where victuals are kept. Old Fr. *aumuire*.

Amell, between or among. Sw. *emellan*. Dan. *imellem*.

Anan, Nan, Non, sir! what? what do you say? Commonly used as an answer to questions not understood, or distinctly heard. Perhaps from a repetition of Fr. *ain*, noticed by Le Roux as, "Sorte d'interjection interrogative, commune aux petites gens, et fort incivile parmi des personnes polies."

Anchor, the chape of a buckle, *i. e.* the part by which it is fastened. Fr. *ancre*. Lat. *anchora*.

Anclet, Ancleth, Ancliff, the ankle. Sax. *ancleow*.

Anenst, against, towards, opposite. Used by Chaucer and Ben. Jonson.

Ang-nails, corns in the feet.—*Cumb.*

Angs, *awns*, the beard of barley or wheat. Su.-Got. *agn.*

Anters, Aunters, needless scruples, mischances or misadventures. *Anters, inanters, ennanters,* are also used for, in case, lest, it may be. Dut. *anders.*

Antre, a cave or den. Lat. *antrum.*

> Of *antars* vast, and desarts idle.—*Shak. Othello.*

Antrims, Tantrums, affected airs or whims, freaks, odd fancies, maggots.

Arder, fallow quarter, similar to *aither*, a course of ploughing in rotation.

Ark, a large chest. The original and etymological sense. Same in Su.-Got. Dan. Gael. and Dut.

Arles, Earles, Arns, Alls, or Yearles, money given in confirmation of a bargain, or by way of earnest for service to be performed. Mr. Boucher seems to consider *Arles* to be the last and almost expiring remains, in our language, of a word of very remote antiquity, that was once in general use, which the Romans abbreviated into *arra*, and which the Latins in the middle ages changed into *arrha.* It denoted an earnest or pledge in general, and was often used to signify an espousal present or gift from the man to the woman on their entering into an engagement to marry. This, as we learn from Pliny, was a ring of iron, the ancient Romans being long prohibited from wearing rings of any other metal. The giving of *arles* for confirming a bargain is still very common in all the northern counties. It is an old custom, still kept up, for the buyer and seller to drink together on these occasions, without which the engagement would hardly be considered valid. Gael. *iarlus.* Welsh, *ernes.*

ARNUT, AWNUT, JURNUT, YERNUT, a pig-nut, or earth-chesnut. Sax. *eard-nut.* Dut. *aarde-noot.*

ARR, a mark or scar; hence POCK-ARRS, a common phrase for those marks on the face left by the small-pox. Su.-Got. *aerr.* Isl. *aer.* Dan. *ar.*

ARSIE-VARSIE, ARSEY-WARSEY, topsy-turvy. Etymology obvious.

All things run arsie-varsie.—*Ben. Jon.*

ART, quarter of the Heavens, a part of the country. Germ. *ort*, a place—*die vier orte*, the four quarters. Gael. *aird*, a cardinal point.

ARVEL-SUPPER, a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf, called *arvel-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor. The practice of serving up collations at funerals appears to have been borrowed from the *cœna feralis* of the Romans, alluded to in Juvenal (Sat. V.), and in the laws of the twelve tables. It consisted of an offering of milk, honey, wine, &c. to the ghost of the departed. In the case of heroes and other illustrious men the same custom seems to have prevailed among the Greeks. With us, it was anciently a solemn festival made at the time of publicly exposing the corpse, to exculpate the heir, and those entitled to the effects, from fines and mulcts, and from all accusations of having used violence. Welsh, *arwyl*, funeral obsequies.

ASS, ESSE, ashes. Sax. *asce.* Germ. *asche.* Isl. *aska.* Dan. *aske.*—ASS-HOLE, a place for receiving ashes.—ASS-MANNER, manure of ashes.—ASS-MIDDEN, a heap of ashes.—ASS-RIDDLIN, the riddling or sifting of the ashes on the hearth, on the eve of St. Mark. The superstitious notion is, that, should any of the family die within the year, the shoe will be impressed on the ashes.

Assil-tree, axle-tree. So invariably pronounced. Fr. *asseul.* Gael. *aisil.* Ital. *assile.*

Assil, or Axle Tooth, a grinder—situated near the axis of the jaw. Isl. *jaxlar*, dentes molares, maxillares.

Ask, Asker, Esk, a water newt, a kind of lizard, believed, without foundation, to be venomous. Gael. *asc.*

Astite, Asty, rather, as soon as, sooner, literally *as tide.* Sax. and Isl. *tid.*

Attercop, *North.* and *Dur.;* Attercob, *Cumb.* a spider's web. Sax. *atter*, poison and *coppe*, a cup; receiving its denomination, according to Dr. Jamieson, partly from its form and partly from its character—a *cup* of *venom.* The word is occasionally used to denote the spider itself; and a female of a virulent or malignant disposition is sometimes degraded with the appellation of an *attercap.*

Audfarant, Audfashint, grave, sagacious, ingenious. Children are said to be *audfarant* when they are wiser or more witty than those of their age usually are. Dut. *ervaren.* Dan. *erfaren*, experienced.

Auk, a stupid or clumsy person. From old Got. *auk*, a beast, or it may be from the northern sea birds called *auks*, of proverbial stupidity.

Auld, Aud, old. Sax. *eald.*

Then take *auld* cloak about thee.—*Shak. Othello.*

Auld-lang-syne, a favourite phrase in the North, by which old persons express their recollection of former kindnesses, and juvenile enjoyments in times long since past; rendered immortal by the beautiful Scotch song,

Should *auld* acquaintance be forgot.

Aum, the elm. Old Fr. *oulme.* Allum is also, in some places, pronounced *aum.* Br. *alm.*

AUN'D, ordained, fated. "I'm aun'd to this luck."

AUNTS. "One of my aunts" is, in Newcastle, a designation for a lady of more complaisance than virtue. Shakspeare and other play writers use the term.

AUP, a wayward child. *Ape.*

AUTER, altar. Many of our old authors write *auter*, or *awter*. The high altar—a term still retained in Cumb. where it is pronounced as one word *heeautre*—was so called to distinguish it from the Saint's altars, of which there were several in most churches. Old Fr. *auter.*

AUWARDS. A beast is said to be *auwards* when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise. Sheep, heavy in the wool, are often found so, in which case they soon swell and die, if not extricated. Sax. *æwerd*, perversus, aversus.

AVER, an old worn out cart horse. *V.* Spelman, *affri*, *affra*, and Du Cange, *averia.* Nearly obsolete.

AVERISH, *average*, the stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest, winter eatage. Fr. *hiver*, and Eng. *eatage.* But *see* Ray.

AW, the pronunciation of I. MAW, my. Aws, I am.

> *Aw* was up and down, seekin for *maw* hinny,
> *Aw* was thro' the town, seekin for *maw* bairn.
> Song, *Maw Canny Hinny.*

> Fareweel, fareweel, *maw* comely pet!
> *Aw's* fourc'd three weeks to leave thee;
> *Aw's* doon for parm'ent duty set,
> O dinna let it grieve thee!—Song, *Bob Cranky's Adieu.*

AW-MACKS, *all makes*, all sorts. *V.* Bouch.

AWN, *own*, to visit. "You never *awn* us now," *i. e.* you never visit, or call on us.

Ax, to ask. This, now vulgar, word is the original Saxon form, and is used by Chaucer, Bale, Heywood, and Ben. Jonson.

Aye, always, continually. An old word said in Todd's John. to be now rarely used, and only in poetry. For colloquial purposes, however, it is frequently made use of in many parts of the North.

Ayont, beyond. "Ayont the hill." Sax. *a-geont.*

A you a hinny, a northern nurse's lullaby. *V.* Brand's Pop. Ant. 8vo. 1810, p. 204, and Bell's Northern Rhymes, p. 296.

There's Sandgate for aud rags,
A you, hinny burd;
And Gallowgate for trolly bags,
A you a.
Song, *A you a, hinny burd.*

B.

Babblement, silly discourse. From Heb. *Babel*, confusion of tongues.

Bachelor's button, a well known flower, resembling a button, and possessing a magical effect on the fortunes of rustic lovers. *See* Grey's Shak. v. i., p. 107.

Back-by, behind, a little way distant.

Back-end, the autumnal part, or *latter end*, of the year. Origin obvious.

Backstone, a heated stone or iron for baking cakes.

Backy, tobacco. Backy-fob, a tobacco pouch.

Come, dinna, dinna whinge and whipe,
Like yammering Isbel Mackey;
Cheer up, maw hinny! leet thee pipe,
And tyek a blast o' *backy!*
Song, *Bob Cranky's Adieu.*

BADGER, a cadger or pedlar; but originally a person who purchased grain at one market and took it on horseback to sell at another. Before the roads in the North were passable for waggons and carts, this trade of badgering was very extensive.

BAD, BADLY, sick, ill. SADLY BADLY, very much indisposed.—BADLING, a worthless person; a *bad one*. Sax. *bædling*, homo delicatus.

BAG, udder. Isl. *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

BAIL, BALE, a beacon or signal, a bon-fire.—BAIL or BALE-HILLS, hillocks on the moors where fires have been. Isl. *bal*, pyra. *See* Crav. Gloss. Baal-hills.

BAIN, near, ready, easy. A BAINER WAY, a nearer way. Isl. *beinn*, rectus.

BAIRNS, children, Sax. *bearn*. Mœ.-Got. *barn*, a child. Written by old English writers *bearn*, *bearne*. "They say *bearns* are blessings."—*Shak. All's Well;* and in the Winter's Tale, when the shepherd finds Perdita, he exclaims, "mercy on's a *bearne!* a very pretty *bearne*."—BAIRNISH, childish.—BAIRN-TEAM, *lots of bairns*. Sax. *bearn-team*, liberorum sobolis procreatio.—BAIRNS'-PLAY, the sport of children, any sort of trifling.

BAIST, or BASTE, to beat severely. Isl. *beysti*, a hard stroke.

BALLERAG, BULLERAG, to banter, to rally in a contemptuous way. The Crav. Gloss. has *bullokin*, imperious.

BA! LOU! a nurse's lullaby. Fr. *bas, là le loup*, be still, the wolf is coming.

BAN-FIRE, BON-FIRE, a fire kindled on the heights at appointed places in times of rejoicing. Notwithstanding what Mr. Todd has alleged as to the primitive meaning of the word, I am of opinion that *bone*-fire is a corruption. *See* BAIL.

BANG, *v.* to thump, to handle roughly. "He *bangs* his wife."

Isl. *banga*. It also means to excel. "Wallington *bangs* them a'."

Our parson says, "we bang'd them still,
"And *bang* them still, we mun man,
"For he desarves a coward's deeth,
"That frae them e'er wad run man."

Cumb. Ballad.

Wor pockets lin'd wiv notes an' cash,
Amang the cheps we'll cut a dash:
For XYZ, that bonny steed,
He *bangs* them a' for pith and speed,
He's sure to win the cup, man.—Song, *X. Y. Z.*

BANG, *s.* a leap, a severe blow. *In a bang*, suddenly.

BANGING, large and jolly, as a *banging* wench; or simply of great size when compared with things of the same kind, as a *banging* trout. Any thing large in proportion to the rest of its species is also called a BANGER.

BANNOCK, a thick cake of oaten or barley meal kneaded with water; originally baked in the embers and toasted over again on a girdle when used. Gael. *bonnack*, a cake; or it may be from Isl. *baun*, a bean, such cakes having formerly been made of bean meal. *V.* Ray.

BARGH, BERG, a hill, or steep way. Su.-Got. *berg*, mons. *V.* Ihre.

BAR-GUEST, a local spirit or demon, haunting populous places, and accustomed to howl dreadfully at midnight, before any dire calamity. Perhaps from Dut. *berg*, a hill, and *geest*, a ghost. Grose, however, describes it as "a ghost all in white, with large saucer eyes, commonly appearing near gates or stiles, there called bars. *Yorksh.* Derived from bar and gheist."

BARK, a box for holding candle ends.

BARKED, BARKENED, covered with dirt like bark. Dirt, &c. hardened on the skin or hair.

BARKHAAM, a horse's collar, formerly made of bark. *See* Braffam.

BARLEY, to bespeak or claim. "Barley me that"—I bespeak that—let me have that. Similar to Cheshire *ballow*. *V.* Wilb.

BARREL-FEVER, an illness occasioned by intemperate drinking.

BASS, BAST, matting. Isl. *bast*, philyra. Bass, is also the name of a hassock to kneel upon at church.

BAT, a blow or stroke; in some places a stick. Fr. *battre*, to beat. LAST-BATT, a play among children.

> I'll try whether your costard or my *bat* be the harder.
> *Shak. Lear.*

BAT, also means state or condition; "at the same bat," signifying in the same manner; "at the old bat," as formerly.

BATTEN, to feed, to bring up, to thrive.

> Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed, and *batten* on this moor.—*Shak. Hamlet.*

"The wife a good church going and a *battening to the bairn*," is a toast at christenings.

BATTIN, the straw of two sheaves folded together.

BATTOM, a board generally of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it is sawn from.

BATTS, flat grounds adjoining islands in rivers, sometimes used for the islands themselves.

BAUK, *balk*, a beam or dormant. Dut. *balk*. Welsh, *balc*. *Balked*, disappointed or prevented, as if a beam were in the way. "*To be thrown ourt' balk*," is, in the west riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. "To hing ourt' balk," is marriage deferred after publication. Before the

reformation the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The balk here appears to be the rood beam, which separated the nave from the chancel. The expression would therefore seem to mean, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed. *V.* Crav. Gloss.

BAUKS, the grass ridges dividing ploughed lands, properly those in common fields. Also a place above a cow-house, where the beams are covered with wattles and turf, and not boarded.—A hen-roost or hay-loft; supposed by Mr. Wilbraham from its being divided into different compartments by balks or beams; *balk* in the northern languages signifying a separation or division.

BAY, to bend. Sax. *bygan.*

BEAKER, a tumbler. Germ. *becher*, a cup. It also means any thing large.

BEAKMENT or BEATMENT, a measure of about a quarter of a peck. *Newc.*

BEAL, to roar or cry. Teut. *bellen*, to bellow.

BEASTLINGS, the milk of the cow shortly after calving, and of a peculiar nature fitted for the first food of the calf. Probably, therefore, the calf's, that is, the little beast's or beastling's.—Dut. *biest.*

BEASTLING-PUDDING, a pudding made of this milk, and a favourite dish with many people.

BECK, *v.* to nod the head; properly to curtzy by a female, as contradistinguished from bowing in the other sex. Isl. *beiga.* Germ. *beigen*, to bow. A horse it said to *beck*, when its legs are weak.

BECK, *s.* a mountain stream or small rivulet. Common to all northern dialects. *See* BURN.

BEEAS, BEESS, cows, cattle. *Beasts.*

BEE-BIKE, a bee's nest or hive in a wild state. Teut. *bie-bock*, *bie-buyek*, apiarium.

BEELD, shelter; hence BEELDING, a place of shelter for cattle, or any covered habitation. Isl. *boele*, domicilium.

BEET, to help or assist, to supply the gradual waste of any thing. Isl. *betra*. Dut. *boeten*, to mend. TO BEET THE FIRE, is to feed it with fuel. The word in this latter sense is most applicable to straw, heath, fern, furze, and especially to the husk of oats, when used for heating girdles on which oaten cakes are baked. Teut. *boeten het vier*, struere ignem.

BEET-NEED, assistance in distress. Sax. *betan*, to restore.

BEEZEN, blind. *See* Todd's John. *bisson*.

BELIVE, anon, by and by, quickly. An old word used by Chaucer, Spenser, and other early poets. Sax. *belif-an*.

BELK, to belch. The old mode of writing it.

BELLY-GO-LAKE-THEE, take your fill, satisfy your appetite.—*York*.

BELLY-WARK, the gripes or colick. *Ache* is pronounced WARK, as head-*wark*, tooth-*wark*.

BENSEL, to beat or bang. Teut. *benghelen*.

BENT, a long kind of grass which grows in Northumberland, near the sea, and is used for thatch. Dr. Willan has BENTS, high pastures or shelving commons, hence he says, BENT-*grass*, which from the soil is necessarily harsh and coarse.

BERRY, to thrash corn. BERRIER, a thrasher.

BE-TWATTLED, confounded, stupified, infatuated.

BEVEL, a violent push or stroke.

BICKER, *v.* to clatter, to quarrel. A very old word for skirmish.

BICKER, *s.* a small wooden dish, made of staves and hoops like a tub.

BIG, to build. Isl. *byggi*.

BIGG, a particular kind of barley, properly that variety which has four rows of grain on each ear, sometimes called *bear*. Isl. *bygg*, barley. Su.-Got. *biug*. Dan. *byg*.

Biggen, to recover after an accouchement. The gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggening*.

Biggin, a building, properly a house larger than a cottage, but now generally used for a hut covered with mud or turf.

Bilder, a wooden mallet with a long handle, used in husbandry for breaking clods. Hence, observes the author of the Craven Glossary, *balderdash*, may with propriety be called dirt spread by the bilder, alias *bilderdasher*. This etymon is certainly as happy as that of Mr. Malone—the froth or foam made by the barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backwards and forwards in hot water. *See*, however, Blather.

Bink, a seat in the front of a house made of stones or sods. Sax. *benc*. Dan. *bænk*.

Birk, the birch tree. Teut. *berck*.

Bishop's foot. When any thing has been burnt to the pan in boiling, or is spoiled in cooking, it is common to say, "the Bishop has set his foot in it." The author of the Crav. Gloss. under *bishopped*, says, "pottage burnt at the bottom of the pan. 'Bishop's i' th' pot,' may it not be derived from Bishop Burnet?" That is impossible, the saying having been in use long before the Bishop was born! It occurs in Tusser's "Points of Husbandry," a well known book; and also in Tyndale's "Obedyence of a Chrysten Man," printed in 1528. The last writer, p. 109, says, "when a thynge speadeth not well we borowe speach and say the *byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothynge speadeth well that they medyll withall. If the podech be burned to, or the meate over rosted, we say *the byshope has put his fote in the potte*, or the byshope hath played the coke, because the byshopes burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them." I am well aware of what Dr. Jamieson, Grose, and other writers have stated on the subject, but I think this allusion to the episcopal disposition to *burn* here-

tics, in a certain reign, presents the most satisfactory explanation that can be offered as to the origin of the phrase.

BITTLE, a mallet to beat grain out of gleanings. From *beetle.*

BIZON, shame or scandal; a shew or spectacle of disgrace. In unguarded moments when the *good women* in certain districts of Newcastle, give way to acts of termagancy more congenial to Wapping or Billingsgate, it is common to fulminate the object of their resentment with a "Holy Bizon," obviously in allusion to the penitential act of standing in a white sheet, which scandalous delinquents are sometimes enjoined to perform in the church before the whole congregation.

> Wiv a' the stravaigin aw wanted a munch,
> An' maw thropple was ready to gizen;
> So aw went tiv a yell-house, and there teuk a lunch,
> But the reck'ning, me saul! was a *bizon.*
>
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

BLACK-A-VIZ'D, dark in complexion. A *black-a-viz'd* man or woman.

BLACK-PUDDINGS. Puddings made of blood, suet, &c. stuffed into the intestines of pigs or sheep, and a favourite dish among the common people. "A nice het pudden, hinnie!" "A nice fat pudden, ma hinnie!"—*Newcastle cries.*

> Through they were lin'd with many a piece
> Of ammunition bread and cheese,
> And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
> For warriors that delight in blood.—*But. Hudib.*

BLAKE, yellowish, or of a golden colour, spoken of butter, cheese, &c. The yellow bunting (emberiza citrinella) is also, in some places, called a blakeling. Isl. *blar.* Dut. *bleek*, pale.

> Blake autumn.—*Chatterton.*

Blaring, crying vehemently, roaring loud, applied to peevish children and vulgar drunken noise. Dut. *blaren.*

Blash, to throw dirt; also to scatter, as the "*water blashed all over.*" Germ. *platzen.*

Blashment, weak and diluting liquor.

Blashy, thin, poor, as blashy beer, &c. It also means wet and dirty. Dr. Jam. has *blash*, a heavy fall of rain.

But aw fand maw sel blonk'd when to Lunnun aw gat,
The folks they a' luck'd wishy washy;
For gowld ye may howk 'till ye're blind as a bat,
For their streets are like wors—brave and *blashy!*
Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

Blast, *v.* to blow up with gun-powder. Blast, *s.* an explosion of foul air in a coal mine.

And oft a chilling damp or unctuous mist,
Loos'd from the crumbling caverns, issues forth,
Stopping the springs of life.—*Jago's Edgehill.*

Blate, *v.* to bleat or bellow. Dryden uses *blatant.*

Blate, *a.* shy, bashful, timid. Su.-Got. *blode.* "A toom (empty) purse makes a blate merchant."—*Scot. Prov.*

Blather, to talk a great deal of nonsense. "He *blathers* and talks," is a common phrase where much is said to little purpose. A person of this kind is, *by way of pre-eminence*, styled a *blathering hash.* One of my correspondents derives the word from *blatant*, used by Spenser and others; another ingeniously suggests that it may be "from the noise of an *empty bladder;*" but it appears to me to be either from Teut. *blæteren*, to talk foolishly, or Su.-Got. *bladdra*, garrire. Hence Blatherdash, *Balderdash*, the discourse itself. *See* Bilder.

Blaze, to take salmon by striking them with a three pronged

and barbed dart, called a leister. I have often seen it practised in an evening, in the River Tees. In Craven, a torch was made of the dry bark of holly, besmeared with pitch. The water was so transparent that the smallest pebbles were visible at the bottom. One man carried the torch (when dark) either on foot or on horseback, while another, advancing with him, struck the salmon on the red, the place where the roe is deposited, with the leister. *V.* Crav. Gloss. *bloazing.*

Blea, a pale bluish colour, often applied to the discolouration of the skin by a blow or contusion. It is also sometimes used to denote a bad colour in linen, indicating the necessity of bleaching.

Blea-berry, Blay-berry, the bilberry, or whortle berry. Isl. *blaber*, vaccinium vulgare myrtillus.

Bleb, Blob, a drop of water or bubble; a blister or rising of the skin.

Blee, colour, complexion. An old word, not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson.

Bleed, to yield, applied to corn, which is said to "*bleed well*," when on thrashing it happens to be very productive.

Blendings, peas and beans mixed together.

Blink, to smile, to look kindly, but with a modest eye, the word being generally applied to females. Dan. *blinke.*

Blinkard, Blenkard, a person near sighted or almost blind. A fighting cock with only one eye is termed a *blenker.*

Blirt, Blurt, to cry, to make a sudden indistinct or unpleasant noise.

Bloacher, any large animal.

Blousy, or Blowsy, wild, disordered, confused. Johnson has *blowzy*, sun burnt, high coloured.

Blow, the blossom of fruit trees. Sax. *blowan*, to bloom. The Crav. Gloss. has *blume*, blossom, from Germ. *blum.*

Blown-milk, skimmed milk. I suppose from the custom of blowing the cream off by the breath.

Blubber, "the part of a whale that contains the oil," Todd's John. But it is the fat of whales.

Blue. To look blue, is to be disconcerted.

Bluffness, "surliness," Todd's John. Rather arrogance, or a self-confident manner.

Blush, resemblance. He has a *blush* of his brother, *i. e.* he bears a resemblance.

Blusteration, the noise of a braggart. *Blustering.*

Bob, to disappoint. *Dry bob* is an old word for a merry joke or trick.

Bob, a bunch. Isl. *bobbi*, nodus. Fr. *bube.*

Bobberous, Bobbersome, elated, in high spirits.

Bobby, smart, neat, tidy.

There was Sam, O zoons!
Wiv's pantaloons,
An' gravat up owre his gobby-o;
An' Willy, thou,
Wi' the jacket blue,
Thou was the varry *bobby-o.*

Song, *Swalwell Hopping.*

Bodword, an ill-natured errand. An old word for an ominous message. Su.-Got. and Isl. *bodword*, edictum, mandatum.

Boggle, Boggle-bo, a spectre or ghost. Welsh, *bugal*, fear.

Boggle *about the stacks*, a favourite play among young people in the villages, in which one hunts several others. Formerly *barley break.*

She went abroad, thereby
A *barley break* her sweet, swift feet to try.—*Sidney, Arcadia.*

Boiling. The whole boiling means the entire quantity or whole party.

Boke, Bouk, to nauseate so as to be ready to vomit, to belch. Perhaps from Sax. *bealc-an.* Jam. *V.* Ray.

Boll, Bole, the body or trunk of a tree. Su.-Got. *bol.*

Bo-man, a hobgoblin or kidnapper.

> I'll rather put on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's-skin, and cry *bo, bo!—Robin Goodfellow.*

Bondagers, cottagers obliged to work for farmers, when called upon, at certain stipulated wages.

Bonny, beautiful, handsome, cheerful. Dr. Johnson derives this word from Fr. *bon, bonne,* good; but as it is so universally in use in the North, I have little doubt it came originally from the Scotch.—Shakspeare appears to have understood it in its different meanings.

> We say that Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
> A cherry lip, a *bonny* eye, a passing pleasing tongue.

> Match to match I have encountered him,
> And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
> Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well.

> Then sigh not so but let them go,
> And be you blithe and *bonny.—Shakspeare.*

> O where is the boatman? my *bonny* honey!
> O where is the boatman? bring him to me—
> To ferry me over the Tyne to my honey,
> And I will remember the boatman and thee.
>
> *The Water of Tyne.*

> Whe's like me Johnny
> Sae leish, sae blythe, sae *bonny!*
> He's foremost 'mang the mony
> Keel lads o' coaly Tyne.
>
> Song, *The Keel Row.*

Boodies or Babby-boodies, broken pieces of earthen ware or glass, used by female children for decorating a play-house, called a *boody-house*, made in imitation of an ornamented cabinet.

> Then on we went, as nice as owse,
> Till nenst au'd Lizzy Moody's;
> A whirlwind cam an' myed a' souse,
> Like heaps o' *babby-boodies*.
>
> Song, *Jemmy Joneson's Whurry*.

Boon, a service or bonus, done by a tenant to his landlord, or a sum of money as an equivalent. Boon-days are those which the tenants are obliged to employ for the benefit of their lord gratis. Vast quantities of land in the Northern counties are held under lords of manors by *customary* tenure, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, and the performance of various duties and services on the *boon days*.

Boor, Bour, the parlour, or inner room through the kitchen, in which the head person of the family generally sleeps. Isl. *bouan*, to dwell. Spenser uses *bower*, a lady's apartment. Fair Rosamond's *bower*, at Woodstock, is familiar to every reader.

Boorly, *boorish*, rough, unpolished. Teut. *boer*, a boor.

Boose, Buess, Buse, an ox or cow stall; properly the place beside the stakes where the fodder lies. Sax. *bosig*. Isl. *bas*.

Boot, something given to equalise an exchange. Old Fr. *bote*.

Booted, or Bolted Bread, a loaf of sifted wheat meal, mixed with rye; better than the common household bread. *V.* Skin. *bolt*.

Boother, Boulder, a hard flinty stone, rounded like a bowl.

Borrowed-days, the three last days of March.

March *borrowit* fra Averill
Three days and they were ill.

Gloss. Compl. Scotl.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers, as Dr. Jamieson remarks, have endeavoured to account for this circumstance by pretending that March borrowed them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer. The superstitious will neither borrow nor lend on any of these days, lest the articles should be employed for evil purposes.

Botheration, plague, trouble, difficulty. From *bother*, to perplex or puzzle.

Bottom-room, a single seat in a pew.

Bought, a fold where ewes are put at milking time. Teut. *bocht*.

Bouk, to wash linen, or rather to steep it or soak it in lye, with a view of whitening and sweetening it.

Then the thread is sod and bleaked, and *bucked* and oft layed to drieng, &c.—*Barthol.* 302 *b*, *l.* 17, *c.* 97.

Buck is used by Shakspeare, as well for the liquor in which clothes are washed as for the clothes themselves. Every body remembers Falstaff's ludicrous adventure in the great *buck-basket*. The process of bouking linen, adopted by the older Northumbrian house-wives, would, I fear, be considered too homely for their more Southern neighbours to imitate, and therefore I refrain from particularizing it.

Bouk, Bowk, bulk, quantity, or size; the body of a tree. Su.-Got. *bolk*. Chaucer uses *bouke*, for the trunk of the human body, which Mr. Tyrwhitt says, is probably from Sax. *buce*, venter.

Boun, to make ready, to prepare, to dress. Old Eng. *boon, boun, bowne.*

Bourd, to jest. *V.* Todd's John.

Bout, a contest or struggle; often applied to a jovial meeting of the legitimate sons of Bacchus, where

> The dry divan
> Close in firm circle; and set, ardent, in
> For serious drinking.—*Thomson.*

Bowdikite, a contemptuous name for a mischievous child, an insignificant or corpulent person.

Bowery, plump, buxom, and young; applied to a female in great health.

Box, a club or society instituted for benevolent or charitable purposes. It is customary for the members to have an annual dinner called the head-meeting day. The oldest institution of this kind, I have been able to trace, is that of the keelmen of Newcastle and the neighbourhood, who, on this occasion, after assembling at their hospital, walk in procession through the principal streets of the town, attended by a band of music, *fiddles*, &c. Much greater interest was formerly taken in this business by the parties concerned, who made it a point of honourable emulation to rival each other in the grandeur of their apparel, especially in the *pea-jacket*, the sky-blue stockings, the long-quartered shoes, and large silver buckles. Cold was the heart of that female, old or young, connected with the "Keel lads o' coaly Tyne," who could look unmoved on such a spectacle; and if the fair ones did sometimes indulge in scenes which I neither wish to describe nor see repeated, their rencounters, generally commencing without any previous malice, were rarely again remembered.

Box and Dice. A game of hazard, formerly much practised

among the pitmen and keelmen at races, fairs, and hoppings, but now very properly prohibited. The *true* pronunciation is box and *dies*.

Close by the stocks, his *dice and box*,
He rattled away so rarely-o,
Both youth and age, did he engage,
Together they played so chearly-o.
Song, *Winlaton Hopping*.

Braad-band, corn laid out in the field in band.

Brabblement, a quarrel or wrangling. Dut. *brabbelen*, to mingle confusedly.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all.—*Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Brackens, or Breckens, fern. In Smoland, in Sweden, the female fern is called *braeken*. Sw. *Stotbraakin*. *In* is a termination in Gothic, denoting the female gender.

Brade, to resemble. To brade of, from Su.-Got. *braa*, denotes a similarity characteristic of the same family. *V.* Ihre.

Brae, Broo, a bank or declivity, any broken sloping ground. Gael. and Welsh, *bre*, a hill.

Braffam, Braugham, a collar for an husbandry horse, sometimes made of old stockings stuffed with straw.

Braid, Brade, to nauseate, to desire to vomit; hence the word *upbraid*. *Braid* is an old obsolete word for reproach.

Brake, a harrow for breaking large clods of earth. *V.* Nares' Gloss. for other significations, &c.

Bran or Brand-new, quite new; any thing fresh from the makers hand. Often applied to clothes to denote the shining glossy appearance given by passing a hot iron over them. Dut. *brand nieuw*. Shak. uses "*fire new* arms," and "*fire new* fortune."

Branded, a mixture of red and black. Dut. *branden.*

Brander, an iron over the fire. Dut. *brander.*

Brandling, a species of trout caught in the rivers in Northumberland, where salmon is found, particularly in the Tyne. Early in the year they are seen about three inches long, but in the course of a few months increase to about six inches; after which, they are rarely found any larger. Like the salmon-smelt and whitling, they have no spawn in them.

Brandreth, an iron tripod fixed over the fire, on which the kettle, or any cooking utensils are placed. Sax. *brandred*, a brand iron.

Brank, to hold up the head affectedly, to put a bridle or restraint on any thing. "A bridled ewe." This word gives me an opportunity of mentioning another of kindred import, the Branks, an instrument kept in the Mayor's chamber, of Newcastle, for the punishment of "chiding and scolding women." It is made of iron, fastens round the head like a muzzle, and has a spike to insert in the mouth so as effectually to silence the offensive organ. Ungallant, and unmercifully severe as this species of torture seems to be, Dr. Plot much prefers it to the cucking stool, which, he says, "not only endangers the health of the party, but also gives the tongue liberty 'twixt every dipp." See an enengraving of Robert Sharp, an officer of the Corporation, leading Ann Bidlestone through the town, with a pair of *branks* on her head, in Gardiner's Englands Grievance discovered, orig. edit. p. 110.

Brant, steep, difficult of ascent, as a *brant brow*, a steep hill. It also means consequential, pompous in one's walk, as "you seem very *brant* this morning," *i. e.* you put on all your consequence. A game cock is said to be *brant.* Loftiness appears to enter into all the meanings of the word. Isl. *brattr*, acclivis, arduus, Sw. *brant.*

BRASH, or WATER-BRASH, a sudden sickness, with acid rising in the mouth, as in the heart-burn. *V.* Wachter, *brassen.* This word it also used in some places to denote twigs, and as an adjective for impetuous, rash.

BRASHY, delicate in constitution, subject to frequent bodily indisposition.

BRASS, money, riches. A wealthy person is said to have plenty of brass.

> The *brass* aw've getten at the race
> Will buy a patch for Jacob's face.—Song, *X. Y. Z.*

BRAT, the film on the surface of some liquids, as on boiled milk when cooled. Also a child's bib or coarse apron. Is it in both these senses from Germ. *breiten*, to spread? In the latter it may come from Sax. *bratt*, which Johnson translates a blanket, when he notices it as a child in contempt.

BRATCHET, a contemptuous epithet, generally applied to an ill behaved child. Fr. *Bratchet*, a slow hound.

BRATTLE, to sound like thunder.—BRATTLE of "*thunner*," a clap of thunder.

BRAW, finely clothed, handsome, clever. Teut. *brawe*, adorned.

BRAWLY, BRAVELY, very well, finely, in good health. Sw. *braf.*

BRAWM, a boar.

> Her grace sits mumping
> Like an old ape eating a *brawm.*
> *Beaum. & Flet. Mad Lover.*

BRAY, to crush or bruise, to pound in a mortar. Fr. *braier.*

BREEKS, breeches. Sax. *bræc.*

BREDE or BREED, breadth or extent. An old English word from the Sax. *See* ABREDE.

BREME, *v.* applied to a sow when *maris appetens.* BRIM, *s.* ardor, æstus. Sax. *bryne.*

Brere, to sprout, to prick up as grain does when it first germinates. Hence Breward, Bruarts, the tender blades of springing corn. Sax. *brord.*

Brewis, a large thick crust of bread put into the pot where salt beef is boiling and nearly ready: it attracts a portion of the fat, and when swelled out is no unpalatable dish to those who (like some of our northern swains) rarely taste meat. So says Mrs. Rundle, who, I believe, was long a resident in Northumberland. After this, I need hardly remark that Mr. Wilbraham is mistaken in thinking it is used only in Cheshire and Lancashire. The word occurs in Beaum. & Flet. but in the sense of *broth.*

Brewster, a brewer. Hence, I conceive, the Brewster Sessions, when publicans receive their licenses.

Brian. To brian an oven, is to keep fire at the mouth of it, either to give light or to preserve the heat.

Bricks, bread something like French rolls.

Bride-ale. The day of marriage has always been a time of festivity. Among the plebeians in Cumberland it glides away amidst music, dancing, and revelry. Early in the morning, the bridegroom, attended by his friends on horseback, proceeds in a gallop to the house of the bride's father. Having alighted he salutes her, and then the company breakfast together. This repast concluded, the whole nuptial party depart in cavalcade order towards the church, accompanied by a fiddler, who plays a succession of tunes appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after the performance of the ceremony the company retire to some neighbouring *ale-house*, and many a flowing bumper of home brewed, is quaffed to the health of the happy pair. Animated with this earthly nectar, they set off full speed towards the future residence of the bride, where a handkerchief is presented to the first who arrives. In Craven,

after the connubial knot is tied, a ribbon is proposed as the subject of contention either for a foot or a horse race.—Should any of the doughty disputants, however, omit to shake hands with the bride, he forfeits the prize, though otherwise entitled to win. Whoever first reaches the bride's habitation, is ushered into the bridal chamber, and after having performed the ceremony of turning down the bed clothes, he returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of *warm ale*, previously prepared, to meet the bride, to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage, and by whom, in return, he is presented with the ribbon, as the honourable reward of his victory.

Bride-cake. It is customary after the bridal party leave the church to have a thin currant-cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut through. A clean cloth being spread over the head of the bride, the bride-groom stands behind her, and breaks the cake. Thus hallowed, it is thrown up and scrambled for by the attendants, to excite prophetic dreams of love and marriage, and has much more virtue than when it is merely put nine times through the ring.

Bride-wain, a custom in Cumberland where the friends of a new married couple assemble together in consequence of a previous invitation (sometimes actually by public advertisement) and are treated with cold pies, frumenty, and ale.—The company afterwards join in all the various pastimes of the country, and at the conclusion, the bride and bride-groom are placed in two chairs, the former holding a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin. Into this dish every person present, how high or low soever, makes it a point to put something; and these offerings occasionally amount to a considerable sum. I suppose it has obtained the name of *wain*, from a very ancient custom,

now obsolete in the north, of presenting a bride, who had no great stock of her own, with a waggon load of furniture or provisions. On this occasion the horses were decorated with ribbons.

> "There let Hymen oft appear
> "In saffron robe and taper clear,
> "And pomp, and feast, and revelry,
> "With mask and ancient pageantry."

BRIGG, a bridge. Pure Saxon.

BRISSLE, to scorch or dry very hard. Sax. *brastlian*, to make a crackling noise. BRUSSLE has the same meaning; as *brussled peas*, peas scorched in the straw.

> He routeth with a slepie noyse,
> And *broustleth* as a monkes froyse.—*Gow. Conf. Aman.*

> Break 'em more, they are but *brustled* yet.
> *Beaum. & Flet. Wife for a Month.*

BROACH, a spire or steeple; as Chester broach, Darlington broach, the broaches of Durham Cathedral. An instrument on which yarn is wound, is also called a *broach.*

BROCK, a badger. Pure Sax. It is also a name given to a cow, or husbandry horse. BROCK-FACED, a white longitudinal mark down the face like a badger. Su.-Got. *brokug*, of more than one colour.

BRODDLE, to make holes.

BROKE. Sheep are said to be so, when lying under a broken bank.

BROTCHET, BROTCHERT, or BRAGWORT, a thin liquor made from the last squeezings of honey-comb.

BROTT, shaken corn. Sax. *gebrode*, fragments.

BROWDEN, to be anxious for, or warmly attached to any object. To *browden on a thing*, is to be fond of it. Dut. *broeden*, to brood.

BROWDIN, or BROWDANT, vain, conceited.

As she delights into the low,
So was I *browdin* of my bow.—*Cherry and the Slae.*

BROWN-LEEMERS, ripe brown nuts that easily separate from the husks. Probably from *brown*, and Fr. *les meurs*, the ripe ones.

BRULLIMENT, broil. Fr. *brouiller.*

BUBBLY, snotty. "The bairn has a bubbly nose."—Grose.

I thought to marry a sailor,
To bring me sugar and tea;
But I have married a keelman,
And that he lets me see.
He's an ugly body, a *bubbly* body,
An ill-fard, ugly loon;
And I have married a keelman,
And my good days are done.
Song, *The Sandgate Lassie's Lamentation.*

BUBBLY-JOCK, a turkey cock. *V.* Jam.

BUCKLE, to marry. Significant enough.

BUCKLE-MOUTHED, a person with large straggling teeth.

What a fyace, begok!
Had *buckle-mouthed* Jock,
When he twined his jaws for the backey-o!
Song, *Swalwell Hopping.*

BUCK-STICK. *See* SPELL AND ORE, and TRIPPIT AND COIT.

BUDGE, to bulge, to move off, generally unwillingly. Also to abridge or lessen. "I wont budge a penny."

BUER, a gnat.

BULE, or BOOL, the bow of a pan or kettle.

BULL-FRONTS, tufts of coarse grass, *Aira cæpitosa.*

BULL-STANG, a dragon fly.

BULLS AND COWS, the flower of the *Arum maculatum*, also called lords and ladies, and lam-lakens.

BULL-TROUT, a large fine species peculiar to Northumberland, and much esteemed. The larger kind of salmon-trout taken in the Coquet, are in the Newcastle market called *bull trouts;* but these fish are larger than salmon-trout in the head, which is a part generally admired for its smallness.

BULLY, the champion of a party, the eldest male person in a family. Now generally used among keelmen and pitmen to designate their brothers, as *bully* Jack, *bully* Bob, &c. Probably derived from the obsolete word *boulie*, beloved.

BUM, *v.* to strike, to beat, to spin a top. Dut. *bommen*, to resound.

BUM, *s.* the follower or assistant of a bailiff. Johnson has *bum-bailiff*, a well-known name for an unpopular officer of the law, but the north country *bum*, is a distinct personage, aiding and assisting the bailiff. It may be from *bound*, though more likely from *bum*, the buttocks, a word which Shakspeare never disdained to use, when he thought it best to call a thing by its most expressive name.

BUMBLE, or BUMMEL-KITES, bramble-berries.—*Dur.* BLACK-BOWWOWERS.—*North.* BLACK-BERRIES.—*Newc.*

BUMBLER, a large wild bee, called sometimes *bumble-bee.* Teut. *bommele*, a drone. BUMBLER-BOX, a small wooden toy used by the boys to hold these insects.

BUMP, a stroke, a blow received by running against any thing; often applied to the rising of the flesh occasioned by a blow. Isl. *bomps.* "Bump against Jarrow," is a common expression among the keelmen when they run foul of any thing.

> The laddie ran sweaten, ran sweaten,
> The laddie ran sweaten about;
> Till the keel went *bump against Jarrow*,
> And three o' the bullies lap out.
>
> Song, *The Little Pee Dee.*

Bumping, a peculiar sort of punishment amongst youngsters. Too many boys have reason to remember the school discipline of *bumping*, admirably described by Major Moor.—*V.* Suff. Words, p. 53.

Bunch-berry, the fruit of the *rubis saxatilis*, of which country people make tarts.

Bunch, Punch, to strike or kick.

Bunting, a large piece or balk of timber.—*Newcastle.*

Bur, any thing put under a wheel to stop its progress.

Burn, a brook. A *burn* winds slowly along meadows, and originates from small springs; while a beck is formed by water collected on the sides of mountains, and proceeds with a rapid stream, though never, I think, applied to rivers that become estuaries. Pure Sax.

Burn-the-Biscuit. A youthful game.

Burnt-his-Fingers. When a person has failed in any object or speculation, or has been over-reached in any endeavour or undertaking, he is said to have burnt his fingers.

Burr, a peculiar whirring sound, made by the natives of Newcastle, in pronouncing, or rather in endeavouring to pronounce the letter R, derived from their ancestors.—"He has the Newcastle burr in his throat."—*Prov.*

Refining in language, *improving* in notes,
Letter R runs far smoother and *glib* through their throats;
Their Andrews, these sirnames, bear better degrees,
Ralphs, Richardsons, Rogersons, uttered with ease.

Address of the Guildhall-Crows.

Bur-tree, the common elder. Perhaps *bore*-tree, from the quantity or size of the pith, which renders it capable of being easily *bored;* though Dr. Willan says, it is so called because the flowers grow in a cyme, close together, like

those of the bur.—A branch of this tree is supposed to possess great virtue in guarding the wearer against the charm of witchcraft. I remember, when a little boy, during a school vacation in the country, carrying it in my own button hole, with *doubled thumb*, when under the necessity of passing the residence of a poor decrepit old woman, suspected of holding occasional converse with the spiritual enemy of mankind.

Bush of a Wheel, that which is employed to fill up the two great vacancy either in the aperture of the nave or between the nave and the *hurters*, that is, *knocking* shoulder of the axle, from Fr. *heurter*, to knock.

Busky, woody, bushy, Lat. *boscus*. Fr. *bosquet*, a thicket.

> How bloodily the sun begins to peer
> Above yon *busky* hill.—*Shak. 1st. Hen. IV.*

Buss, to dress, to get ready. Germ. *putzen*, to deck or adorn. *Sich aufs beste putzen*, to dress to the best advantage. The Scotch have *busk*, to dress, and *busks*, dresses.

> For Geordy aw'd dee,—for my loyalty's trig,
> And aw own he's a gued leuken mannie;
> But if wor Sir Matthew ye *buss* iv his wig,
> By gocks! he wad leuk just as canny.
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

Bust, *v.* to put a tar mark upon sheep. Bust, *s.* the mark itself.

But and ben, the outer and inner apartment where there are only two rooms. Many houses on the borders, where the expression is common, are so constructed. *V.* Jam. *ben.*

Butter and Brede. While the Southerns say, bread and butter, bread and cheese, bread and milk, the Northumbrians place in the rear that great article—the staff of life.

BUTTER-FINGERED, said of persons who are apt to let things fall, or slip through their fingers.

BUZZOM, or BUSSOM, a besom or broom.

> Buy broom *bussoms*,
> Buy them when they're new,
> Buy broom *bussoms*,
> Better never grew.—*Blind Willie's Song*.

BYAR, BYER, a house in which cows are bound up—a cow-house. "The mucking of Geordie's byre." *V.* Jam.

BYE-BOOTINGS, BY-BOLTINGS, or SHARPS, the finest kind of bran; the second in quality being called TREET, and the worst CHIZZEL.

BYSPELT, a strange, awkward figure, or a mischievous person, always acting contrary to reason, or propriety, as if labouring under the influence of a spell.

C.

CACK, alvum exonerare. Lat. *cacare*. Teut. *kacken*.—CACK, CACKEY, from the verb.

CACKLE, to make a noise like a hen, to giggle.

CADGE, to carry. Cadger, to a mill. Teut. *ketzen*, discurrere. It also means to stuff or fill the belly. Hence a person is said to be CADGY, cheerful, merry, after good eating and drinking.

CADGER, a packman or travelling huckster. Before the formation of regular turnpike roads from Scotland to Northumberland, the chief part of the commercial intercourse between the two kingdoms was carried on through the medium of cadgers. Persons who bring fish from the sea to the Newcastle market are still called *cadgers*.

> Here *cadgers* of commerce, commodities cart,
> With hucksters and hawkers, to Mayor Millar's mart.
> Song, *Framlington Fair*.

CAFF, chaff. Sax. *ceaf.* Germ. and Dut. *kaf.*

CAINGY, peevish, ill-tempered, testy.

CAIRN, a rude heap of stones found on the summit of hills and in other remarkable situations. Gael. *carne.*

> On many a *cairn's* gray pyramid,
> Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid.
>
> *Scott's Lay of the last Minstrel.*

CALF-LICK, or COW-LICK, a tuft on the human forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. This term must have been adopted from a comparison with that part of a calf's or cow's hide, where the hairs, having different directions, meet and form a projecting ridge, supposed to be occasioned by the animals licking themselves.

