

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Glossary of Words used by the Derbyshire Lead-Miners during the past 250 Years.

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FOREWORD.

IT is not necessary to give a long introduction to a glossary of words, but perhaps a short analysis may be of interest to readers.

The list contains about 360 words confined to those used in the lead-mining industry of Derbyshire, and these may be divided into six groups as follows:—

| | No. |
|---|-----------------|
| I Standard English used in a technical sense, or with special significance .. | 208 |
| II Dialect words in general use | 54 |
| III Dialect words confined to the North (including N. Derb., Ches., N. Staff., Lancs. and Notts.) | 60 |
| IV Dialect words confined to Midlands (<i>jaum</i>) | I |
| V Dialect words confined to South (<i>fork</i>) .. | I |
| VI Dialect words confined to Derbyshire .. | 36 |
| | <hr/> 360 <hr/> |

It will be seen that the Derbyshire miner's glossary is decidedly northern in character, rather than midland or southern, and the northern element might be strengthened by additions from group VI. For instance, *coil*, a wedge for splitting rock, seems related to Danish, *kile*, a wedge, and Northumberland, *kyle*, a little wedge for fixing pickheads, etc., to a haft.

How far mining terms have been carried to different districts by migration of miners, we cannot say, but certainly such a migration from Derbyshire to Teesdale took place about the middle of the 18th century, as appears from the following extract from Hutchinson's "History of Durham," 1785-94, vol. III, p. 340. "In or about the year 1758, a number of miners emigrated from the High Peak of Derbyshire to Upper Teesdale, to work Langdon Beck Mine, of which they had taken a lease. It is said that thirteen families came. Their enterprise, however, was not rewarded with the success they had expected, and some of them very soon returned to their native county. The Barkers, Drabbles, Redferns, Smedleys, Staleys, Rowbottoms and Wagstaffs remained The *captain* of the company of Derbyshire miners was Mr. Joseph Wagstaff. His tombstone (is) in Middleton (Teesdale) Churchyard" That Derbyshire miners went also into North Wales we know from the fact that William Hooson published his "Miner's Dictionary" at Wrexham in 1747.

With the superstitions connected with lead-mining I do not propose to deal, further than to draw attention to the word *gur*, "which philosophers call the Mother of Mettals," as Houghton remarks. Hooson deals more fully with this hypothetical substance. He says, "for my own part I am not at all acquainted with it; I have asked many old miners oftentimes what substance it is, what colour, or what it most Resembles, but could never yet receive any satisfaction about it . . . But I lately light of a Miner

who thinks it be that sort of Stuff which seems to be Dry, but being layed in the Palm of one's Hand, by gently touching it will become moist, as if it were mixed with water, or rather the moisture contained in it by so doing is drawn forth to the outside thereof, but break it and it appears dryer within, but this I take to be not worth taking Notice of." The use of the divining rod (see under *Virgula divinatoria*) may, perhaps, be referred to under superstitions, but that, of course, depends on the personal prejudices of the reader. Hooson was not a believer in the use of the hazel rod, nevertheless he gives minute instruction for preparing one. "For cutting the Rod, let it be on Saturn's day and hour, let him be Angular and Strong, well aspected of Jupiter or Venus, and if they be Strong it is the better; let the Moon apply to him by good Aspect and Strong, or at least to a Planet of the same Triplicity, or with a fixt star of the same Nature, and still better, if some regard be had to part of Fortune." Improvements on the common hazel-rod took place at an early period and Hooson, describes Smith's "Waggers," an instrument consisting of a rod of iron or steel with silk string at one end from which hung a small bag or purse containing a secret substance. This was the invention of Jonathan Smith, an 'Antient Man and a miner,' who lived in the Low Peak in Derbyshire near Wirksworth. Opinion of the day seems to have been various as to the efficacy of Smith's 'waggers.' Whistling in mines was looked upon as dangerous, and the mysterious noises referred to as 'knockers' held terrors for the miners.

In compiling this glossary, special acknowledgement should be made to the English Dialect Dictionary, without which I should not have been able to give the distribution of many of the words included in my list. I should also like to acknowledge my indebtedness to the editor of this Journal (the Rev. H. Lawrance, M.A.) for his help in

preparing the matter for the press, and for many helpful suggestions for the improvement of the glossary; and to Professor A. Mawer for hints regarding etymology.

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353I Bem.

CASE of a Publique Business touching the Mynes in Derbyshire, which concerns the Maintenance of Forty Thousand poor people, and produces to the Common-Wealth, Two Hundred Thousand pounds

per annum, in the Staple Commodity of Lead.
(Broad-side, c. 1652). 3531 Bem.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

- ART—59 Articles tabulated at an Inquest at the Great Court Barmoot held at Wirksworth 10th Oct., 1665.
- BEM.—Bemrose Library, Derby Public Libraries.
- Dev.—Devonshire Library, Derby Public Libraries.
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TT.—Tapping's ed. of Manlove's Poem and Derbyshire
Lead-Mining Terms.

* Not in E.D.D.

GLOSSARY.

ADIT, sb. A sough, or level in the mine, generally made for drawing off water. (J.M.): a horizontal shaft used both as a means of entry and as a sough for drawing water from the mine. (T.T.) (Mawe).

[L. *aditus*, an approach, from *adire*, to go to].

AMERCEMENT, sb. A fine in the Barmote Court imposed on the miner for breach of laws. (J.M.)

[O.Fr. *amercier*, to fine; M.E. *amercien*, to fine].

ARREST, sb. A proceeding (thro' the Barmote) by which the working of a mine is stopped. (T.T.)

[O.Fr. *arrester*, to stay; M.E. *arresten*, to stop, to seize].

BALK, sb. A ridge or irregularity in the roof of a mine causing a 'nip' in the seam. See Boke.

***BANGERTS, or Bangrets, sb. pl.** A coarse sort of stopping, used in the Panes to hold up the earth between the Square timber, etc. in sinking; made out of the coarsest of timber and much inferior to polings and yet stronger than stoprods. (Hooson).

This word appears to be applied to wooden poles of some kind, in which case it will be related to the Nhb. and Cum. dialect word *bang*, a strong fir pole used for various purposes, not in E.D.D. War. Wor. *bangle*, the cut branch of a tree.

BAR, sb. A grip or twitch in a vein or pipe, striking it dead, or at least very bad, and more hard than usual. (Hooson). See Twitch.

BAR-MASTER (Barr-master, Barmer, Bergmaster or Burgh-master), *sb.* W. Yorks. Der. Chief Officer of the Barmote. cf. Bar, bargh *sb.* a hill in Derbys. *pl.* names, Curbar, etc. (see *D.A.S. Journal*, xxxvii, 222. [OE. beorg, a hill. G. *bergmeister*, a surveyor of mines] “cum officio berghmaistorii”—1452. (Jeayes', *Derb. Charters*).

BARMINE, *sb.* Such a mine as is adjudged at the Barmote, (T.T).

BARMOTE, *sb.* (Barrmoot, Barghmote, Berghmoth, Bergmote). (Der.) Court for the settlement of Mining Laws and disputes. There is a Great Court and Small Court. (J.M.), (T.T.)

“So Barrmote is only used for miners, where they appear at a Barre, and he that gives the sentence as superior is called Barrmaster or Barmer, or ruler of that Barrmote or Court for miners.” 1670 Pettus.

BASSET, *sb. and v.* (Nhd., Dur., Yks., Lan., Der., War., Shr.) A mineral term where the measures or mineral strata rise upwards (J.M.); when a substance, as coal, appears at the surface, it is said to basset (T.H.); a vein appearing at the surface is said to basset out (Stokes).

BELLAND, *sb. and v.* (Wm., Yks., Der., Stf., Shr).

(1) Lead-ore reduced to powder (J.M.), (Mawe).

(2) The name of distemper that miners are subject to, caused by fine dust from ore (Hooson). Men and animals are liable to be poisoned with the powdered lead-ore, or belland, and are said to be ‘bellanded’ (J.M.)

BELLY, *sb.* Miner's term; widest part of a vein (J.M.), (Hooson).

***BIBBLES**, or *Bibles*, *sb. pl.* A stratum mixed with clay, or with clay under them (Hooson). Given in N.E.D. with Hooson as the only authority.

BIND, *sb.* (Som., W. Yks., Stf., Der., Shr.) Strong shale or stone (J.M.); indurated argillaceous substance, *i.e.*

shale (Mawe); beds of stone which lie with shale or clay between them, from a hand's-breadth to two foot, and may be more (Hooson).

BING, *sb.* (Nhb., Stf., Der., Dur.) Pure ore of large size (J.M.); base minerals can be separated from it with a chipping hammer without the use of water (T.T.)
[*ic. bingr*, a heap; Sw. *binge*, a heap].

BINGSTEAD, BING-PLACE, OR BINGHOLE, *sb.* A place to put ore in (J.M.); the warehouse or repository to which the bing (q.v.) is brought in order to undergo the operations of the crushing mill. If a miner dug or delved in another's bing-stead, he subjected himself to be proceeded against in the barmote court for such trespass (T.T.), (Mawe).
[Bing and stead—OE. *stede*, a place].

BIT, *sb.* A piece of steel placed on the end of a borer (Mawe).

BLACKJACK. See Mock-ore.

BLACKWORK.

"I will . . . my gretter booll and the blakwarke"—1534, D.A.J. XLV, 65.

BLANCH, *sb.* (Wm., Yks., Der.) Ore intimately mixed with other minerals is called a 'blanch' of ore (J.M.), (Stokes); ore grown in the hard rock, or in hard spar or tuft, without any softness or leath at all about it (Hooson).

BLAST, *v.* To blow off pieces of rock with gunpowder (Mawe).

BLENDE. See Mock-ore.

BLOK AND BEND. See bole (2).

***BLOODWIPE**, *sb.* The drawing of blood upon the mine by any manner of violence that one man can offer to another (Hooson).

"The party so offending shall pay into the hands of the Barnmaster, the same day before sunset, sixteen groats, or five shillings and fourpence, or else the same is doubled every

day after, till it come to an hundred shillings; and then for default of payment, it is to be recovered by the Barmaster, who may arrest his ore or mine for the same (Hooson).

[OE. *bloodwite*, a penalty for bloodshed].

BLUNTIN, *sb.* A black sort of tuft, soft to cut, but tough withal, wearing the points of tools thick and dull (Hooson).

[Derived from its property of 'blunting' the miner's tools].

*BODY OF THE MINE, *sb.* Grand jurors of the Barmote (T.T.)

BOKE, *sb.* (Nhb., Dur., Der.) A break or separation in a mineral vein (J.M.) (Hooson).

