

strategically placed in the middle of a cow shed in which the cows were tethered at each end, facing the bing from which they were foddered. I have seen many similar arrangements. The OED includes this definition among the word's several meanings, all derived from the notion of a store.

Clippet: Metal protection plate nailed to the toe-ends of the soles of boots and shoes.

Dolly Tub: Tub in which newly washed clothes were agitated in water by means of "dolly pegs" - a four-legged round stool at the end of a three-foot shaft with cross handle.

Fleak: A hurdle or rough gate blocking a gap in a field wall.

Holystone: A small piece of limestone used to outline the edges of freshly scrubbed doorsteps.

Jag: A load.

Nog: A lump, e.g. of tobacco.

Launder: Roof gutter.

Old Man: Previous generations beyond living memory. "Old" was pronounced in a fashion which I find impossible to write phonetically but which was certainly not "Owd". "Man" was pronounced "Mon".

Slawm: (verb) to smear or to move slowly. Both the mining noun and the dialect verb may be derived from the dialect form of "slow worm" ("slaworm" - OED).

Sough: Drain.

Stoop: Post, including gate stoop. Dr Rieuwerts quotes Miss Kirkham's opinion that stoop was local to Winster and Wensley and meant a rich pipe beneath shale and gave Yatestoop mine in evidence. Dr Rieuwerts dismisses this because Yatestoop was opened in limestone outcrop in 1712, but thinks it may have acquired the meaning when the workings had extended under shale, when the mine was often called Stoop. The OED gives the meaning of yate as gate and of stoop as post or pillar. It gives a mining example - "stoop and room" = "pillar and stall". The "yate" in Yatestoop probably had the old meaning of way or road. In his map (accompanying Penney and Dixon's article in this issue), Rieuwerts shows the Yatestoop Founder next to the gate into Bank Pasture, which was almost certainly the access point or "beastgate" to the Pastures before and when Yatestoop was founded.

Tenting: Attending to, looking after, including "goal tentee" (goal keeper).

Yours faithfully

Ron Slack
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Dear Sir

Mining and farming terms

Dr Rieuwerts's *Glossary of Derbyshire Lead Mining Terms* (PDMHS, 1998), a work which will greatly ease all future research into lead mining history, has reminded me of a point which occurred to me when I first became interested in the subject. It was that terms often regarded as peculiar to mining had been in general use on the farms and in the villages where I grew up (Bonsall/Winster/Wensley). Clearly the miners imported general terms into their work where appropriate and exported some of their specialised terms into general use. Many of the dialect terms which they used are now obsolete - "nawger" or "nauget", for instance, "an auger" in standard English, had disappeared even from standard Derbyshire before my time. There were, however, words and expressions still current in Derbyshire dialect fifty years ago which I have not heard lately and may now, like many before them, survive only amongst lead mining historians. Here are some I remember.

Bing: Fodder store. My grandfather's farm had a bing