CALF-YARD, a person's birth-place, a Newcastle-man's fireside.

> Aw've leern'd to prefer me awn canny *calf-yaird;*
> If ye catch me mair frae't ye'll be cunnun.
>
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

CALL, to abuse. They *called* one another!

CALL, to proclaim, or to give notice by the public crier. *To be called at church,* to have the banns of marriage published. The ceremony of proclaiming every fair in Newcastle, which is attended by the officers of the corporation, in state, is denominated *calling the fair.*

CALLANT, a stripling; a man clever or much esteemed. Q. Fr. *gallant?*

CALLER, cool, fresh. "Caller herrings"—"caller cocks," or "caller cockles"—"caller ripe grosers"—*Newc. cries.* Isl. *kalldur,* frigidus.

CALLET, to scold.—CALLETING, saucy, gossiping.—A CALLETING HOUSEWIFE, a regular scold.

> A *callet* of boundless tongue.—*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

CAM, a ridge, hedge, or old earthen mound. Sax. *comb.*

CAMMERELL, a large stretcher used by butchers.

CAMPLE, to argue, to answer pertly and frowardly when rebuked by a superior. Germ. *kampfen*, to contend.

CANDLE-CAP, an old hat without a brim, with a candle in front, used by butchers.

CANKER, rust.—CANKERED, cross, ill-conditioned.

CANNY, a genuine Newcastle word, applied to any thing superior or of the best kind. It 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 persons agreeable in the domestic state. "Canny Newcassel," *par excellence*, is proverbial.—CANNINESS, caution, good conduct.

> God bless the king and nation!
> Each bravely fills his station,
> Our *canny* corporation,
> Lang may they sing, wi' me.
>
> Song, *The Keel Row.*

CANT, to upset, to overturn.

> Bob *canted* the form, with a kevel,
> As he was exerting his strength;
> But he got on the lug such a nevel,
> That down he came all his long length.
>
> *The Collier's Pay Week.*

CANT-DOG, an handspike with a hook, used for turning over large pieces of timber.

CANTING, a sale by auction, proclaimed publicly on the spot where it is to take place. Ital. *incanto.*

CANTY, merry, lively, cheerful. Su.-Got. *ganta*, ludificare.

> "Some canny wee boddie may be me lot,
> "And aw'll be *canty* wi' thinking o't."

CAP, to overcome in argument, to excel in any feat of agility. Tuet. *kappe*, the summit.—CAPPER, one who excels.

CAPSIZE, to overturn.

CAR-HANDED, left handed. One of the ancient Kings of Scotland was called "Kinath-Kerr," or Kinath the left handed.

CARL, KARL, a country fellow, a gruff old man. Sax. *ceorl.* Isl. *karl.* Dut. *kaerel.*

CARLINGS, grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. They are served at table, on the second Sunday before Easter, called CARLING SUNDAY, formerly denominated Care Sunday, which is Passion Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week, are Good Friday and Holy Week—supposed to be so called from that being a season of great religious care and anxiety.

CARR, flat marshy land; a pool or lake.

CARROCK, or CURROCK, a heap of stones, used as a bounder mark or as a guide for travellers. Also a mountain, appearing at a distance, by which, when the sun appears over it, the country people compute the time of the day.

CARRY-ON-THE-WAR, to keep up or continue fun or mischief after it has once commenced.

> Ah! no; in Heaton cellars they
> Would rather chuse to be,
> Most jovial, *carrying-on-the-war*,
> All under lock and key!—Song, *Blackett's Field.*

CASINGS, CASSONS, COW-BLADES, cow dung dried for fuel.

CASSEN, cast off; as "cassen clothes."—CASSEN-TOP, a top thrown off with a string.

CAST, a twist or contortion.

CASTER, or CASTOR, a little box; as *pepper caster.* Wanting in this sense in Todd's John.

CAST-UP, to upbraid, to reproach.

CAT-HAWS, the fruit of the white thorn. The larger ones are called *bull*-haws.

CAT'S-FOOT, ground-ivy.

CATTERWAULING, wooing, courting; or rather rambling or intriguing in the night.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS, an earwig.

CAUD, cold. Teut. *kaud*, frigidus.

CAVE, or KAVE, to separate, as corn from the straw or chaff. Teut. *kaven.*

CAVEL, or KAVEL, a lot. Teut. *kavel.* To CAST CAVELS, to cast lots. Teut. *kavelen.*

CAWKERS, the hind parts of a horse's shoe sharpened, and pointed downwards, to prevent the animal from slipping. Also the iron plates put upon *clogs*, which *see.* Lat. *calx.*

CERTEES, SARTIES, certainly. A good old Spenserian word, used also by Shakspeare and others. MY CERTES! *maw sartees*, upon my faith! in good truth.

"Blue stockings, white clocks, and reed garters,
"Yellow breeks, and my shoon, wi' lang quarters,
"Aw myed wor bairns cry,
"Eh! sarties! ni! ni!
"Sic verra fine things had Bob Cranky."

CHAFFS, CHAFTS, jaws, jaw-bones, chops.

CHAMBERLYE, CHEMMERLEY, fetid or stale urine. Omitted by both Johnson and Todd, though found in a passage cited from Shakspeare under the word *jorden.*

CHANGELING, a child of a peevish or malicious temper, or differing in looks from the rest of a family—supposed to have been changed, when an infant, by the gipsies. The fairies of old were famous for stealing the most beautiful and witty children, and leaving in their places such as were ugly and stupid.

CHAP, to knock, as at the door. Scotch.

CHAP, CHEP, a customer. Also a general term for a man, used either respectfully or contemptuously.

When aw was drest,
It was confest
We shem'd the *cheps* frae Newcassel-o.
Song, *Swalwell Hopping.*

CHARE, a *narrow* lane or alley. Peculiar to Newcastle, where there are several, particularly on the Quay-side. Sax. *cerre*, diverticulum. Some, however, think from the word *ajar*, partly open.

CHATTERED, bruised. Corruption of *shattered.*

CHATTER-WATER, tea. I suppose from chattering or gossiping over it.

Whyles, o'er the wee bit cup an' platie,
They sip the scandal potion pretty,
Burns, Twa Dogs.

CHEERER, a glass of spirit and warm water. Not a bad metaphor.

CHEG, or CHEGGLE, to gnaw or champ a resisting substance.

CHIEVE, to succeed, to accomplish any business. An old word used by Chaucer. Fr. *chevir*, to master.

CHILDER, children. The Saxon plural termination.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, the feast of the Holy Innocents, a festival of great antiquity. An apprehension is entertained by the superstitious that no undertaking can prosper which is begun on that day of the week on which it last fell. Pure Sax.

CHIMLAY, chimney.

CHIMLAY-PIECE, mantel-piece.—CHIMLAY-NEUK, chimney-corner.

CHIP, to crack or partly break; said of an egg when the young bird cracks the shell. Dut. *kippen*, to hatch or disclose.

CHIP-OF-THE-OLD-BLOCK, a child who in person or sentiments resembles its parents.—BROTHER-CHIP, a person of the same trade.

CHOPP'D, CHAPP'D, or HACK'D-HANDS, frost-bitten hands.

CHOPPING-BOY, a stout boy. Dr. John., dissatisfied with Skinner's definition of *lusty*, says, "perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live," which is certainly erroneous.

CHOUL, or JOWL, the jaw. Sax. *ceole.*

CHRISTIAN-HORSES, a nickname for sedan-chairmen.

CHUCK, a shell. CHUCKS AND MARVELS, a game among children.

CHUCKER, DOUBLE-CHUCKER. Terms well known among Northern topers.

CHUCKLE-HEADED, stupid, thick-headed.

CHURN, or KERN-SUPPER, harvest home. *See* MELL-SUPPER.

CHUSE-BUT, avoid.

CLACK, excessive talking, clamour. Teut. *klack.*

CLAG, to stick or adhere. Dan. *klæg.*—CLAGGY, having the property of sticking.

CLAGHAM, CLAGGUM, treacle made hard by boiling.—*Newc.* Called in other places in the North, clag-candy, lady's taste, slittery, tom trot, and treacle ball.

CLAM, to castrate a bull or ram.

CLAM, to starve, to be parched with thirst. Dut. *klemmen.*

——— When my entrails
Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.
Massinger, Rom. Actor.

CLAMMERSOME, greedy, rapacious, contentious. Dan. *klammervorn.*

CLAMP, to make a noise, to tread heavily in walking. Dut. *klompen.* Sw. *klampig.*

CLAMPS, pieces of iron at the ends of a fire-place.

CLANKER, a beating, a chastisement.

> That day aw Hawks's blacks may rue,—
> They gat mony a very sair *clanker*, O;
> Can they de owse wi' Crowley's crew
> Frev a needle tiv an anchor, O.
>
> Song, *Swalwell Hopping.*

CLAP, to touch gently, to fondle, to pat.—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. Isl. *klappa*, to clap, and *bœn*, prayer.

CLAPPER, the tongue, especially when too voluble.

CLART, to daub, to bemire.—CLARTS, plural of dirt or mire. —CLARTY, miry, dirty, wet, slippery.

CLASH, to gossip. Germ. *klatschen*, to prattle. Also to throw any thing carelessly or violently.

CLAUT, to scratch or claw, to scrape together.

CLAVER, CLAVVER, to climb up; mostly applied to children. It seems to be a corruption of cleavering, or adhering, mixed with the idea of climbing.

CLAY-DAUBIN, a custom in Cumberland, where the neighbours and friends of a new married couple assemble and don't separate until they have erected them a cottage. From the number of hands employed it is generally completed in a day. The company then rejoice and make merry.

CLECK, CLOCK, to hatch. Isl. *klek*. A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting on her eggs, is called a CLECKER, or CLOCKER.

CLECK or CLOCK, CLECKING or CLOCKING, the noise made by a brooding hen, or when she is provoked. Isl. *klak*, clangor avium.

CLECK, CLECKIN, the entire brood of chickens.

CLEET, a stay or support in carpentry.

CLEETS, pieces of iron worn by countrymen on their shoes.

CLEG, a fly, very troublesome in hot weather, particularly to horses. Dan. *klaeg*.

CLEG, a clever person, an adept.

CLEGNING, CLEANING, the after birth of a cow.

CLEUGH, CLOUGH, a ravine, a valley, between two precipitous banks, generally having a runner of water at the bottom. Sax. *clough*. The admirers of old poetry are familiar with Clym of the *Clough*, a noted archer, and the companion of our celebrated Northern outlaws, Adam Bell and William of Cloudeslee.

CLICK, to snatch hastily, to seize. Germ. *klicken*, to throw.

CLIFTY, well managing, actively industrious.

CLIP, to shear sheep. Dut. *klippen*. CLIPPING, a sheep-shearing.

CLISH-CLASH, CLISH-MA-CLAVER, idle discourse bandied about.

CLOFFEY, a slattern, a female dressed in a tawdry manner.

CLOGS, a sort of shoes, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the soles of wood, plated with iron, often termed *cawkers*.

CLOINTER, to make a noise with the feet. A person treading heavily with shoes, shod with iron, is said to clointer.

CLOIT, a clown, or stupid fellow. Teut. *kloete*.

CLOUTERLY, clumsy, awkward. Dut. *kloekte*.

CLUBBEY, a youthful game, something like doddart.

CLUMP, a heavy mass. Germ. *klump*.

CLUMPY, CLUMPISH, awkward, unwieldy.

CLUNG, closed up or stopped; shrivelled or shrunk.

CLUTHERS, in heaps. Welsh, *cluder*, a pile.

COALS. To *call over the coals*, is to give a severe reprimand. Supposed to refer to the ordeal by fire.

COALY, COLEY, a cur dog. Gael. *culie*, a little dog. Also a cant name among the boys for the lamp-lighter in Newcastle.

Cob, to pull the ear. A punishment among children.

Cobby, Coppy, stout, hearty, lively; also tyrannical, headstrong, or in too high spirits.

Coble, Coable, Cobble, a peculiar kind of boat, very sharp in the bow, and flat bottomed and square at the stern; navigated with a lug sail. Used by the pilots and fishermen on the North-east coast of England.

Cobble, a pebble or stone that may be easily thrown or *cobbled*; in some places confined to a large round stone.

Cobbler's-Monday, every Monday throughout the year—a regular holiday among the "gentle craft." I am told this custom originated from the masters requiring the greater part of the day to *cut out* the week's work.

Cock, a familiar salutation.—"*How are you, my cock?*"

Cocker, a man addicted to cock-fighting; a diversion still very prevalent among the lower orders, particularly the pitmen.

Cocket, or Coppet, pert, apish.

Cocks, a puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. *V.* Moor, Suff. Words.

Codd, a pillow or cushion. Sax. *codde*, a bag. Isl. *kodde*, a pillow.

Coddle, to indulge with warmth. Old Fr. *cadeler*, to bring up tenderly.

Cog, a wooden dish, a milk pail. Welsh, *cawg*, a bowl.

> She set the *cog* upon her head,
> An' she's gane singing hame!
>
> *Ball. of Cowdenknows.*

Cockers, Coggers, or Hoggars, properly half-boots made of stiff-leather, or strong cloth, and strapped under the shoe; but old stockings without feet, used as gaiters, are often so called.

Cogly, unsteady, moving from side to side, easily overturned.

Coke, to cry *peccavi.* Ruddiman says, it is the sound which cocks utter, especially when they are beaten, from which Skinner is of opinion they have the name of *cock.* Dr. Jam. has to *cry cok,* to acknowledge that one is vanquished, which he derives from O. Celt. *coc,* mechant, vile.

Coil, a lump on the head from a blow; also a great stir. In the latter sense it is used by Shak. and Ben. Jon.

Coit, to throw. May be referred to the rural game of *coits* or *quoits.*

Cold-fire, a fire made ready for lighting.

Colley, butcher's meat.

Colloguing, conversing secretly, plotting. Lat. *colloqui.*—*Old.*

Collop-Monday, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which it is usual to have collops and eggs for dinner.

Colt-ale, an allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by the blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. A customary entertainment given by a person on first entering into a new office, is called "*Shoeing the colt.*"

Comb, Coum, a confined valley. Welsh, *cwm.*

Come-thy-ways-hinnie, come forward; generally spoken to a person in kindness.

Comfortable, a covered passage boat on the river Tyne, so called from its containing superior accommodations to "Jemmy Joneson's Whurry;" but little patronized since the introduction of steam-packets.

Cook, to disappoint, to punish. "Aw'll cook you."

Coom, the dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing.

Compete, to rival, omitted by both John. and Todd.

Con, to fillip.

Corby, a raven. Fr. *corbeau.*

CORF, a large basket made of strong hazle rods, called *corf-rods*, in which the coals are drawn from the pits. Lat. *corbis.*—Dut. *korf.*

CORNEY, half tipsey. Allusion obvious enough.

CORN-CRAKE, land-rail, or daker hen.

COSEY, snug, warm, comfortable. Fr. *cozzi.* *V.* Le Roux.

COT, a small bed or cradle. Old Fr. *coite.*

COTTED, CLOTTED, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair or wool, as *hankled* is to silk, thread, worsted, &c.

COTTERELS, cash.

> The loss o' the *cotterels* aw dinna regaird,
> For aw've getten some white-heft o' Lunnun.
>
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

COTTERIL, a small iron bolt for a window.

COUL, to scrape together dung, mud, dirt, &c.—COUL-RAKE, the instrument by which this is performed.

COUNGE, a large lump, as of bread or cheese.

COUP, to empty, to overturn. To coup a cart—to coup *one's creils.* Sw. *guppa,* to tilt up.

COUP, COWP, to barter or exchange. Su.-Got. *koepa.* HORSE-COUPERS, horse dealers.

> A bonny seet when Tyne we saw,
> It set wor hearts a loupen,
> Is there a stream that's here belaw,
> That wiv it's fit for *coupen.*
>
> Song, *by M. Y., one of the Waltonian Club.*

COUP-CART, a short team, closed with boards. Teut. *kuype.*

COUR, COWER, to stoop low, to crouch down by bending the hams. Su.-Got. *kure.* "Cooring o'er the hearth stone."

COWE, COO, to intimidate, to keep in subjection. Isl. *kuga,* adigere.—COWED, COOED, daunted, dastardly, timid.

Cowed-cow, Cowey, a cow without horns.

Cow-paw'd, left handed.

Cow-sharen, the leavings of the cow. Sax. *scearn.* Dung in Teutonic, is *sharn*, and in Suio-Gothic, *skarn.* We have also *Shar-bud*, an old word for a beetle; supposed to be so called from its being continually found under horse or cow dung. It will astonish some of my South country readers when I inform them that fresh cow-sharen is occasionally applied, as a cooling poultice, to the faces of young damsels in Northumberland, if over flushed with any cutaneous eruption.

Cowstroppel, a cowslip.—*Northumberland.*

Cow-wa, or How-way, come away!

Coystril, a raw inexperienced lad; a contemptible fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystril* that will not drink to my niece.
Shak. Twelfth Night.

Crack, *v.* to brag or boast of any thing; to praise it. Dut. *kraaken.*

Ethiop's of their sweet complexion *crack.*
Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.

Crack, *s.* chat, conversation, news. "What's your crack."

Cracker, a small baking dish.

Cracker, a small piece of glass shaped like a pear, and which, when the small end is broken off, flies into a thousand pieces; Prince Rupert's drop.

Cracket, a low stool.

Cracks, an act of superiority. "I'll set you your cracks."—In a crack, quickly, immediately.

Crag, a rough steep rock. Pure British.

Crame, to mend by uniting, as joining broken china, or wooden bowls. *V.* Ray, *cleam.*—Cramer, the operator, generally a travelling tinker.

CRAMMELLY, weak; generally applied to walking. "The horse goes rather crammelly this morning."

CRAMP, to contract, to crumple or pucker. Teut. *krompen.*

CRANCH, to crush a hard substance between the teeth. Round sand thrown upon the floor is said to cranch under the feet.

CRANKIES, a cant name for pitmen. *See* CRANKY.

> The Crankies, farrer back nor I naw,
> Hae gyen to Sizes to see trumpets blaw,
> Wi' white sticks, an' Sheriff,
> But warn't myed a sang of,
> Nor laugh'd at, like clever Bob Cranky.
>
> Song, *Bob Cranky's Complaint.*

CRANKLE, weak, shattered. Teut. *krank.*

CRANKS, two or more rows of iron crooks in a frame, used as a toaster.

CRANKY. That man in the village, who is most conspicuous for dress, or who excels the rest of the villagers in the sports and pastimes held in estimation amongst them, is called, by way of pre-eminence, the *Cranky.—Dur. and North. See* CRANKIES.

CRANKY, *a.* sprightly, exulting, jocose. It also means, ailing, sickly. Dut. *krank.*

CRATE, a sort of basket made rectangularly of strong, upright rods inserted into cross pieces, and forming an open work side for packing glass and pottery ware. Lat. *crates.*

CREE, to seeth; hence *creed wheat* or *barley.*

CREIL, a kind of semi-circular basket of wicker work, in which provender is carried to sheep in remote pastures, or on the mountains, during the distress of a snow storm. Its sides are stiff, and its bottom supple, serving for hinges. This is called a *sheep creil,* and is strapped over a man's shoulders.

Baskets for fish and eggs, pens for poultry, and wicker utensils for various other purposes, are also called *creils* in Newcastle and the neighbourhood.

CREILED, placed or packed in a creil, as poultry or eggs.

CREWEL, fine worsted of *various colours*, now chiefly confined to what is used by females in learning embroidery. Lexicographers seem not to have understood the meaning of the word. One of the commentators on Shakspeare, quite ignorant of its sense, might have spared his remarks.

CRIB, a child's bed. Not in Todd's John. in this sense.

CRIMBLE-I'-TH'-POKE, to fly from an agreement, to act cowardly.

CRINE, to pine, to shrink. Germ. *kriechen.*

CRINKLE, to wrinkle, to bend under a load.

CRIS-CROSS, the mark or signature of those who cannot write. The alphabet was formerly called the *Christ-cross row*, probably from a superstitious custom of writing it in the form of a cross, by way of charm.

CROAKUM-SHIRE, a cant name for Northumberland, in which Newcastle may be included, from the peculiar croaking in the pronunciation of the inhabitants.

CROCK, a flake of soot in an open chimney; also short *underhair*, in the neck; and in some places an old ewe.

CROOK, a disease in sheep, causing the neck to be crooked.

CROON, CRUNE, to bellow like a disquiet ox. Dut. *kreunen*, to groan.—CROONING, the cry of the beast. It is also frequently applied to the cowardly and petted roaring of a disappointed child.

> She can o'er cast the night and cloud the moon,
> And mak the deils obedient to her *crune.*
>
> *Ramsay, Gent. Shepherd.*

CROSS-GRAINED, testy, ill-tempered.

Cross-the-buckle, Cross-owre-the-buckle, a peculiar and difficult step in dancing.—*Newc.* To do it well, is considered a great accomplishment.

> Bob hez thee at lowpin and flingin,
> At the bool, foot-ball, clubby, and swingin:
> Can ye jump up and shuffle,
> And *cross owre the buckle*,
> When ye dance? like the clever Bob Cranky.
> Song, *Bob Cranky's 'Size Sunday.*

Crowdy, a mess of oatmeal—a genuine Northumbrian dish; especially when *prepared* and *eaten*, according to the *approved receipt* of the author of "Metres, addressed to the Lovers of Truth," &c. *See* his admirable directions p. 213, 2d Edit.

Crowdy-main, a riot, a mixture of high and low, any confusion.

Crowley's-crew, sons of Vulcan attached to the extensive iron works, at Winlaton and Swalwell, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, established by Sir Ambrose Crawley about 130 years ago, and said to be governed by a peculiar code of their own.

Cruddle, to curdle. It also means, to crouch, to shrink.—Mr. Wilbraham has Crewdle or Croodle, to crouch together like frightened chickens on the sight of a bird of prey.

Cruick-yor-hough, *crook-your-hough*, sit down—a friendly invitation.

> Wiv huz i' the North, when aw'm wairsh i' my way,
> (But t' knaw wor warm hearts ye yor-sell come),
> Aw lift the first latch, and baith man and dame say,
> *Cruick yor hough*, canny man, for ye're welcome.
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

CRUMP, hard, brittle, crumbling; as bread or cake of that quality.

CRUSE, CROOSE, or CROUSE, brisk, lively. "As *crowse* as a new washen louse."—*Old Prov.*

CRUT, a dwarf, or any thing *curbed* in its growth.

CRUTTLES, crumbs, broken pieces.

CUCKOO-SPIT, white frothy matter seen on certain plants in the spring.

CUDDLE, to embrace, to squeeze, to hug. Teut. *kudden.*

Now aw think it's high time to be steppin,
We've sitten tiv aw's about lyem;
So then, wiv a kiss and a *cuddle*,
These lovers they bent their ways heym.

Song, *The Pitman's Courtship.*

CUDDY, or CUDDY-ASS, an ass. Teut. *kudde*, grex.—CUDDY'S-LEGS, a barbarous unmeaning name for large herrings, peculiar to the Newcastle fish market.

CULL, *s.* a fool. CULL, *a.* silly, foolish. "Thou'rt a *cull*," is often used by a Northumbrian to cheat the devil of his due, by avoiding the denunciation of calling his brother a *fool.*

Some *culls* went hyem, some crush'd to town,
Some gat aboot by Whickham-o.

Song, *Swalwell Hopping.*

Our viewer sez, aw can't de better,
Than send him a story *cull* letter.
But writing a'll let rest;
The pik fits maw hand best,
A pen's ower sma for Bob Cranky.

Song, *Bob Cranky's Complaint.*

CULLY-SHANGEY, a riot or uproar.

CUNDY, CUNLIFF, a conduit.

CUR, a term of reproach; as "*ketty cur*," a vile person.

CURFEW, the evening bell. Its origin and purpose are too well known to need repetition here. I merely allude to it for the purpose of stating that its name is still retained in Newcastle, where it is rung at the original time—eight in the evening.

CURN-BERRIES, currants. CHURRY-RIPE-CURN-BERRIES, Newcastle cry for currants.

CUSHAT, the ring dove, or wild pigeon. Major Moor is disposed to derive this *pretty* word from *Coo-chat*, that is *cooing* and *chattering;* but I have little doubt the true etymology is Sax. *cusceate*, from *cusc*, chaste, in allusion to the conjugal fidelity of the bird.

CUSHY-COW-LADY, a beautiful little scarlet beetle, with black spots; sometimes called *Lady-bird.*

CUT, a quantity of yarn, twelve of which make what is called a *hank*, the same as skain in the South.

CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN, a hearty welcome, plenty.

CUTE, quick, intelligent, sly, cunning, clever. Mr. Wilbraham thinks this word is probably an abbreviation of acute, but is it not more likely direct from Sax. *cuth*, expertus?

CUTES, KUTES, the feet.

> Did ever mortal see sic brutes,
> To order me to lift my *cutes.*
> Ad smash the fool, he stands and talks,
> How can he learn me to walk,
> That's walk'd this forty year, man?
>
> *The Pitman's Revenge against Bonaparte.*

CUTTER, to fondle, to make much of.

CUTTERING, the cooing of a pigeon. Also applied to private or secret conversation. Dut. *kouten.*

CUTTY, short. Gael. *cutach.*—CUTTY-GUN, a short pipe.

D.

DAD, to shake, to strike. "A *dad* on the head."—DAD-OF-BREAD, a large piece of bread.

DADDLE, to walk unsteadily, to saunter or trifle.—DAWDY, a slattern. Isl. *dauda doppa.*

DADDLE, the hand. "Give *us* a shake of your *daddle.*"

DADGE, DODGE, to walk in a slow clumsy manner.

DAFFLE, to betray loss of memory and mental faculty. Persons growing old and in their dotage, are said to *daffle*, and to be *dafflers.*

DAFT, simple, foolish, stupid. Su.-Got. *doef*, stupidus. *Daffie* occurs in Chaucer, Peirs Ploughman, &c.

DAG, *v.* to drizzle.—DAG, *s.* a drizzling rain. "*Daggy* day." Isl. *daugg.*

DAGGLE, or DRAGGLE, to bemire.—DAGGLED, DRAGGLED, dirtied. "*Draggle-tailed* Dorothy-o!" According to Ray, from *dag*, dew upon the grass. *See* DAG.

DAINTY, pleasant, worthy, excellent. Isl. *daindis.*

DAIRNS, small, unmarketable fish.

DAKER-HEN, land rail, or *corn-crake.*

DAME, DEAME, the mistress of the house. *V.* Note in Cumb. Ball. p. 65.

DANDY-CANDY, DOG'S-T**D, candied sweetmeats.—*Newc.*

DANG, a foolish evasion of an oath.

DANNAT or DONNOT, a good for nothing, idle person; generally a female. *Do-naught.* The devil, in Cumberland.

DAPPER-FELLOW, a pert, brisk, tidy little man.

DARK, DART, *v.* to listen with an insidious attention. Allied to the old verb, *dark*, used by Chaucer, Spenser, and others.

DARK, *a.* blind. ALMOST DARK, nearly blind. QUITE DARK, stone blind.

DARN, to mend stockings, &c. by chequering the threads. Welsh, *darn*, to patch.

DASH-MY-BUTTONS, a moderated imprecation.

DAUBER, a plasterer. The ancient style of a branch of the fraternity of bricklayers in Newcastle was *Catters* and *Daubers*. The *cat* was a piece of soft clay thrust in between the laths, which were afterwards *daubed*.

DAVER, to stun, to stupify. DAVERED, benumbed, stupified. Teut. *daveren*, tremere.

DAW, to dawn. Sax. *dægian*, to grow light.

> The other side from whence the morning *daws*.
>
> *Drayton, Polyolbion.*

DAYTILMAN, DAYTALEMAN, a day labourer, chiefly in husbandry. One who *tills* by the day.

DAZE, to dazzle, to stupify, to frighten. Teut. *daesen*, delirare, insanire.

DAZED, blinded with splendour, astounded, benumbed with frost.

DAZED-MEAT, meat ill roasted.—DAZED-BREAD, bread not well baked.

DEAD-HOUSE, a place in Newcastle for the reception of drowned persons.

DEAD-NIP, a blue mark on the body, ascribed by the vulgar to necromancy. *V.* Kilian, *dood-nepe*.

DEAF, rotten; as a deaf nut. Teut. *doove noot*.—Barren or blasted; as *deaf corn*, which is pure Saxon.

DEAN, DENE, properly a dell or deep wooded valley, with running water at the bottom, but applied to any hollow where the ground slopes on both sides. Sax. *den*, a cave or lurking place.

DEAVE, to deafen, to stupify with noise. Isl. *deyfa*.

Debateable-lands, large tracts of wild country, on the confines of Northumberland, which were a continued source of feud and contention, until all disputes respecting them were compromised, under an arbitration, between the houses of Percy and Douglas.

Deeds, rubbish of quarries or drains.

Deet, or Dight, to dress or clean, to winnow corn. Sax. *dihtan*, parare, disponere. *See* Keel-deeters.

Deft, pretty, neat, clever, handy. Stated in Todd's John. to be obsolete, but not so in the North. Sax. *dæft*, idoneus.

He said I were a *deft* lass.—*Brome's Northern Lass.*

Deg, to moisten with water, to sprinkle. Sax. *deagan*, tingere. This word, used by Shak. in the Tempest, is not in Todd's John., nor in Nares.

Desse, *v.* to lay close together, to pile up in order.—Dess, *s.* a truss of hay. Chaucer uses *deis*, for a seat, and Spenser has *desse*, a desk or table, from old Fr. *dais*.

Deuce, the devil, or an evil spirit. "Deuce take him." St. Austin makes mention of some libidinous demons, or spirits, that used to violate the chastity of women, which spirits, he says, the Gauls called *duses (quos dusios nuncupant Galli.)* *V.* Aug. de Civit. Dei. l. i. c. 23.

Dicky-with-him, all over with him. Said of a person when ruined, or thwarted.

Didder, to shiver with cold. Germ. *zittern*, to tremble. *V.* Skinner.

Difficulter, more difficult. A common comparative.

Dike, a ditch, hedge, or fence. Teut. *dijck*, agger. In a coal mine, it means a large crack or breach of the solid strata. A depot for coals at the staith is also called a *dyke*.

Dill, to soothe pain. Isl. *dilla*, lallare.

Ding, to dash with violence. Su.-Got. *daenga*, tundere.—Ding-down, *ding-doon*, to overthrow. Very common.

Ding, to push or drive. Sax. *denegan*, to beat.

Dinman, or Dinmont, a female sheep after the first shearing.

Dinnel, Dinnle, or Dindle, to be affected with a prickling or shooting pain, as if of a tremulous short motion in the particles of one's flesh; such as arises from a blow, or is felt in the fingers when exposed to the fire after frost. Dut. *tintelen*, to tingle.

Dirdom, Durdum, a great noise, or uproar. Gael. *diardan*, anger. Welsh, *dwrdd*, a stir.

Dirl, to move quickly, to thirl, to whiz. Sax. *thirlian*, perforare.

> 'Twas but yestreen, nae farther gaen,
> I threw a noble throw at ane;
> Wi' less, I'm sure, I've hundreds slain;
> But deil-ma-care,
> It just play'd *dirl* on the bane,
> But did nae mair.
>
> *Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.*

Disgest, digest. Used by Beaum. and Flet. and others.

Dish-faced, hollow faced.

Disher, a maker of wooden bowls or dishes.

Dipness, depth. Isl. *diup*. altum.

Dizened, Bedizened, dressed, decorated.

> I put my clothes off, and I *dizen'd* him.
>
> *Beaum. & Flet. Pilgrim.*

Dobbies, spirits or demons. They appear to be of different kinds. Some—attached to particular houses or farms—are of a good humoured disposition, and though naturally lazy, are said to make, in cases of trouble and difficulty, incre-

dible exertions for the advantage of the family; such as stacking all the hay, or housing the whole crop of corn in one night. Others—residing in low granges or barns, or near antiquated towers or bridges—have a very different character imputed to them. Among other pranks, they will sometimes jump behind a horseman, and compress him so tightly, that he either perishes before he can reach his home, or falls into some lingering and direful malady.

Dockon, the dock, *rumex obtusifolius.* A charm is connected with the medicinal application of this plant. If a person be severely stung with a nettle, it is customary to collect a few dock leaves, to spit on them, and then to rub the part affected, repeating the incantation, "*In* dockon, *out* nettle," till the violent smarting and inflammation subside—seldom exceeding ten minutes. These words are said to have a similar effect with those expressed in the old Monkish adage, "Exeat ortica, tibi sit periscelis amica;" the female garter bound about the part which has suffered, being held a remedy equally efficacious. Mr. Wilbraham remarks that, "In dock, out nettle" is a kind of proverbial saying, expressive of inconstancy. This observation will contribute to explain an obscure passage in Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide, b. iv. st. 66.

"Thou biddest me I should love another
"All freshly new, and let Creseide go,
"It lithe nat in my power, leve brother,
"And though I might, yet would I nat do so,
"But canst thou plaien raket to and fro,
"*Nettle in, dock out*, now this, now that, Pandare?
"Now foule fall her for thy wo that care."

Dodd, to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep.—Doddings, the cuttings. *Dod*, to lop, as a tree, is an old word. "Dodder'd oak."

DODDART, a bent stick with which the game of doddart is played. Two captains choose their party by alternate votes, when a piece of globular wood, called an *orr* or *coit*, is thrown down in the middle of a field, and each side endeavours to drive it to the *alley*, *hail*, or goal. Same as *clubbey*, *hockey*, *shinney*, *shinneyhaw*.

DODDED, without horns, as dodded sheep. Perhaps an abbreviation of *doe-headed*.

DODDER, DOTHER, to shake, to tremble; to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude.—DODDER-GRASS, quaking grass, *briza*.

DODGE, to jog, to incite.

DODY, a corruption of George, applied only to children, and originating in a childish pronunciation of Georgee, by the common infantile substitution of *d* for *g*, and the not uncommon omission of *r*, especially in Newcastle, when a broad vowel precedes.

DOFF, to undress, to put off. From *do off*. *See* DON.

> Thou wear'st a lion's hide.
> *Doff* it for shame.—*Shak. King John.*

DOG, a wooden utensil in form of a dog, with iron teeth, for toasting bread. Also a piece of iron placed at each end of a fire place to keep up the fire.

DOLE, to set out or allot; applied to land. Sax. *dœlan* to divide. In Cumb. a narrow plot of ground in a common field, set out by land-marks, is called a DEAIL.

DOLE, grief, sorrow, lamentation. Old Fr. *dol*, *dole*. Mod. Fr. *deuil*. By no means obsolete, as stated in Todd's John. Alms distributed at funerals are still called *doles*.

DON, to dress, to put on. An old word from *do on*. Stated in Todd's John. to be obsolete; but it i common use in the North *See* DOFF

Doncy, affectedly neat, accompanied with the idea of self-importance.

Dook, or Duck, to bathe. Dut. *ducken.*

Doose, Douce, Douse, snug, comfortable, clean, neat, tidy, sweet-looking—applied to a beautiful and attractive woman. Lat. *dulcis.* Fr. *doux, douce.*

Doose, Douce, a blow. "Doose-i'-the-chops," a blow on the face.—Doosey, or Doosey-cap, a punishment among boys.

Double, to clench. "He doubled his neif."

Doup, Dowp, clunes. Isl. *Döf.* "As fine as F**ty-Poke's Wife, who dressed her *doup* with primroses."—*A Newcastle comparison.*

Doutsome, hesitating, uncertain as to the event.

Dow, Doo, a little cake. *See* Yule-dow.

Dowly, lonely, melancholy, sorrowful. "A dowly place"—"a dowly lot."

Down-come, a fall in the market, or indeed in any other sense.

Down-dinner, tea, or any afternoon's repast. *V.* Bouch. *aandorn.*

Down-house, the back kitchen.

Down-in-the-mouth, dispirited, dejected, disheartened.

Down-lying, an accouchement.

Dowp, a carrion crow.

Dowpy, the smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds.

Doxy, a sweetheart; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shak. and other play writers.

Dozened, spiritless, impotent, withered.

Drabbl'd, Drabble-tailed, dirtied. *Draggled.*

Draff, brewers' grains, with which cows and swine are fed.—Teut. *draf.* Both Hanmer and Johnson have misinterpreted this Shakspearian word, and Nares hath perpetuated the error.

DRAPE, a cow whose milk is dried up. Sax. *drepen*, to fail—having failed to give milk. *Drape* sheep, oves rejiculæ, credo ab A. S. *dræpe*, expulsio, *dræped*, abactus. Skinner.

DRAUP, DREAP, to drawl, to speak slowly and monotonously.

DRAWK, DRACK, to saturate with water. Su.-Got. *draenka*, aqua submergere.

DREAP, to drench. "Dreaping o' wet."

DREE, to suffer, to endure. Sax. *dreogan*, to undergo.

He did great pyne and meikle sorrow *dree*.—*Ross, Helenore.*

DREE, weary, long, tediously tiresome. Apparently a rapid pronunciation of Germ. *durre*, dry, both in a physical and metaphorical sense; but *see* Dr. Jam. In Northumberland, within the memory of old people, the farmers had a sort of cart without wheels, drawn by one horse, called a *dree*.

DRESSER, a long chest of drawers about three feet high, with an opening in the centre for pots and pans, making a sort of kitchen table. Teut. *dressoor*. Fr. *dressoir*, a side-board.

DRIBLET, "a small sum; odd money in a sum."—*Dr. John.* It, however, means a small inconsiderable thing of any sort.

DRIP, stalactites, or petrefactions.

DRONING, a lazy indolent mode of doing a thing.—*Dronish* is a very old word.

DROUGHT, DRAUGHT, a team of horses in a cart or waggon, both collectively taken.

DRUMLY, DRUMMELY, muddy, confused. Misled by Hanmer and Pegge, to *drumble* is in Todd's John. misinterpreted to drone, to be sluggish. The example from *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor*, "Look how you *drumble*," unquestionably means *how confused you are.*

Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak himsel look fair and fatter.

Burns, Twa Dogs.

Drunkard's-cloak, a great tub or barrel of a peculiar construction, for the punishment of drunkards in Newcastle. *V.* Gardiner's Englands Grievance, p. iii., and Brand's History of Newc. vol. ii, p. 192.

Druve, Druvy, dirty, muddy. Sax. *ge-drefan*, turbare.

Dub, a small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. Mœ.-Got. *diep*, deep. Celt. *dubh*, a canal.

Dubler, Doubler, a large dish of earthenware. *Dobeler* is in Peirs Ploughman. "Mugs and *dublers*, wives!"—*Newc. Cry.*

Dub-skelper, bog-trotter; applied to the borderers.

Ducket, a dove-cot.

Ducks and Drakes, a pastime. Flat stones or slates are thrown upon the surface of a piece of water, so that they may dip and emerge several times, without sinking. "Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and *drakes*, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy."—*Arbuthnot* and *Pope*, quoted in Todd's John. I do not know the age of handy-dandy, but the sport of *ducks* and *drakes* is of high antiquity, being elegantly described by Minutius Felix.

Dud, a rag. Gael. *dud*.—Duds, clothes of a dirty or inferior kind. *V.* Jam.—Dudman, a scare-crow.

Dullbirt, Dulburt, Dulbard, a stupid person, a blockhead. Q. *Dullbirth?*

Dull, hard of hearing. Same in Scotland.

Dumfounded, perplexed, confused. *V.* Jam. *dumfounder*.

Dumpy, sullen.—In the Dumps, a fit of sullenness. Dut. *dom*, dull, stupid.

Dungeonable, shrewd, or as the vulgar express it, *devilish*.—As *Tartarus*, signifies hell and a dungeon; so dungeon is applied to both.—*Ray*.

DUNSH, DUNCH, to push or jog with the elbow. Teut. *donsen.*

DUNTER, a porpoise.

DUSH, to push with violence. Teut. *doesen*, pulsare cum impetu.

DUST, tumult, uproar. "To kick up a dust." Su.-Got. *dyst, dust*, tumultus, fragor. Also money. "Down with your dust."

DWINE, to pine, to be in a decline or consumption. Sax. *dwinan*, tabescere.—DWINY, ill thriven.—DWAIN, a fainting fit, or swoon.

> And then hee sickened more and more, and dried and *dwined* away.—*Hist. Prince Arthur*, part 3, chap. 175.

E.

EALD, old age. Pure Saxon. Chaucer has *elde*, and Shak. *eld.*

EAM, EAME, uncle. Sax. *eame.*

> Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*,
> The Earl of Wor'ster.—*Drayton, Polyolbion.*

> The nephues straight depos'd were by the *eame.*
> *Mirror for Magistrates.*

EAR, a kidney, as the ear of veal. It is supposed to be so called from its resemblance to an ear, and being a name more delicate than kidney; but it is probably a corruption of Germ. *niere*, a kidney. The old name, presenting a less familiar idea, might be retained from delicacy, as the old French words mutton, veal, beef, and pork, are considered less offensive than sheep, calf, ox, and pig, when these animals are brought to table.

EARN, YEARN, to coagulate milk. *V.* Ihre, *rænna.*

EARNING, YEARNING, rennet. Sax. *gerunning.*

EASINGS, eaves of a house. Sax. *efese*. Peirs Ploughman has *evesynges*.

EATH, EITH, easy. Sax. *eath*.

Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to do amiss.—*Spenser*, *F. Q.*

EAVER, EEVER, a corner or quarter of the heavens. *V.* Wilb. and *see* ART.

EDDER, the long part of fence wood put upon the top of fences. Dr. John. says, not in use; but I have heard it in most of the Northern counties.

Save *edder* and stake
Strong hedge to make.—*Tusser*, *Husbandry*.

EE, singular of eye. Sax. *eag*.—EEN, plural. Sax. *eagan*. Chaucer uses *eyen*, for the eyes.

EE, a spout; as the *mill-ee*.

EELEATORS, young eels from two to five inches long. Hordes of little *urchins* wander about the shores of the Tyne, at low water, in search of them under the stones. When secured by the head, they use the following jargon, "Eele! Eeleaator! cast your tail intiv a knot, and aw'l thraw you into the waater."

EEM, leisure. Seldom, I think, used, except in Cumb. *V.* Wilb.

EGG, EGG-ON, to instigate, to incite. Sax. *eggian*.

Wherfore, they that *eggen* or consenten to the sinne, been partners of the sinne, and of the dampnation of the sinner.—*Chaucer*, *Persones Tale*.

EGGLER, a person who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale.

EIGH, EYE, AYE, yes. The use of this adverb is perhaps more characteristic of a Northern dialect than any other word that could be named, as it is nearly universal and uniform;

though it is probable it was at first merely a provincial mode of pronouncing the old *ya*. So far as I remember, it does not occur in Chaucer; nor am I aware that it is to be met with in any publication, older than the time of Shakspeare.

EKE-OUT, to use sparingly. Chaucer has *eeke*, to add to, to increase.

ELBOW-GREASE, hard rubbing, or any persevering exercise with the arms. "Lucernum olere," *old Prov.*

ELDIN, ELDING, fuel, such as turf, peat, or wood. Sax. *ælet.* Isl. *elldr.* Dan. *ild.*

ELF-LOCKS, entangled or clotted hair. It was supposed to be a spiteful amusement of Queen Mab, and her subjects, to twist the hair of human beings, or the manes and tails of horses, into hard knots, which it was not fortunate to loose.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night;
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.

Shak. Rom. and Jul.

ELF-SHOTS, the name vulgarly given to the flint arrow heads of our ancestors, supposed to have been shot by fairies.

There every herd, by sad experience knows
How wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or stretch'd on earth the heart-smit heifers lie.

Ode, Pop. Superstit. Highlands, p. 10.

ELL-DOCKENS, butter bur, great colts'-foot. *Tusselago major.* —*North.*

ELLEK, ELLICK, Alexander.

ELLER, ALLER, the alder. Sax. *eelr.* Germ. *eller.* This

tree abounds in the North more than in any other part of the kingdom, and seems always to have been *there* held in great respect and veneration. A contrary notion—countenanced by Shakspeare—has, however, prevailed, in conquence of Judas, as it is said, having been hanged on a tree of this kind; but for which I have in vain searched for an ancient authority.

Ell-mother, step mother.

Else, already. Sax. *elles.*

Elsin, Elson, an awl. Teut. *aelsene*, subula. "A cobbler's elson."

Elspith, Elizabeth.

End-irons, two large moveable iron plates used to contract the fire place. When a great fire is wanted they are placed at a distance; and nearer for a small one. *V.* Skinner, *and-irons.*

Enoo, Enow, by and by. "Aw'l come enoo."

Esh, the ash tree. Teut. *esch.*

Etow, or Atoo, broken in two.

Ettle, to intend, to attempt, to take aim. *V.* Ihre. *ætla.*

Evendoon, *even down*, plain, honest, downright. "Even doon-thump."

Evil-eye, an envious, malicious eye.

> You shall not find me, daughter,
> After the slander of most step-mothers,
> *Evil-eyed* unto you. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The superstitious supposed the first morning glance of a person with an evil-eye to be certain destruction to man or beast. Though the effect might not be instantaneous, it was eventually sure. If he, who had this unfortunate propensity, were well disposed, he cautiously glanced his

eye on some inanimate object, to prevent the direful consequences. Connected with an *evil-eye*, is a common expression in the North, "no one shall say *black is your eye*," *i. e.* no body can justly speak ill of you.

Doll, in disdaine, doth from her heeles defie;
The best that breathes shall tell her *black's her eye:*
And that it's true she speaks, who can say nay?
When none that lookes on't but will sweare 'tis gray.
Old Epigram.

Tho' he no worth a plack is,
His awn coat on his back is,
And *nane can say that black is,*
The white o'Johnny's ee.
Song, *The Keel Row.*

EWE-GOWAN, the common daisy. *North Tindale.*

EWER, URE, YURE, an udder.

F.

FAD, fashioned. "Ill fad." The Scotch have *ill-faur'd*, ill favoured, and *weel-faur'd*, well favoured. In Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, we find, "comly or well *farynge* in shape; elegans;" and in Hormanni Vulgaria, we have, "he looked *unfaringly*, aspectu fuit incomposito." *See* FARAND.

FAD, FAUD, a bundle of straw, twelve of which make a *thrave*. Sax. *feald*, plica.

FADGE, a bundle, as of sticks. *Sw. fagga*, onerare.

FADGE, a small flat loaf, or thick cake. Fr. *fouace*.

FAGGOT, a contemptuous epithet for a female. "Faggot of misery." "Idle Faggot."

FAIKES! FAIX! faith, upon my faith.