BOLE, *sb.* (Nhb., Cor., Yks., Der.) (1) A place where ore was melted before the invention of furnaces; it was a round cavity on the top of a high hill (J.M.), (T.T.). Comp. bole-hill, bole-stid; "Boles or bolestids are places where in ancient time (before smelting mills were invented) the miners did fine their lead," 1670 Pettus. "Also my bool, bolsted and smylting . . . to Edward Lowe my son" 1555, D.A.J. XLV, 72. "I will that my wife sole have all my boyles and groves," 1505, D.A.J. xlv, 49. "I will that my nevewe Rauf Sacheverell have my lasse booll," 1534, D.A.J. xlv, 65.

(2) boule (*i.e.* bowl) or dish "a certain measure wherewith the miner use to measure out the duties to the Church and King from the oar as tythe, containing about half a peck," 1670 Pettus. Sale . . . of 13 fother of lead 'bool weight and marchaundable' with undertaking to 'blok and brend.' Jeayes' Derb. Chart., 998.

See Brazen-dish.

[OE. *bolla*; ME. *bolle*, a bowl].

BOLE-STEAD. See bole (1).

*BONT, *sb.* A hard grip in a vein (Hooson). See Twitch.

BOOSE, or BOUSE, sb. (Dur., Yks., Der.) Earth, stones, etc., drawn up from a lead-mine, from which the ore is got by washing or buddling (J.M.); lead-ore in its rough state (T.T.), (Mawe). Also 'fell,' 'gear,' and 'vestry.'

BORER, sb. A steel tool three quarters of an inch in diameter, and two feet long for drilling holes for blasting (Mawe).

BOUT, s.b. (Wm. Der.) Measure for lead ore; a bout contains 24 dishes, and 32 bouts is a mineral day or 'take up,' equalling 85 loads and 3 dishes (J.M.); 24 dishes of ore (Stokes); a long 'bout' is 24 dishes, a short 'bout' 12 (Hooson). In Westmorland 32 bouts make a 'take up' or mineral day.

BRAZEN DISH, sb. The standard measure kept in the Moot-hall at Wirksworth (J.M.); by which the wooden dishes are gauged (T.T.) According to an inscription on the brazen dish it was cast in 1513, in the reign of Hen. VIII. This dish has frequently been described and illustrated. See D.A.J. VII, 63; *Bygone Derbyshire*; Glover's *Hist. of Derb.*, etc.

BRAZIL, Brazzel, Brassil, sb. Iron pyrites; pyrites is a very hard substance, hence the saying 'hard as brazil.'

BREAK-OFFS or Breaks, sb. The discontinuance of a vein (T.T.).

BRECK, or break, sb. (Sc., Wm., Yks., Lan., Der., Cor.). A gap or opening; a quarry; lime-breck, a limestone quarry (R.F.).

BRENNER, sb. Ore brenner; a smelter of lead ore (J.M.) [*i.e.* burner, OE. *bcernan*, *byrnan*, to burn; ME. *bernen*, *brennen*, to burn.]

***BRIDDLING, sb.** Probably a form of *buddling*, see *buddle*. In an act of parliament, 1859, it is ordered that the word *buddling* shall be substituted for the word *briddling* in 14 and 15 Vict. c. 94, art. 5. Apparently a mistake in the latter 'act' for *buddling*.

BROB. See Proping.

BROWN-HEN, sb. A base mineral found in veins (T.T.).
A hard kind of soil of a brown colour sticking to the ore, and often making it look worse than it is (Hooson). A mineral substance of no value (R.F.).

BROUSE, sb. A course sort of 'stoping,' such as 'chaggs' and the smallest boughs of trees, put into the 'pannes,' at the back of the 'stoprods,' or 'bangrets' in sinking, to hold the 'geer' from falling down (Hooson). [*Browse*, brushwood, hedge-clippings; wide dial. use. App. from a Teut. root meaning to sprout].

BUCK, v. (Nhb., Dur., Yks., Der., Cor.) To break ore with a *bucker* (T.T.).

BUCKER, sb. A broad headed flat hammer for breaking down masses of mineral, to separate the ore from the base minerals by washing; this hammer is different from that used for 'bing' or pure ore (J.M.), (T.T.); a piece of iron about six pounds weight (Mawe).

BUDDLE, sb. (Nhb., Wm., Yks., Der., Cdg., Som., Cor.) A vessel made of wood in which the ore is buddled (Mawe).

v. To wash the 'boose' by water in a dam; the buddle dams are confined to 'quarter cord,' as they 'belland,' or poison the soil (J.M.), (T.T.), (Mawe).

BUDDLERS, sb. (1) Those employed in buddling.

(2) Persons who cut into hillocks that miners have left in old workings to discover ore (J.M.). See Cavers.

BULE, sb. The part of a 'corfe' that is fastened to the bottom, and both ends bent, or bowed on the top like a semicircle about which the 'clives' are clasped to be drawn up or let down as occasion serves (J.M.).

[*Bool*, the curved handle of a bucket, kettle, etc., Sc., Irel., Nhb. and Midlands].

BUNDING, sb. A lodgment, or landing in a climbing shaft, generally composed of small pieces of wood bound together like wicker-work (J.M.), (Mawe).

- Bunnin, bunning, or binding, a cover of planks, etc., by which a work is bound up or covered (R.F.).
 [Nhb., Dur., *Bunting* a piece of squared timber, a beam placed across a shaft to support any fittings].
- BURNINGS, *sb. pl.* Fires made in the veins to break down the solid mineral (Stokes); the old method before the introduction of blasting.
- BURR, *sb.* (Wm., Chs., Der.) When driving or cutting a 'gate' or 'level' in a soft vein or soil, and solid rock is met it is called a 'burr' of stone (J.M.), (Hooson).
- CADGE, *v.* To secure tools, etc. from falling out of the bucket by any sudden check, by passing their handles thro' a noose in the rope immediately above the 'cleeves' (J.M.).
 [ME. *caggen*, to fasten, secure, app. var. of *catch*, cf. *kedge*, a naut. term with similar meaning].
- CALAMY, *sb.* Zinc ore (R.F.); calamine.
- CALK, caulk, cawk, *sb.* Heavy Spar; sulphate of barytes, (J.M.); calk, calc, cauke, or calcareous spar (T.T.). Sulphate of barytes (Stokes). This word does not appear to be applied to calcareous spar in Derbyshire. [OE. (Anglian) *calc*, chalk, spar, limestone].
- CARRYING-GATE, *sb.* The chief passage or road in a mine (Hooson).
- CASTETH, *sb.* Air rising from a shaft, on a cold day, like smoke (Hooson).
 [*Cast v.* of walls, floors, etc.; to exude damp, moisture, e. Lan. Der., E.D.D.]
- CAST-HOLE, *sb.* The preliminary digging when trying for ore (J.M.), (Hooson).
- CAT-DIRT, *sb.* A substance sometimes called toadstone, being sometimes a variolite, at others a kind of limestone (Mawe). Decomposed toadstone (Stokes).
- CAT-DIRT CLAY, *sb.* Clay which possesses little adhesiveness (J.M.); a kind of clay that is short in cutting, and mixt with joynts that are whiter than

the clay itself; it being a dun, or the colour almost of rotten stone (Hooson).

CAVE, *v.* "We say, that no person or persons ought to cave upon any man's ground, except the owner be present," Art. 47. See *Cavers*.

[Cave, *v.* To separate by raking the short straws and detached ears from the threshed corn. Wide dial. use. A deriv. of OE. *ceaf*, chaff].

CAVERS, *sb. pl.* Old women and children; and men not wholly of the name of miners, who search old workings for small fragments of ore (J.M.) See Buddlers. Those persons who go about the mines to beg or steal ore from the miner's coes, or to steal their stowes (T.T.), (T.H.).

"Or when the miner came, resolved to know
What caver stole the bing-ore from the coe,"

Furness, 1836, p. 24.

CAVINGS, *sb. pl.* Poor quality of lead ore (J.M.).

[*Cavings*, chaff, refuse of threshed corn, etc. Hence refuse of ore, Wide dial. use.]

CHAIR, *sb.* Used in drawing up ore or coal (Mawe).

CHASE, *v.* To follow the range of the vein (J.M.).

CHASING THE STOLE TO THE STAKE, *phr.* (J.M.), (T.T.).

This occurs in mineral laws found in 16 Edw. 1, c. 2. When two founders set upon the same rake at the same time, it is likely the farmer would get a prim-gap; to obviate this each miner alternately works a meer. See Stool.

CHADGE, *v.* See Cadge.

CHADGER, *sb.* Pron. of charger; person who charges the ore at the smelting-mill (J.M.).

CHAGGS, *sb. pl.* (Yks., Der., Shr.) (Under *brouse*, Hooson). Small branches of trees.

CHEEK, *sb.* The two sides of a vein of ore are the 'cheeks' of the vein (J.M.).

*CHILL, *sb.* The vibration of a rock when struck by a mallet, in order to ascertain its degree of fastness in the earth (J.M.), (Hooson).

CHIPPERS, *sb.* Dressers of bing ore (J.M.), (Hooson).

CHIPPINGS, *sb.* Broken from the ore in dressing it ; if they contain any extraneous matter they are broken by the ' bucker ' and then washed or ' buddled ' (J.M.). Also called sweepings, scuffings, or scaffoldings.

CHIRT, *sb.* Chert; impure kind of flint (T.H.).

*CHUN, *sb.* An opening, or chasm in a vein (J.M.), (Stokes) ; a ' leading ' of clay or other soft soil (Hooson).

[OE. *cinu*, a fissure].

*CHURN-PUMP, *sb.* A pump used by ' buddlers ' (J.M.).

*CLAUNCHER, or Clanger, *sb.* (1) An instrument used to clear the dust out of blast-holes (J.M.). (2) A piece of kevel, tuft, stone, etc., having always some joint at the back of it, etc. (Hooson).

CLEANSER, *sb.* A wire used after boring, to clear the hole (Mawe).

CLEAVING-WEDGE, *sb.* A large wedge of steel for splitting ore and rock; also called a stook (Hooson).

CLIVES, Clivies or Cleeves, *sb.* (Sc., Nhb., Yks., Der.) The iron hoop, or swivel at the end of the rope to which the ' kibble,' or ' corfe,' is suspended (J.M.), (T.T.); Clevis (Mawe). Clivis (R.F.). [*Clivvis*, E.D.D.].

COAT, *v.* To fill up old and useless gates with ' deads,' *i.e.* waste (J.M.).

COATING, *sb.* (1) Rubbish used for filling old gates (Hooson). (2) Mineral adhering to ore when dressed (J.M.).