FAIN, glad. "Fair words make fools fain."—*Prov.* Sax. *fægan.* Isl. *feginn.*

Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I.

Shak. 2. *Hen. VI.*

FAIR, FAIRING, a present at or from a fair. "How are you for my fair?"—"How are you for mine, aw spoke first."

FAIR-FALL-YOU, a blessing attend you.

FAIRY-BUTTER, a fungus excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees. After great rains, and in a certain degree of putrefaction, it is reduced to a consistency, which, together with its colour, makes it not unlike butter.

FAIRY-RINGS, circles of dark green grass, frequently visible in meadow fields; round which, according to Fairy mythology, these "*pretty* ladies" were accustomed to dance by moonlight.

"Those *rings* and roundelayes
——— which yet remaine,
On many a grassy plaine."

Fairie's Farewell.

They do request you now
To give them leave to dance a *fairy-ring.*

Randolph, Amyntas.

The footseps of fairy and fay
In the grassplot are plain to be seen,
Where at midnight, in dancing the hay,
They lighten the cares of their Queen.

Derwent, an Ode, p. 12.

FAMILOUS, relating to a family. "'Tis a familous complaint."

FAND, found.

FANTOME-CORN, lank, light corn.—FANTOME-HAY, light, well gotten hay. *V.* Ray.

FARAND, *s.* state of preparation for a journey—fashion, manner, custom.—FARAND-MAN, a traveller or itinerant merchant.—FARANT, *a.* equipped for a journey—fashioned, shaped; as *fighting-farant*, in the fighting way or fashion; *well* or *ill-farant*, well or ill looking. *See* AUD-FARANT.—FARANTLY, *adv.* orderly, in regular or established modes. —All these expressions may be traced to the old verb FARE, (from Sax. *faran*,) to be on a journey. We may, as remarked by Dr. Willan, wonder at the ideas of foresight, preparation, and formal style, connected with a journey in our island; but on reverting to the time of the Heptarchy, when no collateral facilities aided the traveller, we shall be convinced that a journey of any considerable extent, must have been an undertaking that would require much previous calculation, and nice arrangement. Indeed, within the last century, what we now call a *trip* from Newcastle to London, was considered so perilous an enterprize, that the traveller, as a necessary precaution, regularly made a will, and arranged his most important affairs.

FARE, to near or approach. "The cow fares a-calving."

FARLIES, trifles. "Spying farlies."—FARLIES, or FERLIES, strange things; properly sudden, or unexpected. Sax. *ferlice*. The word occurs in Peirs Ploughman, and in the writings of Chaucer, Drayton, and others.

FARN, or FAREN-TICKLED, freckled, sun burnt.—FARN-TICKLES, freckles on the skin; said to be from resembling the seeds of the fern—*freckled* with *fern;* but perhaps, *fair* and *tickled*, fair and freckled.

FASSENS-EEN, *Fasting's-even*, Shrove Tuesday evening. The *eve* of the mass of the great feast, or *feasting's even.*

FASH. *v.* to trouble, to teaze. "I cannot be fash'd." Fr. *facher*.—FASH, *s.* trouble, care, anxiety. Fr. *facherie*.—FASHIOUS, *a.* troublesome. Fr. *facheux*, *facheuse*.

FAST AND LOOSE, or PRICK IN THE BELT, a cheating game, still occasionally practised by *faws*, and low sharpers at fairs. *V.* Nares.

FAT-HEN, muck weed, or goose foot. *Chenopodium album.*

FAUD, FAD, fold yard.—PIN-FAD, pinfold. Sax. *fald*, stabulum.

FAUGH, fallow. Mr. Wilbraham says an abbreviation of the word; but is it not from Isl. *faaga*, polire, or Su.-Got. *feia* vel *fœia*, purgare?

FAVOUR, to resemble, to have a similar countenance or appearance. "He *favours* his father." Cheshire has no exclusive claim to this word. *V.* Wilb.

> Good Faith, me thinks that this young Lord Chamont
> *Favours* my mother, sister, doth he not?
>
> *Ben Jon. Case is Alter'd.*

FAWS, itinerant tinkers, or venders of pottery ware; generally accompanied by their wives and families. Like their ancestors the gipsies, the female branches are still famous at palmistry and fortune telling. In Lodge's Illustrations of Brit. Hist. vol. i., p. 135, is a curious letter from the Justices of Durham to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord President of the Council in the North, dated 19th Jan. 1549, concerning the gipsies and *faws*.—FAW-GANG, a company of *riffraff*.

FEAL, to hide. "He that *feals* can find."—*Prov.* Isl. *fel*, occultare.

FEARFUL, FEARFOO, very, exceeding. "Fearful sorry"—very sorry.

FEAT, neat, dextrous. Su.-Got. *fatt*, apt, ready.—FEATLY, dextrously.

> She dances *featly*.—*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

FECK, might, activity, abundance. Perhaps Sax. *faeck*, space. In Scotland, *Feck*, is quantity; *many feck*, plenty; *little*

feck, scarcity. Germ. *fach*, a portion or compartment; *ein fach*, single; *twey fach*, double; *mehr fach*, many fold.

FECKFUL, strong, powerful, brawny.

FECKLESS, feeble, helpless, inefficient.

FELL, *s.* a rocky hill, a mountain or common scarcely admitting of cultivation. Isl. *fell*, one mountain resting on another. Su.-Got. *fiaell*, a ridge of mountains. Germ. *fels*, a rock.

FELL, *a.* sharp, keen. Hence *fell*, savage, cruel, &c.

FELLON, a disease in cows, occasioned by cold. Skinner derives it from Sax. *felle*, cruel, on account of the anguish the complaint occasions; and the author of the Crav. Gloss. from Dut. *felen* or *feylen*, to fail; because milch cows, which are subject to it, fail of giving their milk; or from *hellen*, to bow or hang down, as the udders of cows are frequently enlarged in this disease. A cutaneous eruption in children is also called the fellon.

FELTERED, entangled.

> His *feltred* locks that on his bosom fell.—*Fairfax.*

FEMMER, weak, slender. Isl. *framur*, mollis.

FEN, to appear to do any thing neatly, or adroitly, not to be deterred by shame.—FENSOME, neat, becoming, adroit. "I cannot fen," signifies I am restrained by a sort of awe arising from the presence of some person for whom I have a respect or dread.

FEND, to make a shift, to be industrious, to struggle with difficulties, to ward off. "He *fends* hard for a living." It is also used in allusion to the state of health, as "how *fends* it," *i. e.* how are you in health.—FENDY, good at making a shift, warding off want. *Fend*, is an old word for support.

FEND AND PROVE, to argue and defend.

FERE, FIERE, a brother, friend, or companion. Sax. *gefera*, socius.

And here's a hand, my trusty *fiere*,
And gie's a hand o' thine:
And we'll tak a right gude willie-waught,
For auld lang syne. *Burns, Auld Lang Syne.*

The word is used by Spenser for a husband.

But faire Clarissa to a lovely *fere*
Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere.
Spencer, Faerie Queene.

FEST, to bind or place out an apprentice under an indenture. Su.-Got. *faesta*, to fasten.—FESTING-PENNY, money given by way of earnest, to a servant, at a hiring.

FEST, or THE FEST, a place at the Quay, Newcastle, where keelmen generally receive their orders.

There pitmen, with baskets and gay poesy waistcoats,
Discourse about nought but whee puts and hews best;
There keelmen, just landed, swear may they be stranded;
If they're not shav'd first while their keel's at the *fest.*
Song, *Quayside Shaver.*

FETTLE, *v.* to put in order, to repair or mend any thing that is broken or defective. Dr. John. explains this word "to do trifling business, to ply the hands without labour," and calls it a cant word from *feel.* Mr. Todd corrects this mistake, and quoting Grose's definition which is different from that here assigned to it, thinks it probably comes from Su.-Got. *fykt*, studium. The word has the same meaning in Cheshire as that which I have given, and Mr. Wilbraham says, "it appears to me to be derived with some deflection of the word, *faire*, to do, which itself comes from the Latin *facere.* The nearest which occurs to me is the

old French word *faiture*, which has exactly the same meaning as our substantive fettle, and is explained by Roquefort, in his Glossaire de la Langue Romaine, by *Façon, mode, forme*," &c.

FETTLE, *s.* order, good condition, proper repair. Used by Roger Ascham, in his Toxophilus.

FEW, is used not only for a small number, but also for a little quantity; as a "little *few* broth."

FIDDLESTICK, an interjectional expression of disbelief or doubt, usually bestowed on any absurd, nonsensical conversation.

FIDGING, uneasy, impatient.

FIG, to supply ginger to a horse, to excite him to carry a fine tail. A common practice at fairs.

FIKE, *v.* to fidget, to be restless or busied about trifles. Su.-Got. *fika*, cursitare.—FIKE, *s.* restlessness, trifling cares.—FIKEY, *a.* fidgetty, minutely troublesome.

FILE, to soil, to foul, to defile. Sax. *afylan*, contaminare.

FINNIKING, FINNIKY, trifling, scrupulously particular. Perhaps variations of *finical.*

FIPPLE, the under lip. "See how he hangs his *fipple.*" *V.* Jam. *faiple.*

FIRST-FOOT, the name given to the person who *first* enters a house on *New Year's Day*—regarded by the superstitious and the credulous as influencing the fate of the family, especially the fair part of it, for the remainder of the year. To exclude all suspected or unlucky persons, I find, it is customary for one of the damsels to engage, before hand, some favoured youth, who—elated with so signal a mark of female distinction—gladly comes *early* in the morning, and never *empty handed.*

FISSLE, FISTLING, to make a rustling noise, to fidget. Teut. *futselen*, agitare.

Firth, derived from fiord, not fretus – an
sutor, –
Strait –

FITT, to vend or load coals.—FITTER, the vender or loader.—RUNNING-FITTER, his deputy.

FIX-FAX, a sort of gristle, the tendon of the neck. Germ. *flachse.*

FIZZ, to scorch, to fly off, to make a hissing noise. Isl. *fysa.*—FIZ-GIG, a comical person.—FIZZLE, a jocular name for a mistake of the most offensive kind.

FIZZOG, PHYSIOG, the face. Contraction of Physiognomy.

FLACKER, to flutter, to vibrate like the wings of a bird under alarm, to quiver. Su.-Got. *fleckra.* Germ. *flackern.*—*Flicker* is used by Chaucer and Shakspeare.

FLAH, FLAW, a square piece of turf, dried and used as fuel.—Sax. *flean,* to flay off.

FLAM, a fall—also flattery bordering on a lie.

FLAPPER-GHASTED, frightened, as if by a ghost. Moor has *flabber-gasted,* astonished, confused.

FLAUT, FLOUGHT, a roll of wool carded ready for spinning.

FLAY, to frighten.—FLAY'D, affrighted, terrified, timorous.—"Aw's flayed," I'm afraid.—FLAYING, an apparition or hob-goblin.—FLAY-SOME, frightful.—FLAY-CRAW, a scare-crow.

FLEA-BITE, FLEE-BITE, a ludicrous designation for any trivial pain or danger.

FLECKED, spotted, streaked. Isl. *flecka,* discolor.

FLEECH, to supplicate in a flattering manner, to wheedle.—Teut. *fletsen.*—FLEECHING, flattering, supplicating.

FLEE or FLY-BY-THE-SKY, a silly, flirting, absurdly dressed, giggling girl.

FLEET, shallow; as a fleet pan or vessel, fleet water. Sax. *fleding,* fluxus.

FLEET-MILK, milk without cream; from the verb *fleet,* to skim off the surface.

FLEING-EATHER, *flying-adder*, the pond or marsh fly. The vulgar are afraid of being stung by it.

FLICK *of bacon*, a side or flitch of bacon. Sax. *flicce*.

> Another broughte a spycke
> Of a bacon *flicke*.—*Skelton*.

FLIGGED, fledged. "Flig'd o'er the *doup*." Isl. *fleigur*; hence *fliggers*, young birds that can fly.

FLINDERS, shreds, broken pieces, splinters. Dut. *flenters*.

FLING, to dance in a peculiar manner, as the *Highland fling*. Also to kick.

> The angry beast,
> Began to kick and *fling*.
>
> *Butler, Hudibras*.

FLIRE, to laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out. Isl. *flyra*, subridere.

FLISK, to skip or bounce. "She's a *flisky* jade." Su.-Got. *flasa*, lascivire, or Sw. *flasig*, frolicksome.

FLIRTIGIG, a wanton, giggling lass.

FLIT, to remove from one habitation to another. Su.-Got. *flytta*.—FLITTING, the act of removing.—MOONLIGHT-FLITTING, going away in debt to the landlord.

FLITE, to scold, to make a great noise. Sax. *flitan*, to brawl. —FLITING, scolding, brawling.

FLITY, giddy, light headed. "A *flity* body."

FLOW, FLOUGH, cold, windy, boisterous, bleak. "Its flow weather." "Here's a flow day."

FLOWTER, a fright.—FLOWTERED, affrighted.

FLUCK, FLOOK, FLUCKER, JENNY-FLUCKER, a flounder. Sax. *floc*, a flat fish.

FLUM, *flummery*, flattery.

FLUNG, deceived, beaten. "He was sadly flung."

FLUSTERATION, hurry, confusion, sudden impulse.

FLY-BY-NIGHT, a worthless person who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty.

FOG, the grass grown in autumn after the hay is mown.

> One with another they would lie and play,
> And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.—*Drayton.*

FOIST, to smell musty. Not in Todd's John. as a verb.

FOOTING, an entertainment given on entering at a school, or on any new place or office.

FOND, foolish. An old Northern word.—FOND-AS-A-BUSSOM, remarkably silly, ridiculously good-natured.

FORCE, or FORSE, a cascade or waterfall. Su.-Got. *fors*, a cataract. The *High Force* in Teesdale is an object of great sublimity.

FOREBY, besides, over and above. Dan. *forbi*, by, past, over.

FORE-ELDER, an ancestor. Sax. *forealdian.*

FORE-END, the beginning of a week, month, or year.

> I have lived at honest freedom; pay'd
> More pious debts to heaven than in all
> The *fore-end* of my time.
>
> *Shak. Cymbeline.*

FORE-HEET, forethought; from FORE-HEED, to pre-consider.—HAVING-TO-THE-FORE, having any thing ready or forthcoming.

FORENENST, opposite to, over against, towards—as in part payment of a debt.

FORKIN-ROBBIN, an ear wig; so called from its forked tail.—*Ray.*

FOUMART, FOOMART, a pole cat. *Foulmart.* Old Eng. *fulimart.*

FOZY, FUZZY, light and spungy. Sax. *wosig*, humidus. Teut. *voos*, spongiosus.

FOUT, FOWT, an indulged or spoiled child; any foolish person.

FOUTER, a despicable low fellow.—FOUTY, FOOTY, base, mean. Old Fr. *foutu*, a scoundrel.

FRAME, to attempt. "He frames well"—he appears to do it well. "How does he frame"—how does he set about it. Sax. *fremman*, efficere et formare.

FRATCH, to scold, to quarrel.—FRATCHER, a scold, or quarrelsome person.

FRATISHED, perished, half frozen.

FREELAGE, the freedom, or privilege, of a burgess.—*Newc.* Germ. *frilatz*, free.

FREET, FREIT, a spectre or frightful object, a superstitious observance or charm. Isl. *frett*, an oracle.

FREM'D, strange, foreign, not related to.—FREM'D-PERSON, a stranger. Sax. and Germ. *frem'd.* Dan. *fremmet.* The word is also used to denote any thing uncommon. "It's rather *frem'd* to be ploughing with snow on the ground."

FRESH, the swelling of a river, a flood, a thaw.

> The butter, the cheese, and the bannocks,
> Dissolved like snow in a *fresh*,
> And still as they stuck in their stomachs,
> With liquor they did them down wash.
>
> *The Mitford Galloway's Ramble.*

FRESH, *metaphorically*, partly intoxicated.—FOU, quite tipsey. —DRUNK *as Newgate*, DRUNK *as a lord*, completely besotted.

FRET, FREET, to lament, to grieve. "She freets dreadfully after the bairns."

FRETTEN, spotted, marked; as pock-fretten. Sax. *frothian*, fricare.

FRIDAY. This in the calendar of superstition is a day of ill omen, on which no new work or enterprize must be begun. Marriages, I believe, seldom happen on it, from this cause. Dr. Buchanan, in his interesting paper on the religion and literature of the Burmas (Asiatic Researches, vol. 6. p. 172) informs us, that with them "Friday is a most unlucky day on which no business must be commenced."

"Friday's moon,
Come when it will, it comes too soon."—*Prov.*

FRIM, handsome, thriving, in good case. Sax. *freom*, fortis.

FROATING, anxious, unremitting industry.

FROUGH, loose, spungy, easily broken; often applied to wood, as brittle is to mineral substances.

FROW, FROWE, a slattern, a lusty female. Dut. *vrow*. Germ. *frau*.

Buxom as Bacchus' *frocs*.
Beaum. & Flct. Wit at sev. Weapons.

FRUGGAN, the pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

FUDDER, FOOTHER, *fother*, as much as a two-horse cart will contain. Sax. *fother*, a wain-load.

FUDDLE, *food ale*, drinking to excess, so as to make *ale* the chief *food*.

Oh! the rare virtues of this barley broth;
To rich and poor it's meat and drink and cloth.
Praise of Yorkshire Ale, p. 6.

"Merrily, merrily *fuddle* thy nose,
"Until it right rosy shall be;
"For a jolly red nose, I speak under the rose,
"Is a sign of good company."

FUDDLE, to intoxicate fish. Unacknowledged by Waltonians.

FUDGE, fabulous. Sax. *fægan*, according to *Skinner*, a merry story.—FUDGY, a little fat person.—*Crav. Gloss.*

FUFF, to blow or puff. Germ. *pfuffen.*—FUFFY, light and soft.

FUR, a furrow. Sax. *fur.*—RIG-AND-FUR, ridge and furrow. "Rig and furr'd stockings."

FUSBA, *fuzzball*, a fungus found in fields, which, when pressed, emits quantities of dust.

FUSOME, handy, handsome, neat.

FUSS, to attempt to do any thing in a hurried or confused manner.

G.

GAB, *v.* to prate, to tattle. An old word.—GAB, GABBING, GOB, *s.* idle talk, prating.

GAD, GAED, a fishing rod. Sax. *gad*, stimulus.

GADDING, gossiping—going about from house to house.

GAGER, GADGER, an exciseman. From to *gauge*, a part of his employment.

GAILY, pretty well; a common answer to the salutation, "How are you?"—GAY, tolerable. "He's a *gay* sort of person." Also considerable. "A gay while."

GAIN, a curious Northumbrian expression, of doubtful etymology, and of various signification, generally attached to other words to express a degree of comparison; as *gain* quiet—pretty quiet; *gain* brave—tolerably courageous; *gain* near—conveniently near or at hand.

GAITINGS, single sheaves of corn set up to dry. Isl. *gat.* foramen.

GALE, GEYAL, to ache with cold; as the fingers do when frost bitten; or when very cold water is taken in the mouth.—Also to fly open with heat or dryness, as is often the case with particular kinds of wood, such as holly, box, &c.—The first sense is perhaps from Lat. *gelu*, frost, cold; or from Germ. *gellen*, to tingle.

GALLEY-BAUK, a balk in a chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots, &c.

GAM, to make game of, to *quiz*.

GANT, or GAUNT, to yawn. Sax. *ganian*.

GAN, GANG, to go. Sax. *gan*.—GANG, a row or set.—GANGWAY, a temporary passage or thoroughfare. Sw. *gaang*, a passage.

GANTREE, GANTRY, a stand for ale or beer barrels. *V.* Jam.

GAR, to make, to force, to compel. "I'll gar you do it."—Dan. *giore*.

GARS, GURSE, grass. Sax. *gærs*.—GURSING, a grazing, a pasture.

GARSIL, small branches cut for the purpose of mending hedges. Similar to *rice*.

GARTH, a small inclosure adjoining to a house. Sax. *geard*, a yard. The church-yard is called the *kirk-garth*.

GATE, GAIT, a right of pasturage for cattle. Their stray or grazing for any specified time.

GATE, GYET, a way, path, or street. In many of the Northern towns the names of streets which end with *gate*, as Bailiff-gate, Narrow-gate, &c. have no allusion to gates having ever been there. Isl. *gata*.

GAUM, to comprehend, to understand, to distinguish, to consider. Mœ.-Got. *gaumgan*. Teut. *gauw*.

GAUMLESS, silly, ignorant, vacant.

GAUP, to stare vacantly. "What are ye gauping at." Dut. *gaapen*, to gape.

GAWKY, *s.* a vacant, staring, idiotical person. Sw. *gaek*. Germ. *geck*, a fool.

GAWKY, *a.* awkward, stupid, foolish. *See* GOWK.

GAUVE, to stare about in a clownish manner. Germ. *gaffen*, adspectare. *V.* Wachter.

GAVELOCK, a strong iron bar used as a lever. Sax. *gaveloc*, catapulta. Su.-Got. *gafflak*, jaculi genus apud veteres Suiogothos.

GAVY, an ungainly female, "of a strange *gait*, and of *unco* manners."

GAWVISON, a simpleton, a gaping silly fellow.

GEAR, stock or wealth of any kind. "A vast o' *gear*." Sax. *geara*.—GEARS, draught horse trappings.

GECK, to toss the head scornfully. Teut. *glecken*, ludere.

GED. In the Northern parts of Northumberland, anglers call the pike a *ged*.

> We'll crack how mony a creel we've fill'd,
> How mony a line we've flung,
> How mony a *ged* and sawmon kill'd,
> In day's when we were young.
>
> *Fisher's Garland*, 1824.

GEE, an affront, stubbornness. "Took the *gee*," a common phrase.

GELD, to deprive any thing *female* of the power of generation. This is its old sense, and is so used by Shak. in the Winter's Tale, when Antigonus threatens his three daughters. Its other sense, I believe, is general.

GENTLES, maggots or grubs, used as bait for fishing.

GESLING, a gosling. Su.-Got. *gaasling*.

GEW-GAW, a jew's harp, the Scotch trump.

GIBB, a hook.—GIBBON, GIBBY, GIBBY-STICK, a walking stick with a hook, or the top bent down for a handle; a nut hook.

GIBBY-STICK, confectionary in that form.

GIB-FISH, the milter of the salmon. *See* some very curious information concerning it, in the North Country Angler, p. 39 and seq.

GIBRALTAR-ROCK, veined sweetmeat—sold in lumps, resembling a rock.

GIF, if. Pure Saxon.

GIFF-GAFF, unpremeditated discourse. "*Giff-gaff* makes good fellowship."

GIFTS, white specks on the finger nails, presages of felicity, not always realized. *V.* Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 639.

GIGLOT, a giddy laughing girl. Shak. has it in a worse sense.

GILDER, GILDERT, a snare, made of horse hair or small wire, for catching birds. *See* Bewick's cut of the Tawny Bunting. *Giler*, deceiver, occurs in Chaucer.

GILL, a narrow glen with steep and rocky banks on each side, and with a runner of water between these banks. Isl. *gil*, fissura montium.

GILLABER, to chatter nonsense. "What are you gillabering about," a true old Northumberland expression.

GIMLICK, a gimlet.—GIMLICK-EYE, a squint, vulgo, *cock-eye*.

GIMMER, a female sheep from one to two years old.—GELT-GIMMER, a barren ewe.—A GIMMER-LAMB, a ewe lamb.—The word *gimmer* is also used contemptuously among the lower orders of women in Newcastle. Q. Dut. *gemalen?*

GIMP, or JIMP, spruce, nice in person or manner.

GIN, if. *Old*. *V.* Ray.

> Gin a body meet a body,
> Coming through the rye;
> Gin a body kiss a body,
> Need a body cry?—*Scottish Ballad.*

GINGER-PATED, GINGER-HECKL'D, red haired.

GINNEY-TIV-A-SHILLING, the confident wager of the *Knights* of the *Cleaver*.

GIRD, GURD, a hoop. Sax. *gyrdel*, cingulum.

GIRDLE, a circular iron plate, with a bow handle, on which cakes are baked. In more simple times a slate, called a

backstone, was used for the purpose. Su.-Got. *grissel. V.* Ihre.

GIRNEGAW, the cavity of the mouth. From *girn*, the old word for, and present northern pronunciation of, *grin.*

GISERS, GUISERS, persons who dance in masks. A custom of great antiquity, not yet obsolete. Teut. *guyse-setter*, sannio.

GISTING, the feeding of cattle, which, in some places, are called *gisements;* the tythe due for the profit made by such gisting, where neither the land nor the cattle otherwise pay any thing. Old Fr. *giste*, demeure, habitation, endroit ou l'on couche. *Roquefort.*

GIVE, to menace or threaten. "I'll give it you."

GIZENED, opened, cracked, pined; as an empty cask exposed to the sun. Isl. *gisinn*, hiulcus.

GIZZERN, the gizzard. Fr. *gesier.* Old mode of spelling.

GLAKY, giddy, unsteady, playful.

GLARE, GLAUR, dirt, filth.

GLAVE, smooth. Hence, *glavering*, flattering.

GLAVERING, GLAIVERING, talking foolishly or heedlessly. Germ. *klaffen.*

GLAZENER, a glazier. Very common.

GLEAD, a kite. Sax. *glida.* Su.-Got. *glada*, milvus.

GLEE, GLEY, GLEAD, to squint. *V.* Ray.

GLEEK, to deceive or beguile. In this sense is to be read the expression from Shakspeare, "I can gleek upon occasion," misinterpreted by Hanmer and Pope, to joke, or scoff; and given as an example, in Todd's John. under "to sneer," to gibe, to droll upon. Mr. Lambe, on this passage, sensibly remarks, that, "a fool may utter rustic jokes or scoffs; but it requires some small share of art or wisdom, to beguile or deceive."

GLEG, *v.* to glance, to look sharp.—GLEG, *a.* slippery; smooth, so as to be easily moved. Also clever, adroit. Isl. *glöggr*, acutus, perspectus.

GLENT, to peep, to glance. Isl. *glenna*, pandere.

GLIFF, a slight or transient view, a glimpse, a fright. "Eh! what a *gliff* I'd getten in the *kirk garth*, the *neet* now! He was *seet* a *lenth* in the *cleevers* that *gard* him *rin se* fast."

GLIME, to glance slyly, to look out at the corner of an eye.

GLINTIN, GLINTING, glancing, shining.

> The Shepherd he's whistling o'er *Barraburn* brae,
> And the sun beams are *glintin* far over the sea.
>
> *Fisher's Garland*, 1823.

GLOPPEN, to startle, to surprize.—GLOPPENED, astonished, frightened. *Q.* Germ. *glupen?*

GLOWER, *v.* to gaze or stare with dilated eyes. Teut. *gluyeren*, to look asquint.—GLOWER, *s.* a broad impudent stare.

GLUMPS, sulkiness. Chaucer has *glombe*, and Skelton *glum*. —GLUMPY, sullen or sour looking.—*To sit* GLOUPING, to sit silent or stupid.

GOB, the mouth; hence to gobble. "Mump your gob, "scum your gob,"—low expressions in Newcastle.—GOB-STICK, a spoon. *V.* Moor, p. 146–7.

GOB-AND-GUTS LIKE A YOUNG CRAW, a burlesque expression, dealt out to ignorant people, too fond of talking. Of the same kind is, NO GUTS IN YOUR BRAINS—gross stupidity.

GOBBET, a lump of meat—that which is put into the *gob* or mouth.—RAW-GOBBIT, or GOLBURT, an unfledged bird. *Figuratively*, any uncultivated person.

GOKE, GOWK, the core of an apple, the yoke of an egg, the inner part of any thing.

GOLLAR, GOLLER, to shout, to speak in a boisterous or menacing manner.

GONEILL, GONNERIL, a half-wit, a dunce.

GOODMAN, the husband or master of the house.—GOODWOMAN, the wife or mistress.

GOR, GORE, dirt, any thing rotten or decayed. Pure Saxon. *Glaur*, has the same meaning.

GOSSAMER, down of plants, cobwebs, vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather. There is an excellent article on this word in the Crav. Gloss.

GOT, a word called into action on almost every occasion. *Ex. gr.*

> She *got* her bed, and soon *got* about again.
> He *got* to Newcastle, and *got* back before night.
> The ship had *got* on the rocks, and then she was *got* off, and *got* into harbour.
> He *got* bad, he *got* worse, he *got* better, and then he *got* well.
> He *got* away at last.

GOTHAM, a cant name for Newcastle.

> Heav'n prosper thee, *Gotham!* thou famous old town,
> Of the Tyne the chief glory and pride;
> May thy heroes acquire immortal renown,
> In the dread field of Mars, when they're try'd.
> Song, *Kiver Awa'*.

GOWD, GOWDY, a toy, or play-thing. *V.* Todd's John. *gaud.*

GOWDER, an obscene term; borrowed, I suppose, from the intercourse of foxes. Hence the name of Gowdy-chare, in Newcastle.

GOWK, a fool or simpleton; the cuckoo. Teut. *gauch.*—APRIL-GOWK, April fool.

GOWPEN, GOWPING, the hollow of both hands placed together. Isl. *gaupn.* Su.-Got. *goepn*, manus concava.—GOWPENFULL, as much as both hands united can hold. "Gold in Gowpens."

GOWSTY, GOWSTLY, ghastly, frightful. Also dismal or uncomfortable, as applied to a house without ceiling, &c. "What a *gowsty* hole he lives in."

GRADELY, decently, orderly. Sax. *grad*, ordo.

GRAINS, branches; as the grains of a tree, the grains of a fork. Su.-Got. *gren*, ramus.

GRAITH, to clothe or furnish with any thing suitable. Sax. *gerædian.*

GRAITHING, clothing. From the verb.

GRANGE, a barn, granary, or store-house. Originally that belonging to the lord of a manor, or to a monastery. Fr. *grange.*

GRAPE, to feel. Sax. *grapian. See*, a good article in Moor, *Grope.*

GRAPE, a dung fork with three or more prongs. Su.-Got. *grepe*, tridens.

GRAVELLED, vexed, mortified, perplexed.

GRAWSOME, GROWSOME, ugly, frightful. Derived by Dr. Willan from *growse*, to be chill; to shiver, or to tremble with horror.

GRAY-STONES, coarse mill-stones. Fr. *groz.* rough.

GREAT, GREET, intimate, familiar.

GREE, to agree. Old Fr. *greer.* To "*bear the gree*," to be victorious.

GREEDY-GUT, a voracious eater.—GREEDY-HOUNDS, hungry persons.

GREEN-TABLE, the large table in the Guildhall, of Newcastle.

The jailor, for trial, had brought up a thief,
Whose looks seemed a passport for Botany Bay;
The lawyers, some *with* and some *wanting* a brief,
Around the *green table* were seated so gay.

Song, *My Lord 'Size.*

GREENEY, the green grosbeak. *Le Verdier*, Buffon.

GREET, to cry, to weep. An old word.—GRAT, wept.

GREY-HEN, a large stone bottle. Often used on the borders for holding smuggled whiskey. Fr. *bouteille de grès*, a stone bottle. *V.* Moor, *grey-beard.*

GREY-HEN, the female of the black-cock.

GRIME, to mark or daub with soot. This is the only proper meaning of this Shakspearian word.—GRIMY, sooty.

GRIP, to grasp fast by the hand. Sax. *gripan*, to gripe.

GRIP, GRUAP, GROOP, the space where the dung lies in a cow house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. Sax. *græp*, a trench or sink. Hence the *Javel Groop*, in Newcastle.

GRIPPY, mean, avaricious, hardly honest. Sax. *gripend*, rapiens.

GROANING, an accouchement. Etymon plain.

GROANING-CAKE, the cake provided in expectation of the accouchement. It seems from time immemorial to have been an object of superstition, and persons have been known to keep a piece for many years.

GROANING-CHAIR, the chair in which the matron sits to receive visits of congratulation.

GROANING-CHEESE, or the SICK WIFE'S CHEESE, a large Cheshire cheese provided on the same occasion as the cake. I understand a slice of the first cut laid under the pillow, enables young damsels to dream of their lovers, particularly

if previously tossed in a certain nameless part of the midwife's apparel. In all cases it must be pierced with three pins, taken from the child's pincushion.

GROATS, oats with the hulls taken off, but unground. Sax. *grut*, grout. *Groats* were formerly much used in the composition of black puddings, which *see*. Hence the northern proverb, "blood without groats is nothing," meaning that family without fortune is of no consequence. A street in Newcastle is called the *Groat*-market.

GROBBLE, to make holes.

GROSER, GROZER, a gooseberry. Fr. *groseille*. Lat. *grossula*.

GROVES, the refuse of tallow chandlers, made into thick cakes as food for dogs.

GRUFF, rough, savage, imperious. Su.-Got. *grof*, crassus.

GRUMPHEY, a species of jostling among school boys, in endeavouring to hide any thing which one takes from another.

GUEST, a ghost. Sax. *gast*. The streets of Newcastle, it is said, were haunted by a nightly *guest*, in the shape of a dog, calf, or pig, to the no small terror of such as were afraid of shadows. Their gambols were frequently performed in the neighbourhood of the old "Dog-loup-stairs."

GUESTNING, an hospitable welcome—a warm reception. Isl. *gisting*, hospitum.

GUIL, or GUILE-FAT, or VAT, a wort-tub in which the liquor ferments. Dut. *gyl-kuip*.

GULLEY, a large knife used in farm houses, principally to cut bread, cheese, &c. for the family. Perhaps, originally a butcher's, for the *gullet*.

GUMSHON, GUMPTION, common sense, combined with energy; shrewd intelligence; a superior understanding. An excellent word, of high antiquity—referred by Dr. Jamieson to Mœ.-Got. *gaum-jan*, percipere.

H.

HAAMS, HAMES, HAME-STICKS, two pieces of crooked wood attached to a horse's collar. Isl. *hals*, collum. Teut. *hamme koe-hamme*, numella.

HACK, a strong pick-axe or hoe used in agriculture. Dan. *hakke*, a mattock.

HAD AWAY! HAD AWAY! go away; a term of encouragement, I believe, peculiar to the north.

HAFFLE, to waver, to speak unintelligibly. Dut. *hakkelen*, to falter or stammer.

HAG, a sink or mire in mosses, or any broken ground in a bog; a white mist, similar to *dag;* a wood into which cattle are admitted; also a cutting of hanging wood.

HAGGAR-MAKER'S SHOP, a public house.

HAGGIS, HAGGISH, a dish; made sometimes of fruit, suet, and minced entrails, and sometimes only of oatmeal, suet and sugar—stuffed into a sheep's maw and boiled. It was till lately a common custom in many country places, to have this fare to breakfast every Christmas-day; and some part of the family sat up all night to have it ready at an early hour. It is now used at dinner on the same day. Sold in the Newcastle market.

> Ye powers, wha mak mankind your care,
> And dish them out their bill o' fare,
> Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
> That jaups in luggies;
> But, if ye wish her gratefu' prayer,
> Gie her a *Haggis!—Burns.*

HAGGISH, an opprobious epithet for a female—partaking, as it were, of the nature of a hag.

HAGMENA, HOGMENA, a name appropriated to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day. The poor children in Newcastle, in expectation of their *hogmena,* go about from house to house knocking at the doors, singing their carols, and wishing a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. "Please will you give us *wor hogmena.*" The origin appears quite uncertain. Some pretend to derive the term from the two Greek words, *αγια μηνη, holy moon,* while others maintain that it is only a corruption from the French, *homme est né,* in allusion to the nativity.

HAG-WORM, the common snake. *Coluber natrix.*

HAIN, to save, to preserve. Haining wood; Haining land.

HAKE, to loiter, to lounge, to sneak.

HALFERS! an exclamation entitling the person making it to half, or half the value, of any thing found by his companion. If the finder be quick he exclaims "no halfers—findee keepee, lossee seekee," to destroy the right of claim.

> And he who sees you stoop to th' ground,
> Cries *halves!* to ev'ry thing you've found.
>
> *Savage, Horace to Scæva imitated.*

HALLABALOO, HILLEBALOO, a noise, an uproar, a clamour. "Kick up a *hillebaloo.*" "My eye, what a *hillebaloo!*"

HALLE E'EN, HALLOWEEN, *All Hallow Even,* the vigil of All Saints' Day, on which it is customary with young people to dive for apples, or catch at them when stuck upon one end of a kind of hanging beam, at the other extremity of which is fixed a lighted candle, and that with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs. *V.* Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 300.

HAELEN, the corner at the entry into the house by means of the *heck-door*—the partition between the door and the

fire-place. Su-Got *haell*, the stone at the thresh-hold.—*V.* Ihre.

HALLEN-PIN, a pin fixed upon the *hallen* for the purpose of hanging up coats, hats, &c.

HALLEN-POST, the post at the extremity of the *sconce*.

HALLION, a term of reproach. "Ye *lang* hallion."

HAME, HAAM, home. A pure old word. Sax. *ham*.

HAMSHACKLE, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter.

HAN, plural for have. This old contraction of *haven* is not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

HANDY, a small wooden vessel with an upright handle.

HANG-GALLOWS, a very worthless fellow—a prophetic allusion to an ignominious end.

HANGMENT. *To play the hangment*, is to be much enraged—to play the very deuce.

HANK, *v.* to fasten, to form into *hanks* or skains.—HANK, *s.* a skain of thread, a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Isl. *hank*, a collar or chain. To keep a *good hank* upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. To make a *ravelled hank*, to put any thing into confusion.

HANK, a habit. From *hankering*, a strong desire.

HANKLE, to twist, to entangle thread, silk, or worsted.

HANNIEL, a loose, disorderly fellow—one not to be trusted.

HANSEL, HANDSEL, the first money received for the sale of goods. The fish women and hucksters in Newcastle regularly spit upon what they first receive in a morning to render it propitious and lucky—that it may draw more money to it. Su.-Got. *handsoel*, mercimonii divenditi primitiæ. *V.* Ihre. Hansel is also the *first use* of any thing; in which sense, however, I am inclined to believe it is general.

HANSEL-MONDAY, the first Monday in the New Year; when it is customary to make children and servants a present.

HANTLE, much, many. Sw. *antal*, number; or perhaps a *handful*.

HAP, to cover up warmly, as in bed. Sax, *heapean*, to heap upon.

HAPPEN, perhaps, possibly.

HAPPENNY, a half-penny.—HAPPERTH, half-penny worth.

HAPPING, a coarse covering, a rug for a bed. *Hap-harlot*, a coverlet for a servant, is a very old word.

> At the West-gate came Thornton in,
> With a *hap*, and a half-penny, and a lamb skin.

This is an old saying in Newcastle, in allusion to the celebrated Roger Thornton—one of its most wealthy merchants and greatest benefactors—who, it is said, came there with only a half-penny in his pocket, and an old *happing* on his back.

HARD-CORN, wheat or maslin. Probably from being sown before winter.

HARDLEYS, HARDLEES, hardly. Universal among the vulgar.

HARE, HARL, a mist or fog. *V.* Skinner, *a sea harr*.

HARRY, to rob, to plunder, to oppress. Sax. *hergian*. The word, in this sense, is by no means confined to Scotland. *V.* Todd's Johnson. It is common in Northumberland and Durham, particularly as applied to a bird nest; and being used by Milton, ought to be considered as classical English.

> The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions *harried* the South coast of Britain.
>
> *Hist. Eng. B. ii.*

HARRYGAUD, HARRYGAD, a blackguard sort of person. Ray says, a wild girl, but I think I never heard it applied to a female.

HARSTONE, HARSTANE, the hearth stone.

HARUMSTARUM, HARUMSCARUM, wild, unsettled—running after, you know not what. Germ. *herum-schar*, a wandering troop; plural, *scharen*, vagabonds.

HASH, a sloven, one who does not know how to act or behave with propriety, a silly talkative person. It is also used in a different sense, though perhaps not local:

> Brave Prudhoe triumphant shall skim the wide main,
> The *hash* of the Yankees he'll *settle*,
> And ages hereafter shall serve to proclaim,
> A Northumberland free o' Newcassel.
>
> Song, *Northumberland's free of Newcassel.*

HASK, coarse, harsh, rough, parched. Q. Lat. *hiscere?* A *hask wind* is keen and parching. *Hask-lips* are parched lips. The word is also applied to the sense of feeling, when any thing from its touch appears unpleasantly dry or hard. Coarse worsted is *hask* to the feeling.

HASSOCK, a stool or cushion to kneel upon, formerly made of rushes. Sw. *hwass* a rush, and *saeck* a sack. There is a tract of land adjoining the Tyne, near Dunston, called the Hassocks, which, it is probable, was once covered with rushes of which hassocks were made.

HATTER, to shake. "I'm all hattered to pieces."

HAUGH, flat or marshy ground by the side of a river. Isl. *hagi*, ager pascuus.

HAUNCH, HAINCH, to throw; as a stone from the hand, by jerking it against the haunch.

HAUSE, the neck. A very old word. Sax. *hals*.

HAVER, HAIVER, *v.* to talk foolishly, to speak without thought. Isl. *gifra*, blaterare.

HAVER, or HAVVER, *s.* oats. Dut. *haver.*—HAVER, or HAVVER-MEAL, oatmeal.—HAVER, or HAVVER-BREAD, large, round, thin oaten cakes, baked on a girdle.

HAVERIL, HOVERIL, a fool, a half-wit. From *haver*, *haiver*, which *see.* "*Parfitly redicclous is that haveril there.*"

HAWK, to expectorate. Welsh, *hochi*, to throw up phlegm. "*Hawking* or spitting." *Shak.*

HAWS. *See* CAT-HAWS.

HAY-MAKING. When the grass is first cut, it is called a *swede ;* when spread out, a *tedd* or *teed ;* when dried ready for gathering, a *whin-row* or *wind-row.* It is next, particularly if the rain threaten, put into a small quantity called a *cock ;* afterwards into a *kyle*, consisting, perhaps, of two or three times as much as a cock; and finally into a *pike*, containing about half a ton; in which state it remains until taken from the field to stack. This practice may vary a little in different districts.

HAZE, to drizzle, to be foggy. *V.* Ray.

HAZE-GAZE, wonder, astonishment.

HEALD, to incline, to bend laterally.

HEAP, a wicker basket. Sax. *hip*, species.

HEAP, a good many. "A heap of folks."

HEARN, HARN, the name of coarse linen cloth, about Newcastle.

HEERIN, HERRIN, HARRIN, herring. "Fresh-heerin—fresh-heerin :—four twopence caller herrin—four twopence caller herrin :—here's yor cuddy's-legs—here's yor Dumbar wethers—here's yor *Januwary* harrin." *Cry in the Newcastle market.*

HEART-SCAD, any thing disagreeable or contrary to your expectation or wishes; grieved.

HEARTSOME, merry, cheerful, lively.

HEATHER, heath or ling.—"Heather buzzoms."

HEAVISOME, dark, dull, drowsy.

HECK, a rack for cattle to feed in. Su.-Got. *haeck.*

HECK, a latch, the passage into a house.—HECK-DOOR, the inner door—the door from the mell-doors into the kitchen.—HALF-HECK, a half, or lower part of a door.

HECK-BERRY, the bird cherry. *Prunus padus.* Sw. *haegge-baer.*

HECK-BOARD, a loose board at the back part of a cart.

HECKLE, to dress tow or flax.—HECKLER, a tow or flax-dresser. Teut. *hekelaer.*

HECKLE, HECKLE-FLEE, an artificial fly for fishing.

HEFT, a haunt. Su.-Got. *haefda.*

HEIFER, a young cow until it has had a calf.

HELM-WIND, a singular phenomenon so called. Besides other places in Cumberland and Westmorland, it rushes from an immense cloud that gathers round the summit of Cross-Fell—a mountain encompassed with desolate and barren heights—covering it like a *helmet.*

HELTER-SKELTER, in great haste, disorderly. Skinner's derivation from Sax. *heolster sceado* (unless we reject Dr. Johnson's translation and adopt that of Dr. Jamieson), seems to me far fetched; and that given by Grose, though thought by Mr. Todd a better, is, in my mind, equally fanciful. A friend suggests it may be from *hic et aliter.* The Crav. Gloss. refers to the Dutch. Well may etymology, in cases like this, be pronounced—cruditio ad libitum.

HEMMEL, a shed or covering for cattle. Germ. *heim.*

HEMPY, mischievous—having the qualities likely to suffer by cat o'nine tails, or by the halter. Applied jocularly to giddy young people of both sexes.

HEN-PEN, the dung of fowls. The country people sometimes use it in bouking linen. *See* BOUK.

HEN-SCRATTINGS, small circular white clouds—said to indicate rain or wind.

HERD, a keeper of cattle. Sax. *hyrd.* Isl. *hirdingi.*

HERONSEW, HERONSEUGH, a heron. Not merely a young one as stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt. *V.* Skinner, *hernsŭes.*

> I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes,
> Ne of hir swannes, ne hir *heronsewes.*
>
> *Chaucer, Squieres Tale.*

HETTER, eager, earnest, keen. Perhaps from *hot.*

HEUCK, *hook*, a crook or sickle. "The *quorn* (corn) is ready for the heuck." Dut. *hoek.*

HEUCK-FINGERED, thievish. Perhaps only cant.

HEUDIN, a piece of leather connecting the handstaff of a flail with the swingle.

HEUGH, a dry dell, a ravine without water.

> Word went east, and word went west,
> And word is gone over the sea,
> That a Laidley worm in Spindleston-*Heugh*,
> Would ruin the North country.
>
> *The Laidley Worm.*

HEUPH, HUPH, a measure, something less than a peck.

HICCUP-SNICKUP, the hiccough. *Sneckup* is used by Shak. and Beaum. and Flet. A repetition of the following incantation is said to cure this disagreeable convulsion.

> Hickup-snickup, stand up, straight up;
> One drop, two drops—good for the hiccup.

Major Moor gives a different version of these lines.

HICKLETY-PICKLETY, HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, intermixed, irregular, in the utmost confusion.

HIDE, to beat. "I'll *hide* your jacket."

HIGHT, called. An old word, used by Chaucer, Spenser, and others.

HIKE, to swing, to put in motion. A nurse *hikes* her child when she tosses it up and down in her arms. The *hiking* of a boat.

HIKEY, a swing.—HIKEY-BOARD, better represented in Bewick's tail piece of two monkeys engaged in the sport, Quadrupeds, p. 484, ed. 1820, than I can pretend to describe it.

HIND, a servant or bailiff in husbandry. Sax. *hineman.*

HIND-BERRIES, rasps. Sax. *hindberian.* Lye mis-translated this into *fragum;* and the suggestion in Todd's John. of *bramble-berries,* is also erroneous.

HINDER-ENDS, refuse of corn—such as remains after it is winnowed.

HINNEY, HINNY, a favourite term of endearment. Probably a corruption of *honey,* or it may be from Sax. *hina,* domesticus. "Hinney dear! what were ye sayin?" "Was *te* speaking, hinney?" "Hinney bairns, be quiet."

> Where hest thou been, maw canny *hinny?*
> An' where hest te been, maw bonny bairn?
>
> Song, *Maw Canny Hinny.*

HINNEY HOW! an interjectional exclamation of surprize, accompanied with gladness.

HIP, to hitch or hop on one foot.—HIP-STEP-AND-JUMP, a youthful gambol.—HINCHY-PINCHY, something similar.

HIPE, to rip or gore with the horns of cattle.

HIPPINGS, cloths for infants. To put the *hips in.*

HIRING, a fair or market at which country servants are hired. Those, who offer themselves, stand in a body in the market place, with a piece of straw or a green branch in their mouths to distinguish them. The engagement concluded,

the lasses begin to file off, and pace the streets in search of admirers, while the lads, with equally innocent designs, follow after. Having each picked up a sweetheart, they retire to different ale-houses, where they spend the remainder of the day in a manner that appears highly indelicate and unpleasant to a spectator, unaccustomed to these rural amusements.

HIRPLE, HURPLE, to halt, to walk lame, to creep. Su.-Got. *hwerfla.*

HIRST, HURST, a woody bank, a place with trees. Sax. *hurst. V.* Spelman, *hursta*, and Kilian, *horscht*, *horst. Hirst* and *Long-hirst*, in Northumberland.

HITY-TITY, HOITY-TOITY, haughty, flighty. Fr. *haute tête.*

HIVES, water-blebs, an eruption in the skin. Su.-Got. *haefwa*, to rise up.

HIZEY PRIZEY, the court of Nisi Prius.

HOB, the side of a fire place. Also a clown; contracted from *Robin.*

HOB OR NOB. Much has been written concerning this northern expression. *See* Grose's Class. Dict.; Brand's Pop. Ant.; Todd's John.; and Nares' Gloss. But is it any more than a burlesque translation of *tête à tête? Haupt* is the German word for the head, and *knob* the ludicrous English word—from *knob*, a protuberance.

HOBBLE, a scrape, a state of perplexity. Teut. *hobbelen.*

HOBBLETY-HOY, an uncultivated stripling, "neither man nor boy." Hoyden, with which this term is evidently connected, was formerly applied to any rude ill-behaved person of either sex. Children call a large unmanageable top, a *hobblety-hoy.*

HOBBLY, rough, uneven. "A hobbly road."

HOBTHRUST, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. In

some farm-houses a *cock* and *bacon* are boiled on *Fassen's-eve* (Shrove Tuesday); and if any person neglect to eat heartily of this food, Hobthrust is sure to amuse himself at night with cramming him up to the mouth with *bigg-chaff*. According to Grose, he is supposed to haunt woods only—*Hob o t'hurst.*

HOCKEY. *See* DODDART.

HOFF, *hough*, to throw any thing under the thigh.

HOG, a one year old sheep. "Wether-hog—ewe-hog." Norman Fr. *hogetz*.

HOGGERS, upper stockings without feet, like gaiters.

HOGH. Both a hill and a hollow. *V.* Johnson.

HOLE IN THE COAT, a blemish in character or conduct. "*Aw'l* get a hole in *yor* coat."

HOLM, in Saxon generally signifies the sea or a deep water; but it is frequently used with an adjective to designate an insular situation. Dry grounds nearly surrounded by the course of rivers, or situated in low places by their edge, are often called Holms:—The *holms* on Ullswater and Windermere.—*Dunholm*, a name of Durham.

HOLT, a peaked hill covered with wood. Sax. *holt*, lucus.

HOLY-STONES, *holed-stones*, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases:—such as sweat in their stalls are supposed to be cured by the application. I have also seen them suspended from the tester of a bed as well as placed behind the door of a dwelling-house, attached to a key—to prevent injury from witches. The stone, in all cases, must be found naturally holed—if it be made it has no efficacy. *See* ADDER-STONES.

HONOUR-BRIGHT! BET WATT! a protestation of honour among the vulgar; originating with, and still retained in commemoration of, a late well-known Newcastle worthy.

HOOR, a whore. Sax. *hure*, meretrix.

HOP, *v.* to dance. Sax. *hoppan.* Teut. *hoppen.* This is the original sense. Though unnoticed by the great Lexicographer, it has not escaped his able editor, Mr. Todd.—HOP, *s.* a dance. *See* HOPPEN, HOPPING.

HOPE, a small brook, or the valley through which a brook may run; as Stanhope, Bollihope, &c. *Durham.*

HOPPEN, HOPPING, a country wake or rural fair; several of which are held in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle.

> To horse-race, fair, or *hoppin* go,
> There play our casts among the whipsters,
> Throw for the hammer, lowp for slippers,
> And see the maids dance for the ring,
> Or any other pleasant thing;
> F*** for the pigg, lye for the whetstone,
> Or chuse what side to lay our betts on.
>
> *Joco-serious Discourse between a Northumberland Gentleman and his Tenant, a Scotchman.*

HOPPLE, or HOFFLE, to tie the legs together.

HORNEY, HORNEY-TOP, the end of a cow's horn made like a top for boys to play with.

HORNEY, or HORNEY-WAY, an untruth, a hoax. "By the *horney* way."

HORSE-COUPER. *See* COUP, COWP.

HORSE-GODMOTHER, a large masculine wench.

HORSE-SHOES, the game of coits, or quoits.

HOT, a sort of square basket formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent. The bottom opened by two wooden pins to let out the contents. I have heard old people say, that between the confines of Yorkshire and Westmorland, it was common for the men to occupy themselves in knitting, while the women were engaged in the servile employment of carrying these hots on their backs.

Hot-Pot, warmed ale with spirit in it.

Hougher, the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in *Newcastle*. He is still a *regular officer* of the town, with a yearly salary; and is said to have obtained this name from a power he had formerly of cutting the houghs, or rather the sinews of the houghs, of swine that were found infesting the streets. In the Gloss. to Douglas's Virgil, to *hoch*, from Sax. *hoh*, is rendered "suffragines succidere," to hamstring.

Howdon-pan-cant, an awkward fall, an overturn.—Howdon-pan-canter, a slow ungraceful canter.

Hout! Hout-away! an exclamation of disbelief or disapprobation. Pshaw!

Howdy, Howdy-wife, a midwife. Brand sneers at the derivation from "How d' ye—midwives being great gossipers," but I think that which he supplies is far more ridiculous. I have not been fortunate enough to discover any original to my own satisfaction, but I may perhaps be permitted to observe, in defence of what has been so much ridiculed, that "How d' ye," is a natural enough salutation to a sick woman from the midwife; who, by the way, is called in German *die wehmutter*, or the *oh dear mother*. As it is with antiquaries, so I fear with etymologists—*ancient* woman, "whether in or out of breeches," will occasionally betray themselves.

Howk, to dig, to scoop. Su.-Got. *holka*, cavare.

Howl, a hollow or low place. "Wherever there's a hill there's sure to be a howl." Sax. *hol*, latibulum.—Howl-kite, a vulgar name for the belly.

Howlet, Jenny-howlet, the common or tawny owl. Fr. *hulotte*. Also a term of reproach.

> Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
> Lizard's leg, and *howlet's* wing.—*Shak. Macbeth.*

HOWSOMIVVER, HOWSOMNIVVER, however.

HOW'WAY, come away; a term of solicitation very common in Newcastle.

HOY, to heave or throw, as a stone.

HOYT, an awkward ill-bred youth.

HUBBY-SHEW, HUBBY-SHOO, a disturbance, a noise, a state of confusion. Teut. *hobbelen*, inglomerare; *schowe*, spectaculum.

HUD, the side of the fire place within the chimney. Pans not in use are placed on the "*hud stane*."

HUDDICK, HUDDOCK, the cabin of a keel or coal barge. Dut. *hut*.

> 'Twas betwèen Hebbron and Jarrow,
> There cam on a varry strang gale,
> The skipper luick'd out o' th' *huddock*,
> Crying, 'smash, man, lower the sail!
>
> Song, *The Little Pee. Dee.*

HUDDLE, to gather together, to embrace. Germ. *hudeln*.

HUFF, *v.* to offend. "She's easily *huffed*."—HUFF, *s.* offence. "He's in the huff."

HUG, to carry, especially if difficult. "*Had* and *hug't* away."

HUGGERMUGGERING, doing any thing in a confused, clandestine, or unfair manner. *V.* Todd's John. and Nares' Gloss.

HULK, a lazy, clumsy fellow. Shak. has "the *hulk* Sir John." —"You idle lazy *pay-wife hulk*."—*Newc.*

HULL, a place in which fowls, &c. are confined for the purpose of fattening.

HUMBLE. To humble barley, to break off the beard or awns. Su.-Got. *hamla*, to mutilate. Allied to this, is a *hummelled-cow*, a cow without horns.

HUNKERED, elbowed, crooked. "This wheat is sadly hunkered."

HUNKERS, haunches. This word seems used by the Northumbrian vulgar only in the sense of *sitting on the hunkers*, that is, with the hams resting on the back part of the ankles, the heels generally being raised from the ground.—Such is the position of a woman milking a cow, which in Durham is called *hencowr* fashion, probably from *hen* and *cowver*, to sit on eggs—from the position of a brooding hen. A friend of mine connected with a colliery, where a child had been injured, enquiring of the father how the accident happened, received the following answer, which I am induced to give as a specimen of *Pit* language:—"It was *sitten on its hunkers* howking glinters fra mang the het ass, when the lowe teuck its claes, and brant it to the varry a*se," *i. e.* it was sitting on its haunches digging vitrified shining scoria from among the hot ashes, when the flame took its clothes, and burnt it to the very buttocks.

HUNT-THE-HARE, a game among children—played on the ice as well as in the fields.

HURTER, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks, Fr. *heurter*, to knock.

HURTLE, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, &c.

HUSE, HAUSTE, a short cough, a hoarseness. Sax. *hwosta*, tussis.

HUTCH, a chest. The Town's Hutch, in the Guildhall of Newcastle, is a fine old chest, on which the chamberlains transact their business. Fr. *huche*.

> Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours,
> that bolting-*hutch* of beastliness, that swollen
> parcel of dropsies, that huge bombard of sack.
>
> *Shak. I. Hen. IV.*

HUTHERIKIN-LAD, a ragged youth—a sort of HOBBLETY-HOY, which *see.*

HUZ, UZ, *we* as well as *us.* Very common.

HYEL, HALE, whole. Isl. *heill.* Su.-Got. *hel,* totus.

I

ICE-SHOGGLE, an icicle. Sax. *ice-icel.* Dut. *yskegel.* Mr. Todd has admitted *ickle,* on the authority of Grose.

I'FAKINS, in faith—a frequent asseveration. Shak. uses *i'faith,* in the Merry Wives of Windsor.

ILL, *v.* to reproach, to speak *ill.*—ILL-WILLED, *a.* malevolent, ill-natured. Isl. *illvilie,* malevolentia.

INCLING, INKLING, a desire, an imperfect hint or intimation—written by Mrs. Hutchinson (Memoirs, 4to. p. 357) *inclin.* Etymologists have differed as to the derivation of this word. It may be from Fr. *un clin* (d'oeil) a wink, if not from Su.-Got. *wincka,* connivere.

INCOME, any swelling or other bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from any external cause—or which has formed unexpectedly. *Ancome,* in the same sense, is an old word.

INDIFFERENT, tolerably, in pretty good health.

ING, a meadow. The word, however, seems to be chiefly applied to moist ground, or such as is subject to occasional overflowings. It also often occurs in the names of places. Common to the Sax. Dan. and other languages.

INGLE, a fire, or flame. Gael. *aingeal.* *V.* Todd's John.

INKLE, an inferior kind of tape. "Beggars inkle."

INSENSE, to understand; to have *sense* infused into the mind. *V.* Nares' Gloss.

INTACK, an inclosure. A part *taken in* from a common.

Is, the third person singular of *to be*, is almost constantly used among the vulgar for the first and second persons. "*Is* sure, thou *is*"—am sure, thou art.

Isca! Isca! or Iska! Iska! a Northumbrian shepherd's call to his dog. Sc. *isk*, *iskie*. Mr. Lambe, in his Notes on Flodden Field, p. 66, fancifully observes, that this term is evidently an abbreviation of *Lycisca*, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog.

——— multum latrante *Lycisca*.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3.

With greater verisimilitude it has been said, that it is from Fr. *icy*, hither; the word used in France for the same purpose. Dr. Jamieson, however, remarks that Teut. *aes*, *aesken*, and Germ. *ess*, signify a dog.

Iv, in.—Intiv, into. Very general.

Izzard, the letter Z.

J.

Jabber, garrulity. From the verb, which is very old.

Jack, a young male pike, under a foot in length.

Jackalegs, Jockelegs, a large clasped knife. Generally considered to have obtained this name from *Jacques de Liege*, a famous Flemish cutler.

Jackey, English gin, of which some of the "good folks" in Newcastle partake rather freely.

Jagger-galloway, a pony with a peculiar saddle for carrying lead, &c. *Jag*, is a Scotch word for *job*; and Moor has *jag*, a waggon load.

Jaistering, swaggering. It is common to call a person of an airy manner, "a jaistering fellow"—"a jaistering jade."

Jam, *v.* to squeeze into; to render firm by treading.

JAM, JAUM, *s.* jamb.

JANNOCK, leavened oat bread. *See* BANNOCK.

JARBLE, to wet, to bedew; as by walking in long grass after dew or rain.

JAR-WOMAN, an occasional assistant in the kitchen—a sort of char-woman. Called also a HEIGH-HOW, from a notorious propensity to all kinds of low gossip.

JASEY, JAZEY, a worsted wig. A very old-fashioned article, still worn by some *octogenarians.*

JAUNIS, JAUNUS, the jaundice. Fr. *jaunisse.*

JAUP, *v.* to move liquid irregularly. "The water went *jauping* in the skeel." Also to chip or break by a gentle, though sudden blow. It is customary at Easter, when *paste*-eggs are in vogue, to *jaup* two of them, by hitting the ends together. "*Aw'll jaup onny body narrow enders.*" He whose egg does not break is entitled to have the other.

JAUP, *s.* the sound of water agitated in a narrow or irregular vessel. Isl. *gialfur*, a hissing or roaring wave.

JAW, noisy speech, coarse raillery. "*Had yor jaw*"—hold your tongue.

JEE, JYE, wry, crooked. "*Jee-wye.*" Sw. *gaa*, to turn round.

JEEPS, a severe beating—a sound thrashing.

JENK, to jaunt, to ramble. From *junket*, to feast secretly.

JEWEL, an expression of affection—familiar regard. Fr. *mon joie*, my darling, *maw jewel!*

> Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
> Cordelia leaves you.—*Shak. King Lear.*

> With am'rous looks, he calls her *jewel*,
> And said,—How can you be so cruel?
>
> *The Collier's Wedding.*

JIBLETS, or GIBLETS, "the parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted," Todd's John. But it is the inside as well. Old. Fr. *gibelez*. In Newcastle they call what is taken from one goose, a *pair* of *jiblets*. At Christmas, hardly any person, however poor, is without a *jiblet pie*.

JIFFY. "*Iv a jiffy*"—in a moment, in an instant.

JIGGER, an airy swaggering person. "A comical jigger." Perhaps, originally, one disposed or suitable to a *jig*.

JIM, JIMMY, *s*. James.

JIM, JIMMY, JIMP, *a*. slender, neat, elegant. Q. Su.-Got. *skampt?*

JIMMER, a small hinge for a closet door or desk. *See* an explanation of *jimmers*, with which the *gimmal* ring is thought to be connected, in Brand's Pop. Ant. vol. ii. p. 27. Also Nares' Gloss. *gimmal*, and Moor, *jimmers*.

JIN, JINNY, JINNEY, Jane.

JINGLE-CAP, shake cap. Much practised among the young pitmen and keelmen.

JINKERS, BY JINKERS, a sort of demi-oath. A variation of *jingo*.

JINNY-SPINNER, or LONG-LEGG'D-TYALYUR, a very long slender-legged spider or fly.

JINNY-SPINNER, a play-thing among children. *See* a long list of juvenile games, many of which are common in the North, in Suff. Words, *move all*.

JOBATION, JUBATION, a lecture or reprimand.

JOCK AND JOCK'S-MAN, a juvenile sport, in which the follower is to repeat all the pranks the leader can perform.

JOGGLE, to shake, to totter, to cause to totter. Teut. *schockelen*, vacillare.

JOG-TROT, an inactive, or any peculiar line of conduct, pertinaciously adhered to. Perhaps adopted from the *jog-trot* pace of the Northumbrian farmers.

JOLLIFICATION, a scene of festivity, or merriment. "A regular jollification."

JOLLY, stout, large in person. "A jolly landlady." Also hearty, jovial. "A jolly fellow."

JOOKINGS, corn beat out of the sheaf in throwing off the stack; often a perquisite to those who assist in carrying the sheaves into the barn.

JORUM, a pot or jug. Chaucer has *jordane*, and Shakspeare *jorden*.

The horrible crew,
That Hercules slew,
Were Poverty—Calumny—Trouble—and Fear:
Such a club would you borrow,
To drive away sorrow,
Apply for a *jorum* of Newcastle beer.

Song, *Newcastle Beer*.

JOSEPH, a riding coat or habit, with buttons in front; worn by *ancient* dames—not *blue-stockings*.

JOUKREY-PAUKEREY, any sort of underhand trick or dexterous artifice; legerdemain.

JOWL, *v.* to knock, or rather to give a signal by knocking.

JOWL, *s.* the head. "Cheek by jowl"—close together.

JOWL OF SALMON, the head and shoulders. If split it is called a *single jowl*.

JUMBLEMENT, confusion. From the verb.

JUMPS, a kind of easy stays. Fr. *juppe*.

JUMP-WITH, JUMP-IN-WITH, to meet with accidentally, to coincide. *Jump* occurs several times in Shakspeare; meaning in some places to agree with, in others to venture at, or hazard. In one place it appears to be intended for just.

K.

KAE! a common interjectional expression of disbelief, contempt, or abhorrence.—*Newc.* I can only refer to the language of *jack-daws* for its etymology.

> Jack-daws, *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a-gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before.—*Locke.*

KAIL, KALE, cabbage, greens; also broth or pottage.—*North.* Isl. *kal.* Dan. *kaal.* Welsh, *cawl.*—KAIL-POT, a large metal pot for culinary purposes. "As black as a kail-pot."

KAIRN, a heap of stones, a rude monument.—*See* CAIRN.

> We the adjacent mountains all discern,
> With each his head adorned with a *kairn.*
>
> *Cheviot, a Poem, p.* 5.

KAMSTARY, mad. Perhaps the same as Sc. *camsterie, camstairie,* froward, perverse, unmanageable; which Dr. Jam. derives from Germ. *kamp,* and *starrig,* stiff; or it may be a sort of pleonasm, from *cam,* which in Gael. is applied to any thing crooked or awry, and stary, *staring,* wild-looking.

KARL-CAT, a male cat. Dut. *kaerel,* a fellow.

KEDGE, to fill. Hence KEDGE-BELLY, a large protuberant body, a glutton.

KEE, KEE-SIDE, *emphatically* the Newcastle Quay, extending from Tyne Bridge to the end of Sandgate.

> Fareweel Tyne Brig and cannie *Kee,*
> Where aw've seen monny a shangey,
> Blind Willey, Captain Starkey, tee—
> Bold Archy and great Hangey.
>
> *Gilchrist, Voyage to Lunnin.*

KEEK, to peep, to look with a prying eye, to view. Su.-Got. *keka.* Dut. *kyken.*

KEEL, to cool, to render cool. Sax. *cælan,* algere. Sir Thos. Hanmer—at best but a sorry expounder of our immortal bard—in attempting an explanation of

> While greasy Joan doth *keel the pot.*
>
> *Shak. Love's Labour's Lost.*

strangely says, "to drink so deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like *turning up the keel of a ship!*" Major Moor is equally at fault:—he thinks "scouring the pot with its bottom inclined conveniently for that operation; or *keeling* it in the position of a ship rolling so as to almost *show her keel out of the water.*" *V.* Suff. Words, *killer* or *keeler.* The expression "keel the pot," really means neither more nor less than to render it cool; that is, to take out a small quantity of the broth, &c. and then to fill up the pot with *cold* water; a common practice in Northumberland. The word, however, as shewn by the examples from Gower and Chaucer, quoted by Mr. Todd, is not confined to the kitchen.

KEEL, RED-KEEL, ruddle, decomposed iron used for marking sheep, &c. Gael. *cil.* Fr. *chaille.* Jamieson.

KEELS, the vessels or barges in which coals are carried from the *colliery-staiths* to the ships, in the Tyne and Wear. Keel is a very ancient name of Saxon origin for a ship or vessel—*ceol,* navis. On the first arrival of the Saxons they came over in three large ships, styled by themselves, as Verstegan informs us, *keeles.* In the Chartulary of Tynemouth Monastery, the servants of the Prior who wrought in the barges (1378), are called *kelers,* an appellation plainly synonimous with the present keelmen.

KEEL-BULLIES, *keelmen*, the crew of the keel—the partners or brothers. *See* BULLY.

KEEL-DEETERS, the wives and daughters of the keelmen, who sweep the keels, having the sweepings of the small coals for their pains. To *deet*, in northern language, means to wipe or make clean.

KEELAGE, keel dues in port. This word is in Todd's John. but in too limited a sense.

KEEN. The hands are said to be *keened* with the frost, when the skin is broken or cracked, and a sore induced. *Kibe*, explained by Johnson, "an ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel caused by the cold," occurs several times in Shakspeare.

KEEP-THE-POT-BOILING, a common expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with spirit.

KELDS, the still parts of a river which have an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. I have only heard this word on the Tyne, and confined to the meaning here given; but I am informed that in Westmorland and Cumberland old wells are also denominated *kelds*, and that there is a place in the parish of Shap called Keld, from a fine spring in it—also *Gunnerkeld*. Isl. *kelda*, palus. Since this was written I find *keld*, a well, in Crav. Gloss.

KELK, *v.* to beat heartily.—KELK, KELKER, *s.* a severe blow.

KELPS, iron hooks from which boilers are hung.

KELTER, frame, order, condition. *V.* Todd's John. It also means money, cash. Germ. *geld*.

KEMP, to strive against each other in reaping corn. Sax. *campian*, militare. Teut. *kampen*, dimicare.—KEMPERS, the competitors. According to Verstegan, the word is of noble descent. *V.* Rest. Decayed Intell. 8vo. p. 233.

KEMPS, hairs among wool, coarse fibres.

KEN, to know, to be acquainted with. Su.-Got. *kaenna.* Sax. *cennan.* Dut. *kennen.* "*Aw kent him weel*"—I knew him well.

> 'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait.
>
> *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

KENNEN, KENNING, a measure of two pecks.

KENSPECKED, KENSPACKED, KENSPECKLED, KENSPACKLED, conspicuous, marked so as to be easily recognized or *kenned. V.* Skin. and Jam.

KEP, to catch, to receive any thing in the act of falling. Sax. *cepan.* Teut. *keppen,* captare.

KEPPY-BALL, hand-ball. In former times it was customary, every year at Easter and Whitsuntide, for the mayor, aldermen, and sheriff of Newcastle, attended by the burgesses, to go in state to a place called the Forth—a sort of mall—to countenance, if not to join in the play of *keppy-ball,* and other sports. The *Esprit de corps* is gone, though the diversion is still in part kept up by the young people of the town; but it would of course, in these altered times, be considered highly indecorous to "unbend the brow of authority" on such an occasion. Puerile, however, as it may seem, there was a time—if we may credit Belithus, an ancient ritualist—when the bishops, and even archbishops, of *some churches,* used to play at hand-ball with the inferior clergy.—Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

KERN, *v.* to churn. Sax. *cernan.* Teut. *kernen.*

KERN, *s.* a churn. Teut. *kerne.* Also a hand-mill for grinding corn, from Teut. *querne;* perhaps the right mode of spelling the word in this sense.

KERN-BABY, an image dressed up with corn at a harvest home. Something similar to the *maiden* described by Jam. *See* MELL-DOLL.

KERN, KORN, or KURN-MILK, butter-milk. Teut. *kern-melch.* "Will you *hev onny* kern-milk,"—*Newcastle cry;* nearly extinct.

KERSEN, to christen. Dut. *kerstenen.*

> Pish, one goodman Cæsar, a pump maker,
> *Kersen'd* him.—*Beaum. & Flet. Wit at sev. Weap.*

KERSMAS, CRISSENMAS, Christmas.

KESH, KEX, the hollow stem of an umbelliferous plant. *Kyx,* a hemlock, occurs in Peirs Ploughman.

KESLIP, KESLOP, the calf's stomach salted and dried for rennet. Sax. *ceselib,* coagulum. Germ. *kaselab,* rennet. *Kase* is cheese, and *laben* is to help, strengthen or quicken. *See* YERNING. "*Kittle yor keslop*"—a Newcastle trope for a chastisement. "*Warm yor keslop*"—a metaphor for a hot-pot.

KET, carrion, any sort of filth. Su.-Got. *koett.*—KETTY, filthy, dirty, worthless. "A *ketty* fellow."

KEVEL, a large hammer for quarrying stones.

KICK, the top of the fashion—quite the go. Q. Isl. *kækr,* gestus indecorus? "*Jack-the-kick*"— a fellow just the thing.

KIDNEY, disposition, principles, humour.

> A man of my *kidney.*
> *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

> Talk no more of brave Nelson, or gallant Sir Sidney,
> 'Tis granted they're tars of a true British *kidney.*
> Song, *Newcastle Bellman.*

KIDNEY-TATIE, a long kind of potatoe, much cultivated in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

KILLICOUP, a summerset. Probably from Fr. *cul-a-cap*, tail to head—head over heels. "Eh! what a killicoup the *preest* has getten out o'is wee bit *gig-thing* there!"

KILL-PRIEST, a jocular name for port wine—from which a very irreverent inference is drawn. But, as Shakspeare says,

> Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature,
> if it be well used; exclaim no more against it.
> *Othello.*

KILT, to truss up the clothes—to make them like the Scotch *kilt*. Dan. *kilte-op*.

KIND, intimate—*not kind*, at enmity. *See* THICK.

KING'S-CUSHION, a sort of seat made by two persons crossing their hands, on which to place a third.

KINK, *v.* to laugh immoderately, to labour for breath as in the hooping cough. Teut. *kichen*, *kincken*, difficulter spirare. —KINK, *s.* a violent or convulsive fit of laughter or coughing, especially when the breath is stopped. *See* KIN-COUGH.

KIN-COUGH, KINK-COUGH, *Ching-cough*, or *King-cough*, the hooping-cough. Sax. *cincung*, cachinnatio. Teut. *kinck-hoest*, asthma. The ignorant and the superstitious have various fooleries, for curing or alleviating this epidemic disorder—such as eating a *mouse-pie*, or hanging a *roasted mouse* round the neck—dipping the persons affected *nine* times in an *open grave*, or putting them *nine* times under a *pie-bald* horse—bread baked on a Good Friday before sun-rise—and perhaps others that may have escaped my recollection.

KIRK, a church. An old Eng. word from Sax. *cyrce*, still retained in Northumberland.—KIRK-GARTH, the church

yard.—KIRK-MASTER, a church warden. Teut. *kerk-maester.*—KIRK-FOLK, the congregation.

KIST, a chest. Common to Sax. Su.-Got. Germ. Dut. and Welsh.

KISSES, small confections or sugar plums. Perhaps the same as Shakspeare's *kissing-comfits. See* Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 5, Sc. 5.

KIT, properly a covered milking pail with two handles, but often applied to a small pail of any sort. Also a wooden vessel in which pickled salmon are sent to London. Likewise the stool on which a cobbler works.

KIT, a set or company, generally in a contemptuous light. "The whole kit." Applied sometimes to things as well as to persons.

KITCHEN PHYSIC, substantial fare—good living—opprobrium medicorum.

> Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.
>
> *Shak. Macbeth.*

> In jest; no offence in the world.
>
> *Shak. Hamlet.*

KITE, the belly. Allied to Mœ.-Got. *quid,* and Su.-Got. *qwed,* venter. *Bag-kite* and *pod-kite,* are ludicrously applied to persons with *larger capacities* than common. "Running to kite"—becoming corpulent.

KITH, acquaintance. Sax. *cythe.* Not obsolete as stated in Todd's John. *Kith and kin,* friends and relations.

KITTLE, *v.* to tickle, to enliven. Sax. *citelan,* titillare. Dut. *kittelen.* Teut. *kitzelen.*

KITTLE, *v.* to bring forth kittens. A very old word, written in Palsgrave, *kyttell. V.* L'eclaircissement de la Lang. Franç.

KITTLE, *a.* ticklish, difficult. "*kittle wark.*"

"O mony a time, my lord," he said,
I've stown a kiss frae a sleeping wench;
But for you I'll do as *kittle* a deed,
For I'll steal an auld lurdane aff the bench.

Christie's Will.

In witty songs and verses *kittle*,
Who can compare with Thomas Whittle?

Henry Robson.

This word has other meanings; as *kittle weather*—changeable weather; a *kittle question*—such as it is inconvenient or impolitic to answer; a *kittle horse*—one unsafe or not easily managed.

KITTLING, a kitten. An ancient word. Palsgrave, *kytlynge.* Prompt. Parv. Cler. *kytlinge*, catellus. Juliana Barnes has *kendel of cats*, a litter of cats.

KITT, KITTY, a diminutive of Christopher, as well as of Catherine.

KITTY, the house of correction. *Newcastle.* Su.-Got. *kætta*, includere. Germ. *ketten*, to fetter.

KITTY-CAT, a puerile game, described by Moor. *V.* Suff. Words, *kit-cat.* Strutt mentions a game, which used to be played in the North, called *tip cat*, or more properly *cat.* *V.* Sports and Pastimes, p. 86.

KITTY-WREN, or JENNY-WREN, the wren—the reputed consort of the robin-red breast.

"The robin and the wren
"Are God's cock and hen."

KIZONED, or KIZZENED, parched or dried. Children are said to be so, when, from a weakness or pampered appetite, they loathe their food. "Kizen'd meat"—meat too much roasted. Q. Isl. *gisna*, hiascere?

KLICK-HOOKS, large hooks for catching salmon in the day time. *V.* Crav. Gloss.

KNACK, to speak affectedly, to ape a style beyond the speaker's education.—KNACKIT, NACKIT, one quick at repartee, a clever child.

KNACK-AND-RATTLE, a quick and noisy mode of dancing with the heels.

> He jumps, and his heels *knack and rattle*,
> At turns of the music so sweet;
> He makes such a thundering brattle,
> The floor seems afraid of his feet.
>
> *The Colliers' Pay Week.*

KNACK-KNEE'D, in-kneed—knees that *knack* or strike against each other in walking.

KNAGGS, pointed rocks, or rugged tops of hills. *V.* Ihre, *knagglig*.

KNAGGY, testy, ill-humoured, waspish.

KNAW, *v.* to know. "Aw knaw"—I know. *See* KNOW.

KNIFLE, to steal, to pilfer. Q. Celt. *cneifio*, to shear.

KNOCKING-TROUGH, a conical trough in which the rind is beat off barley with a mallet.

KNOLL, KNOWL, KNOWE, the top of a hill, a bare rounded hillock. Sax. *cnolle*. Teut. *knolle*.

KNOW. "You *know*, you knaw."—"D'ye ken—I'll tell you now"—"what's my opinion to think—I cannot say—I dinna ken."—"what does *he* say, *good man?*—where hez *he* been, *good man?*"—Here *good man* is not the case of calling, but is put in opposition to *he*. This is a mode of expression peculiar to the North.

KNARL, a hunch-backed or dwarfish man. Old Eng. *knurle*, a knot.

KUN, CUN. "I *cun* you no thanks"—I do not acknowledge myself obliged to you, *Dur.* Is it from Germ. *konnen,* to know, as *savoir gré,* in French?

KUSS, to kiss. Welsh *cusan.*

KYE, plural of cows, kine. Sax. *cy,* vacca.

KYLOE, a small Scotch breed of cattle, said to be from *kyle,* a Gaelic word for a ferry—over which they are transported. But may it not be from Germ. *kuh-klein,* a small cow?

L

LABBERING, struggling in water, as a fish when caught. Jocosely applied to a *great legal luminary,* who unfortunately slipped into the watery element a few years ago.

"Aw was *setten* the keel, wi' Dick Stavers an' Mat,
An' the Mansion-house Stairs we were just alangside,
When we aw three see'd sumthing, but didn't ken what,
That was splashing and *labbering* aboot ith the tide."
"It's a flucker!" ki Dick; "No," ki Mat, "its owre big,
It luick'd mair like a skyat when aw first see'd it rise:"
Kiv aw—for awd getten a *gliff o' the wig*—
Odds mercy! Wye, marrows, becrike it's *Lord 'Size.*

Song, *My Lord 'Size.*

LACE, to beat or flog. "I'll *lace* your jacket."—LACING, a beating. "*Aw'l gie ye* a good *lacing* just now."

LACED, mixed with spirits, as tea or coffee, to which *some* "ancient dames" are partial.

LACKITS, small sums of money—any odd things.

LAD, a boy; originally a man, from Sax. *leode,* people. Langland—the reputed author of the Visions of Peirs Ploughman—one of our earliest writers, uses *ladde,* in its primitive sense; from which no doubt proceeded *lasse,* lass.—In Scotland, I have heard a person 50 years old, called a *lad*—but he was in a state of *single* blessedness.

LAD, LADDIE, a lover, a sweetheart. "That's maw *lad*, izint he a bonny fellow."

> May aw the press-gang perish,
> Each lass her *laddie* cherish,
> Lang may the Coal Trade flourish,
> Upon the dingy Tyne.
>
> Song, *The Keel Row.*

LAFTER, LAWTER, as many eggs as a hen will lay before she incubates. Teut. *legh-tyd*, tempus quo gallinæ ova pariunt.

LAGGINS, staves. *V.* Ihre. *lagg.*

LAIDLY, LAIDLEY, ugly, loathsome, foul. Sax. *laithlic.*

> "I will her liken to a *laidley* worm."

LAINCH, a long stride. "What a lainch he has."

LAIR, mire, dirt. *To be laired*, to stick in the mire. Isl. *leir.* Su.-Got. *ler.*

LAIRD, "the lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect."—Dr. John. This is its old meaning; but it is now a common name in Northumberland and Cumberland for a proprietor of land, without any relation to manorial rights. "He rides like a Bambro'shire *laird*—one spur, and a stick in his opposite hand."

LAKE, *v.* to play. Sax. *lacan*, ludere. Mœ.-Got. *laikan*, exultare. Peirs Ploughman, *layke.*—LAKING, *s.* a play-thing.

LAKE-WAKE, LATE-WAKE, the watching of a corpse previous to interment. Sax. *lic*, a body, and *wacian*, to watch. *V.* Jam. *lyk-wake.*

LAM, LAMB, to beat soundly. "*Aw'l lamb yor hide.*"

> "*Lamb* them, lads; lamb them!"—a cant phrase of the time, derived from the fate of Dr. Lambe, an astrologer and quack, who was knocked on the head by the rabble in Charles the First's time.
>
> *Peveril of the Peak, vol. iv. p.* 152.

The great *known* unknown *trips* a little here. The word is used in two or three of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, *written before* the conjuring Doctor's catastrophe, which did not happen until 1628. Besides, the derivation seems obviously from Isl. *lem*, verberare, or Teut. *lompen*, infligere.

LAM-PAY, to correct; principally applied to children.

LAM, or LAMB, and its diminutive LAMMIE, favourite terms of endearment. "*Maw bonny lam*," "*maw canny lammie*."

LAMETER, LAMITER, a cripple. "He'll be a lameter for life."

LANG, long.—LANG, LANGSOME, tedious, tiresome. Sax. *langsum*.—LANGSOMNESS, tediousness.

LANG-LENGTH, the whole length. "He fell down *aw his lang length*."

LANG-SADDLE, or SETTLE, a long wooden seat, with a back and arms, usually placed in the chimney corner in country houses.

LANGSYNE, long since. Sax. *longe siththan*, diu exinde. *See* AULD-LANG-SYNE.

LANT, the game of loo.—LANTERED, looed.—LANTERS, the players.

LAP, *preterite* of leap. *See* LOUP.

LAP-UP, to give up, to relinquish.

LAPSTONE, a cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather.

LARE, learning, scholarship. Pure Saxon.—LARE-FATHER, instructor.

LASCHE, cold and moist—not actually rain. *V.* Moor, *lash* or *lashy*.

LASHIGILLAVERY, LUSHEYGILAVEY, plenty of meat and drink; a superfluity. Probably from *lavish*.

LAST, a measure of corn—80 bushels. Sax. *hlæst*. Su.-Got. *laest*.

LASTENEST, most lasting.

LAT, a lath. Sax. *latta.* Dut. *lat.* Fr. *latte.*—LAT AND PLASTER, an ironical phrase for a tall and slender person —*as thin as a lat.*—LAT-RIVER or RIVE-ER, a maker of laths.

LATCH, *v.* to catch, to lay hold of. Sax. *læccan,* prehendere.

> When that he Galathe besought
> Of love, which he might not *lache.*
>
> *Gower, de Confess. Amant.*

> ——— But I have words,
> That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
> Where hearing should not *latch* them.—*Shak. Macbeth.*

LATCH, *s.* a fastening; especially a wooden latch or *sneck*—sometimes lifted with a cord, at other times with the finger. Ital. *laccio.*

> Love will none other birde catch,
> Though he sette either nette or *latch.*
>
> *Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose.*

LATE, or LEAT, to seek, to summon, to invite. Isl. *leyta,* quærere.—LATING, or LEATING, a summons or invitation. Dr. Willan mentions *Leating,* or Lating-row, a district from which matrons are invited by special summons to be present at a child-birth, or at the death of any of the inhabitants. Should a matron within the limits have been, through inadvertence or mistake, omitted on such an occasion, it is an affront not to be forgiven.

LATHE, or LEATHE, a place for storing hay and corn in winter —a barn. Used by Chaucer. *V.* Skinner, *lath.*

LATHERIN, a drab, a trollop. "A lazy latherin."

LATTEN, LATTIN, tin. Pistol's

> Challenge of the *latten* bilbo.
>
> *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Has been "a stumbling block," not so much "to the generality of readers," as Hanmer would express it, but to the commentators themselves. *See* the learned remarks of the "collective wisdom," in the last Varior. Edit. of Shak. vol. viii. p. 22–3; to which should be added Sir Thomas's own idea—"a factitious metal." In Todd's John. the word is defined to be, "a mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine: said by some to be the old orichalc;" though the authority quoted from Gower proves that "laton" and "bras" are two distinct things. In the Dictionaries of Bailey, Dyche, and Ash, *latten* is explained to be *iron tinned over*, which is in fact what is called tin: Pegge also states *latten* to be *tin;* but on turning to Nares' Glossary, I find the worthy Archdeacon labouring hard at its transmutation into *brass.* The days of alchymy, however, are past. In addition, it may be observed, that Ruddiman—an authority entitled to consideration—interprets *lated*, iron covered with *tin.*

LAVE, *v.* to empty, to draw or take out water or other liquid. Fr. *lever.* An old word used by Chaucer.

LAVE, *s.* the residue—those who are left or omitted. A pure Saxon word, occurring in Peirs Ploughman. It also means a crowd.

> Of prelates proud, a populous *lave*,
> And abbots boldly there were known;
> With bishop of St. Andrew's brave,
> Who was King James's bastard son.
>
> *Lambe, Battle of Floddon.*

In ancient times the dignitaries of the church, holding the temporalities of their benefices of the King, as barons by the tenure of military service, were bound by the feudal law, to attend him in his wars.

LAVERICK, LAVEROCK, LAVVORICK, a lark. Sax. *laferc*, *lawerc*.

Flocks of turtles, and of *laverockes*.—*Chaucer*.

> Here hear my Kenna sing a song,
> There see a blackbird feed her young,
> Or a *leverock* build her nest.
> Here give my weary spirits rest.
>
> *Walton, Angler's Wish.*

LAW, LOE, LOWE, a hill or eminence whether natural or artificial. Sax. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, agger, acervus. Mœ.-Got. *hlaiw*, monumentum. The word is often found at the end of the names of vills or hamlets.

LAWFUL ME! LAW ME! a frequent colloquial exclamation, implying either wonder or fear.

LEA, LEE, rich meadow or pasture. Sax. *leag*. Used by Spenser, and several times by Shakspeare.

LEAD, LEEAD, to carry. "He's leading coals."

LEAGH, a scythe. From *lea*, meadow, and *ag*, to cut.

LEAPING-THE-WELL, going through a deep and noisome pool on Alnwick Moor, called the Freemen's well—a *sine quâ non* to the freedom of the borough. On Saint Mark's day, the aspirants proceed in great state, and in equal spirits, from the town to the moor, where they draw up in a body, at some distance from the water, and on a signal being given, they scramble through the mud with great labour and difficulty. They may be said to come out in a condition not much better than "the heroes of the *Dunciad* after diving in Fleet Ditch." Tradition says, this strange and ridiculous custom—rendered more ludicrous by being performed in white clothing—was imposed by King John, who was bogged in this very pool. I witnessed the ceremony about four years ago.

LEARN, to teach. *V.* Todd's John. This sense is not yet obsolete in the North.

LEASH, to ply the whip. To *lash.*

LEATHER, to beat soundly. Perhaps from the instrument originally employed—a strap. For a copious vocabulary of a pugnacious import, *see* Suff. Words, *aint.*

LEATHER-HEAD, LEATHER-HEED, a block-head, a thickscull. Lanthorn Leatherhead, one of the characters in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, has been thought to have been meant for Inigo Jones; but Mr. Gifford doubts it.

LECK, to leak. Isl. *lek*, stillare.—LECK ON AND OFF, to pour on, and drain off, gradually.

LEE, *v.* to lie, to tell a falsehood. Sax. *leogan.*—LEE, *s.* a lie. This word, vulgar as it is, occurs in Chaucer.—LEE WITH A LATCHET, a monstrous falsehood. *V.* Nares.—LEEAR, a liar.

LEEMERS. *See* BROWN-LEEMERS.

LEET, *v.* to meet with, to alight.—LEET, *s.* & *a.* light. "When *thau* heart's sad, can mine be *leet?*"

LEETS, *lights*, lungs. Also windows.

LEETSOME, light, comfortable, cheerful. *Lightsome.*

LEISH, LISH, nimble, strong and active.

LEISTER, a prong or trident. Su.-Got. *liustra*, percutere. *See* BLAZE.

> An awfu' scythe, out owre ae shouther,
> Clear dangling hang,
> A three-tae'd *leister* on the ither
> Lay, large and lang.
>
> *Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.*

LETCH, a long narrow swamp in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass.

LENNERT, the linnet. *The Grey Lennert.—The Green Lennert.—The Brown Lennert.*

LÉT-LEET, to inform, to disclose. To *let in light.*

LET ON, to mention. "He never let on"—he never told me. Isl. *laeta*, ostendere.

LET WIT, to make known. Dut. *laaten weeten.*

LEUF, LOOF, the palm of the hand. A very ancient word. *V.* Jam. *Outside the leuf*, back of the hand—equivalent to rejection and repulse.

LEW, mild, calm.—LEW-WARM, luke-warm. Teut. *lauwen*, tepefacere.

LIB, to emasculate. Dut. *lubben.* Used by Massinger and others.—LIBBER, Qui castrat. *Lib* is perhaps the same as *glib* in Shakspeare.

> They are coheirs,
> And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
> Should not produce fair issues.
>
> *The Winter's Tale.*

LICK, to beat, to chastise. Su.-Got. *laegga*, to strike.—LICKING, LICKS, a beating.

LICKLY, likely, probable.—LICKLIEST, the superlative.

LIEF, willingly, rather, as soon. Sax. *leof.*—LIEFER, OR LEVER, more willingly, sooner. Sax. *leofre.* Both Gower and Chaucer often use this comparative.—*Lief* is common in Shakspeare.

LIFT, assistance. *To give a lift*, to lend a helping hand.

LIG, to lie down. Common to Sax. and most Northern languages. Both Chaucer and Spenser use it.—LIG-MALAST, a loiterer, the last.—LIG-O-BED, one who lies long in bed.

LIGGEE, a carved lignum vitæ coit for playing at doddart.

LIKE, to please, to be agreeable to. Dr. John. is mistaken in thinking it disused.

LIKEN'D. "I had likened"—I was in danger of.

LIKING, delight, pleasure. Sax. *licung*. An old Scotch word, occurring in that beautiful passage from Barbour's *Bruce*, quoted by Dr. Jamieson.

> A! freedome is a noble thing!
> Fredome mayss man to haiff *liking!*
> Fredome all solace to man giffis;
> He levys at ess, that frely levys.

LILE, little. *See* LITE.

LILL, to assuage pain. Lat. *lallare*, to lull.

LILLY-WUNS! LILLY-WUNTERS! exclamations of amazement.

LILT, to sing, by not using words of meaning, but tuneful syllables only.—*North*. Su.-Got. *lulla*, canere.

LIMBO, gaol. "He's gettin into limbo, *up the nineteen steps.*"

LIMMER, a female of loose manners, or easy virtue.

LIMMERS, a pair of shafts for a cart or carriage. Isl. *limar*, rami arborum.

LIN, *v.* to cease, to stop. Isl. *lina*, enervare, frangere.

> Yet our northern prikkers, the borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie, (as thought me) and not unlyke (to be playn) unto a masterless hounde hougling in a hie wey, when he hath lost him he wayted upon, sum hoopyng, sum whistelyng, and moste with crying *a Berwyke! a Berwyke! a Fenwyke! a Fenwyke! a Bulmer! a Bulmer!* or so ootherwise as theyr capteins names wear, never *linnde* those troublous and daungerous noyses all the night long.
>
> *Patten's Expedicion of the Duke of Somerset.*

Before which time the wars could never *lin*.
Mirror for Magistrates.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* till he be a gallop.—*Ben Jon. Staple of News.*

LIN, *s.* linen. Also the lime tree.

LINN, a cascade, a precipice. Sax. *hlynna*, a torrent. Isl. *lind*, a cascade. Welsh, *llyn*, a lake.

The near'st to her of kin
Is Toothy, rushing down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

LING, heath. Isl. *ling*, spec. erica.

LINGY, active, strong, able to bear fatigue.

LINIEL, shoe-maker's thread. Fr. *ligneul*. The same as *lingel*, described in Nares' Gloss. as "a sort of *thong* used by shoemakers and cobblers; from *lingula*."

LINKS, sandy barren ground—sands on the sea shore. *V.* Jam.