COE, Coe-stead, or Cove, *sb.* (Sc., Yks., Der.) A little shed in which the miner dresses, and stores his tools (J.M.); to lay the ore in (T.T.), (T.H.), (Mawe). Those who steal from them are called *Cavers* (q.v.).

[OE. *cofa*, a chamber; Ic. *kofi*, a hut, shed].

"Cowes are that the miners build over their groves, and not such as give milk; I suppose rather Coves, Coverings"—
1670, Pettus

COE-SHAFT, *sb.* A shaft that has a *coe* erected over it as a repository for ore (T.T.).

COIL, or quoin, *sb.* A wedge for splitting rock (R.F.). E.D.D. quotes for Sc. (Jam.); says not known to correspondents. cf. Kiles.

COPE, *sb.* A tax in money paid to the king out of the lead-mines (J.M.), (T.T.); see Lot. Sixpence for every load of ore, nine dishes making one load (T.H.). [Du. *koopēn*, to buy, originally to bargain; OE. *ceáp*, a bargain; OF. *cope*, a measure of grain or salt].

COPER, *sb.* A miner (or group of miners) who contracts to raise and get up ore at a fixed price per load (J.M.). [Du. *koopēr*, a buyer or bargainer].

COPP. See Cope.

CORD. See quarter-cord.

CORFE, *sb.* (Sc., Nhb., Dur., Yks., Lan., Chs., Stf., Der., Shr., E. An., Cor.) The tub, or vessel in which minerals are carried out of the mine (J.M.), (T.T.); a kind of sledge to carry ore to the shaft foot (Mawe). [MDu. *corf*.; Lat. *corbis*, a basket, early adopted in W. Ger.]

COULCH, *v.* (Yks., Der., Lin., Nhp., Bck.) To fall in, *i.e.* a piece of earth falling from the roof or side in soft works (Hooson).

*CRACKING-WHOLES, *sb. pl.* When the sides of a vein have been 'slicken-sided' the face or exposure sometimes flies off in small splinters of mineral, accompanied by a cracking noise; a special feature of the Haycliff mine (R.F.).

*CRAMPS, *sb. pl.* Pillars of rock or soil, left to support the roof of a mine (J.M.).

*CRANCH, *sb.* Lengths of vein, or breaks into the side of a vein left or neglected in former workings (J.M.); a

small piece of wholes left uncut to support some ' rider,' lid-stone, or hanging side (Hooson).

*CROIL, *sb.* A mineral (R.F).

Croyle-stone—Craulgum, Crystalliz'd Cauk ; likewise from the Peak Lead Mines. In this the crystals are very small. (Woodward, John. *Fossils of all kinds*, 1728).

" Vein is that which is bounded with woughs, and contains ore, spar, cauck, clay, chirt, *croil*, brown-hen, pitcher-cher, gur, which philosophers calls the mother of Mettals," *Houghton*, 1681.

CROSS, *sb.* A cross made in the earth keeps possession of a prospective mine for nine days (J.M.); three days (Manlove, T.T.), (T.H.), (Hooson). Cross and stake; cross and hole.

" A cross and hole a good possession, is
but for three dayes, and then the custom's this,
To set down stowes, timbered in all men's sight,
Then such possession stands for three weeks right,"

Manlove, 1653.

Crosses and holes, without stows and timber, can keep possession but three days," *Art. VII.*

CROSS CUT, *sb.* A gate, *i.e.* road, cut in the solid limestone from one vein of ore to another (J.M.), [roads] across the range of a vein (Mawe).

CROSS VEIN or Cross rake, *sb.* A vein at an angle to the one being actually worked (J.M.), (T.T.), (Mawe).

CUPOLA, *sb.* (Nhb., Yks., Stf., Der., Shr.) A reverberating furnace for smelting lead ore (J.M.); so-called from its domed top. Cupel-lowe (R.F.). [It. *cupola*, from Lat. *cupula*, small vault].

*DACKER, *ad.* (Sc., N. Cy., Cum., Wm., Yks., Lan., Stf., Lin., Glo.) 'Dacker of wind' is to be deficient in air in a mine (J.M.), (Hooson). E.D.D. does not give this use. [Du. *daeckeren*, to waver to and fro.; MDu. *dakeren*.]

DAMP, *sb.* Dangerous gases in mines; choke-damp, carbonic acid gas; fire-damp, hydrogen (J.M.).

“ Of future weather he could well divine,
By wing, or partridge, or his *dampy* mine,”

Furness, 1836

[ME. *dampen*, to choke, suffocate; Du. *damp*, vapour, steam, smoke; Sw. *damp*, dust; G. *dampf*, smoke.]

DAMPT, *pp.* Killed or choked by fire-damp; Denis Hodgkinson was dampt in a groove, *Par. Reg. of Darley Dale Ch.* in *Cox Churches*, ii, 173.

DAWLINGS, *sb.* Rich veins of ore which run out into poor ones (J.M.), (T.T.), (Stokes).

[*Dawl*, *v.* To tire, weary, exhaust. Nhb., Yks. Not., Lin.]

DAY, *sb.* (1) (Nhb., Dur., Cum., W. Yks., Der., Cor.) To the sunshine, to the day-light, to the top, to the land; as in saying ‘we draw all up to the day’ (Hooson).

(2) Ore found near the surface (J.M.).

(3) See Take-up.

DEAD, *adj.* A working where there is no ore is said to be dead; hence ‘deading’ in a vein, is where no ore is got; and ‘deads’ (q.v.) are the minerals got from ‘dead’ places (Hooson).

DEADS, *sb.* Barren veins which consist of minerals unaccompanied with ore (J.M.), (T.T.); cuttings of stone of no use (Mawe.).

DEAF ORE, *sb.* Has the appearance of ore, but contains no lead (J.M.); whitish, hollow stuff, and very light; some small grains of ore are seen with it, and is a sign that the vein is not far off (Hooson).

Deaf, is of wide dialect use in the sense of barren; cf. *deaf-nut*, *i.e.*, without kernel.

DEPP, *adj.* When the ore gets deeper in the veins (J.M.), cf. *dip*. [OE. *dēop*, deep, cogn. with *dip*].

DIAL, *sb.* A magnetic compass (J.M.), (T.T.), (Mawe.).

- DIALLING**, *pr. p.* Use of a magnetic compass, or dial to discover how the veins of ore run (J.M.), (T.T.), (Mawe).
- DIP**, *sb.* The natural slope of a vein, or a stratum of rock (Hooson).
[OE. *dyppan*, cogn. with *deep*].
- DISH**, *sb.* The measure by which ore is reckoned; varies from 14 to 16 pints (J.M.); a bowl or trough provided by the barmaster; usually made of wood and in accordance with the Brazen Dish (q.v.) About 28" long, 4" deep and 6" wide, and by it miners measure their ore. By 14 and 15 Vic. the barmaster of the High Peak must provide a *dish* which will hold 15 pints of water (T.T.), (T.H.), (Mawe). See hopper.
- DIVINING ROD**. See *Virgula*.
- DOOR**, *sb.* A cross-cut for a door is sometimes used to open and shut, to increase the circulation of air (Mawe).
- *DOTTS, or DOTT HOLES, Dots or Dot-holes**, *sb. pl.* Small holes or openings in veins of ore (J.M.); round holes of ore (Hooson).
- DOWER**, *sb.* A wife's share in her husband's mine, or share of mines, if he has not done any act to forfeit same (J.M.).
- DRAWERS**, *sb. pl.* Men who wind or draw up whatever is got from a mine (Hooson).
- DRESSING ORE**, *pr.p.* Preparing ore for smelting, by breaking, and washing (J.M.).
- DRIFT**, *sb.* Gen. dial. use. A passage along the vein to the forefield, where the ore is being got (J.M.), (T.T.), (T.H.), (Mawe), (Hooson), (R.F.).
- DRIVING**, *pr. p.* Cutting a 'drift' (J. M.); cutting and blasting horizontally (Mawe).
- EGGHOLE**, *sb.* A hole cut in the side of a vein to secure the end of a piece of wood to support the roof (Stokes).
- EYE**, *sb.* The top of a mine-shaft (J.M.), (Hooson). The opening or hole by which the mine is entered. In

Lancs. a level going directly into the side or breast of a hill is called a *breast-eye*.

FACE, *sb* (1) The surface in the mine where the veins are exposed to view (J.M.); cleared space where the vein is exposed (Stokes). (2) A stratum of stone (J.M.).

FADDOM, *sb*. A fathom, or six feet, in some places miners work at so much per fathom (Hooson).

[OE. *fæthm*, the space reached by the extended arm; ME. *fadom*, Du. *vadem*, G. *faden*].

FANG, or fange, *sb*. [wide dial. use with var. applications]. A pipe to convey air into a mine (J.M.), (T.T.); a case made of wood to carry wind into the mine (Mawe), (Stokes), (Hooson).

[OE. *fang*; ME. *feng*, a thing caught; Du. *vangen*, to catch; Ic. *fang*, a catch of fish etc.; Sw. *fang*, a catch].

FARMER, *sb*. A farmer is the lord of the field, or one that farms the lot and cope of the King; he is now called 'the Crown Lessee of the Mineral Duties of High Peak, or Wirksworth,' as the case may be (T.T.), (T.H.), (R.F.).

FAT or VAT, *sb*. A wooden vessel in which ore is washed (J.M.).

[North. *fat*, a vat; OE. *fæt*, a vessel, cask].

FATHOM, see *faddom*.

FAULT, *sb*. A fissure which breaks the stratum (Mawe).

FAUSTED ORE, *sb*. (Confined to Derby.) Ore found in old workings or hillocks that have been left as rubbish (J.M.); refuse ore to be dressed finer (Mawe), (Stokes); See Forested ore.

FEE, or Field, *sb*. The whole mining area in which a custom holds good; e.g., King's Field, or Fee (J.M.). The usual sense of *fee* is property; [OE. *feoh*, *feó*, cattle, property].

FEIGH, *sb*. Wide dial. use. Stone, soil, etc. drawn with lead ore from the mine and thrown on the hillock as

useless (J.M.); (Also called Vestry) refuse washed from lead ore (Mawe); that which in washing the ore, lies uppermost in the sieve (Hooson).

[*cf.* ON. *fægja*, to cleanse].

FELL,¹ *sb.* (Confined to Der.) A district out of the ordinary mining locality (T.T.).

FELL,² *sb.* (Confined to Der.) Lead ore as first extracted, before being freed from the baser minerals (T.T.). See Boose, Gear, Vestry.

[*Ga. fels*, rock, cogn. with ON, *fiell*, a hill].

FELL-HEAP, *sb.* Ore, mineral, stone, etc. just as it is drawn from the mine and piled in a heap ready for dressing; the mixed materials are called 'bouse' (J.M.), (T.T.).