LIPPEN, to expect, to depend upon. "I lippened on you to join me." Sax. *leafen*, credere.

LISK, the groin. "A pain in the *lisk*." Dan. and Sw. *liuske*.

LISTEN, selvage. Sax. *list*. Dan. *liste*.

LITE, to rely on, to trust to, to depend upon.

LITE, little. An old word used by Chaucer, both as a substantive and an adjective. LALL and LILE, also mean little.—I cannot pretend to reconcile these dialectical variations.

LITHE, to listen. "Lithe ye"—hark you. *Lythe*, Peirs Ploughman. Su.-Got. *lyda*, audire, *lyda till*, aures advertere.

LITHE, to thicken; as to lithe the pot.—LITHINGS, thickenings for the pot; such as oatmeal, flour, &c. *V.* Wilb. and Jam.

LITTLEST, least—the regular superlative of little.

Where love is great the *littlest* doubts are fear.

Shak. Hamlet.

LOAK, OR LOKE, a small quantity; as a loke of hay, a loke of meal, a loke of sand. *V.* Jam.

LOAK! LOAK-A-DAZIE! LOAK-A-DAZIE-ME! exclamations of surprize or pleasure, modulated to suit the occasion.

LOANING, LONNIN, a lane or bye-road; a place near country villages for milking cows. "*Pelton lonnin.*" *V.* Jam. *loan.*

I have heard of a lilting, at our ewes milking,
Lasses a lilting, before the break of day;
But now there's a moaning, on ilka green *loaning*,
That our braw forresters are a' wede away.

Old Scotch Song, Battle of Floddon.

LOB-COCK, a contemptuous epithet for a stupid or sluggish person.

I now must leave you all alas,
And live with some old *lobcock* ass.

Breton, Works of a Young Wit.

LOLLOCK, a lump. "*Lollock iv fat.*"

LOLLOP, to walk in an undulating manner—to move heavily.

LOOK, LOUK, to weed, to clear. "Looking corn." *V.* Ray.

LOON, LOUN, LOWNE, an idle vagabond, a worthless fellow, a rascal. The word is old; but etymologists are not agreed in the derivation. Shakspeare has evidently taken the stanzas in Othello from the following ancient version of, *Take thy old Cloak about thee*, published in Percy's Reliques, vol. i.

King Stephen was a worthy peere,
His breeches cost him but a crowne,
He held them sixpence all too deere;
Therefore he call'd the taylor *Lowne.*

LOOSE-I'-THE-HEFT, a disorderly person—a *loose blade.*

LOOSING-LEATHER, an injury in a *tender* part, to which inexperienced riders are subject; and which makes them, what is elsewhere called, *saddle sick.* It is a rustic idea—countenanced by some *old* authors—that a sprig of elder, in which there is a joint, worn in one of the lower pockets, will operate as a charm against this *galling* inconvenience; but whether

> To harden breech, or soften horse,
> I leave't to th' learned to discourse.
>
> *Flecknoe, Diarium.*

LOP, LOPPE, a flea. Pure Saxon.

LOPPERED, coagulated. *Loppered milk*—milk that sours and curdles without the application of an acid. Isl. *hlaup,* coagulum.

LOPSTROPOLOUS, mischievous, clamorous. *Obstreperous.*

> We shouted some, and some dung doon—
> *Lobstrop'lus* fellows, we kick'd them O.
>
> Song, *Swalwell Hopping.*

LOUN, LOWN'D, calm, sheltered from the wind. Isl. *logn,* æris tranquillitas.

LOUNDER, to beat with severe strokes. *V.* Jam.

LOUP, *v.* to leap. Su:-Got. *loepa,* currere. Also to cover; from Teut. *loopen,* catulire.

LOUP, *s.* a leap or spring.—LOUP-THE-LANG-LONNIN, the game of leap frog.

LOUPY-DYKE, *loup the dyke,* a term of contempt conjoining the ideas of imprudence and waywardness. Sometimes applied to one of those expeditions that maidens sigh for, but which prudent matrons deprecate as shameless and untoward.

LOUT, *v.* to bow in the rustic fashion. Su.-Got. *luta*, inclinare. This is an old word used by Gower, Chaucer, and other ancient English writers.

LOUT, *s.* a stupid awkward person. Teut. *loete*, homo insulsus. In Shakspeare, *lowt*.

LOVESOME, lovely. Sax. *lossum*, delectabilis. In Peirs Ploughman, Chaucer, &c. Indeed, in old Eng. *some* and *ly* are used indifferently as terminations of adjectives.

LOW, LOWE, to make a bright flame, as well as the flame itself. Su.-Got. *loga*, Isl. *logi*, flamma.—LILLY-LOWE, a comfortable blaze. "Had *aboot* the *low*."

LOWANCE, LOOANCE, an allowance of drink to work people. "*Noo, maister, ye'll sartinly give-us wor looance.*" *V.* Moor, *lowans*.

LOWRY, LOORING, overcast, threatening to be wet. Spoken only, I think, of the weather.

LUBBARD, LUBBART, an awkward, clownish fellow, a *calf-hearted* person. *Lubber* may be found in Shakspeare and other authors. "D'ye ken that *lubbard* there?—*hoo* he *tummil'd* his creils!—he's all owre *clarts!*"

> For hyem an' bairns an' maw wife Nan,
> Aw yool'd oot like a *lubbart;*
> An' when aw thowt we aw shud gan
> To Davy Jones's cubbart.
>
> Song, *Jemmy Joneson's Whurry.*

LUG, the ear. An old word both in England and in Scotland. Su.-Got. *lugga*. Sax. *ge-luggian*, to pull—the ear being a part easily pulled or *lugged*. "Aw'l dad yor *lug*"—"aw'l skelp yor *gob*."

LUGGISH, an indolent, or idle fellow.—LUGGISH-HEEDED, heavy headed, thick headed.

LUM, a deep pool of water, the still part of a river.

LUM, the chimney of a cottage. Welsh, *llumon*. *Lover* is in Lancashire, and also in some parts of Yorkshire, a chimney—properly (like the lum) an aperture in the roof of old houses, where the fire was in the centre of the room. Fr. *l'ouverte*. I find *lover* in Peirs Ploughman, and also in the Faerie Queene. Sibbald, however, conjectures that *lum* may be from Sax. *leom*, light—scarcely any other light being admitted, except through this hole. Brand, on the other hand, asks if it may not be derived from the *lome* or clay wherewith the wattle work is daubed over inside and out?

LUM-SOOPERS, LUM-SWEEPERS, chimney-sweepers. *North. & Newc.*

LURDANE, a drone, a sluggard. Teut. *loerd*. Old Ital. *lordone*. Fr. *lourdaud*. Some old writers, however, pretend to derive this word from *Lord Dane*—a name given (more from dread than dignity) to those Danes, who, when they were masters of the island, were distributed in private houses; where they are said to have conducted themselves, or if the expression be permitted—*lorded* over the inhabitants, with outrageous insolence and pride.

> In every house Lord Dane did then rule all;
> Whence laysie lozels *lurdanes* now we call.
>
> *Mirror for Magistrates.*

LURDY, lazy, sluggish. Fr. *lourd*, dull, stupid. Ital. *lordo*, dirty, filthy.

LUSTYISH, rather stout, inclining to be plump.

LYERY, the lean or muscular flesh of animals. Sax. *lira*, viscum.

LYKA! listen—an exclamation of astonishment. *Lyka man!* what do I hear you say.

M.

MAB, *v.* to dress carelessly.—MAB, *s.* a slattern. Perhaps in derision of *Queen Mab.*

MACK, to make. Preterite, *myed.* Germ. *machen.*—MACK, kind, sort, a match or equal.—MACKLESS, matchless.

MACKS, *makes*, sorts, fashions.

MACK-BOULD, to venture, or take the liberty. *Make bold.*

MACKSHIFT, a substitute or expedient in a case of necessity or difficulty.

MADDLE, to wander, to talk inconsistently, to forget or confound objects, as if in a state bordering on delirium.

MADPASH, a person disordered in the mind—a madbrain.—From *mad* and *pash*, the head.

MAFFLE, to stammer, to be puzzled—to act by means inadequate to the attainment of the object or end proposed—like one in dotage. Teut. *maffelen*, balbutire.—MAFFLING, a state of perplexity.

MAGGY, a magpie. Also called a *Pyannet.*

MAIL, rent or money exacted by Freebooters on the borders. Sax. *mal*, stipendium.

MAILIN, or MAEYLIN, a sort of mop made of old rags, with a long pole, for cleaning out an oven—*metaphorically*, a dirty careless wench. *V.* Todd's John. *malkin* and *maukin.*

MAIN, might, strength, exertion. Sax. *mægn.* Shakspeare endeavours to be superlatively witty on the word.

> SAL.—Then let's make haste away, and look
> Unto the *main.*
>
> WAR.—Unto the *main !* O father, *Maine* is lost ;
> That *Maine* which by *main* force Warwick did win,
> And would have kept so long as breath did last :
> *Main*chance, father, you meant; but I meant *Maine;*
> Which I will win from France, or else be slain.
>
> *Second Part of King Henry VI.*

MAIN of *cocks*, a cock-fighting match. Anathematized by Brand; Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 480.

MAINS, a farm, or certain fields, attached to a mansion house. Old Fr. *manse*.

MAINSWEAR, MANSWEAR, to take a false oath. Sax. *manswerian*. "He's a manswearing fellow."

MAIST, MAYST, almost.—MAISTLY, MAYSTLY, mostly. Sax. *maest*, most, greatest.

MAISTER, master. Sax. *mæster*. Used by Spenser.—MAISTER-MAN, a husband.

MAISTRY, power, superiority, mastery. Fr. *maistrie*.

MAKE, a companion, or equal. An old word. Sax. *maca*.—MAKELESS, matchless, without an equal. Su.-Got. *makaloes*. This latter word, in the garb of ΜΑΚΕΛΩΣ—adopted by the learned Christina of Sweden, on one of her numerous medals—sadly perplexed the antiquaries at Rome.

MAKE-COUNT, to calculate on, to mean or intend to do any thing.

MALE, or MAIL, a travelling trunk. *V.* Nares' Gloss.

MALL, MAUL, MALLY, MAULLY, POLLY, Mary.

> A bold virago stout and tall,
> As Joan of France, or *English Mall*.
>
> *Butler, Hudibras.*

MAMMER, to hesitate, to be in doubt, to mutter.

> I wonder in my soul
> What you could ask me, that I should deny,
> Or stand so *mammering* on. *Shak. Othello.*

Hanmer most unfortunately refers to Fr. *m'amour*, which, he says, "men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer!"

MAMMY, a childish name for mother. Teut. *mamme.*

MANADGE, MANAUDGE, a *box* or club instituted by inferior shopkeepers—generally linen-drapers—for supplying goods to poor or improvident people, who agree to pay for them by instalments—a mode of dealing extremely lucrative to one party, but sadly the contrary to the other. Of late, much of this deservedly disreputable trade has been in the hands of *manadge-women,* who become responsible to the drapers for what they impose on their deluded customers.

MANG, *s.* barley or oats ground with the husks; given to dogs and swine. Perhaps from Sax. *mengean,* to mingle.

MANG, *preposition,* among, amongst.

MANNER, manure, dung, or compost. "*Aw've manner'd the land.*"

MANNIE, a man. "A tight little mannie but low."

MAPPEN, perhaps. *It may happen.*

MARCHES, the northern borders. Sax. *mearc.* Fr. *marche.*

> They of those *marches,* gracious sovereign,
> Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
> Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
>
> *Shak. Hen. V.*

MARE, more. Pure Saxon. Germ. *mehr.*

MARGIT, MEG, MEGGY, PEG, PEGGY, Margaret.

MARROW, MARRA, *v.* to match, to equal.

> 'Bout Lunnun then divent ye myek sic a rout,
> There's nowse there maw winkers to dazzle;
> For aw the fine things ye are gobbin about,
> We can *marra* iv Canny Newcassel.
>
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

MARROW, *s.* a fellow, companion, or associate; an equal, a similar.

> Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
> With thief or his *marrow,* for fear of ill end.—*Tusser.*

MARROWS, fellows; two alike, or corresponding to each other; as a pair of gloves, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes.

MARROW-BONES, the knees. "I'll bring him down on his marrow-bones"—I'll make him bend his knees as he does to the Virgin Mary. Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 43. But see Grose's Class. Dict.

MARROWLESS, without a match, incomparable.

MARRY! MARRY-COME-OUT! MARRY-ON-US! common interjections—purposed disguises in favour of pious ears.

Marry-gip, goody she-justice, mistress French hood.
Ben Jon.

MARRY AND SHALL, that I will. Often used by old people.

MARSYCREE, to ill-treat, to butcher. Corruption of *massacre.*

MART, MAYRT, a cow or ox slaughtered at Martinmas, and salted for the winter. It is customary in Newcastle and the neighbourhood, for a few families to join in the purchase of a *mart*, which is obtained at the *Stones* fair, held on old Martinmas day, and divided among them.

And *Martilmass Beefe* doth beare good tacke,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke.—*Tusser.*

MASH, *v.* to bruise. "Mash'd up."—MASH, *s.* confusion.

MASK, to infuse. "Mask the tea." *V.* Jam.

MASON-DUE, the vulgar name for an ancient hospital, on the Sandhill, Newcastle, lately taken down. Evidently a corruption of Fr. *maison Dieu.*

MASSELGEM, a mixture of wheat and rye—*maslin.* Teut. *masteluyn*, farrago.

MATEN-CORN, corn damped and beginning to germinate.—*North.* *V.* Ihre, *malt.*

MATTERS. "Naa girt matters," nothing extraordinary or to boast of. Crav. Gloss.

MAUGH, MEAUGH, brother-in-law. *V. Lye, mæg.*

MAUL, to beat soundly, to hurt severely. Mœ.-Got. *maul-jan.*

> Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall,
> And lighting on his horse's head, him quite did *mall.*
>
> *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

MAUMY, mellow, soft. Su.-Got. *mogna,* to become mellow. To *maum* a crust of bread, is to soften it in water.

MAUNDER, to wander about in a thoughtful manner; to be tedious in talking; to say a great deal, but irregularly and confusedly; to lose the thread of a discourse. Q. Gael. *mandagh,* a stutterer?

MAUNT, MUNCLE, contractions of my aunt, my uncle. Borders of North. *Nuncle* and *Naunt* occur in Beaum. & Flet.

MAW, *v.* to mow. Preterite, *mew.* Sax. *mawan.* Germ. *mahen.*—MAWERS, the mowers.

MAW, *s.* the human stomach, as well as that of an animal. Sax. *maga.* *V.* Todd's John.

MAW, *pronoun,* my, mine, belonging to me.

MAWD, a plaid worn by the Cheviot shepherds. Su.-Got. *mudd,* a garment made of rein-deer skins.

MAWK, a maggot, a gentle. Su.-Got. *matk, madk.*—MAWKY, MAWKISH, maggotty, whimsical, proud, capricious.

MAY, the sweet scented flower of the white thorn. *See* May-Day Customs, Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 179 & seq.

> Rise up, maidens, fie for shame,
> For I've been four lang miles from hame:
> I've been gathering my garlands gay;
> Rise up, fair maids, and take in your *May.*
>
> *Old Newcastle Song.*

Moor gives an inaccurate version of this homely canticle. *V.* Suff. Words, p. 225.

MAZED, astonished, amazed. Also stupified—rendered insensible by a blow. "Aw stood quite mazed."

ME, for I. A common grammatical error. Not without examples in our old language.

MEAL, the appointed time when a cow is milked, as well as the quantity of milk she gives at once. Sax. *mæl*, portio, spatium temporis.

MEALY-MOUTHED, "using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically." Todd's John. I should prefer Skinner's construction—*mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*—but derive the word from Fr. *mielé*, honied, as we say honied words.

> Clayton was false, *mealie-mouth'd*, and poore spirited.
> *Life of Ant. a Wood, p.* 165.

MEANE, to complain, to lament. Sax. *maenan*, dolere.

> And thus she *means.—Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

MEANING, shrinking or feeling sore, indicative of pain or lameness.

MEBBY, MEBBYS, MABEES, MAEBBIES, perhaps, probably. *It may be.*

MEDDLE NOR MAKE. "He'll neither meddle nor make"—he'll not interfere.

MEER, a mare. Also an abusive term among the lower order of *ladies* in Newcastle. "*Aw sae Peg, yah meer.*"

MEET, fit, proper. Stated in Todd's John. to be rarely used. It is quite common in North. and Dur.

MELDER, a making of meal. In some places the farmers hire the miller, and in turns have a winter stock of meal made. The meldering day used to be, and perhaps still is, a kind of feast among the yeomanry. Fr. *moudre*, to grind; or, according to Dr. Jam. Isl. *malldr*, molitura, from *mala*, to grind.

MELL, *v.* to intermeddle, to engage in, to interfere with. Fr. *meler*. "I shall not *mell* with your affairs." The commentators are not agreed on the expression,

> Men are to *mell* with.
>
> *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

It means men are to *meddle* with; without the least allusion to the indecent idea surmised by Theobald.

MELL, *v.* to pound or bruise, to crush.

MELL, *s.* a wooden mallet, or hammer. Lat. *malleus*.

MELL-DOLL, an image of corn, dressed like a doll, carried in triumph—amidst the most frantic screaming of the women—on the last day of reaping. In some places they call it a KERN (perhaps, properly, *corn*) BABY. There is also occasionally a *harvest queen*—thought to be a representation of the Roman Ceres—apparelled in great finery, and crowned with flowers; with a scythe in one hand, and a portion of corn in the other.

MELL-SUPPER, a supper and merry-making on the evening of the conclusive reaping day—harvest-home. Besides a grand display of excellent old English cheer, with a mixture of modern *goût*, to enlarge the sphere of epicurean enjoyment, there is dancing, masking and disguising, and every other sort of mirth to expand a rustic heart to gaiety. According to Hutchinson, the Historian of Northumberland, the name of this supper is derived from the rites of *Ceres*, when an offering of the first fruits was made; the word *melle* being a provincial word, equivalent to *mingle:* implying that the cakes used at this festival are mingled or made of new corn, and that it is the feast of the first mingling of flour of the new reaped wheat. I am, however, strongly inclined to think, that we may safely refer to Teut. *mael*,

convivium refectio, pastus. Various other etymologies have been conjectured, which are noticed in Brand's Pop. Ant. vol. i., Chap. Harvest-Home; where much curious matter relative to this subject is collected.

MELL-DOORS, the space between the heck and outward door—the entry.

MELL-DROP, the least offensive species of mucus from the nose. "Mell-drop Tommy."

MENDS, recompense, atonement. *Amends.*

> If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hand.
>
> *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

MENNAM, the minnow. Gael. *meanan.*

MENSE, *v.* to grace, to ornament, to decorate. "The pictures mense the room."

MENSE, *s.* decency, propriety of conduct, good manners, kindness, hospitality. Sax. *mennesc*, humanus. It also means an ornament, or credit; as he is "a mense to his family." The last of a dish of meat untaken is said to be left for mense's sake, perhaps pro mensâ. *See* TAILOR'S MENSE.

MENSEFUL, decent, graceful, mannerly, hospitable, creditable.

MENSELESS, indecorus, graceless, inhospitable.

MENSE-PENNY, liberality conducted by prudence.

> Would have their *menseful penny* spent
> With gossips at a merriment.
>
> *The Collier's Wedding.*

MERE, a lake. Pure Saxon. Buttermere, Windermere.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, filius nullius—rather waggishly alluded to by old Brunne.

> Knoute of his body gate sonnes thre,
> Tuo bi tuo wifes, the thrid *in jolifte.*
>
> *Langtoft's Chronicle.*

MERRY-DANCERS, the glancings of the *Aurora Borealis*, or northern lights; when first seen, called burning spears, and which to persons of a vivid imagination still seem to represent the clashing of arms, in a military engagement:—called also the *Pyrrhy-dancers*—a name that may have been adopted from the *Pyrrhica saltatio*, or military dance of the ancients; from which, no doubt, the *sword-dance* of the Northumbrian youths, in their *white plow*, at Christmas, has had its origin.

MERRY-NIGHTS, rustic balls—nights (generally about Christmas) appropriated to mirth and festivity. These homely pastimes, besides the eating and drinking, consist of dancing, in all the lower modes of the art; of masked interludes; and occasionally of the ancient sword dance; with an indispensable admixture of kissing and romping, and other "gallantry robust."

MESSIT, a little dog, a cur. *V.* Jam. *messan.*

METERLY, MEETERLY, tolerably well, moderately, within bounds.

MICKLE, MUCKLE, much. Sax. *micel, micle.* Isl. *mikill.*

> An oath of *mickle* might.—*Shak. Hen. V.*
>
> O, *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
> In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
>
> *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
>
> He had in arms abroad won *muckel* fame.
>
> *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

MIDDEN, MUCK-MIDDEN, a dunghill. Sax. *midding*, sterquilinium —MIDDEN-STEAD, a place for dung.

MIDDEN, a contemptuous term for a female—conjoining the ideas of insipidity, inactivity, and dirt.

MIDDENS, or BLACK-MIDDENS, dangerous rocks on the north side of the entrance into Shields harbour.

MIDGE, a small gnat. Sax. *micge*. A diminutive mischievous boy is often called a midge.—MIDGE'S-EE, any thing very small. As a comparison—very common.

MIDLIN, MIDLING, tolerably well, indifferent. "*Weel, Tommy, hoo are yah? Midlin, thenk yah! Hoo are yee? Wey, gayly, Joan!*"

MIGHTY, very. "*Mighty* great"—"*mighty* high"—"a *mighty* fine fellow."

MILKER, a cow that gives milk; not the person who milks. "She's a *top* milker."

MILKUS, MILKHOUSE, a dairy. Sax. *melce-hus*.

MIND, to remember, to be steady and attentive. Dan. *minde*, to remind.

MINT, to aim at, to shew a mind to do something, to endeavour, to make a feigned attempt. Sax. *ge-myndian*, intendere.

MINNY, a fondling term for mother. Sc. *minnie*.

MIRE-DRUM, the Bittern or Bog-bumper. *Ardea Stellaris*, Linnæus. There is a beautiful figure of this stately bird in Bewick's History.

MIRK, MIRKY, dark. Sax. *mirce*. Isl. *myrkr*, tenebrosus. Old Eng. *mirke*.

> Gane is the day, and *mirk's* the night,
> But we'll ne'er stay for faute o' light.—*Burns*.

MIRTH, MORTH, or MURTH, abundance; as a murth of corn, a murth of cold.

MISCALL, to abuse, to call names to. "*Yah cannot miscall me past me nyem.*"

MIS-KEN, to be ignorant of, not to know.

MISLIPPEN, to suspect, to neglect.

MISSES, the matron or mistress of the house. "What will me *misses* say?"

MISTETCH, an ill habit, property or custom; perhaps from *misteach.* Chaucer uses *tetch,* for a spot or blemish.

MITTAN, a glove; generally made of thick leather or coarse yarn. Fr. *mitaine.*

> He that his hand wol put in his *mitaine*
> He shal have multiplying of his graine.
>
> *Chaucer, Pardoneres Tale.*

MIXTY-MAXTY, MIXY-MAXY, any thing confusedly mixed, an irregular medley. Su.-Got. *miskmask.*

MIZZLE, small rain. The substantive is neither in Ash's Dict. nor in Todd's John. though the verb is admitted in both.

MOIDER, to puzzle, to perplex.—MOIDERED, bewildered, confused, distracted.

MOLTER, MOOTER, MOUTER, a portion of meal abstracted by the miller as a compensation for grinding; the toll, as it were, of the mill. Fr. *mouture.* It is also used as a verb.

> It is good to be merry and wise,
> Quoth the miller, when he *mouter'd* twice.
>
> *Sc. Prov.*

MOME, soft, smooth, conjoining the idea of sweetness. Hence the liquor *mun*—ale brewed with wheat.

MONNY, many.—MONNY A TIME AND OFT, a common expression for frequently.

MOO, to low as a cow. Germ. *mu,* vox vaccæ naturalis.—Wachter.

MOON-LIGHT, MOON-SHINE, a mere pretence, an illusive shadow. Also smuggled whiskey. Thanks to the malt and other taxes for this neologism.

MOOR, a heath, a common or waste land. Sax. *mor,* ericetum. Isl. *mor,* terra arida inculta et inutilis. Dr. Jamieson erroneously supposes that this word *always* implies the idea

of water or marshiness. The same mistake occurs in Todd's Johnson.

MOOT-HALL, the ancient hall of the castle of Newcastle—the place of holding the assizes for the county of Northumberland. Sax. *moth-heal*, conventus aula, comitium.

MOP, "to make wry mouths or grin in contempt."—Todd's John. In the North it means to prim or look affectedly. —MOPPET, a child so acting. Also a term of endearment. *Moppe*, is an old word in the latter sense.

MORAL, model. "The *moral* of a man." An archaism.

MORE, a hill. Sax. *mor*. mons.

MORN, morrow.—THE MORN, to-morrow. Sax. *morghen*, *morgen*.

MORTAL, very, exceeding, excessive, abounding. Perhaps from *mort*, a great quantity.

> So is all nature in love, *mortal* in folly.
>
> *Shak. As You Like It.*

MOSS-TROOPERS, banditti, who inhabited the marshy borders of the two kingdoms, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. So called from living in *mosses*, and riding in *troops* together.

MOST. It is not unusual to prefix this superlative degree to the regular superlative form of another word—as "the *most wickedest* wretch that ever lived." "The *most pleasantest* fellow I ever knew." There are examples for it in Shakspeare and some of his cotemporaries.

MOUDY-RAT, MOUDY-WARP, MOULEY-RAT, a mole. Sax. *mold*, mould, and *weorpan*, to cast up. Dan. *mulvarp*, a mole. Spenser and other old writers use *mouldwarp*. Shakspeare —in allusion to the old prophecy which is said to have induced Owen Glendower to rebel against King Henry—

causes Hotspur, when taxed by Mortimer with crossing his father, thus to exclaim—

> I cannot choose: sometimes he angers me
> With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant, &c.
>
> *First Part of King Henry IV.*

MOUDY-HILL, MOULEY-RAT-HILL, a mole-hill.

MOUNGE, to grumble lowly, to whine or complain. "What are ye mounging about."

> About him they aw throng'd, and ax'd what news frae under ground,
> Each tell'd about their blarin, when they ken'd that he was drown'd.
> Hoots!" Archy *moung'd*, "its nowt but lees—to the Barley Mow let's e'en be joggin,
> Awl tyek my oath it wassent me, because aw hear its Archy Loggan."
>
> Song, *Bold Archy Drownded.*

MOUNT, a large stone hewn into the shape of steps—placed at the doors of public houses, to assist persons in *mounting* their horses.

MOW, to converse unlawfully. I believe an *old* word. *See* the ancient ballad of Bonny Dundee.

MOW, a distorted mouth. Fr. *moue*, a wry face.

MOW, a stack. "The barley *mow*." Sax. *mowe*, acervus.

MUCK, dung for manure. Sax. *meox*, fimus—MUCK-MIDDEN, a heap of manure, a dunghill.—MUCKY, dirty, filthy. The Crav. Gloss. has *muck cheap*, cheap as dirt: *muck-heap*, a very dirty person, "a *girt* muck heap:" *muck-midden-breward*, upstarts.—*Muck*, however offensive to those whose affected gentility recoils at a vulgar phrase, is not without example in several of our best and most accomplished writers.

MUCKINGER, MUCKINDER, a pocket-handkerchief.

> Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*,
> And dry thine eyes.—*Ben Jon.*

MUDDLE, to confuse, to perplex. *V.* Suff. Words, *muddle* and *muddled.*

MUDS, small nails used by cobblers.

MUFFETTEE, a worsted covering or *small muff* for the *wrist.* Apparently a recent innovation. The Scotch have a kind of gloves worn by old men, called *muffities*, from which the term may have been borrowed.

MUG, a low word for the mouth. "Shut your ugly mug."

MUGGER, a hawker of pots, a dealer in earthen ware. This trade is carried on to a great extent among the gipsy tribes in the Northern counties.

MUGGY, the white-throat. *Motacilla Sylva.*—Linnæus.

MULL, dirt, rubbish, crumbs. Su.-Got. *mull.* Chaucer uses *mullok.* The fragments and dust of a stack of peats are called peat-*mull*, and oaten bread broken into crumbs, is called *mulled* bread.

MULLIGRUBS, bad temper, ill humour—an indescribable complaint.

> What's the matter?
> Whither go all these men-menders, these physicians?
> Whose dog lies sick o' th' *mulligrubs.*
> *Beaum. and Flet. Monsieur Thomas.*

MUMMER, a person disguised under a mask, a sort of morris dancer. Dut. *mommen*, to mask. Dan. *mumme*, mum. *See* as to the old custom of mumming, in Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 354.

MUMP, to hit or slap—to beat about the mouth. "I'll mump yor gob." A very low word.

MUN, an expletive used on all occasions. *Man.*

MUN, MUNS, the mouth. Germ. *mund.*

MUN, MOWN, must. "I *mun* gan." "You *mun* come." Isl. *mun.* Chaucer uses *moun* and *mowen.*

MUNNIT, must not.—MUSSENT, the same.

MURDERING-PIE, the great ash-coloured shrike. *Lanius excubitor.* Linnæus.

MURL, to fall in pieces, to crumble. Welsh, *mwrl,* crumbling. Dut. *mullen,* to crumble.

MUSH, the dust, or dusty refuse of any dry substance, any thing decayed or soft. "Dried to *mush.*"

MUTTON, a term for a courtezan.

> The duke, I say to thee again, would eat *mutton* on Fridays.—*Shak. Meas. for Meas.*
>
> *Mutton's mutton* now.—*Webster's Appius & Virg.*

MUZZY, half stupified, bewildered—*fatigued* with liquor, as I once heard a *friend* express it.

MY-EYE, a vulgar interjectional expression of exultation, in frequent use.

MYSELL, myself. An universal corruption among the vulgar.

N.

NA, no.—NAT, not. Both pure Saxon. Chaucer has given his Northern Clerks a northern dialect. *V.* Tyrwhitt's note on verse 4021.

NAB, NABB, a protuberance, an elevated point, the rocky summit of a hill. A steep and high precipice at the confluence of the Baulder and the Tees, is called the *Nabb.* Sax. *cnæp,* vertex montis. Isl. *gnop,* prominentia. Su.-Got. *knæpp,* summitas montis.

NAG, to gnaw at any thing hard.

NAGGY, irritable. *See* KNAGGY.

NAKY-BED, NAKIT-BED, in puris naturalibus—stark-naked.—Nares observes, that, down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn. Many of the Scotch—thrifty souls—and some of the English, still continue the custom.

NANNY-HOUSE, NANNY-SHOP, a brothel. *Newcastle.*

NAPKIN, a pocket handkerchief. Borders of North. Used by Shakspeare in several of his plays; and by other writers.

NAPPERN, an apron. This pronunciation is conformable to the old orthography. Fr. *naperon*, a large cloth.

NAPPY, fine ale—a little intoxicated with it. Sax. *nappe*, cyathus. Ital. *nappo*, a bowl.

> *Nappy* ale, good and stale.
> Ballad, *King and Miller of Mansfield.*

NARRATE, to relate, to tell. Not confined to Scotland as stated by Dr. Johnson.

NASH, NESH, tender, weak, fragile. Sax. *nesc.*

NASTY, ill-natured, impatient, saucy. Its other meaning is universal.

NATION, very, exceedingly. "*Nation* great"—"*nation* wise"—"*nation* foolish."

NATTLE, OR KNATTLE, to hit one hard substance against another gently and quick, to make a noise like that of a mouse gnawing a board.

NATTRY, ill natured, petulant. "*Nattry faced.*"

NATTY, neat, tidy. "How very *natty* he is."

NAUP, to beat, to strike. Isl. *knefa.* *See* NEVEL.

NAY-SAY, a refusal, a denial. Holinshed uses *nay*, *v.* to refuse.

NAY THEN! an exclamation implying great doubt, or wonder.

NE, no.—NEBODY, nobody. "*Whe was there?*" "*Nebody!*"

NEAGRE, a term of reproach, equivalent to a base wretch; though often confined to a mean, niggardly person. Probably from Fr. *negre*, a negro.

NEAR-SIGHTED, short-sighted. Su.-Got. *naarsynt.*

NEB, a point, a beak—also the nose, the mouth. Sax. *nebb.* Isl. *nebbi, nef.*

> How she holds up the *neb*, the bill to him!
>
> *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

> Give her a bus—see how she *cocks* her *neb.*—*Newc.*

NECK-ABOUT, a woman's neck-handkerchief. *Neckatee.*

NECK AND HEELS, topsy-turvy. Origin obvious.

NECK-VERSE, a cant term formerly used by marauders on the borders—adopted from the verse (generally thought to be the beginning of the 51st psalm) read by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy, so as to save their lives.

> Letter nor line know I never a one,
> Wer't my *neck-verse* at Hairibee.
>
> *Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

NED, NEDDY, Edward. "*Neddy, maw dear.*"

NEDDY, a certain place that will not bear a written explanation; but which is *depicted to the life* in the first edition of Bewick's Land Birds, p. 285. This *broad* piece of native humour is somewhat refined in the subsequent impressions.

NEED-FIRE, an ignition produced by the friction of two pieces of dried wood. The vulgar opinion is that an Angel strikes a tree, and that the fire is thereby obtained. Need-fire, I am told, is still employed in the case of cattle infected with the murrain. They were formerly driven through the smoke of a fire made of straw, &c. It was

then thought wicked to neglect smoking them. Sax. *nyd*, force, and *fyr*, fire; that is, *forced fire*.

NEER-DEE-WEEL, a graceless person—one who seems *never to do well*.

NEESE, NEEZE, to sneese. Sax. *næse*, the nose.

NEEST, NIEST, NEST, next.

NEET, night. "*Good neet, hinny.*"

NEIF, the fist. Isl. *knefi*. Su.-Got. *knæfve*. Dan. *næve*. A good old Shakspearian word. Nares' display of authorities was unnecessary. The word is still in general use in all the northern counties.—DOUBLE-NEIF, the clenched fist.

NEIF-FULL, a handful.

NELSON'S BULLETS, small confections in the shape of *balls*. In commemoration of the naval hero.

NENTS, against, towards.

NERLED, ill-treated: often applied to the conduct of a step-mother.

NESTLING, the smallest bird in the nest, the weakest of the brood. Sax. *nestling*. Something like the DOWPY.

NETHER-STOCKS, stockings. Used by Shak. in King Lear, and in Henry IV. *Nether* is an old word for lower, from Sax. *neother*.

NETHER-LIP, the under lip.

> That thou art my son, I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villainous trick of thine eye, and a foolish hanging of the *nether lip*, that doth warrant me.
>
> *Shak. First Part of Henry IV.*

NETTLED, provoked, irritated—as if stung by a *nettle*. To water a nettle, in a certain way, has been said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. *See* the proverb in Howell.

NEUCK, NUIK, NOOK, a corner. "The *chimlay neuck*"—the fire side. Gael. *niuc.*

NEVEL, to beat violently with the fists, or *neives.* *See* NEIF.

> She'l nawpe and *nevel* them without a cause,
> She'l macke them late their teeth naunt in their hawse.
> *Yorkshire Dialogue, p.* 63.

NI! NI! a common exclamation in Newcastle.

> Waes! Archy lang was hale an' rank, the king o' laddies braw—
> His wrist was like an anchor shank, his fist was like the claw—
> His yellow waistcoat flowered se fine, myed tailors lang for cabbage cuttins—
> It myed the bairns to glower amain, and cry, "*Ni! Ni!* what bonny buttons!"
> Song, *Bold Archy Drowned.*

NICE, good, pleasant, agreeable, handsome. "A *nice* man"—"a very *nice* woman."—NICELY, in good health.

NICK, to delude by stratagem, to deceive.

NICK-STICK, a tally, or notched stick, by which accounts are kept. This simple mode of reckoning seems to have been the only one known to the Northern nations. *V.* Jam. When a woman, in a certain state, *goes* longer than her calculation, she is said among the vulgar to have *lost her nick-stick.*

NICKER, to neigh, to laugh in a loud ridiculous manner. Sax. *gnægan.* "What are you *nickering* at."

NICKER AND SNEER, a loud vulgar laugh—apparently borrowed from the neighing and snorting of a horse.

NIDDERED, starved with cold, hungered. *V.* Jam.

NIFF-NAFFS, trifles, things of little value. Fr. *nippes.*

NIFFY-NAFFY, a term for an insignificant or conceited person —one whose attention is devoted to trifles.

NIFFLE, to steal, to plunder. Perhaps by a metathesis from *rifle*.

NIGH, to approach, to touch. Sax. *nehwan*, appropinquare. —NIGH-HAND, hard by,—NIGHEST-ABOUT, the nearest way.

NIGHT-COURTSHIP, a Cumbrian mode of wooing; fully described in note 3, Anderson's Ballads.

NIM, to walk with short quick steps, to take up hastily.

NINE-TRADES, nine trading companies in Newcastle—three of wood—three of thread—and three of leather. "The meeting of the nine trades."

NINNYHAMMER, a foolish, stupid person. Shak. frequently uses *ninny*.

NIP-CHEESE, a contemptuous designation for a parsimonious, covetous person.

NIP-UP, to wipe up, to move quickly, to pilfer.

NIPPING, pinching; as by frost or cold.

> It is a *nipping* and an eager air.—*Shak. Hamlet.*

NITHING, much valuing, sparing of; as *nithing* of his pains: *i. e.* sparing of his pains. Ray.

NITTLE, handy, neat, handsome. Sax. *nytlic*, utilis.

NIVVER, never. "To-morrow come *nivver*—when two Sundays meet together."

NOB, the head. Used ludicrously.

NOBBIT, NOBBUT, only. *None but.* "Who's that?"—"Nobbit I."

NODDLE, a burlesque name for the nose.

NO-FAR, near. *Not far.* A common North country phrase.

NOODLE, a fool. A term often used in Newcastle—sometimes ungallantly.

NOOLED, checked, curbed, broken spirited.

NOR, than. Very common among the vulgar; and occasionally used by people in Newcastle, in a sphere beyond the "mere ignoble." Gael. *na.*

NOSE ON THE GRINDSTONE, a *simile* for the fate of an improvident person. *See* an illustration in a tail piece to Bewick's Æsop, p. 128.

NOSE-WISE, acute, quick of perception. Germ. *nase-weis*, self-witted, presumptuous.

NOTE, to push or strike with the horns; as a bull or ram. Isl. *hniota*, ferire.

NOTTAMY, OTTOMY, a skeleton.—NOTTAMISED, OTTOMISED, dissected.

NOUGHT, NOWT, nothing. "Cheese for *half-nought*, here!" *Newcastle cry.*

NOUT, OR NOLT, *neat*, or horned cattle of the ox species. Isl. *naut*, bos. Old Eng. *nowt.* The *nolt* market, the ancient name of a street in Newcastle—now the Bigg-market.

NOUT-GELD, NEAT-GELD, cornage rent, originally paid in cattle—horn tax. Cornage seems to have been peculiar to the border service against the Scots. The tenants holding under it were bound to be ready to serve, on horseback or on foot, at their own costs and charges; and, being best acquainted with the passes and defiles, had the honour of marching in the vanguard, when the king's army passed into Scotland.

NOUTH, the north.—NOUTHERLY, northerly. "Past two o'clock, and a frosty *mornin*—winds noutherly."—NORRID, northward. "Several Greenlandmen passed *norrid.*"

NOUTHER, NOWTHER, neither. Pure Saxon.

NOUSE, judgment, understanding, sense. Lat. *noscere.*

NOWSE, nothing; contrary to *owse*.

> Wi' huz, mun, three hundred ships sail iv a tide,
> We think *nowse* on't aw'l myek accydavy;
> Ye're a gowk if ye din't knaw that the lads o' Tyne-side,
> Are the Jacks that myek famish wor navy.
>
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

> As to that pedant Mr. Hall,
> By Jove—I'll give him *nowse* at all.
>
> *The Vicar's Will.*

NUDGE, to push, to jog. "What are ye *nudging* at."

NUM, NUMB, clumsy, benumbed. Sax. *benum*, stupefactus.

NUT-CRACK-NIGHT, All Hallows Eve; on which it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities. They are also thrown in pairs into the fire, as a love divination, by young people in Northumberland, anxious to know their future lot in the connubial state. If the nuts lie still and burn together, it prognosticates a happy marriage, or at least a hopeful love; if, on the contrary, they bounce and fly asunder, the sign is unpropitious to matrimony. Burning the nuts is also a famous charm in Scotland.

> The auld guidwife's weel hoordet *nits*
> Are round an' round divided,
> An' monie lads' and lasses' fates
> Are there that night decided:
> Some kindle couthie, side by side,
> An' burn thegither trimly;
> Some start awa wi' saucy pride,
> And jump out-owre the chimlie.
>
> *Burns, Halloween.*

See some curious notes, explanatory of the charms and spells of this evening, appended to the poem here quoted.

NYEM, name. "Aw divvent ken his nyem."—*Broad Newcastle.*

O.

OAF, a fool, a blockhead, an idiot. "*Oh! yah oaf, yah!*" *V.* Todd's John. and Wilb.

OBSTROPOLOUS, vociferous, turbulent, *obstreperous.*

Then rough-hewn tar,
Who sail'd had far,
"Cries out, my lads! give o're;
"Since, body of me!
"You can't agree,
"Cease such *obstrop'lous* roar."

Benwell Village.

ODDMENTS, ODDS AND ENDS, scraps, things of little value, odd trifles.

ODDS-BOBS, a vulgar exclamation of surprize.—ODD ROT IT, the same.

ODDS-DEETH! ODDS-LIFE! ODDS-HEART! ODDS-HEFT! ODDS-WOWKS! ODDS-ZOOKS! frequent palliative adjurations. As are also, ODDS-DAT-IT, ODDS-DRAB-IT.

Oddsheft! we all know Skipper Clark,
Has got a stomach like a shark,
And can—if he's a mind to try,
Devour a bullock in a pie.

Willy Wood, and Greedy Grizzle.

ODDS-FISH! an interjection—a moderated diminutive of *God's flesh.*

OFTENS, OFFENS, the plural of *often.* Quite common.—OFTISH, OFTENISH, very often.

OIL-OF-HAZEL, a sound drubbing. A piece of waggery is sometimes practised by mischievous urchins in Newcastle, on raw inexperienced lads from the country—in sending them

to a chymist's shop for a "*pen'orth of oil-of-hazel.*" An earnest application of a good thick hazel stick is often the result. Sending for *pigeon's milk* is a similar joke of old standing.

OLD, great; such as was practised in the "*olden time.*"—OLD-DOINGS, great sport, great feasting—an uncommon display of hospitality.

OLDISH, rather old. Very common.

OLD-NICK, one of the most common of all the ludicrous names given to the devil; or, as it is pronounced, the *deevil.*—The Danes and Germans, according to the northern mythology of elder times, worshipped *Nocka* or *Nicken*, a deity of the waters, represented as of a hideous shape, and of diabolical principles; from which, no doubt, the popular name of *old-nick* has been derived.—OLD-HARRY, and OLD-SCRATCH, are also designations appropriated to the same evil being by the vulgar in the North.

OLD-PEG, AUD-PEG, an inferior sort of cheese, made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not inaptly, *leather hungry. V.* Moor, *bang.*

OLD-SHOE. The ancient custom of throwing an old shoe after a person for luck, is not yet disused in the North. In the case of marriages, it is often practised; even among some of *the great. See* on this subject, Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 490; and Nares' Gloss. "*As easy as an old shoe*"—a common comparison.

OMY, mellow; spoken of land. *V.* Jam. *oam.*

ONE-DAY, a favourite retrospection. "I remember it well—it happened *one-day* when from home."

ONGOINGS, conduct, doings, merriment.

ONSET, a dwelling-house and out-buildings. Something added or *set on.*

ONSETTEN, dwarfish, curbed in growth. "*An onsetten thing*" —a common term of derision.

ONSTEAD, ONSTID, the buildings on a farm—a station or *stay* near the house for cattle or stacks. Sax *on*, and *sted*, locus.

ONY, ONNY, any.—ONNY-BIT-LIKE, tolerable, decent, likely.

OO, often pronounced UI; as book, *buik;* look, *luik;* took, *tuik.*

OOL, OWL, wool. Had the learned author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England known this, he need not have gone so far to seek the meaning of what he calls *owling.* *V.* Blackstone, vol. iv. p. 154.

OPPEN, to open.—OPPENT, opened.

ORNDORNS, "afternoon's drinkings, corrupted from *onederins.*" Ray, who gives it as a *Cumb.* word. OWNDER is used in some parts of the North, for the afternoon; which may be the same as Chaucer's *undern;* and in a list of words communicated to me by a friend, a native of Cumberland, I find *orndinner*, afternoon's luncheon—*ornsupper*, after-supper's refection.

OSKEN, an oxgang of land—varying in quantity.

OTHERGAITS, OTHERGETS, otherwise, different.

> If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did.
>
> *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

OUSEN, OWSEN, oxen. Mœ.-Got. *auhsne.*

> He has gowd in his coffers, he has *owsen* and kine,
> And ae bonie lassie, his darling and mine.—*Burns.*

OUT-AT-THE-ELBOWS, in declining circumstances.

OUT-BY, a short way from home, not far distant.

OUT-FALL, a quarrel, a misunderstanding. To *fall out.* Sw. *utfall*, a hostile excursion.

OUTGOINGS, synonymous with OUTLAY, which *see*.

OUTING, an airing, going from home. Sw. *uttacg*, an expedition abroad. Also an entertainment or supper given by an apprentice to his shopmates, on the expiration of his servitude.

OUTLAY, expenditure. Dr. Jam. refers to Sw. *utlagga*, to expend; whence *utlaga*, tax; *utlagor*, expenditure.

OUTOPONNER, OR OOT-UPON-HER! an interjectional term of reproach, or abhorrence.

> But *out upon* this half-fac'd fellowship.
>
> *Shak. First Part of King Henry IV.*

OUT O' THE WAY, uncommon, exorbitant, wayward.

OUTRAKE, a free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds or common lands. Sax. *ut-ræcan*, extendere. Dr. Willan, however, thinks that, in writing the word *out-track*, we should perhaps exhibit the right mode of spelling, as well as the derivation of it.

OUTSHOTS, projections of the upper stories of old houses, in Newcastle; of which there used to be several. A few still remain.

> Oft in a house decay'd with age,
> Which scarce will bear the winter's rage;
> Whose crazy *outshots* threat'ning hing
> About their ears, a peal to ring.
>
> *Description of Sandgate.*

OUTWALE, refuse. *See* WALE.

OVER IT, to recover from an illness. "I'm sadly afraid she'll never *over it*."

OVERGET, to overtake—*ower-take*. "He is but a little before, you will soon *over-get* him."

OVERMICKLE, OWERMICKLE, overmuch. Sax. *ofer-micel*.

OWE, to belong to. An old sense of the word.

> Thou dost here usurp
> The name thou *ow'st* not.
>
> *Shak. Tempest.*

OWER, over.—OUT-OWER, across.—OWER-BY, over the way.

OWSE, any thing; contrary to *nowse*.

OWT, OUGHT, any thing. Sax. *owhit*.

OWTHER, OWETHER, OATHER, either. An old word. "*Owther on us*"—either of us.

OX-EYE, the greater titmouse. *Parus major*, Linnæus.

OXLIP, the greater cowslip. Sax. *oxan-slippa*.

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
> Where *oxlips* and the nodding violets grows.
>
> *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

OXTAR, OXTER, the arm pit. Sax. *oxtan*. Pegge, however, thinks it should perhaps be written HOCKSTER, quasi the *hock* of the arm, or the lesser *hock*.

OYE, a grandchild. *V.* Jamieson, *oe*.

OYSTERS. EE-SHEE-KE-LE-KAUL-ER-OYSTEERS, the famous cry of the elder oyster-wenches, in Newcastle; but now rarely carried to this musical extent. Bewick has figured two of these dames in a tail piece to his Land Birds, edit. 1821, p. 20.

P.

PACK, the warehouse of a pedlar. "*Perish the Pack*," was a well known character in Newcastle, a few years ago. *See* PACKMAN, and PEDDER.

PACKING-PENNY-DAY, the last day of the fair; when all the *cheap bargains* are to be had. *Newc.*

PACKMAN, a pedlar—a *man* who carries a *pack* on his back. —Many persons in Newcastle, now enjoying *otium cum*

dignitate, are lineally descended from *packmen*—through no very remote genealogy.

> Honour and shame from no condition rise;
> Act well your part—there all the honour lies.—*Pope.*

PADDICK, or PADDOCK, a frog. Sax. *pad*, *pada*. Never a toad.

> *Paddockes*, todes, and water-snakes.
> *Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey.*
>
> Paddock calls.—*Shak. Macbeth.*

PADDLE, an iron instrument for clearing away dirt, a scraper.

PADDOCK, a small field or park adjoining to, or surrounding a house. Sax. *pearroc*, *parruc*. In Westmorland, *parruck*, evidently the proper word, is a common name for an inclosure near a farm house.

PADDOCK-STOOL, or STUYL, a fungus often mistaken for a mushroom. Teut. *padden-stoel.*

PAD-THE-HOOF, to walk. "As aw cuddent get a ride, aw was 'bliged to *pad the hoof.*"

PAFFLING, silly, trifling. "A paffling fellow."

PAIK, to beat, to chastise. Germ. *pauken.*—PAIKS, PAIKES, a beating, a drubbing. *V.* Jam.

PAINCHES, tripe. From *paunch.*—PAINCH-WIVES, PAINCHER-WIVES, tripe women. *Newc.*

PALAVER, *v.* to use a great many unnecessary words.—PALAVER, *s.* needless talk. Span. *palabra*, a word; *palabrero*, talkative, full of prate, loquacious.

PALTERLEY, PALTEREY, paltry.

PAN, to match, to agree, to assimilate. Dr. Willan seems to think this must be borrowed from *cookery*:—the author of the Crav. Gloss. from Sax. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted or agreeing with another. But *see* Ray.

PANCAKE-TUESDAY, Shrove Tuesday; on which it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes. Formerly, in Newcastle, the great bell of St. Nicholas was tolled at twelve o'clock at noon; when the shops and offices were immediately closed, and a little carnival ensued for the remainder of the day. It is still a sort of half holiday.

PANG, to fill, to stuff.—PANG-FULL, crammed with food. Teut. *banghen*, premere.

> Next, to the tents we hied, te get
> Sum stuffin for wor bags, man;
> Wi' flesh we gaily *pang'd* wor hides—
> Smok'd anowse but patten shag, man.
>
> Song, *X. Y. Z.*

PANT, a public fountain. In Newcastle they are of a particular construction, having a reservoir before them for retaining the water. According to Skinner, *pond* was anciently pronounced *pand*, which may be derived from Sax. *pyndan*, to inclose or shut up, and which might easily get changed to *pant*. *See* a representation of a North country pant, in Bewick's Æsop, p. 334.

PARCY-AND, the sign or contraction *&*.

PARFIT, perfect, entire. Fr. *parfait*. Used by Chaucer.

PARGET, to plaster chimnies with a mixture of cow dung, &c; formerly the common term for plastering the roofs of rooms. *V.* Nares.

PARLOUS, perilous, dangerous, wonderful—also acute, clever, shrewd. An old word.—PARLISH, a variation in dialect.

> A *parlous* boy!—go to, you are too shrewd.
>
> *Shak. King Richard III.*

PARRISHED, *perished*, starved, much affected by cold.—PARRISHMENT, a state of starvation. "*He's gettin a parrishment a' caud.*"

PASE, *v.* to raise, to lift up, to open with violence. Fr. *peser*, to weigh.—PASE, *s.* a lever.

PASH, *v.* to bruise, to crush, to dash in pieces.—PASH, *s.* any thing decayed. "*As rotten as pash*"—"*As soft as pash.*"

PASH, a fall of rain or snow. Dut. *plas.*

PASTE-EGGS, eggs boiled hard, and dyed or stained various colours—given to children to amuse themselves with about the time of Easter. The custom of presenting eggs at this season of the year is of great antiquity, and pervaded various nations. Su. Got. *pask-egg.* *V.* Ihre. vol. i. p. 390. Dan. *paaske-æg*, coloured eggs. *See* much curious matter relative to this subject, in Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. *easter eggs.*

PATE, a brock or badger. *V.* Ray.

PAUKY, saucy, squeamish, scrupulously nice—also proud, insolent, artful. *Q.* Sax. *pæcan*, mentiri?

PAUL, to puzzle. *Poze* is used in the same sense.

PAUT, *v.* to paw, to walk heavily or awkwardly, to kick.—PAUT, *s.* a stroke on the ground with the foot. Teut. *pad*, planta pedis.

PAWP, the foot—particularly a clumsy one.—PAUPIN, PAUPING, walking awkwardly.

PAWS, the hands. "*Keep yor paws off.*"

PAY, to beat, to drub. "The rascal pays his wife."—PAYS, a beating, a drubbing. Welsh, *pwyaw*, to beat, to batter.

> Two, I am sure, I have *paid.*
>
> *Shak. First Part of King Henry IV.*

PEA, or PEE-JACKET, a loose rough jacket or short covering; much used in severe weather by mariners, and by watermen on the Tyne. It was formerly the *holiday outer-dress* of the keelmen.

PEAS-STRAW, a rustic love charm. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful to her, is by way of consolation, *rubbed* with *peas-straw* by the neighbouring lads; and when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart, by her marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village.—*Note, in Anderson's Ballads.*

PEA-SWAD, OR SWAD, the husk that contains peas.

PEDDER, PETHER, or PETHUR, a pedlar—a travelling merchant.

PEE, to squint, to spy with one eye—to look through contracted eye-lids.—PEED, blind of an eye.

PEE-DEE, a young lad in a *keel*, who has charge of the rudder. In other respects, something similar to the cabin-boy of a ship. Often called by a name too coarse for insertion.

PEEL, a place of strength—a fortified building. Sax. *pil*, moles.

> Within my own recollection almost every old house in the dales of Rede and Tyne was what is called a *Peel* house, built for securing its inhabitants and their cattle in the moss-trooping times.
>
> *Hedley, Archæologia Æliana, vol. i. p.* 243.

The Northumberland *Peel* houses were of two stories—the first arched over, into which the cattle were driven; but a *Peel*, according to the proper sense of the term, signifies a Gothic strong-hold, the defences of which are of earth mixed with timber, strengthened with *piles* or *palisades*, such as was common on the Continent at a very early period.

PEELINGS, parings. "Apple peelings"—"Potatoe peelings."

PEENGING, PINGING, uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints. "A *peenging bairn*"—a whining child. Teut. *pynighen*, affligere.

PEEZ-WEEP, PEE-WIT, the lapwing, or bastard plover. *Tringa vanellus*, Lin. *V.* Wilb. appendix.

PEG, *v.* to beat with sharp knuckles. Isl. *piaka*, tundere.—PEG, *s.* a blow or thump.

PELCH, faint, indisposed, exhausted.

PELL-MELL, quick. *See* its other meanings in Todd's John.

PET, a domesticated lamb—a spoiled, pampered child—a fondling designation for a female favourite. Old play writers use *peat*, in the latter sense.

PETTED, fondled, indulged. "What a *petted* child."

PICK, to pitch, to throw. Su.-Got. *picka*, minutis ictibus tundere.

I'd make a quarry
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could *pick* my lance.—*Shak. Coriolanus.*

PICK-FORK, a hay fork, a sort of grape. *See* GRAPE.

PICK-NIGHT, dismal, dark as pitch. Shakspeare and later writers use *pitchy*, in the same sense.

Then aw met yor Ben, an' we were like to fight;
An' when we cam to Sandgate it was *pick-night.*
Song, *Maw Canny Hinny.*

PICKLE, a small quantity, a little.

PICKLET, or PIKELET, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin.

PICKS, the suit of diamonds at cards. Grose erroneously says *spades.* Brand pretends to seek a derivation in the resemblance which the diamond bears to a *mill-pick*, as *fusils* are sometimes called in Heraldry.

PICKTREE, PIGCREE, or PIGERY, a pig-sty.

PIECE, a little while. "Stay a piece and then aw will."

PIFLE, to filch, to steal. From *pilfer.*

PIKE, *v.* to pick, to select, to chuse. Dut. *picken.*

PIKE, OR HAY-PIKE, *s.* *See* HAY-MAKING.

PIN-CODD, or PRIN-CODD, a pin-cushion. *See* CODD.

PINCH-GUT, a penurious person—a covetous, miserable wretch.

PINK, small. "Aw never saw sic a Pink-eed body."

PINKEY, very small. Dut. *pinkje.*—PINKEY-WINKEY, the smallest imaginable.

PIN-PANNIEBLY-FELLOW, a miserable, covetous, suspicious fellow, one who pins up or fastens his paniers and baskets. —*Grose.*

PIPER, a minstrel. *Northumberland.* Sax. *pipere.* The noble house of Percy still retain pipers in their service. They wear, on the right arm, a silver crescent, granted as a badge to the family, for having taken the Turkish standard, in an expedition against the Saracens, in the Holy Land:—attend the courts-leet and fairs held for the Lord: —and pay suit and service at Alnwick castle. Their instrument is the ancient Northumbrian bag-pipe, different in form and execution from the Scotch; it being much smaller, and blown, not with the breath, but by a pair of bellows fixed under the left arm.

With wassail, mirth, and revelry
  The castle rung around:
Lord Percy call'd for song and harp,
  And pipes of martial sound.

The minstrels of thy noble house,
  All clad in robes of blue,
With silver crescents on their arms,
  Attend in order due.

The Hermit of Warkworth.

PIPESTOPPEL, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe.

PIPING-HOT, extremely hot. "*Pies, piping-hot.*

The honour thou hast got
To spick and span new, *piping-hot.*

Butler, Hudibras.

PIPKIN, or PIDKIN, a small earthen vessel with a *handle from one side.*

P*****G ON A GRAVE. Women transported with rage and wickedness sometimes threaten their deadly enemies in this manner. A clergyman, in Northumberland, informed me that he had heard of a person who was actually guilty of such a revenge. Many old customs are harmless; but this is composed of nothing but horrible materials.

PITMAN, a collier—a *man* who works in a coal *pit.*

PITTER-PATTER, to beat incessantly, like rain.

PITTY-PATTY, palpitation, a quick movement of the heart. *Pitapat* is classical.

PLASH, *v.* to splash. Su.-Got. *plaska.*—PLASH, *s.* a small pool of water.—PLASH OF RAIN, a heavy fall or severe shower. Dut. *plasregen.*

PLEACH, to bind a hedge. *V.* Suff. Words, *plash.*

PLEAN, to complain. An old word.

PLEAN, or PLEANY-PYE, a tell-tale, or prating gossip. *Pleignen* occurs in Gower.

PLENISH, OR PLENNISH, to furnish a house.

PLENISHING, OR PLENNISHING, household furniture. *Q.* Lat. *plenus?*

PLODGE, to wade through water, to plunge.

PLOOKY, PLOOKY-FACED, pimpled. Gael. *plucan,* a pimple.

Plooky, plooky, are your cheeks,
And *plooky* is your chin.

Ballad, *Sir Hugh le Blond.*

PLOTE, to pluck, to chide vehemently. "See how she *plotes* him."

PLOUTER, PLOWTER, to wade through water or mire, to be engaged in any dirty work. Teut. *plotsen*. Germ. *pladern*.

PLOWDING, wading through thick and thin. Dut. *ploegen*.—*See* PLOUTER.

PLOY, a harmless frolic in which a party is engaged; a merry meeting. Dr. Jam. is inclined to view this word as formed from Sax. *plegan*, to play.

PLUFF, PLEUGH, a plough. Su.-Got. *plog*. Germ. *pflug*.—This gives me an opportunity of presenting to the reader a genuine Northumbrian specimen of an agricultural reproof; communicated to me by a friend.

> "Ye ill far'd body ye! ye pretend to guide the *pluff!* to leeve a sâet a bāāks in āa the faf quarter. I'll ha ne mair o' thee! Se ye may gang at the Fair, honest man! Thou mun de't better nor that, else thou may gang heame."

POCK-ARRED, OR POCK-ARRD, pitted with the small-pox. It might be thought *puckered*, but the *a* is distinctly pronounced and accented. Germ. *pockennarbig*. *See* ARR.

POCK-FRETTEN, marked with the small-pox.

PO-HEAD, PO-HEED, POW-HEAD, a tad-pole, or young toad.

POKE, to stoop. "To *poke* the head."

POKE, a bag, a sack. "A pig in a *poke*"—an old Northern idiom. Sax. *pocca*, a pouch. Isl. *poki*, saccus. Teut. *poke*.

POKED, offended, piqued. "*Aw've poked him, sare.*"

POKER AND TONGS, when a horse strikes the hind against the fore shoe.

POOMER, any thing very large. "*Ee! what a poomer.*"

Poor Body! poor creature. A common colloquial expression of sympathy.

Poorly, indifferent in health.—Very poorly, very unwell.

Por, Pore, a poker for stirring the fire. Teut. *porren*, urgere, compellere.

Porrage, Porridge, hasty-pudding—oatmeal mixed in boiling water, and stirred on the fire till it be considerably thickened.

> *Porridge* after meat!
>
> *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Portmantle, a portmanteau. Originally a *bag* for a cloak or *mantle*.

Posey, Posie, a bunch of flowers, a nosegay. A genuine North country word.

> Now all prepared and ready stand,
> With fans and *posies* in their hand.
>
> *The Collier's Wedding.*

Poss, to dash violently in the water. "To *poss* clothes"—"A *poss* tub." "*Aw poss'd him ower heed.*"

Pot-cleps, pot-hooks. Ray says, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the pot.

Potticar, Potecary, Pothecary, an apothecary. In the ancient mode of writing this word, the *A* was omitted. *See* Bewick's Æsop. p. 36.

Pottinger, a coarse earthen-ware pot, with a handle. *Porringer.*

Pou, Poo, Poogh, to pull. "*Poo away me lads.*"

Pouk, to strike; or rather to push.

> He's grown sae weel acquaint wi' Buchan,
> An' ither chaps,
> The weans haud out their fingers laughin,
> And *pouk* my hips.
>
> *Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.*

Pow, the pate, the head. "*Aw'l rattle yor pow.*"

Albeit my *pow* was bald and bare.—*Ramsay.*

Powsoddy, suet pudding placed under a roast.

Prentice, an apprentice. An ancient mode of contracting the word. Heywood's play of the *Four Prentices of London.*

Prickle, a basket or measure of wicker work among fruiterers. Formerly made of briers; hence, perhaps, the name.

Prickt, decayed; said of wine having a tendency to sour.

Prig, to plead hard in a bargain, to higgle in price. Dut. *prachen*, to beg.

Priggish, vain, conceited, affected, coxcomical.

Prime, a little intoxicated, ready for action or business. Both in a *metaphorical* sense.

Prin, a pin. Isl. *prion*, acus capitata. Dan. *preen.* Dr. Jam. has satisfactorily proved that this is no corruption.

Princox, a pert or forward fellow. *V.* Todd's John.

Prith Enow! a frequent supplication. *Pray thee now.*

Away! I *prithee*, leave me.—*Rowe, Jane Shore.*

Prod, a prick, a skewer. Su.-Got. *brodd*, aculeus.

Prog, Proggle, *v.* to prick, to prickle. Isl. *brydda*, pungere.

Prog, *s.* a prick.—Progly, *a.* prickly.

Pross, talk, conversation—rather of the gossiping kind. "Let us have a *bit* of *pross.*"

Proud, luxuriant. "Corn's varra proud." Crav. Gloss.

P's and Q's, a nicety of behaviour; an observance of all due formalities. Perhaps from a French injunction to make proper obeisances, "Soyez attentifs a *vos pies* et *vos cues;* in other words, *mind your P's and Q's.*"

Pubble, full, plump; usually spoken of corn or fruit in opposition to *fantome*—any thing fat, or distended.

Pucker, flutter, agitation, "What a pucker he's in." A figurative application of the word.

PUGGY, moist; arising from gentle perspiration. "A *puggy* hand."

PULK, a hole of standing water—a puddle.

PULLEN, poultry. An old word. *V.* Todd's John. The Pullen market in Newcastle.

PUMMEL, OR POMMEL, to beat severely, to chastise with the fist.

> For your pate I would *pummel.*
>
> *Beaum. & Flet. Four Plays in One.*

PUNCH, to strike with the feet. "Don't *punch* so."

PUND, a pound. Welsh, *punt.* "One *pund* two."

PUN-FAUD, or PIN-FAUD, a pinfold. Sax. *pyndan*, to inclose.

PUNY, small, weak, sickly. "A *puny* bairn." Fr. *puisne;* hence Eng. *puisne*, inferior, lower in rank.

PUOY, PUY, or POUIE, a long pole, with an iron spike, or spikes, at the end, used in propelling *keels* in shallow water, or when it is inconvenient to use sails or oars. Span. *apoyo.*

PURDY, a little *thick-set* fellow. I owe this word to the communication of a friend in the County of Durham, who first heard it at Barnard-Castle. On ascertaining the meaning the following dialogue took place.

> *Q.* What does *purdy* mean?
>
> *A.* A little *throstan* up thing like a *Jack at Warts.*
>
> *Q.* What's that?
>
> *A.* Something like a *lime burner.*
>
> *Q.* What is a lime burner?
>
> *A.* Oh nobbit a *Kendal stockener.*
>
> *Q.* What is that?
>
> *A. A little thick-set fellow.*

Moor has *purdy*, proud, ostentatious; and I have been told, since this article was written, that *powsey* is used in nearly the same sense as *purdy.*

PURELY, quite well. "*How is tah?*"—*Purely, thenk ye.*"

PURLICUE, a flourish in writing. "A spang and purlicue." Fr. *pour le queue.* *V.* Jam.

PUSS, PUSSEY, PUSSEY-CAT, a cat, a hare. "*Poor little pussey.*"

PUT, to push, to propel. Welsh, *pwtiaw.* "*He puts weel.*"

PUZZEN, poison. "*That rum's sartinly puzzen.*"

PYANNET, PYNET, a magpie. Welsh, *pioden.* *See* MAGGY.

PYRRHY-DANCERS. *See* MERRY-DANCERS.

Q.

QUAIL, to fail, to fall sick, to faint. Teut. *quelen,* to languish. *V.* Nares, for examples of its ancient use.

QUANDARY, a dilemma, an unpleasant predicament, a state of perplexity. Skinner's derivation from Fr. *qu'en dirai je,* is adopted in Todd's John. But the pronoun (nominative) was often left out by old French writers, which would here make the derivation more accurate—*qu'en dirai?*

QUEAN, a term of abuse to a female—sometimes implying the most disgraceful name that can be applied to the sex. Mœ.-Got. *queins, quens.* Sax. *cwen,* a wench—though not primarily used in a reproachful sense.

> A witch, a *quean,* an old cozening *quean.*
>
> *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

QUEER, a quire of paper. Old Eng. *quaire.* Old Fr. *quayer.*

QUERN, a hand mill. One of our oldest words. Su.-Got. *quern.* Teut. *querne.* *See* KERN.

> Wheras they made him at the *querne* grind.
>
> *Chaucer, Monkes Tale.*

> Skim milk; and sometimes labour in the *quern,*
> And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.
>
> *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

Capell ridiculously supposed that *quern* here meant *churn.*

QUISEY, confounded, dejected.

QUORN, QUOARN, corn. "*The quorn's now gettin up,—varry fast.*"

R.

RABBLE, to speak in a confused manner. Teut. *rabbelen*, blaterare.

RABBLEMENT, a crowd, the mob. A very old word.

RACK, *v.* to care. "*Never rack*"—never care. *V.* Ray. Cornish, *rach*, care.

RACK, *s.* a trace. Our great dramatic poet, in a well-known passage in the Tempest, says, "leave not a *rack* behind"; that is, not a trace—whatever the commentators may be pleased to say to the contrary.

RACK, *s.* the clouds; or rather the *track* in which they move. Sax. *rec*, vapour. Archdeacon Nares is mistaken in thinking the word not now in use.

> But, as we often see, against some storm,
> A silence in the heavens, the *rack* stand still,
> The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
> As hush as death. *Shak. Hamlet.*

RACKLESS, thoughtless, careless, improvident. Old Eng. *retchless*, *reckeless*. Sax, *recce-leas*.

RAFF, a low fellow.—RIFF-RAFF, an alliterate term of reproach—the rabble. Dan. *ripsraps*, the dregs of the people.

RAFF-MERCHANT, a timber-merchant. *Raft*-merchant.

RAFFLING, idle, worthless. "A *raffling* chap."

RAG, to rate, to reproach. Isl. *raega*, to accuse.—BULLY-RAG, the same.

RAGABASH, low, idle people—such as are generally in rags. *Rubbish* is used in the same sense. Both may be said to be synonymous with *ragamuffins*.

RAGEOUS, in a rage, in excessive pain, violent.

RAKE, to cover, to gather together. *To rake the fire*, is to supply it with coals, or to put it in such a condition that it may continue burning all night, so as to be ready in the morning—a common practice in many kitchens in the North, where coals are plentiful. Shakspeare uses the word in this sense, when, in King Lear, he makes Edgar say,

Here, in the sands
Thee I'll *rake up*.—*Act. IV. Sc. 6.*

RAM, fœtid, acrid, pungent. Isl. *rammr*, amarus. "A *ram* smell"—"A *ram* taste."

RAME, to cry, to ask over and over again in a teazing manner. Sax. *hream*, clamor. Su.-Got. *raama*, clamare.—RAMING, crying; especially as denoting reiteration of the same sound. "What are yah *raming* at yah little dirty baggage?"

RAME, OR RAWM, to reach any thing awkwardly or greedily, to stretch after. Teut. *raemen*, extendere, distendere.

RAMLIN-LAD, a tall fast growing youth, a *hobblety-hoy*.

RAMPADGE, to prance about furiously, to make a great noise or disturbance.

RAMSHACKLE, RAMSHECKLE, to search narrowly, to ransack.—*Ranshackle* is an old word for plunder.

RANDY, *s.* a vulgar, brawling woman, a termagant.

RANDY, *a.* boisterous, obstreperous, disorderly.

RANK, thick, or many things or people together. Sax. *ranc*.

RANNEL-BALK, a beam or bar across a chimney on which boilers are hung.

RANTY, riotous, in high spirits, disorderly.—RANTY-TANTY, in great wrath, in a violent passion.

RAPE, a rope. Mœ.-Got. *raip*. Sax. *rap*.

Rapier-dance, nearly the same as the sword-dance of the ancient Scandinavians, or as that described by Tacitus among the Germans. *See* a full account of it, in Archæologia, vol. xvii. p. 155.

Rash, dry; as *rash-corn*—corn so dry in the straw that it falls out without handling.

Rasher, a rush. Sax. *resce.*—*A rasher-cap*, a *rasher-ducket*, a *rasher-whip;* articles made of rushes.

Rasps, both the bush and the fruit.

Ratch, a straight line of a navigable river; as the Long Ratch, in the Tyne. This word is politely, but impurely, pronounced *Reach.* The keelmen generally say *Rack.* It is, perhaps, properly *Rach.*

Rather *To have rather* is a common North country expression, when a preference is desired. *See* Dr. Johnson's 6th sense of rather. The corruption may be thus traced. It is customary to contract both *I would* and *I had* into *I'd. I had rather* was probably first used as a false translation for *I'd rather*, written for *I would rather;* and when *I had rather* was once received, *to have rather* followed of course.

Ratler, a great lie, an abominable falsehood. "That's a *ratler.*"

Ratten, Ratton, a rat. Span. *raton.*

Rattle, to strike or chastise. "Aw'll rattle yor cannister." Mere cant.

Rattlepate, Rattlescap, Rattlescaup, a giddy, thoughtless, volatile person.

Rauk, to mark with lines, to scratch. "Dont *rauk* the table?" I am told ratch is also used in the same sense. *Q.* Isl. *raska*, frangere?

Raw, a row of buildings, a sort of street. "*Pether-Raw*"—"*Shiney-Raw.*" Sax. *ræwa.* Old Eng. *rew.*

RAX, to stretch out, to enlarge, to reach. *To rax oneself*, is to extend the limbs, after sleep or long sitting. Sax. *ræcean*, porrigere. As applied to the weather, to *rax out*, means to clear up.

READ, REDE, counsel, advice. Sax. *ræd*.

REAP, a bundle of corn, parcels of which are laid by the reapers to be gathered into sheaves, by the binders in harvest time. Sax. *ripa*, *ripe*.

REAST, restiveness.—REASTY, restive, stubborn. Old Eng. *restie*. "A *reasty* horse."

REASTY, rancid, Sax. *rustian*, to contract rust.

> And then came haltyng Jone,
> And brought a gambone
> Of bakon that was *reasty*.—*Skelton*.

REAVE, to take away, to bereave. Sax. *reafian*, to rob.

REAVEL, OR RAFFLE, to entangle, to knot confusedly together, to ravel. "*A reaveled hank*"—a twisted skain.

RECKNING, the score at a public house. *Reckoning*.

RECKON, to suppose, to conjecture, to conclude. "I *reckon* he'll come"—"I *reckon* I shall."

RED, to put in order, to clear, to disentangle. "To *red* up the house." Su.-Got. *reda*, explicare.

REDDING-COMB, a comb for the hair.

READE, a calf's stomach, used for rennet. Teut. *roode*.

REED, *a*. red. Sax. *reod*. REEDER, redder.

REEK, *v*. to smoke. Sax. *recan*.—REEK, *s*. smoke. Sax. *rec*.—REEK-PENNY, a modus paid to the clergy in many parts of Northumberland and Durham for fire wood. Called also *smoke-penny*, and *hearth-penny*. *See* Tomlins' Law Dict. *smoke-silver*. *Reek* is also a term for money.

REEKING-CROOK, a sort of crane or crook over the fire to support boilers exposed to the smoke.

REET, right. Both as *substantive* and *adjective*.

REET, *s.* a wright, or carpenter. "A *cart-reet*"—"a *mill-reet.*" Sax. *wryhta.*

REET, sane in mind. *Right.*—NOT REET, not in the exercise of sound reason. *Not right.* Germ. *nicht recht.*

REINS, balks or portions of grass land in arable fields.

RENCH, to rinse. Isl. *hreinsa*, to make clean.

RENDER, to separate, to melt down, to dissolve any thing fat by the heat of the fire. *V.* Jam. *rind;* and Wilb. *render.*

RENEGATE, a reprobate, a runagate; applied to any unsteady character. The old way of writing *renegado.*

> A false knight, and a *renegate.*
>
> *Gower, de Confess. Amant.*

RENTY, well shaped; spoken of horses or horned cattle.

RESPECTIVELY, for respectfully. I had a correspondent—by no means deficient in learning—who invariably subscribed himself "yours *respectively.*" He, perhaps, relied on the authority of Shak. and Beaum. and Flet.

RHEUMATIZ, the rheumatism. Moor has *rimmittis.*

RICE, brushwood for the purpose of hedging. Isl. *hrys.* Su.-Got. *ris.* Germ. *reis*, a twig.—STAKE AND RICE, a sort of wattled fence. "Eh! what a dike! what a *stake and rice* he loupt."

RIDDLE, a coarse sieve with large interstices; much used about farm-houses. Sax. *hriddel.* Welsh *rhidyll.* The vulgar, in many parts, have an abominable practice of using *a riddle and a pair of shears* in divination. If they have had any thing stolen from them, the riddle and shears are sure to be resorted to. A similar mode of discovering thieves, or others suspected of any crime, prevailed among the Greeks. *V.* Potter, Gr. Antiq. vol. i. p. 352.

RIFE, abounding, common, prevalent. Sax. *ryf.* Dr. Johnson is mistaken in confining the use of this word to epidemical distempers; and Archdeacon Nares (who points out Mr. Dibdin's very erroneous explanation) is equally in error in thinking it obsolete.

> There is a brief, how many sports are *rife.*
> *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

This reading occurs in most of the old editions—I believe in all but one. The modern editors, however, without any sufficient reason, read *ripe.*

RIFT, *v.* to belch. Dan. *raever.*—RIFT, *s.* an eructation. Dan. *raeven.*

RIFT, *v.* to plough out grass land. Su.-Got. *rifwa.*

RIG, a wanton.—TO RUN THE RIG, to teize, to banter, to ridicule.

RIG, a ridge, an eminence. Sax. *hricg.* Isl. *hriggr.* Su.-Got. *rygg.*

RIG AND FUR, ribbed; as *rig and fur'd* stockings. *Ridge and furrow.*

RIGGELT, RIGGOT, an imperfect ram, or any other animal half castrated. "A *riggot-ram*"—"a *riggot-horse*"—"a *riggot-bull.*"

RIGGIN, the ridge of a house. Sax. *hricg*, fastigium.—RIGGIN-TREE, the beam along the roof. "*See, he's gettin himsel seated across the riggin tree.*"

RILE, to render turbid, to vex, to disturb.

RIM, BELLY-RIM, the membrane inclosing the intestines. "*Mind dinna brust yor belly-rim*"—a caution among the vulgar in Northumberland.

> For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
> In drops of crimson blood. *Shak. Hen. V.*

The original reading, says Nares, is *rymme*, which Capell, judging from the main object of the speaker, boldly pronounced to signify money; others have wished to read *ryno*, but that term is probably not of such antiquity: and the conjecture supposes the original word to be printed *rym*, which it is not. Pistol, with a very vague notion of the anatomical meaning of *rymme*, seems to use it in a general way for any part of the intestines; his object being to terrify his prisoner.

Rine, Frost-rine, frozen dew, hoar frost. Sax. *ren*, rain.

Rip, a profligate—any thing base or worthless. "A *rip* of a fellow"—"A *rip* of a horse."

Ripe, to search, to steal privately, to plunder. "She *riped* my pockets"—"He *riped* the nest." Sax. *hrypan*, dissuere.

Ripple, to clean; applied to flax. Su.-Got. *repa lin*, linum vellere. Teut. *repen*, stringere semen lini.

Rive, *v.* to devour. "What are you *riving* and eating in that manner for?"

Rive, *s.* a rent or tear. Isl. *ryf*. The verb *rive*, to split, has long been used in our language.

Robin, the popular name of the ruddock or *red-breast*. The innocence, tameness, and its approach in a season when its sustenance is precarious, may be the reason that this bird is so much pitied and respected. The author of the old ballad of *The Children in the Wood*, selected the red breast as an object of sympathy, no doubt for the causes here cited; but I am informed that about Heworth, near Newcastle, it is considered as a bird of bad omen.

Roggle, to shake, to jumble.

Roister. to behave turbulently, to make a great toise, to indulge in jollity.

ROISTERER, a turbulent, swaggering, and uncontroulable person. Junius refers to Isl. *hrister*, a violent man; but I am inclined, with Dr. Jamieson, to look to Barb. Lat. *Rustarii*, the same with *Rutarii* (old Fr. *Routiers*)—freebooters who committed great devastation in France, in the eleventh century. This name was given to the stipendiary troops (perhaps some of the same sort of brigands) employed by King John in his exterminating expedition into the North—where the castles, towns, and villages were given to the flames by that wicked and pusillanimous monarch, and the miserable inhabitants abandoned to the murderous cruelty of his rapacious followers, without respect of age or sex, rank or profession.

ROOK, ROUK, a mist, or fog. Teut. *roock*, vapor.—ROOKY, misty, damp.

ROOP, or ROUP, a hoarseness. Isl. *hroop*, vociferatio. ROOPY, hoarse.

ROOTY, ROWTY, coarse, or over rank; said of grass or corn when in that state. Old. Eng. *roytish*, wild, irregular.

ROSEL, to heat, to roast, to bask over a fire. "To *rosel* one's shins." "To *rosel* the nose."—ROSELLED, decayed; as a *roselled* apple.

ROSSEL, rosin. "*Rossel and Pick*."

ROUN-TREE, or ROWAN-TREE, the mountain ash, or *witch-wood*—a tree of high consideration in the North, and considered by the superstitious peasantry of wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power. This notion has been handed down from early antiquity—perhaps from the Druids. Skinner is uncertain whether the tree may not have received its name from the colour called *roan*; but, as observed by Dr. Jamieson, the term is Gothic—Su.-Got. *ronn*, *runn*, sorbus aucuparia. Dan. *ronne*. Ihre

conjectures, with great probability, that the etymon may be from *runa*, incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts.

> In my plume is seen the holly green,
> With the leaves of *rowan tree*,
> And my casque of sand, by a mermaid's hand,
> Was formed beneath the sea.—*The Court of Keeldar.*

ROUT, or ROWT, to make a bellowing noise. Isl. *rauta.*—ROUTING, or ROWTING, the bellowing of an ox. *V.* Wilb. *rute.*

ROWLEY-POWLEY, a game at fairs and races.

ROYAL-OAK-DAY (the 29th of May), the restoration of King Charles II.; in commemoration of which it is customary for the common people, in many parts of the North, to wear oak leaves in their hats, and to place them on their horses' heads. Formerly, in Newcastle,

> When civil dudgeon first grew high,
> And men fell out they knew not why.—*Hudibras.*

the boys had a taunting rhyme, with which they used to insult such persons as were not decorated with this remembrance of the facetious monarch;

> "Royal oak,
> "The whigs to provoke."

It was not, however, to be expected that this sarcastic ebullition of party-spirit should escape the retort courteous. The contemptuous reply was,

> "Plane-tree leaves;
> "The church-folk are thieves."

RUCK, a fold, or crease in cloth. *V.* Tooke.

RUD, ruddle for marking sheep. Sax. *rudu*, rubor. *See* KEEL.

RUDDILY, readily. "*He cam varry ruddily.*"

RUE, or REW, to repent. Sax. *hreowian.*—RUE-BARGAIN, a bargain repented of, something given to be off an agreement.

RUG, to pull roughly. Teut. *rucken*, detrahere.—RUGGING AND RIVING, pulling and tearing.

RUM, a common North country word for any thing odd or queer—a comical person, for instance, being called a *rum stick.* May not Dr. Johnson's *rum parson* be what is called a hackney parson, and come from Germ. *rum*, which is from *herum*, about, as *herum laufer* is a vagabond? *Herum* parson or *rum* parson may, therefore, be a vagabond parson.

RUM-GUMPTIOUS, forward and pompous. *V,* Crav. Gloss.

RUMBUSTICAL, rude, noisy, overbearing.

RUINATED, reduced to ruin, ruinous. Pegge erroneously considered this word as peculiar to Londoners.

RULE-O'-THUMB, no rule at all—guess work.

RUNG, a spoke, the step or *round* of a ladder. Mœ.-Got. *hrung*, virga. It is also a name for a cudgel.

RUNNEL, pollard wood. Perhaps from *running up* apace.

RUNT, a Scotch ox—also a jocular designation for a person of a strong though low stature. "A *runt* of a fellow."—Germ. *rind*, an ox or cow; but *figuratively*, a dull-pated, stupid fellow.

RUSH-BEARING, a rural feast or wake, now become nearly obsolete. *See* Crav. Gloss. and Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 436.

RUTTLING, a noise occasioned by a difficulty in breathing.—Teut. *rotelen*, murmurare. *The dead ruttle*, a particular kind of noise made in respiring by a person in the extremity of sickness, is still considered in the North as an omen of death. Levinus Lemnius (Occult Miracles of Nature, lib. ii. ch. 15.) is very learned on this subject.

Ruze, to extol, to boast, to magnify in narration. Isl. *rausa*, multa effutire. Cornish, *rós*, bragging. Hence, perhaps, *roozer* a great untruth.

S

Sackless, simple, weak, helpless, innocent. Dr. Willan considers that this epithet must have originated after the introduction of the favourite beverage, sack and sugar; but the word may evidently be traced to Sax. *sacleas*, quietus. Isl. *saklaus*, innocens.

Sad, heavy; particularly applied to bread when the yeast has had no effect.

Safe, *a.* sure, certain. "He's safe to be hanged."

Safe, *s.* a place of security. "An *iron safe*."

Saim, Same, hog's-fat, goose-grease. Welsh, *saim*, grease.—Fr. *sain-doux*, lard. Shakspeare and other writers use *seam*.

Saint Cuthbert's Duck, the eider duck; or great black and white duck. *Anas mollissima*.—Linnæus. These birds are found on the largest of the Fern Islands on the Northumberland coast, which is the only place in England where they are known to breed. The feathers are remarkably soft and of great value. The popular name is obviously connected with the celebrated Saint Cuthbert; who, regardless of all earthly pomp and vanity, resigned an episcopal, for an hermitical life—retiring to this desert isle, where he died.

Saint Swithin's Day (the 15th of July). The old superstition that if it rain on this day, not one of the next forty will be wholly without, is not yet eradicated. *V.* Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 271, and Nares' Gloss.

Sairy, poor, pitiable, helpless. Sax. *sari, sarig*.

SALLY, to move or run from side to side; as is customary with the persons on board of a ship after she is launched.

SAMCAST, two ridges ploughed together. *Dur.* Referrible to Germ. *sammeln*, to gather, *zusammen*, together.

SAMPLETH, a sampler. *V.* Suff. Words. The author is mistaken in thinking them not still worked.

SANDGATE-CITY, a burlesque name for Sandgate, Newcastle; a place of great antiquity, but described by a local poet as

> ——— The devil's besom sure,
> With which oft times he sweeps the floor;
> The air's with glass-house smoke infected,
> Confusion of all kinds collected.

SANDGATE-RATTLE, a peculiar step in vulgar dancing, consisting of a violent and very quick beating of the toes on the floor.

SANDGATE-RING, a particular mode of lighting a tobacco pipe.

SANG, a song. Pure Saxon.

SANG! MY SANGS! frequent exclamations, sometimes equivalent to indeed, but generally implying a threat. "*My sangs! but aw will gee y'it.*"

SAPSCULL, a foolish fellow, a blockhead.

SARE, sore, painful. Sax. *sar.* Su.-Got. *saar.*

SARE, very much, greatly. Germ. *sehr.* "It's *sare* worn." "He's *sare* afflicted."

SARK, a shirt. Sax. *syrc.* Su.-Got. *sœrk.* *V.* Jam.

SARMENT, a sermon. "*We'd a good sarment the day.*"

SARTIN, sure, positive.—SARTINLY, certainly.

SATTLE, to settle. This vulgar pronunciation is conformable to the Saxon origin of the word. Peirs Ploughman uses *sahtle.*

SAUCE, insolence of speech, impertinence. *Sauciness.* "Don't set up yor *sauce* to me"

SAUCER-EYED, having a large, full eye.

SAUGH, SAFF, the sallow; a species of willow. Fr. *saule.*

SAUL, the soul. Pure Saxon; and the ancient mode of writing the word.

SAUL, the solid substance in the inside of a covered button. Fr. *saoul, soul,* a filling.

SAUT, SOTE, salt. Sax. *sealt.* In the pronunciation of many of the provincial dialects of the North, the sound of the *l* is omitted.

SAVELICK, an excrescence from the brier, placed by boys in their coat cuffs, *as a charm,* to prevent a flogging.

SAW, to sow. Mœ.-Got. *saian.* Sax. *sawan.* Su.-Got. *saa.* Germ. *säen.*

SAY, authority, influence, sway. "She has all the *say.*"

SCABY, SCABIE, shabby, mean. "A *scaby* fellow."

SCAD, to scald.—SCADDING OF PEAS, a custom in the North of boiling the common grey peas in the pods, in a green state, and eating them with butter and salt. The company often pelt each other with the *swads.* It is sometimes called, in consequence, peas and sport.

SCALE, to spread, to disperse. *V.* Jam. *skail.*

> I shall tell you
> A pretty tale; it may be, you have heard it;
> But, since it serves my purpose, I will venture
> To *scale't* a little more.
>
> *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Nearly all the commentators have mistaken the meaning of *to scale't.* I am quite satisfied that it was the author's intention to have the tale *spread* or *diffused* a little more, though some of the hearers might have heard it. If Archdeacon Nares will "weigh as in scales, to estimate aright," Mr. Lambe's observations on this passage, and on the

means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the old English tongue (Notes on the Battle of Floddon), I entertain a hope that the learned author of the elaborate and valuable Glossary may not be indisposed to alter, in more respects than one, the article *To* SCALE, in a future edition.

SCALE-LAND, to break up clots of manure, and to spread them and other loose materials about the field.

SCALE-DISH, a thin dish for skimming milk.

SCALLIONS, a punishment among boys. *To catch the scallion tails*, is to get a good drubbing.

SCAMP, a mean rascal, a fellow devoid of honour or principle.

SCAMPER, to run off. Fr. *escamper*. Ital. *scampare*. Teut. *schampen*, to slip aside.

SCANTISH, scarce.—SCANTLY, scarcely.

SCAPE-GRACE, a term of reproach—a graceless fellow.

SCAR, a bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. Su.-Got. *skær*, rupes.

SCARN, SHARN, cow-dung. *See* COW-SHAREN.

SCATHE, loss, spoil, damage. Pure Saxon. Used by Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakspeare.

SCATTER-BRAINED, light-headed. "*A Scatter-brain'd body.*"

SCONCE, a seat at one side of the fire-place in the old large open chimney—a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended.

SCONCE, a beating about the head—sometimes the head itself.

SCOOTER, a syringe. *See* SWIRT.

SCOTCH MIST, a small soaking rain—such, however, as will wet an *Englishman* to the skin.

SCOUT, a high rock. *V.* Todd's John.

SCOWDER, to mismanage any thing in cooking, to scorch it. Grose has *scourder'd*, overheated with working; perhaps only a figurative sense of the word. *V.* Jam.

SCRAB, a crab apple.—SCRAB-TREE, the crab-tree.

SCRAFFLE, *v.* to scramble, to climb up.—SCRAFFLE, *s.* a scramble.

> Wey hinny, says aw, we've a Shot-Tower see hee,
> That biv it ye might *scraffle* to Heaven;
> And if on Saint Nicholas ye once cus an ee,
> Ye'd crack on't as lang as ye're livin.
>
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

SCRAFFLE, to be industrious, to struggle.—SCRAFFLING, working hard to obtain a livelihood.

SCRANCH, to grind any hard or crackling substance between the teeth. Dr. John. says, the Scotch retain it; so do the people in the north of England.

SCRANCHUM, thin squares of brittle *spice*, or gingerbread.

SCRAT, SCRAUT, *v.* to scratch. An old word.—SCRAT, *s.* the itch.

SCRAT, an hermaphrodite. *V.* Todd's John.

SCRIBE, to write. Lat. *scribere.*—SCRIBE OF A PEN, a line by way of letter.

SCRIMP, *v.* to spare, to scant. Teut. *krimpen*, contrahere.—SCRIMP, *a.* short, scanty, little.

SCROG, a stunted bush or shrub. Sax. *scrob*, frutex.—SCROGGY, full of stunted bushes, thorns, &c.

SCRUDGE, *v.* to crowd thickly together, to squeeze.—SCRUDGE, *s.* a crowd, a squeeze. On the laying of the foundation-stone of the new library of the Literary and Philosophical Society, by the Duke of Sussex, in 1822, there was the greatest *scrudge* ever remembered in Newcastle.

SCRUNTY, short, meagre, stunted. Su.-Got. *skrin*, dried. Dan. *skranten*, infirm.

SCUDDICK, the lowest measure of value. "Not worth a *scuddick.*" Probably from *scudo.*

SCUFF, OR CUFF, the hinder part of the neck. *V.* Wilb. Also a thump. "A *cuff* o' the neck."

SCUMFISH, to smother, to suffocate. Wood embers, the snuffing of a candle, sulphur, &c. have *scumfishing* effluvia in close rooms. Ital. *sconfiggere*, to discomfit.

SEAR, *s.* autumn—the time of the drying and withering of leaves. Sax. *searian*, to nip, or dry.—SEAR, *a.* dry; opposed to green.

> I have liv'd long enough: my *way of life*
> Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.
>
> *Shak. Macbeth.*

Dr. Johnson and some other of the commentators on Shakspeare object to *way* of life, and wish to substitue *May;* but I must confess that I am not convinced by their arguments.

SEAVES, rushes.—SEAVY-GROUND, such as is overgrown with rushes.

SECK, a sack. "A *seck* of flour." "A *seck* of saw-dust."

SECKET, a term of contempt to a child.

SEE-SAW, the same as *hikey-board.* *See* HIKEY.

SEEA, so.—SEEABETIDE, if so be.

SEED, saw. Universal among the vulgar. "*Aw seed* it."

SEEING-GLASS, a mirror, a *looking*-glass.

SEEK, SEAK, sick. Sax. *seoc.* Chaucer uses *seke.*

SEER, several, divers. Su.-Got. *saer*, an adverb denoting separation.

SEER, sure. "*Aw seer aw was smart.*"

SEESTAH, SISTO, seest thou. "*Seestah what thou's duin.*"

SEGG, a bull castrated when full grown.

SEGGING, the heavy laborious walking of a corpulent man. "What a *segging* gait he has."

SELL, self, in compounds of *mysell*, *hissell*, *yoursell*. Plural *sells*, selves.

> They dig out fro' the dells,
> For their bairn's bread, wives, and *sells*.
>
> *Ben. Jon.*

SEMANT, SEMMANT, slender, weak.

SEMPLE, a person of low birth; opposed to *gentle*. "Both *gentle* and *semple* were there."