FIELD, *sb.* Fee; the whole mining area in which a custom holds good; e.g. King's Field or Fee (J.M.). See Fee.

FLANGE, *sb.* (Nhb., Dur., Cum., Yks., Lan., Chs., Der., Shr.) Where a vein runs out on one or sometimes both sides forms a flange (Hooson).

[*OFr. flanchère*, a flanker, side piece.]

FLAT, Flot, or Flat-work, *sb.* (Nhb., Yks., Der.). A band of mineral which spreads out horizontally, not without inclination (T.T.) (Mawe); neither, vein, pipe, rake, nor scrin (Hooson). See Pipe.

"Each meer in . . . a flat-work 14 square yards," Art. 1.

FLEAKS, Flakes, *sb. pl.* (Gen. dial. use). Hurdles so placed as to protect washers of ore, etc.; they can be moved from place to place (T.T.), (Hooson).

FODDER, *sb.* (Sc. Nhb., Dur., Yks., Der., Lin.) A load. A fodder of lead is a load of lead, latterly estimated by weight which varies in different places (J.M.); 22½ cwt. at the mines, but 22 cwt. in London (T.H.); London 2184 lbs.; Bristol, 2240 lbs.; Hull, 2340 lbs.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2352 lbs.; Chester and Liver-

pool, 2400 lbs.; Stockton, 2464 lbs.; Craven, 4460 lbs.; Derby, 2520 lbs. (Stokes).

" I bequeth to our Lady service in Workesworth 2 foders of leed "—1511. D.A.J. XLV, 50.

[OE. *fōthior*, a cart load; G. *fuder*, a load].

FORFEITURE, *sb.* The forfeiture of a mine arises from the neglect of working it, or by defrauding the Lord of the Mineral Field of his 'lot and cope' (J.M.).

FOREFIELD, Forfield, Forebreast, or Forehead, *sb.* The furthest part of a mine where the vein is being cut or driven (J.M.), it is also the end of a meer above ground (T.T.), (T.H.), (Mawe), (Hooson).

FORESTED ORE, *sb.* Lead ore of poor quality (J.M.); forsted-ore, forested-ore, ore that has been washed and deprived of part of its ore, and left by the miners as rubbish (T.T.); ore that is gotten out of the earth, and dirt that has been washt, and ore taken from it before (T.H.). See Fausted Ore. (In Wood's Tithe Causes, 113).

FORK, *sb.* (Der. and Cor.) When water has been removed from a mine so as to admit of working in the lowest levels, it is said to be 'in fork' (T.T.).

FORKS, *sb. pl.* Pieces of wood used to keep the sides up in soft places (Mawe), (Hooson).

***FOULDEN-HEAD**, Foudenhed, Foundenhead, *sb.* A small pick, and the least of all tools that belong to a Miner . . . so thin and slender that it will not abide to have an Eye struck in it . . . but is made by laping over in form of a noose, without any head at all; scarce a pound weight (Hooson).

[*Foulden* var. of *folden*, + head. So called because the haft is lapped to the head instead of being inserted in an eye].

FOUNDER, *sb.* The first finder of a mine (J.M.), (T.T.).

FOUNDER-MEER, *sb.* A meer worked by the first finder (T.T.), (Mawe). See Meer.

- FOUNDER-SHAFT**, *sb.* The first shaft that is sunk (Mawe).
- FREEING**, *pr. p.* Delivering a certain quantity of the first ore a miner gets, to the Barmaster for the Lord's use; and is called 'freeing the vein' (J.M.); freeing dish (T.T.), (Mawe).
- FUZZE**, *sb.* Straws, or hollow reeds, etc., filled with powder (Mawe); a fuse.
- FUZZE-BORER**, *sb.* An iron made red-hot to bore a 'fuzze' to hold powder (Mawe). See Pricker.
- GABLOCK**, *sb.* An iron bar, used as a lever (Stokes), (Hooson); also *gavelock*.
[OE. *gafeloc*, a javelin; O.H.G. *gabel*, a fork].
- GADDS**, *sb. pl.* (Der., Cdg., Cor., var. dial. uses in Sc., Irel., Eng. and Amer.) Tools in the form of wedges for cutting stone and ore (J.M.), (Hooson).
[ON. *gaddr*, spike, nail].
- GALLERY**, *sb.* A drift, level, or adit (Mawe).
- GANG**, *sb.* A party of miners working together in the same mine (J.M.).
[The use of *gang* in the sense of a 'crew' or 'company' is late and is rather Scand. than E., OE. *genge*, a troop].
- GANG RAKE**, or *Gange*, *sb.* A rake or vein which has a grove or shaft whereby to descend to the shaft foot (T.T.).
[ME. *gang*, a way, course, from OE. *gang*, a journey].
- GANGART**, *sb.* (conf. to Der.) The sides of a mine; frequently called the wall (Mawe).
- GANGWAY**, *sb.* A horizontal passage in a mine along which the 'bouse' is carried to the tail end of the shaft (J.M.).
[E. from ME. *gang*, a way, with the word 'way' unnecessarily added].
- ***GANK**, *sb.* A soil lying in some veins of a very red or yellow colour (Hooson).

- GATE**, *sb.* Ways and passages in a mine (J.M.); the same as gallery, drift, level, adit (Mawe).
[In prov. E. and ME. we find *gate*, street; this use is Scand.; ON. *gata*, a street, lane].
- GEAR**, *sb.* Also called Boose (q.v.), Fell, and Vestry (J.M.); a general name for all 'deads,' when cut out of the 'wholes'; some call it by the name of 'work' (Hooson).
[OE. *gearwe*, preparation, dress, ornament].
- GEARS**, *sb. pl.* Cart-harness for the men to draw ore out (Mawe).
- GHURR**, *sb.* See Gur.
- GING**, *v.* 'To ging up a shaft,' is to climb up the mine shaft (J.M.).
[*Gang*, to go].
- GINGING**, *pr. p.* (Conf. to Der.) Arching the mouth of a mine-shaft with stone to prevent cattle, etc., falling in (J.M.).
- GINGONIN'**, *pr. p.* Walling up a shaft instead of timbering, to keep the loose earth from falling in (Mawe).
- GLANCE**. See Ore.
- GRAND JURY**, *sb.* The Twenty-four, or Body of the mine appointed to try mining cases, and assist the Bar-master.
- GREEN-LINNET**, *sb.* Green ore of lead, pyromorphite, phosphate of lead. There is (or was) a mine of this name at Brassington.
- GREET**, *sb.* (wide dial. use). Finely pulverized soil, earth, etc. (Hooson).
[OE. *grēot*, sand, dust, earth, gravel].
- GRIP**, *sb.* (wide dial. use). A small narrow cavity in a mine, or in a rocky or hilly place (J.M.).
[OE. *grēp*, a channel].
- GROVE**, or groove, *sb.* (Nhb., Dur., Cum., Wm., Yks., Lan., Stf., Der., Lin., Wor., also Som.) The work done by miners in making shafts, drifts, cuttings, sumps, etc.

(J.M.); A pit leading down to a mine (T.T.) (1670 Pettus); the shaft or pit sunk into the earth; they are sometimes sunk in the vein and sometimes out (T.H.), (Mawe).

“Grove is the pit that leads down to the mine,” 1670 Pettus. I will that my wife sole have all my *groves*. 1505. D.A.J., xiv, 49.

[*Grove*, a mine, is the real E. form, and merely a peculiar use of the word *grove*, usually applied to trees. OE. *grafan*, to cut, dig, grave. Du. *Groef*, *groeve*, a pit, mine; Goth. *grōba*, a hole].

GUDGEON, *sb.* A piece of wood used in the mine for roofing where the soil is loose, etc. (J.M.).

GUR, *sb.* “Which philosophers call the mother of mettals” (T.H.); ghurr, thurr, “called by learned men, the mother of mettles, but for my part I am unacquainted with it” (Hooson).

HACK, *sb.* (gen. dial. use). A pickaxe (J.M.); a tool like a mattock (T.T.), (T.H.).

HADE, *sb. and v.* (Nhb., Dur., Yks., Stf., Der.). A slope (T.T.); the inclination of the vein (Mawe). A vein of ore, or seam of coal, which is not horizontal, is said to ‘hade’ or slope towards a point of the compass (J.M.), (T.T.); any shaft or turn which descends like the side of a house, or like the descent of a steep hill, is said to hade (T.H.); to incline (Mawe).

HADINGS, *sb. pl.* Such parts of a vein as incline when other parts are perpendicular (Mawe).

HANG-BENCH, *sb.* A board nailed across the sole trees of the drawing ‘stoce’ (J.M.); hange-bench, hing-bench (T.T.); Hangbench (Mawe). See Stow.

HANGING SIDE, *sb.* The higher side of a vein of ore which is not perpendicular (J.M.), (Mawe).

HEAD-TREE, *sb.* A piece of wood set to support the roof in cutting thro’ the ‘old man’ or rubbish (J.M.); a piece of timber to support the roof in a ‘gate’ (Hooson). See Slider.

HOLE, *sb.* A miner by digging a hole, and cutting a cross (*q.v.*) on the surface of a vein first found by him, thereby established possession (T.T.).

HOPPER, or **Hoppet**, *sb.* (gen. dialect use). The dish or hoppet, used by miners to measure ore in; in the King's Field, High Peak contains 15 pints; in Low Peak 14 pints; and in Youlgreave and some other customary lordships 16 pints; 9 dishes make a load of Ore (J.M.).

HORSE, *sb.* A piece of wood about a foot long with a hole bored in the middle through which a rope is fastened; the miner sits on this board with the rope between his legs and is wound up and down shafts which are too wide to climb (Hooson).

HORSE HEAD, *sb.* A hollow square of wood to collect the wind at the top of a mine, from which it is carried by a pipe or 'fang' down the shaft; the Horse Head turns as the wind changes (J.M.), (Mawe), (Hooson).

HUTCH, *sb. and v.* A sieve used for hutching or dressing peasy-ore (T.T.).

[Hutch, a box. ME. *huche*, *hucche*. Fr. *huche*, a hutch, bin; Late L. *hutica*, a hutch, box; of unknown origin. Perhaps Teutonic (Skeat)].

***HUTTRILL**, *sb.* Any hard 'panel' in a vein or pipe, forcing the miner to turn aside to avoid it (Hooson).

ICLES, *sb.* (Nor. and N. Mid.) Water icles or icicles; stalactites formed on the roofs of mines and caverns by deposit of carbonate of lime from water (J.M.).

[From a ME. form *ikyl*, *ickles*; OE. *ísgicel*, compound of *ís*, ice and *gicel*, a small piece of ice].