SEN, SYNE, since.—SEN-SYNE, since then. "Its lang *syne*, *sen* he left us."

SENG, shelter. "Under the *seng* of a hedge."

SESS-POOL, an excavation in the ground for receiving foul water.—*Dur.* I do not find this word in any Dictionary. *Sus-pool* is used in this sense, by Forster on Atmospheric Phœnomena. Perhaps from *sous-pool*, or pool below the surface.

SET, to propel, to push forward; as *setting* a keel.

SET, to accompany. Used in a common expression—"*Set* me a *bit* on the road." *Bit*, however, is not more misapplied in the North than it is in some parts of the South.

SET-TOO, an argument, a contest, a warm debate. "A fair *set-too*."

SETTEN-ON, short in growth, ill thriven; also applied to milk burnt in the pan.

SEUGH, a wet ditch; such as that out of which the contents of a sod *dike* have been cut—any watery or boggy place. *V.* Jam. *seuch*.

SHAB-OFF, SHAB-AWAY, to sneak away. *Dur.* Germ. *schaben*, to scrape off; and by some gradations of meaning used with the preposition and in the imperative mood, *schab ab*, sneak away.

SHAB-RAG, a mean person.—SHAG-RAG, is the same.

SHACK, to shake out or shed; as corn at harvest.—SHAK-FORF, a hay fork.

SHACKLE, an iron loop moving on a bolt. Teut. *schaeckel.*

SHACKLE, the wrist. Sc. *shackle*-BANE.

SHAFFLE, to move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble. "A *shaffling* body."

SHAG-HAT, a hat made very long in the down; much worn by pitmen and keelmen.

> Maw good *shag hat* ne mair awl wave his canny
> feyce to see.
>
> Song, *Lament. on the Death of Capt. Starkie.*

SHALE, alum ore—any other black slaty substance.

SHALLY-WALLY, a sign of contempt.

SHAM-A-STERNE, a vulgar phrase, equivalent to *not one.* This may serve to explain an obscure passage in the fine old heroic ballad of *Chevy Chase*, Fit. 2.

> Thorowe ryche male, and myne-ye-ple
> Many *sterne* the stroke down streght.

Which may be read—they struck down straight *many a one*, through rich coat of mail, and many folds.

SHANDY, wild, frolicksome. *V.* Suff. Words, *shanny.*

SHANGIE, or CULLEY-SHANGY, a row, a tumult, a riot.

SHANK, the projecting point of a hill.

SHANKS, the legs.—SHANKEY'S NAEGIE, on foot.

> And ay until the day he died,
> He rade on good *shanks nagy.*
>
> *Ritson, Scotch Songs.*

SHANTY, gay, showy. Perhaps, as suggested by Mr. Todd, a corruption of *janty.*

SHAP, SHAPE, to begin, to set about any thing. *V.* WILB. "He *shaps* well."

SHARD, a broken piece of any brittle or fragile substance. Sax. *sceard*, fragmen. Within my recollection, many of the common people, in the lower parts of Newcastle, used to resort to the Quayside and other places, where they gathered up coals with the half of a wooden dish, called a *shard*. I have been told that it was not unusual for two of them to purchase a new dish, and split it for the purpose of making these shards. *Shard* is also a North country word for the shell or hard outward covering of the tribe of insects denominated *Coleoptera*.

> Often, to our comfort, shall we find
> The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
> Than is the full-wing'd eagle.
>
> *Shak. Cymbeline.*

> Ere, to black Hecate's summons,
> The *shard-borne* beetle, with his drowsy hums,
> Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
> A deed of dreadful note. *Shak. Macbeth.*

These expressions of our dramatist—*sharded beetle*, and *shard-borne beetle*—are as correct as they are poetical. Dr. Johnson's ignorance of the latter meaning of the word completely misled him in his interpretation. His error, however, is not overlooked by the learned and indefatigable Mr. Todd.

SHARP, quick, active. "*Be sharp*"—make all haste.

SHARPS, coarse ground flour with a portion of bran.

SHAW, a small shady wood in a valley. Sax. *scua*. Teut. *schawe*, umbra. Used by Gower and Chaucer; and still common in many parts of England.

SHAY, OR PO-SHAY, a post chaise.—SHAY-DRIVERS, the post boys.

SHEAR, to reap, or cut corn with the sickle. Su.-Got. *skaera.* Shear is not, provincially, applied to sheep. A sheep shearing is a clipping.—SHEARERS, the harvest reapers.

SHED, to put aside, to disperse, to make way.

SHEELEY, SHEEL-APPLE, OR SHELL-APPLE, the chaffinch.—*Fringilla cœlebs.* Linnæus.

SHEETING, applied to the slope or waterfall of a mill-dam.

SHELD, party coloured, flecked or speckled.

SHEM, shame.—SHEM-FU, shameful. "Its a *shem*, and a *holy bizon.*" *See* BIZON.

SHETH, a portion of a field, which is generally divided so as to drain off the water by the direction of the ploughings, called *sheths.*

SHIEL, SHIELING, originally a temporary hut or cabin for those who had the care of sheep on the moors, in which they resided during the summer months; but afterwards applied to fixed habitations. Isl. *skiul.* Su.-Got. *skale.*

> No more shall ruthless flames devour
> The trembling shepherd's lowly *shiel*,
> Nor fierce moss-troopers burst the door
> That strongly bars the shelt'ring peel.
>
> *Roxby, Reedwater Minstrel.*

SHIFT, to remove from one dwelling to another.—SHIFTING, the removal of the furniture.

SHILL, to separate, to shell. "*Shilling oats or barley*"—taking off the hulls. "*Shilling peas*"—cleaning them of their *swads.*

SHILLY-SHALLY, hesitating, irresolute. Probably a corrupt reduplication of *shall I.*

SHIMMER or SKIMMER, to shine, to glitter. Germ. *schimmer*, a dim or faint glare.

SHINE, a row, a disturbance, mischief. "To *kick up* a shine."

SHINNEY, a stick crooked or rounded at the end, with which to strike a small wooden ball or coit, in the game called *Shinney*, or *Shinney-haw*, played in the Northern counties. *See* DODDART.

SHIPPEN, a cow-house; originally, perhaps, a *sheep-pen*. Sax. *scypen*, stabulum.

SHIRL, SHURL, to slide; as on the ice.

SHITTLETIDEE, a vulgar expression of disbelief or disapprobation.

SHIVE, a slice; as of bread or cheese. Old Eng. *sheeve*.—Dut. *schyf*.

SHOE-THE-COBBLER, a quick and peculiar movement with the fore foot when sliding on the ice.

SHOGGLE, to shake, to joggle. *Shog* is an old word.

SHOO, SHUE, to scare birds, to drive away fowls. Germ. *scheuchen*, to frighten.

SHOON, SHUN, the plural of shoe. Sax. *sceon*. Teut. *schoen*.

> Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
> For they are thrifty honest men.—*Shak. Hen. VI.*

SHOT, the score or reckoning at a public-house. *V.* Nares' Gloss. *shot-clog*.

SHOT-OF, freed from. *To get shot of a person*—to get rid of him.

SHREW, a field mouse. A vulgar superstition once prevailed that this poor creature was of so baneful and venomous a nature that whenever it crept over a horse, cow, or sheep, the animal so touched became afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened with the loss of the use of its limbs. To repel this imaginary evil, it was customary to close up the shrew alive in a hole bored in an ash tree. Since this was written, an intelligent friend has reminded me of an

old notion, that the supposed malignity of this mouse is the origin of *shrew*, a vixen; in regard to which much difference of opinion exists among etymologists. But whether it be so or not, I feel myself incompetent to decide; though, from what is stated in Todd's Johnson, I strongly incline to the opinion entertained by the learned editor.—The matter, however, is becoming less important; as, to the honour of the females of the present day, we seldom encounter "a peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman," the characteristicks of a shrew.

SHUFFLE AND CUT, a superior step in vulgar dancing.

SHUGGY-SHEW, a swing—a long rope fastened at each end, and thrown over a beam; on which young persons seat themselves, and are swung backwards and forwards in the manner of a pendulum. *See* Bewick's Æsop, p. 4. where his Satanic Majesty is amusing himself in this manner.

SHULL, or SHUIL, a spade or shovel. Dut. *school*. *V*. Suff. Words, *showl*.

SHULL-BONE, the shoulder bone.

SIDE, to decide, to settle; as well as to coincide, to agree.

SIDE, *a*. long, wide, large. Pure Saxon.

> Cloth of gold, and cuts, and laced with silver; set with pearls, down sleeves, *side* sleeves, and skirts round. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

SIDE-UP, to put in order. "*Side* up the house."

SIDLE, to saunter, to take an oblique direction.

SIK, SIKE, such.—SIK-LIKE, SIKE-LIKE, such like. Spenser uses *sike*.

SIKERLY, or SICKERLY, surely. *Sicker* is used by Chaucer and Spenser.

SIKE, SYKE, a streamlet of water, the smallest kind of natural runner. Sax. *sic*, lacuna.

SILE, *v.* to strain, to purify milk through a straining dish.—Su.-Got. *sila*, colare.—SILE, *s.* a fine sieve or milk strainer. Su.-Got. *sil*, colum.

SILLS, strata of minerals. It also means, in some places, the shafts of a waggon; the same as thills.

SIND, to wash out, to rince—also to dilute; *to sind it down*, being to take a drink after meat.

SINE, to percolate. *Dur.* Fr. *saigner*, to bleed, to drain or let out water.

SINGIN, or SINGING-HINNY, a kneaded *spice* cake, baked on the girdle; indispensable in a pitman's family.

> Ah hinnies! about us the lasses did lowp,
> Thick as cur'ns in a *spice singin hinnie.*
>
> Song, *Canny Newcassel.*

> Crossin the road, aw met wi' Bobby Swinney.—
> Hing on the girdle, let's hev a *singin hinny.*
>
> Song, *Maw Canny Hinny.*

> My Grandy lik'd *spice singin hinnies*,
> Maw comely: aw like thou as weel.
>
> Song, *The Pitman's Courtship.*

SINGLIN, a handful of gleaned corn—a single gleaning. This word is doubtless the same as the Cheshire *songow*, *songal*, so ably illustrated by Mr. Wilbraham in his Glossary. In a MS. addition to a copy of that interesting work, presented to me by the author, reference is made to Hyde, *de Religione Persarum*, for the ancient use of *songall.*

SIPE, to leak, to ooze or drain out slowly through a small crevice. Teut. *sijpen.*—SIPINGS, oozings, the drainings of a vessel.

SIRPLE, to sip often; nearly allied to tippling. Sw. *sorpla.*

SITE, SEET, a great deal, many. *V.* Suff. Words, *sight.*

SIXES-AND-SEVENS, in a state of confusion, in disorder. *V.* Todd's John. and Nares' Gloss. *six and seven.*

SKEEL, a cylindrical wooden vessel for carrying milk or water, with an upright handle in place of a bow. Isl. *skiola,* a milk-pail.

SKELLY, *v.* to squint. Isl. *skaela.* Germ. *schielen.*—SKELLY, *s.* a squinting look. Sax. *sceoleage.*

SKELP, *v.* to slap or beat with the open hand; particularly on the breech or the cheek. Isl. *skelfa,* to strike. *Skelp* also means to move rapidly.

SKELP, SKELPER, *s.* a smart blow, or stroke.—SKELPING, a hearty beating.

SKELPER, any thing very large. *Poomer* is the same.

SKEP, a basket made of rushes. A *bee-skep,* a bee-hive of straw. Gael. *sgeip.*

SKER, to slide swiftly, to skate. Su.-Got. *skiuta.*

SKEW, to go aside, to walk obliquely—to throw violently—to squint.

SKEW-THE-DEW, SHAW-THE-DEW, a splayfooted person.

SKILL, to know. Isl. *skilia,* intelligere. Not obsolete as stated in Todd's John.

SKIME, to look asquint. *Sken* has the same meaning. *See* SKELLY.

SKIN-FLINT, a niggardly close-fisted person—one so parsimoniously mean that he would perform that operation, were it possible.

SKIP-JACK, the merry-thought bone of a goose. *V.* Suff. Words.

SKIPPER, the captain of a keel or coal barge. Sax. *sciper,* nauta. Dut. *schipper,* a shipmaster.

SKIRL, to cry excessively, to pierce the air with a shrill voice. Isl. *skralla.*—SKIRL, a loud and incessant shriek—a continuation of childish rage and grief. Isl. *skrall.* Dan. *skraal*, an outcry.

SKIT, to throw reflections on, to banter. Sax. *scitan*, to cast forth.

SKITTER, liquidum excrementum jaculare. Hence this vulgar name for a diarrhœa. Isl. *skvetta.*

SKOGGER, the leg of an old stocking, applied to keep snow out of shoes. *See* HOGGERS.

SKREENGE, OR SKRINGE, to squeeze violently.

SKRIKE, to shriek. Dan. *skrige.* Su.-Got. *skrika*, vociferari.

SKUG, *v.* to hide, to screen. Su.-Got. *skygga*, obumbrare.—SKUG, *s.* a sheltered place. Isl. *skuggi*, umbra.

SKURRY, haste, impetuosity. "What a *hurry-skurry.*" Fr. *escurer*, to scour.

SLAB, OR SLAP-DASH, a cheap mode of colouring rooms, in imitation of paper.

SLABBY, dirty and damp. Teut. *slabberen*, to slabber.

SLACK, an opening between two hills, a valley or small shallow dell. Su.-Got. *slak.*

SLACK, a long pool in a streamy river.

SLADE, a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations.

SLADDERY, wet and dirty. "*Sladdery* walking." Isl. *sladda*, squalide grassari.

SLAIN, blighted; as slain corn.

SLAISTERING, doing any thing in an awkward, untidy manner. *V.* Ihre, *slask.*

SLAKE, *v.* to smear, to wet, to bedaub. Isl. *sloka*, delutare.

SLAKE, *s.* an accumulation of mud or slime in a river. *Jarrow Slake*, on the Tyne. Su.-Got. *slak*, laxus; as being soft and flaccid; or Teut. *slyck*, coenum, lutum.

SLAM, to beat, to cuff, to push violently.

SLANTS, sly jokes, or petty lies. "He *slants* a good deal"—he is given to lying. *V.* Nares' Gloss. *slent.*

SLAPE, slippery, smooth.

SLASHY, wet and dirty. Sw. *slask*, wet.

SLATTER, to pour awkwardly, to slop, to spill. Hence *slattern.*

SLAVERING, SLAVVERING, foaming, talking fast, or unintelligibly.

SLECK, to cool in water. Hence *sleck-trough*, the trough containing the water in which smiths cool their iron and temper steel.

SLECK, or SLOCKEN, to quench thirst. Isl. *slaecka.*

SLEE, sly, cunning. Chaucer uses *slie*, *sligh.*

SLEEVELESS, unsuccessful, unprofitable. *See* Dr. Johnson's 2d sense. It is often pronounced in Northumberland THREEVELESS, probably from *thriveless* or *thriftless.*

SLEUTH, OR SLEUTH-HOUND, the northern name for the blood-hound. These animals were held in great estimation by our ancestors; particularly on the borders, where a tax was levied for maintaining them. Their scent was so remarkably fine, that they could follow, with great certainty, the human footsteps to a considerable distance. Many of them were, in consequence, kept in certain districts for the purpose of tracing thieves and murderers through their secret recesses.

——————— Upon the banks
Of Tweed, slow winding through the vale, the seat
Of war and rapine once, ere Britons knew
The sweets of peace———————
* * * * * *
There dwelt a pilfering race; well train'd and skill'd
In all the mysteries of theft, the spoil
Their only substance, feuds and war their sport.

Somervile, Chase, Book I.

The poet afterwards beautifully describes the mode of pursuing these arch felons by this sagacious dog; but the passage is too long for quotation here, and ought not to be abridged. See more, relative to the blood-hound, in *Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel, note* 16, *Canto I.*

SLIDDERING, sliding, slipping.—SLIDDERY, slippery.

SLINGE, to go creepingly away as if ashamed, to sneak. Sax. *slincan*, to creep. Hence *slink*, a sneak—applied to any disreputable person.

SLIP, a child's *pinafore*—also a quantity of yarn.

SLIPPY, slippery. Not an abbreviation, as Mr. Wilbraham supposes, but a pure Saxon word; and, as shewn by Mr. Todd, of old English usage; notwithstanding which the great lexicographer characterized it as a *barbarous provincial* term, from *slip!*

SLIR, SLUR, to slip, to slide. *Slither* is also to slide. Chaucer uses *slider*.

SLIVER, *v.* to cut off a slice, to tear away a part.

> She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch.
>
> *Shak. King Lear.*

Pope altered this to *shiver*, for which the Monthly Reviewers wished to substitute *sever*.

SLIVER, *s.* a slice. The word, in the sense of a branch torn off, occurs in Hamlet.

SLOCKEN, to slake, to quench. Su.-Got. *slockna*, extinguere.

SLOGAN, the war cry or gathering word of a border clan. Still, traditionally, remembered in Northumberland.

> But ah, the *slogan's* fatal bray,
> The plundering *raid*, the war's alarms,
> Compell'd him from his love away,
> And tore him from his Mary's arms.
>
> *Roxby, Reedwater Minstrel.*

Sloggering, loose, untidy. "His stockings are *sloggering* down."

Sloppy, loose, wide. Sax. *slopen*, laxus.

Slorp, to make a noise when supping with a spoon, to swallow ungracefully. Teut. *slorpe*, a glutton.

Slot, *v.* to fasten by a bolt. "*Slot* the door."

Slot, *s.* a small bolt or sliding bar. Teut. *slot*, sera.

Sludderment, or Slutherment, wet, dirt, mire.

Slump, to slip or fall into a wet or dirty place.

Slush, any thing plashy; but most commonly applied to snow in a state of liquefaction. Su.-Got. *slask*, humor quicunque sordidus.

Slush, a reproachful term for a dirty person.

Smack, *v.* to kiss with a noise.—Smack, *s.* a loud kiss.

> He took
> The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
> With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
> All the church echo'd.—*Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Smally, little, puny. "A *smally* bairn."

Smartle, to waste or melt away. Su.-Got. *smaelta*, to melt.

Smash, *v.* to break in pieces, to shiver.—Smash, *s.* a crush, the state of being shivered, atoms. Gael. *smuais*, broken in shivers.

Smash, a kind of oath among the pitmen near Newcastle.—Nothing energetic can be said without it. "*Smash, marrow, where are yah gaun tee.*"—"*Smash maw pit sark, but I ken what aw'l dee!*"—"*Smash yor brains, what hae yah won now?*"—"*Smash, Geordy man, how is't! Eh! but aw is pleased to see thee! Hoo's Nan?*"

Smasher, a small standing pie, or raised tartlet; generally made of gooseberries.—*Newcastle.* This word also means any thing larger than another of the same sort. It is like-

wise a cant name for a pitman; in which I am told by an ingenious friend, we are to seek for the etymology of the word; a *smasher* being originally such a tart as a pitman could *smash* or eat up at a mouthful!

SMELTS, the fry of the salmon; generally called *salmon-smelts* —different from Sparlings.

SMIDDY, a blacksmith's shop. Sax. *smiththa*, fabri officina. Sw. *smedia*.

SMIRK, to smile pleasantly, to laugh in the sleeve or secretly, but not satyrically. Sax. *smercian*, subridere.

SMITTLE, *v.* to infect. Sax. *smittan*.—SMITTLE, *s.* infection. —SMITTLE, SMITTLISH, *a.* infectious, contagious.

SMOCK, the under linen of a female. Sax. *smoc*. There used to be frequently, in my recollection, *smock races* among the young country wenches in the North. The prize, a fine Holland chemise, was usually decorated with ribbons. The sport is still continued at Newburn, near Newcastle, on Ascension Day.

SMOKE-THE-COBBLER, a mischievous pastime among children.

SMOOR, to smother, to suffocate. Sax. *smoran*. Teut. *smooren*.

SMOUCH, to salute. An old word.

SMUDGE, *v.* to laugh in a concealed manner. Germ. *schmunzeln*, to laugh in one's sleeve.

SMUDGE, *v.* to burn without a flame, or any appearance of fire, except smoke. SMUDGE, or SMUSH, *s.* a sulphureous smell occasioned by smoke and dust, close suffocating air.—Germ. *schmutz*, smut, dirt.

SNAG, to hew or cut roughly with an axe. *V.* Todd's John.

SNAIL'S-GALLOP, a very slow pace; resembling the motion of a snail.

SNAP, a small round cake of gingerbread. "Nice brandy *snaps*, sixteen a penny."

SNAP, or SNACK-APPLE, a kind of play. *See* HALLE E'EN.

SNATHE, to prune, to lop. Sax. *snithan*, to cut.

SNAW, snow. Pure Saxon.—SNAW-BROTH, melted snow.

SNECK. *s.* the latch or fastening of a door or gate. It is also used as a verb—*to sneck the door*, being to fit it by a latch. Teut. *snacken*, captare.

SNOCK-SNURLED, entangled, much twisted, curled up like hard twined worsted. *Snarl* is an old word for entangle.

SNECK-DRAWN, narrow minded, covetous, niggardly. *V.* Jam. *sneck-drawer*.

SNED, the long shank or handle of a scythe. Sax. *snæd*.

SNELL, sharp, keen, piercing; as a *snell* air. Sax. *snithan*, secare; or Teut. *snel*, acer.

SNEW, snowed. The old preterite; used by Chaucer and others.

SNEEZE-HORN, or SNEESH-HORN, a common sort of snuff-box made of a cow's horn. In Scotland this term is applied to any snuff-box.

SNIFTER, to snuff up the nose, to sniff. Su.-Got. *snyfsta*.

SNIPPY, covetous. Teut. *snippen*, resecare.

SNIVEL, SNEAVEL, to speak through the nose, to sniff. Su.-Got. *snyfsta*.

SNOB, a common name for a cobbler.

SNOD, smooth, neat, even, trimmed. Sax. *snidan*, to cut.—Applied to persons, it means sly, cunning, demure.

SNOKE, to smell, to pry about curiously, to look closely at any thing.

SNORT, to laugh outright.—SNORTING, laughing out.

SNOT, a contemptuous epithet for a useless, insignificant fellow.

SNOTTER, *v.* to snivel, to sob or cry. Sax. *snytan*.—SNOT, SNOTTER, *s.* mucus nasi. Sax. *snote*.

Snub, to check, to rebuke. Sw. *snubba.*

Soa! be quiet!

Sobble, to thrash, to beat. A very common word among the pitmen.

> Sae, Geordy, od smash my pit sarik!
> Thou'd best haud thee whisht about warik,
> Or aw'll *sobble* thee body,
> And myek thee nose bloody,
> If thou sets up thee gob to Bob Cranky.
>
> Song, *Bob Cranky's 'Size Sunday*

Sock, a plough-share. Fr. *soc.*

Soddy, Soddent, heavy, sad. Perhaps from *sod*, a turf.

Soft, silly, simple, foolish.

> He made *soft* fellows, stark noddies.
>
> *Burton, Anat. of Melancholy.*

Soncy, or Sonsy, pleasant, agreeable, engaging; as applied to a person's looks. Is it a corruption of Fr. *sans souci*, free from care?

Sonsy, plump, fat, thriving—also lucky.

Sooty-dog, an opprobrious epithet for a dirty fellow.

Sop, a piece of bread soaked in dripping under the roast.

Sort, a lot, a parcel, a number. Nares is mistaken in thinking the word out of use.

> But like a *sort* of sheep dispersed farre.
>
> *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

> They can see a *sort* of traitors here.
>
> *Shak. King Richard II.*

Soss, *v.* to lap like a dog.—Soss, *s.* a call of dogs to their meat.

Soss, *s.* a heavy, clumsy fall; the sound caused by the act of falling. Perhaps a variation of *souse.*

Soss, *s* puddle, any thing foul or muddy. "The beer's as thick as *soss*."

Sotter, to boil slowly. Sax. *seothan*, to seeth.

Sour-docken, sorrel. *Rumex acetosa.*

Sour-milk, butter milk. Sw. *sur mioelk.*

Souse, *v.* to fall upon, to fall with violence. This common North country word is, in Todd's Johnson, derived from Fr. *sous*, or *dessous*, upon. With deference, I submit that it comes from *sus*, the old French word for, above or upon, for which they now use *sur*, though still retained in some phrases; as *courir sus a quel qu'un*, to fall upon one. The modern preposition *dessus*, upon or above, is only a compound of *de* and the old *sus*.—Souse, *s.* a great thump, a severe fall, a blow.

Sow, an inelegant female, a dirty wench. I forbear to quote any illustration.

Sowings, oatmeal flummery. Sc. *sowens.*

Spancel, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. A *cow-tie.*

Spang, a measure by the hand extended. *Span.*

Spanghew, or Spangwhew, to throw with violence. The word is sometimes used to express a barbarous operation on the toad, to which rustics have a great antipathy. In performing it they rest one-half of a long wooden bar on a large stepping stone or over a cart, placing the toad at its extremity. An athletic youth, with a strong club, then strikes the unsupported end with all his force. The poor animal, in consequence, is driven into the air to an immense height; and, falling to the ground with accumulated velocity, is bruised to a jelly. Toads, as observed by Dr. Willan, may perhaps do some slight injury in fields or gardens, but the above cruel practice is directed not so much against the animal as against its supposed inmate;

for the clowns imagine, that by the process they shall give a *coup de grace* to a witch.

SPAIT, or SPYET, a great fall of rain, a torrent. Gael. *speid*, a great river flood.

SPALES, SPAILS, SPYELS, chippings of wood. Perhaps Fr. *spolla*, shavings. *Spall* is a very old word in our language for a chip.

SPANE, SPEAN, to wean a child, to deprive a creature of its mother's milk. Germ. *spenen*. An old word.

SPANG, to leap with elastic force, to spring. Germ. *spannen*, to extend.

SPANG AND PURLEY QUE, a mode resorted to by boys, of measuring distances, particularly at marbles.

SPANKER, one who walks with quickness and elasticity, a tall and active young person.

SPAR, to dispute angrily. Germ. *sperren*, to resist.

SPAR, SPARE, to shut, to close. A common word in *North*. Sax. *sparran*.

> Whan the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.
>
> *Skelton.*

SPARLING, the smelt of the Thames, but not so of the Tyne; occasionally caught in the latter river. Pennant derives it from Fr. *eperlan;* but which is not satisfactory to Dr. Jamieson.

SPAVE, SPEAVE, to castrate, to spay. Lat. *spadare*.

SPEEL, SPEIL, to climb. Sc. *spele*.

SPEER, OR SPEIR, to ask, to enquire. Sax. *Spyrian*, investigare. "*Speer* it out if you can."

SPELDER, to spell. A mere corruption.

SPELK, SPELL, a small splinter. Sax. *spelc*.

SPELL AND ORE, a game. *Dur*. Teut. *spel*, a play or sport,

and Germ. *knorr*, a knot of wood or *ore*. The recreation is also called *buckstick spell and ore;* the buck stick (with which the ore is struck) being broad at an end like the *but of a gun*, and probably derived from Germ. *buchse*, a firelock.

SPENCE, an inner apartment, a country parlour. Meaning a *larder*, or store-room, this is a very old word, from Fr. *despence*.

SPICE, gingerbread. Perhaps from the *spice* used in seasoning.

SPICE-CAKE, a cake full of currants; generally baked on a *girdle*. *See* SINGIN, or SINGING-HINNY.

SPIDDICK AND FAWCET, a wooden instrument used as a substitute for a cock to let out liquors. *Spigot and fawcet.*

SPILE, a peg in a cask of liquor.—SPILE-HOLE, the receptacle for the same.

SPILLING THE SALT, an ominous accident said to presage some future calamity, particularly, I believe, a domestic feud, if it fall towards a person; but which may be averted by throwing a little of the fallen article over the shoulder, into the fire. Major Moor asks, if the Latin or Greek classical authors make any mention of it? Unquestionably. From Festus, we learn that to spill the salt at table was esteemed ominous; and for the great care with which, on that account, a family salt-cellar was always kept, we have the authority of Horace.

SPINNY-WYE, or SPINNY-WHY, a game among young persons in Newcastle. *V.* Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 305.

SPLIRT, SPLURT, to spit out.

SPRECKLED, speckled. Su.-Got. *sprecklot.*

SPREE, sport, merriment, a frolic. Fr. *esprit*, spirit, vivacity.

SPRENT, bespattered, splashed with dirt. Sax. *sprengan*, spargere. Chaucer uses *spreint.*

SPUNK, a spark, a small fire.

SPUNK, mettle, spirit, vivacity; used *figuratively* for, life. In the North, this is considered a good and very expressive word, though abused in Todd's John.

SPUNKY, sparkling, fresh, spirited.

SPURLING, the deep track of a coach or cart wheel. Germ. *spur*, a rut; plural *spuren—wagenspur*, a cart rut.

STACKER, to stagger. Sw. *stagra*. Chaucer uses *staker*.

STADDLE, the bottom of a corn or hay stack, a mark left in the grass by the long continuance of the hay in bad weather. Sax. *stadel*, a foundation. Welsh, *ystadledd*, continuous state.

STAHAN, STAAN, a stone. Sax. *stan*.

STAID, steady, sedate, advanced in years.

STAIDLIN, a part of a corn stack left standing.

STAITH, STEETH, a place to lay up and to load coals at, a sort of wharf. Sax. *stath*, ripa, littus, statio navium.

STALL, STAUL, to surfeit. *See* STAUD.

STALWART, stout, strong, hale.

> A *stalwart tinkler* wight was he,
> And wee'l cou'd mend a pot or pan,
> An' deftly *Wull* cou'd *thraw a flee*,
> An neatly weave the willow wan'.
>
> *Roxby, Reedwater Minstrel.*

STAMMER, to stagger. Isl. *stumra*, collabi.

STANCHIL, or STANNEL-HAWK, the Kestril or Windhover; inhabiting rocks and old buildings. *Falco Tinnunculus.* Lin. Shakspeare, in the Twelfth Night, calls it *stanyel.*

STAND-STILL, a stoppage, a cessation. Etymology plain.

STANG, *v.* to shoot with pain; as in the tooth-ache.—STANG, *s.* an acute pain, the sting of a bee. Isl. *stanga*, pungere.

STANG, *s.* a long bar, a wooden pole—any piece of timber adapted for the shaft of a cart or carriage; or for railing; or for any other purpose requiring strength; such as the circular piece of wood used by butchers, on which they hang the carcass of a bullock. Sax. *steng*, vectis. Dut. *stang*, a pole.—RIDING THE STANG, a punishment among the vulgar; inflicted upon fornicators, adulterers, severe husbands, and such persons as follow their occupations during particular festivals or holidays, or at prohibited times, when there is a stand or combination among workmen. Offenders of this description are mounted astraddle on a long pole, or *stang*, supported upon the shoulders of their companions. On this painful and fickle seat, they are borne about the neighbourhood, attended by a swarm of children, huzzaing and throwing all manner of filth. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, a boy mounts the stang; but he is unmolested, though attended with the same tumultuous cries, if not with increased shouts of acclamation. The proxy proclaims, that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person whose crime he names. I have been witness to processions of this kind myself. School boys are stanged by the other scholars, for breaking, what they call, the rules or orders of the school. The ceremony is also resorted to, when a woman has gained an improper ascendancy over her husband, so as to make him bear every species of indignity. In this case, it is called "Riding the stang for a neighbour's wife." A man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described, so that he may be supposed to represent, or to sympathize with his henpecked friend, whose misery he sometimes laments in doggrel rhime, applicable to the occasion.

He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the viraginous lady, and of thus preventing further outrages on the person of her pitiable partner. This mark of disgrace may be traced to very remote times. The Goths were wont to erect, what they called *Nidstaeng*, or the pole of infamy, with the most dire imprecations against the person who was thought to deserve the punishment. He, who was subjected to this dishonour, was called *Niding*, or the infamous; being disqualified from ever giving evidence in any juridical matter. Eric, King of Norway, was compelled to fly from his dominions, so great was the hatred against him, for having been the means of inflicting this tremendous stigma on Egill Skallagrim, a celebrated Islandic bard.

STANGEY, a common North country name for a tailor. Obviously from the power of the needle.

STANK, to sigh, to moan, to gasp for breath. Isl. and Su.-Got. *stanka*.

STAP, the stave of a tub. Su.-Got. *staaf*.

START, the tail, or handle of any thing. Sax. *steort*.

STATESMAN, a person possessing an estate—whether versed in the arts of government or not. *See* LAIRD, with which it is synonymous.

STAUD, cloyed, saturated, fatigued.

STAVELLING, or STAVERING, wandering about in an unsteady or uncertain manner; as in the dark—stumbling.

STEAD, STED, STID, a place, a farm house and offices. Sax. *sted*. Su.-Got. *stad*, locus, situs. *See* ONSTEAD.

STEALY-CLOTHES, or WATCH-WEBS, a game. The players divide into two parties, and draw a line as the boundary of their respective territories. At an equal distance from this line, each player deposits his hat or some other article

of his dress. The object of the game is to seize and convey these singly to your own store from that of the enemy; but, if you are unfortúnately caught in the attempt, you not only restore the plunder, but become a prisoner yourself. This evidently takes its origin from the inroads of the English and Scotch: indeed, it is plainly proved by the language used on the occasion, which consists, in a great measure, of the terms of reproach still common among the borderers.

STEE, or STEY, a ladder. Sax. *stæger*, gradus. Su.-Got. *stege*, scalæ. Chaucer uses *steye*, to ascend, and *steyers*, for stairs.

STEEK, or STEIK, to shut, to close. Teut. *stecken*. "*Steek* the heck"—shut the door.

STEEPIN, very wet. "A *steepin* fall of rain."

STEER, a three years old ox. Sax. *styre*.

STEG, a gander. Isl. *steggr*, mas plurium ferarum. Applied ironically to a person; as a stupid *steg*.

STELL, a large open drain in a marsh.

STENG. The pole of the old Northumbrian drees was called a *steng*. The post on which Winter was gibbeted, on Whiskershields common—Winter's Steng; and before that the place was called Steng Cross, from a cross with a tall shaft. *Steng* is a pure Saxon word.

STEW. *In a sad stew*, in a state of great perplexity.

STICK, or STRIKE, a stand or combination among workmen; generally in regard to wages.

STICKLE, a hurry, a bustle.

STICKY-STACK, a game among young people in running up the face, or cut part, of a hay-stack.

STIDDY, STITHY, an anvil—used sometimes, but I think improperly, for the smith's shop. Isl. *stedi*, incus. *Stithe*,

is old English. Shakspeare employs the word *stithy*, in both senses; and he also uses the verb *to stithy*, to employ an anvil. Ray has, among his Northern words, *stith*, strong, hard, which is pure Saxon; but it is not now in use, that I am aware of, except in Scotland.

STILT, the handle of a plough.

STIME, STYME, the most indistinct, or the faintest form of any object—a glimpse, a whit. "I cannot see a *stime*." Welsh, *ystum*, figure, shape. Grose has *stimey*, dim-sighted.

STINT, *v.* to stop, to cease, to desist.

> The pretty wench left crying, and said, Ay;—
> And pretty fool, it *stinted* and said, Ay.
>
> *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

STINT, *s.* grass for a season, a right of pasturage. From *stint*, to limit or restrain.

STIRK, STURK, a young heifer, or bullock. Sax. *styrc*, juvencus.

STOB, a stump, a stake, a post. Teut. *stobbe*, truncus. *Stob*, is also used *metaphorically*, for an ignorant stupid fellow.

STOB-FEATHERS, the short unfledged feathers that remain on a fowl after it has been plucked.

STOOK, STOUK, a shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves. Ten of them are set up to dry, and the other two, which are called *hoods*, are placed on the top. Teut. *stock*, meta, a heap. Jam.

STOOP, STOWP, a post fastened in the earth. Su.-Got. *stolpe*, fulcrum.

STOOR, dust in motion.—STOORY, dusty. Sax. *styran*, turbare movere. Dut. *stooren*, to disturb. *Stoor* also means a bustle; as *all in a stoor*, all in a hurry.

STOOREY, a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar.

STORE, estimation, regard, esteem.

STORKEN, to cool, to stiffen. Germ. *starken*, to strengthen.

STORM-STAID, delayed on a journey by reason of a storm.

STOT, to rebound from the ground, to strike any elastic body so as to cause it to rebound. Dut. *stuiten*, to bounce, to rebound.—STOTTING-BALL, a rebounding ball.

STOT, a young ox. Su.-Got. *stut*, juvencus. Dan. *stud*, an ox.

STOUND, *v.* to ache, to smart, to be in pain. Isl. *styn*, ingemescere.—STOUND, *s.* the sensation or first impression of sudden pain, arising from a knock or blow.

STOWER, or DYKE-STOWER, a hedge stake. Su.-Got. *stoer*, palus.

STRAMP, to tread upon, to trample. Germ. *strampfen*. "He *stramped* upon my foot."

STRANDY, restive, passionate.

STRANG, strong. Pure Saxon.

STRAPPING, tall.—STRAPPER, a large man or woman.

STRAVAIGING, strolling about; generally in a bad sense. Ital. *stravagare*.

STREAMERS, the Northern lights. *See* MERRY-DANCERS.

STREE, STREY, straw. Sc. *strae*. *V.* Wilb. *streea*.

> Ne how the fire was couched first with *stre*,
> And then with dry stickens clovin athre.
>
> *Chaucer, Knights Tale.*

STREEK, to stretch or expand, to lay out a corpse. Sax. *streccan*, extendere.—STREEKING-BOARD, a board on which the limbs of the deceased are stretched out and composed.

STRETCHER, an untruth; a softer term for a falsehood.

STRICKLE, an instrument used in whetting scythes.

STRIDDLE, to straddle.—STRIDDLE-LEGS, astride.

STRIP, to draw the after milking of a cow.—STRIPPINGS, the last part of the milking. The same as strokings or afterings.

STROKE, used in the sense of considerable. "A good *stroke* of business." Meaning *sway* or *influence*, it is an old word.

STRUNT, a sullen fit.—STRUNTY, offended. *V.* Jam.

STRUNT, the tail or rump.—STRUNTY, any thing short or contracted. Fr. *estreint*, shrunk up.

STUB, to grub up.—STUBBED, grubbed up; *metaphorically*, ruined.

STUDDY, a smith's anvil. *See* STIDDY.

> Fling off their black duddies,
> Leave hammers and *studdies*.
>
> Song, *Bonny Geatsiders*.

STUMMER, STAMMER, to stumble. Isl. *stumra*.

STUMP, a heavy, thick-headed fellow.—STUMPS, legs. "*Stir your stumps*."

STUMP AND RUMP, entirely.

STUNSAIL, a steering or *studding* sail.

STURDY, a disease in the head of cattle. Old Fr. *estourdi*, dizzy-headed.

STUT, to stutter. An old word, still in general use.

> She spake somewhat thicke,
> Her fellowe did stummer and *stut*,
> But she was a foule slut!—*Skelton*.

STY, a troublesome and painful swelling on the eye-lid.—Great relief, if not a perfect cure, is supposed to be effected by the application of a wedding ring, *nine times* repeated. The idea is ancient, however questionable the benefit.

STYTH, foul air; a black suffocating damp in a colliery.

——— To cure this ill
A philosophic art is us'd to drain
The foul imprison'd air, and in its place
Purer convey.—*Jago's Edgehill.*

SUBTERRANEOUS PASSAGES. Near every ancient castle, cathedral, abbey, or hall, the common people have tales of underground (vaulted) roads, sometimes to great distances; such as from Tynemouth to Carlisle, from Newcastle to Tynemouth, from Hexham to Alnwick Castle, from Durham Abbey to various places.

SUCKEN, an exclusive privilege of grinding, or other jurisdiction attached to a mill; the dues paid to the miller.—Sax. *socne.* Su.-Got. *sokn.* This ancient word is still used in leases from the Bishop of Durham. See *thirlage*, a servitude or tenure in Scotland, something similar, in Tomlins' Law Dict.

SUMMAT, SUMMET, somewhat, something.

SUMMER-GOOSE, the vulgar name for GOSSAMER; which *see.*

SUMP, SUMPH, a bog, a swamp, a miry pool. Dan. *sump.*—SUMPY, miry, dirty. Dan. *sumpig.*—SUMPH, an epithet for a dirty person.

SUN-DANCE. It was formerly a custom to rise early on Easter Sunday, and to go into the fields to see the sun dance, which, according to ancient tradition, it always does on this day. The practice, I have some reason to believe, is not yet entirely laid aside.

SURE-AS-A-GUN, absolutely certain—a common colloquial comparison.

SWAD, a peasecod, the husk of any kind of pulse. *V.* Skinner.

SWAMISH, SWEAMISH, shy, bashful, squeamish.

SWANKY, a strapping young country-man.

SWAP, to exchange, to barter. Isl. *skipta*, mutare. *V.* Jam.

SWAPE, a long oar used in working a coal keel on the Tyne; that at the stern acting as a rudder. *Swappe*, to strike or throw down with violence, similar to the action of using the *swape*, occurs in Chaucer. Sax. *swapan*, to sweep. Isl. *sweipa*, percutere.

SWARM, to climb a tree by the muscular action of the arms, thighs, and legs.

SWARN, to warrant. "*Swarn* ye, he'll come."

SWARTH, SWATH, the ghost or apparition of a person, about to die. Derived by Ray from Sax. *sweart*, black, dark, pale, wan. *See* WAFF.

SWATCH, *v.* to swathe, to swaddle. Sax. *swedan*, to bind.

SWATCH, *s.* a pattern, a sample. *V.* Ray, *swache*.

SWATTLE, to consume, to waste; generally fluids.

SWEAL, *v.* to melt, to waste or blaze, to burn away rapidly; as a candle when exposed to the wind. Sax. *swelan*, to burn. An old English word.—SWEAL, *s.* a blaze, an enlarged flame.

SWEARLE, or SWEEVEL-EYE, an eye with a particular cast.

SWEDDLE, to swell.—SWEDDLED, puffed out.

SWEEL, a sudden swell or burst of laughter.

SWEETIES, sweetmeats or confections for children.

SWELT, or SWELTER, to broil, to swoon, to faint.—SWELTED, or SWELTERED, overcome with heat and perspiration. Sax. *sweltan*, to die.

SWERLE, to roll from side to side in walking. It is also applied to express the gliding of a stream of water. A small runner in Sandgate, Newcastle, was anciently called the *Swerle;* now corrupted into the *Squirrel.*

SWEY, to poise, to swing. Isl. *sweigia*, inclinare. *See* HIKEY and SHUGGEY-SHEW.

SWILL, a round basket of wicker work; generally carried on the head. Hence its name *Keyside umbrella*, when reversed in wet weather.

SWILLINGS, washings of vessels—hog-wash. Sax. *swilgan*, to drink largely, to swill.

SWINGE, to chastise, to beat soundly. Sax. *swingan*, flagellare, castigare.

SWINGLE-TREE, a moveable piece of wood to which the traces of husbandry horses are fastened. Teut. *swinghelen*, vibrare.

SWINKED, oppresed, vexed, fatigued. Sax. *swincan*, labrare, fatigari.

SWIPE, to drink off to the very bottom.

SWIPPER, nimble, quick. Sax. *swipan*, cito agere.

SWIRT, a syringe. From *squirt*. *See* SCOOTER.

SWIRTLE, to proceed with a moving motion like an eel. Su. Got. *swarfwa*, circumagere.

SWITCH, to walk with a light quick step, to go with a sort of jerk. Su.-Got. *swiga*, loco cedere.

SWORD-DANCE, an ancient Christmas custom; still continued in many parts of the North. It is fully described in Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 396 & seq. Connected with this subject, see Mr. Douce's interesting dissertation on the ancient English Morris Dance, in the 2d vol. of his Illustrations of Shakspeare.

SWUPPLE, SOOPLE, or SOUPEL, the upper joint of a flail. Fr. *souple*; or Isl. *sweipa*, to strike.

SYLES, the principal rafters of a house.

T.

TAAD, TYED, a toad. Sax. *tade.*—TYED-RED, the seed, or spawn of toads; generally seen in a mass like a bunch of grapes. *V.* Bewick's Æsop, p. 290.

TACK, or TYAK, to take.—TYAK-EFTER, to imitate or resemble. "*The bairns tyak efter their dad.*"—TYAK-UP, to reform. "*He'll tyak up,*" said of an extravagant, thoughtless person likely to reform.

TAFFY, a sort of candy made of treacle; often by a company of young people in an evening by way of amusement—called joining for *taffy.* *V.* Wilb.

TAILOR'S MENSE, a small portion left by way of good manners. In some parts of the North it is the custom for the village tailor to work at his customer's house, and to partake of the hospitality of the family board. On these occasions the best fare is invariably provided; at least such was the case when I was a boy; and the tailor to shew that he has had enongh, generally leaves a little on his plate, which is called *tailor's mense.* This term is also given to cuttings sent home by such of this unfortunate fraternity, against whom the old imputation of loving too much cabbage does not apply.

TAISTREL, TESTRIL, a mischievous, ill behaved boy—when applied to an adult, an expression of great contempt, equivalent to scoundrel.

TAKE-OFF, to banter, to jeer.

TAN, to beat. "I'll *tan yor hide.*"

TANE, T'AN, the one. "*Gi' me t'an or tother.*"

TANK, a piece of deep water, natural as well as artificial.

TANTRUMS, high airs, a display of ill humour. "She's in her *tantrums.*"

TAPPY-LAPPY, as hard as you can; applied to running.

TARN, a pool on a mountain. Isl. *tiorn*, stagnum.

TATEE, a potatoe. *V.* Suff. Words, *taters;* and Nares' Gloss. *potatoes.*—TATEE-BOGLE, a scarecrow.—TATEE-BEATMENT, a measure. *Newc.*

TATEE AND POINT, a piece of fat meat said to be suspended over the family board—nobody knows why, and equivalent to, nobody knows what.

TATHY-GRASS, short grass that has no seed, refuse grass, old and new mixed, the produce under trees or in old pastures not eaten by cattle. Perhaps, *tufty grass.*

TATTER-WALLOPS, ragged clothes fluttering in the wind.

TAVING, irregular motion; picking the bed-clothes in febrile delirium. Willan.

TAWM, TAM, a fishing line. "*A lang twine tam.*"

TAWS, A PAIR OF TAWS, a leather strap used by schoolmasters for chastising children. Isl. *taug*, lorum.

TAYLIOR, TEAYLEAR, a tailor. Old Eng. *talyowre. See* TAILOR'S MENSE.

TEANGS, TYENGS, a pair of tongs. Sax. *tangan*, forcipes. "*Tyeng leg'd Dick.*"

TEARAN, tearing. A *tearan fellow* is a rough, hot headed person, who drives every thing before him, regardless of danger or of consequences.

TEDDING, applied to the dressing of hair and flax, as well as to the spreading of hay.

TEE, or TIE, a hair-rope with which to shackle cows in milking. *Cow-tie.*

TEEM, to pour out of one vessel into another. Isl. *taema*, to empty. "*Teem* out the tea *hinny.*"

TEEMING-WOMAN, one who is more prolific than every loving lord considers indispensably necessary to his happiness. Sax. *team-full*, prole plenus, fœcundus.

TEEN, *s.* sorrow, injury. An old word, used by Spenser and Shakspeare.—TEEN. *a.* angry. *V.* Lye, *teon.*

TEETHY, cross, fretful, peevish; generally spoken of children. *V.* Todd's John. *techy.*

TELL, to count, to reckon. Sax. *telan.* Moor observes, that the *Tellers* of the Exchequer retain the name; though not, perhaps, the fact or practice. "He cannot *tell* to twenty."

TELL'D, told. A common corruption. "Aw *tell'd* him on't."

TEMSE, *v.* and *s.* *See* TIMSE.

TH, frequently changed into D; as father, *fader;* mother, *moder;* Rothbury, *Rodbury.*

THACK, THEAK, thatch; both as verb and substantive. Sax. *thaccan,* to cover; *thac, thæc,* thatch. Chaucer uses *thacke.*

THATADONNET, a good for nought, the devil. Is it, *that* "*adonné*" (Fr.) abandoned one?

THAUF, THAUF-CAKE, a cake without yeast or any other fermenting substance. Probably as conjectured by an ingenious friend, from Sax. *thearfan,* opus habere, necesse habere—necessity cake, or cake made in urgent haste, as what used to be called *soldier's bread* at the time when soldiers were quartered, during marches, on private families. But see Todd's John. *therf-bread.*

THICK, intimate. "They are very *thick* just now," *i. e.* they are very familiar. "We are not *thick at all* at present"—equivalent to not being on friendly terms.

THIEF AND REEVER-BELL, the name given to the tolling of the great bell of Saint Nicholas, Newcastle, which is rung at 8 o'clock of the evening preceding every fair—as a sort of *invitation* to all rogues and thieves so enter that good town. *Reever,* means robber; from Sax. *reafere.*

THINGEMBOBS, nameless trifles. *Thingembob*, is also a vulgar substitution of a person's name when it is not immediately recollected.

THINK-SHAME, to feel abashed, to have a sense of shame.

THIRL, to pierce, to perforate. Sax. *thirlian*. A word used by Chaucer.

THIS-EN, AND THAT-EN, in this manner and in that.

THIVEL, a smooth stick, used for various purposes of domestic economy. Sax. *thyfel*, a stem or stalk. "He's a *queer stick* to make a thivel of"—said of an unsteady, wayward person.

THOLE, to wait awhile. Su.-Got. *tola*, expectare.

THOROUGH-GO-NIMBLE, a diarrhœa; the same as TEEZEY-WEEZY. This *loose* sort of jargon abounds in the North.

THOU'S LIKE, you must. "*Thou's like to come.*"

THRANG, *v.* to press, to thrust, to squeeze. Sax. *thringan*.—Chaucer uses *thring*, a pronunciation still retained in some parts of Yorkshire.

THRANG, *s.* a crowd, a throng. Pure Saxon.

THRANG, *a.* much engaged, busily employed.

THRAVE, THREAVE, a certain number of sheaves of corn; generally, I believe, twenty four—a quantity of straw. Sax. *threaf*.

THREAP, to persist vehemently, to aver pertinaciously in reply to denial. Sax *threapian*, redarguere.

> Itt's not for a man with a woman to *threape*,
> Unless he first give o'er the plea.
>
> Ancient Version of, *Take thy old Cloak about thee.*

THRIF or THRIFT-BOX, an earthen pot or box in which money is kept by young persons.

THRODDEN, fat, well grown, in good case.

THROPPLE, the windpipe, the throat. "A bull's *thropple*."

THROWING-THE-STOCKING, an odd sort of love divination, on the first evening of a wedding. After the bride has retired, and while she is undressing, she delivers one of her stockings to a female attendant, who throws it at random among the company assembled on this festive occasion. The person on whom it happens to alight will, it is supposed, be the next to enter into the happy state. Another, and more curious, though perhaps now obsolete mode, was for the guests invited to repair to the bridal chamber, where it was customary for the happy pair to sit up in bed, in full dress, exclusive of their shoes and stockings. One of the bride's maids then took the bridegroom's stocking; and, standing at the bottom of the bed with her back towards it, threw the stocking with the left hand over the right shoulder, aiming *at the face of the bridegroom*. This was done by all the females in rotation. When any of them were so fortunate as to hit the object, it was a sign that they were soon to be married. The bride's stocking was thrown by the young men at the bride in like manner; from which a similar prognostic was taken.

THRUFF-STONE, a tomb stone. Sax. *thrah*. *V.* Lye.

THRUSTY, thirsty. A word used by Chaucer.

THUD, the noise of a fall, a stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound. Sax. *thoden*, turbo.

THUMPING, great, huge; as a *thumping bairn*—also notorious; as a *thumping lie*.

THUNNER, thunder. Wilb. has *thunna*, *s.* and *v.*

THUR, these. Isl. *theyr*, illi; *thaer*, illæ.

THWAITE, a level pasture field. *V.* Todd's John.

TICE, to *entice*. Old English, *tyce*.

TID, MID, MIZZERAY, CARLING, PALM, PASTE-EGG-DAY, the last six Sundays in Lent. The first has no name.

TIE-POT, or TYE-TOP, a garland.

TIFFY-TAFFY, a difficult piece of work.

TIFLE, TYFELL, to entangle, to mix and knot threads together, to ruffle. *V.* Jam. *tuffle.*

TIFT, a fit of anger, or rather the act of quarrelling.—TIFTY, ill natured, petulant.

TIG, a slight touch; as a mode of salutation—a play among children, on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch; called also, *last bat.*

TIKE or TYKE, a person of bad character, a blunt or vulgar fellow. Also a name for a dog.

> If you can like,
> A Yorkshire *tike.*—*Carey, Wonder, &c.*

TILL, to. Mr. Todd has shewn it to be old.

TILLER, to send out shoots, as wheat.—*Dur.* Germ. *theilen,* to separate into parts.

TIMERSOME, TIMMERSOME, fearful. *Timorous.*

TIMMER, timber. Sw. *timmer.* "A ship load of *timmer.*"

TIMSE, *v.* to sift.—TIMSE, *s.* a sieve. Dut. *teems.* Fr. *tamis.*

TINE, to shut, to inclose. Sax. *tynan,* claudere.

TING-TONG, the little bell of a church. Fr. *tintouin,* a tingling; or Teut. *tinghe-tanghen,* tintinare.

TINKLER, a tinker. The celebrated *Wull Allen* was for many years the *king of the tinklers* in the North. He had a son, not less celebrated—*Jamie Allen,* the Northumberland piper.

> Nae mair he'll scan wi' anxious eye
> The sandy shores of winding Reed,
> Nae mair he'll tempt the finny fry,
> The King o' *Tinklers,* Allen's dead!
>
> *Roxby, Reedwater Minstrel.*

TIPPY, smart, fine. "*Tippy Bob.*"

TIRL, to make a slight scratching noise; to turn over the leaves of a book quickly.

TITE, soon, easily, well.—TITTER, sooner, rather. *See* ASTITE.

TITLING, a small bird attendant on the cuckoo.

TIV, to.—TIV-A-TEE, just the thing.

TOAD-BIT, a disease among cattle, absurdly imputed to the poison of toads; and against which *lustration* by *need-fire* is employed. Dr. Willan mentions a recent instance of the practice, as occurring near Sedbergh.

TOAD-UNDER-A-HARROW, the comparative situation of a poor fellow, whose wife, not satisfied with the mere hen-pecking of her helpmate, takes care that all the world shall witness the indignities she puts upon him. The expression is also applied to any other similar, if such there be, state of misery.

TODLE or TODDLE, to walk, to saunter about. "*Todling hame.*" Germ. *trotteln*, to trundle along.

TOMMY, a little loaf. "*A soldier's tommy.*"

TOO, shut, close. "*Put the door too?*"—"*It is too.*" Dut. *toe. Is de deur toe?*

TOOFALL, TWOFALL, or TEEFALL, a small building adjoining to, and with the roof resting on the wall of a larger one.—This name is also given to a small shed at the end of a farm house, in which are usually placed implements of agriculture. In the latter sense, however, it is often pronounced *Touffa.* Teut. *toe-vallen*, adjungere se.

TOOM, or TUAM. Dan. *tomme*, to empty. "A *toom* purse."—"A *tuam* cart."

TOOZLE, to pull about; especially applied to any rough dalliance with a female.

TOP, good, excellent.—TOPPER, any thing superior—a clever, or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense.

TOPSMAN, the head man or manager, the chief hind or bailiff.

TORIOUS, notorious. "A *'torious* liar that."

TORMIT, TURMIT, a turnip.

TOSH, a projecting or unseemly tooth—a tusk.

TOSSICATED, perplexed; as if intoxicated.

TOTE, the whole. "*The whole tote.*" A common pleonasm. Lat. *totus.*

TOTEY, bad tempered. "*A totey body.*"

TOTHER, TUTHER, the other. *See* TANE.

TOUGH, TEUGH, tedious, difficult. "A *tough* journey."—"*Teugh wark.*" Apparently, the original sense of the word.

TOWGHER, a portion or dowry, dower. *Cumb. Toker*, in other places, means the same. *V.* Jam. *tocher.*

TOWLING, a mischievous amusement among the boys in Newcastle, during the evenings of the horse-fairs. It consists of whipping up and down the different "*choice tit bits*" shewn on those occasions. From the enquiries I have made, I find it has been practised from time immemorial.

TRAM, a small sledge.

TRAMP, a mechanic travelling from place to place in search of work.

TRAMPERS, beggars, who traverse extensive tracts of country, soliciting from door to door.

TRANSLATORS, cobblers who buy *old* boots and shoes and make them up *anew* for sale. The Castle Garth, in Newcastle, is the Grand Emporium of this *learned and gentle craft.*

TRANSMOGRIFIED, transformed, metamorphosed.

TRASH, "to trample on in a careless manner," Todd's John. It is rather, to tramp about with fatigue.

TRICKY, artful, cunning. *Full of tricks.*

TRIG, *v.* to fill, to stuff.—TRIG, *a.* full.

TRIG, neat, trim; or rather tricked out, or what is called *fine.*

TRIM, to chastise, to beat soundly. "I'll *trim* your jacket."

TRIPPIT AND COIT, a game similar to spell and ore. *Newc.* Called *Trippit* and *Rack* in parts of *North.* The trippit is a small piece of wood obtusely pointed. *See* SPELL AND ORE.

TRIST, TRYST, a fair for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c. Long Framlington *trist*, Felton *tryst. North.* Sc. *tryst*, an appointment to meet. *V.* Jam.

TROD, a foot path through a field Isl. *tröd.*

TROLLIBAGS, tripe. *V.* Suff. Words, *trullibubs.*

TRONES, a steel yard. Isl. *trana*, grus.

TRUMPH, a trump at cards. Common among the vulgar.

TUBBER, a cooper. A maker of *tubs.*

TUE, to labour long and patiently, to fatigue by repeated or continued exertion. Fr. *tuer*, *se tuer*, originally to kill; but used also for, to fatigue or weary. *Il se tue*, he wearies himself; or, in North country language, he *tues* himself. "*Tuing on*"—toiling away. "*A tuing life*"—a laborious life. "*A tuing soul*"—a hard working person. "*Sare tues*"—great difficulty in accomplishing any thing.

TUEL, a species of bantering; or rather a tendency to squabble accompanied with it—any troublesome intermeddling. "*Dinna haud me sic a tuel.*"

TUG, to rob, to destroy. "*To tug a nest.*"

TUIFFIT, or TEWFET, the lapwing. *See* PEEZ-WEEP.

TUM, to separate or card wool.

TUP, *s.* a ram.—TUP, *v.* to give the ram. Shakspeare, in Othello, uses the verb in a more extended sense; but the passage cannot well be quoted.

TUSSEL, or TUSSLE, a struggle, a contest.

TWANG, a quick pull, a tweak—also pain. *V.* Moor.

TWATTLE, to pat, to make much of, to fondle. *See* BETWATTLED.

TWEA, TWEE, two. Sax. *twa.*—TWEASOME, TWOSOME, two in company.

TWEA-FACED, deceitful. Sax. *twe-feald*, duplex.

TWILL, a quill; either for a pen, or on which to wind yarn.—*V.* Ray.

TWILT, a quilt or bed cover. *V.* Todd's John. to *twill.*

TWINE, to cry.—TWINY, fretful, uneasy.

TWINTER, a beast of *two winters* old. Sax. *twy-winter*, duos annos natus.

TWITCH-BELL, the earwig.

TWITTER, to tremble, to be in a state of uneasiness. Germ. *zittern*, to shiver or quake.

U.

UG, to feel abhorrence at.—UGSOME, disgusting, exciting abhorrence.—*North.*

U'M—H'M, or UMHIM, an indifferent careless manner of assenting to what is said; pronounced with the mouth shut, the last syllable short: very common in Newcastle. A literary friend suggests a derivation from *umph*, ascribed satirically to the Society of Friends.

UN, one—referring to an individual. "*He's a bad un.*"

UNACCOUNTABLE, *s.* a strange character; an unpromising person.

UNCANNY, giddy, careless, imprudent. It is also applied by the superstitious to one supposed to possess supernatural influence. Sc. *no canny.*—UNCANNILY, unthinkingly, thoughtlessly.

UNDERCUMSTAND, to understand. A mere vulgar change.

UNDIGHT, undressed, undecked. *V.* Todd's John.

UNFREM'D, unkind. *See* FREM'D.

UNGEAR, to unharness. "*Ungear the yoke.*"

UNHONEST, dishonourable, dishonest. Stated in Todd's John. to be obsolete; but it is not so in the North.

UNKET, UNKID, strange, unusual. Sax. *uncuth*, alienus.—UNKETS, UNKIDS, news.

UNLICKED-CUB, an ignorant, unpolished youth.

UNMACKLY, ill-shapen, of a clumsy appearance.

UNPOSSIBLE, for impossible. Not in Johnson but admitted by Mr Todd; and well authorized. The word is frequent with the vulgar in the North.

UNRID, to rid. Here the particle is of no force.—UNRIP, a common word in the North—authorized by some of our best writers—is similarly circumstanced.

UNSNECK, to lift a latch; as of a door.

UNSONCY, UNSONSY, careless, luckless, unpleasant, disagreeable. *See* SONCY.

UPBRAID, to rise on the stomach, as well as to reproach.

UPCAST, *v.* to upbraid.—UPCAST, *s.* a taunt, reproach.

UPCASTING, a rising of the clouds above the horizon, especially as threatening rain.

UPHAD, UPHAUD, to warrant against defects. *Uphold.*

UPPISH, a sort of cant word for understanding.

UPSIDES, quits. *To be upsides with* any one, is to threaten vengeance for an injury or affront. UPWITH, equal.

URCHIN, a hedge-hog. Chaucer uses *urchon.* *V.* Nares' Gloss.

V.

VAMPER, to vapour or swagger, to make an ostentatious appearance. Welsh, *gwemp*, splendid.

VARDIE, opinion, judgment. Perhaps a corruption of *verdict*.

VARMENT, VERMENT, vermin—also a term of reproach, particularly to a child.

VARRA, VARRY, VURRY, very.

VENNEL, a sewer. Probably from *kennel*, an open water course.

VENTERSOME, VENTURESOME, rash, adventurous.

VERTER, a common corruption of virtue.

VIEWLY, pleasant to the sight, striking to the eye, handsome.

VINE-PENCIL, a black lead pencil.

VIRGIN'S GARLAND. Many country churches in the North are adorned with these garlands; in token, says Bourne, of esteem and love, and as an emblem of reward in the heavenly Church. They are made of variegated coloured paper, representing flowers, fastened to small sticks crossing each other at the top, and fixed at the bottom by a circular hoop. From the centre is suspended the form of a woman's glove cut in white paper, on which the name and age of the deceased are sometimes written.

> To her sweet mem'ry flow'ry *Garlands* strung,
> On her now empty seat aloft were hung.—*Gay*.

VOKY, VOKEY, moist, juicy. *Wokie* occurs in Peirs Ploughman.

W.

WABBLE, to move easily, to reel, to wave; as growing corn on a windy day. *See* WAFFLE.

WAD, black lead.—*Cumb.* Pure Saxon. "A *wad pencil.*"

WAD, woad used by dyers. Sax. *wad.* "*As blue as wad.*"

WAD, would. "*He wad, at wad he*"—he would, that he would.

WADEN, WAUDEN, young and active—vigorous in limb. "A *waden lad.*"

WADLER-WIFE, the keeper of a register office for servants.—*Newcastle.*

WAE ME! or WAE'S ME! an exclamation of sorrow, equivalent to woe is me. Sax. *wa is me.*

WAFF, WAITH, WRAITH, an apparition in the exact resemblance of a person, supposed to be seen just before or soon after death. It may be from the airy form of the object; a *waft* or transient view being called a *waff;* but see Jam. *wraith.* I have conversed with persons who have gravely and unequivocally asserted that they have seen these spectral appearances of their deceased friends and relations.

WAFFLE, to wave, to fluctuate. Sax. *wafian,* vacillare.

WAG, to beckon with the hand. "*Let's wag on him.*"

WAG-AT-THE-WAW, WAGGER, a cheap wooden German clock. Perhaps from the pendulum being exposed; or, provincially, seen *wagging* against the wall.

WAGE, pay for service. Both Johnson and Nares say, used only in the plural. In the North, however, the singular is in common use. "*What's your wage?*"

WAIFINGER, an estray. Law Lat. *waivium.*

WAIRSH, WEARSH, thin, watery, weak, insipid. It is also used to express a griping in the bowels. *V.* Todd's John. *weerish.*

WAIT, wot. Sax. *wat,* from *witan.*

WAITER, WAATER, water. Sax. *wæter.*

WAITER, or WATER-BRASH, a disease in the stomach. Perhaps from the bursting or discharge of *aqueous* humour.

WAITS, musicians who play by night in the streets about the time of Christmas and the new year; originally a town-band of musicians. One of the old towers, in Newcastle, was formerly called the waits' tower, and was the place of their meeting. Their playing to Oliver Cromwell, while that extraordinary character was entertained at dinner, on his route to or from Scotland, is traditionally remembered. The term is apparently from Mœ.-Got. *wahts*, vigilia, excubiæ; these waits being anciently viewed as a sort of watchmen.

WAKE, *v.* to watch by a corpse, to sit up with a person all night. *See* LAKE-WAKE.

WAKE, *s.* a country feast, a rural fair. *V.* Hutchinson's History of North. vol. ii. p. 26; and Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 422.

> Tarts and custards, creams and cakes,
> Are the junketts still at *Wakes.—Herrick.*

WAKE, *a.* weak. Sax. *wæc.* "A *wakely* body."

WALE, WEAHL, *v.* to select, to choose, to sort. Su.-Got. *waelia*, eligere. Germ. *wahlen*, to pick out.—WALE, *s.* choice.

WALK-MILL, a fulling-mill. Germ. *walkmuhle.* Before the introduction of machinery it was customary to use the feet in fulling cloth.

WALL, WALLE, to boil. Su.-Got. *waella*, æstuare, fervere.—WALM, a slight boiling.

WALL-EYED. In those parts of the North, with which I am best acquainted, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large, and to one side. On the borders, "*sic folks*" are considered unlucky. The term is also applied to horses with similar eyes. The author

of the Crav. Gloss. explains *wall-een*, to mean white or green eyes; and does not consider the etymology very satisfactory, either in Nares or Todd. Their ideas certainly are at variance with the Northern signification of the word. Grose defines it, "an eye with little or no sight, all white like a plaistered wall."

WALLOP, to move quickly and with much agitation of the body or clothes. Teut. *wal-oppe*.—WALLOPING, a slatternly manner.

WALLOW, insipid. *See* Welsh.

WALLUP, *v.* to beat. "*Aw'l wallup yah.*"—WALLUP, *s.* a blow.

WAME, WEAM, WEIME, the stomach, the belly. Mœ.-Got. *wamba*, uterus. Sax. *wamb*, venter.

WAN, a corruption of wand. "*A yard-wan.*"—"*A mill-wan.*"

WANDY, long and flexible; like a *wand.*

WANG-TOOTH, dens molaris. Pure Sax. Before the use of seals in England, according to Verstegan, persons passing deeds bit the wax with the *wang-tooth.*

WANKLE, WANKELLY, uncertain; as *wankle* or *wankelly* weather. Sax. *wanel*, instabilis, vacillans. Germ. *wanken*, to change. It also means, weak, loose.

WAR, worse. Sax. *wærra.* A Spenserian word. "*War and war*"—worse and worse.

WARBLE, a sort of worm in cattle. *V.* Jam.

WAR-DAY, every day in the week except Sunday. *Working-day.* "*Sunday and war-day.*"

WAR, beware. "*War below.*" Sax. *warian*, cavere.

WARE, *v.* to expend or lay out money; originally, perhaps, on *wares.*

WARE, *s.* sea-weed. Sax. *war*, alga marina.

WARE, *s.* delf. "*White ware.*"—"*Brown ware.*"

WARK, *v.* to ache. "*Maw heed warks.*"—WARK, *s.* a pain or ache. "*The belly wark.*" Sax. *wærc*, dolor.

WARK, *v.* to work. "He can neither *wark* nor want."—WARK-FOLKS, labourers.

WARM, to beat. "*Aw'l warm yor hide.*"

WARN, WARND, to warrant. "*Aws warnd him.*"

WARP, to open. A hen is said to warp when she lays. Sax. *awarpan*, ejicere.

WARSE, worse. "*Warse and warse.*" Mœ.-Got. *wairs.* Chaucer uses *werse.*—WARST, the worst.

WARSEN, to grow worse. "*He warsen'd sadly.*"

WAISTING, a consumption, a decline.

WA'T, indeed. "*Wa't is't*"—indeed it is.

WATCHING ON ST. MARK'S EVE. Young rustics will sometimes watch, or at least pretend to watch, through the night in the church porch, with a view of seeing the ghosts of all those who are to die the next year, pass by them; which they are said to do in their usual dress. The persons making, or supposed to have made, this vigil, are a terror to the neighbourhood. On the least offence they are apt, by significant looks or hints, to insinuate to the credulous the speedy death of some valued friend or relative.—Some of the young girls too follow the ancient method of sowing hemp-seed; while others prepare the *dumb cake* with ingredients traditionally suggested in witching doggrel.

WATH, WARTH, a water-ford. Sax. *wadan*, vadere.

WATTLES, teat like excrescences that hang from the cheeks of some swine, as well as the meanings assigned in Todd's John.

WAW, WO, a wall.—*North.*—WOGH, *Lanc.* and *York.* Sax. *wah.*

WAX, to grow. In general use.—WAXEN, growing. Dut. *wassing.* "*Hoot man! He's just a half-wax'd lad! It's sartin he's getten the waxen churnels.*"

WAX-END, the *waxed* thread used by cordwainers.

WEA, WEHA, oppressed with woe, sorrowful. Sax. *wa*, afflictus. "I am *weha* for you"—I pity you. "I am *weha* for your loss"—I am distressed at your loss.

WEAKY, juicy, moist, watery. *V.* Jam. *wak.*

WEARY, vexatious, troublesome. "*A weary fellow.*"—"*A weary bairn.*"—"*Oh! she's a weary body.*" Sax. *weerig*, infestus.

WEATHER-GALL, a phenomenon something like a second rainbow—said to indicate bad weather. Germ. *wasssergalle. V.* Nares' Gloss. *Water-gall.*

WEATHER-GLEAM, clear sky near the horizon—spoken of objects seen on the ridge of a lofty hill, so as to appear as if in the sky. In this situation, as Dr. Willan observes, a man looks gigantic; he seems to tread on air, and to be clad with radiance, like one of Ossian's departed heroes. Sax. *wæder*, coelum, and *gleam*, splendor.

WEBSTER, or WABSTER, a weaver. Sax. *webbestre*, textrix, a female weaver. The use of this term, as remarked by Dr. Jam. indicates that, among our forefathers, the work of weaving was appropriated to women. This, it is well known, was the case among the Greeks and other ancient nations, who considered it an employment unworthy of the dignity of man.

WEE, little, small. "*A wee bit.*"—"*A little wee thing.*" *V.* Jam.

> A little *wee* face with a little yellow beard.
>
> *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

WEENS, children. *Little ones.* "*How are the weens?*"

WEEL, well.—WEEL-TE-DEE, well to do—living comfortably.

WEEL-SUM-OA ! *interjec.* a blessing on you.

WEEL'S-MON-THEE ! God bless you.

WEET, *v.* to rain, to wet.—WEET, *s.* slight rain. Sax. *wæta,* humiditas. Chaucer uses *wete, v.* and *a.*

WEEZE, a circular roll of straw, wool, or other soft substance, for protecting the head under the pressure of a load or burthen. Probably from Teut. *wase,* cæspes; or it may be from *ease.* Brand thinks it a corruption of *wisp.*

WELK, to dry, to wither. *V.* Todd's John.

WELL, to weld. Sw. *wella.* Sax. *wellen,* to be very hot.

WELLY, very near—a contraction of *well nigh.*

WELSH, insipid. Teut. *gaelsch.* Welsh and wallow are synonyma. Broth and water, and pottage without salt, are *wallow* or *welsh.* A person whose face has a raw, pale, and unhealthy look—whom a keen frosty morning pinches, and to whom it gives an appearance of misery and poverty —has a *welsh* and *wallow* face. A *welsh* day, is the same as a *sleety* day, when it is neither thaw nor frost: but a *wallow* day is when a cold, strong and hollow wind prevails. *Wallow,* applied to the state of the weather, is perhaps only applicable in a rugged and mountainous country.

WELTER, to reel or stagger. Teut. *welteren,* volutare.

WEND, to go. Sax. *wendan.* Not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

WENT, for gone. Frequent in the North, as well as among the Cockneys. *V.* Pegge's Anecd. Eng. Lang. p. 233.

WENT, WENTED, applied to milk when it has been kept till it be approaching to sourness.

WERRIT, to teaze. If a person, extremely ill, were importuned to any measure to which he felt reluctant or contrary to his inclination, he would request not to be *werrited* so much about it.

WESH, *v.* to wash.—WESH, *s.* stale urine, sometimes used in washing. Teut. *wasch*, lotura.

WET-HAND, a drunken person; very properly termed by Bewick (Fables of Æsop, p. 138), "an old filtering stone."

WHACK, *v.* to strike, to beat. A variation of *thwack.*

WHACK. *s.* appetite. "*What a whack he's got.*"

WHACKER, *v.* to tremble, to quake.—WHACKERING, trembling.

WHACKER, *s.* a lie.—WHAPPER, the same. Both in a metaphorical sense.

WHANG, *v.* to flog, or chastise with a thong.—WHANG, WHYENG, *s* a leather-thong.

WHANG, a thick or large piece of any thing eatable; especially bread or cheese.

WHANGING-FELLOW, a stout lusty person.

WHAP, *v.* to beat soundly.—WHAP, *s.* a knock-down blow.

WHAPPER, any thing uncommonly large. In many instances, as remarked by Dr. Willan, our forefathers seem to have estimated weights and magnitudes by the force of their blows. Thus, they employed in gradation the terms *slapper*, *smacker*, *banger*, *thumper*, *thwacker*, *swinger*, and *rattler*. The word *bumper*, concerning which so much has been said and surmised, the Doctor thinks is not of a more exalted origin than what is here stated.

WHATSOMIVVER, however, whatever.

WHATTEN, what kind of, what. "*Whatten o'clock is't?*"

WHAUP, a curlew. *Scolopax arquata.*—Linnæus.

WHAZLE, WHEEZLE, *v.* to draw the breath with difficulty. Su.-Got. *hwaesa.*—WHAZLE, *s.* an indication of asthma.

WHE, who. "*Whe's there.*" "*Whe was we yah.*"

WHEAM, smooth, sheltered, impervious to the wind. Perhaps, as suggested to me by a skilful etymologist, a corrruption of *Holm.*

WHEAN, to coax, to flatter. "What a *wheaning* way she *hez*."

WHELK, a thump or blow, the noise made by the falling of any thing heavy.

WHEMMEL, or WHAMMEL, to turn upside down, to tumble over. Teut. *wemelen*, frequenter et leviter movere.

WHET, WHIT, WHITE, to cut with a knife. "*Whiting sticks*." WHITTLE-TE-WHET, to sharpen, to set an edge on.

WHETSTONE, a prize for lying. *V.* Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 429, & seq. and Nares' Gloss. In the former work is mentioned a custom, now I think obsolete, among the colliers at Newcastle, of *giving a pin* to a person in company by way of hinting to him that he is *fibbing*. If another pitman outlie him, he in turn delivers the pin to him. No duels ever ensued on the occasion.

WHEWT, to whistle.—WHEW, or WHUE, a whistle.

WHICK, quick, alive. "*Whick and a live*," a common expression in Newcastle, among certain ladies, who neither sell the best fish, nor speak the plainest English.

WHICKS, plants or slips of the white thorn. "A *whick*-hedge" —a quickset-hedge.

WHICKENS, couch grass, a general name for creeping weeds.—WHICKENING, plucking them up.

WHIDDER, WHITHER, to shake, to quake, to shiver; hence a *whither* of *cold*, a shivering cold. "All in a *whither*,"—all in a tremble.

WHIEW, to fly hastily, to make great speed.

WHIFF, a transient view. *In a whiff*, in a short time.

WHIG, sour whey. Sax. *hwæg*, serum.—WHIGGENN'D-WHEY, a pleasant liquor made by infusing various aromatic herbs in whey, and suffering it to undergo a fermentation.

WHILE, until. "Stay *while* I come back." Nares quotes several examples for this misuse of the word.

WHILK, which. Sax. *hwilc*. Dan. *hvilke*. Chaucer uses *whilke*.

WHILT, an indolent person. "*An idle whilt.*"

WHINGEING, whining, sobbing or crying peevishly. Su.-Got. *wenga*, plorare.

WHINNERNEB, a meagre, thin faced person, with a sharp nose. Grose, following Ray, says, perhaps from some bird that feeds, or is bred among *whins*; but I think it is more likely from Welsh, *wyneb*, a face, a visage.

WHINS, gorse or furze. An old word.

WHIPPER and HOUGHER, an officer of the Corporation, Newcastle. *See* HOUGHER.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, a diminutive, insignificant person.

WHISHT! hush! be silent. "*Whisht! dinna mack sic a noise.*" This vulgarism, if such it be, is not without ancient authority, being used by Latimer and others.

WHISKET, or WISKIT, a sort of basket. *V.* Nares' Gloss.

WHISSONTIDE, Whitsuntide.—WHISSON-SUNDAY, Whitsunday.

WHISTLE, "the mouth; the organ of whistling," says Johnson; quoting Walton's Angler.

> Let's drink the other cup to *wet our whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts.

Here *whistle* surely means the *throat*. In the North, to *wet one's whistle* is a common phrase for, to *take a good drink*; and, without charging the amiable old Izaac with tippling, that, in all probability, was his meaning. Indeed, its use in this sense is very ancient.

> I *wete my whystell* as good drinkers do.—*Palsgrave.*

WHITE, to requite. "God *white* you!" *V.* Ray.

WHITEHEFT, flattery. "*Whiteheft o' Lunnun.*"

WHITE-HERRING, a pickled, and *not a fresh* herring—with all due deference to Archdeacon Nares. *See* his Glossary, where it is stated, in regard to Stevens's explanation (similar to my own) and his reference to the *Northumberland Household Book*, that "there *three* are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and *four* for my lord's, which no lord or lady *could possibly* eat." This may be quite true; but what does it prove? From Bishop Percy's preface to the *North. Household Book*, it appears that the Earl was a nobleman of great magnificence and taste; and considering the splendid establishment detailed in that curious memorial of the *olden time*, more white herrings might be provided "for a young lord or lady's breakfast," as well as "for my lord's," than they actually did, or *could possibly eat.*"

WHITE-NEB'D-CRAW, a rook; the carrion crow being called the *black neb'd craw.*

WHITLING, a species of trout, the history of which is very little known. They are frequently taken in the river Tyne; but like the brandling and the salmon-smelt, always without spawn. In some parts they are called *whitings*, and are generally supposed at last to become salmon. Sw. *hwitling*, a whiting.

WHITTEE-WHATTEEING, speaking low and privately—whispering between two persons, to the exclusion of a third—also indecision, or procrastination, on frivolous pretences.

WHITTLE, a knife; generally a *clasp-knife.* Sax. *whytel.* "An *harden sark*, a *guse grassing*, and a *whittle gait*," were all the salary of a clergyman, not many years ago, in Cumberland; in other words, his entire stipend consisted of a shirt of coarse linen, the right of commoning geese, and the privilege of using a knife and fork at the table of his parishioners.

WHIZ, to hiss like hot iron in water. *See* FIZZ.

WHIZZER, a falsehood. More *wind* than truth.

WHUSSEL, a corruption of whistle.—WHUSSEL-WOOD, the alder and plane-tree; used by boys in making whistles.

WHUTHERIN, WHUTHERING, a throbbing or palpitation at the heart. "*De'il swell tha! Thou's maed me heaurt aa whuther agen!*"

WHY, or QUEY, the same as HEIFER; which *see*. Dan. *quie*. —WHY, or QUEY-CALF, a cow-calf.

WHYLLYMER, a species of cheese remarkable for its poverty. In a note to Anderson's Ballads, its surface is said to be so hard, that it frequently bids defiance to the keenest edge of a *Cumbrian gully*, and its interior substance so very tough, that it affords rather occupation to the teeth of a rustic than nourishment to his body, making his hour of repast the severest part of his day's labour.

WIDDERSFUL, laboriously endeavouring, actively striving.

WIDDEY, a tough band made of oziers, partially dried in the fire; used for many agricultural purposes. The iron ring, uniting the band of a cow and the post to which she is tied, is, in some places, still called a *widdey*, from its having been made of oziers before the common use of iron. "*As tough as a widdey.*" The word seems evidently related to *willow*. Old Eng. *withey*. Sax. *withig*.

WIDDLE, to fret. *V.* Jam. *widdill*.

WIDE-COAT, an upper or great coat.

WIFE, a woman, whether married or not. "*An apple wife.*" —"*A fish wife.*"—"*A tripe wife.*" Sax. *wif*, mulier, fœmina.

WIG, a cake or bun. "*A plain wig.*"—"*A spice wig.*" Teut. *wegghe*, panis triticeus.

WIGGLE-WAGGLE, a tremulous undulating motion. *See* WABBLE.

WIGHTY, strong and active. *V.* Todd's John. *wight.*

WIKE, WICKER, a mark used in setting out tithes; generally a small branch of a tree.

WIKS, WICKS, corners; as the *wiks* of the mouth. Su.-Got. *wik*, angulus.

WILL, for *shall;* and WOULD, for *should; passim* "THE NORTH COUNTREYE." The Northumbrian gentry disrelish any admonition of these inveterate errors in language. Such mistakes, however, are incorrigible, both in them and in their neighbours, the Scots. Even such writers as Blair and Robertson are not always exempt from this disfigurement.

WILLEY-WAND, a stem of the willow. Sax. *welig*, and *wand.* "*A mere willey-wand*"—often applied to a tall, thin person.

WIN, to dry hay by exposing it to the air, to get in harvest generally. Sax. *windwian*, ventilare. Teut. *winnen*, colligere fructus terrae. "*Well won hay.*"

> Yt felle abowght the Lamasse tyde,
> Whan husbonds *wynn* ther haye,
> The dowghtye Dowglasse bowynd hym to ryde,
> In Ynglond to take a praye.
>
> *Battle of Otterbourne.*

WIN, to raise, to get; as coals from a mine, or stones from a quarry. Sax. *winnan;* Su.-Got. *winna*, laborare, labore acquirere.

WINDER, *v.* to winnow.—WINDER, *s.* a window. *V.* Crav. Gloss.

WINDLE, or WINNEL-STREE, a long kind of bent grass. Sax. *windel-streowe.*

WINDY, noisy, verbose, marvellous in narration. "*A windy hash.*"—"*Chow, Low, and Windy Jack.*"

WINKERS, the eyes. "*Maw winkers to dazzle.*"

WINNA, WINNOT, will not. "*He winna did.*"—"*He winnot come.*"

WINSOME, WUNSOME, lively, cheerful, gay. Sax. *winsum.*

WINTER, an instrument of iron hung against the bars of a fire place, used to heat smoothing irons upon.

WIRDLE, to perform any thing laboriously and slowly.

WISE, to shew or direct.—*North.* Sax. *wisian*, monstrare. "*Wise* him in."—"*Wise* him out."—"*Wise* the door open." It also means, to insinuate, to work into; as to *wise* into company or into favour; that is, to do it cunningly.

WISE, to let go. "*Wise off that rope there.*"

WISE-LIKE, possessing the appearance of wisdom or propriety. Sax. *wis-lic*, sapiens, prudens.

WISE-MAN, a periphrasis for a conjurer, or wizard. Wretches of this description are still, I fear, occasionally consulted.

WISHY-WASHY, poor looking, weak, not to the point.

WIT, WITE, WYTE, *v.* to know. Mœ.-Got. and Sax. *witan.* Su.-Got. *weta*, scire. "*Wyte on't*"—sure of it. "*I'll ne'er let wit*"—I'll not inform, or I'll keep it secret.

WIT, *s.* intelligence, information. Pure Saxon. "*He got wit*"—he obtained intelligence. "*Don't let wit*"—don't give any information.

WITE, blame, imputation. A Chaucerian word, used by Spenser. Sax. *witan*, imputare. Su.-Got. *wite*, pœna.

WITTE-WITTE-WAY, a game among boys—which I do not remember in the South.

WIV, with.—*North. and Dur.* WI,'—*York.*

WIZZENED, WIZZENT, dry, parched, withered, wrinkled, shrivelled. Sax. *wisnian*, arescere.

WOAD, mad, furious. Sax. *wod*, insanus, furiosus. *Wode* occurs several times in Chaucer.

WOMMEL, or WUMBLE, an auger. From *wimble*.

WON, WUN, to dwell, to haunt or frequent. Not obsolete, as stated by Ash; being common in *Cumb.* and *Lanc.* Sax. *wonian, wunian.* Teut. *woonen,* habitare. Cornish, *wonnen,* to stay, to tarry.

WOO, wool. A common pronunciation in many places.

WOR, our.—WORSELLS, ourselves.

WORD. *To take one's word again,* to retract, to change one's mind.

WORM, a serpent of great magnitude, a hideous monster in the shape of a worm or dragon. Popular tradition has handed down to us, through successive generations, with very little variation, the most romantic details of the ravages committed by these all devouring worms, and of the valour and chivalry displayed by their destroyers. Without attempting to account for the origin of such tales, or pretending in any manner, to vouch for the matters of fact contained in them, it cannot be disguised, that many of the inhabitants of the County of Durham in particular, still implicitly believe in these ancient superstitions. The *Worm of Lambton* is a family legend, the authenticity of which they will not allow to be questioned. Various adventures and supernatural incidents have been transmitted from father to son, illustrating the devastation occasioned, and the miseries inflicted by the monster—and marking the self-devotion of the Knight of the Lambton family, through whose intrepidity the worm was eventually destroyed.—But the lapse of centuries has so completely enveloped in obscurity the particular details, that it is impossible to give a narration which could in any degree be considered as complete. The story related in the recent, splendid, and elaborate History of Durham is incorrect in many

particulars. Those parts which allude to the profane fishing on a Sunday, and the consequences resulting from it, are mere modern disfigurements of the original tradition, utterly at variance with the state of the times—amusements on the Sabbath, in those days, when Catholicism prevailed, not being regarded as an act of profaneness. A conical hill is still shewn on the banks of the Wear, about two miles from Lambton, which from time immemorial has been called the *Worm Hill*, and round which the serpent is said to have coiled itself.

WORMIT, worm-wood, The *wormit-hill*, in High Friar Chare, Newcastle; now removed.

WORRY, to eat voraciously, to choak, to suffocate. *V.* Ray.

WOU, the worst kind of *swipes*. "*That's sorry wou—real rot gut.*" The word is also applied to weak tea, or any very worthless liquor. "*Farthing wou.*"

WRACK, or WRACKRIDER, another name for the same species of trout as the brandling, which *see*. It is faintly barred or branded down the sides.

WRANG, wrong. Pure Saxon.—WRANGSLY, falsely.

WRAT, WRATTEN, a wart. Dut. and Sc. *wrat*.

WRECKLING, an unhealthy feeble child—the youngest or weakest of the breed among animals—the smallest bird in the nest—any ill-grown creature. *See* DOWPY.

WRIDDEN, or WREEDEN, cross, ill-natured; applied in particular to children.

WROUT, to bore, to dig up like a hog. Sax. *wrotan*, subigere. Chaucer has *wrote*.

WUD, with.—*Cumb.* "*God be wud her*"—God rest her soul.

WYE, well, yes.—WYE—WYE, very well; yes, yes. A common expression of assent. Fr. *oui*.

WYLECOAT, an under-vest; generally of flannel.

WYLLEMENT, or WULLEMENT, a pale, sickly looking person.

Y.

YAD, YAWD, a worn out cart horse—an old mare. *Jade.*

YAITINGS, YEATINGS, single sheaves of corn; especially of oats.

YAITS, YETS, oats. "*A poke o' yets.*" *See* the last article.

YAMMER, to complain, to whine. Germ. *jammern.*—YAMMERING, making a continual noise; such as proceeds from contentious women, or from fretful and peevish children. The word, indeed, stands for a very complex idea, into which enters a combination of habitual fretfulness, discontent, brawling, and anger.

> Come, dinna, dinna whinge an' whipe,
> Like *yammering* Isbel Macky.
>
> Song, *Bob Cranky's Adieu.*

YAN, YEN, one.—YANCE, YENCE, once.

YANSELL, YENSELL, one's self.

YAP, apt, quick. Sax. *gep*, astutus. In Peirs Ploughman I find *yep*, which Dr. Whitaker considers of the same origin, and explains in the sense of alert and vigorous.

YAP, YEP, an opprobrious epithet. "*A twea-faced yep.*"—"*Had yor tongue yah yep.*"

YARK, or YERK, to wrench or twist forcibly.

YARK, to beat soundly. Isl. *hreckia*, pulsare. A favourite word among the vulgar. "*Aw'l yark yah, yah dirty bastard yah; aw've had mair fash wah yee nor a' the bairns aw ever had, in aw me life; there's ne sic thing as leeving for yah!*"

YAUPING, crying, lamenting. Teut. *galpen*, gannire instar vulpis. Kilian.

YEATHER, a flexible twig used for binding hedges.

YEBBLE, able. "*As long as w'ar yebble.*"

YEBLINS, YEABLESEA, YEBBLESEE, perhaps. *See* ABLINS.

YELL, ale. Sax. *eale.*—YELL-HOUSE, an ale-house.—YELL-WIFE, the lady of "*mine host,*" a hostess in her own right.

YELLOW-YOWLEY, YOLD-RING, the yellow bunting. *Emberiza citrinella.*—Linnæus. A vulgar prejudice exists in Scotland against this bird. *V.* Jam. *yeldring.*

YELP, to cry out in a loud manner; as it were *like a dog.*—YELPING, shouting.

YEARTH, YEORTH, a common pronunciation of earth.

YERNING, rennet. Germ. *gerinnen,* to coagulate. A plant used in North Tindale to curdle milk for cheese is called yerning grass. *See* KESLIP.

YET, YETE, YAT, a gate. Both Chaucer and Spenser use *yate.*—YET-STOOP, a gate post.

YETLING, a small pan or boiler. So called, I suppose, from being made of *cast metal.* *V.* Jam. *yetland.*

YEUK, *v.* to itch. Dut. *jeuken.*—YEUK, *s.* a cutaneous disease—jocosely denominated the plague of Scotland.

YISSERDAY, yesterday.—YISSERNEET, yesternight.

YOR, your.—YOR-SELL, yourself.

YOU, YOWE, a ewe. Sex. *eowe,* ovis fœmina.

YOUL, YOWL, to cry, to howl. Isl. *gola,* ululare.

YOUNGSTER, a novitiate in any thing.

YOUTH, in the sense of vigorous age. "*He's a fine old youth.*"

YURE, the udder of a cow. Dut. *uijer.*

YULE, YULL, the festival of Christmas—the winter solstice of the Northern nations. *V.* Ihre, *jul.*—Jam. *yule*—and Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 364.

YULE-CLOG, or YULL-CLOG, a large block or log of wood laid on the fire on Christmas Eve; and, if possible, kept burning all the following day, or longer. A portion of the old clog of the preceding year is sometimes saved to light up the new block at the next Christmas, and to preserve the family from harm in the mean time. Many, otherwise sensible, persons, though ashamed to admit their belief in these ridiculous notions, would be uncomfortable, did they entirely neglect them.

> Come bring, with a noise,
> My merrie, merrie boys,
> The *Christmas Log* to the firing;
> While my good Dame she
> Bids ye all be free,
> And drink to your heart's desiring.
>
> *Herrick, Ceremonies for Christmasse.*

> Part must be kept wherewith to teend,
> The *Christmas Log* next yeare;
> And where 'tis safely kept, the Fiend
> Can do no mischiefe (there).
>
> *Herrick, Ceremonies for Candlemasse Day.*

YULE-DOUGH, or YULL-DOO, a little image of paste, studded with currants; baked for children at Christmas; intended originally, perhaps, for a figure of the Child Jesus, with the Virgin Mary. *V.* Ihre, *julbrod*—and Brand's Pop. Antiq. vol. i. p. 410.

THE END.

ERRATA.

P. 2, line 6 from bottom, for *adlean* read *adlian.*
P. 8, line 2 from bottom, for *Allum* read *Alum.*
P. 34, line 9, for *two* read *too.*
P. 64, bottom line, for *eelr* read *ælr.*
P. 67, line 9 from bottom, for *footseps* read *footsteps.*
P. 71, line 11, for *Spencer* read *Spenser.*
P. 88, line 2 from bottom, for *opprobious* read *opprobrious.*
P. 100, line 10 from bottom, for *woman* read *women.*
P. 159, line 12, for *anowse* read *nowse.*
P. 170, line 9 from bottom, for *alliterate* read *alliterative.*
P. 175, line 14, for *teize* read *teaze.*
P. 176, line 2 from bottom, for *toise* read *noise.*
P. 185, line 13, for *substitue* read *substitute.*
P. 220, line 4 from bottom, after *tuam* insert *empty.*

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Brockett, John Trotter
A glosary of north century words in use