IDLE-PEG, *sb.* A peg to put thro' the drawing 'stoce' blade, to stop it from turning (J.M.), (Hooson). See Jig-pin.

The name is derived from the fact that when the peg is in, the windlass is not working.

- JAGG**, *v.* (Sc., Nhb., and N. Mid.). To carry ore from the mine, when cleaned and dressed, to the mill to be smelted, on horseback in small bags (J.M.), (Hooson). The word is still in dial. use in Derb. to denote a small load *e.g.*, of hay.
- JAGGER**, *sb.* A man in charge of 'jagging' horses (J.M.), Jagger-lads (Hooson).
- JAGGING-HORSE**, *sb.* A horse used to 'jag' ore from mine to mill (J.M.).
- JAUM** (Jamb), *sb.* (Nrf., Dor.) A band of clay running across a vein (Hooson). [From *jam*, something 'jammed' in, rather than from *jamb*, a side-post].
- JIG-PIN**, *sb.* A pin used to stop the machine in drawing, when necessary (Mawe), (R.F.). See Idle-peg.
- JOINT**, *sb.* A natural break in beds of rock; Hooson classifies them as end-, flat-, bed-, slip-, dry-, cross-, sparry-, cauky-, clay-, gankey-, rider-, and back-.
- JUMBLES**, *sb. pl.* The meeting of two cross veins of ore (J.M.); when the vein is confusedly mixed with rocks, clay and tumblers, so that the property is altered (Hooson).
- JUMPER**, *sb.* A tool for boring (Mawe).
- KAUK**, *sb.* See Calk.
- KEBBLE**, *sb.* A white opaque spar, calcareous, not rhomboidal (J.M.). See keval.
- KECKLE-MECKLE**, *sb.*, *conf.* to Der. The poorest kind of lead ore; yields only 'Smitham' (J.M.), (Hooson).
- KEVAL**, **KEVEL**, **KEVELL**, **KEVVLE**, *sb.* (*conf.* to Der.). A hard white or yellow mineral (J.M.); calcareous spar, fluor, and barytes (Mawe), (Stokes); of many colours, but the most common is brown (Hooson).
- KIBBLE**, *sb.* (Nhb., Dur., Cum., Wm., Yks., Der., Dev., Cor.) A bucket used in drawing up the 'boose,' or mixed materials from a mine (J.M.), (Mawe), (Hooson).
- KICKER**, or **Stalch**, *sb.* Ground left by the miner in first cutting a vein to keep the sides of the vein from falling

down (J.M.); a branch or small piece of wholes, left for the support of some rider or large stone, or else some lid (Hooson).

KILES, *sb.* (1) Small leathers used by miners to fasten the chains (J.M.). (2) (Nhb.), *kyles*, *sb.* small bits of iron made to drive into the eye of any tool, after the hard-wood wedges are driven in as far as may be; without two of these at least the tools will not stay fast to the head long (Hooson).

[Dan. *kile*, a wedge]. See Coil, and Quoin.

KING'S FIELD, or **FEE**, *sb.* That part of the lead-mining district where the King owns the mining rights thro' the Duchy of Lancaster (J.M.).

KIT, *sb.* A wooden vessel of any size (Mawe).

[ODu. *kitte*, a tub; Du. *kit*, a wooden can.]

KNITS, *sb. pl.* See Nittings; small particles of ore (Stokes), *i.e.*, nuts.

KNOCK-BACK ORE or **KNOCK-BARK**, *sb.* (W. Yks., Der.). Ore mixed with calk, or keval (J.M.), (T.T.).

KNOCKINGS, *sb. pl.* Ore after it has been broken on the knockstone (T.T.); lead ore with sparry matter as cut from the vein (Mawe).

KNOCKSTONE, *sb.* A stone to break ore on (J.M.); sometimes of cast-iron (Mawe).

KYLES, *sb.* See Kiles.

***LASK**, *sb*, *conf.* to Der. Spare rope in drawing shafts, sumps, etc.; 'no lask' is when the rope is too short (Hooson). Apparently used as a word of command. [LG. *laske*, a flap; Dan. *lask*, a scarf; E. *lash*, a thong, flexible part of a whip etc.].

LEADINGS, *sb. pl.* Small sparry veins (Mawe).

LEAP, *sb.* A distortion in the vein (Stokes).

LEAP, *v.* A vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again a few feet above (Mawe); when the vein 'leaps' aside as much as a yard, two or three, or more (Hooson).

LEATH, *adj.* (N. Cy., Cum., Wm., Yks., Lan., Chs., Der., Lin., Dev.) When a hard vein has some part soft it is called leath (J.M.), (Hooson).

LENCH, *sb.* See Lencheon.

LENCHION, *sb.* (Chs. Der.). A shelf of rock left in a mine-shaft (J.M.); Lench, these happen by the vein taking some small leap, or by some rider that chops in at some bed-joint, or leaves off at the same, and there stands jutting out a part of the side within the shaft, sump, or gate (Hooson).

[Connected with OE. *hlinc*, ridge, slope, hill].

LEPPEY, *adj.* (Hamp., W. Cy., Dor., Som.) When 'work' is soft, kind and winable (Hooson); 'lippey' weather, that is soft and wet.

LEVEL, *sb.* A flat way from one part of a mine to another; sometimes used for a sough to drain water from the mine (J.M.); an adit, gallery, or sough (Mawe).

LIBERTY, *sb.* A district where any person has the right to search for and get ore (J.M.).

LID, Lidd, *sb.* The cover that lies over veins sometimes, but over pipes always, it is by this they are distinguished from 'flats' (Hooson).

LIDS AND TREES, *sb. pl.* Light temporary timbering with one head-tree, with a fork set under it, often in the middle or near it (Hooson).

LIDDED, *adj.* A 'pipe' of ore is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted (J.M.).

LIMP, Limpeth, *sb.* (Nhb., Dur., Yks., Stf., Der.). A hand-shovel used for skimming the base minerals from the top of the minerals during washing (letter to a friend, 1766); an iron plate used to strike refuse from the sieve in washing lead ore (Mawe); a small and thin piece of board shaped almost half round, and it is shod on the circular edge with iron (Hooson). A small board to skim the sieve when washing ore (J.M.).

LINNETS, *sb. pl.* Pieces of brown lead-ore, mimetite

(Stokes); mimetite, or mimetesite, chloro-arsenate of lead, so rarely met with, and then in such small amounts that it is of no importance as an ore of lead.

LOAD, sb. A load of ore is nine dishes of ore (T.T.); nine dishes of ore, each dish being about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (T.H.).

***LOBB, sb.** A vein of ore which goes down perpendicularly for a few yards, then horizontal for a few yards and so on, like a stairway (J.M.). Lobs are steps that ascend or descend in mines (T.T.), (T.H.); these are subterranean stairs (Hooson).

LOCH, sb. See Lough.

LORD, sb. The owner of a mineral field or liberty (J.M.); he is the chief proprietor to whom lot or farm is paid by the miner for his liberty to dig, delve, subvert and turn up, in any man's land within the liberties (Hooson).

LOT, sb. A customary duty on minerals paid to the crown or lessees of the Crown in the form of a dish of ore out of every certain number mined (J.M.), (T.T.); the 13th dish which the barmaster takes for the King or farmer (T.H.). See Cope.

[E. *lot*, a portion, share, fate; OE. *hlot*.]

LOUGH, Loch, sb. An opening or natural cavity, very common in hard 'pipe' works among ore, whether it be in ribs or lumps (J.M.); a cavity in a vein (Mawe); a self openness, very common in hard pipe-works (Hooson).

[Gael, *lough*, *loch*, a lake].

LUMB, sb. The falls of water or the cavity into which they fall are in some places called 'lumbs' (J.M.); broken strata. 'The fluor-spar mines at Castleton are interesting to curiosity as they shew such a variety of *lumbs*, or broken strata, filled up with adventitious matter (Mawe, p. 57); a hole made for catching water (Stokes); lumb of clay, a gulph of clay that sets down into some hard rock, of great length and breadth and

also of a great depth (Hooson); lumb of water, when we sink two or three yards deeper than the design of a shaft on purpose to hold water one night at least, this we call a lumb; in sumps the same method is used; teeming and drawing from lumb to lumb (Hooson).

[*cf. Lumb*, an element in place-names].

LYINGSIDE, *sb.* The lower side of a vein that hades (J.M.); the same with 'hading side' (Hooson).

MALLION, or Mallon, *sb.* (wide dial. use, in var. forms). A soft 'keval'; in general found in spacious veins; of divers colours, white, dun, and brown; a kind of 'tuft,' ore sometimes lying in it in lumps (J.M.); of divers colours, as white, dun, brown, and is always soft; it is a kind of tuft, lying much softer than tuft itself (Hooson).

[*Malm*, var. spellings. A soft friable limestone; a rich clayey soil mixed with chalk. OE. **mealm*, in *mealmiht*, sandy, chalky].

MANDREL, *sb.* (N. Cy., Yks., Wal., Stf., Der., Shr.). A tool similar to the 'hack' or pickaxe, but more strong and square, having sharp square points at both ends; for cutting hard work in the mines for which hacks are unfit (J.M.), (Hooson).

MARGASITA, *sb.* By this we miners understand nothing else but brasil (Hooson); marcasite, a form of pyrites which decomposes readily.

[Med. Lat., *marcasita*].

MAIN RAKE, *sb.* Principal or leading vein of ore (J.M.).

MAINTAINER, *sb.* One who holds a share in a lead-mine (J.M.).

MAINTENANCE, *sb.* An unjust or wrongful upholding of a person or cause (J.M.).

MAUL, *sb.* A heavy hammer (J.M.), (Mawe).

[E. *mall*; ME. *malle*. A large wooden hammer, from Lat. *malleum*, a hammer, *cf.* mallet].

MEER, *sb.* (1) A pond or pool of water necessary to miners for washing their ore (T.T.).

[OE. *mere*, a mere, lake, a pool].

(2) A certain length of a vein of ore (J.M.). Lord's Meer, Founder Meer, Taker Meer. A customary measure of land containing lead ore (T.T.); to which a Derbyshire miner is entitled when he finds a metallic vein (T.T.). Formerly in the Low Peak 29 yards in length and in the High Peak 31 yards, the breadth being from skirt to skirt (T.H.), (Mawe), (Hooson). (1670 Pettus).

[OE. *maere*, a mark, bound, end].

MEER-DISH. The proportion paid to the Bar-master for freeing the ground (Notts. and Derb. N. and Q. i, 177).

MEER-STAKE, *sb.* A large stake driven into the ground in the middle of a cross; sometimes at every meer's end (J.M.); a pin of wood driven into the earth by the Barmaster, at the end of the founder's meer, at the time they are freed, in order to show their extent or end. In the High Peak a meer-stake is not now necessary (T.T.), (T.H.), (Hooson).

MERE, see Meer.

MID-FEATHERS, *sb.* Roads cut from the middle part of a mine-shaft (J.M.); a small kind of pipe running in the space between others (Hooson).

MINE ROYAL, *sb.* A mine of gold or silver which belongs to the King by prerogative (J.M.).

MINERAL WAY, *sb.* A miner's right of way from his working to the nearest public road (J.M.).

MOCK ORE, *sb.* Zinc blende often found in veins, and attendant on lead ore (J.M.); Black-jack (Hooson); blende, zinblende, sulphide of zinc; the name 'blende' signifies blind or delusive, because although it sometimes resembles galena, it contains no lead; formerly regarded as a worthless mineral.

- MOULDINGS, *sb. pl.* Very small pieces of ore found on the tops of veins, one may crumble it with one's fingers (Hooson).
- NEW THING, *sb.* Signifies a vein that has never been wrought (T.T.).
- NEXT TAKER, *sb.* He who makes the cross next after the finder (T.T.), (T.H.). See Meer.
- NICK, *sb.* A notched stick by which the reckoning is kept; also used in the West Riding Coal-field (T.T.). See Spindle, Stow.
- NICK, *v.* To nick, means cutting a notch in a stick (T.T.).
- NICKING, *pr. p.* The process of claiming a mine not in workmanship (J.M.).
- NITTINGS, *sb.* Refuse of good ore (J.M.); knits, small particles of ore (Mawe); the ore that stays in the sieve in washing of smitham (Hooson); *i.e.* nuts or nuttings.
- NOG, *sb.* (wide dial. use). A piece of iron driven into wood to prevent forks from getting loose (J.M.); a piece of wood that we put in the noghole to keep the forks in their places (Hooson).
[ME. *knag*, in same sense].
- NOGER, *sb.* An auger used to bore holes in stone (J.M.). (Mawe), (Hooson).
[The modern form *auger* has lost its initial 'n'; OE. *nafegár*, an auger, ME. *nauger*].
- NOGHOLE, *sb.* Hole bored in the slider or head-tree where a nog is put (Hooson).
- *NOOSEPEN. Putting the 'clives' under the 'corfe bule' and clasping them over the top to the rope; this gives notice to the drawer that the shift is over (J.M.), (Hooson).
- NUT-WEDGE, *sb.* A small, strong steel wedge for loosening spar, tuft and other soft material (Hooson).
- O'ERLAYER, *sb.* A piece of wood used to place the sieve on after washing the ore in a vat (Mawe).
- OFFAL, *sb.* Waste ore. (Wood. *Tithe Causes*, p. 113).

OLD MAN, *sb.* An old vein that has been exhausted, or abandoned; also base minerals, deads, rubbish (T.T.); places worked centuries ago, or in former ages (Mawe); this is gear that has been stirred up or cut before by somebody (Hooson); owd mon (R.F.).

OLD THING, *sb.* A vein that has been worked and abandoned (T.T.).

OLD WORKS, *sb. pl.* Mines that have fallen in or stand unworked (T.T.), (T.H.).

ONGES. See Ouges.

OPENCAST, *sb.* A vein worked open from the day (Mawe).

OPENS, *sb. pl.* Large Caverns (Mawe).

ORE, *sb.* The principal lead ore is 'galena,' blue lead, blue ore, potter's ore, glance, it is a sulphide; white lead ore, is a carbonate, the white lead of commerce is prepared from it.

[OE. *ór*, ore].

OUGES, *sb. pl.* Solid, hard and firm rock (limestone) which bound the veins (J.M.); onges (Stokes), (Hooson). See Woughs.

[*Ouch, nouch*, the socket of a precious stone, an ornament. OF. *nouche*, OHG. *nuscha*, brooch, clasp, etc., of Celtic origin. For loss of 'n' cf. *noger*].

"Thou shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold" (*Ex.* xxviii, 11).

Dol. Ay, marry; our chains and our jewels.

Fal. 'Your brooches, pearls and owches':—

Shaks. 2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 53.

PANEL, *sb.* A small piece of wholes that is left uncut, to support some weight, or because it is more hard than ordinary, or dead, and not worth cutting (Hooson). See Kicker, Stalch.

PANES, *sb. pl.* (Hooson under Bangerts).

PANNES, *sb. pl.* (Hooson under Brouse).

PAWN, *sb.* A pledge of money put into the barmaster's hands at the time a plaintiff causes the barmaster to arrest a mine (T.T.), (T.H.), (Hooson).

PEASY, *adj.* A lesser assortment of ore (J.M.); derived from 'peas of' ore.

PEE, *sb.* The point of intersection at which two veins meet and cross each other (J.M.), (T.T.), (T.H.), (Hooson).

"We say, if any vein or rake go cross through another rake or vein, he that comes to the *Pee* first shall have it and may work therein, so far as he can reach with a pick, or hack, having a helve three quarters of a yard long, so that he stand wholly within his own cheeks, when he works such a *pee*,"
Art. 38.

PEES of Ore, *sb. pl.* The chief sign of a vein; small pieces of ore like walnuts, beans, and lesser, which are discovered by the bit, or point of the hack (Hooson). See Peasy. Evidently named from similarity to 'peas' in size and shape.

PICK, *sb.* A tool for cutting down rocks of stone (T.T.), (T.H.); pole-picks, for hard work; sticking-picks, for slitting straight stickings of cawk, spar, etc., mixed with the ore; foulden-head, the smallest tool used by the miner, scarce a pound weight (Hooson).

PIPE, *sb.* A pipe or ore differs from a vein by its irregularity in width; pipes and 'flats' are the same; they always lie flat having in general a hard lid or roof and sole (J.M.); in which the ore runs forward endways in a hole, and does not sink downwards or in a vein (T.T.), (T.H.); a vein running unlike a rake, having a rock roof and sole, rakes are perpendicular, pipes are flat (Mawe, p. 32).

PIPEWORK, *sb.* See Pipe.

PITCHER-CHIRT, *sb.* Under heading *vein*, Hooson gives this without explanation; Glover mentions 'white chert,' called china stone; this is used in the manu-

facture of earthenware as well as porcelain, hence the name 'pitcher-chert.'

PLIM-LINE, *sb.* A Plumb-line (Hooson).

PLUG AND WING, *sb.* Wedges, used anciently for splitting the rock (R.F.).

POLLING, or Poling, *pr. p.* Dressing the calk, spar, etc., off the lead, in order to its being roasted and crushed (T.T.).

POLLINGS, *sb. pl.* Small poles driven over the tops of stemples, to keep rubbish from falling into the mine or works (J.M.), (Mawe), (Hooson).

POSSESSION, *sb.* The right to a meer of ground, which miners enjoy by placing stows upon it (T.T.), (T.H.); when stows are placed on a vein, it is said to be in possession (Mawe); possessions, or possession-stows, small stows, set at the beginning of every meer of ground to denote possession; if the stow-blades appear eight or ten inches out of the ground it is sufficient (Hooson). See Prickers, Stow.

PRICKER, *sb.* A thin piece of iron used to make a hole for the *fuzze* to fire a blast (Mawe); of copper (Stokes). See Fuzze-borer.

PRICKERS, *sb. pl.* False possession-stows consisting of stow-blades and spindle only, which pricked into the ground look like possession-stows (Hooson).

PRIMGAP, Primegap, Prymegappe, *sb.* A portion of a vein, etc., less than half a meer, lying between different titles; by custom primgaps belong to the Lord or 'farmer' (T.T.), (Mawe).

[Fr., Lat., *prime*, first, chief.]

"And if two Founders in one Rake be set,
Perchance the Farmers may a Prim-gapp get,"

Manlove, 1653.

PROGGING, *pr. p.* Gen. dial. use. Sinking shafts without having first discovered a vein (T.T.).

[E. *prog*, to search for odds and ends; hence *prog*, provisions; of doubtful etym.]

PROPING, *pr. p.* An old way of discovering veins by use of spade and pick (Hooson).

[E. *probe* Lat. *probare*, to prove].

PROPING-SPADE, *sb.* A spade with helve about four feet long, the blade about 15 or 16 inches long and about 6 inches broad (Hooson).

PUNCHEONS, *sb. pl.* (N. Cy., Yks., Der.). Pieces of wood used in mines to prop up the ground (J.M.), (Hooson).

PURCHASE, *v.* See Cave.

"No caver ought to purchase in any man's ground before eight of the clock in the morning, nor after four in the afternoon, on pain to forfeit for every such offence, 12d. to the Lord of the Field, or Farmer," *Art. 47.*

PURCHASERS, *sb. pl.* See Cavers.

"No Purchaser ought to stop him, or any miner, from any wash-trough, at any time, on pain to forfeit for every such offence, 12d. to the Lord of the Field, or Farmer," *Art. 47.*

QUARTER CORD, *sb.* The barmaster keeps a cord or chain to measure and lay out ground for miners; it varies in different areas; it is a quarter of a meer in length (J.M.), (T.T.); $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards long (T.H.); used in laying out of flats (Hooson).

QUICK, *adj.* Veins, etc., which bear ore are said to be quick (Hooson); on the other hand veins devoid of ore are 'dead,' *q.v.* [OE. *cwic*, living].

QUIRK. See Wherk.

QUOIN or Coil, *sb.* A wedge for splitting rock (R.F.).

[F. *coin*, wedge, corner, die for stamping; Lat. *cuneus*].

RACE, *sb.* A small thread of spar, calk, or ore itself (Hooson). See Root.

[OFr. *rais*, *raiz*, a root; Lat. *radicem*, acc. of *radix*, a root].

RACHEL, *sb.* (Sc., Yks., Der., Not.). Small fragments of stone (J.M.); rachel, loose stones (Mawe); rachill, small shivery loose stones that most commonly lie on the top of the rock (Hooson).

RAKE, *sb.* and *v.* (Nhb., Yks., Der.). Wider and stronger than an ordinary vein; distinguished from a pipe or flat by being in an upright situation (J.M.), (T.T.); the same with a vein (T.H.); a perpendicular vein (Mawe); this word is commonly used for vein, yet we may observe some difference therein; one never hears a miner say, "I have found a new rake," but vein; after work is commenced to call it a rake seems fit enough (Hooson). Veins are seldom quite vertical, that is they 'rake' from the perpendicular.

"Rake is a vein of Oar that lieth between two woughs, that is not covered with a lid stone, and not a rake made with teeth" 1670, Pettus.

"By Custom old in Wirksworth Wapentake,
If any of this Nation find a Rake,
Or sign, or leading to the same; may set
In any ground, and there Lead-oar may get."

Manlove, 1653.

"Each meer in a Rake or pipe-work containing 29 yards in length," Art. 1.

RANDOM O'TH RAKE, *sb.* Veins which do not lie regularly, but are found dispersed on either side of a rake, are said to lie at random o'th Rake (T.T.), (J.M.).

RIB, *sb.* The substance of ore in a vein (J.M.); many times a vein will carry two ribs (Hooson).

RIDDLE, *sb.* (Gen. dial. use). A coarse circular sieve of iron (J.M.), (Hooson).

[OE. *hrīddel*, a riddle, sieve].

RIDER, See Rither.

RIGGOTT, *sb.* (N. Cy., Yks., Lan., Chs., Stf., Der., Lei. Shr.). A notch or nick in the plug of a blasting-hole, through which the fuse passes (Hooson).

[cf. OFr. *rigot* (also *rigol*), a stream].

- RISE**, *sb.* A rise is when veins, or pipes take a chop up higher than ordinary into their proper lids (Hooson).
- RISING**, *pr. p.* A miner working upwards above his head is said to be *rising* (Mawe).
- RITHER** or **Rider**, *sb.* (Nhb., Dur., Cum., Yks.). A rock or stone lying in the middle of a vein, so as to cut it or divide it into two branches (J.M.); or turn it from its direct course (T.T.), (T.H.), (Mawe), (Hooson).
[OE. *rith*, a trench *writhan*, to twist].
- RITHER-POINT**, *sb.* That point of the stone where a vein comes in or goes out of another (T.T.).
- ROCHE**, or **Roach**, *sb.* The same as rock (Hooson); ore found on the side of the main vein and divided from it by rock or rither (R.F.).
[ME. *roche*, Fr. *roche*, rock].
- ROD**, Divining. See *Virgula*.
- ROOF**, *sb.* The upper part above the miner's head (Mawe); that part which is uppermost or over one's head in cutting any drift or waygate (Hooson).
- ROOF-WORKS**, *sb. pl.* Wood work supporting the roof of a mine (T.T.).
- ROOT**, *sb.* Rute, a small thread of ore under a finger thick (Hooson). See *Race*.
- RUBBLE**, *sb.* (Gen. dial. use). The same as *rachell* (*q.v.*), (Mawe); broken stones, waste matter, refuse.
- RUN**, *sb.* A branch from a vein or pipe (Hooson).
- RUN**, *v.* When the earth falls, and fills up shafts or works, it is said to *run* (Mawe).
- SADDLE**, *sb.* An iron covering round the turn-tree of a drawing-stows, to prevent the rope slipping off (Hooson).
- ***SAUNTE**. The first pee or bit of ore that the cavers find in a morning by purchasing, on which they have some observation for their success all the day after (Hooson); no doubt Hooson means that 'cavers' use the expression on finding their first piece of ore.
[Fr. *Santé*, health].

SCAFFOLD, *sb.* A platform where miners work above the heads of others (Mawe).

SCAFLINGS, *sb.* (Yks., Lan., Chs., Der.). Scaffolding poles and boards (J.M.).

SCAFLINGS, *sb. pl.* (Chs., Der.). Waste from ore when dressing it (J.M.); scafflings, what comes off the ore in dressing it (Hooson).

SCRIN, *sb.* See Skrin.

SEAM, *sb.* A seam of minerals having an appearance of a vein (J.M.).

SENPHIS, *sb. pl.* The signs of a vein which appear on the surface of the ground or just below; *i.e.* symptoms (Hooson).

SET, *sb.* A lease or occupation of land for mining (T.T.). Also used as a verb "to let on lease" See setting.

SETTING for a mine. A term for the customary occupation of land for mining (T.T.).

"The vulgar term is, setting for a Mine,
For th' grace of God, and what I there can find,"

Manlove, 1653.

SHACKS, Shakes, *sb. pl.* (1) Open shack, a large cavity in a vein or rock (Mawe), (Hooson).

(2) Closed shack, a cavity filled with loose gear, as chirts, stones and gravel (J.M.), (Hooson).

SHAFT, *sb.* A perpendicular entrance to a mine or vein; a level or horizontal shaft is an 'adit' (T.T.); same as a groove (T.H.), (Mawe).

SHAKES, *sb. pl.* Fissures in the earth (Mawe). See Shacks.

SHALE, *sb.* Beds of argillaceous material, hard or soft.

SHIFT, *sb.* A working day (T.T.).

*SHOD, *sb.* The signs of a vein at or near the day (Hooson).

SINKING, *pr. p.* Working deeper (Mawe).

SKIRTS, *sb. pl.* Mineral lying between the ore and the rock (Hooson).

SKRIN, *sb.* A narrow cleft or cavity in a rock or hill where

- lead ore is sometimes found; often found in a mine (J.M.); the least kind of vein (Hooson); a small vein (Mawe). Under forms *Scrinch*, *scrines*, meaning a morsel, small pieces, wide dial. use.
- SLAG**, *sb.* The dross remaining after smelting lead ore (T.T.).
- SLAUM**, *sb.* Soft minerals with yellow earth which are signs of a vein (J.M.).
- SLICKENSIDE**, *sb.* and *v.* The polished sides of rocks which have rubbed together during movements of the earth's crust (Mawe); as finely polished as a mirror, hence it was termed by the miner a slicken or slicken-sides (R.F.). See Cracking-wholes.
- SLIDE**, *sb.* A species of vein, not being properly a vein, nor a cross-vein; they are generally of small size and consist of clay (T.T.).
- SLIDER**. Two sliders and two forks were used to support the sides of a shaft (Hooson); Bunnings, Polings, Stemples, Forks, and Slyder. (Manlove, 1653). See Squarewood.
- SLITTING THE STICKING**, *pr. p.* Loosening the sides of a vein to allow the ore to be easier got (Hooson).
- SLYDER**, *sb.* See Slider.
- SMELT**, or **Smilt**, *v.* The process of extracting lead from ore by use of heat. Hence smelting, *pr. p.* smelting-house, *sb.*, smelting-hearth.
- SMILTER**, *sb.* A melter of ore (R.F.).
- SMITHAM**, or **Smytham**, *sb.* (Nhb., Dur., Yks., Stf., Der., Not.). Small pieces of ore obtained from masses of mineral not rich in ore (J.M.); that part of the lead-ore which, from the smallness of its particles goes through and sinks to the bottom of the sieve or hutch during the process of hutching or dressing the peasy ore (T.T.); lead-ore stamped and powdered down, like powder or sand to cleanse the stones and earth from the ore (T.H.).

[Var. of OE. *smedma*, fine powder, cf. archaic Dan. *smitten*, Sw. dial. *smitter*, fragment].

SOLE, *sb.* The bottom or floor of a rake or pipe; of a shaft, turn, or drift (J.M.), (T.T.), (Mawe).

SOLE-STONE, *sb.* The termination of a 'pipe' downwards (J.M.).

SOLETREES, *sb. pl.* Pieces of flat wood, forming part of a stow (T.T.), (Mawe).

SOUGH, *sb.* (Gen. dial. use). A passage driven in the ground to draw water from a mine, (J.M.), (T.T.); also called an adit (T.H.); an adit or level (Mawe), (Hooson).

SPAR, *sb.* 1. Glass spar. 2. Sugarcandy spar. 3. Horsetooth spar. 4. White, hard, solid spar, whole veins being composed of it (Hooson).

Fluor-spar, Calc-spar (Calcite), Heavy-spar (Barytes)

SPARK of Ore, *sb.* A large block of ore in a vein (Hooson).

SPINDLE, *sb.* A small piece of wood between the stows blades in 'drawing stows' and 'possession stows' (J.M.); in Manlove's time it was customary to *nick* the spindle if a grove were unworked for three weeks, after three nicks the barmaster was empowered to remove the stowes, and re-set the mine (T.T.), (T.H.), (Mawe); a sound handsome stick, 5 or 6 inches below the turntree (Hooson).

"Or if a spindle wanting be to nick,

'Tis no possession, no not for a week."

Manlove, 1653.

SQUAREWGOD, *sb.* This consisteth of two sliders and two forks (Hooson); used to support the sides of a shaft. Two sliders were cut the full length of the sides, and the 'forks' wedged between.

***STALCH** or Kicker, *sb.* Prop of wood to support the roof of a mine, or a piece of solid ground left for the same purpose (J.M.), (Stokes). Var. of *stalk*. See Stence.

- STAMPERS, *sb. pl.* Persons who beat the ore small and fit for the washers (T.T.).
- STEMPLE, *sb.* (Sc., Yks., Der., Cdg., Cor.). A piece of wood in the side of a shaft to climb by (J.M.), (Mawe), (Hooson).
- STENCE, *sb.* Wood used to support the roof of a mine (Hooson), (Stokes). See Stalch.
- STEWARD, *sb.* The chief judicial and ministerial officer connected with the mineral customs of Derbyshire. His office is, however, a usurpation of that of Bar-master (T.T.).
- STICKING, *sb.* The rib of ore in a vein (J.M.); narrow veins of ore (Mawe); all skrins, and smaller kind of veins (Hooson); ore which adheres to the sides of a work (R.F.).
- *STIMMER, *sb.* A piece of iron used to ram the powder in the hole when blasting (Mawe), (R.F.).
- STOOK, *sb.* The same as Cleaving-wedge, *q.v.*
- STOOL, or stole, *sb.* (Conf. to Der.). That part of a mine or vein which the miner cuts before him, about two yards high (J.M.); also, a stool is when the whole depth of a vein has been worked and the miner begins work horizontally, the end before him is the stool (T.T.), (T.H.), (Hooson). Same as *stall* in other mining districts. See Chasing the Stole to th' Stake.
 " We say that all men ought to work their ground truly, and chase their stool to their grounds end." Art VIII.
- STOPE, *sb.* (Cum., Der., Cor.). A hole or step cut into the side of a shaft or vein to hold a 'stemple' (J.M.), (Hooson); a piece of mineral ground to be worked (Mawe); a stope appears to mean 'step,' from a method of getting out the ore from a vein in steps, not keeping to one level. Preserves the OE. form.
 [OE. *stæpe*, a pace, *stapan*, to go, advance, pt.t. *stóp*].
- STOPING, *pr. p.* Cutting mineral ground with a pick (Mawe). This appears to mean cutting out the ore in 'steps,' not keeping to one level.

STOPPRICE, Stoprise, sb. In removing rock a 'stope' or hole was driven into it to introduce a 'coin,' 'quoin' or wedge to burst it open; hence, that depth of rock which was thus cut away was called Stope-rise (R.F.).

STOP-RODS. See bangerts.

STOW, Stowe, stows, stowes, stoce, stowces, stoces, stose, sb. (Yks., Der.). A windlass; there are two sorts. (1) Possession-stows which are small and denote possession (*q.v.*). (2) Drawing-stows for winding ore, etc., up the shaft. Possession-stows are constructed of seven pieces of timber, two sole-trees, two hang-benches, two stow-blades, or -grains, and a spindle. Drawing-stows are similar, but the tops of the blades have a nick shaped like an arrow-head, called a 'stow,' in which the gudgeons of the turntree rest. Both kinds will hold possession of a meer, the smaller one being used until a drawing-stows is erected. See Possession, Sole-trees, Spindle, Turntree, Hang-bench.

"They may make crosses, holes, and set their Stowes,"
Manlove, 1653.

"For stealing oar twice from the minery,
The thief that's taken fined twice shall be,
But the third time that he commits such theft,
Shall have a knife struck through his hand to th'haft,
Into the Stow, and there till death shall stand,
Or loose himself by cutting loose his hand;"

Manlove, 1653.

STOW, v. ". . . that in no Ground Crosses and Holes, that be not stowesd and booked lawfully from henceforth within 3 days, shall not stand lawful in any old Work." *Art x.*

"To stow is to set pieces of wood upon the grove or pit, or the place where miners do intend to make a Pit, so as to lay a turn-tree and rope, whereby to draw earth or mine out of the grove," 1670, Pettus.

- STOW-BLADES, *sb. pl.* The two uprights which carry the turntree.
- STOW-GRAIN, *sb. pl.* See Stow-blades.
- STRIKER, *sb.* A man who lands the kibble or corfe at a shaft-top. (J.M.).
- STRIKING-HOUSE, *sb.* A sheltered place where a striker stands (J.M.).
- STRING, *sb.* A small part of a vein which separates it from a waste vein (J.M.); a small vein of ore (Mawe); a sample, or 'leading' of a vein, or a small vein running alongside a larger vein (Hooson).
- SUMP, *sb.* (wide dial. use). A perpendicular hole underground in a mine (J.M.); not so deep as a 'turn'; a well or hole sunk to a depth of two or three yards for the purposes of draining (T.T.), (T.H.), (Mawe). A small shaft sunk in drifts (R.F.).
[Dan. *sump*, a swamp, fen, pool].
- SWALLOW, *sb.* A natural cavity in the strata (J.M.), which drains water from a mine; caverns or openings where water loses itself (Mawe).
- *SWAUGH, *sb.* A soft clay, or mixed gear of a considerable compass, yet not so large as those we call lumbs (*q.v.*), (Hooson).
- TAKE-UP. See Bout. 32 bouts is a mineral day, or take-up.
- TAKER, *sb.* A miner who 'takes' a meer alongside a 'founder meer,' or 'Lord's-meer' (J.M.).
- TAKER-MEER, *sb.* The meer taken by a miner next to the Lord's meer, or Founder meer (J.M.); when a founder has taken as many meers as he will, and the King's and farmer's half-meers have been set out, if another person take one it is called a *taker-meer*, and the act of taking is expressed by the phrase, *taking-at-him* (T.T.).
- TAPISH'D, *p. p.* (Conf. to *Derb.*). Water drawn from a mine by cavity, swallow or lumb, is said to be 'tapish'd' (J.M.); a miner who escapes from a mine

after been attacked by 'damp' is said to be *tapish'd* (Hooson); to waste or pine away, not confined to mining, but used with reference to any person, animal or thing.

TEE or Tye, *sb.* Where a vein runs into another without crossing it, is a tee, from its forming a letter 'T' in plan (J.M.), (T.T.). See Pee.

THARF, *adv.* (Sc., Nhb., Cum., Yks.). When a vein changes its nature, becoming barren and dry, yet keeping a reasonable compass, it is said to be 'tharf' (Hooson). In comb. *tharf-cake*, used in Nhb., Dur., Cum., Yks., Lan., Der.

[OE. *thorff*, unleavened].

THREE-TREES, *sb.* A kind of ladder used for going up and down mines (J.M.).

*THROSTLEBREAST, *sb.* A kind of ore mixed with brown tuft (Hooson). The allusion to the appearance of the ore is obvious.

*THURLINGS, *sb.* Communication between two shafts or to a level for air (J.M.). [OE. *thyrlian*, to pierce, from *thýrel*, a hole, bore, perforation]. See Wind-
holes.

THURR, *sb.* See Gur.

TICKETING the Ore. Putting promiscuous samples of ore into canvas bags and fixing descriptive labels to them (T.T.).

TITHE, *sb.* One tenth of such ore as is subject to the duty of lot (*q.v.*), (Letter to a Friend, 1766).

TOADSTONE, *sb.* A volcanic rock found in the limestone (J.M.).

*TRASSEL, Tressel, *sb.* Gablock, crow-bar (Hooson).

TREES AND LIDS, *sb. pl.* See Lids.

TRIBUTERS, *sb. pl.* Men who work the ore after it has been proved by the levels (Stokes).

TRIBUTE WORK, *sb.* Ore got at a fixed price, fixed by auction, by *tributers* (Stokes).

- TROGUES, *sb. pl.* (Conf. to Der.). Wooden drains like troughs (Mawe), (Stokes).
 [Preserves the OE. sound. OE. *troh, trog*, a trough or hollow vessel]. The dial. pron. in N. Der. at the present time is "trows."
- TRUNKS, *sb. pl.* (1) Wooden pipes to convey wind into mines (J.M.), (Mawe), (Hooson). cf. Trogues.
 (2) Vessels into which are placed smitham, sludge and slime; the trunks are agitated with water to separate the ore from base minerals (T.T.).
- TRUNKING, *pr. p.* The operation of washing ore in *trunks* to separate the base minerals from the metal (T.T.).
- TUFT, *sb.* A soft calcareous deposit, i.e., tufa.
- TUGWITH, *sb.* A hazel rod fastened to the spindle of a stow, passed over the turntree and the other end fastened to the spindle; by pulling at this rod the drawer can regulate the speed of the descending corfe (Hooson).
- TUMBLERS, *sb. pl.* Large stones too big to go into a corfe (Hooson).
- TURN, *sb.* A subteranean shaft going deeper than the main-shaft which connects with the surface (J.M.), (T.T.); if a mine be deep there are many turns, one below another (T.H.).
- TURNTREE, *sb.* The spindle of a stow (*q.v.*), (T.T.); only drawing-stows have turntrees which fit in slots at the top of the stow-blades some 5 or 6 inches above the spindle.
- TUTMEN, *sb pl.* Men who drive levels (Stokes).
Tote, tot, piece-work, wide dial. use.
- TUTWORK, *sb.* The work of cutting levels where no ore, or very little is got; it is paid for at so much a fathom (Stokes).
- TWENTY-FOUR men, *sb. pl.* The grand jury, or body of the mine, who consider miner's grievances, etc. (T.T.), (J.M.), (T.H.).

- TWITCH, sb.** A contraction in a vein of ore (J.M.), (T.T.), (R.F.).
- TWYBIT, sb.** A hack with both ends pointed (Hooson).
[O.E. *twi-bill*, a two-edged axe].
- TYE, sb.** See Tee.
- UNDERLAY, v.** When a vein fades from a perpendicular line it is said to underlay (Mawe).
- VAT or Fat, sb.** A tub or vessel in which ore is cleansed (J.M.), (Mawe), (R.F.).
[*Fat* is northern English, *vat*. is southern].
- VEIN, sb.** A fissure in the rock filled with ore, earth, or minerals (T.T.); that which is bounded with *woughs*, and contains ore, spar, cauck, clay, chirt, croil, brown-hen, pitcher-chert, gur, which the philosophers call the mother of mettals, and soil of all colours sometimes; when it bears ore, it is called a 'quick vein'; when no ore, a 'dead vein' (T.H.).
- VESTRY.** See gear.
- VIEW, sb.** An inspection of a mine by a proper authority (T.T.).
- VIRGULA DIVINATORIA, sb.** A hazel rod in the shape of a letter Y, used for discovering ore (Hooson), (R.F.).
"To cut the wondrous rod and thence define
The place and bearing of the hidden mine."
Furness, 1836, p. 16.
- WARGEAR, sb.** A general name for all tools, timber, rope, corves, etc. belonging to a mine (Hooson).
- WASH-HOLE, sb.** A place where refuse is thrown (Mawe).
- WASH-TROUGH sb.** A vessel constructed to hold water for the purpose of washing lead-ore therein (T.T.).
See Hutch.
- WATER-HOLES, sb. pl.** Place made by miners to collect water, for washing ore (J.M.), (T.T.). See Meer.
- WAYBOARD, Weighboard, sb.** A bedding-joint between layers of rock, filled with clay (Hooson); clay intersecting a vein (Mawe).

WAY-GATE. See Drift.

WEDGE, *sb.* An iron tool to split ore and rocks (Mawe); stook or cleaving-wedge, 6 or 7 inches long; second kind is for stone with joints in it; third is a nut-wedge, very little, short and strong for spar, tuft, etc. (Hooson).

WEIGHBOARD, *sb.* See Wayboard.

WHARR, or Wharl, *v.* To convey ore, etc., in a mine by means of rope and pulley from which the corfe is suspended (J.M.); a ready and useful way of late invented, for carrying corves (Hooson).

[E. *whirl*].

WHEATSTONE, *sb.* Carbonate of lead (Glover); white lead ore.

WHERK, *sb.* A small and unlooked for turning in the stone, side or ore (Hooson).

[*Quirk*, a quick turn].

WHIM, or Wim, *sb.* (Gen. use in many districts). An engine or machine to draw ore, worked by horses (Mawe).

WHOLES, *sb. pl.* (Nhb.). A full vein not yet cut for ore (J.M.)

WINDHOLES, *sb.* Apertures made in a mine to give wind or air (J.M.). See Thurlings.

WINDLESS, *adj.* A place in a mine short of air (Mawe).

WINDLACE, *sb.* An engine to wind up anything out of a grove; formerly called a *turntree* (T.T.). Windlass. [ME. *windelas*, more usually *windas* from Ic. *vindáss*, a windlass].

WORK. See Gear.

WOUGHs, *sb. pl.* The sides or skirts of a vein; used in the wapentake of Wirksworth (J.M.), (T.T.), (R.F.); woughs are sometimes hard, sometimes soft, then the miners say they are 'rotten' (T.H.).

"Woughs or wall of the groves," 1670, Pettus.

[The true OE. word for 'wall' was *wāg*, *wāh*].

YOKINGS, *sb.* A part of a stows to keep ground in possession as used in the King's Field, High Peak (J.M.); also pieces of wood joined together within the grove, or mine to prevent the earth falling (T.T.).